# Unit: Manners and etiquette

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# Group 1 Asking a friend for a favour

## STOP

## Lexical:

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| --- |
| [outdo, outdid, outdone]  e.g. 你真是超常发挥。You’ve really **outdone** yourself.  e.g. Well, I’ve just **outdone** myself (in this killer exam/ in this killer task with formidable challenges) |
| 我十分佩服（你工作的这么好） I'm very impressed (with your work) |
| [ɡreɪv]  grave  1.the place in the ground where a dead body is buried；A grave is a place where a dead person is buried. 坟墓  •  They used to visit her grave/tomb twice a year.  他们以前每年给她上两次坟  •At the head of the grave there was a small wooden cross. 坟头上有一个小小的木十字架。  •He **took that secret to the grave.** 他把那个秘密带进了坟墓。  **🡺[sb. would turn/turn over in their grave 在坟墓里面翻身, 某人于九泉之下难以安息/不能瞑目〔用于表示即使是死者也会强烈反对〕; (让死者) 在九泉之下不得安宁** [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you say that someone who is dead would turn or turn over in their grave at something that is happening now, you mean that they would be very shocked or upset by it, if they were alive.  •The way Bill plays that piece would have Mozart turning in his grave. 比尔如此演奏那首曲子，会使莫扎特在九泉之下也难以安息的。  •  Darwin must be turning in his grave at the thought of what is being perpetrated in his name.  一想到冒他之名所做下的那些事，达尔文在九泉之下一定会不得安宁。  2.)adj: A grave event or situation is very serious, important, and worrying严重的，重大的，严峻的  •Matthew’s life is in grave danger . 马修的生命危在旦夕。  •The report expressed grave concern over the technicians’ lack of training. 报告中对技术人员缺乏培训深表忧虑。  He said that the situation in his country is very grave.  他说他的国家形势很严峻  •I have grave doubts about his ability. 我十分怀疑他的能力。  •The situation is becoming very grave. 形势变得非常严峻。  3 A grave person is quiet and serious in their appearance or behaviour. 严肃的  •  Anxiously, she examined his unusually grave face.  她不安地审视着他那张异常严肃的脸  •Turnbull’s face was grave as he told them about the accident. 特恩布尔在告诉他们这次事故时表情十分严肃。  •Adam nodded gravely. 亚当神情严肃地点点头。  •We are gravely concerned (= very concerned ) about these developments. 我们对事态的发展深表忧虑。  REGISTER 语体  In everyday English, people usually say serious rather than grave, and seriously rather than gravely. 日常英语中，人们一般说serious和seriously，而不说grave和gravely  •I have serious doubts about whether he’s up to the job. 我十分怀疑他是否能胜任这个工作。  •I’m seriously worried about her. 我非常担心她。 |
| /ˌɑːkɪˈpɛlɪˌɡəʊ/ an archipelago: is a group of islands, especially small islands. 群岛; 列岛  V.S. archaeology; archaeological discoveries考古发现 |
| **[ 和sb.有着美好的回忆have fond memories of sb]**  e.g. My uncle died many years ago, but **I have fond memories美好的回忆 of** him.  e.g. I'll always **have fond memories of** him |
| 丧亲（之痛）；丧友（之痛）[bɪˈriːvmənt,bəˈriːvmənt] bereavement:  [N-VAR](javascript:;)Bereavement is the sorrow you feel or the state you are in when a relative or close friend dies; formal when someone loses a close friend or relative because they have died  •  When Mary died Anne did not share her brother's sense of bereavement. 丧亲之痛  • depression caused by bereavement or divorce 丧亲或离婚导致的抑郁消沉  e.g. I was so sad to **hear of your illness / hear of your loss**. e.g. I'm so sorry that you aren't feeling well/**under the weather.**  🡺Verb) bereave /bɪˈriːv/ , 过去式 bereaved或bereft; 过去分词 bereaved或bereft现在分词 bereaving  [V](javascript:;)to deprive (of) something or someone valued, esp through death 剥夺  1.[过去式和过去分词一般用bereaved] (尤指由于死亡等)使丧失(亲人等)(of)； (由于死亡等)使丧失(亲人等)：[ bereave xxx of xxx] 🡺 [bɪˈriːvmənt,bəˈriːvmənt] bereavement:  [N-VAR](javascript:;)Bereavement is the sorrow you feel or the state you are in when a relative or close friend dies; formal when someone loses a close friend or relative because they have died  e.g. The plane crash bereaved her of her busband. 飞机失事使她丧失了丈夫。  e.g. The colon cancer 结肠癌 bereaved Jack of his wife. 那起事故使杰克丧妻。  2. Bereave sb of (hope/awareness/sense/life/possession) = deprive sb. of sth 失去(希望、知觉、理智、生命等)的：  e.g. The **influx of refugees** arrived **bereft of** their possessions. 难民们到达了，全失去了他们的财产。  e.g. The war bereaved/deprived us of our home. 战争使我们无家可归  e.g. The looters behaved as if altogether bereft of their senses. 掠夺者表现得似乎全都丧失了理 |
| **[ feel/be under the weather** ]  e.g. I'm so sorry that you aren't feeling well/**under the weather.** |
| [terracotta 赤土陶器; Terracotta Army 秦陵兵马俑]  Wife: Sweetie, have you heard of **the Terracotta Army[,tɛrə'kɑtə]** from China? 亲爱的，你听说过秦陵兵马俑吗？   Husband: Sure. **Terracotta Army** is among the greatest **archeological[,ɑrkɪə'lɑdʒɪkl] discoveries** in the 20th century. 秦岭兵马俑是20世纪最伟大的 **考古发现** 之一。 **//考古发现 archaeological discovery**  Wife: You know what? The British Museum will hold its special exhibition [ˌeksɪˈbɪʃn] next month. 要推出兵马俑的特别展览。  Husband: Oh My god. Let’s book the tickets ASAP. 天呐。让我们尽快订票。 |
| (思想）很陈腐，陈词滥调(表不满), 老生常谈（说了100遍的东西了），平凡单调(尤指陈腐无味)  ## platitude /ˈplætɪˌtjuːd/  A platitude or a cliché  [kliː'ʃeɪ]  is a statement that is considered meaningless, tedious, and boring because it has been made many times before in similar situations; used to show **disapproval** 老生常谈，陈词滥调**〔含贬义〕**  [ old platitudes = old clichés ]；  e.g. Why couldn't he say something interesting and vital instead of just pouring out the same **old platitudes/cliches[kliː'ʃeɪz] ?** 他为什么不能说点重要的、有新意的东西，而不只是喋喋不休地讲些 **陈词滥调(说了100遍的东西)** 呢？  e.g His excuse was the **platitude**/cliche ‘boys will be boys.’ 他还是那一套理由:“男孩总归是男孩。”  🡺 platitudinous**[,plætə'tjʊdnəs] [很陈腐的思想: platitudinous thinking ]**  E.g. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking思想很陈腐的, cheap moralizing道德低廉, and foolish philosophy.  🡺V.S.  \* platitudes=clichés  \* gratitude = gratefulness/appreciation (show my **heartfelt** gratitude/gratefulness to sb)  \* gratuity, gratuities=tips 1)a small gift of money given to someone for a service they provided小费，赏钱 e.g. The **porter**搬运工 expects a gratuity.  2)a large gift of money given to someone when they leave their job, especially in the army, navy etc 〔尤指陆军、海军等的〕退职金，退伍金  ## cliche ['kli:ʃei], pl: clichés [kliː'ʃeɪz]  A cliché is a platitude, a statement that is considered meaningless, boring, tedious because it has been made many times before in a similar situation.  E.g. We’ve all heard this **cliché/platitude** before, “actions speak louder than words”; but it has real truth in business.  我们都听过这句“陈词滥调”——行动胜于言语.  E.g. TU.S. president just gave some **clichés and platitudes** during his **inauguration ceremony 就职典礼**。 |
| ## eulogy /ˈjuːlədʒɪ/, eulogies, eulogize sb.  A eulogy is a speech or piece of writing that praises/commends/or extol someone or something very much. (称赞，赞美的) 颂词; 颂文  2.A eulogy is a speech, usually at a funeral, in which a person who has just died is praised. 悼词  ## eulogize somebody /ˈjuːləˌdʒaɪz/ (eulogizing,eulogized,eulogizes)  1.V-T If you eulogize someone who has died, you make a speech praising them, usually at their funeral. (在葬礼上)致悼词赞颂sb.  e.g. Leaders from around the world eulogized the Egyptian president. 全世界的领导人都致悼词颂赞了那位埃及总统。  2.V-T/V-I If you eulogize someone or something, you praise/commend/extol them very highly. (高度)称赞; 颂扬sb/sth e.g. The boss eulogized about Steven's versatility [,vɜːsə'tɪləti:]. 老板(高度)称赞了史蒂芬的多才多艺 e.g. Even though she has broken up with her BF, she still eulogized him a lot.  ## eulogistic, eulogistical   [,ju:lə'dʒistik;-kəl] 作颂词的；(表示)颂扬的，称颂的，赞美的，赞颂的，赞扬的，歌颂的，歌功颂德的 |
| 火化**cremate /krɪˈmeɪt/ , cremation**   When someone is cremated, their dead body is burned, usually as part of a funeral service. 火化;  e.g. She wants Chris to be cremated. 被火化. => 火化 cremation e..g At Miss Garbo's request, there was a cremation after a private ceremony. |
| **[ 说到这儿, On that note = Speaking of which, xxx]**  e.g. Speaking of autobiographies, I bet you'd love 'Quest for Truth.'  e.g. **Speaking of which/On that that,** I have something to confess.  说到这个，我有一件事要跟你坦白。  e.g. Speaking of biography, nothing beats the biography of Steve job. |
| [ Common courtesies基本的礼貌/礼节 ]  e.g. dress code: business or business casual  e.g. **Promptness /punctuality [口语]准时，正点** for meetings **is a common courtesy基本的礼貌/礼节**. **Promptness/punctuality 准时**for meetings is expected of everyone.  e.g. It's a **common courtesy** to turn off your phone in meetings  e.g. //common courtesy |
| cleanliness /ˈklɛnlɪnɪs/: Cleanliness is the degree to which people keep themselves and their surroundings clean. 清洁  e.g.  Many of the state's beaches fail to meet minimum standards of cleanliness.  该州的许多海滩没能达到最低清洁标准。  e.g. The lack of cleanliness in the kitchen/office is unacceptable. |
| [[口语]准时，正(指时间promptness = by **punctual**, **punctuality**/ˌpʌŋktʃʊˈælɪtɪ/ : Punctuality is the quality of being punctual. 准时性  e.g. **Promptness /punctuality [口语]准时，正点** for meetings **is a common courtesy基本的礼貌/礼节**. **Promptness/punctuality 准时**for meetings is expected of everyone.  e.g. Just remember, plz be punctual to the meeting => Yes, lack of promptness would be disruptive to a meeting  e.g. The airline hopes to improve **punctuality** next year.  这家航空公司希望明年在准点上做出改善 |
| Grand Hyatt ['haɪət] 君悦酒店 |
| [ etiquette classes 礼仪课程； 礼节课程; business etiquette; table etiquette=eating etiquette]  e.g. Base on **the eating etiquette** in Western countries, the bread plate is always on your left with your **butter knife黄油刀** on it.  e.g. Based on the eating etiquette in South Korea, you’re supposed to sit and wait until the hostess女主人 comes together. And you, if a youth, can start eating only after the elders start it. If you wanna learn more about the cultural etiquette about Korea, I recommend the etiquette classes in Seoul, Heads or tails 掷铜板来解决问题 v.s. headwind, tailwind “ Heads or tails?”  正面还是反面？用掷铜板来解决问题 // Trick or treat? |
| **[涂抹黄油用的餐刀 butter knife]**  e.g. Base on **the eating etiquette** in Western countries, the bread plate is always on your left with your butter knife on it. 面包盘与 黄油刀 通常放在你的左手边. |
| /ˈkʌtlərɪ/  cut => cutlery    1.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Cutlery consists of the knives, forks, and spoons that you eat your food with. 餐具(总称); Cutlery consists of the knives, forks, and spoons that you eat your food with. e.g. There was a serving spoon missing when Nina put the cutlery back in its box. 当妮娜将银餐具装回盒子中时，少了一把分菜用的匙子。  2.N-UNCOUNT You can refer to knives and tools used for cutting as cutlery. 刀具(总称) e.g. The first catalogue featured speciality shavers, accessories, and cutlery. 第一份目录主要介绍专业剃须刀、配件和刀具。  •  There was a serving spoon missing when Nina put the cutlery back in its box.   当妮娜将银餐具装回盒子中时，少了一把分菜用的匙子。  2.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)You can refer to knives and tools used for cutting as cutlery. 刀具  •  The first catalogue featured speciality shavers, accessories, and cutlery.  第一份目录主要介绍专业剃须刀、配件和刀具。 |
