

英语学习笔记

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1 Excuse me!

1.1 Text

Excuse me! Yes? Is this your handbag? Pardon? Is this your handbag?
Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

1.2 Words

1.2.1 excuse

excuse A. noun | BrE kskjus,kskjus, AmE kskjus | (pretext) 借口 jièku
to make or find an excuse 找借口 to look for an excuse to do sth 找借口做

某事 to make excuses (for sb/sth) (为某人/某事物)找借口 (justification)
 理由 lyóu an excuse for sth/doing sth; 某事物/做某事的理由 there is no
 excuse for sth/doing sth 某事物/做某事是毫无道理的 without excuse 无
 故地 it's just an excuse for a party 那只是为聚会找个理由 any excuse
 for a day off! 只要能休息一天, 什么理由都行! informal (example) 蹩
 脚样本 biéjio yàngbn a poor excuse for a meal 一顿不像样的饭 a poor
 excuse for a manager 无能的经理 to make one's excuses (to sb) (say one is
 leaving) (向某人)表示歉意要离开 (say one is not coming) (向某人)表示
 歉意不能来 (xiàng mu rén) bioshì qiànyì bù néng lái B. transitive verb | BrE
 kskjuz, kskjuz, AmE kskjuz | (forgive) 原谅 yuánliàng person, behaviour
 please excuse the mess 这里很乱, 请原谅 to excuse sb for sth/doing sth; 原
 谅某人某事/做某事 (justify) 为...辩解 wèi...biànji action, person nothing
 can excuse such arrogance 这种傲慢是毫无道理的 (allow to leave) 允许...
 离开 ynx...líki to be excused (from table) 离席 British (from room) 去上
 洗手间 qù shàng xshujin if you'll excuse me 请让我先走一步 (exempt)
 免除 minchú to excuse sb from sth/doing sth; 免除某人某事/做某事 to
 excuse a debt 免除债务 to be excused an entrance fee 免收入场费 to be
 excused from games 获准不用上体育课 C. to excuse oneself reflexive verb
 | BrE kskjuz, kskjuz, AmE kskjuz | (when leaving) 请求准予离开 qngqiú
 zhny líki to excuse oneself before leaving the table 离席时表示一下歉意
 she excused herself and left 她说了句“不好意思”就走了 it's time we excused
 ourselves 我们该走了 (apologize) 请求得到原谅 qngqiú dédào yuánliàng to
 excuse oneself for sth; 请求原谅某事 he excused himself for being late 他因
 迟到而请求原谅 (beg off) 请求免除 qngqiú minchú to excuse oneself from
 sth/doing sth; 请求免除某事/做某事 (justify oneself) 自我辩解 zìw biànji
 to excuse oneself for sth/doing sth; 为某事/做某事替自己辩解

wqhr / 英语学习 / 老外常说的 excuse me 这 7 种用法你会吗? 全屏打
 印转藏

老外常说的 excuse me 这 7 种用法你会吗?

2018-12-17 wqhr 阅 3766 转 7 在澳洲生活的一代移民们, 在刚刚抵达这

片土地的时候，由于文化背景差异和语言受限等问题，经常会领会错意思，做出词不达意表述。甚至产生很多误解和误会的情况。

对于刚进入一个陌生环境的人来说，模仿周围的人的言行举止，是最快融入群体的方式之一。所以，大家会将澳洲人的口头禅之一“I am so sorry”或者单纯的一个“sorry”挂在嘴边。有事儿没事儿，大事儿小事儿的都要说一下。最后变成了，“借过”成了“sorry”，“刮碰”成了“sorry”，“挤车”成了“sorry”，“打喷嚏”都成了“sorry”

但是，说顺口的这句“sorry”在很多时候，并不适合。比如，没听清楚对方的表达，完全没必要用“sorry”这种明显抱有歉意的词汇。完全可以用 excuse me 或者 pardon 来代替。有小伙伴问了，excuse me 跟 sorry 差不多啊，都是抱歉的意思。但实际情况是，sorry 或者 i am sorry 的语气更重，代表了自己存在很大过错，向对方诚恳的认错

所以说，Sorry 不能随便说为什么呢？发生碰撞时，如果你先说了 Sorry，代表了你心里认定，这次的碰撞是由于你的过错而产生的，哪怕你只是一句口头禅。尤其是遇到一些有着种族主义的澳洲人时，情况更加闹心。因为这些人天生有着一种常人难以理解的优越感。哪怕自己有错，在面对非澳洲人种时，也会觉得自己没错。在和这种人发生了纠纷的时候，你先说 Sorry，他们就会顺杆子往上爬，完全不承认自己有一丁点错误。这个时候，你的一句口头禅，就会让你糟心很久。还有，更重要的一点，在发生了交通事故的时候，不论哪种情况，千万不能下车就说“Sorry”。

在这种情况下，谁说 Sorry 就代表谁承认自己负全责。在这种情况下，第一时间叫警察，在警察到来后，实事求是的阐述一遍事情发生的经过和现场情况。让警察来判断事故责任。

有风度，讲礼貌，不代表先说 Sorry，要根据不同的场合，不同的情况，自己是否真的犯有错误来判定应该采用的单词和句子。“Sorry”可以说，但只有在自己犯了错的情况下，才适合使用。作为天朝子民，哪有没事儿就跟人说对不起的啊～各位小伙伴千万要牢记哦！

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文章摘要：说起 excuseme 应该没有童鞋说不认识，但是除了最早学到

的“打扰一下”，你知道 excuse me 还可以用在哪些情境中吗？看完本文你就知道它究竟是怎么用的。

大家有没有注意到 excuse me 这个短语在日常会话中的使用频率非常高？在不同语境中使用 excuse me, 甚至使用不同的语调来读 excuse me 都可以表示不同的含义。今天的日常英语口语就跟大家聊聊 excuse me 的不同用法。

老外常说的 excuse me 这 7 种用法你会吗？.jpg

1. 对自己的失礼之处表示歉意，比如在餐桌上打了个喷嚏，这时的 excuse me 表示“对不起，抱歉”，和 sorry 同义。

eg: The girl said “excuse me” immediately when she ran into me.

这个女孩撞到我的时候马上说了句“对不起”。

2. 在聚会、会议等场合突然有事需要中途短暂离开，比如开会的时候需要出去接个电话时可以说 excuse me, 表示“失陪一下”。

eg: Excuse me, I have to answer an important call.

失陪，我得去接个重要的电话。

3. excuse me 最常见的用法是表示“劳驾，打扰一下”，通常在向陌生人求助的时候使用。

eg: Excuse me, can you tell me where is the nearest bank?

打扰一下，你能告诉我最近的银行在哪儿吗？

4. 对某事有异议，想要插话的时候也可以说 excuse me, 表示“抱歉，打断一下”。

eg: Excuse me, I'm afraid that you made some mistakes.

抱歉，你好像弄错了些事情。

5. 没听清对方说的话，想要对方再说一遍的时候也可以用 excuse me, 注意此时要用疑问句的语气，表示“你说什么”。

eg: Excuse me? I didn't hear you clearly.

你说什么？我没听清你说的话。

6. 对对方所说的话表示惊讶或者不敢相信的时候也可以用 excuse me, 表示“真的吗？你不是在开玩笑吧？”之类的意思，同样是疑问的语气。

eg: Excuse me? You just said that Judy resigned?

你是在开玩笑吧？你刚刚说朱迪辞职了？

7. 经过别人的旁边的时候有可以说 excuse me, 表示“借过，劳驾”。

eg: Excuse me, can I get past?

劳驾，让我过去可以吗？

excuse me 这些用法是不是很实用？下次遇到以上这些情景 excuse me 就可以派上用场了。

excuse me

英 [ɪkskjuz mi:] 美 [ɪkskjuz mi]

int.

对不起；恕

【有奖】百度翻译用户调研，现金红包等你拿

双语例句

全部对不起恕

1

Excuse me, but I'll have to go now.

对不起，我得走了。《汉英大词典》

2

Excuse me for interrupting you.

请原谅，打扰您了。《汉英大词典》

3

Please excuse me for having offended you just now.

刚才冒犯了你，请原谅。《汉英大词典》

4

Excuse me I seem to be a little bit lost.

对不起，我好像有点听不明白了。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

5

Excuse me, but I want to know what all this has to do with us.

