

英语学习笔记

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1 The sun is shinning

1.1 Text

It is a fine day today. There are some clouds in the sky, but the sun is shining. Mr. Jones is with his family. They are walking over the bridge. There are some boats on the river. Mr. Jones and his wife are looking at them. Sally is looking at a big ship. This ship is going under the bridge. Tim is looking at an aeroplane. The aeroplane is flying over the river. 今天是个好天气。天上有些白云，但阳光灿烂。琼斯先生一家在一起。他们正在桥上散步。河上有些船。琼斯先生及夫人目视它们。萨利正看着一艘大船。这船正在桥下通过。蒂姆正看着一架飞机。飞机正飞过河流。

1.2 Words

1.2.1 fine

fine 英 [faɪn] 美 [faɪn] adj. 高质量的; 美好的; 健康的; 身体很好的; (指行为、建议、决定) 可接受; adv. 可接受; 够好; 蛮不错; n. 罚金; 罚款; [例句] There is a fine view of the countryside 这里可以看到乡村的美景。[其他] 比较级: finer 最高级: finest 第三人称单数: fines 复数: fines 现在分词: fining 过去式: fined 过去分词: fined

1.2.2 cloud

cloud | BrE klad, AmE klad | A. noun uncountable and countable Meteorology 云 yún some patches of cloud 几片云 to have one's head in the

clouds 抱有幻想 every cloud has a silver lining proverb 黑暗中总有一线光明 (to be) on cloud nine informal 乐不可支 countable (mass of particles) 云状物 yúnzhuàngwù ; (of insects, birds) 一群 yí qún a cloud of smoke/dust 一片烟雾/尘雾 a cloud of starlings 一群椋鸟 countable (in liquid) 混浊团 hùnzhuótúán ; (in gem) 云纹 yúnwén ; (on glass) 雾气 wùqì countable figurative (dark spot) 阴影 yīnyǐng a cloud of gloom/suspicion 一片忧虑/一团疑云 to cast a cloud over sth 给某事物蒙上一层阴影 to leave/be under a cloud (of suspicion) 留下疑团/受到怀疑 B. transitive verb (blur) 使…模糊 sh…móhu sky, vision eyes clouded with tears 泪水模糊的眼睛 figurative (confuse) 使…迷惑 sh…míhuò mind; 使…混乱 sh…hùnlùn memory figurative (blight) 破坏 pòhuài future, atmosphere PHRASAL VERB cloud over intransitive verb literal 阴云密布 yīnyún mǐbù figurative 阴沉沉, face 阴沉下来 yīnchén xiàlái

1.2.3 shining

shining | BrE n, AmE an | adjective (shiny) 有光泽的 yǒu guāngzé de hair; 亮闪闪的 liàngshǎnshǎn de room, vehicle, tools there stood the car in all its shining splendour 那辆汽车停在那里, 车身闪亮, 尽显华丽 (radiant) 发光的 fāguāng de face with shining eyes she tore the ribbon off the present 她两眼放光, 解开了礼物上的绸带 figurative (excellent) 杰出的 jiéchū de to be a shining example of sth 是某方面的杰出榜样

1.2.4 bridge

bridge | BrE brɪdʒ, AmE brɪdʒ | A. noun countable Building 桥梁 qiáoliáng a bridge over or across sth; 架在…上方的桥 to be water under the bridge figurative 事情都过去了 a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then figurative 自那以后已然物是人非 we'll cross that bridge when we come to it figurative 我们暂且把那个问题放一放 countable figurative (link) 纽带 niúdài to act as a/build a bridge between sth and sth 作为/建立一事与另一事之间的联系 countable (intermediate stage) 过渡 guòdù a bridge to a new career

通向新职业的踏板 countable Nautical 舰桥 jiànqiáo countable (of nose)
 鼻梁 bíliáng countable (of glasses) 鼻梁架 bíliángjià countable Music 琴
 马 qínm countable Dentistry 齿桥 chǐqiáo uncountable Games 桥牌 qiáopái
 B. transitive verb Building 在…上架桥 zài…shang jià qiáo river figurative
 (reduce) 消除 xiāochú to bridge the gap between two countries/levels 消除两
 国之间的隔阂/两个层次之间的差距 figurative (fill in) 弥补 míb to bridge a
 gap in the conversation 打破冷场局面 (span) 跨越 kuàyuè period, centuries,
 eras

1.2.5 boat

boat | BrE bt, AmE bot | A. noun (small vessel) 小船 xiǎo chuán to
 be in the same boat figurative 处于同样的困境 to burn one's boats British
 figurative informal 破釜沉舟 to miss the boat figurative informal 坐失良
 机 to push the boat out British figurative informal 尽情欢庆 to rock the
 boat figurative informal 捣乱 before noun 船的 chuán de shape; 乘船的
 chéngchúan de trip (small passenger ship) 渡船 dùchuán by boat 乘船
 chéngchúan B. intransitive verb 乘船 chéngchúan

1.2.6 ship

ship | BrE p, AmE p | A. noun 轮船 lúnchuán to board a ship 登
 船 to disembark from a ship 下船 to load/unload a ship 给船装货/ 卸
 货 to travel by ship 乘船旅行 to take ship for somewhere dated 乘船去某
 处 a ship of the line History 战列舰 to keep or run a tight ship figurative
 informal 严格管理 the ship of state figurative 政府 at the helm of the ship
 of state figurative 执掌国家大权 when someone's ship comes in or home
 figurative informal 发了大财时 a ship of the desert literary 沙漠之舟 [指骆
 驼] to jump ship úcrew memberz 擅自弃职离船 we are like ships that pass
 in the night 我们只是萍水相逢 like a ship without a rudder 像无舵之船一
 样漫无目标 B. transitive verb present participle shipping past tense, past
 participle shipped (transport by sea) 用船运 yòng chuán yùn commodities

