

Lesson 23

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1. Section 1

1.1. A. Dialogue 1:

Mr. Hanson: Could I have my bill, please?

Waitress: Yes, sir. One moment, please.

(She brings the bill and the customer looks at it carefully.)

Mr. Hanson: Could you kindly explain this to me? What is item 6?

Waitress: Perhaps I could go through it for you. The first item is the cover charge. Number 2 is the beer. Then your starter, your main course and the vegetables. The main course was 4.50 not 3.50, so item 6 is the difference.

- Could I have the bill, please? 请把帐单给我好吗?
- One moment 等一下, 马上
- go through : If you go through a list, story, or plan, you read or check it from beginning to end. 通读; 查阅
- cover charge : A cover charge is a sum of money that you must pay in some restaurants and nightclubs in addition to the money that you pay there for your food and drink. (一些饭店和夜总会的)服务费; (餐馆或俱乐部中饮食之外的)服务费
- starter : A starter is a small quantity of food that is served as the first course of a meal. 头盘; (主菜之前的)开胃小吃, 开胃品
- The main course was 4.50 not 3.50, so item 6 is the difference. 主菜是4.5美元, 而不是3.5美元, 因此第6项是补差价。
- difference ~ (in sth) (between A and B) :the amount that sth is greater or smaller than sth else 差; 差额
→ I' ll lend you £ 500 and you' ll have to find the difference (= the rest of the money that you need) . 我借给你500英镑, 其余的你自己解决。

Mr. Hanson: Oh, I see. But how was I expected to know that?

Waitress: Yes, sir. They are a bit hard to follow sometimes. Number 8 is your dessert and number 9 the cigarettes. Oh, and number 7 is your second beer.

Mr. Hanson: And what about the service, is that included?

Waitress: Yes, that' s marked down here, 10 per cent service.

Mr. Hanson: Good. Thank you. Now, can you take my credit card?

Waitress: I' m afraid we don' t accept credit cards.

Mr. Hanson: Oh dear. What about a cheque with a banker' s card?

Waitress: Yes, sir. That will be all right.

- follow (v.) 理解 , 明白 (说明或意思)
→ Sorry, I don' t follow. 对不起 , 我不明白。
- dessert : sweet food eaten at the end of a meal (饭后) 甜点 , 甜食



1.2. B. Dialogue 2:

Customer: Can you bring me the bill, please?

Waiter: Certainly, sir.

(He brings the bill.)

Customer: I think there has been a mistake.

Waiter: I' m sorry, sir. What seems to be the trouble?

Customer: I think you have charged me twice for the same thing. Look, the figure of 5.50 appears here and then again here.

Waiter: I' ll just go and check it for you, sir.

- charge (v.) ~ (sb/sth) for sth | ~ (sb) sth (for sth) : 收 (费) ; (向...) 要价

(He returns a few minutes later.)

Waiter: Yes sir, you are quite right. The cashier made a mistake. I think you will find it correct now.

Customer: Thank you.

Waiter: We do apologize about this, sir.

Customer: That' s all right. No harm done. Now, can I pay by traveler' s cheques?

Waiter: Certainly, sir. We' ll give you the change in local currency if that' s all right.

Customer: You needn' t worry about that. There won' t be much change out of twenty-five dollars.

Waiter: Thank you, sir. That' s most kind of you.

- cashier : a person whose job is to receive and pay out money in a bank, shop/store, hotel, etc. 出纳员; 收银员
- traveler' s cheques 旅行支票.
- change 找给的零钱 ; 找头

- out ~ of sth : from a particular number or set 从 (某个数目或集) 中
→ You scored six out of ten. 总分十分你得了六分。
→ Two out of three people think the President should resign. 有三分之二的人认为总统应当辞职。

1.3. C. Corney Restaurant Jokes.

—Waiter, there' s a fly in my soup.
—Shh, don' t do too loud. Everyone will want one.
—Waiter, there' s a fly in my soup.
—There is a spider on the bread. It' ll catch it.
—What' s this fly doing in my soup?
—I think it' s doing the backstroke, sir.
—There is a dead fly swimming in my soup!
—That' s impossible. A dead fly can' t swim.
—There is a dead fly in my soup.
—Yes, sir. It' s the hot liquid that kills them.
—Waiter, there is a fly in my soup.
—Yes, sir. We give extra meat rations on Fridays.
—Waiter, there is a fly in my soup.
—Don' t worry, sir. There is no extra charge.