抱歉，我想知道所有这些和我们有什么关系。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

6

Excuse me interrupting, but there's a thing I feel I've got to say.

抱歉打断一下,我觉得有件事我得说。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

7

If you'll excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, we'd better leave it there.

对不起,女士们,先生们,我们还是不要再讨论这个了。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

8

Now if you'll excuse me, I've got work to do.

对不起,这会儿我有工作要做。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

9

Please excuse me, but there is something I must say

不好意思,但有些话我必须说。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

10

I hope you will excuse me.

尚希见谅。《汉英大词典》

11

Excuse me sir, but would you mind telling me what sort of car that is?

先生,请您告诉我那是什么类型的车好吗?《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

12

Excuse me, does this road lead to the railway station?

请问,这条路通向火车站吗?《汉英大词典》

13

Excuse me for my abrupt questions.

恕我冒昧提出这些问题。《汉英大词典》

14

Excuse me, but could you tell me the time?

对不起,请问现在几点?《汉英大词典》

15

Please excuse me if I have been inconsiderate in any way.

不到之处请原谅。《汉英大词典》

16

He coughed. 'Excuse me, Mrs Allsworthy, could I have a word?'

他咳了一声说道,“奥尔斯沃西夫人,打断您一下,我能说句话吗?”《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

17

Excuse me, but are you Mr Honig?

请问,您是霍尼格先生吗?《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

18

Excuse me. Could you give me a light?

劳驾,借火使使。《汉英大词典》

19

I sincerely hope you'll excuse me.; I hope you would excuse me.

务希见谅。《汉英大词典》

20

Saying excuse me, pardon me, Seaton pushed his way into the crowded living room.

西顿一边说对不起、借过,一边挤过人群进入拥挤的客厅。《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

21

She could see the open door of a departmental office. 'Hello! Excuse me. This is the department of French, isn't it?'

她看到一个系办公室的门开着。“喂!请问,这是法语系,对吗?”《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

22

'Oh excuse me.' — 'I should think so too.'

“哦,请原谅。”——“你确实应该感到抱歉。”《柯林斯高阶英汉双解学习词典》

23

Excuse me, I have to get off the bus at the next stop.

请原谅，下一站我得下车了。

24

Excuse me for getting in your way.& that's all right.

对不起，挡你道了。& 没关系。

25

Saying "would you please excuse me for a minute", he absented himself.

说着“对不起，我要出去一下”，他就离开了。

26

Excuse me if I get on with this letter, but the post goes in twenty minutes.

对不起我要继续写信，离邮班只有二十分钟了。

27

Will you please excuse me for a moment?

对不起，我得告便一下。

28

Excuse me for my poor performance.

献拙了。

29

Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the post office?

师傅，请问到邮局怎么走？

30

Excuse me, but are you from Beijing?

不敢动问，您是从北京来的吗？

1.2.2 pardon

pardon | BrE pd()n, AmE prdn | A. noun uncountable (forgiveness)

原谅 yuánliàng to ask sb's pardon 请求某人的原谅 countable Law 赦免

shèmin royal/presidential pardon 皇家/总统特赦 B. exclamation pardon?

(excuse me?) 你说什么? n shu shénme? pardon! (sorry!) 对不起! duìbuq

! C. transitive verb (forgive) 原谅 yuánliàng mistake, rudeness to pardon

sb for sth/doing sth 原谅某人某事/做某事 pardon me! 对不起! duìbuqǐ!
 pardon me for breathing or living informal ironic 请原谅, 我活着让你受罪
 了 Law 赦免 shèmin criminal

1.2.3 handbag

handbag | BrE han(d)ba, AmE hæ(n)d bæ | British A. noun 手提包
 shūtíbo B. transitive verb informal humorous 臭骂 chòumà

1.3 Test

1.3.1 First

Excuse me! Yes? Is this your handbag? Pardon? Is this your handbag?
 Yes, it is. Thank you very

1.3.2 Second

Excuse¹ me. Yes? Is this your handbag? Pardon? Is this your handbag?
 Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

1.3.3 Third

Excuse me. Yes? Is this your handbag? Pardon? Is this your handbag?
 Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

1.3.4 Forth

Excuse me Excuse me. Yes? Is this your handbag? Pardon? Is this
 your handbag? Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

¹hello

2 Sorry sir

2.1 Text

My coat and my umbrella please. Here is my ticket. Thank you, sir. Number five. Here's your umbrella and your coat. This is not my umbrella. Sorry sir. Is this your umbrella? No, it isn't. Is this it? Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

2.2 Words

2.2.1 coat

coat | BrE kt, AmE kot | A. noun (garment) 外套 wàitào to put on/take off one's coat 穿上/脱下外套 cloth 1 (of woman's two piece suit) 上衣 shàngyī a matching coat and skirt 裙服套装 (of animal) 皮毛 pí máo the dog is losing its coat 那条狗正在脱毛 (layer) 层 céng to apply a coat of sth; 覆盖一层某物 give it a/another coat (of paint) 给/再给它刷一层 (涂料) B. transitive verb (cover) 覆盖 fùgài to coat sth with 给某物涂一层 paint, glue to coat biscuits in or with chocolate 在饼干上涂一层巧克力 (in manufacturing) 电镀 diàndù metal

2.2.2 umbrella

umbrella | BrE mbrl, AmE mbrl | noun literal 伞 sn to unfurl or open/furl or close an umbrella 打开/收起伞 figurative 保护伞 bohùsn under the umbrella of sth 在...的保护下 NATO, security forces an air umbrella 空中掩护 before noun 综合的 zngéhé de committee, project to be an umbrella word for sth 是某事物的概括词

2.2.3 ticket

ticket | BrE tkt, AmE tkt | A. noun (proof of entitlement) 票 piào a coach/metro or underground ticket 长途汽车/地铁票 a theatre/cinema

ticket 戏票/电影票 a library ticket 图书馆借书证 a left-luggage/cloakroom ticket 行李/衣帽寄存凭证 a ticket for an exhibition 展览会入场券 ‘ticket holders only’, ‘admission by ticket only’ “凭票入场” that’s (just) the ticket! informal (just right) 一切正好! (the appropriate or desirable thing) 要的就是这个! this car could be just the ticket for a small family 这辆汽车正适合小家庭 cooperation, that’s the ticket 要的就是合作 for him, football was a ticket to a better life 对他来说, 足球使他过上了更好的生活 (tag, label) 标签 bioqin a ticket bearing the kite mark 带有风筝标志的标签 (proof of financial transaction) 交易凭证 jioyì píngzhèng goods cannot be exchanged without the ticket 没有收据的商品不能退换 the till ticket 收银条 informal (notification of fine) 罚款单 fákundn a parking ticket 违章停车罚款单 a ticket for speeding, a speeding ticket 超速驾驶罚款单 to give sb/get a ticket 给某人开/收到罚款单 Aviation, Nautical (certificate of competence) 执照 zhízhào a pilot’s ticket 飞行员执照 singular US Politics (list of candidates) 候选人名单 hòuxunrén míngdān to run on the Republican ticket 作为共和党的候选人参加竞选 to be elected on an environmentalist ticket 以注重环境保护的政治主张当选 B. transitive verb (attach ticket to) 加标签于 ji bioqin yú US (provide with ticket) 给…票 gi…piào ticketed passengers 持票旅客 we can now be ticketed electronically 我们现在可以电子购票 US (fine) 对…开罚款单 duì…kai fákundn to be ticketed informal 被贴罚款单

2.3 Test

2.3.1 First

My coat and my umbrella please. Here is my ticket. Thank you, sir. Number five. Here’s your umbrella and your coat. This is not my umbrella. Sorry sir. Is this your umbrella? No, it isn’t. Is this it? Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

2.3.2 Second

My coat and my umbrella please. Here's my ticket. Thank you, sir. Number five. Here's your umbrella and your coat. This is not my umbrella. Sorry, sir. Is this your umbrella? No, it isn't. Is this it? Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

2.3.3 Third

My coat and my umbrella please. Here is my ticket. Thank you sir. Number five. Here's your umbrella and your coat. This is not my umbrella. Sorry, sir. Is this your umbrella? No, it isn't. Is this it? Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

2.3.4 Forth

My coat and my umbrella please. Here is my ticket. Thank you, sir. Number five. Here's your umbrella and your coat. This is not my umbrella. Sorry, sir. Is this your umbrella? No, it isn't. Is this it? Yes, it is. Thank you very much.