(transport by air or land) 运输 yùnnsh (take on board) ǎcrewz 把…装船 b…
 zhung chuán cargo, supplies to ship oars 收桨入船 to ship water 从舷侧进
 水 PHRASAL VERBS ship off transitive verb [ship off sb/sth, ship sb/sth
 off] (send by ship or air) ǎfirmz 运送 yùnsòng goods, order; ǎgovernmentz
 派遣 pàiqin troops humorous (dispatch) 送走 sòngzu patients, children we
 shipped the kids off to summer camp 我们送孩子们去了夏令营 ship out
 transitive verb [ship out sth, ship sth out] 运送 yùnsòng goods, order

1.2.7 aeroplane

aeroplane | BrE rplen, AmE rplen | noun (mainly British) 飞机 fij

1.2.8 fly

fly 1 | BrE fl, AmE fla | A. intransitive verb past tense flew past par-
 tiple flown (move through air) ǎaircraft, insect, birdz 飞 fi ; figurative
 literary ǎhope, worries, caresz 消失 xiosh I can't sleep with a mosquito
 flying around 有蚊子飞来飞去, 我睡不着 to fly into sth; 飞进某物 hopes
 of an early settlement have flown out of the window 早日解决争端的希望破
 灭了 rumours of her resignation were flying (around) 她辞职的谣言正四处
 流传 to fly in the face of sth 违背某物 to fly in the face of all the evidence
 与所有证据相悖 to fly in the face of danger 全然不顾危险 to fly in the face
 of authority 违抗权威 to fly high (ambitious) 雄心勃勃 (elated) 情绪高昂
 Aviation, Aerospace (as passenger) [乘坐飞机或航天器] 航行 hángxíng ; (as
 pilot of aeroplane) 驾驶飞机 jiàsh fij ; (as pilot of spaceship) 驾驶航天器
 jiàsh hángtinqì have you ever flown in a helicopter? 你乘坐过直升机吗?
 to fly to the moon 飞上月球 (be propelled) ǎperson, animalz 飞奔 fibn ;
 ǎprojectilez 飞行 fixíng ; ǎsparkz 飞溅 fijiàn glass flew in all directions 玻璃
 四处乱飞 to go flying 跌落 the contents of the cupboard went flying 碗柜里
 的东西掉落下来 to send sb/sth flying; 把某人打倒在地/四处乱抛某物 the
 blow sent him flying 这重重的一击将他打飞在地 to fly at sb; (physically)
 扑向某人 (verbally) 针对某人 she flew at me, kicking and punching 她扑

向我, 对我拳打脚踢 there's no need to fly at me every time I ask you to do something 你没必要每次我要你做事时都对我恶言相向 to let fly (at sb) (with sth); (用某物) 击打 (某人) figurative (用某物) 攻击 (某人) (yòng mu wù) gngj(mu rén) she let fly at him with a stream of abuse 她连声辱骂他 they let fly (with) a hail of bullets 他们射出一阵弹雨 to make the sparks or fur or feathers fly 引发激烈的争执 to fly into a rage/panic 勃然大怒/突然惊慌失措 (rush, hurry) 1person, animal2 飞奔 fibn; 1vehicle2 飞驰 fichí I must fly! 我得快走了! the train flew by or past 列车飞驰而过 she came flying through the door 她冲进门内 to fly open 1door, box2 猛地打开 (pass quickly) 1period of time2 飞逝 fishì time flies 时光飞逝 to fly past or by 过得飞快 (flutter, wave) 1flag, scarf2 飘扬 pioyáng; 1cloak, hair, kite2 飘舞 piow archaic (flee) 逃跑 táopo you must fly for your life 你必须逃命 to fly from sth; 逃离某物 B. transitive verb past tense flew past participle flown (operate) 驾驶 jiàsh aircraft, rocket (transport by air) 1airline, carrier2 空运 kngyùn people, supplies (cross by air) 飞越 fiyuè the Atlantic, the Channel we fly this route daily 我们每天飞这条航线 (use for flight) 乘坐...的飞机 chéngzuò...de fij company, airline; 乘坐 chéngzuò aircraft, model (travel by air) 1person, aircraft, bird, insect2 飞行 fixing distance we flew thousands of miles 我们飞了好几千英里 (cause to fly) 使飞行 sh fixing to fly a kite 放风筝 a group of small boys flying their model aeroplanes 一群放飞飞机模型的小男孩 (display) 1ship, building, organization2 悬挂 xuánguà flag, ensign (raise) 升 shng flag C. noun (in men's clothes) (zip) 裤子拉链 kùzi lliàn; (row of buttons) 裤子钮扣 kùzi nikòu; (opening) 前裆开口 qiándng kiku (flap on tent) 帐篷的门帘 zhàngpeng de ménlián D. flies plural noun British = C1 Theatre the flies 吊景区 diàojngq PHRASAL VERBS fly away intransitive verb 1bird, insect, bat2 飞走 fizu all your cares will fly away figurative 你所有的烦恼都会烟消云散 fly in A. intransitive verb (enter or arrive using wings) 1aircraft, bird, insect2 飞来 filai (arrive) 1aircraft, pilot2 抵达 ddá; 1passenger2 乘飞机到达 chéng fij dàodá B. transitive verb [fly sb/sth in, fly in sb/sth] 用飞

机运来 yòng fī yùnlai person, supplies fly off intransitive verb (leave using wings) náircraft, bird, insectz 飞走 fīzu Aviation nápassengerz 乘飞机离开 chéng fīj líkì we're flying off tomorrow 明天我们将乘飞机离开 (come off) náhat, roof, topz 脱落 tuluò fly out A. intransitive verb Aviation 乘飞机去 chéng fīj qù (extend) náflagz 飘扬 pióyáng ; nácloak, hair, kitez 飘舞 piow B. transitive verb [fly sb/sth out, fly out sb/sth] 用飞机运走 yòng fīj yùnzú person, supplies

2 Our village

2.1 Text

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

2.2 Words

2.2.1 photograph

photograph | BrE ftrf, AmE fodræf | A. noun 照片 zhàopiàn to take a photograph of sb/sth; 给某人/某物照相 to be in a photograph; 在相片里 B. transitive verb 给...拍照 gī...pīzhào the children refused to be photographed 孩子们拒绝照相 C. intransitive verb 在照片上显得 zài zhàopiàn shang xīn de to photograph well/badly 上相/不上相