- Shh 嘘 ; 安静一点
- backstroke 仰泳
- ration : a fixed amount of food, fuel, etc. that you are officially allowed to have when there is not enough for everyone to have as much as they want, for example during a war (食品、燃料等短缺时的) 配给量 , 定量

2. Section 2

2.1. A. On a London Bus.

A strange thing happened to Henri yesterday. He was on a bus and wanted to get off. So he stood up and rang the bell. To make sure the driver heard him /he rang it twice, but the bus didn' t stop, and the conductor came and shouted at him. The conductor was so annoyed, and spoke so fast, that Henri didn' t understand a word. The bus stopped at the next bus stop and Henri got off. As he got off he heard someone say, "I think he' s a foreigner."
When Henri got home, he told his landlady about the incident.
"How many times did you ring the bell?" she asked.
"Twice," said Henri.
"Well, that' s the signal for the driver to go on," his landlady explained. "Only the conductor is allowed to ring the bell twice. That' s why he got so annoyed."
Henri nodded. "I see," he said.

- get off : to leave a place or start a journey; to help sb do this (使某人) 离开 , 出发 , 动身
→ We got off straight after breakfast. 我们早饭后就立即动身了。

→ He got the children off to school. 他打发孩子们上学去了。

- conductor (公共汽车的) 售票员
- incident 发生的事情 (尤指不寻常的或讨厌的) / 严重事件, 暴力事件 (如犯罪、事故、袭击等)

2.2. B. At the Travel Agency.

(A and B are a married couple. C is a travel agent.)

C: Good morning. A and B: Good morning.

C: Can I help you?

A: Yes, we' re thinking of going on holiday somewhere, but we' re not sure where.

C: I see. What sort of holiday did you have in mind?

A: Lots of sunbathing.

B: (at the same time) Lots of walking.

C: Mm. (looking puzzled) So you' d like somewhere warm?

B: Not too warm.

A: Yes, as sunny as possible.

- couple (人) 一对; (尤指) 夫妻, 情侣
- sunbathing 日光浴
- sunny 阳光充足的

C: And are you interested in the night-life at all?

A: Yes. It' d be nice if there were some good discos and clubs we could go to.

B: Oh, no! Surely that' s what we' re trying to get away from!

A: What do you mean? We never go out at all, so how could we get away from it?

B: Well, what' s the point of going somewhere where there are lots of people just like here?

C: (interrupting) Could I just ask what sort of price you want to pay?

B: As cheap as possible.

A: What do you mean? We want a top hotel.

B: But we can' t afford it.

A: Of course, we can. We' ve been saving up all year.

- night-life 夜生活
- discos 迪斯科. 原意是指 “供人跳舞的舞厅”
- Surely that' s what we' re trying to get away from! 当然, 这就是我们想要摆脱的!
- Well, what' s the point of going somewhere where there are lots of people just like here? 那么, 去一个人和这里一样人多的地方有什么意义呢?

(Their voices rise as they argue. The travel agent looks bemused(a.).)

C: Just a minute, please. I think I can make a suggestion. Why don' t you try the South of France? Then one of you can go to the beach and the other can walk in the mountains.

A: That sounds like a good idea. And there are some good hotels there.

B: No —there are too many English people there!

A: Well, then at least we' d have someone to talk to.

B: But, there' s no point in going abroad to meet English people there!

- bemused (a.) showing that you are confused and unable to think clearly 困惑的；茫然的
→ a bemused expression/smile 困惑不解的表情/微笑
- there is no point 毫无意义

C: (interrupting again) Excuse me. A and B: Yes?

C: Well, my wife and I have the same trouble as you. I like hot, lively places and she prefers a bit of peace and quiet and we always disagree about how much to spend. We usually split up and go to different places, but this year I've got a better idea. A and B: What's that?

C: Well, I could go on holiday with you (indicates one of them) and you could go with my wife.

A: That's an interesting idea.

B: I'm not so sure ...

C: Look, why don't you **come round** now and meet my wife and we can see what we can arrange ...

