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1 listen

1.1 DONE listen

1.2 DONE listen 英语发音 unit one

1.3 words

1.3.1 neck <2016-06-21 Tue>

英 [Thursday 28 July 2016 journal: 4:02- 4:04 Clocked: (0:02) STARTED benek] 美 [nk] n. 脖子；衣 6 领；海峡 vi. 搂著脖子亲吻；变狭窄 vt. 使变细；与...搂著脖子亲吻 n. (Neck) 人名；(德、意、英) 内克 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

neck *nk* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your neck is the part of your body which joins your head to the rest of your body. 颈例：She threw her arms around his neck and hugged him warmly. 她伸出双臂搂住他的脖子，热烈地拥抱他。N-COUNT The neck of an article of clothing such as a shirt, dress, :LOGBOOK: :END:or sweater is the part which surrounds your neck. 领口例：...the low, ruffled neck of her blouse. ...她褶边低胸的衬衫领口。N-COUNT The neck of something such as a bottle or a guitar is the long narrow part at one end of it. (瓶子、吉他等的) 颈状部位例：Catherine gripped the broken neck of the bottle. 凯瑟琳紧握着破裂的瓶颈。PHRASE If you say that someone is breathing down your neck, you mean that they are watching you very closely and checking everything you do. 密切监视例：Most farmers have loan officers breathing down their necks. 大多数农场主受到信贷员的密切监视。PHRASE In a competition, especially an election, if two or more competitors are neck and neck, they are level with each other and have an equal chance of winning. 势均力敌例：The latest polls indicate that the two main parties are neck and neck. 最新的民意测验显示两个主要政党势均力敌。PHRASE If you stick your neck out, you bravely say or do something that might be criticized or might turn out to be wrong. 敢说敢干例：During my political life I've earned myself a reputation as someone

who'll stick his neck out, a bit of a rebel. 我在自己的政治生涯中得了一个敢说敢干、有点叛逆的名声。网络释义专业释义英英释义

脖子颈颈部颈短语 Stiff neck 落枕 Stiff neck 脖子发僵 Stiff neck 落枕 Stiff neck 顽固之人 goose neck 鹅颈管更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

neck and neck 并驾齐驱, 不分上下 bottle neck 瓶颈 pain in the neck 极讨厌的人或事 stiff neck 脖子发僵, 斜颈; 顽固之人 neck of the woods 附近一带 (一般指乡村地区) 更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He draped his arms round her neck. 他双手搂住了她的脖子。The rain was dripping down his neck. 雨水沿着他的脖子往下滴。The doll pivots at the waist and neck. 那洋娃娃的腰和颈可以转动。更多双语例句百科

Neck

The neck is the part of the body, on many terrestrial or secondarily aquatic vertebrates, that distinguishes the head from the torso or trunk. The adjective (from Latin) signifying "of the neck" is cervical (though in non-technical contexts, this is more frequently used to describe the cervix). 来源于: 维基百科

literate 英 ['lt(r)t] 美 ['ltrt] adj. 受过教育的; 精通文学的 n. 学者柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

literate *ltrt* CET6+ TEM8 ADJ Someone who is literate is able to read and write. 能读会写的例: Over one-quarter of the adult population are not fully literate. 四分之一以上的成年人是半文盲。 see also computer-literate 网络释义专业释义英英释义

有文化的有读写能力的识字的学者短语 Literate programming 文学编程 Literate programming 文学编程 Literate programming 文学化编程 Literate programming 字面编程 Financially Literate 掌握一定财务知识更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

computer literate 懂电脑双语例句原声例句权威例句

The drawback of the internet is that you have to be literate to use it. 互联网的缺点就是人们必须得有文化才能使用它。article.yeeyan.org 更多双语例句百科

Literate

Literacy is traditionally understood as the ability to read and write. The term's meaning has been expanded to include the ability to use language, numbers, images and other means to understand and use the dominant symbol systems of a culture. The concept of literacy is expanding in OECD countries to include skills to access knowledge through technology and ability to assess complex contexts. Literacy represents the lifelong, intellectual process of gaining meaning from a critical interpretation of written or printed text. The key to all literacy is reading development, a progression of skills that begins with the ability to understand spoken words and decode written words, and culminates in the deep understanding of text. Reading development involves a range of complex language underpinnings including awareness of speech sounds (phonology), spelling patterns (orthography), word meaning (semantics), grammar (syntax) and patterns of word formation (morphology), all of which provide a necessary platform for reading fluency and comprehension. Once these skills are acquired, the reader can attain full language literacy, which includes the abilities to apply to printed material critical analysis, inference and synthesis; to write with accuracy and coherence; and to use information and insights from text as the basis for informed decisions and creative thought. The inability to do so is called illiteracy or analphabetism. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) defines literacy as the "ability to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and compute, using printed and written materials associated with varying contexts. Literacy involves a continuum of learning in enabling individuals to achieve their goals, to develop their knowledge and potential, and to participate fully in their community and wider society". 来源于：维基百科

2 lesson

2.1 DONE Lesson one

2.1.1 text

a man a woman a boy a girl a monkey a giraffe

to walk to sit to run to eat to drink to stand

a plate a bird a fish a helicopter a tree a flower

The monkey is sitting down. The woman is lying down The boy is sitting down The monkey is standing

The girl is standing the woman is walking The giraffe is walking. The boy is running. The woman is standing. The girl is running.

The plate is flying. The fish is swimming. The man is swimming The bird is flying. The helicopter is flying. The man is flying

The girl is drinking. The man is drinking. The monkey is eating. The bird is drinking. The boy is eating. The man is eating.

The girl is running. The monkey is walking The boy is running. The bear is lying down. The girl is walking. The giraffe is walking.

Is the bear swimming? Yes, the bear is swimming. Is the boy walking? Yes, the boy is walking. Is the man walking? Yes, the man is walking. Is the giraffe eating? Yes, the giraffe is eating. Is the woman drinking? Yes, the woman is drinking. Is the bird eating? Yes, the bird is eating.

Is the fish flying? No, the fish is swimming. Is the giraffe running? No, the giraffe is standing. Is the bear eating? No, the bear is swimming. Is the monkey walking? No, the monkey is sitting down. Is the girl standing up? No, the girl is sitting down. Is the bird running? No, the bird is flying.

2.1.2 DONE 复习 98.7%**2.2 DONE Lesson two 97.9%****2.2.1 text**

black red blue white green

a horse a banana a car a dress a bag an orange

big small short a man and a woman a boy and a girl long

a white horse blue sky a green tree a black car a white plate a red bag

a short yellow dress a big red bag a long black dress a short yellow dress

a small yellow car a long white car

a small green tree a big tree a blue bag a small black horse a blue dress

a small pink bag a black bag a pink flower blue sky pink dress A boy is eating a yellow banana.

The black monkey is walking. a yellow flower a long white dress a white flower The white bear is swimming. The white plate is flying.

Is the bag red? Yes, the bag is red. Is the dress blue? Yes, the dress is blue. Is the car black? Yes, the car is black. Is the banana yellow? Yes, the banana is yellow. Is the tree green? Yes, the tree is green. Is the bear white? Yes, the bear is white.

Is the black dress long? No, it's short. Is the long dress white? No, it's black. Is the plate big? No, it is small. Is the green tree big? No, it is small. Is the plate small? No, it is big. Is the tree small? No, it is big.

2.2.2 DONE 复习 98.9%**2.3 DONE Lesson three 97.4%****2.3.1 DONE 复习 98.3****2.3.2 text**

water grass stone sand an umbrella a glass

over under behind in front of with without

on the left on the right around between in on

The man is sitting under a tree. A man is over the water. The man is between the women. The woman is between the men. The man is over the grass. The man is standing under a blue umbrella.

A girl is on the grass. The woman is lying on the grass. A big stone is on the grass. A woman in red A woman is on a big stone. The woman is sitting on the sand.

a man in the water The woman and man are in the shop. water in a glass. The woman and the man are in the shop. A flower in a glass. The boy and the girl are sitting in a car. The woman and the man are in a restaurant.

A woman with a white bear. a girl without an orange a woman without an umbrella. a woman with an umbrella. a girl with an orange. Flowers are around the water.

The woman without a glass is on the right. The man with a glass is on the left. The woman with the bananas is on the right. a man in front of a car. The boy without bananas is on the left. A man behind a car.

Is the woman with bananas? Yes, she is with bananas. Is the girl standing between the man and the woman? Yes, the girl is standing between the man and the woman. Are the boys behind a tree? Yes, they are behind a tree. Are the oranges on a plate? Yes, the oranges are on a plate. Are the boys sitting in front of a tree? Yes, the boys are sitting in front of a tree. Are the oranges around a plate? Yes, the oranges are around a plate.

Is the woman wearing green? No, she is wearing red. Are the women in the water? No, they are lying on the sand. Is the woman lying? No, she is sitting on a stone. Is the monkey under the water? No, the bird is over the water. Is the man with a glass on the right? No, he is on the left. Is the woman with a bag? No, she is under a big umbrella.

2.4 DONE Lesson four 98%**2.4.1 DONE 复习 98.3%****2.4.2 text**

I you she he It they

to read to write to draw to speak to look to listen

a book a television a piece of paper a computer a clock a telephone

She is looking He is looking. They are speaking He is speaking. She is reading.

He is drawing. She is drawing. She is listening He is writing. They are writing. She is listening and then speaking. She is drawing. It is listening.

They are holding some books. They are holding a big piece of paper. She is sitting on some books. She is holding a small clock. She is holding a big clock. He is holding a piece of paper.

He is with a telephone and a computer. He is with a computer. It's in the computer. She is with a bag. He is with a telephone. An old telephone

He is looking at the computer. He is looking at the clock. They are sitting under a tree reading books. He is drawing on a piece of paper. He is speaking on the telephone. She is listening to a shell.

Is the clock in the book? Yes, it is in the book. Is he drawing on a piece of paper? Yes, he is drawing on a piece of paper. Is the computer on top of the books? Yes, the computer is on top of the books. Is the woman in red holding a piece of paper? Yes, she is holding a piece of paper. Are they speaking on the telephone? Yes, they are speaking on the telephone. Is he looking at the computer? Yes, he is looking at the computer.

Is the boy lying on the sand? No, he is speaking on the telephone. Is she sitting in the grass? No, she is drawing. Is he holding a book? No, he is holding a piece of paper. Is the boy reading a book? No, he is sitting in front of the television. Is she running? No, she is writing. Are they speaking with a flower? No, they are speaking on the telephone.

2.5 DONE Lesson five 97.2%**2.5.1 DONE learn97.7%****2.5.2 text**

a woman a woman with long hair a woman with long black hair and a dog a dog A man is taking a photograph of a dog and a woman with long balck hair. She is sitting with a dog.

The woman with short black hair is drinking. The woman with short black hair and the woman with long white hair are sitting on a bench. a woman with short black hair a bottle of Coca Cola. The woman with long white hair is sitting down. a woman with long white hair

A man wearing glasses is sitting under a tree and reading a newspaper. A man wearing glasses is sitting down. a man wearing glasses a newspaper A man wearing glaases is sitting down and reading. glass

a beard a man with a camera The man with the camer is sitting down. a camera a man with a long beard a beard The man with the long beard is sitting down.

The girl with black hair is sitting with the girl with white hair. a woman The woman with a green umbrella is standing. The girl with black hair is sitting down. The girl with white hair is drinking. a woman with a green umbrella.

A woman with black hair The woman with a red and yellow flower in her balck hair. a girl The woman with a small bule umbrella and red and yellow flower in her balck hair. A girl with long white hair is sitting on a horse. a girl with long white hair

a man with a small black beard a shawl The man with a small balck beard is sitting down. a woman in a pink shawl a man with a small black beard The man with a small black beard is sitting with the woman in a pink shawl. The woman in a pink shawl is sitting down.

A bicycle A white plate is in front of the man with the black beard. A

man with a black beard is wearing a yellow cap. A boy with white hair a cap The boy with white hair is on a bicycle.

a woman a house a red house a red house on the water a fan a woman with a fan

a woman with black hair The woman with short white hair is writing. A woman is writing. A woman with short white hair in red. The woman with black hair is writing. a woman with short white hair.

2.6 DONE Lesson six 99.1% good

2.6.1 text

autumn spring summer winter day night

ice snow dirt rain a puddle wind

A glass is in the snow a man is in the wind A girl with long hair is in the wind. a flower on the snow. A boy is in the snow. a car covered in snow

A glass with ice Car is dirty. The boy is dirty. A man and a woman on the ice. Snow is dirty. A fish under the ice

An umbrella is in the rain. A woman with a red umbrella is in the rain. a big puddle a little puddle A bird is drinking from a puddle. A horse is drinking from a puddle.

a winter's day a tree in spring time an autumn night a spring day a winter's night a summer's night

Winter: A girl on the ice Winter: A stone covered in snow. Spring: A flower on the snow. Summer: A woman on the sand. Winter: A fish on the snow. Summer: A man on a bicycle in a puddle.

A tree in the snow in the daytime. a woman in the wind in the daytime. a tree in the snow at night. a rainy night a rainy day a green tree at night

Are there birds on the ice? Yes, there are birds on the ice. Is the boy sitting down in the snow? Yes, the boy is sitting down in the snow. Is the car in a puddle? Yes, the car is in a puddle. Is there ice on the grass? Yes, there is ice on the grass. Is the woman sitting down in the snow? Yes, the

woman is sitting down in the snow. Is the stone in a big puddle? Yes, the stone is in a big puddle.

Is it spring? No, it is winter: A girl is on the ice. Is it winter? No, it is summer: a woman is on the sand. Is it night or day? It is day. Is it day or night? It is night. Is it autumn? No, it is winter: a monkey is sitting down in the snow. Is it summer? No, it is winter: a woman is running in the snow.

2.7 DONE Lesson seven 97.7%

2.7.1 text

hot clean dirty dry cold

lemon a leaf shoes excavator juice tea

orange juce green leaves in the snow juice and a plate yellow juice in a glass yellow and brown leaves on a tree autumn leaves

tea with ice tea in a cup on a small plate a glass with orange juice A boy is eating a lemon. a woman with a lemon tea in a cup in the snow

a man with a black shoe a yellow excavator at night black shoes and a glass with green water A yellow excavator is in the sand. A yellow excavator is on the snow. yellow shoes with flowers

A dry bird is on a tree. a dry umbrella a dry red dress A wet bird is in a puddle. a wet umbrella a wet white dress

dirty black shoes a dirty plate a dirty excavator a clean excavator a clean plate clean white shoes

hot water Shoes are on some leaves. cold tea hot tea cold water A flower is on some dry leaves.

Is the fish cold? Yes, the fish is cold. Are the green shoes dirty? Yes, the green shoes are dirty. Is the flower wet? Yes, the flower is wet. Is the grass wet? Yes, the grass is wet. is the fish hot? Yes, the fish is hot. Is the man in clean yellow shoes? Yes, the man is in clean yellow shoes.

Banana juice? No, lemon juce. A hot fish? No, a cold leaf. Is the girl

on the car? No, the girl is on the excavator. An orange and a banana? No, an orange and a lemon. Tea with a flower? No, tea with lemon. Hot green tea? No, cold red juice.

2.8 DONE lesson eight 97.9%

2.8.1 text

trousers a scarf a skirt a cap a shirt a swimsuit

grey white brown blue pink violet

young old big slim cheerful sad

a big man a slim woman cheerful women a sad old woman a cheerful old man with a girl a cheerful old man in green

a grey bear a white bear a brown bear a brown horse a white bag a grey car

a violet umbrella a woman in a violet dress a pink bird a pink flower a boy with blue flowers an old blue car

a young woman in a violet swimsuit wet swimsuits a girl in a pink cap a girl in a brown cap a young woman in a pink scarf a cheerful old man in green

a young woman in white trousers a young woman in a long brown skirt a young woman in a short blue skirt a young woman in black trousers a man in a blue shirt a man in a pink shirt

Is the big woman cheerful? Yes, the big woman is cheerful. Is the big young man with a woman in blue water cheerful? Yes, the big young man with a woman in blue water is cheerful. Is the big old woman in a blue swimsuit cheerful? Yes, the big old woman in a blue swimsuit is cheerful. Is the old man with a dog cheerful? Yes, the old man with a dog is cheerful. Is the old man in the black cap cheerful? Yes, the old man in the black cap is cheerful. Is the big woman sad? Yes, the big woman is sad.

Is the wet girl wearing a grey dress? No, the wet girl is wearing a black swimsuit. Is the old woman with flowers wearing a red skirt? No, the old

woman with flowers is wearing a yellow cap. Is the man in a black cap? No, the man is in a blue cap. Is the woman in a green shirt and a green scarf? No, the woman is in a pink swimsuit and a pink skirt. An old white car? No, a pink old car. A red flower? No, a grey bird.

2.9 DONE Lesson nine 97.6%

a sofa a lamp a stool a bed a chair a wardrobe

narrow a lot of a few low wide high

a yellow sofa a woman on a bed a man on a bed a grey wardrobe shirts in a wardrobe a red sofa

a blue stool a chair is on the water. A man is sitting on a big blue chair. The chairs are around the table. The stools are around the table. a red stool

a yellow lamp a blue lamp A lamp is near the bed. A bed is between the lamps. A little girl is sitting in front of a white sofa. a yellow lamp

high chair low chair low-heeled shoes low chair high-heeled shoes She is sitting on a high stool. She is sitting on a low red stool. high chair

a few shoes a few white chairs A woman is sitting on a high chair. A lot of white chairs a lot of shoes a lot of lamps

a narrow wardrobe a man in wide trousers a man in narrow trousers. a narrow bed a wide bed a wide wardrobe

Is the man with a bear sitting on a chair? Yes, he is sitting on a chair. Is the girl between the books? Yes, the girl is between the books. Is the giraffe tall? Yes, it is very tall. Are the chairs around a table? Yes, the chairs are around a table. Is the woman sitting on a yellow chair? Yes, she is sitting on a yellow chair. Is the woman sleeping on a bed? Yes, the woman is sleeping on a bed.

Is the woman sitting with men? No, she is lying on a narrow sofa. Is the big lamp hanging over the table? No, the big red lamp is hanging over a wide bed. Is the woman sitting on a low chair? No, she is sitting on a

high stool. Is the man with a computer sitting on a sofa? No, the man with a computer is sitting on a stool. Are there few shirts in the wardrobe? No, there are a lot of shirts in the wardrobe. Are the men standing around a table? No, they are sitting around the a table.

2.9.1 text

2.10 DONE Lesson ten 97.9%

2.10.1 text

a shop a nightclub a cinema a museum a café a restaurant

to buy to sell to dance to take to give to hold

a picture a table a mirror a ticket an armchair money

a big restaurant a night café Woemn with fans are dancing at night.

The woman is dancing in a nightclub. a small restaurant. a woman in a café

a mirror above a sofa a mirror opposite a table. a table in a café a man in a shop A white table and chairs in a café. women in a shop

They are sitting in a cinema at night. A man and a woman are looking at a picture. a big museum a small museum red chairs in a cinema an armchair in a museum

The boy is giving bananas. The woman is taking bananas. The woman is selling a bottle of Fanta. They are buying tickets. A ticket in a passport. The boy is buying a bottle of Fanta.

The woman is holding some bags. A clock on the table in a museum. The man and the woman are at the table in a restaurant. The man is holding the woman. The women are holding a shirt in a shop. A picture above a sofa.

A nightclub? Yes, a nightclub. Is the money on the table? Yes, money is on the table. Is the woman in white looking at a mirror? Yes, the woman is looking at the mirror. Is the old white table in a museum? Yes, the old

white table is in a museum. Is the woman holding a skirt near the mirror? Yes, the woman is holding a skirt near the mirror. Are the black armchairs in a cinema? Yes, the black armchairs are in a cinema.

Is the woman giving a bear to the man? No, the man is giving a bear to the woman. Is the boy holding a cup of tea? No, the boy is holding money. Are the young women in a nightclub? No, they are in a shop. Is there a drawing of a car on the piece of paper? No, the man is in a picture. Are the table and chairs in a cinema? No, the table and chairs are in a café. Is the man in a black shirt reading? No, a woman in a short black dress is dancing.

dancing.

2.11 **DONE** Lesson eleven 98.8%

2.12 **DONE** Lesson twelve 98.4%

2.12.1 text

son daughter parents father mother a family

brother and sister grandma and granddaughter grandma and grandad
grandson and granddaughter grandad and grandson green and white a big
family green and white a to wash to cry to laugh to feed to hug to play

Grandad is holding his grandson. Grandma is holding her grandson.
A family photo with grandma and grandad. Grandad is holding his granddaughter. A family photo without grandma and grandad. Grandma is holding her granddaughter. Grandma and grandad with grandchildren Sister is sitting on her brother. Sister is holding her little brother. There brothers are reading a book. Sister is sitting behind her brother. The sisters are reading a book.

Mother is holding her son. A boy with his parents. A girl with her parents. Mother and father with their daughter and son. The son is sitting on his father. Father is holding his daughter. Mother and father are holding

their daughter.

The girl is palying in the sand. The man is washing a car. The boy is feeding a horse. The man is washing a window. Mother is feeding her son. The boy is playing with a dog.

The parents are laughing. Grandad is hugging grandma. The daughter is crying. Mother is washing her son. Mother is hugging her son. Mother is playing with her daughter.

Mother is hugging her daughter. Is the daughter crying or laughing? The daughter is crying. Are these the boy's parents? Yes, they are the boy's mother and father. Mother is hugging her son. Is her son crying or laughing? Her son is laughing. Are the sisters hugging each other? Yes, the sisters are hugging each other. Are grandad and grandma hugging each other? Yes, they are hugging each other. Is this a big family or a small family? It's a big family.

Are these the brother and sister of the girl with long hair? No, they are the parents of the girl with long hair. Are the parents feeding their sons? No, the parents are playing with their sons. Are these the parents of the girl? No, they are her grandma and grandad. Is grandad feeding his granddaughter? No, mother is feeding her son. Are grandma and grandad crying? No, grandma and grandad are luaghing. Is the mother washing her daughter? No, mother is playing with her son in the sand.

2.12.2 words

2.12.3 CANCELLED text

a window a door a floor a wall a house a room

a bathroom a sitting room a kitchen a cooker a fridge a bedroom

a big room There are table and chairs in the room A bench in front of the house. The house is covered in snow. There is a big window in the room. The house is big.

The dog is sitting on the floor. Flowers on the wall The chair is near

the door. The dog is in front of the door. The boy is drawing on the wall. The boy is standing at the window.

The man is sitting on the floor in front of the pink wall. The gridge is white. There is a big white cooker in the kitchen. a small kitchen The woman is standing at the window. It is dirty in the kitchen.

The girl is sitting on the floor in the sitting-room. The cooker is clean. The woman is near the cooker. There is a big sofa in the sitting-room. In the sitting-room there is a clock on the wall. The man and the woman are dancing in the sitting-room at night.

There is a white floor in the bathroom. There is a black wall in the bathroom. The woman is in the bedroom. She is sleeping in the bed. A woman is standing in front of the mirror in the bedroom. There is a window in the bedroom. There is a big mirror in the bathroom.

He is giving the banana to the cat. The boy is taking the banana from the fridge. The cat is not eating the banana. There is a banana in the fridge. The banana is on the floor under the table. He is eating the banana.