2.2.2 village

village | BrE vld, AmE vld | noun (in country) 村庄 cnzhung a mountain/farming/fishing village 山村/农村/渔村 village school/life/fête 乡村学校/生活/义卖会 (in town, city) 居民村 jmíncn the Olympic Village 奥运村 (people) the village plus singular or plural verb 村民 cnmín

2.2.3 valley

valley | BrE vali, AmE væli | noun plural valleys 山谷 shng the Thames valley 泰晤士河谷

2.2.4 hill

hill | BrE hl, AmE hl | noun (raised land) 小山 xioshn a range of hills 一片丘陵 to take to the hills 逃跑后躲起来 as old as the hills 古老的 to be over the hill figurative 在走下坡路 over hill and dale literary 漫山遍野 up hill and down dale literary 到处 over the hills and far away 遥远的 (hillside) 山坡 shnp ; (slope, incline) 斜坡 xiép

2.2.5 bank

bank 1 | BrE bak, AmE bæk | A. noun countable (of river, lake) 岸 àn countable (mound, pile) 堆 du a bank of snow 一堆雪 countable (slope) (of hill etc.) 斜坡 xiép ; (of road or racetrack) 边坡 bīnp countable (section of sea bed) 浅滩 qíntn a sand bank 沙洲 countable (mass) 大量 dàliàng a bank of thick cloud 厚厚的云层 countable (embankment) 路堤 lùd uncountable Aviation (拐弯时的) 向内侧倾斜 (guiwn shí de) xiàng nèicè qngxié countable (of switches, electrical equipment etc.) 组 z B. transitive verb (pile up) (also bank up) 堆积 duj snow, mud (border) to be banked by sth; úroad, riverz 被某物像堤岸般围住 bèi mu wù xiàng d'àn bn wéizhù the canal is banked on one side by high buildings 运河的一边高楼林立 Aviation 使…转弯时倾斜飞行 sh…zhunwn shí qngxié fíxíng aeroplane (slope) (also

bank up) 使…的转弯处向内侧倾斜 sh…de zhunwnchù xiàng nèicè qngxié
road, racetrack (dam) (also bank up) 在…上筑堤 zài…shang zhù d river
(on a fire) 封 fng to bank (up) the fire 压火 C. intransitive verb (pile up)
to bank (up) úsnow, mudž 堆积 duj Aviation 转弯时倾斜飞行 zhunwnshí
qngxié fíxíng

2.2.6 swim

swim | BrE swm, AmE swm | A. intransitive verb present participle
swimming past tense swam past participle swum (move through water) 游
泳 yóuyng to swim underwater/on one's back/on one's front 潜泳/仰泳/俯
游 to swim downstream/upstream 游向下游/上游 to swim across sth; 游过
某物 to swim for/to the shore; 游向岸边 to swim around/away/past; 来回
游动/游走/游过去 to swim in/up and down sth; 在某物中游/游来游去 to
leave sb to sink or swim figurative 让某人自己去拼搏 (be immersed) 浸泡
jìnpào to be swimming in sth; 浸泡在某物中 to be swimming with sth; 充溢
着某物 the meat was swimming in fat 肉油汪汪的 her eyes were swimming
with tears 她眼睛里饱含泪水 (appear to whirl, reel) úscene, room, miragež
仿佛在旋转 fngfú zài xuánzhun ; úletters, figures, pagesž 似乎在晃动 sìh zài
huàngdòng ; úheadž 眩晕 xuànyùn to swim before sb's eyes 仿佛在某人的
眼前晃动 B. transitive verb present participle swimming past tense swam
past participle swum (perform action, cover distance) 游过 yóuguo length,
mile to swim the Channel 游过英吉利海峡 (compete in) 参加…游泳 cnji
…yóuyng to swim a race/event/heat 参加游泳比赛/项目/预赛 the race is
swum over 10 lengths 比赛要游 5 个来回 C. noun 游泳 yóuyng to go for a
swim 去游泳 to have a swim 游泳 yóuyng in the swim (of things) informal
合潮流

2.2.7 across

across | BrE krs, AmE krs,krs | A. preposition (from one side to the
other) 横穿过 héngchunguo to build a bridge across the river 在河上建一座

桥 to walk across the room 走过房间 we travelled across country 我们穿过
 田间旅行 (on the other side of) 在…对面 zài…duìmiàn street; 在…对岸 zài
 …duì'àn river she shouted across the room to them 她在房间另一头向他们
 喊叫 (all over, throughout) 遍及 biànjí newspapers were scattered across
 the floor 报纸落了一地板 the company has branches across the world 公司
 在世界各地都设有分支机构 B. adverb (from one side to the other) 从一边
 到另一边 cóng ybin dào lìng ybin the lake is two miles across at the widest
 point 湖面最宽的地方有两英里 (to the other side) 到对面 dào duìmiàn we
 could just swim across 我们游过去好了

2.2.8 building

building | BrE bld, AmE bld | noun countable (structure) 建筑
 物 jiànzhùwù apartment/office/residential buildings 公寓楼/写字楼/住宅
 楼 farm/school buildings 农场/学校建筑 uncountable (industry) 建筑业
 jiànzhùyè uncountable (action) 建造 jiànào the building of new homes 新
 住房的建造

2.2.9 park

park | BrE pk, AmE prk | A. noun (public garden) 公园 gōngyuán
 Business 园区 yuánq a business/industrial park 商业/工业园区 (estate) 庄
 园 zhūngyuán British informal (pitch) 运动场 yùndòngchǎng B. transitive
 verb (station) 停放 tíngfàng vehicle informal (deposit) 寄放 jìfàng belong-
 ings, things I parked the children at my mother's 我把孩子托放在母亲家里
 C. intransitive verb 停车 tíngchē D. to park oneself reflexive verb informal
 坐下 zuòxia

