

# 英语学习笔记

泰山职业技术学院夏乐斋

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## 目录

<b>1 Our village</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Text . . . . .	6
1.2 Test . . . . .	6
<b>2 Making bookcase</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Text . . . . .	7
2.2 Words . . . . .	7
2.3 Test . . . . .	11
<b>3 Don't drop it!</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 Text . . . . .	13
3.2 Words . . . . .	13
3.3 Test . . . . .	14
<b>4 Penny's bag</b>	<b>15</b>
4.1 text . . . . .	15
4.2 Words . . . . .	15
4.3 Test . . . . .	17
<b>5 Hurry up!</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1 Text . . . . .	19

目录	2
5.2 Words . . . . .	19
5.3 Test . . . . .	20
<b>6 The boss's letter</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1 Text . . . . .	22
6.2 WORDS . . . . .	22
6.3 Test . . . . .	24
<b>7 A cup of coffee</b>	<b>25</b>
7.1 test . . . . .	25
7.2 words . . . . .	25
7.3 test . . . . .	27
<b>8 At the Butchers</b>	<b>28</b>
8.1 Text . . . . .	28
8.2 Words . . . . .	28
8.3 test . . . . .	30
<b>9 Interesting climate</b>	<b>31</b>
9.1 Text . . . . .	31
9.2 Test . . . . .	32
<b>10 Sawyer's family</b>	<b>33</b>
10.1 Text . . . . .	33
10.2 Test . . . . .	34
<b>11 Unusuall days</b>	<b>35</b>
11.1 text . . . . .	35
11.2 words . . . . .	36
11.3 test . . . . .	37
<b>12 Is that all?</b>	<b>39</b>
12.1 Words . . . . .	39

目录	3
12.2 Test . . . . .	40
<b>13 Bad cold</b>	<b>41</b>
13.1 Text . . . . .	41
13.2 test . . . . .	42
<b>14 Thank you. Doctor</b>	<b>43</b>
14.1 words . . . . .	43
14.2 test . . . . .	44
<b>15 Not a same baby</b>	<b>46</b>
15.1 Words . . . . .	46
15.2 Test . . . . .	48
<b>16 Weekend</b>	<b>49</b>
16.1 Test . . . . .	49
16.2 words . . . . .	51
<b>17 Car race</b>	<b>51</b>
17.1 Test . . . . .	51
17.2 words . . . . .	53
<b>18 He's awful</b>	<b>56</b>
18.1 text . . . . .	56
18.2 Test . . . . .	56
18.3 program . . . . .	58
<b>19 The way to King Street</b>	<b>59</b>
19.1 First . . . . .	59
19.2 second . . . . .	60
19.3 third . . . . .	60
19.4 Forth . . . . .	60
19.5 fifth . . . . .	61

19.6 Sixth . . . . .	61
19.7 Seventh . . . . .	61
19.8 Eighth . . . . .	62
<b>20 lesson 75 Uncomfortable shoes</b>	<b>62</b>
20.1 write in . . . . .	63
20.2 second test . . . . .	63
20.3 Third review . . . . .	63
20.4 forth . . . . .	64
20.5 fifth . . . . .	64
20.6 Sixth . . . . .	65
20.7 Seventh . . . . .	65
<b>21 lesson 77 tooth-ache</b>	<b>66</b>
21.1 test . . . . .	66
21.2 words . . . . .	67
<b>22 lesson 79 Carol's shopping list</b>	<b>68</b>
22.1 test . . . . .	69
22.2 many 肯定或可数 . . . . .	69
22.3 much 否定或不可数 . . . . .	69
22.4 any 否定问句或不可数 . . . . .	69
22.5 a lot of 不可数的 (钱、东西、马铃薯) . . . . .	70
22.6 must 必须 . . . . .	70
22.7 need . . . . .	70
22.8 Be going to . . . . .	70
22.9 get . . . . .	70
22.10 酒 . . . . .	70
22.11 商店 . . . . .	71
<b>23 Lesson 81 Roast beef and potatoes</b>	<b>72</b>
23.1 test . . . . .	73

目录	5
23.2 words . . . . .	73
<b>24 Lesson 83 Holiday</b>	<b>74</b>
24.1 现在进行时 . . . . .	74
24.2 打算（将来时） . . . . .	74
24.3 正在完成时 have + 过去分词 . . . . .	74
24.4 一般过去时 . . . . .	74
24.5 一般现在时 . . . . .	75
24.6 test . . . . .	75
<b>25 Lesson 85 Pairs in the spring</b>	<b>75</b>
25.1 现在完成时 . . . . .	76
25.2 一般过去时 . . . . .	76
25.3 一般现在时 . . . . .	76
25.4 Test . . . . .	76
<b>26 lesson 87 crash</b>	<b>77</b>
26.1 现在完成时（特殊） . . . . .	77
26.2 一般过去时 . . . . .	77
26.3 现在进行时 . . . . .	77
26.4 Can . . . . .	77
26.5 test . . . . .	77
<b>27 Lesson 89 For Sale</b>	<b>78</b>
27.1 Test . . . . .	78
27.2 Test . . . . .	79
<b>28 Lesson 91 Poor Ian</b>	<b>79</b>
28.1 test . . . . .	79
<b>29 Lesson 93</b>	<b>80</b>
29.1 words . . . . .	81
29.2 Test . . . . .	82

## 1 Our village

### 1.1 Text

This is a photograph of our village. Our village is in a valley. It is between two hills. The village is on a river. Here is another photograph of the village. My wife and I are walking along the banks of the river. We are on the left. There is a boy in the water. He is swimming across the river. Here is another photograph. This is the school building. It is beside a park. The park is on the right. Some children are coming out of the building. Some of them is going into the park.

### 1.2 Test

#### 1.2.1 First

This is a photograph of our village. Our village is in a valley. It is between two hills. Here is another photograph of the village. My wife and I are walking along the banks of the river. We are on the left. There is a boy in the water. He is swimming across the river. Here is another photograph. This is the school building. It is beside a park. The park is on the right. Some children are coming out of the school building. some of them are going into the park.

#### 1.2.2 Second

This is a photograph of our village. Our village is in a vally. It is between two hills. The village is on the river. Here is another photograph of the village. My wife and I are walking along the banks of the river. We are on the left. There is a boy in the water. He is swimming across the river. Here is another photograph. This is a school building. It is beside a park. The park is on the right. Some children are coming out of the school building. Some of them are going into the park.

### 1.2.3 Third

This is a photograph of our village. Our village is in a vally. It is between two hills. The village is on a river. Here is another photograph of the village. My wife and I are walking along the banks of the river. We are on the left. There is a boy in the water. He is swimming across the river. Here is another photograph. This is a school building. It is beside a park. The park is on the right. Some children are coming out of the school building. Some of them are going into the park.

## 2 Making bookcase

### 2.1 Text

You're working hard, George. What are you doing? I'm making a bookcase. Give me that hammer please, Dan. Which hammer? This one? No, not that one. The big one. Here you are. Thanks, Dan. What are you going to do now, George? I'm going to paint it. What colour are you going to paint it? I'm going to paint it pink. Pink! This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favourite colour.

### 2.2 Words

#### 2.2.1 bookcase

bookcase 英 [bkkes] 美 [bkkes] n. 书架; 书柜; [例句]Mary left her most precious possession —a small bookcase—to her niece. 玛丽把她最珍视的财产——一个小书架, 留给了她的侄女。[其他] 复数: bookcases

#### 2.2.2 hammer

hammer | BrE ham, AmE hæmr | A. noun (tool) 锤子 chuǐzi to knock sth in with a hammer 用锤子把某物钉入 to be or go at it or each other hammer and tongs figurative 激烈地争斗 (of piano) 音锤 ynchuí (on

firearm) 击铁 jī tiě (auctioneer's gavel) [拍卖时用的] 木槌 mù chuí to come or go under the hammer 被拍卖 bèi pāi mài Sport (ball attached to wire) 链球 liàn qiú ; (event) 链球比赛 liàn qiú bǐ sài to throw the hammer 掷链球 (bone in ear) 锤骨 chuí gǔ B. transitive verb (hit with tool) 锤击 chuí jī to hammer a nail into sth; 把钉子锤进某物 (shape with tool) 锤打 chuí dǎ metal to hammer sth straight or flat 把某物锤平 to hammer sth into shape 把某物锤打成型 to hammer sb into shape 培养某人成材 (beat with hand) 反复敲打 fǎn fù qiāo dǎ to hammer sth against the wall/with one's fist; 在墙上反复摔打某物/用拳头反复击打某物 (kick hard) 猛击 měng jī to hammer the ball into the net 将球猛击入网 figurative (criticize) 严厉批评 yán lì pī píng to hammer sb for sth/doing sth; 因为某事物/做某事严厉批评某人 (utterly defeat) 彻底击败 chè dǐ jī bài Chelsea hammered Stoke 5-0 切尔西以 5 比 0 彻底击败斯托克 figurative (adversely affect) 重创 chéng zhuāng, unemployment 使...受负面影响 shǐ ...shòu fù miàn yǐng xiǎng district, group to be hammered by recession 因经济不景气而受挫 to hammer sth into sb (instill) 把某事灌输给某人 bǎ mǔ shì guàn shǐ gěi mǔ rén to hammer some sense into sb 让某人懂事一些 ràng mǔ rén dǒng shì yī xiē C. intransitive verb (use hammer) 锤击 chuí jī (pound) 敲打 qiāo dǎ to hammer at or on sth (with one's hand/fist); (用手/拳头) 敲打某物 to hammer on or against sth; 雨 yǔ, hail 噼里啪啦地打在...上 roof, window (thump) 剧烈跳动 jù lì tiào dòng PHRASAL VERBS hammer away intransitive verb (with tool or hand) 反复敲打 fǎn fù qiāo dǎ to hammer away at sth/sb; 反复敲打某物/某人 I could hear him hammering away at the door 我可以听到他一直在敲门 figurative (insist) 作不懈努力 zuò bù xiè lì to hammer away at the problem/point 致力于解决这个问题/反复强调这一点 hammer down intransitive verb informal 雨 yǔ, hail 噼里啪啦地落下 pī lǐ pā lǎ de luò xià hammer home transitive verb [hammer sth home, hammer home sth] (with tool) 将...完全钉入 jīng...wán quán dìng rù nail figurative (emphasize) 着重把...讲清楚 zhòng zhòng bǎ...jīng qīng chū point, argument (score with) 用力踢...得分 yòng lì tī...dé fēn ball to hammer the ball home 把球猛踢进球门得分 hammer in transitive verb [hammer sth in, hammer in



sth] (with tool) 钉入 dīngrù nail figurative (cause to be learned) 反复灌输 fǎnfù guànsh idea, message hammer out transitive verb [hammer sth out, hammer out sth] (with tool) 敲平 qiāopíng dent (play) [尤指在钢琴上] 敲打出 qiāod ch tune figurative (achieve) 反复讨论出 fǎnfù tóulùn ch to hammer out a compromise/decision 反复磋商后达成妥协/作出决定

### 2.2.3 paint

paint | BrE pent, AmE pent | A. noun uncountable (for decorating) 油漆 yóuq a can or tin or pot of paint 一罐油漆 be careful, the paint's still wet on that door 当心, 门上的油漆未干 it's like watching paint dry 这真无聊透顶 uncountable (used by artist) 颜料 yánliào countable paints Art 绘画 huìhuà yánliào a box of paints 一盒水彩颜料 y hé shuǐcǎi yánliào a set of oil paints 一套油画颜料 y tào yóuhuà yánliào uncountable humorous (make-up) 化妆品 huàzhungpn she always puts too much paint on 她总是浓妆艳抹 B. transitive verb (apply paint to) 为...刷漆 wèi...shu q room, house I'm painting the walls (in) pink 我在把墙漆成粉红色 to paint one's nails 涂指甲油 to paint the town (red) 狂欢 (draw) n painter, artist 用颜料画 yòng yánliào huà portrait, landscape to paint a picture on canvas/board/paper 在画布/木板/纸上作画 (portray) 描绘 miáohuì their diaries paint a vivid picture of country life 他们的日记生动地描绘了乡村生活 not as black as he/she/it is painted 他/她/它不像人们说得那么坏 (apply with a brush) 涂抹 túm to paint varnish on sth; 在某处涂抹清漆 (apply make-up to) 在...上涂化妆品 zài...shang tú huàzhungpn face to paint one's nails 涂指甲 she paints her lips bright red 她把嘴唇涂得鲜红 C. intransitive verb Art n artist 绘画 huìhuà to paint in oils/watercolours 用油画颜料/水彩作画 I prefer to paint outdoors 我更喜欢在户外作画 to paint on canvas/wood 在画布/木头上画画 (decorate) 刷油漆 shu yóuq PHRASAL VERBS paint in transitive verb [paint sth in, paint in sth] 补画 b huà figure, detail paint out transitive verb [paint sth out, paint out sth] 用颜料涂掉 yòng yánliào túdiào

