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# 第 1 章 lesson 35

## 1.1 words

### 1.1.1 a coat

coat 英 [kt] 美 [kot] n. 外套; 外衣; 大衣; (套装的) 上装; 动物皮毛; v. 给…涂上一层; (用…) 覆盖; [例句] He turned off the television, put on his coat and walked out. 他关掉电视, 穿上外套, 出门了。[其他] 第三人称单数: coats 复数: coats 现在分词: coating 过去式: coated 过去分词: coated

### 1.1.2 a sweater

sweater 英 [swet(r)] 美 [swetr] n. 毛衣, 线衣 (英国英语指套头无扣的; 美国英语可指开襟有扣的); [例句] She wore a thick tartan skirt and a red cashmere sweater. 她穿了一条厚厚的格子呢裙和一件红色羊绒衫。[其他] 复数: sweaters

### 1.1.3 a blouse

blouse 英 [blaz] 美 [blas] n. (女式) 短上衣, 衬衫; [例句] That morning I had put on a pair of black slacks and a long-sleeved black blouse. 那天早上, 我穿了一条宽松的黑裤子和一件长袖黑衬衫。[其他] 复数: blouses

### 1.1.4 tights

tights 英 [tats] 美 [tats] n. (女用) 连裤袜, 紧身裤; (尤指舞蹈演员穿的) 紧身衣裤; [例句] He was horrified at the thought of his son prancing about on a stage in tights. 一想到儿子身穿紧身衣在舞台上神气活现地走来走去, 他就感到震惊。

### 1.1.5 socks

sock 英 [sk] 美 [sk] n. 短袜; (尤指用拳头) 猛击, 重击; v. 猛击; 狠打; [例句] Come on, lads. Sock it to 'em. 来吧, 伙计们, 让他们开开眼。[其他] 第三人称单数: socks 复数: socks 现在分词: socking 过去式: socked

### 1.1.6 a tank top

anktop 网络背心; 坦克背心; 小可爱背心; 吊带;

vest 是“背心、汗衫来、内衣”的意思。tank top 是“紧身短背心”的意思。

一. “tank top”, 就是中文里所讲的背心, 也就是那种无袖的上衣。

二. “tank top”即无袖的上衣, 还没有源到吊带衫那么露的。

三. 句子 brown knee-length skirt, orange tank top, ponytail (棕色膝盖长度的裙子, 橙色无袖的上衣, 扎着马尾辫)。

### 1.1.7 vest

vest 英 [vest] 美 [vest] n. (衬衣等里面贴身穿的) 背心, 汗衫; 坎肩; (外面穿的) 背心; v. 给予; 授予某人某种权力; (指财产等) 归属; [例句] All authority was vested in the woman, who discharged every kind of public duty 女性被赋予了所有权力, 履行所有公共职责。[其他] 第三人称单数: vests 复数: vests 现在分词: vesting 过去式: vested

### 1.1.8 a warm sweater

sweater 英 [swet(r)] 美 [swetr] n. 毛衣, 线衣 (英国英语指套头无扣的; 美国英语可指开襟有扣的); [例句] She wore a thick tartan skirt and a red cashmere sweater. 她穿了一条厚厚的格子呢裙和一件红色羊绒衫。[其他] 复数: sweaters

### 1.1.9 a long skirt

skirt 英 [skt] 美 [skrt] n. 女裙; (连衣裙、外衣等的) 下摆; (车辆或机器基座的) 挡板, 裙板; v. 环绕…的四周; 位于…的边缘; 沿…的边缘走; 绕开, 回避 (话题); [例句] We raced across a large field that skirted the slope of a hill. 我们从山坡下的一大片田地里飞奔而过。[其他] 第三人称单数: skirts 复数: skirts 现在分词: skirting 过去式: skirted

a short skirt a light coat loose pants tight pants

### 1.1.10 to embroider

embroider 英 [mbrd(r)] 美 [mbrdr] v. 刺绣; 加以渲染 (或润色); 添枝加叶; [例句] The collar was embroidered with very small red strawberries 衣领上绣着非常小的红色草莓。[其他] 第三人称单数: embroiders 现在分词: embroidering 过去式: embroidered 过去分词: embroidered

### 1.1.11 to cut

cut 英 [kt] 美 [kt] v. 切; 割; 割破; 划破; (用刀等从某物上) 切下, 割下; (用刀等将某物) 切成, 割成; n. 伤口; 划口; (锋利物留下的) 开口, 破口; (数量、尺寸、供应等的) 削减, 减少, 缩减; [例句] Mrs. Haines stood nearby, holding scissors to cut a ribbon 海恩斯夫人站在旁边, 手持剪刀准备剪彩。[其他] 第三人称单数: cuts 现在分词: cutting 过去式: cut 过去分词: cut

### 1.1.12 to put on

穿上

### 1.1.13 to take off

脱下, 不及物时飞机起飞

### 1.1.14 to sew

sew 英 [s] 美 [so] v. 缝; 做针线活; 缝制; 缝补; 缝上; [例句] The hand was preserved in ice by neighbours and sewn back on in hospital 手被邻居用冰块保存起来了, 在医院又被缝合好了。[其他] 第三人称单数: sews 现在分词: sewing 过去式: sewed 过去分词: sewn

### 1.1.15 to knit

knit 英 [nt] 美 [nt] v. 编织; 针织; 机织; 织平针; (使) 紧密结合, 严密, 紧凑; n. 编织的衣服; 针织衫; [例句] I had endless hours to knit and sew 我整天无休止地编织缝纫。[其他] 第三人称单数: knits 复数: knits 现在分词: knitting 过去式: knitted 过去分词: knitted