- lively 繁忙活跃的；兴旺的
- split (v.) 分裂，使分裂（成不同的派别）
- split sb up | split up : to divide a group of people into smaller parts; to become divided up in this way（把...）分成小组，化整为零
→ Let's split up now and meet again at lunchtime. 我们现在先分开，午饭时再集合。
- go on holiday 去度假
- indicate (v.) to show that sth is true or exists 表明；显示 / 象征；暗示
/ ~ sth (to sb) to mention sth, especially in an indirect way 暗示；间接提及；示意
→ He indicated his willingness to cooperate. 他暗示愿意合作。
- come around : If someone **comes around to** your house, they come there to see you. 来访
/ If you **come around to** an idea, you eventually change your mind and accept it or agree with it. 转而接受

2.3. C. At the Customs.

The scene is at an airport. A man and a woman carrying several cases approach a customs officer (C.O.).

Man: (whispering) Don't worry. Everything will be all right.

Woman: I hope you know what you're doing!

- customs（政府部门）海关 /（港口或机场的）海关
- case : [C] (often in compounds 常构成复合词) a container or covering used to protect or store things; a container with its contents or the amount that it contains 容器；箱；盒；套；罩；容器及内装物；（容器的）容量
→ a jewellery case 首饰盒
- approach (v.) to come near to sb/sth in distance or time（在距离或时间上）靠近，接近
- whisper (v.) (n.) 悄声说话

(They put their bags down in front of the customs officer.)

C.O.: Good morning, sir, madam. Just returning from a holiday, are you?

Woman: That' s right.

C.O.: And how long have you been abroad?

Woman: Two weeks.

Man: Yes, not very long. Not long enough to buy anything anyway. (laughing)

C.O.: I see. Have you got anything to declare?

Man: I' m sorry, I don' t really know what you mean.

Woman: Harry!

C.O.: Come on, sir. I' m sure you know what I mean. Have you got anything to declare?

Man: Well ... yes. I would like to declare that I love my wife.

Woman: Oh, Harry. You' ve never said that before.

Man: Well, it' s true! It' s just that I' ve never been able to tell you before.

Woman: And I love you too!

- declare (v.)to say sth officially or publicly 公布；宣布；宣告 /to tell the tax authorities how much money you have earned 申报（收益）

C.O.: (clearing throat) I' m sorry to interrupt, but I must ask you whether you have any goods to declare.

Man: Ah, well I do have a record-player, a fridge and something for my wife' s birthday that I' d rather not tell you about.

Woman: Harry! And I thought you' d forgotten again!

Man: Of course not, dear!

- record-player : A record player is a machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it. 唱机



- fridge 冰箱

C.O.: (annoyed) What I want to know, sir, is whether you have any goods in that bag that I should know about.

Man: Well, let' s have a look. (opens bag) We' ve got some bars of soap, a tube of toothpaste, clothes, a jar of cream ...

- jar : a jar and what it contains 一罐，一瓶（的量）
- cream :
 - 1.the thick pale yellowish-white fatty liquid that rises to the top of milk, used in cooking or as a type of sauce to put on fruit, etc. 奶油；乳脂
→ cream cakes (= containing cream) 奶油蛋糕
 - 2.a soft substance or thick liquid used on your skin to protect it or make it feel soft; a similar substance used for cleaning things 护肤霜；洁净剂；清洗液
→ hand/moisturizing cream 护手/润肤霜

C.O.: (angry) I only want to know if you have anything liable(a.) for tax, like cigarettes, perfumes or bottles of anything.

Man: Well, we do have a bottle of shampoo.

C.O.: Okay. I' ve had enough. You can go.

Man: You mean that' s it?

C.O.: Please go away!

Woman: Come on, Harry. He just told us we could go.

- liable (a.)
 - 1.~ (for sth) : legally responsible for paying the cost of sth (法律上) 负有偿付责任
→ You will be liable(a.) for any damage caused. 你必须对造成的任何损失负赔偿责任。
 - 2.~ for/to sth | ~ to do sth : having to do sth by law 必须按法律做 (某事) ; 负有...责任
→ People who earn under a certain amount are not liable(a.) to pay tax. 收入低于一定数额者不必纳税。
- I' ve had enough 我受够了

(Takes hold of the suitcase and the contents spill out.)

C.O.: Just a minute. May I see that jewellery, please?

Man: Oh, my God! You great clumsy idiot!

Woman: I' m sorry. I didn' t mean to.

Man: You never do anything right. I don' t know why I married you **in the first place**!

Woman: But Harry! You just said you loved me.

Man: Not any more.

C.O.: And now what have you got to declare, sir?