### 2.2.4 pink

pink | BrE pk, AmE pk | A. adjective (in colour) 粉红色的 fnhóngsè de (with embarrassment, anger, etc.) 绯红的 fihóng de face, cheeks to go or turn pink 面红耳赤 to look pink 面色发红 informal (left-wing) 略为左倾的 lüèwéi zuqng de informal (homosexual) 同性恋的 tóngxìngliàn de pink rights/issues 同性恋权利/问题 B. noun countable and uncountable (colour) 粉红色 fnhóngsè to be in the pink 满面红光 figurative 非常健康 fícháng jiànkng countable (plant) 石竹 shízhú ; (flower) 石竹花 shízhú hu countable (snooker ball) 粉球 fn qiú C. transitive verb (sew scallop edge) 把...剪成扇形 b...jinchéng shàn xíng ; (sew zigzag edge) 把...剪成锯齿形 b...jinchéng jùchí xíng D. intransitive verb British níengine, vehiclez 敲缸 qio gng

### 2.2.5 favourite

favourite British, favorite US | BrE fev()rt, AmE fev()rt | A. adjective attributive 最喜欢的 zuì xhuan de who's your favourite writer? 你最喜欢的作家是谁? B. noun (favourite thing) 最喜爱的事物 zuì x'ài de shìwù ; (favourite person) 最喜爱的人 zuì x'ài de rén this film is a great favourite of his 这部电影是他特别喜爱的 an old favourite 一直最喜欢的东西 to be sb's favourite; 是某人的最爱 he is always a favourite with children 他总是极受孩子们的喜爱 Sport 最有希望获胜者 zuì yu xwàng huòshèng zh he is the favourite in the 100 metres 他是 100 米赛夺冠呼声最高的选手

### 2.2.6 colour

colour | BrE kl, AmE klr | British A. noun uncountable and countable (hue) 颜色 yánsè a bright/dark/pale/warm/cold colour 亮色/深色/浅色/暖色/冷色 to take the colour out of sth 使某物褪色 to change colour 变色 biànsè wait until you've seen the colour of his money 等先弄清他是不是真的有钱再说 uncountable (not black-and-white) 彩色 cisè in colour 彩色的 a colour TV/picture 彩色电视/照片 uncountable (vividness) 生动 shngdòng the last movement is full of colour 最后一个乐章非常生动 to give or lend

colour to sth (authenticity) 使某事物显得可信 (vividness) 使某事物更加生动 uncountable and countable (paint, cosmetic) 颜料 yánliào ; (dye) 染料 rǎnliào ; (additive) 色素 sèsù I hope the colour won't run 我希望这种颜料不渗色 hair colour 染发液 cheek/eye/lip colour 腮红/眼影/口红 to paint sth in glowing colours figurative 把某事物描绘得很美好 uncountable (complexion) 脸色 lǐnsè to change colour (go pale) 面色变苍白 (go red) 脸红 lǐnhóng to bring colour to sb's cheeks, to put colour into sb's cheeks 使某人脸色红润 to get one's colour back 恢复气色 uncountable and countable (racial pigmentation) 肤色 fāsè B. colours plural noun (clothing) (of sports team) 队服 duìfú to show one's true colours 露出真面目 School, University (badge, cap) 校体育运动队队标 xiàotiú yùndòngduì duìbiao to get colours, to win one's colours 入选运动队 (mainly British) (flag) (of a country) 国旗 guóqí ; (of a regiment) 团旗 tuánqí ; (of a ship) 船旗 chuánqí they saluted the colours 他们向国旗敬礼 nail B1 C. transitive verb (put colour on) 给...着色 gěi...zhuósè picture, food to colour sth blue 把某物染成蓝色 to colour one's hair 染发 derogatory (prejudice) 影响 yǐngxiǎng opinion, judgement, attitude derogatory (enhance) (by exaggeration) 渲染 xuànrǎn account, excuse; (by distortion) 歪曲 wāiqū account she coloured her story with an exaggerated description of the attack 她夸大其词地描述那次袭击, 从而使她的故事更加生动 D. intransitive verb (change colour) 变色 biànsè (go red) to colour (up); 脸红 lǐnhóng to colour (up) at sth; 听到...脸红 tīng dào...lǐnhóng laughter, applause to colour (up) with sth; 因...而脸红 yīn...ér lǐnhóng anger, embarrassment PHRASAL VERB colour in: transitive verb [colour sth in, colour in sth] 给...上色 gěi...shàngshí

## 2.3 Test

### 2.3.1 First

You're working hard, George. What are you doing? I'm making a bookcase. Give me that hammer please, Dan. Which hammer? This one? No, not that one. The big one. Here you are. Thanks, Dan. What are you

going to do now, George? I'm going to paint it. What colour are you going to paint it? I'm going to paint it pink. Pink? This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favourite colour.

### 2.3.2 Second

You're working hard, George. What are you doing? I'm making a bookcase. Give me that hammer please, Dan. Which hammer? This one? No, not that one. The big one. Here you are. Thanks, Dan. What are you doing now, George? I'm going to paint it. What colour are you going to paint it? I'm going to paint it pink. Pink! This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favourite colour.

### 2.3.3 Third

You're working hard, George. What are you doing? I'm making a bookcase. Give me that hammer please, Dan. Which hammer? This one? No, not that one. The big one. Here you are. Thanks, Dan. What are you going to do now, George? I'm going to paint it. What colour are you going to paint it? I'm going to paint it pink. Pink! This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favourite colour!

### 2.3.4 Forth

You're working hard, George. What are you doing? I'm making a bookcase. Give me that hammer please, Dan. Which hammer? This one? No, not that one. The big one. Here you are. What are you going to do now, George? I'm going to paint it. What colour are you going to paint it? I'm going to paint it pink. Pink! This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favourite colour!

### 3 Don't drop it!

#### 3.1 Text

What are you going to do with that vase, Penny? I'm going to put it on this table, Sam. Don't do that. Give it to me. What are you going to do with it? I'm going to put it here. in front of the window. Be careful! Don't drop it! Don't put there, Sam. Put it here. on this shelf. There we are! It's a lovely vase. Those flowers are lovely, too.

#### 3.2 Words

##### 3.2.1 vase

vase 英 [vz] 美 [ves] n. 花瓶; 装饰瓶; [例句] You will catch it for breaking that vase. 你打破了那花瓶要挨骂了。[其他] 复数: vases

##### 3.2.2 drop

drop 英 [drp] 美 [drp] v. (意外地) 落下, 掉下, 使落下; (故意) 降下, 使降落; 累倒; 累垮; n. 滴; 水珠; 少量; 微量; 一点点; 下降; 下跌; 减少; [例句] Temperatures can drop to freezing at night 夜间温度可能会降到零度以下。[其他] 第三人称单数: drops 现在分词: dropping 过去式: dropped 过去分词: dropped

##### 3.2.3 Be careful!

小心

##### 3.2.4 shelf

shelf 英 [elf] 美 [elf] n. (固定在墙上的或橱柜、书架等的) 架子, 搁板; (悬崖上或海底) 突出的岩石; 陆架; 陆棚; [例句] He took a book from the shelf. 他从书架上拿了一本书。[其他] 复数: shelves

### 3.2.5 lovely

lovely 英 [lvli] 美 [lvli] adj. 美丽的; 优美的; 有吸引力的; 迷人的; 令人愉快的; 极好的; 亲切友好的; 慷慨大方的; 可爱的; n. 美女; 美人; 佳人; [例句] You look lovely, Marcia 你看上去真漂亮, 马西娅。[其他] 比较级: lovelier 最高级: loveliest

### 3.2.6 There we are!

好了。需上下文联系理解

## 3.3 Test

### 3.3.1 First

What are you going to do with that vase, Penny? I'm going to put it on this table, Sam. Don't do that. Give it to me. What are you going to do with it? I'm going to put it here. In front of the window. Be careful! Don't drop it! Don't put there, Sam. Put it here. On this shelf. There we are! It's a lovely vase. Those flowers are lovely, too.

### 3.3.2 Second

What are you going to do with that vase, Penny? I'm going to put it on this table, Sam. Don't do that. Give it to me. What are you going to do with it? I'm going to put it here. In front of the window. Be careful! Don't drop it! Don't put there, Sam. Put it here, On this shelf! There we are! It's a lovely vase. Those flowers are lovely, too.

### 3.3.3 Third

What are you going to do with that vase, Penny? I'm going to put it on this table, Sam. Don't do that. Give it to me. What are you going to do with it? I'm going to put it here, in front of the window. Be careful! Don't

drop it! Don't put there, Sam. Put it here, on this shelf. There we are! It's a lovely vase. Those flowers are lovely, too.

### 3.3.4 Forth

What are you going to do with that vase, Penny? I'm going to put it on this table, Sam. Don't do that. Give it to me. What are you going to do with it? I'm going to put it here, in front of the window. Be careful! Don't drop it. Don't put it there, Sam. Put it here, on this shelf. There we are! It's a lovely vase. Those flowers are lovely, too.

## 4 Penny's bag

### 4.1 text

Is that bag heavy, Penny? Not very. Here! Put it on this chair. What's in it? A piece of cheese. A loaf of bread. A bar of soap. A bar of Chocolate. A bottle of milk. A pound of sugar. Half a pound of coffee. A quarter of pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me!

### 4.2 Words

#### 4.2.1 cheese

cheese | BrE tiz, AmE tiz | noun countable and uncountable 奶酪 nilào  
hard cheese! British informal 真不走运! say cheese 说“茄子” a big cheese  
informal 要人 PHRASAL VERB cheese off transitive verb [cheese sb off,  
cheese off sb] informal 使感到厌烦 sh gndào yànfán to be cheesed off with  
…对…感到厌烦

### 4.2.2 bread

bread | BrE brd, AmE brd | noun uncountable Cooking 面包 miànbo  
 to be on bread and water 吃粗茶淡饭 to know which side one's bread is  
 buttered informal 知道自己的利益所在 to break bread (with sb) dated (与  
 某人) 共餐 to cast one's bread upon the waters figurative 真心行善不图报  
 bread and wine Religion 圣餐 informal (money) 钱 qián (livelihood) 生计  
 shēngjì to earn one's (daily) bread 谋生 to take the bread out of sb's mouth  
 砸某人的饭碗 to put bread on the table 挣钱糊

### 4.2.3 soap

soap | BrE sp, AmE sop | A. noun countable and uncountable (for  
 washing) 肥皂 féizào countable informal = soap opera B. transitive verb 用  
 肥皂洗 yòng féizào x

### 4.2.4 chocolate

chocolate | BrE tk()lt, AmE tk()lt | noun uncountable (substance) 巧  
 克力 qiokèlì a bar of chocolate 一块巧克力 chocolate biscuits/cake/ice  
 cream 巧克力饼干/蛋糕/冰激凌 countable (sweet) 巧克力糖 qiokèlì táng  
 uncountable (drink) 巧克力饮料 qiokèlì yǐnliào uncountable (colour) 巧克  
 力色 qiokèlìsè

