1	DOI	VE Lesson one one	65
	1.1	$\operatorname{text}  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  $	65
	1.2	<b>DONE</b> Review $98.4\%$	67
	1.3	复习 98.7% ONE	67
	1.4	<b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-08-26 \pm 06:41> 99.4\%$	67
	1.5	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-01 ♀ 20:33> 99.7%	67
	1.6	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-09 £ 15:08>99.9%	67
	1.7	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 07:08>99.9%	67
	1.8	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 09:06>100% LOGBOOK .	67
	1.9	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-26 \equiv 06:30 > 99.4\%$	67
	1.10	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 日 06:33>99.3%k	67
	1.11	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 05:38>99.5%	68
	1.12	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 09:40>99.5%	68
	1.13	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 19:00>99.5%	68
	1.14	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-13 四 20:19>93.9%	68
	1.15	Lesson 1	68
2	DOI	VE Lesson two	69
	2.1	<b>DONE</b> Review 99%	69
	2.2	<b>DONE</b> 复习 98.9%	69
	2.3	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-01 ∴ 18:41>100%	69
	2.4	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-27 四 06:29>99.8%	69
	2.5	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 日 07:05>99.4%	69
	2.6	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 05:24 > 99.6%	69
	2.7	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 09:57>99.9%	69
	2.8	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 17:14>99.7%	69
	2.9	Lesson 2	69
3	DOI	<b>IE</b> Lesson three 97.4% three	70
	3.1	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-26 五 14:41> 98.5%	70

	3.2	<b>DONE</b> 复习 98.3	70
	3.3	<b>DONE</b> Review three $97.2\%$	70
	3.4	$\operatorname{text}  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  \dots  $	70
	3.5	<b>DONE</b> Review $98\%$	71
	3.6	<b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-03 \div 10:00>98.8\%$	71
	3.7	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-10 \div 05:36 > 99.1\%$	71
	3.8	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-13 = 05:51 > 99.5\%$	71
	3.9	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-17 ∴ 09:39>99.6%	71
	3.10	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 07:35 > 99.6\%$	71
	3.11	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-29 ♀ 19:49>99.7%	71
	3.12	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 13:55>99.3%	72
	3.13	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 14:15>99.6%	72
	3.14	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 14:31>99.9%	72
	3.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 19:19>99.9%	72
	3.16	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 19:37>99.9%	72
	3.17	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-03 — 10:36 > 100%	72
	3.18	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 日 09:08 > 99.6%	72
	3.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 五 03:59>99.2%	72
	3.20	<b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2017-03-26</i> 日 <i>05:04&gt;</i> 98.8%	72
	3.21	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 10:10>99.8%	72
	3.22	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 19:27>99.6%	72
	3.23	Lesson 3	72
1	DON	JE Lesson four 98% four	74
_		DONE 复习 98.3%	
	4.2	<b>DONE</b> Review 98.7%	74
	4.3	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-26	
	4.4	<b>DONE</b> Review four 98.3%	74
	4.5	<b>DONE</b> Review<2016-09-03 ∴ 10:18>99.3%	
	4.6	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-10	
		DONE Parious <0.016 00 10 > 10.50 > 00.607	74

	4.8	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-13 = 06:12 > 99.9\%$
	4.9	<b>DONE</b> Review <1970-10-19>99.8%
	4.10	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 20:08>100%
	4.11	text
	4.12	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 日 09:57>99.7% 75
	4.13	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 £ 04:19>99.5%
	4.14	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 03:31>99.2% 75
	4.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 20:47>98.8% 75
	4.16	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 20:28>99.4%
	4.17	Lesson 4
5	DON	<b>JE</b> Lesson five $97.2\%$
•	5.1	<b>DONE</b> Review 95.8%–>97.6%
	5.2	<b>DONE</b> Review 96.7%
	5.3	<b>DONE</b> learn97.7%
	5.4	<b>DONE</b> Review 97.8%
	5.5	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-27
	5.6	<b>DONE</b> Review five 97.2%
	5.7	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-03 ☆ 14:13> 97.9%
	5.8	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-10
	5.9	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-10
	5.10	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-13 = 15:19>99.4%
	5.11	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-26 — 20:05>99.7%
	5.12	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-10-02 日 20:23>99.5% 78
	5.13	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-10-04 = 10:56>99.3%
	5.14	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 04:18 > 99.6\%$
	5.15	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 04:38 > 99.8\%$
	5.16	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 05:03 > 99.5\%$
	5.17	text
	5.18	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 11:47 > 99.7\%$ 80
	5.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-09 日 16:03>99.1%

	5.20	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-16 ♥ 09:36>99.6%				 	80
	5.21	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 19:29 > 99.8\%$				 	80
	5.22	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-10 ♀ 11:32>				 	80
	5.23	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 目 11:59>99.3%				 	80
	5.24	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 £ 04:36>99.4%				 	80
	5.25	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 日 02:48>98.8%				 	80
	5.26	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 05:31>99.2%				 	80
	5.27	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-28 = 04:32 > 99.5\%$				 	80
	5.28	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-10 - 06:15 > 99.5\%$				 	80
	5.29	Lesson $5$				 	80
c	DON	NE Loggon sir 00 107 and					81
6		NE Lesson six 99.1% good					
	6.1	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-27 ∴ 16:34> 98%					
	6.2	<b>DONE</b> Review six 97.3%					
	6.3	DONE Review <2016-09-04 日 06:48>98% .					
	6.4	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-30 £ 14:06>99.4%					
	6.5	<b>DONE</b> Design < 2016 10 00 mg 05 05 00 607					
	6.6	DONE Review < 2016-12-29 🖾 05:35>99.6%					
	6.7	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 日 15:53>99.7%					
	6.8	<b>DONE</b> learn six 97.4%					
	6.9	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-03 ∴ 17:14>98%.					
		<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-10 ∴ 15:34>99.4%					
		<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-13 = 20:05>99.6%					
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-30 £ 16:13>99.7%					
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-05 ≡ 15:26>99.6%					
		<b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-10-05 \equiv 15:43>99.7\%$					
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-16 日 16:00>99.4%					83
		<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 05:50 > 99.9\%$					83
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-28 = 21:03>99.2%					83
	6.18	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 五 05:44>98.8%				 	83
	6.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-26 ☐ 02:31>99.0%		_			83

	6.20	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 09:47>98.3%	83
	6.21	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-28 = 04:51>99.1%	83
	6.22	Lesson6	83
7	DON	JE Lesson seven 97.7%	84
	7.1	<b>DONE</b> Review 99.1%	84
	7.2	<b>DONE</b> Review Seven 97.7%	84
	7.3	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-27	85
	7.4	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-04 日 10:03>99%	85
	7.5	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-11 日 04:49>99.3%	85
	7.6	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-13 = 21:01>99.7%	85
	7.7	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-16 日 > 99.6%	85
	7.8	text	85
	7.9	<b>DONE</b> Reivew $<2016-10-05 \equiv 18:41>99.8\%$	86
	7.10	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-21 £ 06:37>99%	86
	7.11	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-21 £ 07:53>98.8%	86
	7.12	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-21 £ 08:14>99%	86
	7.13	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-10    ∴ 07:16>99.1%	86
	7.14	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-15 日 19:50 > 99.5%	86
	7.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 五 05:59>99.5%	86
	7.16	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-25	86
	7.17	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 10:05>98.9%	86
	7.18	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-28 = 05:31>99.0%	86
	7.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-10 — 04:59>99.8%	86
	7.20	Lesson 7	86
8	DON	JE lesson eight 97.9%	89
	8.1	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-07 = 16:29 > 98\%$	89
	8.2	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 £ 11:21>99.1%	89
	8.3	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-25	89
	8.4	DONE Review 98 4%	89

	8.5	<b>DONE</b> Review 99.1%	89
	8.6	<b>DONE</b> Review Eight 98.8% very good	89
	8.7	<b>DONE</b> Review eight $96.8\%$	89
	8.8	<b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2016-08-28</i> 日 <i>10:38&gt;</i> 98.2%	89
	8.9	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-04 日 12:03>98.5%	89
	8.10	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-11 日 05:07>99.6%	89
	8.11	<b>DONE</b> Review 99.8%	89
	8.12	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 20:56 > 99.7\%$	89
	8.13	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-06 ♀ 08:55>99.9%	89
	8.14	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-10 \div 07:30 > 99.1\%$	89
	8.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-16 — 07:33>98.7%	89
	8.16	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-18 \equiv 07:44 > \dots$	89
	8.17	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 10:21>98.9%	89
	8.18	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-28 = 05:46 > 99.2\%$	89
	8.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-23 目 20:01>99.7%	89
	8.20	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-08 \div 11:31 > 98.3\%$	89
	8.21	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-08 \div 15:27 > 98.5\%$	89
	8.22	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-09 日 06:04>99.5%	89
	8.23	Lesson 8	89
9	DON	VE Lesson nine 97.6%	92
	9.1	<b>DONE</b> Review Nine 99.0% very good	
	9.2	<b>DONE</b> Review nine 95.9%	
	9.3	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-28 日 11:43> 96.7%	
	9.4	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-04 日 19:08>98.4%	
	9.5	DONE Review < 2016-09-11 日 08:17>99.3%	
	9.6	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-26 — 19:24>99.5%	
	9.7	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-27 = 19:53>99.6%	92
	9.8	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-01 ∴ 14:17>99.9%	92
	9.9	DONE Review < 2016-10-06 🖾 04:41>99.9%	
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-10 六 07:51 > 98.8%	92

	9.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-16 — 08:20 > 99%		 	•	92
	9.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-23 四 19:18>9,10		 		92
	9.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-24 \pm 15:38 > 97.5\%$ .		 		92
	9.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-25 \stackrel{.}{\sim} 04:27 > 99\%$		 		92
	9.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-25 \implies 05:51 > 98.8\%$ .		 		92
	9.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-27 - 12:07 > 97.9\%$ .		 		92
	9.17 <b>DONE</b> Furniture $<2017-04-22 \div 16:11>99.8\%$		 		92
	9.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-08 \div 19:41 > 98.2\%$ .		 		92
	9.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-09 \; \exists \; 05:47 > 98.7\%$ .		 		92
	9.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-09 \; \exists \; 19:59 > 99.6\%$ .		 		92
	9.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-12 \equiv 05:20 > 99.4\%$ .		 		92
	9.22 Lesson 9		 		92
10	10 DONE I A DE OM				0.4
10	10 DONE Lesson ten 97.9%				94
	10.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.3%				94
	10.2 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-28 日 15:15> 97.6%				94
	10.3 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-04 日 20:09>98.1% .				94
	10.4 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-11 日 08:46>99.3% .				94
	10.5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-26 — 19:43>99.6%.				94
	10.6 text				94
	10.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-01 ⇒ 14:35>99.7% .				95
	10.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-06 🛂 07:01>99.7% .				95
	10.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 07:23 > 99.3\%$ .				95
	10.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 10.23 > 99.7\%$ .				95
	10.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 17:25 > 99.6\%$ .				95
	10.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-10 \implies 08:07 > 98.7\%$ .				95
	10.13 <b>DONE</b> Lession 10<2016-12-25 日 05:41>98.4%				95
	10.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-16 — 13:24>97.1%.				97
	10.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-18 \equiv 10:30 > 99.3\%$ .				97
	10.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 16:48 > 98.3\%$ .				97
	10.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-24 \pm 16:02 > 96.9\%$ .		 		97

	10.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-24 五 18:52>98.9%	97
	10.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-25 \div 04:09 > 98.4\%$	97
	10.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-27 — 17:23>98.8	97
	10.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-31 \pm 05:24 > 98.8\%$	97
	10.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-31 \pm 08:16 > 99.3\%$	97
	10.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-02 日 07:06>98.8%	97
	10.24 <b>DONE</b> Urban life and hobbies $<2017-04-22 \div 19:43>99.4\%$	97
	10.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-23 日 16:26>99.6%	97
	10.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 18:59>97.8%	97
	10.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-08 四 05:41>99.7%	97
	10.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-08 \div 19:58 > 98.5\%$	97
	10.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-09 日 05:27>99.3%	97
	10.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-10 — 04:38>99.2%	97
	10.31 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-12 \equiv 05:38 > 99.1\%$	97
	10.32 Lesson 10	97
11	DONE Lesson eleven 98.8%	99
11	DONE Lesson eleven 98.8%           11.1 DONE Review 98%	<b>99</b>
11		
11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%	99
11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%	99 99 99
11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%	99 99 99
11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%	99 99 99 99
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11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%	99 99 99 99 99 101 101
11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%  11.2 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-08-28 \exists 16:05 > 98.5\%$ 11.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-05 - 10:27 > 98\%$ 11.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-05 - 17:20 > 99.5\%$ 11.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-11 \exists 09:24 > 99.9\%$ 11.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-10 \Rightarrow 20:35 > 98.5\%$ 11.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-25 \exists 18:54 > 98.8\%$ 11.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-16 - 16:14 > 99.4\%$ 11.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 19:07 > 99.0\%$ 11.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-28 \equiv 14:43 > 98.4\%$ 11.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-31 \equiv 05:05 > 98.7\%$	99 99 99 99 99 101 101 101
11	11.1 DONE Review 98%  11.2 DONE Review < 2016-08-28 日 16:05>98.5%  11.3 DONE Review < 2016-09-05 — 10:27>98%  11.4 DONE Review < 2016-09-05 — 17:20>99.5%  11.5 DONE Review < 2016-09-11 日 09:24>99.9%  11.6 DONE Review < 2016-12-10 六 20:35>98.5%  11.7 DONE Review < 2016-12-25 日 18:54>98.8%  11.8 DONE Review < 2017-01-16 — 16:14>99.4%  11.9 DONE Review < 2017-03-08 三 19:07>99.0%  11.10 DONE Review < 2017-03-28 二 14:43>98.4%  11.11 DONE Review < 2017-03-31 五 05:05>98.7%  11.12 DONE Review < 2017-03-31 五 08:35>99.2%	99 99 99 99 99 101 101 101 101
11	11.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98%  11.2 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-08-28 \exists 16:05 > 98.5\%$ 11.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-05 - 10:27 > 98\%$ 11.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-05 - 17:20 > 99.5\%$ 11.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-11 \exists 09:24 > 99.9\%$ 11.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-10 \Rightarrow 20:35 > 98.5\%$ 11.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-25 \exists 18:54 > 98.8\%$ 11.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-16 - 16:14 > 99.4\%$ 11.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 19:07 > 99.0\%$ 11.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-28 \equiv 14:43 > 98.4\%$ 11.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-31 \equiv 05:05 > 98.7\%$	99 99 99 99 99 101 101 101 101

	11.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 18:38>99.1%	101
	11.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-12 \equiv 05:57 > 99.5\%$	101
	11.17 Lesson 11	101
<b>12</b>	DONE Lesson twelve $98.4\%$	102
	12.1 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-08-29 - 18:45>97.9\%$	
	12.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 97.7%	
	12.3 <b>DONE</b> Review twelve $97.5\%$	102
	12.4 <b>DONE</b> Review eleven and twelve	102
	12.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-05 - 17:42>99\%$	103
	12.6 <b>DONE</b> Review eleven $98.6\%$	103
	12.7 <b>DONE</b> Review< <i>2016-09-11</i> ∃ <i>11:46&gt;</i> 99.8%	103
	12.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-10 \div 21:04 > 98.5\%$	103
	12.9 text	103
	12.10 words	104
	12.11 <b>CANCELLED</b> text	104
	12.12 words	105
	12.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-26 — 03:37>99.4%	105
	12.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-16 — 20:02>99%	107
	12.15 <b>DONE</b> writing	107
	12.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-28 = 15:05>99%	107
	12.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-30 🖾 14:33 > 98.9%	107
	12.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-31 £ 09:39>98.8%	
	12.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-02 日 10:28>90%	
	12.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-24 — 05:30>99.6%	
	12.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 16:07>98.4%	
	12.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-08 🖾 11:19>98.8%	
	12.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-06-27 = 05:20>99.8\%$	
	12.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-07-12 \equiv 06:18>99.6\%$	
	12.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $\langle 2017-07-12 = 00.10 \rangle 33.5\%$	
	12.26 Lesson 12	
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13 DONE Lesson thirteen	108
13.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 98.1%	108
13.2 Lesson thirteen	109
13.3 <b>DONE</b> 复习 lesson thirty 98.7%	. 112
13.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $97.6\%$	112
13.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-08-29 — 20:09> 97.9%	112
13.6 <b>DONE</b> Review thirteen $97.7\%$	. 112
13.7 <b>DONE</b> Revie:98.1%	112
13.8 <b>DONE</b> Review thirteen $97.7\%$	. 112
13.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-05 — 20:50> 99.1%	. 112
13.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-11$ 日 $14:52>99.7\%$	. 112
13.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-24 — 05:53>99.0%	112
13.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-11 日 05:25>98.7%	112
13.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-26 - 05:43 > 98.5\%$	112
13.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-18 \equiv 10.52 > 99.4\%$	114
13.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-04 \div 08:35 > 99.1\%$	114
13.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-05 日 21:09>98.5%	114
13.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-28 = 16:35 > 99.1\%$	114
13.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-30 ໍ 14:14>98.7%	114
13.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-31 £ 14:35>98.7%	114
13.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-02 日 15:01>98.1%	114
13.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-24 — 08:20 > 99.7%	114
13.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 15:52>98.8%	114
13.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-27 = 05:41 > 99.7\%$	114
13.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-13   \mbox{$\square$}  04:59 > 99.3\%  \dots \dots \dots$	114
13.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-26 \equiv 04:47 > 99.4\%$	114
13.26 Lesson13	114
14 DONE lesson fourteen 98.3	116
14.1 <b>DONE</b> Review fourteen 97.4%	
	116

	14.3 <b>DONE</b> Review fourteen 97.7%		•				116
	14.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-08-29 - 20:59> 98\%$						116
	14.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-07 \equiv 05:20>97.5\%$						116
	14.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-11 \; \exists \; 20:36 > 98.8\%$						116
	14.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-15  \ 9 09:59>99.5\%$						116
	14.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-08 \div 09:56 > 99.5\%$						116
	14.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 20:31 > 99.7\%$						116
	14.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2016-12-11 日 06:02>98.1%						116
	14.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-04 \div 13:59 > 98.5\%$						116
	14.12 text						116
	14.12.1 words						117
	14.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-27 = 10.36 > 99\%$ .						119
	14.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-06 - 05:34 > 98.2\%$						119
	14.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-03-29 $\equiv$ 04:09>98.9%						119
	14.16 DONE Review <2017-03-30 떡 11:15>98% .						119
	14.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-03-31 $\pm$ 15:00>98.7%						119
	14.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-02$ 日 $15:19 > 98\%$ .						119
	14.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-04-25 $=$ 05:30>99.2%						119
	14.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-01 - 12:31 > 98.8\%$						119
	14.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-06-27 $=$ 05:58>99.5%						119
	14.22 <b>DONE</b> Review<2017-07-13 명 05:19>99.4%						119
	14.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-07-26 $\equiv$ 05:06>99.1%						119
	14.24 Lesson 14						119
15	DONE Lesson fifteen						121
10	15.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 97.3%						
	15.2 <b>DONE</b> Review fifteen 96.8%						
	15.3 <b>DONE</b> Review fifteen 96.5%						
	15.4 <b>DONE</b> Review fifteen 98.1%						
	15.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-12 — 02:55>99.8%						
	15.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-11 日 08:01>98.1%				•		141

	15.7 text
	15.7.1 salt
	15.7.2 bread
	15.7.3 Sugar
	15.7.4 <b>DONE</b> cheese
	15.7.5 butter
	15.8 words
	15.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-08-30 = 10:10> 96.5\% \dots 124$
	15.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-07 \equiv 06:15>98.1\%$ 124
	15.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-07 \equiv 07.44 > 97.9\% \dots 124$
	15.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-07 = 10:10>98.8\%$ 124
	15.13 Review98.1%
	15.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-28 \equiv 04:34 > 99.1\% \dots 125$
	15.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-04 \div 18:33 > 98.7\%$ 125
	15.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-06 — 07:26>97.8% 125
	15.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 05:30 > 98.0\%$ 125
	15.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-30   \mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$u$}}$}  08:53 > 99.5\%  \dots  125$
	15.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-31$ £ $18:54>98.5\%$ 125
	15.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-02$ 日 $18:31>98.5\%$
	15.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-25 = 05:57 > 99.6\%$ 125
	15.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-01 - 11:36 > 98.6\%$ 125
	15.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-27 = 05:00 > 99.0\%$ 125
	15.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-13   \mbox{\em 05:40} > 99.1\%  \dots  125$
	15.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-07-26 \equiv 05:28>99.4\%$ 125
	15.26 Lesson 15
16	Lesson Sixteen 126
	16.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 97.2%
	16.1.1 words
	16.1.2 text
	16.2 <b>DONE</b> Review sixteen 97.5%

16.3 <b>DONE</b> Review sixteen 96.4%
16.3.1 <b>DONE</b> text $<2016-08-31 \equiv 05:39> \dots 129$
16.4 <b>DONE</b> write 97.6%
16.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-12 — 03:35>98.8%
16.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-07 \equiv 16:55>98.5\%$
16.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-15 🖾 10:55>99.2%
16.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-08 \div 10:39 > 98.1\%$ 132
16.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-08 \div 20:50 > 98.5\%$ 132
16.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-20 🖾 17:23>98.3%
16.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-20 🖾 19:45>98.9%
16.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-11 日 08:19>97.6%
16.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-19 🖾 16:14>97.1%
16.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-04 \div 21:15 > 96.3\%$ 132
16.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 05:49 > 98.5\% \dots 132$
16.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-30 🖾 04:48>97.5%
16.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-31 £ 21:02>98%
16.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-02 日 18:55>99.1%
16.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-25 = 21:47 > 96.4\% \dots 132$
16.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 04:45 > 98.3\% \dots 132$
16.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 09:30>99.2%
16.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-14 £ 05:14>98.1%
16.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-16 日 06:05>98.6%
16.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-17 — 04:09>98.1%
16.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-18 = 05:23 > 98.7\% \dots 132$
16.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-18 = 05:42 > 99.1\% \dots 132$
16.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-25 = 20:31 > 98.9\%$
16.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-25 = 20:48 > 99.3\% \dots 132$
16.29 lesson 16
16.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-12-30</i> £ <i>05:30</i> >98.8% 135

17 Lesson seventeen $< 2016-06-22 \equiv 06:19 >$	135
17.1 <b>DONE</b> Review seventeen $97.6\%$	135
17.2 <b>DONE</b> Review seventeen $96.8\%$	135
17.3 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.1%	135
17.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-08-31 \equiv 17:01>98.1\%$	135
17.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-07 \equiv 19:51>99.1\%$	135
17.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-12 — 04:43>98.3%	135
17.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-15 ♀ 17:29>98.2%	135
17.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-15 ♀ 17:48>99.6%	135
17.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-11 日 18:49>97.6%	135
17.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-31 \div 15:19 > 98.6\%$	135
17.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-04 \div 21:33 > 98.3\%$	135
17.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 09:45 > 99.0\%$	135
17.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-30   \mbox{\em 04:} 25 > 99\%$ .	135
17.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-01 \div 04:42 > 98.8\%$	135
17.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-02$ 日 $20:12 > 97.5\%$	135
17.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 05:05 > 98.5\%$	135
17.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-01 - 09:07 > 99.5\%$	135
17.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-14  £. 05:32 > 99.2\%$	135
17.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-24 - 03:50 > 99.0\%$	135
17.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-25 = 19:55 > 98.7\%$	135
17.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-25 = 20:13 > 99.7\%$	135
17.22 Lesson 17	135
17.23 text	137
17.24 words	138
17.25 neck $<2016-06-21 => \dots$	138
18 lesson eighteen	140
18.1 <b>DONE</b> Review $97.2\%$	140
18.2 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-08-31 \equiv 21:15> 96\%$	140
18.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-08-31 \equiv 21:42 > 97.5\%$	140

	18.4 <b>DONE</b> Review eithteen 97.3%
	18.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-08 🖾 06:37>97% 140
	18.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-12 — 06:41>98% 140
	18.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-01 日 05:44>90% 140
	18.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 21:05 > 99.2\%$ 140
	18.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 06:18 > 98.9\%$ 140
	18.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-14 £ 05:53>99.1% 140
	18.11 Lesson18
	18.12 text
	18.12.1 sweater
	18.12.2 moustache
	18.13 text
	18.14 <b>DONE</b> Review eithteen 97.9%
	18.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-08 🛂 10:41>97.7%
	18.16 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-15 四 20:19>99.1% 144
	18.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-25 = 10:30 > 97.9\% \dots 144$
	18.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-25 = 11:28 > 98.8\% \dots 144$
	18.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-11 日 > 98.2% 145
	18.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-05 日 14:26>98.9% 145
	18.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 10.05 > 99.3\% \dots 145$
	18.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-01 \div 05:00 > 98.8\%$ 145
	18.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-03 — 04:04>98.5% 145
	18.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 05:07>99.4% 145
	18.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-24 — 04:09>98.8% 145
	18.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-25 = 03:47 > 99.3\% \dots 145$
19	lesson ninteen $< 2016$ -07-07 四 $>$ 145
	19.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.7%
	19.2 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-01 🖾 04:21> 96% 145
	19.3 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-08</i> 🖾 <i>17:11&gt;</i> 96.8% 145
	19.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-09 £ 06:00</i> >98.2% 145

19.5 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-12</i> — <i>07:04</i> >98.4%	· )	 	 145
19.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-15 四 20:48>99.8%		 	 145
19.7 <b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2016-12-11</i> 日 <i>20:43&gt;</i> 97.7%		 	 145
19.8 text		 	 145
19.9 <b>DONE</b> Review ninteen 97.4		 	 147
19.10 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-09 £ 10:51>98.29	%.	 	 147
19.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-09 £. 14:42&gt;</i> 97.89	%.	 	 147
19.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2026-10-11$ 日 $> 97.6\%$ .		 	 147
19.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-02 — 09:07>98.7%	ó	 	 147
19.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-05 日 14:46>98.7%	ó	 	 147
19.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-06 — 21:08>98.9%	ó	 	 147
19.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 14:10 > 98\%$		 	 147
19.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 17:24 > 99.4\%$	ó	 	 147
19.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-01 \approx 05:20 > 98.2\%$	, 0	 	 147
19.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-03 — 04:26>98.8%	ó	 	 147
19.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 08:13 >$		 	 147
19.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-01 — 04:43>99.3%	ó	 	 147
19.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-15 \implies 03:51 > 98.5\%$	ó	 	 147
19.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-15 \implies 17:10 > 98.6\%$	ó	 	 147
19.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-16 日 05:47>99.3%	ó	 	 147
19.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-24 — 04:29>98.9%	ó	 	 147
19.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-25 = 03:28>99.5%	ó	 	 147
19.27 Lesson19		 	 147
20 DONE lesson twenty			149
20.1 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty 96.9%			
20.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.8%			
20.3 CANCELLED MG: [2016-09-12 - 13:42] .			
20.4 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-12 — 13:43>98.1%			
20.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-12 — 18:30>99.3%			
20.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-16 £ 11:44>99.5%		 • •	 149

	20.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-12 - 07:21 > 98.6%	49
	20.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 08:22 > 98.1\%$	49
	20.9 text	49
	20.10 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty 96.8%	52
	20.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-01-03 = 06:47 > 97.9\%$ 1	52
	20.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-05 日 15:38>98.7%	52
	20.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-06 — 20:48>97.7%	52
	20.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 14:31 > 98.8\% \dots 1$	52
	20.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 16.58 > 99.1\% \dots 1$	52
	20.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-01 \div 05:37 > 98.4\%$	52
	20.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-03 — 04:44>98.2%	52
	20.18 <b>DONE</b> Loud read $< 2017-04-04 = 06:02 > \dots 1$	52
	20.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-04 = 08:23 > 98.1\% \dots 1$	52
	20.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 11:20 > 98.2\% \dots 1$	52
	20.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-16 日 19:45>98.2%	52
	20.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-17 - 04:50 > 99.4\%$	52
	20.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-23 日 10:00>99.2%	52
	20.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 15:07 > 99.1\% \dots 1$	52
	20.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-30 日 21:07>99.6%	52
	20.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-15 \implies 04:11 > 98.3\% \dots 1$	52
	20.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-16 日 05:24>98.7%	52
	20.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-17 - 04:27 > 99.3\% \dots 1$	52
	20.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-24 — 04:47>98.5%	52
	20.30 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-25 = 03:08 > 99.7\% \dots 1$	52
	20.31 lesson 20	52
21	DONE lesson twenty one	54
	21.1 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty one 97.7%	54
	21.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.1%	
	21.3 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-01</i> 四 <i>19:01</i> > 98.1%	
	21.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-1/ = 20:22>99.3%	

	21.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-16 £ 15:19>99.7%
	21.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-12 — 20:31>98.0%
	21.7 text
	21.8 words
	21.8.1 gown
	21.8.2 patient
	21.8.3 couch
	21.9 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty one 96.9%
	21.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-08 日 17:20 > 98.9%
	21.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-03 — 04:45>97.9%
	21.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-04 = 04:38>98%
	21.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-04 = 09:07>98.1% 157
	21.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 05:41 > 98.1\% \dots 157$
	21.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 15:44 > 98.2\% \dots 157$
	21.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 19:30 > 98.9\% \dots 158$
	21.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-16 日 19:05>98.9%
	21.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-17 — 05:17>99%
	21.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-23 日 08:40>99.4%
	21.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-27 🖾 05:21>99.6%
	21.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-30 日 19:30>99.6%
	21.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-26 \equiv 20:20 > 99.2\% \dots 158$
	21.23 Lesson21
20	DONE 1
22	DONE lesson twenty two 160
	22.1 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty two 93.6%
	22.2 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty two 95.2%
	22.3 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-01 🖾 19:31> 96.2% 160
	22.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-16 £ 19:41>98.8% 160
	22.5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-17 $\Rightarrow$ 04:15>99%
	22.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-13 = 05:34>95.9% 160
	22.7 text

	22.7.1 words	61
	22.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-09 — 06:21>98.7%	62
	22.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-03 — 16:09>95.4%	62
	22.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-04 = 04:21>97.9% 10	62
	22.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-04 = 11:35>98.2% 10	62
	22.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 05:22 > 96.1\%$	62
	22.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 19:52 > 99\%$	62
	22.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-16 日 13:41>97.7% 10	62
	22.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-17 - 08:27 > 98.5\%$	62
	22.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-23 日 $06:02>99.1\%$	62
	22.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-27$ $\bowtie 05:56 > 99.6\%$	62
	22.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-30 日 19:12>99.4%	62
	22.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-13 \div 04:56 > 98.4\%$	62
	22.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-25 日 09:19 > 98.2%	62
	22.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-25 \; \exists \; 15:25 > 98.6\% \ldots 16$	62
	22.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-25 日 19:59 > 98.8%	62
	22.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-26 - 04:52 > 98.9\%$	62
	22.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-26 - 18:46 > 99.1\%$	62
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	22.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-27   \mbox{\  \   }  05:22 > 98.7\%  \dots  \dots  100$	62
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	23.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-03 — 19:16>98.4%	168
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	23.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-04 = 14:33 > 99.1\%$	168
	23.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-11 = 04:53 > 98.8\%$	168
	23.12 <b>DONE</b> Loud read $< 2017-04-11 = 05:53 > \dots$	168
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	23.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-13 🖾 04:45>98.9%	168
	23.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-16$ 日 $09:58 > 98.3\%$	168
	23.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-17 — 14:06>98.2%	168
	23.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-23 \; \exists \; 05:35 > 99.7\% \ldots$	168
	23.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-27 🖾 08:55>99.5%	168
	23.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-30 \; \exists \; 14:11 > 99.5\% \ldots$	168
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	24.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-20 = 11:15 > 98.3\%$	170
	24.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $\langle 2016-09-20 = 15:00 \rangle 99.3\%$	170
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24.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	$017-04-13 = 05:04 > 98.8\% \dots 174$
24.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	017-04-16 日 09:35>97.9% 174
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24.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 26	$017-04-22 \div 06:22 > 99.7\% \dots 174$
24.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	$017-04-27 = 14:52>99.3\% \dots 174$
24.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	017-04-30 日 09:03>99.6% 174
24.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	017-07-28 <u>£</u> 05:33>98.6% 174
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25.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20.	$16-09-23 \pm 05:16>99.2\% \dots 176$
25.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20.	16-10-28 £ 08:59>97.1%
25.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20.	$16-12-14 \equiv 04:43 > 96.9\%  \dots  176$
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25.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	$017-04-10 - 17:11 > 98\% \dots 180$
25.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	017-04-13 四 18:19>97.5% 180
25.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	017-04-13 吗 21:12>98.6% 180
25 20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 20	017-04-16 日 05:39>98.5%

	5.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-18 = 05:11>98.2%	180
	5.22 <b>DONE</b> Loud read $< 2017-04-18 = 05:59 > \dots $ 1	80
	5.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-22 \div 05:41 > 99.6\%$	80
	5.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-27 四 16:15>99.5%	180
	5.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-30 日 08:30>99.7%	180
	5.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-28 £ 05:55>98.5%	180
	5.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-08 = 19:25 > 98.9\%$	180
	5.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-09 \equiv 05.58 > 99.3\%$	180
26	DONE twenty six 1	.80
20	6.1 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty six 95.2%	
	6.2 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty six 95.7%	
	6.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-21 \equiv 04:42>97.9\%$	
	6.4 text	
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	26.5.3 adults	
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	6.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-21 \equiv 13:39 > 98.3\%$	187
	6.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-21 \equiv 18:44 > 98.9\%$	187
	6.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-22 均 07:05>99%	187
	6.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-23 £. 05:46&gt;</i> 99.2%	187
	6.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-08 = 18:46>98.5%	187
	6.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-14 \equiv 07:56 > 97.1\% \dots 1$	187
	6.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-12 四 14:43>98.8%	187
	6.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 03:50 > 97.1\%$	187
	6.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-07 £ 04:06>97.9%	187
	6.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-07 £ 14:23>96.6%	187
	6.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-07 £ 20:29 > 96.9%	87

	26.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-08 \div 04:28 > 97.8\%$		•	 		187
	26.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-08 \div 06:12 > 97.5\%$			 		187
	26.19 <b>DONE</b> Loud read <2017-04-09 터 $05:21>$ .			 		187
	26.20 <b>DONE</b> Review<2017-04-09 티 $05:55>97.3\%$			 		187
	26.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-09$ 日 $14:43 > 98.1\%$			 		187
	26.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-09$ 日 $20:30>98.1%$			 		187
	26.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-10 - 01:21 > 99.1\%$			 		187
	26.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-04-14 $\pm$ 04:59>97.5%			 		187
	26.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-04-16 日 $05:10>$ 98.4%			 		187
	26.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-04-18 $=$ 08:01>98.6%			 		187
	26.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-04-21 $\pm$ 20:00>99.3%			 		187
	26.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-27$ 띄 $19:03>99.5%$			 		187
	26.29 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-30$ 日 $05:19>99.5%$			 		187
	26.30 <b>DONE</b> Loud read<2017-04-30 터 $06:03>$			 		187
	26.31 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-29 \div 05:50 > 97.9\%$			 		187
	26.32 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-08-05 $\div$ 06:12>98.2%			 		187
	26.33 <b>DONE</b> Review $<$ 2017-08-06 日 20:24 $>$ 99.6%			 		187
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	27.4 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty severn $96.6\%$			 		191
	27.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-14 \equiv 08:27 > 97.1\%$			 		191
	27.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-13 £. 08:06>98.8%			 		191
	27.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 04:25 > 98.1\%$			 		191
	27.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-07$ £. $03:35 > 97.1\%$			 		191
	27.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-14$ £. $05:32 > 97.8\%$			 		191
	27.10 <b>DONE</b> Loud read $<2017-04-14$ £ $06:26>$			 		191
	27.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-15 ∴ 18:12>98.3%			 		191

27.12	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-18 = 19:42>97.9% 191
27.13	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-19 \equiv 05:21 > 98.6\% \dots 191$
27.14	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-21 £ 19:31>99.6% 191
27.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-28 £ 04:14>99.7% 191
27.16	5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-30 日 04:44>99.5% 191
27.17	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-29 \implies 06:19 > 98.5\%$ 191
27.18	8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-04
27.19	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-05 \Rightarrow 05:43 > 98.6\%$ 191
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	<b>DONE</b> Review twenty eight 95.3%
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28.4	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-24
28.5	<b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-12-14 = 20:37>97.2\%$ 193
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28.7	workds
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	28.7.4 cactus
	28.7.5 camel
	28.7.6 swan
	28.7.7 seagull
	28.7.8 squirrel
	28.7.9 parrot
	28.7.10 fruit
28.8	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-13 £ 14:41>98% 198
	27.13 27.14 27.15 27.16 27.17 27.18 27.20 27.21 27.22 lesso 28.1 28.2 28.3 28.4 28.5 28.6 28.7

	28.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 05:21 > 96.9\%$
	28.10 <b>DONE</b> Loud read $<2017-04-05 \equiv 05:40>$
	28.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 20:09 > 97.8\%$ 198
	28.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-06 四 07:36>97.2% 198
	28.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-06 🖾 14:36>98.3% 198
	28.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-14 £ 08:49>96.5% 198
	28.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-15 \implies 15:23 > 98.3\%$ 198
	28.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-19 \equiv 07:25 > 99.2\% \dots 198$
	28.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-21 £ 16:13>99.8% 198
	28.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-28 £ 05:32>99.7% 198
	28.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-29 \implies 21:38 > 99.2\%$ 198
	28.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-30$ 日 $05:49>98.3\%$ 198
	28.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-03 및 20:04>97.6% 198
	28.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2017-08-04 £ 05:39&gt;</i> 99.7% 198
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	29.3 <b>DONE</b> Review twenty nine 96%
	29.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-24</i> $\Rightarrow$ <i>20:05</i> >99.4% 208
	29.5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-15 四 07:24>97.3% 208
	29.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-14 $\div$ 05:35>98.8% 208
	29.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 07:35 > 97.4\%$ 208
	29.8 <b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-04-05 = 14:28> 208
	29.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 18:02 > 97.9\%$ 208
	29.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-06 四 05:15>97.8% 208
	29.11 <b>DONE</b> Loud read < 2017-04-07 £ 06:00> 208

29.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-15 \implies 09:08 > 97\%$	208
29.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-19 = 14:39>97.9%	6 208
29.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-20 🖾 14:46>98.5%	6 208
29.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-21 五 14:52>99.6%	6 208
29.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-28 £ 08:41>99.6%	6 208
29.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-29 ∴ 18:15>99.3%	6 208
29.19 <b>DONE</b> Review< <i>2017-06-24 ⇒ 06:10&gt;</i> 97.8%	6 208
29.20 <b>DONE</b> Review<2017-06-24 ☆ 14:44>98.4%	6 208
29.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-25 日 04:44>99.3%	6 208
29.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-30 日 06:12>98.9%	6 208
29.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-02 \equiv 19:42 > 98.7\%$	$\sqrt{6}$ 208
29.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-03 四 05:10>99.4%	$\sqrt{6}$ 208
29.25 Lesson 29	208
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30 lesson thirty	211
·	
30.1 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty 93.9%	
30.2 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-25 日 08:18>97.2%	
30.3 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-26 — 05:25>97.9%	
30.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-27 = 05:15 > 98.4\%$	
30.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-11-25 五 05:27>98.4%	
30.6 <b>DONE</b> Review<2016-12-15 四 08:09>95.9%	211
30.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-27 - 07:01 > 95.8\%$	211
30.8 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-01 \equiv 05:30 > 32$	,30 213
30.9 <b>DONE</b> Writing $<2017-03-01 \equiv 08:14>$ three p	pages,tow pages,one
page	213
30.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-04 \div 04:52 > 97.9\%$	6 213
30.11 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-06 — 04:21>	213
30.12 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-07 = 03:44>	
30.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-07 = 04:02>97.3%	6 213
30.14 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-11 ☆ 05:22>	213

30.15	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-11 \implies 06:17 > 97.3\%$
30.16	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-12 日 07:15>
30.17	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-13 - 05:35 > 30,31 213
30.18	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-30 四 05:39>97.1%
30.19	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-30 均 06:05>
30.20	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-31 £ 06:03>
30.21	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-01 \div 14:15 > 97.9\%$
30.22	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-01 \div 18:59 > 98.2\%$
30.23	<b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-04-02$ 日 $06:21>98\%$
30.24	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 11:19 > 97\%$
30.25	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-06 四 04:02>98.2%
30.26	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-14 £ 18:45>97%
30.27	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-15 \div 04:29 > 98.2\%$
30.28	<b>DONE</b> Loud read < 2017-04-17 — 06:21>
30.29	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-19 = 20:35 > 97.7\% \dots 213$
30.30	<b>DONE</b> Loud read < 2017-04-20 ♀ 05:30>
30.31	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-20 四 05:46>98.8%
30.32	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-04-21 £ 06:10>98.3%
30.33	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-29 \div 03:02 > 99.4\%$
30.34	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-04-29 \div 14:17 > 99.3\% \dots 213$
30.35	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-11 四 06:37>97.5%
30.36	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-11 🖾 11:18>97.7%
30.37	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-12 五 05:50 > 98.5%
30.38	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-20 = 20:44 > 97.6\% \dots 213$
30.39	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-22 四 05:35>98.4%
30.40	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-22 四 08:30>
30.41	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-23 £ 08:23>98.1%
30.42	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-23 五 16:34>98.4%
30.43	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-24
30.44	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-25 日 05:18>99.2% 213

30.45 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-31 - 05:25 > 98\%$
30.46 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-01 = 06:34 > 98.6\%$
30.47 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-02 \equiv 05:13 > 98.8\%$
30.48 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-02 \equiv 18:58 > 98.7\%$
30.49 <b>DONE</b> Review<2017-08-10 ♀ 05:13>98.9% 213
30.50 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-11 £ 05:20>99.3% 213
30.51 Lesson 30
30.52 text
30.53 word
30.53.1 desert
30.53.2 permission n 允许,许可
30.53.3 pants
30.53.4 lap
30.53.5 parents
30.53.6 customer
30.53.7 sale
30.53.8 person
30.53.9 traffic jam
30.53.10 vehicles
30.53.11 in order to
30.53.12 spectator
30.53.13 performance
30.53.14 programme
30.53.15 though
30.53.16 even though
30.53.17 although
30.53.18 would rather 宁愿,宁可
30.53.19 celebrate
30.53.20 across from
30.53.21 instead

	30.53.22 boring	24
	30.54 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty $95.8\% -> 96.9\% \dots 22$	24
	$30.55 \text{ across} \dots $	24
	$30.56 \text{ cross} \dots $	26
	$30.57 \text{ lap} \dots \dots$	28
	DONE Lesson thirty one 95% 22	
	31.1 <b>DONE</b> 复习 95.0%	
	31.2 <b>DONE</b> 复习 96.2%	30
	31.3 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty one $94.8\%$	30
	31.4 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty one $95.3\%$ -> $94.9\%$	30
	31.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-27 = 16:20 > 97.6\%$	31
	31.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 05:00 > 99.4\%$	31
	31.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-21 — 05:23>98.2%	31
,	31.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-06 = 07:14 > 97.4\%$	31
	31.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-07 \equiv 04:46 > 96.5\%$	31
	31.10 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-02-28 = 04:46 > 33,32,34 23	31
	31.11 <b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2017-03-02</i> 四 <i>18:14&gt;</i> 95.5%	31
	31.12 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-03 £ 05:31 > 98.1% 23	31
	31.13 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-04 \div 04:09 > 98.3\%$ 23	31
	31.14 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-08 = 04:14 > 30,31 \dots 23$	31
	31.15 <b>DONE</b> Writing $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 08:27 > \dots 23$	31
	31.16 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-10 £ 04:09>	31
	B1.17 <b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2017-03-10 五 21:12&gt;</i> 96.9%	31
	31.18 <b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2017-03-11 ☆ 10:00&gt;</i> 97.6% 23	31
	B1.19 <b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2017-03-12</i> 日 <i>20:48&gt;</i> 97.6%	31
	31.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-13 — 19:13>90.0%	
	31.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-05-02 = 03.52 > 96.3\%$	
	31.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-05-03 = 04:18>97.2\%$	
	31.23 <b>DONE</b> Loud read $<2017-05-03 \equiv 05:46>$	
	31.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-04 🛂 14:25>96.8%	