### 1.1.16 thread

thread 英 [red] 美 [red] n. (棉、毛、丝等的) 线; 线索; 脉络; 思绪; 思路; 贯穿的主线; 线状物; 细细的一条; v. 穿 (针); 纫 (针); 穿过; (使) 穿过; 通过; 穿行; 穿成串; 串在一起; [例句] This time I'll do it properly with a needle and thread. 这次, 我要用针线将它缝好。[其他] 第三人称单数: threads 复数: threads 现在分词: threading 过去式: threaded

### 1.1.17 fabric

fabric 英 [fæbrk] 美 [fæbrk] n. 织物; 布料; (社会、机构等的) 结构; (建筑物的) 结构 (如墙、地面、屋顶); [例句] Whatever your colour scheme, there's a fabric to match. 无论什么样的色彩图案, 都有与之相配的织物。[其他] 复数: fabrics  
embroidery

### 1.1.18 scissors

scissors 英 [szz] 美 [szrz] n. 剪刀; v. 剪断; 删除; [词典] scissor 的第三人称单数; [例句] He told me to get some scissors 他让我去拿把剪刀。[其他] 原型: scissor  
复数: scissors

### 1.1.19 a needle

needle 英 [nidl] 美 [nidl] n. 针; 缝衣针; 编织针; 注射针; 针头; v. 刺激; 故意招惹; (尤指) 不断地数落; [例句] She took the needle off the record and turned the lights out. 她把唱针从唱片上移开, 把灯也关了。[其他] 复数: needles  
a needle and thread  
size a big size a small size a large-sized coat a coat my size. a small-sized coat

### 1.1.20 heel

heel 英 [hil] 美 [hil] n. 足跟; 脚后跟; (袜子等的) 后跟; (鞋、靴子等的) 后跟; v. 给 (鞋等) 修理后跟; 倾侧; 倾斜; [例句] He kicked it shut with the heel of his boot. 他用靴子的后跟将它踢上。[其他] 第三人称单数: heels 复数: heels 现在分词: heeling 过去式: heeled

women's shoes with a mid heel women's shoes with a low heel women's shoes with a high heel women's shoes without a heel women's shoes

In order to embroider, you need a needle and thread. In order cut thread, you need scissors. The girl gets a needle with red thread. She wants to embroider. The woman is holding a needle with black thread in her right hand, and fabric in her left. She wants to sew. In order to sew a coat, you need fabric. The girl is holding scissors in her right hand, and fabric in her left. She wants to cut.

The woman is embroidering a red flower on white fabric. The man doesn't know how to sew. His wife sews pants and a jacket for him. The grandmother is knitting a grey, warm sweater for her grandson. The woman knows how to sew. She sews pants

and a jacket for her husband. The boy doesn't know how to sew. He sews a red shirt with green thread. The granddaughter also knows how to knit. She knits a hat for her bear.

The woman in the long dress with the embroidery is entering the restaurant. The man puts on warm, white socks. The boy in the white tank top is sitting on the bench. The woman takes off light, grey tights. There is no embroidery on the tank top. The salesperson is showing the woman a coat.

The man is trying on the blue shirt. It's his size. The girl is wearing a short, tight, small-sized skirt. The woman is trying on a red, large-sized dress with beautiful embroidery. The woman is giving the salesperson a tight coat - it's not her size. The girl is trying on a white, thin<sup>1</sup>, small-sized blouse without embroidery. The boy is wearing a loose, large-sized shirt.

Men like women in high heels. The woman is trying on<sup>2</sup> red high heels. The man is wearing shoes without a heel. The girl has shoes with a low heel. The woman is trying on fall boots with a mid heel. The woman is trying on winter boots with a low heel.

The woman wants to sew a beautiful dress, but doesn't know how. The girl wants to walk in high heels, but she doesn't know how. The woman knows how to knit, but doesn't want to. The man doesn't know how to knit and doesn't want to. The boy wants to knit socks, but he doesn't know how. The boy doesn't know how to embroider, but really wants to.

Do all girls like to sew? Yes, but not all know how. Do all men like women in white blouses with embroidery? Yes, all men like such women. Does the whole family like the clothing that grandma knits? Yes, the whole family likes this clothing. Do all women like a dress with embroidery? No, there are women who don't like this dress. Do all men like women in high heels? Yes, all men like such women. Do all grandmothers like to sew warm socks for their grandchildren? Yes, they like it.

<sup>1</sup>thin 英 [n] 美 [n] adj. 薄的; 细的; 瘦的; 稀少的; 稀疏的; adv. 薄薄地; v. (掺水等) 使稀薄, 使变淡; 变稀疏; 变稀少; (使) 变稀薄, 变少; [例句] A thin cable carries the signal to a computer 一根细电缆将信号传送给一台计算机。[其他] 比较级: thinner 最高级: thinnest 第三人称单数: thins 现在分词: thinning 过去式: thinned 过去分词: thinned

<sup>2</sup>试穿 (衣服等); 试戴; 试用: May I try on the hat?

## 第 2 章 lesson 36

a receipt change a market a supermarket a counter a cash register

a purchase produce chocolate cake souvenirs perfume

to weigh to help to wrap to pick out to carry to give

dark light cheap expensive rich poor

whole half a whole apple a whole pie half of a pie helf of an apple

a bright room a dark bar At the market produce is inexpensive, at the supermarket it's expensive. The woman is buying produce at the market. a big, bright supermarket. The man is buying produce at the supermarket.

The girl is picking out chocolate. The tall man is helping the woman carry her purchase. The tourists are picking out souvenirs. The grandmother is helping her granddaughter wrap a gift for her mother. The woman is picking out perfume. The salesperson is helping the customer pick out cake.

The woman is carrying her purchase to the car. The customers are standing in line for the cash register. an expensive purchase The salesperson is carrying produce to the counter. a cheap purchase The girl is carrying chocolate to the cash register.

