

英语学习笔记

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2020 年 8 月 17 日

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1 请出示你们的护照

1.1 Text

Are you Swedish? No, we are not. We are Danish. Are your friends Danish, too? No, they aren't. They are Norwegian. Your passports, please. Here they are. Are these your cases? No, they aren't. Our cases are brown. Here they are. Are you tourists? Yes, we are. Are your friends tourists too? Yes, they are. That's fine. Thank you very much.

1.2 Words

1.2.1 Swedish

Swedish | BrE swid, AmE swid | A. adjective (of Sweden) 瑞典的 Ruidin de ; (of the people) 瑞典人的 Ruidinrén de ; (of the language) 瑞典语的

Ruìdīny de B. noun uncountable (language) 瑞典语 Ruìdīny C. plural noun
the Swedish (people) 瑞典人 Ruìdīnrén

1.2.2 Danish

Danish | BrE den, AmE den | A. adjective (of Denmark) 丹麦的 Dnmài
de ; (of the people) 丹麦人的 Dnmàirén de ; (of the language) 丹麦语的
Dnmàiy de B. noun uncountable (language) 丹麦语 Dnmàiy C. plural noun
the Danish (people) 丹麦人 Dnmàirén

1.2.3 Norwegian

Norwegian | BrE nwid()n, AmE nrwidn | A. adjective (of Norway) 挪威
的 Nuówi de ; (of the people) 挪威人的 Nuówirén de ; (of the language) 挪威
语的 Nuówi de B. noun countable (person) 挪威人 Nuówirén uncountable
(language) 挪威语 Nuówi

1.2.4 passport

passport | BrE pspt, AmE pæsprt | noun (document) 护照 hùzhào
figurative 途径 tújìng a passport to success 获得成功的途径

1.2.5 case

1.2.6 brown

brown | BrE bran, AmE bran | A. adjective (in colour) 棕色的 zngsè
de to go or turn brown 变成棕色 to paint/dye sth brown 把某物漆成/染成
棕色 dark or deep brown 深褐色的 light or pale brown 浅棕色的 (tanned)
晒黑的 shàihī de person, face, skin to be very brown 被晒得黝黑 to go
brown 被晒黑 (as racial feature) 棕色人种的 zngsè rénzhng de skin B. noun
uncountable and countable (colour) 棕色 zngsè in brown 穿棕色衣服 a
deep brown 深褐色 countable (snooker ball) 棕色球 zngsè qiú C. transitive
verb 使…呈褐色 sh…chéng hèsè meat, potatoes to brown sth under the

grill 用烤架把某物烤成褐色 D. intransitive verb úmeat, potatoesz 变成褐色
biànchéng hèsè

1.2.7 tourist

tourist | BrE trst, AmE trst | noun (on holiday) 旅游者 lyóuzh the
tourist trade or industry 旅游业 the tourist season/attractions 旅游季节/胜
地 Sport (member of touring team) 巡回比赛队员 xúnhuì bsài duìyuán

1.3 Test

1.3.1 First

Are you Swedish? No, we are not. We are Danish. Are your friends
Danish, too? No, they aren't. They are Norwegian. Your passports ,please.
Here they are. Are these your cases? No, they aren't. Our cases are brown.
Here they are. Are you tourists? Yes, we are. Are your friends tourists too?
Yes, they are. That's fine. Thank you very much.

1.3.2 Second

Are you Swedish? No, we are not. We are Danish. Are your friends
Danish, too? No, they aren't. They're Norwegian. Your Passports, please.
Here they are. Are these you cases? No, they aren't. Our cases are brown.
Here they are. Are you tourists? Yes, we are. Are your friends tourists too?
Yes, they are. That's fine. Thank you very much.

1.3.3 Third

Your passports, plase Are you Swedish? No, we are not. We are Danish.
Are your friends Danish, too? No, they aren't. They're Norwegian. Your
passports, please. Here they are. Are these your cases? No, they aren't.
Our cases are brown. Here they are. Are you tourists? Yes, we are. Are
your friends tourists too? Yes, they are. That's fine. Thank you very much.

1.3.4 Forth

Are you Swedish? No, we are not. We are Danish. Are your friends Danish, too? No, they aren't. They're Norwegian. Your passports, please. Here they are. Are these your cases? No, they aren't. Our cases are brown. Here they are. Are you tourists? Yes, we are. Are your friends tourists too? Yes, they are. That's fine. Thank you, very much.

1.3.5 Fifth

Your passports, please. Are you Swedish? No, we are not. We're Danish. Are your friends Danish, too? No, they aren't. They're Norwegian. Your passports, please. Here they are. Are these your cases? No, they aren't. Our cases are brown. Here they are. Are you tourists? Yes, we are. Are your friends tourists too? Yes, they are. That's fine. Thank you very much.

2 How do you do?**2.1 Text**

Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicola Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.2 Words**2.2.1 employees**

employee | BrE mpli,mpli,mpli, AmE mpli,mpli | noun 雇员 gùyuán

2.2.2 meet

meet | BrE mit, AmE mit | A. transitive verb past tense, past participle met (encounter) (by chance) 遇见 yùjiàn ; (by arrangement) 和…会面 hé…huìmiàn ; Sport 与…比赛 y…bsài ; Military 与…交战 y…jiozhàn meet me on the corner in an hour 一小时后和我在街角见面 a terrible scene met their eyes as they entered the room 他们进屋时看到了一幅可怕的景象 to meet sb halfway 和某人妥协 East meets West in this fascinating city 东西方文化在这座迷人的城市里交汇 (experience, encounter) 经历 jīnglì difficulty, disaster to meet one's death/fate 死去/送命 to meet one's Waterloo 遭到惨败 (make the acquaintance of) 与…相识 y…xingshí pleased to meet you! 很高兴认识你! nice to meet you 认识你真高兴 [用于相见时] nice to have met you 能认识你很高兴 [用于告别时] she took him to meet her parents 她带他去见父母 Jay, meet Pete US 杰伊, 这是皮特 to meet one's Maker 见上帝 (greet, await) 接 ji person, means of transport she met her guests at the door 她在门口迎接客人 I'll be there to meet you off British or at US the bus 我会到汽车站去接你 a courtesy bus meets all incoming flights 所有进港航班的乘客都有免费班车来接 (come into contact with) 与…相碰 y…xingpèng hand, vehicle the track meets the road by a derelict cottage 小径与公路交接之处有一间破旧的小屋 they met an oncoming car head-on 他们与一辆汽车迎头相撞 his eyes/lips met hers 他和她的目光/两唇相接 to meet sb's eye or gaze 直视某人 more than meets the eye 并不像看到的那么简单 (fulfil) 满足 mǎnzú demand, need, order; 满足…的需求 mǎnzú…de xīqiú person; 达到 dá dào goal, wish, criterion; 应对 yìngduì challenge to meet the case British 符合要求 (pay) 支付 zhīfù cost, bill Business (match) 和…意见一致 hé…yìjiàn yzhì person, company; 和…一致 hé…yzhì offer the product is fine, but can we meet him on price? 产品很不错, 但是我们能接受他开出的价格吗? B. intransitive verb past tense, past participle met (come together) (from opposite directions) 1 people, vehicles 相遇 xīngyù ; (by arrangement) 见面 jiànmiàn ; Sport 1 teams, opponents 比赛 bsài ; Military 1 armies, enemies 交战 jiozhàn (assemble)

nícommittee, parliament 开会 kihuì ; níindividuals, group 集合 jíhé (make acquaintance) 相识 xingshí I've a feeling we have met somewhere before 我觉得我们以前在什么地方见过 (come into contact) nílines, roads 相汇 xinghuì ; nívehicles 相撞 xingzhuàng ; níeyes 相遇 xingyù ; níbelt 扣上 kòu shang their hands/lips met 他们拉了手/接了吻 this skirt/these trousers won't meet (round the middle)! 这条裙子/裤子系不上(腰)! to meet head on 迎头相撞 to make (both) ends meet (live within one's means) 量入为出 (make just enough money to live on) 勉强维持生计 C. noun Sport 运动会 yùndònghuì a track/track-and-field meet 田赛/田径运动会 a swim or swimming meet 游泳比赛 British (hunt) [打猎前猎人和猎犬的] 集合 jíhé PHRASAL VERBS meet up intransitive verb (get together) 见面 jiànmiàn to meet up with sb; 与某人见面 (join, intersect) níroads 交汇 jiāhuì to meet up with sth; 与...交汇 roadmeet with: transitive verb [meet with sb] (have meeting with) 和...会晤 hé...huìwù person, delegation [meet with sth] (encounter) 遭遇 zāoyù opposition, criticism, obstacle, difficulty; 受到 shòudào praise she met with much suspicion at first 起初她受到了很大怀疑 his ideas/comments met with no response 他的想法/评论没有得到回应 his speech was met with cries of outrage 他的讲话招来了愤怒的喊声 to meet with success/failure 获得成功/遭到失败