### 4.2.5 milk

milk | BrE mlk, AmE mlk | A. noun uncountable (general) 奶 ni a  
 glass of milk 一杯牛奶 to produce milk 泌乳 to be in milk nínǎilǚ 在  
 授乳期 a land flowing with milk and honey 富饶之地 the milk of human  
 kindness 人的善良天性 to be like milk and water 平淡无味 it's no use or  
 good crying over spilt milk proverb 覆水难收, 后悔也无济于事 uncountable  
 Botany 白色汁液 báisè zhīyè the milk of a coconut 椰汁 uncountable and  
 countable (cosmetic) 乳剂 rǔjì B. transitive verb Farming 挤…的奶 jǐ…de



ni cow (extract) 抽取 chuq sap, venom figurative (draw on) 消耗 xiohào resources to milk the fund 动用资金 figurative (exploit) 榨取 zhàq money; 套取 tàòq ideas to milk sth/sb of sth, to milk sth from or out of sth/sb; 从某事物/某人处榨取某物 to milk sth/sb dry 榨干某物/某人 to milk the situation 趁机牟利自肥 to milk sb's strength/enthusiasm 利用某人的体力/热情 to milk the audience for applause 卖力地想博得观众的掌声

#### 4.2.6 sugar

sugar | BrE , AmE r | A. noun uncountable (unrefined) [植物所含的] 糖 táng to refine sugar 炼糖 uncountable and countable (refined) 食糖 shítáng brown/white sugar 红糖/白糖 how many sugars do you take? 你要加多少糖? a sugar spoon 糖勺 (mainly US) informal (term of endearment) 亲爱的 qn'ài de bye, sugar! 再见, 宝贝儿! B. exclamation euphemistic informal 完了 wánle [表示恼怒] sugar! I've forgotten my wallet! 糟了! 我忘带钱包了! C. transitive verb 在...中加糖 zài...zhng ji táng sugared almonds 糖衣杏仁

#### 4.2.7 tobacco

tobacco | BrE tbak, AmE tbæko | noun uncountable (product) 烟草 yncō a tin of tobacco 一听烟丝 a tobacco tin 烟草罐 (plant) 烟草植株 yncō zhízh a tobacco leaf/plant 烟叶/烟草植株

### 4.3 Test

#### 4.3.1 First

Is that bag heavy, Penny? Not very. Here! Put it on this chair. What's in it? A piece of cheese. A loaf of bread. A bar of soap. A bar of chocolate. A bottle of milk. A pound of sugar. Half a pound of coffee. A quarter of pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me!

**4.3.2 Second**

Is that bag heavy, Penny? Not very. Here! Put it on this chair. What's in it? A piece of cheese. A loaf of bread. A bar of soap. A bar of chocolate. A bottle of milk. A pound of sugar. Half a pound of coffee. A quarter of pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me.

**4.3.3 Third**

Is that bag heavy, Penny? Not very. Here! Put is on this chair. What's in it? A piece of cheese. A loaf of bread. A bar of soap. A bar of chocolate. A bottle of milk. A pound of sugar. Half a pound of coffee. A quarter of pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me!

**4.3.4 Forth**

Is that bag heary, Penny? Not very. Here! Put it on this chair. What's in it? A piece of cheese. A loaf of bread. A bar of soap. A bar of chocolate. A bottle of milk. A pound of sugar. Half a pound of coffee. A quarter of pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me!

**4.3.5 Fifth**

Is that bag heavy, Penny? Not very. Here! Put it on this chair. What's in it? A piece of cheese. A loaf of bread. A bar of soap. A bar of chocolate. A bottle of milk. A pound of sugar. Half a pound of coffee. A quarter of pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me!

## 5 Hurry up!

### 5.1 Text

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it? I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea. There it is! It's in front of you! Ah, yes, I can see it now. Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

### 5.2 Words

#### 5.2.1 tea

tea 英 [ti] 美 [ti] n. 茶叶; 茶; 茶水; 一杯茶; [例句]America imports about 190 million pounds of tea a year 美国每年进口大约 1.9 亿磅茶叶。[其他] 复数: teas

#### 5.2.2 kettle

kettle 英 [ketl] 美 [ketl] n. (烧水用的) 壶, 水壶; [例句]I'll put the kettle on and make us some tea. 我去烧壶水给大家沏茶。[其他] 复数: kettles

#### 5.2.3 teapot

teapot 英 [tipt] 美 [tipt] n. 茶壶; [例句]On Capitol Hill, senators today appear to view the matter as something of a tempest in a teapot. 美国国会的参议员们今天似乎把这个问题小题大做了。[其他] 复数: teapots

#### 5.2.4 cupboard

cupboard 英 [kɒd] 美 [kɒrd] n. 橱柜; 食物柜; 衣柜; 壁橱; [例句]The kitchen cupboard was stocked with tins of soup and food. 厨房的橱柜里备有汤罐头和食品罐头。[其他] 复数: cupboards

### 5.2.5 hurry up

hurry up 英 [hʌri p] 美 [hʌri p] [词典] 赶紧; 赶快; 使加快; 使提早; [例句] Franklin told Howe to hurry up and take his bath; otherwise, they'd miss their train 富兰克林告诉豪赶快去洗澡; 否则他们会赶不上火车。

### 5.2.6 boiling

boil 英 [bl] 美 [bl] v. (使) 沸腾; 煮沸; 烧开; (把壶、锅等) 里面的水烧开; 用沸水煮 (或烫洗); 被煮 (或烫洗); n. 沸腾; 沸点; 疖; 皮下脓肿; 黄水疮; [例句] I stood in the kitchen, waiting for the water to boil 我站在厨房, 等着水烧开。[其他] 第三人称单数: boils 现在分词: boiling 过去式: boiled 过去分词: boiled

## 5.3 Test

### 5.3.1 First

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea? There it is! It's in front of you! Can you see it? Ah, yes. I see it now. Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

### 5.3.2 Second

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. I can see the teapot, but I can't see the pea. There it is! It's in front of you! Can you see it? Ah, yes, I can see it now. Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

**5.3.3 Third**

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea. There it is! It's in front of you! Can you see it? Ah, yes. I can see it now. Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

**5.3.4 Forth**

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it? I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea. There it is! It's in front of you! Ah, yes. I can see it now. Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

**5.3.5 Fifth**

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it? I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea. There it is! It's in front of you! Ah, yes. I can see it now! Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

**5.3.6 Sixth**

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it? I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea. There it is! It's in front of you! Ah, yes. I can see it now. Where are the

cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

### 5.3.7 Seventh

Can you make the tea, Sam? Yes, of course I can, Penny. Is there any water in this kettle? Yes, there is. Where's the tea? It's over there, behind the teapot. Can you see it? I can see the teapot, but I can't see the tea. There it is! It's in front of you! Ah, yes. I can see it now. Where are the cups? There are some in the cupboard. Can you find them? Yes. Here they are. Hurry up, Sam! The kettle's boiling!

## 6 The boss's letter

### 6.1 Text

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir? Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me? Ask her please. Yes, sir. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela? Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Thank you, Bob. Bob! Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. I can't read it! The boss's handwriting is terrible!

### 6.2 WORDS

#### 6.2.1 handwriting | BrE handrt, AmE hæ(n)drad | noun uncountable

(style) 笔迹 bǐjì (writing by hand) 书写 shūxi

#### 6.2.2 terrible

terrible | BrE trɪb(ə)l, AmE trɪb(ə)l | adjective (tragic) 可怕的 kǎpà de ; (serious) 严重的 yánzhòng de ; (very unpleasant) 非常讨厌的 fícháng tōyàn

de a terrible blow 沉重的打击 terrible poverty 赤贫 a terrible fool/liar 大傻瓜/大骗子 a terrible shame 奇耻大辱 (unwell) 有病的 yubìng de to feel/look terrible 感觉不适/看上去有病 (guilty) 负疚的 fùjiù de to feel terrible about sth 对某事感到愧疚 (poor, awful) 糟糕的 zōgo de meal, performance, player you look terrible in that hat 你戴那顶帽子难看死了 to be terrible at sth/doing sth; 在某方面/做某事很差劲 (sinister) 骇人的 hàirén de look, scream

### 6.2.3 type

type | BrE tp, AmE tap | A. noun countable (variety, kind) 类型 lèixíng a type of sth; 某物的一种 all types of jobs, jobs of all types 各种各样的工作 I'm not the or that type 我不是那种人 this is definitely my type of place informal 这毫无疑问是我中意的那种地方 he's not my type informal 他不是我喜欢的类型 countable informal (person) 某种人 mu zhng rén an army type 军人一类的人 uncountable and countable Printing (for printing) 活字 huózì ; (on page) 字体 zìt metal type 金属活字 bold/italic type 黑体/斜体 to be in type 付排 countable (archetype) 典型 dīnxíng her characters are types rather than individuals 她塑造的人物是模式化的, 缺乏个性 B. -type combining form ...类型的...lèixíng de a documentary-type film 纪实类影片 C. transitive verb (on typewriter, keyboard) 在...上打字 zài...shang dǎ page; 键入 jiànrù word a typed letter 打印的信 to type sth into a computer/on to a screen 把某内容输入电脑/打到屏幕上 to type over a mistake 打错字 (classify) 给...分型 gěi...fēnxíng tissue to type blood samples 给血样分类 to be typed as sth; 被看作某类型 D. intransitive verb 打字 dǎ PHRASAL VERBS type in transitive verb [type sth in, type in sth] (on computer) 键入 jiànrù word, command to type in the file name 键入文件名 (on typewriter) 打出 dǎch word, letter type out transitive verb [type sth out, type out sth] (put in typed form) 打出 dǎch receipt, letter I'd prefer it if you typed out the list 我希望你把单子打出来 (erase) 打字覆盖 dǎ zì fùgài error, name if you make a mistake, you can just type it out 打错了就在上

面再打字遮住 type up transitive verb [type sth up, type up sth] 把…打出来 b...d chulai note, draft, report, essay

### 6.3 Test

#### 6.3.1 First

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir. Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in the her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me? Ask her please. Yes, sir. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela? Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Bob? Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. The boss's handwriting is terrible!

#### 6.3.2 Second

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir? Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me? Ask her please. Can you type this letter for the boss, Pamela? Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Bob? Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. I can't read it! The boss's handwriting is terrible!

#### 6.3.3 Third

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir? Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me? Ask her please. Yes, sir. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela? Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Bob! Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. I can't read it. The boss's handwriting is terrible!

#### 6.3.4 Forth

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir. Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me. Ask her please. Yes, sir. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela?



Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Bob! Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. I can't read it. The boss's handwriting is terrible!