The salesperson is weighing apples. The customer takes the change and receipt from the salesperson. The salesperson is wrapping a souvenir. The woman is wrapping a gift for her husband. The waiter brings the change and receipt on a tray. The salesperson gives the customer the receipt and change.

A rich woman buys an expensive dress with embroidery, but a poor woman - a cheap dress with a discount. A rich man reserves an expensive room in a hotel, but a poor man - a cheap room. In the small dark room live poor people. A rich man gives his wife expensive perfume, but a poor man - cheap perfume. A rich man drives a new, expensive car, but a poor man - an old, cheap car. In the big bright house live rich people.

The mother gives her son half a glass of juice. The boy is cutting a piece of paper in half. What is the salesperson doing? He's weighing half a chicken. What is the chef doing? He's frying a whole chicken. What is the boy doing? He's putting half a cake on a plate. What is the waiter doing? He's carrying a whole cake on a tray.

## 第 3 章 lesson 37

### 3.1 words

#### 3.1.1 north

north 英 [n] 美 [nr] n. 北; 北方; 北部; 北部地区; (美国南北战争时与南方作战的) 北部各州; adj. 北方的; 向北的; 北部的; 北风的; 北方吹来的; adv. 向北; 朝北; [例句] In the north the ground becomes very cold as the winter snow and ice covers the ground 冬天冰雪覆盖大地, 北方的地面变得非常寒冷。In the north it's cold. In the north half the year it is day, and half it is night. Polar bears swim in the sea in the north, because in the north the sea is cold.

#### 3.1.2 south

south 英 [sa] 美 [sa] n. 南; 南方; 南部; 美国南方各州; 美国南方; adj. 南方的; 向南的; 南部的; 南风的; 南方吹来的; adv. 向南; 朝南; [例句] The town lies ten miles to the south of here 那个小镇位于这里以南 10 英里处。In the south it's hot. In the south the grass grows all year. In the south it rains half the year. People swim in the sea in the south, because in the south the sea is warm.

#### 3.1.3 east

east 英 [ist] 美 [ist] n. 东; 东方; 东部; 东边; 亚洲国家, 东方国家 (尤指中国、日本和印度); adj. 东方的; 向东的; 东部的; 东风的; 东方吹来的; adv. 向东; 朝东; [例句] The principal range runs east to west. 主体山脉呈东西走向。In the east women wear long, dark dresses. The ship is going from the east to the west. The river flows from the west to the east. Where is the ship going? The ship is going from the west to east.

#### 3.1.4 west

west 英 [west] 美 [west] n. 西; 西方; 西方 (与东方国家相对照的欧洲和北美); 美国西部; adj. 西方的; 向西的; 西部的; 西风的; 西方吹来的; adv. 向西; 朝西; [例句] I pushed on towards Flagstaff, a hundred miles to the west 我继续西行, 向 100 英里外的弗拉格斯塔夫进发。



In the west women wear tight pants.

### 3.1.5 a compass

compass 英 [kmps] 美 [kmps] n. 罗盘; 罗经; 指南针; 罗盘仪; 圆规; 两脚规; 范围; 范畴; 界限; [例句]We had to rely on a compass and a lot of luck to get here. 我们不得不依靠指南针和不错的运气找到这儿来。[其他] 复数: compasses

The tourist is finding the path in the mountains by his compass. All tourists bring with them a compass when they go into the woods. The tourist is holding a compass in his right hand, a map in his left. The compass needle points north. Where does the compass needle point? The compass needle points north.

### 3.1.6 a needle

needle 英 [nidl] 美 [nidl] n. 针; 缝衣针; 编织针; 注射针; 针头; v. 刺激; 故意招惹; (尤指) 不断地数落; [例句]She took the needle off the record and turned the lights out. 她把唱针从唱片上移开, 把灯也关了。[其他] 复数: needles

### 3.1.7 day

day 英 [de] 美 [de] n. 一天; 一日; 白昼; 白天; 工作日; 一天的活动时间; [例句]The weather did not help; hot by day, cold at night 天气也不肯帮忙: 白天很热, 晚上很冷。[其他] 复数: days

In the north half the year it is day, and half it is night. On work days children and parents get up early.

### 3.1.8 night

night 英 [nat] 美 [nat] n. 夜; 夜晚; 晚上, 夜晚 (夜里就寝前的一段时间); (举行盛事的) 夜晚; …之夜; [例句]He didn't sleep a wink all night 他一夜没合眼。[其他] 复数: nights

At night the moon and the stars are in the sky. In the north half the year it is day, and half it is night.

### 3.1.9 the sun

sun 英 [sn] 美 [sn] n. 太阳; 日; 太阳的光和热; 阳光; 日光; 恒星; v. 晒太阳; [例句]The sun was now high in the southern sky 太阳正高挂在南边的天空上。[其

他] 第三人称单数: suns 复数: suns 现在分词: sunning 过去式: sunned 过去分词: sunned The sun is a star.

### 3.1.10 the moon

moon 英 [mun] 美 [mun] n. 月球; 月亮; 月相; 卫星; v. 以屁股示人 (在公共场所进行的恶作剧或侮辱); [例句] There will be no moon. 月亮不会出来了。[其他] 第三人称单数: moons 复数: moons 现在分词: mooning 过去式: mooned 过去分词: mooned At night the moon and the stars are in the sky.

### 3.1.11 sunset

sunset 英 [snset] 美 [snset] n. 日落; 傍晚; 晚霞; (法律的) 自动废止期, 效力消减期; adj. 霞红色的; 浅橘红色的; 衰落的; 最后期的; 定期废止的; v. (使) 定期届满废止; [例句] The dance ends at sunset. 舞会在日落时分结束。[其他] 复数: sunsets A man and woman are looking at the beautiful sunset. At sunset there are red clouds in the sky.