	31.25	5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-10 \equiv 15:37 > 98.1\% \dots 23$
	31.26	5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-12 五 11:24>98.7%
	31.27	<b>DONE</b> Review <2017-05-12 £ 19:07>98.3% 23:
	31.28	<b>B DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-17 \div 04:52 > 98\% \dots 23:$
	31.29	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-17 六 11:01>97.5%
	31.30	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-17 ∴ 20:03>98.4% 23:
;	31.31	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-18 日 04:29>98.6%
;	31.32	2 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-18 日 21:09>98.7%
	31.33	B DONE Review < 2017-06-19 — 04:52>98.8%
	31.34	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-20 = 03:27 > 99.4\% \dots 23:27 > 99.4\%$
	31.35	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-12 \div 05:30 > 97.9\%$
	31.36	<b>DONE</b> Review98.7%
	31.37	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-14 — 20:10>97.8%
,	31.38	<b>B DONE</b> Review $<2017-08-15 = 05:30>98.8\%$
	31.39	O DONE Review <2017-08-17 四 17:52>99.2%
	31.40	D Lesson 31
32	DOI	D Lesson 31
32	<b>DON</b> 32.1	NE Lesson thirty two 96.2%       23-
32	<b>DON</b> 32.1 32.2	DONE Review thirty two 95.5%       23         DONE Review thirty two 95.5%       23
32	<b>DON</b> 32.1 32.2 32.3	DONE Review < 2016-11-20 日 05:26>98.2% 23:00 Lesson 31
32	<b>DON</b> 32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4	DONE Review <2016-11-20 日 05:26>98.2%  DONE Writing <2017-03-05 日 09:02>  23:00
32	<b>DON</b> 32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5	DONE Review thirty two 95.5%       23         DONE Review $<2016-11-20 \ \exists \ 05:26>98.2\%$ 23         DONE Writing $<2017-03-05 \ \exists \ 09:02>$ 23         DONE Review $<2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01>97.9\%$ 23
32	<b>DON</b> 32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6	DONE Review thirty two 95.5%       23         DONE Review $<2016-11-20 \ \exists \ 05:26>98.2\%$ 23         DONE Writing $<2017-03-05 \ \exists \ 09:02>$ 23         DONE Review $<2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         DONE Review $<2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         DONE Review $<2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26>98.5\%$ 23
32	32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7	Done Review thirty two 96.2%       23         Done Review thirty two 95.5%       23         Done Review $< 2016$ - $11$ - $20 + 05$ : $26 > 98.2\%$ 23         Done Writing $< 2017$ - $03$ - $05 + 09$ : $02 >$ 23         Done Review $< 2017$ - $05$ - $10 = 06$ : $01 > 97.9\%$ 23         Done Review $< 2017$ - $06$ - $16 + 05$ : $26 > 98.5\%$ 23         Done Review $< 2017$ - $06$ - $16 + 05$ : $26 > 98.5\%$ 23         Done Review $< 2017$ - $06$ - $19 - 05$ : $30 > 98.3\%$ 23         Lesson 32       23
32	32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7	DONE Review thirty two 96.2%       23         DONE Review thirty two 95.5%       23         DONE Review $< 2016-11-20 \ \Box \ 05:26>98.2\%$ 23         DONE Writing $< 2017-03-05 \ \Box \ 09:02>$ 23         DONE Review $< 2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         DONE Review $< 2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26>98.5\%$ 23         DONE Review $< 2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26>98.5\%$ 23         DONE Review $< 2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26>98.5\%$ 23         DONE Review $< 2017-06-19 \ - \ 05:30>98.3\%$ 23
32	32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7	Done Review thirty two 95.5%       23         Done Review $<2016-11-20 \exists 05:26>98.2\%$ 23         Done Writing $<2017-03-05 \exists 09:02>$ 23         Done Review $<2017-05-10 \equiv 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         Done Review $<2017-05-10 \equiv 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         Done Review $<2017-06-16 \pm 05:26>98.5\%$ 23         Done Review $<2017-06-19 - 05:30>98.3\%$ 23         Lesson 32       23         text       23
32	32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7	Done Review thirty two 95.5%       23         Done Review $<2016-11-20 \ \exists \ 05:26>98.2\%$ 23         Done Writing $<2017-03-05 \ \exists \ 09:02>$ 23         Done Review $<2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         Done Review $<2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01>97.9\%$ 23         Done Review $<2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26>98.5\%$ 23         Done Review $<2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26>98.5\%$ 23         Lesson 32       23         text       23         32.8.1 a reception desk       23
32	32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7	Done Review thirty two 96.2%       23         Done Review thirty two 95.5%       23         Done Review $< 2016-11-20 \ \exists \ 05:26 > 98.2\%$ 23         Done Writing $< 2017-03-05 \ \exists \ 09:02 >$ 23         Done Review $< 2017-05-10 \ \equiv \ 06:01 > 97.9\%$ 23         Done Review $< 2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26 > 98.5\%$ 23         Done Review $< 2017-06-16 \ \pm \ 05:26 > 98.5\%$ 23         Lesson 32       23         text       23         32.8.1 a reception desk       23         32.8.2 a receptionist       23

	32.9 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty two $96.5\%$	42
	32.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 05:44 > 98.7\%$	42
	32.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 09:33 > 99\%$	42
	32.12 <b>DONE</b> section six $96.2\%$	42
	32.12.1 信用卡;记帐卡	42
	32.13 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty two 97.1%	44
	32.14 <b>DONE</b> Lesson thirty three	44
	32.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-28 = 06:23 > 97.8\%$	44
	32.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-28 = 14:45 > 98\%$	44
	32.17 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-02 😕 05:29 > 32,33,34 2	45
	32.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-13 — 18:44>99.1%	45
	32.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-05-02 = 04:58 > 97.9\%$	45
	32.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-05-02 = 20.57 > 98.1\%$	45
	32.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-05-13 \div 05:15>98.6\%$	45
	32.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-16 £ 19:50>98.4% 2	45
	32.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-18 日 05:16>98.5%	45
	32.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-20 = 03:54 > 99.4\%$	45
	32.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-13 日 05:55>98.8%	45
	32.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-17 🖾 16:20>99.3%	45
33	DONE Review thirty three 95.3%	45
	33.1 text	45
	33.1.1 blinds	
	33.1.2 ceiling	
	33.1.3 drapes	
	33.1.4 a floor	
	33.1.5 balcony	49
	33.1.6 fireplace	
	33.1.7 to look for 寻找	
	33.1.8 hang	
	33.1.9 fit	

33.1.10 chandelier
33.1.11 rug
33.1.12 英 ['pl] 美 ['plo]
$33.1.13$ a floor lamp $\ldots 255$
33.1.14 bed sheets
33.1.15 a blanket
33.1.16 the other 英美
33.1.17 none
33.1.18 outside
33.1.19 inside
33.2 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty three $96.4\%$
33.3 <b>DONE</b> continue thirty tree
33.4 <b>DONE</b> continue learn $32\ 96.1\%$
33.5 <b>DONE</b> Review 33
33.6 <b>DONE</b> Review 33 95.2%
33.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 16:11 > 98.5\%$ 265
33.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-19 \div 09:54 > 98.4\%$ 265
33.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-25 \div 18:00 > 97.8\%$ 265
33.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-26 日 07:59>98.3% 265
33.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-26 日 15:13>98.1% 265
33.12 <b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-02-27 — 18:29>
33.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-27 — 20:51>98.7% 265
33.14 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-05 日 06:48> 265
33.15 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-14 = 05:26 > \dots 265$
33.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-14 = 06:07>98.1% 265
33.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-02 = 14:05 > 96.8\% \dots 265$
33.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-02 = 18:19>98.2% 265
33.18.1 A chandelier is a large, decorative frame which holds
light bulbs or candles and hangs from the ceiling $265$
33.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-04 😕 05:26>97.9% 265

33.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-09 = 19:16>97.7	7%.	 	 . 265
33.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-13 ∴ 10:40>98%	ó	 	 . 265
33.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-16 £ 04:39>97.7	7%.	 	 . 265
33.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-16 £ 16:03>97.9	9%.	 	 . 265
33.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-17 ∴ 05:32>98.4	1%.	 	 . 265
33.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-20 = 06:12>99.4	1%.	 	 . 265
33.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-18 £ 05:28>98.3	l% .	 	 . 265
33.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-21 — 05:22>98.9	9%.	 	 . 265
33.28 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-22 = 05:45>99.5	5%.	 	 . 265
33.29 Lesson 33		 	 . 265
34 DONE thirty four			267
·			
34.1 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty four 97->95.4%			
34.2 <b>DONE</b> Review<2016-11-19 ∴ 05:38>96.99			
34.3 <b>DONE</b> Review<2016-12-07 ≡ 07:59>97.79			
34.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-25 ∴ 10:41>95%			
34.5 <b>DONE</b> Writing<2017-02-25 <i>⇒</i> 11:13>			
34.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-25 六 15:19>98.49			
34.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-25 \implies 20:22 > 97.89$			
34.8 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-02-26 日 04:02>3			
34.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-26 日 16:25>98.75	%.	 	 . 268
34.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-05 £ 04:40>96.4	1%.	 	 . 268
34.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-09 = 05:47>97.4	1%.	 	 . 268
34.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-13 ∴ 15:29>98.3	3% .	 	 . 268
34.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 04:35 > 95.5$	5%.	 	 . 268
34.14 Lesson 34		 	 . 268
34.15 text		 	 . 270
34.15.1 salad		 	 . 270
34.15.2 mushrooms		 	 . 270
34.15.3 cabbage		 	 . 271
34.15.4 onion			 . 271

34.15.5 mashed potatoes
34.15.6 soup
34.15.7 to bring food
34.15.8 to cook
34.15.9 to bake
34.15.10 to boil
34.15.11 to fry
34.15.12 to try
34.15.13 hot
34.15.14 boiled
34.15.15 cold
34.15.16 fried
34.15.17 tasty
34.15.18 fresh
34.15.19 pie with cabbage
34.15.20 pie with mashrooms
34.15.21 pie with potato
34.15.22 pie with meat
34.15.23 pie with onion and egg
34.15.24 pie
34.15.25 drinks
34.15.26 appetizers
34.15.27 a bar
34.15.28 strong drinks
34.15.29 a café
34.15.30 milk
34.16 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty Four 94.2%
34.17 <b>DONE</b> thirty four 95.4%
34.18 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty four 97%
34.19 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-29 四 09:41>98.3% 283

	34.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-29 \ \mbox{\em } 15:10>98.9\%$	283
	34.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-30 £ 08:33>99.4%	283
	34.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 18:47 > 98.4\%$	283
	34.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-15 四 05:16>98.4%	283
	34.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-15 四 14:49>99%	283
	34.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-18 £ 06:01>98.5%	283
	34.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-23 \equiv 11:57 > 98.2\%$	283
	34.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-23 \equiv 04:01 > 98.8\%$	283
	34.28 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-27 日 05:32>98.1%	283
	34.29 <b>DONE</b> Reveiw $< 2017-08-29 = 05:25 > 90\%$	283
35	DONE thirty five 95%	283
	35.1 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty Five 93.3%	283
	35.2 <b>DONE</b> Review Thirty Five 95.6%	
	35.3 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty five	283
	35.4 <b>DONE</b> Reveiw Thrity five $96.6\%$	284
	35.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-30 五 04:57>98%	284
	35.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-18 £ 19:47>98.1%	284
	35.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-08 四 05:43>97.2%	284
	35.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-26 日 19:34>96%	284
	35.9 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-27 - 05:24 > 30,34 \dots$	284
	35.10 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-05 日 05:00 > 34,32	284
	35.11 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-09 四 05:33>	284
	35.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-09 四 06:44>95.2%	284
	35.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-09 四 20:38>97.4%	284
	35.14 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-10 £ 04:23>	
	35.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-10 £ 19:28>98.2%	
	35.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-09 = 04:16 > 97.4\%$	285
	35.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-13 \stackrel{.}{\sim} 17:07 > 97.9\%$	
	35.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-14 日 03:51>98.5%	285
	35.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-13 = 05:48 > 97.9\%$	285

35.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 04:01 > 97.6\% \dots 285$
35.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-14 = 14:27 > 98.2\% \dots 285$
35.22 <b>DONE</b> Reveiw<2017-06-15 🖾 06:19>98.2% 285
35.23 <b>DONE</b> Reveiw<2017-06-15 🖾 16:28>99.3% 285
35.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-23 \equiv 05:33 > 98.6\% \dots 285$
35.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-24 四 06:18>98.5% 285
35.26 <b>DONE</b> Reveiw<2017-08-25 £ 05:29>98.6% 285
35.27 <b>DONE</b> Reveiw < 2017-08-26 六 05:59>
35.28 Lesson 35
35.29 text
35.29.1 a sweater
35.29.2 socks
35.29.3 tights
35.29.4 a coat
35.29.5 a tank top
35.29.6 a blouse
35.29.7 loose pants
35.29.8 a light coat
35.29.9 a long skirt
35.29.10 a short skirt
35.29.11 tight pants
35.29.12 a warm sweater
35.29.13 to cut
35.29.14 to knit
35.29.15 to sew
35.29.16 to embroider
35.29.17 fabric
35.29.18 thread
35.29.19 a needle and thread
35.29.20 a needle

	35.29.21 scissors	98
	35.29.22 embroidery	98
	35.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-30 £ 18:31>98.8% 3	02
	35.31 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-05 £ 05:25>96.3% 3	02
	35.32 <b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-05-05 £ 08:19>	02
36	DONE thirty six 95.7%	02
	36.1 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-01 \stackrel{.}{\sim} 05:12 > 99.2\%$	02
	36.2 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-18 \pm 14:53 > 97.9\%$	02
	36.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-12-08  \mbox{\ \em 07:40} > 97.7\%$	02
	36.4 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read <i>&lt;2017-03-09</i> 四 <i>05:47&gt;</i> 3	02
	36.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-21 = 11:24 > 95.1\%$	02
	36.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-21 = 17:03 > 96.1\%$	02
	36.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-21 = 18:33 > 98.0\%$	02
	36.8 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-22 \equiv 06:00 > \dots 3$	02
	36.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-22 \equiv 06:29 > 98.0\%$	02
	36.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-22 \equiv 08:34 > 98.2\%$	02
	36.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-22 \equiv 11:14 > 99.6\%$	02
	36.12 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read<2017-03-23 四 04:38> 3	02
	36.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-05$ £ $15:10 > 95.4\%$	02
	36.14 <b>DONE</b> Handwriting $<2017-05-08 - 08:06> \dots 3$	02
	36.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-08 - 14:56 > 97.2\%$	02
	36.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-14$ 日 $08:11>95.8\%$	02
	36.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-14$ 日 $16:10 > 98\%$	02
	36.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-12 - 05:25 > 98.5\%$	02
	36.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-13 = 05:27 > 99\% \dots 3$	02
	36.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-30 \equiv 04:50 > 97.9\%$	02
	36.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-09-08 \pm 04:37 > 99.2\%$	02
	36.22 Lesson 36	02
	36.23 text	04

<b>37</b>	DONE thirty seven 95.1%	307
	37.1 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty seven $96.3\%$ -> $96.9\%$	307
	37.2 <b>DONE</b> thirty seven $96.3\%$	307
	37.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-01 \approx 20:16 > 99.1\%$	307
	37.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-18 £ 05:35>98%	307
	37.5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-18 £ 11:00 > 98.5%	307
	37.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-09 £ 03:08>97.7%	307
	37.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-21 = 21:58>97.8%	307
	37.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 06:00 > 98.1\%$	307
	37.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 11:09 > 98.7\%$	307
	37.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-23 😕 09:05>98.6%	307
	37.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-23 四 21:36>98.6%	307
	37.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-24 £ 06:19>99.1%	307
	37.13 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-25 \implies 04:52 > 41,42,49$	307
	37.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 20:20 > 97.8\%$	307
	37.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-16 四 06:31>98.8%	307
	37.16 <b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-03-16 ♀ 08:50>	307
	37.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-16 均 16:22>99.2%	307
	37.18 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-18 \div 05:20 > \dots$	307
	37.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-19 日 06:49>98.7%	307
	37.20 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-20 - 05:24 > 37,38,38$	307
	37.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-03-20 - 10:52>98.8\%$	307
	37.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-21 = 02:53 > 98.9\%$	307
	37.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-05 \pm 19:42 > 97.2\%$	307
	37.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-08 - 05:21 > 98.9\%$	307
	37.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-15 - 05:10 > 97.9\%$	307
	37.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-15 - 19:22 > 98.6\%$	307
	37.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-11$ 日 $06:05 > 98.4\%$	307
	37.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-11 \; \exists \; 16:21 > 98.8\% \ldots$	307
	37.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-12 — 04:53>99.2%	307

37.30 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-30 \equiv 05:19 > 98.8\% \dots 30$	7
37.31 Lesson thirty seven	7
37.32 text	9
37.33 How do yellow leaves fall? Yellow leaves fall slowy $31$	7
37.34 text	7
37.34.1 a super market	7
37.34.2 chenge	9
37.34.3 a receipt	9
37.34.4 a cash register	0
37.34.5 a market	3
37.34.6 a counter	3
37.34.7 cake	3
37.34.8 chocolate	4
37.34.9 perfume	4
37.34.10 produce	5
37.34.11 souvenirs	6
37.34.12 a purchase	7
37.34.13 to pick up	7
37.34.14 to pick out	9
37.34.15 to carry	9
37.34.16 to weight	1
37.34.17 to wrap	3
37.34.18 poor	4
37.34.19 rich	6
37.34.20 whole	7
as DONE	_
38 DONE 33	Č
39 DONE Thirty eight $96.6\%$	9
39.1 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty eight $95.6\%$	.(
39.2 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-14 \equiv 05:25>97.8\%$	.(

39.3 <b>DUNE</b> Review $\langle 2016-09-14 \equiv 14:08 \rangle$
39.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 05:11>98.6%
39.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-16 \equiv 03:56 > 96.1\%$ 340
39.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-26 \div 06:05 > 96.9\%$
39.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-09 £ 04:26>96.7%
39.8 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-02-21 = 05:58 > 96.4% 340
39.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 17:03 > 97.5\%$ 340
39.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 13:30 > 98.2\% \dots 340$
39.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-23 🖾 08:25>97.7%
39.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-23 🖾 22:06>98.5%
39.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-24 五 05:41>98.6%
39.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-25 ∴ 06:03>98.7%
39.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 15:12 > 97.2\% \dots 340$
39.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-16 四 05:58>98.8%
39.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-16 四 18:53>99.1%
39.18 <b>DONE</b> Wrting< <i>2017-03-17  £ 20:59&gt;</i>
39.19 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-18 六 05:37>
39.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-18 ∴ 06:39>98.2%
39.21 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-19 日 05:21 > 37,38,39 341
39.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-19 日 08:24>97.8% 341
39.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-20 — 14:27>99.1%
39.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-21 = 03:22 > 99.2\% \dots 341$
39.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-06 ∴ 04:42>98.3%
39.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-07 日 18:03>97.9%
39.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-16 = 05:22>97.6%
39.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-17 = 04:57 > 98.6\% \dots 341$
39.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-10 $\Rightarrow$ 04:37>98.6%
39.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-11 日 05:34>98.3%
39.31 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-11 日 19:43>99.2%
39.32 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-03 日 05:25>99%

39.33 Lesson 38
39.34 text
39.34.1 film
39.34.2 music
39.34.3 a drum
39.34.4 a guitar
39.34.5 a violin
39.34.6 dance
39.34.7 A carnival costume
39.34.8 candy
39.34.9 a wig
39.34.10 mask
39.34.11 a bouquet
39.34.12 a carnival
39.34.13 to celebrate
39.34.14 to leave the city
$39.34.15$ to love to do something $\dots 35.34.15$
39.34.16 to collect
39.34.17 text
40 <b>DONE</b> Thirty nine 96.9% 379
40.1 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty nine 96.9->96.4%
40.2 <b>DONE</b> Review thirty nine 97.3%
40.3 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-14 \equiv 04:42 > 98.3\% \dots 370$
40.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-02 日 10:48>99.2% 370
40.5 <b>DONE</b> Lesson thirty nine $<2016-11-15 = 05:26 > 97.2\%$ 370
40.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-15 = 18:47>96.8%
40.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-16 = 03:33 > 97.6\%$
40.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-26 六 05:42>98.6% 37
40.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2017-02-21</i> = <i>13:36</i> >98.5% 37
40.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-06 \div 07:57 > 97.9\% \dots 37$

40.11	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-17 \le 17:15 > 98.4\% \dots 379$
40.12	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-10 \implies 04:15 > 97.9\% \dots 379$
40.13	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-10 \implies 19:16 > 99.1\% \dots 379$
40.14	Lesson thirty nine
40.15	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-21 = 05:17 > 96.7\% 382$
40.16	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 19:44 > 98.2\% \dots 382$
40.17	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read <i>&lt;2017-02-23</i> 四 <i>05:15&gt;</i> 39,38,37 382
40.18	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-23 四 07:59>98.4%
40.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-23 🗷 22:39>99.3%
40.20	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-24 五 05:16>98.7%
40.21	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-25 \implies 05:42 > 99.2\% \dots 382$
40.22	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 05:30 > \dots 382$
40.23	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 06:35 > 98.4\% \dots 382$
40.24	<b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-03-15 = 08:41>
40.25	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 11:28 > 98.6\% \dots 382$
40.26	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-16 四 04:29 > 39,38,37 382
40.27	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-16 四 05:38>99.3%
40.28	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-16 ♀ 20:40>98.9%
40.29	<b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-03-17 £ 04:52>37,39 382
40.30	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-17 五 16:32>98.5%
40.31	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-17 五 17:20>99.%
40.32	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-19 日 09:56>98.7%
40.33	<b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-03-19 日 21:00>
40.34	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-20 — 18:05>98.8%
40.35	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-21 = 04:02>98.9%
40.36	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-07 日 12:08>98.3%
40.37	<b>DONE</b> Review <2017-09-04 — 06:37>98.4% 382
40.38	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-09-06 \equiv 05:55 > 99.4\% \dots 382$
40.39	text
2	40.39.1 a cow

	40.40 text	411
41	DONE continue	412
	41.1 text	412
42	<b>DONE</b> Forty 93.2%->97.4%	413
	42.1 <b>DONE</b> Review Forty	413
	42.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.2%	413
	42.3 <b>DONE</b> Review forty 95.1%	413
	42.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-19 — 05:35>99.1%	414
	42.5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-20 = 07:42>99.1%	414
	42.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-03 — 04:23>	414
	42.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-03 — 08:50>98.8%	415
	42.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-14 £ 19:10 > 96%	415
	42.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-15 ☆ 08:12>97.8%	415
	42.10 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-10-15 六 09:10>99.0%	415
	42.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-15 ☆ 11:25>99.7%	415
	42.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-23 日 16:11>96.5%	415
	42.13 <b>DONE</b> Review <i>&lt;2016-10-23</i> 日 <i>20:57&gt;</i> 97.2%	415
	42.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-24 — 05:20>98.9%	415
	42.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-26 \equiv 05:58 > 98.3\%$	415
	42.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-26 \equiv 19:56 > 98.8\%$	415
	42.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-27 四 06:01>98.3%	415
	42.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-02 \equiv 06:28 > 97.7\%$	415
	42.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-03 四 15:51>98.2%	415
	42.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-04 五 05:26>98.2%	415
	42.20.1 Detergent	415
	42.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-04 五 13:51>98.1%	417
	42.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-09 \equiv 16:14 > 98.7\%$	
	42.23 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-12-25 日 04:44>97.6%	417
	42 24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-02 vg 09:22 > 07.5%	417

42.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-02  \text{m}  14:16 > 98.2\% \dots 417$
42.26 <b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-02-02 😕 19:36> 417
42.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-03 £ 05:47>99.3% 417
42.28 <b>DONE</b> Wrting< <i>2017-02-03                                  </i>
42.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-03 £ 16:52>99.2% 417
42.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-05 日 06:35>98.4% 417
42.31 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 20:34 > 99.5\% \dots 417$
42.32 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-18 \div 04:56 > 45,44,43 \dots 417$
42.33 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-18 \div 21:15 > 99.3\% \dots 417$
42.34 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-19 \; \exists \; 05:42 > 40,41,42 \ldots 417$
42.35 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-19 日 07:06>99.5% 417
42.36 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-20 — 07:24>98.2% 417
42.37 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-03-07 = 06:30 > 98.6\% \dots 417$
42.38 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-19 日 10:13>88.5% 417
42.39 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-03-19 日 15:17>98.8% 417
42.40 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-06 \approx 10.48 > 98.5\% \dots 417$
42.41 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-06 \implies 20:40 > 97.5\% \dots 417$
42.42 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-07 日 05:22>98.6% 417
42.43 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-18 🖾 04:09>98.3% 417
42.44 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-03 ∴ 09:02>97.8% 417
42.45 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-03 \approx 19:56 > 99.2\% \dots 417$
42.46 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-28 \equiv 19:04 > 98.5\% \dots 417$
42.47 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-29 🖾 05:31>99.5% 417
42.48 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-05 = 06:12>98.5% 417
42.49 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-09-06 \equiv 05:26 > 99.3\% \dots 417$
42.50 Lesson 40
42.51 text
42.51.1 a bucket
42.51.2 laundry detergent
42.51.3 soap

42.51.4	a brush
42.51.5	a dishwasher
42.51.6	an ironing board
42.51.7	an iron
42.51.8	a vacuum cleanery
42.51.9	a washing machine
42.51.1	0 a mopj
42.51.1	1 words
42.52 <b>DON</b>	<b>E</b> contiune
43 DONE For	ty one 91.6% 433
43.1 <b>DONE</b>	Review e 95.9% igh 95.9% t 95.9%
43.2 <b>DONE</b>	Review Forty one 95.2%
43.3 <b>DONE</b>	Review 95.6%
43.4 <b>DONE</b>	Review $<2016-08-27 \div 19:41>95.4\%$ 433
43.5 <b>DONE</b>	Review $<2016-08-28$ 日 $20:36>$ 96% 433
43.6 <b>DONE</b>	Review $<2016-08-29 - 04:47 > 97.7\% \dots 433$
43.7 <b>DONE</b>	Review $<2016-08-29 - 16:39 > 96.3\% \dots 433$
43.8 <b>DONE</b>	Review $< 2016-09-19 - 04:39 > 99\%$ 433
43.9 <b>DONE</b>	Review $<2016-09-19 - 20:41>99.1\%$ 433
43.10 <b>DON</b>	<b>E</b> Review $< 2016-09-20 = 05:49 > 99.2\% \dots 433$
43.11 <b>DON</b>	<b>E</b> Review $< 2016-10-15 \stackrel{.}{\sim} 17:22 > 99.3\% \dots 433$
43.12 <b>DON</b>	E Review $< 2016-10-20$ 四 $04:53 > 99.4\%$ 433
43.13 <b>DON</b>	E Review < 2016-10-27 四 13:44>98.6% 433
43.14 <b>DON</b>	<b>E</b> Review $\langle 2016-11-02 \equiv 05:21 \rangle 98.2\%$ 433
43.15 <b>DON</b>	<b>E</b> Review $< 2016-11-02 = 20:29 > 97.8\% \dots 433$
	<b>E</b> Review $< 2016-11-04 \pm 20:59 > 98\% \dots 433$
43.17 <b>DON</b>	E Review $< 2017-02-02  \mbox{\ \fontfamily} \ 06:02 > 98.8\%  \dots  1  434$
	E Writing < 2017-02-02 四 06:44>
43.19 <b>DON</b>	E Review $< 2017-02-02$ 四 $08:31>99.3\%$ 434
43.20 DON	$\mathbf{E} \text{ Review} < 90.17 \cdot 09.01 = 90.11 \times 96.0\%$

	44.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-24 — 09:19>98.1%	48
	44.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-27 😕 15:55>97.6%	48
	44.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-01 = 19:16>97.3%	48
	44.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-05 ∴ 05:56>98.1%	48
	44.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-06 日 05:48>98%	48
	44.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 15:37 > 97.9\%$	48
	44.15 <b>DONE</b> Writing $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 18:48 > \dots $ 4	48
	44.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 19:45 > 98.5\%$	48
	44.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-05 日 09:16>98.0%	48
	44.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 17:44 > 99.3\%$	48
	44.19 <b>DONE</b> Writing Review < 2017-02-18 ∴ 16:35> 4	48
	44.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-18 ∴ 20:20>99%	49
	44.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-19 日 10:23 > 98.4%	49
	44.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-20 — 15:54>97.6%	49
	44.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-03 \equiv 14:34 > 97.9\%$	49
	44.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-18 😕 15:15>97.2%	49
	44.25 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-19 £ 05:38>98.3%	49
	44.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-03 ∴ 04:24>98.4%	49
	44.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-04 日 05:29>98.1%	49
	44.28 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-05 — 15:10>90%	49
	44.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-29 🖾 05:59>90%	49
	44.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-09 ∴ 05:33>98.3%	49
	44.31 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-11 — 20:01>97.8%	49
	44.32 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-12 = 04:49>99.1%	49
	44.33 Lesson 42	49
<b>45</b>	DONE Forty three 94.5%	<b>5</b> 1
	45.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 94.8%	51
	45.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 96%	
	45.3 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-01 😕 05:22> 95.7% 4	51
	45.4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-01 🖾 10:42> 95.7% 4	151

45.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-01 四 20:00> 96.5% 451
45.6 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-02 £ 04:27> 97.1% 451
45.7 text
45.7.1 a credit card
45.7.2 creddit
45.7.3 a mailbox
45.7.4 an ATM
45.7.5 a postman
45.7.6 a bank
45.7.7 a post office
45.7.8 a package
45.7.9 an envelop
45.7.10 a postcard
45.7.11 a stamp
45.7.12 a letter
45.7.13 a telegram
45.7.14 a checkbook
45.7.15 a loan
45.7.16 a deposit account
45.7.17 deposit
45.7.18 account
45.7.19 a check
45.7.20 percent
45.7.21 an account
45.8 text
45.8.1 to receive
45.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-17 \Rightarrow 05:46 > 98.5\%$ 483
45.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-14 £ 04:23>97.5 483
45.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-14 £ 06:12>96.2% 483
45.12 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-10-16 日 05:21>98.9% 483

45.13	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 05:13 > 98.7\% \dots 483$
45.14	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-19 = 13:57 > 99.2\% \dots 483$
45.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-24 — 10:46>95.6% 483
45.16	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-27 四 19:48>97.2% 483
45.17	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-01 = 14:24 > 95.5\% \dots 483$
45.18	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-05 \implies 08:45 > 98.2\% \dots 483$
45.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-06 日 05:21>98.7% 483
45.20	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-09 = 14:31 > 97.1\% \dots 483$
45.21	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-10 ♀ 06:40>97.3% 483
45.22	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-12 \div 10:21 > 97.6\% \dots 483$
45.23	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 07:11 > 96.6\% \dots 483$
45.24	<b>DONE</b> Writing $<2017-02-01 \equiv 10:21>$
45.25	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-03 £ 19:55>99.0% 483
45.26	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-06 — 07:51>98.3% 483
45.27	<b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-02-06 — 19:29 > two pages 483
45.28	<b>DONE</b> Read aloud < 2017-02-07 = 05:19> 483
45.29	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-07 = 05:57 > 98.9\% \dots 483$
45.30	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-09 🖾 08:18>99.4% 483
45.31	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-18 \div 07:30 > 99.1\% \dots 483$
45.32	<b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-02-18 ∴ 09:17> 483
45.33	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-18 \div 16:08 > 99.6\% \dots 483$
45.34	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-19 日 10:45>98.7% 483
45.35	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-20 — 19:29>98% 483
45.36	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-19 £ 15:36>97.4% 483
45.37	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-20 \div 05:56 > 98.4\%$ 483
45.38	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-02 £ 05:24>98.3% 483
45.39	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-04 日 08:54>98.2% 483
45.40	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-06 = 06:10 > 98.8\% \dots 483$
45.41	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-07 \equiv 05:17 > 99.4\% \dots 483$
45.42	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-30 五 05:34>98.6% 483

	45.43	B DONE Review < 2017-07-07 £ 04:58>99.5% 483
	45.44	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-08-19 \Rightarrow 05:40 > 98.6\% \dots 483$
	45.45	<b>5 DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-19
	45.46	5 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-08-20 日 05:24>98.9% 483
	45.47	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-09-09 \div 06:01 > 98.8\% \dots 483$
	45.48	<b>B DONE</b> Review $<2017-09-12 = 05:14>99.2\%$ 483
	45.49	D Lesson 43
<b>46</b>	DOI	NE Forty four 96% 485
	46.1	<b>DONE</b> Review 94%
	46.2	<b>DONE</b> Review 95.3%
	46.3	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-02 £ 05:31>95.8% 485
	46.4	<b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-03 \div 03:57>97.4\%$ 485
	46.5	text
		46.5.1 text
		46.5.2 vitamins
		46.5.3 a thermometer
		46.5.4 medicine
		46.5.5 aspirin
		46.5.6 a syringe
		46.5.7 a bandage
		$46.5.8$ to take temperature $\dots \dots \dots$
		46.5.9 to take blood pressure
		46.5.10 to operate
		46.5.11 to treat
		46.5.12 to dress
		46.5.13 to give a shot
		46.5.14 an operation
		46.5.15 temperature
		46.5.16 a cold
		46.5.17 a wound 408

46.5.18 blood pressure
46.5.19 a cough
46.5.20 a dentist
46.5.21 a cardiologist
46.5.22 a nurse
46.5.23 a surgeon
46.5.24 ophthalmologist
46.5.25 a physician
46.6 <b>DONE</b> Review Lesson Forty four $94.9\%$ 505
46.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-03 \div 20:11>95.8\%$ 505
46.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-04$ $\exists 06:21 > 96.2\%$ 505
46.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-17 \div 04:42>99.1\%$ 509
46.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-09-17 \div 09:01 > 99.3\% \dots 509.01 > 99.3\%$
46.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-13   \mbox{\ \ensuremath{\square}} \ 10:11 > 93.3\% \ \dots \ \dots \ 508$
46.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-14$ £ $03:56 > 97.1\%$ 505
46.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-18 = 21:06 > 99\% \dots 505$
46.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-23$ 日 $06:30>97\%$ 505
46.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-28 \pm 06:11 > 96.7\% \dots 509$
46.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-28$ £ $07:32 > 97.6\%$ 505
46.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-01 = 07:40 > 96.\%$ 505
46.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-05 \implies 19:58 > 98.1\% \dots 509$
46.18.1 A surgeon is a doctor who is specially trained to per-
form surgery. 外科医生50
46.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-06$ 日 $04:59 > 98.2\%$ 505
46.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-09 \equiv 08:29 > 97.8\% \dots 508$
46.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-31 = 09:21 > 95.9\% \dots 505$
46.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-31 = 21:18 > 97.2\% \dots 505$
46.23 <b>DONE</b> Writing $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 05:20 > \dots 505$
46.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 06:37 > 98.5\% \dots 508$
46.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-07 = 08:21 > 95.5\%$ 508

	46.26 <b>DONE</b> study words $< 2017-02-07 = 19:14 > 99.1\% \dots$	505
	46.27 <b>DONE</b> Writing $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 05:42 > \dots$	505
	46.28 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 06:37 > 99.7\%$	505
	46.29 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 15:39 > 98.6\%$	505
	46.30 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-18 \Rightarrow 07:07 > 99\%$	505
	46.31 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-19 日 12:22 > 98.5%	505
	46.32 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-21 日 05:10>96.1%	505
	46.33 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-01 四 05:11>98.2%	505
	46.34 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-01 四 14:24>98.9%	505
	46.35 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-04 日 19:37>97.3%	505
	46.36 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-05 — 05:11>98.9%	505
	46.37 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-06-07 \equiv 05:44 > 99.1\%$	505
	46.38 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-30 £ 06:03>98.4%	505
	46.39 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-07 £ 05:28>98.6%	505
	46.40 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-07 £ 08:03>98.3%	505
	46.41 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-07 £ 16:12>99.3%	505
	46.42 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-10 日 05:33>97.1%	505
	46.43 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-10 日 20:04>97.7%	505
	46.44 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-11 — 06:46>99.4%	505
	46.45 Lesson 44	505
47	DONE Forty five 96.3%	507
	47.1 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-01 四 19:07>98.3%	507
	47.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 95.4%	507
	47.3 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.9%	507
	47.4 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-03 \div 04:58>96.6\%$	507
	47.5 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-05 — 05:00>96.9%	507
	47.6 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-16 £ 06:06>98.7%	507
	47.7 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-16 £ 11:06>98.7%	507
	47.8 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-16 £ 14:56>99.6%	507
	47.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-12 \equiv 20.43 > 96\%$	507

47.10 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-10-13 四	08:30>96%
47.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-16$ 日	17:31>99.1% 507
47.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-20 명	21:11>97.1% 507
47.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016$ -10-21 $\pm$	05:57>98.6% 509
47.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-23 ₽	05:21>97.4% 509
47.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-01 =	06:25>97.8% 509
47.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016$ -11-06 ਸ	10:42>98.4% 509
47.17 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016$ -11-06 ਸ	17:56>98.1% 509
47.18 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-11-09 \equiv$	06:32>98.5% 509
47.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-29 ₽	06:17>97.6% 509
47.20 <b>DONE</b> Writing	
47.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-31 =	07:04>98.3% 509
47.22 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-07	21:02>98.4% 509
47.23 <b>DONE</b> Writing $< 2017-02-08 \equiv$	09:42> 509
47.24 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-08 Ξ	10:13>99.6% 509
47.25 <b>DONE</b> read aloud $< 2017-02-09$	四 05:26>45,44,43,42 509
47.26 <b>DONE</b> Writing words and re	view words<2017-02-09 🖽
<i>06:14&gt;</i> five texts	
47.27 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-02-16	四 05:24> 509
47.28 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-17 £	19:44>98.9% 509
47.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-18 ∴	06:49>99.1% 509
47.30 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-19 日	16:35>98.5% 509
47.31 <b>DONE</b> Writing<2017-02-19 □	20:37> 509
47.32 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-02-20	- 03:44>40,45,43 · · · · · · 509
47.33 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-22 —	05:40>97.8% 509
47.34 <b>DONE</b> Review $98%$	509
47.35 <b>DONE</b> < <i>2017-06-06</i> = <i>10:07&gt;</i>	99.4% 509
47.36 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-01 ∴	05:27>98.9% 509
47.37 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-04	05:49>98.6% 509
47.38 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-04	18:16>98.9% 509

47.39 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-10 日 06:02>98.7% 509
47.40 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-09-11 — 07:08>99.2% 509
47.41 Lesson 45
47.42 text
47.42.1 elderly people
47.42.2 a child
47.42.3 an elderly man
$47.42.4$ an adult $\ldots \ldots 511$
47.42.5 an elderly woman
47.42.6 a teenager
47.42.7 to live
47.42.8 to be born
47.42.9 to die
47.42.10 to grow old
47.42.11 to mature
47.42.12 to grow up
47.42.13 more often
47.42.14 more rarely
47.42.15 often
47.42.16 slowly
47.42.17 rarely
47.42.18 fast
47.42.19 a bald man
47.42.20 a gray man
47.42.21 bald
47.42.22 a gray woman
47.42.23 a bald cat
47.42.24 gray
47.43 text
47.43.1 英 [ed] 美 [ed]

	47.43.2 Children don't grow old, they grow up 517
	47.43.3 Teenagers also don't grow old, they mature 517
	47.43.4 Elderly people grow old and die 519
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	47.44.1 stair
	47.45 It's hard for elderly people to climb the stairs 520
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	47.46 Elderly people often have heart pain
<b>48</b>	<b>DONE</b> Forty six 95.5% 523
	48.1 <b>DONE</b> Review forty six $96.6\%$
	48.2 <b>DONE</b> Review 93.2%
	48.3 <b>DONE</b> Review 95.9%
	48.4 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.5%
	48.5 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-05 - 05:06>96.4\%$
	48.6 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-06 = 05:24>94.9\%$
	48.7 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-06 = 14:20 > 95.9\% \dots 523$
	48.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-07 \equiv 04:46>96.8\% \dots 523$
	48.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2003-09-19 \pm >96.9\%$
	48.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-10 \div 04:02>97.3\%$ 523
	48.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-16 \pm 04:48>99.1\%$ 523
	48.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-11 = 20:51 > 94.1\% \dots 524$
	48.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-12 \equiv 06:10 > 96.1\% \dots 524$
	48.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-18 = 14:07 > 98.9\% \dots 524$
	48.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-18 = 19:13 > 99.2\% \dots 524$
	48.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-22 \Rightarrow 14:45 > 95.7\% \dots 526$
	48.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-30 日 05:30>96.5% 526
	48.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-07 — 06:20>97.7%
	48.19 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-24 = 06:28 > 97.3\% \dots 526$
	48.20 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-24 = 09:15 > 98.2\% \dots 526$
	48.21 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-09 四 20:24>98.2% 526

48.22 <b>DONE</b> Writing $<2017-02-10 \pm 06:30>$
48.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-10 \pm 09:12 > 98.2\%$ 526
48.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017\text{-}02\text{-}10~\text{£}~17\text{:}08>98.7\%$ 526
48.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017\text{-}02\text{-}10  \text{ £. } 20\text{:}30>99.3\% \dots 526$
48.26 <b>DONE</b> Study words and Writing $<$ 2017-02-11 $\div$ 03:59> 526
48.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-02-11 \div 06:43>99.3\%$ 526
48.28 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-13 - 05:22 > 46-50 \dots 526$
48.29 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-14 = 08:37 > 98.5\% \dots 526$
48.30 <b>DONE</b> Writing and Review $< 2017-02-14 = 20:25 > \dots$ 526
48.31 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 05:30 > \dots 526$
48.32 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 08:38 > 99.6\% \dots 526$
48.33 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-17 \pm 20:03 > 99.6\%$ 526
48.34 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-23 = 20:15>96.8% 526
48.35 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-24 \equiv 05:55 > 98.7\%$ 526
48.36 text
48.36.1 a bracelet
48.36.2 a pendant
48.36.3 earrings
48.36.4 a ring
48.36.5 chain
48.36.6 a necklace
48.36.7 gold
48.36.8 a jeweler
48.36.9 a jewelry store
48.36.10 a silver
48.36.11 diamond
48.36.12 jewels
48.36.13 text
48.36.14 a jewelry store
48.36.15 a silver

		48.36.16 diamond	43
		48.36.17 jewels	44
	48.37	$7~{ m text}$	45
	48.38	8 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-31 \equiv 14:47 > 98.3\% \dots 58$	52
	48.39	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-31 \equiv 19:56 > 99.4\%$	52
	48.40	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-01 \div 05:46 > 98.6\% \dots 58$	52
	48.41	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-04 = 06:08 > 98.9\% \dots 58$	52
	48.42	2 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-04 = 18:34>98.1%	52
	48.43	3 Lesson 46	52
	48.44	4 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-28 \div 19:39 > 97.5\% \dots 58$	54
40	D0.	NE TO A	
49		NE Forty seven 55	
		<b>DONE</b> Review 92.5%	
		<b>DONE</b> Review 96.9%	
		<b>DONE</b> Review 96.7%	
		<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-08 ♀ 06:31>95%	
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-09 £ 04:36>97%	
	49.6	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-09 五 05:03>98.2%	54
	49.7	<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-15 ♀ 09:22>98.9%	54
	49.8	text	54
		49.8.1 legs	54
		49.8.2 The chest	55
		49.8.3 arms	56
		49.8.4 the head	58
		49.8.5 the belly	59
		49.8.6 the mouth	60
		49.8.7 the brain	62
		49.8.8 the teeth	63
		49.8.9 the lungs	63
		49.8.10 the tongue	64
		49.8.11 the liver	66