3 Nice to meet you**3.1 Text**

Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Blake. This is Miss Sophie Dupont. Sophie is a new student. She is French. Sophie, this is Hans. He is German. Nice to meet you. And this is Naoko. She's Japanese. Nice to meet you. And this is Chang-woo. He's Korean. Nice to meet you. And this is Luming. He is chinese. Nice to meet you. And this is Xiaohui. She's chinese, too. Nice to meet you.

3.2 Words

3.2.1 German

German | BrE dmn, AmE drmn | A. adjective (of Germany) 德国的 Déguó de town, politics; (of the people) 德国人的 Déguórén de customs; (of the language) 德语的 Déy de B. noun countable (person) 德国人 Déguórén uncountable (language) 德语 Déy Low/Middle/High German 低地/中古/高地德语

3.2.2 Japanese

Japanese | BrE dapniz, AmE dæpniz | A. adjective (of Japan) 日本的 Rìbn de ; (of the people) 日本人的 Rìbnrén de ; (of the language) 日语的 Rìy de B. noun countable (person) 日本人 Rìbnrén the Japanese plural 日本人民 uncountable (language) 日语 Rìy

3.2.3 Korean

Korean | BrE krin, AmE krin | A. adjective (of South Korea) 韩国的 Hánguó de ; (of the people) 韩国人的 Hánguórén de (of North Korea) 朝鲜的 Cháoxin de ; (of the people) 朝鲜人的 Cháoxinrén de (of the South or North Korean language) 朝鲜语的 Cháoxiny de B. noun countable (South Korean person) 韩国人 Hánguórén ; (North Korean person) 朝鲜人 Cháoxinrén uncountable (South or North Korean language) 朝鲜语 Cháoxiny

3.2.4 Chinese

Chinese | BrE tniz, AmE taniz | A. adjective (of China) 中国的 Zhngguó de Chinese art/culture/history 中国艺术/文化/历史 a Chinese meal 中餐 zhngcn the Chinese language 中文 (of the people) 中国人的 Zhngguórén de (of the language) 中文的 Zhngwén de B. noun countable (native of China) 中国人 Zhngguórén ; (of Chinese origin) 华裔 huáyì an American Chinese 美籍华人 an overseas Chinese 华侨 the Chinese plural 中国人民

uncountable (language) 汉语 Hànyǔ to speak Chinese 说中文 shuō zhōngwén in Chinese 用中文 yòng zhōngwén to translate into Chinese 译成中文 yì chéng zhōngwén countable British informal (meal) 中餐 zhōngcān fancy going out for a Chinese? 想出去吃顿中餐吗? xiǎng chū qù chī dùn zhōngcān ma?

3.2.5 American

American | BrE mrk(n), AmE mrkn | A. adjective (of USA) 美国的 Miguó de (of continent) 美洲的 Mìzhōu de B. noun countable (person) (from USA) 美国人 Miguó rén ; (from continent) 美洲人 Mìzhōu rén uncountable (language) 美国英语 Miguó Yngyǔ

3.2.6 Italian

Italian | BrE taljən, AmE tæljən | A. adjective (of Italy) 意大利的 Yìdàlì de ; (of the people) 意大利人的 Yìdàlì rén de ; (of the language) 意大利语的 Yìdàlì yǔ de B. noun countable (person) 意大利人 Yìdàlì rén uncountable (language) 意大利语 Yìdàlì yǔ

3.2.7 Danish

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

3.2.8 Swedish

Swedish | BrE swid, AmE swid | A. adjective (of Sweden) 瑞典的 Ruìdīn de ; (of the people) 瑞典人的 Ruìdīn rén de ; (of the language) 瑞典语的 Ruìdīn yǔ de B. noun uncountable (language) 瑞典语 Ruìdīn yǔ C. plural noun the Swedish (people) 瑞典人 Ruìdīn rén

3.2.9 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 Nuówiy de B. noun countable (person) 挪威人 Nuówirén uncountable (language) 挪威语 Nuówiy

3.2.10 British

British | BrE brt, AmE brd | A. adjective (from Great Britain) 英国的 Yngguó de ; (typical of Great Britain) 英国典型的 Yngguó dinxíng de the British embassy/ambassador 英国大使馆/大使 the best of British (luck) (to sb) informal (祝某人) 走好运 [常用作反语] B. plural noun the British 英国人 Yngguórén

3.2.11 Spanish

Spanish | BrE span, AmE spæn | A. adjective (of Spain) 西班牙的 Xbnyá de ; (of the people) 西班牙人的 Xbnyárén de ; (of the language) 西班牙语 Xbnyáy de B. noun uncountable 西班牙语 Xbnyáy C. plural noun the Spanish (people) 西班牙人 Xbnyárén

3.2.12 Australian

Australian | BrE streln,streln, AmE strelin | A. adjective (of Australia) 澳大利亚的 Àodàliyà de ; (of the people) 澳大利亚人的 Àodàliyàrénde B. noun countable (person) 澳大利亚人 Àodàliyàrénde uncountable Linguistics 澳大利亚英语 Àodàliyà Yngy

3.2.13 Russians

Russian | BrE r()_n, AmE rn | A. adjective (of Russia) 俄罗斯的 Éluós de ; (of the people) 俄罗斯人的 Éluósrénde ; (of the language) 俄语的 Éy

de B. noun countable (person) 俄罗斯人 Éluósrén uncountable (language)
俄语 Éy

3.2.14

3.3 Test

3.3.1 First

Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Blake. This is Miss Sophie Dupont. Sophie is a new student. She is French. Sophie, this is Hans. He is German. Nice to meet you. And this is Naoko. She's Japanese. Nice to meet you. And this is Chang-woo. He's Korean. Nice to meet you. And this is Luming. He is Chinses. Nice to meet you. And this is Xiaohui. She's Chinese, too. Nice to meet you.

3.3.2 Second

Nice to meet you Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Blake. This is Miss Sophie Dupont. Sophie is a new student. She is French. Sophie, this is Hans. He's German. Nice to meet you. And this is Naoko. She's Japaese. Nice to meet you. And this is Chang-woo. He's Korean. Nice to meet you. And this is Luming. He's Chinese. Nice to meet you. And this is Xiaohui. She's Chinese, too. Nice to meet you.

3.3.3 Third

Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Blake. This is Miss Sophie Dupont. Sophie is a new student. She is French. Sophie, this is Hans. He's German. Nice to meet you. And this is Naoko. She's Japanese. Nice to meet you. And this is Chang-woo. He's Korean. Nice to meet you. And this is Luming. He's Chinese. Nice to meet you. And this is Xiaohui? She's Chinses too. Nice to meet you.

3.3.4 Forth

Good morning. Good morning, Mr. Blake. This is Miss Sophie Dupont. Sophie is a new student. She is French. Sophie, this is Hans. He is German. Nice to meet you. And this is Naoko. She's Japanese. Nice to meet you. And this is Chang-woo. He's Korean. Nice to meet you. And this is Luming. He is Chinese. Nice to meet you. And this is Xiaohui. She's Chinese, too. Nice to meet you.

4 Are you a teacher?**4.1 Text**

I am a new student. My name's Robert. Nice to see you. My name's Sophie. Are you French? Yes, I am. Are you French too? No, I am not. What nationality are you? I'm Italian. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. What's your job? I'm a keyboard operator. What's your job? I'm an engineer.