## 7 A cup of coffee

### 7.1 test

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Christine. Do you want any sugar? Yes, please. Do you want any milk? No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

### 7.2 words

#### 7.2.1 coffee

A. noun uncountable (drink) 咖啡 kǎfēi countable (cup) 一杯咖啡 yì bēi kǎfēi three coffees, please 请来三杯咖啡 black/white coffee 清咖/奶咖 uncountable (beans) 咖啡豆 kǎfēidòu ; (ground) 研磨咖啡 yánmó kǎfēi ; (powder) 咖啡粉 kǎfēi fěn uncountable (shrub) 咖啡树 kǎfēi shù B. adjective (coffee-coloured) 咖啡色的 kǎfēisè de cloth, dress

#### 7.2.2 sugar

A. noun uncountable (unrefined) [植物所含的] 糖 táng to refine sugar 炼糖 uncountable and countable (refined) 食糖 shí táng brown/white sugar 红糖/白糖 how many sugars do you take? 你要加多少糖? a sugar spoon 糖勺 (mainly US) informal (term of endearment) 亲爱的 qīn'ài de bye, sugar! 再见, 宝贝儿! B. exclamation euphemistic informal 完了 wánle [表示恼怒] sugar! I've forgotten my wallet! 糟了! 我忘带钱包了! C. transitive verb 在...中加糖 zài...zhōng jiā táng sugared almonds 糖衣杏仁

### 7.2.3 milk

A. noun uncountable (general) 奶 ni a glass of milk 一杯牛奶 to produce milk 泌乳 to be in milk 在授乳期 a land flowing with milk and honey 富饶之地 the milk of human kindness 人的善良天性 to be like milk and water 平淡无味 it's no use or good crying over spilt milk proverb 覆水难收, 后悔也无济于事 uncountable Botany 白色汁液 báisè zhyè the milk of a coconut 椰汁 uncountable and countable (cosmetic) 乳剂 rǔjì B. transitive verb Farming 挤...的奶 jǐ...de ni cow (extract) 抽取 chuq sap, venom figurative (draw on) 消耗 xiāohào resources to milk the fund 动用资金 figurative (exploit) 榨取 zhàq money; 套取 tàq ideas to milk sth/sb of sth, to milk sth from or out of sth/sb; 从某事物/某人处榨取某物 to milk sth/sb dry 榨干某物/某人 to milk the situation 趁机牟利自肥 to milk sb's strength/enthusiasm 利用某人的体力/热情 to milk the audience for applause 卖力地想博得观众的掌声

### 7.2.4 black coffee

black coffee 英 [blæk kfi] 美 [blæk kfi] 网络斋啡; 清咖啡; 清咖; 咖啡; 黑咖啡; [例句]Newman poured more black coffee and lit a cigarette. 纽曼又倒了些黑咖啡, 接着点了支烟

### 7.2.5 biscuits

biscuit | BrE bskt, AmE bskt | A. noun countable British (thin crisp cake) 饼干 bnggn plain/sweet biscuits 淡/甜饼干 to take the biscuit British informal (be most surprising) 极为惊人 (be most annoying) 极其讨厌 countable US (soft bread) 小松饼 xio sngbng uncountable (colour) 淡褐色 dàn hèshè B. adjective 淡褐色的 dàn hèshè de

### 7.3 test

#### 7.3.1 First

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Do you want any sugar? Yes, please. Christine. Do you want any milk? No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

#### 7.3.2 Second

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Do you want any sugar? Yes, please. Christine. Do you want any milk? No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

#### 7.3.3 Third

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Do you like any sugar? Yes, please. Christine. Do you like any milk? No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

#### 7.3.4 Forth

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Do you want any sugar? Yes, please. Christine. Do you want any milk? No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee? I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

#### 7.3.5 Firth

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir? Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me? Ask her please. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela? Yes,

of course I can. Here you are. Thank you, Bob. Bob! Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. I can't read it! The boss's handwriting is terrible!

### 7.3.6 Sixth

Can you come here a minute please, Bob? Yes, sir? Where's Pamela? She's next door. She's in her office, sir. Can she type this letter for me? Ask her please. Yes, sir. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela? Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Thank you, Bob. Bob! Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. I can't read it! The boss's handwriting is terrible!

## 8 At the Butchers

### 8.1 Text

Do you want any meat today, Mrs. Bir? Yes, please. Do you want beef or lamb? Beef, please. This lamb's very good. I like lamb, but my husband doesn't. What about some steak? This is a nice piece. Give me that piece, please. And a pound of mince, too. Do you want a chicken, Mrs. Bird? They're are very nice. No, thank you. My husband likes steak, but he doesn't like chicken. To tell you the truth, Mrs. Bird, I don't like chicken either!

### 8.2 Words

#### 8.2.1 meat

meat 英 [mit] 美 [mit] n. 肉类; (某种) 食用肉; 重要的部分; 有趣的部分; [例句] Meat and fish are relatively expensive. 肉和鱼相对来说比较贵。[其他] 复数: meats

### 8.2.2 beef

beef 英 [bif] 美 [bif] n. 牛肉; 抱怨; 牢骚; v. 老是抱怨; 大发牢骚; [例句] Instead of beefing about what Mrs Martin has not done, her critics might take a look at what she is trying to do. 批评者不要老是抱怨马丁太太没有做什么事情, 不妨看看她正要做什么事情。[其他] 第三人称单数: beefs 现在分词: beefing 过去式: beefed

### 8.2.3 lamb

lamb 英 [læm] 美 [læm] n. 羔羊; 小羊; 羊羔肉; (慈爱或怜悯地描述或称呼某人) 宝贝, 乖乖; v. 产羊羔; [例句] She came and put her arms around me. 'You poor lamb. What's wrong?' 她走过来搂着我。“可怜的宝贝, 出什么事儿啦?” [其他] 复数: lambs

### 8.2.4 steak

steak 英 [stek] 美 [stek] n. 牛排; 肉排; 肉块; 碎牛肉 (不是最佳部位, 常剁碎出售, 可以炖或做馅等); [例句] Waiter, I specifically asked for this steak rare. 服务员, 我特别强调了这块牛排要做得嫩些。[其他] 复数: steaks

### 8.2.5 mince

mince 英 [mns] 美 [mns] v. 用绞肉机绞 (食物, 尤指肉); 装腔作势地小步快走; n. 绞碎的肉, 肉末 (尤指牛肉); [例句] Brown the mince in a frying pan. 在煎锅里把肉末煎至棕色。[其他] 第三人称单数: minces 现在分词: mincing 过去式: minced 过去分词: minced

### 8.2.6 truth

truth 英 [tru] 美 [tru] n. 真相; 实情; 事实; 真实情况; 真实; 真实性; 真理; [例句] Is it possible to separate truth from fiction? 有可能把事实与虚构分开吗? [其他] 复数: truths

### 8.3 test

#### 8.3.1 First

Do you want any meat today, Mrs. Bird? Yes, please. Do you want beef or lamb? Beef, please. This lamb's very good. I like lamb, but my husband doesn't. What about some steak? This is a nice piece. Give me that piece, please. And a pound of mince, too. Do you want a chicken, Mrs. Bird? They're very nice. No, thank you. My husband likes steak, but he doesn't like chicken. To tell you the truth, Mrs. Bird. I don't like chicken either!

#### 8.3.2 Second

Do you want any meat today, Mrs. Bird? Yes, please. Do you want beef or lamb? Beef, please. This lamp's very good. I like lamb, but my husband doesn't. What about some steak? This is a nice piece. Give me that peice, please. And a pound of mince, too. Do you want a chicken, Mrs. Bird? They're very nice. No, thank you. My husband likes steak, but he doesn't like chicken. To tell you the truth, Mrs. Bird. I don't like chicken either!

#### 8.3.3 Third

Do you want any meat today, Mrs. Bird? Yes, please. Do you want beef or lamb? Beef, please. This lamb's very good. I like lamb, but my husband doesn't. What about some steak? This is a very nice peice. Gave me that peice, please. And a pound of mince, too. Do you want a chicken, Mrs. Bird? They're very nice. No, thank you. My husband likes steak, but he doesn't like chicken. To tell you the truth, Mrs. Bird. I don't like chicken either!

## 9 Interesting climate

### 9.1 Text

Where do you come from? I come from England. What's the climate<sup>1</sup> like in your country? It's mild<sup>2</sup>, but it's not always pleasant<sup>3</sup>. The weather's often cold in the North and windy<sup>4</sup> in the East. It's often wet<sup>5</sup> in the West and sometimes warm in the south. Which seasons<sup>6</sup> do you like best? I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short. I don't like autumn and winter. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and set<sup>7</sup> early. Our climate is not very good. but it's certainly

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<sup>1</sup>climate 英 [klaɪmt] 美 [klaɪmt] n. 气候; 气候区; 倾向; 思潮; 风气; 环境气氛; [例句]The economic climate remains uncertain. 经济形势依然不确定。[其他] 复数: climates

<sup>2</sup>mild 英 [maɪld] 美 [maɪld] adj. 温和的; 和善的; 不严厉的; 和煦的; 不强烈的; 轻微的; n. 淡味啤酒; [例句]Teddy turned to Mona with a look of mild confusion 泰迪表情略带困惑地向莫娜求助。[其他] 比较级: milder 最高级: mildest

<sup>3</sup>pleasant 英 [pleznt] 美 [pleznt] adj. 令人愉快的; 可喜的; 宜人的; 吸引人的; 友好的; 和善的; 文雅的; [例句]I've got a pleasant little apartment 我有一套舒适的小公寓。[其他] 比较级: pleasanter 最高级: pleasantest

<sup>4</sup>windy 英 [wɪndi] 美 [wɪndi] adj. 多风的; 风大的; 当风的; 受大风吹的; 夸夸其谈的; 空话连篇的; 空洞无物的; [例句]It was windy and Jake felt cold. 风很大, 杰克觉得很冷。[其他] 比较级: windier 最高级: windiest

<sup>5</sup>wet 英 [wet] 美 [wet] adj. 潮的; 湿的; 潮湿的; 有雨的; 下雨的; 尚未干的; v. 使潮湿; 把...弄湿; n. 雨天; 雨; 液体; (尤指) 水; 保守党温和派成员; [例句]He towelled his wet hair 他用毛巾擦干湿发。[其他] 比较级: wetter 最高级: wettest 第三人称单数: wets 复数: wetter 现在分词: wetting 过去式: wetted 过去分词: wetted

<sup>6</sup>seasons 英 [sɪznz] 美 [sɪznz] n. 季; 季节; (热带地区的) 旱 / 雨季; (一年中开展某项活动的) 季节, 旺季; v. 加调料调味; 加作料; [词典] season 的第三人称单数和复数; [例句]The prospect of relegation is a comedown for a club that finished second two seasons ago. 对于两个赛季前排名第二的俱乐部来说, 竟然有降级之虞真是太落魄了。[其他] 原型: season

<sup>7</sup>[V] 落(下) to go down below the horizon We sat and watched the sun setting. 我们坐着看太阳渐渐落下去。see also sunset n. (1) 反义词: rise

interesting. It's our favorite<sup>8</sup> subject<sup>9</sup> of conversation<sup>10</sup>.

## 9.2 Test

### 9.2.1 First

Where do you come from? I come from England. What's the climate like in your country? It's mild. but it's not always pleasant. The weather's often cold in the North and windy in the East. It's often wet in the West and sometimes warm in the south. Which seasons do you like best? I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short. I don't like autumn and winter. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and set early. Our climate is not very good. but it's certainly interesting. It's our favorite subject of conversation.

### 9.2.2 Second

Where do you come from? I come from England. What's the climate like in your country? It's mild. The weather's often cold in the North, and windy in the East. It's often wet in the West and sometimes warm in the south. Which seasons do you like best? I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short. I don't like autumn and winter. The

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<sup>8</sup>favorite 英 [fevrt] 美 [fevrt] adj. 特别受喜爱的; n. 特别喜爱的人 (或物); 受宠的人; 得到偏爱的人; (国王的) 宠臣; 亲信, 心腹; (尤指马) 最有希望获胜者; [例句] I took the title of this chapter from one of my favorite books. 我这章的标题来自我最喜欢的一本书。[其他] 比较级: more favorite 最高级: most favorite 复数: favorites

<sup>9</sup>subject 英 [sbdkɪ, sbdekt] 美 [sbdkɪ, sbdekt] n. 主题; 题目; 话题; 题材; 问题; 学科; 科目; 课程; 表现对象; 绘画 (或拍摄) 题材; adj. 可能受...影响的; 易遭受...的; 取决于; 视...而定; 受...支配; 服从于; v. 使臣服; 使顺从; (尤指) 压服; [例句] It was I who first raised the subject of plastic surgery. 是我第一个提到整形手术这个话题的。[其他] 第三人称单数: subjects 复数: subjects 现在分词: subjecting 过去式: subjected 过去分词: subjected

<sup>10</sup>conversation 英 [knvsn] 美 [knvrnsn] n. (非正式) 交谈, 谈话; [例句] He's a talkative guy, and I struck up a conversation with him 他是一个健谈的人, 于是我开始和他攀谈起来。[其他] 复数: conversations



days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and set early. Our climate is not very good, but it's certainly interesting. It's our favorite subject of conversation.

### 9.2.3 Third

Where do you come from? I come from England. What's the climate like in your country? It's mild. but it's not always pleasant. The weather's often cold in the North and windy in the East. It's often wet in the West and sometimes warm in the South. Which seasons do you like best? I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short. I don't like autumn and winter. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and set early. Our climate is not very good. but it's certainly interesting. It's our favorite subject of conversation.