### 3.1.12 sunrise

sunrise 英 [snraz] 美 [snraz] n. 日出; 朝霞; [例句] There was a spectacular sunrise yesterday. 昨天的朝霞很绚烂。[其他] 复数: sunrises A man and woman are meeting the sunrise on the beach, because it's very beautiful. Birds get up at sunrise and sing songs.

### 3.1.13 far

far 英 [f(r)] 美 [fr] adv. 远; (问到或谈及距离时说) 有多远, 远 (至); 久; adj. 较远的; (某方向的) 最远的, 远端的; 远的; 远方的; 遥远的; [例句] I know a nice little Italian restaurant not far from here 我知道有家不错的意大利小餐馆离这儿不远。[其他] 比较级: farther 最高级: farthest The tree is far. The ship is far from the coast. The children don't swim to the ship, because the ship is very far from the coast.

### 3.1.14 near

near 英 [n(r)] 美 [nr] adj. 距离近; 不远; 不久以后; 随后; 接近; adv. 距离不远; 在附近; 不久以后; 几乎; 差不多; prep. 在…附近; 靠近; 接近; 临近; (用于数词前) 大约, 上下; [例句] Don't come near me 别靠近我。[其他] 比较级: nearer 最高级:

nearest 第三人称单数: nears 现在分词: nearing 过去式: neared The bench is near.  
In this hotel there are many tourists, because it's near the sea. The rock is near the coast.

### 3.1.15 fast

fast 英 [fst] 美 [fæst] adj. 快的; 迅速的; 敏捷的; 迅速发生的; 立即发生的; 动作迅速的; 头脑灵活的; adv. 快; 快速; 迅速; 不久; 立即; 牢固地; 完全地; v. 节食; 禁食; 斋戒; [例句] Brindley was known as a very, very fast driver 众所周知, 布林德利是个喜欢飞车的人。[其他] 比较级: faster 最高级: fastest 第三人称单数: fasts 现在分词: fasting 过去式: fasted 过去分词: fasted

### 3.1.16 slowly

slowly 英 [sli] 美 [sloli] adv. 慢速地; 缓慢地; 迟缓地; [例句] He slowly sat on the seat with a sigh. 他叹了一口气, 慢慢地坐到位子上。[其他] 比较级: more slowly 最高级: most slowly The big river flows slowly. How do yellow leaves fall from the trees? Yellow leaves fall from trees slowly. How does the moon wax? The moon waxes slowly.

### 3.1.17 early

early 英 [li] 美 [rli] adj. 早期的; 初期的; 早先的; 早到的; 提前的; 提早的; adv. 在早期; 在初期; 在开始阶段; 提早; 提前; 先前; 早些时候; …之前; [例句] I knew I had to get up early 我知道我得早起。[其他] 比较级: earlier 最高级: earliest No one likes to get up early. On work days children and parents get up early.

### 3.1.18 late

late 英 [let] 美 [let] adj. 接近末期; 在晚年; 迟到; 迟发生; 迟做; 近日暮的; 近深夜的; adv. 迟; 晚; 接近末期; 在晚年; 临近日暮; 接近午夜; [例句] It was late in the afternoon 那是下午近黄昏的时候。[其他] 比较级: later 最高级: latest On weekends everyone gets up late.

On weekends everyone gets up late.(adv.)

### 3.1.19 to fall

fall 英 [fl] 美 [fl] v. 落下; 下落; 掉落; 跌落; 突然倒下; 跌倒; 倒塌; 下垂; 低垂; n. 落下; 下落; 跌落; 掉落; (雪、岩石等的) 降落; 发生; 秋天 (AmE=autumn) ;

[例句]Totally exhausted, he tore his clothes off and fell into bed 他疲惫至极，扯下衣服，一头倒在床上。[其他] 第三人称单数：falls 现在分词：falling 过去式：fell 过去分词：fallen The girl falls and gets up. The glass falls on the floor. Yellow leaves fall from the trees. In the fall how do yellow leaves fall from trees? Yellow leaves fall from trees slowly. The girl falls on the sand. The stars sometimes fall on the earth. The moon doesn't fall on the earth.

### 3.1.20 to rise

rise 英 [raɪz] 美 [raɪz] n. (数量或水平的) 增加，提高；加薪；工资增长；(重要性、优势、权力等的) 增强；v. 上升；攀升；提高；达到较高水平 (或位置)；起床；起立；站起来；升起；[例句]He watched the smoke rise from his cigarette 他注视着烟雾从香烟上升起。[其他] 第三人称单数：rises 现在分词：rising 过去式：rose 过去分词：risen

### 3.1.21 to flow

flow 英 [fləʊ] 美 [floʊ] n. 流；流动；持续生产；不断供应；滔滔不绝；v. 流；流动；涌流；流畅；[例句]A stream flowed gently down into the valley 一条小溪潺潺流进山谷。[其他] 第三人称单数：flows 现在分词：flowing 过去式：flowed 过去分词：flowed  
The small river flows fast. The big river flows slowly. Water flows. The river flows from the west to the east.

### 3.1.22 to float

loat 英 [flɒt] 美 [flot] v. 浮动；漂流；飘动；飘移；浮；漂浮；使浮动；使漂流；n. 彩车；鱼漂；浮子；(学游泳用的) 浮板；[例句]Empty things float. 空的物体会在水中浮起。[其他] 第三人称单数：floats 复数：floats 现在分词：floating 过去式：floated 过去分词：floated

### 3.1.23 to swim

swim 英 [swɪm] 美 [swɪm] v. 游水；游泳；游泳 (作为娱乐)；游；游动；n. 游泳；[例句]She swam the 400 metres medley ten seconds slower than she did in 1980. 她 400 米混合泳的成绩比其 1980 年慢了 10 秒。[其他] 第三人称单数：swims 现在分词：swimming 过去式：swam 过去分词：swum

The children don't swim to the ship, because the ship is very far from the coast. People swim in the sea in the south, because in the south the sea is warm. Polar bears swim in the sea in the north, because in the north the sea is cold.