| ['sɪlvəweə] silver => silverware  1. objects that are made of silver, for example dishes, plates, knives, forks etc 银器  2. the **cutlery餐具(总称),** like knives, butter knife黄油刀, forks, and spoons that are made of silver or a similar metal银餐具；金属餐具〔如刀子、叉子、汤匙; You can use silverware to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. 银器; 银餐具  等〕  e.g. The silverware, the cutlery made of silver, is always used in South Korea.  e.g. All the different types of **cutlery** – forks, knives, like butter knife黄油刀, and spoons – can be confusing  3.a silver cup that a person or team wins in a sports competition〔体育比赛中的〕银杯  •The club has not yet given up hope of ending the season with some silverware. 该俱乐部仍未放弃在赛季结束时拿银杯的希望。 |
| 在今天这个时代, **in this day and age,** xxx  e.g. My grandmother says that, **in this day and age**, young people just don't know **proper etiquette**. |
| **公共汽车上如果上来老人，把你的座位让给他们**  **If an elderly person gets on the bus, offer your seat.** |
|  |
| **[ 落后(于) lag behind another thing or sb.; 给(管子、柱子等)加上了保温外罩: have pipes/cylinder lagged]**  1. [I,T] to move or develop more slowly than others; If one thing or person **lags behind another thing or person**, their progress is slower than that of the other thing or person. 落后  e.g. Western banks still **lag behind financial institutions** in most other regions of the country. 西部地区的银行仍然落后于这个国家其他大部分地区的金融机构。  e.g. The restructuring of the pattern of consumption also **lagged behind**. 消费结构的调整也落后了。  e.g. She stopped to wait for Ian who was **lagging behind.** 她停下来等落在后面的伊恩。  e.g Britain is **lagging behind the rest of Europe**. 英国被欧洲其他国家落在了后面。  2. [T] **have sth, like pipes, cylinder, lagged** is to cover water pipes etc with a special material to prevent the water inside them from freezing or the heat from being lost; o cover (a pipe, cylinder, etc) with lagging to prevent loss of heat**. To paraphrase**/in other words, **liquid retention** or **heat retention** is kept. 给(管子、柱子等)加防护套来保温; 给〔水管等〕加上防冻[保温]层, 〔液体的〕潴留；〔热量等的〕滞留  **[ have a pipe/cylinder lagged: 给xxx加上了保温外罩]**  e.g. We’ve **had the hot-water tank lagged**. 我们已给热水箱加上了保温外罩。  e.g. To **have sth like pipes or cylinders lagged** is to cover water pipes/cylinders with a special material or coating to prevent the water inside them from freezing or prevent the heat from being lost, in other words, **liquid retention** or **heat retention** is kept. // **retention**: is the ability or tendency of something to hold liquid, heat etc within itself〔液体的〕潴留；〔热量等的〕滞留  3. a time lag: is a delay or period of waiting between one event and a second event; A time lag or a lag of a particular length of time is a period of time between one event and another related event. （两个事件之间的）时间间隔  **[（两个事件之间的）一定的时间间隔: a time lag; There’s a time lag between EventA and EventB ]**  e.g. There's **a time lag** between infection with HIV and developing AIDS. 从感染艾滋病病毒到发展成为艾滋病病人有 **一定的时间间隔**.  4. **[ jet lag ]** the tired and confused feeling that you can get after flying a very long distance, especially because of the difference in time between the place you left and the place you arrived at 飞行时差综合征，时差反应  •I’m suffering from **jet lag** but I’ll feel better after a good night’s sleep. 我时差反应很厉害，但好好睡上一夜就会感觉好些的 |
| * retention /**rɪˈtɛnʃən**/   1.   [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)The retention of something is the **keeping of it.** 保留  •  The Citizens' Forum supported special powers for Quebec but also argued for the retention of a strong central government.   《市民论坛》支持魁北克的特殊权力，但是也主张保留一个强有力的中央政府  •The UN will vote on the retention of sanctions against Iraq. 联合国将投票决定是否继续制裁伊拉克。  2.technical) **retention**: is the ability or tendency of something to hold liquid, heat etc within itself〔液体的〕潴留；〔热量等的〕滞留  e.g. To **have sth like pipes or cylinders lagged** **给〔水管等〕加上防冻[保温]层** is to cover water pipes/cylinders with a special material or coating to prevent the water inside them from freezing or prevent the heat from being lost, in other words, **liquid retention** or **heat retention** is kept😊  •Many people with heart problems suffer from fluid retention. 很多有心脏病的人都有体液潴留。  3. retention: is the ability to keep something in your memory 记忆力  •I have a real problem with **retention of information.** 我的记忆力大有问题 |
| pacifist /ˈpæsɪfɪst/  // optimist; pessimist    1. [N-COUNT 可数名词](javascript:;)A pacifist 和平主义者; 反战者 is someone who believes that violence is wrong and peace is the right solution, and obviously refuses to take part in wars. In other words, a **pacifist** resists to any **belligerence.**  e.g.  Many protesters insist they are **pacifists**和平主义者, opposed to war in all forms. In other words, they resist to any **belligerence.**  2.[ADJ](javascript:;)If someone has **pacifist views**, they believe that war and violence are always wrong. 和平主义的; 反战的**[the pacifist movement 反战运动]**  •  ...his mother's pacifist ideals.  …他母亲的和平主义理想;  V.S. belligerent /bɪˈlɪdʒərənt/  belligerence, belligerency       1. [ADJ](javascript:;)A belligerent person is hostile and aggressive. 好斗的; 好战的•  ...the belligerent statements from both sides which have led to fears of war.  …双方火药味十足的声明已造成了对战争爆发的担忧。  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)好斗性 •  He could be accused of impulse or passion, but never belligerence.  他也许可以被指责为性情冲动，但决不是生性 好斗。  very unfriendly and wanting to argue or fight 敌对的；好斗的；好寻衅的 [ a belligerent attitude 敌对的态度]  2. [only before noun,仅用于名词前] formal a belligerent country is fighting a war against another country 〔国家〕交战中的  🡺 [bə'lɪdʒərəns] belligerence n. 斗争性；好战性；交战  🡺 belligerency /bɪˈlɪdʒərənsɪ/ :[N](javascript:;)the state of being at war 交战状态 |
| [əˈluːf] aloof 高冷的; DERIVATIVE 派生词: aloofness n [U]   1. unfriendly and deliberately not talking to other people 冷漠的[地]；疏远的[地]   •Beneath that aloof exterior, Gayle is a warm, sympathetic person. 在冷漠的外表下，盖尔是个有同情心的热心人。  e.g**. Once upon a time曾经(何时）;曾几何时,** there **was** a proud, young, aloof高冷的lady.  remain/stay aloof (from sb)  •They worked hard, but tended to stay aloof from the local inhabitants. 他们工作努力，但是一般不和当地居民来往。  keep/hold yourself aloof (from sb)  •She had always kept herself aloof from the boys in class. 她对班上的男生一直很冷漠。   1. deliberately not becoming involved in something   不参与（的），远离（的）  remain/stand aloof (from sth)  •Initially, the President remained aloof from the campaign. 最初，总统没有参与这次运动。  hold/keep (yourself) aloof from sth  •The doctor held himself somewhat aloof from the rest of the ship’s crew. 那位医生不大搭理其余的船员。 |
| Sb. be reprieved /rɪˈpriːv/  1.V-T If someone (who has been sentenced in prison **in a court of law**) is reprieved, their punishment is officially delayed or cancelled. (被判) 缓刑; 撤销 (刑罚)  • Fourteen people, waiting to be hanged for the murder of a former prime minister, have **been reprieved.** 获得缓刑。  2.N-VAR Reprieve is also a noun 缓刑; (刑罚) 撤销  • A man awaiting death by lethal injection has been saved by a last-minute **reprieve**. 一名等待被注射处死的男子因为最后一刻的缓刑而获救。  3.N-COUNT A reprieve is a delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. 暂缓; 暂缓令  e.g. It looked as though the college would have to shut, but this week it was given a **reprieve**. 却收到了**暂缓令**。  e.g. Shoppers will get a temporary **reprieve** from the new sales tax. 购物者将可暂时免交新的销售税。  4.V) to officially stop a prisoner **from being killed as a punishment** **[死刑撤销令；死刑暂缓令: give/grant sb a reprieve]**  N) an official order stopping the killing of a prisoner as a punishment  e.g. The US Supreme Court voted against **granting Smith a reprieve** . 美国最高法院投票反对 给<史密斯>死刑暂缓令  5. to change a decision to close a factory, school etc or get rid of something 取消关闭〔工厂、学校等〕；暂缓终止 |
| [ɪn'flɪkt] inflict; infliction n /ɪnˋflɪkʃən ; ɪn'flɪkʃən /  **[ 给sb/sth造成了<损失/负面影响/伤害>: inflict damage on sb/sth; inflict harm on sb/sth; inflict negative impact on sb/sth; inflict enormous loss on sb/sth]**  **[the deliberate infliction of pain 故意给他人造成痛苦]**    [V-T](javascript:;)To inflict harm or damage on someone or something means to make them suffer it. 使xxx遭受 (伤害或破坏等)  e.g. The **economic recession** (**Great Depression**) **inflicted serious damage on** the global economy and various industry growth. …经济衰退给工业造成的损失。  e.g. The strikes **inflicted serious damage on** the economy. 罢工给经济造成了巨大损失。  2. **[不请自来; 把某人硬塞给某人〔幽默用法〕 inflict yourself/sb on sb ]:** to visit or be with someone when they do not want you – used humorously  e.g Was it really fair to her friends to inflict her nephew on them? 把她外甥硬塞给她的朋友，这对她们真的公平吗？  **3. [ self-inflicted自己造成的（损失，失败）]** |
| [ sth is decommissoned ]  1.使(军舰、军用飞机等)退役：to decommission an old airplane使一架旧飞机退役  2.关闭，停止使用(核反应堆、工厂等)，把(原子炉)作成废炉，废弃：to decommission a nuclear power plant 关闭一间核动力工厂  3.解除(军官)的军职： to decommission an officer解除一名军官的军职  decommission /ˌdiːkəˈmɪʃən/  [V-T](javascript:;)When something such as a nuclear reactor or a large machine is decommissioned, it is taken out of use and taken apart because it is no longer going to be used. 停止使用  •  The ships were to be decommissioned.   这些船即将被停止使用。  1.  The old ESS storage could now be decommissioned and removed from the data centre.  旧的 ESS 存储现在应该可以退役并从数据中心删除。  www.ibm.com  2.  Like any software, they need to be planned, designed, implemented, deployed, maintained, andultimately, decommissioned.  与任何软件类似，它们需要被规划、设计、实现、部署、维护和最终退役。  www.infoq.com  3.  This will aid their work when introducing new versions, by letting them communicate to relevantconsumers that they’re using a deprecated or decommissioned service and need to upgrade.  因此他们能够告知相关消费者正在使用过时或退役的服务，需要进行升级，这将简化服务目录管理员引入新版本的工作 |
| ['pɒmpəs] pompus: someone who is pompous thinks that they are important, and shows this by being very formal and using long words – used to show disapproval 自命不凡的，自高自大的；浮华的，虚夸的〔含贬义〕  E.g. I can’t stand those pompous people who try to show off how much they know about literature, but actually, they just know quiet little about it. |