## 10 Sawyer's family

### 10.1 Text

The Sawyer live at 87 King street. In the morning, Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school.. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In the afternoon, she usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening, the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At night, the children always do their homework. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper, but sometimes he and his wife watch television.

## **10.2 Test**

### **10.2.1 First**

The Sawyer live at 87 King Street. In the morning, Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In the afternoon, she usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening, the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At night, the children always do their homework. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper, but sometimes he and his wife watch television.

### **10.2.2 Second**

The Sawyer live at 87 King Street. In the morning, Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening, the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At night, the children always do their homework. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But sometimes he and his wife watch television.

### **10.2.3 Third**

The Sawyer live at 87 King Street. In the morning, Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening, the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At

night, the children always do their homework. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night, but sometimes he and his wife watch television.

#### 10.2.4 Forth

The Sawyer live at 87 King Street. In the morning, Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening, the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At night, the children always do their homework. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But sometimes he and his wife watch television.

## 11 Unusuall days

### 11.1 text

It is eight o'clock.

The children go to school by car every day, but today, they are going to school on foot.

It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning,

but this morning, she is going to the shops.

It is four o'clock.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room.

But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden.

It is six o'clock.

In the evening, the children usually do their homework,  
but this evening, they are not doing their homework.  
At the moment, they are playing in the garden.  
It is nine o'clock.  
Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night.  
But he's not reading his newspaper tonight.  
At the moment, he's reading an interesting book.

## 11.2 words

### 11.2.1 on foot

on foot 英 [n ft] 美 [n ft] [词典] 步行; 走路去; [例句] I go to school usually on foot. 我上学通常是走路去。

### 11.2.2 living room

living room 英 [lv rum] 美 [lv rum] n. 客厅; 起居室; [例句] We were sitting on the couch in the living room watching TV. 我们就坐在客厅的沙发上看电视。[其他] 复数: living rooms

### 11.2.3 at the moment

at the moment 英 [æt ð mmnt] 美 [æt ð momnt] [词典] 此刻; 目前; 眼下; [例句] I remember now. He arrived just at the moment it happened 现在我想起来了, 他恰恰在事情发生的时候到了。

### 11.2.4 tonight

tonight 英 [tnat] 美 [tnat] adv. 在今夜; 在今晚; n. 今夜; 今晚; [例句] I'm at home tonight 我今晚在家。

### 11.3 test

#### 11.3.1 First

It is eight o'clock. The children usually go to school by car every day, but today, they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning, she is going to the shops. It is four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room, But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden. It is six o'clock. In the evening, the children usually do their homework, but this evening, they are not doing their homework. At the moment, they are playing in the garden. It is nine o'clock. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment, He's reading an interesting book.

#### 11.3.2 Second

It is eight o'clock. The children usually go to school by car every day, but today, they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning, she is going to the shops. It it four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room. But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden. It is six o'clock. In the evening, the children usually do their homework, but this evening, they are not doing their homework. At the moment, they are playing in the garden. It is nine o'clock. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night, but he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment, he's reading an interesting book.

#### 11.3.3 Third

It is eight o'clock. The children go to school by car every day, but today, they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Swayer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning, she is going to the shops. It is

four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room. But this afternoo, she is drinking tea in the garden. It is six o'clock. In the evening, the children usually do their homework, but this evening, they are not doing their homework. At the moment, they are playing in the garden. It is nine o'clock. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment, He's reading an interesting book.

#### 11.3.4 Forth

It is eight o'clock. The children go to school by car every day, but today, they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning, she is going to the shops. It is four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room. But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden. It is six o'clock. In the evening, the children usually do their homework, but this evening, they are not doing their homework. At the moment, they are playing in the darden. It is nine o'clock. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment, he's reading an interesting book.

#### 11.3.5 Fifth

It is eight o'clock. The children go to school by car every doy, but today, they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning, she is going to the shops. It is four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room. But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden. It is six o'clock. In the evening, the children usually do their homework, but this evening, they are not doing their homework. At the moment, they are playing in the garden. It is nine o'clock. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But he's not reading his newspaper tonight. At the moment, he's reading

an interesting book.

## 12 Is that all?

I want some envelopes, please. Do you want the large size or the small size? The large size, please. Do you have any writing paper? Yes, we do. I don't have any small pads. I only have large one. Do you want a pad? Yes, please. And I want some glue. A bottle of glue. And I want a large box of chalk, too. I only have small boxes. Do you want one? No, thank you. Is that all? That's all, thank you. What else do you want? I want my change.

### 12.1 Words

#### 12.1.1 envelope

envelope 英 [envlp] 美 [envlop] n. 信封; 塑料封套; 塑料封皮; [例句] There's a valuable place for fashion and design that pushes the envelope a bit 在原有尺度上有所突破的时尚和设计受到人们的重视。[其他] 复数: envelopes

#### 12.1.2 pad

pad 英 [pæd] 美 [pæd] n. (吸收液体、保洁或保护用的) 软垫, 护垫, 垫状物; 便笺本; 拍纸簿; 爪垫; 肉掌; v. (用软材料) 填充, 覆盖, 保护; 蹑手蹑脚地走; 虚报 (账目); 做黑账; [例句] He withdrew the needle and placed a pad of cotton-wool over the spot. 他把针头拔出, 在扎针处按了一块药棉。[其他] 第三人称单数: pads 复数: pads 现在分词: padding 过去式: padded 过去分词: padded

#### 12.1.3 glue

glue 英 [lu] 美 [lu] n. 胶; 胶水; v. (用胶水) 粘合, 粘牢, 粘贴; [例句] Glue the fabric around the window 用胶水把布料粘在窗户周围。[其他]

第三人称单数: glues 复数: glues 现在分词: glueing 过去式: glued 过去分词: glued

#### 12.1.4 chalk

chalk 英 [tk] 美 [tk] n. 白垩; (白色或彩色的) 粉笔; v. 用粉笔写 (或画); [例句] Her skin was chalk white and dry-looking. 她的皮肤看上去苍白发干。 [其他] 第三人称单数: chalks 现在分词: chalking 过去式: chalked 过去分词: chalked

#### 12.1.5 change

change 英 [tend] 美 [tend] v. 改变; 变化; 使不同; (使) 变换, 改换, 变成 n. 改变; 变化; 变更; 变革; (会令人感兴趣或可喜的) 变化; 替代; 更换; 替代物; 零钱。第三人称单数: changes 复数: changes 现在分词: changing 过去式: changed 过去分词: changed

### 12.2 Test

#### 12.2.1 First

I want some envelopes, please. Do you want the large size or the small size? The large size, please. Do you have any writing paper? Yes, we do. I only have the large one. Do you want a pad? Yes, please. And I want some glue. A bottle of glue. And I want a large box of chalk, too. I only have small boxes. Do you want one? No, thank you. Is that all? That's all, thank you. What else do you want? I want my change.

#### 12.2.2 Second

I want some envelopes, please. Do you want the large size or the small size? The large size, please. Do you have any writing paper? Yes, we do. I don't have any small pads. I only have large one. Do you want one? Yes, please. And I want some glue. A bottle of glue. And I want a large box of



chalk, too. I only have small boxes. Do you want one? No, thank you. Is that all? That's all, thank you. What else do you want? I want my change.

### 12.2.3 Third

I want some envelopes, please. Do you want the large size or the small size? The large size, please. Do you have any writing paper? Yes, we do. I don't have any small pads. I only have large one. Do you want a pad? Yes, please. And I want some glue. A bottle of glue. And I want a large box of chalk, too. I only have small boxes. Do you want one? No, thank you. Is that all? That's all, thank you. What else do you want? I want my change.

### 12.2.4 Forth

I want some envelopes, please. Do you want the large size or the small size? The large size, please. Do you have any writing paper? Yes, we do. I don't have any small pads. I only have large one. Do you want a pad? Yes, please. And I want some glue. A bottle of glue. And I want a large box of chalk, too. I only have small boxes. Do you want one? No, thank you. It that all? That's all, thank you. What else do you want? I want my change.

## 13 Bad cold

### 13.1 Text

Where's Jimmy? He's in bed. What's the matter with him? He feels ill. He looks ill. We must call the doctor. Yes, we must. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number? Yes. It's 09754. Open your mouth, Jimmy. Show me your tongue. Say, "Ah." What's the matter with him, doctor? He has a bad cold. Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week. That's good news for Jimmy. Good news? Why? Because he doesn't like school!

**13.2 test****13.2.1 First**

Where's Jimmy? He's in bed. What's matter with him? He feels ill. He looks ill. We must call the doctor. Yes, we must. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number? Yes. It's 09754. Open your mouth, Jimmy. Show me your tongue. Say, "Ah." What's the matter with him, doctor? He has a bad cold, Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week. That's good news for Jimmy. Good news? Why? Because he doesn't like the school!

**13.2.2 Second**

Where's Jimmy? He's in bed. What's the matter with him? He feels ill. He looks ill. We must call the doctor. Yes, we must. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number? Yes. It's 09754. Open your mouth, Jimmy. Show me your tongue. Say, "Ah." What's the matter with him, doctor? He has a bad cold, Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week. That's good news for Jimmy. Good news? Why? Because he doesn't like school!

**13.2.3 Third**

Where's Jimmy? He's in bed. What's the matter with him? He feels ill. He looks ill. We must call the doctor. Yes, we must. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number? Yes, it's 09754. Open your mouth, Jimmy. Show me your tongue. Say, "Ah." What's the matter with him, doctor? He has a bad cold, Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week. That's good news for Jimmy? Good news? Why? Because he doesn't like the school!

**13.2.4 Forth**

Where's Jimmy? He's in bed. What's the matter with him? He feels ill. He looks ill. We must call the doctor. Yes, we must. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number? Yes, it's 09754. Open your mouth Jimmy. Show me your tongue. Say, 'Ah.' What's the matter with him, doctor? He has a bad cold, Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week. That's good news for Jimmy. Good news? Why? Because he doesn't like school!

**14 Thank you. Doctor**

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you, Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly, doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams. And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes. He must remain in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

**14.1 words****14.1.1 remain**

remain 英 [rmen] 美 [rmen] v. 仍然是; 保持不变; 剩余; 遗留; 继续存在; 仍需去做 (或说、处理); [例句]The three men remained silent 这 3 个人保持着沉默。[其他] 第三人称单数: remains 现在分词: remaining 过去式: remained 过去分词: remained

**14.1.2 stairs**

stairs 英 [stez] 美 [strz] n. 楼梯; 梯级; [词典] stair 的复数; [例句] We walked up a flight of stairs 我们上了一段楼梯。[其他] 原型: stair

**14.2 test****14.2.1 First**

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you. Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly. Doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams. And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes, he must remain in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

**14.2.2 Second**

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you, Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly, doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams. And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stays in bed? Yes, he must remain in bed for another two days, He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm.

Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

**14.2.3 Third**

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you, Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly, doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams, and he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes, he must remain in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

**14.2.4 Forth**

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you, Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly, doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now. But you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams. And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes. He must remain stay in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

**14.2.5 Fifth**

How's Jimmy? Better. Thank you, doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly, doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams. And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes. He must remain in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room

warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

### 14.2.6 Seventh

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you. Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly, doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams. And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes. He must remain stay in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

## 15 Not a same baby

What are you going to do this evening, Jill? I'm going to meet some friends, Dad. You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half past ten. I can't get home so early, Dad! Can I have the key to the front door please? No, you can't. Jill's eighteen years old, Tom. She's not a baby. Give her the key. She always comes home early. Oh, all right! Here you are. But you mustn't come home after a quarter past eleven. Do you hear? Yes, Dad. Thanks, Mum. That's all right. Goodbye. Enjoy youselef! We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Bye-bye.