2.3 Test

2.3.1 First

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

2.3.2 Second

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

2.3.3 Third

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

2.3.4 Forth

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

2.3.5 Fifth

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

2.3.6 Sixth

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

3 Making bookcase

3.1 Text

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

3.2 Words

3.2.1 bookcase

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

3.2.2 hammer

hammer | BrE ham, AmE hæmr | A. noun (tool) 锤子 chuízi to knock sth in with a hammer 用锤子把某物钉入 to be or go at it or each other hammer and tongs figurative 激烈地争斗 (of piano) 音锤 yīnchuí (on firearm) 击铁 jīti (auctioneer's gavel) [拍卖时用的] 木槌 mùchuí to come or go under the hammer 被拍卖 Sport (ball attached to wire) 链球 liànqiú; (event) 链球比赛 liànqiú bsài to throw the hammer 掷链球 (bone in ear) 锤骨 chuígǔ B. transitive verb (hit with tool) 锤击 chuíjī to hammer a nail into sth; 把钉子锤进某物 (shape with tool) 锤打 chuídǎ metal to hammer sth straight or flat 把某物锤平 to hammer sth into shape 把某物锤打成型 to hammer sb into shape 培养某人成材 (beat with hand) 反复敲打 fǎnfù qiāodǎ to hammer sth against the wall/with one's fist; 在墙上反复摔打某物/用拳头反复击打某物 (kick hard) 猛击 měngjī mng j to hammer the ball into the net 将球猛击入网 figurative (criticize) 严厉批评 yánlì pīpíng to hammer sb for

sth/doing sth; 因为某事物/做某事严厉批评某人 (utterly defeat) 彻底击败
 chèd jǐbài Chelsea hammered Stoke 5-0 切尔西以 5 比 0 彻底击败斯托克
 figurative (adversely affect) n recession, unemploymentz 使...受负面影响 sh
 ...shòu fùmiàn yngxing district, group to be hammered by recession 因经济
 不景气而受挫 to hammer sth into sb (instil) 把某事灌输给某人 b mu shì
 guànshì gi mu rén to hammer some sense into sb 让某人懂事一些 ràng mu
 rén dngshì yxi C. intransitive verb (use hammer) 锤击 chuīj (pound) 敲打
 qiōd to hammer at or on sth (with one's hand/fist); (用手/拳头) 敲打某物
 to hammer on or against sth; n rain, hailz 噼里啪啦地打在...上 roof, window
 (thump) n heartz 剧烈跳动 jùliè tiàodòng PHRASAL VERBS hammer away
 intransitive verb (with tool or hand) 反复敲打 fnfù qiōd to hammer away
 at sth/sb; 反复敲打某物/某人 I could hear him hammering away at the
 door 我可以听到他一直在敲门 figurative (insist) 作不懈努力 zuò bùxiè nli
 to hammer away at the problem/point 致力于解决这个问题/反复强调这
 一点 hammer down intransitive verb informal n rain, hailz 噼里啪啦地落下
 pli pl de luòxia hammer home transitive verb [hammer sth home, hammer
 home sth] (with tool) 将...完全钉入 jīng...wánquán dìngrù nail figurative
 (emphasize) 着重把...讲清楚 zhuózhòng b...jīng qngchu point, argument
 (score with) 用力踢...得分 yòngli t...défn ball to hammer the ball home 把
 球猛踢进球门得分 hammer in transitive verb [hammer sth in, hammer in
 sth] (with tool) 钉入 dìngrù nail figurative (cause to be learned) 反复灌
 输 fnfù guànshì idea, messagehammer out transitive verb [hammer sth out,
 hammer out sth] (with tool) 敲平 qiōpíng dent (play) [尤指在钢琴上] 敲打
 出 qiōd ch tune figurative (achieve) 反复讨论出 fnfù tolùn ch to hammer
 out a compromise/decision 反复磋商后达成妥协/作出决定

3.2.3 paint

paint | BrE pent, AmE pent | A. noun uncountable (for decorating) 油漆
 yóuq a can or tin or pot of paint 一罐油漆 be careful, the paint's still
 wet on that door 当心, 门上的油漆未干 it's like watching paint dry 这真无

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

3.2.4 pink

pink | BrE pk, AmE pk | A. adjective (in colour) 粉红色的 fēnhóngsè de (with embarrassment, anger, etc.) 绯红的 fēihóng de face, cheeks to go or turn pink 面红耳赤 to look pink 面色发红 informal (left-wing) 略为左倾的 lüèwéi zuǒqīng de informal (homosexual) 同性恋的 tóngxìngliàn de pink rights/issues 同性恋权利/问题 B. noun countable and uncountable (colour) 粉红色 fēnhóngsè to be in the pink 满面红光 figurative 非常健康 fēicháng jiànkāng countable (plant) 石竹 shízhú ; (flower) 石竹花 shízhú huā countable (snooker ball) 粉球 fēn qiú C. transitive verb (sew scallop edge) 把

…剪成扇形 b…jinchéng shànxíng ; (sew zigzag edge) 把…剪成锯齿形 b…
jinchéng jùchúxíng D. intransitive verb British níengine, vehiclez 敲缸 qio gng

3.2.5 favourite

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

3.2.6 colour

colour | BrE kl, AmE klr | British A. noun uncountable and countable
(hue) 颜色 yánsè a bright/dark/pale/warm/cold colour 亮色/深色/浅色/暖
色/冷色 to take the colour out of sth 使某物褪色 to change colour 变色
biànsè wait until you've seen the colour of his money 等先弄清他是不是真
的有钱再说 uncountable (not black-and-white) 彩色 cisè in colour 彩色的
a colour TV/picture 彩色电视/照片 uncountable (vividness) 生动 shngdòng
the last movement is full of colour 最后一个乐章非常生动 to give or lend
colour to sth (authenticity) 使某事物显得可信 (vividness) 使某事物更加生
动 uncountable and countable (paint, cosmetic) 颜料 yánliào ; (dye) 染
料 rnliào ; (additive) 色素 sèsù I hope the colour won't run 我希望这种
颜料不渗色 hair colour 染发液 cheek/eye/lip colour 腮红/眼影/口红 to
paint sth in glowing colours figurative 把某事物描绘得很美好 uncountable
(complexion) 脸色 linsè to change colour (go pale) 面色变苍白 (go red) 脸
红 línghóng to bring colour to sb's cheeks, to put colour into sb's cheeks 使某
人脸色红润 to get one's colour back 恢复气色 uncountable and countable
(racial pigmentation) 肤色 fsè B. colours plural noun (clothing) (of sports