Is this a wall or a windoow? It's a window. Is the umbrell to the right of the door? Yes, the umbrella is to the right of the door. The man isn't sleep. Is he reading in the bedroom? Yes, he is reading in the bedroom. Is this a fridge or a cooker? It's a cooker. Is there a television in the sitting-room? Yes, there is a television in the sitting room. Is the umbrella to the left of the door? Yes, the umbrella is to the left of the door.

Is the house made of wood? No, the house is made of stone. Is the banana on the table? No, the bananan is in the fridge. Is the man sitting in front the door? No, the dog is in front of the door. Is the table in the kitchen dirty? No, the table in the kitchen is clean. Is there sofa in the bedroom? No, there is a wide bed in the bedroom. Is the man sitting on the floor? The dog is sitting on the floor.

1. words

2.13 Lesson thirteen

Why does the giraffe like to eat leaves from tall trees? It like to do so because it has a long neck.

Why are the girls sleeping during the lesson? They are sleeping because the lesson is boring.

Why are these girls not working and instead spending time at the beach? They are spending time at the beach because they are on holiday.

Why are the swans not talking on the telehpone? They are not talking on the telephone because they do not have a telephone.

Why are there many tourists taking photos of the square? They are taking photos of it because it is beautiful.

Why are people sleeping on the grass? They are sleeping here because they do not have a home.

2.14 DONE lesson fourteen 98.3**2.14.1 text**

a mobile phone dishes a towel opened closed toys

to switch on to switch off to open to close not to want to want

There is a black mobile phone on the table. There are a lot of dirty dishes in the kitchen. There are a lot of clean dishes in the kitchen. The dishes are in a cupboard in the kitchen. The girl is speaking on a mobile phone. There is a red mobile phone on the table.

The child is holding a toy. The child is lying on a towel. There are white towels in the bathroom. Mother and her child are playing with toys in the sand. Mother gives her son a towel. The child plays with his toys with his grandma.

The book is open. The book is closed. The door in the house is open.' The window in the house is closed. The door in the house is closed. The window in the house is open.

The boy is switching on the computer. The boy is switching off the computer. The lamp is switched on. The lamp is switched off. The man is switching off the television. The man is switching on the television.

The child wants to listen. The child does not want to sleep. The girl wants to sleep. The woman is opening the bag. The child does not want to listen. The woman is closing the bag.

The clean dishes are on the towel. The boy wants to play with some toys. The man wants to watch. The mobile phone is closed. The mobile phone is open. The man does not want to watch.

Does the child want to play with the dog? Yes, he wants to play with the dog. Is the lamp switched on or off? The lamp is switched on. Is the girl speaking on a mobile phone? Yes, she is speaking on a mobile phone. Does the man want to sleep? Yes, he wants to sleep. Does the woman want to listen, or doesn't she? She does not want to listen. Is the door open or closed? The door is open.

Is the boy sitting on the floor with a book? No, he is sitting with a toy. Is the dog waiting at an open window? No, it is waiting at a closed window. Is the man writing? No, he is speaking on a mobile phone. Are the dishes on the floor? No, the dishes are on the table. Is the girl drawing? No, she is playing with some toys. Is the towel on the wall? No, it is on the floor.

2.14.2 words

1. **DONE** towel 英 ['tʌl] 美 ['tʌl] n. 毛巾, 手巾; [纸] 纸巾 vt. 用毛巾擦 vi. 用毛巾擦干身体 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

towel *tal* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A towel is a piece of thick soft cloth that you use to dry yourself. 毛巾例: ... a bath towel. ...一条浴巾。例: ... a hand towel. ...一块手巾。例: ... a beach towel. ...一条沙滩浴巾。V-T If you towel something or towel it dry, you dry it with a towel. 用毛巾擦干例: James came out of his bedroom, towelling his wet hair. 詹姆斯走出他的卧室, 用毛巾擦干他那湿漉漉的头发。例:

I towelled myself dry. 我用毛巾把自己擦干。PHRASE If you throw in the towel, you stop trying to do something because you realize that you cannot succeed. 认输例：It seemed as if the police had thrown in the towel and were abandoning the investigation. 看起来好象警察已经认输了，并且要放弃调查。网络释义专业释义英英释义

毛巾毛圈布毛巾手巾短语 towel ring 毛巾环 towel ring 手巾环 towel ring 毛巾挂环 towel ring 毛巾圈 sanitary towel 卫生带更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

bath towel 浴巾 paper towel 纸巾 sanitary towel 月经垫；卫生巾（等于 sanitary napkin）towel rack n. 毛巾架 kitchen towel 厨房用纸；洗碗布更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He dried his hair with a towel. 他用毛巾把头发擦干。He dried off the towel. 他拧干了毛巾。She twisted a wet towel and dried her face. 她拧干一块湿毛巾擦脸。

2.14.3 Lesson Sixteen

1. words

menu 英 ['menju] 美 ['mnju] n. 菜单饭菜柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

menu *mnju* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT In a restaurant or café or at a formal meal, the menu is a list of the meals and drinks that are available. 菜单例：A waiter offered him the menu. 一个侍者给他送上了菜单。N-COUNT A menu is the food that you serve at a meal. 饭菜例：Try out the menu on a few friends. 请几个朋友来尝尝这道菜。N-COUNT On a computer screen, a menu is a list of choices. Each choice represents something that you can do using the computer. (电脑屏幕上的) 菜单例：Hold down the shift key and press F7 to display the print menu. 按住键的同时按下键，以显示打印菜单。网络释义专业释义英英释义

菜单 菜单 选单 菜单键 短语 Menu Bar 菜单栏 Menu Bar 菜单条 Menu Bar 功能表列 Menu Bar 主菜单 context Menu 上下文菜单 更多结果词组 短语 同义词

menu item [计] 菜单项 menu bar n. [计] 菜单栏 main menu 主菜单 ; 主选单 ; 菜单 shortcut menu [计] 快捷菜单 drop-down menu 下拉式菜单 更多词组 短语 双语例句 原声例句 权威例句

Let us see what is on the menu today. 让我们看看今天的菜单上有些什么菜。 It provides an event handler for each menu option. 它为每一个菜单选项提供事件处理程序。 www.ibm.com Since her eyes now see only large shapes and shadows, I had to read the menu for both of us. 由于她现在的视力只能看到大致的形状和模糊的影子, 我得为我俩读菜单。 www.ebigear.com 更多双语例句 百科

Menu

In a restaurant, a menu is a presentation of food and beverage offerings. A menu may be à la carte which guests use to choose from a list of options or table d'hôte, in which case a pre-established sequence of courses is served. 来源于：维基百科

a menu a napkin

A napkin is a square of cloth or paper that you use when you eating to protect your clothes, or to wipe your mouth or hands. a tablecloth a tray

A tray is a flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, which usually has raised edges and which is used for carrying things, especially food and drinks.

a bill

A bill is a written statement of money that you owe for goods or services.

a waiter

A waiter is a man who works in a restaurant, serving people food and drink.

to take away

If you take away from someone, you remove it from them, so that they no longer possess it or have it with them.

to taste

Taste is one of the five senses that people have. When you have food or drink in your mouth, your sense of taste makes it possible for you to recognize what it is.

to pour to like to bring to order

a spoon a knife a fork a cup a wineglass

2. text They are sitting at the table in a restaurant. The wife orders chicken with potatoes. They read the menu. The husband and wife go to a restaurant. The husband orders meat. The waiter brings the menu.

There is water in the bottle. The waiter brings a tray. The waiter pours out some wine. There is wine in the bottle. He is pouring some wine into a glass. There are plates and bottles on the tray.

The fork is on the left of the plate. There are napkins near the plates. The knife and spoon are on the right of the plate. A clean white tablecloth is on the table. There are plates on the tablecloth. There is a wineglass behind the plate.

He likes meat. The wife is pouring water into the glass, she does not want wine. He says to his wife, "I like meat very much". The husband is tasting the meat. The husband is drinking wine, he does not want water. The husband and wife are hungry.

The wife tasting the chicken. The waiter brings cups of coffee. The waiter takes the chicken away. She looks at the menu. She does not

like the chicken. The chicken is cold. The wife puts sugar into hot coffee.

The husband looks at the bill. The waiter brings the bill. He pays the waiter. The wife drinks coffee with sugar. The waiter takes the dirty dishes away. The husband drinks coffee without sugar.

The girl likes icecream. The man likes spaghetti. It likes to dance. They like to swim. The girl like to sing. The man likes the woman.

2.15 DONE Lesson fifteen

2.15.1 text

1. salt an egg
2. bread Bread is a very common food made from flour, water, and usually yeast. 面包 brown bread 黑面包 steamed bread n. 馒头 bread and butter 涂黄油的面包 ; 基本生活资料 ; 生计 daily bread n. 日常食品 ; 生计 a piece of bread 一片面包 white bread 白面包
3. Sugar 英 ['g] 美 ['g] n. 糖 ; 食糖 ; 甜言蜜语 vt. 加糖于 ; 粉饰 vi. 形成糖 n. (Sugar) 人名 ; (英) 休格柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sugar CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Sugar is a sweet substance that is used to make food and drinks sweet. It is usually in the form of small white or brown crystals. 食用糖例 : ...bags of sugar. ...袋袋食用糖。 N-COUNT If someone has one sugar in their tea or coffee, they have one small spoon of sugar or one sugar lump in it. 一匙糖; 一块糖例 : How many sugars do you take? 你用多少块糖 ? N-COUNT Sugars are substances that occur naturally in food. When you eat them, the body converts them into energy. 糖例 : Plants produce sugars and starch to provide themselves with energy. 植物制造糖和淀粉来为自身提供能量。网络释义专业释义英英释义

食糖白糖 Sugar (用户界面) 糖分短语 Sugar beet 糖用甜菜 Sugar beet
糖用甜菜 Sugar beet 甜菜 Sugar beet 糖甜菜 Powdered sugar 糖粉更
多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

blood sugar [生化] 血糖 sugar content 糖含量 sugar cane 甘蔗 cane
sugar n. 蔗糖 reducing sugar 还原糖

4. cheese 英 [tʃiːz] 美 [tʃiːz] n. [食品] 奶酪；干酪；耍人 vt. 停止 adj. 叛变的；胆小的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cheese *tiz* CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Cheese is a solid food made from milk. It is usually white or yellow. 奶酪例：...bread and cheese. ...面包和奶酪例：...delicious French cheeses. ...美味的法式奶酪。网络释义专业释义英英释义

奶酪乳酪干酪筒子短语 Blue cheese 蓝乾酪 Blue cheese 蓝奶酪 Blue cheese 蓝纹奶酪 Blue cheese 蓝干酪 Parmesan cheese 帕马森干酪更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

cream cheese n. 奶油干酪 cheese cake n. 干酪饼；富于性感的半裸体美女照 big cheese 大人物，重要人物；愚蠢或粗鲁的男人 cottage cheese (由脱脂凝乳制成的) 白软干酪，松软干酪 parmesan cheese 帕玛森乳酪；帕玛森芝士

5. butter 英 ['bʌtə] 美 ['bʌtə] vt. 涂黄油于；讨好 n. 黄油；奶油；奉承话 n. (Butter) 人名；(英) 巴特；(德、匈) 布特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

butter *bt* CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Butter is a soft yellow substance made from cream. You spread it on bread or use it in cooking. 黄油例：...bread and butter. ...面包和黄油。V-T If you butter something such as bread or toast, you spread butter on it. 涂黄油例：She spread pieces of bread on the counter and began buttering them. 她放了几片面包在柜台上，开始给它们涂黄油。网络释义专业释义英英释义

黄油牛油奶油无盐黄油短语 Cocoa butter 可可脂 Cocoa butter 纯可

可油 Cocoa butter 可可油 Cocoa butter 可可豆脂 Butter cake 牛油蛋糕更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

peanut butter 花生酱 bread and butter 涂黄油的面包；基本生活资料；生计 shea butter 乳木果；牛油树脂 cocoa butter n. 可可油 melted butter 溶化牛油；溶化奶油；黄油溶液更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He spread some butter on his bread. 他在面包上涂了些黄油。He has churned out more butter this week than last. 他本周制作的黄油比上周多。Cream your butter before adding the sugar and flour. 加糖和面粉之前要先把黄油搅成乳脂状。

an apple a pear grapes a tomato potatoes cucumber

sausage meat chicken icecream food fish

The child is eating some bread. bread and butter There are eggs, cheese, and meat on the table. bread on a plate butter on a plate. There is salt on the table.

The girl is looking at the cheese. There is meat in front of the boy. The icecream is on the floor. The children are eating icecream. cheese on a plate The child is eating icecream.

There is a lot of food in the fridge. There isn't any sugar on the table. Fish on a plate. Lemon with sugar. There is sugar on the table. Chicken on a plate.

There are grapes and pears on the plate. The boy is eating a tomato. There aren't any apples on the tree. There are a lot of big red apples on the tree. There are pears on the plate, but no grapes. The children are sitting at the table and eating tomatoes.

There isn't any food on the plate. A wet green cucumber. hot potatoes There is a big sausage on the plate. Potatoes with cucumbers on a plate. There are lots of plates of food on the table.

Is grandma eating an apple? Yes, she is eating an apple. Does he have tea with or without sugar? He has tea with sugar. Is there a lot or a little food in the fridge? There is a little food in the fridge. Is there chicken with potatoes on the plate? Yes, there is chicken with potatoes on the plate. Do they sell eggs in the shop? Yes, they sell eggs in the shop. Is father giving his son icecream? Yes, he is giving his son icecream.

Is the woman sitting at a table where there is a little food? No, she is sitting at a table where there is lots of food. Is the girl eating a sausage? No, she is eating icecream. Is the woman holding sugar? No, she is holding grapes. Is the woman kissing a cat? No, she is kissing an apple. Is the girl eating fish? No, she is eating chicken. Does the boy want a pear? No, the boy wants meat. 97.8%

2.15.2 words

2.16 Lesson seventeen <2016-06-22 Wed 06:19>

a customer sale price a shop assistant discount a counter
old new to pay cash to pay by card expensive cheap
gloves a robe goods a jacket a hat clothes

There are lots of goods in the big shop. There are lots of customers in the shop. The shop assistant is selling goods. The shop assistant is standing behind the counter. The shop sells clothes. There is a sale in the shop.

The customers enjoy the sale. The clothes are cheap. There are high prices in the shop. Customers don't like high prices. The car is expensive. They like to buy goods at a discount. The shop has a lot of goods at a discount.

The shop sells hats. The man has an old hat. The girl wants to buy cheap clothes. The shop doesn't have any old dresses. All the dresses are new. There aren't any people in the expensive shop. The woman wants to buy a new dress.

The woman likes to shop. The man does not like to shop. The little girl wants to buy some gloves. The boy pays cash. The girl is paying by card. The shop assistant is giving her gloves.

The shop sells a lot of scarves. He likes the black suit. The man wants to buy a suit. She likes the white robe. The little girl wants to buy a scarf. The woman wants to buy a robe.

Is the car expensive? Yes, it's expensive. Is the fruit cheap? Yes, it's cheap. Is the dress new? Yes, it is new. Is the girl paying by card? Yes, she is paying by card. Is the man paying cash? Yes, he is paying cash. Are the shoes old? Yes, they are old.

Does the shop sell goods at a discount or without a discount? It sells goods at a discount. Is the customer paying cash or by card? He is paying cash. Who is behind the counter? The shop assistant is behind the counter. Is the woman buying a dress or some gloves? She is buying a dress. Does the shop sell clothes or food? They sell clothes here. Is the man buying a suit or a hat? He is buying a hat.

2.16.1 words

2.17 neck <2016-06-21 Tue>

英 [nek] 美 [nk] n. 脖子；衣领；海峡 vi. 搂著脖子亲吻；变狭窄 vt. 使变细；与...搂著脖子亲吻 n. (Neck) 人名；(德、意、英) 内克柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

neck *nk* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your neck is the part of your body which joins your head to the rest of your body. 颈例：She threw her arms around his neck and hugged him warmly. 她伸出双臂搂住他的脖子，热烈地拥抱他。N-COUNT The neck of an article of clothing such as a shirt, dress, or sweater is the part which surrounds your neck. 领口例：...the low, ruffled neck of her blouse. ...她褶边低胸的衬衫领口。N-COUNT The neck of something such as a bottle or a guitar is the long narrow part at one end of it. (瓶子、吉他等的) 颈状部位例：Catherine gripped the broken

neck of the bottle. 凯瑟琳紧握着破裂的瓶颈。PHRASE If you say that someone is breathing down your neck, you mean that they are watching you very closely and checking everything you do. 密切监视例 : Most farmers have loan officers breathing down their necks. 大多数农场主受到信贷员的密切监视。PHRASE In a competition, especially an election, if two or more competitors are neck and neck, they are level with each other and have an equal chance of winning. 势均力敌例 : The latest polls indicate that the two main parties are neck and neck. 最新的民意测验显示两个主要政党势均力敌。PHRASE If you stick your neck out, you bravely say or do something that might be criticized or might turn out to be wrong. 敢说敢干例 : During my political life I've earned myself a reputation as someone who'll stick his neck out, a bit of a rebel. 我在自己的政治生涯中得了一个敢说敢干、有点叛逆的名声。网络释义专业释义英英释义

脖子颈颈部颈短语 Stiff neck 落枕 Stiff neck 脖子发僵 Stiff neck 落枕 Stiff neck 顽固之人 goose neck 鹅颈管更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

neck and neck 并驾齐驱, 不分上下 bottle neck 瓶颈 pain in the neck 极讨厌的人或事 stiff neck 脖子发僵, 斜颈 ; 顽固之人 neck of the woods 附近一带 (一般指乡村地区) 更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He draped his arms round her neck. 他双手搂住了她的脖子。The rain was dripping down his neck. 雨水沿着他的脖子往下滴。The doll pivots at the waist and neck. 那洋娃娃的腰和颈可以转动。更多双语例句百科

Neck

The neck is the part of the body, on many terrestrial or secondarily aquatic vertebrates, that distinguishes the head from the torso or trunk. The adjective (from Latin) signifying "of the neck" is cervical (though in non-technical contexts, this is more frequently used to describe the cervix). 来源于 : 维基百科

2.18 Lesson <2016-06-21 Tue>**2.19 Lesson thirteen**

This elderly man is wearing glasses. he is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of the desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are lying in the sand, and two are standing. These young people are also travelling across the desert. They like to travel on fourwheelers. This is a small, beautiful money. It is eating for lunch. In front of it are two plates of food. It is a summer's day in the countryside. There is a horse standing under the tree. It is relaxing. It is a sunny day. The sportsmen are relaxing at a table in the café. One of them is drinking water from a bottle. The elderly man is sitting on a stool under the tree. His white cap is lying on the grass. A knife and a fork are lying on a napkin, the napkin is lying on a white tablecloth, and the tablecloth is lying on a table. This is a restaurant. The young man is paying the waiter in cash. There is a cup of coffee in front of him. The girl with glasses is drawing. There is a fish and beautiful sea plants in the picture. Two girl are looking at her work. The young man is taking a phone of the girl with long black hair. There is a small white dog sitting on the girl's lap. lap :n. 一圈 ; 膝盖 ; 下摆 ; 山坳 vt. 使重叠 ; 拍打 ; 包围 vi. 重叠 ; 轻拍 ; 围住 Two girls are sitting on a bench in the park. They are wearing white pants. One of them is holding an umbrella. The customer who is standing in front of the mirror wants to buy a skirt. The turtle is an animal that moves very slowly. The woman who is sitting to the left of the boy is a teacher. The cactus is a plant that is able to live in the desert. A seagull is a bird that lives at the sea. Rome is a city that tourists like very much. When there is good weather outside the window in the house is open. When a person is ill, he goes to the doctor. Many customers come to the big shop when there is a sale. When there is a trffice jam, the policemen have a lot of work. When it is raining, people open their umbrellas. When the parents work, the child plays with his grandmother.

The man is turning off the television, because he does not want to watch it any longer. The tourists are travelling on the ship, because they do not like to fly on airplanes. The waiter is taking away the chicken, because the woman does not like it. The woman is drinking water, because she does not want to drink wine. The man is drinking wine, because he likes it. The boy is turning off the computer, because he does not want to play any longer.

The spectators are going to the theatre in order to watch the performance. The woman is not drinking wine in order to drive the car well. The man is turning on the television in order to watch an interesting programme. The actors are going to the theatre in order to perform on stage. The boy is turning on the computer in order to play. The customers are going to the shop at the time of sale in order to buy cheap goods.

The woman does not like the chicken, although it tastes good. The boy is turning on the computer, although his parents would rather him not. The woman wants to buy a new dress, even though she has many dresses. The girl likes to walk in the forest, though it is raining. The woman is drinking water, although she likes wine. The girl is not happy, even though today is her birthday.

Today is the little boy's birthday. He is holding a present in his hands. He likes this holiday very much. There is a beautiful, tan saleswoman behind the counter in the small shop. There is only one customer in the shop, and he is looking at wine and fruits. The weather is rainy. The boy is looking out of the window. He is bored, and wants to walk and play outside. This is a bus stop. A man is sitting on the bench and reading the newspaper. He is waiting for the bus. The woman is standing by the sea. She is neither bathing nor tanning. She is looking at the sea and waiting for a ship. Two women in the park are looking at the big grey bird. One woman is holding an orange. She wants to feed the bird.

Two cheerful girls are walking in the autumn park. They like to play with the beautiful yellow leaves. This is a young woman in blue. She has

long hair and beautiful blue eyes. She is holding a white cup. This is a large brown bear. It is getting out of the water, and the lake and the mountains are behind him. The bride and groom are celebrating their wedding on the beach at the sea. The groom is holding the bride in his arms. She is wearing a long white dress and has flowers in her hand. This is a large, beautiful, red and white house. Next to the house is a table and four chairs. There are small trees growing across from the house. The man wants to give flowers to the woman in the beautiful dress. He is holding them behind his back, and she is looking at him and laughing.

Why does the giraffe like to eat leaves from tall tree? It likes to do so because it has a long neck. Why are there many tourists taking photos of the square? They are taking photos of it because it is beautiful. Why are the girls sleeping during the lesson? They are sleeping because the lesson is boring. Why are people sleeping on the grass? They are sleeping here because they do not have a home. Why are the swans not talking on the telephone? They are not talking on the telephone because they do not have a telephone. Why are these girls not working and instead spending time at the beach? They are spending time at the beach because they are on holiday.

2.20 DONE 复习 lesson thirty 98.7%

2.20.1 text

grown-ups a child bride and groom a wedding children husband and wife

to live to meet to walk to wait to kiss to sing

The bride and groom are dancing. A cheerful wedding The wife is kissing her husband. Wedding outdoors Ther grown-ups are dancing. The children are dancing.

The child is crying. The child is sleeping. The child is playing. The grown-ups are playing with the children. The children are playing. The

family lives in a big house.

The man is waiting. The dog is waiting by the window. Father meets his son. The people have no home. They live outdoors. Grandma and grandad are walking. Father meets his daughter

There are a lot of people at the wedding. Mother is kissing her son. Brother and sister are walking. Mother is kissing her daughter. The man is singing. The woman is singing.

There aren't any children at the wedding. There are a bride and a groom at the wedding. The husband and kissing her wife. The husband and wife are walking. The grown-up is kissing the child. Mother and father are walking with their child. The child is kissing a little dog.