### 15.1 Words

#### 15.1.1 meet

meet 英 [mit] 美 [mit] v. 相遇; 相逢; 遇见; 开会; 会晤; (与...) 会面; 集合; n. 体育比赛; 运动会; 猎狐运动; [例句] I have just met the man I want to spend the rest of my life with 我刚刚遇到了我想与之共度余生的男人。[其

他] 第三人称单数: meets 复数: meets 现在分词: meeting 过去式: met 过去分词: met

### 15.1.2 home

home 英 [hm] 美 [hom] n. 家; 住所; (可买卖的) 房子, 住宅, 寓所; 家乡; 故乡; 定居地; adj. 家的; 家庭的; 在家里做的; 家用的; 本国的; 国内的; adv. 到家; 向家; 在家; 到正确的位置; [例句] Last night they stayed at home and watched TV 昨晚他们呆在了家里看电视。[其他] 第三人称单数: homes 复数: homes 现在分词: homing 过去式: homed 过去分词: homed

### 15.1.3 get home

get home 英 [et hm] 美 [et hom] [词典] 抵家; [例句] Come along, lad. Time for you to get home. 来吧, 小伙子。你该回家了。

### 15.1.4 quarter

quarter 英 [kwt(r)] 美 [kwrtr] n. 四等份之一; (正点之前或之后的) 15 分钟, 一刻钟; 三个月时间; 季度; 季; v. 把…切成 (或分成) 四部分; 给…提供食宿; [例句] The group said results for the third quarter are due on October 29. 该集团表示第三季度的结果将于 10 月 29 日公布。[其他] 第三人称单数: quarters 复数: quarters 现在分词: quartering 过去式: quartered 过去分词: quartered

### 15.1.5 hear

hear 英 [h(r)] 美 [hr] v. 听见; 听到; 听; 注意听; 倾听; 听说; 得知; [例句] She heard no further sounds 她再没有听到别的声音了。[其他] 第三人称单数: hears 现在分词: hearing 过去式: heard 过去分词: heard

### 15.1.6 enjoy

enjoy 英 [nd] 美 [nd] v. 享受…的乐趣; 欣赏; 喜爱; 过得快活; 玩得痛快; 得到乐趣; 享有; 享受; [例句] Ross had always enjoyed the company of women 罗斯总是喜欢有女人陪伴。[其他] 第三人称单数: enjoys 现在分词: enjoying 过去式: enjoyed 过去分词: enjoyed enjoy yourself 英 [nd jself] 美 [nd jrself] [词典] 祝你玩得开心; 祝你玩得痛快; 尽情享受; [例句] Get out and enjoy yourself, make new friends. 出去走走, 好好玩玩, 交些新朋友。

## 15.2 Test

### 15.2.1 First

What are you going to do this evening, Jill? I'm going to meet some friends, Dad. You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half past ten. I can't get home so early, dad. Can I have the key to the front door, please. No, you can't! Jill's eighteen years old, Tom. She's not a baby. Give her the key. She always comes home early. Oh, all right. Here you are. But you mustn't come home after a quarter past eleven. Do you hear? Yes, Dad. Thanks, Mum. That's all right. Goodbye. Enjoy yourself. We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Bye-bye.

### 15.2.2 Second

What are you going to do this evening, Jill? I'm going to meet some friends, Dad. You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half past ten. I can't get home so early, Dad! Can I have the key to the front door please? No, you can't. Jill's eighteen years old, Tom. She's not a baby. Give her the key. She always comes home early. Oh! all right. Here you are. But you mustn't come home after a quarter past eleven. Do you hear? Yes, Dad. Thanks, Mum. That's all right. Goodbye. Enjoy yourself! We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Bye-bye. 语序错了一句。



**15.2.3 Third**

What do you going to do this evening, Jill? I'm going to meet some friends, Dad. You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half past ten. I can't get home so early, Dad! Can I have the key to the front door please? No, you can't. Jill's eighteen years old, Tom. She's not a baby. Give her the key. Oh! All right. Here you are. But you mustn't come home after a quarter past eleven. Do you here? Yes, dad. Thanks, Mum. That's all right. Boodbye. Enjoy yourself! We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Bye-bye.

**16 Weekend**

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes. I was. Were you at butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. I was at the greengrocer's. How's Jimmy today? He's very well, thank you. Was he absent from school last week? Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country! Aren't you luck!

**16.1 Test****16.1.1 First**

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes, I was. Were you at the butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. I was at the greengrocer's. How's Jimmy today? Very well. Thank you. Was he absent from school last wee? Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country! Aren't you luck!

**16.1.2 Second**

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes, I was. Were you at the butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. How's Jimmy today? He's very well, thank you. Was he absent from school last week? Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend, Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country! Aren't you luck!

**16.1.3 Third**

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes, I was. Were you at butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. I was at the greengrocer's. How's Jimmy today? He's very well, thank you. Was he absent from school last week? Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country! Aren't you luck!

Very good!

**16.1.4 Forth**

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes, I was. Were you at butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. I was at the greengrocer's. How's Jimmy today? He's very well, thank you. Was he absent from school last week? Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country. Aren't you luck!

## 16.2 words

### 16.2.1 week

this week next week last week a week ago, the week before last

### 16.2.2 day of a week

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday What day is it today? Sunday is a holiday. Today is Saturday. I'm so tired. I wish today was Saturday. Today is Saturday. It's a day off. Today is Saturday. I get up very early on.

## 17 Car race

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. There are twenty cars in the race. There were English cars, French cars, German cars. Italian cars. American cars and Japanese cars. It was an exciting finish. The winner was Billy Stewart. He was in car number fifteen. Five other cars were just behind him. On the way home, my wife said to me. 'Don't drive so quickly! You're not Billy Stewart!'

### 17.1 Test

#### 17.1.1 First

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. There were twenty cars in the race. There were English cars, French cars, German cars. Italian cars, American

cars and Japanese cars. It was an exciting finish. The winner was Billy Stewart. He was in car number fifteen. Five other cars were just behind him. On the way home, my wife said to me. 'Don't drive so quickly! You're not Billy Stewart!'

### **17.1.2 Second**

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. There were twenty cars in the race. There were English cars, French cars, German cars. Italian cars, American cars and Japanese cars. It was an exciting finish. The winner was Billy Stewart. He was in car number fifteen. Five other cars were just behind him. On the way home, my wife said to me. 'Don't drive so quickly! You're not Billy Stewart!'

### **17.1.3 Third**

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### **17.1.4 Forth**

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were

at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. There were twenty cars in the race. There were English cars, French cars, German cars. Italian cars, American cars and Japanese cars. It was an exciting finish. The winner is Billy Stewart. He was in car number fifteen. Five other cars were just behind him. On the way home, my wife said to me. 'Don't drive so quickly! You're not Billy Stewart!'

### 17.1.5 Fifth

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. There were twenty cars in the race. There were English cars, French cars, German cars. Italian cars, American cars and Japanese cars. It was an exciting finish. The winner was Billy Stewart! He was in car number fifteen. Five other cars were just behind him. On the way home, my wife said to me. 'Don't drive so quickly! You're not Billy Stewart!'

## 17.2 words

### 17.2.1 race

race 英 [res] 美 [res] n. 赛跑; 速度竞赛; 竞争; 角逐; 赛马会; 种族; 人种; 血统; v. (和…) 比赛; 参加比赛; 使比赛; 让…参加速度比赛; (使) 快速移动, 快速运转; [例句]The women's race was won by the American, Patti Sue Plumer. 女子赛跑的冠军被美国人帕蒂·休·普卢默夺得。[其他] 第三人称单数: races 复数: races 现在分词: racing 过去式: raced 过去分词: raced

### 17.2.2 hundred

hundred 英 [hndrd] 美 [hndrd] num. 一百; 许多; 大量; 100 到 999 间的数目; 百位数; [例句] According to one official more than a hundred people have been arrested. 一名官员称有一百多人被捕。[其他] 复数: hundreds

### 17.2.3 hundreds of

成百上千 hundred and hundreds of 区别

搭配不同	含义不同
数字/a+hundred+ 名词复数	具体 (一、二、三 \ 百)
hundreds of + 名词复数	笼统数百

1. 数字/a+hundred+ 可数名词复数表示具体数目 five hundred cars 五百辆汽车 a hundred boys 一百个男孩子 I have three hundred books. 我有三百本书。【注意: hundred 是单数, 名词前没有 the 或其他修饰词】

2. hundreds of+ 可数名词复数表示“数百、成百上千”的笼统数目 hundreds of cars 数百辆汽车 I have hundreds of books. 我有数百本书。【注意: hundreds 复数, 后有 of, 名词前没有 the 或其他修饰词】

3. 拓展 TIPS: 1) 表示...当中的..., 须加 of 数字 +hundred+of+the+ 可数名词复数 数字 +hundred of us/them/these/those...

three hundred of the people 这些人当中的三百人

three hundred of us 我们当中的三百人

Five hundred of the students are there. 这些学生当中的 500 人在这里。Five hundred students are here. 500 位学生在这里。2) a few/several+hundred+ 可数名词复数 a few/several hundred people 几百人 hundred 与具体数字或 a, a few, several, many 等连用时, 不能加 s。以上为 hundred 和 hundreds of 区别。对于 thousand 和 million 的用法, 与此类似。

### 17.2.4 crowd

crowd 英 [krad] 美 [krad] n. 人群; 观众; 一伙人; 一帮人; 群众; 民众; 老百姓; 凡夫俗子; v. 挤满; 塞满; 使...拥挤; 涌上 (心头); 涌入 (脑海); 挤,

靠近, 挤在一旁 (以致使人不舒服或紧张); [例句] A huge crowd gathered in a square outside the Kremlin walls 一大群人聚集在克里姆林宫墙外的广场上。[其他] 第三人称单数: crowds 复数: crowds 现在分词: crowding 过去式: crowded 过去分词: crowded

### 17.2.5 exciting

exciting 英 [ksat] 美 [ksat] adj. 令人激动的; 使人兴奋的; v. 使激动; 使兴奋; 刺激; 使紧张不安; 激发; 引发; 引起; [词典] excite 的现在分词; [例句] The race itself is very exciting 比赛本身非常刺激。[其他] 原型: excite 比较级: more exciting 最高级: most exciting

### 17.2.6 winner

winner 英 [wn(r)] 美 [wnr] n. 获胜的人 (或队、动物等); 优胜者; 成功者; 可能成功的人 (或事物); 制胜的一记入球; 赢得比赛的一分; [例句] She will present the trophies to the award winners 她将给获奖者颁奖。[其他] 复数: winners

### 17.2.7 just

just 英 [dst] 美 [dst] adv. 正好; 恰好; 正当...时; 不少于; 同样; adj. 公正的; 正义的; 正当的; 合理的; 正直的人; 公正的人; 合适的; 恰当的; [例句] I've just bought a new house 我刚买了栋新房子 just behind him 紧跟在他后面

### 17.2.8 quickly

quickly 英 [kwkli] 美 [kwkli] adv. 迅速地; 很快地; 不久; 立即; [例句] The meeting quickly ended and Steve and I left the room 会议很快结束了, 我和史蒂夫离开了房间。[其他] 比较级: more quickly 最高级: most quickly

## 18 He's awful

### 18.1 text

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful. He telephoned me four times Yesterday. and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said, "Pauline is typing letters. She can't speak to you now!" Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone! Did he telephone again last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said, This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again! Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

### 18.2 Test

#### 18.2.1 first

What's Ron Marstan like, Pauline? He's awful. He telephoned me four times Yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said, 'Pauline is typing letters. She can't speak to your now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone! Did he telephone again (at ×)last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned (again × )at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said. This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again! Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

#### 18.2.2 Second

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful. He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered



the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said, 'Pauline is typing letters. She can't speak to you now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone! Did he telephone again (at)last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned again at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said. This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again! Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

### **18.2.3 third**

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful. He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said. 'Pauline is typing letters. She can't speak to your now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone! Did he telephone again (at)last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said. This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again! Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

### **18.2.4 Forth**

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful! He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said. 'Pauline is typing letters. She can't speak to you now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone! Did he telephone again (at)last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said, 'This is Pauline's mother.' Please don't telephone my daughter again! Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

**18.2.5 Fifth**

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful. He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said, 'Pauline is typing letters. She can't speak to you now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again. But I didn't answer the phone! Did he telephone again last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said. This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again! Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

**18.2.6 Sixth**

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful! He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said, 'Puline is typing letters. She can't speak to you now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again! But I didn't answer the phone. Did he telephone again last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned again at nine o'clock. What did you say to him? I said. 'This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again!' Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

**18.3 program****18.3.1 问一个人怎么样**

what's somebody like? What's this man like? 这人怎么样?