49.8.12 the stomach	66
49.8.13 to see	68
49.8.14 to speak	68
49.8.15 to think	68
49.8.16 to bite	68
49.8.17 to breathe	70
49.8.18 to chew	71
49.8.19 strong teeth	72
49.8.20 fragile bones	72
49.8.21 strong bones	74
49.8.22 strong	74
49.8.23 fragile	79
49.8.24 fragile teeth	79
49.9 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-10 \div 03:36>97.7\%$ 5	79
49.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-11 = 07:48 > 96.5\%$ 5	79
49.11 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-11 = 14:11 > 97.7\% \dots 5$	79
49.12 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-18 = 04:26 > 99.1\%$ 5	79
49.13 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-18 = 05:46 > 99.6\%$ 5	79
49.14 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-10-22 \div 11:50>96.3\%$ 5	79
49.15 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-30$ 日 $05:57 > 97.2%$ 5	79
49.16 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-31 — 14:39>97.3% 5	79
49.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-31 — 19:14>97.6% 5	79
49.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-07 — 13:56>97.8% 5	79
49.19 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-23 — 10:26>98.1% 5	79
49.20 <b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-01-23 — 12:04> 5	79
49.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-29$ 日 $05:56 > 99.1\%$ 5	79
49.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-11 \div 12:00 > 98.9\%$ 5	79
49.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-11 \div 14:42 > 98.9\%$ 5	79
49.24 <b>DONE</b> Writing $< 2017-02-11 \implies 16:18 > \dots $ 5	79
49.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-11 \div 19:18 > 99.0\%$ 5	79

	49.26	5 <b>DONE</b> Writing Review < 2017-02-12 日 09:09> 575
	49.27	<b>DONE</b> Review $<2017-02-15 \equiv 20.48 > 90.0\%$
	49.28	8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-17 £ 20:29>99.7%
	49.29	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-24 \equiv 06:18 > 97.9\% \dots 580$
	49.30	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-31 \equiv 05:03 > 98.6\% \dots 580$
	49.31	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-05-31 \equiv 07:15 > 98.5\% \dots 580$
	49.32	2 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-06-06 = 14:20 > 98.7%
	49.33	B DONE Review < 2017-06-06 = 20:37>99.2%
	49.34	4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-01 ☆ 06:12>99.1%
	49.35	5 text
	<b>DO</b>	
50		NE Lesson Forty eitht 94.8% 583
		<b>DONE</b> Review 92.6%
		<b>DONE</b> Review 95%
		<b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-10 ∴ 06:02>97.4%
		<b>DONE</b> Reivew <2016-09-10 ∴ 09:02>97%
		<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-15 ⋈ 05:33>99.1%
	50.6	text
		50.6.1 a sculptor
		50.6.2 a ballerina
		50.6.3 a poet
		50.6.4 an actor
		50.6.5 a painter
		50.6.6 a singer
		50.6.7 paints
		50.6.8 wood
		50.6.9 pencial
		50.6.10 canvas
		50.6.11 clay
		50.6.12 brushes
		50.6.13 to sculpt

	50.6.14 to sing
	50.6.15 to write
	50.6.16 to carve
	50.6.17 to dance
	50.6.18 to draw
	50.6.19 opera
	50.6.20 a sculpture
	50.6.21 poems
	50.6.22 ballet
	50.6.23 painting
	50.6.24 a museum
	50.6.25 a famous painting hangs in a museum 600
50.7	<b>DONE</b> Revew < 2016-10-10 — 20:27>95.7% 604
50.8	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-11 = 06:15>97.5% 604
50.9	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-17 — 20:45>98.9% 604
50.10	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-18 = 03:59 > 99.5\% \dots 604$
50.11	<b>DONE</b> Revew < 2016-10-30 日 07:31>96.6% 604
50.12	2 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-31 — 10:19>97.6% 604
50.13	B DONE Review < 2016-11-07 — 18:27>98.9% 604
50.14	4 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-22 日 21:02>98.5 604
50.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-23 — 07:09>99.4% 604
50.16	<b>DONE</b> Writing < 2017-01-23 — 08:40> 604
50.17	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-23 — 09:53>99.8% 604
50.18	8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-29 日 05:32>98.8% 604
50.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-11 ∴ 19:38>99.0% 604
50.20	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-12 日 08:46>98.7% 604
50.21	<b>DONE</b> Writing Review < 2017-02-12 日 11:49> 604
50.22	2 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-12 日 15:29>99.0% 605
50.23	<b>B DONE</b> Review $<2017-02-14 = 09:20 > 99.4\% \dots 605$
50.24	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 14:53 > 99.6\% \dots 605$

	50.25 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-17 \pm 21:17 > 99.8\%$ 60	05
	50.26 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-25 ♀ 05:26>97.6% 60	05
	50.27 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-26 £ 05:20 > 98% 60	05
	50.28 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-01 $\dot{\approx}$ 18:14>98.8% 60	05
	50.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-03 — 19:09>99.2% 60	05
	50.30 Lesson forty eight	05
51	DONE Forty nine 96.3%	)7
	51.1 <b>DONE</b> Review 94.7%	07
	51.2 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-11 日 04:17>96%	07
	51.3 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-15 🖾 04:46>99.0% 60	07
	51.4 text	07
	51.5 a capital	07
	51.6 an emblem	09
	51.6.1 a building	10
	51.6.2 a flag	10
	51.6.3 a country	11
	51.6.4 a city	12
	51.6.5 a government	12
	51.6.6 a president	13
	51.6.7 a citizen	14
	51.6.8 a government building 6	15
	51.6.9 to run	15
	51.6.10 The government is located in the capital 6	18
	51.6.11 A weak government doesn't ensure peace in the country.6	19
	51.6.12 A weak government doesn't ensure peace in the country.6	22
	51.7 <b>DONE</b> Review Forty nine $95.3\%$ 69	24
	51.8 <b>DONE</b> Review $<2016-09-13 = 04:34>98.7\%$ 69	24
	51.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-08 $\dot{\sim}$ 14:17>95.1% 6	24
	51.10 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-10-08 \div 19:18 > 97.1\%$ 69	24
	51.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-08 六 20:27>96.7% 6.	24

51.12	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-09 日 06:08>97.7% 624
51.13	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-17 — 07:32>98.5% 624
51.14	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-17 — 19:11>99.3% 624
51.15	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-22 ∴ 11:13>96.2% 624
51.16	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-30 日 12:18>97.8% 624
51.17	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-30 日 20:29>98.1% 624
51.18	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-31 — 06:24>98.5% 624
51.19	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-07 — 20:22>98.6% 624
51.20	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-22 日 09:59>98.5% 624
51.21	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-22 日 17:25>98.8% 624
51.22	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-22 日 17:52>99.3% 624
51.23	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-28 \div 21:10 > 96.5\%$ 624
51.24	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-03 £ 20:29>98.5% 624
51.25	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-11 \implies 20:02 > 98.4\% \dots 624$
51.26	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-12 日 07:13>99.3% 624
51.27	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-13 — 11:44>99.5% 624
51.28	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-14 = 11:17 > 99.0\% \dots 624$
51.29	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-14 = 17:38 > 98.9\% \dots 624$
51.30	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 06:42 > 99.3\% \dots 624$
51.31	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 08:16 > 99.3\% \dots 624$
51.32	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 09:40 > 99.2\% \dots 624$
51.33	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 15:18 > 99.8\% \dots 624$
51.34	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-26 £ 05:41>97.6% 624
51.35	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-28 日 06:04>97.8% 624
51.36	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-28 日 09:57>98.7% 625
51.37	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-28 日 16:43>99.5% 625
51.38	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-29 — 20:53>98.4% 625
51.39	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-01 \div 18:35 > 98.5\%$ 625
51.40	<b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-03 — 18:50>97.9% 625
51.41	<b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-07-04 = 05:29 > 99.5\% \dots 625$

	51.42 Lesson forty nine	625
<b>52</b>	DONE Fifty 95.0%	627
	52.1 Review < 2016-09-11 日 12:11>98.8%	627
	52.2 <b>DONE</b> Review <2016-09-11 日 18:39>99.2%	627
	52.3 <b>DONE</b> Review < <i>2016-09-12</i> — <i>02:20</i> >99.1%	627
	52.4 text	627
	52.5 <b>DONE</b> Review Fifty 96.7%	632
	52.6 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.4%	632
	52.7 <b>DONE</b> Review 96.7%	
	52.8 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-09-13 = 03:56>99.1%	632
	52.9 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-06 🖾 05:02>99.6%	632
	52.10 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-09 日 06:33>98.6%	632
	52.11 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-16 日 19:49>99.3%	632
	52.12 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-17 — 05:31>99.4%	632
	52.13 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-30 日 16:16>97.1%	632
	52.14 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-30 日 17:51>98.8%	632
	52.15 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-10-31 — 05:56>98.2%	632
	52.16 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2016-11-08 = 05:01 > 98.3\%$	632
	52.17 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2016-11-14 — 06:10>97.4%	632
	52.18 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-20 £ 05:52>97.1%	632
	52.19 <b>DONE</b> Writing	632
	52.20 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-01-20 £ 21:21>97.5%	632
	52.21 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-21 \div 06:27 > 98.5\%$	632
	52.22 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-22 \; \exists \; 11:55 > 98.2\% \ldots \ldots$	632
	52.23 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-01-28 \div 20:10 > 98.4\%$	632
	52.24 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-11 \; \div \; 20:22 > 99.6\% \ldots$	632
	52.25 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read $< 2017-02-12$ 日 $05:29 > 50,49,48.47$	632
	52.26 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-12$ 日 $06:46 > 99.0\%$	632
	52.27 <b>DONE</b> Review $< 2017-02-12$ 日 $17:57>99.0\%$	632
	52.28 <b>DONE</b> Review <2017-02-13 — 11:19>98.6%	632

	52.29 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-13 — 15:14>99.8%	632
	52.30 <b>DONE</b> Loud Read < 2017-02-14 = 05:27 > 50-46	. 632
	52.31 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-02-14 = 11:37>99.6%	632
	52.32 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-27 ⇒ 05:19>98.6%	632
	52.33 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-27 ∴ 16:21>98.5%	632
	52.34 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-28 日 05:35>99.1%	632
	52.35 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-28 日 20:51>99%	632
	52.36 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-05-29 — 04:06>99.6%	632
	52.37 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-01 $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$ 21:48>98.9%	632
	52.38 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-02 日 07:49>99.3%	632
	52.39 <b>DONE</b> Review < 2017-07-03 — 04:36>98.7	632
	52.40 Lesson fifty	632
<b>53</b>	DONE listen	635
	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one	635 635
		635
	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one	<b>635</b> . 635
	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one 54.1 words	<b>635</b> . 635
	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one         54.1 words	<b>635</b> . 635 . 635
	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one         54.1 words	635 . 635 . 635 . 650
54	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one         54.1 words	635 . 635 . 635 . 650
<b>54</b>	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one  54.1 words  54.1.1 neck <2016-06-21 ニ >  54.1.2 text  54.1.3 to receive  54.2 DONE <2017-03-11 六 10:30>	635 . 635 . 635 . 650 . 655
<b>54</b>	DONE listen 英语发音 unit one  54.1 words  54.1.1 neck <2016-06-21 二 >  54.1.2 text  54.1.3 to receive  54.2 DONE <2017-03-11 六 10:30>  DONE Wrting <2017-02-03 五 15:13>	635 . 635 . 635 . 650 . 655 . 665 665

### 1 **DONE** Lesson one

one

#### 1.1 text

a man a woman a boy a girl a monkey a giraffe

to walk to sit to run to eat to drink to stand

a plate a bird a fish a helicopter a tree a flower

The monkey is sitting down. The woman is STARTElying down The bo=>\*\* Lesson forty six a nec\*\* TODO [#B] kla[2017-02-25  $\dot{\pi}$ ] ce a pendant a chain a ring a bracelet earrings

a jeweler silver jewels gold a jewelry store a diamond

to give to be happy to marr y to court to <2017-05-07  $\ \Box \ 05:53>$  love to propose

a golden ring si<2017-05-07  $\ \Box$  05:53>lver earrings with small diamonds. a pendant with  $[2017-06-20 \ \Box$  06:10] a diamond on a golden chair. a necklace with jewels. a golden necklace with large jewels. a silver bracelet expensive more expensive cheap cheaper bigger smaller

Jewelry with diamonds is expensive even with a discount. Golden and silver jewelry is very expensive. A jeweler makes jewelry with jewels. People love to buy golden jewelrty with a discount. In the jewelry store there's a sale - there are many shoppers. A woman is looking at the jewelry in the jewelry store.

The man is telling the woman that he loves her. He is proposing to her. The man is giving the woman a golden ring because he wants to marry her. A woman likes it when she is courted - she loves flowers and jewelry. The man is courting the woman - he's giving her flowers and jewelry. The man is giving the woman expensive jewelry because he loves her. The woman takes the golden ring because she also loves the man.

Women are always happy if they're given flowers and jewels. A man is sad if he can't give his wife a golden pendant. When a rich man courts a woman, he gives her diamonds. When a poor man courts a woman, he gives

her flowers. The man is giving his wife a golden neaclace with diamonds, so she is happy. The woman can't buy a golden bracelet with jewels, so she is sad.

Women love jewels more than flowers. There are fewer jewels on the bracelet than on the necklace. A woman wears more jewelry in a nightclub than at work. Golden jewelrty is more expensive than silver jewelry. A woman loves to go to a jewelry store more than a market. Silver jewelry is less expensive than golden jewelry.

Why is the boyfriend giving his girlfriend a pendant? He's courting her. He loves her. Why are there so may people in the jewelry store? In the store there's a sale. People are buying jewelry with a discount. Why is the girl happy? Her dad gives her golden earring. She loves jewelry. Why are the boyfriend and girlfriend picking out a ring? They want to marry. They love to each other. Why are these earrings so expensive? There are very expensive diamonds in them. Diamonds is very expensive jewels. Why is the woman sad? She can't buy a golden pendant. She has little money.

their 2:26 y [2016-10-28 £ 08:40] is\*\* DONE Review <2016-10-14 £ 19:10>96% \*\* DONE Review <2016-10-14 £ 19:10>96% CLOSED: [2016-10-14 £ 19:48] 19:48] CLOSED: [2016-10-14 £ 19:48] 19:10]–[2016-10-14 £ 19:48] => 0:38 sitting down The monkey is standing

The plate is flying. The fish is swimming. The man is swimming The bird is flying. The helicopter is flying. The man is flying

The girl is drinking. The man is drinking. The monkey is eating. The bird is drinking. The boy is eating. The man is eating.

The girl is running. The monkey is walking The boy is running. The bear is lying down. The girl is walking. The giraffe is walking.

Is the bear swimming? Yes, the bear is swimming. Is the boy walking?

Yes, the boy is walking. Is the man walking? Yes, the man is walking. Is the giraffe eating? Yes, the giraffe is eating. Is the woman drinking? Yes, the woman is drinking. Is the bird eating? Yes, the bird is eating.

Is the fish flying? No, the fish is swimming. Is the giraffe running? No, the giraffe is standing. Is the bear eating? No, the bear is swimming. Is the monkey walking? No, the monkey is sitting down. Is the girl standing up? No, the girl is sitting down. Is the bird running? No, the bird is flying.

- 1.2 **DONE** Review 98.4%
- 1.3 复习 98.7%

one

- 1.4 **DONE** Review <2016-08-26 1 06:41> 99.4%
- 1.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-01 四 20:33> 99.7%
- 1.6 **DONE** Review <2016-09-09 **Ti.** 15:08>99.9%
- 1.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 07:08>99.9%
- 1.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 09:06>100% LOGBOOK
  - State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-10-02 日 00:06]
- 1.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-26 = 06:30 > 99.4%
- 1.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 日 06:33>99.3%k

CLOSED: [2017-01-15 日 07:00]

- 1.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 05:38>99.5%
- 1.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 09:40>99.5%
- 1.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-27 19:00 > 99.5%
- 1.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-13 四 20:19>93.9%

#### 1.15 Lesson 1

a man a woman a boy a girl a monkey a giraffe to stand to walk to sit to run to eat to drink a plate a bird a fish a helicopter a tree a flower

The woman is lying down. The man is lying down. The boy is sitting down. The monkey is standing. The monkey is sitting down. The woman is sitting down.

The giraffe is walking. The woman is standing. The woman is walking. The girl is standing. The girl is running.

The plate is flying. The bird is flying. The helicopter is flying. The man is swimming. The fish is swimming. The man is flying.

The man is eating. The boy is eating. The bird is drinking. The girl is drinking. The man is drinking. The monkey is eating.

The girl is walking. The bear is lying down. The giraffe is walking. The boy is running. The girl is running. The monkey is walking.

Is the woman drinking? Yes, the woman is drinking. Is the giraffe eating? Yes, the giraffe is eating. Is the man walking? Yes, the man is walking. Is the boy walking? Yes, the boy is walking. Is the bear swimming? Yes, the bear is swimming. Is the bird eating? Yes, the bird is eating.

Is the bird running? No, the bird is flying. Is the fish flying? No, the fish is swimming. Is the giraffe running? No, the giraffe is standing. Is the monkey walking? No, the monkey is sitting down. Is the bar eating? No, the bear is swimming. Is the girl standing up? No, the girl is sitting down.

# 2 DONE Lesson two

- 2.1 **DONE** Review 99%
- 2.2 **DONE** 复习 98.9%

### :LOGBOOK:

- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-07-25
- 2.3 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-01  $\rightarrow$  18:41>100%
- 2.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-27 四 06:29>99.8%
- 2.5 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 日 07:05>99.4%
- 2.6 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 05:24>99.6%
- 2.7 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 09:57>99.9%
- 2.8 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-27 \rightarrow 17:14 > 99.7\%$
- 2.9 Lesson 2

red yellow green black white blue

a car a horse a bag a dress an orange a banana

long short big small a man and a woman a boy and a girl

- a red bag a white horse blue sky a green tree a black car a white plate
- a small yellow car a big red bag a short red dress a long black dress a short yellow dress a long white car
- a blue bag a big tree a blue car a small black horse a blue dress a small green tree

A boy is eating a yellow banana. a small pink bag blue sky a pink flower pink dress a black bag

The black monkey is walking. The white plate is flying. a long white dress The white bear is swimming. a yellow flower a white flower

Is the bear white? Yes, the bear is white. Is the dress blue? Yes, the dress is blue. Is the tree green? Yes, the tree is green. Is the bag red? Yes, the bag is red. Is the banana yellow? Yes, the banana is yellow. Is the car black? Yes, the car is black.

Is the long dress white? No, it's black. Is the plate big? No, it is small. Is the plate small? No, it is big. Is the black dress long? No, it's short. Is the tree small? No, it is big. Is the green tree big? No, it is small.

# 3 **DONE** Lesson three 97.4%

three

- 3.1 **DONE** Review  $<2016-08-26 \pm 14:41> 98.5\%$
- 3.2 DONE 复习 98.3
- 3.3 **DONE** Review three 97.2%
- 3.4 text

water grass stone sand an umbrella a glass over under behind in front of with without on the left on the right around between in on

The man is sitting under a tree. A man is over the water. The man is between the women. The woman is between the men. The man is over the grass. The man is standing under a blue umbrella.

A girl is on the griaffe. The woman is lying on the grass. A big stone is on the grass. A woman in red A woman is on a big stone. The woman is sitting on the sand.

a man in the water The woman and man are in the shop. water in a glass. The woman and the man are in the shop. A flower in a glass. The boy and he girl are sitting in a car. The woman and the man are in a resgtaurant.

A woman with a white bear. a girl without an orange a woman without an umbrella. a woman with an umbrella. a girl with an orange. Flowers are around the water.

The woman without a glass is on the right. The man with a glass is on the left. The woman with the bananas is on the right. a man in front of a car. The boy without bananas is on the left. A man behind a car.

Is the woman with bananas? Yes, she is with bananas. Is the girl standing between the man and the woman? Yes, the girl is standing between the man and the woman. Are the boys behind a tree? Yes, they are behind a tree. Are the oranges on a plate? Yes, the oranges are on a plate. Are the boys sitting in front of a tree? Yes, the boys are sitting in front of a tree. Are the oranges around a plate? Yes, the oranges are around a plate.

Is the woman wearing green? No, she is wearing red. Are the women in the water? No, they are lying on the sand. Is the woman lying? No, she is sitting on a stone. Is the monkey under the water? No, the bird is over the water. Is the man with a glass on the right? No, he is on the left. Is the woman with a bag? No, she is under a big umbrella.

- 3.5 **DONE** Review 98%
- 3.6 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-03 \div 10:00>98.8\%$
- 3.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-10 六 05:36>99.1%
- 3.8 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-13 \equiv 05:51 > 99.5\%$
- 3.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-17 \Rightarrow 09:39 > 99.6\%$
- 3.10 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 07:35 > 99.6\%$
- 3.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-29 四 19:49>99.7%

:LOGBOOK:

• State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-09-29 🖾 20:06]

- 3.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 13:55>99.3%
- 3.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 14:15>99.6%
- 3.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 14:31>99.9%
- 3.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 19:19>99.9%
- 3.16 DONE Review < 2016-10-02 Н 19:37>99.9%
- 3.17 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-03 \rightarrow 10:36 > 100\%$
- 3.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 H 09:08 > 99.6%
- 3.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 **Th** 03:59>99.2%
- 3.20 **DONE** Review <2017-03-26 日 05:04>98.8%
- 3.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 10:10>99.8%
- 3.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-27 19:27 > 99.6%

#### 3.23 Lesson 3

water grass stone sand an umbrella a glass over under behind in front of with without on the left on the right around between in on

The woman is between the men. A man is over the water. A man is over the grass. The man is between the women. The man is standing under a blue umbrella. The man is sitting under a tree.

A gir is on the giraffe. a woman in red The woman is sitting on the sand. A big stone is on the grass. A woman is on a big stone. The woman is lying on the grass.

The boy and the girl are sitting in a car. a man in the water The woman and the man are in a restaurant. water in a glass The woman and the man are in the shop. a flower in a glass

a woman without an umbrella a woman with an umbrella Flowers are around the water. a girl without an orange a girl with an orange a woman with a white bear

The boy without bananas is on the left. a man in front of a car The woman without a glass is on the right. The woman with the bananas is on the right. The man with a glass is on the left. a man behind a car

Are the oranges around a plate? Yes, the oranges are around a plate. Are the oranges on a plate? Yes, the oranges are on a plate. Are the boys behind a tree? Yes, they are behind a tree. Is the woman with bananas? Yes, she is with bananas. Is the girl standing between the man and the woman? Yes, she is standing between the man and the woman. Are the boys sitting in front of a tree? Yes, the boys are sitting in front of a tree.

Is the woman lying? No, she is sitting on a stone. Are the women in the water? No, they are lying on the sand. Is the woman wearing green? No, she is wearing red. Is the monkey under the water? No, the bird is over the water. Is the man with a glass on the right? No, he is on the left. Is the woman with a bag? No, she is under a big umbrella.

# 4 **DONE** Lesson four 98%

four

- 4.1 **DONE** 复习 98.3%
- 4.2 **DONE** Review 98.7%
- 4.3 **DONE** Review <2016-08-26 **1.** 16:12> 96.1%
- 4.4 **DONE** Review four 98.3%
- 4.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-03  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  10:18>99.3%
- 4.6 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10  $\stackrel{\star}{\nearrow}$  09:27>99.3%
- 4.7 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  10:50>99.6%
- 4.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-13 \_ 06:12>99.9%
- 4.9 **DONE** Review  $<1970-10-19 \rightarrow >99.8\%$
- 4.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 20:08>100%

### 4.11 text

I you she he It they

to read to write to draw to speak to look to listen

a book a television a piece of paper a computer a clock a telephone

She is looking He is looking. They are speaking He is speaking. She is reading.

He is drawing. She is drawing. She is listening He is writing. They are writing. She is listening and then speaking. She is drawing. It is listening.

They are holding some books. They are holding a big piece of paper. She is sitting on some books. She is holding a small clock. She is holding a big clock. He is holding a piece of paper.

He is with a telephone and a computer. He is with a computer. It's in the computer. She is with a bag. He is with a telephone. An old telephone He is looking at the computer. He is looking at the clock. They are sitting under a tree reading books. He is drawing on a piece of paper. He is speaking on the telephone. She is listening to a shell.

Is the clock in the book? Yes, it is in the book. Is he drawing on a piece of paper? Yes, he is drawing on a piece of paper. Is the computer on top of the books? Yes, the computer is on top of the books. Is the woman in red holding a piece of paper? Yes, she is holding a piece of paper. Are they speaking on the telephone? Yes, they are speaking on the telephone. Is he looking at the computer? Yes, he is looking at the computer.

Is the boy lying on the sand? No, he is speaking on the telephone. Is she sitting in the grass? No, she is drawing. Is he holding a book? No, he is holding a piece of paper. Is the boy reading a book? No, he is sitting in front of the television. Is she running? No, she is writing. Are they speaking with a flower? No, they are speaking on the telephone.

- 4.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 日 09:57>99.7%
- 4.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 Ti. 04:19>99.5%
- 4.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 03:31>99.2%
- 4.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 20:47>98.8%
- 4.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-27 20:28 > 99.4%

#### 4.17 Lesson 4

I you he she it they

to read to write to draw to speak to look to listen

a book a television a piece of paper a computer a telephone a clock

They are reading. She is looking. They are speaking. He is looking. He is speaking. She is reading.

She is listening and then speaking. They are writing. He is writing. It is listening. She is drawing. He is drawing.

They are holding some books. She is sitting on some books. They are holding a big piece of paper. She is holding a small clock. She is holding a big clock. He is holding a piece of paper.

It's in the computer. an old television He is with a computer. He is with a telephone and a computer. He is with a telephone. She is holding a bag.

They are sitting under a tree reading books. He is looking at the computer. He is drawing on a piece of paper. He is speaking on the telephone. He is looking at the clock. She is listening to a shell.

Is he looking at the computer? Yes, he is looking at the computer. Are they speaking on the telephone? Yes, they are speaking on the telephone. Is the clock in the book? Yes, it is in the book. Is the woman in red holding a piece of paper? Yes, she is holding a piece of paper. Is the computer on top of the books? Yes, the computer is on top of the books. Is he drawing on a piece of paper? Yes, he is drawing on a piece of paper.

Is the boy reading a book? No, he is sitting in front of the television. Is the boy lying on the sand? No, he is speaking on the telephone. Are they speaking with a flower? No, they are speaking on the telephone. Is she running? No, she is writing. Is she sitting in the grass? No, she is drawing. Is he holding a book? No, he is holding a piece of paper.

# 5 **DONE** Lesson five 97.2%

- 5.1 **DONE** Review 95.8%->97.6%
- **5.2 DONE** Review 96.7%
- 5.3 **DONE** learn97.7%
- 5.4 **DONE** Review 97.8%
- 5.5 **DONE** Review <2016-08-27  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  16:12> 98%
- 5.6 **DONE** Review five 97.2%
- 5.7 **DONE** Review <2016-09-03  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  14:13> 97.9%
- 5.8 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10  $\stackrel{1}{\sim}$  11:08>98.9%
  - State "DONE" from "STARTED" |2016-09-10 ☆ 11:31|
- 5.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  11:36>99.2%
- 5.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-13 \_\_ 15:19>99.4% :LOGBOOK:
  - State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-09-13 = 15:43]

- 5.11 **DONE** Review <2016-09-26 20:05>99.7%
- 5.12 **DONE** Review <2016-10-02 日 20:23>99.5%
- 5.13 **DONE** Review <2016-10-04  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  10:56>99.3%
- 5.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 04:18 > 99.6\%$
- 5.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 04:38 > 99.8\%$
- 5.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 05:03 > 99.5\%$

#### 5.17 text

a woman a woman with long hair a woman with long black hair and a dog a dog A man is taking a photograph of a dog and a woman with long balck hair. She is sitting with a dog.

The woman with short black hair is drinking. The woman with short black hair and the woman with long white hair are sitting on a bench. a woman with short black hair a bottle of Coca Cola. The woman with long white hair is sitting down. a woman with long white hair

A man wearing glasses is sitting under a tree and reading a newpaper.

A man wearing glasses is sitting down. a man wearing glasses a newspaper

A man wearing glasses is sitting down and reading. glass

a beard a man with a camera The man with the camer is sitting down. a camera a man with a long beard a beard The man with the long beard is sitting down.

The girl with black hair is sitting with the girl with white hair. a woman The woman with a green umbrella is standing. The girl with black hair is sitting down. The girl with white hair is drinking. a woman with a green umbrella.

A woman with black hair The woman with a red and yellow flower in her balck hair. a girl The woman with a small bule umbrella and red and yellow flower in her balck hair. A girl with long white hair is sitting on a horse. a girl with long white hair a man with a small black beard a shawl The man with a small black beard is sitting down. a woman in a pink shawl a man with a small black beard The man with a small black beard is sitting with the woman in a pink shawl. The woman in a pink shawl is sitting down.

A bicycle A white plate is in front of the man with the black beard. A man with a black beard is wearing a yellow cap. A boy with white hair a cap The boy with white hair is on a bicycle.

a woman a house a red house a red house on the water a fan a woman with a fan

a woman with black hair The woman with short white hari is writing. A woman is writing. A woman with short white hair in red. The woman with black hair is writing. a woman with short white hair.

- 5.18 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 11:47 > 99.7\%$
- 5.19 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-09 H 16:03>99.1%
- 5.20 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-16 日 09:36>99.6%
- 5.21 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 19:29 > 99.8\%$
- 5.22 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-10 四 11:32>
- 5.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 日 11:59>99.3%
- 5.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 7, 04:36>99.4%
- 5.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 02:48>98.8%
- 5.26 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-27 \rightarrow 05:31 > 99.2\%$
- 5.27 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-28 \equiv 04:32 > 99.5\%$
- 5.28 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-10 \rightarrow 06:15 > 99.5\%$

### 5.29 Lesson 5

A man is taking a photograph of a dog and a woman with long blak hair. She is sitting with a dog. A woman with long black hair and a dog. A woman with long hair. a woman a dog

a bottle of Coca Cola The woman with short black hair is drinking. The woman with long white hair is sitting down. a woman with short black hair The woman with short black hair and the woman with long white hair are sitting on a bench. a woman with long white hair

a man wearing glasses A man wearing glasses is sitting under a tree and reading a newspaper. A man wearing glasses is sitting down and reading. A man wearing glasses is sitting down. glasses a newspaper

a camera a man with a long beard a beard a man with a camera The man with the camera is sitting down. The man with the long beard is sitting down.

a woman The girl with black hair is sitting with the girl with white hair. A woman with a green umbrella The girl with white hair is drinking. The woman with a green umbrella is standing. The girl with black hair is sitting down.

The woman with a small blue umbrella and a red and yellow flower in her black hair. a woman with black hair A girl with long white hair is sitting on a horse. a girl with long white hair a girl the woman with a red and yellow flower in her black hair.

A man with a small black beard The man with a small black beard is sitting with the woman in a pink shawl. a woman in a pink shawl The woman in a pink shawl is sitting down. The man with a small black beard is sitting down. a shawl

a boy with white hair A white plate is in front of the man with the black beard. The boy with white hair is on a bicycle. a bicycle A man with a black beard is wearing a yellow cap. a cap

a red house on the water a red house a fan a woman with a fan a woman a house

The woman with black hair is writing. A woman with black hair a woman with short white hair a woman with short white hair in red A woman is writing. The woman with short white hair is writing.

# 6 DONE Lesson six 99.1% good

- 6.1 **DONE** Review  $<2016-08-27 \stackrel{1}{\sim} 16:34> 98\%$
- 6.2 **DONE** Review six 97.3%
- 6.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-04 日 06:48>98%
- 6.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-30 **1** 14:06 > 99.4%
- 6.5 text

autumn spring summer winter day night

ice snow dirt rain a puddle wind

A glass is in the snow a man is in the wind A girl with long hair is in the wind. a flower on the snow. A boy is in the snow. a car covered in snow

A glass with ice Car is dirty. The boy is dirty. A man and a woman on the ice. Snow is dirty. A fish under the ice

An umbrella is in the rain. A woman with a red umbrella is in the rain. a big puddle a little puddle A bird is drinking from a puddle. A horse is drinking from a puddle.

a winter's day a tree in spring time an autumn night a spring day a winter's night a summer's night

Winter: A girl on the ice Winter: A stone covered in snow. Spring: A flower on the snow. Summer: A woman on the sand. Winter: A fish on the snow. Summer: A man on a bicycle in a puddle.

A tree in the snow in the daytime. a woman in the wind in the daytime. a tree in the snow at night. a rainy night a rainy day a green tree at night

Are there birds on the ice? Yes, there are birds on the ice. Is the boy sitting down in the snow? Yes, the boy is sitting down in the snow. Is the car in a puddle? Yes, the car is in a puddle. Is there ice on the grass? Yes, there is ice on the grass. Is the woman sitting down in the snow? Yes, the woman is sitting down in the snow. Is the stone in a big puddle? Yes, the stone is in a big puddle.

Is it spring? No, it is winter: A girl is on the ice. Is it winter? No, it is summer: a woman is on the sand. Is it night or day? It is day. Is it day or night? It is night. Is it autumn? No, it is winter: a monkey is sitting down in the snow. Is it summer? No, it is winter: a woman is running in the snow.

- 6.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-29 四 05:35>99.6%
- 6.7 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 日 15:53>99.7%
- 6.8 **DONE** learn six 97.4%
- 6.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-03  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  17:14>98%
- 6.10 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10  $\stackrel{*}{\frown}$  15:34>99.4%
- 6.11 **DONE** Review <2016-09-13  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  20:05>99.6%
- 6.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-30 Tt. 16:13>99.7%
- 6.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 15:26 > 99.6\%$
- 6.14 **DONE** Review  $<2016-10-05 \equiv 15:43>99.7\%$
- 6.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-16 日 16:00 > 99.4%
- 6.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 05:50 > 99.9\%$
- 6.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-28 \_\_ 21:03>99.2%
- 6.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 **1** 05:44>98.8%
- 6.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-26 日 02:31>99.0%
- 6.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-27 09:47>98.3%
- 6.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-28  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  04:51>99.1%
- 6.22 Lesson6

autumn winter spring summer night day snow rain wind ice a puddle dirt

a car covered in snow A boy is in the snow. A woman with long hair is in the wind. a flower on the snow A man is in the wind. A glass is in the snow.

a man and a woman on the ice a glass with ice Snow is dirty. The boy is dirty. a fish under the ice Car is dirty.

a big puddle a little puddle A horse is drinking from a puddle. A bird is drinking from a puddle. An umbrella is in the rain. A woman with a red umbrella is in the rain.

an autumn night a summer's night a spring day a winter's night a tree in spring time a winter's day

Summer: a man on a bicycle in a puddle. Spring: a flower on the snow. Winter: a fish on the snow. Winter: a girl on the ice. Winter: a stone covered in snow. Summer: a woman on the sand.

A tree in the snow at night a tree in the snow in the daytime a rainy night a green tree at night a woman in the wind in the daytime a rainy day

Are there birds on the ice? Yes, there are birds on the ice. Is the car in a puddle? Yes, the car is in a puddle. Is the boy sitting down in the snow? Yes, the boy is sitting down in the snow. Is there ice on the grass? Yes, there is ice on the grass. Is the stone in a big puddle? Yes, the stone is in a big puddle. Is the woman sitting down in the snow? Yes, the woman is sitting down in the snow.

Is it spring? No, it is winter: a girl is on the ice. Is it autumn? No, it is winter: a monkey is sitting down in the snow. Is it winter? No, it is summer: a woman is on the sand. Is it summer? No, it is winter: a woman is running in the snow. Is it night or day? It is day. Is it day or night? It is night.

## 7 **DONE** Lesson seven 97.7%

### 7.1 **DONE** Review 99.1%

### 7.2 **DONE** Review Seven 97.7%

前者的每一个字母各代表一个步骤,即预习 (Preview)、提问 (Question)、 阅读 (Read)、笔记 (Write)、背诵 (Recite)、复习 (Review), 是一种行之有效 地与速读结合的阅读学习方法;后者是美国芝加哥大学教育研究所的哥特. 莫斯博士发明的一种学习方法,旨在强化个人...

- 7.3 **DONE** Review  $\langle 2016-08-27 ; 19:20 \rangle$  98%
- 7.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-04 日 10:03>99%
- 7.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 04:49>99.3%
- 7.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-13 \_ 21:01>99.7%
- 7.7 DONE Review < 2016-10-16 日 > 99.6%
- 7.8 text

hot clean dirty dry cold

lemon a leaf shoes excavator juice tea

orange juce green leaves in the snow juice and a plate yellow juice in a glass yellow and brown leaves on a tree autumn leaves

tea with ice tea in a cup on a small plate a glass with orange juice A boy is eating a lemon. a woman with a lemon tea in a cup in the snow

a man with a black shoe a yellow excavator at night black shoes and a glass with green water A yellow excavator is in the sand. A yellow excavator is on the snow, yellow shoes with flowers

A dry bird is on a tree. a dry umbrella a dry red dress A wet bird is in a puddle. a wet umbrella a wet white dress

dirty black shoes a dirty plate a dirty excavator a clean excavator a clean plate clean white shoes

hot water Shoes are on some leaves. cold tea hot tea cold water A flower is on some dry leaves.

Is the fish cold? Yes, the fish is cold. Are the green shoes dirty? Yes, the green shoes are dirty. Is the flower wet? Yes, the flower is wet. Is the grass wet? Yes, the grass is wet. is the fish hot? Yes, the fish is hot. Is the man in clean yellow shoes? Yes, the man is in clean yellow shoes.

Banana juice? No, lemon juce. A hot fish? No, a cold leaf. Is the girl on the car? No, the girl is on the excavator. An orange and a banana? No, an orange and a lemon. Tea with a flower? No, tea with lemon. Hot green tea? No, cold red juice.

- 7.9 **DONE** Reivew  $<2016-10-05 \equiv 18:41>99.8\%$
- 7.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-21 7, 06:37>99%
- 7.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-21 11. 07:53>98.8%
- 7.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-21 1 08:14>99%
- 7.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-10  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  07:16>99.1%
- 7.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-15 日 19:50 > 99.5%
- 7.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 **Ti.** 05:59>99.5%
- 7.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-25 六 16:57>97.7%
- 7.17 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-27 \rightarrow 10:05 > 98.9\%$
- 7.18 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-28 \equiv 05:31 > 99.0\%$
- 7.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-10 04:59 > 99.8%

### 7.20 Lesson 7

cold hot wet dry clean dirty

juice tea lemon a leaf shoes excavator

autumn leaves yellow and brown leaves on a tree yellow juice in a glass juice and a plate orange juice green leaves in the snow

A boy is eating a lemon. Tea in a cup on a small plate tea with ice a glass with orange juice a woman with a lemon tea in a cup in the snow

yellow shoes with flowers a yellow excavator is on the snow. A yellow excavator is in the sand. a yellow excavator at night a man with a black shoe black shoes and a glass with green water

A dry bird is on a tree. a dry umbrella a dry red dress A wet bird is in a puddle. a wet white dress a wet umbrella

a dirty plate a clean plate a dirty excavator a clean excavator dirty black shoes clean white shoes

Shoes are on some leaves. cold water hot water cold tea hot tea A flower is on some dry leaves.

Is the fish cold? Yes, the fish is cold. Are the green shoes dirty? Yes, the green shoes are dirty. Is the fish hot? Yes, the fish is hot. Is the man in clean yellow shoes? Yes, the man is in clean yellow shoes. Is the grass wet? Yes, the grass is wet. Is the flower wet? Yes, the flower is wet.

Tea with a flower? No, tea with lemon. A hot fish? No, a cold leaf. Is the girl on the car? No, the girl is on the excavator. Hot green tea? No, cold red juice. Banana juice? No, lemon juice. An orange and a banana? No, an orange and a lemon.

# 8 **DONE** lesson eight 97.9%

- 8.1 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-07  $\stackrel{\frown}{}$  16:29>98%
- 8.2 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 **1** 11:21>99.1%
- 8.3 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-25  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  06:10>99.3%
- 8.4 **DONE** Review 98.4%
- 8.5 **DONE** Review 99.1%
- 8.6 **DONE** Review Eight 98.8% very good
- 8.7 **DONE** Review eight 96.8%
- 8.8 **DONE** Review <2016-08-28 日 10:38> 98.2%
- 8.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-04 日 12:03>98.5%
- 8.10 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 05:07>99.6%
- 8.11 **DONE** Review 99.8%
- 8.12 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-05 \equiv 20.56 > 99.7\%$
- 8.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-06 四 08:55>99.9%
- 8.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-10  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  07:30>99.1%
- 8.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-16 07:33>98.7%
- 8.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-01-18 \equiv 07:44 >$
- 8.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-27 10:21 > 98.9%
- 8.18 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-28 \implies 05:46 > 99.2\%$
- 8.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-23 日 20:01>99.7%
- 8.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-08  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  11:31>98.3%
- 8.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-08 六 15:27>98.5%
- 8.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-09 日 06:04>99.5%
- 8.23 Lesson 8

grey white brown blue pink violet cheerful sad young old big slim

A cheerful old man with a girl a cheerful old man in green a sad old woman a slim woman cheerful women a big man

a grey car a grey bear a white bear a brown bear a brown horse a white bag

a pink bird a pink flower a violet umbrella a woman in a violet dress an old blue car a boy with blue flowers

wet swimsuits a young woman in a violet swimsuit a young woman in a pink scarf a cheeful old man in green a girl in a brown cap a girl in a pink cap

a young woman in a short blue skirt a young woman in white trousers a man in a blue shirt a young woman in a long brown skirt a young woman in black trousers a man in a pink shirt

Is the big woman sad? Yes, the big woman is sad. Is the old man in the black cap cheerful? Yes, the old man in the black cap is cheerful. Is the big young man with a woman in blue water cheerful? Yes, the big young man with a woman in blue water is cheerful. Is the big old woman in a blue swimsuit cheerful? Yes, the big old woman in a blue swimsuit is cheerful. Is the old man with a dog cheerful? Yes, the old man with a dog is cheerful. Is the big woman cheerful? Yes, the big woman is cheerful.

A red flower? No, a grey bird. Is the old woman with flowers wearing a red skirt? No, the old woman with flowers is wearing a yellow cap. Is the wet girl wearing a grey dress? No, the wet girl is wearing a black swimsuit. An old white car? No, a pink old car. Is the man in a black cap? No, the man is in a blue cap. Is the woman in a green shirt and a green scarf? No, the woman is in a pink swimsuit and a pink skirt.

### 9 **DONE** Lesson nine 97.6%

- 9.1 **DONE** Review Nine 99.0% very good
- 9.2 **DONE** Review nine 95.9%
- 9.3 **DONE** Review <2016-08-28 日 11:43> 96.7%
- 9.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-04 日 19:08>98.4%
- 9.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-11 H 08:17>99.3%
- 9.6 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-26 \rightarrow 19:24>99.5\%$
- 9.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-27 \_\_ 19:53>99.6%
- 9.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-01  $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\sim}$  14:17>99.9%
- 9.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-06 四 04:41>99.9%
- 9.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-10  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  07:51>98.8%
- 9.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-16 08:20 > 99%
- 9.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-23 **U** 19:18>9,10
- 9.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 **1.** 15:38 > 97.5%
- 9.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-25  $\rightarrow$  04:27>99%
- 9.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-25 六 05:51>98.8%
- 9.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-27 \rightarrow 12:07 > 97.9\%$
- 9.17 **DONE** Furniture <2017-04-22 1 16:11>99.8%
- 9.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-09 日 05:47>98.7%
- 9.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-09 日 19:59>99.6%
- 9.21 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-12 \equiv 05:20 > 99.4\%$
- 9.22 Lesson 9

a chair a bed a sofa a wardrobe a stool a lamp

high low wide narrow a lot of a few

a red sofa a yellow sofa a woman on a bed a man on a bed a grey wardrobe shirts in a wardrobe

a red stool a blue stool A chair is on the water. A man is sitting on a big blue chair. The chairs are around the table. The stools are around the table.

a yellow lamp a blue lamp A bed is between the lamps. A lamp is above the flowers. A little girl is sitting in front of a white sofa. A lamp is near the bed.

low chair high stool She is sitting on a low red stool. She is sitting on a high stool. high chair high-heeled shoes low-heeled shoes

a lot of lamps a few white chairs a lot of shoes A woman is sitting on a high chair. a few shoes a lot of white chairs

a narrow wardrobe a wide wardrobe a wide bed a narrow bed a man in narrow trousers a man in wide trousers

Is the woman sitting on a yellow chair? Yes, she is sitting on a yellow chair. Is the giraffe tall? Yes, it is very tall. Is the woman sleeping on a bed? Yes, the woman is sleeping on a bed. Is the man with a bear sitting on a chair? Yes, he is sitting on a chair. Are the chairs around a table? Yes, the chairs are around a table. Is the girl between the books? Yes, the girl is between the books.

