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1 listen

1.1 DONE listen

2 words

2.1 neck <2016-06-21 Tue>

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

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

干例 : During my political life I've earned myself a reputation as someone who'll stick his neck out, a bit of a rebel. 我在自己的政治生涯中得了一个敢说敢干、有点叛逆的名声。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

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

Neck

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

literate 英 ['lt()rt] 美 ['ltrt] adj. 受过教育的 ; 精通文学的 n. 学者柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

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

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

computer literate 懂电脑双语例句原声例句权威例句

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

语例句百科

Literate

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

3 **DONE** Lesson ten 97.9%

3.1 text

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

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

a picture a table a mirror a ticket an armchair money

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

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

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

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

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

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

A nightclub? Yes, a nightclub. Is the money on the table? Yes, money is on the table. Is the woman in white looking at a mirror? Yes, the woman is looking at the mirror. Is the old white table in a museum? Yes, the old white table is in a museum. Is the woman holding a skirt near the mirror? Yes, the woman is holding a skirt near the mirror. Are the black armchairs in a cinema? Yes, the black armchairs are in a cinema.

Is the woman giving a bear to the man? No, the man is giving a bear to the woman. Is the boy holding a cup of tea? No, the boy is holding money. Are the young women in a nightclub? No, they are in a shop. Is there a

drawing of a car on the piece of paper? No, the man is in a picture. Are the table and chairs in a cinema? No, the table and chairs are in a café. Is the man in a black shirt reading? No, a woman in a short black dress is dancing.

dancing.

4 **DONE Lesson eleven 98.8%**

4.0.1 text

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

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

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

The dog is sitting on the floor. Flowers on the wall The chair is near the door. The dog is in front of the door. The boy is drawing on the wall. The boy is standing at the window.

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

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

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

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

The banana is on the floor under the table. He is eating the banana.

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

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

4.0.2 words

4.1 DONE Lesson twelve 98.4%

4.1.1 text

son daughter parents father mother a family

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

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

Mother is holding her son. A boy with his parents. A girl with her

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.2 words

4.2 Lesson thirteen

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3 **DONE lesson fourteen** 98.3

4.3.1 **text**

a mobile phone dishes a towel opened closed toys

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.2 words

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

towel *tal* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A towel is a piece of thick soft cloth that you use to dry yourself. 毛巾例: ... a bath towel. ...一条浴巾。例: ... a hand towel. ...一块手巾。例: ... a beach towel. ...一条沙滩浴巾。V-T If you towel something or towel it dry, you dry it with a towel. 用毛巾擦干例: James came out of his bedroom, towelling his wet hair. 詹姆斯走出他的卧室, 用毛巾擦干他那湿漉漉的头发。例: I towelled myself dry. 我用毛巾把自己擦干。PHRASE If you throw in the towel, you stop trying to do something because you realize that you cannot succeed. 认输例: It seemed as if the police had thrown in the towel and were abandoning the investigation. 看起来好象警察已经认输了, 并且要放弃调查。网络释义专业释义英英释义

毛巾 毛圈布 毛巾 手巾 短语 towel ring 毛巾环 towel ring 手巾环 towel

ring 毛巾挂环 towel ring 毛巾圈 sanitary towel 卫生带更多结果词组
短语同近义词同根词

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

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

4.4 **DONE** Lesson fifteen

4.4.1 text

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

sugar CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Sugar is a sweet substance that is used to make food and drinks sweet. It is usually in the form of small white or brown crystals. 食用糖例：...bags of sugar. ...袋袋食用糖。 N-COUNT If someone has one sugar in their tea or coffee, they have one small spoon of sugar or one sugar lump in it. 一匙糖；一块糖例：How many sugars do you take? 你用多少块糖？ N-COUNT Sugars are substances that occur naturally in food. When you eat them, the body converts them into energy. 糖例：Plants produce sugars and starch

to provide themselves with energy. 植物制造糖和淀粉来为自身提供能量。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

黄油牛油奶油无盐黄油短语 Cocoa butter 可可脂 Cocoa butter 纯可可油 Cocoa butter 可可油 Cocoa butter 可可豆脂 Butter cake 牛油蛋糕更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

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

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

an apple a pear grapes a tomato potatoes cucumber

sausage meat chicken icecream food fish

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.2 words

4.5 Lesson Sixteen

4.5.1 words

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

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

菜单菜单选单菜单键短语 Menu Bar 菜单栏 Menu Bar 菜单条 Menu

Bar 功能表列 Menu Bar 主菜单 context Menu 上下文菜单更多结果词组短语同近义词

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

Let us see what is on the menu today. 让我们看看今天的菜单上有什么菜。 It provides an event handler for each menu option. 它为每一个菜单选项提供事件处理程序。 www.ibm.com Since her eyes now see only large shapes and shadows, I had to read the menu for both of us. 由于她现在的视力只能看到大致的形状和模糊的影子, 我得为我俩读菜单。 www.ebigear.com 更多双语例句百科