**18.3.2 一般过去时间句或否定加 did**

1. ? What did you say to him? What did your boss say to him? Did he telephone again? Did he telephone again last night?

**18.3.3 否定 did not didn't + 原型**

But I didn't answer the phone! No, he didn't.

**18.3.4 一般现在时**

Please don't telephone my daughter again! What's Ron Marston like, Pauline?

**18.3.5 一般过去时**

He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yeaterday. My boss answered the telephone. He telephoned again. He telephoned at nine o'clock.

## **19 The way to King Street**

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English.'

**19.1 First**

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly(,) she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?' (The man smiled pleasantly.) The man did not understand.(He did not understand English!) He spoke German. He was a tourist. He smiled pleasantly.(×) Then he put his hand

into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase (very×) slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English.'

### 19.2 second

Last week, Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man at a bus stop. 'I can ask his the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to the King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. The man did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket. and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I don't speak English!'

### 19.3 third

Last week, Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to the King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand. He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I don't speak English!'

### 19.4 Forth

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his

hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English!'

### **19.5 fifth**

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, so she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English!'

### **19.6 Sixth**

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English!'

### **19.7 Seventh**

Last week, Mrs. Mills went to London. She does know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He didn't understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his

hand into his pocket, and took out a phrasebook. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase very slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English!'

### 19.8 Eighth

Last week, Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?' The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrasebook. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase very slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said. 'I do not speak English!'

## 20 lesson 75 Uncomfortable shoes

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she buy them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes! 像这样的鞋子你们有吗? 什么尺码的? 5 号的。什么颜色? 黑的。对不起, 我们没有。但是, 我姐姐上个月买到了这样的一双。好是在这儿买的吗? 不。她是在美国买的。一个月前我们有这样的鞋。但是现在没有了。您能为我找一双吗? 恐怕不行。这鞋在去年和前年时兴, 而今年已不流行了。现在流行的是这种鞋子。这种鞋子看上去很不舒适。的确很不舒适。可是女人们总是穿不舒适的鞋子!

**20.1 write in**

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Blank. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she buy them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last. But they are not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

wrong: But my sister bought a pair last month. Did she buy them here? Do you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid I can't. But they are not in fashion now. But they look very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes. correct: But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she buy them here? Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. But they're not in fashion this year. They look very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

**20.2 second test**

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she buy them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago. But we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

**20.3 Third review**

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair

last month. Did she buy them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last, but they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always

#### 20.4 forth

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she buy them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those last month, but we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion this year and the year before last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

#### 20.5 fifth

全部为对话，不加“了”

Do you have any shoes like these?

What size?

Number five.

What color?

Black.

I'm sorry. We don't have any.

But my sister bought this pair last month.

Did she buy them here?

No, she bought them in the U.S.

We had some shoes like those a month ago,  
but we don't have any now.



Can you get a pair for me, please?

I'm afraid that I can't.

They were in fashion last year and the year before last.

But they're not in fashion this year.

These shoes are in fashion now.

They look very uncomfortable.

They are very uncomfortable.

But women always wear uncomfortable shoes.

```
(global-set-key (kbd "<f2>") 'open-init-file)
```

## 20.6 Sixth

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she bought them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

## 20.7 Seventh

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she bought them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we don't have any now. Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They like very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable! But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

## 21 lesson 77 tooth-ache

Good morning. Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No, I don't. Is it urgent? Yes, it is. It's very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible tooth-ache. Can you come at 10 a.m on Monday, April 24th? I must see the dentist now, nurse. The dentist is very busy at the moment. Can you come at 2 p.m? That's very late . Can the dentist see me now? I'm afraid that he can't. Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my tooth-ache can't.

### 21.1 test

#### 21.1.1 First

Good morning, Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No, I don't. Is it urgent? Yes, it is. It's very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible toothache. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 24th? Can the dentist see me now, nurse? I'm afraid that he can't, Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my toothache can't!

#### 21.1.2 Second

Good morning, Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No, I don't. Is it urgent? Yes, it is. It's very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible toothache. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April, 24th? I must see the dentist now, nurse. The dentist is very busy at the moment. Can you come at 2 p.m.? That's too late. Can the dentist see me now? I'm afraid that he can't, Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my toothache can't!

## 21.2 words

### 21.2.1 feel

feel 英 [fi:l] 美 [fi:l] v. 觉得; 感到; 体会到; (通过触觉) 注意到, 意识到, 感觉到; 感觉到 (抽象事物); n. 触觉; 手感; 触摸; 摸; (场所、情况等给人的) 印象, 感受; 气氛; [例句] I am feeling very depressed 我觉得非常沮丧。[其他] 第三人称单数: feels 现在分词: feeling 过去式: felt 过去分词: felt

### 21.2.2 write in

Good morning, Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No, I don't. Is it urgent? Yes, it is. It is very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible tooth-ache. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 24th? I must see the dentist now, nurse. The dentist is very busy at the moment. Can you come at 2 p.m.? That's very late. Can the dentist see me now? I'm afraid that he can't. Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my tooth-ache can't.

### 21.2.3 Second write in.

Good morning. Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No. I don't. Is it urgent? Yes, it is. It's very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible tooth-ache. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April, 24th? I must see the dentist now, nurse. The dentist is very busy at the moment. Can you come at 2 p.m.? That's very late. Can the dentist see me now? I'm afraid that he can't. Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my tooth-ache can't.

**21.2.4 third write in**

Good morning, Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No, I don't. Is it urgent? Yes, it is. It's very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible tooth-ache. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April, 24th? I must see the dentist now, nurse. The dentist is very busy now at the moment. Can you come at 2 p.m.? That's very late. Can the dentist see me now? I'm afraid that he can't, Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my tooth-ache can't!

**21.2.5 appointment**

英 [pntmnt] 美 [pntmnt] n. 约会; 预约; 约定; 任命; 委任; 职务; 职位; [例句]His appointment to the Cabinet would please the right-wing. 他被任命为内阁成员会让右翼党派很高兴。[其他] 复数: appointments

**21.2.6 urgent 英 [dnt]**

美 [rdnt] adj. 紧急的; 紧迫的; 迫切的; 催促的; 急切的; [例句]There is an urgent need for food and water 现在亟需食物和水。

**21.2.7 awful 英 [fl]**

美 [fl] adj. 很坏的; 极讨厌的; 非常的; 很多的; 过多的; 骇人听闻的; 可怕的; adv. 非常; 极其; [例句]We met and I thought he was awful 我们见了面, 我觉得他很讨人厌。

**22 lesson 79 Carol's shopping list**

What are you doing, Carol? I'm making a shopping list, Tom. What do we need? We need a lot of thing this week. I must go to the grocer's. We haven't got much tea or coffee, and we haven't got any sugar or jam. What about vegetables? I must go to the green-grocer's. We haven't got

many tomatoes, but we've got a lot of potatoes. I must go to the butcher's, too. We need some meat. We haven't got any meat at all. Have you got any beer and wine? No, we haven't. And I'm not going to get any! I hope that you've got some money. I haven't got much. Well, I haven't got much either!

### 22.1 test

What are you doing, Carol? I'm making a shopping list, Tom. What do we need? We need a lot of thing this week. I must go to the grocer's. We haven't got much tea or coffee, and we haven't got any sugar or jam. What about vegetables? I must go to the green-grocer's. We haven't got many tomatoes, but we've got a lot of potatoes. I must go to the butcher's, too. We need some meat. We haven't got any meat at all. Have we got any beer and wine? No, we haven't. And I'm not going to get any! I hope that you've got some money. I haven't got much. Well, I haven't got much either!

### 22.2 many 肯定或可数

We haven't got many tomatoes.

### 22.3 much 否定或不可数

We haven't got much tea or coffee. How much does this house cost? I haven't got much. Well, I haven't got much either.

### 22.4 any 否定问句或不可数

and we haven't got any sugar or jam. We haven't got any meat at all. Have we got any beer and wine? No, we haven't. And I'm not going to get any!

**22.5 a lot of 不可数的 (钱、东西、马铃薯)**

but we've got a lot of potatoes. We need a lot of thing this week. That's a lot of money.

**22.6 must 必须**

I must go to the grocer's. I must go to the green-grocer's. I must go to the butcher's, too. My wife must see it first.

**22.7 need**

What do we need? We need a lot of thing this week. We need some meat. You need a new car.

**22.8 Be going to**

Well, I'm not going to get any! Well, you're going to have roast beef and potatoes again tonight. We're going to leave tomorrow. We're going to have a holiday. Tom and I are going to have a holiday. When are you going to have a holiday?

**22.9 get**

get 英 [et] 美 [et] v. 收到; 接到; 获得; 得到; (卖某物) 挣得; [例句]The boys were getting bored 男孩子们开始感到厌烦。[其他] 第三人称单数: gets 现在分词: getting 过去式: got 过去分词: got

have got 现在完成时

**22.10 酒****22.10.1 whisky**

whisky 英 [wski] 美 [wski] n. 威士忌; 一杯威士忌; [例句]He took a mouthful of neat whisky, and coughed. 他喝了一口纯威士忌, 咳嗽了起来。

[其他] 复数: whiskies 威士忌 (Whisky、Whiskey), 是一种由大麦等谷物酿制, 在橡木桶中陈酿多年后, 调配成 43 度左右的烈性蒸馏酒。英国人称之为“生命之水”。按照产地可以分为: 苏格兰威士忌、爱尔兰威士忌、美国威士忌和加拿大威士忌四大类。威士忌的酿制工艺过程分为六个步骤: 发芽、糖化、发酵、蒸馏、陈年、混配。

### 22.10.2 wine

wine 英 [wan] 美 [wan] n. 葡萄酒; (用植物或除葡萄以外的水果酿制的) 酒, 果酒; 紫红色; 深红色; v. 喝酒; 请…喝酒; [例句] This is a nice wine. 这种葡萄酒味道不错。[其他] 第三人称单数: wines 现在分词: wining 过去式: wined 过去分词: wined

### 22.10.3 beer

beer 英 [b(r)] 美 [br] n. 啤酒; 一杯 (或一瓶、一罐) 啤酒; [例句] He sat in the kitchen drinking beer 他坐在厨房里喝啤酒。[其他] 复数: beers

## 22.11 商店

### 22.11.1 grocer's

杂货店; 食品杂货店;

### 22.11.2 greengrocer's

蔬菜水果店;

### 22.11.3 butcher's

butcher's 英 [btz] 美 [btrz] 肉店; 屠夫

### 22.11.4 store

store 英 [st(r)] 美 [str] n. (大型) 百货商店; 商店; 店铺; 贮存物; 备用物; v. 贮存; 贮藏; 保存; (在计算机里) 存储; 记忆; [例句] Bombs were planted in

stores in Manchester and Blackpool. 炸弹被安放在曼彻斯特和布莱克浦的几家商店里。[其他] 第三人称单数: stores 复数: stores 现在分词: storing 过去式: stored 过去分词: stored

### 22.11.5 stove 火炉

### 22.11.6 market

market 英 [mkt] 美 [mrkt] n. 集市; 市场; 商场; 交易; 买卖; 交易量; 商品的销售地; 行销地区; 消费群体; v. 推销; 促销; [例句]He sold boots on a market stall. 他在集市上摆摊卖靴子。[其他] 第三人称单数: markets 复数: markets 现在分词: marketing 过去式: marketed 过去分词: marketed

### 22.11.7 supermarket

英 [supmkt] 美 [suprmrkt] n. 超级市场; 超市; [例句]Most of us do our food shopping in the supermarket 我们大多数人去超市购买食品。[其他] 复数: supermarkets

## 23 Lesson 81 Roast beef and potatoes

Hi, Carol! Where's Tom? He's upstairs. He's having a bath. Tom! Yes? Sam's here. I'm nearly ready. Hello, Sam. Have a cigarette. No, thanks, Tom. Have a glass of whisky then. OK. Thanks. Is dinner ready, Carol? It's nearly ready. We can have dinner at seven o'clock. Sam and I had lunch together today. We went to a restaurant. What did you have? We had roast beef and potatoes. Oh! What's the matter, Carol? Well, you're going to have roast beef and potatoes again tonight.