Is the woman sitting on a low chair? No, she is sitting on a high stool. Is the woman sitting with men? No, she is lying on a narrow sofa. Is the man with a computer sitting on a sofa? No, the man with a computer is sitting on a stool. Are there few shirts in the wardrobe? No, there are a lot of shirts in the wardrobe. Is the big lamp hanging over the table? No, the big red lamp is hanging over a wide bed. Are the men standing around a table? No, they are sitting around a table.

## 10 **DONE** Lesson ten 97.9%

- 10.1 **DONE** Review 96.3%
- 10.2 **DONE** Review <2016-08-28 日 15:15> 97.6%
- 10.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-04 日 20:09>98.1%
- 10.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 08:46>99.3%
- 10.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-26 19:43 > 99.6%
- 10.6 text
  - a shop a nightclub a cinema a museum a café a restaurant
  - to buy to sell to dance to take to give to hold
  - a picture a table a mirror a ticket an armchair money
- a big restaurant a night café Woemn with fans are dancing at night. The woman is dancing in a nightclub. a small restaurant. a woman in a café
- a mirror above a sofa a mirror opposite a table. a table in a café a man in a shop A white table and chairs in a café. women in a shop

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

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

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

A nightclub? Yes, a nightclub. Is the money on the table? Yes, money is on the table. Is the woman in white looking at a mirror? Yes, the woman

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

Is the woman giving a bear to the man? No, the man is giving a bear to the woman. Is the boy holding a cup of tea? No, the boy is holding money. Are the young women in a nightclub? No, they are in a shop. Is there a drawing of a car on the piece of paper? No, the man is in a picture. Are the table and chairs in a cinema? No, the table and chairs are in a café. Is the man in a black shirt reading? No, a woman in a short balck dress is dancing.

dancing.

- 10.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-01 六 14:35>99.7%
- 10.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-06 四 07:01>99.7%
- 10.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-19 = 07:23 > 99.3%
- 10.10 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 10:23 > 99.7\%$
- 10.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-19 = 17:25>99.6%
- 10.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-10  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  08:07>98.7%
- 10.13 **DONE** Lession 10<2016-12-25 日 05:41>98.4%

Lesson 10 a restaurant a café a museum a cinema a shop a nightclub to buy to sell to take to give to hold to dance

- a table a mirror a ticket an armchair a picture money
- a night café Women with fans are dancing at night. a big restaurant a woman in a café The woman is dancing in a nightclub. a small restaurant
- a mirror opposite a table a table in a café a white table and chairs in a café women in a shop a mirror above a sofa a man in a shop

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

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

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

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

Is the woman giving a bear to the man? No, the man is giving a bear to the woman. Is the boy holding a cup of tea? No, the boy is holding money. Is the man in a black shirt reading? No, a woman in a short black dress is dancing. Are the table and chairs in a cinema? No, the table and chairs are in a café. Is there a drawing of a car on the piece of paper? No, a man is in the picture. Are the young women in a nighclub? No, they are in a shop.

- 10.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-16 13:24>97.1%
- 10.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-01-18 \equiv 10:30 > 99.3\%$
- 10.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 16:48 > 98.3\%$
- 10.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 **1** 16:02 > 96.9%
- 10.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-24 1 18:52>98.9%
- 10.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-25 六 04:09>98.4%
- 10.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-27 17:23 > 98.8
- 10.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 1 05:24>98.8%
- 10.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 £ 08:16>99.3%
- 10.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 07:06>98.8%
- 10.24 **DONE** Urban life and hobbies < 2017-04-22 19:43>99.4%
- 10.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-23 日 16:26>99.6%
- 10.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 18:59 > 97.8%
- 10.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-08 四 05:41>99.7%
- 10.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-09 日 05:27>99.3%
- 10.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-10 04:38 > 99.2%
- 10.31 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-12 \equiv 05:38 > 99.1\%$
- 10.32 Lesson 10

a café a restaurant a shop a museum a cinema a nightclub to buy to sell to dance to take to give to hold money a picture a table a mirror a ticket an armchair a woman in a café a big restaurant a night café a small restaurant Women with fans are dancing at night. The woman is dancing in a nightclub.

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

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

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

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

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

Is the man in a black shirt reading? No, a woman in a short black dress is dancing. Are the young women in a nightclub? No, they are in a shop. Is there a drawing of a car on the piece of paper? No, a man is in the picture. Is the boy holding a cup of tea? No, the boy is holding money. Is the woman giving a bear to the man? No, the man is giving a bear to the woman. Are the table and chairs in a cinema? No, the table and chairs are in a café.

# 11 **DONE** Lesson eleven 98.8%

- 11.1 **DONE** Review 98%
- 11.2 **DONE** Review < 2016-08-28 日 16:05>98.5%
- 11.3 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-05 \rightarrow 10:27>98\%$

CLOSED: [2016-09-05 - 10:53]

- 11.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-05 17:20>99.5%
- 11.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 09:24>99.9%
- 11.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-10  $\Rightarrow$  20:35>98.5%
- 11.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-25 日 18:54>98.8%

Lesson 11

- a wall a door a floor a room a window a house
- a bedroom a cooker a kitchen a sitting room a fridge a bathroom

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

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

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

In the sitting-room there is a clock on the wall. The girl is sitting on the floor in the sitting-room. The cooker is clean. There is a big sofa in the sitting-room. The woman is near the cooker. The man and the woman are dancing in the sitting-room at night. There is a black wall in the bathroom. The woman is in the bedroom. She is sleeping in bed. There is a white floor in the bathroom. There is a window in the bedroom. There is a big mirror in the bathroom. A woman is standing in front of the mirror in the bedroom.

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

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

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

- 11.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-16 16:14>99.4%
- 11.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-08 = 19:07 > 99.0%
- 11.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-28  $\equiv$  14:43>98.4%
- 11.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 **1.** 05:05>98.7%
- 11.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 1 08:35>99.2%
- 11.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 10:09>98.7%
- 11.14 **DONE** Review  $<2017-04-24 \rightarrow 04:58>99.8\%$
- 11.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 18:38 > 99.1%
- 11.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-12 = 05:57 > 99.5%

### 11.17 Lesson 11

- a wall a window a floor a door a room a house
- a kitchen a bathroom a sitting room a cooker a fridge a bedroom

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

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

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

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

The woman is in the bedroom. She is sleeping in the bed. There is

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

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

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

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

### 12 **DONE** Lesson twelve 98.4%

CLOSED: [2016-07-22 £ 20:25]

- 12.1 **DONE** Review <2016-08-29 18:45>97.9%
- 12.2 **DONE** Review 97.7%
- 12.3 **DONE** Review twelve 97.5%
- 12.4 **DONE** Review eleven and twelve

CLOSED: [2016-07-28 四 06:12]

• State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-07-28 🖾 06:13]

- 12.5 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-05 \rightarrow 17:42>99\%$
- 12.6 **DONE** Review eleven 98.6%
- 12.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-11 H 11:46>99.8%
- 12.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-10 六 21:04>98.5%

#### 12.9 text

son daughter parents father mother a family

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 12.10 words

#### 12.11 CANCELLED text

- a window a door a floor a wall a house a room
- a bathroom a sitting room a kitchen a cooker a fridge a bedroom
- a big room There are table and chairs in the room A bench in front of the house. The house is covered in snow. There is a big window in the room. The house is big.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 12.12 words

### 12.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-26 - 03:37>99.4%

Lesson 12

a family father mother parents daughter son

grandma and granddaughter brother and sister grandad and grandson grandson and granddaugher grandma and grandad a big family

to play to cry to laugh to hug to wash to feed

Grandma is holding her grandson. A family photo without grandma and grandad. a family photo with grandma and grandad. Grandma is holding her granddaughter. Grandad is holding his granddaughter. Grandad is

holding his grandson.

Sister is sitting on her brother. Sister is holding her little brother. Grandma and grandad with grandchildren. The brothers are reading a book. The sisters are reading a book. Sister is sitting behind her brother.

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

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

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

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

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

- 12.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-16 → 20:02>99%
- 12.15 **DONE** writing
- 12.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-28  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  15:05>99%
- 12.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-30 四 14:33>98.9%
- 12.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 **Ti** 09:39 > 98.8%
- 12.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 10:28>90%
- 12.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-24 05:30 > 99.6%
- 12.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 16:07>98.4%
- 12.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-08 四 11:19>98.8%
- 12.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-27  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:20>99.8%
- 12.24 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-12 \equiv 06:18 > 99.6\%$
- 12.25 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-26 \equiv 04:27 > 99\%$
- 12.26 Lesson 12
  - a family mother father son daughter parents
- a big family brother and sister grandma and grandad grandma and granddaugher grandad and grandson grandson and granddaugher

to wash to feed to play to cry to laugh to hug

Grandma is holding her grandson. A family photo with grandma and grandad. Grandma is holding her granddaughter. Grandad is holding his grandson. A family photo without grandma and grandad. Grandad is holding his granddaughter.

The brothers are reading a book. The sisters are reading a book. grandma and grandad with grandchildren Sister is sitting on her brother. Sister is sitting behind her brother. Sister is holding her little brother.

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

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

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

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

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

### 13 **DONE** Lesson thirteen

### 13.1 **DONE** Review 98.1%

中间一小时拜访杜科长、大姐家。Why does the giraffe like to eat leaves from tall trees? It like to do so because it has a long neck.

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

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

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

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

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

## 13.2 Lesson thirteen

This elderly man is wearing glasses. he is hugging a large white dog around the neck and laughing. This is a view of the desert. A group of people are travelling on camels. Three camels are lying in the sand, and two are standing. These young people are also travelling across the desert. They like to travel on fourwheelers. This is a small, beautiful money. It is eating for lunch. In front of it are two plates of food. It is a summer's day in the countryside. There is a horse standing under the tree. It is relaxing. It is a sunny day. The sportsmen are relaxing at a table in the café. One of them is drinking water from a bottle. The elderly man is sitting on a stool under the tree. His white cap is lying on the grass. A knife and a fork are lying on a napkin, the napkin is lying on a white tablecloth, and the tablecloth is lying on a table. This is a restaurant. The young man is paying the waiter in cash. There is a cup of coffee in front of him. The girl with glasses is drawing. There is a fish and beautiful sea plants in the picture. Two girl are looking at her work. The young man is taking a phone of the girl with long black hair. There is a small white dog sitting on the girl's lap. lap:n. 一圈;膝盖;下摆;山坳 vt. 使重叠;拍打;包围 vi. 重叠;轻拍;围住 Two girls are sitting on a bench in the park. They are wearing white pants.

One of them is holding an umbrella. The customer who is standing in front of the mirror wants to buy a skirt. The turtle is an animal that moves very slowly. The woman who is sitting to the left of the boy is a teacher. The cactus is a plant that is able to live in the desert. A seagull is a bird that lives at the sea. Rome is a city that tourists like very much. When there is good weather outside the window in the house is open. When a person is ill, he goes to the doctor. Many customers come to the big shop when there is a sale. When there is a trffice jam, the policemen have a lot of work. When it is raining, people open their umbrellas. When the parents work, the child plays with his grandmother.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 13.3 DONE 复习 lesson thirty 98.7%
- 13.4 **DONE** Review 97.6%
- 13.5 **DONE** Review  $\langle 2016-08-29 20:09 \rangle$  97.9%
- 13.6 **DONE** Review thirteen 97.7%
- 13.7 **DONE** Revie:98.1%

:LOG98.1%98.1%BOOK:

- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-09-05 20:24]
- 13.8 **DONE** Review thirteen 97.7%
- 13.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-05 \rightarrow 20:50 > 99.1\%$
- 13.10 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 14:52>99.7%

\*\* DONE Review <2016-10-19  $\equiv$  19:51>99.8% CLOSED: [2016-10-19  $\equiv$  20:11]

- 13.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-24 05:53>99.0%
- 13.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-11 日 05:25>98.7%
- 13.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-26 05:43>98.5%

Lesson 13

a wedding husband and wife a child children grown-ups bride and groom to wait to walk to meet to sing to kiss to live

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

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

Father meets his son. The man is waiting. The dog is waiting by the window. The people have no home. They live ourdoors. Father meets his daughter. Grandad and grandma are walking.

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

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

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

Is this a wedding car? Yes, this is a wedding car. Does he live in London? No, he lives in Paris. Are the parents walking with their child? Yes, the parents are walking with their child. Are the children kissing their father? Yes, the children are kissing their father. Are there a lot of children at the table? Yes, there are a lot of children at the table. Is the man kissing the bird? Yes, the man is kissing the bird.

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

- 13.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-01-18 \equiv 10.52 > 99.4\%$
- 13.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-05 日 21:09>98.5%
- 13.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-28  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  16:35>99.1%
- 13.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-30 四 14:14>98.7%
- 13.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 **1** 14:35 > 98.7%
- 13.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 15:01>98.1%
- 13.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-24 08:20 > 99.7%
- 13.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 15:52 > 98.8%
- 13.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-27  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:41>99.7%
- 13.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-13 四 04:59>99.3%
- 13.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-26 = 04:47 > 99.4%

# 13.26 Lesson13

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

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

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

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

The man is waiting. The dog is waiting by the window. Father meets his son. The people have no home. They live outdoors. Grandma and grandad are walking. Father meets his daughter There are a lot of people at the wedding. Mother is kissing her son. Brother and sister are walking. Mother is kissing her daughter. The man is singing. The woman is singing.

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

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

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

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

# 14 **DONE** lesson fourteen 98.3

- 14.1 **DONE** Review fourteen 97.4%
- 14.2 **DONE** Review fourteen 96.8%
- 14.3 **DONE** Review fourteen 97.7%
- 14.4 **DONE** Review <2016-08-29 20:59> 98%
- 14.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-07 = 05:20>97.5%
- 14.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-11 日 20:36>98.8%
- 14.7 **DONE** Review <2016-09-15 四 09:59>99.5%
- 14.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-08  $\rightarrow 09:56 > 99.5\%$
- 14.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-19 = 20:31>99.7%
- 14.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-11 H 06:02>98.1%
- 14.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-04 六 13:59>98.5%

### 14.12 text

a mobile phone dishes a towel opened closed toys

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

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

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

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

window in the house is open.

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

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

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

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

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

### 14.12.1 words

1. **DONE** towel 英 ['tal] 美 ['tal] n. 毛巾,手巾;[纸] 纸巾 vt. 用毛巾擦vi. 用毛巾擦干身体柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 towel tal CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A towel is a piece of thick soft cloth that you use to dry yourself. 毛巾例:...a bath towel. ...一条浴巾。例:...a hand towel. ...一块手巾。例:...a beach towel. ...一条沙滩浴巾。V-T If you towel something or towel it dry, you dry it with a towel. 用毛巾擦干例:James came out of his bedroom, towelling his

wet hair. 詹姆斯走出他的卧室,用毛巾擦干他那湿漉漉的头发。例:I towelled myself dry. 我用毛巾把自己擦干。PHRASE If you throw in the towel, you stop trying to do something because you realize that you cannot succeed. 认输例: It seemed as if the police had thrown in the towel and were abandoning the investigation. 看起来好象警察已经认输了,并且要放弃调查。网络释义专业释义英英释义

毛巾毛圈布毛巾手巾短语 towel ring 毛巾环 towel ring 手巾环 towel ring 毛巾挂环 towel ring 毛巾圈 sanitary towel 卫生带更多结果词组 短语同近义词同根词

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

He dried his hair with a towel. 他用毛巾把头发擦干。He dried off the towel. 他拧干了毛巾。She twisted a wet towel a

- 14.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-27  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  10:36>99%
- 14.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-06 05:34>98.2%
- 14.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 04:09 > 98.9\%$
- 14.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-30 四 11:15>98%
- 14.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 **1** 15:00 > 98.7%
- 14.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 15:19>98%
- 14.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-25  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  05:30>99.2%
- 14.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 12:31>98.8%
- 14.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-27  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:58>99.5%
- 14.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-13 四 05:19>99.4%
- 14.23 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-26 \equiv 05:06 > 99.1\%$

### 14.24 Lesson 14

dishes toys a towel opened closed a mobile phone

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 15 **DONE** Lesson fifteen

- 15.1 **DONE** Review 97.3%
- 15.2 **DONE** Review fifteen 96.8%
- 15.3 **DONE** Review fifteen 96.5%
- 15.4 **DONE** Review fifteen 98.1%
- 15.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-12 02:55>99.8%
- 15.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-11 日 08:01>98.1%
- 15.7 text
- 15.7.1 salt

an egg

#### 15.7.2 bread

Bread is a very common food made from flour, water, and usually yeast. 面包 brown bread 黑面包 steamed bread n. 馒头 bread and butter 涂黄油的面包;基本生活资料;生计 daily bread n. 日常食品;生计 a piece of bread 一片面包 white bread 白面包

### 15.7.3 Sugar

英 ['g] 美 ['g] n. 糖;食糖;甜言蜜语 vt. 加糖于;粉饰 vi. 形成糖 n. (Sugar) 人名;(英) 休格柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

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

naturally in food. When you eat them, the body converts them into energy. 糖例: Plants produce sugars and starch to provide themselves with energy. 植物制造糖和淀粉来为自身提供能量。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

### 15.7.4 **DONE** cheese

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

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

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

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

### 15.7.5 butter

英 ['bt] 美 ['bt] vt. 涂黄油于; 讨好 n. 黄油; 奶油; 奉承话 n. (Butter) 人名; (英) 巴特; (德、匈) 布特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 butter bt CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Butter is a soft yellow substance made from cream. You spread it on bread or use it in cooking. 黄油例:...bread and butter....面包和黄油。V-T If you butter something such as bread or

toast, you spread butter on it. 涂黄油例: She spread pieces of bread on the counter and began buttering them. 她放了几片面包在柜台上,开始给它们涂黄油。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

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

an apple a pear grapes a tomato potatoes cucumber sausage meat chicken icecream food fish

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 15.8 words
- 15.9 **DONE** Review  $<2016-08-30 \equiv 10:10> 96.5\%$
- 15.10 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-07 \equiv 06:15>98.1\%$
- 15.11 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-07 \equiv 07:44 > 97.9\%$
- 15.12 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-07 \equiv 10:10>98.8\%$

中间友道科技董波来访

- 15.13 Review98.1%
- 15.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-28 \equiv 04:34 > 99.1\%$
- 15.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-04 六 18:33>98.7%
- 15.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-06 07:26 > 97.8%
- 15.17 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 05:30 > 98.0\%$
- 15.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-30 四 08:53>99.5%
- 15.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 **1** 18:54>98.5%

listen to happy music

- 15.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 18:31>98.5%
- 15.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-25  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:57>99.6%
- 15.22 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-01 \rightarrow 11:36 > 98.6\%$
- 15.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-27  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:00>99.0%
- 15.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-13 四 05:40>99.1%
- 15.25 **DONE** Review  $<2017-07-26 \equiv 05:28>99.4\%$
- 15.26 Lesson 15

butter sugar salt an egg bread cheese

a pear grapes a cucumber potatoes an apple a tomato

fish meat chicken icecream food sausage

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

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

fish on a plate chicken on a plate There is a lot of food in the fridge. lemon with sugar There is sugar on the table. There isn't any sugar on the table.

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

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

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

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

## 16 Lesson Sixteen

### 16.1 **DONE** Review 97.2%

#### 16.1.1 words

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

menu mnju CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT In a restaurant or café or at a

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

菜单菜单选单菜单键短语 Menu Bar 菜单栏 Menu Bar 菜单条 Menu Bar 功能表列 Menu Bar 主菜单 context Menu 上下文菜单更多结果词组短语同近义词

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

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

Menu

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

a menu a napkin

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

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

a bill

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

a waiter

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

to take away

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

to taste

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

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

#### 16.1.2 text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 16.2 **DONE** Review sixteen 97.5%
- 16.3 **DONE** Review sixteen 96.4%
- 16.3.1 **DONE** text <2016-08-31 = 05:39>
- 16.4 **DONE** write 97.6%

a tablecloth a menu a napkin a tray a bill a waiter to bring to pour to order to taste to drink wine a knife a spoon a cup a fork a wineglass

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 16.5 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-12 \rightarrow 03:35>98.8\%$
- 16.6 **DONE** Review  $\langle 2016-09-07 \equiv 16.55 \rangle 98.5\%$
- 16.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-15 四 10:55>99.2%
- 16.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-08 → 10:39>98.1%
- 16.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-08 → 20:50>98.5%
- 16.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-20 四 17:23>98.3%
- 16.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-20 四 19:45>98.9%
- 16.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-11 日 08:19>97.6%
- 16.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-19 四 16:14>97.1%
- 16.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-04  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  21:15>96.3%
- 16.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 05:49 > 98.5\%$
- 16.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-30 四 04:48>97.5%
- 16.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-31 **1.** 21:02>98%
- 16.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-02 日 18:55>99.1%
- 16.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-25  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  21:47>96.4%
- 16.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 04:45 > 98.3\%$
- 16.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 09:30 > 99.2%
- 16.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-14 **1** 05:14>98.1%
- 16.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-16 日 06:05>98.6%
- 16.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-17 04:09 > 98.1%
- 16.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-18 \_\_ 05:23 > 98.7%
- 16.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-18 \_ 05:42>99.1%
- 16.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-25  $\equiv$  20:31>98.9%
- 16.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-25  $\equiv$  20:48>99.3%
- 16.29 lesson 16

to bring to take away to taste to pour to like to order a spoon a knife a fork a cup a wineglass wine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 16.30 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-30 **T**<sub>1</sub> 05:30 > 98.8%
  - 17 Lesson seventeen < 2016-06-22 = 06:19 >
- 17.1 **DONE** Review seventeen 97.6%
- 17.2 **DONE** Review seventeen 96.8%
- 17.3 **DONE** Review 96.1%
- 17.4 **DONE** Review  $<2016-08-31 \equiv 17:01>98.1\%$
- 17.5 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-07 \equiv 19:51>99.1\%$
- 17.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-12 04:43>98.3%
- 17.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-15 四 17:29 > 98.2%
- 17.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-15 四 17:48>99.6%
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- 17.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-25  $\stackrel{\sim}{\_}$  20:13>99.7%
- 17.22 Lesson 17

expensive new old to pay cash to pay by card cheap clothes a jacket a hat a robe gloves goods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 17.23 text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

suit or a hat? He is buying a hat.

### 17.24 words

### 17.25 neck $<2016-06-21 \equiv >$

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

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

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

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

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

## Neck

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

# 18 lesson eighteen

- 18.1 **DONE** Review 97.2%
- 18.2 **DONE** Review  $\langle 2016-08-31 \equiv 21:15 \rangle$  96%
- 18.3 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-08-31 \equiv 21:42 > 97.5\%$
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- 18.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-26 \equiv 06:18 > 98.9\%$
- 18.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-14 **Ti** 05:53>99.1%

## 18.11 Lesson18

to wear to have not to have to try on to take off to put on

The boy doesn't have a flower. The woman doesn't have any toys. The girl has a flower. The man doesn't have a bicycle. The boy has a bicycle. The girl has toys.

The girl has a big dog. The girl has a brother. The girl has a grandma and a grandad. The girl has an apple. The girl has parents. The girl has a yellow dress.

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

The man is trying on a shirt. The man is trying on some shoes. The woman is trying on a shirt. The girl is trying on a skirt in front of the

mirror. The girl is trying on some shoes. The little girl wants to try on a skirt.

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

The girl wears a dress. The woman wears shoes. The boy isn't wearing a dress. The giraffe does not wear clothes. Grandma wears glasses. Grandad has a moustache and a beard.

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

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

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

#### 18.12 text

to have to have not to put on to take off to try on to wear The girl has a toys. The woman does'nt have toys. The boy doesn't have a bicycle. The boy has a bicycle. The girl has a boys. The man doesn't have a bicycle. The girl has a flower. The boy doesn't have a flower. The girl has parents.

The girl has a grandma and grandad. The girl has a yellow dress. The girl has a brother. The girl has an apple. The girl has a big dog.

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

The litter girl wants to try on a skirt. The man is trying on some shoes. The man is trying on a shirt. The woman is trying on a shirt The girl is trying on a skirt in front of the mirror. The girl is trying on some shoes.

#### 18.12.1 sweater

英 ['swet] 美 ['swt] n. 毛线衣, 运动衫; 大量出汗的人, 发汗剂

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

The boy isn't wearing a dress.

#### 18.12.2 moustache

英 [m'st] 美 [m'st] n. 小胡子; 髭; 触须 n. (Moustache) 人名; (法) 穆斯塔什 Grandad has a moustache and a beard beard 英 [bd] 美 [brd] vt. 公然反对; 抓...的胡须 n. 胡须; 颌毛 vi. 充当掩护; 充当男随员 n. (Beard) 人名; (英) 比尔德

The girl wears a dress. The giraffe does not wear clothes. Grandma wears glasses. The woman wears shoes.

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

Do women wear skirts? Yes, they wear skirts. Do men wear skirts? Yes, they wear skirts sometimes. Does grandma wear glasses? Yes, grandma wears glasses. Do they wear gloves in winter? Yes, they wear gloves in

winter. Do they wear swimsuits in summer? Yes, they wear swimsuits in summer. Has the boy got a bicycle? Yes, he has a bicycle.

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

### 18.13 text

trousers a scarf a skirt a cap a shirt a swimsuit grey white brown blue pink violet young old big slim cheerful sad

a big man a slim woman cheerful women a sad old woman a cheeful old man with a girl a cheerful old man in green

a grey bear a white bear a brown bear a brown horse a white bag a grey car

a violet umbrella a woman in a violet dress a pink bird a pink flower a boy with blue flowers an old blue car

a young woman in a violet swimsuit wet swimsuits a girl in a pink cap a girl in a brown cap a young woman in a pink scarf a cheerful old man in green

a young woman in white trousers a young woman in a long brown skirt a young woman in a short blue skirt a young woman in black trousers a man in a blue shirt a man in a pink shirt

Is the big woman cheerful? Yes, the big woman is cheerful. Is the big young man with a woman in blue water cheerful? Yes, the big young man with a woman in blue water is cheerful. Is the big old woman in a blue swimsuit cheerful? Yes, the big old woman in a blue swimsuit is cheerful. Is the old man with a dog cheerful? Yes, the old man with a dog is cheerful.

Is the old man in the black cap cheerful? Yes, the old man in the black cap is cheerful. Is the big woman sad? Yes, the big woman is sad.

Is the wet girl wearing a grey dress? No, the wet girl is wearing a black swimsuit. Is the old woman with flowers wearing a red skirt? No, the old woman with flowers is wearing a yellow cap. Is the man in a black cap? No, the man is in a blue cap. Is the woman in a green shirt and a green scarf? No, the woman is in a pink swimsuit and a pink skirt. An old white car? No, a pink old car. A red flower? No, a grey bird.

## 18.14 **DONE** Review eithteen 97.9%

CLOSED: [2016-07-29 五 10:18]

- 18.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-08 四 10:41>97.7%
- 18.16 **DONE** Review <2016-09-15 四 20:19>99.1%
- 18.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-25  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  10:30>97.9%
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- 18.19 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-11 日 > 98.2%
- 18.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-05 日 14:26>98.9%
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- 18.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-01 05:07>99.4%
- 18.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-24 04:09 > 98.8%
- 18.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-25  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  03:47>99.3%
  - 19 lesson ninteen < 2016-07-07 四 >
- 19.1 **DONE** Review 96.7%
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- 19.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-15 四 20:48>99.8%
- 19.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-11 日 20:43>97.7%
- 19.8 text
  - a cheek an ear an eye a face a nose a mouth
  - a stomach shoulders a neck a body a head a back
  - an arm a foot a leg a hand a finger kness
- a child's face a woman's face The woman has a long neck. The giraffe has a very long neck. A man's face The man is on his knees. knees 英 [niz] 美 [niz] [解剖] 膝

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 19.9 **DONE** Review ninteen 97.4
- 19.10 **DONE** Review <2016-09-09 **1.** 10:51>98.2%
- 19.11 **DONE** Review <2016-09-09 Ti. 14:42>97.8%
- 19.12 **DONE** Review <2026-10-11 日 >97.6%
- 19.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-02 09:07>98.7%
- 19.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-05 日 14:46>98.7%
- 19.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-06 \rightarrow 21:08 > 98.9\%$
- 19.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-29 \equiv 14:10 > 98\%$
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- 19.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-03 04:26 > 98.8%
- 19.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-26 = 08:13>
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- 19.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-15 六 17:10 > 98.6%
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- 19.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-24 04:29 > 98.9%
- 19.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-25  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  03:28>99.5%
- 19.27 Lesson19
  - a nose a face a mouth an eye a cheek an ear
  - a head a back a body a stomach a neck shoulders
  - a hand an arm a foot a leg knees a finger

a man's face a woman's face The man is on his knees. The woman has a long neck. a child's face The giraffe has a very long neck.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 20 **DONE** lesson twenty

- 20.1 **DONE** Review twenty 96.9%
- 20.2 **DONE** Review 96.8%
- 20.3 CANCELLED MG: [2016-09-12 13:42]
- 20.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-12 13:43>98.1%
- 20.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-12 18:30>99.3%
- 20.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-16 **1.** 11:44>99.5%
- 20.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-12 07:21 > 98.6%
- 20.8 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 08:22 > 98.1\%$
- 20.9 text
  - a policeman a teacher a cooker a builder a docter
  - to teach to cook to drive to jump to treat
  - a hospital a patient a school a schoolboy a stadium a lesson

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

The shop assistant works in a shop. The cook works in a reastaurant. The policeman works outdoors. The waiter works also in a reastaurant. The doctors work in a hospital. The teacher works in a school.

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

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

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

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

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

- 20.10 **DONE** Review twenty 96.8%
- 20.11 **DONE** Review <2017-01-03  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  06:47>97.9%
- 20.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-05 日 15:38 > 98.7%
- 20.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-06 20:48>97.7%
- 20.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-29 = 14:31>98.8%
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- 20.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-03 04:44>98.2%
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- 20.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  08:23>98.1%
- 20.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 11:20 > 98.2\%$
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- 20.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-16 日 05:24>98.7%
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- 20.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-25  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  03:08>99.7%
- 20.31 lesson 20

a cook a driver a builder a policeman a doctor a teacher

to teach to cook to build to drive to jump to treat a lesson a schoolboy a hospital a patient a stadium a school

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

The teacher works in a school. The policeman works outdoors. The cooker works in a restaurant. The shop assistant works in a shop. The waiter also works in a restaurant. The doctors work in a hospital.

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

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

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

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

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

## 21 **DONE** lesson twenty one

- 21.1 **DONE** Review twenty one 97.7%
- 21.2 **DONE** Review 96.1%
- 21.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-01 四 19:01> 98.1%
- 21.4 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-14 \equiv 20:22 > 99.3\%$
- 21.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-16 1 15:19>99.7%
- 21.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-12 20:31>98.0%
- 21.7 text

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

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

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

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

What is the cook cooking? He is cooking food. What are the builders building? They are building the house. What is the shop assistant selling? He is selling clothing. What is the waiter bringing? He is bringing plates

of food. What are the children reading in the lesson? They are reading a book. What is the driver drinking? He is drinking a car.

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

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

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

97.4%

#### 21.8 words

#### 21.8.1 gown

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

wedding gown 结婚礼服;新娘礼服 evening gown n. 女子夜礼服 dress-

ing gown 晨衣, 便袍 bridal gown 新娘服装, 新娘礼服 cap and gown n. 方帽长袍

#### 21.8.2 patient

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

患者病人耐心有耐心短语 patient monitor 病人监护仪 patient monitor 医疗监视器 patient monitor 监视器 patient monitor 监护仪 English Patient 英国病人更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

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

#### 21.8.3 couch

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

couch kat CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A couch is a long, comfortable seat for two or three people. 长沙发 N-COUNT A couch is a narrow bed which patients lie on while they are being treated by a psychoanalyst. (精神科医生的) 诊察台例: Between films he often winds up spending every single

morning on his psychiatrist's couch. 在拍电影的间隔期间,他经常是在心理 医生的诊察台上度过每一个早晨。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

- 21.9 **DONE** Review twenty one 96.9%
- 21.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-08 日 17:20 > 98.9%
- 21.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-03 04:45>97.9%
- 21.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  04:38>98%
- 21.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04 \_\_ 09:07>98.1%
- 21.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 05:41 > 98.1\%$
- 21.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 15:44 > 98.2\%$

容大职业来访。王鹏一小时。

- 21.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 19:30 > 98.9\%$
- 21.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-16 日 19:05>98.9%
- 21.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-17 05:17>99%
- 21.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-23 日 08:40>99.4%
- 21.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-27 四 05:21>99.6%
- 21.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 19:30>99.6%
- 21.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-26 = 20:20 > 99.2%

### 21.23 Lesson21

The patient in the red gown is lying on the couch. The builders are wearing black clothing. The customer is trying on the shirt. The doctor is wearing a white gown. The bride is wearing a white dress. The policeman is wearing a blue cap.

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

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

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

What is the driver driving? He is driving a car. What is the waiter

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

Where do they build the houses? Outside. Where do they watch the sportsmen? At the stadium. Where do they buy shoes? They also buy them at the shop. Where do they teach children? At school. Where do they cook the food? In the kitchen. Where do they buy food? At the shop.

one two three four five six seven eight nine ten more less

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

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

### 22 **DONE** lesson twenty two

- 22.1 **DONE** Review twenty two 93.6%
- 22.2 DONE Review twenty two 95.2%
- 22.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-01 四 19:31> 96.2%
- 22.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-16 **1.** 19:41>98.8%
- 22.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-17 六 04:15>99%
- 22.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-13 \_ 05:34>95.9%
- 22.7 text

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **22.7.1** words

1. 94.6%

- 22.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-09 06:21>98.7%
- 22.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-03 16:09>95.4%
- 22.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  04:21>97.9%
- 22.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  11:35>98.2%
- 22.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-12 = 05:22 > 96.1%
- 22.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-12 \equiv 19:52 > 99\%$
- 22.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-16 日 13:41>97.7%
- 22.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-17 08:27 > 98.5%
- 22.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-23 日 06:02>99.1%
- 22.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-27 四 05:56>99.6%
- 22.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 19:12>99.4%
- 22.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-13  $\rightarrow 04:56 > 98.4\%$
- 22.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-25 日 09:19>98.2%
- 22.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-25 日 15:25>98.6%
- 22.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-25 日 19:59>98.8%
- 22.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-26 04:52>98.9%
- 22.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-26 18:46>99.1%
- 22.25 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-07-26 \equiv 20:43 > 97.8\%$
- 22.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-27 四 05:22>98.7%
- 22.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-27 四 05:38>99.2%
- 22.28 Lesson 22

a photographer an artist a singer a musician a secretary an actor

performance stage a spectator a mask theatre concert

to play the guitar beautiful ugly interesting boring to play a role

jazz concert jazz musicians a jolly performance the spectators at the stadium theatre building the spectators in the theatre

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 23 DONE lesson twenty three

- 23.1 **DONE** Review twenty three 97.1%
- 23.2 **DONE** review twenty three 94.9%

有点累了,精力不继。效果打折。

- 23.3 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-18 日 11:19>98.9%
- 23.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-18 日 19:33>99.4%
- 23.5 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-13 \equiv 07:20 > 97.1\%$

#### 23.6 text

countryside a statue traffice jam a city a bridge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

park.

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

SURFACES, SHAPES, AND POSITIONS . OTHER USES . AN APARTMENT SURFACES, SHAPES, AND POSITIONS flat flat CET4 ADJ Something that is flat is level, smooth, or even, rather than sloping, curved, or uneven. 平的例: Tiles can be fixed to any surface as long as it's flat, firm and dry. 瓷砖可以固定在任何表面上,只要这些表面是平整、 坚固、干燥的。例:...windows which a thief can reach from a drainpipe or flat roof. ...小偷从排水管或平屋顶可以够得到的窗户。ADJ Flat means horizontal and not upright. 水平的例: Two men near him threw themselves flat. 他旁边的两个人一下子平趴在了地上。PHRASE If you fall flat on your face, you fall over. 脸朝下摔倒例: A man walked in off the street and fell flat on his face, unconscious. 一个男人从街上走进来,脸朝下摔倒在地上, 昏了过去。ADJ A flat object is not very tall or deep in relation to its length and width. 扁平的例: Ellen is walking down the drive with a square flat box balanced on one hand. 埃伦正沿着车道走着,一只手上托着一个扁平的方盒 子。ADJ Flat land is level, with no high hills or other raised parts. (地势) 平坦的例: To the north lie the flat and fertile farmlands of Nebraska. 北面 是内布拉斯加州平坦肥沃的农田。ADJ Flat shoes have no heels or very low heels. 平底的例: People wear slacks, sweaters, flat shoes, and all manner of casual attire for travel. 人们旅行时穿宽松长裤、运动衫、平底鞋和各式 休闲服装。N-PLURAL Flats are flat shoes. 平底鞋例: His mother looked ten years younger in jeans and flats. 他的母亲穿着牛仔裤和平底鞋,看上 去年轻了 10 岁。ADJ A flat tyre, ball, or balloon does not have enough air in it. 瘪的例: One vehicle with a flat tyre can bring the motorway to a standstill. 一辆轮胎瘪掉的汽车就能导致公路交通的停顿。N-COUNT You

can refer to one of the broad flat surfaces of an object as the flat of that object. 平面例: He slammed the counter with the flat of his hand. 他用手掌猛击柜台。N-COUNT A flat is a tyre that does not have enough air in it. 瘪胎例: Then, after I finally got back on the motorway, I developed a flat. 后来,等我终于回到公路上时,我有一个轮胎瘪了。N-COUNT A low flat area of uncultivated land, especially an area where the ground is soft and wet, can be referred to as flats or a flat. 低洼沼泽地例: The salt marshes and mud flats attract large numbers of waterfowl. 盐碱地和淤泥滩吸引来大量水鸟。ADJ If you have flat feet, the arches of your feet are too low. 平足的例: The condition of flat feet runs in families. 平足会在家族中遗传。OTHER USES AN APARTMENT 网络释义专业释义英英释义

公寓结构扁平结构平坦短语 Flat noodles 板条 Flat noodles 板面 Flat noodles 米粉 Flat noodles ⊠条 FLAT MACHINE 平车更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

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

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

Flat

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

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

### 23.6.1 traffic jam

英美交通阻塞,塞车 N-COUNT A traffic jam is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something. 交通堵塞例: In some cities this morning, there were traffic jams up to 40 miles long. 今晨在某些城市,出现了最长40 英里的交通堵塞。Maybe he in the traffic jam. 他可能遇上交通阻塞了。www.hxen.com There is a traffic jam. 交通阻塞。They detoured around the traffic jam by heading south. 他们朝南绕过交通拥挤的人群。97.9% 98.1%

- 23.6.2 words
- 23.7 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-10 \_ 07:41>98.4%
- 23.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-03 19:16 > 98.4%
- 23.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  04:00>98.1%
- 23.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\equiv$  14:33>99.1%
- 23.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-11 \_ 04:53 > 98.8%
- 23.12 **DONE** Loud read < 2017-04-11  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  05:53>
- 23.13 **DONE** Watch The It Crowd < 2017-04-11 \_ 06:23>
- 23.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-11 \_\_ 18:13>98.1%
- 23.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-13 四 04:45>98.9%
- 23.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-16 日 09:58 > 98.3%
- 23.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-17 14:06>98.2%
- 23.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-23 日 05:35>99.7%
- 23.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-27 四 08:55>99.5%

meeting about training course meet shang hai ruiya 葛锡宝

- 23.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 14:11>99.5%
- 23.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-27 四 05:54>99.2%
- 23.22 Lesson 23
  - a building traffic jam a city countryside a statue a bridge
  - a river a lake a fountain a park a road a square
- a beautiful city a beautiful building beautiful flowers in the park The river is in the countryside. a beautiful square There is ice and snow on the

river.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 24 **DONE** twenty four

- 24.1 **DONE** Review twenty four 96.8%
- 24.2 **DONE** Review twenty four 96.4%
- 24.3 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-20 \_ 11:15>98.3%
- 24.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-20  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  15:00>99.3%

千锋科技来访, 打断了。时间较长。

### 24.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-13 \_ 07:44>97.2%

#### 24.6 text

underground a plane b a ship transport a train a bus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 24.6.1 words

- 1. transport 美 ['trænsprt] n. 运输;运输机;狂喜;流放犯 vt. 运输; 流放;使狂喜
  - (a) V-T To transport people or goods somewhere is to take them from one place to another in a vehicle. 运送

例: They are banned from launching any flights except to transport people. 他们被禁止飞行任何航班, 运送人除外。N-UNCOUNT Transport refers to any vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. 交通工具 N-UNCOUNT Transport is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another, for example, using buses or trains. 交通运输系统 N-UNCOUNT Transport is the activity of taking goods or peo-

ple from one place to another in a vehicle. 运输 passenger transport 客运 public transport 公交车 transport system 运输系统;传输系统 air transport 航空运输 container transport 集装箱运输 Meanwhile we must do a good job in transport and communications. 同时我们要搞好交通运输工作。

vehicle 英 [vik()l] 美 ['vikl] n. [车辆] 车辆;工具;交通工具;运载工具;传播媒介;媒介物

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

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

3. means 英 [minz] 美 [minz] n. 手段;方法;财产 v. 意思是;打算 (mean 的第三人称单数)[复数 means] means minz CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A means of doing something is a method, instrument, or process which can be used to do it. Means is both the singular and the plural form for this use. 方法;手段;过程例: The move is a means to fight crime. 这个行动是打击犯罪的一种手段。例: The army had perfected the use of terror as a means of controlling the population. 军队已经能很好地利用恐怖手段来控制这里的人们。N-PLURAL You can refer to the money that someone has as their means. 财富例:...a

person of means. ...一个富有的人。PHRASE If you do something by means of a particular method, instrument, or process, you do it using that method, instrument, or process. 通过 (方法、手段或过程) 例: This is a two-year course taught by means of lectures and seminars. 这是一门通过讲座和研讨会形式讲授的两年制课程。CONVENTION You can say "by all means" to tell someone that you are very willing to allow them to do something. 当然可以例: "Can I come and have a look at your house?"—"Yes, by all means." "我能过来看看你的房子吗?"—"可以,当然可以。"网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

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

- 24.7 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-01-11 \equiv 20:59 > 98.7\%$
- 24.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04 \_\_ 14:52 > 98.6%
- 24.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-10 19:46>98.35
- 24.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-11 \_ 04:22 > 97.8%
- 24.11 **DONE** Loud read < 2017-04-12 = 06:03>
- 24.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-13 四 05:04>98.8%
- 24.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-16 日 09:35>97.9%
- 24.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-18 \_ 04:30 > 98.2%
- 24.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-22 六 06:22>99.7%
- 24.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-27 四 14:52>99.3%
- 24.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 09:03>99.6%
- 24.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-28 71, 05:33>98.6%
- 24.19 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-09 \equiv 05:33 > 99.6\%$

#### 24.20 Lesson24

- a plane underground a ship transport a bus a train
- a railway station a parking lot a traffic light a driver's license a train car an airport

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

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

There is a traffic light on the city street. The people are getting off the train car. The cars in the traffic jam are moving very slowly. The boy is

walking with his dog. People are waiting in a queue at the bus stop. The man is waiting for the train.