Menu

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

a menu a napkin

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

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

a bill

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

a waiter

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

to take away

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

to taste

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

to pour to like to bring to order
a spoon a knife a fork a cup a wineglass

4.5.2 text

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

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

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

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

The wife tastes the chicken. The waiter brings cups of coffee. The waiter takes the chicken away. She looks at the menu. She does not like the chicken. The chicken is cold. The wife puts sugar into hot coffee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

suit or a hat? He is buying a hat.

4.6.1 words

4.7 neck <2016-06-21 Tue>

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

neck *nk* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your neck is the part of your body which joins your head to the rest of your body. 颈例：She threw her arms around his neck and hugged him warmly. 她伸出双臂搂住他的脖子，热烈地拥抱他。N-COUNT The neck of an article of clothing such as a shirt, dress, or sweater is the part which surrounds your neck. 领口例：...the low, ruffled neck of her blouse. ...她褶边低胸的衬衫领口。N-COUNT The neck of something such as a bottle or a guitar is the long narrow part at one end of it. (瓶子、吉他等的) 颈状部位例：Catherine gripped the broken neck of the bottle. 凯瑟琳紧握着破裂的瓶颈。PHRASE If you say that someone is breathing down your neck, you mean that they are watching you very closely and checking everything you do. 密切监视例：Most farmers have loan officers breathing down their necks. 大多数农场主受到信贷员的密切监视。PHRASE In a competition, especially an election, if two or more competitors are neck and neck, they are level with each other and have an equal chance of winning. 势均力敌例：The latest polls indicate that the two main parties are neck and neck. 最新的民意测验显示两个主要政党势均力敌。PHRASE If you stick your neck out, you bravely say or do something that might be criticized or might turn out to be wrong. 敢说敢干例：During my political life I've earned myself a reputation as someone who'll stick his neck out, a bit of a rebel. 我在自己的政治生涯中得了一个敢说敢干、有点叛逆的名声。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

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

Neck

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

4.8 Lesson<2016-06-21 Tue>

4.9 Lesson thirteen

This elderly man is wearing glasses. he is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of the desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are lying in the sand, and two are standing. These young people are also travelling across the desert. They like to travel on fourwheelers. This is a small, beautiful money. It is eating for lunch. In front of it are two plates of food. It is a summer's day in the countryside. There is a horse standing under the tree. It is relaxing. It is a sunny day. The sportsmen are relaxing at a table in the café. One of them is drinking water from a bottle. The elderly man is sitting on a stool under the tree. His white cap is lying on the grass. A knife and a fork are lying on a napkin, the napkin is lying on a white tablecloth, and the tablecloth is lying on a table. This is a restaurant. The young man is paying the waiter in cash. There is a cup of coffee in front of him. The girl with glasses is drawing. There is a fish and beautiful sea plants in the picture. Two girl are looking at her work. The young man is taking a phone of the girl with

long black hair. There is a small white dog sitting on the girl's lap. lap :n. 一圈；膝盖；下摆；山坳 vt. 使重叠；拍打；包围 vi. 重叠；轻拍；围住 Two girls are sitting on a bench in the park. They are wearing white pants. One of them is holding an umbrella. The customer who is standing in front of the mirror wants to buy a skirt. The turtle is an animal that moves very slowly. The woman who is sitting to the left of the boy is a teacher. The cactus is a plant that is able to live in the desert. A seagull is a bird that lives at the sea. Rome is a city that tourists like very much. When there is good weather outside the window in the house is open. When a person is ill, he goes to the doctor. Many customers come to the big shop when there is a sale. When there is a traffic jam, the policemen have a lot of work. When it is raining, people open their umbrellas. When the parents work, the child plays with his grandmother.

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

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

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

her birthday.

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

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

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

at the beach? They are spending time at the beach because they are on holiday.

4.10 **DONE 复习 lesson thirty 98.7%**

4.10.1 **text**

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

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

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

The child is crying. The child is sleeping. The child is playing. The grown-ups are playing with the children. The children are playing. The family lives in a big house.

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

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

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

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

Are the parents walking with their child? Yes, the parents are walking with their child. Are there a lot of children at the table? Yes, there are

a lot of children at the tabble. Is the man kissing the brid? Yes, the man is kissing the brid. Does he live in London? No, he lives in Paris. Is this a wedding car? Yes, this is a wedding car. Are the children kissing their father? Yes, the children are kissing their father.