### 3.1.24 to grow

grow 英 [r] 美 [ro] v. 扩大; 增加; 增强; 长大; 长高; 发育; 成长; (使) 生长; [例句] We stop growing at maturity. 我们成年之后不再长个儿。[其他] 第三人称单数: grows 现在分词: growing 过去式: grew 过去分词: grown

How do mushrooms in the forest grow after rain? Mushrooms in the forest grow fast after rain. In the south the grass grows all year. On the riverbank grows a tall tree.

### 3.1.25 the sky

sky 英 [ska] 美 [ska] n. 天; 天空; v. 把 (球) 击向高空; [例句] The sun is already high in the sky. 已经日上三竿。[其他] 第三人称单数: skies 复数: skies 现在分词: skyng 过去式: skied 过去分词: skied

There are red clouds in the sky. At night the moon and the stars are in the sky. A woman is standing on the beach and looking at the blue sky and the white clouds. At sunset there are red clouds in the sky. After rain there is a rainbow in the sky.

### 3.1.26 stars

star 英 [st(r)] 美 [str] n. 恒星; 星; 星状物; 星形饰物; 星号; (尤指旅馆或餐馆的) 星级; v. 主演; 担任主角; 使主演; 由...担任主角; (在文字等旁) 标星号; [例句] The night was dark, the stars hidden behind cloud. 夜很黑, 星星都躲在云的后面。[其他] 第三人称单数: stars 复数: stars 现在分词: starring 过去式: starred 过去分词: starred

Stars sometimes fall on the earth. At night the moon and the stars are in the sky.

### 3.1.27 a rainbow

rainbow 英 [renb] 美 [renbo] n. 虹; 彩虹; [例句] Oh look, a rainbow! 看哪, 彩虹! [其他]

After rain there is a rainbow in the sky.

### 3.1.28 a cloud

cloud 英 [klaɪd] 美 [klaɪd] n. 云; 云朵; 云状物 (如尘雾、烟雾、一群飞行的昆虫); 阴影; 忧郁; 焦虑; 令人忧虑的事; v. 使难以理解; 使记不清楚; 使模糊; 显得阴沉 (或恐惧、愤怒等); 看起来忧愁 (或害怕、愤怒等); (尤指用无关的话题来) 混淆, 搅混 (问题); [例句]The sky was almost entirely obscured by cloud. 天空几乎完全被云所遮蔽。[其他] 第三人称单数: clouds 复数: clouds 现在分词: clouding 过去式: clouded 过去分词: clouded

At sunset there are red clouds in the sky. The woman is standing on the beach and looking at the blue sky and the white clouds.

### 3.1.29 a river

river 英 [rɪv(r)] 美 [rɪvər] n. 河; 江; (液体) 涌流; [例句]The Chicago River flooded the city's underground tunnel system 芝加哥河的河水淹没了城市的地下隧道系统。[其他] 复数: rivers

The small river flows fast. The big river flows slowly. The river flows from the west to the east. If a deer is thirsty, it goes to the river.

### 3.1.30 a coast

coast 英 [kɒst] 美 [kɒst] n. 海岸; 海滨; v. (尤指不用动力向山坡下) 滑行, 惯性滑行; (不用多少动力) 快速平稳地移动; 不费力地取得成功; [例句]Camp sites are usually situated along the coast, close to beaches. 野营地一般都位于海滨, 靠近沙滩。[其他] 第三人称单数: coasts 复数: coasts 现在分词: coasting 过去式: coasted 过去分词: coasted

The rock is near the coast. The ship is very far from the coast. The children don't swim to the ship, because the ship is very far from the coast.

In the north it's cold. In the south it's hot. In the north there is snow all year. In the west women wear tight pants. In the south the grass grows all year. In the east women wear long, dark dresses.

The sun is a star. At sunset there are red clouds in the sky. A man and woman are looking at the beautiful sunset. Clouds are covering the sun. After rain there is a rainbow in the sky. At night the moon and the stars are in the sky.

The tree is far. The rock is near the coast. The bench is near. In this hotel there are many tourists, because it's near the sea. The children don't swim to the ship, because the ship is very far from the coast. The ship is far from the coast.

a beach A boy is playing in the sand on the beach. A woman is standing on the beach and looking at the blue sky and the white clouds. On the riverbank grows a tall tree. The girl is walking along the beach. A man and woman are meeting the sunrise on the beach, because it's very beautiful.

The woman gets up and goes to take a shower. The boy gets up and goes to wash up. On work days children and parents get up early. On weekends everyone gets up late. No one likes to get up early. Birds get up at sunrise and sing songs.

The moon doesn't fall on the earth. The girl falls and gets up. Stars sometimes fall on the earth. In the fall yellow leaves fall from trees. The glass falls on the floor. The girl falls on the sand.

Water flows. The big river flows slowly. People swim in the sea in the south, because in the south the sea is warm. The small river flows fast. Polar bears swim in the sea in the north, because in the north the sea is cold. The river flows from the west to the east.

The compass needle points north. The tourist is holding a compass needle in his right hand, and a map in his left. In the south it rains half the year. In the north half the year it is day, and half it is night. The tourist is finding the path in the mountains by his compass. All tourists bring with them a compass when they go into the woods.

How do mushrooms in the forest grow after rain? Mushrooms in the forest grow fast after rain. Where does the compass needle point? The compass needle points north. How do yellow leaves fall from trees? Yellow leaves fall from trees slowly. How does the moon wax? The moon waxes slowly. Where is the ship going? The ship is going from the west to the east. Where is the boy looking? He's looking at the stars.