| ['ɡrɪpɪŋ] **[ a gripping novel; a griping movie; a gripping story; 一部扣人心弦的惊险片: a gripping thriller]**  a gripping film, story etc is very exciting and interesting 〔电影、故事等〕扣人心弦的，引人入胜  e.g. JK Rollin’s **gripping** **crime thriller** get me totally lost in. I’m getting **so** pulled in **that** I cann’t put the book down until it’s finished. 扣人心弦的 // A thriller is a book, movie, or play that tells an exciting fictional story about something such as criminal activities or spying. 惊悚小说; 惊悚电影; 惊悚戏剧  e.g. Historical fiction, if it's well-written, can be absolutely gripping   /ɡrɪp/ grip sth      1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you grip something, you take hold of it with your hand and continue to hold it firmly. 紧握  •  She gripped the rope.  她紧紧抓住绳子。  2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A grip is a firm, strong hold on something. 紧握  •  His strong hand eased the bag from her grip.   他强有力的手使她把紧握的包松开。  3. [N-SING](javascript:;)Someone's grip on something is the power and control they have over it. 掌控  •  The president maintains an iron grip on his country.   总统保持着对国家的铁腕统治。  4. [V-T](javascript:;)If something grips you, it affects you very strongly. 强烈地影响  •  The entire community has been gripped by fear.   整个社区已被恐惧笼罩着。  5.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you are gripped by something such as a story or a series of events, your attention is concentrated on it and held by it. 吸引  •  The nation is gripped by the dramatic story.   整个国家都被这个戏剧性的故事所吸引。  6. [ADJ](javascript:;)吸引人的  •  The film turned out to be **a gripping thriller**.   这部电影原来是**一部扣人心弦的惊险片**。  7.  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If things such as shoes or car tyres have grip, they do not slip. 抓力  •  ...a new way of reinforcing rubber which gives car tyres a better grip.   …一种增强橡胶使汽车轮胎抓力加强的新方法。  8.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you come to grips with a problem, you consider it seriously, and start taking action to deal with it. 认真着手处理  •  The administration's first task is to come to grips with the economy.   该政府首要的任务是认真着手处理经济问题。  9.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you get a grip on yourself, you make an effort to control or improve your behaviour or work. 控制 ; 完善  •  Part of me was very frightened and I consciously had to get a grip on myself.   我其实非常害怕，但又不得不有意识地控制住自己。  10.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If a person, group, or place is in the grip of something, they are being severely affected by it. 在某事的强烈影响下  11.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you lose your grip, you become less efficient and less confident, and less able to deal with things. 失去掌控  •  He wondered if perhaps he was getting old and losing his grip.   他怀疑自己或许在变老，对事情感到力不从心。  12.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you say that someone has a grip on reality, you mean they recognize the true situation and do not have mistaken ideas about it. 面对现实  •  Shakur loses his fragile grip on reality and starts blasting away at friends and foes alike.   沙库尔丧失了对现实脆弱的控制力，无论对朋友还是敌人都开始猛烈抨击起来。  13.[N](javascript:;)a part by which an object is grasped; handle 抓住 (Also called handgrip) |
| soften /ˈsɒ**fən**/    1.  [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you soften something or if it softens, it becomes less hard, stiff, or firm. 使变软; 变软  •  Soften the butter mixture in a small saucepan.   在小平底锅里将黄油混合物弄软。  2.  [V-T](javascript:;)If one thing softens the damaging effect of another thing, it makes the effect less severe. 使减弱  •  There were also pledges to soften the impact of the subsidy cuts on the poorer regions.   也有保证要减轻消减给较贫困地区补贴所造成的冲击。  3.  [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you soften your position, if your position softens, or if you soften, you become more sympathetic and less hostile or critical. 使变温和; 变温和  •  The letter shows no sign that the Germans have softened their position.   这封信没有任何迹象表明德国人的态度已有所缓和。  •  His party's policy has softened a lot in recent years.   近年来他所在政党的政策变得温和了许多。  4.  [V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If your voice or expression softens or if you soften it, it becomes much more gentle and friendly. 使温和; 变温和  •  All at once, Mick's serious expression softened into a grin.   顷刻间，米克严肃的表情和蔼起来，咧嘴笑了。  5.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you soften something such as light, a colour, or a sound, you make it less bright or harsh. 使 (光、颜色或声音) 变柔和  •  We wanted to soften the light without destroying the overall effect of space.   我们希望在不破坏整体空间效果的同时使光线柔和些。  6.  [V-T](javascript:;)Something that softens your skin makes it very smooth and pleasant to touch. 使 (皮肤) 变得光滑柔软  •  ...products designed to moisturize and soften the skin.   …为滋润柔滑肌肤而设计的产品。 |
| [ somewhat V.S. somehow ]  ['sʌmwɒt]  MEANINGS 义项  more than a little but not very  有点，有几分  •Things have changed somewhat since then. 从那时候起，情况就有些不一样了。  somewhat larger/higher/newer etc  •The price is somewhat higher than I expected. 价格比我预料的高了一点。  [+ of]  •To say that I was surprised is somewhat of an understatement. 说我感到意外还是有点保留的说法。  somehow /ˈsʌmˌhaʊ/      |CET4 TEM4  1. in some way, or by some means, although you do not know how  用某种方法；不知怎的  •Don’t worry, we’ll get the money back somehow. 别担心，我们总会把那些钱拿回来的。  •Somehow, I managed to lose my keys. 我不知怎的竟然把钥匙弄丢了。  •Maybe we could glue it together somehow or other . 也许我们可以想什么办法把它粘起来。  2.  for some reason that is not clear to you or that you do not understand  由于某种不明原因，不知为什么  •Somehow, I just don’t think it’ll work. 不知为什么，我总觉得那样行不通。  [ADV](javascript:;)You use somehow to say that you do not know or cannot say how something was done or will be done. 不知怎地; 不知以什么方式  •  We'll manage somehow, you and me. I know we will.   我们总会应付过去的，你和我。我知道我们会的。  •  Somehow Karin managed to cope with the demands of her career.   不知怎么地，卡林设法应付了那些来自工作的要求。 |
| **[a slap on the back拍拍背; slap sb’s back; slap sb’s face]**  **e.g. Hugging** isn't appropriate, but **a slap on the back拍拍背** or **a handshake** is acceptable. Personally/To my mind/To my way of thinking, I’m sticking with handshake. |
| [pɪntʃ] pinch  1.[T] to press a part of someone’s skin very tightly between your finger and thumb, especially so that it hurts捏，掐，夹;  [V-T](javascript:;)If you pinch a part of someone's body, you take a piece of their skin between your thumb and first finger and give it a short squeeze. 掐; 拧  e.g. She pinched his arm as hard as she could.  她使出全力 拧他的胳膊  e.g. He pinched her cheek. 他捏了一下她的脸颊。  2)V[T] to pinch sth, like salt, sugar, to press something between your finger and thumb 捏住；捏紧  e.g. Pinch the edges of the pastry together to seal it. 把馅饼的边缘捏紧封口。  e.g. (I’m cooking now) “Can you help to pinch a little salt?”  2) [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A pinch of an ingredient such as salt is the amount of it that you can hold between your thumb and your first finger. (用手指捏的)一小撮(salt, sugar)  e.g. Put all the ingredients, including a pinch of salt, into a food processor.  将所有的配料，连同一撮盐，放进食品加工机里  **[small a cat: feel suspicious about sth, don’t believe that**  **V.S.**  **半信半疑: take that with a pinch of salt: not 100% believe that半信半疑**  3.T] informal to steal something, especially something small or not very valuable偷窃〔尤指小物品或不很值钱的东西〕; To **pinch something**, especially something of little value, means to steal it.  e.g. Do you remember when I pinched your glasses?  你还记得我偷拿过你的眼镜吗？  e.g. Someone’s pinched my coat! 有人偷了我的外套！  5.[PHRASE](javascript:;) **[ feel the pinch = be strapped for cash] If** a person or company is feeling the pinch, they do not have as much money as they used to, and so they cannot buy the things they would like to buy. 感到手头拮据  •  Consumers are spending less and merchants are **feeling the pinch.**  消费者花钱少了，商家感到手头拮据 |
| Try to avoid **physical contact**. Respect people's **personal space.** |
| /stæb/ stab, stabbed, stabbed    1.[V-T](javascript:;)If someone stabs you, they push a knife, **dagger(匕首，短剑**), or sharp object into your body. (用刀等利器) 刺; 捅  •  Somebody stabbed him in the stomach.   有人刺了他的腹部。  •  Dean tried to stab him with a **dagger**.  迪安试图用一把匕首，短剑捅他。  2.[V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you stab something or stab at it, you push at it with your finger or with something pointed that you are holding like a knife or **dagger匕首，短剑.** (用手指或手中尖物) 戳; 捅; 按  •  Bess stabbed a slice of cucumber.   贝斯戳起一片黄瓜。  •  Goldstone flipped through the pages and stabbed his thumb at the paragraph he was looking for.   戈德斯通快速翻动书页，用拇指按住他正在寻找的段落。  3.[N-SING](javascript:;)If you have a stab at something, you try to do it. 尝试 •  Several tennis stars have had a stab at acting.   几位网球明星曾尝试过演戏。  4.[N-SING](javascript:;)You can refer to a sudden, usually unpleasant feeling as a stab of that feeling. 刺痛  **[一阵刺痛: a stab of pain ]**  •  ...**a stab of pain** just above his eye.   …他眼睛上方的一阵刺痛。  5.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you say that someone has **stabbed you in the back**, you mean that they have done something very harmful to you when you thought that you could trust them. You can refer to an action of this kind as **a stab in the back.** 在背后捅某人一刀 **[ V.] stab sb. in the back; N) a stab in the back; Sb.) backstabber ]**  e.g. She felt betrayed, as though her daughter had **stabbed her in the back**.  她感到被出卖了，仿佛是她的女儿在背后捅了她一刀。  **🡺 (backstabber: backstabber /'bæk,stæbə/ n. [口语]阴谋暗算他人者，暗箭伤人者，背后中伤者，放暗箭者，以卑鄙手段陷害他人者；背后说人坏话的人** |
| **[ crack a joke: 贫嘴，开玩笑 V.S. make a pun 使用双关语]**  e.g. **Cracking a joke** can be quiet **disrupting** for a meeting, which is not a proper meeting **etiquette /'etɪket,ˋɛtɪkət/.**  //disrupting（对会议，对某人的谈话，对某人做事是）妨碍的; 扰乱的 (使中断) If someone or something disrupts an event like a meeting, system, or process, they cause difficulties that prevent it from continuing or operating in a normal way.  e.g.  **//crack a joke: 贫嘴，开玩笑**    //**disrupting** |
| [ disrupting V.S. disturbing]   * disrupting .（对会议，对某人的谈话，对某人做事是）妨碍的; 扰乱的 (使中断)　If someone or something disrupts an event like a meeting, system, or process, they cause difficulties that prevent it from continuing or operating in a normal way.  e.g. **Cracking a joke** can be quiet **disrupting** for a meeting, which is not a proper meeting **etiquette/'etɪket/.**  //crack a joke: 贫嘴，开玩笑 e.g. * disturbing /dɪˈstɜːbɪŋ/**[ 使人不安的/担心的消息: a piece of disturbing news ]** 1. [ADJ](javascript:;)Something that is disturbing makes you **feel worried, fret about/worry about** or upset. 使人不安的; 使人苦恼的 e.g.  There was something about him she found **disturbing**.   她发现他身上有些东西让她觉得不安。 2. [ADV](javascript:;)使人不安地; 使人苦恼地 e.g.  The government has itself recognized the **disturbingly** high frequency of racial attacks.   政府本身已经认识到种族袭击事件的发案率之高令人深感不安。 |
| thoughtful = considerate   1. ADJ If you are thoughtful or deliberate, you are quiet and serious because you are thinking about something carefully for a long time. 沉思的, thoughtful = deliberate e.g. Nancy, who had been thoughtful for some time, suddenly spoke. 南希沉思半晌后，突然开口说话 e.g. Daniel nodded thoughtfully. 丹尼尔若有所思/沉思的地点点头。 2. ADJ If you describe someone as thoughtful, you approve of them because they remember what other people want, need, or feel, and try not to upset them, thoughtful = considerate体贴的,考虑周到的 e.g. ...a thoughtful/considerate and caring man. 一个考虑周到、关心体贴的男人。e.g. 考虑周到地 thoughtfully/considerately 3. ADJ If you describe something such as a book, film, or speech as thoughtful, you mean that it is serious and well thought out. (书籍、电影或讲话等) 有思想深度的 [ a thoughtful book, a thoughtful movie, a thoughtful speech ] e.g. ...a thoughtful and scholarly book. …一本既有思想深度又有学术价值的书。有思想深度地 thoughtfully e.g. ...these thoughtfully designed machines. …这些经缜密思考而设计的机器 |
| “ Yes or no” 是也不是, 既好又不好 |
| **flunk out** PHRASAL VERB  If you **flunk out** (of college), you are dismissed from a school or college because your grades are not satisfactory. (因成绩太差) 被退学/被当掉  e.g. He **flunked the physics and chemistry**, so bad　**挂科**  e.g He flunked out, a school official told CNN. 他. (因成绩太差) 被退学了。  E.g. If he doesn't find a solution to his problem soon, he'll surely **flunk out of college (连读发音)**. 他肯定要被学院退学 e.g. I just had some **killer exams** on history (very difficult exams), I’m afraid I would **flunk my history挂科.** |