team) 队服 duìfú to show one's true colours 露出真面目 School, University (badge, cap) 校体育运动队队标 xiào tyù yùndòngduì duìbio to get colours, to win one's colours 入选运动队 (mainly British) (flag) (of a country) 国旗 guóqí ; (of a regiment) 团旗 tuánqí ; (of a ship) 船旗 chuánqí they saluted the colours 他们向国旗敬礼 nail B1 C. transitive verb (put colour on) 给...着色 gi...zhuósè picture, food to colour sth blue 把某物染成蓝色 to colour one's hair 染发 derogatory (prejudice) 影响 yngxing opinion, judgement, attitude derogatory (enhance) (by exaggeration) 渲染 xuànrn account, excuse; (by distortion) 歪曲 wīq account she coloured her story with an exaggerated description of the attack 她夸大其词地描述那次袭击, 从而使她的故事更加生动 D. intransitive verb (change colour) 变色 biànsè (go red) to colour (up); 脸红 línghóng to colour (up) at sth; 听到...脸红 tng dào...línghóng laughter, applause to colour (up) with sth; 因...而脸红 yn ...ér línghóng anger, embarrassment PHRASAL VERB colour in: transitive verb [colour sth in, colour in sth] 给...上色 gi...shàngshi

3.3 Test

3.3.1 First

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

3.3.2 Second

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

paint it? I'm going to paint it pink. Pink! This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favourite colour.

3.3.3 Third

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

3.3.4 Forth

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

4 Don't drop it!

4.1 Text

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

4.2 Words

4.2.1 vase

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

4.2.2 drop

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

4.2.3 Be careful!

小心

4.2.4 shelf

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

4.2.5 lovely

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

4.2.6 There we are!

好了。需上下文联系理解

4.3 Test

4.3.1 First

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

4.3.2 Second

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

4.3.3 Third

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

4.3.4 Forth

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

5 Penny's bag

5.1 text

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

5.2 Words

5.2.1 cheese

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

5.2.2 bread

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

5.2.3 soap

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

肥皂洗 yòng féizào x

5.2.4 chocolate

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

5.2.5 milk

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

5.2.6 sugar

sugar | BrE , AmE r | A. noun uncountable (unrefined) [植物所含的] 糖 táng to refine sugar 炼糖 uncountable and countable (refined) 食糖 shítáng brown/white sugar 红糖/白糖 how many sugars do you take? 你要加多少糖? a sugar spoon 糖勺 (mainly US) informal (term of endearment) 亲爱的 qn'ài de bye, sugar! 再见, 宝贝儿! B. exclamation euphemistic informal

完了 wánle [表示恼怒] sugar! I've forgotten my wallet! 糟了! 我忘带钱包了! C. transitive verb 在…中加糖 zài…zhng ji táng sugared almonds 糖衣杏仁

5.2.7 tobacco

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

5.3 Test

5.3.1 First

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

5.3.2 Second

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

5.3.3 Third

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

pound of tea. And a tin of tobacco. Is that tin of tobacco for me? Well, it's certainly not for me!

5.3.4 Forth

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

5.3.5 Fifth

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

6 Hurry up!

6.1 Text

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

6.2 Words

6.2.1 tea

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

6.2.2 kettle

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

6.2.3 teapot

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

6.2.4 cupboard

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

6.2.5 hurry up

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

6.2.6 boiling

boil 英 [bl] 美 [bl] v. (使) 沸腾; 煮沸; 烧开; (把壶、锅等) 里面的水烧开; 用沸水煮 (或烫洗); 被煮 (或烫洗); n. 沸腾; 沸点; 疖; 皮下脓肿; 黄水疮;

[例句] I stood in the kitchen, waiting for the water to boil 我站在厨房, 等着水烧开。[其他] 第三人称单数: boils 现在分词: boiling 过去式: boiled 过去分词: boiled

6.3 Test

6.3.1 First

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

6.3.2 Second

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

6.3.3 Third

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

6.3.4 Forth

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

6.3.5 Fifth

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

6.3.6 Sixth

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

6.3.7 Seventh

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

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

7 The boss's letter

7.1 Text

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

7.2 WORDS

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

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

7.2.2 terrible

terrible | BrE trb(ɪ)l, AmE trb(ə)l | adjective (tragic) 可怕的 kǎpà de ; (serious) 严重的 yánzhòng de ; (very unpleasant) 非常讨厌的 fícháng tōyàn de a terrible blow 沉重的打击 chénzhòng de dājī terrible poverty 赤贫 chìpín a terrible fool/liar 大傻瓜/大骗子 dàjiǎguā/dàpiànzi a terrible shame 奇耻大辱 qíchǐ dàrǔ (unwell) 有病的 yǒubìng de to feel/look terrible 感觉不适/看上去有病 gǎnjué bùshì/kànshàngqù yǒubìng (guilty) 负疚的 fùjiù de to feel terrible about sth 对某事感到愧疚 duì mǒushì gǎndào kuìjiàn (poor, awful) 糟糕的 zāogāo de meal, performance, player you look terrible in that hat 你戴那顶帽子难看死了 nǐ dài nà dǐng màozi nánkàn sǐ le to be terrible at sth/doing sth; 在某方面/做某事很差劲 zài mǒu fāngmiàn/zhuò mǒushì hěn chājìn (sinister) 骇人的 hàirén de look, scream

7.2.3 type

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

7.3 Test

7.3.1 First

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

me? Ask her please. Yes, sir. Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela? Yes, of course I can. Here you are. Bob? Yes? What's the matter? I can't type this letter. The boss's handwriting is terrible!

7.3.2 Second

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

7.3.3 Third

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

7.3.4 Forth

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

8 A cup of coffee

8.1 test

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Christine. Do you want any sugar? Yes, please. Do you want any milk?