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

4.11 lesson eighteen

to have to have not to put on to take off to try on to wear The girl has a toys. The woman doesn't ant toys. The boy doesn't have a bicycle. The boy has a bicycle. The girl has a boys. The man doesn't have a bicycle. The girl has a flower. The boy doesn't have a flower. The girl has parents. The girl has a grandma and grandad. The girl has a yellow dress. The girl has a brother. The girl has an apple. The girl has a big dog.

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

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

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

The boy isn't wearing a dress. moustache 英 [m'st] 美 [m'st] n. 小胡子; 髭; 触须 n. (Moustache) 人名; (法) 穆斯塔什 Grandad has a moustache and a beard beard 英 [bd] 美 [brd] vt. 公然反对; 抓...的胡须 n. 胡须; 颌

毛 vi. 充当掩护 ; 充当男随员 n. (Beard) 人名 ; (英) 比尔德 The girl wears a dress. The giraffe does not wear clothes. Grandma wears glasses. The woman wears shoes.

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

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

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

4.12 lesson nineteen <2016-07-07 Thu>

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

a stomach shoulders a neck a body a head a back

an arm a foot a leg a hand a finger kness

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

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

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

closed mouth open eyes

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

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

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

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

4.13 **DONE** lesson twenty

a policeman a teacher a cooker a builder a doctor

to teach to cook to drive to jump to treat

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

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

The shop assistant works in a shop. The cook works in a restaurant. The policeman works outdoors. The waiter works also in a restaurant. The

doctors work in a hospital. The teacher works in a school.

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

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

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

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

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

4.14 **DONE** lesson twenty one

4.14.1 text

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

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

What colour is the flower in the girl's hand? It is red.

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

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

What is the cook cooking? He is cooking food. What are the builders building? They are building the house. What is the shop assistant selling? He is selling clothing. What is the waiter bringing? He is bringing plates of food. What are the children reading in the lesson? They are reading a book. What is the driver drinking? He is drinking a car.

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

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

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

97.4%

4.14.2 words

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

wedding gown 结婚礼服; 新娘礼服 evening gown n. 女子夜礼服
 dressing gown 晨衣, 便袍 bridal gown 新娘服装, 新娘礼服 cap and gown n. 方帽长袍

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

患者病人耐心有耐心短语 patient monitor 病人监护仪 patient monitor

医疗监视器 patient monitor 监视器 patient monitor 监护仪 English Patient 英国病人更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

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

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

couch *kat* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A couch is a long, comfortable seat for two or three people. 长沙发 N-COUNT A couch is a narrow bed which patients lie on while they are being treated by a psychoanalyst. (精神科医生的) 诊察台例 : Between films he often winds up spending every single morning on his psychiatrist's couch. 在拍电影的间隔期间, 他经常是在心理医生的诊察台上度过每一个早晨。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

4.15 **DONE** lesson twenty two

4.15.1 text

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

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

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

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

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

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

The artist is painting a beautiful picture. The spectators are waiting for the performance. There are two musicians on stage. The secretary has a lot of boring work. The singer on stage is singing and playing the guitar. The photographer has interesting work. 95.9%

4.15.2 words

1. 94.6%

4.16 **DONE** lesson twenty three

4.16.1 text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

. SURFACES, SHAPES, AND POSITIONS . OTHER USES . AN APARTMENT SURFACES, SHAPES, AND POSITIONS flat *flæt* CET4 ADJ Something that is flat is level, smooth, or even, rather than sloping, curved, or uneven. 平的例：Tiles can be fixed to any surface as long as it's flat, firm and dry. 瓷砖可以固定在任何表面上，只要这些表面是平整、坚固、干燥的。例：...windows which a thief can reach from a drainpipe or flat roof. ...小偷从排水管或平屋顶可以够得到的窗户。ADJ Flat means