The boy is waiting for the bus. The children are singing. The wife is waiting for her husband by the window. Are the children talking to each other? Yes, the children are talking to each other. The people are singing. The grown-ups are waiting for the bus.

Are the parents walking with their child? Yes, the parents are walking with their child. Are there a lot of children at the table? Yes, there are a lot of children at the table. Is the man kissing the bride? Yes, the man is kissing the bride. Does he live in London? No, he lives in Paris. Is this a wedding car? Yes, this is a wedding car. Are the children kissing their father? Yes, the children are kissing their father.

What are they waiting for? They are waiting for the bus. Is the granddaughter hugging her grandad? No, she is hugging her grandma. Is the mother meeting her son? No, the father is meeting her son. a bus stop Are they brother and sister? No, they are husband and wife. Who is waiting at the window? The dog is waiting at the window. 98.7%

2.21 lesson eighteen

to have to have not to put on to take off to try on to wear The girl has a toys. The woman doesn't ant toys. The boy doesn't have a bicycle. The

boy has a bicycle. The girl has a boys. The man doesn't have a bicycle. The girl has a flower. The boy doesn't have a flower. The girl has parents. The girl has a grandma and grandad. The girl has a yellow dress. The girl has a brother. The girl has an apple. The girl has a big dog.

The boy doesn't have a helicopter or a giraffe. The giraffe hasn't got any money. The boy doesn't have long hair. The boy doesn't have a sister. The boy doesn't have a dress. The boy doesn't have a dog.

The litter girl wants to try on a skirt. The man is trying on some shoes. The man is trying on a shirt. The woman is trying on a shirt The girl is trying on a skirt in front of the mirror. The girl is trying on some shoes. sweater 英 ['swet] 美 ['swt] n. 毛线衣, 运动衫; 大量出汗的人, 发汗剂

The girl is taking off a green sweater. The girl is taking off a balck-and-white dress. The man is putting on some gloves. The woman is putting on some gloves. The woman is putting on boots. The man is taking off a shirt.

The boy isn't wearing a dress. moustache 英 [m'st] 美 [m'st] n. 小胡子; 髭; 触须 n. (Moustache) 人名; (法) 穆斯塔什 Grandad has a moustache and a beard beard 英 [bd] 美 [brd] vt. 公然反对; 抓...的胡须 n. 胡须; 颌毛 vi. 充当掩护; 充当男随员 n. (Beard) 人名; (英) 比尔德 The girl wears a dress. The giraffe does not wear clothes. Grandma wears glasses. The woman wears shoes.

The man doesn't have any money. He can't buy anything. The family has a big new house. The woman is putting on a white dress for the wedding. Girls like to wear short skirts. The man has a lot of money. He can buy a car. The girl has a new pink bag.

Do women wear skirts? Yes, they wear skirts. Do men wear skirts? Yes, they wear skirts sometimes. Does grandma wear glasses? Yes, grandma wears glasses. Do they wear gloves in winter? Yes, they wear gloves in winter. Do they wear swimsuits in summer? Yes, they wear swimsuits in summer. Has the boy got a bicycle? Yes, he has a bicycle.

What is the girl taking off? She is taking off a black-and-white dress.

Has the dog got any money? No, it has not got any money. Has the dog got any clothes? No, it has not got any clothes. Who is trying on the skirt? The girl in front of the mirror is trying on the skirt. Who has a beard? Grandad has a beard. Is the woman putting on shoes or gloves? She is putting on gloves. 95.4%

2.22 lesson nineteen <2016-07-07 Thu>

a cheek an ear an eye a face a nose a mouth

a stomach shoulders a neck a body a head a back

an arm a foot a leg a hand a finger kness

a child's face a woman's face The woman has a long neck. The giraffe has a very long neck. A man's face The man is on his knees. knees 英 [niz] 美 [niz] [解剖] 膝

big stomach The boy has dirty cheeks. The boy has a big nose. Mother kisses her son's pink cheek. The girl is wearing a scarf on her neck and a cap on her head. The man has a wide back.

a woman's ear a finger on the computer an open mouth closed eyes a closed mouth open eyes

The woman is putting a glove on her hand. a woman with her eyes closed. The girl has shoes on her feet. The girl does not have any shoes on her feet. The son is sitting on his father's shoulders. The child is sitting on his mother's knee.

The child's foot is in his mother's hands. The man is holding a finger in his mouth. The child is in his mother's arms. The child's hand is holding his mother's finger. a grown-up's leg a grown-up's foot

Is the white-haired girl speaking in the black-haired girl's ear? Yes, she is speaking on the balck-haired ear. Is this face sad? Yes, it is sad. Is the boy speaking in his friend's ear? Yes, he is speaking in his friend's ear. Is this face cheerful? Yes, it is cheerful. Does the bear have a short neck? Yes, it does have a short neck. Is the woman putting a hat on her head? Yes,

she is putting a hat on her head.

Is the child's head big or small? His head is small. Is this a woman's face or a man's face? This is a man's face. Is mother kissing her son's cheek or nose? She is kissing her son's cheek. Is the child sitting on his mother's or grandma's knee? He is sitting on his grandma's knee. Is the child's face clean or dirty? His face is clean. Are the child's feet big or small? His feet are small. 96.9%

2.23 DONE lesson twenty

a policeman a teacher a cooker a builder a doctor

to teach to cook to drive to jump to treat

a hospital a patient a school a schoolboy a stadium a lesson

The builders are building a house. The cook is cooking food. The driver is driving a car. The policeman is running with a dog. The doctor is treating a patient. The teacher is giving a lesson.

The shop assistant works in a shop. The cook works in a restaurant. The policeman works outdoors. The waiter works also in a restaurant. The doctors work in a hospital. The teacher works in a school.

The waiter's job is to bring food. The teacher's job is to teach children. The cook's job is to cook food. The builder's job is to build houses. The doctor's job is to treat patients. The driver's job is to drive a car.

The schoolchildren are listening to the teacher. The shop assistant is speaking to the customer. This is a sportsman. He is running. The sportsman is jumping at the stadium. The policeman is riding a horse through the street. The teachers are sitting at the table.

There are a lot of people in the restaurant. There are a lot of schoolchildren in the school. There is a lot of food on the cook's table. There are a lot of patients in the hospital. The policeman has a lot of work outdoors. There are a lot of sportsmen at the stadium.

Where does the teacher work? He works in a school. Where does the

shop assistant work? He works in a shop. Where does the builder work? He works outdoors. Where does the policeman work? He works outdoors too. Where does the waiter work? He works in a restaurant too. Where does the cooker work? He works in a restaurant.

Is eating a job? No, it is not a job. Is drinking coffee a job? No, it is not a job. Is treating patients a sportsman's job or a doctor's job? It is a doctor's job. Is building houses a shop assistant's job or a builder's job? It is a builder's job. Is sleeping a job? No, it is not a job. Is teaching children a teacher's job or a waiter's job? It is a teacher's job. 96.5%

2.24 DONE lesson twenty one

2.24.1 text

The policeman is wearing a blue cap. The doctor is wearing a white gown. The customer is trying on the shirt.

What colour is the excavator? It is yellow. What colour is the umbrella? It is red. What colour is the sky? It is blue. What colour is the doctor's gown? It is white. What colour are the woman's shoes? They are black. What colour is the flower in the girl's hand? It is red.

Who is the driver driving? He is driving the girl. To whom is the bridegroom giving the flowers? He is giving to the bride. To whom is the shop assistant selling? He is selling to the customer. Who is the doctor treating? He is treating the patient. Who is the customer paying? He is paying the shop assistant. To whom is the boy giving the banana? He is giving the banana to the cat.

Who is treating the patients? The doctor. Who is bringing the plates of food? The waiter. Who is teaching the children? The teacher. Who is building the house? The builders. Who is paying money? The customer is paying money. Who is jumping at the stadium? The sportsman.

What is the cook cooking? He is cooking food. What are the builders building? They are building the house. What is the shop assistant selling?

He is selling clothing. What is the waiter bringing? He is bringing plates of food. What are the children reading in the lesson? They are reading a book. What is the driver drinking? He is drinking a car.

Where do they teach children? At school. Where do they cook the food? In the kitchen. Where do they watch the sportsmen? At the stadium. Where do they build the houses? Outside. Where do they buy shoes? They also buy them at the shop. Where do they buy food? At the shop. one two three four five six seven eight nine ten more less

How many fingers does a person have on one hand? A person has five fingers. How many eyes does a person have? A person has two eyes. How many legs does a dog have? A dog has four legs. How many bicycles does the boy have? He has one bicycle. How many fingers does a person have? A person has ten fingers. How many legs does a person have? A person has two legs.

There are four chairs around the table. A child has fewer legs than a cat. There are three children in the family. A dog has more legs than a person. There are nine apples here. There are six forks on the table.

97.4%

2.24.2 words

1. gown 英 [ɡaʊn] 美 [aʊn] n. 长袍, 长外衣; 礼服; 睡袍; 法衣 vt. 使穿睡衣 N-COUNT A gown is a dress, usually a long dress, which women wear on formal occasions. (女用) 长礼服例: The new ball gown was a great success. 那件新款长礼服非常成功。N-COUNT A gown is a loose black garment worn on formal occasions by people such as lawyers and academics. (律师、大学教师等在正式场合穿的) 黑色礼袍例: ...an old headmaster in a flowing black gown. ...一位身着飘垂黑色礼袍的老校长。ball gown 舞会袍 ball gown 大摆 ball gown 大摆礼服 ball gown 蓬蓬裙 bathing gown 浴衣更多结果词组短语同近义词
wedding gown 结婚礼服; 新娘礼服 evening gown n. 女子夜礼服

dressng gown 晨衣, 便袍 bridal gown 新娘服装, 新娘礼服 cap and gown n. 方帽长袍

2. patient 英 ['pe(ɪ)nt] 美 ['pent] adj. 有耐心的, 能容忍的 n. 病人; 患者 n. (Patient) 人名; (法) 帕蒂安 patient *pent* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A patient is a person who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or hospital. A patient is also someone who is taken care of by a particular doctor. 病人例: The earlier the treatment is given, the better the patient's chances. 治疗给得越早, 病人机遇越好。例: She was tough but wonderful with her patients. 她很严厉, 但对病人很好。ADJ If you are patient, you stay calm and do not get annoyed, for example, when something takes a long time, or when someone is not doing what you want them to do. 耐心的例: Please be patient your cheque will arrive. 请耐心等待你的支票会到的。ADV 耐心地例: She waited patiently for Frances to finish. 她耐心地等弗朗西丝完成。网络释义专业释义英英释义

患者病人耐心有耐心短语 patient monitor 病人监护仪 patient monitor 医疗监视器 patient monitor 监视器 patient monitor 监护仪 English Patient 英国病人更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

patient of 能忍受 patient with 对.....有耐心 patient care 病人护工; 病人照护; 病患照顾 patient safety 病人安全 mental patient 精神病人

3. couch 英 [kaʊtʃ] 美 [kaʊtʃ] n. 睡椅, 长沙发; 床; 卧榻 vi. 蹲伏, 埋伏; 躺着 vt. 使躺下; 表达; 弯下 n. (Couch) 人名; (英) 库奇柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

couch *kat* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A couch is a long, comfortable seat for two or three people. 长沙发 N-COUNT A couch is a narrow bed which patients lie on while they are being treated by a psychoanalyst. (精神科医生的) 诊察台例: Between films he often winds up spending every single morning on his psychiatrist's couch. 在拍电影的间隔期

间，他经常是在心理医生的诊察台上度过每一个早晨。网络释义专业释义英英释义

沙发长沙发椅长沙发睡椅短语 Casting Couch 潜规则 Casting Couch
沙发试镜 Casting Couch 娱乐圈“潜规则 Casting Couch 铸造沙发
Bucky couch 布凯氏滤线器床 96.7% **

2.25 DONE lesson twenty two

2.25.1 text

an artist a secretary an actor a singer a photographer a musician
theatre stage performance a mask a spectator concert
to play the guitar ugly interesting boring to play a role beautiful
the spectators at the stadium The spectators in the theatre. jazz
musicians theatre building a jolly performance jazz concert

This is the actress before the performance. This is a boy in a black mask.
There are no people on this stage. This is a small stage in a small theatre.
These are the musicians during the concert. These are Venetian masks.

To sing this is the work of a singer. To play on the stage this is the
work of an actor. To draw this is the work of an artist. To photograph this
is the work of a photographer. To perform a concert this is the work of
musicians. To speak on the telephone this is one of the jobs of a secretary.

This actress acts in the theatre. The man and the woman are playing
their roles in masks. The boy with the long black hair is playing the guitar.
The boy in blue is playing the guitar. This man is playing the role of a
woman. This actor acts in film.

not such a beautiful wife a beautiful wall an ugly apple a beautiful apple
a beautiful wife an ugly wall

an boring lesson a boring book boring work interesting work a boring
lesson an interesting book an interesting lesson

The artist is painting a beautiful picture. The spectators are waiting for
the performance. There are two musicians on stage. The secretary has a lot

of boring work. The singer on stage is singing and playing the guitar. The photographer has interesting work. 95.9%

2.25.2 words

1. 94.6%

2.26 DONE lesson twenty three

2.26.1 text

countryside a statue traffice jam a city a bridge
a lake a fountain a park a road a river a square
a beautiful building a beautiful city The river is in the countryside.
There is ice and snow on the river. a beautiful square. beautiful flowers in
the park.

This girl is not a statue. The large stone monkey is a statue. This
building is a school. The man on the horse is a statue. This building is a
hospital. This building is a museum.

There is a bridge above the river. Paris is a big city. London is also a
big city. There are many buildings in the city. There is a side river in the
city. There is a long wooden bridge above the river.

There are less buildings in the countryside than in the city. There is
bench on the square. Many people are walking on the square. There are
more trees and grass in the countryside than in the city. There are people
taking photos on the square. In the city there is a large square with a statue.

Dogs are playing in the park. There is a lake in the park. There is a
fountain on the square. People are walking in the park. There are fountains
and flowers in the park. There are flowers around the fountains.

There are birds swimming in the lake. There are cheerful, wet people
around the fountain. There are no buildings in the park. There is a traffic
jam on the bridge. There are people swimming in the lake. The water in
the lake is blue.

This is a statue, not a person. This is a river, not a lake. These are neither bicycles nor helicopters. These are cars. These people live in the city, not in the countryside. This is neither a falt nor a stadium. This is a park.

flat 英 [flæt] 美 [flæt] adj. 平的；单调的；不景气的；干脆的；平坦的；扁平的；浅的 adv. （尤指贴着另一表面）平直地；断然地；水平地；直接地，完全地 n. 平地；公寓；平面 vt. 使变平；[音乐] 使（音调）下降，尤指降半音 vi. 逐渐变平；[音乐] 以降调唱（或奏）n. （法）弗拉特（人名）；（英）弗莱特（人名）柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. SURFACES, SHAPES, AND POSITIONS . OTHER USES . AN APARTMENT SURFACES, SHAPES, AND POSITIONS flat *flæt* CET4 ADJ Something that is flat is level, smooth, or even, rather than sloping, curved, or uneven. 平的例：Tiles can be fixed to any surface as long as it's flat, firm and dry. 瓷砖可以固定在任何表面上，只要这些表面是平整、坚固、干燥的。例：...windows which a thief can reach from a drainpipe or flat roof. ...小偷从排水管或平屋顶可以够得到的窗户。ADJ Flat means horizontal and not upright. 水平的例：Two men near him threw themselves flat. 他旁边的两个人一下子平趴在了地上。PHRASE If you fall flat on your face, you fall over. 脸朝下摔倒例：A man walked in off the street and fell flat on his face, unconscious. 一个男人从街上走进来，脸朝下摔倒在地上，昏了过去。ADJ A flat object is not very tall or deep in relation to its length and width. 扁平的例：Ellen is walking down the drive with a square flat box balanced on one hand. 埃伦正沿着车道走着，一只手上托着一个扁平的方盒子。ADJ Flat land is level, with no high hills or other raised parts. (地势) 平坦的例：To the north lie the flat and fertile farmlands of Nebraska. 北面是内布拉斯加州平坦肥沃的农田。ADJ Flat shoes have no heels or very low heels. 平底的例：People wear slacks, sweaters, flat shoes, and all manner of casual attire for travel. 人们旅行时穿宽松长裤、运动衫、平底鞋和各式休闲服装。N-PLURAL Flats are flat shoes. 平底鞋例：His mother looked ten years younger in jeans and flats. 他的母亲穿着牛仔裤和平底鞋，看上

去年轻了 10 岁。ADJ A flat tyre, ball, or balloon does not have enough air in it. 瘪的例 : One vehicle with a flat tyre can bring the motorway to a standstill. 一辆轮胎瘪掉的汽车就能导致公路交通的停顿。N-COUNT You can refer to one of the broad flat surfaces of an object as the flat of that object. 平面例 : He slammed the counter with the flat of his hand. 他用手掌猛击柜台。N-COUNT A flat is a tyre that does not have enough air in it. 瘪胎例 : Then, after I finally got back on the motorway, I developed a flat. 后来, 等我终于回到公路上时, 我有一个轮胎瘪了。N-COUNT A low flat area of uncultivated land, especially an area where the ground is soft and wet, can be referred to as flats or a flat. 低洼沼泽地例 : The salt marshes and mud flats attract large numbers of waterfowl. 盐碱地和淤泥滩吸引来大量水鸟。ADJ If you have flat feet, the arches of your feet are too low. 平足的例 : The condition of flat feet runs in families. 平足会在家族中遗传。OTHER USES AN APARTMENT 网络释义专业释义英英释义

公寓结构扁平结构平坦短语 Flat noodles 板条 Flat noodles 板面 Flat noodles 米粉 Flat noodles 面条 FLAT MACHINE 平车更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

flat surface 平面 ; 平整表面 flat out v. 竭尽全力 ; 用全速 ; 疲惫 flat panel 扁平面板 flat plate 平板 ; 浅平盘 fall flat 失败 ; 达不到预想效果更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Have you occupied this flat? 你已租下这套公寓了吗? I have sublet a flat to my friend for the summer. 夏天我把一套公寓转租给一个朋友。It's cheaper for you to hire a flat when you stay in Europe. 你在欧洲停留期间, 租借一套公寓住可省一些钱。更多双语例句百科

Flat

Flat, or flatness, describes an object or condition that is very smooth or level. In Great Britain, Ireland and Australia, as well as in Commonwealth countries such as India, a "flat" means an apartment. Within certain prisons, each floor of a cell block/prison hall is called a flat. These are used to divide certain levels of prisoners. In New Zealand it can mean an apartment,

especially when applied to public housing, but it more usually means a house of any type shared between unrelated adults, in a flatmate arrangement. Flat or flats may also refer to: 来源于：维基百科 This is a road, not a river.

Where is the grandmother sitting? She is sitting on a bench in the park. Is the girl standing behind the statue? No, she is standing in front of the statue. Who is standing on the bridge? There is a family standing on the bridge. Where are there many tall buildings? There are many tall buildings in the city. There is a traffic jam on the bridge? Yes, there is a traffic jam on the bridge. Where is the statue? The statue is on the square.

1. traffic jam 英美交通阻塞, 塞车 N-COUNT A traffic jam is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something. 交通堵塞例：In some cities this morning, there were traffic jams up to 40 miles long. 今晨在某些城市, 出现了最长 40 英里的交通堵塞。Maybe he is in the traffic jam. 他可能遇上交通阻塞了。www.hxen.com There is a traffic jam. 交通阻塞。They detoured around the traffic jam by heading south. 他们朝南绕过交通拥挤的人群。97.9% 98.1%

2. words

2.27 DONE twenty four

2.27.1 text

underground a plane a ship transport a train a bus

an airport a parking lot a traffic light a train car a railway station a driver's license

to get on fast to wait in a queue to get off slow to move

The woman is getting off the bus. The girl is getting on the bus. People are waiting in a queue at the airport. The children do not have bicycles, they are walking. The old bus is in the sand. The woman is not driving a car, she is walking.

The cars in the traffic jam are moving very slowly. There is a traffic light on the city street. The boy is walking with his dog. The people are getting off the train car. The man is waiting for the train. People are waiting in a queue at the bus stop.

Behind the husband and wife there is a beautiful white ship. A bus moves slower than a train. The train is a quick means of transport. The queue is moving slowly. A ship moves slower than a plane. A plane is a very quick means of transport.

When there is a green light, the cars move. When there is a red light, the cars do not move. People are getting on the underground car. The underground is a fast means of transport. When there is a yellow light, the cars come to a stop. The toy train has two cars. One is red, and one is green.

There are cars in the large parking lot. The railway station is gray. People with large bags are walking around the airport. The driver has a driver's license. The policeman is looking at the woman's driver's license. There are planes at the airport.

The grandmother is getting into the car. The man and woman with bicycles are in the train car. The bride is getting out of a wedding car. The boy is running very quickly. The men are getting out of the car at the restaurant. The man is sitting in the underground car.

Are the cars stopped when there is a green light? No, they move. Does a plane move faster than a ship? Yes, it moves faster. Are the grandmother and grandfather walking slowly? Yes, they are walking very slowly. Are these two elderly women walking quickly? No, they are walking very slowly. Do the cars move when there is a red light? No, they stop. Are there many cars in this parking lot? No, there are many bikes here. 96.6%

2.27.2 words

1. transport 美 ['trænsprt] n. 运输 ; 运输机 ; 狂喜 ; 流放犯 vt. 运输 ; 流放 ; 使狂喜

(a) V-T To transport people or goods somewhere is to take them from one place to another in a vehicle. 运送

例 : They are banned from launching any flights except to transport people. 他们被禁止飞行任何航班, 运送人除外。N-UNCOUNT Transport refers to any vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. 交通工具 N-UNCOUNT Transport is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another, for example, using buses or trains. 交通运输系统 N-UNCOUNT Transport is the activity of taking goods or people from one place to another in a vehicle. 运输 passenger transport 客运 public transport 公交车 transport system 运输系统 ; 传输系统 air transport 航空运输 container transport 集装箱运输 Meanwhile we must do a good job in transport and communications. 同时我们要搞好交通运输工作。

2. vehicle 英 [vik()l] 美 ['vikl] n. [车辆] 车辆 ; 工具 ; 交通工具 ; 运载工具 ; 传播媒介 ; 媒介物

vehicle *vikl* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A vehicle is a machine with an engine, such as a bus, car, or truck, that carries people or things from place to place. 机动车辆例 : ...a vehicle that was somewhere between a tractor and a truck. ...一辆介于拖拉机和卡车之间的机动车。N-COUNT You can use vehicle to refer to something that you use in order to achieve a particular purpose. 媒介例 : Her art became a vehicle for her political beliefs. 她的艺术成了她政治信仰的媒介。Solar vehicle 太阳能车 towing vehicle 牵引车 towing vehicle 全挂牵引汽车 towing vehicle 牵引汽车 towing vehicle 牵引拖车更多结果词组短语同近义词

motor vehicle 汽车；机动车辆 electric vehicle 电动车辆 vehicle maintenance 汽车维护，车辆保养 commercial vehicle 商用车辆 launch vehicle 运载火箭

3. means 英 [minz] 美 [minz] n. 手段；方法；财产 v. 意思是；打算 (mean 的第三人称单数) [复数 means] means minz CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A means of doing something is a method, instrument, or process which can be used to do it. Means is both the singular and the plural form for this use. 方法；手段；过程例：The move is a means to fight crime. 这个行动是打击犯罪的一种手段。例：The army had perfected the use of terror as a means of controlling the population. 军队已经能很好地利用恐怖手段来控制这里的人们。N-PLURAL You can refer to the money that someone has as their means. 财富例：...a person of means. ...一个富有的人。PHRASE If you do something by means of a particular method, instrument, or process, you do it using that method, instrument, or process. 通过 (方法、手段或过程) 例：This is a two-year course taught by means of lectures and seminars. 这是一门通过讲座和研讨会形式讲授的两年制课程。CONVENTION You can say "by all means" to tell someone that you are very willing to allow them to do something. 当然可以例："Can I come and have a look at your house?"—"Yes, by all means." “我能过来看看你的房子吗？”——“可以，当然可以。”网络释义专业释义英英释义

手段方法意为工具短语 means test 经济状况调查 means test 经济状况审查 means test 经济状况评审 means test 收入测试 this means 这意味着更多结果词组短语同近义词

by means of 用，依靠 means of production 生产资料；生产手段；生产工具 means of transport 运输工具 means of communication 通信手段 means of transportation 交通设施 96.5%

2.28 DONE twenty five**2.28.1 text**

a sun the sea the mountains the beach the port relaxation

travel to America to travel by plane to travel on bicycle travel to Europe
to travel by ship to travel by car

to relax to spend time to tan to descend to spend holiday to climb

The ship is entering the port. People are having a good time on the ship. Children spend time at the beach in the summer. People are sailing around the sea. Children spend a lot of time in school in the winter. Young people want to spend time in the club.