No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

8.2 words

8.2.1 coffee

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

8.2.2 sugar

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

8.2.3 milk

A. noun uncountable (general) 奶 nǎi a glass of milk 一杯牛奶 to produce milk 泌乳 to be in milk 在授乳期 a land flowing with milk and honey 富饶之地 the milk of human kindness 人的善良天性 to be like milk and water 平淡无味 it's no use or good crying over spilt milk proverb 覆水难收, 后悔也无济于事 uncountable Botany 白色汁液 báisè zhīyè the milk of a coconut 椰汁 uncountable and countable (cosmetic) 乳剂 rǔjì B. transitive verb Farming 挤...的奶 jǐ...de nǎi cow (extract) 抽取 chūqǔ sap, venom figurative (draw on) 消耗 xiāohào resources to milk the

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

8.2.4 black coffee

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

8.2.5 biscuits

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

8.3 test

8.3.1 First

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

8.3.2 Second

Do you like coffee, Ann? Yes, I do. Do you want a cup? Yes, please. Do you want any sugar? Yes, please. Christine. Do you want any milk?

No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee. Do you like biscuits? Yes, I do. Do you want one? Yes, please.

8.3.3 Third

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

8.3.4 Forth

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

8.3.5 Firth

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

8.3.6 Sixth

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

9 At the Butchers

9.1 Text

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

9.2 Words

9.2.1 meat

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

9.2.2 beef

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

9.2.3 lamb

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

9.2.4 steak

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

9.2.5 mince

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

9.2.6 truth

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

9.3 test

9.3.1 First

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

9.3.2 Second

Do you want any meat today, Mrs. Bird? Yes, please. Do you want beef or lamb? Beef, please. This lamp's very good. I like lamb, but my

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

9.3.3 Third

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

10 Interesting climate

10.1 Text

Where do you come from? I come from England. What's the climate¹ like in your country? It's mild², but it's not always pleasant³. The weather's

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

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

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

often cold in the North and windy⁴ in the East. It's often wet⁵ in the West and sometimes warm in the south. Which seasons⁶ do you like best? I like spring and summer. The days are long and the nights are short. I don't like autumn and winter. The days are short and the nights are long. The sun rises late and set⁷ early. Our climate is not very good. but it's certainly interesting. It's our favorite⁸ subject⁹ of conversation¹⁰.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.2 Test

10.2.1 First

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

10.2.2 Second

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

10.2.3 Third

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

interesting. It's our favorite subject of conversation.

11 Sawyer's family

11.1 Text

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

11.2 Test

11.2.1 First

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

11.2.2 Second

The Sawyer live at 87 King Street. In the morning, Mr. Sawyer goes to work and the children go to school. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework. She always eats her lunch at noon. In

the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together. In the evening, the children come home from school. They arrive home early. Mr. Sawyer comes home from work. He arrives home late. At night, the children always do their homework. Then they go to bed. Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night. But sometimes he and his wife watch television.

11.2.3 Third

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

11.2.4 Forth

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

12 Unusuall days

12.1 text

It is eight o'clock.

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

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

but this morning, she is going to the shops.

It is four o'clock.

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

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

It is six o'clock.

In the evening, the children usually do their homework, but this evening, they are not doing their homework.

At the moment, they are playing in the garden.

It is nine o'clock.

Mr. Sawyer usually reads his newspaper at night.

But he's not reading his newspaper tonight.

At the moment, he's reading an interesting book.

12.2 words

12.2.1 on foot

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

12.2.2 living room

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

12.2.3 at the moment

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

12.2.4 tonight

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

12.3 test

12.3.1 First

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

12.3.2 Second

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

12.3.3 Third

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

12.3.4 Forth

It is eight o'clock. The children go to school by car every day, but today, they are going to school on foot. It is ten o'clock. Mrs. Sawyer usually stays at home in the morning, but this morning, she is going to the shops. It is four o'clock. In the afternoon, Mrs. Sawyer usually drinks tea in the living room. But this afternoon, she is drinking tea in the garden. It is six o'clock.

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

12.3.5 Fifth

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

13 Is that all?

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

13.1 Words

13.1.1 envelope

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

13.1.2 pad

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

13.1.3 glue

glue 英 [lu] 美 [lu] n. 胶; 胶水; v. (用胶水) 粘合, 粘牢, 粘贴; [例句]Glue the fabric around the window 用胶水把布料粘在窗户周围。[其他] 第三人称单数: glues 复数: glues 现在分词: glueing 过去式: glued 过去分词: glued

13.1.4 chalk

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

13.1.5 change

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

13.2 Test**13.2.1 First**

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

13.2.2 Second

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

13.2.3 Third

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

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

13.2.4 Forth

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

14 Bad cold

14.1 Text

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

14.2 test

14.2.1 First

Where's Jimmy? He's in bed. What's matter with him? He feels ill. He looks ill. We must call the doctor. Yes, we must. Can you remember the doctor's telephone number? Yes. It's 09754. Open your mouth, Jimmy. Show me your tongue. Say, "Ah." What's the matter with him, doctor? He has a bad cold, Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week. That's

good news for Jimmy. Good news? Why? Because he doesn't like the school!

14.2.2 Second

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

14.2.3 Third

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

14.2.4 Forth

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

15 Thank you. Doctor

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

15.1 words

15.1.1 remain

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

15.1.2 stairs

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

15.2 test

15.2.1 First

How's Jimmy today? Better. Thank you. Doctor. Can I see him please, Mrs. Williams? Certainly. Doctor. Come up stairs. You look very well, Jimmy. You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet. You must stay in bed for another two days. The boy mustn't go to school yet, Mrs. Williams.

And he mustn't eat rich food. Does he have a temperature, doctor? No, he doesn't. Must he stay in bed? Yes, he must remain in bed for another two days. He can get up for about two hours each day, but you must keep the room warm. Where's Mr. Williams this evening? He's in bed, doctor. Can you see him please? He has a bad cold, too!

