**§ Lesson 1 A private conversation 私人谈话**

【New words and expressions】 生词和短语

★private adj.私人的

如果妈妈想看你的信, 你可以说 : It's my private letter.

如果陌生人想进你的房子, 你可以说 : It's my private house.

private life 私生活

由此引申出privacy n.隐私 : private life 私生活

It’s privacy.这是我的隐私!(不愿让别人知道的)

新东方是private school(私立学校), 与此相反, 公立学校是public school.所以, private的反义词是public.

eg.public 公众; public letter 公开信; public place 公共场所

private还有一个值得注意的意思 : 普通的.

如 : private citizen 普通公民:I’m a private citizen.

private soldier 大兵;

我们熟悉的《拯救大兵瑞恩》就是《Private Ryan》

★conversation n.谈话

subject of conversation : 话题(天气是英国人最喜爱的话题)

几种谈话 :

1、talk 内容可正式可不正式, 也可以私人 : Let’s have a talk.

2、conversation 一般用于正式文体中, 内容上往往不正式: They are having a conversation.

3、dialogue 对话, 可以指正式国家与国家会谈 : China and Korea are having a dialogue.

4、chat 闲聊, 就是北京人说的 “侃” , 说的是无关紧要的事.

5、gossip 嚼舌头, 说长道短

have a + talk/chat/dialogue/conversation/gossip 名词变动词

★seat n.座位

这个词很重要, 考试常考.

have a good seat,这里的seat指place(指地点不错), 而不是chair.

take a seat/take your seat 坐下来, 就坐

下面这个句子在口语、电影里很常见 : Is the seat taken?(这个位置有人吗?)

考点 : 作为动词的seat与sit的区别

sit--vi; seat—vt

eg: He is sitting there.他住在那儿.

You seat him.你给他找个位置.

seat sb 让某人就坐,后面会加人

eg: seat yourselft.

Seat him.

★play n.戏

★loudly adv. 大声的

★angry adj. 生气的

cross=angry ; I was angry.He was cross.

annoyed: 恼火的;

程 I was annoyed.

度 I was angry/cross.

加 I was very angry.

深 be blue in the face : I am blue in the face.(脸色都青了, 相当生气了)

★bear(bore,borne) v. 容忍

bear,stand

I can't bear/stand you

endure[] :忍受,容忍

put up with :忍受

I got divorced（离婚）.I could not put up with him

bear/stand/endure

忍受的极限在加大

put up with=bear=stand

bear n.熊 white bear

bear hug :热情(热烈)的拥抱

give sb a bear hug

★business n. 事, 生意

business man :生意人

do business: 做生意

go to some place on business:因公出差

I went to Tianjin on business.

thing 可以指事情,也可以指东西

business:某人自己的私人的事情

It's my business (指私人的事, 自己处理的事)

it's none of your business

【课文讲解】

go to the theatre

see a film=go to the cinema

go to the +地点 表示去某地干嘛

go to the doctor's 去看病

go to the dairy 去牛奶店

go to the + 人 + 's 表示去这个人开的店

go to the butcher's 买肉

go to school: 去上学

go to church: 去做礼拜

go to hospital(医院):去看病

go to the Great Wall

go home; 跟home相连一定表示没有事情可做,回家休息

I am at home 在家休息

enjoy, enjoy oneself:玩的开心

enjoy+sth :喜欢,从当中得到一种享受

I like something very much./I love something.

I enjoy the class.

I enjoy the music.

I enjoy the book.

enjoy the dinner/film/progeam/game

were sitting :当时正座在

过去进行时态 :过去的某个时间正在发生的动作

一个故事的背景往往用进行时态描述

I+be+v(ing)

The girl was reading a book in the garden.A boy came to her.

got :变得,表示一种变化,got angry

I am/was angry 是一个事实

I got angry:强调变化过程

It is hot.

It got hot.

got取代be动词,got是一个半联系动词,可以直接加形容词

turn round:转头

not pay any attention = pay no attention

表示注意,pay attention; 对什么加以注意,pay attention to sth

not any=no

I could not bear it./you./the noise.

I can't hear a word.

美音:肯定I can [] 否定,I can't[],它的/t/是吞进去的, 在读音上很难区别, 只能根据上下文来定

2.如果时间和地点连在一起,先放地点,再放时间

如果问何时何地,是一个固定搭配 when and where

(4)...

ahead of : 在...前面 (+时间、位置)(动态的行为)

ahead of time

He goes ahead of me.

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_ did the writer feel? Angry.

a.Where b.Why c.How d.When

(5) ...c...

how ——对一个方式、状态提问

特殊疑问词对后面的答案提问

angry(adj)

how(adv.)——对形容词、副词、介词短语提问

where ——用介词,地点

when ——用介词,时间

why ——用because回答

11 The writer could not bear it. He could not \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

a.carry b.suffer c.stand d.lift

(11)...

suffer:遭受,忍受 (精神或肉体上)+痛苦

bear: 忍受=stand

I suffer the headache.

He often suffers defeat.