4.2 words**4.2.1 student**

student | BrE stju:d(ə)nt, AmE st(j)u:dnt | noun University, School 大学生 dàxuéshēng a part-time/full-time student 非全日制/全日制学生 a medical/an art student 医科/艺术专业学生 a high-school student 中学生 before noun 大学生的 dàxuéshēng de life, club, newspaper student unrest 学潮 (trainee) 实习的 shíxí de (person interested in a subject) 研究者 yánjiūzhě a keen student of human nature 热衷于探究人性的人

4.2.2 French

French | BrE frɛn(t), AmE frɛn(t) | A. adjective (of France) 法国的 Fguó de town, river, tradition, food; (of the people) 法国人的 Fguórén de accent;

(of the language) 法语的 Fy de word, proverb, idiom B. noun uncountable
(language) 法语 Fy C. plural noun (people) the French 法国人 Fguórén

4.2.3 nationality

nationality | BrE nanalti, AmE nænældi | noun (citizenship) 国籍 guójí
what nationality is he? 他是哪国人? Politics (ethnic group) 民族 mínzú

4.2.4 Italian

Italian | BrE taljn, AmE tæljn | A. adjective (of Italy) 意大利的 Yìdàlì
de ; (of the people) 意大利人的 Yìdàlìrén de ; (of the language) 意大利语的
Yìdàlìy de B. noun countable (person) 意大利人 Yìdàlìrén uncountable
(language) 意大利语 Yìdàlìy

4.2.5 engineer

engineer | BrE ndn, AmE ndnr | A. noun (professional) 工程师
gngchéngsh the (Royal) Engineers Military (皇家) 工程兵 (in factory)
机械师 jxièsh ; (installer, repairer) 维修工 wéixigng heating/telephone en-
gineer 供暖/电话技师 (on ship) 轮机手 lúnjshu chief engineer 轮机长
US Railways 火车司机 huch sj B. transitive verb (plot) 策划 cèhuà plot,
scheme; 谋划 móuhuà revolt, conspiracy, downfall (design, build) 设计制造
shèjì zhìzào (modify) 改变…的基因结构 gībìàn…de jyn jiégòu genetically
engineered plants 转基因植物

4.3 test

4.3.1 First

I am a student. My name's Robert. Nice to see you. My name's Sophie.
Are you French? Yes, I am. Are you French too? No, I am not. I'm Italian.
Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. What's your job? I'm a keyboard operator.
What's your job? I'm an engineer.

4.3.2 Second

I am a student. My name's Robert. Nice to see you. My name's Sophie. Are you French? Yes, I am. Are you French too? No, I am not. I'm Italian. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. What's your job? I'm a keyboard operator. What's your job? I'm an engineer.

4.3.3 Third

Are you a teacher? I am a new student. My name's Robert. Nice to meet you. My name's Sophie. Are you French? Yes, I am. Are you French too? No, I am not. What nationality are you? I'm Italian. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. What's your job? I'm a keyboard operator. What's your job? I'm an engineer.

4.3.4 Forth

Are you a teacher? I'm a new student. My name's Robert. Nice to meet you. My name's Sophie. Are you French? Yes, I am. Are you French too? No, I am not. What nationality are you? I'm Italian. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. What's your job? I'm a keyboard operator. What's your job? I'm an engineer.

4.3.5 Fifth

Are you a teacher? I am a new student. My name's Robert. Nice to meet you. My name's Sophie. Are you French? Yes, I am. Are you French too? No, I am not. What nationality are you? I'm Italian. Are you a teacher? No, I'm not. What's your job? I'm a keyboard operator. What's your job? I'm an engineer.

5 Hw are you today?

5.1 Text

Hello, Helen. Hi, Steven. How are you today? I'm very well, thank you. And you? I'm fine, thanks. How is Tony? He's fine, thanks. How's Emma? She's very well, too. Helen. Goodbye, Helen. Nice to see you. Nice to see you, too. Steven. Goodbye.

5.2 Test

5.2.1 First

Hello, Helen. Hi, Steven. How are you today? I'm very well, thank you. And you? I'm fine, thanks. How is Tony? He's fine, thanks. How's Emma? She's very well, too. Helen. Goodbye, Helen. Nice to see you. Nice to see you, too. Steven. Goodbye.

5.2.2 Second

Hello, Helen. Hi, Steven. How are you today? I'm very well, thank you. And you? I'm fine, thanks. How is Tony? He's fine, thanks. How's Emma? She's very well, too. Helen. Goodbye, Helen. Nice to see you. Nice to see you, too. Steven. Goodbye.

5.2.3 Third

How are you today? Hello, Helen. Hi, Steven. How are you today? I'm very well, thank you. And you? I'm fine, thanks. How is Tony? He's fine, thanks. How's Emma? She's very well, too. Helen. Goodbye, Helen. Nice to see you. Nice to see you, too. Steven. Goodbye.

5.2.4 Forth

How are you today? Hello, Helen. Hi, Steven. How are you today? I'm very well, thank you. And you? I'm fine, thanks. How is Tony? He's fine, thanks. How's Emma? She's very well, too. Helen. Goodbye, Helen. Nice to see you. Nice to see you, too. Steven. Goodbye.

6 Is this your shirt?

6.1 Text

Whose shirt is that? Is this your shirt, Dave? No. Sir. It's not my shirt. This is my shirt. My shirt is blue. Is this shirt Tim's? Perhaps it is, sir. Tim's shirt's white. Tim! Yes, sir? Is this your shirt? Yes, sir. Here you are. Catch! Thank you, sir.

6.2 Words

6.2.1 shirt

shirt | BrE t, AmE rt | noun 衬衫 chènshān to wear a shirt 穿衬衫 to put on/take off one's shirt 穿上/脱下衬衫 to button up one's shirt 扣上衬衫的扣子 a football/rugby/tennis/sports shirt 足球衫/橄榄球衫/网球衫/运动衫 to lose one's shirt figurative informal 血本无归 to put one's shirt on sth figurative informal 把全部家当押在某事物上 keep your shirt on! figurative informal 保持镇静! to sell the shirt off sb's back figurative informal 为了筹钱卖光某人的全部家当

6.2.2 perhaps

perhaps | BrE phaps, AmE pr(h)æps | adverb 或许 huòx perhaps he will come 他可能会来 she's rather young, perhaps, but she's very able 她也许还很年轻, 但她非常能干 perhaps I might copy this? 我可以把这个复印一下吗? perhaps I should first explain that ...我也许应当先解释一下...

he seemed cross, or perhaps rather disappointed 他似乎生气了, 或许说有点失望

6.2.3 catch

catch | BrE kat, AmE kæt, kt | A. transitive verb past tense, past participle caught (stop and hold) 接住 jīzhù ball (capture) 捕获 bǔhuò how many fish did you catch? 你捕到多少鱼? they have caught the burglars 他们捉住了几个窃贼 (seize) 抓住 zhūzhù he caught my arm/caught me by the arm 他抓住了我的胳膊 to catch sb by the throat 掐住某人的脖子 (act as recipient for) ǐperson, containerz 接 jī drips, liquid, dust (engage) 引起 yǐnq attention, interest, imagination to catch sb's eye 引起某人的注意 (discover) 当场发现 dāngchǎng fāxiàn to catch sb doing sth; 撞见某人正在做某事 to get caught; 被当场发现 to catch oneself doing sth; 意识到自己在做某事 she caught herself wishing that her ex-husband was there 她意识到自己盼望前夫在场 to catch sb red-handed 当场抓住某人 to catch sb at it or in the act informal 当场发现某人在干坏事 (take by surprise) 使意外 sh yìwài you've caught me at an awkward moment 你现在来找我可不是时候 to catch sb napping 乘某人不备 they caught the enemy napping 他们打了敌人一个措手不及 to catch sb with his/her trousers British or pants US down informal 乘某人措手不及 to be or get caught in the rain/in a blizzard 被雨淋着了/遭遇暴风雪 (succeed in finding and speaking to) 逮住...说几句 dǎizhù...shu j jù I caught her just before she left 我在她就要离开时截住她说了几句 (be in time for) 赶上 gǎnshang bus, plane, train to catch the post British 赶上邮局的一班收信时刻 Cinema, Theatre, Television, Radio informal (manage to see, hear) 赶上看 gǎnshang kàn play, film; 赶上听 gǎnshang tīng broadcast, concert US (attend) 观看 gunkàn show, play, movie (manage to hear) 听见 tīngjiàn we couldn't quite catch what they were saying 我们听不大清他们在说什么 (manage to understand) 理解 lǐjī do you catch my meaning? 你明白我的意思吗? (manage to get) 设法获得 shèf huòdé did you manage to catch any sleep? 你有没有抽空睡一会儿?