| **[informal]再见; 非正式告别称谓，表示期待与某人短期内再度相见：ciao /tʃaʊ/**  CONVENTION Some people say "Ciao" as an **informal** way of saying goodbye to someone who they expect to see again soon. |
| **A killer exam (非常难的考试)** |
| **Etiquette: /ˈɛtɪˌkɛt/**  Etiquette is a set of customs and rules for **polite** behaviour, especially among a particular class of people or in a particular profession. (尤指特定阶层的) 礼仪; (尤指特定行业的) 规矩  e.g. 1. How well do you know your chopstick etiquette? 对于这些关于筷子的礼仪，你知道多少呢？  e.g No different from anywhere else. I find if you give money with one finger up, whatever the cultural etiquette, it will be snapped out of your hands. 我发现，如果你竖起一个指头给别人钱，无论什么文化的礼节，你的手都将被打断。  e.g. Before you have a dinner date with a beautiful girl, you should learn some eating etiquette.  在你与一个漂亮女孩约会之前，你应该 学习了解一些进餐时的礼节 |
| **[** [**from the outset**](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=from%20the%20outset&lang=en)**伊始, 从一开始]**  e.g. "Mongolia is very eager to host this summit, they have come out and said they will host it ... They want to be the Switzerland of Asia, they want to be seen as a partner that can have good ties with everybody," Gibson said.  But it also is not a perfect choice either, as it would require Trump to travel a lot further than Kim, which may be seen as a **concession/yield妥协/让步** to North Korea **from the outset.** |
|  |
| [diː'njuːklɪəraɪz] denuclearize vt. 撤除核武器 vi. 使非核化[V](javascript:;)to deprive (a country, state, etc) of nuclear weapons 把(某国家等)去核化 **[denuclearize the Korean Peninsula]**  e.g. Moon and Kim [met at the same location](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/26/asia/kim-jong-un-moon-jae-in-korea-summit-intl/index.html) in Panmunjom last Friday, a historically **unprecedented**, significant event that was televised worldwide and led to an agreement to [**denuclearize the Korean Peninsula** and formally end the Korean War.](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/27/asia/korean-summit-intl/index.html)  There is a "strong possibility" the summit will be held at the site, with some events possibly scheduled on the northern side of the military **demarcation line** separating the two countries, according to an official with deep knowledge of North Korea's thinking on the matter. |
| /ˈdiːmɑːˌkeɪt/ demarcate  **[划定边界: demarcate the border ]**  [V-T](javascript:;)If you demarcate something, you establish its boundaries or limits. 划定界限，分界线  e.g. A special UN commission was formed to **demarcate the border.**  一个特别联合国委员会被设立以期划定边界  [‚diːmɑː'keɪʃ ə n] demarcation  1.the point at which one area of work, responsibility etc ends and another begins〔工作范围、职责范围等的〕界限，分界线 [+ between] **[ a demarcation line between A and B]**  e.g. traditional **demarcation line** between medicine and surgery 内科和外科之间的传统分界线  e.g. Moon and Kim [met at the same location](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/26/asia/kim-jong-un-moon-jae-in-korea-summit-intl/index.html) in Panmunjom last Friday, a historically **unprecedented**, significant event that was televised worldwide and led to an agreement to [denuclearize the Korean Peninsula and formally end the Korean War.](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/27/asia/korean-summit-intl/index.html) There is a "strong possibility" the summit will be held at the site, with some events possibly scheduled on the northern side of the military **demarcation line** separating the two countries, according to an official with deep knowledge of North Korea's thinking on the matter.  e.g. Cameras followed the leaders' movements throughout the day, from Moon's departure from Seoul to the moment Kim crossed the military **demarcation line 分界线**into the south -- and encouraged Moon to cross the **demarcation line分界线** to the North. The US President wants to be [involved in similar scenes](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/27/asia/key-moments-korean-summit-intl/index.html) when he becomes the first **sitting/incumbent在职/现任的US President** to meet a North Korean leader. He's **keen to** take part in a cross-border handshake, but also wants photos to document the **unprecedented/all-time moment** if he decides to stand up and walk out of talks, they said. However, some **skeptics疑论者**worry holding the meeting at the DMZ will appear conciliatory toward Kim. As a result, US officials are still arguing for Singapore as a possible **broker or coordinator** for the talks, telling Trump it presents a more neutral option, the sources said.  2.the process of deciding on or marking the border between two areas of land〔地区的〕划分，划定，界定; Demarcation is the establishment of boundaries or limits separating two areas, groups, or things. 划界  e.g. Talks were continuing about the demarcation of the border between the two countries.   关于两国之间边界划定的谈话仍在继续着  e.g. the exact **demarcation o**f the north-south boundary 南北分界线的精确界定  V.S. **[ draw a line ]**  **给自己的行动划一条界限；拒绝超过一步 (常与 at 连用), 说某事不能做就不做，限制；禁止** |
| **[ 使(xxx地区)非军事化: demilitarize an area]** /diːˈmɪlɪtəˌraɪz/  **[非军事区: demilitarized zone (DMZ)]**  [V-T](javascript:;)To demilitarize an area means to ensure that all military forces and weapons are removed from it. 使(xxx地区)非军事化  e.g.  He said the UN had made remarkable progress in demilitarizing the region.  他说联合国在实现这一地区非军事化上取得了惊人的进展  e.g. Traveling to the northern side of **the demilitarized zone (DMZ**) would also provide a historic opportunity for Trump, the source said, adding that Moon may be involved in the summit **in some capacity(在某些方面).** |
| **[在某些方面；在某种程度上: in some ways  = in some capacity ]**  e.g. We are then in some capacity in a training, advising and assist mode, which we would expect to befor some time," he said.  于是，我们可以发挥培训、资讯和辅助等一些作用，预计这一状态还要持续一段时间。  e.g. Traveling to the northern side of the demilitarized zone (DMZ) would also provide a historic opportunity for Trump, the source said, adding that Moon may be involved in the summit **in some capacity(在某些方面).** |
| /ɪnˈkʌmbənt/ incumbent = sitting  1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)An incumbent is someone who holds an official post at a particular time. 在职者  •  In general, **incumbents** have a 94 percent chance of being re-elected.   现任/在职官员有94%的几率会再次当选。  2.[ADJ](javascript:;)Incumbent is also an adjective = sitting 在职/现任的  •  ...the only candidate who defeated **an incumbent senator**.   …惟一击败了现任参议员的候选人。  e.g. Cameras followed the leaders' movements throughout the day, from Moon's departure from Seoul to the moment Kim crossed the military **demarcation line 分界线**into the south -- and encouraged Moon to cross the **demarcation line分界线** to the North. The US President wants to be [involved in similar scenes](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/27/asia/key-moments-korean-summit-intl/index.html) when he becomes the first **sitting/incumbent在职/现任的US President** to meet a North Korean leader. He's **keen to** take part in a cross-border handshake, but also wants photos to document the **unprecedented/all-time moment** if he decides to stand up and walk out of talks, they said. However, some **skeptics疑论者**worry holding the meeting at the DMZ will appear conciliatory toward Kim. As a result, US officials are still arguing for Singapore as a possible **broker or coordinator** for the talks, telling Trump it presents a more neutral option, the sources said.  3.[ADJ](javascript:;)If it is incumbent on or upon you to do something, it is your duty or responsibility to do it. 有责任履行的  •  She felt it was incumbent on herself to act immediately.  她感到立即采取行动是她义不容辞的责  someone who has been elected to an official position, especially in politics, and who is doing that job at the present time  在职者，现任者〔尤指政治职位〕  •In the June elections, Morris easily defeated the incumbent, Tom Smith. 在6月的大选中，莫里斯轻松击败了在任的汤姆·史密斯。 |
| N) skeptics  [下载](javascript:;)[纠错](http://c.youdao.com/ugc/errorreport.html?q=skeptics)  英    美  n. 疑论者，怀疑主义者（skeptic的复数形式）  e.g. Cameras followed the leaders' movements throughout the day, from Moon's departure from Seoul to the moment Kim crossed the military **demarcation line 分界线**into the south -- and encouraged Moon to cross the **demarcation line分界线** to the North. The US President wants to be [involved in similar scenes](https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/27/asia/key-moments-korean-summit-intl/index.html) when he becomes the first **sitting/incumbent在职/现任的US President** to meet a North Korean leader. He's **keen to** take part in a cross-border handshake, but also wants photos to document the **unprecedented/all-time moment** if he decides to stand up and walk out of talks, they said. However, some **skeptics疑论者**worry holding the meeting at the DMZ will appear conciliatory toward Kim. As a result, US officials are still arguing for Singapore as a possible **broker or coordinator** for the talks, telling Trump it presents a more neutral option, the sources said. |
| [**fret about sth = worry about**]  fret /frɛt/     1.[V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you fret about something, you worry about it. 担心  •  I was working all hours and constantly fretting about everyone else's problems.  我一刻不停地工作着，还一直担心着其他人的问题。  •  But congressional staffers fret that the project will eventually cost billions more.  但国会的工作人员们担心这个方案最终会多花几十亿。  **2.** [**N-COUNT**](javascript:;)**The frets on a musical instrument such as a guitar are the raised lines across its neck. (吉他等弦乐器指板上定音的) 音品**  e.g. As a result, US officials are still arguing for Singapore as a possible **broker or coordinator** for the talks, telling Trump it presents a more neutral option, the sources said. Additionally, Singapore has previously held other historic events -- in 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping met with then-Taiwanese President Ma Ying-jeou in Singapore, the **unprecedently** first and only time the leaders of the two Chinas have met [since they split in 1949.](https://www.cnn.com/2015/11/07/asia/china-taiwan-summit/index.html) But one senior official conceded the symbolism wouldn't be there, and noted there are still **logistical considerations** to **worry/fret about** with Singapore. Singapore also raises problems for Kim. Similar to his father before him, the North Korean leader **is reluctant to** travel long distances by plane, partly due to security issues -- a plane is vulnerable to attack -- but also due to practical considerations. Faced with a similar **dilemma**, Kim Jong Il, Kim's father and previous ruler of North Korea, opted to travel in a custom built armored train, rather than moving around the world by air. |