2.2.3 hard-working

hard-working | BrE hɜːwk, AmE hɜːd wrk | adjective 努力工作的 nǐ gngzuò de

2.2.4 job

job | BrE dʒ, AmE dʒ | A. noun (post) 工作 gngzuò to have a job 有工作 to have a job in local government/at a hospital 在当地政府任职/在一家医院工作 a teaching/civil service/temporary/permanent/part-time/full-time job 教学/公务员/临时/固定/兼职/全职工作 to get/look for a job 找到/找工作 to take a job as a waitress/shop assistant 当服务员/店员 to

apply for a job 求职 qiúzhí to give/offer sb a job 为某人提供工作 to give up one's job 辞去工作 to lose one's job/be out of a job 失业 to know one's job 做工作在行 to do one's job 做分内事 on the job (working) 在工作时 British informal (having sex) 在性交 zài xìngjiāo to lie down or fall asleep on the job figurative 怠工 jobs for the boys British informal derogatory 为亲信安排的工作 job losses 失业 (piece of work) 活儿 huór to have a job for sb (to do); 有活儿给某人 (做) to find sb a job (to do), to find a job for sb (to do); 给某人找事情做 she found little jobs to do to keep herself busy 她找了些零活干, 为的是不让自己闲下来 (matter) 事情 shìqing the job in hand 手头的事情 (assignment) 任务 rènwu to have the job of doing sth; 承担做某事的任务 to give sb the job of doing sth; 把做某事的任务分派给某人 to do a job for sb; 为某人做事 to do the job informal 管用 I need something to steady the table with —ah, this book should do the job 我要用东西把桌子垫稳 啊, 这本书应该管用 (result of work) 成果 chénggu a good/poor/lovely job 干得不错/干得很糟/招人喜欢的活儿 to make or do a good or great job of sth/doing sth 把某事/做某事做得很棒 to do a good job of work British 干得不错 just the job! British informal 要的就是这个! (duty) 职责 zhízé it's sb's job to do sth; 该由某人负责做某事 that's not my job 这件事不归我管 (function) 作用 zuòyòng to have the job of doing sth; 具有做某事的作用 the job of the liver is to ... 肝脏的功能是... informal (situation) 情况 qíngkuàng it's a good job (that) ... (mainly British) 幸好... (and a) good job too! (mainly British) 真是件好事! to give sb/sth up as a bad job 因没有希望而放弃某人/某事物 to make the best of a bad job 在困难条件下尽力而为 (difficult activity) 难做的事 nán zuò de shì a real job 很费力的事情 quite a job 很难做的事情 to have a job doing sth or to do sth; 费力地做某事 to be a job doing sth or to do sth; 做某事很费力 he had a hard job to make himself heard 他颇费了些力气才让别人听到他讲话 you've got a real job on there! 这回你可得费点劲儿了! informal (object) 东西 dngxi the car was a fast-looking job 那辆车看上去跑得很快 informal (crime) 犯罪行为 fànzù xíngwéi [尤指盗窃或抢劫] to do

a job 行窃 to pull off a job 抢劫 an inside job 内部人员作的案 a bank job 银行抢劫案 Computing [作为单元处理的] 作业 zuòyè you need to cancel all pending print jobs 你得取消所有待打印任务 B. intransitive verb present participle jobbing past tense, past participle jobbed (do casual work) 打零工 d línggng she's just jobbing at the moment 她眼下正在打零工 (do piece-work) 做计件工作 zuò jìjiàn gngzuò

2.2.5 keyboard

keyboard | BrE kibd, AmE kibrd | A. noun (of computer, typewriter) 键盘 jiànpán Music (set of keys) 乐器键盘 yuèqì jiànpán ; (instrument) 键盘乐器 jiànpán yuèqì keyboard music 键盘音乐 B. keyboards plural noun who played keyboards on Bob Dylan's new CD? 鲍勃 迪伦的新唱片谁是键盘手? C. transitive verb 用键盘输入 yòng jiànpán shrù data D. intransitive verb 用键盘输入信息 yòng jiànpán shrù xìnx

2.2.6 operator

operator | BrE pret, AmE predr | noun Telecommunications 接线员 jìxiànyuán (of machine, equipment) 操作者 cozuòzh a radio/camera operator 报务员/摄影师 Business 经营者 jngyíngzh telecoms/tour operator 电信公司/旅游业从业者 (person) 善于钻营的人 shànyú zunyíng de rén he's a smooth/shrewd operator 他这人很圆滑/工于心计 Mathematics 算子 suànz a positive integral operator 正积分算子

2.2.7 sales

sales | BrE selz, AmE selz | plural noun (amount sold) 销售量 xiāoshòuliàng sales are up/down 销售量上升/下降了 sales growth 销量增长 car sales rose/fell 汽车销量上升/下降了 plus singular or plural verb (activity) 销售工作 xiāoshòu gngzuò in charge of sales 负责销售 plus singular or plural verb (department) 销售部门 xiāoshòu bùmén sales department/revenue 销售部门/收入 director of sales and marketing 市场销售主管

2.2.8 reps

rep 1 | BrE rp, AmE rp | A. noun informal (representative) 代表 dàibiao
 she's the local union rep 她是本地工会代表 (sales representative) 推销员
 tuxiōyuán the area rep 地区推销员 B. intransitive verb informal 做推销员
 zuò tuxiōyuán

2.2.9 lazy

lazy | BrE lezi, AmE lezi | adjective derogatory (unwilling to exert
 oneself) 懒惰的 lǎnduò de person (done without effort) 懒洋洋的 lǎnyángyáng
 de yawn, manner a lazy day/holiday 懒散的一天/一个假期 lǎnsǎn de yī tiān/yī
 gè jiàqī (moving slowly) 缓慢的 hǎnmǎn de movement; 流动缓慢的 liúdòng
 hǎnmǎn de river, current derogatory (slapdash) 马虎的 mǎhu de idea, at-
 tempt lazy thinking 随随便便的思考

2.2.10 office

office | BrE fs, AmE fs,fs | A. noun countable (for clerical work) (room)
 办公室 bàngngshì ; (building) 办公楼 bàngnglóu to go to the office 上班
 before noun 办公室的 bàngngshì de work, staff; 办公室职员的 bàngngshì
 zhíyuán de outing office equipment/furniture 办公设备/家具 to have an
 office job/be an office worker 有一份办公室工作/是上班族 training in office
 skills 办公技能培训 countable (place of business) 营业处 yíngyèchù a
 lawyer's office 律师事务所 a doctor's/dentist's office US 诊所/牙医诊所
 countable (branch of company) 办事处 bànshìchù a company with an office
 in London 在伦敦有办事处的公司 countable (staff) 办公室职员 bàngngshì
 zhíyuán our sales office will deal with it 我们销售部的人员会处理此事 a
 letter from our London office 来自伦敦同事的信 countable Administration,
 Politics 政府部门 zhèngfǔ bùmén a local tax office 地税局 countable (for
 service, queries) 服务处 fúwùchù a booking or ticket office 售票处 an
 enquiry office 问询处 the local tourist office 当地旅游办事处 uncountable
 and countable (position) [尤指政府或机构的] 职位 zhíwèi the office of mayor

市长职位 to perform the office of ...行使...的职责 a term or period of office 任期 to seek office 谋求官职 to take office 就职 to be in or hold office 在职 to leave office 离职 to be out of office ɹparty, politicianʒ 在野 to stand British or run US for office 竞选职位 to rise to high office 升任高官 Office countable Religion 仪式 yíshì the (divine) Office 日课 the noon Office 午间祷告 the Office for the dead 超度亡灵的法事 to say the Office 念祷文 B. offices plural noun formal (services) 相助 xingzhù through his/your good offices 在他/你的帮助下 to count on sb's good offices 指望某人的协助

2.2.11 assistan

assistant | BrE sst()nt, AmE sstnt | noun (helper) 助手 zhùshu ; (in bureaucratic hierarchy) 助理 zhùl an assistant engineer/manager 助理工程师/副经理 British School, University 助教 zhùjiào

2.3 Test

2.3.1 First

Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicola Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.3.2 Second

How do you do? Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicola Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very

lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.3.3 Third

Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicla Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Bake, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.3.4 Forth

Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicla Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.3.5 Fifth

Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicla Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.3.6 Seventh

Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicola Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators.

This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

2.3.7 Eighth

How do you do Come and meet our employees, Mr. Richards. Thank you, Mr. Jackson. This is Nicola Grey, and this is Claire Taylor. How do you do? Those women are very hard-working. What are their jobs? They're keyboard operators. This is Michael Baker, and this is Jeremy Short. How do you do? They aren't very busy! What are their jobs? They're sales reps. They're very lazy. Who is this young man? This is Jim. He's our office assistant.

3 Tired and Thirsty

3.1 Text

What's the matter, children? We're tired... and thirsty, Mum. Sit down here. Are you all right now? No, we aren't. Look! There's an ice cream man. Two ice cream please. Here you are, children. Thanks, Mum. These ice cream are nice. Are you all right now? Yes, we are, thank you!