People are descending the tall mountain. Boys and girls are playing in the sand on the beach. People are climbing the tall mountain. The children are spending a lot of time in the water. The elderly woman is spending a lot of time on the bench in the garden. Many people are tanning at the beach.

The children are spending a lot of time on the computer. Many people like to lie in the sun. The girls like to spend holiday at the sea. The parents are spending their holiday with their children. Grandmother is also spending a lot of time with a book. Grandfather is spending a lot of time reading.

Swimming is also a very good way of relaxation. A holiday at the sea is expensive. This family likes to relax at home. A holiday at home is inexpensive. A holiday in the mountains is also expensive. Reading is a very good way of relaxation.

These people are travelling by dogsled. Some people are spending their holiday under the water. Grandfather is relaxing in the armchair. Travel is a very good, though expensive, way of relaxation. The little girl in the bathing suit and pink hat is going into the sea. Some people don't want to relax.

Do children like to tan or to swim? They like to swim. Do children like to spend time at the sea? Yes, they like to spend time at the sea very much.

Is this man realxing? No, he is working. Are these grils working? No, they are tanning at the beach. Are the people getting on the train car? No, they are getting off the train car. Are these people travelling by helicopter? No, they are travelling by car.

Is this dog working? No, it is relaxing. Are these dogs relaxing? No, they are working. Are the musicians on stage relaxing? No, they are working, and the spectators are relaxing. Is the waiter relaxing? No, he is working. The young people at the table are relaxing. Is the blue-green seawater in the sun beautiful? Yes, it is very beautiful. Is the child working? No, he can't work. He is still very small. 96.7%

2.28.2 words

2.29 DONE twenty six

2.29.1 text

a tour guide a group a street a map a tourist a guided tour
to answer to visit to arrive to ask to cross the street to show

The teacher is asking the schoolgirl. The schoolgirl also wants to answer in the lesson. One of the jobs of a secretary is to answer phonecalls. The woman in red wants to ask the woman in black about something. The schoolboy wants to answer the teacher in the lesson. The schoolboy answers in the lesson.

The ship is arriving into the port. The boy with his dog is crossing the street. The train is arriving into the station. People are crossing the street on the green light. There ia a car on the narrow city street. The airplane is arriving into the airport.

The shop assistant is showing his product. Many people visit Rome. The patient is visiting the doctor. A lot of spectaors attend the theatre. The man is showing his drawing. The woman with long hair is showing the girl a street on the map.

There is a large group of tourists on the bus. There are four people in this group. There is only one woman on the beach. These people are tourists. Two people are looking at a map of the city. This is a group of children.

The work of a tourguide is to show tourists the city. During the guided tour, the tourguide shows the tourists interesting paintings at the museum. The tourists are travelling around Europe on bicycles. The tourists have a map of the city. The tourists are visiting a museum during the guided tour. The tourists on the guided tour are climbing a mountain.

A group of people is standing on the street. This is not a group of tourists, it is a group of builders. The ship of tourists is arriving into the port. These are not tourist buses, they are police cars. There are many tourists visiting Paris. Tourists are crossing the street.

Does a tourguide or a secretary work with the tourists? A tourguide works with them. Is the traffic light on or off? The traffic light is on. Where is the ship arriving, into the port or into the railway station? The ship is arriving into the port. Where is the train arriving, into the railway station or into the port? The train is arriving into the railway station. Is this group of people on the street or in the park? The group is on the street. Where is the plane arriving, into the airport or into the port? The plane is arriving into the airport.

To whom does the tourguide show the museum, children or adults? He shows the museum to adults. When women travel, do they wear long dresses or jeans? They wear jeans. When people arrive the restaurant, do they look at a menu or at a map of the city? They look at a menu. When people cross the street, does transport move or stop? Transport stops. What do tourists visit, museums or hospitals? They visit museums. When does a tourguide have more work, in the winter or in the summer? He usually has more work in the summer. 96.6%

2.29.2 word

1. tourist ['trst] 美 ['trst] n. 旅行者, 观光客 adj. 旅游的 vt. 在旅行参观 vi. 旅游; 观光 adv. 坐旅游车厢; 坐经济舱柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tourist *trst* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A tourist is a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday. 游客例: ...a tourist attraction. ...一处旅游景点。

2. tourguide 导游 tourguide word 导游词

3. adults 英 [ædlts] 美 ['dlts] n. 成年人 (adult 的复数形式) N-COUNT An adult is a mature, fully developed person. An adult has reached the age when they are legally responsible for their actions. 成年人例: Becoming a father signified that he was now an adult. 成为一名父亲意味着他现在是一个成年人了。N-COUNT An adult is a fully developed animal. 成年动物例: ...a pair of adult birds. ...一对成鸟。ADJ Adult means relating to the time when you are an adult, or typical of adult people. 成年人的例: I've lived most of my adult life in Arizona. 我已在亚利桑那州度过了我大部分的成年生活。ADJ You can describe things such as films or books as adult when they deal with sex in a very clear and open way. (电影、书籍等) 只适合成人的例: ...an adult film. ...一部成人电影。网络释义专业释义英英释义

成年人成人成虫大人短语 young adults 青少年 young adults 年轻人 young adults 年轻的成年人 young adults 青壮年 Adults Only 禁止未成年人进入更多结果词组短语

adult education 成人教育 young adult 年轻人; 大学生 adult population 成年人口 adult learning 成人学习 mature adult 成熟的成年人

95.8%aa

4. port 英 [pt] 美 [prt] n. 港口, 口岸; (计算机的) 端口; 左舷; 舱门

vi. 转向左舷 vt. 持 (枪); 左转舵 n. (Port) 人名 ; (英) 波特 ; (法) 波尔 ; (德、俄、匈、捷) 波尔特

(a) N-count A port is a town by the sea or on a river that has a harbour.

港口城市

(a) N-count A port is a harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers.

港口

(a) A port on a computer is a place where you can attach another piece of equipment such as printer.

端口

(a) V

to change(programs)from one system to another 改变 (系统程序)

(a) ADJ

In sailing, the port side of a ship is the left side when you are on it and facing toward the front. (轮船) 左舷的

(a) N

Port is also a noun. 左舷

(a) v to turn or be turned towards the port

转向左舷

(a) N

Port is a type of strong, sweet red wine 波尔特 (葡萄酒) He asked for a glass of port after dinner.

(a) 持枪姿势

(b) N

a suitcase or school case (尤指昆士兰的) 皮箱; 书包 at the port 作持枪的姿势 in port 在港内 serial port [计] 串行端口; 序列埠 port city n. 港口城市 port area 码头区; 港口区; 港口面积

5. beach [bit] 美 [bit] n. 海滩; 湖滨 vt. 将...拖上岸 vi. 搁浅; 定居 n. (Beach) 人名; (英) 比奇

(a) N-COUNT A beach is an area of sand or stones beside the ocean.
海滩

例: ... a beautiful sandy beach. ...一片美丽的沙滩。V-T/V-I If something such as a boat beaches, or if it is beached, it is pulled or forced out of the water and onto land. 使上岸; 上岸例: We beached the canoe, running it right up the bank. 我们把独木舟拖上了海滩, 直朝堤岸拖去。例: The boat beached on a mud flat. 船在泥沼上搁浅了。
96.2%

2.30 DONE lesson twenty seven

holiday morning breakfast evening lunch dinner

to eat lunch to give as a present to eat dinner to congratulate vt. 祝贺; 恭喜; 庆贺 to eat dinner to celebrate sunny morning birthday present evening by the sea evening walk winter evening

The man drinks coffee and reads the newspaper in the morning before work. Cat also doesn't like to get up early in the morning very much. Adults do not like to get up early in the morning very much. Children and adults like presents very much. This is a business lunch. There are few cars on the streets at night.

People eat dinner in the evening after work. The businesswoman is eating lunch on the bench in the park. The young husband and wife are

eating lunch on the grass. People sleep at night. People eat breakfast in the morning. People eat lunch during the day.

Dinner in a beautiful restaurant is a good way to relax after a working day. They bring presents for the bridegroom and bride. It is a big job to cook for a holiday. They bring presents on a birthday. There are many beautiful dishes on the holiday table. The birthday is a joyous holiday.

The young man is giving the girl flowers. The young people are having a good time at the party. The young man is giving the girl a toy. A car is an expensive present. The adults are celebrating a wedding. The children are celebrating a birthday.

The family is having dinner in the evening. The parents and their children are having breakfast in the morning. This girl is sad, because she is not celebrating her birthday. There is a lot of delicious food at the holiday table. The girl is celebrating her birthday. The parents and the children are having lunch during the day.

Do people tan in the morning or in the evening? People tan in the morning. Do people eat breakfast or eat dinner in the morning? People eat breakfast in the morning. Do they usually drink orange juice for breakfast or for dinner? They usually drink orange juice for breakfast. Do children like to celebrate their birthday? Yes, they like to celebrate the holidays very much. Is a birthday a sad or a joyous holiday? A birthday is a joyous holiday. Do people sleep or eat lunch at night? People sleep at night.

Do they eat meat for lunch? Yes, a lot of people eat meat for lunch. Do they eat eggs for breakfast or lunch? They usually eat eggs for breakfast. Do they drink wine for breakfast ? ,No,they drink wine for dinner and for lunch. Do the guests like the party? Yes, the guests like the party very much. Do they eat bread and butter for breakfast? Yes, they do. Do they eat cheese for breakfast? Yes, they do. 97.4%

2.31 lesson twenty eight

2.31.1 text

a view of the sea a cactus a forest a palm a desert a view of the mountains.

a swan a seagull a squirrel a turtle a camel a parrot

vegetables animals bad weather good weather plants fruits

Cacuti grown in the desert. Many trees grown in the forest. This cactus grows in the window. This a view of the mountains covered with snow. Trees do not grow in the desert.' There is no water in the desert, only sand.

The man is travelling across the desert on a camel. A palm grows on the beach. There is a camel near the palm. The squirrel is eating on the park bench. A woman is feeding the squirrel from her hand. There is a beautiful green forest around the small lake.

A turtle lives in the sea. This parrot lives in a house. A seagull flies above the sea. A parrot also lives in the forest. A squirrel lives in a tree in the forest. A swan lives in the lake.

A potato is a vegetable, not a fruit. A pear is a fruit, not a vegetable. Fruits grown on trees. An apple, an orange and a banana are all fruits. A cucumber and a tomato are vegetables. Vegetables and fruits are good food.

Many animals live in the sea. Some animals live in a house. A cat is also an animal. A squirrel is an animal that lives in the forest. A dog is an animal. A camel is an animal that lives in the desert.

A palm is a plant. Flowers are plants. Trees are plants. A cactus is a plant. There are many plants in the sea. There are very few plants in the desert.

People do not like to walk in bad weather. This is a view of the city in bad weather. Sunny weather is good weather. Rainy weather is bad weather. This is a view of the sea in good weather. Both people and animals like good weather. 95.7%

2.31.2 workds

1. mountain n. 山 ; 山脉 A mountain is a very high area of land with steep sides

2. forest A forest is a large area where trees grow close together.

3. palm 英 [pm] 美 [pm] n. 手掌 ; 棕榈树 ; 掌状物 vt. 将...藏于掌中 n. (Palm) 人名 ; (英) 帕姆 ; (瑞典) 帕尔姆 ; (法、德、俄、捷、芬、挪) 帕尔姆 1.N-count A palm or a palm tree is a tree that grows in hot countries. It has long leaves growing at the top, and no branches.

2.N-COUNT The palm of your hand is the inside part of your hand, between your fingers and your wrist. 手掌例 : Dornberg slapped the table with the palm of his hand. 多恩伯格用他的手掌拍了一下桌子。

3.V to conceal in or about the hand, as in sleight-of-hand tricks 把...藏在手中 PHRASE If you have someone or something in the palm of your hand, you have control over them. 在 (某人的) 掌控之中例 : Johnson thought he had the board of directors in the palm of his hand. 约翰逊以为他已把董事会控制在他的掌中。 palm oil n. 棕榈油 bear the palm 获奖 ; 获胜 palm tree 棕榈树 palm springs 棕榈泉 (美国加州) palm beach 棕榈滩 (位于美国佛罗里达州东南部)

(a) A bird settled on his palm.

一只鸟停落在他的手掌上。

(a) I kissed his palm

4. cactus 美 ['kæktʃ] n. [园艺] 仙人掌 A cactus is a thick, fleshy plant that grows in many hot,dry parts of the world. Cacti have no leaves and many of them are covered in prickles.

5. camel 英 ['kæm()l] 美 ['kæml] n. [畜牧][脊椎] 骆驼 ; 打捞浮筒 ; 工作作风官僚 adj. 驼色的 ; 暗棕色的 vi. 工作刻板平庸 n. (Camel) 人名 ; (法) 卡梅尔 ; (阿拉伯) 卡迈勒 A camel is a large animal that lives in

deserts and is used for carrying goods and people. Camels have long necks and one or two humps on their backs called humps.

6. swan 英 [swn] 美 [swn] n. 天鹅 ; 天鹅星座 vi. 游荡, 闲荡 n. (Swan) 人名 ; (英、芬、德) 斯旺 N-COUNT A swan is a large bird with a very long neck. Swans live on rivers and lakes and are usually white. 天鹅 black swan 黑天鹅 ; 珍品 swan song 绝笔, 最后的作品 ; 天鹅临死时的叫声 swan hotel 天鹅大酒店 swan goose n. 鸿雁, 鹅雁 trumpeter swan [鸟] 喇叭天鹅 Toads pursuit of swans, swan disdain said: If I as long as you die! 癞蛤蟆追求天鹅, 天鹅不屑地说 : 我要是长成你这样早去死了 !
7. seagull N-COUNT A seagull is a common kind of bird with white or grey feathers. 海鸥
8. squirrel N-COUNT A squirrel is a small animal with a long furry tail. Squirrels live mainly in trees. 松鼠
9. parrot 英 ['pært] 美 ['pært] n. 鹦鹉 ; 学舌者, 应声虫 ; 机械模仿别人的人 vt. 机械地模仿
 - (a) I like a parrot.
 - (b) He talks like a parrot and just repeat what he heard.
 - (c) Generations of students have learned to parrot the standard explanations.
10. fruit 英 [frut] 美 [frut] n. 水果 ; 产物 vi. 结果实 vt. 使.....结果实 N-VAR Fruit or a fruit is something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a pit covered by a substance that you can eat. 水果例 : Fresh fruit and vegetables provide fibre and vitamins. 新鲜的水果和蔬菜提供纤维素和多种维生素。例 : ...bananas and other tropical fruits. ...香蕉和其他热带水果。V-I If a plant fruits, it produces fruit. 结果实例 : The scientists will study the variety of trees and

observe which are fruiting. 科学家们将研究树木的多样性并观察哪些树木结果实。 N-COUNT The fruits or the fruit of someone's work or activity are the good things that result from it. 成果例 : The team has really worked hard and Mansell is enjoying the fruits of that labour. 那个团队真地已很努力,而曼塞尔正在享受这一劳动的成果。 see also kiwi fruit PHRASE If the effort that you put into something or a particular way of doing something bears fruit, it is successful and produces good results. (付出的努力) 有成效例 : Eleanor's work among the women will, I trust, bear fruit. 埃莉诺在这些妇女中所做的工作我相信会有成效。 96.5 %

2.32 lesson twenty nine

2.32.1 text

Who is drinking from the puddle? The horse. Who is singing and playing the guitar? The musicians. Who is waiting at the door? The dog. Who is carrying the flowers? The bride. Who is crying in bed? The child. Who is sitting on the pink stool? The young artist.

Where is the man sitting? He is sitting in a large blue chair. Where does the turtle live? It lives in the sea. Where are the shirts? They are in the closet. Where is the child sitting? He is sitting on his father's shoulders. Where are the dishes? They are in the tray. Where are the actors performing? They are performing in the park.

How many palms are growing on the beach? There are two palms growing on the beach. How many windows are there in this room? There is one window in the room. How many legs does a giraffe have? A giraffe has four legs. How many people are in this photograph? There are three people in the photograph. How many dogs are playing in the park? There are two dogs in the park. How many chairs are around the table? There are five chairs around the table.

What colour are the legs of this bird? They are pink. What colour are

the flowers around the fountain? They are red and yellow. What colour is the grass at the stadium? It is green. What colour is the car on the mountain road? It is white. What colour is the train? It is blue. What colour is the girl's dress? It is violet.

What is the boy eating? He is eating bread. What are the travellers looking at? They are looking at the mountains covered with snow. What is the man holding in his hand? He is holding a pair of glasses. What are the guests bringing? They are bringing presents. What are they selling in the shop? They are selling clothes here. What is the doctor putting on? She is putting on white gloves.

What are the young people doing? They are dancing. What is the girl doing? She is drawing. What is the sportsman doing? He is jumping at the stadium. What is the boy doing? He is giving the woman a banana. What is the doctor doing? He is treating the patient. What are the tourists doing? They are taking photographs.

Who is the grandfather hugging? He is hugging his granddaughter. When are the trees covered with snow? In the winter. Which bird has a long neck? A swan has a long neck. When are the leaves on the trees yellow? In the autumn. Who is the mother kissing? She is kissing her little son. Which animal has a very long neck? A giraffe has a very long neck.

Is there a television in the kitchen? No, there is no television here.' Are there fruits on the table? No, there are no fruits here. Is there a bench near the house? Yes, there is a bench here. Is there a clock in the room? Yes, there is a clock here. Are there any spectators at the theatre? Yes, there are some spectators here. Is there food in the refrigerator? Yes, there is a lot of food here.

Is this a street in the city or a road in the countryside? This is a road in the countryside. Is this an artist or a musician? This is an artist. Are people swimming in the river or in the sea? They are swimming in the sea. Is the person working or relaxing? He is relaxing. Is the child on the floor

or on the sofa? The child is on the floor. Is the child laughing or crying? He is laughing.

These are swans on the ice. They are white and grey. Swans are very beautiful birds. This man is an artist. There are many paintings around him. On the paintings are views of the cities. This is a square in a big city. There are groups of tourists on the square. There are many beautiful buildings around the square. This is a train car. A policeman in a grey cap and blue shirt is sitting in the train car. He is sleeping. This is the city beach. The beach is near a bridge. Young people are playing on the beach. The young woman is sitting on the beach. There is good sunny weather at the sea. The woman is playing with sand. 96.9%

2.32.2 word <2016-07-18 Mon>

1. puddle n. 水坑, 泥潭; 胶土 (由粘土与水和成, 不透水) vt. 使泥泞, 搅浑; 把...捣制成胶土; 搅炼; 用胶土填塞 vi. 搅泥浆; 在水坑中嬉戏 N-COUNT A puddle is a small, shallow pool of liquid that has spread on the ground. 水坑例: The road was shiny with puddles, but the rain was at an end. 路上尽是明晃晃的水坑, 但雨已经停了。

The children always puddle about after a rain. Who is drinking from the puddle? The horse.

2. carry vt. 拿, 扛; 携带; 支持; 搬运 vi. 能达到; 被携带; 被搬运 n. 运载; [计] 进位; 射程 n. (Carry) 人名; (英) 卡里 1.v-t If you carry something, you take it with you, holding it so that it does not touch the ground. 提, 抱。He was carrying a briefcase. briefcase *brifkes* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A briefcase is a case used for carrying documents in. 公文包
3. artist 美 ['rtst] n. 艺术家; 美术家 (尤指画家); 大师 1.N-COUNT An artist is someone who draws or paints pictures or creates sculptures as a job or a hobby. 美术家例: ...the studio of a great artist. ...一

位伟大美术家的工作室。例：Each poster is signed by the artist. 每张海报都由这位美术家签了名。N-COUNT An artist is a person who creates novels, poems, films, or other things which can be considered as works of art. 文学艺术家例：His books are enormously easy to read, yet he is a serious artist. 他的书极易读，然而他却是一位严肃的文学艺术家。N-COUNT An artist is a performer such as a musician, actor, or dancer. 表演艺术家例：...a popular artist who has sold millions of records. ...一位卖了上百万张唱片的、受人欢迎的表演艺术家。The true artist lets nothing get between himself and his work. Who is sitting on the pink stool? The artist.