**Table: Genres [ˈʒɒnrə] of coffee**

|  |
| --- |
| mocha /ˈmɒkə/  1.[N-VAR](javascript:;)Mocha is a drink that is a mixture of coffee and chocolate. 摩卡; 一种咖啡和巧克力的混合饮料  •  ...a mug of mocha. ...一杯摩卡。 //mug: v) mug sb, a mugger  •  ...the opportunity to choose between a latte and a mocha. /ˈmɒkə/    ...有机会可以选拿铁或是摩卡。  2.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Mocha is a type of strong coffee. 摩卡咖啡 |
| ['kærəm ə l, -mel] caramel  1.[N-VAR](javascript:;)A caramel is a chewy sweet food, a sticky brown sweet made of boiled sugar, butter, and milk, used for giving food a special taste and colour黄油糖果，焦糖奶糖  2. [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Caramel is burnt sugar used for colouring and flavouring food. (调色、调味用的) 焦糖 **[ caramel latte ['lɑːteɪ; 'læteɪ]焦糖拿铁; caramel macchiato/ˌmækɪˈɑːtəʊ/ : 焦糖玛奇朵]**  3.[U] a light yellow-brown colour 浅褐色，淡棕色 |
| [‚mæki'ɑːtəʊ]  macchiato /ˌmækɪˈɑːtəʊ/  [N](javascript:;)espresso coffee served with a dash of hot or cold milk, an espresso (= strong black Italian coffee ) with a small amount of milk added 玛其雅朵咖啡〔一种只添加少量牛奶的意大利浓咖啡〕  **[ caramel latte ['lɑːteɪ; 'læteɪ]焦糖拿铁; caramel macchiato/ˌmækɪˈɑːtəʊ/ : 焦糖玛奇朵]** |
| 抹茶**拿铁 greentea latte** |
| [ hazelnut Latte 榛子那铁; hazelnut caramel latte 榛子焦糖拿铁； Ground hazelnut 榛子粉 ] hazelnut /ˈheɪzəlˌnʌ/ are nuts from a hazel tree, which can be eaten. 榛子  e.g. Can I have **a mug马克杯 of** hazelnut latte? //mug: v) mug sb, a mugger |
| /ˈstɛlə/ stellar  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)Stellar is used to describe anything connected with stars. 星的; 星球的  •  A stellar wind streams outward from the star.  从那颗恒星上不断吹出恒星风。  2. [ADJ](javascript:;)A stellar person or thing = **extremely good 非常出色的，优秀的**  •the company’s **stellar growth** 这家公司辉煌的发展  •McKellen gave a **stellar performance** . 麦克凯伦的表演极为杰出优秀的  •  The French companies are registering **stellar profits.**   法国各家公司都获利丰厚。  e.g. All that added up to a stellar quarter for Pepsi ([PEP](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=PEP&source=story_quote_link)), which reported sales and profits that topped Wall Street's forecasts. The stock rose nearly 1% on the news.  3. **[〔流行乐队、演员等〕走红. 出名, 变得极受欢迎: go stellar ]** informal if a pop band, actor etc goes stellar, they become very popular and famous.  e.g. There’s **a stand-up comedian单口喜剧演员**, and my sources tell me he is about to **go stellar.** 有个单口喜剧演员，据我所知他很快就要**走红/出名**了  e.g. That disgusting guy **went stellar** by his high-profile **hype-up炒作**。 |
| [ sth is decommissoned ]  1.使(军舰、军用飞机等)退役：to decommission an old airplane使一架旧飞机退役  2.关闭，停止使用(核反应堆、工厂等)，把(原子炉)作成废炉，废弃：to decommission a nuclear power plant 关闭一间核动力工厂  3.解除(军官)的军职： to decommission an officer解除一名军官的军职  decommission /ˌdiːkəˈmɪʃən/  [V-T](javascript:;)When something such as a nuclear reactor or a large machine is decommissioned, it is taken out of use and taken apart because it is no longer going to be used. 停止使用  •  The ships were to be decommissioned.   这些船即将被停止使用。  1.  The old ESS storage could now be decommissioned and removed from the data centre.  旧的 ESS 存储现在应该可以退役并从数据中心删除。  www.ibm.com  2.  Like any software, they need to be planned, designed, implemented, deployed, maintained, andultimately, decommissioned.  与任何软件类似，它们需要被规划、设计、实现、部署、维护和最终退役。  www.infoq.com  3.  This will aid their work when introducing new versions, by letting them communicate to relevantconsumers that they’re using a deprecated or decommissioned service and need to upgrade.  因此他们能够告知相关消费者正在使用过时或退役的服务，需要进行升级，这将简化服务目录管理员引入新版本的工作 |
| ['pɒmpəs] pompus: someone who is pompous thinks that they are important, and shows this by being very formal and using long words – used to show disapproval 自命不凡的，自高自大的；浮华的，虚夸的〔含贬义〕  E.g. I can’t stand those pompous people who try to show off how much they know about literature, but actually, they just know quiet little about it. |
| ['ɡrɪpɪŋ] **[ a gripping novel; a griping movie; a gripping story; 一部扣人心弦的惊险片: a gripping thriller]**  a gripping film, story etc is very exciting and interesting 〔电影、故事等〕扣人心弦的，引人入胜  e.g. JK Rollin’s **gripping** **crime thriller** get me totally lost in. I’m getting **so** pulled in **that** I cann’t put the book down until it’s finished. 扣人心弦的 // A thriller is a book, movie, or play that tells an exciting fictional story about something such as criminal activities or spying. 惊悚小说; 惊悚电影; 惊悚戏剧  e.g. Historical fiction, if it's well-written, can be absolutely gripping   /ɡrɪp/ grip sth      1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you grip something, you take hold of it with your hand and continue to hold it firmly. 紧握  •  She gripped the rope.  她紧紧抓住绳子。  2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A grip is a firm, strong hold on something. 紧握  •  His strong hand eased the bag from her grip.   他强有力的手使她把紧握的包松开。  3. [N-SING](javascript:;)Someone's grip on something is the power and control they have over it. 掌控  •  The president maintains an iron grip on his country.   总统保持着对国家的铁腕统治。  4. [V-T](javascript:;)If something grips you, it affects you very strongly. 强烈地影响  •  The entire community has been gripped by fear.   整个社区已被恐惧笼罩着。  5.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you are gripped by something such as a story or a series of events, your attention is concentrated on it and held by it. 吸引  •  The nation is gripped by the dramatic story.   整个国家都被这个戏剧性的故事所吸引。  6. [ADJ](javascript:;)吸引人的  •  The film turned out to be **a gripping thriller**.   这部电影原来是**一部扣人心弦的惊险片**。  7.  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If things such as shoes or car tyres have grip, they do not slip. 抓力  •  ...a new way of reinforcing rubber which gives car tyres a better grip.   …一种增强橡胶使汽车轮胎抓力加强的新方法。  8.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you come to grips with a problem, you consider it seriously, and start taking action to deal with it. 认真着手处理  •  The administration's first task is to come to grips with the economy.   该政府首要的任务是认真着手处理经济问题。  9.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you get a grip on yourself, you make an effort to control or improve your behaviour or work. 控制 ; 完善  •  Part of me was very frightened and I consciously had to get a grip on myself.   我其实非常害怕，但又不得不有意识地控制住自己。  10.  [PHRASE](javascript:;)If a person, group, or place is in the grip of something, they are being severely affected by it. 在某事的强烈影响下  11.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you lose your grip, you become less efficient and less confident, and less able to deal with things. 失去掌控  •  He wondered if perhaps he was getting old and losing his grip.   他怀疑自己或许在变老，对事情感到力不从心。  12.[PHRASE](javascript:;)If you say that someone has a grip on reality, you mean they recognize the true situation and do not have mistaken ideas about it. 面对现实  •  Shakur loses his fragile grip on reality and starts blasting away at friends and foes alike.   沙库尔丧失了对现实脆弱的控制力，无论对朋友还是敌人都开始猛烈抨击起来。  13.[N](javascript:;)a part by which an object is grasped; handle 抓住 (Also called handgrip) |

## Lexical\_Tony

|  |
| --- |
| red eye= 熬夜和哭泣，充血（血丝)了的眼睛; 夜间飞行的航班，又被称为红眼航班 e.g. I took **the red eye** to LA. 我是做红眼航班去洛杉矶的。  V.S.  红眼病≠ red eye; 红眼病= pink eye: pinkeye /ˈpɪŋkˌaɪ/: [N](javascript:;)an acute 急性的contagious inflammation发炎 of the conjunct iva of the eye, characterized by redness, discharge, etc: usually caused by bacterial infection 传染性结膜炎 (Also called acute conjunctivitis) |
| Problem真有问题  前几天，一位在国外留学的学生和我吐槽说:"我好心地问一个外国朋友what's your problem,可对方却非常生气的反问我 what's your problem！我也是醉了！" => should be “Is everything going well?”  No.1) No problem 可以，没问题，没关系  可用于回答： (1）别人请你帮忙，你乐意帮 (2）回答thank you (3）回答sorry（不放在心上）  例句： Can you bring me the book?---No problem. --可以，没问题。  No.2) No worries≠不着急, No worries是 澳洲人的口头语 （全能回答）,可用于回答： 怎么了？没事吧？还好吧？可以吗···等;  不着急=don't worry  e.g. Could you help me with this?---Sure, no worries. 你能帮我一下吗？---当然了，没问题。   No.3) What's your problem＝你怎么回事(你有病吧)？ What's your problem=what's wrong with you=Are you Crazy 认为别人表现的不合常理，不正常, 你怎么回事(你有病吧) e.g. You don't eat the food I cooked! What's your problem? 竟然不吃我做的饭！你怎么回事？ |

## Appropriate behavior in a meeting

John, a new employee, asks Aaron for some advice on adapting to a new culture.





Sure, what’s going on?



 //go through



Well, I can give you some advice.



 **//crack a joke: 贫嘴，开玩笑**



 //**disrupting，**











 //open plam //offensive

 **//take sb. aside**

OK, this is really helpful

Good.

. What about the physical contact?







//slap on the back 拍拍背 V.S. stab sb in the back (backstabber: backstabber /'bæk,stæbə/

n. [口语]阴谋暗算他人者，暗箭伤人者，背后中伤者，放暗箭者，以卑鄙手段陷害他人者；背后说人坏话的人







## Talk about appropriate behavior

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |
| Here are some ways to talk about appropriate and inappropriate behavior. Which are true for your workplace, country or culture? |

# Group2 Etiquette for cultural advice

|  |
| --- |
| **[a slap on the back拍拍背]**  **e.g. Hugging** isn't appropriate, but **a slap on the back拍拍背** or **a handshake** is acceptable. Personally/To my mind/To my way of thinking, I’m sticking with handshake.  e.g. He prefers a handshake to **a slap on the back.** |
| Try to avoid **physical contact**. Respect people's **personal space.** |
| [ handshake] to show respect  **e.g. Hugging** isn't appropriate, but **a slap on the back拍拍背** or **a handshake** is acceptable. Personally/To my mind/To my way of thinking, I’m sticking with handshake.  e.g. He prefers a handshake to **a slap on the back.** |
| [hug]  **e.g. Hugging** isn't appropriate, but **a slap on the back拍拍背** or **a handshake** is acceptable. Personally/To my mind/To my way of thinking, I’m sticking with handshake.  e.g. He prefers a handshake to **a slap on the back.**  e.g. Hugging is fairly uncommon in this culture |
| In many countries, typically Korea and Japan, a **bow**鞠躬；弯腰 is a way to show respect. |
| Criticism is tricky. Try not to be too direct. |
| It's always important to show your respect to the seniors. |
| It's not appropriate to talk or joke too loudly, esp in public places, like library, bus, metro station. |

Manners are very important in my country. We have some specific rules of **etiquette**, such as **eating etiquette, party etiquette, business etiquette**, etc. Let me tell you about them.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **描述行为** | | |
|  | | |
| 使用类似表达描述 **inappropriate behavior**（不当的行为）： | | |
|  | **In my country, it's inappropriate to** kiss someone you don't know. | 在我的国家，亲吻陌生人是不合适的。 |
|  | **It' an unacceptable**[ʌnək'septəb(ə)l] **behaviour that you** start eating before the host or **hostess** | 先于主人开始用餐是不能接受的行为。 |
|  | **It's not proper to** call older people by their first names. | 直接称呼长者的名字是不合适的。 |
|  | In my country (Korea), we **don't ever** wear shoes inside the house. | 在我国，我们从不在屋里穿鞋。 |
| 使用这些表达描述 **appropriate behavior**（适当的行为）： | | |
|  | **It's appropriate to** ask permission before you smoke a cigarette. | 你在抽烟前，先应征得同意。 |
|  | **It's perfectly acceptable to** bring a small gift to a party e.g. a bottle of wine, a box of chocolate, **or a nosegay/ bouquet of flowers**. | 参加聚会时携带一份小礼物，这是**非常得体的**。 |
|  | **It's proper to** wait to be asked before helping yourself to a drink. | 等人要求后再随便喝东西，这是合适的。 |
|  | In my country, we **always** serve food to the older people first. | 在我的国家，我们总是让长者先吃。 |

* **It's not appropriate** to address people by their first names – unless you know them very well.
* When you meet someone for the first time, always shake hands. **It's not proper to** kiss or hug people you just met.
* Men should always walk to the left of ladies.
* Also, we don't ever ask a woman her age. It's not polite.
* Had better wear business attire.
* During the meal, you should be compliant with the “eating etiquette” very well.