3.2 Words

3.2.1 tired

tired | BrE td, AmE ta()rd | adjective (weary or showing weariness) 疲劳的 píáo de to be tired out 疲惫不堪 tired voice/eyes 疲倦的嗓音/眼睛
tired and emotional humorous 喝醉的 (bored) to be tired of sth/sb/doing sth; 厌烦某事物/某人/做某事 yànfán mu shìwù/mu rén/zuò mu shì tired of protesting, she agreed 她对抗议已经厌倦, 于是就答应了 to grow or get tired (of sth/of doing sth) (对某事物/做某事) 感到厌倦 (duì mu shìwù/zuò

mu shì)gndào yànjuàn (hackneyed) 陈腐的 chénf de joke, cliché, image (worn out) 破旧的 pòjiù de car, clothes, furniture, decorations; 运转不良的 yùnzhuàn bùliáng de organization, institution (wilted) 萎蔫的 winin de vegetable, cabbage, lettuce; (no longer fresh) 不新鲜的 bù xīn de foodstuff, fish

3.2.2 thirsty

thirsty | BrE sti, AmE rsti | adjective (needing drink) 口渴的 kùk de to be thirsty for sth; 想喝 water, drink figurative 渴望 kwàng vengeance, power, knowledge, affection (dry, parched) 干旱的 gānhàn de soil; 缺水的 qūshu de plant (requiring topping up) 耗油的 hàoyóu de engine, car; 耗水的 hàoshu de plant, crop informal (causing thirst) 使人口渴的 shǐ rén kùk de work, weather

3.3 Test

3.3.1 First

What's the matter, children? We're tired... and thirsty, Mum. Sit down here. Are you all right now? No, we aren't. Look! There's an ice cream man. Two ice cream please. Here you are, children. Thanks, Mum. These ice cream are nice. Are you all right now? Yes, we are, thank you!

3.3.2 Second

Tired and Thirst What's the matter, children? We're tired... and thirsty, Mum. Sit down here. Are you all right now? No, we aren't. Look! There's an ice cream man. Two ice cream please. Here you are, children. Thanks, Mum. These ice cream are nice. Are you all right now? Yes, we are, thank you!

3.3.3 Third

What's the matter, children? We're tired... and thirsty, Mum. Sit down here. Are you all right now? No, we aren't. Look! There's an ice cream man. Two ice cream please. Here you are, children. Thanks, Mum. These ice cream are nice. Are you all right now? Yes, we are. Thank you!

3.3.4 Forth

What's the matter, children? We're tired... and thirsty, Mum. Sit down here. Are you all right now? No, we aren't. Look! There's an ice cream man. Two ice cream please. Here you are, children. Thanks, Mum. These ice cream are nice. Are you all right now? Yes, we are, thank you.

3.3.5 Fifth

Tired and Thirsty What's the matter, children? We're tired... and thirsty, Mum. Sit down here. Are you all right now? No, we aren't. Look! There's an ice cream man. Two ice cream, please. Here you are, children. Thanks, Mum. These ice cream are nice. Are you all right now? Yes, we are, thank you.

4 Which book**4.1 Text**

Give me a book please, Jone. Which one? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

4.2 Test**4.2.1 First**

Give me a book please, Jone. Which book? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

4.2.2 Second

Which book Give me a book please, Jone. Which book? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

4.2.3 Third

Which book Give me a book please, Jone. Which book? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

4.2.4 Forth

Which book Give me a book please, Jone. Which book? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

4.2.5 Firth

Give me a book please, Jone. Which book? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

4.2.6 Sixth

Which book Give me a book please, Jone. Which book? This one? No, not that one. The red one. This one? Yes, please. Here you are. Thank you.

5 Which glasses?**5.1 Text**

Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one's on the shelf. These? Yes, please. Here you are.

Thanks.

5.2 Words

5.2.1 shelf

shelf | BrE lf, AmE lf | noun plural shelves (on wall, in cupboard) 架子 jiàzi ; (in fridge) 搁板 gēbǎn ; (in shop) 货架 huòjià ; (in library) 书架 shūjià top/bottom shelf 最上层/最底下的架子 a whole shelf of books 整整一书架的书 on the shelf 大龄未婚的 to be left on the shelf (unmarried) 嫁不出去 (unwanted) 没人要 (unused) 闲置 (shelfful) (of books, china) 一架子 yí jiàzi (of rock) 陆架 lùjià ; (of ice) 冰架 bīngjià

5.2.2 glass

glass | BrE ls, AmE læs | A. noun uncountable (substance) 玻璃 bōli a piece/pane of glass 一片玻璃/一块窗玻璃 mind the broken glass! 当心碎玻璃! countable (drinking vessel) 玻璃杯 bōlibēi ; (glassful) 一玻璃杯 yí bōlibēi a glass of wine 一玻璃杯葡萄酒 uncountable (glassware) 玻璃器皿 bōli qìmǐn countable (mainly British) dated (mirror) 镜子 jìngzi ; (magnifying glass) 放大镜 fàngdàjìng countable (telescope) 望远镜 wàngyǎnjìng uncountable (of greenhouse, cold frame) 温室玻璃 wēnshì bōli to cultivate sth under glass 在温室中种植某物 B. glasses plural noun 眼镜 yǎnjìng a pair of glasses 一副眼镜 he wears reading glasses 他戴老花眼镜 (binoculars) 双筒望远镜 shuāngtǒng wàngyǎnjìng PHRASAL VERBS glass in transitive verb [glass in sth, glass sth in] 用玻璃罩住 yòng bōli zhàozhù glass over transitive verb = glass in

5.3 Test

5.3.1 First

Which glasses? Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one's on the shelf. These? Yes, please.

Here you are. Thanks.

5.3.2 Second

Which glasses? Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one's on the shelf. These? Yes, please. Here you are. Thanks.

5.3.3 Third

Which glasses Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one on the shelf. These? Yes, please. Here you are. Thanks.

5.3.4 Forth

Which glasses Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one on the shelf. These? Yes, please. Here your are. Thanks.

5.3.5 Firth

Which glasses Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one on the shelf. These? Yes, please. Here are you. Thanks.

5.3.6 Sixth

Which glasses? Give me some glasses please, Jone. Which glasses? These glasses? No, not those. The one on the shelf. These? Yes, please. Here you are. Thanks.

6 Mrs. Smith's kitchen

6.1 Test

Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.2 Words

6.2.1 electric

electric | BrE lktrk, AmE lktrk | A. adjective (using electricity) 用电的 yòng diàn de an electric light 电灯 an electric toothbrush 电动牙刷 (relating to electricity) 电的 diàn de figurative (emotionally charged) 紧张刺激的 jnzhng cì de the atmosphere is electric 气氛很热烈 B. electrics plural noun British informal 电路 diànlù to check the electrics 检查电路

6.2.2 middle

middle | BrE md(), AmE mdl | A. noun (centre) 中间 zhngjin in the middle of the room/front page 在屋子的中间/在头版的正中 the middle of a city/region; 城市/地区的中心 the middle of May 5 月中旬 in the middle of the night 在半夜时分 in the middle of the nineteenth century 在 19 世纪中叶 not cooked in the middle 没有熟透 in the middle of the class 位居班级的中游 to be caught in the middle of sth; 被卡在某物中间 figurative 被卷入某事中 bèi junrù mu shì zhng to be in the middle of sth/doing sth; 正忙于某事/做某事 to be in the middle of a crisis 正处于危机中 in the middle of nowhere informal 在偏远的地方 to split sth down the middle 从中间切开 object 平分 píngfn bill, sum of money 分担 fndn work to split the party down the middle níssue, policyz 使政党分裂为两派 to knock sb into the middle of next week informal 把某人打得不省人事 informal (waist) 腰

部 yobù to grab sb round the middle 拦腰抱住某人 we were up to our middles in water 我们站在齐腰深的水中 B. adjective attributive (central) 中间的 zhngjin de part, road to stare into middle space 凝视半空 middle and eastern Europe 中东欧 to be in one's middle fifties 在 55 岁左右 a middle child 排行居中的孩子 a middle way between two extremes 折中的办法 to steer or take a middle course 取中庸之道 (average) 中等的 zhngdng de price, size, quality

6.2.3 empty

empty | BrE m(p)ti, AmE m(p)ti | A. adjective (lacking contents) 空的 kng de container, vehicle, shelf; 空白的 kngbái de page; 未放物品的 wèi fàng wùpn de table; 空着的 kngzhe de hand(s) to be empty of sth 没有某物 (lacking people) 无人的 wúrén de room, building, street; 未载人的 wèi zàirén de vehicle, plane, boat; 空缺的 kòngqu de post; 无人做的 wúrén zuò de job to stand empty níhouse, officez 空无一人 (lacking food) 饿的 è de on an empty stomach 空着肚子 (insincere, meaningless) 空洞的 kngdòng de words, argument, promises; 虚张声势的 x zhng shngshì de threats; 不现实的 bù xiànshí de dreams empty of meaning 没有意义 (purposeless) 空虚的 kngx de life; 空闲的 kòngxián de hours, days, weeks predicative (exhausted) 疲乏的 pífá de to feel empty 感觉疲乏 B. transitive verb (remove contents) 清空 qngkng container, pool, cupboard; 掏空 tokng envelope, purse, pocket; 腾空 téngkng vehicle, ship (pour) 倒空 dào kng to empty sth into/on to sth; 把...全部倒进某物里/倒在某物上 contents, water, rubbish (clear) 将...清场 jing...qngchng building, cinema, shop, street, bus C. intransitive verb (discharge contents) nícontainer, tank, binz 腾空 téngkng (pour out) 倒空 dào kng to empty into/on to sth; nícontents, sand, rubbishz 全部倒入某物/倒在某物上 (flow) 流入 liúrù to empty into sth; níriver, stream, waterz 流入某处 (be vacated) níbuilding, theatre, shop, street, busz 被清场 bèi qngchng D. empties plural noun British informal (bottles) 空瓶 kngpíng ; (glasses) 空杯 kngbi PHRASAL VERB empty out: A. transitive verb [empty out sth,

empty sth out] (pour out) 倒空 dào kng ; (clear) 清空 qngkng to empty water out of one's boots; 把水从靴子里倒出来 to empty one's pockets out on to the table; 把衣袋里的东西全掏到桌子上 B. intransitive verb (leave a place) 人离开全部撤离 quánbù chèlí (pour out of a container) 人 contents 倒出 dào ch the sand emptied out of the bag; 沙子从袋子里倒了出来 (be vacated) 人 building, bus 被清场 bèi qngchng