## 3.2 programmer

### 3.2.1 提问如何、地点、等

How do yellow leaves fall from trees? Yellow leaves fall from trees slowly.

How does the moon wax? The moon waxes slowly.

Where is the ship going? The ship is going from the east to the west.

Where is the boy looking? He's looking at the stars.

How do mushrooms in the forest grow after rain? Mushrooms in the forest grow fast after rain.

### 3.2.2 时间

1. 星期、日用 on On work days children and parents get up early. On weekends everyone gets up late. Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April, 24th?
2. at night At night the moon and the stars are in the sky. He telephoned again at night. 在某个时间点: at sunrise at sunset At sunrise there are red cluds in the sky. Birds get up at sunrise and sing songs. A man and woman are meeting the sunrise on the beach, because it's very beautiful. At mid night
3. in 在某个时段
  - (a). in the morning
  - (b). in the afternoon
  - (c). in the evening Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening.

### 3.2.3 on the beach

A woman is standing on the beach and looking at the blue sky and the white clouds.

### 3.2.4 in the sand

A boy is playing in the sand on the beach.

### 3.2.5 on the riverbank

On the riverbank grows a tall tree.

### 3.2.6 look at

He's looking at the stars. What is the boy looking?

### 3.2.7 在。。。里, 在。。。季节 in

in the north in the south in the sea in the forest How do mushrooms in the forest grow after rain? Mushrooms in the forest grow fast after rain. The tourist is finding the path in the mountains by his compass. In the winter a rabbit is white. It's inviable in the snow. It doesn't hide. In the fall yellow leaves fall from trees.



### 3.2.8 代词 **it**。。。如天气等

In the south it's hot. In the north it's cold. In the north half the year it is day, and half it is night. In the south it rains half the year.

## 第 4 章 lesson 38

### 4.1 words

#### 4.1.1 a violin

The musicians are playing old-fashioned music on violins. The man is playing music on violin, and the girl is listening to the music. These musicians are playing modern music on a violin and a guitar. The young man is playing the violin, and the young woman is listening to the music. The girl loves music. She plays the violin. Are the musicians playing violins or drums? The musicians are playing violins.

#### 4.1.2 a guitar

The musicians are playing modern music on a violin and a guitar.

#### 4.1.3 dance

The girl loves dancing. she loves to dance. What do the friends love to do? They love to dance.

#### 4.1.4 music

The musicians are playing modern music on a violin and a guitar. These musicians are playing old-fashioned music on violins. The young man is playing the violin, and the young woman is listening to the music. She loves music. She plays the violin. During a carnival music plays. The woman is washing dirty dishes and listening to the music.

#### 4.1.5 film

These children are friends. They're watching an interesting film about old-fashioned clothes on TV. Are the friends watching a film or leaving the city? The friends are watching a film.

### **4.1.6 a drum**

The boys play the drums. The musician also plays the drums. Are the musicians playing the violins or drums? The musicians are playing the violins.

### **4.1.7 a bouquet**

The bride with the bouquet of white flowers is dancing on the grass. At a wedding the bride throws her bouquet of flowers to her friends. The bride throws her bouquet, and her friends catch it. The bride holds the bouquet of white flowers. Does the bride catch or throw the bouquet? The bride throws her bouquet. Is the woman holding a bouquet of flowers or a wig? The woman is holding a bouquet of flowers.

### **4.1.8 candy**

The boy gives the girl candy. The boy is happy because his mom gave him candy. When are children happy? Children are happy when they're given candy and toys. The girl is crying because she has no candy.

### **4.1.9 a mask**

The woman collects masks. When do actors wear masks? They wear masks during a spectacle.

### **4.1.10 a carnival costume**

The friends are putting on carnival costumes. The man in the carnival costume gives the woman in the old-fashioned dress and wig a bouquet of flowers.

### **4.1.11 a wig**

The actors are dressed in old-fashioned dresses and wigs. The actor puts on a wig. During a carnival people put on old-fashioned dresses and wigs. The woman is wearing a wig. When do men put on wigs? They put on wigs at a carnival.

### **4.1.12 a carnival**

When do men put on wigs? They put on wigs at a carnival. During a carnival people put on old-fashioned dresses and wigs. During a carnival music plays. In the

city is there a carnival or traffic? In the city there is a carnival.

#### **4.1.13 to throw**

At a wedding the bride throws her bouquet to her friends. The girl throws the ball, and the boy catches the ball. The bride throws her bouquet, and her friends catch it. Does the bride catch or throws her bouquet? The bride throws her bouquet.

#### **4.1.14 to collect**

The man collects phones. The woman collects masks. The young man collects old-fashioned watches. The man collects paintings. What does the man collect? He collects paintings.

#### **4.1.15 to leave the city**

The family leave the city to relax in nature. The friends leave the city to fry meat and drink beer.

#### **4.1.16 to celebrate**

The girl invites her classmates to her birthday party. The friends are celebrating a holiday.

#### **4.1.17 to catch**

The girl throws the ball, and the boy catches the ball. Does the bride catch or throw the bouquet? The bride throws the bouquet. The bride throws her bouquet, and her friends catch it.

#### **4.1.18 to love to do something**

What do the friends love to do? They love to dance. The girl loves dancing. She loves to dance. The boy loves photography. He loves to photograph his friends.

#### **4.1.19 modern**

Is this a modern or an old-fashioned building. This is a modern building. The man is in a modern suit, and the woman is in an old-fashioned dress. These musicians are

playing modern music on a violin and a guitar.

an old-fashioned cabinet a modern clock old-fashioned a modern cabinet an old-fashioned clock

These girls are peers.

#### 4.1.20 a peer

These girls are peers. They study in the same grade at the university.