(perceive) 察觉 chájué I caught a whiff of tobacco/the sound of bells 我闻到了一股烟草味/听到了钟声 he caught sight of her leaving the shop 他瞥见她离开了商店 Medicine 传染上 chuánrǎn shàng disease, virus (get stuck) 绊住 bànzhù she caught her sleeve/got her sleeve caught on the nail 她的袖子被钉子挂住了 I caught my foot in a pothole 我一只脚陷进了凹坑里 the child got his head caught between the railings 那个男孩的头夹在了栏杆之间 (hit) 击中 jīzhòng the stone caught the child on the head 石子打中了孩子的头 she caught my glass with her elbow 她的胳膊肘碰到了我的杯子 I caught him a blow in the stomach 我一拳打在他的肚子上 (reproduce) 精确再现 jīngquè zàixiàn the article has caught the atmosphere at the concert 该文逼真地再现了音乐会上的气氛 (in cricket) nífielderz 把...接杀出局 b... jish chǔ batsman □ (deceive) 欺骗 qiān you can't catch me with that old trick 你那套老把戏骗不了我 □ (strike) nílightz 照射到 zhàoshè dào shiny object; nícurrent, wavez 拍打 pīdǎ boat; nígust, windz 吹动 chuīdòng paper the sunlight caught the drops of rain on the web 蛛网上的雨滴在阳光照射下闪闪发亮 □ (be struck by) to catch fire 着火 zháohu to catch the sun níperson, part of the bodyz 晒黑 shàihē to catch the light níjewelz 在光照下闪闪发亮 zài guāngzhào xià shǎnshǎn fàiliàng □ (draw in) 屏住 bǐngzhù to catch one's breath 屏息 □ informal to catch it (get scolding) 挨骂 áimà (get other punishment) 受罚 shòufá she really caught it that time! 那次她可被骂惨了! B. intransitive verb past tense, past participle caught (become stuck) 被绊住 bèi bànzhù to catch on sth; nídress, sleevez 被...挂住 nail, branch the wheel is catching on the frame 轮胎不停地蹭擦着轮框 (start to burn) 开始燃烧 kǎishǐ ránshāo we couldn't get the fire to catch 我们生不着火 the logs have caught 木头着火了 (become fastened) níhookz 扣住 kòuzhù ; nílockz 锁住 suǒzhù C. noun countable (fastening) (on purse, brooch, etc.) 搭扣 dākòu ; (on window) 窗钩 chuānggōu ; (on door) 门闩 ménshuān countable (drawback) 暗藏的不利因素 àncáng de bùlì yīnsù what's the catch? 这里面有什么鬼名堂? countable Fishing (haul) 渔获量 yúhuòliàng ; (one fish) 渔获物 yúhuòwù to have a huge/good catch (of fish) 捕获大量/相当数量的

鱼 countable (mainly Sport) 接住 jizhù to take a catch British, to make a catch US 接球 uncountable (child's game) 传接球游戏 chuánjiqiú yóuxì countable (break in voice) 哽咽 gngyè PHRASAL VERBS catch at: transitive verb [catch at sth] 试图抓住 shìtú zhuzhù he caught at my sleeve and begged me to stay 他一把抓住我的袖子, 求我留下来 catch on intransitive verb (become fashionable) 流行起来 liúxíng qilai to catch on with sb; 受到某人的欢迎 informal (start to understand) 开始理解 kish lji to catch on to sth; 开始理解某事物 catch out transitive verb [catch sb out] British (trick into making mistake) 诱使...犯错误 yòush...fàn cuòwù she tried to catch him out with a trick question 她试图用一个刁钻的问题难住他 he was caught out by their disguise 他被他们的伪装欺骗了 (take by surprise) 使突陷困境 sh t xiàn kùnjìng they were caught out by the sudden rise in interest rates 利率骤升让他们措手不及 catch up A. intransitive verb (reach by going faster, attain same level) 赶上 gnshang to catch up with sb; 赶上某人 to catch up with or on sb/sth informal 赶上 gnshang person, vehicle (making up for neglect) 补做 bzuò he's got a lot of work to catch up on 他有很多工作要补上 you must catch up on your sleep 你一定要补觉 (get up to date) 了解情况 lioji qíngkuàng to catch up on or with sth; 了解 news, gossip B. transitive verb [catch sb/sth up] (reach by going faster than, attain same level as) 赶上 gnshang person, vehicle [catch sb/sth up, catch up sb/sth] (pick up) 一把抓起 yb zhuq object, baby he caught up his briefcase and rushed out of the office 他一把抓起公文包冲出了办公室 [catch sth up] (get stuck) 把...绊住 b...bànzhù the fly got caught up in the web 苍蝇被蜘蛛网黏住了 I caught my skirt or got my skirt caught up in the thorns 我的裙子被荆棘钩住了 catch up in: transitive verb to be or get caught up in sth; 被卷入 bèi junrù we were caught up in their excitement 我们被他们的兴奋情绪感染 catch up with transitive verb [catch up with sb] (find) 找到 zhodào death eventually catches up with all of us 人人都难逃一死 (start to affect) 开始困扰 kish kùnro she was terrified that one day her past problems would catch up with her 她十分害怕过去的问题总有一天又会来

困扰她 all these late nights are finally catching up with him 他多日熬夜，
现在终于开始尝到苦果了

6.3 Test

6.3.1 First

Is this your shirt? Whose shirt is this? Is this your shirt, Dave? No.
Sir. It's not my shirt. This is my shirt. My shirt is blue. Is this shirt Tim's?
Perhaps it is, sir. Tim's shirt's white. Tim! Yes, sir? Is this your shirt?
Yes, sir. Here you are. Catch! Thank you, sir.

6.3.2 Second

Is this your shirt? Whose shirt is this? Is this your shirt, Dave? No.
Sir. It's not my shirt. This is my shirt. My shirt is blue. Is this shirt Tim's?
Perhaps it is, sir. Tim's shirt's white. Tim! Yes, sir? Is this your shirt?
Yes, sir. Here you are. Catch! Thank you, sir.

6.3.3 Third

Is this your shirt? Whose shirt is this? Is this your shirt, Dave? No.
Sir. It's not my shirt. This is my shirt. My shirt is blue. Is this shirt Tim's?
Perhaps it is, sir. Tim's shirt's white. Tim! Yes, sir? Is this your shirt?
Yes, sir. Here you are. Catch! Thank you, sir. «««< HEAD

6.3.4 Forth

Is this your shirt? Whose shirt is that? Is this your shirt, Dave? No.
Sir. It's not my shirt. This is my shirt. My shirt's blue. Is this shirt Tim's?
Perhaps it is, sir. Tim's shirt's white. Tim! Yes, sir? Is this your shirt?
Yes, sir. Here you are. Catch! Thank you, sir.

6.3.5 Six

Is this your shirt? Whose shirt is that? Is this your shirt, Dave? No. Sir. It's not my shirt. This is my shirt. My shirt's blue. Is this shirt Tim's? Perhaps it is, sir. Tim's shirt's white. Tim! Yes, sir? Is this your shirt? Yes, sir. Here you are. Catch! Thank you, sir. =====>
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7 New dress

7.1 Text

What colour's your new dress? It's green. Come upstairs and see it. Thank you. Look! Here it is! That's nice dress. It's very smart. My hat's new, too. What colour is it? It's green, too. That is a lovely hat!

7.2 Words

7.2.1 dress

dress | BrE drs, AmE drs | A. noun countable (item of women's clothing) 连衣裙 liányqún ; before noun 连衣裙的 liányqún de material, pattern uncountable (clothing) 衣服 yifu casual/formal dress 便服/礼服 before noun (for formal occasions) 适于正式场合的 shìyú zhèngshì chnghé de suit, uniform a dress sword 礼服用佩剑 B. transitive verb (put clothes on) 给...穿衣服 gi...chun yfu ; (clothe) 为...提供衣服 wèi...tígng yfu to get dressed 穿好衣服 to dress oneself in black 穿黑色衣服 to be well dressed 穿着体面 he was dressed as a woman 他男扮女装 I'm not dressed for a hike 我穿的衣服不适合远足 she dressed her twins in identical outfits 她给她的双胞胎穿一模一样的衣服 to be dressed to kill informal 打扮得引人注目 (decorate) 装饰 zhungshì to dress a shop window 布置橱窗 to be dressed overall Nautical 挂满旗帜 Cooking (prepare) 处理 chl poultry, shellfish; 调制 tiáozhì salad to dress a chicken 把鸡去毛开膛 Medicine 包扎 boz wound