6.2.4 clean

clean | BrE klin, AmE klin | A. adjective (not dirty) 干净的 gnjìng de clean air 清洁的空气 a clean wound 未感染的伤口 to lick one's plate clean literal 把盘子舔干净 figurative 吃光盘中的食物 chngung pán zhòng de shíwù my hands are clean literal 我的手很干净 figurative 我是清白的 w shì qngbái de (attentive to hygiene) 爱干净的 ài gnjìng de it's not very clean to drink out of somebody else's glass 用别人的杯子喝不太卫生 Ecology 无污染的 wúwǎn de energy a clean fuel 清洁燃料 (not marked) 空白的 kòngbái de sheet of paper, blackboard (not obscene) 不下流的 bù xiàliú de joke, comedian, act the evening was all good clean fun 这台晚会文明有趣 (unsullied) 清白的 qngbái de a clean driving licence 无违章记录的驾照 I've checked him out: he's clean informal 我已经查过他了, 他没有前科 slang (without illicit property) 没有违禁品的 méiyu wéijìnpn de I've searched him, and he's clean 我搜了他的身, 他没有携带违禁品 slang (no longer addicted) 不再吸毒的 bù zài xǔ de Sport (following rules) 守规则的 shu guzé de a clean tackle 正当的阻截 (done smoothly and skilfully) 干净利落的 gnjìng lìluo de hit, blow, movement (with smooth edge) 边缘平整的 binyuán píngzhng de cut, fracture a clean break Medicine 整齐的骨折 figurative 彻底的决裂 chèd de juéliè (elegant, neat) 流畅匀称的 liúchàng yúnychèn de curves, shape, profile the car's clean lines 那辆车流畅的线条 B. noun 清扫 qngso to give sth a clean; 清扫某物 to give the room a clean 打扫房间 C. adverb 完全地 wánquán de to come clean (with sb) (about sth) (向某人) 和盘托出 (某事) I've got to come clean with you: I was the

one who told him 我得跟你说实话: 是我告诉他的 the thief got clean away informal 小偷跑得没影了 I'd clean forgotten about her birthday informal 我把她的生日忘得一干二净 D. transitive verb (remove dirt from) 把...弄干净 b...nòng gnjìng to clean the room 打扫房间 to clean the blackboard 擦黑板 to clean oneself 把身体洗干净 b shnt x gnjìng she cleaned the dirt from her fingernails 她除掉了指甲里的污垢 to have a suit (dry-)cleaned 把西服拿去(干)洗 Cooking ícookz 清除...的内脏 qngchú...de nèizàng chicken, fish E. intransitive verb (do housework) 打扫 dso (become clean) 变干净 biàn gnjìng these brass handles don't clean very easily 这些黄铜把手不容易弄干净 PHRASAL VERBS clean down: transitive verb [clean sth down, clean down sth] 把...清扫干净 b...qngso gnjìng to clean down the walls 把墙壁擦洗干净 clean off A. transitive verb [clean sth off, clean off sth] 清除 qngchú writing, marks, graffiti I've got to clean the mud off the car 我得把车上的泥擦掉 B. intransitive verb ístainz 被除掉 bèi chúdiào this mark won't clean off 这块污渍擦不掉 clean out: transitive verb [clean sth out, clean out sth] (cleanse thoroughly) 把...的内部清扫干净 b...de nèibù qngso gnjìng oven, toilet you need to clean out your ears! 你该掏一下耳朵了! [clean sb out, clean out sb] informal (leave penniless) 把...的钱花光 b...de qián hu gung person the new car's cleaned me out of all my savings 这辆新车花光了我的全部积蓄 [clean sb/sth out, clean out sb/sth] informal (rob) íthief, swindlerz 把...洗劫一空 b...xjié y kng person, house the burglars cleaned her out of all her jewellery 窃贼把她的珠宝洗劫一空 clean up A. [clean sth up, clean up sth] transitive verb (get rid of) 清除 qngchú mess, remains to clean the rubbish up off or from the floor 把地板上的垃圾清走 (remove crime, corruption from) 清理整顿 qngl zhngdùn city, streets, local government informal (make less obscene, violent) 使...变得纯洁 sh...biàn de chúnjié TV, programme to clean up one's act literal ícomedianz 使表演文雅 figurative ípersonz 洁身自好 jié shn zì hào B. [clean sb/sth up, clean up sb/sth] transitive verb (remove dirt from) 把...弄干净 b...nòng gnjìng to clean up the kitchen 把厨房打扫干净 to clean oneself up 把身体洗干净 b

shnt x gnjìng C. intransitive verb (remove dirt) 打扫干净 dso gnjìng (tidy up) 整理 zhngl to clean up after sb; 跟在某人后面收拾 (wash oneself) 把身体洗干净 b shnt x gnjìng informal (make profit) níentrepreneur, gambler, filmz 赚大钱 zhuàn dàqián to clean up on sth; 因...赚大钱 deal,

6.3 Test

6.3.1 First

Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.2 Second

Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is cup on the table. The cup is clean.

6.3.3 Third

Mrs. Smith's kitchen Mrs. Smith's kithcen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.4 Forth

Mrs. Smith's kitchen Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is near the window. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.5 Fifth

Mrs. Smith's kitchen Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.6 Seventh

Mrs. Smith's kitchen Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.7 Eighth

Mrs. Smith's kitchen Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.8 Ninth

Mrs. Smith's kitchen Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

6.3.9 Tenth

Mrs. Smith's kitchen is small. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen. The refrigerator is white. It is on the right. There is an electric cooker in the kitchen. The cooker is blue. It is on the left. There is a table in the middle of the room. There is a bottle on the table. The bottle is empty. There is a cup on the table, too. The cup is clean.

7 Mrs. Smith's living room**7.1 Text**

Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.2 Words**7.2.1 television**

television | BrE tlv()_n, tlv()_n, AmE tlvn | noun uncountable (medium)
电视 diànshì to watch television 看电视 to be shown live on television 在

电视上直播 a television interview/personality 电视访谈节目/电视圈名人
 uncountable (programmes) 电视节目 diànshì jiémù how much television
 do you watch every day? 你每天看多长时间电视? countable (set) 电视机
 diànshìj to turn the television on/off 打开/关上电视 uncountable (activity,
 profession) 电视行业 diànshì hángyè she works in television 她从事电视行
 业

7.2.2 magazine

magazine | BrE mazin, AmE mæzin, mæzin | noun (publication) 杂
 志 zázhi a literary magazine 文学期刊 (on radio, TV) (also magazine
 programme) 专题节目 zhūntí jiémù (of gun) 弹仓 dāncāng (store for arms,
 ammunition) 弹药库 dànyàokù

7.2.3 newspaper

newspaper | BrE njuzpep, njuspep, AmE n(j)uzpepr | noun countable
 Journalism 报纸 bàozhǐ to publish/edit a newspaper 出版/编辑报纸 to
 work for a newspaper 为一家报社工作 the Sunday newspapers 星期日周
 报 a newspaper reporter 报社记者 bàoshè jìzhě a newspaper editor/article
 报纸编辑/文章 uncountable (paper) 旧报纸 jiù bàozhǐ to be wrapped in
 newspaper 包在报纸里

7.2.4 armchair

armchair | BrE mt, mt, AmE rmtr | noun (chair) 扶手椅 fúshǒuyǐ before
 noun (lacking practical experience) 无实际经验的 wú shíjì jīngyàn de an
 armchair general 纸上谈兵的将军 an armchair traveller 坐而神游的旅行者

7.2.5 stereo

stereo | BrE str, str, AmE strío | noun uncountable (sound) 立体声 lìt-
 shēng to broadcast in stereo 用立体声广播 countable plural stereos (system)
 立体声音响 lìtshēng yīnxiāng

7.2.6 wall

wall | BrE wl, AmE wl | A. noun (side of room, building) 墙壁 qiángbì
 an inside/outside wall 内墙/外墙 the front/back wall 前墙/后墙 these four
 walls 这四堵墙 [尤指私密的处所] what I'm telling you should remain within
 these four walls 我现在跟你说的话不得外传 to drive sb up the wall informal
 逼得某人受不了 to go up the wall informal (become exasperated) 非常恼
 火 (become crazy) 发狂 to be a fly on the wall figurative 暗中旁观 to be
 off the wall informal 1) person, idea 滑稽古怪 walls have ears proverb 隔墙
 有耳 to push or drive sb/sth to the wall informal (cause problems for) 使某
 人/某事物陷入困境 (bankrupt) 使某人/某机构破产 to have sb up against
 the wall 使某人走投无路 to go to the wall informal 1) company 破产 to
 have one's back to the wall informal 被逼得没有退路 a wall clock 挂钟
 wall tiles/lighting 壁砖/墙照明 (barrier) 围墙 wéiqiáng to build a wall 筑
 围墙 the walls of the city 城墙 (side of hollow structure) 内壁 nèibì (outer
 layer) [器官或细胞的] 外壁 wàibì (of tyre) 轮胎壁 lúntìbì (in football) 人
 墙 rénqiáng (large number) (of people) 人墙 rénqiáng ; (of things) 墙状物
 qiángzhuàngwù a wall of protesters 抗议者的人墙 the cliffs form a steep wall
 悬崖像墙一样陡峭 a wall of water/flare 水幕/火墙 (non-physical barrier)
 隔阂 géhé a wall of suspicion/hostility; 怀疑/敌意的隔阂 B. transitive verb
 用墙围住 yòng qiáng wéizhù area PHRASAL VERBS wall in transitive verb
 [wall sb/sth in, wall in sb/sth] 围住 wéizhù person, area the lagoon is walled
 in by tall cliffs 潟湖被高耸的悬崖环绕着 wall off transitive verb [wall sth
 off, wall off sth] (block off) 用墙把...封死 yòng qiáng b...fngs area, room
 (separate) 用墙把...隔开 yòng qiáng b...géki area, land wall up: transitive
 verb [wall sth up, wall up sth] (block up) 用墙把...堵住 yòng qiáng b...
 dzhù doorway, fireplace [wall sb up, wall up sb] (imprison) 把...关在高墙
 后 b...gun zài go qiáng hòu prisoner