horizontal and not upright. 水平的例 : Two men near him threw themselves flat. 他旁边的两个人一下子平趴在了地上。PHRASE If you fall flat on your face, you fall over. 脸朝下摔倒例 : A man walked in off the street and fell flat on his face, unconscious. 一个男人从街上走进来, 脸朝下摔倒在地上, 昏了过去。ADJ A flat object is not very tall or deep in relation to its length and width. 扁平的例 : Ellen is walking down the drive with a square flat box balanced on one hand. 埃伦正沿着车道走着, 一只手上托着一个扁平的方盒子。ADJ Flat land is level, with no high hills or other raised parts. (地势) 平坦的例 : To the north lie the flat and fertile farmlands of Nebraska. 北面是内布拉斯加州平坦肥沃的农田。ADJ Flat shoes have no heels or very low heels. 平底的例 : People wear slacks, sweaters, flat shoes, and all manner of casual attire for travel. 人们旅行时穿宽松长裤、运动衫、平底鞋和各式休闲服装。N-PLURAL Flats are flat shoes. 平底鞋例 : His mother looked ten years younger in jeans and flats. 他的母亲穿着牛仔裤和平底鞋, 看上去年轻了 10 岁。ADJ A flat tyre, ball, or balloon does not have enough air in it. 瘪的例 : One vehicle with a flat tyre can bring the motorway to a standstill. 一辆轮胎瘪掉的汽车就能导致公路交通的停顿。N-COUNT You can refer to one of the broad flat surfaces of an object as the flat of that object. 平面例 : He slammed the counter with the flat of his hand. 他用手掌猛击柜台。N-COUNT A flat is a tyre that does not have enough air in it. 瘪胎例 : Then, after I finally got back on the motorway, I developed a flat. 后来, 等我终于回到公路上时, 我有一个轮胎瘪了。N-COUNT A low flat area of uncultivated land, especially an area where the ground is soft and wet, can be referred to as flats or a flat. 低洼沼泽地例 : The salt marshes and mud flats attract large numbers of waterfowl. 盐碱地和淤泥滩吸引来大量水鸟。ADJ If you have flat feet, the arches of your feet are too low. 平足的例 : The condition of flat feet runs in families. 平足会在家族中遗传。OTHER USES AN APARTMENT 网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

近义词同根词

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

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

Flat

Flat, or flatness, describes an object or condition that is very smooth or level. In Great Britain, Ireland and Australia, as well as in Commonwealth countries such as India, a "flat" means an apartment. Within certain prisons, each floor of a cell block/prison hall is called a flat. These are used to divide certain levels of prisoners. In New Zealand it can mean an apartment, especially when applied to public housing, but it more usually means a house of any type shared between unrelated adults, in a flatmate arrangement. Flat or flats may also refer to: 来源于：维基百科 This is a road, not a river.

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

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

们朝南绕过交通拥挤的人群。 97.9% 98.1%

2. words

4.17 **DONE** twenty four

4.17.1 text

underground a plane b a ship transport a train a bus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are planes at the airport.

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

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

4.17.2 words

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

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

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

2. vehicle 英 [vɪk(ə)l] 美 ['vɪkl] n. [车辆] 车辆 ; 工具 ; 交通工具 ; 运载工

具；传播媒介；媒介物

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

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

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

a look at your house?"—"Yes, by all means." “我能过来看看你的房子吗？”——“可以，当然可以。”网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

4.18 **DONE** twenty five

4.18.1 text

a sun the sea the mountains the beach the port relaxation

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

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

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

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

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

Swimming is also a very good way of relaxation. A holiday at the sea

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

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

Do children like to tan or to swim? They like to swim. Do children like to spend time at the sea? Yes, they like to spend time at the sea very much. Is this man relaxing? No, he is working. Are these girls working? No, they are tanning at the beach. Are the people getting on the train car? No, they are getting off the train car. Are these people travelling by helicopter? No, they are travelling by car.

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

4.18.2 words

4.19 **DONE** twenty six

4.19.1 text

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

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

schoolboy wants to answer the teacher in the lesson. The schoolboy answers in the lesson.

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

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

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

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

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

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

into the airport.

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

4.19.2 word

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

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

2. tourguide 导游 tourguide word 导游词

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

例：... an adult film. ...一部成人电影。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

95.8%aa

4. port 英 [pt] 美 [prt] n. 港口，口岸；(计算机的) 端口；左舷；舱门
vi. 转向左舷 vt. 持 (枪)；左转舵 n. (Port) 人名；(英) 波特；(法)
波尔；(德、俄、匈、捷) 波尔特

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

港口城市

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

港口

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

端口

(a) V

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

(a) ADJ

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

(a) N

Port is also a noun. 左舷

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

转向左舷

(a) N

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

(a) 持枪姿势

(b) N

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

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

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

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

4.20 **DONE** lesson twenty seven

holiday morning breakfast evening lunch dinner

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

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

People eat dinner in the evening after work. The businesswoman is eating lunch on the bench in the park. The young husband and wife are eating lunch on the grass. People sleep at night. People eat breakfast in the morning. People eat lunch during the day.