(finish) 修整…的表面 xizhng…de biomiàn to dress leather 鞣皮 Farming (fertilize) 给…施肥 gi…shféi soil, plant C. intransitive verb (put on clothes) 穿衣服 chun yfu I dressed in my best clothes 我穿上了自己最好的衣服 (wear particular kind of clothes) 穿衣 chun y to dress comfortably 穿得舒适 he dressed as a pirate to go to the fancy dress ball 他装扮成海盗去参加化妆舞会 to dress in red/a suit 穿红色衣服/西服 (put on formal clothes) 穿礼服 chun lfú to dress for dinner 穿礼服赴宴 Military 排列整齐 páiliè zhngqí squad, dress right 全班注意, 向右看齐 PHRASAL VERBS dress down A. intransitive verb 穿着随便 chunzhuó suíbiàn B. transitive verb [dress sb down, dress down sb] informal 训斥 xùchì dress up A. intransitive verb (smartly) 穿上盛装 chunshang shèngzhung don't bother to dress up 用不着穿礼服 (in fancy dress) 装扮 zhungbàn he dressed up as a policeman 他装扮成警察 she's dressing up in her mother's dress 她把母亲的连衣裙穿着玩 B. transitive verb [dress sb up, dress up sb] (in fancy dress) 给…化妆打扮 gi…huàzhung dban he dressed himself up as a judge 他装扮成法官 [dress sth up, dress up sth] (improve) 装饰 zhungshì clothing, object; figurative 修饰 xishì facts

7.2.2 upstairs

upstairs | BrE pstz, AmE pstrz | A. adverb (on higher floor) 在楼上 zài lóushang ; (to higher floor) 往楼上 wng lóushang to go upstairs 走上楼去 the family upstairs 楼上的人家 informal figurative (to more senior post) 往更高职位 wng gèng go zhíwèi he's been moved upstairs 他高升了 to kick sb upstairs 让某人明升暗降 informal (in the mind) 在头脑里 zài tóuno li he hasn't got much upstairs 他脑子不好使 B. noun 楼上 lóushang there was no social contact between upstairs and downstairs 楼上与楼下之间没有交往 C. adjective attributive 在楼上的 zài lóushang de an upstairs room/bedroom 楼上的房间/卧室

7.2.3 nice

nice | BrE ns, AmE nas | adjective (enjoyable, pleasant) 令人愉快的
 lǐng rén yúkuài de it is nice that ……真好 it would be nice (for sb) to do
 sth (某人) 做某事会很不错 did you have a nice time? 你玩得开心吗?
 it is nice sitting in the garden 坐在花园里很惬意 nice to meet/see you 认
 识/见到你很高兴 [见面用语] nice to have met/seen you 认识/见到你很高
 兴 [道别用语] how nice 太好了 that's nice 很好 [表示赞许] have a nice
 day! 祝你今天过得开心! (attractive, pleasant) 好的 ho de place, weather,
 house, car; 好看的 hokàn de clothes, picture, view; 好吃的 hoch de food,
 meal to look/taste nice 好看/好吃 a nice day 晴天 (kind, friendly) 友好的
 yuho de voice, gesture to have a nice way of doing sth 以友好的方式做
 某事 what a nice man or guy! 真是个好男人! to be nice to or with sb; 对
 某人很好 it was nice of him to telephone 他打来了电话, 真好 how nice
 of her to invite me 她邀请我, 这真是太好了 to say nice things (about sth)
 赞美 (某事物) she is such a nice person to know 她是个好人, 值得认识
 (respectable) 正经的 zhèngjīng de people, book, film a nice girl/family 正
 派少女/清白人家 it is not nice to ……不文雅 to have nice manners 风度
 翩翩 (good, satisfactory) 出色的 chsè de work, attempt a nice shot 妙射
 to make a nice job of sth 把某事做得很好 nice point! 说得好! nice work!
 informal 干得好! gàn de ho ! nice one! informal (sth clever or skilled) 漂亮!
 (sth clever or funny) 说得好! ironic 干得好! gàn de ho ! a nice mess ironic
 一团糟 that's a nice way to talk to your father ironic 你可真有本事, 能这
 样对你父亲讲话 (fine, subtle) 微妙的 wimiào de point, argument; 细微的
 xìwǐ de distinction he has nice taste in music 他乐感很强 formal (precise,
 exact) 细致的 xìzhì de task, drilling; 精细的 jīngxì de technique, method
 nice coordination 灵巧的协调性 informal (used for emphasis) 很 hn a nice
 long talk 长谈 nice and cool/easy/friendly 酷得很的/极容易的/很友好的
 nice and early 一大早

7.2.4 smart

smart | BrE smt, AmE smrt | A. adjective (stylish, neat) 漂亮的 *piào-liang de appearance, clothes, car, office* a smart young officer 衣冠楚楚的年轻军官 you're looking very smart 你看上去很漂亮啊 (fashionable) 时尚的 *shíshàng de hotel, street*; 时髦的 *shímáo de person, group* the smart set 时髦一族 (clever) 聪明的 *cngming de*; (shrewd) 精明的 *jngmíng de* to be smart at doing sth 做某事精明 he thinks he's so smart 他自作聪明 that wasn't very smart of you 你那件事办得不太漂亮 that was a really smart thing to do! ironic 这事干得真够高明的! she's a smart kid 她是个聪明的孩子 (mainly US) informal (cheeky) 厚脸皮的 *hòulín pí de* to be or get smart 放肆 don't get smart with me! 别跟我油嘴滑舌的! Technology (controlled by computer programme) 智能的 *zhìnéng de washing machine* (stinging) 引起剧痛的 *ynq jùtòng de slap*; 尖刻的 *jīnkè de retort* to deal sb a smart blow 狠狠打某人一下 (brisk, sharp) 轻快的 *qīngkuài de pace*; 清脆的 *qīngcuì de crack* that was smart work! 干得真利落! look smart (about it)! British 赶快 (处理这件事)! B. intransitive verb (sting) 引起剧痛 *ynq jùtòng* the cut on my finger is smarting 我手指的伤口疼死了 his eyes smarted from the smoke 他双眼被烟熏得两眼生疼 figurative (mentally) 感到痛楚 *gǎndào tòngch* to smart from sth 因...而痛心 attack, failure he is smarting over his defeat/the insult 他因失败/受辱而难过 C. noun uncountable (pain) 剧痛 *jùtòng*; figurative (mental) 痛楚 *tòngch* D. smarts plural noun US slang (intelligence) 聪明 *cngming*; (shrewdness) 能干 *nénggàn*

7.2.5 lovely

lovely | BrE lvli, AmE lvli | A. adjective (beautiful) 美丽的 *mìlì de girl, hair, eyes, view*; 可爱的 *k'ài de baby*; 悦耳的 *yuè'r de voice*; 优美的 *yumì de song, poem, story* you look lovely in pink 你穿粉红色衣服真漂亮 (pleasant) 美好的 *mǐhó de time, idea, party*; 亲切和善的 *qīnqiè héshàn de person*; 美味的 *mǐwèi de meal* to smell lovely 闻上去很香 to taste lovely 味道很好 it was lovely to see you 见到你真好 B. noun informal 美女 *mǐn*

my lovely 我的美人儿

7.3 Test

7.3.1 First

What colour's your new dress? It's green. Come upstairs and see it. Thank you. Look! Here it is. That's nice dress. It's very smart. My hat's new, too. What colour is it? It's the same colour. It's green, too. That is a lovely hat!

7.3.2 Second

What colour's your new dress? It's green. Come upstairs and see it. Thank you. Look! Here it is. That's nice dress. It's very smart. My hat's new, too. What colour is it? It's the same colour. It's green, too. It's a lovely hat.

7.3.3 Third

What colour's your new dress? It's green. Come upstairs and see it. Thank you. Look! Here it is. That's nice dress. It's very smart. My hat's new, too. What colour is it? It's the same colour. It's green, too. That is a lovely hat.

7.3.4 Forth

What colour's your new dress? It's green. Come upstairs and see it. Thank you. Look! Here it is. That's a nice dress. It's very smart. My hat's new, too. What colour is it? It's the same colour. It's green, too. That is a lovely dress.

8 Your passports, please

8.1 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.

8.2 Words

8.2.1 Swedish

Swedish | BrE swid, AmE swid | A. adjective (of Sweden) 瑞典的 Ruìdīn de ; (of the people) 瑞典人的 Ruìdīnrén 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

8.2.2 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

8.2.3 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

8.2.4 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

8.2.5 case**8.2.6 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
 biàncéng hèsè

8.2.7 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 xúnhuí bsài duìyuán

8.3 Test**8.3.1 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.

8.3.2 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 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.