4. tray 美 [tre] n. 托盘；文件盒；隔底匣；(无线电的)发射箱 N-COUNT A tray is a flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, which usually has raised edges and which is used for carrying things, especially food and drinks. 托盘 Where are the dishes? They are in the tray.
5. closet 美 ['klzt] n. 壁橱；议事室，密室；小房间 adj. 秘密的，私下的；空谈的 vt. 把...关在私室中 n. (Closet) 人名；(法) 克洛塞 N-COUNT A closet is a very small room for storing things, especially one without windows. 储藏室 Where are the shirts? They are in the closet. <2016-07-18 Mon 05:53>
6. violet 英 ['valt] 美 ['valt] n. 紫罗兰；堇菜；羞怯的人 adj. 紫色的；紫罗兰色的 n. (Violet) 人名；(西) 比奥莱特；(法) 维奥莱；(印、匈、英) 维奥莱特 1.N-COUNT A violet is a small plant that has purple or white flowers in the spring. 紫罗兰 COLOR Something that is violet is a bluish-purple colour. 紫罗兰色的例：The light was beginning to drain from a violet sky. 光线正开始从紫罗兰色的天空中渐渐消失。PHRASE If you say that someone is no shrinking violet, you mean that they are not at all shy. 羞涩的人例：When it comes to expressing himself he is no shrinking violet. 他表达自己看法时一点都不羞涩。
7. guest 英 [gest] 美 [st] n. 客人，宾客；顾客 vt. 款待，招待 vi. 作

客, 寄宿 adj. 客人的; 特邀的, 客座的 n. (Guest) 人名; (英) 格斯特
 guest *st* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A guest is someone who is visiting
 you or is at an event because you have invited them. 客人例: She was
 a guest at the wedding. 她是参加婚礼的客人。N-COUNT A guest is
 someone who visits a place or organization or appears on a radio or
 television show because they have been invited to do so. 特邀嘉宾例:
 ...a frequent talk show guest. ...一位经常参加访谈节目的特邀嘉宾。
 例: Dr. Gerald Jeffers is the guest speaker. 杰拉尔德·杰弗斯博士是
 特邀演讲人。N-COUNT A guest is someone who is staying in a hotel.
 (旅馆的) 客人例: I was the only hotel guest. 我是旅馆的惟一客人。
 CONVENTION If you say be my guest to someone, you are giving
 them permission to do something. 请便例: If anybody wants to work
 on this, be my guest. 如果有人想做这件事的话, 请便吧。guest house
 招待所 guest house 宾馆 guest house 招待所 guest house 迎宾馆 guest
 student 旁听生 guest room 客房 guest house 宾馆 honored guest 贵宾
 distinguished guest 嘉宾; 上宾; 尊贵的客人 special guest 特别来宾;
 贵宾双语例句原声例句权威例句

A cup of coffee thawed out the guest. 一杯咖啡使客人变得不那么拘
 束。He saw the guest out and took up his work again. 他把客人送出
 去以后又接着做他的工作。We befriended her when she first arrived in
 Beijing as a guest. 她初到北京作客时, 我们如同朋友一般地照顾她。

8. present vt. 提出; 介绍; 呈现; 赠送 vi. 举枪瞄准 adj. 现在的; 出
 席的 n. 现在; 礼物; 瞄准 present *prznt* CET4 ADJ You use present
 to describe things and people that exist now, rather than those that
 existed in the past or those that may exist in the future. 目前的例:
 He has brought much of the present crisis on himself. 他目前的危
 机大多是他自己造成的。例: ...the government's present economic
 difficulties. ...政府目前的经济困难。N-SING The present is the period
 of time that we are in now and the things that are happening now. 现
 在例: ...his struggle to reconcile the past with the present. ...他将

过去和现在调和的斗争。例：...continuing right up to the present. ...一直持续到现在。PHRASE A situation that exists at present exists now, although it may change. 目前例：There is no way at present of predicting which individuals will develop the disease. 目前还没有办法预言哪些人会患这种病。PHRASE The present day is the period of history that we are in now. 现代例：...Western European art from the period of Giotto to the present day. ...从乔托时代到现代的西欧艺术。PHRASE Something that exists or will be done for the present exists now or will continue for a while, although the situation may change later. 暂时例：The cabinet had expressed the view that sanctions should remain in place for the present. 内阁曾表示说制裁会暂时保留。present address 目前地址 present address 目前住址 present address 现在通讯地址 present address 现住址 present simple 一般现在时

9. cover vt. 包括；采访，报导；涉及 n. 封面，封皮；盖子；掩蔽物；幌子，借口 vi. 覆盖；代替 n. (Cover) 人名；(英) 科弗；(意) 科韦尔 V-T If you cover something, you place something else over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖例：Cover the casserole with a tight-fitting lid. 用紧实的盖子把砂锅盖住。例：He whimpered and covered his face. 他呜咽着捂住了脸。V-T If one thing covers another, it has been placed over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖住例：His finger went up to touch the black patch which covered his left eye. 他的手指抬起来去摸盖在他左眼上的黑眼罩。V-T If one thing covers another, it forms a layer over its surface. 覆盖例：The clouds had spread and covered the entire sky. 乌云铺开，遮蔽了整个天空。V-T To cover something with or in something else means to put a layer of the second thing over its surface. 铺盖例：The desk was covered with papers. 书桌上铺了些报纸。V-T If you cover a particular distance, you travel that distance. 走过（一段距离）例：It would not be easy to cover ten miles on that amount of petrol. 要靠那些数量的汽油跑

10 英里可不容易。V-T An insurance policy that covers a person or thing guarantees that money will be paid by the insurance company in relation to that person or thing. 保险例 : Their insurer paid the \$900 bill, even though the policy did not strictly cover it. 他们的保险公司赔付了他们 \$900, 尽管保单并没有严格保到此项。V-T If a law covers a particular set of people, things, or situations, it applies to them. 适用于例 : The law covers four categories of experiments. 这一原理适用于 4 类试验。V-T If you cover a particular topic, you discuss it in a lecture, course, or book. 论及例 : Introduction to Chemistry aims to cover important topics in organic chemistry. 《化学入门》意在论及有机化学的重要问题。V-T If a sum of money covers something, it is enough to pay for it. 足够支付例 : Send it to the address given with \$2.50 to cover postage and administration. 把这封信寄到所给地址, \$2.50 足以支付邮资和手续费。V-I If you cover for someone who is doing something secret or illegal, you give false information or do not give all the information you have, in order to protect them. 包庇例 : Why would she cover for someone who was trying to kill her? 她为何要包庇那个试图要杀死她的人呢? V-I If you cover for someone who is ill or away, you do their work for them while they are not there. 代替例 : She did not have enough nurses to cover for those who were sick. 她没有足够的护士来代替她们生病的同事的工作。PHRASE If you cover your arse, you do something in order to protect yourself, for example against criticism or against accusations of doing something wrong. 为自己开脱 cover up 掩饰 cover up 掩盖 cover up 盖住 cover up 包庇 from cover to cover 从头至尾 under cover 隐藏着; 秘密地 cover up 掩盖, 盖住 cover for 代替 cover with 覆盖

10. glove n. 手套 vt. 给...戴手套柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

glove *lv* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Gloves are pieces of clothing which cover your hands and wrists and have individual sections for each

finger. You wear gloves to keep your hands warm or dry or to protect them. 分指手套例 : He stuck his gloves in his pocket. 他把手套塞进了口袋里。PHRASE If you say that something fits like a glove, you are emphasizing that it fits exactly. 正合适例 : I gave one of the bikinis to my sister Sara and it fit like a glove. 我把其中一件比基尼给了妹妹萨拉, 她穿正合身。velvet glove 外柔内刚; 表面温和的东西 hand in glove 合作; 勾结着; 亲密地 glove box 手套箱; 手套式操作箱 (真空设备用) fit like a glove 完全相合; 恰好 data glove 数据手套

11. a pair 一对; 一副 a happy pair 快乐的一对 a minimal pair 最小对 a primer pair 一对引物 a couple a pair 一对儿 A Bronze Pair 青铜双像 96.5%

2.33 lesson thirty

2.33.1 text

It is a summer's day in the countryside. There is a horse standing under the tree. It is relaxing. These young people are also travelling across the desert. They like to travel on fourwheelers. This is a small, beautiful monkey. It is eating lunch. In front of it are two plates of food. It is a sunny day. The sportsmen are relaxing at a table in the café. One of them is drinking water from a bottle. This elderly man is wearing glasses. He is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are standing in the sand, and two are lying on the sand.

The girl with glasses is drawing. There is a fish and beautiful sea plants in the picture. Two girls are looking at her work. The elderly man is sitting on a stool under the tree. His white cap is lying on the grass. Two girls are sitting on a bench in the park. They are wearing white pants. One of them is holding an umbrella. The young man is taking a photo of the girl with long black hair. There is a small dog sitting on the girl's lap. This is a

restaurant. The young man is paying the waiter in cash. There is a cup of coffee on the table in front of him. A knife and a fork are lying on a napkin, and the napkin is lying on a white tablecloth, and the tablecloth is lying on a table. It is a summer's day in the countryside. There is a horse standing under the tree. It is relaxing. These young people are also travelling across the desert. They like to travel on fourwheelers. This is a small, beautiful monkey. It is eating lunch. In front of it are two plates of food. It is a sunny day. The sportsmen are relaxing at a table in the café. One of them is drinking water from a bottle. This elderly man is wearing glasses. He is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are standing in the sand, and two are lying on the sand.

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A cactus is a plant that is able to live in the desert. Rome is a city that tourists like very much. A seagull is a bird that lives at the sea. The customer who is standing in front of the mirror wants to buy a skirt. A turtle is an animal that moves very slowly. The woman who is sitting to the left of the boy is a teacher.

Many customers come to the big shop when there is a sale. When there is a traffic jam, the policemen have a lot of work. When a person is ill, he goes to the doctor. When the parents work, the child plays with his grandmother. When it is raining, people open their umbrellas. When there is good weather outside, the window in the house is open.

The man is turning off the television, because he does not want to watch it any longer. The woman is drinking water, because she does not want to drink wine. The man is drinking wine, because he likes it. The waiter is taking away the chicken, because the woman does not like it. The tourists are travelling on the ship, because they do not like to fly on airplanes. The boy is turning off the computer, because he does not want to play any longer.

The man is turning on the television in order to watch an interesting programme. The spectators are going to the theatre in order to watch the performance. The boy is turning on the computer in order to play. The actors are going to the theatre in order to perform on stage. The customers are going to the shop at the time of a sale in order to buy cheap goods. The woman is not drinking wine in order to drive the car well.

The girl is not happy, even though today is her birthday. The woman wants to buy a new dress, even though she has many dresses. The woman is drinking water, although she likes wine. The boy is turning on the computer, although his parents would rather him not. The girl likes to walk in the forest, though it is raining. The woman does not like the chicken, although it tastes good.

There is a beautiful, tan saleswoman behind the counter in the small shop. There is only one customer in the shop, and he is looking at wine and fruits. Today is the little boy's birthday. He is holding a present in his hands. He likes this holiday very much. This is the bus stop. A man is sitting on the bench and reading the newspaper. He is waiting for the bus. The weather is rainy. The boy is looking out of the window. He is bored, and wants to walk and play outside. Two women in the park are looking at the big grey bird. One woman is holding an orange. She wants to feed the bird. The woman is standing by the sea. She is neither bathing nor tanning. She is looking at the sea and waiting for a ship.

Two cheerful girls are walking in the autumn park. They like to play with the beautiful yellow leaves. This is a large brown bear. It is getting out

of the water, and the lake and the mountains are behind him. This is a young woman in blue. She has long white hair and beautiful blue eyes. She is holding a white cup. This is a large, beautiful, red and white house. Next to the house is a table and four chairs. There are small trees growing across from the house. The bride and the groom are celebrating their wedding on the beach at the sea. The groom is holding the bride in his arms. She is wearing a long white dress and has flowers in her hand. The man wants to give the flower to the woman. He is holding them behind his back, and she is looking at him and laughing.

Why are these girls not working instead spending time at the beach? They are spending time at the beach because they are on holiday. Why are people sleeping on the grass. They are sleeping here because they have do not have a home. Why are these swans not talking on the telephone? They are not talking on the telephone because they do not have a telephone. Why does the giraffe like to eat leaves from tall trees? It likes to do so because it has a long neck. Why are the girls sleeping during the lesson? They are sleeping because the lesson is boring. Why are there many tourists taking photos of the square? They are taking photos of it because it is beautiful.

96.2% 后两节抄的。

2.33.2 word

1. desert A desert is a large area of land, usually in a hot region, Where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants. the Sahara Desert

(a) V-t If people or animals desert a place, they leave it and it becomes empty.

for example: Poor farmers are deserting their parched farm fields and coming here looking for jobs.

(a) ADJ 被遗弃的

V for example: She led them into a deserted sidestreet.

- (a) 4. Vt If someone deserts you, they go away and leave you, and no longer help or support you. no longer 不再 for example : Mrs. Roding's husband deserts her years ago.
- (b) N-VAR 遗弃 It was a long time since she'd referred to her father's desertion.
- i. V-T/V-I If you desert something that you support, use, or are involved with, you stop supporting it, using it, or being involved with it. 放弃
- ii. 开小差 If someone deserts, or deserts a job, especially a job in the armed forces, they leave that job without permission.
2. permission n 允许, 许可
3. pants
- (a) n. Pants are a piece of clothing that covers the lower part of your body and each leg.
- (b) n. Pants are piece of underwear which two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up around your waist or hips. 内裤
4. lap n. 膝盖 If you have something on your lap when you are sitting down, it is on top of your legs and near to your body. (人坐着时的) 大腿部
5. parents 英 ['pernts] 美 ['prnts] n. 父母 ; 双亲 (parent 的复数) Your parents are your mother and father. Children need their parents. This is where a lot of parents go wrong. foster parents 养父母 Jane braved the wrath of her parents by refusing to marry the man they had chosen.
6. customer n. 客户 ; [贸易] 顾客 A customer is someone who buys goods or services, especially from a shop. satisfied 英 ['sætsfəd] 美 ['sæts'fəd] adj. 感到满意的 v. 使满意 (satisfy 的过去式) a satisfied customer.

...一位满意的顾客。The quality of customer service is extremely important. 客户服务质量极其重要。

7. sale 英 [sel] 美 [sel] n. 销售；出售；拍卖；销售额；廉价出售 n. (Sale) 人名；(意、塞、瑞典) 萨莱；(英、萨摩) 塞尔；(法) 萨尔 A sale is an occasion when a shop sells things at less than their normal price.
8. person n. A person is a man, woman, or child. At least one person died and several others were injured.
9. traffic jam 交通阻塞, 塞车 A traffic jam is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something.
10. vehicles 英 [ˈvɪk(ə)l] 美 [ˈvɪklz] n. [车辆] 车辆 (vehicle 的复数形式); 交通工具 A vehicle is a machine with an engine, such as a bus, car, or truck, that carries people or things from place to place.
11. in order to 为了, 以便; 想要 In order to compass our object we must work hard.
12. spectator n. 观众; 旁观者 N-COUNT A spectator is someone who watches something, especially a sports event. (尤指体育赛事的) 观众
例: Thirty thousand spectators watched the final game. 3万观众观看了那场决赛。观众旁观者参观者观看者短语 Spectator Nunatak 斯佩克泰特冰原岛峰 Spectator Seats 观众席 a spectator 观众 a spectator 站在一旁观 a spectator 旁观者 But this is not a spectator sport. 但是你们不能只做观众
13. performance n. 性能; 绩效; 表演; 执行 N-COUNT A performance involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting. 表演例: Inside the theatre, they were giving a performance of Bizet's Carmen. 他们正在剧院里演出比才的《卡门》。
例: ...her performance as the betrayed Medea. ...她出演被出卖的美

狄亚。N-VAR Someone's or something's performance is how successful they are or how well they do something. 业绩; 性能例: That study looked at the performance of 18 surgeons. 那项研究着眼于 18 位外科医生的业绩。例: The poor performance has been blamed on the recession and cheaper sports car imports. 业绩惨淡归咎于经济衰退和更便宜跑车的进口。N-SING The performance of a task is the fact or action of doing it. 执行; 实施例: He devoted in excess of seventy hours a week to the performance of his duties. 他每周在自己职责的执行上投入超过 70 个小时。performance management 绩效管理 业绩管理 管理性能管理

14. programme n. 计划, 规划; 节目; 程序 vi. 编程序; 制作节目 vt. 规划; 拟...计划
15. though adv. 可是, 虽然; 不过; 然而 conj. 虽然; 尽管 prep. 但
Everything I told them was correct, though I forgot a few things. I like him. Though he makes me angry sometimes.
16. even though 虽然, 即使
17. although conj. 尽管; 虽然; 但是; 然而
18. would rather 宁愿, 宁可 I would rather stay than go. I would rather have noodles than rice. I would rather do what makes me fulfilled.
19. celebrate vt. 庆祝; 举行; 赞美; 祝贺; 宣告 vi. 庆祝; 过节; 举行宗教仪式
20. across from 在...对面 The library is just across from our school. 图书馆就在我们学校的对面。I looked up at my friend sitting across from me. 我抬头看向坐在我对面的朋友。
21. instead adv. 代替; 反而; 相反 Instead of abating, the wind is blowing even harder. 风不但没停, 反而越刮越大了。

22. boring n. 钻孔 adj. 无聊的；令人厌烦的 v. 钻孔；使厌烦；挖空
(bore 的 ing 形式) n. (Boring) 人名；(英、瑞典) 博林 96.9%

2.34 DONE Lesson thirty one 95%

2.34.1 DONE 复习 95.0%

registration 英 [red'stre(n)] 美 ['rd'stren] n. 登记；注册；挂号

a waiting area flight 英 [flat] 美 [flat] n. 飞行；班机；逃走 vt. 射击；使惊飞 vi. 迁徙 n. (Flight) 人名；(英) 弗莱特 N-COUNT You can refer to an aeroplane carrying passengers on a particular trip as a particular flight. 航班例：BA flight 286 was two hours late. 英国航空 286 次航班晚点两个小时。

A currency exchange booth currency 英 ['kr()ns] 美 [krnsi] n. 货币；通货 exchange 英 [ks'tend; eks-] 美 [ks'tend] n. 交换；交流；交易所；兑换 vt. 交换；交易；兑换 vi. 交换；交易；兑换 booth 英 [buð; bu] 美 [b] n. 货摊；公用电话亭 n. (Booth) 人名；(英) 布思；(德、瑞典) 博特

Customs control 海关监管海关检查

passport control 护照检查处；入境检验；验护照

to check 英 [tek] 美 [tk] vt. 检查，核对；制止，抑制；在...上打勾 vi. 核实，查核；中止；打勾；[象棋] 将一军 n. < 美 > 支票；制止，抑制；检验，核对 n. (英) 切克 (人名)

to go through 经过；通过；做完 All products have to go through five checks in the whole process. 所有产品在整个生产过程中得通过五道质检关。

to check baggage baggage 英 ['bægd] 美 ['bæd] n. 行李；[交] 辎重 (军队的)

to exchange currency

to carry

to claim baggage 英 [klem] 美 [klem] vi. 提出要求 vt. 要求；声称；需要；认领 n. 要求；声称；索赔；断言；值得

a passenger 英 ['pæsnd] 美 ['pæsnd] n. 旅客；乘客；过路人；碍手碍脚的人 N-COUNT A passenger in a vehicle such as a bus, boat, or plane is

a person who is travelling in it, but who is not driving it or working on it.

乘客

a boarding pass 登机牌 a seat a gate 英 [get] 美 [et] n. 大门；出入口；
门道 vt. 给...装大门登机口 n. (Gate) 人名；(英) 盖特；(法、瑞典) 加特

a stewardess 英 ['stjuds; ,stju'des] 美 [sturds] n. 女管家；女干事；女
服务员 N-COUNT A stewardess is a woman who works on a ship, plane, or
train, taking care of passengers and serving meals to them. 女乘务员

a customs official 英 ['f()l] 美 [fl; ofl] adj. 官方的；正式的；公务的 n. 官
员；公务员；高级职员海关官员官方的公务员官员正式 government official
政府官员 government official 公务员 government official 官员 government
official 政府机构 Official Site 官方网站 government official 政府官员 official
language 官方语言；法定语文 senior official 高级官员；资深官员 official
business 公务，公事 official document 官方文件，公文

light 英 [lat] 美 [lat] n. 光；光线；灯；打火机；领悟；浅色；天窗
adj. 轻的；浅色的；明亮的；轻松的；容易的；清淡的 vi. 点着；变亮；着
火 vt. 照亮；点燃；着火 adv. 轻地；清楚地；轻便地 n. (Light) 人名；
(英) 莱特

a light bag

a heavy book 英 ['hev] 美 ['hvi] adj. 沉重的；繁重的，巨大的；拥挤
的；阴沉的 n. 重物；严肃角色 adv. 大量地；笨重地

a light computer

a heavy suitcase 英 ['sutkes] 美 ['sutkes] n. [轻] 手提箱；衣箱 heavy

Is the bag light? Yes, it's light: children can carry it. The brother
isn't holding his sister. She's heavy. The sister is holding her little brother.
He's light. Is this book heavy? No, it's light. You can carry it in a bag.
The brother is light, but his sister is heavy. This suitcase is big and heavy.
The people are claiming their baggage. The girl isn't checking her baggage.
She is taking her bag onto the plane. The boy is claiming his baggage.
He's taking his light bag. The woman also is checking her baggage. The
woman is claiming her baggage. She's taking her heavy suitcase. The man

is checking his baggage.

The woman also is going through registration with her children. She also is showing their tickets and passports. The man is going through registration. He's showing his ticket and passport. People with boarding passes go to the waiting area. At registration people check their baggage and receive their boarding pass. In the big waiting area people wait for their flights. On the boarding pass is the seat number on the plane.

The stewardess shows the passengers their seats on the plane. The man is going to the currency exchange booth. He wants to exchange currency. The man also is exchanging currency. The woman is exchanging currency. The stewardess brings the passengers food. The stewardess meets the passengers by the plane.

The man is going through customs control. The woman is going through passport control with her child. The customs official is checking his baggage. The customs official is checking their passports. The man is checking where his money is. The woman is checking her flight on her ticket.