# STOP

## Intensity your tone

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Intensifying** | | |
| Some adverbs help intensify what you're saying. | | |
|  | |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | His behavior at the meeting was **quite/rather** inappropriate. |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | It's **totally** unacceptable to criticize your superiors. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Your criticism of him was **overly** direct.  Remember, try not to be **overly** direct in your criticism.  deny sth **emphatically** |

## Soften your tone /ˈsɒ**fən**/

//f your voice or expression softens or if you soften it, it becomes much more gentle and friendly. 使温和; 变温和

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Some adverbs, on the other hand, help soften what you're saying. | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | This is a **rather** quiet office. Try to keep the noise down. |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hugging is **fairly** uncommon in this culture. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Actually, I thought the joke was **somewhat** /a little rude. |  |
|  |  |  |
| In British English, **quite** is sometimes used to soften or qualify what someone is saying. In American English, **quite** usually means the same as **very**. | | |
|  | |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Slapping someone on the back** here is **quite** rude, but not very rude. |  |

## Cultural advice – some office etiquette

|  |
| --- |
| Hi, Tom.  Welcome to the new office, new country, new culture! I've been here a while, so I thought I'd give you some advice.  **First of all**, you should be careful about showing respect, especially to people above you. We tend to be quite formal in our country. And **it's inappropriate to** criticize people or their work too directly. Most people **would** consider that to be quite rude here. Always try to be subtle.  Unlike at home, the office here is **rather** quiet. **It's not acceptable** to talk or c**rack a joke** loudly. Save that for when we go to the bar! Oh yeah, one other thing – **it's not a good idea** to have unnecessary **physical contact** with people. **Slapping someone on the back** is not so common here. But shaking hands is fine.  Hope this helps! |

## Etiquette for cultural advice

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Giving advice about appropriate behavior** | | |
| Use expressions like to these to give advice about appropriate behavior in your workplace, country or culture: | | |
|  | |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **It's not a good idea** **to** tell a lot of jokes. |  |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **It's inappropriate to slap someone on the back.** |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Most people would consider that** rather impolite. |  |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Hugging is **not so common** here. |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **It's not acceptable** **to** criticize people like that. |  |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **You should be careful about** showing respect. |  |

## Tapescript

A: I’m late for my exam. Bye, guys.

B: **Ciao**= see u

A: What’re you studying?

C: Economics. Will have a test tomorrow.

A: I get a major exam tomorrow as well. I don’t know if I will pass. The professor gives me a **killer** exam. I’ve just got/gotten to be really prepared.

C: Well, so, are you gonna study now or just **flunk out of college**?

A: well**, yes and no.** Well, I’ve applied to design school, and got accepted.

C: Wow, that’s great. When will you be going?

A: **Uh**, soon. Yeah, just got to pass all my **killer** exams.

C: Well, ummm… **would you mind** telling me which courses **in particular/particularly** are **bothering** you? Well, you know, we have a study group every other day. If you wanna come, just join us.

A: **Uh**, no. **That won’t be necessary.** Thank you. But.. you can take my killer exams. Hehe, just kidding.

C: **That’s very thoughtful of you (considerate)** , but I couldn’t possibly do that/I’m not likely to that.

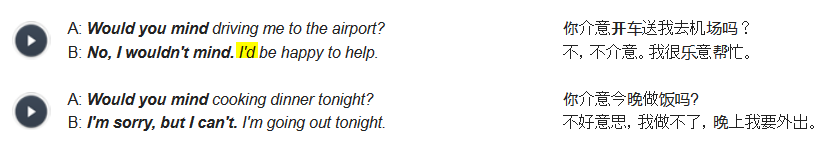
A: I’ll pay you.

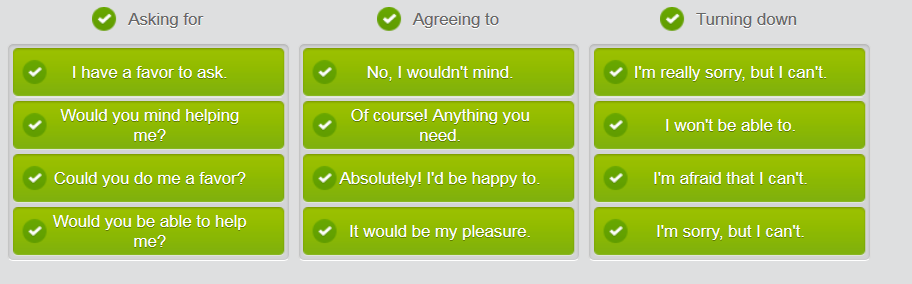
C: Really, it’s fine = Seriously, it’s fine. Let it go.

A: I’m going to the store. Anything? = anything you wanna buy?

C: No, thanks







## Tapescript

* Hi Tracy, when are u coming here for your PM training?
* I’ll be arriving on Fri. night, and I leave on Mon.
* Cool. Two days and three nights. BTW, where are u going to stay?
* Well, **I have a favour to ask.** Could I stay at your house?
* Umm.. **I’m afraid that** would be a little complicated. You know, Jenny and I just had a BB, Jimmy. He’s only 3-month old.
* Congratulations~
* Thanks. **Yeah**, He’s really cute, but he’s **kind of taking ??? health**.
* Well, I’m going to book the hotel and just remembered your guest room.
* Yes, we’re really sorry. The guest room has been changed to the **nursery (or nursery room哺乳室；育婴室).** So you see, it’s not a good idea for you to stay here
* I understand. Don’t worry. Could you recommend a good hotel, well, not the **hostel招待所（尤指青年旅社）**
* Sure. The Grand hotel is located in the city downtown and it’s not expensive.
* Thanks for your recommendation; and it really helps.
* My pleasure. Well, Let’s say whether you have time to have a dinner with us this Sat.? My **mother-in-law** can be the **bb sitter**?
* OK, let’s do that. Thank you again.
* Don’t say that… see u then

## Office etiquette: Common courtesies基本的礼貌/礼节, e.g. dress code, pantry rules

Hello everyone. 



**//common courtesy**

 //would like to do

## dress code - on

 //business casual

## **cleanliness** in office





 //leftover food

## noise level







 disrupt, disrupting, disruption, disruptive: to prevent something from continuing in its usual way by causing problems







 Ok ,then, thx for your time.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
| These words and phrases can be used to discuss **office etiquette**, or good manners in the workplace. | | |
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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The **dress code** in our office is **business casual**. |
|  |  |  |

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The **lack of cleanliness** in the kitchen/office is unacceptable. |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | The **high noise level** in work areas is very **disruptive**. |
|  |  |  |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | It's **common courtesy** to turn off your phone in meetings |

[[口语]准时，正(指时间promptness = by **punctual**, **punctuality**/ˌpʌŋktʃʊˈælɪtɪ/ : Punctuality is the quality of being punctual. 准时性

e.g. **Promptness/Punctuality [口语]准时，正点** for meetings **is a common courtesy基本的礼貌/礼节**. **Promptness准时**for meetings is expected of everyone.

e.g. Just remember, plz be punctual to the meeting => Yes, lack of promptness/punctuality would be disruptive to a meeting

e.g. The airline hopes to improve punctuality next year.  这家航空公司希望明年在准点上做出改善

## Eating etiquette

**(imagine you’re invited to a friend in Seoul, or to a party):**

Uh, you know, **when the hostess seats you,** you’re supposed to sit and wait until the hostess comes and sits down to start eating together. And then also the typical napkin in your lap, you know, eat with the right fork, um, use the **“butter knife”** correctly – **that kind of stuff or something like that**.

Traditionally, uh, I guess, you know, if a woman is going to get up, well, maybe to go to the restroom, all the gentlemen would stand up, and then …

Women: Right. And no hats at the table, No baseball hats or any types of hats. (吃饭时不许戴帽)

Man: A lot of it has to do with the **cutlery**['kʌtlərɪ] and how to use that, different plates, knifes, and forks, especially the **butter knife**. Um, so we feel like a lot of times **in this day and age,** maybe that’s not taught as much, but these are **etiquette classes** that young people take and you still see out there to teach the manners and **something like that**

I guess when we were young, our parents and grandparents would teach us that, and you know, how to open a door for a lady, **and things like that** or **that kind of stuff**.

## Manners and etiquette

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **礼节和礼仪** | | | |
|  | | | |
| **manners** 和 **etiquette** 的意思相近。两个词都是指特定场合下得体的行为举止。**Etiquette** 强调特定的规矩，而 **manners** 则与你的行为举止相关。以下是一些有用的单词和表达： | | | |
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|  | His **bad manners** at the dinner table shocked his **in-laws.** |  | 他用餐时非常没有礼貌，让他的 **岳父岳母** 非常震惊。 |
|  | My grandmother says that, i**n this day and age**, young people just don't know **proper etiquette**. |  | 我的祖母说，**今时今日**的年轻人根本不懂正确的礼仪。 |
|  | **Typically in the eating etiquette**, guests wait for the host to be seated before starting to eat. |  | 通常而言，客人等待主人入座后开始用餐。 |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 描述用餐礼仪时，可以谈论的东西有很多。请看以下例子： | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  | It's polite to place the **napkin** on your **lap** while you're eating. | | |  | 用餐时，礼貌的做法是把餐巾放在膝上。 | |
|  | All the different types of **cutlery** – forks, knives and spoons – can be confusing. | | |  | 各种不同的餐具 - 叉子、刀和匙 - 难免让人犯糊涂。 | |
|  | The **dinner plate** is larger than both the **bread plate** and the **salad plate**. | | |  | 餐盘比面包盘和沙拉盘都大。 | |
|  |  |  |  | | |
| 语言点：**cutlery** 与 **silverware**（餐具）的意思相同，常在英式英语中使用。 | | | | | |

Silverware: the cutlery that is covered with silver coating. The silverware is always used in South Korea.

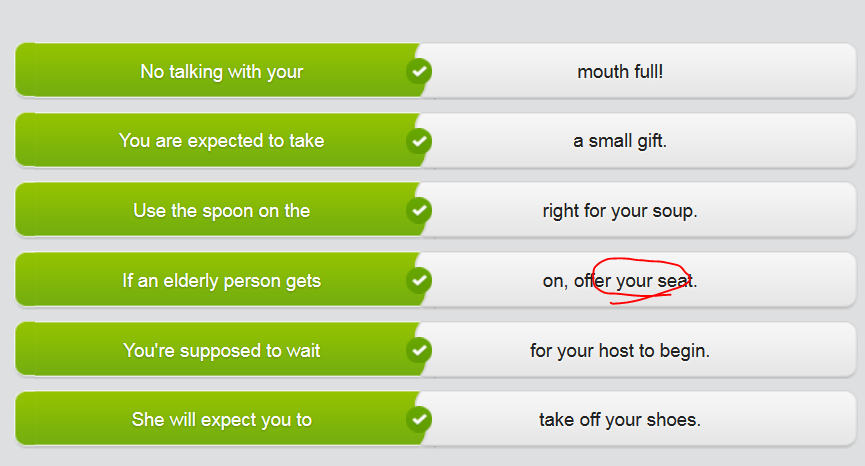
## Express your expectation

表达期望和规矩

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  | | | | | |
| 表达期望和规矩有许多不同的方法。请看以下各例： | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |
|  | She **expects** people to take off their shoes before they enter her house. | | |  | 她期望人们把鞋脱了再进她的家。 | |
|  |  | | |  |  | |
|  | People **are expected to** take a small gift when they go to someone's house for dinner. | | |  | 如果去别人家吃晚饭，人们应该带一件小礼物。 | |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | My grandmother says that a man **is supposed to** hold a door open for a woman. |  | 我的祖母说男士**应该**为女士开门 |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 以下是其他表达期望和规矩的方法。注意在最后一例中，**no** 不是请求，而是命令。 | | | |
|  | | | |
|  | **Use** the small fork to eat your salad. |  | 用小叉子吃你的沙拉。 |
|  | **Don't put** your elbows on the table. |  | 不要把你的胳膊肘放在桌上。 |
|  | **If an elderly person gets on the bus, offer your seat.** |  | **公共汽车上如果上来老人，把你的座位让给他们。** |
|  | And remember, manners **have to do** with showing respect toward others. |  | 记住，礼节关乎双方的互相尊重。 |
|  | **No** cellphones at the dinner table! |  | 餐桌上禁止使用手机。 |