#### 4.1.21 a classmate

These boys are classmates. They study in the same class at school. The girl invites her classmates to her birthday party. a girlfriend These boys are classmates. a friend

These boys are classmates. They study in the same class at school. The girl invites her classmates to her birthday party. In the store the friends are picking out clothing. These children are friends. They're watching an interesting film about old-fashioned clothes on TV. The friends are celebrating a holiday. These girls are peers. They study in the same grade at the university.

The friends are putting on carnival costumes. The musicians are playing old-fashioned music on violins. During a carnival music plays. The musician also plays the drums. These musicians are playing modern music on a violin and a guitar. The boys play the drums.

The actors are dressed in old-fashioned dresses and wigs. The woman with the bouquet of white flowers is dancing on the grass. The actor puts on a wig. A man and woman are dancing in old-fashioned costumes. During a carnival people put on old-fashioned dresses and wigs. The woman is wearing a wig.

The boy gives the girl candy. The boy is happy because his mom gave him candy. The young man is playing the violin, and the young woman is listening to the music. The friends leave the city to fry meat and drink beer. The girl is crying because she has no candy. The family leaves the city to relax in nature.

At a wedding the bride throws her bouquet to her friends. The man in the carnival costume gives the woman in the old-fashioned dress and wig a bouquet of flowers. The girl throws the ball, and the boy catches the ball. The man is in a modern suit, and the woman is in an old-fashioned dress. The bride holds a bouquet of white flowers. The bride throws her bouquet, and her friends catch it.

The boy loves photography. He loves to photograph his friends. The young man collects old-fashioned watches. The girl loves music. She plays the violin. The girl loves

dancing. She loves to dance. The man collects phones. The woman collects masks.

In the city is there a carnival or traffic? In the city there is a carnival. Is this a modern or an old-fashioned building. This is a modern building. Does the bride catch or throw the bouquet? The bride throws the bouquet. Is the woman holding a bouquet of flowers or a wig? The woman is holding a bouquet of flowers. Are the musicians playing violins or drums? The musicians are playing violins. Are the friends watching a film or leaving the city? The friends are watching a film.

When do men put on wigs? They put on wigs at a carnival. What do the friends love to do? They love to dance. When are children happy? Children are happy when they're given candy and toys. When do actors wear masks? They wear masks during a spectacle. Where are the friends going? They're leaving the city. What does the man collect? He collects paintings.

#### 4.1.22 着衣的表达

1. wear When do actors wear masks? They wear masks during a spectacle. The woman is wearing a wig.
2. be dressed in 被动式 The actors are dressed in old-fashioned dresses and wigs.
3. is in The man is in a modern suit, and the woman is in an old-fashioned dress.
4. put on The actor puts on a wig. The friends are putting on carnival costumes.  
When do men put on wigs? They put on wigs at a carnival.

#### 4.1.23 衣服

1. dress 裙子 During a carnival people put on old-fashioned dresses and wigs.
2. suit 西装 The man is in a modern suit, and the woman is in an old-fashioned dress.
3. costume 服装 a carnival costumes The man in the carnival costume gives the woman in the old-fashioned dress and wig a bouquet of flowers.
4. clothes 衣服 In order to wash clothes, you need laundry detergent and a washing machine. The woman is washing clothes in the washing machine. The bathroom is in disorder - the laundry detergent, soap and clothes are lying on the floor. Is the woman washing clothes with her hands? No, she is washing them in the washing machine. Is the woman washing clothes? No, she's cleaning up the kitchen.
5. clothing 衣物 In the store the friends are picking out clothing. The woman washes her clothing with her hands. She doesn't have a washing machine.
6. skirt
7. shirt

8. coat
9. pants
10. blouse
11. gown
- 12.

## 第 5 章 lesson 39

### 5.1 words

#### 5.1.1 a bull

a black bull on green grass The cows and bull are crossing the street. They're looking for grass.

#### 5.1.2 a ram

A sheep and a ram give fur. What gives fur? A sheep and a ram give fur. Sheep and rams give fur.

#### 5.1.3 a chicken

The chicken is walking by the house. It's looking for food. Chickens lay eggs. What lays eggs? Chickens lay eggs.

#### 5.1.4 a sheep

In the country graze cows and sheep, but there are no leopards or wolves. A sheep is a herbivorous animal. It eats grass.

#### 5.1.5 a cow

The cows and bull are crossing the street. They're looking for grass. Cows give milk. A cow is a spotted and herbivorous animal. It eats grass. A cow also is a herbivorous animal. a spotted cow In the country graze cows and sheep, but there are no leopards or wolves.

#### 5.1.6 a rooster

What sings at dawn? A rooster sings at dawn.



### 5.1.7 a rabbit

a grey rabbit on yellow sand The grey rabbit is hiding behind a tree. In the winter a rabbit is white. It's invisible in the snow. It doesn't hide. What hunts rabbits? Hungry wolves hunt rabbits. The hungry wolf is looking around. He's looking for a rabbit.

### 5.1.8 a wolf

A wolf is a carnivorous animal. It eats meat. The wolf is hunting a deer. What hunts rabbits? Hungry wolves hunt rabbits.

### 5.1.9 a deer

a spotted deer If a deer is thirsty, it goes to the river. A deer is a spotted and herbivorous animal. The hungry wolf is hunting a deer. The deer is grazing in the forest. The hungry tiger is hunting a deer. The spotted leopard chases a yellow deer. It's hunting. What is spotted and herbivorous? A deer is spotted and herbivorous.

### 5.1.10 a lion

If lions sleep, they're not hungry. The full lion is lying under a tree. The small, full lion is jumping on the tree. He's playing. The lion is lying under a tree and eating meat.

### 5.1.11 a tiger

a striped tiger The hungry tiger is hunting a deer. What is striped and carnivorous? A tiger is striped and carnivorous.