2.34.2 DONE 复习 96.2%

2.35 DONE Lesson thirty two 96.2%

2.35.1 text

a form a floor a room

1. a reception desk 英 [r'sep()n] 美 [r'spn] n. 接待; 接收; 招待会; 感受; 反应 reception *rspn* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A reception is a formal party which is given to welcome someone or to celebrate a special event. 招待会例: At the reception they served smoked salmon. 在招待会上, 他们端上了熏三文鱼。N-SING Reception in a hotel is the desk or office that books rooms for people and answers their questions. (酒店) 接待处; 服务台例: Have him bring a car around to reception. 让他开辆车到接待处附近来。N-SING Reception in an office or hospital

is the place where people's appointments and questions are dealt with.
 (办公室或医院的) 服务台例 : Wait at reception for me. 在服务台等我。N-COUNT If someone or something has a particular kind of reception, that is the way that people react to them. 接待例 : Mr. Mandela was given a warm reception in Washington. 曼德拉先生在华盛顿受到了热情接待。N-UNCOUNT If you get good reception from your radio or television, the sound or picture is clear because the signal is strong. If the reception is poor, the sound or picture is unclear because the signal is weak. (收音机或电视机的) 接收效果例 : ... poor radio reception. ...糟糕的广播接收效果。网络释义专业释义英英释义

接待招待会接待处接收短语 wedding reception 婚宴 wedding reception 喜宴 wedding reception 婚宴上 wedding reception 结婚宴会 reception desk 接待处更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

warm reception 热情接待 reception desk 接待处 (等于 front desk)
 reception area 接待处 ; 接待室 reception room 会客室,接待室 wedding reception 结婚宴会, 婚宴更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The reception is over. 招待会到此结束。www.kfy.com Reception of TV programmes is unsatisfactory here. 这里电视节目的接收情况不佳。She was asked to pour at a little reception for the performers after the concert. 她被请来主持在音乐会之后为演出者举行的小型招待会。

a hotel

2. a receptionist 英 [r'sep(ə)nst] 美 [r'spnst] n. 接待员 ; 传达员柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

receptionist *rspnst* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT In an office or hospital, the receptionist is the person whose job is to answer the telephone, arrange appointments, and deal with people when they first arrive. (办公室或医院) 接待员

N-COUNT In a hotel, the receptionist is the person whose job is to

reserve rooms for people and answer their questions. (宾馆前台) 接待员

3. to wash up 洗漱 to wash the face and rinse the mouth 洗碗 to do the dishes;
4. to offer 英 ['f] 美 ['f] vt. 提供; 出价; 试图 n. 提议; 出价; 意图; 录取通知书 vi. 提议; 出现; 献祭; 求婚柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

offer *f* CET4 TEM4 V-T If you offer something to someone, you ask them if they would like to have it or use it. 提供 (某物给某人) 例: He has offered seats at the conference table to the Russian leader and the president of Kazakhstan. 他已给俄罗斯领导人和哈萨克斯坦总统提供了大会席位。例: The number of companies offering them work increased. 给他们提供工作的公司的数量增多了。V-T If you offer to do something, you say that you are willing to do it. 表示愿意 (做某事) 例: Peter offered to teach them water-skiing. 彼得表示愿意教他们滑水。N-COUNT An offer is something that someone says they will give you or do for you. 提议; 提供物例: The offer of talks with Moscow marks a significant change from the previous Western position. 与莫斯科会谈的提议标志着先前西方立场的一个重大转变。例: "I ought to reconsider her offer to move in," he mused. "我应该重新考虑她搬进来的提议," 他若有所思地说。V-T If you offer someone information, advice, or praise, you give it to them, usually because you feel that they need it or deserve it. 提供 (信息、忠告等); 给予 (表扬等) 例: They manage a company offering advice on mergers and acquisitions. 他们经营一家公司, 为并购和收购提供咨询。例: She offered him emotional and practical support in countless ways. 她以无数种方式给予他情感支持和实际支持。V-T If you offer someone something such as love or friendship, you show them that you feel that way toward them. 表示 (爱、友谊等) 例: The president has offered his sympathy to the Georgian people. 总统已对格鲁吉亚人民表示了同情。例: It must be

better to be able to offer them love and security. 能给他们爱心和安全感肯定会更好。V-T If people offer prayers, praise, or a sacrifice to God or a god, they speak to or give something to their god. (向上帝或神) 奉上 (祈祷、赞美、祭品等) 例 : Church leaders offered prayers and condemned the bloodshed. 教会领袖们奉上祈祷并谴责了那次流血事件。PHRASAL VERB Offer up means the same as . 同 (offer) 例 : He should consider offering up a prayer to St. Lambert. 他该考虑向圣·兰伯特奉上祈祷。V-T If an organization offers something such as a service or product, it provides it. 提供 (服务、产品等) 例 : We have been successful because we are offering a quality service. 我们一直是成功的, 因为我们在提供优质服务。例 : The grocery shop is offering customers 5 cents for each shopping bag re-used. 该杂货店为顾客重复使用每个购物袋给 5 美分。N-COUNT An offer in a shop is a specially low price for a specific product or something extra that you get if you buy a certain product. (商店提供的) 特价; 赠品例 : This month's offers include a pork loin and avocados. 这个月的特价品包括猪后臀肉和鳄梨。例 : Today's special offer gives you a choice of three destinations. 今天的特惠为您提供 3 个可选目的地。V-T If you offer a particular amount of money for something, you say that you will pay that much to buy it. 出价 (某数量的钱) 例 : He is in a position to offer \$825,000 for the bankrupt airline's assets. 他能为这家破产航空公司的资产出价 82.5 万美元。例 : They are offering farmers \$2.15 a bushel for corn. 他们给农民们出每蒲式尔 \$2.15 的价购买玉米。N-COUNT An offer is the amount of money that someone says they will pay to buy something. 出价例 : The real estate agents say no one else will make me an offer. 各房产中介说别人都不会给我出价了。PHRASE If you have something to offer, you have a quality or ability that makes you important, attractive, or useful. 有某种重要的品质或能力例 : In your free time, explore all that this incredible city has to offer. 闲暇时, 探索一下这座美妙城市的所有奇妙之处吧。PHRASE If

there is something on offer, it is available to be used or bought. (某物)
 在供例 : They are making trips to check out the merchandise on offer.
 他们奔波各地, 检查供货商品。PHRASE If you are open to offers,
 you are willing to do something if someone will pay you an amount of
 money that you think is reasonable. 愿考虑买主的出价例 : It seems
 that while the Dodgers are eager to have him, he is still open to offers.
 似乎道奇队很想要他, 而他仍在考虑其他队的出价。网络释义专业释
 义英英释义

发盘报价报盘提供短语 on offer 在出售中 on offer 在出卖中 on offer
 在销售中 on offer 出售中 offer price 售价更多结果词组短语同近义词
 同根词

offer for 对...报价 on offer 出售中 make an offer 要价, 出价 special
 offer 特别优惠 job offer 工作机会 ; 工作邀请更多词组短语双语例句原
 声例句权威例句

He sniffed at my offer. 他对我的提议不屑一顾。She dismayed me by
 refusing my offer. 她拒绝了我的提议使我感到沮丧。She interlocked
 her fingers and considered the offer. 她双手交插, 考虑着该提议。

to fill out to fill out 填写 registration form 注册表格 ... Customers
 to fill out 客户填写 to fill out the form 填写表格 to fill out the form
 填表格 to fill out a form 填表 He stood up to fill out wine. 他站起来
 斟酒

to choose Freedom to Choose 选择的自由 Freedom to Choose 选择的
 自在 Freedom to Choose 自由选择

to make a reservation to make a hotel reservation 预订酒店 to make
 a room reservation 订房间 Do I have to make a reservation? 需要预
 定吗? I 'd like to make a reservation . 我想要预约。英 [rez've(n)] 美
 [ˌrɪz'ven] n. 预约, 预订 ; 保留柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词
 典

reservation *rzven* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR If you have reservations about

something, you are not sure that it is entirely good or right. 保留意见例 : I told him my main reservation about his film was the ending. 我告诉了他我主要对他电影的结局有所保留。N-COUNT If you make a reservation, you arrange for something such as a table in a restaurant or a room in a hotel to be kept for you. 预订例 : He went to the desk to inquire and make a reservation. 他到前台去咨询并做了预订。N-COUNT A reservation is an area of land that is kept separate for a particular group of people to live in. 保留地例 : Seventeen thousand Indians live in Arizona on a reservation. 17000 名印第安人居住在亚利桑那州的保留地内。

5. to take a shower 洗澡 英 ['a] 美 ['a] n. 淋浴 ; (倾泻般出现的) 一阵, 一大批 ; 阵雨 vt. 大量地给予 ; 把.....弄湿 vi. 淋浴 ; 下阵雨柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

shower *a* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A shower is a device for washing yourself. It consists of a pipe which ends in a flat cover with a lot of holes in it so that water comes out in a spray. 淋浴器例 : She heard him turn on the shower. 她听见他拧开了淋浴器。N-COUNT A shower is a small enclosed area containing a shower. 淋浴间例 : Do you sing in the shower? 你在淋浴间里唱歌吗 ? N-COUNT The showers or the shower in a place such as a gym is the area containing showers. (体育馆等的) 浴室例 : The showers are a mess. 那些浴室一片狼藉。N-COUNT If you take a shower, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 淋浴例 : I think I'll take a shower before dinner. 我想晚饭前我要来次淋浴。V-I If you shower, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 洗澡例 : There wasn't time to shower or change clothes. 没时间洗澡或换衣服了。N-COUNT A shower is a short period of rain, especially light rain. 阵雨例 : There'll be bright or sunny spells and scattered showers this afternoon. 今天下午将放晴, 间有零星阵雨。N-COUNT You can refer to a lot of things that are falling as a shower of them. 大量下

落例 : Showers of sparks flew in all directions. 无数火星儿向四处飞溅。 V-T If you are showered with a lot of small objects or pieces, they are scattered over you. 抛撒例 : They were showered with rice in the traditional manner. 人们按照传统习俗朝他们抛撒大米。 N-COUNT A shower is a party or celebration at which the guests bring gifts. 送礼会例 : ... a baby shower. ...为婴儿举行的送礼会。 N a derogatory term applied to a person or group, esp to a group considered as being slack, untidy, etc 懒散邋遢鬼 N a large number of particles formed by the collision of a cosmic-ray particle with a particle in the atmosphere 簇射粒子 shower N a person or thing that shows 演出者; 展示物品 painting before the painting after the kitchen after The oranges before the oranges after the kitchen before

a door a key a bathroom a bathtub [bætb] n. 浴缸 a shower a window the first floor the second floor a double room a single room a soft chair a hard chair

The tourists are entering the hotel. The man is filling out the form. The woman also is filling out the form. The woman also reserved a room. Behind the reception desk stands a receptionist. The man is saying to the receptionist: I have reserved a room. The receptionist is giving the man and the woman forms.

2.35.2 DONE section six 96.2%

The man choose an expensive room with a view of the sea on the second floor. The receptionist is offering the man a single room. The man is paying with a credit card and taking the keys.

1. 信用卡 ; 记帐卡 credit card N-COUNT A credit card is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit. Compare . 信用卡 A credit card is a payment card issued to users as a system of payment. It allows the cardholder to pay for goods and services based on the holder's promise

to pay for them. The issuer of the card creates a revolving account and grants a line of credit to the consumer (or the user) from which the user can borrow money for payment to a merchant or as a cash advance to the user. A credit card is different from a charge card: a charge card requires the balance to be paid in full each month. In contrast, credit cards allow the consumers a continuing balance of debt, subject to interest being charged. A credit card also differs from a cash card, which can be used like currency by the owner of the card. A credit card differs from a charge card also in that a credit card typically involves a third-party entity that pays the seller and is reimbursed by the buyer, whereas a charge card simply defers payment by the buyer until a later date. The size of most credit cards is 3 38 × 2 18 in (85.60 × 53.98 mm), conforming to the ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1 standard. Credit cards have a printed or embossed bank card number complying with the ISO/IEC 7812 numbering standard. Both of these standards are maintained and further developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 17/WG 1. Before magnetic stripe readers came into widespread use, plastic credit cards issued by many department stores were produced on stock ("Princess" or "CR-50") slightly longer and narrower than 7810.

The woman is paying with cash and taking the keys. The receptionist is offering the woman and her child a double room. The woman chooses an inexpensive double room with a view of the mountains on the first floor.

The woman doesn't need to go up in the elevator. The woman is giving her daughter the key. The man is opening the door with the key. The girl is going down in the elevator. The man is giving up in the elevator. The man is waiting for the elevator. He also wants to go down in the elevator.

The receptionist is sleeping on the hard chair. The woman is sleeping in the soft bed. The man is sitting on the soft chair. a soft bed a hard

couch The girl is lying on the hard floor.

The woman is going down to the restaurant before dinner. The woman is filling out a form after her arrival at the hotel. The children are washing up before breakfast. The man has reserved a room before his arrival at the hotel. The man is going up to his room after breakfast. The tourist is taking a shower after a walk.

The mother is washing her dirty child in the bathtub. The clean child is sitting in the big white bathtub. The woman is washing up. The man is washing up. The boy also wants to take a shower. The girl is taking a shower.

After the rain there are many puddles on the street. The tourists are reserving a hotel before buying plane tickets. After the excursion to the mountains the tourists want to take a shower. 英 [k'sk()n; ek-] 美 [k'skn] n. 偏移 ; 远足 ; 短程旅行 ; 离题 ; 游览, 游览团 In the morning before breakfast people wash up. After a shower the woman puts on a long white robe. The little boy is sleeping in a soft bed before dinner.

The family is going to this hotel because they have reserved a room in it. The woman gives the key to her daughter because she has a bag in her arms. The girl is taking a shower because she's dirty. The boy is smiling because he likes the hotel. The woman is going up in the elevator because she has a heavy suitcase. The man is lying on the soft couch because he's watching television.

2.36 DONE learn six 97.4%

2.37 DONE Review Seven 97.7%

前者的每一个字母各代表一个步骤, 即预习 (Preview)、提问 (Question)、阅读 (Read)、笔记 (Write)、背诵 (Recite)、复习 (Review), 是一种行之有效地与速读结合的阅读学习方法 ; 后者是美国芝加哥大学教育研究所的哥特·莫斯博士发明的一种学习方法, 旨在强化个人...

2.38 **DONE** Review Eight 98.8% very good

2.39 **DONE** Review Nine 99.0% very good

2.40 **DONE** Review Ten 99.1% better

2.41 **DONE** Review Thirty two 97.1%

2.42 **DONE** Lesson thirty three

2.42.1 text

1. blinds 英 [bland] 美 [bland] adj. 盲目的；瞎的 adv. 盲目地；看不见地 n. 掩饰，借口；百叶窗 vt. 使失明；使失去理智 n. (Blind) 人名；(法) 布兰；(德、瑞典) 布林德 blind *bland* CET4 TEM4 ADJ Someone who is blind is unable to see because their eyes are damaged. 失明的例：I started helping him run the business when he went blind. 他失明以后，我就开始帮他打理生意。N-PLURAL The blind are people who are blind. 盲人例：He was a teacher of the blind. 他过去是位教育盲人的老师。N-UNCOUNT 失明例：Early diagnosis and treatment can usually prevent blindness. 早期诊断和治疗通常可以防止失明。V-T If something blinds you, it makes you unable to see, either for a short time or permanently. 使看不见；使失明例：The sun hit the windshield, momentarily blinding him. 阳光射在挡风玻璃上，使他一时看不见。ADJ If you are blind with something such as tears or a bright light, you are unable to see for a short time because of the tears or light. 因（眼泪或强光）而暂时看不见的例：Her mother groped for the back of the chair, her eyes blind with tears. 她妈妈摸索着椅背，她的眼睛被眼泪遮住了视线。ADV 暂时看不见地例：Lettie groped blindly for the glass. 莱蒂瞎子似地摸索着找杯子。ADJ If you say that someone is blind to a fact or a situation, you mean that they ignore it or are unaware of it, although you think that they should take notice of it or be aware of it. 视而不见的；没有觉察到的例：David's good looks and impeccable manners had always made her blind to his faults. 大卫俊

朗的外表和完美的风度总是令她对他的缺点视而不见。N-UNCOUNT
 忽视例：...blindness in government policy to the very existence of
 the unemployed. ...政府政策中对失业人员的存在这一事实的忽视。V-
 T If something blinds you to the real situation, it prevents you from
 realizing that it exists or from understanding it properly. 使觉察不到；
 使理解不当例：He never allowed his love of Australia to blind him to
 his countrymen's faults. 他从来不因自己对澳大利亚的热爱而无视同
 胞的过错。ADJ You can describe someone's beliefs or actions as blind
 when you think that they seem to take no notice of important facts
 or behave in an unreasonable way. 盲目的例：...her blind faith in
 the wisdom of the church. ...她对教会箴言的盲目信仰。N-COUNT
 A blind is a roll of cloth or paper which you can pull down over a
 window as a covering. 窗帘；百叶窗帘例：Pulling the blinds up, she
 let some of the bright sunlight in. 她拉起窗帘，让一些明媚的阳光照
 进来。see also blinding, blindly PHRASE If you say that someone
 is turning a blind eye to something bad or illegal that is happening,
 you mean that you think they are pretending not to notice that it is
 happening so that they will not have to do anything about it. 视而不
 见例：Teachers are turning a blind eye to pupils smoking at school, a
 report reveals today. 今天的一篇报道称，教师对学生在校抽烟视而不
 见。

瞎的盲人百叶窗盲的短语 window blind 百叶窗 window blind 遮光帘
 window blind 窗卷帘 window blind 窗帘 Small Blind 小盲注更多结果
 blind date n. 从未见面的男女经第三者安排所作的约会 blind eye 视而
 不见；[科] 不育芽眼 blind spot (视网膜上的) 盲点；(驾驶车辆等视
 力以外的) 盲区；偏见；无知 blind area 盲区；静区；封闭地块；阴
 影区 blind alley 死胡同；没有前途的职业

A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. 对瞎马点头眨眼都是一
 样。Groping with his hands in the dark along the wall, the blind man
 finds his way to the door. 那位盲人沿墙用手暗中摸索着，找到了通

向门的路。People who cannot distinguish between colours are said to be colour-blind. 不能分辨颜色的人被称为色盲。

2. ceiling 英 ['sil] 美 ['sil] n. 天花板；上限 ceiling *sil* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A ceiling is the horizontal surface that forms the top part or roof inside a room. 天花板例：The rooms were spacious, with tall windows and high ceilings. 房间很宽敞，且窗户和屋顶都很高。N-COUNT A ceiling on something such as prices or wages is an official upper limit that cannot be broken. (价格、工资等的) 上限例：...an informal agreement to put a ceiling on salaries. ...一项规定工资上限的非正式协议。see also glass ceiling 网络释义专业释义英英释义

天花板上限上升限度顶棚短语 Celluloid ceiling 赛璐珞天花 Celluloid ceiling 赛璐珞天花 CEILING GRID 天花龙骨系统 CEILING GRID 吊顶天花龙骨 CEILING GRID 天花龙骨更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

glass ceiling 玻璃天花板；玻璃顶棚 ceiling lamp 吊灯；顶灯；天花灯 suspended ceiling 吊车，吊顶；垂吊式天花板 ceiling fan 吊（式）风扇；天花风扇 ceiling board 天花板，盖板；舱内衬板更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She banged her head on the low ceiling. 她的头砰地撞在低矮的天花板上。The walls are green, while the ceiling is white. 墙是绿色的，而天花板是白色的。A high ceiling gives a feeling of airiness and spaciousness. 天花板高给人一种通风和宽敞的感觉。

3. drapes 英 [drep] 美 [drep] vt. 用布帘覆盖；使呈褶裥状 vi. 成褶皱状垂下 n. 窗帘；褶裥 n. (Drape) 人名；(德、瑞典) 德拉佩柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

drape *drep* TEM8 V-T If you drape a piece of cloth somewhere, you place it there so that it hangs down in a casual and graceful way. 将...披挂于例：Natasha took the coat and draped it over her shoulders. 娜塔莎拿起外套，披在肩上。V-T If someone or something is draped

in a piece of cloth, they are loosely covered by it. 覆盖例 : ... a casket draped in the Virginia flag. ...一口覆盖着弗吉尼亚州旗的棺材。N-COUNT Drapes are long heavy curtains. (长且重的) 帘子例 : He pulled the drapes shut, locked the door behind him. 他拉上长帘, 锁上了身后的门。网络释义专业释义英英释义

窗帘覆盖帘褶裥短语 drape natte 粗纺缩绒呢 surgical drape 手术单 surgical drape 手术帘 surgical drape 外科用无尘套 drape fold 披盖褶皱更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 窗帘 ; 褶裥 window curtain, window hangings 双语例句权威例句

Wearing only a thin track suit on a cold, blustery day, his assistant was quick to drape a warm coat over his shoulders. 他穿着运动装, 很是单薄, 他的助手飞快地走上前去, 给站在冷风袭袭中的他, 披上了一件温暖的外套。article.yeeyan.org The pants should have enough structure and drape to them that they fall from the fullest part of her hips and thighs, so they're not clinging or grabbing any part of her lower body. 裤子应该有充足的结构和悬垂, 从她身体最丰满的部位——臀部和大腿——垂直而下, 所以裤子就不会紧紧包住或抓住她的下半身不放。article.yeeyan.org Others drape them over chairs or throw them on the floor or bed, and sorting through them later becomes a major chore. 别人会将它们褶盖在椅子上或者将他们扔在地板上, 留着之后收拾。这便成了主要的家庭杂务。

4. a floor

5. balcony 英 ['bælkən] 美 ['bælkni] n. 阳台 ; 包厢 ; 戏院楼厅 balcony *bælkən* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A balcony is a platform on the outside of a building, above ground level, with a wall or railing around it. 阳台 N-SING The balcony in a theatre or cinema is an area of seats above the main seating area. (戏院或电影院里的) 楼座阳台露台三层楼座楼厅短语 124104 Balcony 小行星 124104 the balcony 阳台 the balcony 包厢 the balcony 小马的天酒吧 the balcony 有存档点更多结

果 balcony window 阳台窗 balcony door 阳台门

Our garden is overlooked from the neighbour's balcony. 从邻居的阳台居高临下可以俯视我家的花园。She will pot plants from her garden and put on her balcony. 她把苗圃里的植物移植到盆里摆放在阳台上。She gestured her intention of joining them by waving from the balcony. 她在阳台上挥手示意要加入他们队伍。

6. fireplace 英 ['faples] 美 ['faples] n. 壁炉

fireplace *faples* CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT In a room, the fireplace is the place where a fire can be lit and the area on the wall and floor surrounding this place. 壁炉例：In the evenings, we gathered around the fireplace and talked in hushed whispers. 晚上，我们聚集在壁炉周围轻声交谈。

壁炉壁炉火炉烧火的壁炉连接烟囱短语 The fireplace 壁炉 fireplace stove 壁炉式火炉 England fireplace 出口英国壁炉架 England fireplace 英式壁炉 England fireplace 供应英式壁炉更多结果同近义词

n. [建] 壁炉 andiron, chimney place 双语例句原声例句权威例句

He tapped his pipe out into the fireplace. 他把烟斗的烟灰敲到壁炉里。They squatted themselves before the fireplace. 他们盘坐在壁炉前。When we turned to leave, she spanked us hard on our rear with the fireplace shovel. 当我们转身离开时，她用壁炉铲重重地打了一下我们的后屁股。

7. to look for 寻找 to stand

8. hang 英 [hæ] 美 [hæ] vt. 悬挂，垂下；装饰；绞死；使悬而未决 vi. 悬着，垂下；被绞死；悬而不决 n. 悬挂；暂停，中止 n. (Hang) 人名；(罗) 汉格；(东南亚国家华语) 康；(老) 汉；(柬) 韩 (用于名字第一节)，杭柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

hang *hæ* CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If something hangs in a high place or position, or if you hang it there, it is attached there so it does not

touch the ground. 悬挂例 : Notices painted on sheets hang at every entrance. 写在纸上的通告悬挂在每个入口处。例 : ... small hanging lanterns. ...几盏小吊灯。PHRASAL VERB Hang up means the same as . 悬挂例 : I found his jacket, which was hanging up in the hallway. 我找到了他的夹克, 它就挂在门厅里。V-I If a piece of clothing or fabric hangs in a particular way or position, that is how it is worn or arranged. (衣服或织物) 披垂例 : ... a ragged fur coat that hung down to her calves. ...一件垂到她的小腿的破旧皮大衣。V-I If something hangs loose or hangs open, it is partly fixed in position, but is not firmly held, supported, or controlled, often in such a way that it moves freely. 垂下例 : ... her long golden hair which hung loose about her shoulders. ...她那松散着披在肩头的金色长发。V-T If something such as a wall is hung with pictures or other objects, they are attached to it. 悬挂着 (画等) 例 : The walls were hung with huge modern paintings. 墙上挂着一些巨幅现代油画。V-T/V-I If someone is hanged or if they hang, they are killed, usually as a punishment, by having a rope tied around their neck and the support taken away from under their feet. 绞死; 吊死例 : The five were expected to be hanged at 7 a.m. on Tuesday. 这 5 个人将在星期二上午 7:00 被处以绞刑。例 : He hanged himself two hours after arriving at a mental hospital. 他到达精神病院两小时后上吊自杀了。V-I If something such as someone's breath or smoke hangs in the air, it remains there without appearing to move or change position. 悬浮例 : His breath was hanging in the air before him. 他呼出的水汽悬浮在他面前的空气中。V-I If a possibility hangs over you, it worries you and makes your life unpleasant or difficult because you think it might happen. 使...忧虑例 : A constant threat of unemployment hangs over thousands of university researchers. 持续的失业威胁使数千名大学研究人员感到忧虑。see also hung PHRASE If you get the hang of something such as a skill or activity, you begin to understand or realize how to do it. 掌握...的窍门例 : It's a bit tricky

at first till you get the hang of it. 它在一开始当你还没掌握它的窍门的时候有些棘手。PHRASE If you tell someone to hang in there or to hang on in there, you are encouraging them to keep trying to do something and not to give up even though it might be difficult. 坚持下去例：Hang in there and you never know what is achievable. 坚持下去，你永远无法知道会有什么样的收获。网络释义专业释义英英释义