8.3.3 Third

Your passports, please 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.

8.3.4 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.

8.3.5 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.

8.3.6 Sixth

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.

9 How do you do?

9.1 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.

9.2 Words

9.2.1 employees

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

9.2.2 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 yǔ…bǐsài ; Military 与…交战 yǔ…jiāozhàn 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 dádào 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) ǎpeople, vehicles 相遇 xīngyù ; (by arrangement) 见面 jiànmiàn ; Sport ǎteams, opponents 比赛 bǎisài ; Military ǎarmies, enemies 交战 jiāozhàn (assemble) ǎcommittee, parliament 开会 kāihuì ; ǎindividuals, group 集合 jíhé (make acquaintance) 相识 xīngshí 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) ǎlines, roads 相汇 xīnghuì ; ǎvehicles 相撞 xīngzhuàng ; ǎeyes 相遇 xīngyù ; ǎbelt 扣上 kòushang 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) 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

9.2.3 hard-working

hard-working | BrE hdwk, AmE hrd wrk | adjective 努力工作的 nǐlǐ gngzuò de

9.2.4 job

job | BrE db, AmE db | A. noun (post) 工作 gngzuò to have a job 有工作 to have a job in local government/at a hospital 在地方政府任职/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 língngng 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

9.2.5 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

9.2.6 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 jīngyíngzh telecoms/tour operator 电信公司/旅游业从业者 (person) 善于钻营的人 shànyú zūnyíng 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

9.2.7 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 gōngzuò 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

9.2.8 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 tuīxiāoyuán the area rep 地区推销员 B. intransitive verb informal 做推销员 zuò tuīxiāoyuán

9.2.9 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 ge 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, attempt lazy thinking 随随便便的思考

9.2.10 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 bàنشìchù 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 úparty, politicianz 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 xíngzhù 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

9.2.11 assistant

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

9.3 Test

9.3.1 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.

9.3.2 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.

9.3.3 Third

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 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.

9.3.4 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.

9.3.5 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.

9.3.6 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.

9.3.7 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.

10 Tired and Thirsty

10.1 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!

10.2 Words

10.2.1 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

10.2.2 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 gnhàn de soil; 缺水的
qushu 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 sh rén kùk
de work, weather

10.3 Test

10.3.1 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!

10.3.2 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!

10.3.3 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!

10.3.4 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.

10.3.5 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.

11 Which book**11.1 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.

11.2 Test**11.2.1 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.

11.2.2 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.

11.2.3 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.

11.2.4 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.

11.2.5 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.

11.2.6 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.

12 Which glasses?**12.1 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.

12.2 Words

12.2.1 shelf

shelf | BrE lf, AmE lf | noun plural shelves (on wall, in cupboard) 架子 jiàzi ; (in fridge) 搁板 gē bǎn ; (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

12.2.2 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 bōlibēi qìwǎn 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

12.3 Test

12.3.1 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.

12.3.2 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.

12.3.3 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.

12.3.4 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.

12.3.5 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.

12.3.6 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.

13 Mrs. Smith's kitchen

13.1 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.

13.2 Words

13.2.1 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 jǐnzhāng cìj 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

13.2.2 middle

middle | BrE md(), AmE mdl | A. noun (centre) 中间 zhōngjīn 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 jǔnrù mù shì zhōng 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 píngfēn bill, sum of money 分担 fēndān work to split the party down the middle 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

13.2.3 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 dàokng 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 dàokng 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 quánbù chéilí (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

13.2.4 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 chèdè 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,

13.3 Test

13.3.1 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.

13.3.2 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.

13.3.3 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.

13.3.4 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.

13.3.5 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.

13.3.6 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.

13.3.7 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.

13.3.8 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.

13.3.9 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.

14 Mrs. Smith's living room**14.1 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.

14.2 Words**14.2.1 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

14.2.2 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

14.2.3 newspaper

newspaper | BrE njuzpep, njuspep, AmE n(j)uzpepr | noun countable
 Journalism 报纸 bàozh 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 jìzh a newspaper editor/article
 报纸编辑/文章 uncountable (paper) 旧报纸 jiù bàozh to be wrapped in
 newspaper 包在报纸里

14.2.4 armchair

armchair | BrE mt, mt, AmE rmtr | noun (chair) 扶手椅 fúshuǐ 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

14.2.5 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 yīnxīng

14.2.6 wall

wall | BrE wl, AmE wɪ | 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

14.3 Test

14.3.1 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.

14.3.2 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.

14.3.3 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.

14.3.4 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.

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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.

14.3.6 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.

14.3.7 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.

14.3.8 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.

15 Come in, Amy**15.1 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.

15.2 Words

15.2.1 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 fáctory 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...gun 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) 把...关在外面 b...gun zài wàimian ; 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) 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

15.2.2 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

15.2.3 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

15.2.4 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

15.2.5 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

15.2.6 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

15.2.7 dressing table

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

15.2.8 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 quánhèng 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 quánhèng 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 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 jūn zǒu flood, hurricane, storm 卷走 jǔn 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 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) 扫过 sǎo guo sky, area (come over) 强烈影响 qiángliè yǐngxiǎng 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

15.3 Test

15.3.1 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.

15.3.2 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.

15.3.3 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.

15.3.4 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.

15.3.5 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.

15.3.6 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.

16 Where's Sally?**16.1 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.

16.2 Words**16.2.1 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

16.2.2 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) níplane, rocketz 爬升 páshng ; ísunz 升起 shngq to climb to 10,000 metres 上升到 1 万米的高度 (slope upwards) íroadz 向上斜升 xiàng shàng xié shng ; (grow upwards) íplantz 向上攀缘 xiàng shàng pnyuán there were roses climbing up the walls 有几株玫瑰爬上了墙 (increase) ícurrencyz 升值 shngzhí ; ípricez 上涨 shàngzhng ; íprofitsz 增加 zngji ; ítemperature, 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

16.2.3 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?

16.2.4 grass

grass | BrE rs, AmE ræs | A. noun uncountable (wild) 草 cǎo a blade of grass 一片草叶 yí piàn cǎo yè 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 bù zuò shī liáng jī to kick sth into the long grass figurative informal 把某事搁置一边 bǎ mǒu shì gē zhì yí biān countable (as botanical classification) 禾本科植物 hé běn kē zhí wù uncountable (lawn) 草地 cǎo dì ; (pasture) 草场 cǎo chǎng keep off the grass! 禁止踩踏草地! jìn zhǐ cǎi tà cǎo dì to mow or cut the grass 割草 gē cǎo 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 pò shǐ ... tuì xiǔ to play on grass (in tennis) 在草地地球上打球 zài cǎo dì dì qiú chǎng shàng dǎ qiú uncountable informal (marijuana) 大麻 dà má countable British informal (informer) 向警方告密的人 xiàng jǐng fāng gào mì de rén B. transitive verb 在...上种草 zài ... shàng zhòng cǎo garden, field, land C. intransitive verb British informal derogatory 告密 gào mì to grass on sb, to grass sb up; 告发某人 gào fā mǒu rén

16.3 Test

16.3.1 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.

16.3.2 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.

16.3.3 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.

16.3.4 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.

16.3.5 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

16.3.6 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.

16.3.7 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.

17 The sun is shinning**17.1 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。

17.2 Test**17.2.1 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.

17.2.2 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.

17.2.3 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.

17.2.4 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.

17.3 Words**17.3.1 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

17.3.2 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 mǐbù figurative 阴沉沉, face 阴沉下来 ynchén xialai

17.3.3 shining

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

17.3.4 bridge

bridge | BrE brɪdʒ, AmE brɪdʒ | A. noun countable Building 桥梁 qiáoliáng a bridge over or across sth; 架在…上方的桥 to be water under the bridge figurative 事情都过去了 a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then figurative 自那以后已然物是人非 we'll cross that bridge when we come to it

figurative 我们暂且把那个问题放一放 countable figurative (link) 纽带 *nìdài* 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

17.3.5 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*

17.3.6 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 yùnshū (take on board) 上船 bǎ... zhòng 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

17.3.7 aeroplane

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

17.3.8 fly

fly 1 | BrE fl, AmE fla | A. intransitive verb past tense flew past participle flown (move through air) 飞行 fēi ; 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 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 hángtiānqì 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

17.3.9 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.