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

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

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

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

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

# 25 **DONE** twenty five

## 25.1 **DONE** Review twenty five 96.6%

比较流畅。

- 25.2 **DONE** Review <2016-09-03  $\stackrel{1}{\sim}$  09:04> 95.8%
- 25.3 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-19 \rightarrow 15:32 > 98.8\%$
- 25.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-19 19:01>99.4%
- 25.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-22 四 19:16>98.9%
- 25.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-23 Ti. 05:16>99.2%
- 25.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-28 **Ti** 08:59>97.1%
- 25.8 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-14 \equiv 04:43 > 96.9\%$
- 25.9 text

a sun the sea the mountains the beach the port relaxtion travel to America to travel by plane to travel on bicycle travel to Europe to travel by ship to travel by car

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

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

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

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

Swimming is also a very good way of relaxation. A holiday at the sea is expensive. This family likes to relax at home. A holiday at home is

inexpensive. A holiday in the mountains is also expensive. Reading is a very good way of realization.

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

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

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

- 25.10 words
- 25.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-12 四 05:31>97.5%
- 25.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-04  $\equiv$  17:55>97.1%
- 25.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-10 02:02>98.3%
- 25.14 Lesson 25

the mountains the beach the ports the sea the sun relaxation travel to America to travel by plane to travel by car to travel on bicycle to travel by ship travel to Europe

to climb to tan to spend time to spend holiday to relax to decsend

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

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

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

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

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

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

Is the blue-green seawater in the sun beautiful? Yes, it is very beautiful. Are the musicians on stage relaxing? No, they are working, and the spectators are relaxing. Is the child working? No, he can't work, he is still

very small. Is the waiter relaxing? No, he is working. The young people at the table are relaxing. Are these dogs relaxing? No, they are working. Is this dog working? No, it is relaxing.

- 25.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-12 四 09:48>98.2%
- 25.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-10 10:58 > 98.7%
- 25.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-10 17:11>98%
- 25.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-13 四 18:19>97.5%
- 25.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-13 四 21:12>98.6%
- 25.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-16 日 05:39>98.5%
- 25.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-18 \_\_ 05:11>98.2%
- 25.22 **DONE** Loud read < 2017-04-18  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  05:59>
- 25.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-22 六 05:41>99.6%
- 25.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-27 四 16:15>99.5%
- 25.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 08:30 > 99.7%
- 25.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-28 71, 05:55>98.5%
- 25.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-08 \_\_ 19:25 > 98.9%
- 25.28 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-09 \equiv 05:58 > 99.3\%$

## 26 **DONE** twenty six

- 26.1 **DONE** Review twenty six 95.2%
- 26.2 **DONE** Review twenty six 95.7%
- 26.3 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-21 \equiv 04:42 > 97.9\%$
- 26.4 text

a tour guide a group a street a map a tourist a guided tour to answer to visit to arrive to ask to cross the street to show The teacher is asking the schoolgirl. The schoolgirl also wants to answer in the lesson. One of the jobs of a secretary is to answer phonecalls. The woman in red wants to ask the woman in black about something. The schoolboy wants to answer the teacher in the lesson. The schoolboy answers in the lesson.

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

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

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

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

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

Does a tourguide or a secretary work with the tourists? A tourguide works with them. Is the traffic light on or off? The traffic light is on. Where is the ship arriving, into the port or into the wailway station? The ship is arriving into the port. Where is the train arriving, into the railway station

or into the port? The train is arriving into the railway station. Is this group of people on the street or in the park? The group is on the street. Where is the plane arriving, into the airport or into the port? The plane is arriving into the airport.

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

## 26.5 word

#### **26.5.1** tourist

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

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

## 26.5.2 tourguide

导游 tourguide word 导游词

#### **26.5.3** adults

英 [ædlts] 美 ['dlts] n. 成年人 (adult 的复数形式) N-COUNT An adult is a mature, fully developed person. An adult has reached the age when they are legally responsible for their actions. 成年人例: Becoming a

father signified that he was now an adult. 成为一名父亲意味着他现在是一个成年人了。N-COUNT An adult is a fully developed animal. 成年动物例:…a pair of adult birds. …一对成鸟。ADJ Adult means relating to the time when you are an adult, or typical of adult people. 成年人的例:I've lived most of my adult life in Arizona. 我已在亚利桑那州度过了我大部分的成年生活。ADJ You can describe things such as films or books as adult when they deal with sex in a very clear and open way. (电影、书籍等) 只适合成人的例:…an adult film. …一部成人电影。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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

adult education 成人教育 young adult 年轻人; 大学生 adult population 成年人口 adult learning 成人学习 mature adult 成熟的成年人 95.8%aa

## 26.5.4 port

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

- 1. N-count A port is a town by the sea or on a river that has a harbour. 港口城市
  - 1. N-count A port is a harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers.

## 港口

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

## 端口

## 1. V

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

## 1. ADJ

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

## 1. N

Port is also a noun. 左舷

1. v to turn or be turned towards the port

## 转向左舷

## 1. N

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

- 1. 持枪姿势
- 2. N

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

## 26.5.5 beach

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

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

- 26.6 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-21 \equiv 13:39 > 98.3\%$
- 26.7 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-21 \equiv 18:44 > 98.9\%$
- 26.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-22 四 07:05>99%
- 26.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-23 £ 05:46>99.2%
- 26.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-08 \_ 18:46>98.5%
- 26.11 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-14 \equiv 07:56 > 97.1\%$
- 26.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-12 四 14:43>98.8%
- 26.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 03:50 > 97.1\%$
- 26.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-07 **1.** 04:06>97.9%
- 26.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-07 Tt. 14:23 > 96.6%
- 26.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-07 £ 20:29 > 96.9%
- 26.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-08  $\stackrel{\star}{\bowtie}$  06:12>97.5%
- 26.19 **DONE** Loud read <2017-04-09 日 05:21>
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- 26.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-09 日 20:30>98.1%
- 26.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-10 01:21>99.1%
- 26.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-14 **1** 04:59 > 97.5%
- 26.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-16 日 05:10>98.4%
- 26.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-18  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  08:01>98.6%
- 26.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-21 1, 20:00>99.3%
- 26.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-27 四 19:03>99.5%
- 26.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 05:19>99.5%
- 26.30 **DONE** Loud read < 2017-04-30 日 06:03>
- 26.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-29 六 05:50>97.9%
- 26.22 DONE Davious /0017 00 05 06.10 \ 00 207

#### 26.34 Lesson 26

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Is the traffic light on or off? The traffic light is on. Where is the plane

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

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

# 27 **DONE** lesson twenty seven

- 27.1 **DONE** Review twenty seven 95.7%
- 27.2 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-21 \equiv 06:08 > 98.6\%$
- 27.3 text

holiday morning breakfast evening lunch dinner

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

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

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

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

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

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

Do people tan in the morning or in the evening? People tan in the morning. Do people eat breakfast or eat dinner in the morning? People eat breakfast in the morning. Do they usually drink orange juice for breakfast or for dinner? They usually drink orange juice for breakfast. Do children like to celebrate their birthday? Yes, they like to celebrate the holidays very much. Is a birthday a sad or a joyous holiday? A birthday is a joyous holiday. Do people sleep or eat lunch at night? People sleep at night.

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

eat cheese for breakfast? Yes, they do. 97.4%

- 27.4 **DONE** Review twenty severn 96.6%
- 27.5 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-14 \equiv 08:27 > 97.1\%$
- 27.6 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-13 Th. 08:06>98.8%
- 27.7 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 04:25 > 98.1\%$
- 27.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-07 **1.** 03:35>97.1%
- 27.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-14 **1.** 05:32>97.8%
- 27.10 **DONE** Loud read < 2017-04-14 **1** 06:26 >
- 27.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-15 六 18:12>98.3%
- 27.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-18 \_ 19:42>97.9%
- 27.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-19 \equiv 05:21 > 98.6\%$
- 27.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-21 £ 19:31>99.6%
- 27.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-28 **Ti** 04:14>99.7%
- 27.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-30 日 04:44>99.5%
- 27.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-29  $\Rightarrow$  06:19>98.5%
- 27.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-04 **1** 06:00 > 98.8%
- 27.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-07 05:23 > 99.2%
- 27.21 Lesson 27

holiday morning evening lunch dinner breakfast

to congratulate to give as a present to celebrate to eat dinner to eat breakfast to eat lunch

birthday winter evening evening walk sunny morning present evening by the sea

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

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

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

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

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

Do they usually drink orange juice for breakfast or for dinner? They usually drink orange juice for breakfast. Do children like to celebrate their birthday? Yes, they like to celebrate holidays very much. Do people tan in the evening or in the moring? People tan in the moringing. Do people eat breakfast or eat dinner in the morning? People eat breakfast in the morning. Do people sleep or eat lunch at night? People sleep at night. Is a birthday

a sad or a joyous holiday? A birthday is a joyous holiday.

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

## 27.22 **DONE** Review handwriteing

# 28 lesson twenty eight

## 28.1 **DONE** Review twenty eight 95.3%

good

- 28.2 DONE Review twenty eight 93.4
- 28.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-24 六 19:45>99.7%
- 28.5 **DONE** Review  $<2016-12-14 \equiv 20:37>97.2\%$
- 28.6 text

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

a swan a seagull a squirrel a turtle a camel a parrot vegetables animals bad weather good weather plants fruits

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 28.7 workds

## 28.7.1 mountain

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

#### 28.7.2 forest

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

## 28.7.3 palm

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

2.N-COUNT The palm of your hand is the inside part of your hand, between your fingers and your wrist. 手掌例: Dornberg slapped the table with the palm of his hand. 多恩伯格用他的手掌拍了一下桌子。3.V to conceal in or about the hand, as in sleight-of-hand tricks 把…藏在手中 PHRASE If you have someone or something in the palm of your hand, you have control over them. 在 (某人的) 掌控之中例: Johnson thought he had the board of directors in the palm of his hand. 约翰逊以为他已把董事会控制在他的掌中。palm oil n. 棕榈油 bear the palm 获奖; 获胜 palm tree 棕榈树 palm springs 棕榈泉(美国加州) palm beach 棕榈滩(位于美国佛罗里达州东南部)

- 1. A bird settled on his palm.
- 一只鸟停落在他的手掌上。
  - 1. I kissed his palm

#### 28.7.4 cactus

美 ['kækts] n. [园艺] 仙人掌 A cactus is a thick, fleshy plant that grows in many hot,dry parts of the world. Cacti have no leaves and many of them are covered in prickles.

#### 28.7.5 camel

英 ['kæm()l] 美 ['kæml] n. [畜牧][脊椎] 骆驼;打捞浮筒;工作作风官僚 adj. 驼色的;暗棕色的 vi. 工作刻板平庸 n. (Camel) 人名;(法) 卡梅尔;(阿拉伯) 卡迈勒 A camel is a large animal that lives in deserts and is used for carrying goods and people. Camels have long necks and one or two lmmps on their backs called humps.

## 28.7.6 swan

英 [swn] 美 [swn] n. 天鹅; 天鹅星座 vi. 游荡, 闲荡 n. (Swan) 人名; (英、芬、德) 斯旺 N-COUNT A swan is a large bird with a very long neck. Swans live on rivers and lakes and are usually white. 天鹅 black swan 黑天鹅; 珍品 swan song 绝笔, 最后的作品; 天鹅临死时的叫声 swan hotel 天鹅大酒店 swan goose n. 鸿雁, 鹅雁 trumpeter swan [鸟] 喇叭天鹅 Toads pursuit of swans, swan disdain said: If I as long as you die! 癞蛤蟆追求天鹅, 天鹅不屑地说:我要是长成你这样早去死了!

## 28.7.7 seagull

N-COUNT A seagull is a common kind of bird with white or grey feathers. 海鸥

## **28.7.8** squirrel

N-COUNT A squirrel is a small animal with a long furry tail. Squirrels live mainly in trees. 松鼠

## 28.7.9 parrot

英 ['pært] 美 ['pært] n. 鹦鹉;学舌者,应声虫;机械模仿别人的人 vt. 机械地模仿

- 1. I like a parrot.
- 2. He talks like a parrot and just repeat what he heard.
- Generations of students have learned to parrot the standard explanations.

#### 28.7.10 fruit

英 [frut] 美 [frut] n. 水果;产物 vi. 结果实 vt. 使......结果实 N-VAR Fruit or a fruit is something which grows on a tree or bush and which

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

- 28.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-13 ft. 14:41>98%
- 28.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-05 = 05:21 > 96.9%
- 28.10 **DONE** Loud read  $<2017-04-05 \equiv 05:40>$
- 28.11 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-05 \equiv 20:09 > 97.8\%$
- 28.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-06 四 07:36>97.2%
- 28.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-06 四 14:36>98.3%
- 28.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-14 Tt. 08:49>96.5%
- 28.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-15 六 15:23 > 98.3%
- 28.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-04-19 \equiv 07:25 > 99.2\%$
- 28.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-21 7, 16:13>99.8%
- 28.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-28 **Ti.** 05:32>99.7%
- 28.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-30 日 05:49>98.3%
- 28.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-03 四 20:04>97.6%
- 28.23 Lesson 28

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

a turtle a parrot a swan a seagull a camel a squirrel fruits plants good weather bad weather vegetables animals

This is a view of the mountains covered with snow. Many trees grow in the forest. Trees do not grow in the desert. There is no water in the desert, only sand. Cacti grow in the desert. This cactus grows in the window. There is a camel near the palm. There is a beautiful green forest around the small lake. The squirrel is eating on the park bench. A woman is feeding the squirrel from her hand. The man is travelling across the desert on a camel. A palm grows on the beach.

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

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

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

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

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

## 28.24 **DONE** Review writing

## 29 lesson twenty nine

## 29.1 **DONE** Review twenty nine 96.3%

better

## 29.2 text

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

Where is the man sitting? He is sitting in a large blue chair. Where does the turtle live? It lives in the sea. Where are the shirts? They are in the closet. Where is the child sitting? He is sitting on his father's houlders. Where are the dishes? They are in the tray. Where are the actors performance? They are performance in the park.

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

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

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

What are the young people doing? They are dancing. What is the girl doing? She is drawing. What is the sportsman doing? He is jumping at

the stadium. What is the boy doing? He is giving the woman a banana. What is the doctor doing? He is treating the patient. What are the tourists doing? They are taking photographs.

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

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

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

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

## 29.2.1 word $<2016-07-18 \rightarrow >$

- 1. puddle n. 水坑, 泥潭;胶土(由粘土与水和成, 不透水) vt. 使泥泞, 搅浑;把...捣制成胶土;搅炼;用胶土填塞 vi. 搅泥浆;在水坑中嬉戏 N-COUNT A puddle is a small, shallow pool of liquid that has spread on the ground. 水坑例: The road was shiny with puddles, but the rain was at an end. 路上尽是明晃晃的水坑, 但雨已经停了。
  - The children always puddle about after a rain. Who is drinking from the puddle? The horse.
- 2. carry vt. 拿, 扛;携带;支持;搬运 vi. 能达到;被携带;被搬运 n. 运载;[计] 进位;射程 n. (Carry) 人名;(英) 卡里 1.v-t If you carry something, you take it with you, holding it so taht it does not touch the ground. 提,抱。He was carrying a briefcase. briefcase brifkes CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A briefcase is a case used for carrying documents in. 公文包
- 3. artist 美 ['rtst] n. 艺术家;美术家(尤指画家);大师 1.N-COUNT An artist is someone who draws or paints pictures or creates sculptures as a job or a hobby. 美术家例:...the studio of a great artist....一位伟大美术家的工作室。例: Each poster is signed by the artist. 每张海报都由这位美术家签了名。N-COUNT An artist is a person who creates novels, poems, films, or other things which can be considered as works of art. 文学艺术家例: His books are enormously easy to read, yet he is a serious artist. 他的书极易读,然而他却是一位严肃的文学艺术家。N-COUNT An artist is a performer such as a musician, actor, or dancer. 表演艺术家例:...a popular artist who has sold millions of records. ...一位卖了上百万张唱片的、受人欢迎的表演艺术家。The true aritst lets nothing get between himself and his work. Who is sitting on the pink stool? The artist.
- 4. tray 美 [tre] n. 托盘;文件盒;隔底匣;(无线电的)发射箱 N-COUNT A tray is a flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, which usually

has raised edges and which is used for carrying things, especially food and drinks. 托盘 Where are the dishes? They are in the tray.

- 5. closet 美 ['klzt] n. 壁橱;议事室,密室;小房间 adj. 秘密的,私下的;空谈的 vt. 把...关在私室中 n. (Closet) 人名;(法) 克洛塞 N-COUNT A closet is a very small room for storing things, especially one without windows. 储藏室 Where are the shirts? They are in the closet. <2016-07-18 05:53>
- 6. violet 英 ['valt] 美 ['valt] n. 紫罗兰; 堇菜; 羞怯的人 adj. 紫色的;紫罗兰色的 n. (Violet) 人名;(西) 比奥莱特;(法) 维奥莱;(印、匈、英) 维奥莱特 1.N-COUNT A violet is a small plant that has purple or white flowers in the spring. 紫罗兰 COLOR Something that is violet is a bluish-purple colour. 紫罗兰色的例:The light was beginning to drain from a violet sky. 光线正开始从紫罗兰色的天空中渐渐消失。PHRASE If you say that someone is no shrinking violet, you mean that they are not at all shy. 羞涩的人例:When it comes to expressing himself he is no shrinking violet. 他表达自己看法时一点都不羞涩。
- 7. guest 英 [gest] 美 [st] n. 客人, 宾客;顾客 vt. 款待,招待 vi. 作客,寄宿 adj.客人的;特邀的,客座的 n. (Guest)人名;(英)格斯特guest st CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A guest is someone who is visiting you or is at an event because you have invited them.客人例: She was a guest at the wedding.她是参加婚礼的客人。N-COUNT A guest is someone who visits a place or organization or appears on a radio or television show because they have been invited to do so.特邀嘉宾例: ... a frequent talk show guest. ... 一位经常参加访谈节目的特邀嘉宾。例: Dr. Gerald Jeffers is the guest speaker. 杰拉尔德·杰弗斯博士是特邀演讲人。N-COUNT A guest is someone who is staying in a hotel. (旅馆的)客人例: I was the only hotel guest. 我是旅馆的惟一客人。CONVENTION If you say be my guest to someone, you are giving them permission to do something.请便例: If anybody wants to work

on this, be my guest. 如果有人想做这件事的话,请便吧。guest house 招待所 guest house 宾馆 guest house 招待所 guest house 迎宾馆 guest student 旁听生 guest room 客房 guest house 宾馆 honored guest 贵宾 distinguished guest 嘉宾;上宾;尊贵的客人 special guest 特别来宾;贵宾双语例句原声例句权威例句

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

8. present vt. 提出;介绍;呈现;赠送 vi. 举枪瞄准 adj. 现在的;出 席的 n. 现在;礼物;瞄准 present prznt CET4 ADJ You use present to describe things and people that exist now, rather than those that existed in the past or those that may exist in the future. 目前的例: He has brought much of the present crisis on himself. 他目前的危 机大多是他自己造成的。例:...the government's present economic difficulties. ...政府目前的经济困难。N-SING The present is the period of time that we are in now and the things that are happening now. 现 在例:...his struggle to reconcile the past with the present. ...他将 过去和现在调和的斗争。例:...continuing right up to the present.... 一直持续到现在。PHRASE A situation that exists at present exists now, although it may change. 目前例: There is no way at present of predicting which individuals will develop the disease. 目前还没有办 法预言哪些人会患这种病。PHRASE The present day is the period of history that we are in now. 现代例:...Western European art from the period of Giotto to the present day. ...从乔托时代到现代 的西欧艺术。PHRASE Something that exists or will be done for the present exists now or will continue for a while, although the situation may change later. 暂时例: The cabinet had expressed the view that sanctions should remain in place for the present. 内阁曾表示说制裁会 暂时保留。 present address 目前地址 present address 目前住址 present

address 现在通讯地址 present address 现住址 present simple 一般现 在时

9. cover vt. 包括; 采访, 报导; 涉及 n. 封面, 封皮; 盖子; 掩蔽物; 幌子, 借口 vi. 覆盖;代替 n. (Cover) 人名;(英) 科弗;(意) 科韦尔 V-T If you cover something, you place something else over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖例: Cover the casserole with a tightfitting lid. 用紧实的盖子把砂锅盖住。例:He whimpered and covered his face. 他呜咽着捂住了脸。V-T If one thing covers another, it has been placed over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. 盖住例: His finger went up to touch the black patch which covered his left eye. 他的手指抬起来去摸盖在他左眼上的黑眼罩。V-T If one thing covers another, it forms a layer over its surface. 覆盖例: The clouds had spread and covered the entire sky. 乌云铺开,遮蔽了整个天空。V-T To cover something with or in something else means to put a layer of the second thing over its surface. 铺盖例: The desk was covered with papers. 书桌上铺了些报纸。V-T If you cover a particular distance, you travel that distance. 走过 (一段距离) 例: It would not be easy to cover ten miles on that amount of petrol. 要靠那些数量的汽油跑 10 英里可不容易。V-T An insurance policy that covers a person or thing guarantees that money will be paid by the insurance company in relation to that person or thing. 保险例: Their insurer paid the \$900 bill, even though the policy did not strictly cover it. 他们的保险 公司赔付了他们\$900,尽管保单并没有严格保到此项。V-T If a law covers a particular set of people, things, or situations, it applies to them. 适用于例: The law covers four categories of experiments. 这一 原理适用于 4 类试验。V-T If you cover a particular topic, you discuss it in a lecture, course, or book. 论及例: Introduction to Chemistry aims to cover important topics in organic chemistry. 《化学入门》 意在 论及有机化学的重要问题。V-T If a sum of money covers something, it is enough to pay for it. 足够支付例: Send it to the address given

with \$2.50 to cover postage and administration. 把这封信寄到所给地址, \$2.50 足以支付邮资和手续费。V-I If you cover for someone who is doing something secret or illegal, you give false information or do not give all the information you have, in order to protect them. 包庇例: Why would she cover for someone who was trying to kill her? 她为何要包庇那个试图要杀死她的人呢?V-I If you cover for someone who is ill or away, you do their work for them while they are not there. 代替例: She did not have enough nurses to cover for those who were sick. 她没有足够的护士来代替她们生病的同事的工作。PHRASE If you cover your arse, you do something in order to protect yourself, for example against criticism or against accusations of doing something wrong. 为自己开脱 cover up 掩饰 cover up 掩盖 cover up 盖住 cover up 包庇 from cover to cover 从头至尾 under cover 隐藏着;秘密地 cover up 掩盖, 盖住 cover for 代替 cover with 覆盖

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

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

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

- 29.3 DONE Review twenty nine 96%
- 29.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-24 六 20:05>99.4%
- 29.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-15 四 07:24>97.3%
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- 29.25 Lesson 29

Who is waiting at the door? The dog. Who is drinking from the puddle? The horse. Who is carrying the flowers? The bride. Who is crying in bed?

The child. Who is singing and playing the guitar? The musician. Who is sitting on the pink stool? The young artist.

Where is the man sitting? He is sitting in a large blue chair. Where is the child sitting? He is sitting on his father's shoulders. Where does the turtle live? It lives in the sea. Where are the dishes? They are in the tray. Where are the actors poerforming? They are performing in the park. Where are the shirts? They are in the closet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 29.26 **DONE** Review writing

# 30 lesson thirty

## 30.1 **DONE** Review thirty 93.9%

three pargraph

- 30.2 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-25 日 08:18>97.2%
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王院长来检查教学情况 8:00-9:00

- 30.8 **DONE** Loud Read  $< 2017-03-01 \equiv 05:30 > 32,30$
- 30.9 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-03-01 \equiv 08:14>$  three pages, tow pages, one page
- 30.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-04 六 04:52>97.9%
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- 30.30 **DONE** Loud read < 2017-04-20 四 05:30 >
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- 30.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-21 **1.** 06:10>98.3%
- 30.33 **DONE** Review < 2017-04-29 ☆ 03:02>99.4%

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

The elderly man is sitting on a stool under the tree. His white cap is lying on the grass. The young man is taking a photo of the girl with long black hair. There is a small white dog sitting on the girl's lap. Two girls are sitting on a bench in the park. They are wearing white pants. One of them is holding an umbrella. The girl with glasses is drawing. There is a fish and beautiful sea plants in the picture. Two girl are looking at her work. This is a restaurant. The young man is paying the waiter in cash. There is a cup of coffee on the table in front of him. A knife and a fork are lying on a napkin, the napkin is lying on a white tablecloth, and the tablecloth is lying on a table.

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

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

The man is drinking wine, because he likes it. The woman is drinking water, because she does not want to drink wine. The waiter is taking away the chicken, because the woman does not like it. The boy is turning off the

computer, because he does not want to play any longer. The tourists are travelling on the ship, because they do not like to fly on airplanes. The man is turning off the television, because he does not want to watch it any longer.

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

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

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

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

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

## 30.52 text

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She is looking at the sea and waiting for a ship.

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### 30.53 word

### 30.53.1 desert

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

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

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

## 1. ADJ 被遗弃的

Vfor example: She led them into a deserted sidestreet.

- 1. 4. Vt If someone deserts you, they go away and leave you, and no longer help or support you. no longer 不再 for example: Mrs. Roding's husband deserts her years ago.
- 2. N-VAR 遗弃 It was a long time since she'd referred to her father's desertion.
  - (a) V-T/V-I If you desert something that you support, use, or are involved with, you stop supporting it,using it,or being involved with it. 放弃
  - (b) 开小差 If someone deserts, or deserts a job, especially a job in the armed forces, they leave that job without persission.

### 30.53.2 permission n 允许,许可

### 30.53.3 pants

- 1. n. Pants are a piece of clothing that covers the lower part of your body and each leg.
- 2. n. Pants are piece of underwear which two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up around your waist or hips. 内裤

## 30.53.4 lap

n. 膝盖 If you have something on your lap when you are sitting down, it is on top of your legs and near to your body.(人坐着时的)大腿部

### **30.53.5** parents

英 ['pernts] 美 ['prnts] n. 父母;双亲 ( parent 的复数 ) Your parents are your mother and father. Children need their parents. This is where a lot of parents go wrong. foster parents 养父母 Jane braved the wrath of her parents by refusing to marry the man they had chosen.

#### 30.53.6 customer

n. 客户; [贸易] 顾客 A customer is someone who buys goods or services, especially from a shop. satisfied 英 ['sætsfad] 美 ['sæts'fad] adj. 感到满意的 v. 使满意 ( satisfy 的过去式 ) a satisfied customer. ...一位满意的顾客。 The quality of customer service is extremely important. 客户服务质量极其重要。

#### 30.53.7 sale

英 [sel] 美 [sel] n. 销售;出售;拍卖;销售额;廉价出售 n. (Sale) 人名;(意、塞、瑞典) 萨莱;(英、萨摩) 塞尔;(法) 萨尔 A sale is an occasion when a shop sells things at less than their normal price.

#### 30.53.8 person

n. A person is a man, woman, or child. At least one person died and serveral others were injured.

### 30.53.9 traffic jam

交通阻塞, 塞车 A traffic jam is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blooked by something.

#### 30.53.10 vehicles

英 [vik()lz] 美 ['viklz] n. [车辆] 车辆 ( vehicle 的复数形式 ); 交通工具 A vehicle is a machine with an engine, such as a bus, car, or truck, that carries people or things from place to place.

### 30.53.11 in order to

为了, 以便; 想要 In order to compass our object we must work hard.

#### 30.53.12 spectator

n. 观众;旁观者 N-COUNT A spectator is someone who watches something, especially a sports event. (尤指体育赛事的) 观众例:Thirty thousand spectators watched the final game. 3 万观众观看了那场决赛。观众旁观者参观者观看者短语 Spectator Nunatak 斯佩克泰特冰原岛峰 Spectator Seats 观众席 a spectator 观众 a spectator 站在一旁观 a spectator 旁观者 But this is not a spectator sport. 但是你们不能只做观众

#### 30.53.13 performance

n. 性能;绩效;表演;执行 N-COUNT A performance involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting. 表演例:Inside the theatre, they were giving a performance of Bizet's Carmen. 他们正在剧院里演出比才的《卡门》。例:...her performance as the betrayed Medea. ...她出演被出卖的美狄亚。N-VAR Someone's or something's performance is how successful they are or how well they do something. 业绩;性能例:That study looked at the performance of 18 surgeons. 那项研究着眼于 18 位外科医生的业绩。例:The poor performance has been blamed on the recession and cheaper sports car imports. 业绩惨淡归咎于经济衰退和更便宜跑车的进口。N-SING Theperformanceof a task is the fact or action of doing it. 执行;实施例:He devoted in excess of seventy hours a week to the performance of his duties. 他每周在自己职责的执行上投入超

过70个小时。performance management 绩效管理业绩管理性能管理

## 30.53.14 programme

n. 计划,规划;节目;程序 vi. 编程序;制作节目 vt. 规划;拟...计划

### 30.53.15 though

adv. 可是,虽然;不过;然而 conj. 虽然;尽管 prep. 但 Everything I told them was correct, though I forgot a few things. I like him. Though he makes me angry sometimes.

## 30.53.16 even though

虽然,即使

### 30.53.17 although

conj. 尽管;虽然;但是;然而

### 30.53.18 would rather 宁愿, 宁可

I would rather stay than go. I would rather have noodles than rice. I would rather do what makes me fulfilled.

# **30.53.19** celebrate

vt. 庆祝;举行;赞美;祝贺;宣告 vi. 庆祝;过节;举行宗教仪式

### 30.53.20 across from

在...对面 The library is just across from our school. 图书馆就在我们学校的对面。I looked up at my friend sitting across from me. 我抬头看向坐在我对面的朋友。

#### 30.53.21 instead

adv. 代替;反而;相反 Instead of abating, the wind is blowing even harder. 风不但没停,反而越刮越大了。

### 30.53.22 boring

n. 钻孔 adj. 无聊的;令人厌烦的 v. 钻孔;使厌烦;挖空(bore 的 ing 形式) n. (Boring) 人名;(英、瑞典) 博林 96.9%

# 30.54 **DONE** Review thirty 95.8% -> 96.9%

### 30.55 across

英 ['krs] 美 ['krs] prep. 穿过;横穿 adv. 横过;在对面柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

across krs CET4 TEM4 PREP If someone or something goes across a place or a boundary, they go from one side of it to the other. 过例: She walked across the floor and lay down on the bed. 她走过地板躺在了床上。 例: He watched Karl run across the street to Tommy. 他看着卡尔横穿那 条街道向汤米跑去。ADV Across is also an adverb. 从一边到另一边例: Richard stood up and walked across to the window. 理查德站起来, 走到了 窗户那边。PREP If something is situated or stretched across something else, it is situated or stretched from one side of it to the other. 跨越例:...the floating bridge across Lake Washington in Seattle. ...横跨西雅图华盛顿湖 的浮桥。例:He scrawled his name across the bill. 他在账单上草草地写了 他的名字。ADV Across is also an adverb. 跨越例: Trim toenails straight across using nail clippers. 用指甲刀整块地剪脚指甲。PREP If something is lying across an object or place, it is resting on it and partly covering it. 在... 上例: She found her clothes lying across the chair. 她发现她的衣服平放在 椅子上。PREP Something that is across something such as a street, river, or area is on the other side of it. 在...另一边例: Anyone from the houses across the road could see him. 在路另一边的那些房子里的任何一个人都

能看到他。ADV Across is also an adverb. 在对面例:They parked across from the Castro Theatre. 他们在卡斯特罗剧院对面停了车。PREP You use across to say that a particular expression is shown on someone's face. (表 情) 在 (某人脸) 上例: An enormous grin spread across his face. 一个灿烂 的笑容绽开在他的脸上。PREP If someone hits you across the face or head, they hit you on that part. (击打) 在...上例: Graham hit him across the face with the gun, then pushed him against the wall. 格林厄姆用枪打在他 的脸上,然后把他推到墙上。PREP When something happens across a place or organization, it happens equally everywhere within it. 在...各处例: The film opens across the country on December 11. 这部电影于 12 月 11 日在全 国各地上映。PREP When something happens across a political, religious, or social barrier, it involves people in different groups. 在...里例:...parties competing across the political spectrum. ...在政治领域里竞争的党派。across the board see board ADV If you look across at a place, person, or thing, you look toward them. 向例: He glanced across at his sleeping wife. 他瞥向睡 着的妻子。例: She rose from the chair and gazed across at him. 她从椅 子上站起凝目朝他望去。ADV Across is used in measurements to show the width of something. ... 宽例: This hand-decorated plate measures 14 inches across. 这个手绘盘子有 14 英寸宽。网络释义专业释义英英释义

交叉跨过跨越划过短语 ACROSS MEASURE 横量 ACROSS MEASURE 横度 ACROSS MEASURE 竖质 ACROSS MEASURE 纵质 BACK ACROSS 后背宽更多结果词组短语同近义词

across the board 全面地;包括一切地;以三等分的钱数赌同一匹马赢得前三名 across from 在...对面 go across 穿过,横过;走过 back across 后背宽双语例句原声例句权威例句

They boated us across the bay. 他们用船把我们送过海湾。He moseyed across to the bar. 他闲荡着走向对面的酒吧。We can gain some time if we cut across this field. 我们如果抄近路穿过这片田野可以省下一些时间。

### 30.56 cross

英 [krs] 美 [krs] n. 交叉,十字;十字架,十字形物 vi. 交叉;杂交;横过 vt. 杂交;渡过;使相交 adj. 交叉的,相反的;乖戾的;生气的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. MOVING ACROSS . ANGRY MOVING ACROSS cross krs CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you cross something such as a room, a road, or an area of land or water, you move or travel to the other side of it. If you cross to a place, you move or travel over a room, road, or area of land or water in order to reach that place. 穿过; 穿过去例: She was partly to blame for failing to look as she crossed the road. 她横穿马路时没有看车, 应承担部分责任。例: Egan crossed to the drinks cabinet and poured a Scotch. 伊根穿过去,来到 酒柜旁,倒了一杯苏格兰威士忌。V-T A road, railway, or bridge that crosses an area of land or water passes over it. 横跨例: The road crosses the river half a mile outside the town. 这条路横跨城外半英里处的那条河。V-T If someone or something crosses a limit or boundary, for example, the limit of acceptable behaviour, they go beyond it. 越过 (可以被容忍的限度) 例: I normally never write into magazines but Mr. Stubbs has finally crossed the line. 我通常是从不给杂志写信的, 但斯塔布斯先生最后太出格了。V-T If an expression crosses someone's face, it appears briefly on their face. 闪过例: Berg tilts his head and a mischievous look crosses his face. 伯格歪着脑袋, 一种淘气的表情在他的脸上一闪而过。V-T If you cross your arms, legs, or fingers, you put one of them on top of the other. 交叉例: Jill crossed her legs and rested her chin on one fist, as if lost in deep thought. 吉尔两腿交 叉,下巴抵在拳头上,似乎陷入了沉思。V-RECIP Lines or roads that cross meet and go across each other. 相交例:...the intersection where Main and Centre streets cross. ...主干街和中心街相交的十字路口。N-COUNT A cross is a shape that consists of a vertical line or piece with a shorter horizontal line or piece across it. It is the most important Christian symbol. 十字架 (基督教最重要的标志) 例: Around her neck was a cross on a silver chain. 她脖子上戴着一个垂挂着十字架的银链。N-COUNT A cross is a written

mark in the shape of an X. You can use it, for example, to indicate that an answer to a question is wrong, to mark the position of something on a map, or to indicate your vote on a ballot. 叉形记号 (X) 例: Put a cross next to those activities you like. 在你喜欢的活动旁边划个叉。N-COUNT In some team sports such as football and hockey, a cross is the passing of the ball from the side of the field to a player in the centre, usually in front of the goal. (足球、曲棍球等的) 横传例: Johnson hit an accurate cross to Groves. 约翰逊将球精准地横传给格罗夫斯。N-SING Something that is a cross between two things is neither one thing nor the other, but a mixture of both. 混合物例: "Ha!" It was a cross between a laugh and a bark. "哈!" 那是一种一半是笑一半是厉声喊叫的混杂声。ADJ A cross street is a road that crosses another more important road. (与主要道路) 交叉的例: The Army boys had personnel carriers blockading the cross streets. 士兵们用运 兵车封堵了与主道交叉的道路。 see also crossing to cross your fingers see finger cross my heart see heart to cross your mind see mind to cross swords see sword ANGRY 网络释义专业释义英英释义

交叉十字架 Cross (AV 片商) 十字短语 Cross over Cross over Cross over S越球场 Cross over Cross over S越球场 cross out 删去更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

cross oneself 在自己身上用手画十字 (表示祈求上帝保佑) on the cross 不光明正大地;对角 red cross n. 红十字会 cross over 横渡;压步;交叉点 cross linking 交联;交叉接合更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

In some places you can cross it on foot. 在一些地方你能够步行穿过它。article.yeeyan.org The general pinned the Military Cross on the brave soldier's chest. 将军把军事十字勋章别在那位勇敢的士兵胸前。The Chinese Red Cross contributed a generous sum to the relief of the physically disabled. 中国红十字会慷慨捐赠一笔巨款以救济残疾人。

### 30.57 lap

英 [læp] 美 [læp] n. 一圈; 膝盖; 下摆; 山坳 vt. 使重叠; 拍打; 包围 vi. 重叠; 轻拍; 围住 n. (Lap) 人名; (越) 立

# 31 **DONE** Lesson thirty one 95%

### 31.1 DONE 复习 95.0%

registration 英 [red'stre()n] 美 ['rd'stren] n. 登记;注册;挂号

a waiting area flight 英 [flat] 美 [flat] n. 飞行;班机;逃走vt. 射击;使惊飞vi. 迁徙 n. (Flight) 人名;(英) 弗莱特 N-COUNT You can refer to an aeroplane carrying passengers on a particular trip as a particular flight. 航班例: BA flight 286 was two hours late. 英国航空 286 次航班晚点两个小时。

A currency exchange booth currency 英 ['kr()ns] 美 [krnsi] n. 货币;通货 exchange 英 [ks'tend; eks-] 美 [ks'tend] n. 交换;交流;交易所;兑换 vt. 交换;交易;兑换 vi. 交换;交易;兑换 booth 英 [buð; bu] 美 [b] n. 货摊;公用电话亭 n. (Booth) 人名;(英) 布思;(德、瑞典) 博特

Customs control 海关监管海关检查

passport control 护照检查处;入境检验;验护照

to check 英 [tek] 美 [tk] vt. 检查,核对;制止,抑制;在…上打勾 vi. 核实,查核;中止;打勾;[象棋] 将一军 n. < 美 > 支票;制止,抑制;检验,核对 n. (英)切克(人名)

to go through 经过;通过;做完 All products have to go through five checks in the whole process. 所有产品在整个生产过程中得通过五道质检关。

to check baggage baggage 英 ['bæd] 美 ['bæd] n. 行李; [交] 辎重 ( 军 队的 )

to exchange currency

to carry

to claim baggage 英 [klem] 美 [klem] vi. 提出要求 vt. 要求; 声称; 需要; 认领 n. 要求; 声称; 索赔; 断言; 值得

a passenger 英 ['pæsnd] 美 ['pæsnd] n. 旅客;乘客;过路人;碍手碍脚的人 N-COUNT A passenger in a vehicle such as a bus, boat, or plane is a person who is travelling in it, but who is not driving it or working on it. 乘客

a boarding pass 登机牌 a seat a gate 英 [get] 美 [et] n. 大门;出入口; 门道 vt. 给...装大门登机口 n. (Gate) 人名;(英) 盖特;(法、瑞典) 加特

a stewardess 英 ['stjuds; ,stju'des] 美 [sturds] n. 女管家; 女干事; 女服务员 N-COUNT A stewardess is a woman who works on a ship, plane, or train, taking care of passengers and serving meals to them. 女乘务员

a customs official 英 ['f()l] 美 [fl; ofl] adj. 官方的;正式的;公务的 n. 官员;公务员;高级职员海关官员官方的公务员官员正式 government official 政府官员 government official 公务员 government official 官员 government official 政府机构 Official Site 官方网站 government official 政府官员 official language 官方语言;法定语文 senior official 高级官员;资深官员 official business 公务,公事 official document 官方文件,公文

light 英 [lat] 美 [lat] n. 光;光线;灯;打火机;领悟;浅色;天窗 adj. 轻的;浅色的;明亮的;轻松的;容易的;清淡的 vi. 点着;变亮;着火 vt. 照亮;点燃;着火 adv. 轻地;清楚地;轻便地 n. (Light) 人名;(英) 莱特

- a light bag
- a heavy book 英 ['hev] 美 ['hvi] adj. 沉重的;繁重的, 巨大的;拥挤的;阴沉的 n. 重物;严肃角色 adv. 大量地;笨重地
  - a light computer
  - a heavy suitcase 英 ['sutkes] 美 ['sutkes] n. [轻] 手提箱; 衣箱 heavy

Is the bag light? Yes, it's light: children can carry it. The brother isn't holding his sister. She's heavy. The sister is holding her little brother. He's light. Is this book heavy? No, it's light. You can carry it in a bag. The brother is light, but his sister is heavy. This suitcase is big and heavy. The people are claiming their baggage. The girl isn't checking her baggage. She is taking her bag onto the plane. The boy is clamining his baggage.

He's talking his light bag. The woman also is checking her baggage. The woman is claiming her baggage. She's talking her heavy suitcase. The man is checking his baggage.

The woman also is going through registration whit her children. She also is showing their tickets and passports. The man is going through registration. He's showing his ticket and passport. People with boarding passes go to the waiting area. At registration people check their baggage and receive their boarding pass. In the big waiting area people wait for their flights. On the boarding pass is the seat number on the plane.

The stewardess shows the passengers their seats on the plane. The man is going to the currency exchange booth. He wants to exchange currency. The man also is exchanging currency. The woman is exchanging currency. The stewardess brings the passengers food. The stewardess meets the passengers by the plane.

The man is going through customs control. The woman is going through passport control with her child. The customs official is checking his baggage. The customs official is checking their passports. The man is checking where his money is. The woman is checking her flight on her ticket.

- 31.2 DONE 复习 96.2%
- 31.3 **DONE** Review thirty one 94.8%
- 31.4 **DONE** Review Thirty one 95.3%->94.9%

CLOSED: [2016-08-15 - 05:41] skirt shirt pillow clock computer s

- 31.5 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-27 \stackrel{\frown}{\_} 16:20 > 97.6\%$
- 31.6 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 05:00 > 99.4\%$
- 31.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-21 05:23 > 98.2%
- 31.8 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-06 \equiv 07:14 > 97.4\%$
- 31.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-07 \equiv 04:46 > 96.5\%$
- 31.10 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-28  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  04:46>33,32,34
- 31.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-02 四 18:14>95.5%
- 31.12 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-03 **1.** 05:31>98.1%
- 31.14 **DONE** Loud Read  $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 04:14 > 30,31$
- 31.15 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-03-08 \equiv 08:27 >$
- 31.16 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-10 **1** 04:09 >
- 31.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-10 **1** 21:12>96.9%
- 31.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-11 六 10:00 > 97.6%
- 31.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-12 日 20:48>97.6%
- 31.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-13 \rightarrow 19:13 > 90.0\%$
- 31.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-02  $\stackrel{\frown}{}$  03:52>96.3%
- 31.22 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-03 \equiv 04:18 > 97.2\%$
- 31.23 **DONE** Loud read <2017-05-03 = 05:46>

31,32,<daodejian:28>

- 31.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-04 四 14:25>96.8%
- 31.25 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-10 \equiv 15:37 > 98.1\%$
- 31.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-12 Ti. 11:24>98.7%
- 31.27 **DONE** Review <2017-05-12 **1.** 19:07>98.3%
- 31.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-17  $\stackrel{1}{\sim}$  04:52>98%
- 31.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-17  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  20:03>98.4%
- 31.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-18 日 04:29 > 98.6%
- 31.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-18 日 21:09>98.7%
- 31.33 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-19 \rightarrow 04:52 > 98.8\%$
- 31.34 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-20 \implies 03:27 > 99.4\%$
- 31.35 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-12  $\rightarrow 05:30 > 97.9\%$
- 31.36 **DONE** Review98.7%
- 31.37 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-14 20:10 > 97.8%
- 31.38 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-15 \implies 05:30 > 98.8\%$
- 31.39 **DONE** Review <2017-08-17 四 17:52>99.2%
- 31.40 Lesson 31

 $\label{eq:passport} passport control \ customs \ control \ registration \ flight \ a \ currency \ exchange$  booth a waiting area

to go through to carry to check baggage to exchange currency to claim baggage to check

a boarding pass a stewardess a gate a customs official a seat a passenger heavy a light computer a light bag light a heavy book a heavy suitcase Is this book heavy? No, it's light. You can carry it in a bag. The brother is light, but his sister is heavy. This suitcase is big and heavy. The sister is holding her little brother. He's light. The brother isn't holding his sister. She's heavy. Is the bag light? Yes, it's light: Children can carry it.