悬挂手碟 (乐器) 假死机吊死短语 Hang Tuah 汉都亚站 Hang Tuah 汉都亚 Empress Hang 杭皇后 Wan Hang 运亨 hang dry 随洗随干更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

hang on 坚持下去；不挂断；握住不放 hang out 挂出；闲逛 hang up 挂断电话；搁置，拖延 get the hang of 得知.....的窍门；熟悉某物的用法；理解某事，摸清概况；鉴赏 hang seng 香港恒生股票指数；香港恒生银行更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Hang the picture on the wall. 把画挂到墙上。www.kfyee.com Hang it in an airy place. 把它挂在通风的地方。He ran a nail into the wall to hang his painting. 他在墙上钉了一个钉子挂上他的绘画。

9. fit 英 [ft] 美 [ft] vt. 安装；使.....适应；使.....合身；与.....相符 vi. 符合，配合；适合；合身 adj. 健康的；合适的；恰当的；准备好的 n. 合身；发作；痉挛 n. (Fit) 人名；(捷、罗) 菲特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. BEING RIGHT OR GOING IN THE RIGHT PLACE . HEALTHY . UNCONTROLLABLE MOVEMENTS OR EMOTIONS BEING RIGHT OR GOING IN THE RIGHT PLACE fit *ft* CET4 V-T/V-I If something fits, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or onto a particular object. 合身；合适例：The sash, kimono, and other garments were made to fit a child. 这些腰带、和服和其他衣服都做得适合孩子穿。例：She has to go to the men's department to find trousers that fit at the waist. 她得去男装部找腰围合适的裤子。

V-T If you are fitted for a particular piece of clothing, you try it on so that the person who is making it can see where it needs to be altered. 试穿例 : She was being fitted for her wedding dress. 她正在试穿她的结婚礼服。 V-I If something fits somewhere, it can be put there or is designed to be put there. 合适于 (某地) 例 : ... a pocket computer which is small enough to fit into your pocket. ...一台小得足以放进你口袋里的袖珍电脑。 例 : He folded his long legs to fit under the table. 他把腿弯起来伸到桌下。 V-T If you fit something into a particular space or place, you put it there. 放置例 : ...she fitted her key in the lock. ...她把钥匙插进锁孔。 例 : Who could cut the millions of stone blocks and fit them together? 谁能切割这数百万的石块并将它们垒在一起呢? V-T If you fit something somewhere, you attach it there, or put it there carefully and securely. 安装; 小心放置例 : Fit hinge bolts to give extra support to the door lock. 装上铰链螺栓, 使门锁更牢固。 例 : Peter had built the overhead ladders, and the next day he fitted them to the wall. 彼得已经造好了悬挂梯, 第二天他就把它们装在了墙上。 V-T/V-I If something fits something else or fits into it, it goes together well with that thing or is able to be part of it. 相配; 符合例 : Her daughter doesn't fit the current feminine ideal. 她女儿不符合当今女性观念。 例 : Fostering is a full-time job and you should carefully consider how it will fit into your career. 收养孩子是一份全职工作, 你应该仔细考虑如何把它跟你的事业协调起来。 V-T You can say that something fits a particular person or thing when it is appropriate or suitable for them or it. 适合例 : The punishment must always fit the crime. 刑罚必须总是量罪而定。 V-T If something fits someone for a particular task or role, it makes them good enough or suitable for it. 使胜任 (任务、角色) 例 : ... a man whose past experience fits him for the top job in education. ...其过去的经历使之胜任教育界最高职位的一名男子。 N-SING If something is a good fit, it fits well. 适合例 : Eventually he was happy that the sills and doors were a reasonably

good fit. 最后他高兴了, 窗台和门配得相当合适。ADJ If something is fit for a particular purpose, it is suitable for that purpose. 适合的例: Of the seven bicycles we had, only two were fit for the road. 我们的七辆自行车中, 只有两辆适合这种路。ADJ If someone is fit to do something, they have the appropriate qualities or skills that will allow them to do it. 胜任的例: You're not fit to be a mother! 你不适合做母亲! 例: In a word, this government isn't fit to rule. 总之, 这届政府不称任执政之事。N-UNCOUNT 胜任例: There is a debate about his fitness for the highest office. 关于他担任最高职务的胜任与否发生了一场争论。PHRASE If you say that someone sees fit to do something, you mean that they are entitled to do it, but that you disapprove of their decision to do it. 执意例: He's not a friend, you say, yet you saw fit to lend him money. 你说他不是你的朋友, 你却执意借钱给他。see also fitted, fitting to fit the bill see bill to fit like a glove see glove not in a fit state see state HEALTHY UNCONTROLLABLE MOVEMENTS OR EMOTIONS 网络释义专业释义英英释义

适合新一代飞度飞度本田飞度短语 keep fit 保持健康 keep fit 强身健体 keep fit 保持身体健康 keep fit 保持苗条 interference fit 过盈配合 更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fit for something 使胜任某事, 使适应 (或适合) 某事 fit for adj. 适于; 适合的, 恰当的 keep fit 保持 (身体) 健康 fit in 适应, 适合; 装配好; 找时间做 fit into vt. 适合, 适应; 符合更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

This coat does not fit me. 这上衣并不适合我穿。Your clothes fit well. 你的衣服很合身。www.kfy.com You should fit your style of living to your circumstances. 你应当让你的生活方式适应环境。

10. chandelier 英 [ˌændl] 美 [ˌænd'lr] n. 枝形吊灯 n. (Chandelier) 人名; (法) 尚德利耶柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

chandelier ændl N-COUNT A chandelier is a large, decorative frame

which holds light bulbs or candles and hangs from the ceiling. 垂吊灯
例：A crystal chandelier lit the room. 一盏水晶吊灯照亮了房间。

11. rug 英 [rg] 美 [r] n. 小地毯；毛皮地毯；男子假发 n. (Rug) 人名；
(塞) 鲁格柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rug *r* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A rug is a piece of thick material that you put on a floor. It is like a carpet but covers a smaller area. 小地毯例：A Persian rug covered the hardwood floors. 一张波斯小地毯铺在了那硬木地板上。N-COUNT A rug is a small blanket which you use to cover your shoulders or your knees to keep them warm. (盖在肩上或膝上的) 小毛毯例：The old lady was seated in her chair at the window, a rug over her knees. 这位老妇人坐在靠窗的椅子上，膝上盖着一块小毛毯。PHRASE If someone pulls the rug from under a person or thing or pulls the rug from under someone's feet, they stop giving their help or support. 不再帮助或支持某人例：If the banks opt to pull the rug from under the ill-fated project, it will go into liquidation. 如果这些银行选择不再支持那项倒霉的工程，它就将破产。

12. 英 ['pl] 美 ['plo] n. 枕头 vt. 垫；枕于...；使...靠在 vi. 枕着头；靠在枕上 n. (Pillow) 人名；(英) 皮洛柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pillow *pl* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A pillow is a rectangular cushion that you rest your head on when you are in bed. 枕头网络释义专业释义英英释义

枕头枕头抱枕爱你的抱枕短语 air pillow 空气枕 air pillow 充气枕头 air pillow 气枕 air pillow 空气枕头 Pillow woman 枕边女人更多结果词组短语同近义词

pillow case 开口式枕套；无边式枕套 soft pillow 软枕头 pillow block 轴台；架座 pillow fight (小孩在临睡前在卧室内用枕头) 打闹；小争吵双语例句原声例句权威例句

She buried face in the pillow. 她把脸埋在枕头里。She fluffed up the pillow. 她把枕头拍松。She was sobbing her loneliness into her pillow. 她伏枕啜泣以泄心中的孤寂。

13. a floor lamp

14. bed sheets 英 [it] 美 [it] n. 薄片, 纸张; 薄板; 床单 vt. 覆盖; 盖上被单; 使成大片 vi. 成片流动; 大片落下 adj. 片状的 n. (Sheet) 人名; (英) 希特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sheet *it* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A sheet is a large rectangular piece of cotton or other cloth that you sleep on or cover yourself with in a bed. 床单; 被单例: Once a week, a maid changes the sheets. 女仆每个星期换一次床单。N-COUNT A sheet of paper is a rectangular piece of paper. (一) 张 (纸) 例: ... a sheet of newspaper. ...一张报纸。N-COUNT You can use sheet to refer to a piece of paper which gives information about something. (一份) 资料例: ...information sheets on each country in the world. ...有关世界各国的情报资料。N-COUNT A sheet of glass, metal, or wood is a large, flat, thin piece of it. (一) 块 (玻璃、金属或木头等) 例: ... a cracked sheet of glass. ...一块裂开的玻璃。例: Overhead cranes were lifting giant sheets of steel. 高架起重机正吊起一块块巨大的钢材。N-COUNT A sheet of something is a thin wide layer of it over the surface of something else. (一) 大层 (覆盖物) 例: ... a sheet of ice. ...一大层冰。V to provide with, cover, or wrap in a sheet 包裹 V (of rain, snow, etc) to fall heavily (雨, 雪等) 下得很大 see also balance sheet, broadsheet, fact sheet, spreadsheet, worksheet 网络释义专业释义英英释义

床单被单单工作表短语 Balance Sheet 资产负债表 Balance Sheet 资产负债表 Balance Sheet 资产负债对照表 Balance Sheet 资产 beta sheet 折叠更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

sheet metal 金属薄片 balance sheet 资产负债表 steel sheet 钢片; 薄钢板 a blank sheet 一张白纸; 纯洁的心灵 a sheet of 一张更多词组短

语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She needlepointed her sheet. 她给她的床单刺绣上了花边。She spread a sheet on the sofa for me. 她为我在沙发上铺了一条单子。She laid a spring mattress under the sheet. 她在床单下面铺了一个弹簧床垫。

15. a blanket 英 ['blækt] 美 ['blækt] n. 毛毯, 毯子; 毯状物, 覆盖层 adj. 总括的, 全体的; 没有限制的 vt. 覆盖, 掩盖; 用毯覆盖柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

blanket *blækt* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A blanket is a large square or rectangular piece of thick cloth, especially one that you put on a bed to keep you warm. 毯子 N-COUNT A blanket of something such as snow is a continuous layer of it which hides what is below or beyond it. 覆盖层例: The mud disappeared under a blanket of snow. 泥地在一层白雪的覆盖下消失不见了。V-T If something such as snow blankets an area, it covers it. 覆盖例: More than a foot of snow blanketed parts of Michigan. 一英尺多厚的白雪覆盖了密歇根州的部分地区。ADJ You use blanket to describe something when you want to emphasize that it affects or refers to every person or thing in a group, without any exceptions. 适用于全体的例: There's already a blanket ban on foreign unskilled labour in Japan. 日本已经有一项禁止使用外国非熟练工人的通用禁令。网络释义专业释义英英释义

毛毯毯子被子地毯短语 PRINTING BLANKET 印花衬布 PRINTING BLANKET 印刷机用胶毯 PRINTING BLANKET 印刷橡皮布 PRINTING BLANKET 印花衬布 The Blanket 一条毛毯更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

rubber blanket 橡胶垫; 橡皮布 wet blanket 扫兴的人; 湿毯子; 扫兴的事 sludge blanket 污泥层; 污泥浮层 electric blanket 电热毯 blanket cylinder 毛毯辊筒; 毛毯烘缸; 橡皮布滚筒更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She huddled herself in the blanket. 她用毯子紧紧裹住自己。They

muffled up her head with a blanket. 他们用毯子蒙住了她的头。He lapped his daughter in a warm blanket. 他把女儿裹在一个暖和的毯子里。

16. the other 英美 另一个

17. none 英 [nn] 美 [nn] pron. 没有人；一个也没有；没有任何东西 adj. 没有的，一点没有的 adv. 决不，一点也不 n. (None) 人名；(葡、罗) 诺内；(日) 野根 (姓) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

none *nn* CET4 TEM4 QUANT None of something means not even a small amount of it. None of a group of people or things means not even one of them. 没有任何例：None of us knew how to treat her. 我们中没有任何人知道该如何对待她。PRON-INDEF-NEG None is also a pronoun. 没有任何人；没有任何事物例：I searched bookstores and libraries for information, but found none. 我查找了多家书店和图书馆，但没查到任何信息。例：No one could imagine a great woman painter. None had existed yet. 没人能想像会有出色的女画家。还没有那样的人存在过。PHRASE If you say that someone will have none of something, or is having none of something, you mean that they refuse to accept it. 不接受例：He knew his own mind and was having none of their attempts to keep him at home. 他知道自己想要什么，不会接受他们要把他留在家里的企图。PHRASE You use none too in front of an adjective or adverb in order to emphasize that the quality mentioned is not present. 毫不例：He was none too thrilled to hear from me at that hour. 他在那个时刻接到我的电话不太高兴。PHRASE You use none the to say that someone or something does not have any more of a particular quality than they did before. 一点也不比以前...(表示某原有特质没有增) 例：You could end up none the wiser about managing your finances. 你最终可能一点儿也不会比以前更会理财。second to none see second 网络释义专业释义英英释义

诺内无样式无一独立性短语 none but 只有 none but 仅有 none but 只

有...才 none reported 未见报道 Alias None 消除锯齿无更多结果同近义词

n. 没有的, 一点没有的 lacking, void of n. 决不, 一点也不 nothing, noway 双语例句原声例句权威例句

None could outgun him. 没有人能够超过他。None knows he's narking for the police. 没有人知道他在给警方做眼线。None of this was discussed or communicated to me. He went his own way. 此事根本没有讨论过, 也没有通知过我, 是他独断独行。

18. outside 英 [at'sad; 'atsad] 美 [,at'sad] adj. 外面的, 外部的; 外来的
n. 外部; 外观 adv. 在外面, 向外面; 在室外 prep. 在...范围之外柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

outside *atsad* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT The outside of something is the part which surrounds or encloses the rest of it. 外部例: ...the outside of the building. ...该建筑物的外部。ADJ Outside is also an adjective. 外部的例: ...high up on the outside wall. ...在外墙上很高的地方。ADV If you are outside, you are not inside a building but are quite close to it. 在外面例: I stepped outside and pulled up my collar against the cold mist. 我走到外面, 拉起衣领以抵御寒雾。例: Outside, the light was fading rapidly. 在外面, 光在快速消失。PREP Outside is also a preposition. 在...外面例: The victim was outside a shop when he was attacked. 受害人被袭击时正在一家商店外面。ADJ Outside is also an adjective. 外面的例: ...the outside temperature. ...外面的温度。PREP If you are outside a room, you are not in it but are in the passage or area next to it. 在(房间)外面例: She'd sent him outside the classroom. 她叫他到教室外面去。ADV Outside is also an adverb. 在外面例: They heard voices coming from outside in the corridor. 他们听到来自外面走廊的说话声。ADJ When you talk about the outside world, you are referring to things that happen or exist in places other than your own home or community. 外界的例: ...a side of Morris's character she hid carefully from the outside world. ...莫里斯对外界

小心掩藏的其性格的一面。ADV Outside is also an adverb. 在外界
 例：The scheme was good for the prisoners because it brought them
 outside into the community. 该方案对犯人们有益，因为这能让他们到
 外界去融入社会。PREP People or things outside a country, town, or
 region are not in it. 在(某国、城市、地区)之外例：...an old castle
 outside Budapest. ...布达佩斯外的一座古堡。N-SING Outside is also
 a noun. 外部例：Peace cannot be imposed from the outside by the
 United States or anyone else. 和平不能由美国或其他任何国家从外部
 强加。ADJ Outside people or organizations are not part of a particular
 organization or group. 外来的；外聘的例：The company now makes
 much greater use of outside consultants. 该公司现在更多地利用外聘
 顾问。PREP Outside is also a preposition. 从外面来；从外面聘例：
 He is hoping to recruit a chairman from outside the company. 他在希
 望从公司之外招聘一位董事长。PREP Outside a particular institution
 or field of activity means in other fields of activity or in general life.
 在(某机构或领域)以外例：...the largest merger ever to take place
 outside the oil industry. ...石油行业以外有史以来最大的合并。PREP
 Something that is outside a particular range of things is not included
 within it. 在(某范围)以外例：She is a beautiful boat, but way, way
 outside my price range. 她是条漂亮的船，但远在我的价格承受范围
 以外。PREP Something that happens outside a particular period of
 time happens at a different time from the one mentioned. 在(某时期)
 以外例：They are open outside normal daily banking hours. 它们在
 银行日常营业时间以外开放。网络释义专业释义英英释义

外面以外境外门外短语 outside reading 课外阅读 outside reading 课
 外读物 outside reading 课外 outside reading 招商必读 Play outside 出
 去玩更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

outside of 在...的外面；超出...的范围 inside and outside 内外；里面和
 外面 on the outside 在外面；外部地 go outside 外出；往外走 outside
 in 从外侧向内侧的；从外缘向中心的更多词组短语双语例句原声例句

权威例句

We oppose interference by any outside force. 我们反对任何外来势力插手干预。National policies should not be determined by outside influence. 国家政策的制定不该受外部影响。Members are asked not to ventilate club problems outside this meeting. 会员不得在这次会议之外公开谈论俱乐部问题。

19. inside 英 [n'sad] 美 ['n'sad] n. 里面；内部；内情；内脏 adj. 里面的；内部的；秘密的 adv. 在里面 prep. 少于；在...之内 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

inside *nsad* CET4 TEM4 PREP Something or someone that is inside a place, container, or object is in it or is surrounded by it. 在...里面；在...内侧例：Inside the passport was a folded slip of paper. 护照里面是一张折叠的纸条。ADV Inside is also an adverb. 在里面；往里面例：The couple chatted briefly on the doorstep before going inside. 夫妇俩进屋前在门阶上简单地聊了几句。ADJ Inside is also an adjective. 里面的例：...an inside wall. ...一面内墙。N-COUNT The inside of something is the part or area that its sides surround or contain. 里面；内部例：The doors were locked from the inside. 门从里面锁住了。ADJ Inside is also an adjective. 内部的例：The popular papers all have photo features on their inside pages. 通俗报纸的内页都有照片特写。ADV Inside is also an adverb. 在内部例：The potato cakes can be shallow or deep-fried until crisp outside and meltingly soft inside. 薯饼可以微煎或熟炸，直到变得外脆内软。ADJ Inside information is obtained from someone who is involved in a situation and therefore knows a lot about it. (消息) 内幕的例：Sloane used inside diplomatic information to make himself rich. 斯隆利用外交内幕消息发了财。例：I cannot claim any inside knowledge of government policies. 我不能说自己了解政府政策的内幕。PREP If you are inside an organization, you belong to it. 在(组织)的内部例：75 percent of chief executives come from inside the company. 75% 的高层主管来

自公司内部。ADJ Inside is also an adjective. 内部的例 : ...a recent book about the inside world of pro football. ...最近的一本关于职业足球运动内幕的书。N-SING Inside is also a noun. 内部例 : McAvoy was convinced he could control things from the inside but he lost control. 麦卡沃伊深信他能够从内部控制形势, 可他却失去了控制。ADV You can say that someone is inside when they are in prison. 在监牢里例 : They've both done prison time he's been inside three times. 他们俩都蹲过监狱他蹲过 3 次。N-PLURAL Your insides are your internal organs, especially your stomach. 内脏 (尤指胃) 例 : Every pill made my insides turn upside down. 每片药都使我的胃翻江倒海。ADV If you say that someone has a feeling inside, you mean that they have it but have not expressed it. 在心里例 : There is nothing left inside no words, no anger, no tears. 心里头空落落的啥也没留下没有话语, 没有愤怒, 没有眼泪。PREP Inside is also a preposition. 在...的心里例 : He felt a great weight of sorrow inside him. 他感到沉重的悲痛压在心口。N-SING Inside is also a noun. 内心例 : What is needed is a change from the inside, a real change in outlook and attitude. 所需要的是来自内心深处的改变, 在观点和态度上的真正改变。PREP If you do something inside a particular time, you do it before the end of that time. 在 (某段时间) 之内例 : They should have everything working inside an hour. 他们应该在一小时之内让一切都运转起来。PHRASE If something such as a piece of clothing is inside out, the part that is normally inside now faces outward. 里面朝外地例 : Her umbrella blew inside out. 她的伞被吹得往外翻了。PHRASE If you say that you know something or someone inside out, you are emphasizing that you know them extremely well. 彻底地例 : He knew the game inside out. 他对这个游戏了如指掌。网络释义专业释义英英释义

内线在里面里边里面短语 Inside Man 卧底 (电影) Inside Man 局内人 Inside Man 内部人士 Inside Man 内线队员 Inside Job 监守自盗更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

inside of 在...之内；少于 on the inside adv. 在里面；在内心；知道内情 inside out 彻底地；里面翻到外面 from the inside 发自内心；来自内部 inside and out 从内到外地；彻底地 双语例句 原声例句 权威例句

He concealed the key inside his tie. 他把钥匙藏在领带里面。The piston is reciprocating inside cylinder. 活塞在汽缸内部往复运动。Potting up green plants in the house will purify the air inside. 在房内盆栽绿色植物可以净化室内空气。

20. To the right of the bed stands a lamp, not a television. In the room to the right of the bed stands a beautiful floor lamp. On the fireplace stands a clock, not a computer. This rug doesn't hang on the wall. It lies on the ground. On the ceiling hangs a beautiful, valuable, big chandelier. On the window in the living room hang beautiful, green drapes.

2.43 DONE continue thirty tree

A boy is lying on the wooden floor and looking at the beautiful chandelier on the ceiling. A big, white, soft pillow is lying on the floor. A soft blanket is lying on the bed. In front of the bed on the floor lies a soft rug. A woman is bringing clean bed sheets to the room. A girl is standing on the balcony. She is looking at the tall buildings.

All of the blinds on the windows are closed. This key doesn't fit this door. It is the other key. In this room there's a balcony, but in the other room there's not. On all of the windows hang blinds. On this window hang blinds, but on the other - curtains. In all of the expensive hotel rooms there is a beautiful fireplace.

2.44 DONE continue learn 32 96.1%

A mother and daughter are sitting at a table inside the cafe. They don't see the people who are sitting outside. The bag is outside the closet.

A father and son are sitting at a table outside. They don't see the people who are sitting inside. Inside the fireplace it's dirty, but outside it's clean.' Inside the house it's warm, but outside it's cold. The clothes are inside the closet.

All brides wear a white dress to the wedding. None of the brides wears a blue dress. None of the students in the school wears a red jacket. In the winter no one opens the balcony. In the room it's hot. No one is sleeping under a blanket. All the students in the school wear blue jackets.

The woman finds the key on the floor. The boy and the girl are looking for their younger brother in the room. The woman before the door is looking for the key in her bag. The student is looking for a book on the shelf. The girl finds a beautiful flower in the grass. The boy finds a gift under the pillow.