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

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

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

Do people tan in the morning or in the evening? People tan in the morning. Do people eat breakfast or eat dinner in the morning? People eat breakfast in the morning. Do they usually drink orange juice for breakfast or for dinner? They usually drink orange juice for breakfast. Do children like to celebrate their birthday? Yes, they like to celebrate the holidays

very much. Is a birthday a sad or a joyous holiday? A birthday is a joyous holiday. Do people sleep or eat lunch at night? People sleep at night.

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

4.21 lesson twenty eight

4.21.1 text

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

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

vegetables animals bad weather good weather plants fruits

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

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

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

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

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

animal. A camel is an animal that lives in the desert.

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

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

4.21.2 workds

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

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

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

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

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

(a) A bird settled on his palm.

一只鸟停落在他的手掌上。

(a) I kissed his palm

4. cactus 美 ['kæktʃ] n. [园艺] 仙人掌 A cactus is a thick, fleshy plant that grows in many hot, dry parts of the world. Cacti have no leaves and many of them are covered in prickles.
5. camel 英 ['kæm()] 美 ['kæml] n. [畜牧][脊椎] 骆驼; 打捞浮筒; 工作作风官僚 adj. 驼色的; 暗棕色的 vi. 工作刻板平庸 n. (Camel) 人名; (法) 卡梅尔; (阿拉伯) 卡迈勒 A camel is a large animal that lives in deserts and is used for carrying goods and people. Camels have long necks and one or two humps on their backs called humps.
6. swan 英 [swɒn] 美 [swɒn] n. 天鹅; 天鹅星座 vi. 游荡, 闲荡 n. (Swan) 人名; (英、芬、德) 斯旺 N-COUNT A swan is a large bird with a very long neck. Swans live on rivers and lakes and are usually white. 天鹅 black swan 黑天鹅; 珍品 swan song 绝笔, 最后的作品; 天鹅临死时的叫声 swan hotel 天鹅大酒店 swan goose n. 鸿雁, 鹅雁 trumpeter swan [鸟] 喇叭天鹅 Toads pursuit of swans, swan disdain said: If I as long as you die! 癞蛤蟆追求天鹅, 天鹅不屑地说: 我要是长成你这样早去死了!
7. seagull N-COUNT A seagull is a common kind of bird with white or grey feathers. 海鸥
8. squirrel N-COUNT A squirrel is a small animal with a long furry tail. Squirrels live mainly in trees. 松鼠
9. parrot 英 ['pært] 美 ['pært] n. 鹦鹉; 学舌者, 应声虫; 机械模仿别人的人 vt. 机械地模仿
 - (a) I like a parrot.
 - (b) He talks like a parrot and just repeat what he heard.

(c) Generations of students have learned to parrot the standard explanations.

10. fruit 英 [frut] 美 [frut] n. 水果 ; 产物 vi. 结果实 vt. 使.....结果实
 N-VAR Fruit or a fruit is something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a pit covered by a substance that you can eat. 水果例 : Fresh fruit and vegetables provide fibre and vitamins. 新鲜的水果和蔬菜提供纤维素和多种维生素。例 : ...bananas and other tropical fruits. ...香蕉和其他热带水果。V-I If a plant fruits, it produces fruit. 结果实例 : The scientists will study the variety of trees and observe which are fruiting. 科学家们将研究树木的多样性并观察哪些树木结果实。N-COUNT The fruits or the fruit of someone's work or activity are the good things that result from it. 成果例 : The team has really worked hard and Mansell is enjoying the fruits of that labour. 那个团队真地已很努力,而曼塞尔正在享受这一劳动的成果。see also kiwi
 fruit PHRASE If the effort that you put into something or a particular way of doing something bears fruit, it is successful and produces good results. (付出的努力) 有成效例 : Eleanor's work among the women will, I trust, bear fruit. 埃莉诺在这些妇女中所做的工作我相信会有成效。96.5 %

4.22 lesson twenty nine

4.22.1 text

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

Where is the man sitting? He is sitting in a large blue chair. Where does the turtle live? It lives in the sea. Where are the shirts? They are in the closet. Where is the child sitting? He is sitting on his father's houl-

ders. Where are the dishes? They are in the tray. Where are the actors performing? They are performing in the park.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.22.2 word <2016-07-18 Mon>