7.3 Test

7.3.1 First

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.2 Second

Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. There armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.3 Third

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.4 Forth

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.5 Fifth

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures on the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.6 Sixth

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.7 Seventh

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

7.3.8 Eighth

Mrs. Smith's living room Mrs. Smith's living room is large. There is a television in the room. The television is near the window. There are some magazines on the television. There is a table in the room. There are some newspapers on the table. There are some armchairs in the room. The armchairs are near the table. There is a stereo in the room. The stereo is near the door. There are some books on the stereo. There are some pictures in the room. The pictures are on the wall.

8 Come in, Amy

8.1 Text

Come in, Amy. Shut the door, please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

8.2 Words

8.2.1 shut

shut | BrE t, AmE t | A. present participle shutting past tense, past participle shut transitive verb (close) 关上 gunshang window, drawer; 合上 héshang book; 闭上 bìshang eyes; 关闭 gunbì road, rail line come in and shut the door 进来把门关上 I can't shut this suitcase! 我合不上这个手提箱! shut your mouth or gob or trap or face! informal 闭嘴! bì zuǐ! (trap) 夹住 jīazhù curtain, dress to shut sth in a door/window/drawer etc.; 将某物夹在门/窗/抽屉等里 (stop activity of) 使停止营业 shǐ tíngzhǐ yíngyè we shut the shop at 5:30 我们店 5 点 30 分关门 B. intransitive verb present participle shutting past tense, past participle shut 停止营业 tíngzhǐ yíngyè the pub shuts at 11:00 这家酒馆 11 点打烊 关闭 gunbì this window won't shut 这扇窗户关不上 it shut with a bang or crash 砰的一声关上了 C. adjective (closed) 关上的 gunshang de box, lid; 合上的 héshang de book, purse; 闭上的 bìshang de eyes you have to slam the door shut 你要用力才能把门关上 she sat with her mouth tightly shut 她紧闭着嘴坐着 predicative (not serving or working) to be shut; 已打烊的 yǐ dǎyàng de búbusiness 暂停营业的 zàntíng yíngyè de fǎctory 已下班的 yǐ xiàbn de PHRASAL VERBS shut away transitive verb [shut sb/sth away] 把...放好 bǎ...fàngho papers, jewellery; 隔离 gélí person shut down A. transitive verb [shut sth down, shut down sth] (close temporarily) 使暂停营业 shǐ zàntíng yíngyè; (permanently) 使停业 shǐ tíngyè the company has had to shut down many of its retail outlets 该公司不得不关闭很多零售点 (cease operation of) 使...停止运转 shǐ...tíngzhǐ yùnzhuàn machinery, plant how long does it take to shut down a nuclear reactor? 让核反应堆停止运行要用多长时间? B. intransitive verb 停止运转 tíngzhǐ yùnzhuàn; 停止营业 tíngzhǐ yíngyè shut in: transitive verb [shut sb in] 把...关起来 bǎ...guān qilai to shut oneself in; 把自己关在屋里 she's shut herself in and won't come out! 她把自己关在房间里不肯出来! shut off: transitive verb [shut off sth, shut sth off] (cut supply of) 切断...的供应 qidiàn...

de gngyìng water, gas, electricity; (to individual appliance) 关掉 gundiào water, gas, electricity (isolate) to shut sth/sb off (from ...); 将某物/某人 (与...) 隔离 jing mu wù/mu rén(y...)gélí to shut oneself off (from ...); 把自己封闭起来 (不接触...) b zìj fngbì qilai(bù jichù...) shut out transitive verb [shut sth/sb out, shut out sth/sb] (keep out) npersonz 把...关在外面 b...gun zài wàimian ; ndouble glazing, barrierz 挡住 dngzhù noise, water figurative (exclude) 摆脱 bitu memory; 克制 kèzhì sadness, misery to shut sb out; 把某人排除在外 she wants to shut him out of her life completely 她想彻底地把他赶出自己的生活 (block out) ntrees, curtains, wallz 挡住 dngzhù sun, light, viewshut up A. intransitive verb informal shut up! 闭嘴! bì zu ! when he was shown the evidence, he soon shut up 当证据摆在他面前时, 他很快便不吭声了 B. [shut sb up] transitive verb (silence) 使...住口 sh...zhùku person; 使...停止发表意见 sh...tíngzh fbio yìjiàn critics, journalists (imprison) 把...关进监狱 b...gunjìn jinyù C. [shut up sth, shut sth up] transitive verb 关闭 gunbì house, shop

8.2.2 bedroom

bedroom | BrE bdrum, bdrm, AmE bdrum, bdrm | noun 卧室 wòshì ; before noun (for a bedroom) 卧室的 wòshì de bedroom slippers 在家穿的拖鞋 before noun (sexual) 性爱的 xìng'ài de a bedroom scene 床上戏

8.2.3 untidy

untidy | BrE ntidi, AmE ntadi | adjective (messy) 凌乱的 língluàn de please excuse the untidy writing 笔迹潦草, 万望见谅 (unkempt) 不整洁的 bù zhngjié de an untidy-looking person 看上去不修边幅的人

8.2.4 air

air | BrE , AmE r | A. noun uncountable (substance) 空气 kngqì warm air rises 暖气流上升 the sound of children's voices filled the air 到处都是孩子们说话的声音 I need some air 我要透透气 in the open air 在户外 to

come up for air 浮出水面吸气 the air temperature was 16ř below zero 气温是零下 16 度 uncountable (atmosphere, sky) 天空 tinkng the birds of the air 飞禽 the heron took to the air 那只苍鹭飞上了天空 he threw the ball up into the air 他把球抛到空中 the battle was fought on the ground and in the air 战斗在地面和空中进行 air attacks/transport 空袭/空运 to travel by air 乘飞机旅行 most of the mail goes by air 大多数邮件都是航空邮寄 there's something in the air figurative 似乎要出事 to be up in the air figurative 悬而未决 to be walking or treading or floating on air figurative 得意扬扬 uncountable Radio, Television to be or come or go on the air; 播放 bfàng the series will be back on the air in January 该系列节目将在 1 月份重新开播 the minister went on (the) air to reassure the public 部长发表了广播讲话, 以打消公众的疑虑 to be or go off the air; 停止播放 to take off the air; 停播...的节目 broadcaster, interviewee 停播 tíng b programme countable (impression) 样子 yàngzi with a knowing air 以心照不宣的神态 phrases like these have a quaint, old-fashioned air 像这样的短语显得古朴有趣 with an air of indifference/innocence 显示出漠不关心/天真的样子 an air of mystery surrounds the project 这个项目充满了神秘感 she has a certain air about her 她有某种魅力 countable Music dated 曲调 qdiào Bach's Air on a G String 巴赫的《G 弦上的咏叹调》 B. airs plural noun 矫揉造作 jio róu zào zuò to give oneself airs 摆架子 airs and graces 装腔作势 C. transitive verb (make dry) 晾干 liànggn clothes, sheets (make fresh) 使...通风 sh...tngfng room, house fold back the duvet to air the bed 叠起羽绒被让床透气 (express) 表达 biodá opinions, feelings; 诉说 sùshu grievances; 卖弄 màinong knowledge Radio, Television (broadcast) 播放 bfàng D. intransitive verb (become dry) íclothes, sheetsz 晾干 liànggn she put the sheets in front of the fire to air 她将被单放在火炉前烘干 (become fresh) íroom, buildingz 通风 tngfng (be broadcast) 播出 bch

8.2.5 wardrobe

wardrobe | BrE wdrb, AmE wrdreb | noun countable (mainly British) (clothes cupboard) 衣柜 yguì countable usually singular (clothes collection) 全部衣物 quánbù ywù ; Cinema, Theatre 全部演出服 quánbù ynychfú uncountable Cinema, Theatre (department) 演出服装部 ynych fúzhungbù