### 5.1.12 a leopard

a spotted leopard The spotted leopard chases a yellow deer. It's hunting. A leopard is spotted. It's invisible among the trees. If a leopard is hungry, it hunts. A leopard is a carnivorous animal. In the country graze cows and sheep, but there are no leopards or wolves.

### 5.1.13 to graze

The spotted deer is grazing in the forest. In the country graze cows and sheep, but there are no leopards or wolves.

## 5.2 text

to hunt to give milk to lay eggs to give fur to hide  
hungry full carnivorous herbivorous spotted striped  
a striped tiger a grey rabbit on yellow sand a black bull on green grass The spotted leopard chases a yellow deer. It's hunting. a spotted leopard a spotted cow

The sheep is standing by the house and eating grass. The wolf is hunting a deer. The deer is grazing in the forest. A wolf is a carnivorous animal. It eats meat. The lion is lying under a tree and eating meat. A leopard also is a carnivorous animal.

A cow also is a herbivorous animal. Cows give milk. Sheep and rams give fur. A sheep is a herbivorous animal. It eats grass. Chickens lay eggs. The hungry tiger is hunting a deer.

The cows and bull are crossing the street. They're looking for grass. The rabbit is hiding behind a tree. The chicken is walking by the house. It's looking for food. The small, full lion is jumping on the tree. He's playing. The full lion is sleeping under a tree. The hungry wolf is looking around. He's looking for a rabbit.

A leopard is spotted. It's invisible among the trees. If a deer is thirsty, it goes to the river. If a leopard is hungry, it hunts. In the country graze cows and sheep, but there are no leopards or wolves. In the winter a rabbit is white. It's invisible in the snow. It doesn't hide. If lions sleep, they're not hungry.

What lays eggs? Chickens lay eggs. What sings at dawn? A rooster sings at dawn. What hunts rabbits? Hungry wolves hunt rabbits. What is spotted and herbivorous? A deer is spotted and herbivorous. What gives fur? A sheep and a ram give fur. What is striped and carnivorous? A tiger is striped and carnivorous.

## 第 6 章 lesson 40

### 6.1 words

#### 6.1.1 laundry detergent

The laundry detergent is standing on the washing machine. In order to wash clothes, you need laundry detergent and a washing machine. The bathroom is in disorder - the laundry detergent, soap and clothes are lying on the floor. The bathroom is in order - the laundry detergent and soap are lying on the shelf, and the towel is hanging.

#### 6.1.2 detergent

In order to wash the stove, you need detergent.

#### 6.1.3 a bucket

In order to wash the floor, you need a mop and a bucket. The girl is holding a bucket with water and cloth. She wants to wash the floor. A wet cloth is lying on the bucket.

a cloth

a washing machine a mop an iron an ironing board a vacuum cleaner a dishwasher  
a rug a brush a soap order disorder

#### 6.1.4 to vacuum

The boy is vacuuming the rug and smiling. In order to vacuum the rug, you need a vacuum cleaner.

to wipe off to clean

#### 6.1.5 to clean up

The boy isn't washing the floor. He's cleaning up the shelf. The man is cleaning up the table. What are the children doing? The children are helping their mom clean up the room.

### 6.1.6 to iron

The father is ironing a shirt and talking on the phone. The woman is ironing a beautiful dress and thinking about a party. In order to iron pants, you need an iron and an ironing board.

## 6.2 text

The table is in order. The table is in disorder. The room is in order. The room is in disorder.

A wet cloth is lying on the bucket. A dry cloth is lying on the floor. The vacuum cleaner is standing on the rug. The soap is lying on the shelf under the mirror in the bathroom. The girl is holding a bucket with water and a cloth. She wants to wash the floor in the room. The laundry detergent is standing on the washing machine.

The man is turning on the washing machine. Grandma washes dishes with her hands. She doesn't have a dishwasher. The woman washes her clothing with her hands. She doesn't have a washing machine. The woman is washing the big, dirty window. No one is helping her. The man is washing his things in the washing machine. The boy is washing the floor with a mop and a cloth. He's helping his mom.

The kitchen is in order. The room is in disorder. The woman isn't washing clothes. She's cleaning up the kitchen. The man is cleaning up the table. The boy isn't washing the floor. He's cleaning up the shelf. The girl is cleaning up the room.

The room is in order - the books are standing on the shelf and the clothes are lying in the cabinet. The kitchen is in disorder - dirty dishes are on the table, and the tablecloth is lying on the floor. The room is in disorder - books, clothes and toys are lying on the floor. The bathroom is in disorder - the laundry detergent, soap and towel are lying on the floor. The bathroom is in order - the laundry detergent and soap are lying on the shelf, and the towel is hanging. The kitchen is in order - clean dishes are standing in the cabinet.

In order to wash the stove, you need detergent. In order to clean shoes, you need a shoe brush. In order to wash clothes, you need laundry detergent and a washing machine. In order to iron pants, you need an iron and an ironing board. In order to vacuum the rug, you need a vacuum cleaner. In order to wash the floor, you need a mop and bucket.

The mother is washing the window, and her daughter is washing the floor. The father is ironing a shirt and talking on the phone. The boy is vacuuming the rug and smiling. The woman is ironing a beautiful dress and thinking about a party. The mother

is washing glasses, and her daughter is drying them. The woman is washing dirty dishes and listening to happy music.

Is the grandmother washing dishes with her hands? Yes, she doesn't have a dishwasher. With what is the man cleaning his shoes? He's cleaning them with a shoe brush. What are the children doing? The children are helping their mom clean up in the room. With what is the girl drying the plate? She's drying the plate with a clean white towel. With what is the woman washing the floor? She's washing the floor with a mop and a wet rag. Is the woman washing clothes with her hands? No, she is washing them in the washing machine.