- take hold of 抓住, 握住
- clumsy 笨拙的; 不灵巧的
- idiot : a very stupid person 蠢人; 笨蛋 / 白痴
- in the first place (用于句尾, 谈论某事为何或是否应该做) 究竟, 到底, 当初
→ I should never have taken that job **in the first place**. 我当初就不该接受那份工作。

2.4. D. The Smuggler.

Sam Lewis was a customs officer. He **used(v.) to** work in a small border town. It wasn' t a busy town and there wasn' t much work. The road was usually very quiet and there weren' t many travelers. It wasn' t a very interesting job, but Sam liked an easy life.

About once a week, he used to meet an old man. His name was Draper. He always used to arrive at the border early in the morning in a big truck. The truck was always empty. After a while Sam became suspicious. He often used to search the truck, but he never found anything. One day he asked Draper about his job. Draper laughed and said, "I' m a smuggler."

Last year Sam retired. He spent his savings on an expensive holiday. He flew to Bermuda, and stayed in a luxury hotel. One day, he was sitting by the pool and opposite him he saw Draper drinking champagne. Sam walked over to him.

- smuggler 走私者

<ul style="list-style-type: none">不要混淆 used(v.过去时) to do sth 与 be(系) used(a.) to sth。可参考有道牛津辞典, 搜关键词"used to".	
Header 1	Header 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ used to do sth : 指过去惯常做某事, 而现在则不了:	(一般过去时)表达“过去常常做的事情,” 言下之意是现在不常做了。 → I used to smoke , but I gave up a couple of years ago. 我以前抽烟, 但几年前就戒掉了。
<ul style="list-style-type: none">used to be 曾经是...	→ Mike used to be a teacher.麦克以前是老师。
<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ be used(a.) to(preposition) sth /to(preposition) doing sth.get used(a.) to sth /to doing sth. 指习惯于、适应于	→ I’ m used to getting up early. 我习惯早起。
<ul style="list-style-type: none">be used to do . 被用来做... (这是use的被动语态形式)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">border town 边境小镇once a week 每周一次, 一星期一次champagne 香槟酒	

Sam: Hello, there!
Draper: Hi!
Sam: Do you remember me?
Draper: Yes ... of course I do. You’ re a customs officer.
Sam: I used(v.) to be, but I’ m not any more. I retired last month. I often used(v.) to search your truck ...
Draper: ... but you never found anything!
Sam: No, I didn’ t. Can I ask you something?
Draper: Of course, you can.
Sam: Were you a smuggler?
Draper: Of course I was.
Sam: But ... the truck was always empty. What were you smuggling?
Draper: Trucks!

2.5. E. Missing Children.

The first thing they do is to put out an APB and this goes to all the police stations in the country.
Next we contact the hospitals. Often the person we are looking for has been in an accident. Then we might try parents, friends or relatives they might be with.
We try to follow their movements and to find the last person they saw or were with.
Then we try the media. We put photographs in local or national papers —especially papers they might read.

There are other things we can do: put posters in places they might be, go on television. Here in America there is a magazine in which there are photographs of missing children. This is often the last hope.

Of course, with nearly two million missing children every year, we can't do all these things for everyone. We haven't got the time, the money or the staff.

- miss·ing (a.)找不到的；不在的；丢失的
- APB (all points bulletin) 全境通告
- bulletin : an official statement about sth important 公告；布告 / (电台或电视台的) 新闻简报
- relative 亲戚；亲属

3. Section 3

3.1. Dictation.

Are you a morning person or an evening person? That's the question. When do you work best? For me the answer is easy. I work best in the morning. All my creative work is done before lunchtime. I get up at about eight, and then have breakfast. I listen to the radio a bit, and read the papers. And I start. Usually I work from nine or nine thirty until twelve but after that I'm useless.

On a good day I write fifteen hundred words or more, sometimes two thousand words, in the morning. Then after lunch I go for a walk, or read. In the evening I like to relax, go to the pub or go out and meet people.

If you're a writer you need self-discipline. But if you're tired, it shows: the mind and body must be fresh.

- morning person 喜欢早起的人
- evening person 夜猫子
- lunchtime 午餐时间
- useless (a.) ~ (to do sth) | ~ (doing sth) : not useful; not doing or achieving what is needed or wanted 无用的；无效的；无价值的
→ She tried to work, but it was useless (= she wasn't able to) . 她很想做事，但力不从心。
- On a good day 在最好的时候, 在好的情况下
- self-discipline 自律能力；自我约束能力
- fresh (a.) 精力充沛