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

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

2. carry vt. 拿, 扛; 携带; 支持; 搬运 vi. 能达到; 被携带; 被搬运 n. 运载; [计] 进位; 射程 n. (Carry) 人名; (英) 卡里 1.v-t If you carry something, you take it with you, holding it so taht it does not touch the ground. 提, 抱. He was carrying a briefcase. briefcase *brifkes* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A briefcase is a case used for carrying documents in. 公文包
3. artist 美 ['rtst] n. 艺术家; 美术家 (尤指画家); 大师 1.N-COUNT An artist is someone who draws or paints pictures or creates sculptures as a job or a hobby. 美术家例: ...the studio of a great artist. ...一位伟大美术家的工作室。例: Each poster is signed by the artist. 每张海报都由这位美术家签了名。N-COUNT An artist is a person who creates novels, poems, films, or other things which can be considered as works of art. 文学艺术家例: His books are enormously easy to read, yet he is a serious artist. 他的书极易读, 然而他却是一位严肃的文学艺术家。N-COUNT An artist is a performer such as a musician, actor, or dancer. 表演艺术家例: ...a popular artist who has sold millions of records. ...一位卖了上百万张唱片的、受人欢迎的表演艺术家。The true aritst lets nothing get between himself and his work. Who is sitting on the pink stool? The artist.
4. tray 美 [tre] n. 托盘; 文件盒; 隔底匣; (无线电的) 发射箱 N-COUNT A tray is a flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, which usually has raised edges and which is used for carrying things, especially food and drinks. 托盘 Where are the dishes? They are in the tray.
5. closet 美 ['klzt] n. 壁橱; 议事室, 密室; 小房间 adj. 秘密的, 私下的; 空谈的 vt. 把...关在私室中 n. (Closet) 人名; (法) 克洛塞 N-COUNT A closet is a very small room for storing things, especially one without windows. 储藏室 Where are the shirts? They are in the closet. <2016-07-18 Mon 05:53>
6. violet 英 ['valt] 美 ['valt] n. 紫罗兰; 堇菜; 羞怯的人 adj. 紫色的;

紫罗兰色的 n. (Violet) 人名；(西) 比奥莱特；(法) 维奥莱；(印、匈、英) 维奥莱特 1.N-COUNT A violet is a small plant that has purple or white flowers in the spring. 紫罗兰 COLOR Something that is violet is a bluish-purple colour. 紫罗兰色的例：The light was beginning to drain from a violet sky. 光线正开始从紫罗兰色的天空中渐渐消失。 PHRASE If you say that someone is no shrinking violet, you mean that they are not at all shy. 羞涩的人例：When it comes to expressing himself he is no shrinking violet. 他表达自己看法时一点都不羞涩。

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

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

8. present vt. 提出；介绍；呈现；赠送 vi. 举枪瞄准 adj. 现在的；出席的 n. 现在；礼物；瞄准 present *prznt* CET4 ADJ You use present to describe things and people that exist now, rather than those that existed in the past or those that may exist in the future. 目前的例：He has brought much of the present crisis on himself. 他目前的危机大多是他自己造成的。例：...the government's present economic difficulties. ...政府目前的经济困难。N-SING The present is the period of time that we are in now and the things that are happening now. 现在例：...his struggle to reconcile the past with the present. ...他将过去和现在调和的斗争。例：...continuing right up to the present. ...一直持续到现在。PHRASE A situation that exists at present exists now, although it may change. 目前例：There is no way at present of predicting which individuals will develop the disease. 目前还没有办法预言哪些人会患这种病。PHRASE The present day is the period of history that we are in now. 现代例：...Western European art from the period of Giotto to the present day. ...从乔托时代到现代的西欧艺术。PHRASE Something that exists or will be done for the present exists now or will continue for a while, although the situation may change later. 暂时例：The cabinet had expressed the view that sanctions should remain in place for the present. 内阁曾表示说制裁会暂时保留。present address 目前地址 present address 目前住址 present address 现在通讯地址 present address 现住址 present simple 一般现在时
9. cover vt. 包括；采访, 报导；涉及 n. 封面, 封皮；盖子；掩蔽物；幌子, 借口 vi. 覆盖；代替 n. (Cover) 人名；(英) 科弗；(意) 科韦尔 V-T If you cover something, you place something else over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖例：Cover the casserole with a tight-fitting lid. 用紧实的盖子把砂锅盖住。例：He whimpered and covered his face. 他呜咽着捂住了脸。V-T If one thing covers another, it has been placed over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖住例：