The people are claiming their baggage. The boy is claiming his baggage. He's taking his light bag. The woman also is checking her baggage. The man is checking his baggage. The girl isn't checking her baggage. She's taking her bag onto the plane. The woman is claiming her baggage. She's taking her heavy suitcase.

The man is going through registration. He's showing his ticket and passport. At registration people check their baggage and receive their boarding pass. On the boarding pass is the seat number on the plane. In the big waiting area people wait for their flights. People with boarding passes go to the waiting area. The woman also is going through registration with her children. She also is showing their tickets and passports.

The woman is exchanging currency. The stewardess brings the passengers food. The man also is exchanging currency. The stewardess shows the passengers their seats on the plane. The stewaress meets the passengers by the plane. The man is going to the currency exchange booth. He wants to exchange currency.

The customs official is checking his baggage. The man is going through customs control. The woman is checking her flight on her ticket. The customs official is checking their passports. The woman is going through passport control with her child. The man is checking where his money is .

Is the man going through passport or customs control? He's going through customs control. Is the boy exchanging currency or buying ice-cream? He is buying ice-cream. Is the woman checking her baggage or claiming it? The woman is checking her baggage. Are the children sitting on the plane or in the waiting area? The children are sitting in the waiting area. Is the woman checking her baggage or claiming it? The woman

is claiming her baggage. Is the man going through passport or customs control? He is going through passport control.

What is the man doing? He's going through registration and receiving his boarding pass. What is the customs official doing? He is checking baggage. What is the stewardess doing? She is bringing the man a glass of water. What are the boy and the girl doing? They are playing in the waiting area. What is the woman doing? She is going through passport control with her child. What are the man and the woman doing? They are waiting for their flight.

# 32 **DONE** Lesson thirty two 96.2%

CLOSED: [2016-07-26 = 05:40]

- 32.1 **DONE** Review thirty two 95.5%
- 32.2 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-20 日 05:26>98.2%
- 32.3 **DONE** Writing<2017-03-05 日 09:02>
- 32.4 **DONE** Review  $<2017-05-10 \equiv 06:01>97.9\%$
- 32.5 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-16 7, 05:26 > 98.5%
- 32.6 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-19 \rightarrow 05:30 > 98.3\%$
- 32.7 Lesson 32
  - a hotel a reception desk a form a room a floor a receptionist
- to fill out to take a shower to offer to choose to wash up to make a reservation

the kitchen before the kitchen aften the painting before the painting after the oranges before the oranges after

a key a door a bathroom a shower a window a bathtob

a hard chair the first floor the second floor a double room a single room a soft chair

The woman also has reserved a room. The man is filling out a form. The woman also is filling out the form. Behind the reception desk stands a receptionist. The tourists are entering the hotel. The man is saying to the receptionist: I have reserved a room. The receptionist is giving the man and the woman forms.

The man chooses an expensive room with a view of the sea on the second floor. The woman chooses an inexpensive double room with a view of the mountains on the first floor. The woman is paying with cash and taking the keys. The man is paying with a credit card and taking the keys. The receptionist is offering the woman and her child a double room. The receptionist is offering the man a single room.

The woman doesn't need to go up in the elevator. The man is going up in the elevator. The girl is going down in the elevator. The man is waiting for the elevator. He also wants to go down in the elevator. The man is opening the door with the key. The woman is giving her daughter the key.

The woman is sleeping in the soft bed. The man is sitting on the soft chair. The girl is lying on the hard floor. a hard couch The receptionist is sleeping on the hard chair. a soft bed

The woman is going down to the restaurant before dinner. The woman is filling out a form after her arrival at the hotel. The children are washing up before breakfast. The man is going up to his room after breakfast. The tourist is taking a shower after a walk. The man has reserved a room before his arrival at the hotel.

The girl is taking a shower. The woman is washing up. The mother is washing her dirty child in the bathtub. The boy also wants to take a shower. The man is washing up. The clean child is sitting in the big white bathtub.

In the morning before breakfast people wash up. The tourists are reserving a hotel before buying the plane tickets. The little boy is sleeping in a soft bed before dinner. After the rain there are many puddles on the street. After a shower the woman puts on a long white robe. After the excursion to the mountains the tourists want to take a shower.

The boy is smiling because he likes the hotel. The family is going to this hotel because they have reserved a room in it. The girl is taking a shower because she's dirty. The woman is going up in the elevator because she has a heavy suitcase. The woman gives the key to her daughter because she has a bag in her arms. The man is lying on the soft couch because he's watching television.

### 32.8 text

a form a floor a room

### 32.8.1 a reception desk

英 [r'sep()n] 美 [r'spn] n. 接待;接收;招待会;感受;反应 reception rspn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A reception is a formal party which is given to welcome someone or to celebrate a special event. 招待会例: At the reception they served smoked salmon. 在招待会上,他们端上了熏三文鱼。 N-SING Reception in a hotel is the desk or office that books rooms for people and answers their questions. (酒店) 接待处; 服务台例: Have him bring a car around to reception. 让他开辆车到接待处附近来。N-SING Reception in an office or hospital is the place where people's appointments and questions are dealt with. (办公室或医院的) 服务台例: Wait at reception for me. 在 服务台等我。N-COUNT If someone or something has a particular kind of reception, that is the way that people react to them. 接待例: Mr. Mandela was given a warm reception in Washington. 曼德拉先生在华盛顿受到了热情 接待。N-UNCOUNT If you get good reception from your radio or television, the sound or picture is clear because the signal is strong. If the reception is poor, the sound or picture is unclear because the signal is weak. (收音机 或电视机的)接收效果例:...poor radio reception....糟糕的广播接收效果。

## 网络释义专业释义英英释义

接待招待会接待处接收短语 wedding reception 婚宴 wedding reception 喜宴 wedding reception 婚宴上 wedding reception 结婚宴会 reception desk 接待处更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

warm reception 热情接待 reception desk 接待处 (等于 front desk) reception area 接待处;接待室 reception room 会客室,接待室 wedding reception 结婚宴会,婚宴更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The reception is over. 招待会到此结束。www.kfyes.com Reception of TV programmes is unsatisfactory here. 这里电视节目的接收情况不佳。She was asked to pour at a little reception for the performers after the concert. 她被请来主持在音乐会之后为演出者举行的小型招待会。

a hotel

#### 32.8.2 a receptionist

英 [r'sep()nst] 美 [r'spnst] n. 接待员;传达员柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

receptionist rspnst CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT In an office or hospital, the receptionist is the person whose job is to answer the telephone, arrange appointments, and deal with people when they first arrive. (办公室或医院)接待员

N-COUNT In a hotel, the receptionist is the person whose job is to reserve rooms for people and answer their questions. (宾馆前台) 接待员

### 32.8.3 to wash up

洗漱 to wash the face and rinse the mouth 洗碗 to do the dishes;

#### 32.8.4 to offer

英['f] 美['f] vt. 提供;出价;试图 n. 提议;出价;意图;录取通知书 vi. 提议;出现;献祭;求婚柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

offer f CET4 TEM4 V-T If you offer something to someone, you ask them if they would like to have it or use it. 提供 (某物给某人) 例: He has offered seats at the conference table to the Russian leader and the president of Kazakhstan. 他已给俄罗斯领导人和哈萨克斯坦总统提供了大会席位。 例: The number of companies offering them work increased. 给他们提供 工作的公司的数量增多了。V-T If you offer to do something, you say that you are willing to do it. 表示愿意 (做某事) 例: Peter offered to teach them water-skiing. 彼得表示愿意教他们滑水。N-COUNT An offer is something that someone says they will give you or do for you. 提议; 提供物例: The offer of talks with Moscow marks a significant change from the previous Western position. 与莫斯科会谈的提议标志着先前西方立场的一个重大 转变。例:"I ought to reconsider her offer to move in," he mused. "我应 该重新考虑她搬进来的提议,"他若有所思地说。V-T If you offer someone information, advice, or praise, you give it to them, usually because you feel that they need it or deserve it. 提供 (信息、忠告等); 给予 (表扬等) 例: They manage a company offering advice on mergers and acquisitions. 他们 经营一家公司,为并购和收购提供咨询。例:She offered him emotional and practical support in countless ways. 她以无数种方式给予他情感支持和实 际支持。V-T If you offer someone something such as love or friendship, you show them that you feel that way toward them. 表示 (爱、友谊等) 例: The president has offered his sympathy to the Georgian people. 总统已对格鲁吉 亚人民表示了同情。例: It must be better to be able to offer them love and security. 能给他们爱心和安全感肯定会更好。V-T If people offer prayers, praise, or a sacrifice to God or a god, they speak to or give something to their god. (向上帝或神) 奉上 (祈祷、赞美、祭品等) 例: Church leaders offered prayers and condemned the bloodshed. 教会领袖们奉上祈祷并谴责 了那次流血事件。PHRASAL VERB Offer up means the same as . 同 (offer) 例: He should consider offering up a prayer to St. Lambert. 他该考虑向圣· 兰伯特奉上祈祷。V-T If an organization offers something such as a service or product, it provides it. 提供 (服务、产品等) 例: We have been successful

because we are offering a quality service. 我们一直是成功的,因为我们在 提供优质服务。例:The grocery shop is offering customers 5 cents for each shopping bag re-used. 该杂货店为顾客重复使用每个购物袋给 5 美分。N-COUNT An offer in a shop is a specially low price for a specific product or something extra that you get if you buy a certain product. (商店提供的) 特 价; 赠品例: This month's offers include a pork loin and avocados. 这个月的 特价品包括猪后臀肉和鳄梨。例:Today's special offer gives you a choice of three destinations. 今天的特惠为您提供 3 个可选目的地。V-T If you offer a particular amount of money for something, you say that you will pay that much to buy it. 出价 (某数量的钱) 例: He is in a position to offer \$825,000 for the bankrupt airline's assets. 他能为这家破产航空公司的资产出价 82.5 万美元。例: They are offering farmers \$2.15 a bushel for corn. 他们给农 民们出每蒲式尔 \$2.15 的价购买玉米。N-COUNT An offer is the amount of money that someone says they will pay to buy something. 出价例: The real estate agents say no one else will make me an offer. 各房产中介说别人都不 会给我出价了。PHRASE If you have something to offer, you have a quality or ability that makes you important, attractive, or useful. 有某种重要的品 质或能力例: In your free time, explore all that this incredible city has to offer. 闲暇时, 探索一下这座美妙城市的所有奇妙之处吧。PHRASE If there is something on offer, it is available to be used or bought. (某物) 在供例: They are making trips to check out the merchandise on offer. 他们奔波各 地, 检查供售商品。PHRASE If you are open to offers, you are willing to do something if someone will pay you an amount of money that you think is reasonable. 愿考虑买主的出价例: It seems that while the Dodgers are eager to have him, he is still open to offers. 似乎道奇队很想要他,而他仍 在考虑其他队的出价。网络释义专业释义英英释义

发盘报价报盘提供短语 on offer 在出售中 on offer 在出卖中 on offer 在 销售中 on offer 出售中 offer price 售价更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

offer for 对...报价 on offer 出售中 make an offer 要价, 出价 special offer 特别优惠 job offer 工作机会;工作邀请更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权

威例句

He sniffed at my offer. 他对我的提议不屑一顾。She dismayed me by refusing my offer. 她拒绝了我的提议使我感到沮丧。She interlocked her fingers and considered the offer. 她双手交插,考虑着该提议。

to fill out to fill out 填写 registration form 注册表格 ... Customers to fill out 客户填写 to fill out the form 填写表格 to fill out the form 填表格 to fill out a form 填表 He stood up to fill out wine. 他站起来斟酒

to choose Freedom to Choose 选择的自由 Freedom to Choose 选择的 自在 Freedom to Choose 自由选择

to make a reservation to make a hotel reservation 预订酒店 to make a room reservation 订房间 Do I have to make a reservation? 需要预定吗? I 'd like to make a reservation. 我想要预约。英 [rez've()n] 美 [,rz'ven] n. 预约,预订;保留柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

reservation rzven CET4 TEM4 N-VAR If you have reservations about something, you are not sure that it is entirely good or right. 保留意见例: I told him my main reservation about his film was the ending. 我告诉了他我主要对他电影的结局有所保留。N-COUNT If you make a reservation, you arrange for something such as a table in a restaurant or a room in a hotel to be kept for you. 预订例: He went to the desk to inquire and make a reservation. 他到前台去咨询并做了预订。N-COUNT A reservation is an area of land that is kept separate for a particular group of people to live in. 保留地例: Seventeen thousand Indians live in Arizona on a reservation. 17000 名印第安人居住在亚利桑那州的保留地内。

#### 32.8.5 to take a shower 洗澡

英 ['a] 美 ['a] n. 淋浴;(倾泻般出现的)一阵,一大批;阵雨 vt. 大量地给予;把......弄湿 vi. 淋浴;下阵雨柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

shower a CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A shower is a device for washing yourself. It consists of a pipe which ends in a flat cover with a lot of holes in

it so that water comes out in a spray. 淋浴器例: She heard him turn on the shower. 她听见他拧开了淋浴器。N-COUNT A shower is a small enclosed area containing a shower. 淋浴间例: Do you sing in the shower? 你在淋浴 间里唱歌吗? N-COUNT The showers or the shower in a place such as a gym is the area containing showers. (体育馆等的) 浴室例: The showers are a mess. 那些浴室一片狼藉。N-COUNT If you take a shower, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 淋浴例: I think I'll take a shower before dinner. 我想晚饭前我要来次淋浴。V-I If you shower, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 洗澡例: There wasn't time to shower or change clothes. 没时间洗澡或换衣服了。 N-COUNT A shower is a short period of rain, especially light rain. 阵雨例: There'll be bright or sunny spells and scattered showers this afternoon. 天下午将放晴,间有零星阵雨。N-COUNT You can refer to a lot of things that are falling as a shower of them. 大量下落例: Showers of sparks flew in all directions. 无数火星儿向四处飞溅。V-T If you are showered with a lot of small objects or pieces, they are scattered over you. 抛撒例: They were showered with rice in the traditional manner. 人们按照传统习俗朝他 们抛撒大米。N-COUNT A shower is a party or celebration at which the guests bring gifts. 送礼会例:...a baby shower. ...为婴儿举行的送礼会。N a derogatory term applied to a person or group, esp to a group considered as being slack, untidy, etc 懒散邋遢鬼 N a large number of particles formed by the collision of a cosmic-ray particle with a particle in the atmosphere 镞 射粒子 shower N a person or thing that shows 演出者; 展示物品

painting before the painting after the kitchen after The oranges before the oranges after the kitchen before

a door a key a bathroom a bathtub [bætb] n. 浴缸 a shower a window the first floor the second floor a double room a single room a soft chair a hard chair

The tourists are entering the hotel. The man is filling out the form. The woman also is filling out the form. The woman also reserved a room. Behind the recepation desk stands a receptionist. The man is saying to the receptionist: I have reserved a room. The receptionist is giving the man and the woman forms.

- 32.9 **DONE** Review Thirty two 96.5%
- 32.10 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 05:44 > 98.7\%$
- 32.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-28 = 09:33>99%
- 32.12 **DONE** section six 96.2%

The man choose an expensive room with a view of the sea on the second floor. The receptionist is offering the man a single room. The man is paying with a credit card and taking the keys.

## 32.12.1 信用卡;记帐卡

credit card N-COUNT A credit card is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit. Compare. 信用卡 A credit card is a payment card issued to users as a system of payment. It allows the cardholder to pay for goods and services based on the holder's promise to pay for them. The issuer of the card creates a revolving account and grants a line of credit to the consumer (or the user) from which the user can borrow money for payment to a merchant or as a cash advance to the user. A credit card is different from a charge card: a charge card requires the balance to be paid in full each month. In contrast, credit cards allow the consumers a continuing balance of debt, subject to interest being charged. A credit card also differs from a cash card, which can be used like currency by the owner of the card. A credit card differs from a charge card also in that a credit card typically involves a third-party entity that pays the seller and is reimbursed by the buyer, whereas a charge card simply defers payment by the buyer until a later date. The size of most credit cards is 3 38 E 2 18 in (85.60 E 53.98 mm), conforming to the ISO/IEC 7810 ID-1 standard. Credit cards have a

printed or embossed bank card number complying with the ISO/IEC 7812 numbering standard. Both of these standards are maintained and further developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 17/WG 1. Before magnetic stripe readers came into widespread use, plastic credit cards issued by many department stores were produced on stock ("Princess" or "CR-50") slightly longer and narrower than 7810.

The woman is paying with cash and taking the keys. The receptionist if offering the woman and her child a double room. The woman chooses an inexpensive double room with a view of the mountains on the first floor.

The woman doesn't need to go up in the elevator. The woman is giving her daughter the key. The man is opening the door with the key. The girl is going down in the elevator. The man is giving up in the elevator. The man is waiting for the elevator. He also wants go down in the elevator.

The receptionist is sleeping on the hard chair. The woman is sleeping in the soft bed. The man is sitting on the soft chair. a soft bed a hard couch The girl is lying on the hard floor.

The woman is going down to the restaurant before dinner. The woman is filling out a form after her arrival at the hotel. The children are washing up before breakfast. The man has reserved a room before his arrival at the hotel. The man is going up to his room after breakfast. The tourist is taking a shower after a walk.

The mother is washing her dirty child in the bathtub. The clean child is sitting in the big white bathtub. The woman is washing up. The man is washing up. The boy also wants to take a shower. The girl is taking a shower.

After the rain there are many puddles on the street. The tourists are reserving a hotel before buying plane tickets. After the excursion to the mountains the tourists want to take a shower. 英 [k'sk()n; ek-] 美 [k'skn] n. 偏移;远足;短程旅行;离题;游览,游览团 In the morning before breakfast people wash up. After a shower the woman puts on a long white

robe. The little boy is sleeping in a soft bed before dinner.

The family is goint to this hotel because they have reserved a room in it. The woman gives the key to her daughter because she has a bag in her arms. The girl is taking a shower because she's dirty. The boy is smiling because he likes the hotel. The woman is going up in the elevator because has a heavy suitcase. The man is lying on the soft couch because he's watching television.

- 32.13 **DONE** Review Thirty two 97.1%
- 32.14 **DONE** Lesson thirty three
- 32.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-28 \equiv 06:23 > 97.8\%$
- 32.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-28  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  14:45>98%

千锋科技来访

- 32.17 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-02 四 05:29 > 32,33,34
- 32.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-13 18:44>99.1%
- 32.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-02  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  04:58>97.9%
- 32.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-02  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  20:57>98.1%
- 32.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-13  $\stackrel{*}{\sim}$  05:15>98.6%
- 32.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-16 11, 19:50 > 98.4%
- 32.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-18 日 05:16>98.5%
- 32.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-20 \_ 03:54>99.4%
- 32.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-13 日 05:55>98.8%
- 32.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-17 四 16:20 > 99.3%

# 33 **DONE** Review thirty three 95.3%

### 33.1 text

### **33.1.1** blinds

英 [bland] 美 [bland] adj. 盲目的;瞎的 adv. 盲目地;看不见地 n. 掩饰,借口;百叶窗 vt. 使失明;使失去理智 n. (Blind) 人名;(法) 布兰;(德、瑞典) 布林德 blind bland CET4 TEM4 ADJ Someone who is blind is unable to see because their eyes are damaged. 失明的例: I started helping him run the business when he went blind. 他失明以后,我就开始帮他打理生意。N-PLURAL The blind are people who are blind. 盲人例: He was a teacher of the blind. 他过去是位教盲人的老师。N-UNCOUNT 失明例: Early diagnosis and treatment can usually prevent blindness. 早期诊断和治疗通常可以防止失明。V-T If something blinds you, it makes you unable to see, either for a short time or permanently. 使看不见;使失明例: The sun hit the windshield, momentarily blinding him. 阳光射在挡风玻璃上,使他

一时看不见。ADJ If you are blind with something such as tears or a bright light, you are unable to see for a short time because of the tears or light. 因 (眼泪或强光) 而暂时看不见的例: Her mother groped for the back of the chair, her eyes blind with tears. 她妈妈摸索着椅背,她的眼睛被眼泪遮住 了视线。ADV 暂时看不见地例:Lettie groped blindly for the glass. 莱蒂瞎 子似地摸索着找杯子。ADJ If you say that someone is blind to a fact or a situation, you mean that they ignore it or are unaware of it, although you think that they should take notice of it or be aware of it. 视而不见的; 没有 觉察到的例:David's good looks and impeccable manners had always made her blind to his faults. 大卫俊朗的外表和完美的风度总是令她对他的缺点 视而不见。N-UNCOUNT 忽视例:...blindness in government policy to the very existence of the unemployed. ...政府政策中对失业人员的存在这一事 实的忽视。V-T If something blinds you to the real situation, it prevents you from realizing that it exists or from understanding it properly. 使觉察 不到; 使理解不当例: He never allowed his love of Australia to blind him to his countrymen's faults. 他从来不因自己对澳大利亚的热爱而无视同胞 的过错。ADJ You can describe someone's beliefs or actions as blind when you think that they seem to take no notice of important facts or behave in an unreasonable way. 盲目的例:...her blind faith in the wisdom of the church. ...她对教会箴言的盲目信仰。N-COUNT A blind is a roll of cloth or paper which you can pull down over a window as a covering. 窗帘; 百叶 窗帘例: Pulling the blinds up, she let some of the bright sunlight in. 她拉 起窗帘,让一些明媚的阳光照进来。 see also blinding , blindly PHRASE If you say that someone is turning a blind eye to something bad or illegal that is happening, you mean that you think they are pretending not to notice that it is happening so that they will not have to do anything about it. 视 而不见例: Teachers are turning a blind eye to pupils smoking at school, a report reveals today. 今天的一篇报道称,教师对学生在校抽烟视而不见。

瞎的盲人百叶窗盲的短语 window blind 百叶窗 window blind 遮光帘 window blind 窗卷帘 window blind 窗帘 Small Blind 小盲注更多结果

blind date n. 从未见面的男女经第三者安排所作的约会 blind eye 视而不见;[科] 不育芽眼 blind spot (视网膜上的)盲点;(驾驶车辆等视力以外的)盲区;偏见;无知 blind area 盲区;静区;封闭地块;阴影区 blind alley 死胡同;没有前途的职业

A wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse. 对瞎马点头眨眼都是一样。Groping with his hands in the dark along the wall, the blind man finds his way to the door. 那位盲人沿墙用手暗中摸索着, 找到了通向门的路。People who cannot distinguish between colours are said to be colour-blind. 不能分辨颜色的人被称为色盲。

#### **33.1.2** ceiling

英 ['sil] 美 ['sil] n. 天花板; 上限 ceiling *sil* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A ceiling is the horizontal surface that forms the top part or roof inside a room. 天花板例: The rooms were spacious, with tall windows and high ceilings. 房间很宽敞,且窗户和屋顶都很高。N-COUNT A ceiling on something such as prices or wages is an official upper limit that cannot be broken. (价格、工资等的)上限例:... an informal agreement to put a ceiling on salaries. ... 一项规定工资上限的非正式协议。 see also glass ceiling 网络释义专业释义 英英释义

天花板上限上升限度顶棚短语 Celluloid ceiling 赛璐珞天花 Celluloid ceiling 赛璐珞天花 CEILING GRID 天花龙骨系统 CEILING GRID 吊顶天花龙骨 CEILING GRID 天花龙骨更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

glass ceiling 玻璃天花板;玻璃顶棚 ceiling lamp 吊灯;顶灯;天花灯 suspended ceiling 吊车, 吊顶;垂吊式天花板 ceiling fan 吊(式)风扇;天 花风扇 ceiling board 天花板, 盖板;舱内衬板更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She banged her head on the low ceiling. 她的头砰地撞在低矮的天花板上。The walls are green, while the ceiling is white. 墙是绿色的,而天花板是白色的。A high ceiling gives a feeling of airness and spaciousness. 天花板高给人一种通风和宽敞的感觉。

## 33.1.3 drapes

英 [drep] 美 [drep] vt. 用布帘覆盖;使呈褶裥状 vi. 成褶皱状垂下 n. 窗帘;褶裥 n. (Drape) 人名;(德、瑞典) 德拉佩柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21世纪大英汉词典

drape drep TEM8 V-T If you drape a piece of cloth somewhere, you place it there so that it hangs down in a casual and graceful way. 将…披挂于例: Natasha took the coat and draped it over her shoulders. 娜塔莎拿起外套,披在肩上。V-T If someone or something is draped in a piece of cloth, they are loosely covered by it. 覆盖例:...a casket draped in the Virginia flag. ...一口覆盖着弗吉尼亚州旗的棺材。N-COUNT Drapes are long heavy curtains. (长且重的) 帘子例: He pulled the drapes shut, locked the door behind him. 他拉上长帘,锁上了身后的门。网络释义专业释义英英释义

窗帘覆盖帘褶裥短语 drape natte 粗纺缩绒呢 surgical drape 手术单 surgical drape 手术帘 surgical drape 外科用无尘套 drape fold 披盖褶皱更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 窗帘;褶裥 window curtain, window hangings 双语例句权威例句

Wearing only a thin track suit on a cold, blustery day, his assistant was quick to drape a warm coat over his shoulders. 他穿着运动装,很是单薄,他的助手飞快地走上前去,给站在冷风袭袭中的他,披上了一件温暖的外套。article.yeeyan.org The pants should have enough structure and drape to them that they fall from the fullest part of her hips and thighs, so they're not clinging or grabbing any part of her lower body. 裤子应该有充足的结构和悬垂,从她身体最丰满的部位——臀部和大腿——垂直而下,所以裤子就不会紧紧包住或抓住她的下半身不放。article.yeeyan.org Others drape them over chairs or throw them on the floor or bed, and sorting through them later becomes a major chore. 别人会将它们褶盖在椅子上或者将他们扔在地板上,留着之后收拾。这便成了主要的家庭杂务。

#### **33.1.4** a floor

#### 33.1.5 balcony

英 ['bælkn] 美 ['bælkni] n. 阳台;包厢;戏院楼厅 balcony bælkn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A balcony is a platform on the outside of a building, above ground level, with a wall or railing around it. 阳台 N-SING The balcony in a theatre or cinema is an area of seats above the main seating area. (戏院或电影院里的) 楼座阳台露台三层楼座楼厅短语 124104 Balcony 小行星 124104 the balcony 阳台 the balcony 包厢 the balcony 小马的天酒吧 the balcony 有存档点更多结果 balcony window 阳台窗 balcony door 阳台门

Our garden is overlooked from the neighbour's balcony. 从邻居的阳台居高临下可以俯视我家的花园。She will pot plants from her garden and put on her balcony. 她把苗圃里的植物移植到盆里摆放在阳台上。She gestured her intention of joining them by waving from the balcony. 她在阳台上挥手示意要加入他们队伍。

#### 33.1.6 fireplace

英 ['faples] 美 ['faples] n. 壁炉

fireplace faples CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT In a room, the fireplace is the place where a fire can be lit and the area on the wall and floor surrounding this place. 壁炉例: In the evenings, we gathered around the fireplace and talked in hushed whispers. 晚上,我们聚集在壁炉周围轻声交谈。

壁炉壁炉火炉烧火的壁炉连接烟囱短语 The fireplace 壁炉 fireplace stove 壁炉式火炉 England fireplace 出口英国壁炉架 England fireplace 英式壁炉 England fireplace 供应英式壁炉更多结果同近义词

n. [建] 壁炉 andiron, chimney place 双语例句原声例句权威例句

He tapped his pipe out into the fireplace. 他把烟斗的烟灰敲到壁炉里。 They squatted themselves before the fireplace. 他们盘坐在壁炉前。When we turned to leave, she spanked us hard on our rear with the fireplace shovel. 当我们转身离开时,她用壁炉铲重重地打了一下我们的后屁股。

### 33.1.7 to look for 寻找

to stand

#### 33.1.8 hang

英 [hæ] 美 [hæ] vt. 悬挂, 垂下; 装饰; 绞死; 使悬而未决 vi. 悬着, 垂下; 被绞死; 悬而不决 n. 悬挂; 暂停, 中止 n. (Hang) 人名; (罗) 汉格; (东南亚国家华语) 康; (老) 汉; (柬) 韩(用于名字第一节), 杭柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

hang hx CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If something hangs in a high place or position, or if you hang it there, it is attached there so it does not touch the ground. 悬挂例: Notices painted on sheets hang at every entrance. 写在纸 上的通告悬挂在每个人口处。例:...small hanging lanterns. ...几盏小吊灯。 PHRASAL VERB Hang up means the same as . 悬挂例: I found his jacket, which was hanging up in the hallway. 我找到了他的夹克,它就挂在门厅里。 V-I If a piece of clothing or fabric hangs in a particular way or position, that is how it is worn or arranged. (衣服或织物) 披垂例:...a ragged fur coat that hung down to her calves. ...一件垂到她的小腿的破旧皮大衣。V-I If something hangs loose or hangs open, it is partly fixed in position, but is not firmly held, supported, or controlled, often in such a way that it moves freely. 垂下例:...her long golden hair which hung loose about her shoulders. ...她 那松散着披在肩头的金色长发。V-T If something such as a wall is hung with pictures or other objects, they are attached to it. 悬挂着 (画等) 例: The walls were hung with huge modern paintings. 墙上挂着一些巨幅现代油画。 V-T/V-I If someone is hanged or if they hang, they are killed, usually as a punishment, by having a rope tied around their neck and the support taken away from under their feet. 绞死; 吊死例: The five were expected to be hanged at 7 a.m. on Tuesday. 这 5 个人将在星期二上午 7:00 被处以绞刑。 例: He hanged himself two hours after arriving at a mental hospital. 他到

达精神病院两小时后上吊自杀了。V-I If something such as someone's breath or smoke hangs in the air, it remains there without appearing to move or change position. 悬浮例: His breath was hanging in the air before him. 他呼出的水汽悬浮在他面前的空气中。V-I If a possibility hangs over you, it worries you and makes your life unpleasant or difficult because you think it might happen. 使...忧虑例: A constant threat of unemployment hangs over thousands of university researchers. 持续的失业威胁使数千名大学研究人员感到忧虑。 see also hung PHRASE If you get the hang of something such as a skill or activity, you begin to understand or realize how to do it. 掌握…的窍门例: It's a bit tricky at first till you get the hang of it. 它在一开始当你还没掌握它的窍门的时候有些棘手。PHRASE If you tell someone to hang in there or to hang on in there, you are encouraging them to keep trying to do something and not to give up even though it might be difficult. 坚持下去例: Hang in there and you never know what is achievable. 坚持下去, 你永远无法知道会有什么样的收获。网络释义专业释义英英释义

悬挂手碟 (乐器) 假死机吊死短语 Hang Tuah 汉都亚站 Hang Tuah 汉都亚 Empress Hang 杭皇后 Wan Hang 运亨 hang dry 随洗随干更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

hang on 坚持下去;不挂断;握住不放 hang out 挂出;闲逛 hang up 挂断电话;搁置,拖延 get the hang of 得知……的窍门;熟悉某物的用法;理解某事,摸清概况;鉴赏 hang seng 香港恒生股票指数;香港恒生银行更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Hang the picture on the wall. 把画挂到墙上。www.kfyes.com Hang it in an airy place. 把它挂在通风的地方。He ran a nail into the wall to hang his painting. 他在墙上钉了一个钉子挂上他的绘画。

### 33.1.9 fit

英 [ft] 美 [ft] vt. 安装;使......适应;使......合身;与......相符 vi. 符合,配合;适合;合身 adj. 健康的;合适的;恰当的;准备好的 n. 合身;发作;痉挛 n. (Fit) 人名;(捷、罗) 菲特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英

汉词典

. BEING RIGHT OR GOING IN THE RIGHT PLACE . HEALTHY . UNCONTROLLABLE MOVEMENTS OR EMOTIONS BEING RIGHT OR GOING IN THE RIGHT PLACE fit ft CET4 V-T/V-I If something fits, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or onto a particular object. 合身; 合适例: The sash, kimono, and other garments were made to fit a child. 这些腰带、和服和其他衣服都做得适合孩子穿。例: She has to go to the men's department to find trousers that fit at the waist. 她得去男装部 找腰围合适的裤子。V-T If you are fitted for a particular piece of clothing, you try it on so that the person who is making it can see where it needs to be altered. 试穿例: She was being fitted for her wedding dress. 她正在试 穿她的结婚礼服。V-I If something fits somewhere, it can be put there or is designed to be put there. 合适于 (某地) 例:...a pocket computer which is small enough to fit into your pocket. ...一台小得足以放进你口袋里的袖 珍电脑。例:He folded his long legs to fit under the table. 他把腿弯起来 伸到桌下。V-T If you fit something into a particular space or place, you put it there. 放置例:...she fitted her key in the lock. ...她把钥匙插进锁 孔。例: Who could cut the millions of stone blocks and fit them together? 谁能切割这数百万的石块并将它们垒在一起呢?V-T If you fit something somewhere, you attach it there, or put it there carefully and securely. 安 装; 小心放置例:Fit hinge bolts to give extra support to the door lock. 装 上铰链螺栓,使门锁更牢固。例:Peter had built the overhead ladders, and the next day he fitted them to the wall. 彼得已经造好了悬挂梯,第二天他 就把它们装在了墙上。V-T/V-I If something fits something else or fits into it, it goes together well with that thing or is able to be part of it. 相配; 符合例: Her daughter doesn't fit the current feminine ideal. 她女儿不符 合当今女性观念。例: Fostering is a full-time job and you should carefully consider how it will fit into your career. 收养孩子是一份全职工作,你应该 仔细考虑如何把它跟你的事业协调起来。V-T You can say that something fits a particular person or thing when it is appropriate or suitable for them

or it. 适合例: The punishment must always fit the crime. 刑罚必须总是 量罪而定。V-T If something fits someone for a particular task or role, it makes them good enough or suitable for it. 使胜任 (任务、角色) 例:...a man whose past experience fits him for the top job in education. ...其过去的 经历使之胜任教育界最高职位的一名男子。N-SING If something is a good fit, it fits well. 适合例: Eventually he was happy that the sills and doors were a reasonably good fit. 最后他高兴了,窗台和门配得相当合适。ADJ If something is fit for a particular purpose, it is suitable for that purpose. 适合的例: Of the seven bicycles we had, only two were fit for the road. 我们的七辆自行车中,只有两辆适合这种路。ADJ If someone is fit to do something, they have the appropriate qualities or skills that will allow them to do it. 胜任的例: You're not fit to be a mother! 你不适合做母亲!例: In a word, this government isn't fit to rule. 总之, 这届政府不胜任执政之事。 N-UNCOUNT 胜任例: There is a debate about his fitness for the highest office. 关于他担任最高职务的胜任与否发生了一场争论。PHRASE If you say that someone sees fit to do something, you mean that they are entitled to do it, but that you disapprove of their decision to do it. 执意例: He's not a friend, you say, yet you saw fit to lend him money. 你说他不是你的朋友, 你却执意借钱给他。 see also fitted, fitting to fit the bill see bill to fit like a glove see glove not in a fit state see state HEALTHY UNCONTROLLABLE MOVEMENTS OR EMOTIONS 网络释义专业释义英英释义

适合新一代飞度飞度本田飞度短语 keep fit 保持健康 keep fit 强身健体 keep fit 保持身体健康 keep fit 保持苗条 interference fit 过盈配合更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fit for something 使胜任某事,使适应 (或适合) 某事 fit for adj. 适于;适合的,恰当的 keep fit 保持 (身体)健康 fit in 适应,适合;装配好;找时间做 fit into vt. 适合,适应;符合更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

This coat does not fit me. 这上衣并不适合我穿。Your clothes fit well. 你的衣服很合身。www.kfyes.com You should fit your style of living to your circumstances. 你应当让你的生活方式适应环境。

### 33.1.10 chandelier

英 [,ænd'l] 美 [,ænd'lr] n. 枝形吊灯 n. (Chandelier) 人名;(法) 尚德利耶柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

chandelier ændl N-COUNT A chandelier is a large, decorative frame which holds light bulbs or candles and hangs from the ceiling. 垂吊灯例: A crystal chandelier lit the room. 一盏水晶吊灯照亮了房间。

### 33.1.11 rug

英 [rg] 美 [r] n. 小地毯;毛皮地毯;男子假发 n. (Rug) 人名;(塞) 鲁格柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rug r CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A rug is a piece of thick material that you put on a floor. It is like a carpet but covers a smaller area. 小地毯例: A Persian rug covered the hardwood floors. 一张波斯小地毯铺在了那硬木地板上。N-COUNT A rug is a small blanket which you use to cover your shoulders or your knees to keep them warm. (盖在肩上或膝上的) 小毛毯例: The old lady was seated in her chair at the window, a rug over her knees. 这位老妇人坐在靠窗的椅子上,膝上盖着一块小毛毯。PHRASE If someone pulls the rug from under a person or thing or pulls the rug from under someone's feet, they stop giving their help or support. 不再帮助或支持某人例: If the banks opt to pull the rug from under the ill-fated project, it will go into liquidation. 如果这些银行选择不再支持那项倒霉的工程,它就将破产。

### 33.1.12 英 ['pl] 美 ['plo]

n. 枕头 vt. 垫;枕于...; 使...靠在 vi. 枕着头;靠在枕上 n. (Pillow) 人名;(英) 皮洛柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pillow pl CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A pillow is a rectangular cushion that you rest your head on when you are in bed. 枕头网络释义专业释义英

# 英释义

枕头枕头抱枕爱你的抱枕短语 air pillow 空气枕 air pillow 充气枕头 air pillow 气枕 air pillow 空气枕头 Pillow woman 枕边女人更多结果词组短语同近义词

pillow case 开口式枕套; 无边式枕套 soft pillow 软枕头 pillow block 轴台; 架座 pillow fight (小孩在临睡前在卧室内用枕头)打闹; 小争吵双语例句原声例句权威例句

She buried face in the pillow. 她把脸埋在枕头里。She fluffed up the pillow. 她把枕头拍松。She was sobbing her loneliness into her pillow. 她伏枕啜泣以泄心中的孤寂。

### 33.1.13 a floor lamp

### **33.1.14** bed sheets

英 [it] 美 [it] n. 薄片,纸张;薄板;床单 vt. 覆盖;盖上被单;使成大片 vi. 成片流动;大片落下 adj. 片状的 n. (Sheet) 人名;(英) 希特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sheet it CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A sheet is a large rectangular piece of cotton or other cloth that you sleep on or cover yourself with in a bed. 床单;被单例: Once a week, a maid changes the sheets. 女仆每个星期换一次床单。N-COUNT A sheet of paper is a rectangular piece of paper. (一)张(纸)例:...a sheet of newspaper. ...一张报纸。N-COUNT You can use sheet to refer to a piece of paper which gives information about something. (一份)资料例:...information sheets on each country in the world. ...有关世界各国的情报资料。N-COUNT A sheet of glass, metal, or wood is a large, flat, thin piece of it. (一)块(玻璃、金属或木头等)例:...a cracked sheet of glass. ...一块裂开的玻璃。例:Overhead cranes were lifting giant sheets of steel. 高架起重机正吊起一块块巨大的钢材。N-COUNT A sheet of something is a thin wide layer of it over the surface of something else. (一)大层(覆盖物)例:...a sheet of ice. ...一大层冰。V to provide with, cover, or wrap in a sheet 包裹 V (of rain, snow, etc) to fall heavily (雨, 雪

等) 下得很大 see also balance sheet, broadsheet, fact sheet, spreadsheet, worksheet 网络释义专业释义英英释义

床单被单单工作表短语 Balance Sheet 资产负债表 Balance Sheet 资产 负债表 Balance Sheet 资产负债对照表 Balance Sheet 资产 beta sheet 折叠 更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

sheet metal 金属薄片 balance sheet 资产负债表 steel sheet 钢片;薄钢板 a blank sheet 一张白纸;纯洁的心灵 a sheet of 一张更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She needlepointed her sheet. 她给她的床单刺绣上了花边。She spread a sheet on the sofa for me. 她为我在沙发上铺了一条单子。She laid a spring mattress under the sheet. 她在床单下面铺了一个弹簧床垫。

### 33.1.15 a blanket

英 ['blækt] 美 ['blækt] n. 毛毯,毯子;毯状物,覆盖层 adj. 总括的,全体的;没有限制的 vt. 覆盖,掩盖;用毯覆盖柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

blanket blækt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A blanket is a large square or rectangular piece of thick cloth, especially one that you put on a bed to keep you warm. 毯子 N-COUNT A blanket of something such as snow is a continuous layer of it which hides what is below or beyond it. 覆盖层例: The mud disappeared under a blanket of snow. 泥地在一层白雪的覆盖下消失不见了。V-T If something such as snow blankets an area, it covers it. 覆盖例: More than a foot of snow blanketed parts of Michigan. 一英尺多厚的白雪覆盖了密歇根州的部分地区。ADJ You use blanket to describe something when you want to emphasize that it affects or refers to every person or thing in a group, without any exceptions. 适用于全体的例: There's already a blanket ban on foreign unskilled labour in Japan. 日本已经有一项禁止使用外国非熟练工人的通用禁令。网络释义专业释义英英释义

毛毯毯子被子地毯短语 PRINTING BLANKET 印花衬布 PRINTING BLANKET 印刷机用胶毯 PRINTING BLANKET 印刷橡皮布 PRINTING

BLANKET 印花衬布 The Blanket 一条毛毯更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

rubber blanket 橡胶垫;橡皮布 wet blanket 扫兴的人;湿毯子;扫 兴的事 sludge blanket 污泥层;污泥浮层 electric blanket 电热毯 blanket cylinder 毛毯辊筒;毛毯烘缸;橡皮布滚筒更多词组短语双语例句原声例句 权威例句

She huddled herself in the blanket. 她用毯子紧紧裹住自己。They muffled up her head with a blanket. 他们用毯子蒙住了她的头。He lapped his daughter in a warm blanket. 他把女儿裹在一个暖和的毯子里。

### 33.1.16 the other 英美

另一个

#### 33.1.17 none

英 [nn] 美 [nn] pron. 没有人;一个也没有;没有任何东西 adj. 没有的,一点没有的 adv. 决不,一点也不 n. (None) 人名;(葡、罗) 诺内;(日) 野根(姓) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

none nn CET4 TEM4 QUANT None of something means not even a small amount of it. None of a group of people or things means not even one of them. 没有任何例: None of us knew how to treat her. 我们中没有任何人知道该如何对待她。PRON-INDEF-NEG None is also a pronoun. 没有任何人;没有任何事物例: I searched bookstores and libraries for information, but found none. 我查找了多家书店和图书馆,但没查到任何信息。例: No one could imagine a great woman painter. None had existed yet. 没人能想像会有出色的女画家。还没有那样的人存在过。PHRASE If you say that someone will have none of something, or is having none of something, you mean that they refuse to accept it. 不接受例: He knew his own mind and was having none of their attempts to keep him at home. 他知道自己想要什么,不会接受他们要把他留在家里的企图。PHRASE You use none too in front of an adjective or adverb in order to emphasize that the quality

mentioned is not present. 毫不例: He was none too thrilled to hear from me at that hour. 他在那个时刻接到我的电话不太高兴。PHRASE You use none the to say that someone or something does not have any more of a particular quality than they did before. 一点也不比以前…(表示某原有特质没有增)例: You could end up none the wiser about managing your finances. 你最终可能一点儿也不会比以前更会理财。second to none see second 网络释义专业释义英英释义