## 个人空间 Personal space = like “proxemic”

* approximate; approximately; [ə'prɒksɪmət]
* proximity [prɒk'sɪmɪtɪ] p**roximity to** a place or person is nearness to that place or person. 接近
* proxemics [prɒk'siːmɪks]人际距离学；亲近性.  the study of spatial interrelationships in humans or in populations of animals of the same species. For example, whether you would feel comfortable or uncomfortable if I keep very close to you or keep proper distance from you? Or do you feel OK if I hug you or even kiss u. => proxemic  **[prɔk'si:mik]** adj. 空间关系学的proxemic difference 身体距离 ; 身体接触; proxemic behavior 体距行为; Handbook for Proxemic Research 空间关系学研究手册.
* f you have an **affinity** [ə'fɪnɪtɪ] with someone or something, you feel that you are similar to them or that you know and understand them very well. 亲切感

**Personal space**（个人空间）在不同的文化中相差很大。在有的文化中，身体接触很多，人与人之间没有多少个人空间。在其他文化中，人们避免身体接触，期望更大的个人距离。与不同文化背景的人交往时，了解这些区别非常重要。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where I'm from, **personal space** is an issue. It's considered really impolite to **stand too close to someone**. | 在我的家乡，个人空间是一件大事。跟人站得太近被视为是非常不礼貌的。 |
| In my country, we don't **shake hands** when we meet someone; we **bow**. (Korea) | 在我的国家，碰面时我们不握手，而是鞠躬。 |
| It's **fairly** common in my country for people to **kiss on the cheek** when they meet. | 在我的国家，人们见面时常常亲吻脸颊。 |
| I don't feel comfortable **holding hands** with someone I don't know very well. | 我会因为和不太熟悉的人握手而感到不自在. |
| People often **high-five (v)** one another in my country to celebrate something. | 在我的国家，人们常常击掌庆祝。 |
| She was quite offended when he **hugged** her the first time they met. | 他头次见面就和她拥抱，这让她相当恼火。 |

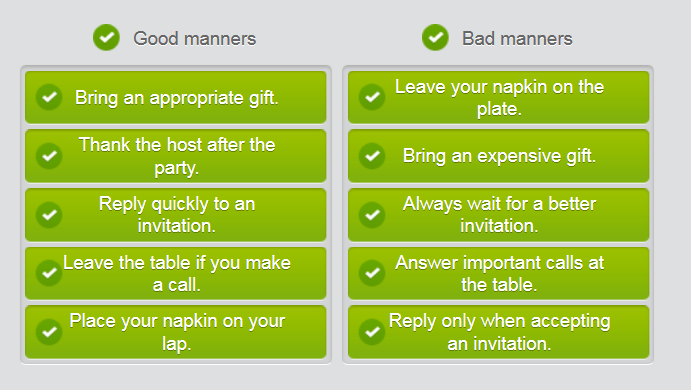
## Proxemics [prɒk'siːmɪks]

|  |
| --- |
| Researcher Edward **came up with** the idea of **proxemics**[prɒk'siːmɪks] in the 1950s. Proxemics[prɒk'siːmɪks] has to do with the amount of space and physical contact between people that is comfortable in different cultures. **In other words**, how close do people ordinarily stand or sit next to one another, and how much physical contact is there? As you might imagine, this can vary widely among cultures.  At the risk of **stereotyping** people, we generally think of southern Europeans as needing a lot less personal space and having more physical contact than in some northern European cultures. Or we can compare French and Japanese cultures, and argue that French people are a lot more physical – for example, often kissing on the cheek when they meet – than Japanese people, who might **bow** when they meet.  The thing that's important to remember is that different people can have different **levels of comfort** in the same situation. A person from one country might stand very close to someone from another country and put a hand on the other person's shoulder while talking. While this might feel perfectly fine for one person, the other might feel a bit confined and want to step back a bit. Finding a comfortable balance between people of different cultures can be challenging, but it's important to make sure everyone feels at ease. |

## Dinner etiquette-Minding your manners at a dinner party – the

It's not easy knowing the proper etiquette or good manners in every situation. Different people have different ideas, and these things change over time as well. What was proper, or correct, 20 years ago might not be appropriate today. That being said, here are some ideas on attending a dinner party that are relatively safe to follow:

* If you receive an invitation to a dinner party, make sure that you reply **relatively/fairly** quickly. This is true **even if/whereas** you are not going to attend. You don't want your host to think you're waiting for a better invitation.
* When attending a dinner party, it's **thoughtful/ considerate**体贴的 to bring a small gift, like a bottle of wine or **a bouquet/nosegay of flowers.** Don't bring anything too expensive because that might embarrass your host or **hostess**. Think about something you would like to receive from a guest coming to your home.
* After sitting down to eat, place your napkin on your lap. If you have to get up from the table, place the napkin on your chair. When the meal is finished, place your napkin to the left of your plate.
* And remember, never make or receive phone calls or text messages at the dinner table. This is impolite to the other guests.
* If you have attended a dinner party at someone's home, it's **considerate**/**thoughtful** to send a short thank-you note**. In this day and age,** it could also be an email or phone call. Don't wait too long, or it will be less meaningful to your host.



## Writing a topic about manner and etiquette for a social occasion, e.g. dinner, birthday party, wedding party, e.g. a funeral

Write about manners and etiquette for a dinner party or **other social occasion (e.g. wedding party in CHINA? BB’s “100-day” anniversary party) in your country**. If you like, you can imagine that you are giving advice to a foreign visitor. What is expected of people? What is polite and impolite?

Type in the input box. Write 150-200 words.

## Eating etiquette in China

In China, even **in this day and age**, table manners are considered very important, especially when you’re eating in a formal situation at someone’s houses or at a business occasion.

**First of all**, if you have any special diet requirements, such as you’re a strict vegetarian, your host would expect to be told about it in advance. Don’t bring your host the last-minute surprise.

**Secondly**, It's perfectly acceptable to bring a small gift if you're invited to someone's house, such as a bottle of wine, **a bouquet/nosegay of flowers**, or a box of chocolate. Well, just note that it's not proper to bring sth that is very expensive, which would make your host/hotess a little embarrassed.

**When the host seats you**, you’re supposed to sit and wait until the host comes and sits down to start eating together, or if the host says that it’s ok for you to start eating anytime. This shows that you’re **thoughtful** and **considerate**.

**What is more**, during the dinner, don’t make phone calls, send text messages, or play any instant messages app, e.g. wechat, where you’re still at the table. It’s considered extremely bad manners.

**Last but not least,** when it comes to **cutlery**, we don't eat any food with our hands, not even bread. We always use **silverware/cutlery. In China, chopsticks should be used correctly.** We use the public chopsticks to get food from dishes and put them on your plate; and then switch to your own chopsticks or spoon. This shows that you care about everyone's hygiene. However, if you’re not sure which of the **silverware/cutlery** to use, you can employ my strategy I use myself. When in a similar situation: watch what others do; and then do that, too. Good luck and enjoy your meal.

//**banquet** ['bæŋkwɪt]: feast; a wedding bouquet[bʊ'keɪ/ a bouquet of flowers/a nosegay of flowers; shoes boutique [buː'tiːk]

## Eating etiquette in UK - Writing example

In the UK, even **in this day and age**, table manners are considered very important. This applies even more when you’re eating in a formal situation at someone’s houses.

**First of all,** if you have any special diet requirements, such as you’re a strict vegetarian, your hosts will expect to be told about them **in advance**. Do not bring any last-minute surprise.

**Secondly**, you would be recommended to take a small gift with you: a bottle of wine, **a bouquet/nosegay 花束 of flowers** (well, the type of flowers is based on your hosts), or a box of chocolate, are all acceptable.

Uh, you know, **when the hostess seats you,** you’**re supposed to** sit and wait until the hostess comes and sits down to start eating together, or if they say it’s OK for you to start eating anytime. This shows that you’re **considerate and thoughtful**.

**What is more,** during the dinner, don’t make phone calls, send text messages, or play any instant messages apps, e.g. wechat where you’re still at the table. **It’s considered extremely bad manners**.

**Well, Last but not least, when it comes to** **cutlery/silverware,** the soup spoon is generally on the right, to the outside of the knife; and the fork is on the left; and the dessert spoon is above the dinner plate. Well, here is a note, please use the **butter knife** correctly. However, if you’re not sure which of the **silverware/cutlery** to use, you can employ my strategy I use myself. When in a similar situation: watch what others do; and then do that, too. Good luck and enjoy your meal.

## Party etiquette

* It's perfectly acceptable to bring a small gift if you're invited to someone's party, well, such as a bottle of wine, a box of chocolate, a bouquet/nosegay of flowers. Well, **it's not proper** to bring something that is very expensive because that would make your host or hostess a little embarrassed.
* **It's not appropriate** to address people by their first names – unless you know them very well.
* When you meet someone for the first time, always shake hands. **It's not proper to** kiss or hug people you just met in the party.
* Last but not least, if you’re an alcohol lover, don’t make yourself drunk, which is very impolite.

## Party etiquette,e.g. Manners for attending a wedding party:

* 1. Red package, small gifts
  2. Wear colourful dress, e.g. red, pink instead of pure white bz in CHINA, white is dedicated to the bride in a wedding.
  3. If you’re the bridesmaid/the maid of honor, don’t steal bride’s thunder.

# Praise and response赞美以及相应的回答

## Tapescript1: praises and responses

* Any plan for this summer?
* Well, I’m gonna go home. I’m homesick and cannot wait.
* I understand that.
* What’s ur plan?
* Well, **actually**, I got an intership.
* Wow, **I’m impressed 我很佩服.** You know? You’re really a smart guy.
* Um, well, **thank you for saying so, but actually, I have a lot of luck**.
* **No, (laugh), don’t do that. Don’t be so modest. It doesn’t suit you 都不像你了.**
* **…**(Another student comes in) Hi guys, I passed **the killer exam**.
* **Congrats!**
* **Thanks, man. I couldn’t have passed that without you.**
* **It was nothing, really. It’s my pleasure.**
* **I appreciate that.**

## Tapescript2 – praises and responses

* Hey Tracy, here you are. Well, can I talk to you in my office **for a moment**?
* Sure, of course.
* I wanna say thank you for your great contribution on this successful project. **I’m very impressed** 你太了不起. **You really outdid yourself this time.** 你这次真的是超越了自己/超常发挥。//outdo, outdid, outdone, outdo oneself
* **Thank you for saying so. Actually, I had a lot of help from my team.**
* Sure, You have a great team. But you shouldn’t be so modest. Take the credits you deserve. You did an amazing job.
* It was nothing really. We had a lot of luck.
* Well, every project needs a bit of luck. **I’m very impressed by you**. You should be proud of yourself. You know, **we couldn’t have done that without you.**
* **Thank you for saying so** and thanks for giving me this precious chance to work on this project. I enjoyed it.
* Great. Please **keep up your good wor**k.
* I will. Thank you again.

## Tapescript3- praises and responses

* Hi Boh, I should congratulate you. You should be proud of yourself.
* Thanks Tina. Yeah, it has been a very long two years. It’s a ?? experience, but it was not a one-man project. You know. I’ve had a lot of help.
* Well, **don’t be so modest**. You know, you’re the youngest PM **ever** in our company in charge of building the skyscraper. It’s an **incredible** achievement. **You’ve really outdone yourself**你真是超常发挥.
* Well, **thank you for saying so.** I had a lot of luck and a great team. Plus, don’t forget who found the arch to design the building~
* Hem yep. That would be me. It’s my honor to give help. And only you can do this. Think about it. Not only xxx beautiful building, but control xxx **under the budget**. Well, you know, sometime, you don’t give yourself enough **credits**.
* Oh, anyone **could** have done that (谁都干得好)
* No, Bob, they couldn’t. You did it. Cheers.
* Cheers.