His finger went up to touch the black patch which covered his left eye. 他的手指抬起来去摸盖在他左眼上的黑眼罩。V-T If one thing covers another, it forms a layer over its surface. 覆盖例 : The clouds had spread and covered the entire sky. 乌云铺开, 遮蔽了整个天空。V-T To cover something with or in something else means to put a layer of the second thing over its surface. 铺盖例 : The desk was covered with papers. 书桌上铺了些报纸。V-T If you cover a particular distance, you travel that distance. 走过 (一段距离) 例 : It would not be easy to cover ten miles on that amount of petrol. 要靠那些数量的汽油跑 10 英里可不容易。V-T An insurance policy that covers a person or thing guarantees that money will be paid by the insurance company in relation to that person or thing. 保险例 : Their insurer paid the \$900 bill, even though the policy did not strictly cover it. 他们的保险公司赔付了他们 \$900, 尽管保单并没有严格保到此项。V-T If a law covers a particular set of people, things, or situations, it applies to them. 适用于例 : The law covers four categories of experiments. 这一原理适用于 4 类试验。V-T If you cover a particular topic, you discuss it in a lecture, course, or book. 论及例 : Introduction to Chemistry aims to cover important topics in organic chemistry. 《化学入门》意在论及有机化学的重要问题。V-T If a sum of money covers something, it is enough to pay for it. 足够支付例 : Send it to the address given with \$2.50 to cover postage and administration. 把这封信寄到所给地址, \$2.50 足以支付邮资和手续费。V-I If you cover for someone who is doing something secret or illegal, you give false information or do not give all the information you have, in order to protect them. 包庇例 : Why would she cover for someone who was trying to kill her? 她为何要包庇那个试图要杀死她的人呢? V-I If you cover for someone who is ill or away, you do their work for them while they are not there. 代替例 : She did not have enough nurses to cover for those who were sick. 她没有足够的护士来代替她们生病的同事的工作。PHRASE If

you cover your arse, you do something in order to protect yourself, for example against criticism or against accusations of doing something wrong. 为自己开脱 cover up 掩饰 cover up 掩盖 cover up 盖住 cover up 包庇 from cover to cover 从头至尾 under cover 隐藏着；秘密地 cover up 掩盖, 盖住 cover for 代替 cover with 覆盖

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

glove *lv* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Gloves are pieces of clothing which cover your hands and wrists and have individual sections for each finger. You wear gloves to keep your hands warm or dry or to protect them. 分指手套例：He stuck his gloves in his pocket. 他把手套塞进了口袋里。PHRASE If you say that something fits like a glove, you are emphasizing that it fits exactly. 正合适例：I gave one of the bikinis to my sister Sara and it fit like a glove. 我把其中一件比基尼给了妹妹萨拉，她穿正合身。velvet glove 外柔内刚；表面温和的东西 hand in glove 合作；勾结着；亲密地 glove box 手套箱；手套式操作箱（真空设备用）fit like a glove 完全相合；恰好 data glove 数据手套

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

4.23 lesson thirty

4.23.1 text

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

is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are standing in the sand, and two are lying on the sand.

The girl with glasses is drawing. There is a fish and beautiful sea plants in the picture. Two girls are looking at her work. The elderly man is sitting on a stool under the tree. His white cap is lying on the grass. Two girls are sitting on a bench in the park. They are wearing white pants. One of them is holding an umbrella. The young man is taking a photo of the girl with long black hair. There is a small dog sitting on the girl's lap. This is a restaurant. The young man is paying the waiter in cash. There is a cup of coffee on the table in front of him. A knife and a fork are lying on a napkin, and the napkin is lying on a white tablecloth, and the tablecloth is lying on a table. It is a summer's day in the countryside. There is a horse standing under the tree. It is relaxing. These young people are also travelling across the desert. They like to travel on fourwheelers. This is a small, beautiful monkey. It is eating lunch. In front of it are two plates of food. It is a sunny day. The sportsmen are relaxing at a table in the café. One of them is drinking water from a bottle. This elderly man is wearing glasses. He is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are standing in the sand, and two are lying on the sand.

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A cactus is a plant that is able to live in the desert. Rome is a city

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

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

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

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

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

There is a beautiful, tan saleswoman behind the counter in the small shop. There is only one customer in the shop, and he is looking at wine and fruits. Today is the little boy's birthday. He is holding a present in his

hands. He likes this holiday very much. This is the bus stop. A man is sitting on the bench and reading the newspaper. He is waiting for the bus. The weather is rainy. The boy is looking out of the window. He is bored, and wants to walk and play outside. Two women in the park are looking at the big grey bird. One woman is holding an orange. She wants to feed the bird. The woman is standing by the sea. She is neither bathing nor tanning. She is looking at the sea and waiting for a ship.

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

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

96.2% 后两节抄的。

4.23.2 word

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

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

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

(a) ADJ 被遗弃的

Vfor example: She led them into a deserted sidestreet.

(a) 4. Vt If someone deserts you, they go away and leave you, and no longer help or support you. no longer 不再 for example : Mrs. Roding's husband deserts her years ago.