诺内无样式无一独立性短语 none but 只有 none but 仅有 none but 只有...才 none reported 未见报道 Alias None 消除锯齿无更多结果同近义词

n. 没有的,一点没有的 lacking, void of n. 决不,一点也不 nothing, noway 双语例句原声例句权威例句

None could outgun him. 没有人能够超过他。None knows he's narking for the police. 没有人知道他在给警方做眼线。None of this was discussed or communicated to me. He went his own way. 此事根本没有讨论过,也没有通知过我,是他独断独行。

## 33.1.18 outside

英 [at'sad; 'atsad] 美 [,at'sad] adj. 外面的,外部的;外来的 n. 外部;外观 adv. 在外面,向外面;在室外 prep. 在...范围之外柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

outside atsad CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT The outside of something is the part which surrounds or encloses the rest of it. 外部例:...the outside of the building. ...该建筑物的外部。ADJ Outside is also an adjective. 外部的例:...high up on the outside wall. ...在外墙上很高的地方。ADV If you are outside, you are not inside a building but are quite close to it. 在外面例:I stepped outside and pulled up my collar against the cold mist. 我走到外面,拉起衣领以抵御寒雾。例:Outside, the light was fading rapidly. 在外面,光在快速消失。PREP Outside is also a preposition. 在...外面例:The victim was outside a shop when he was attacked. 受害人被袭击时正在一家商店外面。ADJ Outside is also an adjective. 外面的例:...the outside

temperature. ...外面的温度。PREP If you are outside a room, you are not in it but are in the passage or area next to it. 在 (房间) 外面例: She'd sent him outside the classroom. 她叫他到教室外面去。ADV Outside is also an adverb. 在外面例: They heard voices coming from outside in the corridor. 他们听到来自外面走廊的说话声。ADJ When you talk about the outside world, you are referring to things that happen or exist in places other than your own home or community. 外界的例:...a side of Morris's character she hid carefully from the outside world. ...莫里斯对外界小心掩藏的其性格 的一面。ADV Outside is also an adverb. 在外界例:The scheme was good for the prisoners because it brought them outside into the community. 该 方案对犯人们有益,因为这能让他们到外界去融入社会。PREP People or things outside a country, town, or region are not in it. 在 (某国、城市、地 区) 之外例:...an old castle outside Budapest. ...布达佩斯外的一座古堡。 N-SING Outside is also a noun. 外部例: Peace cannot be imposed from the outside by the United States or anyone else. 和平不能由美国或其他 任何国家从外部强加。ADJ Outside people or organizations are not part of a particular organization or group. 外来的; 外聘的例: The company now makes much greater use of outside consultants. 该公司现在更多地利 用外聘顾问。PREP Outside is also a preposition. 从外面来; 从外面聘例: He is hoping to recruit a chairman from outside the company. 他在希望从 公司之外招聘一位董事长。PREP Outside a particular institution or field of activity means in other fields of activity or in general life. 在 (某机构 或领域) 以外例:...the largest merger ever to take place outside the oil industry. ...石油行业以外有史以来最大的合并。PREP Something that is outside a particular range of things is not included within it. 在 (某范围) 以 外例:She is a beautiful boat, but way, way outside my price range. 她是条 漂亮的船,但远在我的价格承受范围以外。PREP Something that happens outside a particular period of time happens at a different time from the one mentioned. 在 (某时期) 以外例: They are open outside normal daily banking hours. 它们在银行日常营业时间以外开放。网络释义专业释义英英

释义

外面以外境外门外短语 outside reading 课外阅读 outside reading 课外 读物 outside reading 课外 outside reading 招商必读 Play outside 出去玩更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

outside of 在...的外面;超出...的范围 inside and outside 内外;里面和外面 on the outside 在外面;外部地 go outside 外出;往外走 outside in 从外侧向内侧的;从外缘向中心的更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We oppose interference by any outside force. 我们反对任何外来势力插手干预。National policies should not be determined by outside influence. 国家政策的制定不该受外部影响。Members are asked not to ventilate club problems outside this meeting. 会员不得在这次会议之外公开谈论俱乐部问题。

#### 33.1.19 inside

英 [n'sad] 美 ['n'sad] n. 里面;内部;内情;内脏 adj. 里面的;内部的;秘密的 adv. 在里面 prep. 少于;在…之内柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21世纪大英汉词典

inside nsad CET4 TEM4 PREP Something or someone that is inside a place, container, or object is in it or is surrounded by it. 在…里面; 在…内侧例: Inside the passport was a folded slip of paper. 护照里面是一张折叠的纸条。ADV Inside is also an adverb. 在里面; 往里面例: The couple chatted briefly on the doorstep before going inside. 夫妇俩进屋前在门阶上简单地聊了几句。ADJ Inside is also an adjective. 里面的例: ... an inside wall. ... 一面内墙。N-COUNT The inside of something is the part or area that its sides surround or contain. 里面; 内部例: The doors were locked from the inside. 门从里面锁住了。ADJ Inside is also an adjective. 内部的例: The popular papers all have photo features on their inside pages. 通俗报纸的内页都有照片特写。ADV Inside is also an adverb. 在内部例: The potato cakes can be shallow or deep-fried until crisp outside and meltingly soft inside. 薯饼可以微煎或熟炸,直到变得外脆内软。ADJ Inside information is

obtained from someone who is involved in a situation and therefore knows a lot about it. (消息) 内幕的例: Sloane used inside diplomatic information to make himself rich. 斯隆利用外交内幕消息发了财。例: I cannot claim any inside knowledge of government policies. 我不能说自己了解政府政策 的内幕。PREP If you are inside an organization, you belong to it. 在 (组 织)的内部例:75 percent of chief executives come from inside the company. 75% 的高层主管来自公司内部。ADJ Inside is also an adjective. 内部的例: ...a recent book about the inside world of pro football. ...最近的一本关于 职业足球运动内幕的书。N-SING Inside is also a noun. 内部例: McAvoy was convinced he could control things from the inside but he lost control. 麦卡沃伊深信他能够从内部控制形势,可他却失去了控制。ADV You can say that someone is inside when they are in prison. 在临军里例: They've both done prison time he's been inside three times. 他们俩都蹲过监狱他蹲 过 3 次。N-PLURAL Your insides are your internal organs, especially your stomach. 内脏 (尤指胃) 例: Every pill made my insides turn upside down. 每片药都使我的胃翻江倒海。ADV If you say that someone has a feeling inside, you mean that they have it but have not expressed it. 在心里例: There is nothing left inside no words, no anger, no tears. 心里头空落落的啥 也没留下没有话语,没有愤怒,没有眼泪。PREP Inside is also a preposition. 在...的心里例: He felt a great weight of sorrow inside him. 他感到沉重的 悲痛压在心口。N-SING Inside is also a noun. 内心例: What is needed is a change from the inside, a real change in outlook and attitude. 所需要 的是来自内心深处的改变,在观点和态度上的真正改变。PREP If you do something inside a particular time, you do it before the end of that time. 在 (某段时间) 之内例: They should have everything working inside an hour. 他们应该在一小时之内让一切都运转起来。PHRASE If something such as a piece of clothing is inside out, the part that is normally inside now faces outward. 里面朝外地例: Her umbrella blew inside out. 她的伞被吹得往 外翻了。PHRASE If you say that you know something or someone inside out, you are emphasizing that you know them extremely well. 彻底地例:

He knew the game inside out. 他对这个游戏了如指掌。网络释义专业释义 英英释义

内线在里面里边里面短语 Inside Man 卧底 (电影) Inside Man 局内人 Inside Man 内部人士 Inside Man 内线队员 Inside Job 监守自盗更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

inside of 在...之内;少于 on the inside adv. 在里面;在内心;知道内情 inside out 彻底地;里面翻到外面 from the inside 发自内心;来自内部 inside and out 从内到外地;彻底地双语例句原声例句权威例句

He concealed the key inside his tie. 他把钥匙藏在领带里面。The piston is reciprocating inside cylinder. 活塞在汽缸内部往复运动。Potting up green plants in the house will purify the air inside. 在房内盆栽绿色植物可以净化室内空气。\*\* To the right of the bed stands a lamp, not a television. In the room to the right of the bed stands a beautiful flool lamp. On the fireplace stands a clock, not a computer. This rug doesn't hang one the wall. It lies on the ground. On the ceiling hangs a beautiful, valuable, big chandelier. On the window in the living room hang beautiful, green drapes.

### 33.2 **DONE** Review Thirty three 96.4%

### 33.3 **DONE** continue thirty tree

A boy is lying on the wooden floor and looking at the beautiful shandelier on the ceiling. A big, white, soft pillow is lying on the floor. A soft blanket is lying on the bed. In front of the bed on the floor lies a soft rug. A woman is bringing clean bed sheets to the room. A girl is standing on the balcony. She is looking at the tall buildings.

All of the blinds on the windows are closed. This key doesn't fit this door. It is the other key. In this room there's a balcony, but in the other room there's not. On all of the windows hang blinds. One this window hang blinds, but on the other - curtains. In all of the expensive hotel rooms there is a beautiful fireplace.

### 33.4 **DONE** continue learn 32 96.1%

A mother and daughter are sitting at a table inside the cafe. They don't see the people who are sitting outside. The bag is outside the closet. A father and son are sitting at a table outside. They don't see the people who are sitting inside. Inside the fireplace it's dirty, but outside it's clean.' Inside the house it's warm, but outside it's cold. The clothes are inside the closet.

All brides wear a white dress to the wedding. None of the brides wears a blue dress. None of the students in the school wears a red jacket. In the winter no one opens the balcony. In the room it's hot. No one is sleeping under a blanket. All the students in the school wear blue jackets.

The woman finds the key on the floor. The boy and the girl are looking for their younger brother in the room. The woman before the door is looking for the key in her bag. The student is looking for a book on the shelf. The girl finds a beautiful flower in the grass. The boy finds a gift under the pillow.

The woman is looking for the blanket, but she doesn't find it. The woman finds a key on the floor, but it doesn't fit. The student is looking for the book in the bag. but it's lying on the table. The mother is looking for her son outside, but he's inside the house. The boy is looking for the towel, but it's hanging in the bathroom. The man is looking for the pillow, but he doesn't find it.

On the ceiling hangs a beautiful chandelier, so the girl is looking at the ceiling. In the room it's cold, so the boy is lying under a thick blanket. The cat isn't in the room, so the boy is looking for it in the cabinet. 英 ['kæbnt] 美 ['kæbnt] n. 内阁;橱柜;展览艺术品的小陈列室 adj. 内阁的;私下的, 秘密的 The boy doesn't find money, so he doesn't buy ice cream. The woman works in the hotel, so she brings clean bed sheets to the room. The book isn't on the table, so the man is looking for it in the cabinet.

- 33.5 DONE Review 33
- 33.6 **DONE** Review 33 95.2%
- 33.7 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-28 \equiv 16:11 > 98.5\%$
- 33.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-19 → 09:54>98.4%
- 33.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-25 ☆ 18:00>97.8%
- 33.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-26 日 07:59>98.3%
- 33.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-26 日 15:13>98.1%
- 33.12 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-02-27 \rightarrow 18:29 >$
- 33.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-27 20:51 > 98.7%
- 33.14 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-05 日 06:48>
- 33.15 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-14 \_ 05:26 >
- 33.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-14  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  06:07>98.1%
- 33.17 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-02 \equiv 14:05 > 96.8\%$
- 33.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-02 \_\_ 18:19>98.2%
- 33.18.1 A chandelier is a large, decorative frame which holds light bulbs or candles and hangs from the ceiling.
- 33.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-04 四 05:26>97.9%
- 33.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-09 \_\_ 19:16 > 97.7%
- 33.21 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-13 \div 10:40 > 98\%$
- 33.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-16 1, 04:39>97.7%
- 33.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-16 **1** 16:03 > 97.9%
- 33.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-17  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  05:32>98.4%
- 33.25 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-20 \implies 06:12 > 99.4\%$
- 33.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-18 **1** 05:28 > 98.1%
- 33.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-21 05:22 > 98.9%
- 33.28 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-22 \equiv 05:45 > 99.5\%$
- 33.29 Lesson 33

to hang to lie to find to stand to fit to look for a rug a pillow a chandelier bed sheets a blanket a floor lamp this the other none all outside inside

To the right of the bed stands a lamp, not a television. On the fireplace stands a clock, not a computer. In the room to the right of the bed stands a beautiful floor lamp. This rug doesn't hang on the wall. Tt lies on the ground. On the window in the living room hang beautiful, green drapes. On the ceiling hangs a beautiful, valuable, big chandelier.

A soft blanket is lying on the bed. A big, white, soft pillow is lying on the floor. A girl is standing on the balcony. She is looking at the tall buildings. A woman is bringing clean bed sheets to the room. In front of the bed on the floor lies a soft rug. A boy is lying on the wooden floor and looking at the beautiful chandelier on the ceiling.

In this room there's a balcony, but in the other room there's not. On this window hang blinds, but on the other - curtains. All of the blinds on the windows are closed. This key doesn't fit this door. It is the other key. In all of the expensive hotel rooms there is a beautiful fireplace. On all of the windows hang blinds. The bag is outside the closet. The clothes are inside the closet. Inside the house it's warm, but outside it's cold. A father and son are sitting at a table outside. They don't see the people who are sitting inside. Inside the fireplace it's dirty, but outside it's clean. A mother and daughter are sitting at a table inside the cafe. They don't see the people who are sitting outside.

In the winter no one opens the balcony. None of the students in the school wears a red jacket. All brides wear a white dress to the wedding. None of the brides wears a blue dress. In the room it's hot. No one is sleeping under a blanket. All the students in the school wear blue jackets.

The woman finds the key on the floor. The girl finds a beautiful flower in the grass. The woman before the door is looking for the key in her bag. The boy finds a gift under the pillow. The boy and the girl are looking for their younger brother in the room. The student is looking for a book on the shelf.

The woman finds a key on the floor, but it doesn't fit. The mother is looking for her son outside, but he's inside the house. The man is looking for the pillow, but he doesn't find it. The student is looking for the book in the bag, but it's lying on the table. The woman is looking for the blanket, but she doesn't find it. The boy is looking for the towel, but it's hanging in the bathroom.

The woman works in the hotel, so she brings clean bed sheets to the room. The boy doesn't find money, so he doesn't buy ice cream. On the ceiling hangs a beautiful chandelier, so the girl is looking at the ceiling. The book isn't on the table, so the man is looking for it in the cabinet. In the room it's cold, so the boy is lying under a thick blanket. The cat isn't in the room, so the boy is looking for it in the cabinet.

# 34 **DONE** thirty four

CLOSED: [2016-07-29 £ 06:53]

## 34.1 **DONE** Review thirty four 97->95.4%

左手痛。效果打折。

- 34.2 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-19 → 05:38>96.9%
- 34.3 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-12-07 \equiv 07:59 > 97.7\%$
- 34.4 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-25 六 10:41>95%
- 34.5 **DONE** Writing < 2017-02-25 ☆ 11:13>
- 34.6 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-25  $\stackrel{1}{\sim}$  15:19>98.4%
- 34.7 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-25 六 20:22>97.8%
- 34.8 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-26 日 04:02 > 34,33,32
- 34.9 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-26 日 16:25>98.7%
- 34.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-05 1 04:40 > 96.4%
- 34.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-09  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:47>97.4%
- 34.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-13  $\stackrel{1}{\nearrow}$  15:29>98.3%
- 34.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 04:35 > 95.5\%$

## 34.14 Lesson 34

soup salad onion cabbage mushrooms mashed potatoes to cook to boil to fry to bake to bring food to try hot boiled fried fresh tasty cold

pie with meat pie with cabbage pie with potato pie with onion and egg pie with mushrooms.

a bar drinks strong drinks milk appetizers a café drinks

fresh cabbage boiled cabbage mushroom soup fried onion vegetabel salad fresh onion

The woman is eating vegetable salad for breakfast. The mother is feeding her son mashed potatoes. The cat is drinking cold milk. The boy doesn't drink warm milk. He wants cold juice. The children don't love onion. The children love hot pies with potatoes and milk.

The man is ordering a pie with meat in the café. The chef bakes tasty pies. The mother is making vegetable soup for her children. Dad is making mashed potatoes from boiled potatoes. Mom is preparing tasty food, and dad is trying it. The chef is boiling cabbage in the pot.

The chef is frying chicken because the man and woman want fried chicken. The chef in the café makes tasty soup, so many people go to the café. The woman is frying potatoes because she's making lunch for the family. The father wants fried potatoes for lunch, but his son wants fresh vegetable salad. The children love pies with meat, so their mom is baking pies with meat. Mom is baking a pie with onion and egg, and dad is making vegetable soup.

At the bar they sell drinks and appetizers. Men come to the bar to drink strong drinks. The man is asking the waiter to bring appetizers. The women are drinking wine at the bar. The child doesn't drink strong drinks. His mom gives him water with lemon. The man and the woman are sitting in the dark bar and drinking strong drinks.

In order to prepare tasty vegetable soup, you need fresh vegetables. For salad you need fresh vegetables. In order to bake pie with egg, you need to fry eggs. For mashed potatoes, you need boiled potatoes, not fried. For mushroom soup you need mushrooms, not meet.(mistake meet->meat) In order to fry chicken, you need a roasting pan.

Does the grandma know how to bake tasty pies with cabbage? Yes, grandma knows how to bake tasty pies. Does the boy know how to fry potatoes? No, he doesn't know how to fry potatoes. He's still very small. Does the man know how to bake pies? No, he doesn't know how to bake pies. Does the chef know how to cook? Yes, he prepares very tasty food. Does mom know how to make tasty soup? Yes, mom knows how to make tasty soups. Does the girl know how to prepare vegetable salad? Yes, she prepares vegetable salad well.

### 34.15 text

#### 34.15.1 salad

英 ['sæld] 美 ['sæld] n. 色拉;尤指莴苣 n. (Salad) 人名;(阿拉伯) 萨拉德柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

salad *sæld* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A salad is a mixture of cold foods such as lettuce, tomatoes, or cold cooked potatoes, cut up and mixed with a dressing. It is often served with other food as part of a meal. 色拉例: ... a salad of tomato, onion and cucumber. ... 一份番茄、洋葱和黄瓜色拉。沙律色拉沙拉莴苣短语 Caesar salad 凯撒沙律 salad oil 色拉油更多结果词组短语

fruit salad 水果沙拉 salad oil 色拉油 salad dressing 色拉酱调料 green salad 蔬菜沙拉 chicken salad 鸡沙律;鸡沙拉双语例句原声例句权威例句

This salad tastes of garlic. 这色拉有大蒜味。He lunched off cold meat and salad. 他午饭吃的是冷肉和色拉。He mixed his son a salad. 他为儿子调制了一盘色拉。

#### 34.15.2 mushrooms

英 [mrms] 美 [mrms] n. 蘑菇; 蕈类 ( mushroom 的复数形式 ) v. 采蘑菇; 蘑菇般地迅速增长 ( mushroom 的第三人称单数形式 ) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mushroom mrum CET4 TEM4 N-VAR Mushrooms are fungi that you can eat. They have short stems and round tops. 蘑菇例: There are many types of wild mushrooms. 有许多种野生蘑菇。V-I If something such as an industry or a place mushrooms, it grows or comes into existence very quickly. 迅速发展例: The media training industry has mushroomed over the past decade. 媒体培训业在过去的十年中迅速发展。网络释义专业释义英英释义

蘑菇香菇冬菇菌菇类短语 sour mushrooms 酸蘑菇 sour mushrooms 酸 魔芋 sour mushrooms 酸 Estrus mushrooms 安芝玛索 Spore Mushrooms 孢

# 子蘑菇更多结果词组短语同近义词

edible mushrooms 食用菌;食用蘑菇双语例句原声例句权威例句

Do you like mushrooms? 你喜欢蘑菇吗?edu.sina.com.cn We have potato, vegetables, and mushrooms. 我们有土豆、蔬菜和蘑菇。www.hjenglish.com At the level of our cells, humans have far more in common with mushrooms, magnolias and marigolds than we do with bacteria. 我们人类的细胞水平与蘑菇、玉兰类的植物和金盏花有更多的共同性,远远多于与细菌的相似之处。article.yeeyan.org

### **34.15.3** cabbage

英 [kæbd] 美 [kæbd] n. 卷心菜, 甘蓝菜, 洋白菜; ( 俚) 脑袋; ( 非正式、侮辱) 植物人( 常用于英式英语); ( 俚) 钱, 尤指纸币( 常用于美式俚语) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cabbage *kæbd* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A cabbage is a round vegetable with white, green, or purple leaves that is usually eaten cooked. 卷心菜 V to steal; pilfer 偷; 偷窃网络释义专业释义英英释义

圆白菜卷心菜洋白菜大白菜短语 Chinese cabbage 白菜 Chinese cabbage 大白菜 Chinese cabbage 小白菜 White Cabbage 包心菜更多结果词组短语

chinese cabbage 大白菜 (等于 celery cabbage ) red cabbage 红叶卷心菜;红球甘蓝 pickled cabbage 大白菜泡菜;醋渍甘蓝菜双语例句原声例句权威例句

The cabbage is overcooked. 白菜早就咕嘟烂了。I hate eating cabbage. 我讨厌吃卷心菜。www.kekenet.com When the water boils add the meat and the cabbage. 水开时加入肉和洋白菜。

#### 34.15.4 onion

英 ['njn] 美 ['njn] n. 洋葱;洋葱头柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

onion njn CET4 TEM4 N-VAR An onion is a round vegetable with a

light brown skin. It has many white layers on its inside which have a strong, sharp smell and taste. 洋葱例: You grind the onion and the raw cranberries together. 你把洋葱和新鲜越橘一起磨碎。网络释义专业释义英英释义

洋葱洋葱头大葱葱头短语 onion soup 洋葱汤 onion soup 葱头汤 onion soup 洋葱浓汤 onion soup 法式洋葱汤 onion green 葱绿更多结果词组短语同根词

spring onion 葱;(英)大葱;生吃的小洋葱 green onion 绿洋葱;叶用葱 green chinese onion 大葱 onion soup 洋葱汤;葱头汤 onion rings 洋葱圈;洋葱卷双语例句原声例句权威例句

Let's prick the onion plant out. 让我们把洋葱幼苗移出来。I always fry potatoes in hot fat with a bit of onion. 我用热油炒土豆时总是加少些洋葱。 As you peel away the onion skin, you will find another skin underneath. 你剥去洋葱皮时,你会发现皮下还有皮。

### 34.15.5 mashed potatoes

土豆泥, 马铃薯泥英 [mæt] 美 [mæ] adj. 捣碎的;捣烂的;被捣成糊状的 v. 捣碎;调情(mash 的过去分词)柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mash  $m \infty$  CET6+ TEM8 V-T If you mash food that is solid but soft, you crush it so that it forms a soft mass. 把…捣成糊状例: Mash the bananas with a fork. 用叉子把这些香蕉捣成糊。N-COUNT a soft pulpy mass or consistency 糊状物网络释义专业释义英英释义

暴力赛车捣碎捣烂的用同"烂短语 Mashed apple 苹果泥 MASHED SQUASH 南瓜泥 mashed potatoes 马铃薯泥 mashed carrots 胡萝卜泥 mashed starch 淀粉更多结果词组短语同近义词

mashed potato 马铃薯泥,洋芋泥双语例句权威例句

Put it into the pan with potatoes boiled and mashed. 将它倒入装有煮熟捣碎的土豆的平底锅内。article.yeeyan.org

### 34.15.6 soup

英 [sup] 美 [sup] n. 汤,羹;马力 vt. 加速;增加马力柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

soup *sup* CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Soup is liquid food made by boiling meat, fish, or vegetables in water. 汤例:...home-made chicken soup. ...自家做的鸡汤。

34.15.7 to bring food

34.15.8 to cook

34.15.9 to bake

34.15.10 to boil

### 34.15.11 to fry

英 [fra] 美 [fra] n. 鱼苗;油炸食物 vt. 油炸;油煎 vi. 油炸;油煎 n. (Fry) 人名;(芬) 弗吕;(英) 弗赖伊;(德、英、法、西) 弗里

fry fra CET4 V-T When you fry food, you cook it in a pan that contains hot fat or oil.  $/\!\!\!/ E$ 

34.15.12 to try

34.15.13 hot

#### 34.15.14 boiled

英 [bld] 美 [bld] adj. 煮沸的,煮熟的 v. 煮 (boil 的过去式和过去分词) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

boil bl CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I When a hot liquid boils or when you boil it, bubbles appear in it and it starts to change into steam or vapour. 使... 沸腾; 沸腾例: I stood in the kitchen, waiting for the water to boil. 我站在厨房里等水开。例: Boil the water in the saucepan and add the sage. 把汤锅里的水烧开,然后放进鼠尾草叶。V-T/V-I When you boil a pot or a

kettle, or put it on to boil, you heat the water inside it until it boils. 烧开 例: He had nothing to do but boil the kettle and make the tea. 他除了烧 开水和沏茶以外无事可做。V-I When a pot is boiling, the water inside it has reached boiling point. 烧沸例: The pot was boiling. 锅里的水烧开了。 V-T/V-I When you boil food, or when it boils, it is cooked in boiling water. 煮例:Boil the chick peas, add garlic and lemon juice. 把鹰嘴豆煮了,加 进蒜和柠檬汁。例: I'd peel potatoes and put them on to boil. 我会削土豆 皮,然后把它们煮了。V-I If you are boiling with anger, you are very angry. 发怒例:I used to be all sweetness and light on the outside, but inside I would be boiling with rage. 我过去虽然表面上笑呵呵的,可是心里却怒火 中烧。N the state or action of boiling (esp in the phrases on the boil, off the boil) 沸腾 N-COUNT A boil is a red, painful swelling on your skin that contains a thick yellow liquid called pus. 疖子 see also boiling PHRASE When you bring a liquid to a boil, you heat it until it boils. When it comes to a boil, it begins to boil. 烧沸/开始沸腾例: Put water, butter and lard into a saucepan and bring slowly to the boil. 在汤锅里加入水、黄油和猪油, 慢慢煮开。网络释义专业释义英英释义

水煮煮沸煮的水饺短语 Boiled fish 白煮鱼 Boiled fish 水煮鱼 Boiled fish 煮鱼 Boiled fish 白汁鱼 Boiled cabbage 开水白菜更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

boiled water 白开水;煮开过的水 boiled egg 水煮鸡蛋 plain boiled water 白开水 boiled fish 水煮鱼;白煮鱼,白汁鱼 boiled dumpling 水饺双语例句原声例句权威例句

These eggs boiled too tender. 这些鸡蛋煮得太嫩了。Otherwise, water should be boiled or treated before use. 否则, 在使用前应该将那些水煮沸或处理。article.yeeyan.org Here's some boiled water. Have a drink whenever you're thirsty. 这里有开水,渴了请随便喝。www.kfyes.com

#### 34.15.15 cold

### 34.15.16 fried

英 [frad] 美 [fraid] adj. 油炸的,油煎的;喝醉了的 v. 油炸(fry 的过去分词)柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fried frad V fry 的过去式及过去分词 the past tense and past participle of fry 网络释义专业释义英英释义

炸薯条油炸的清炖油煎的短语 fried chicken 炸鸡 fried chicken 炸鸡 fried chicken 熊鸡 fried chicken 锅烧鸡 fried rice 炒饭更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fried chicken n. 炸鸡 fried rice 炒饭 fried fish 炸鱼 kentucky fried 肯德基(来自美国的著名连锁快餐厅) kentucky fried chicken 肯德基

# 34.15.17 tasty

英 ['test] 美 ['testi] adj. 美味的;高雅的;有趣的 n. 可口的东西;引 人人胜的东西柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tasty test CET4 TEM4 ADJ If you say that food is tasty, you mean that it has a fairly strong and pleasant flavour which makes it good to eat. 味美的例: Try this tasty dish for supper with a crispy salad. 晚餐就着一道鲜脆色拉尝尝这道佳肴。网络释义专业释义英英释义

Tasty (band) 图图 美味的好吃的短语 Tasty Life 美味人生 (韩国电视剧) Tasty Life 美味人生 Tasty Life 美食人生 Tasty Pudding 甜美的布丁 2 Tasty 双重美味更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 美味的; 高雅的; 有趣的 elegant, delicious, colorful, funny, exquisite 双语例句原声例句权威例句

They might look tasty but you probably wouldn't want one of these on your toast in the morning. 它们看上去可能很美味,但早晨你或许不想在你的烤面包上享用它们中的任何一个。article.yeeyan.org

#### 34.15.18 fresh

英 [fre] 美 [fr] adj. 新鲜的;清新的;淡水的;无经验的 n. 开始;新生;泛滥 adv. 刚刚,才;最新地柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fresh fr CET4 TEM4 ADJ A fresh thing or amount replaces or is added to a previous thing or amount. 新加的例: He asked the police, who carried out the original investigation, to make fresh inquiries. 他要求原先进行调 查的警方做一轮新的调查。ADJ Something that is fresh has been done, made, or experienced recently. 新近的例: There were no fresh car tracks or footprints in the snow. 雪地里没有新的车辙或脚印。例:A puppy stepped in the fresh cement. 一只小狗走到新铺的水泥路面上。ADJ Fresh food has been picked or produced recently, and has not been preserved, for example, by being frozen or put in a can. 新鲜的例:...locally caught fresh fish. ...当 地捕获的鲜鱼。ADJ If you describe something as fresh, you like it because it is new and exciting. 新颖的例: These designers are full of fresh ideas. 这些 设计师满是新颖的想法。ADJ If you describe something as fresh, you mean that it is pleasant, bright, and clean in appearance. 鲜艳的例: Gingham fabrics always look fresh and pretty. 方格花布看起来总是鲜艳而美丽。ADJ If something smells, tastes, or feels fresh, it is clean or cool. 清新的例: The air was fresh and for a moment she felt revived. 空气清新, 一会儿她就感到 精力恢复了。ADJ If you feel fresh, you feel full of energy and enthusiasm. 精力充沛的例:It's vital we are as fresh as possible for those games. 至关 重要的是,我们要尽可能精力充沛地去打那些比赛。ADJ Fresh paint is not yet dry. (油漆) 未干的例: There was fresh paint on the walls. 墙上有未 干的油漆。ADJ If you are fresh from a particular place or experience, you have just come from that place or you have just had that experience. You can also say that someone is fresh out of a place. 刚从...来的; 刚经历过... 的例:I returned to the office, fresh from the airport. 我刚从机场回到办公 室。网络释义专业释义英英释义

新鲜清新鲜活馥蕾诗短语 FRESH AIR 新鲜空气 FRESH AIR 空气清

新 FRESH AIR 新空气 FRESH AIR 新鲜的空气 fresh litchi 鲜荔枝更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fresh air 新鲜空气 fresh water 湖水,淡水 fresh fruit 鲜果,水果拼盘 fresh milk 鲜牛奶 fresh out of 刚用完;刚卖掉...更多词组短语双语例句原 声例句权威例句

We feed our dogs on fresh meat. 我们用新鲜的肉喂我们的狗。I believe in fresh air and exercise for my healthy. 我相信新鲜空气和锻炼对我身体有益。To make sure that the eggs are fresh, we had better candle them one by one. 为了查明鸡蛋是否新鲜,我们最好将鸡蛋——对着光检查—遍。

### 34.15.19 pie with cabbage

英 [pa] 美 [pa] n. 馅饼;饼图;爱说话的人 vt. 使杂乱柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pie pa CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A pie consists of fruit, meat, or vegetables baked in pastry. 馅饼例:...a slice of apple pie. ...一片苹果馅饼。N an archaic or dialect name for magpie N/V a variant spelling of pi N a very small former Indian coin worth one third of a pice 旧时, 印度的小硬币, 值三分之一印度铜币 N a book for finding the Church service for any particular day 查找在任何特定日子的礼拜仪式的书 (Also pye) ADJ to be keen on 爱好 to eat humble pie see humble 网络释义专业释义英英释义

馅饼西式馅饼白斑色 (马) Picture Information Extractor 短语 chocolate pie 巧克力排 chocolate pie 巧克力馅饼 chocolate pie 巧克力饼 chocolate pie 可可排 Pie III 庇护三世更多结果词组短语同近义词

apple pie 苹果派;苹果馅饼 pumpkin pie 南瓜(馅)饼,番瓜饼;南瓜派 pie chart 圆形分格统计图表 pie in the sky 不能保证实现的诺言;渺茫的希望 humble pie 用鹿等动物内脏做的馅饼;屈辱更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Hey, free pie! 嘿, 免费馅饼! article.yeeyan.org She quartered the pie and gave each one a piece. 她把饼分成四份, 分给每人一块。Can you see the little fellow walking into the pie? 你能看到那个正贪婪吃馅饼的小家伙

吗?

- 34.15.20 pie with mashrooms
- 34.15.21 pie with potato
- **34.15.22** pie with meat
- 34.15.23 pie with onion and egg
- 34.15.24 pie
- 34.15.25 drinks
- 34.15.26 appetizers

英美 n. 开胃菜;头盘餐前小品;头盘(appetizer 的复数)柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

appetizer *æptaz* N-COUNT An appetizer is the first course of a meal. It consists of a small amount of food. 开胃菜

### 34.15.27 a bar

英 [b] 美 [br] n. 条,棒;酒吧;障碍;法庭 vt. 禁止;阻拦 prep. 除 ......外 n. (Bar) 人名;(阿拉伯、德、法、俄、罗、捷、波、葡、以) 巴尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bar b CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A bar is a place where you can buy and drink alcoholic drinks. 酒吧例:...Devil's Herd, the city's most popular country and western bar. ..."魔鬼群",全城最受欢迎的西部乡村酒吧。 see also snack bar, wine bar N-COUNT A bar is a room in a hotel or other establishment where alcoholic drinks are served. (旅馆等的) 酒吧间例: Last night in the hotel there was some talk in the bar about drugs. 昨天晚上,在旅馆的酒吧间里有人说起毒品了。N-COUNT A bar is a counter on which alcoholic drinks are served. 吧台例: Michael was standing alone by the bar when Brian rejoined him. 布赖恩回来的时候,迈克尔正独自站在吧台旁。N-COUNT A bar is a long, straight, stiff piece of metal. (金属)棒

例:...a brick building with bars across the ground floor windows. ...底楼 窗户有铁栅穿过的一座砖楼。PHRASE If you say that someone is behind bars, you mean that they are in prison. 在狱中的例: Fisher was behind bars last night, charged with attempted murder. 由于被指控犯有谋杀未 遂罪,费希尔昨晚进了监狱。N-COUNT A bar of something is a piece of it which is roughly rectangular. (长方形的) 条例: What is your favourite chocolate bar? 你最喜爱的巧克力棒是什么?V-T If you bar a door, you place something in front of it or a piece of wood or metal across it in order to prevent it from being opened. 闩 (门) 例: For added safety, bar the door to the kitchen. 为了更加安全,把厨房的门闩上。V-T If you bar someone's way, you prevent them from going somewhere or entering a place, by blocking their path. 挡 (路) 例:Harry moved to bar his way. 哈里挪过去挡住了他 的路。V-T If someone is barred from a place or from doing something, they are officially forbidden to go there or to do it. 禁止例: Amnesty workers have been barred from the country since 1982. 自 1982 年以来特赦的工人被 禁止进入该国。N-COUNT If something is a bar to doing a particular thing, it prevents someone from doing it. 障碍例: One of the fundamental bars to communication is the lack of a universally spoken, common language. 沟 通的根本障碍之一就是缺乏一种通用的共同语言。PREP You can use bar when you mean "except." For example, all the work bar the laundry means all the work except the laundry. 除...外例: Bar a plateau in 1989, there has been a rise in inflation ever since the mid-1980s. 自 20 世纪 80 年代中期以 来,除了 1989 年稳定之外,通货膨胀一直在增长。 see also barring N-SING Thebar is used to refer to the profession of any kind of lawyer in the United States, or of a barrister in England. 律师职业例: Less than a quarter of graduates from the law school pass the bar exam on the first try. 不到 1/4 的法学院毕业生能一次就通过律师考试。N-COUNT In music, a bar is one of the several short parts of the same length into which a piece of music is divided. (音乐的) 小节例: She sat down at the piano and played a few bars of a Chopin Polonaise. 她坐在钢琴边弹奏了肖邦的波洛奈兹舞曲的几

个小节。N-COUNT a cgs unit of pressure equal to 106 dynes per square centimetre. 1 bar is equivalent to 105 newtons per square metre 巴 (压强单位) N-COUNT immunity from being caught or otherwise penalized in a game (法律上或比赛中的) 豁免权网络释义专业释义英英释义

小节巴酒吧酒吧短语 status bar 状态条 status bar 状态栏 status bar 状态列 status bar 状态行 Stabilizer Bar 平稳杆更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

at the bar 在酒吧;受到公开审问 bar code 条形码;电脑条码 steel bar 钢筋;棒材;型钢;条钢 behind bars 在监狱服刑 status bar 状态栏更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He moseyed across to the bar. 他闲荡着走向对面的酒吧。They bellied up to the bar at the club. 他们径直向俱乐部的酒吧间走去。He with his hatchet men swaggered out of the bar. 他和他那帮打手神气活现地走出了那间酒吧。

status 英 ['stets] 美 [stæts; stets] n. 地位; 状态; 情形; 重要身份

### 34.15.28 strong drinks

烈性饮料;高酒度酒(strong drink 的复数形式)

#### 34.15.29 a café

#### 34.15.30 milk

The children love hot pies with potatoes and milk. The cat is drinking cold milk. The boy doesn't drink warm milk. He wants cold juice. The woman is eating vegetable salad for breakfast. The mother is feeding her son mashed potatoes. The children don't love onion.

The chef bakes tasty pies. Mom is preparing tasty food, and dad is trying it. The man is ordering a pie with meat in the café. Dad is making mashed potatoes from boiled potatoes. The mother is making vegetable soup for her children. The chef is boiling a cabbage in the pot.

The woman is frying potatoes because she's making lunch for the family. The chef in the café makes tasty soup, so many people go to the café. Mom is baking a pie with onion and egg, and dad is making vegetable soup. The chef is frying because the man and woman want fried chicken. The father wants fried potatos for lunch, but his son wants fresh vegetable salad. The children love pies with meat, so their mom is baking pies with meat.

The women are drinking wine at the bar. Men come to the bar to drink strong drinks. The man is asking the waiter to bring appetizers. The child doesn't drink strong drinks. His mom gives him water with lemon. At the bar they sell drinks and appetizers. The man and the woman are sitting in the dark bar and drinking strong drinks.

In order to bake pie with egg, you need to fry eggs. For mashed potatoes, you need boiled potatoes, not fried. For mushroom soup you need mushrooms, not meet. For salad you need fresh vegetables. In order to fry chicken, you need a roasting pan. In order to prepare tasty vegetable soup, you need fresh vegetables.

Does the boy know how to fry potatoes? No, he doesn't know how to fry potatoes. He's still very small. Does the girl know how to prepare vegetable salad? Yes, she prepares vegetable salad well. Does the chef know how to cook? Yes, he prepares very tasty food. Does the man know how to bake pies? No, he doesn't know how to bake pies. Does mom know how to make tasty soup? Yes, mom knows how to make tasty soups. Does grandma know how to bake tasty pies with cabbage? Yes, grandma knows how to bake tasty pies.

### 34.16 **DONE** Review Thirty Four 94.2%

中间有事中断了。

# 34.17 **DONE** thirty four 95.4%

Does the girl know how to prepare vegetable salad? Yes, she prepares vegetable salad well. Does mom know how to make tasty soup? Yes, mom knows how to make tasty saoups. Does the boy know how to fry potatoes? No, he doesn't know how to fry potatoes. He's still very small. Does the man know how to bake pies? No, he doesn't know hot to bake pies. Does the chef know how to cook? Yes, he prepares very tasty food. Does the grandma know how to bake tasty pies with cabaage? Yes, grandma knows how to bake tasty pies.

- 34.18 **DONE** Review thirty four 97%
- 34.19 **DONE** Review <2016-09-29 四 09:41>98.3%
- 34.20 **DONE** Review <2016-09-29 四 15:10>98.9%
- 34.21 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-30 1 08:33>99.4%
- 34.22 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 18:47 > 98.4\%$
- 34.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-15 四 05:16>98.4%
- 34.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-15 四 14:49>99%
- 34.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-18 1 06:01>98.5%
- 34.26 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-23 \equiv 11:57 > 98.2\%$
- 34.27 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-23 \equiv 04:01 > 98.8\%$
- 34.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-27 日 05:32>98.1%
- 34.29 **DONE** Reveiw < 2017-08-29  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:25>90%

# 35 **DONE** thirty five 95%

- 35.1 **DONE** Review Thirty Five 93.3%
- 35.2 **DONE** Review Thirty Five 95.6%
- 35.3 **DONE** Review thirty five

#### :LOGBOOK:

• State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-07-30 ☆ 15:58]

- 35.4 **DONE** Reveiw Thrity five 96.6%
- 35.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-30 £ 04:57>98%
- 35.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-18 **1.** 19:47>98.1%
- 35.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-08 四 05:43>97.2%
- 35.8 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-26 日 19:34>96%
- 35.9 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-27 05:24 > 30,34
- 35.10 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-05 日 05:00 > 34,32
- 35.11 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-09 四 05:33>
- 35.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-09 四 06:44>95.2%
- 35.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-09 四 20:38>97.4%

6:50 go to home in order to have breakfast 7:45 arrive office countiue study

- 35.14 DONE Loud Read < 2017-03-10 £. 04:23 > 35.15 DONE Review < 2017-03-10 £. 19:28 > 98.2%
- 35.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-09  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  04:16>97.4%
- 35.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-14 日 03:51>98.5%
- 35.19 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-13 \equiv 05:48 > 97.9\%$
- 35.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 04:01 > 97.6\%$
- 35.21 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-14 \equiv 14:27 > 98.2\%$
- 35.22 **DONE** Reveiw < 2017-06-15 四 06:19>98.2%
- 35.23 **DONE** Reveiw < 2017-06-15 四 16:28>99.3%
- 35.24 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-23 \equiv 05:33 > 98.6\%$
- 35.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-08-24 四 06:18>98.5%
- 35.26 **DONE** Reveiw < 2017-08-25 **1.** 05:29 > 98.6%
- 35.27 **DONE** Reveiw < 2017-08-26 六 05:59>
- 35.28 Lesson 35
  - a blouse a tank top a coat a sweater tights socks
- a light coat a long skirt loose pants tight pants a short skirt a warm sweater
  - to sew to cut to put on to take off to knit to embroider
  - a needle embroidery fabric scissors thread a needle and thread
- size a coat my size a small-sized coat a big size a large-sized coat a small size

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

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

The man doesn't know how to sew. His wife sews pants and a jacket for him. The woman is embroidering a red flower on white fabric. The boy doesn't know how to sew. He sews a red shirt with green thread. The woman knows how to sew. She sews pants and a jacket for her husband. The granddaughter also knows how to knit. She kints a hat for her bear. The grandmother is knitting a warm, grey sweater for her grandson.

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

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

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

The woman wants to sew a beautiful dress, but doesn't know how. The boy doesn't know how to embroider, but really wants to. 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 girl wants to walk in high heels, but she doesn't know how.