The woman is looking for the blanket, but she doesn't find it. The woman finds a key on the floor, but it doesn't fit. The student is looking for the book in the bag. but it's lying on the table. The mother is looking for her son outside, but he's inside the house. The boy is looking for the towel, but it's hanging in the bathroom. The man is looking for the pillow, but he doesn't find it.

On the ceiling hangs a beautiful chandelier, so the girl is looking at the ceiling. In the room it's cold, so the boy is lying under a thick blanket. The cat isn't in the room, so the boy is looking for it in the cabinet. 英 ['kæbnt] 美 ['kæbnt] n. 内阁 ; 橱柜 ; 展览艺术品的小陈列室 adj. 内阁的 ; 私下的, 秘密的 The boy doesn't find money, so he doesn't buy ice cream. The woman works in the hotel, so she brings clean bed sheets to the room. The book isn't on the table, so the man is looking for it in the cabinet.

2.45 DONE Review eleven and twelve

- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-07-28 Thu 06:13]

2.46 **DONE** Review thirteen 97.7%

2.47 **DONE** Review fourteen 96.8%

2.48 **DONE** Review 33

2.49 **DONE** Review 33 95.2%

2.50 **DONE** Review fifteen 96.8%

2.51 **DONE** thirty four

2.51.1 text

1. salad 英 ['sæld] 美 ['sæld] n. 色拉 ; 尤指莴苣 n. (Salad) 人名 ; (阿拉伯) 萨拉德柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

salad *sæld* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A salad is a mixture of cold foods such as lettuce, tomatoes, or cold cooked potatoes, cut up and mixed with a dressing. It is often served with other food as part of a meal. 色拉例 : ... a salad of tomato, onion and cucumber. ...一份番茄、洋葱和黄瓜色拉。沙律色拉沙拉莴苣短语 Caesar salad 凯撒沙律 salad oil 色拉油更多结果词组短语

fruit salad 水果沙拉 salad oil 色拉油 salad dressing 色拉酱调料 green salad 蔬菜沙拉 chicken salad 鸡沙律 ; 鸡沙拉双语例句原声例句权威例句

This salad tastes of garlic. 这色拉有大蒜味。He lunched off cold meat and salad. 他午饭吃的是冷肉和色拉。He mixed his son a salad. 他为儿子调制了一盘色拉。

2. mushrooms 英 [mrms] 美 [mrms] n. 蘑菇 ; 蕈类 (mushroom 的复数形式) v. 采蘑菇 ; 蘑菇般地迅速增长 (mushroom 的第三人称单数形式) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mushroom *mrʊm* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR Mushrooms are fungi that you can eat. They have short stems and round tops. 蘑菇例 : There are

many types of wild mushrooms. 有许多种野生蘑菇。 V-I If something such as an industry or a place mushrooms, it grows or comes into existence very quickly. 迅速发展例 : The media training industry has mushroomed over the past decade. 媒体培训业在过去的十年中迅速发展。网络释义专业释义英英释义

蘑菇香菇冬菇菌菇类短语 sour mushrooms 酸蘑菇 sour mushrooms 酸魔芋 sour mushrooms 酸 Estrus mushrooms 安芝玛索 Spore Mushrooms 孢子蘑菇更多结果词组短语同近义词

edible mushrooms 食用菌 ; 食用蘑菇双语例句原声例句权威例句

Do you like mushrooms? 你喜欢蘑菇吗? edu.sina.com.cn We have potato, vegetables, and mushrooms. 我们有土豆、蔬菜和蘑菇。 www.hjenglish.com At the level of our cells, humans have far more in common with mushrooms, magnolias and marigolds than we do with bacteria. 我们人类的细胞水平与蘑菇、玉兰类的植物和金盏花有更多的共同性, 远远多于与细菌的相似之处。 article.yeeyan.org

3. cabbage 英 [kæbd] 美 [kæbd] n. 卷心菜, 甘蓝菜, 洋白菜 ; (俚) 脑袋 ; (非正式、侮辱) 植物人 (常用于英式英语) ; (俚) 钱, 尤指纸币 (常用于美式俚语) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cabbage *kæbd* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A cabbage is a round vegetable with white, green, or purple leaves that is usually eaten cooked. 卷心菜 V to steal; pilfer 偷; 偷窃网络释义专业释义英英释义

圆白菜卷心菜洋白菜大白菜短语 Chinese cabbage 白菜 Chinese cabbage 大白菜 Chinese cabbage 小白菜 Chinese cabbage 小白菜 White Cabbage 包心菜更多结果词组短语

chinese cabbage 大白菜 (等于 celery cabbage) red cabbage 红叶卷心菜 ; 红球甘蓝 pickled cabbage 大白菜泡菜 ; 醋渍甘蓝菜双语例句原声例句权威例句

The cabbage is overcooked. 白菜早就咕嘟烂了。 I hate eating cabbage. 我讨厌吃卷心菜。 www.kekenet.com When the water boils add the

meat and the cabbage. 水开时加入肉和洋白菜。

4. onion 英 ['njʌn] 美 ['njʌn] n. 洋葱；洋葱头柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

onion *njʌn* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR An onion is a round vegetable with a light brown skin. It has many white layers on its inside which have a strong, sharp smell and taste. 洋葱例：You grind the onion and the raw cranberries together. 你把洋葱和新鲜越橘一起磨碎。网络释义专业释义英英释义

洋葱洋葱头大葱葱头短语 onion soup 洋葱汤 onion soup 葱头汤 onion soup 洋葱浓汤 onion soup 法式洋葱汤 onion green 葱绿更多结果词组短语同根词

spring onion 葱；(英)大葱；生吃的小洋葱 green onion 绿洋葱；叶用葱 green chinese onion 大葱 onion soup 洋葱汤；葱头汤 onion rings 洋葱圈；洋葱卷双语例句原声例句权威例句

Let's prick the onion plant out. 让我们把洋葱幼苗移出来。I always fry potatoes in hot fat with a bit of onion. 我用热油炒土豆时总是加些洋葱。As you peel away the onion skin, you will find another skin underneath. 你剥去洋葱皮时，你会发现皮下还有皮。

5. mashed potatoes 土豆泥，马铃薯泥英 [mæʃt] 美 [mæʃ] adj. 捣碎的；捣烂的；被捣成糊状的 v. 捣碎；调情 (mash 的过去分词) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mash *mæʃ* CET6+ TEM8 V-T If you mash food that is solid but soft, you crush it so that it forms a soft mass. 把...捣成糊状例：Mash the bananas with a fork. 用叉子把这些香蕉捣成糊。N-COUNT a soft pulpy mass or consistency 糊状物网络释义专业释义英英释义

暴力赛车捣碎捣烂的用同“烂”短语 Mashed apple 苹果泥 MASHED SQUASH 南瓜泥 mashed potatoes 马铃薯泥 mashed carrots 胡萝卜泥 mashed starch 淀粉更多结果词组短语同近义词

mashed potato 马铃薯泥, 洋芋泥 双语例句权威例句

Put it into the pan with potatoes boiled and mashed. 将它倒入装有煮熟捣碎的土豆的平底锅内。 article.yeeyan.org

6. soup 英 [sup] 美 [sup] n. 汤, 羹; 马力 vt. 加速; 增加马力 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

soup *sup* CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Soup is liquid food made by boiling meat, fish, or vegetables in water. 汤例: ... home-made chicken soup. ... 自家做的鸡汤。

7. to bring food

8. to cook

9. to bake

10. to boil

11. to fry 英 [fra] 美 [fra] n. 鱼苗; 油炸食物 vt. 油炸; 油煎 vi. 油炸; 油煎 n. (Fry) 人名; (芬) 弗吕; (英) 弗赖伊; (德、英、法、西) 弗里 fry *fra* CET4 V-T When you fry food, you cook it in a pan that contains hot fat or oil. 炸

12. to try

13. hot

14. boiled 英 [bld] 美 [bld] adj. 煮沸的, 煮熟的 v. 煮 (boil 的过去式和过去分词) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

boil *bl* CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I When a hot liquid boils or when you boil it, bubbles appear in it and it starts to change into steam or vapour. 使...沸腾; 沸腾例: I stood in the kitchen, waiting for the water to boil. 我站在厨房里等水开。例: Boil the water in the saucepan and add the sage. 把汤锅里的水烧开, 然后放进鼠尾草叶。 V-T/V-I When you boil

a pot or a kettle, or put it on to boil, you heat the water inside it until it boils. 烧开例 : He had nothing to do but boil the kettle and make the tea. 他除了烧开水和沏茶以外无事可做。V-I When a pot is boiling, the water inside it has reached boiling point. 烧沸例 : The pot was boiling. 锅里的水烧开了。V-T/V-I When you boil food, or when it boils, it is cooked in boiling water. 煮例 : Boil the chick peas, add garlic and lemon juice. 把鹰嘴豆煮了, 加进蒜和柠檬汁。例 : I'd peel potatoes and put them on to boil. 我会削土豆皮, 然后把它们煮了。V-I If you are boiling with anger, you are very angry. 发怒例 : I used to be all sweetness and light on the outside, but inside I would be boiling with rage. 我过去虽然表面上笑呵呵的, 可是心里却怒火中烧。N the state or action of boiling (esp in the phrases on the boil, off the boil) 沸腾 N-COUNT A boil is a red, painful swelling on your skin that contains a thick yellow liquid called pus. 疖子 see also boiling PHRASE When you bring a liquid to a boil, you heat it until it boils. When it comes to a boil, it begins to boil. 烧沸/开始沸腾例 : Put water, butter and lard into a saucepan and bring slowly to the boil. 在汤锅里加入水、黄油和猪油, 慢慢煮开。网络释义专业释义英英释义 水煮煮沸煮的水饺短语 Boiled fish 白煮鱼 Boiled fish 水煮鱼 Boiled fish 煮鱼 Boiled fish 白汁鱼 Boiled cabbage 开水白菜更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

boiled water 白开水 ; 煮开过的水 boiled egg 水煮鸡蛋 plain boiled water 白开水 boiled fish 水煮鱼 ; 白煮鱼, 白汁鱼 boiled dumpling 水饺双语例句原声例句权威例句

These eggs boiled too tender. 这些鸡蛋煮得太嫩了。Otherwise, water should be boiled or treated before use. 否则, 在使用前应该将那些水煮沸或处理。article.yeeyan.org Here's some boiled water. Have a drink whenever you're thirsty. 这里有开水, 渴了请随便喝。www.kfy.com

16. fried 英 [fraɪd] 美 [fraɪd] adj. 油炸的, 油煎的; 喝醉了的 v. 油炸 (fry 的过去分词) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fried *frad* V fry 的过去式及过去分词 the past tense and past participle of fry 网络释义专业释义英英释义

炸薯条油炸的清炖油煎的短语 fried chicken 炸鸡 fried chicken 炸鸡 fried chicken 煎鸡 fried chicken 锅烧鸡 fried rice 炒饭更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fried chicken n. 炸鸡 fried rice 炒饭 fried fish 炸鱼 kentucky fried 肯德基 (来自美国的著名连锁餐厅) kentucky fried chicken 肯德基

17. tasty 英 ['testi] 美 ['testi] adj. 美味的; 高雅的; 有趣的 n. 可口的东西; 引人入胜的东西柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tasty *test* CET4 TEM4 ADJ If you say that food is tasty, you mean that it has a fairly strong and pleasant flavour which makes it good to eat. 味美的例: Try this tasty dish for supper with a crispy salad. 晚餐就着一道鲜脆色拉尝尝这道佳肴。网络释义专业释义英英释义

Tasty (band) 美味的好吃的短语 Tasty Life 美味人生 (韩国电视剧) Tasty Life 美味人生 Tasty Life 美食人生 Tasty Pudding 甜美的布丁 2 Tasty 双重美味更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 美味的; 高雅的; 有趣的 elegant, delicious, colorful, funny, exquisite 双语例句原声例句权威例句

They might look tasty but you probably wouldn't want one of these on your toast in the morning. 它们看上去可能很美味, 但早晨你或许不想在你的烤面包上享用它们中的任何一个。article.yeeyan.org

18. fresh 英 [freʃ] 美 [frɛʃ] adj. 新鲜的; 清新的; 淡水的; 无经验的 n. 开始; 新生; 泛滥 adv. 刚刚, 才; 最新地柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fresh *fr* CET4 TEM4 ADJ A fresh thing or amount replaces or is added to a previous thing or amount. 新加的例: He asked the police,

who carried out the original investigation, to make fresh inquiries. 他要求原先进行调查的警方做一轮新的调查。ADJ Something that is fresh has been done, made, or experienced recently. 新近的例 : There were no fresh car tracks or footprints in the snow. 雪地里没有新的车辙或脚印。例 : A puppy stepped in the fresh cement. 一只小狗走到新铺的水泥路面上。ADJ Fresh food has been picked or produced recently, and has not been preserved, for example, by being frozen or put in a can. 新鲜的例 : ...locally caught fresh fish. ...当地捕获的鲜鱼。ADJ If you describe something as fresh, you like it because it is new and exciting. 新颖的例 : These designers are full of fresh ideas. 这些设计师满是新颖的想法。ADJ If you describe something as fresh, you mean that it is pleasant, bright, and clean in appearance. 鲜艳的例 : Gingham fabrics always look fresh and pretty. 方格花布看起来总是鲜艳而美丽。ADJ If something smells, tastes, or feels fresh, it is clean or cool. 清新的例 : The air was fresh and for a moment she felt revived. 空气清新, 一会儿她就感到精力恢复了。ADJ If you feel fresh, you feel full of energy and enthusiasm. 精力充沛的例 : It's vital we are as fresh as possible for those games. 至关重要的是, 我们要尽可能精力充沛地去打那些比赛。ADJ Fresh paint is not yet dry. (油漆) 未干的例 : There was fresh paint on the walls. 墙上有未干的油漆。ADJ If you are fresh from a particular place or experience, you have just come from that place or you have just had that experience. You can also say that someone is fresh out of a place. 刚从...来的; 刚经历过...的例 : I returned to the office, fresh from the airport. 我刚从机场回到办公室。网络释义专业释义英英释义

新鲜清新新鲜活馥蕾诗短语 FRESH AIR 新鲜空气 FRESH AIR 空气清新 FRESH AIR 新空气 FRESH AIR 新鲜的空气 fresh litchi 鲜荔枝
更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fresh air 新鲜空气 fresh water 湖水, 淡水 fresh fruit 鲜果, 水果拼盘
fresh milk 鲜牛奶 fresh out of 刚用完; 刚卖掉...更多词组短语双语例

句原声例句权威例句

We feed our dogs on fresh meat. 我们用新鲜的肉喂我们的狗。I believe in fresh air and exercise for my healthy. 我相信新鲜空气和锻炼对我身体有益。To make sure that the eggs are fresh, we had better candle them one by one. 为了查明鸡蛋是否新鲜, 我们最好将鸡蛋一一对着光检查一遍。

19. pie with cabbage 英 [pa] 美 [pa] n. 馅饼; 饼图; 爱说话的人 vt. 使杂乱柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pie *pa* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A pie consists of fruit, meat, or vegetables baked in pastry. 馅饼例: ... a slice of apple pie. ...一片苹果馅饼。N an archaic or dialect name for magpie N/V a variant spelling of pi N a very small former Indian coin worth one third of a pice 旧时, 印度的小硬币, 值三分之一印度铜币 N a book for finding the Church service for any particular day 查找在任何特定日子的礼拜仪式的书 (Also pye) ADJ to be keen on 爱好 to eat humble pie see humble 网络释义专业释义英英释义

馅饼西式馅饼白斑色 (马) Picture Information Extractor 短语 chocolate pie 巧克力排 chocolate pie 巧克力馅饼 chocolate pie 巧克力饼 chocolate pie 可可排 Pie III 庇护三世更多结果词组短语同近义词

apple pie 苹果派; 苹果馅饼 pumpkin pie 南瓜 (馅) 饼, 番瓜饼; 南瓜派 pie chart 圆形分格统计图表 pie in the sky 不能保证实现的诺言; 渺茫的希望 humble pie 用鹿等动物内脏做的馅饼; 屈辱更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Hey, free pie! 嘿, 免费馅饼! article.yeeyan.org She quartered the pie and gave each one a piece. 她把饼分成四份, 分给每人一块。Can you see the little fellow walking into the pie? 你能看到那个正贪婪吃馅饼的小家伙吗?

20. pie with mashrooms

21. pie with potato

22. pie with meat

23. pie with onion and egg

24. pie

25. drinks

26. appetizers 英美 n. 开胃菜；头盘餐前小品；头盘 (appetizer 的复数)
柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

appetizer *æptaz* N-COUNT An appetizer is the first course of a meal.
It consists of a small amount of food. 开胃菜

27. a bar 英 [b] 美 [br] n. 条，棒；酒吧；障碍；法庭 vt. 禁止；阻拦
prep. 除.....外 n. (Bar) 人名；(阿拉伯、德、法、俄、罗、捷、波、葡、
以) 巴尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bar *b* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A bar is a place where you can buy
and drink alcoholic drinks. 酒吧例：...Devil's Herd, the city's most
popular country and western bar. ...“魔鬼群”，全城最受欢迎的西部乡
村酒吧。 see also snack bar, wine bar N-COUNT A bar is a room
in a hotel or other establishment where alcoholic drinks are served.
(旅馆等的) 酒吧间例：Last night in the hotel there was some talk in
the bar about drugs. 昨天晚上，在旅馆的酒吧间里有人说起毒品了。
N-COUNT A bar is a counter on which alcoholic drinks are served.
吧台例：Michael was standing alone by the bar when Brian rejoined
him. 布赖恩回来的时候，迈克尔正独自站在吧台旁。 N-COUNT A
bar is a long, straight, stiff piece of metal. (金属) 棒例：...a brick
building with bars across the ground floor windows. ...底楼窗户有铁
栅穿过的一座砖楼。 PHRASE If you say that someone is behind bars,
you mean that they are in prison. 在狱中的例：Fisher was behind
bars last night, charged with attempted murder. 由于被指控犯有谋

杀未遂罪，费希尔昨晚进了监狱。N-COUNT A bar of something is a piece of it which is roughly rectangular. (长方形的) 条例：What is your favourite chocolate bar? 你最喜爱的巧克力棒是什么？V-T If you bar a door, you place something in front of it or a piece of wood or metal across it in order to prevent it from being opened. 闩 (门) 例：For added safety, bar the door to the kitchen. 为了更加安全，把厨房的门闩上。V-T If you bar someone's way, you prevent them from going somewhere or entering a place, by blocking their path. 挡 (路) 例：Harry moved to bar his way. 哈里挪过去挡住了他的路。V-T If someone is barred from a place or from doing something, they are officially forbidden to go there or to do it. 禁止例：Amnesty workers have been barred from the country since 1982. 自 1982 年以来特赦的工人被禁止进入该国。N-COUNT If something is a bar to doing a particular thing, it prevents someone from doing it. 障碍例：One of the fundamental bars to communication is the lack of a universally spoken, common language. 沟通的根本障碍之一就是缺乏一种通用的共同语言。PREP You can use bar when you mean "except." For example, all the work bar the laundry means all the work except the laundry. 除...外例：Bar a plateau in 1989, there has been a rise in inflation ever since the mid-1980s. 自 20 世纪 80 年代中期以来，除了 1989 年稳定之外，通货膨胀一直在增长。see also barring N-SING The bar is used to refer to the profession of any kind of lawyer in the United States, or of a barrister in England. 律师职业例：Less than a quarter of graduates from the law school pass the bar exam on the first try. 不到 1/4 的法学院毕业生能一次就通过律师考试。N-COUNT In music, a bar is one of the several short parts of the same length into which a piece of music is divided. (音乐的) 小节例：She sat down at the piano and played a few bars of a Chopin Polonaise. 她坐在钢琴边弹奏了肖邦的波洛奈兹舞曲的几个小节。N-COUNT a cgs unit of pressure equal to 106 dynes per square centimetre. 1 bar is equivalent

to 105 newtons per square metre 巴 (压强单位) N-COUNT immunity from being caught or otherwise penalized in a game (法律上或比赛中的) 豁免权网络释义专业释义英英释义

小节巴酒吧酒吧短语 status bar 状态条 status bar 状态栏 status bar 状态列 status bar 状态行 Stabilizer Bar 平稳杆更多结果词组短语同义词同根词

at the bar 在酒吧；受到公开审问 bar code 条形码；电脑条码 steel bar 钢筋；棒材；型钢；条钢 behind bars 在监狱服刑 status bar 状态栏更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He moseyed across to the bar. 他闲荡着走向对面的酒吧。They bellied up to the bar at the club. 他们径直向俱乐部的酒吧间走去。He with his hatchet men swaggered out of the bar. 他和他那帮打手神气活现地走出了那间酒吧。

status 英 ['stets] 美 [stæts; stets] n. 地位；状态；情形；重要身份

28. strong drinks 烈性饮料；高酒度酒 (strong drink 的复数形式)

29. a café

30. milk The children love hot pies with potatoes and milk. The cat is drinking cold milk. The boy doesn't drink warm milk. He wants cold juice. The woman is eating vegetable salad for breakfast. The mother is feeding her son mashed potatoes. The children don't love onion.

The chef bakes tasty pies. Mom is preparing tasty food, and dad is trying it. The man is ordering a pie with meat in the café. Dad is making mashed potatoes from boiled potatoes. The mother is making vegetable soup for her children. The chef is boiling a cabbage in the pot.

The woman is frying potatoes because she's making lunch for the family. The chef in the café makes tasty soup, so many people go to the café. Mom is baking a pie with onion and egg, and dad is making

vegetable soup. The chef is frying because the man and woman want fried chicken. The father wants fried potatoes for lunch, but his son wants fresh vegetable salad. The children love pies with meat, so their mom is baking pies with meat.

The women are drinking wine at the bar. Men come to the bar to drink strong drinks. The man is asking the waiter to bring appetizers. The child doesn't drink strong drinks. His mom gives him water with lemon. At the bar they sell drinks and appetizers. The man and the woman are sitting in the dark bar and drinking strong drinks.

In order to bake pie with egg, you need to fry eggs. For mashed potatoes, you need boiled potatoes, not fried. For mushroom soup you need mushrooms, not meat. For salad you need fresh vegetables. In order to fry chicken, you need a roasting pan. In order to prepare tasty vegetable soup, you need fresh vegetables.

2.52 DONE thirty four 95.4%

Does the girl know how to prepare vegetable salad? Yes, she prepares vegetable salad well. Does mom know how to make tasty soup? Yes, mom knows how to make tasty soups. Does the boy know how to fry potatoes? No, he doesn't know how to fry potatoes. He's still very small. Does the man know how to bake pies? No, he doesn't know how to bake pies. Does the chef know how to cook? Yes, he prepares very tasty food. Does the grandma know how to bake tasty pies with cabbage? Yes, grandma knows how to bake tasty pies.

- 2.53 **DONE** Review sixteen 96.4%
- 2.54 **DONE** Review seventeen 96.8%
- 2.55 **DONE** Review eithteen 97.9%
- 2.56 **DONE** Review ninteen 97.4
- 2.57 **DONE** Review twenty 96.8%
- 2.58 **DONE** Review thirty four 97%