8.2.6 dust

dust | BrE dst, AmE dst | A. noun (grime) 灰尘 huchén to gather dust 积灰 figurative 被忽视 bèi hshì that idea has been gathering dust since it was put forward 那个计划从提出至今一直搁在一边 to raise dust; 扬起灰尘 (earth, soil) 尘土 chént a cloud of dust 一片尘雾 to raise a lot of dust; 扬起大片尘土 figurative 引起骚乱 yinq soluan to allow the dust to settle 让尘埃落下 figurative 让事情平息 ràng shìqing píngx to throw dust in sb's eyes figurative 蒙蔽某人 (fine powder) 粉尘 fínchén coal dust 煤粉尘 B. transitive verb (wipe dust from) 擦去…的灰尘 cǎqù…de huchén furniture, surface (clean) 打扫 dǎo room, house to be (all) done and dusted informal (completely finished) 完全结束 (completely ready) 准备就绪 (coat lightly) to dust sth with sth; 往…上撒某物 pastry 往…上擦某物 wǎng…shàng cǎ mu wù face to dust the cake with sugar 把糖撒在蛋糕上 to dust sth on to/over sth; 把…撒在某物上 sugar 把…擦在某物上 bǎ…cǎ zài mu wù shàng powder, make-up PHRASAL VERBS dust down: transitive verb [dust sth down, dust down sth] 擦去…的灰尘 cǎqù…de huchén dust off transitive verb [dust sth off, dust off sth] (brush off) 把…掸掉 bǎ…dǎndiào dirt, crumbs (remove dust from) 擦去…的灰尘 cǎqù…de huchén furniture, surfaces dust out: transitive verb [dust sth out, dust out sth] 清扫…内部 qīngsǎo…nèibù

8.2.7 dressing table

dressing table | BrE , AmE drs tebl | noun 梳妆台 shzhungtái

8.2.8 sweep

sweep | BrE swip, AmE swip | A. transitive verb past tense, past participle swept (clean with broom) 清扫 qngso to sweep sth clean 把某物清扫干净 (clear away with broom, brush, hand) 扫去 soqù to sweep sth into/on to sth; 将某物扫进某物/扫到某物上 to sweep the crumbs on to the floor/into the wastebasket/into a heap 把面包屑扫到地板上/扫进垃圾桶/扫成一堆 to sweep sth from or off sth; 将某物从某物上扫除 to sweep the snow from or off the path 扫除路上的积雪 (move or push with force) 推送 tusòng the current swept the logs down the river 激流把圆木冲向河的下游 to sweep sb/sth from or off/into/on to or over sth; 将某人/某物推离/推进/推上某处 he swept me into his arms 他一下把我揽入怀中 a huge wave swept us off our feet 一个巨浪将我们打翻 to sweep sb/sth downstream/out to sea 将某人/某物冲向下游/大海 (clear of obstacles) úshipz 清除 qngchú area, channel, sea to sweep sth clear or free (of sth) 清理干净某处 (的某物) (put in particular state) 一举送入 yj sònggrù to be swept to or into power/office 以压倒优势获得选举胜利上台掌权 to sweep sb off his/her feet 使某人对自己一见倾心 (in election) úpartyz 在...范围内大获全胜 zài...fàn-wéi nèi dà huò quánshèng country (move through) úhurricane, wave, firez 横扫 héngso area, coast, city; (spread through) údisease, crime, rumourz 席卷 xíjun country, area, city; (be directed over) úgaze, searchlight, periscopez 扫过 soguo sky, room, area (skim) údress, coatz 掠过 lüèguo ground, floor (search) útroops, police, vesselz 搜索 susu area, sea to sweep sth for sb/sth; 在某处搜寻 escapee, mines, bugs (arrange hair) 掠 lüè to sweep the hair from one's eyes 把眼睛上的头发掠开 her hair was swept back from her face/into a chignon 她的头发是从前往后梳的/梳成了发髻 US Sport 获得...的全部胜利 huòdé...de quánbù shènglì contest, event; 完胜 wánshèng team to sweep the series 囊括系列比赛的全部冠军 B. intransitive verb past tense, past participle swept (clean with broom) 打扫 dso (move through area) 横扫 héngso ; (spread in area) 席卷 xíjun to sweep across sth; úhurricanez 横扫 héngso land, area údisease, rumour, newsz 席卷 xíjun area, city, country

the wind swept in from the east 风从东边吹来 huge waves were sweeping over the deck 巨浪冲上了甲板 fire swept through the building 大火蔓延到整个大楼 (move quickly) 快速移动 kuàisù yídòng to sweep down; níplanež 俯冲下来 to sweep into sth; níenemyž 一举攻入 region to sweep past sth; nívehicle, carž 在某物旁一掠而过 (move majestically) 堂皇地移动 tánghuáng de yídòng a mighty eagle swept across the sky 一只雄鹰在空中巍然掠过 she swept in dressed in a magnificent gown 她穿着华贵的礼服, 仪态优雅地走了进来 to sweep down/into/out of sth; 庄严地走下/走进/走出某处 (enter particular state) 一举进入 yj jìnrù to sweep to or into power/office 以压倒优势在选举中获胜/一举上台 to sweep into the lead 一举取得领先 to sweep to victory 一举获胜 (extend) níroad, coast, mountains, plainž 延伸 yánshēn to sweep around/down sth; 绕着/沿着某物延伸 to sweep down/up to sth; 向下/向上延伸到某物 to sweep north or northwards/south or southwards 向北/向南延伸 C. noun countable (with broom) 扫 so to give sth a sweep 扫一扫某物 this room needs a good sweep 这个房间需要好好打扫一下 countable (swing) 挥动 huīdòng the slow sweep of the pendulum 钟摆的缓慢摆动 with or in one sweep of his hand he knocked all the plates off the shelf 他手一挥, 把盘子全部从架子上扫了下来 countable (movement in curve) 掠 lüè to make a sweep 掠过 lüèguo countable (curved stretch of road, river, country, etc.) 绵延弯曲的地带 miányán wānqū de dìdài the sweep of the cliffs/hills 蜿蜒的悬崖/山丘 uncountable (curved range) 范围 fànwei outside the sweep of the guns/searchlights/telescope 在炮火的射程/探照灯的扫射范围/望远镜的视野之外 uncountable (scope of events) 广度 guāngdù her book covers the long sweep of the country's history 她这本书内容涵盖这个国家的漫长历史 countable (search on land, at sea, by air) 搜寻 suóxún a sweep of or over or through sth; 对...的搜寻 area, room, land, sea a sweep for sb/sth; 对...的搜寻 criminals, mines, bugs a sweep with sth; 用...进行的搜索 periscope, telescope, radar to make a sweep 进行搜寻 countable (comprehensive survey) 扫荡 sǎodàng a sweep of or over or through; 对...的扫荡 area, land, sea the bombers made a series of sweeps

over enemy territory 轰炸机在敌占区进行了一系列轰炸 countable (mainly British) = chimney sweep countable US (series of wins) 连胜 *liánshèng*; (comprehensive win) 全胜 *quánshèng* a World Series sweep 在世界棒球联赛中的全胜 countable informal = sweepstake D. sweeps plural noun US the sweeps 收视率调查 *shùshìlǜ diàochá* PHRASAL VERBS sweep along transitive verb [sweep sb/sth along] (force to move) 迫使 *pòshǐ*, current, water, crowd 迫使...前移 *pòshǐ...qián yí* to be swept along by the crowd/the strong current 被人群/激流裹挟着向前 (cause to become carried away with emotion) 使醉心 *shǐ zuìxīn* to be swept along by the force of one's emotions 受感情力量的驱使 sweep aside transitive verb [sweep sb/sth aside, sweep aside sb/sth] (move to one side) 把...推到一边 *bǎ...tuō dào yíbiān* (ignore) 对...置之不理 *duì...zhì zhī bù lǐ* person, protest, offer, inhibitions sweep away A. [sweep sth away, sweep away sth] transitive verb (clear away with broom, brush, hand) 扫除 *sǎo chú* dirt, snow, leaves (get rid of) 彻底消除 *chèdǐ xiāo chú* restriction, obstacle, difficulty, doubt B. [sweep sb/sth away, sweep away sb/sth] transitive verb 冲走 *chōng zǒu* flood, hurricane, storm 卷走 *juǎn zǒu* object, bridge, person a big wave came in and swept him away 一个大浪涌来把他冲走了 C. [sweep sb away, sweep away sb] transitive verb 使醉心 *shǐ zuìxīn* enthusiasm, passion, charm 使醉心 *shǐ zuìxīn* to be swept away by sth; 对某事物着迷 sweep out transitive verb [sweep sth out, sweep out sth] 把...打扫干净 *bǎ...dǎ sǎo gānjìng* room sweep over transitive verb [sweep over sb/sth] (be directed over) 扫视 *sǎo shì* person, room; 扫过 *sǎo guo* searchlight, periscope 扫过 *sǎo guo* sky, area (come over) 影响 *yǐng xiǎng* panic, guilt, elation 强烈影响 *qiángliè yǐng xiǎng* fear swept over him 恐惧感笼罩着他 the feeling swept over me that ...我猛然觉得... sweep up A. intransitive verb 打扫干净 *dǎ sǎo gānjìng* after you've finished in the kitchen, please remember to sweep up 你在厨房里干完活后记得打扫干净 B. transitive verb [sweep sth up, sweep up sth] (clear away with broom, brush, hand) 打扫 *dǎ sǎo* he swept the leaves up into a pile 他把落叶扫成了一堆 [sweep sb/sth up, sweep up sb/sth] (lift) 一把抱起 *yí bǎ bào qiǎo* person; 一把拿起 *yí bǎ ná qiǎo* object [sweep sb up, sweep up sb] (cause to become carried

away) 热情, pleasure, enthusiasm, optimism 使忘乎所以 sh wàng h su
y to be swept up in; 沉醉于 revolution, wave of nationalism

8.3 Test

8.3.1 First

Come in, Amy Come in, Amy. Shut the door, please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

8.3.2 Second

Come in, Amy Come in, Amy. Shut the door, please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

8.3.3 Third

Come in, Amy. Shut the door, please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

8.3.4 Fourth

Come in, Amy. Shut the door, please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

8.3.5 Fifth

Come in, Amy Come in, Amy. Shut the door, please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

8.3.6 Sixth

Come in Amy Come in Amy. Shut the door please. This bedroom's very untidy. What must I do, Mrs. Jones? Open the window and air the room. Then put these clothes in the wardrobe. Then make the bed. Dust the dressing table. Then sweep the floor.