18 Our village

18.1 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.

18.2 Words

18.2.1 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 gěi...pizhào 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 xin de to photograph well/badly 上相/不上相

18.2.2 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

18.2.3 valley

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

18.2.4 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

18.2.5 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 biānpō 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

18.2.6 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

18.2.7 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 líng 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

18.2.8 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 jiànzào the building of new homes 新住房的建造

18.2.9 park

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

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

18.3 Test

18.3.1 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.

18.3.2 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.

18.3.3 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.

18.3.4 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.

18.3.5 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.

18.3.6 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.

18.3.7 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.

19 Making bookcase**19.1 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.

19.2 Words**19.2.1 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

19.2.2 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 tóulùn ch to hammer out a compromise/decision 反复磋商后达成妥协/作出决定

19.2.3 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) nípainter, artistz 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 níartistz 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

19.2.4 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

19.2.5 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

19.2.6 colour

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

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

19.3 Test

19.3.1 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.

19.3.2 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.

19.3.3 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!

19.3.4 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!

20 Don't drop it!

20.1 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.

20.2 Words

20.2.1 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

20.2.2 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

20.2.3 Be careful!

小心

20.2.4 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

20.2.5 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

20.2.6 There we are!

好了。需上下文联系理解

20.3 Test**20.3.1 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.

20.3.2 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.

20.3.3 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.

20.3.4 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.

21 Penny's bag

21.1 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!

21.2 Words

21.2.1 cheese

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

21.2.2 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

21.2.3 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

21.2.4 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

21.2.5 milk

milk | BrE mlk, AmE mlk | A. noun uncountable (general) 奶 ni a
 glass of milk 一杯牛奶 to produce milk 泌乳 to be in milk nínǎnlǎz 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

21.2.6 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

21.2.7 tobacco

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

21.3 Test

21.3.1 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!

21.3.2 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.

21.3.3 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!

21.3.4 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!

21.3.5 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!

22 Hurry up!

22.1 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!

22.2 Words

22.2.1 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

22.2.2 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

22.2.3 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

22.2.4 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

22.2.5 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。

22.2.6 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

22.3 Test**22.3.1 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!

22.3.2 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!

22.3.3 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!

22.3.4 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!

22.3.5 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!

22.3.6 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!

22.3.7 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!

23 The boss's letter

23.1 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!

23.2 WORDS

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

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

23.2.2 terrible

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

23.2.3 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

23.3 Test

23.3.1 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!

23.3.2 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!

23.3.3 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!

23.3.4 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!

24 A cup of coffee

24.1 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.

24.2 words

24.2.1 coffee

A. noun uncountable (drink) 咖啡 kǎfēi countable (cup) 一杯咖啡 yí 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

24.2.2 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

24.2.3 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 rǐjì 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

24.2.4 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

24.2.5 biscuits

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

24.3 test**24.3.1 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.

24.3.2 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.

24.3.3 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.

24.3.4 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.

24.3.5 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!

24.3.6 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!

25 At the Butche

26 rs

26.1 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!

26.2 Words

26.2.1 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

26.2.2 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

26.2.3 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

26.2.4 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

26.2.5 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

26.2.6 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

26.3 test

26.3.1 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!

26.3.2 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!

26.3.3 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!

27 Interesting climate

27.1 Text

Where do you come from? I come from England. What's the climate² like in your country? It's mild³, but it's not always pleasant⁴. The weather's often cold in the North and windy⁵ in the East. It's often wet⁶ in the West and sometimes warm in the south. Which seasons⁷ 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 set⁸ early. Our climate is not very good. but it's certainly

²climate 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

³mild 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

⁴pleasant 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

⁵windy 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

⁶wet 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

⁷seasons 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

⁸[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 favorite⁹ subject¹⁰ of conversation¹¹.

27.2 Test

27.2.1 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.

27.2.2 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

⁹favorite 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

¹⁰subject 英 [sbdk] 美 [sbdk] 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

¹¹conversation 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.

27.2.3 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.

28 Sawyer's family

28.1 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.

28.2 Test

28.2.1 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.

28.2.2 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.

28.2.3 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.

28.2.4 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.

29 Unusuall days

29.1 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.

29.2 words

29.2.1 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。

29.2.2 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

29.2.3 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。

29.2.4 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。

29.3 test

29.3.1 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.

29.3.2 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.

29.3.3 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.

29.3.4 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.

29.3.5 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.

30 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.

30.1 Words

30.1.1 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

30.1.2 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

30.1.3 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

30.1.4 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

30.1.5 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

30.2 Test

30.2.1 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.

30.2.2 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.

30.2.3 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.

30.2.4 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.

31 Bad cold

31.1 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!

31.2 test**31.2.1 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!

31.2.2 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!

31.2.3 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!

31.2.4 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!

32 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!

32.1 words**32.1.1 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

32.1.2 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

32.2 test**32.2.1 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!

32.2.2 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!

32.2.3 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!

32.2.4 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!

32.2.5 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!

32.2.6 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!

33 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.

33.1 Words

33.1.1 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

33.1.2 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

33.1.3 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。

33.1.4 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

33.1.5 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

33.1.6 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。

33.2 Test

33.2.1 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.

33.2.2 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。

33.2.3 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. Boodybye. Enjoy yourself! We always enjoy ourselves, Mum. Bye-bye.

34 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!

34.1 Test**34.1.1 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!

34.1.2 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!

34.1.3 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!

34.1.4 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!

34.2 words

34.2.1 week

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

34.2.2 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.

35 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!'

35.1 Test

35.1.1 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!'

35.1.2 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!'

35.1.3 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!'

35.1.4 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!'

35.1.5 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!'

35.2 words

35.2.1 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

35.2.2 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

35.2.3 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。

35.2.4 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

35.2.5 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

35.2.6 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

35.2.7 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

35.2.8 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

36 He's awful

36.1 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.

36.2 Test

36.2.1 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.

36.2.2 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.

36.2.3 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.

36.2.4 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.

36.2.5 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.

36.2.6 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.

36.3 program**36.3.1 问一个人怎么样**

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

36.3.2 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?

36.3.3 否定 did not didn't + 原型

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

36.3.4 一般现在时

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

36.3.5 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.

37 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.'

37.1 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.'

37.2 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!'

37.3 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!'

37.4 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!'

37.5 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!'

37.6 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!'

37.7 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!'

37.8 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!'

38 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!

38.1 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!

38.2 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!

38.3 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

38.4 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!

38.5 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)
```

38.6 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!

38.7 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!

39 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.

39.1 test

39.1.1 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!

39.1.2 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!

39.2 words

39.2.1 feel

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

39.2.2 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.

39.2.3 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.

39.2.4 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!

39.2.5 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

39.2.6 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。

39.2.7 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。

40 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!

40.1 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!

40.2 many 肯定或可数

We haven't got many tomatoes.

40.3 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.

40.4 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!

40.5 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.

40.6 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.

40.7 need

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

40.8 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?

40.9 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

40.10 酒**40.10.1 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。

40.10.2 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

40.10.3 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

40.11 商店

40.11.1 grocer's

杂货店; 食品杂货店;

40.11.2 greengrocer's

蔬菜水果店;

40.11.3 butcher's

butcher's 英 [btz] 美 [btrz] 肉店; 屠夫

40.11.4 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

40.11.5 stove 火炉

40.11.6 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

40.11.7 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

41 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.

41.1 test**41.1.1 first**

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

41.1.2 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!

41.2 words**41.2.1 ask where**

Where's Tom?

41.2.2 ask what

What did you have?

41.2.3 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.

41.2.4 ready

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

41.2.5 标点

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

42 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!

42.1 现在进行时

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

42.2 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?

42.3 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.

42.4 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.

42.5 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.

42.6 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!

43 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!

43.1 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?

43.2 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.

43.3 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.

43.4 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

44 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.

44.1 现在完成时（特殊）

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

44.2 一般过去时

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

44.3 现在进行时

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

44.4 Can

Can your mechanics repair it?

44.5 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.

45 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.

45.1 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.

45.2 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.

46 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.

46.1 test

46.1.1 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

46.1.2 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!

47 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!

47.1 words

47.1.1 pilot

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

47.1.2 Tokyo

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

47.1.3 Madrid

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

47.1.4 Spain

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

47.1.5 lucky

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

47.2 Test**47.2.1 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!