(b) N-VAR 遗弃 It was a long time since she'd referred to her father's desertion.

i. V-T/V-I If you desert something that you support, use, or are involved with, you stop supporting it,using it,or being involved with it. 放弃

ii. 开小差 If someone deserts, or deserts a job, especially a job in the armed forces, they leave that job without persission.

2. permission n 允许, 许可

3. pants

(a) n. Pants are a piece of clothing that covers the lower part of your body and each leg.

(b) n. Pants are piece of underwear which two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up around your waist or hips. 内裤

4. lap n. 膝盖 If you have something on your lap when you are sitting down, it is on top of your legs and near to your body.(人坐着时的) 大腿部
5. parents 英 ['pernts] 美 ['prnts] n. 父母 ; 双亲 (parent 的复数) Your parents are your mother and father. Children need their parents. This is where a lot of parents go wrong. foster parents 养父母 Jane braved the wrath of her parents by refusing to marry the man they had chosen.
6. customer n. 客户 ; [贸易] 顾客 A customer is someone who buys goods or services, especially from a shop. satisfied 英 ['sætsfəd] 美 ['sæts'fəd] adj. 感到满意的 v. 使满意 (satisfy 的过去式) a satisfied customer. ...一位满意的顾客。The quality of customer service is extremely important. 客户服务质量极其重要。
7. sale 英 [sel] 美 [sel] n. 销售 ; 出售 ; 拍卖 ; 销售额 ; 廉价出售 n. (Sale) 人名 ; (意、塞、瑞典) 萨莱 ; (英、萨摩) 塞尔 ; (法) 萨尔 A sale is an occasion when a shop sells things at less than their normal price.
8. person n. A person is a man, woman, or child. At least one person died and several others were injured.
9. traffic jam 交通阻塞, 塞车 A traffic jam is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something.
10. vehicles 英 [vɪk(ə)lɪz] 美 ['vɪklz] n. [车辆] 车辆 (vehicle 的复数形式); 交通工具 A vehicle is a machine with an engine, such as a bus, car, or truck, that carries people or things from place to place.
11. in order to 为了, 以便 ; 想要 In order to compass our object we must work hard.
12. spectator n. 观众 ; 旁观者 N-COUNT A spectator is someone who watches something, especially a sports event. (尤指体育赛事的) 观众

例：Thirty thousand spectators watched the final game. 3 万观众观看了那场决赛。观众旁观者参观者观看者短语 Spectator Nunatak 斯佩克泰特冰原岛峰 Spectator Seats 观众席 a spectator 观众 a spectator 站在一旁观 a spectator 旁观者 But this is not a spectator sport. 但是你们不能只做观众

13. performance n. 性能；绩效；表演；执行 N-COUNT A performance involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting. 表演例：Inside the theatre, they were giving a performance of Bizet's Carmen. 他们正在剧院里演出比才的《卡门》。例：... her performance as the betrayed Medea. ...她出演被出卖的美狄亚。N-VAR Someone's or something's performance is how successful they are or how well they do something. 业绩；性能例：That study looked at the performance of 18 surgeons. 那项研究着眼于 18 位外科医生的业绩。例：The poor performance has been blamed on the recession and cheaper sports car imports. 业绩惨淡归咎于经济衰退和更便宜跑车的进口。N-SING The performance of a task is the fact or action of doing it. 执行；实施例：He devoted in excess of seventy hours a week to the performance of his duties. 他每周在自己职责的执行上投入超过 70 个小时。performance management 绩效管理业绩管理性能管理
14. programme n. 计划，规划；节目；程序 vi. 编程序；制作节目 vt. 规划；拟...计划
15. though adv. 可是，虽然；不过；然而 conj. 虽然；尽管 prep. 但 Everything I told them was correct, though I forgot a few things. I like him. Though he makes me angry sometimes.
16. even though 虽然，即使
17. although conj. 尽管；虽然；但是；然而

18. would rather 宁愿, 宁可 I would rather stay than go. I would rather have noodles than rice. I would rather do what makes me fulfilled.
19. celebrate vt. 庆祝; 举行; 赞美; 祝贺; 宣告 vi. 庆祝; 过节; 举行宗教仪式
20. across from 在...对面 The library is just across from our school. 图书馆就在我们学校的对面。I looked up at my friend sitting across from me. 我抬头看向坐在我对面的朋友。
21. instead adv. 代替; 反而; 相反 Instead of abating, the wind is blowing even harder. 风不但没停, 反而越刮越大了。
22. boring n. 钻孔 adj. 无聊的; 令人厌烦的 v. 钻孔; 使厌烦; 挖空 (bore 的 ing 形式) n. (Boring) 人名; (英、瑞典) 博林 96.9%