## Sentences: express praises and responses

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Great job! Well done. | 干得漂亮！ |
| Keep up the good work! | 继续努力！ |
| You’ve really **outdone** yourself.  //outdo, outdid, outdone | 你真是超常发挥。 |
| We couldn't have done it without you. | 没有你，我们做不成。 |
| You should be proud of yourself. Don't be so modest. | 你应该为自己感到自豪。不要这么谦虚。 |
| I'm very impressed (with your work) | 我十分佩服（你工作的这么好） |

对夸奖自己的人表示感谢，谦虚地回答别人的赞美

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I had a lot of help. | 我得到了很多帮助。 |
| Thank you for saying so. | 多谢夸奖。 |
| It was my pleasure/honor | 荣幸之至 |
| Anyone **could** have done it. | 谁都干得好。 |
| I had a lot of luck | 我运气很好 |
| It was nothing, really. | 真算不了什么. |
| Well, I’ve just **outdone** myself | 我只是超常发挥了 |

* Great job! **You’ve really outdone** yourself => Thank you. Actually, I have a lot of luck.
* You should be proud of yourself => Thank you for saying so. Well, it was nothing really.
* Don’t be so modest. We couldn’t have done that without you. => It’s my pleasure, and thank you for saying so.
* I’m really impressed with your work. => It was nothing really. I had a lot of help during my work.
* Take credits where ti’s due. You did an amazing job.

## “程度” 副词 adverbs of degree

注意，这些副词的程度从左至右依次增强

barely 很少=> hardly几乎没有

somewhat (a little) => rather (greate) 相当

quite 相当 => very非常 = significantly显著地, rather, overly

relatively = comparatively 相对地 **=** 比较地, **相比而言**

**fairly => moderately**

slightly稍微

His culture is **relatively/comparatively** strict compared to mine. 与我的文化相比，他的文化**相对而言**很严厉。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Learning proper etiquette in a new country can be **relatively hard**. 在一个陌生的国家学习正确的礼仪，**相比而言**可能比较困难。 |

我**几乎无法/不能** 掩饰我的尴尬 I could **barely/hardly** hide my embarrassment.

He could **barely** wait to leave. => He could hardly wait to leave.

他的举止看起来**有点**奇怪 His behavior seemed **somewhat** strange.

I think he seemed **somewhat** uncomfortable.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | He was **somewhat annoyed** when his date arrived 30 minutes late. 他**有点**生气。 |

餐桌上用手机**非常**不礼貌。It's **rather** impolite to use your phone at the table.

变得**相当**局促不安。 She became **quite**/significantly confused at the dinner table.

她经常不讲礼貌It's **fairly** common for her to be rude.

# Group 4 Expressing sympathy and condolences

Subject: 在你听该女子谈论慰问和哀悼的表达时，思考一下，你的国家是如何表示慰问和哀悼的。你自己是怎么做的？和该女子所说的相比有何不同？

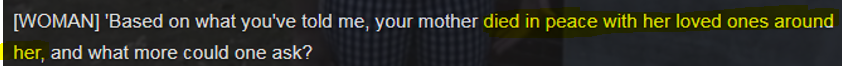
## Express sympathy and condolences to sb whose beloved ones passed

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It would **depend upon** the person, but I would say to them “**It’s very difficult to know what to say to you.** I don’t want to give you any **platitudes/cliches,** but **I want you to remember all the good times that you’ve had with individual and how unique or special they mean you**, and try to hold onto these good memories, that you had the precious opportunities to know them, even though **they’ll be greatly missed**.

A**nd that our thoughts are always with you and anything you may need, please let me know**.

Um, yeah, tt’s a hard time. And you know, traditional way is to send **a sympathy card**, flowers. And I think people would appreciate that you remember them. Well, a friend of my, whose mother just passed because of the breast cancer. And I wasn’t able to attend her funeral. Based on what her told me that her mother **died in peace, and her loved ones around her at her last moment.**



So**, our thoughts are with you and in sympathy, at this difficult time.**

## Sentence: expressing sympathy and condolences

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A very close friend of theirs recently **passed**. | 他们的一位非常亲密的朋友最近过世了。 |
| Her grandmother **passed away in peace**, surrounded by loved ones.  He **died peacefully, with her beloved ones around her.**  He **died in peach, with her beloved ones around her.**  My grandmom passed away quickly **in peace and** didn’t suffer, surrounded by loved ones.  **It must be a comfort that** he passed quickly in peace, surrounded by loved ones | 她祖母在亲人的陪伴下安详地走了。  至少她安详地死去，没有受苦 |
| His father **passed from** a heart/cardia attack last year. | 他父亲去年因心脏病病发过世了。 |
| It's important to offer **condolences** to the person suffering a loss. | 重要的是，向蒙受亲友过世的人表示哀悼之情。 |
| Many people like to recall **memories of the individual**.  It's nice **to share memories** of the individual who has passed. | 许多人**愿意**回忆起死者的点滴往事。 |
| They played John's favorite song at his **funeral**. | 在 John 的葬礼上，他们演奏了他最爱的歌曲。 |
| My boss's mother **passed** yesterday. I must send my **condolences**. |  |
| My uncle died many years ago, but **I have fond memories美好的回忆 of** him.  I'll always **have fond memories of** him |  |
| We couldn't **attend the funeral**, so we sent **sympathy cards** and flowers |  |

It can be very difficult to find the words to express sympathy. To express your sympathy and condolence to someone who lost their beloved one. Try to avoid **platitudes, or cliches [kliː'ʃeɪz],** when expressing sympathy or deep condolences. 表达慰问时，尽量避免使用陈词滥调。 // cliche = platitude

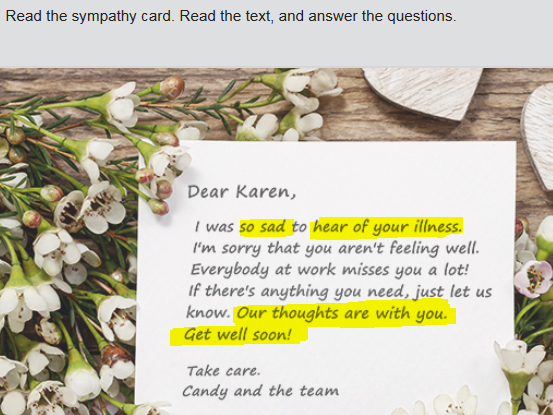
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Thank you for inviting me to the funeral. |
| 我谨向您和您的家人致以最诚挚的慰问。 | It's very difficult to know what to say. You and your family have my deepest sympathy. |
| 我们的哀思与你同在。 | **Our thoughts are with you and in sympathy**. Anything you may need, just let me know. |
| 听到你亲人过世的消息，我深感难过。 | I was so sorry to **hear of your loss. Well, i**t's very difficult to know what to say. **It’s very difficult to know what to say to you.** I don’t want to give you any **platitudes/cliches,** but **I want you to remember all the good times that you’ve had with individual and how unique or special they mean you**, and try to hold onto these good memories, that you had the precious opportunities to know them, even though **they’ll be greatly missed**.  A**nd that our thoughts are always with you and anything you may need, please let me know**.  I just wanna say how sorry I was to **hear of your loss**.  I was very sorry to hear that your father had passed away. |
| 大家会深深怀念她的。 | She will **be greatly missed.**  I'm glad I had the opportunity to know her. **She'll be greatly missed**.  She was greatly loved by everyone who knew her and **will be greatly missed.**  He was a good man and **will be greatly missed.** |
| 请接受我诚挚的哀悼。 | Please accept my **sincere condolences.**  Please give my **sincere** condolences to the family. |

## Sympathy card

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Writing a sympathy card** | |
| A sympathy card should be short, sympathetic and sincere.  Here are five simple steps to write one. Firstly, keep the greeting simple. | |
|  |  |
| Dear Bessie, |  |
|  |  |
|  | |
| ## In the opening line, refer to the person's illness or **bereavement [bɪˈriːvmənt,bəˈriːvmənt]**  [**N-VAR**](javascript:;)**Bereavement is the sorrow you feel or the state you are in when a relative or close friend dies. 丧亲; 丧亲之痛.** | |
|  |  |
| I was so sad to **hear of your illness / hear of your loss**.  I'm so sorry that you aren't feeling well/**under the weather.**  I want to express my sincere condolences for Fred's passing/for your loss. |  |
|  |  |
| ## Then say how you feel about the situation. |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
| Everyone at work misses you. **Get better soon! Thinking of you. Get well soon! 我们都很想你，赶紧好起来吧。**  He was a lovely man, I **have lots of fond memories of** him有着甜蜜的会议, and he will be greatly missed. |  |
|  |  |

## Next, offer help or sympathy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| If there's anything we can do, just let us know. | |  |
| **Our thoughts are with you and in sympathy， at this difficult time**. | |  |
| ## Finally, close the message with a suitable phrase then your name. | |
|  |  |
| Take care. |  |
| Jane |  |
|  |  |
| All our love, |  |
| the Benson family |  |
|  |  |
| In sympathy, |  |
| James |  |



|  |
| --- |
| Dear Karen,  I was so sad to **hear of your illness**. I'm sorry that you aren't feeling well/you’re **under the weather**. Everybody at work misses you a lot! If there's anything you need, just let us know. **Our thoughts are with you**. Get better soon!  Take care.  Candy and the team |

|  |
| --- |
| From  j.lee@hanbox.net  You haven't heard from your friend recently. Read her email and write a sympathy card.  Type in the input box. Write 30-50 words.    Hi,  Sorry I've been out of contact. The truth is, I've been feeling quite sick lately and the doctor said I need to stay in the hospital so they can observe me and see what is going on. I hope I’ll be out soon, but I wanted you to know in case you guys were worried about me.  Thanks,  Jaime   * A sympathy card |

## Bereavement: 表达慰问的文化层面 (manner and etiquettes)

//[bɪˈriːvmənt,bəˈriːvmənt] bereavement:  [N-VAR](javascript:;)Bereavement is the sorrow you feel or the state you are in when a relative or close friend dies. 丧亲; 丧亲之痛

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|  |
| 与许多事情一样，慰问和哀悼的表达方式也存在文化的差异。例如，在许多国家，服丧采用黑色 e.g. Korea，而有的国家则用白色 e,g. China。想想世界不同文化在服丧上的一些区别。 |
|  |
| * 有的文化爱土葬(buried underground)，有的文化爱火葬 (cremate, cremation)。有的文化坚持迅速处理遗体，而有的文化对遗体的处理则不是很紧急。 |
| * 有的文化允许瞻仰死者遗体，有的则不行。 |
| * 在有的文化中，追悼会气氛大都气氛肃穆 grave，但有的文化中，气氛非常喜庆。 |
| * 在一些信仰中，不鼓励音乐和鲜花，而在另外一些信仰中则正好相反。 |
| * 送礼存在很大的差异。在有的文化中，可以送钱，有的文化可以送食物和酒水饮料；还有一些文化无需送任何礼物。 |

## In a funeral (like my grandmother’s case)

MOIRA: Thank you so much for coming.  
TONY: It's my pleasure. And I just wanted to say how sorry I was to **hear of your loss** .  
MOIRA: That's very kind of you, and thank you very much for the **lovely sympathy card** and flowers.  
TONY: **It's the least I could do.** Your mother had a rich, full life . She will be greatly missed .  
MOIRA: Thank you. We'll all miss her very much. But she was 98 years old. She lived a good life . **She died quickly in peace of old age and didn’t suffer, surrounded by her beloved one**. Plus, she was surrounded by loved ones . I guess there are worse ways to pass.   ?????  
TONY: Yes, you're right. I suppose it's best to look at it that way. In some ways, she was fortunate.      
MOIRA:  Yes, in some ways, she was very fortunate.

## In a funeral.

* Hi Joy, how are you doing recently? You look very tired.
* Hi Tracy. It’s really a difficult time for all of us.
* Of course. **I wanna say how sorry I was to hear of your loss**.
* That’s very kind of you. My father would be very glad that you still remember him.
* It’s my pleasure. He was a good man, and I will miss him.
* Yeah, we all miss him always. Well, you know, **he had a rich, full life**. **He passed quickly in peace and didn’t suffer**.
* I was very pleased to hear that. That would be a great comfort to your mother.
* Yes. Oh, my mum just reminds me to say thank you and your family for the lovely **sympathy card** and beautiful **bouquet /nosegay of flowers. That’s very thoughtful/considerate**
* **It was nothing really**. **Please tell your mum that our thought are always with her.**
* You will see her shortly and can tell her your thoughts **in person**. Thanks again for your coming.
* I’m happy to be here. You dad was greatly loved.