**23.1 test****23.1.1 first**

err: Hi, Carol. No, thanks. Tom. OK, thanks. Correct: Hi, Carol! No, thanks, Tom. OK. Thanks.

**23.1.2 Second**

Hi, Carol! Where's Tom? He's upstairs. He's having a bath. Tom! Yes? Sam's here. I'm nearly ready. Hello, Sam. Have a cigarette. No, thanks, Tom. Have a glass of whisky then. Ok. Thanks. Is dinner ready, Carol? It's nearly ready. We can have dinner at seven o'clock. Sam and I had lunch together today. We went to a restaurant. What did you have? We had roast beef and potatoes. Oh! What's the matter, Carol? Well, you're going to have roast beef and potatoes again tonight!

**23.2 words****23.2.1 ask where**

Where's Tom?

**23.2.2 ask what**

What did you have?

**23.2.3 have eat meal ett.**

Have a cigarette. Have a glass whisky then. We can have dinner at seven o'clock. Sam and I had lunch together today. We had roast beef and potatoes. Well, you're going to have roast beef and potatoes again tonight.

**23.2.4 ready**

I'm nearly ready. It's nearly ready.

**23.2.5 标点**

No, thanks, Tom. OK. Thanks. Oh!

**24 Lesson 83 Holiday**

Hello, Sam. Come in. Hi, Sam. We're having lunch. Do you want to have lunch with us? No, thank you. Tom. I've already had lunch. I had a lunch at half past twelve. Have a cup of coffee then. I've just had a cup, thank you. I had one after my lunch. Let's go into the living room, Carol. We can have our coffee there. Excuse the mess, Sam. This room's very untidy. We're packing our suitcases. We're going to leave tomorrow. Tom and I are going to have a holiday. Aren't you lucky! When are you going to have a holiday, Sam? I don't know. I've already had my holiday this year. Where did you go? I stayed at home!

**24.1 现在进行时**

We're having lunch. We're packing our suitcases.

**24.2 打算 (将来时)**

We're going to leave tomorrow. Tom and I are going to have a holiday. When are you going to have a holiday, Sam?

**24.3 正在完成时 have + 过去分词**

I've already had lunch. I've just had a cup, thank you. I've already had my holiday this year.

**24.4 一般过去时**

I had a lunch at half past twelve. I had one after my lunch. Where did you go? I stayed at home.

**24.5 一般现在时**

Do you want to have lunch with us? Have a cup of coffee then. Let's go into the living room, Carol. We can have our coffee there. This room's very untidy. I don't know.

**24.6 test**

Hello, Sam. Come in. Hi, Sam. We're having lunch. Do you want to have lunch with us? No, thank you. Tom. I've already had lunch. I had a lunch at half past twelve. Have a cup of coffee then. I've just had a cup, thank you. I had one after my lunch. Let's go into the living room, Carol. We can have our coffee there. Excuse the mess, Sam. This room's very untidy. We're packing our suitcases. We're going to leave tomorrow. Tom and I are going to have a holiday. Aren't you lucky! When are you going to have a holiday, Sam? I don't know. I've already had my holiday this year. Where did you go? I stayed at home!

**25 Lesson 85 Pairs in the spring**

Hello, Ken.

Hi, George.

Have you just been to the cinema?

Yes, I have.

What's on?

'Pairs in the spring.'

Oh, I've already seen it.

I saw it on television last year.

It's an old film, but it's very good.

Pairs is a beautiful city.

I've never been there.

Have you ever been there, Ken?

Yes, I have. I was there in spring.

Pairs in the spring, eh?

It was spring,

but the weather was awful.

It rained all the time.

Just like London!

### 25.1 现在完成时

Have you just been to the cinema? Oh, I've already seen it. I've never been there. Have you ever been there, Ken?

### 25.2 一般过去时

I saw it on television last year. I was there in April. It was spring, but the weather was awful. It rained all the time.

### 25.3 一般现在时

What's on? It's an old film, but it's very good. Pairs is a beautiful city. Just like London.

### 25.4 Test

Hello, Ken. Hi, George. Have you just been to the cinema? Yes, I have. What's on? "Pairs in the spring." Oh, I've already seen it. I saw it on television last year. It's an old film, but it's very good. Pairs is a beautiful city. I've never been there. Have you ever been there, Ken? Yes, I have. I was there in April. Pairs in the spring, eh? It was spring, but the weather was awful. It rained all the time. Just like London!

err: George George

## 26 lesson 87 crash

*Is my car ready yet?*

I don't know, sir.

What's the number of your car?

It is LIZ 312G. When did you bring it to us? I brought here three days ago. Oh, yes. I remember now. Have your mechanics finished yet? No, they're still working on it. Let's go into the garage and have a look at it. Isn't that your car? Well, it was my car. Didn't you have a crash? That's right. I drove it into a lamp-post. Can your mechanics repair it? Well, they're trying to repair it, sir. But to tell you the truth, you need a new car.

### 26.1 现在完成时（特殊）

Is my car ready yet? Have your mechanics finished yet? Didn't you have a crash?

### 26.2 一般过去时

I brought here three days ago. It was my car. I drove it into a lamp-post.

### 26.3 现在进行时

No, they're still working on it. Well, they're trying to repair it, sir.

### 26.4 Can

Can your mechanics repair it?

### 26.5 test

Is my car ready yet? I don't know, sir. What's the number of your car? It is LFZ 312G. When did you bring it to us? I bought here three days ago.

Oh, yes. I remember now. Have your mechanics finished yet? No, They're still working on it. Let's go into the garage and have a look at it. Isn't that your car? Well, it was my car. Didn't you have a crash? That's right. I drove it into a lamp-post. Can your mechanics repair it? Well, they're trying to repair it, sir. But tell you the truth, you need a new car.

err: Is my car ready yet? wrong: Is my car already yet.

I don't know, sir. wrong: I don't know.

Well, they're trying to repair it, sir. wrong: Well, they're trying to repair it, sir. 服务人员说话客气。加 sir.

Didn't you have a crash. wrong: Have you have a crash.

## 27 Lesson 89 For Sale

Good afternoon. I believe that this house is for sale. That's right. May I have a look at it, please? Yes, of course. Come in. How long have you lived here? I've live here for twenty years. Twenty years! That's a long time. Yes, I've been here since 1976. Then why do you want to sell it? Because I've just retired. I want to buy a small house in the country. How much does this house cost? £68500. That's a lot of money. It's worth every penny of it. Well, I like the house, but I can't decide yet. My wife must see it first. Women always have the last word.

### 27.1 Test

Good afternoon. I believe that this house is for sale. That's right. May I have a look at it, please? Yes, of course. Come in. How long have you lived here? I've live here for twenty years. That's a long time. Yes, I've been here since 1976. Then why do you want to sell it? Because I've just retired. I want to buy a small house in the country. How much does this house cost? £68500. That's a lot of money. It's worth every penny of it. Well, I like the house, but I can't decide yet. My wife must see it first. Women always

have the last word.

err: I think *that* this house is for sale. *Yes*, of course. *but* it's worth every penny of it.

## 27.2 Test

Good afternoon. I believe that this house is for sale. That's right. May I have a look at it, please? Yes, of course. Come in. How long have you lived here? I've lived here for twenty years. Twenty years! That's a long time. Yes, I've been here since 1976. Then why do you want to sell it? Because I've just retired. I want to buy a small house in the country. How much does this house cost? £68500. That's a lot of money. It's worth every penny of it. Well, I like the house, but I can't decide yet. My wife must see it first. Women always have the last word.

## 28 Lesson 91 Poor Ian

Has Ian sold his house yet? Yes, he has. Has he moved to his new house yet? No, not yet. He's still here. He's going to move tomorrow. When? Tomorrow morning. No. Tomorrow afternoon. I'll miss him. He has always been a good neighbour. He's a very nice person. We'll all miss him. When will the new people move into this house? I think that they'll move in the day after tomorrow. Will you see Ian today, Jenny? Yes, I will. Please give him my regards. Poor Ian! He didn't want to leave this house. No, he didn't want to leave, but his wife did.

### 28.1 test

#### 28.1.1 First

Has Ian sold his house yet? Yes, he has. He sold it last week. Has he moved to his new house yet? No, not yet. He's still here. He's going to move tomorrow. When? Tomorrow morning. No. Tomorrow afternoon. I'll

miss him. He has always been a good neighbour. He's a very nice person. We'll miss him. When will the new people move into this house? I think that they'll move in the day after tomorrow. Will you see Ian, today? Yes, I will. Please give him my regards. Poor Ian! He didn't want to leave this house. No, he didn't want to leave, but his wife did.

err: Will you see Ian today, Jenny? wrong Will you see Ian, today?

No, he didn't want to leave, wrong

no, he didn't want to

### 28.1.2 Second

Has Ian sold his house yet? Yes, he has. Has he moved to his new house yet? No, not yet. He's still here. He's going to move tomorrow. When? Tomorrow morning. No. Tomorrow afternoon. I'll miss him. He has always been a good neighbour. He's very nice person. We'll miss him. When will the people move into this house? I think that they'll move in the day after tomorrow. Will you see Ian today, Jenny? Yes, I will. Please give him my regards. Poor Ian! He didn't want to leave this house. No, he didn't want to leave, but his wife did!

## 29 Lesson 93

Nigel is our new next-door neighbour. He's a pilot. He was in the R.A.F. He will fly to New York next month. The month after next he'll fly to Tokyo. At the moment, he's in Madrid. He flew to Spain a week ago. He'll return to London the week after next. He's only forty-one years old, and he has already been to nearly every country in the world. Nigel is a very lucky man. But his wife isn't very lucky. She usually stays at home!



## 29.1 words

### 29.1.1 pilot

pilot 英 [palt] 美 [palt] n. 飞行员; (飞行器) 驾驶员; 领航员; 引水员; 领航员; (电视的) 试播节目; v. 驾驶 (飞行器); 领航 (船只); 引导; 使通过 (尤指复杂的地方或系统); 试点; 试行; adj. 试验性的; 试点的; [例句]He spent seventeen years as an airline pilot. 他当了 17 年的航空公司飞行员。[其他]第三人称单数: pilots 复数: pilots 现在分词: piloting 过去式: piloted 过去分词: piloted

### 29.1.2 Tokyo

Tokyo 英 [tki] 美 ['tokjo] n. 东京; [例句]On my way to New York, I stopped over in Tokyo for two days. 我在去纽约的途中在东京停了两天。

### 29.1.3 Madrid

Madrid 英 [mdrd] 美 [mdrd] n. 马德里 (西班牙首都); [例句]Tonight's clash between Real Madrid and Arsenal is being heralded as the match of the season. 今晚皇家马德里队和阿森纳队之间的对决被称为本赛季最重要的比赛。

### 29.1.4 Spain

Spain 英 [spen] 美 [spen] n. 西班牙; [例句]The game was transmitted live in Spain and Italy 这场比赛在西班牙和意大利进行了现场直播。

### 29.1.5 lucky

ucky 英 [lki] 美 [lki] adj. 有好运的; 运气好的; 幸运的; 好运带来的; 带来好运的; [例句]I am luckier than most. I have a job 我比大部分人幸运。我有份工作。[其他]比较级: luckier 最高级: luckiest

**29.2 Test****29.2.1 First**

Nigel is our new next-door neighbour. He's a pilot. He was in the R.A.F. He will fly to New York next month. The month after next he'll fly to Tokyo. At the moment, he's in Madrid. He flew to Spain a week ago. He's return to London the week after the next. He's only forty-one years old, and he has already been to nearly every country in the world. Nigel is a very lucky man. But his wife isn't very lucky. She usually stays at home!