15.2.2 Second

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

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

15.2.3 Third

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

15.2.4 Forth

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

15.2.5 Fifth

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

15.2.6 Seventh

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

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

16 Not a same baby

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

16.1 Words

16.1.1 meet

meet 英 [mit] 美 [mit] v. 相遇; 相逢; 遇见; 开会; 会晤; (与...) 会面; 集合; n. 体育比赛; 运动会; 猎狐运动; [例句] I have just met the man I want to spend the rest of my life with 我刚刚遇到了我想与之共度余生的男人。[其他] 第三人称单数: meets 复数: meets 现在分词: meeting 过去式: met 过去分词: met

16.1.2 home

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

16.1.3 get home

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

16.1.4 quarter

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

16.1.5 hear

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

16.1.6 enjoy

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

16.2 Test

16.2.1 First

What are you going to do this evening, Jill? I'm going to meet some friends, Dad. You mustn't come home late. You must be home at half past

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

16.2.2 Second

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

16.2.3 Third

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

17 Weekend

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes. I was. Were you at butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. I was at the greengrocer's. How's Jimmy today? He's

very well, thank you. Was he absent from school last week? Yes, he was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country! Aren't you luck!

17.1 Test

17.1.1 First

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

17.1.2 Second

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

17.1.3 Third

Hello. Were you at the butcher's? Yes, I was. Were you at butcher's, too? No, I wasn't. I was at the greengrocer's. How's Jimmy today? He's very well, thank you. Was he absent from school last week? Yes, he was.

He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. How are you all keeping? Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the country! Aren't you luck!

Very good!

17.1.4 Forth

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

17.2 words

17.2.1 week

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

17.2.2 day of a week

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

18 Car race

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in

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

18.1 Test

18.1.1 First

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

18.1.2 Second

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

18.1.3 Third

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

18.1.4 Forth

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

18.1.5 Fifth

There is a car race near our town every year. In 1995, there was a very big race. There were hundreds of people there. My wife and I were at the race. Our friends Julie and Jack were there, too. You can see us in the crowd. We are standing on the left. There were twenty cars in the race. There were English cars, French cars, German cars. Italian cars, American cars and Japanese cars. It was an exciting finish. The winner was Billy Stewart! He was in car number fifteen. Five other cars were just behind

him. On the way home, my wife said to me. 'Don't drive so quickly! You're not Billy Stewart!'

18.2 words

18.2.1 race

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

18.2.2 hundred

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

18.2.3 hundreds of

成百上千 hundred and hundreds of 区别

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

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

2.hundreds of+ 可数名词复数表示“数百、成百上千”的笼统数目 hundreds of cars 数百辆汽车 I have hundreds of books. 我有数百本书。【注意: hundreds 复数, 后有 of, 名词前没有 the 或其他修饰词】3. 拓展 TIPS: 1) 表示...当中的..., 须加 of 数字 +hundred+of+the+ 可数名词复数数字 +hundred of us/them/these/those...

three hundred of the people 这些人当中的三百人

three hundred of us 我们当中的三百人

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

18.2.4 crowd

crowd 英 [krad] 美 [krad] n. 人群; 观众; 一伙人; 一帮人; 群众; 民众; 老百姓; 凡夫俗子; v. 挤满; 塞满; 使…拥挤; 涌上 (心头); 涌入 (脑海); 挤, 靠近, 挤在一旁 (以致使人不舒服或紧张); [例句] A huge crowd gathered in a square outside the Kremlin walls 一大群人聚集在克里姆林宫墙外的广场上。[其他] 第三人称单数: crowds 复数: crowds 现在分词: crowding 过去式: crowded 过去分词: crowded

18.2.5 exciting

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

18.2.6 winner

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

18.2.7 just

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

18.2.8 quickly

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

19 He's awful**19.1 text**

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

19.2 Test**19.2.1 first**

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

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

19.2.2 Second

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

19.2.3 third

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

19.2.4 Forth

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

19.2.5 Fifth

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

19.2.6 Sixth

What's Ron Marston like, Pauline? He's awful! He telephoned me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday. He telephoned the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the telephone. What did your boss say to him? He said, 'Puline is typing letters. She can't speak to you now!' Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening. He telephoned again! But I didn't answer the phone. Did he telephone again last night? Yes, he did. He telephoned again at nine

o'clock. What did you say to him? I said. 'This is Pauline's mother. Please don't telephone my daughter again!' Did he telephone again? No, he didn't.

19.3 program

19.3.1 问一个人怎么样

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

19.3.2 一般过去时问句或否定加 **did**

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

19.3.3 否定 **did not didn't** + 原型

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

19.3.4 一般现在时

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

19.3.5 一般过去时

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

20 The way to King Street

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

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

20.1 First

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

20.2 second

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

20.3 third

Last week, Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. 'I can ask him the way,' she said to herself. 'Excuse me,' she said. 'Can you tell

me the way to the King Street, please?’ The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand. He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. ‘I am sorry,’ he said. ‘I don’t speak English!’

20.4 Forth

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

20.5 fifth

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

20.6 Sixth

Last week Mrs. Mills went to London. She does not know London very well, and she lost her way. Suddenly, she saw a man near a bus stop. ‘I can ask him the way,’ she said to herself. ‘Excuse me,’ she said. ‘Can you tell

me the way to King Street, please?’ The man smiled pleasantly. He did not understand English! He spoke German. He was a tourist. Then he put his hand into his pocket, and took out a phrase-book. He opened the book and found a phrase. He read the phrase slowly. ‘I am sorry,’ he said. ‘I do not speak English!’

20.7 Seventh

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

20.8 Eighth

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

21 lesson 75 Uncomfortable shoes

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

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

21.1 write in

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

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

21.2 second test

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

21.3 Third review

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

21.4 forth

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

21.5 fifth

全部为对话，不加“了”

Do you have any shoes like these?

What size?

Number five.

What color?

Black.

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

But my sister bought this pair last month.

Did she buy them here?

No, she bought them in the U.S.

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

Can you get a pair for me, please?

I'm afraid that I can't.

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

But they're not in fashion this year.

These shoes are in fashion now.