9 Where's Sally?**9.1 Text**

Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running across the grass. It running after a cat.

9.2 Words**9.2.1 garden**

garden | BrE d()n, AmE rd()n | A. noun uncountable and countable (mainly British) (area around house) 花园 huyuán to lead sb up the garden path informal 引诱某人出洋相 everything in the garden's rosy British informal 一切都称心如意 garden flower/plant 园艺花卉/植物 B. gardens plural noun 公园 gngyuán botanical/zoological/municipal gardens 植物园/动物园/城市公园

9.2.2 climb

climb | BrE klm, AmE klam | A. intransitive verb (move upwards) 攀登 pndng to climb up sth; 爬上 ladder, tree, steps to climb (up) to the summit 登上顶峰 (scale a mountain) 登山 dngshn (clamber) 费力爬 fèilì pá to climb over the fence; 费力翻过篱笆 to climb into bed; 费力爬上床 (go higher in sky) úplane, rocketz 爬升 páshng ; úsunz 升起 shngq to climb to 10,000 metres 上升到 1 万米的高度 (slope upwards) úroadz 向上斜升 xiàng shàng xié shng ; (grow upwards) úplantz 向上攀缘 xiàng shàng pnyuán there were roses climbing up the walls 有几株玫瑰爬上了墙 (increase) úcurrencyz 升值 shngzhí ; úpricez 上涨 shàngzhng ; úprofitsz 增加 zngji ; útemperature, birth ratez 上升 shàngshng (improve position, status) 晋升 jìnshng in a few years he had climbed to the top of his profession 他在几年内攀升到了职业生涯的顶峰 the team has now climbed to fourth in the league 该队现已上升到联赛第四名 B. transitive verb 攀登 pndng mountain, stairs, ladder the car slowly climbed the hill 汽车慢慢爬上了山 C. noun (ascent) 攀登 pndng it's an hour's climb to the summit 登顶需一小时 (mountain) 攀登的山 pndng de shn the most difficult climb in the Alps 阿尔卑斯山脉中最难攀登的山峰 (slope) 上坡 shàngp Aviation 爬升 páshng (increase) 上升 shàngshng a climb in prices 价格的上涨 the dollar's climb against the euro 美元对欧元汇率的上升 (improvement in position, status) 晋升 jìnshng the book recounts her climb (from obscurity) to stardom 这本书讲述了她(从默默无闻到)成为明星的经历 PHRASAL VERB climb down intransitive verb (admit a mistake) 认错 rèncuò ; (withdraw) 退让 tuìràng to climb down from sth; 放弃 accusation, threat, demand to climb down over sth; 在...上让步 issue, plan

9.2.3 I beg your pardon?

I beg your pardon 英 [a be j(r) pdn] 美 [a be jr prdn] [词典] 请你原谅; 我请求你的原谅(宽恕); 请再说一遍; [例句] I beg your pardon (but would you repeat what you said)? 对不起, 请你再讲一遍好吗?

9.2.4 grass

grass | BrE rs, AmE ræs | A. noun uncountable (wild) 草 cǎo a blade of grass 一片草叶 yípiàn cǎoyè not let the grass grow under one's feet figurative (in getting sth done) 不拖拉 (in taking an opportunity) 不坐失良机 bùzuòshīliángjī to kick sth into the long grass figurative informal 把某事搁置一边 bǎmǒushì gēzhì yíbiān countable (as botanical classification) 禾本科植物 héběnkē zhíwù uncountable (lawn) 草地 cǎodì ; (pasture) 草场 cǎochǎng keep off the grass! 禁止踩踏草地! jìnzhǐ cǎità cǎodì! to mow or cut the grass 割草 gēcǎo the grass is always greener on the other side (of the fence) proverb 这山望着那山高 zhè shān wàng zhe nà shān gāo to put ...out to grass 赶...去吃草 gǎn...qù chī cǎo figurative humorous 迫使...退休 pòshǐ...tuìxi to play on grass (in tennis) 在草地地球上打球 zài cǎodì dìqiú shàng dǎ qiú uncountable informal (marijuana) 大麻 dà má countable British informal (informer) 向警方告密的人 xiàng jǐngfāng gàomì de rén B. transitive verb 在...上种草 zài...shàng zhòng cǎo garden, field, land C. intransitive verb British informal derogatory 告密 gàomì to grass on sb, to grass sb up; 告发某人 gào fā mǒu rén

9.3 Test

9.3.1 First

Where's Sally, Jack? She's sitting in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running across the grass. It's running after a cat.

9.3.2 Second

Where's Sally Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running

across the grass. It's running after a cat.

9.3.3 Third

Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running across the grass. It's running after a cat.

9.3.4 Forth

Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running across the grass. It's running after a cat.

9.3.5 Fifth

Where's Sally? Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running across the grass. It's running after a

9.3.6 Sixth

Where's Sally Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg your pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? The dog's in the garden, too. It's running across the grass. It's running after a cat.

9.3.7 Seven

Where's Sally Where's Sally, Jack? She's in the garden, Jean. What's she doing? She's sitting under the tree. Is Tim in the garden, too? Yes, he is. He's climbing the tree. I beg you pardon? Who's climbing the tree? Tim is. What about the dog? It's runing across the grass. It's running after a cat.

10 The sun is shinning

10.1 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。

10.2 Test

10.2.1 First

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 bridage. 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.

10.2.2 Second

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.

10.2.3 Third

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 across 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. The ship is going under the bridge. Tim is looking at an aeroplane. The aeroplane is flying over the river.

10.2.4 Forth

The sun is shining 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 across 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. The ship is going under the bridge. Tim is looking at an aeroplane. The aeroplane is flying over the river.

10.3 Words

10.3.1 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

10.3.2 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 y 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 ynyng 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 ynyún mibù figurative 1 expression, face 阴沉下来 ynchén xialai

10.3.3 shining

shining | BrE n, AmE an | adjective (shiny) 有光泽的 yu gungzé de hair; 亮闪闪的 liàngshnshn 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 fgung 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 jiéch de to be a shining example of sth 是某方面的杰出榜样

10.3.4 bridge

bridge | BrE brd, AmE brd | 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 *nǐdài* 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 *qínma* 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 *míbu* to bridge a gap in the conversation 打破冷场局面 (span) 跨越 *kuàyuè* period, centuries, eras

10.3.5 boat

boat | BrE *bt*, AmE *bot* | A. noun (small vessel) 小船 *xiao 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 *chéngchuán de trip* (small passenger ship) 渡船 *dùchuán* by boat 乘船 *chéngchuán* B. intransitive verb 乘船 *chéngchuán*

10.3.6 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 yùnsh (take on board) 上船 shàng chuán 把...装船 bǎ...zhuāng 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) 运送 yùnsòng goods, order; 派遣 pàiqiǎn troops humorous (dispatch) 送走 sòngzú 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

10.3.7 aeroplane

aeroplane | BrE rpln, AmE rpln | noun (mainly British) 飞机 fēijī

10.3.8 fly

fly 1 | BrE fl, AmE fla | A. intransitive verb past tense flew past participle flown (move through air) 飞行 fēi xíng; figurative literary 消失 xiāoshī 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 fēi jìn mǒu wù 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 jiàshǐ fēijī; (as pilot of spaceship) 驾驶航天器 jiàshǐ hángtīngqì 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) 飞奔 fēibēn; 飞行 fēixíng; 飞溅 fēijiàn 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) níperson, animalz 飞奔 fibn; nívehiclez 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 她冲进室内 to fly open nídoor, boxz 猛地打开 (pass quickly) níperiod of timez 飞逝 fishì time flies 时光飞逝 to fly past or by 过得飞快 (flutter, wave) níflag, scarfz 飘扬 pioyáng; nícloak, hair, kitez 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) níairline, carrierz 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) níperson, aircraft, bird, insectz 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) níship, building, organizationz 悬挂 xuánguà flag, ensign (raise) 升 shng flag C. noun (in men's clothes) (zip) 裤子拉链 kùzi liàn; (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 níbird, insect, batz 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) náircraft, bird, insectž 飞来 filai (arrive) náircraft, pilotž 抵达 ddá ; úpassengerž 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 fij yùnlai person, supplies fly off intransitive verb (leave using wings) náircraft, bird, insectž 飞走 fizu Aviation úpassengerž 乘飞机离开 chéng fij líki we're flying off tomorrow 明天我们将乘飞机离开 (come off) úhat, roof, topž 脱落 tuluò fly out A. intransitive verb Aviation 乘飞机去 chéng fij qù (extend) úflagž 飘扬 pioyáng ; úcloak, hair, kitež 飘舞 piow B. transitive verb [fly sb/sth out, fly out sb/sth] 用飞机运走 yòng fij yùnzú person, supplies

10.3.9 Third

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.

11 Our village

11.1 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.

11.2 Words

11.2.1 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 gǐ...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 xiǎn de to photograph well/badly 上相/不上相

11.2.2 village

village | BrE vld, AmE vld | noun (in country) 村庄 cūnzhuāng 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 jūmín cūn the Olympic Village 奥运村 (people) the village plus singular or plural verb 村民 cūnmín

11.2.3 valley

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

11.2.4 hill

hill | BrE hl, AmE hl | noun (raised land) 小山 xiǎoshān 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 shānpō ; (slope, incline) 斜坡 xiépō

11.2.5 bank

bank 1 | BrE bak, AmE bæk | A. noun countable (of river, lake) 岸 àn countable (mound, pile) 堆 duī a bank of snow 一堆雪 countable (slope) (of hill etc.) 斜坡 xiépō ; (of road or racetrack) 边坡 bīnpō countable

(section of sea bed) 浅滩 qintn a sand bank 沙洲 countable (mass) 大量 dàliàng a bank of thick cloud 厚厚的云层 countable (embankment) 路堤 lùdì 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, riverž 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 fixíng 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 fixíng

11.2.6 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/俯泳 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

11.2.7 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

11.2.8 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

11.2.9 park

park | BrE pk, AmE prk | A. noun (public garden) 公园 gngyuán Business 园区 yuánq a business/industrial park 商业/工业园区 (estate) 庄园 zhungyuán British informal (pitch) 运动场 yùndòngchng B. transitive

verb (station) 停放 *tíngfàng* vehicle informal (deposit) 寄放 *jìfàng* belongings, 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*

11.3 Test

11.3.1 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.

11.3.2 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.

11.3.3 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.

11.3.4 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.

11.3.5 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.

11.3.6 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.

11.3.7 Seven

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.

12 Making bookcase

12.1 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.

12.2 Words

12.2.1 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

12.2.2 hammer

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

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

12.2.3 paint

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

12.2.4 pink

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

12.2.5 favourite

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

12.2.6 colour

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

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

12.3 Test

12.3.1 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.

12.3.2 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.

12.3.3 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!

12.3.4 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!

13 Don't drop it!

13.1 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.

13.2 Words

13.2.1 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

13.2.2 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

13.2.3 Be careful!

小心

13.2.4 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

13.2.5 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

13.2.6 There we are!

好了。需上下文联系理解

13.3 Test**13.3.1 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.

13.3.2 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.

13.3.3 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.

13.3.4 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.

14 Penny's bag

14.1 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!

14.2 Words

14.2.1 cheese

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

14.2.2 bread

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

14.2.3 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

14.2.4 chocolate

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

14.2.5 milk

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

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

14.2.6 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

14.2.7 tobacco

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

14.3 Test

14.3.1 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!

14.3.2 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.

14.3.3 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!

14.3.4 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!

14.3.5 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!

15 Hurry up!

15.1 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!

15.2 Words

15.2.1 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

15.2.2 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

15.2.3 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

15.2.4 cupboard

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

15.2.5 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。

15.2.6 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

15.3 Test

15.3.1 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!

15.3.2 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!

15.3.3 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!

15.3.4 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!

15.3.5 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!

15.3.6 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!

15.3.7 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!

16 The boss's letter

16.1 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!

16.2 WORDS

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

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

16.2.2 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 toyàn

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

16.2.3 type

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

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

16.3 Test

16.3.1 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!

16.3.2 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!

16.3.3 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!

16.3.4 Forth

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

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

17 A cup of coffee

17.1 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.

17.2 words

17.2.1 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

17.2.2 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

17.2.3 milk

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

17.2.4 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

17.2.5 biscuits

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

17.3 test**17.3.1 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.

17.3.2 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.

17.3.3 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.

17.3.4 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.

17.3.5 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!

17.3.6 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!

18 At the Butchers

18.1 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!

18.2 Words

18.2.1 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

18.2.2 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

18.2.3 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

18.2.4 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

18.2.5 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

18.2.6 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

18.3 test**18.3.1 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!

18.3.2 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!

18.3.3 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!

19 Interesting climate

19.1 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 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

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

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

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

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

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

interesting. It's our favorite⁸ subject⁹ of conversation¹⁰.

19.2 Test

19.2.1 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.

19.2.2 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

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

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.

19.2.3 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.

20 Sawyer's family

20.1 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.

20.2 Test

20.2.1 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.

20.2.2 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.

20.2.3 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.

20.2.4 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.

21 Unusuall days

21.1 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.

21.2 words

21.2.1 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。

21.2.2 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

21.2.3 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。

21.2.4 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。

21.3 test

21.3.1 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.

21.3.2 Second

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

21.3.3 Third

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

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

21.3.4 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.

21.3.5 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.

22 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.

22.1 Words

22.1.1 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

22.1.2 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

22.1.3 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

22.1.4 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

22.1.5 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

22.2 Test

22.2.1 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.

22.2.2 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.

22.2.3 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.

22.2.4 Forth

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

23 Bad cold

23.1 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!

23.2 test**23.2.1 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!

23.2.2 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!

23.2.3 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!

23.2.4 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!

24 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!

24.1 words**24.1.1 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

24.1.2 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

24.2 test**24.2.1 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!

24.2.2 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!

24.2.3 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!

24.2.4 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!

24.2.5 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!

24.2.6 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!

25 Not a same baby

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

25.1 Words

25.1.1 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

25.1.2 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

25.1.3 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。

25.1.4 quarter

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

25.1.5 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

25.1.6 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。

25.2 Test

25.2.1 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.

25.2.2 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。

25.2.3 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.

26 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!

26.1 Test**26.1.1 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!

26.1.2 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!

26.1.3 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!

26.1.4 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!

26.2 words

26.2.1 week

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

26.2.2 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.

27 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!'

27.1 Test

27.1.1 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!'

27.1.2 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!'

27.1.3 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!'

27.1.4 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!'

27.1.5 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!'

27.2 words

27.2.1 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

27.2.2 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

27.2.3 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。

27.2.4 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

27.2.5 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

27.2.6 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

27.2.7 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

27.2.8 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

28 He's awful

28.1 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.

28.2 Test

28.2.1 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.

28.2.2 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.

28.2.3 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.

28.2.4 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.

28.2.5 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.

28.2.6 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.

28.3 program**28.3.1 问一个人怎么样**

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

28.3.2 一般过去时间句或否定加 did

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

28.3.3 否定 did not didn't + 原型

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

28.3.4 一般现在时

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

28.3.5 一般过去时

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

29 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.'

29.1 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.'

29.2 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!'

29.3 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!'

29.4 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!'

29.5 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!'

29.6 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!'

29.7 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!'

29.8 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!'

30 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!

30.1 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!

30.2 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!

30.3 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

30.4 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!

30.5 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.

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

30.6 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!

30.7 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!

31 lesson 77 tooth-ache

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

31.1 test

31.1.1 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!

31.1.2 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!

31.2 words

31.2.1 feel

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

31.2.2 write in

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

31.2.3 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.

31.2.4 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!

31.2.5 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

31.2.6 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。

31.2.7 awful 英 [fl]

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

32 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!

32.1 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!

32.2 many 肯定或可数

We haven't got many tomatoes.

32.3 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.

32.4 any 否定问句或不可数

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

32.5 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.

32.6 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.

32.7 need

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

32.8 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?

32.9 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

32.10 酒**32.10.1 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。

32.10.2 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

32.10.3 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

32.11 商店

32.11.1 grocer's

杂货店; 食品杂货店;

32.11.2 greengrocer's

蔬菜水果店;

32.11.3 butcher's

butcher's 英 [btz] 美 [btrz] 肉店; 屠夫

32.11.4 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

32.11.5 stove 火炉

32.11.6 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

32.11.7 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

33 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.

33.1 test**33.1.1 first**

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

33.1.2 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!

33.2 words**33.2.1 ask where**

Where's Tom?

33.2.2 ask what

What did you have?

33.2.3 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.

33.2.4 ready

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

33.2.5 标点

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

34 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!

34.1 现在进行时

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

34.2 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?

34.3 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.

34.4 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.

34.5 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.

34.6 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!

35 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!

35.1 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?

35.2 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.

35.3 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.

35.4 Test

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

err: George George

36 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.

36.1 现在完成时（特殊）

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

36.2 一般过去时

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

36.3 现在进行时

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

36.4 Can

Can your mechanics repair it?

36.5 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.

37 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.

37.1 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.

37.2 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.

38 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.

38.1 test

38.1.1 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

38.1.2 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!

39 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!

39.1 words

39.1.1 pilot

pilot 英 [ˈpaɪlət] 美 [ˈpaɪlət] 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

39.1.2 Tokyo

Tokyo 英 [ˈtɒki] 美 [ˈtɒkjo] 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。

39.1.3 Madrid

Madrid 英 [ˈmædɪd] 美 [ˈmædɪd] 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。

39.1.4 Spain

Spain 英 [ˈspeɪn] 美 [ˈspeɪn] 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。

39.1.5 lucky

lucky 英 [ˈlʌki] 美 [ˈlʌki] 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

39.2 Test**39.2.1 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!