They look very uncomfortable.

They are very uncomfortable.

But women always wear uncomfortable shoes.

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

21.6 Sixth

Do you have any shoes like these? What size? Number five. What color? Black. I'm sorry. We don't have any. But my sister bought this pair last month. Did she bought them here? No, she bought them in the U.S. We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we don't have any now.

Can you get a pair for me, please? I'm afraid that I can't. They were in fashion last year and the year before last. But they're not in fashion this year. These shoes are in fashion now. They look very uncomfortable. They are very uncomfortable. But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

21.7 Seventh

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

22 lesson 77 tooth-ache

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

22.1 test

22.1.1 First

Good morning, Mr. Croft. Good morning, nurse. I want to see the dentist, please. Do you have an appointment? No, I don't. Is it urgent?

Yes, it is. It's very urgent. I feel awful. I have a terrible toothache. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 24th? Can the dentist see me now, nurse? I'm afraid that he can't, Mr. Croft. Can't you wait till this afternoon? I can wait, but my toothache can't!

22.1.2 Second

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

22.2 words

22.2.1 feel

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

22.2.2 write in

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

can't.

22.2.3 Second write in.

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

22.2.4 third write in

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

22.2.5 appointment

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

22.2.6 urgent 英 [dnt]

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

22.2.7 awful 英 [ɹ]

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

23 lesson 79 Carol's shopping list

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

23.1 test

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

23.2 many 肯定或可数

We haven't got many tomatoes.

23.3 much 否定或不可数

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

23.4 any 否定问句或不可数

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

23.5 a lot of 不可数的 (钱、东西、马铃薯)

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

23.6 must 必须

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

23.7 need

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

23.8 Be going to

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

23.9 get

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

have got 现在完成时

23.10 酒

23.10.1 whisky

whisky 英 [wski] 美 [wski] n. 威士忌; 一杯威士忌; [例句]He took a mouthful of neat whisky, and coughed. 他喝了一口纯威士忌, 咳嗽了起来。[其他] 复数: whiskies 威士忌 (Whisky、Whiskey), 是一种由大麦等谷物酿制, 在橡木桶中陈酿多年后, 调配成 43 度左右的烈性蒸馏酒。英国人称之为“生命之水”。按照产地可以分为: 苏格兰威士忌、爱尔兰威士忌、美国威士忌和加拿大威士忌四大类。威士忌的酿制工艺过程分为六个步骤: 发芽、糖化、发酵、蒸馏、陈年、混配。

23.10.2 wine

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

23.10.3 beer

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

23.11 商店

23.11.1 grocer's

杂货店; 食品杂货店;

23.11.2 greengrocer's

蔬菜水果店;

23.11.3 butcher's

butcher's 英 [btz] 美 [btrz] 肉店; 屠夫

23.11.4 store

store 英 [st(r)] 美 [str] n. (大型) 百货商店; 商店; 店铺; 贮存物; 备用物;
v. 贮存; 贮藏; 保存; (在计算机里) 存储; 记忆; [例句] Bombs were planted in
stores in Manchester and Blackpool. 炸弹被安放在曼彻斯特和布莱克浦的
几家商店里。[其他] 第三人称单数: stores 复数: stores 现在分词: storing
过去式: stored 过去分词: stored

23.11.5 stove 火炉

23.11.6 market

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

23.11.7 supermarket

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

24 Lesson 81 Roast beef and potatoes

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

24.1 test

24.1.1 first

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

24.1.2 Second

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

24.2 words

24.2.1 ask where

Where's Tom?

24.2.2 ask what

What did you have?

24.2.3 have eat meal ett.

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

24.2.4 ready

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

24.2.5 标点

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

25 Lesson 83 Holiday

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

25.1 现在进行时

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

25.2 打算 (将来时)

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

25.3 正在完成时 have + 过去分词

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

25.4 一般过去时

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

25.5 一般现在时

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

25.6 test

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

26 Lesson 85 Pairs in the spring

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

26.1 现在完成时

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

26.2 一般过去时

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

26.3 一般现在时

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

26.4 Test

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

err: George George

27 lesson 87 crash

Is my car ready yet?

I don't know, sir.

What's the number of your car?

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

27.1 现在完成时（特殊）

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

27.2 一般过去时

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

27.3 现在进行时

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

27.4 Can

Can your mechanics repair it?

27.5 test

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

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

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

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

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

28 Lesson 89 For Sale

Good afternoon. I believe that this house is for sale. That's right. May I have a look at it, please? Yes, of course. Come in. How long have you lived here? I've live here for twenty years. Twenty years! That's a long time. Yes,

I've been here since 1976. Then why do you want to sell it? Because I've just retired. I want to buy a small house in the country. How much does this house cost? £68500. That's a lot of money. It's worth every penny of it. Well, I like the house, but I can't decide yet. My wife must see it first. Women always have the last word.

28.1 Test

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

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

28.2 Test

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

29 Lesson 91 Poor Ian

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

29.1 test

29.1.1 First

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

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

No, he didn't want to leave, wrong

no, he didn't want to

29.1.2 Second

Has Ian sold his house yet? Yes, he has. Has he moved to his new house yet? No, not yet. He's still here. He's going to move tomorrow. When? Tomorrow morning. No. Tomorrow afternoon. I'll miss him. He has always been a good neighbour. He's very nice person. We'll miss him. When will

the people move into this house? I think that they'll move in the day after tomorrow. Will you see Ian today, Jenny? Yes, I will. Please give him my regards. Poor Ian! He didn't want to leave this house. No, he didn't want to leave, but his wife did!

30 Lesson 93

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

30.1 words

30.1.1 pilot

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

30.1.2 Tokyo

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

30.1.3 Madrid

Madrid 英 [mdrd] 美 [mdrd] n. 马德里 (西班牙首都); [例句] Tonight's clash between Real Madrid and Arsenal is being heralded as the match of

the season. 今晚皇家马德里队和阿森纳队之间的对决被称为本赛季最重要的比赛。

30.1.4 Spain

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

30.1.5 lucky

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

30.2 Test

30.2.1 First

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