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

#### 35.29 text

#### 35.29.1 a sweater

sweater 英 ['swet] 美 ['swt] n. 毛线衣, 运动衫; 大量出汗的人, 发汗剂 sweater swt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A sweater is a warm knitted piece of clothing which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 毛线衫

### 35.29.2 socks

英 [sks] 美 [sks] n. 袜子 (sock 的复数)

sock sk CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Socks are pieces of clothing which cover your foot and ankle and are worn inside shoes. 短袜例:...a pair of knee-high socks. ...—双齐膝的短袜。V-T If you sock someone or something, you hit them hard. 重击例: Once, after a boy made a comment, she socked him. 有一次,一个男孩子发表了一点意见,她就挥拳猛击他。V-T If someone is socked with something bad, it happens to them. (遭不利的事) 打击例: Phil got socked with a bill for nearly \$1,000. 菲尔因一张近 \$1000 的账单蒙受损失。N a forceful blow 劲风

### 35.29.3 tights

英 [tats] 美 [tats] 紧身裤袜柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tights tats N-PLURAL Tights are a piece of clothing, worn by women and girls. They are usually made of nylon and cover the hips, legs, and feet. (女用) 紧身裤袜例: She told him her tights were slipping. 她告诉他说她的连裤袜正往下滑。N-PLURAL Tights are a piece of tight clothing, usually worn by dancers, acrobats, or people in exercise classes, and covering the hips and each leg. (舞蹈、杂技演员或健身者穿的) 紧身衣网络释义专业释义英英释义

紧身裤连裤袜紧身衣紧身衣裤短语 tights pantyhose 紧身裤 Yellow Tights 黄虎 Foot Tights 踩脚裤 Double Tights 双层裤袜 Fleeced Tights 拉毛裤袜更多结果词组短语同近义词

sit tight 稳坐不动;坚持主张;静待事态的发展 in the tight 【英式橄榄球】在密集阵式中 tight schedule 时间很紧;行程紧凑 tight credit 信用紧缩;银根紧 tight monetary policy 紧缩的货币政策;紧缩信用政策更多词组短语双语例句权威例句

A new pair of running tights or a cozy fleece will help motivate you to get out for a run. 一套新的运动紧身衣或者舒适的羊毛会帮助激发你出去跑步。article.yeeyan.org Readers can view extreme close-ups of items including ladies' tights, the surface of the human tongue and the beautiful scales on butterfly wings. 读者能够看到各项物品的大特写, 其中包括女人的紧身衣、人类舌头的表面和蝴蝶翅膀上的美丽鳞屑。article.yeeyan.org "Cheap fashion fixes like coloured tights and bright gloves and scarves will give dated outfits a lift,"said Mirror fashion editor Amber Morales. Don't dry clean either. 镜报时尚编辑安博·莫拉尔说:"便宜的时尚装备如彩色的紧身衣和亮丽的手套和领带能赋予陈旧的装备新的气息。"

#### 35.29.4 a coat

coat 英 [kt] 美 [kot] n. 外套 vt. 覆盖...的表面 n. (Coat) 人名;(法) 科阿柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

coat kt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A coat is a piece of clothing with long sleeves which you wear over your other clothes when you go outside. 5

套例: He turned off the television, put on his coat, and walked out. 他关掉电视,穿上外套,走了出去。N-COUNT An animal's coat is the fur or hair on its body. (动物的) 皮毛例: Vitamin B6 is great for improving the condition of dogs' and horses' coats. 维生素 B6 对改善狗和马的皮毛非常有效。N-COUNT A coat of paint or varnish is a thin layer of it on a surface. (油漆、清漆等的) 层例: The front door needs a new coat of paint. 前门要新刷一层油漆。V-T If you coat something with a substance or in a substance, you cover it with a thin layer of the substance. 涂上例: Coat the fish with seasoned flour. 往鱼身上涂调好味道的面粉。网络释义专业释义英英释义

外套上衣大衣女大衣短语 Trench coat 风衣 Trench coat 风衣 Trench coat 战壕风衣 Trench coat 风雨衣 Lip coat 口红弧膜更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fur coat 皮毛大衣 red coat 金线鱼 black coat 牧师,教士 seed coat 种皮 blue coat 穿蓝制服的更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He hung up my coat. 他把我的外套挂起来。Do up your coat. 把你的上衣扣好。Flinging aside his coat,he chased after his attacker. 他把外衣扔到一边,去追逐袭击他的人。

#### 35.29.5 a tank top

油罐顶盖;背心装 tank 英 [tæk] 美 [tæk] n. 坦克;水槽;池塘 vt. 把 ... 贮放在柜内;打败 vi. 乘坦克行进 n. (Tank) 人名;(德、土、阿塞、土库、挪) 汤克柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tank tack CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A tank is a large container for holding liquid or gas. (盛放液体或气体的) 罐; 箱; 槽例:...an empty fuel tank....一个空的燃料罐。例: Two water tanks provide a total capacity of 400 litres. 两个水箱的总容量为 400 升。N-COUNT A tank is a large military vehicle that is equipped with weapons and moves along on metal tracks that are fitted over the wheels. 坦克 V-I If something such as a stock price or a movie tanks, it performs very badly, for example because it loses a lot of money. 表现得很糟糕例: Tech stocks have tanked. 科技股票已经表现得很

糟糕了。例: The movie, which cost \$137 million, tanked, grossing only \$32 million. 这部电影, 花了 1.37 亿美元, 表现得很糟糕, 票房总收入只有 3200 万美元。例: His career tanked after the show left the air. 这个节目不再播放后, 他的事业就变得很糟糕。词组短语同近义词同根词

oil tank 油箱,油槽 water tank 水箱;水槽 storage tank 储油罐;储蓄槽 fuel tank 燃料箱 in the tank 跳水;坐牢

### 35.29.6 a blouse

英 ['blaz] 美 [blas] n. 宽松的上衣; 女装衬衫 vt. 使...宽松下垂 vi. 宽松下垂柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

blouse blaz CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A blouse is a kind of shirt worn by a girl or woman. 女式衬衫网络释义专业释义英英释义

女衬衫衬衫女装衬衫紧身女衫短语 blousing blouse 宽松上衣 blousing blouse 称为蓬腰式女衫 tunic blouse 束腰衬衫 tunic blouse 束腰衬衫或外衣 tunic blouse 束腰衬衫更多结果双语例句权威例句

You have to dry-clean that blouse. 你必须干洗那件短上衣。Maybe you could dye that skirt to match your blouse. 也许你可以给那条裙子染色,使之与你的衬衫相配。You might have told her the blouse was...an interesting choice. 你也许应该告诉她衬衫是一个...有趣的选择。

#### 35.29.7 loose pants

英 [lus] 美 [lus] adj. 宽松的; 散漫的; 不牢固的; 不精确的 vt. 释放; 开船; 放枪 vi. 变松; 开火 adv. 松散地 n. 放纵; 放任; 发射 n. (Loose) 人名; (捷、瑞典) 洛塞; (英) 卢斯; (德) 洛泽柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

loose *lus* CET4 TEM4 ADJ Something that is loose is not firmly held or fixed in place. 松的例: If a tooth feels very loose, your dentist may recommend that it's taken out. 如果有颗牙齿非常松动,你的牙医可能会建议拨掉它。例: Two wooden beams had come loose from the ceiling. 天花板上的两根木梁松动了。ADV 松松地例: Tim clasped his hands together

and held them loosely in front of his belly. 蒂姆十指交叉搭在腹前。ADJ Something that is loose is not attached to anything, or held or contained in anything. 零散的例: Frank emptied a handful of loose change on the table. 弗兰克将一把零钱全部放在了桌子上。ADJ If people or animals break loose or are set loose, they are no longer held, tied, or kept somewhere and can move around freely. 自由的例: She broke loose from his embrace and crossed to the window. 她从他的拥抱中挣脱出来, 穿过房间走到窗边。ADJ Clothes that are loose are somewhat large and do not fit closely. 宽松的 例:A pistol wasn't that hard to hide under a loose shirt. 把一支手枪藏在 宽松的衬衣里面并没那么难。ADV 宽松地例:His shirt hung loosely over his thin shoulders. 他的衬衣松松垮垮地挂在他瘦削的双肩上。ADJ If your hair is loose, it hangs freely around your shoulders and is not tied back. 披 散的例: She was still in her nightgown, with her hair hanging loose over her shoulders. 她仍穿着睡衣,头发披散在肩上。ADJ A loose grouping, arrangement, or organization is flexible rather than strictly controlled or organized. 松散的 (分组、安排、组织) 例: Murray and Alison came to some sort of loose arrangement before he went home. 在他回家之前,默里 和艾莉森做了些松散的安排。ADV 松散地例:The investigation had aimed at a loosely organized group of criminals. 该调查曾是针对一群组织松散的 罪犯的。PHRASE If a person or an animal is on the loose, they are free because they have escaped from a person or place. 在逃; 行动自由例:Up to a thousand prisoners may be on the loose inside the jail. 多达一千名的 囚犯可能在监狱里行动自由。a loose cannon see cannon all hell breaks loose see hell 网络释义专业释义英英释义

松散宽松 Loose 洛塞短语 let loose 放开 let loose 放松 let loose 放出 let loose 释放 loose piece 木模活块更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

let loose 释放;使随心所欲;屈服;突然倒塌 come loose 松掉;变松 on the loose 散漫;放荡 in the loose 【英式橄榄球】在争球时 cut loose vt. 摆脱;割断;不受约束,自由行动;逃跑;狂欢更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Mind that step; it's loose! 当心那块踏板,它松开了。She trimmed off the loose threads. 她剪掉了松散的线头。I have a loose tooth. 我的一个牙齿松动了。

35.29.8 a light coat

35.29.9 a long skirt

35.29.10 a short skirt

**35.29.11** tight pants

35.29.12 a warm sweater

35.29.13 to cut

35.29.14 to knit

knit 英 [nt] 美 [nt] vi. 编织;结合;皱眉 vt. 编织;结合 n. 编织衣物;编织法柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

knit nt CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you knit something, especially an article of clothing, you make it from wool or a similar thread by using two knitting needles or a machine. 编织例: I had endless hours to knit and sew. 我有无数的时间来缝缝织织。例: I have already started knitting baby clothes. 我已经开始织婴儿的衣服了。COMB in ADJ Knit is also a combining form. 编织 (用于合成词中) 例: Ferris wore a heavy knit sweater. 菲立斯穿着一件织得厚厚的毛衣。V-T If someone or something knits things or people together, they make them fit or work together closely and successfully. 紧密连接例: The best thing about sports is that they knit the whole family close together. 体育运动最大的好处就是将全家紧密连接在一起。COMB in ADJ Knit is also a combining form. 紧密连接 (用于合成词中) 例:...a closer-knit family. ...一个连接更为紧密的家庭。V-I When broken bones knit, the broken pieces grow together again. (骨头) 愈合例: The bone hasn't knitted together properly. 骨头还没有完全愈合。网络释义专业释义英英释义

针织针织衫编织针织物短语 CIRCULAR KNIT 圆筒针织布 CIRCULAR KNIT 圆筒针织 CIRCULAR KNIT 圆筒 CIRCULAR KNIT 圆型针织物 flat knit 横机更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

knit fabric 织物, 针织布 knit up 结束;织补双语例句原声例句权威例句

A knit dress packs well. 针织裙适于折叠包装。How long will it take you to knit up this sweater? 你织完这件毛衫需要多长时间? Best of all, you can even knit yourself into the wedding party. 最好的就是你甚至可以把自己也编织进这个婚宴中去。

#### 35.29.15 to sew

英 [s] 美 [so] vt. 缝合,缝上;缝纫 vi. 缝纫,缝柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sew s CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I When you sew something such as clothes, you make them or repair them by joining pieces of cloth together by passing thread through them with a needle. 缝制; 缝补例: She sewed the dresses on the sewing machine. 她在缝纫机上缝制了这些衣服。例: Anyone can sew on a button, including you. 任何人都能缝钮扣,包括你。网络释义专业释义英英释义

缝纫缝合早期隔离断奶 (Segregated Early Weaning) 缝制短语 button sew 钉钮扣 sew age 污水 sew in 缝上 sew clothes 缝衣服 Fogs Sew 可爱狗狗十字绣更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

sew up 缝合,缝入;确保...的成功 sew on v. 缝上双语例句原声例句权 威例句

She tacked the sleeves on and sew them up. 她先用粗针脚缝上袖子,然后再细细缝好。All our clothes are made by tailors, for she is too busy to sew for us. 我们的衣服都是由裁缝做的,她因为太忙而. 没时间给我们缝制。www.englishtang.com Neither was a new Easter dress for her or my sister, not if Mama could find some material, fashion a pattern, and sew it herself. 还有,如果妈妈能找到一些布料,设计一种样式,为自己或我妹妹缝制复活

节连衣裙的话, 也决不买新的。

## 35.29.16 to embroider

英 [m'brd; em-] 美 [m'brd] vt. 刺绣;装饰;镶边 vi. 绣花;刺绣柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

embroider *mbrd* TEM4 V-T/V-I If something such as clothing or cloth is embroidered with a design, the design is stitched into it. 绣例: The collar was embroidered with very small red strawberries. 这衣领上绣了非常小的红色草莓。例: I have a pillow with my name embroidered on it. 我有一个绣着我名字的枕头。V-T/V-I If you embroider a story or account of something, or if you embroider on it, you try to make it more interesting by adding details that may be untrue. 渲染例: He told some lies and sometimes just embroidered the truth. 他说了些谎话,有时候只不过是渲染了一下事实。网络释义专业释义英英释义

刺绣绣花装饰镶边短语 Grain embroider 纹眉绣眉 to embroider 绣花 to embroider 刺绣 Embroider Purse 绣荷包 Embroider slippers 绣花拖鞋更 多结果同近义词同根词

n. 刺绣;装饰;镶边 paint, hang 双语例句权威例句

Belgium: The bride may still embroider her name on her handkerchief, carry it on the wedding day, then frame it and keep it until the next family bride marries. 比利时:新娘可以将其姓名绣在手帕上,在婚礼举行日随身带上它。婚礼后将手帕装入镜框保存,直到家的另外一个姑娘结婚。big5.chinabroadcast.cn Belgium: The bride may still embroider her name on her handkerchief, carry it on the wedding day, then frame it and keep it until the next family bride marries. 比利时:新娘可以将其姓名绣在手帕上,在婚礼举行日随身带上它。婚礼后将手帕装入镜框保存,直到家里的另外一个姑娘结婚。www.ebigear.com Henceforth every morning the Queen, the Countess and Mrs Seton sat down to embroider together. Gathered in the light of the window with their heads bent over their work, they grew very friendly. 从此以后,每个早晨女王、伯爵夫人和西顿夫人都会凑在一起,借

着窗前的光线低头刺绣,彼此变得十分亲密。

## 35.29.17 fabric

英 ['fæbrk] 美 ['fæbrk] n. 织物;布;组织;构造;建筑物柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fabric fæbrk CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Fabric is cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, nylon, wool, silk, or other threads. Fabrics are used for making things such as clothes, curtains, and sheets. 织物例:...small squares of red cotton fabric....几小块方形红棉布。N-SING The fabric of a society or system is its basic structure, with all the customs and beliefs that make it work successfully. (社会或系统的) 结构例: The fabric of society has been deeply damaged by the previous regime. 社会结构已被上届执政者严重地破坏了。

#### 35.29.18 thread

英 [red] 美 [rd] n. 线;螺纹;思路;衣服;线状物;玻璃纤维;路线 vt. 穿过;穿线于;使交织 vi. 通过;穿透过柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

thread rd CET4 TEM4 N-VAR Thread or a thread is a long very thin piece of a material such as cotton, nylon, or silk, especially one that is used in sewing. (尤指用于缝纫的) 线例: This time I'll do it right with a spool of thread. 这次我会用一轴线把它弄好的。V-T When you thread a needle, you put a piece of thread through the hole in the top of the needle in order to sew with it. 穿(针)例: I sit down, thread a needle, snip off an old button. 我坐下来,穿好针,剪下了一粒旧钮扣。N-COUNT The thread of an argument, a story, or a situation is an aspect of it that connects all the different parts together. 主线例: The thread running through many of these proposals was the theme of individual power and opportunity. 贯穿众多提案的主线,是个人权力与机遇的主题。N-COUNT A thread of something such as liquid, light, or colour is a long thin line or piece of it. 线状物; 一

线例: A thin, glistening thread of moisture ran along the rough concrete sill. 一条细细亮亮的水印爬过粗糙的水泥窗台。N-COUNT The thread on a screw, or on something such as a lid or a pipe, is the raised spiral line of metal or plastic around it which allows it to be fixed in place by twisting. 螺纹例:The screw threads will be able to get a good grip. 这些螺纹可以 咬合得很紧。V-T/V-I If you thread your way through a group of people or things, or thread through it, you move through it carefully or slowly, changing direction frequently as you move. 穿行例: Slowly she threaded her way back through the moving mass of bodies. 她在行人中缓慢穿行, 挤了回来。V-T If you thread a long thin object through something, you pass it through one or more holes or narrow spaces. 把 (细长物体) 穿进例: ...threading the laces through the eyelets of his shoes. ...把鞋带穿进他的鞋 眼。V-T If you thread small objects such as beads onto a string or thread, you join them together by pushing the string through them. 把(珠子等)串 起来例: Wipe the mushrooms clean and thread them on a string. 把蘑菇擦 干净, 然后把它们串在细绳上。N-COUNT On websites such as newsgroups, a thread is one of the subjects that is being written about. (新闻组等网站 上的) 话题例: The dialogues are organized by month so you can go back to previous threads and read them. 这些对话是按月份编排的,所以你可以找 以前的话题来读一读。网络释义专业释义英英释义

线程螺纹跟帖执行绪短语 Thread safety 线程安全 Thread safety 线程 安全 Thread safety 线程安全性 Thread safety 多绪安全性 Security thread 安全线更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

screw thread n. 螺纹 silk thread 丝线 sewing thread 缝纫线, 缝纫丝 thread cutting 螺纹切削;螺纹车削;车削螺纹 gold thread 金线更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

It's difficult to wind off all the thread. 把这些线都解开很不容易。Would you please rewind the thread onto the reel? 请你把这些线重新绕在线轴儿上好吗? Let me pluck away that piece of thread from your skirt. 让我把那根线头从你的裙子上拉掉。

#### 35.29.19 a needle and thread

#### 35.29.20 a needle

英 ['nid()l] 美 ['nidl] n. 针;指针;刺激;针状物 vi. 缝纫;做针线 vt. 刺激;用针缝 n. (Needle) 人名;(英) 尼德尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

needle nidl CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A needle is a small, very thin piece of polished metal which is used for sewing. It has a sharp point at one end and a hole in the other for a thread to go through. 针例: He took a needle and thread and sewed it up. 他取来一根针和线并把它缝起来。N-COUNT A needle is a thin hollow metal rod with a sharp point, which is part of a medical instrument called a syringe. It is used to put a drug into someone's body, or to take blood out. 注射针例:...the transmission of the AIDS virus through dirty needles. ...爱滋病病毒通过不洁注射针头的传播。N-COUNT Knitting needles are thin sticks that are used for knitting. They are usually made of plastic or metal and have a point at one end. (编织) 针例:...a pair of knitting needles. ...一副编织针。N-COUNT A needle is a thin metal rod with a point which is put into a patient's body during acupuncture. (针灸用的) 银针例: I gave Kevin a course of acupuncture using six needles strategically placed on the scalp. 我给凯文进行了一个疗 程的针灸治疗,把 6 支银针分别扎在头皮的关键穴位上。N-COUNT On an instrument which measures something such as speed or weight, the needle is the long strip of metal or plastic on the dial that moves backward and forward, showing the measurement. (仪表上的) 指针例: She kept looking at the dial on the boiler. The needle had reached 250 degrees. 她一直看着 锅炉上的刻度盘, 指针已经到达 250 度。N-COUNT The needles of a fir or pine tree are its thin, hard, pointed leaves. (杉树、松树等的) 针叶例: The carpet of pine needles was soft underfoot. 松针铺成的地毯在脚下软软的。 网络释义专业释义英英释义

针指针缝衣针针头短语 NEEDLE HOLE 针孔 NEEDLE HOLE 针洞 NEEDLE HOLE 针 Needle Peak 尼多峰 needle roller 滚针更多结果词组短

## 语同近义词同根词

pins and needles 如坐针毡;焦躁不安;手脚发麻 needle valve 针阀;针状活门 on the needle [美国俚语] 注射毒品的,有毒瘾的 needle roller 滚针;卷叶虫 needle bar 针杆;针把更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She can needle herself if need be. 必要时她会给她自己打针的。She feel very awkward with a needle. 她做针线活时感到很不对劲。The doctor stuck my finger with a needle to get blood sample. 医师用一根针刺破我的手指取血样。

### 35.29.21 scissors

英 ['szz] 美 ['szz] n. 剪刀;剪式跳法 v. 剪开;删除(scissor 的第三人称单数)柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

scissors szz CET4 TEM4 N-PLURAL Scissors are a small cutting tool with two sharp blades that are screwed together. You use scissors for cutting things such as paper and cloth. 剪刀例: He told me to get some scissors. 他叫我去拿几把剪刀。

## 35.29.22 embroidery

英 [m'brd()r; em-] 美 [m'brdri] n. 刺绣; 刺绣品; 粉饰柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

embroidery *mbrdr* CET6+ TEM4 N-VAR Embroidery consists of designs stitched into cloth. 刺绣例: The shorts had blue embroidery over the pockets. 这条短裤口袋上有蓝色的刺绣。N-UNCOUNT Embroidery is the activity of stitching designs onto cloth. 刺绣例: She learned sewing, knitting, and embroidery. 她学过缝纫、编织和刺绣。

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

needle with red thread. She wants to embroider. In order to embroider, you need a needle and thread.

The boy doesn't know how to sew. He sews a red shirt with green thread. The grandmather is knitting a warm, grey sweater for her grandson. The woman kowns how to sew. She sews pants and a jackets for her husband. The granddaugher also knows how to knit. She knits a hat for her bear. 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 woman takes off light, grey tights. The man puts on warm, white socks. The salesperson is showing the woman a coat. The boy in the white tank top is sitting on the bench. The woman in the long dress with the embrodery is entering the restaurant. There is no embroidery on the tank top.

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

The woman is trying on red hight heels The man is wearing shoes without a heel. The girl has shoes with a low heel. The woman is trying on winter boots with a low heel. Men like women in hight heels. The woman is trying on fall boots with a mid heel.

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

Do all men like women in white bluses with embroidery? Yes, all men like such women. Do all grandmothers like to sew warm socks for their grandchildren? Yes, they like it. 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 Do all girls like to sew? Yes, but not all know how. Does the whole family like the clothing that grandma knits? Yes, the whole family likes this clothing.

- 35.30 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-30 T<sub>1</sub>, 18:31>98.8%
- 35.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-05 1 05:25>96.3%

# 36 DONE thirty six 95.7%

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- 36.2 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-18 **1** 14:53>97.9%
- 36.3 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-08 四 07:40>97.7%
- 36.4 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-09 四 05:47>
- 36.5 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-21 = 11:24>95.1%
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- 36.7 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-21 \_\_ 18:33>98.0%
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- 36.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-22 \equiv 06:29 > 98.0\%$
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- 36.12 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-23 四 04:38>
- 36.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-05 **Th.** 15:10>95.4%
- 36.14 **DONE** Handwriting  $<2017-05-08 \rightarrow 08:06>$
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- 36.19 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-13 \implies 05:27 > 99\%$
- 36.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-08-30 \equiv 04:50 > 97.9\%$
- 36.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-09-08 **1.** 04:37>99.2%
- 36.22 Lesson 36

a purchase perfume produce cake chocolate souvenirs to help to give to carry to weigh to wrap to pick out light cheap expensive rich dark poor half a whole apple a whole pie half of a pie half

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

The salesperson is helping the customer pick out cake. 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 girl is picking out chocolate.

attend meeting

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

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

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

What is the boy doing? He's putting half a cake on a plate. The

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

#### 36.23 text

a market a cash register a counter a supermaket change a receipt perfume souvenirs produce a purchase cake chocolate to pick out to help to weigh to carry to wrap go give dark light poor rich expensive cheap

whole a whole pie a whole apple half half of a pie halp of an apple

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

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

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

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

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. 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. In the big bright house live rich people. A rich woman buys an expensive dress with embroidery, but a poor woman - a cheap dress with a discount. 有一错误: cheap cheep

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

# 37 **DONE** thirty seven 95.1%

- 37.1 **DONE** Review thirty seven 96.3%->96.9%
- 37.2 **DONE** thirty seven 96.3%
- 37.3 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-01  $\stackrel{\star}{\nearrow}$  20:16>99.1%
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- 37.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-24 **Th.** 06:19>99.1%
- 37.13 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-25 六 04:52>41,42,49
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- 37.17 DONE Review < 2017-03-16 四 16:22>99.2%
- 37.18 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-18 → 05:20>
- 37.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-19 日 06:49>98.7%
- 37.20 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-20 05:24 > 37,38,38
- 37.21 **DONE** Review  $<2017-03-20 \rightarrow 10:52>98.8\%$
- 37.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-21  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  02:53>98.9%
- 37.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-05 **1** 19:42 > 97.2%
- 37.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-08 05:21>98.9%
- 37.25 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-15 \rightarrow 05:10 > 97.9\%$

the moon sunset the sun night day sunrise fast slowly early late near far to rise to flow to float to swim to grow to fall a cloud a river a coast stars the rainbow the sky

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

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

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

a 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 boy is playing in the sand on the beach. A man and woman are meeting the sunrise on the beach because it's very beautiful.

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

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

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

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

How do yellow leaves fall from trees? Yellow leaves fall from trees slowly. 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 aften rain. How does the moon wax? The moon wases slowly. Where is the ship going? The ship is going from the east to the west. Where does the compass needle point? The compass needle points north.

## 37.32 text

a compass 英 ['kmps] 美 ['kmps] n. 指南针,罗盘;圆规 vt. 包围柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

compass kmps CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A compass is an instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north. 罗盘例: We had to rely on a compass and a lot of luck to get here. west a needle south north east

day nihgt sun sunright sun set the sun sun rise The moon

fast slowly early late near

to float to grow to fall to swim to rise to flow

sky stars a river a coast a rainbow a cloud

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

Clouds are covering the sun. At night the moon and the stars are in the sky. The sun is a star. A man and woman are looking at the beautiful sunset. At sunset there are red clouds in the sky. After rain there is a rainbow in the sky. 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 tree is far. The rock is near the coast. 英 [rk] 美 [rk] n. 岩石;摇滚乐;暗礁 vt. 摇动;使摇晃 vi. 摇动;摇晃 n. (Rock) 人名;(英、德、匈、意、瑞典) 罗克柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rock rk CET4 N-UNCOUNT Rock is the hard substance which the earth is made of. 岩石例: The hills above the valley are bare rock. 河谷上 面的山是光秃秃的岩石。N-COUNT A rock is a large piece of rock that sticks up out of the ground or the sea, or that has broken away from a mountain or a cliff. 巨石例: She sat cross-legged on the rock. 她盘着腿坐在那块巨石上。 N-COUNT A rock is a piece of rock that is small enough for you to pick up. 小石块例: She bent down, picked up a rock, and threw it into the trees. 她 弯下腰, 拣起一块小石头, 把它扔进树林里。V-T/V-I When something rocks or when you rock it, it moves slowly and regularly backward and forward or from side to side. 使摇晃; 摇晃例: His body rocked from side to side with the train. 他的身体随着火车左右晃动着。V-T/V-I If an explosion or an earthquake rocks a building or an area, it causes the building or area to shake. 使震动; 震动例: Three people were injured yesterday when an explosion rocked the factory. 昨天, 三名工人在爆炸引起的工厂震动时受伤。 例:In Taipei buildings rocked back and forth. 在台北,建筑物前后摇晃着。 V-T If an event or a piece of news rocks a group or society, it shocks them or makes them feel less secure. 震惊例: His death rocked the fashion business. 他的死震惊了时装界。N-UNCOUNT Rock is loud music with a strong beat that is usually played and sung by a small group of people using instruments such as electric guitars and drums. 摇滚乐例:...a rock concert. ...一场摇 滚音乐会。N a rocking motion 前后摇动网络释义专业释义英英释义

岩石洛克摇滚摇滚乐短语 Castle Rock 城堡石 Castle Rock 城堡岩 Castle Rock 岩堡市 Castle Rock 巨石城堡 Chris Rock 基斯·洛克更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

rock mass 岩体;岩块, 岩块体;岩石层 source rock 源岩;生油岩层

soft rock 比较轻柔的摇滚乐; 软岩石 on the rocks 触礁, 毁坏; 破产 rock mechanics 岩石力学; 岩土力学更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

They needed a bulldozer to dislodge the rock. 他们需要一台推土机来挖出岩石。His foot caught in a rock and he pitched forward. 他的脚拌在石头上,他向前趔趄了几步。To reach iron-ore deposit, they had to bore through solid rock. 为了达到铁矿矿床,他们只好钻透坚硬的岩石。

The ship is far from the coast. The bench is near.

A boy is playing in the sand on the beach. a beach A man and woman are meeting the sunrise on the beach, because it's very beautiful. On the riverbank grows a tall tree. A woman is standing on the beach and lookint at the blue sky and the wihte clouds. The girl is walking along the beach. 英 ['I] 美 ['I] adv. 一起;向前;来到 prep. 沿着;顺着柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

along l CET4 TEM4 PREP If you move or look along something such as a road, you move or look toward one end of it. 沿着例: Pedro walked along the street alone. 佩德罗独自一人沿着这条街走。例:The young man led Mark Ryle along a corridor. 那个青年男子带着马克·赖尔沿着一条走廊走。 PREP If something is situated along a road, river, or corridor, it is situated in it or beside it. 在...里; 在...边上例:...enormous traffic jams all along the roads. ...各条道路上严重的交通堵塞。ADV When someone or something moves along, they keep moving in a particular direction. 向前地例: She skipped and danced along. 她向前蹦跳着、舞蹈着。例:He raised his voice a little, talking into the wind as they walked along. 当他们向前走时, 他提高 了一点儿嗓门, 迎风讲着话。ADV If you say that something is going along in a particular way, you mean that it is progressing in that way. 一直例: ...the negotiations which have been dragging along interminably. ...这场一 直以来无限地拖沓着的谈判。ADV If you take someone or something along when you go somewhere, you take them with you. 一起地例: This is open to women of all ages, so bring along your friends and colleagues. 这对所有年 龄的妇女开放,所以带你的朋友和同事一起来。ADV If someone or something

is coming along or is sent along, they are coming or being sent to a particular place. 与"来"或"去"搭配,表示来或去某一地方例:She invited everyone she knew to come along. 她邀请了所有认识的人过来。PHRASE You use along with to mention someone or something else that is also involved in an action or situation. 同…一起例:The baby's mother escaped from the fire along with two other children. 这个婴儿的母亲和其他两个孩子一起从火里逃了出来。PHRASE If something has been true or been present all along, it has been true or been present throughout a period of time. 一直例:I've been fooling myself all along. 我一直在骗我自己。along the way see way 网络释义英英释义

顺着沿着相处由始至终短语 along with 与 along with 同.....一道 along with 连同 along with 伴随 plug along 为生活而拼命工作更多结果词组短语同近义词

along with 沿(顺)着;连同...一起;与...一道;随同...一起 get along (勉强)生活;进展;(使)前进;与...和睦相处 all along 自始至终,一直 go along 进行;支持;前进;赞同 come along v. 出现;一起来;陪伴;进步更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We coasted along on our bicycles. 我们骑着自行车向前滑行。The doctor knifes carefully along a bone in his leg. 医生小心地沿着他的一块腿骨用刀切过。I saw them running together along the road yesterday. 我昨天看见他们沿着马路一起跑。

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

Stars sometimes fall on the earth.

英[fl] 美[fl] vi. 落下;变成;来临;减弱 n. 下降;秋天;瀑布 vt. 砍倒;击倒 adj. 秋天的 n. (Fall) 人名;(法、芬、瑞典) 法尔;(英、匈) 福尔;(阿拉伯) 法勒柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fall fl CET4 TEM4 V-I If someone or something falls, they move quickly

downward onto or toward the ground, by accident or because of a natural force. 落下例: He has again fallen from his horse. 他又一次从马上落下 来。例:Bombs fell in the town. 炸弹落在了城里。N-COUNT Fall is also a noun. 落下例: The helmets are designed to withstand impacts equivalent to a fall from a bicycle. 头盔设计成能承受相当于从自行车上摔下来的力 度。V-I If a person or structure that is standing somewhere falls, they move from their upright position, so that they are then lying on the ground. 跌 倒例: The woman gripped the shoulders of her man to stop herself from falling. 这个女人紧紧抓住了她男人的肩膀以防自己跌倒。例:He lost his balance and fell backwards. 他失去了平衡,往后跌倒了。N-COUNT Fall is also a noun. 跌倒例: She broke her right leg in a bad fall. 她在一次严重的 跌倒中右腿骨折了。PHRASAL VERB Fall down means the same as . 跌倒 例:I hit him so hard he fell down. 我使劲地打他,他摔倒了。ADJ 倒下的 例:A number of roads have been blocked by fallen trees. 一些道路被倒下 的树堵住了。V-I When rain or snow falls, it comes down from the sky. (雨 或雪) 降落例: Winds reached up to 100 mph in some places with an inch of rain falling within 15 minutes. 风在有些地方达到每小时 100 英里、伴有 15 分钟内 1 英寸的降雨量。N-COUNT Fall is also a noun. 降落例: One night there was a heavy fall of snow. 一天晚上天降大雪。 see also rainfall V-I If you fall somewhere, you allow yourself to drop there in a hurried or disorganized way, often because you are very tired. 一头倒下例: Totally exhausted, he tore his clothes off and fell into bed. 他疲惫极了,胡乱地脱 下衣服便一头倒在了床上。V-I If something falls, it decreases in amount, value, or strength. (总数、价值、强度或实力等) 下降例: Output will fall by 6%. 产量将下降 6%。例:The rate of convictions has fallen. 有罪判决 率已经下降。N-COUNT Fall is also a noun. 下降例: There was a sharp fall in the value of the dollar. 美元的价值有大幅下降。V-I If a powerful or successful person falls, they suddenly lose their power or position. 垮台例: Regimes fall, revolutions come and go, but places never really change. 政 权垮台了,革命起起伏伏,但各个地方从未真正改变。N-SING Fall is also

a noun. 垮台例: Following the fall of the military dictator in March, the country has had a civilian government. 军事独裁者 3 月垮台之后,该国已 有了一个平民政府。V-I If a place falls in a war or election, an enemy army or a different political party takes control of it. 失守例: Croatian army troops retreated from northern Bosnia and the area fell to the Serbs. 克 罗地亚军队从波斯尼亚北部撤退,随后该地区失守了,落入塞尔维亚人之 手。N-SING Fall is also a noun. 失守例:...the fall of Rome. ...罗马的失 守。V-I If you say that something or someone falls into a particular group or category, you mean that they belong in that group or category. 属于例: The problems generally fall into two categories. 这些问题一般属于两种类 别。V-I If a celebration or other special event falls on a particular day or date, it happens to be on that day or date. 适逢 (某日) 例:...the oddly named Quasimodo Sunday which falls on the first Sunday after Easter. ... 被古怪地命名为"卸白衣主日"是复活节后的第一个星期天。V-I When light or shadow falls on something, it covers it. (光线或影子) 落在例: Nancy, out of the corner of her eye, saw the shadow that suddenly fell across the doorway. 南希从眼角余光看到那突然落在门道上的影子。V-I If you say that someone's eyes fell on something, you mean they suddenly noticed it. 突然注意到例:As he laid the flowers on the table, his eye fell upon a note in Grace's handwriting. 他把花放在桌上时,突然注意到一张有格雷斯笔 迹的便条。V-I When night or darkness falls, night begins and it becomes dark. (夜色或黑暗) 降临例: As darkness fell outside, they sat down to eat at long tables. 当外面黑暗降临时, 他们坐在长条桌子旁吃饭。V-LINK You can use fall to show that someone or something passes into another state. For example, if someone falls ill, they become ill, and if something falls into disrepair, it is then in a state of disrepair. 进入 (某种状态) 例: It is almost impossible to visit Florida without falling in love with the state. 参观佛罗 里达州却不爱上这个州, 这几乎是不可能的。例: Almost without exception these women fall victim to exploitation. 几乎毫无例外这些女人都成为了 剥削的牺牲品。N-PLURAL/N-IN-NAMES You can refer to a as the falls.

瀑布例: The falls have always been an insurmountable obstacle for salmon and sea trout. 这些瀑布始终是鲑鱼和海鳟鱼不可逾越的障碍。N-VAR Fall is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes cooler. 秋季 see also fallen PHRASE To fall to pieces means the same as to.同 (fall apart)例: At that point the radio handset fell to pieces.就在那一刻收音机的遥控器摔碎了。to fall foul of see foul to fall flat see flat to fall into place see place 网络释义专业释义英英释义

落下秋天坠落跌倒短语 fall out 争吵 fall out 脱落 fall out 闹翻 fall out 长胖 fall ill 生病更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fall in 到期;集合;排队;倒塌;与某人在一起 fall in love 坠入爱河; 爱上某人 fall into 落入;分成 fall in love with 爱上 fall of 坠落更多词组短 语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Leaves fall off the trees in the autumn. 秋天,树叶纷纷从树上掉下来。www.kfyes.com New programmes will appear in the fall on television. 秋季将有新节目在电视上出现。www.kfyes.com If you take this medicine,all your symptoms will fall away. 如果你使用这种药物,你的所有症状将会消失。

In the fall yellow leaves fall from trees. The moon doesn't fall on the earth. The girl falls on the sand. The girl falls and gets up. 英美起床,起立;建造;增加;打扮;伪造

The glass falls on the floor.

The big river flows slowly. water flows 英 [fl] 美 [flo] vi. 流动, 涌流; 川流不息; 飘扬 vt. 淹没, 溢过 n. 流动;流量; 涨潮, 泛滥 n. (Flow) 人名; (英) 弗洛柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

flow fl CET4 TEM4 V-I If a liquid, gas, or electrical current flows somewhere, it moves there steadily and continuously. 流动例: A stream flowed gently down into the valley. 一条小溪缓缓地流进山谷。例: The current flows into electric motors that drive the wheels. 电流流进电机, 驱动轮子。N-VAR Flow is also a noun. 流动例: It works only in the veins, where the blood flow is slower. 它只在血液流动较缓的静脉中起作用。V-I If a number of people or things flow from one place to another, they move there

Large numbers of refugees continue to flow from the troubled region into the no-man's land. 大批的难民持续从骚乱地区涌进无人区。N-VAR Flow is also a noun. 流动例: She watched the frantic flow of cars and buses along the street. 她注视着街道上川流不息的小车和巴士。V-I If information or money flows somewhere, it moves freely between people or organizations. (信息)传播;(资金)流通例: A lot of this information flowed through other police departments. 该信息大批地传到了其他警务部门。N-VAR Flow is also a noun. 传播;流通例:... the opportunity to control the flow of information. ...控制信息传播的机会。 see also cash flow PHRASE If you say that an activity, or the person who is performing the activity, is in full flow, you mean that the activity has started and is being carried out with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm. 热火朝天的例: Lunch at Harry's Bar was in full flow when Irene made a splendid entrance. 艾琳光彩夺目地进门时,哈里酒吧的午餐已进行得热火朝天了。网络释义专业释义英英释义

流动流量 Flow ⊠短语 Control flow 控制流程 Control flow 控制流 Control flow 控制语句 Control flow 流程控制 Flow velocity 流速更多结果 词组短语同近义词同根词

flow in 流入 flow field 流场, 痢 flow rate 流量;流速 process flow 工序流程 cash flow 资金流动更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Money tends to flow to businesses that are succeeding. 金钱总是流往成功的企业。In effect, the insertion of the client and provider gateways into the flow should be transparent to both the client and provider. 实际上,将客户端和提供者网关插入到流程中对于客户端和提供者应该是透明的。www.ibm.com Your bodies and names will perish, but the river will flow on for ever – the names of mediocre writers will be forgottern, but those of the great masters will live. 尔曹身与名俱灭,不废江河万古流。

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

The tourist is holding a compass in his right hand, a map in his left.

All tourists bring with them a compass when they go into the woods.

The tourist is finding the path in the mountains by his compass.

In the south it rains half the year.

In the north half the year it is day, and half it is night.

The compass needle points north.

Where does the compass needle point? The compass needle points north.

Where is the ship going? The ship is going from the east to the west. How does the moon move wax? The moon waxes slowly.

# 37.33 How do yellow leaves fall? Yellow leaves fall slowy.

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.

## 37.34 text

#### 37.34.1 a super market

英 ['mkt] 美 ['mrkt] n. 市场;行情;股票市场;市面;集市;销路; 商店 vt. 在市场上出售 vi. 做买卖 n. (Market) 人名;(塞) 马尔凯特柯林斯 英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

market mkt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A market is a place where goods are bought and sold, usually outdoors. 市场例: He sold boots at a market stall. 他在市场的一个摊位上卖靴子。N-COUNT The market for a particular type of thing is the number of people who want to buy it, or the area of the world in which it is sold. 需求量; 商品行销地区例: The foreign market was increasingly crucial. 国外的市场越来越关键了。N-SING The market refers to the total amount of a product that is sold each year, especially when you are talking about the competition between the companies who

sell that product. 年总销售量例: The two big companies control 72% of the market. 这两家大公司控制了 72% 的市场份额。ADJ If you talk about a market economy, or the market price of something, you are referring to an economic system in which the prices of things depend on how many are available and how many people want to buy them, rather than prices being fixed by governments. 市场的例: Their ultimate aim was a market economy for Hungary. 他们的最终目标是为匈牙利建立市场经济。例: He must sell the house for the current market value. 他必须按照目前的市场价格出售这 套房子。V-T To market a product means to organize its sale, by deciding on its price, where it should be sold, and how it should be advertised. 营销 例:...if you marketed our music the way you market pop music. ...如果你 按照营销流行音乐的方式营销我们的音乐。N-SING The job market or the labour market refers to the people who are looking for work and the jobs available for them to do. 就业市场例: Every year, 250,000 people enter the job market. 每年有 250000 人进入就业市场。N-SING The stock market is sometimes referred to as the market. 股票市场例: The market collapsed last October. 股票市场去年 10 月崩盘了。 see also black market, market forces, open market PHRASE If you say that it is a buyer's market, you mean that it is a good time to buy a particular thing, because there is a lot of it available, so its price is low. If you say that it is a seller's market, you mean that very little of it is available, so its price is high. 买方市场; 卖方市场例: Don't be afraid to haggle: for the moment, it's a buyer's market. 别怕讨价 还价:目前是买方市场。PHRASE If you are in the market for something, you are interested in buying it. 很想购买例: If you're in the market for a new radio, you'll see that the latest models are very different. 如果你想 买台新收音机, 你会发现最新的款型很不同。PHRASE If something is on the market, it is available for people to buy. If it comes onto the market, it becomes available for people to buy. 在市场上出售例:...putting more empty offices on the market. ...把更多的闲置办公间投入市场。PHRASE If you price yourself out of the market, you try to sell goods or services at a

higher price than other people, with the result that no one buys them from you. 要价过高而未能成交例: At \$250,000 for a season, he really is pricing himself out of the market. 一个赛季要 25 万美元,他确实要价太高,让别人不敢问津了。网络释义专业释义英英释义

市场集市市产品可能的销量短语 Market Share 市场占有率 Market Share 市场份额 Market Share 市占率 Market Share 市场占有量 stock market 股票市场更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

market economy [经] 市场经济 socialist market economy 社会主义市场 经济 in the market 在市场里;想买的 market competition 市场竞争 stock market 股票市场;证券市场;股票交易更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权 威例句

They rigged the market. 他们垄断了市场。The market absorbed all the computers we could build. 市场吸纳了我们所能生产的全部电脑。He often rakes around the market for some art treasure. 他经常在市场上到处寻找艺术珍品。

## 37.34.2 chenge

英 [ten(d)] 美 [tend] vt. 改变;交换 n. 变化;找回的零钱 vi. 改变;兑换 N-UNCOUNT Your change is the money that you receive when you pay for something with more money than it costs because you do not have exactly the right amount of money. 找回的钱例: "There's your change."—"Thanks very much." "那是找你的钱。"—"非常感谢。"

## 37.34.3 a receipt

英 [r'sit] 美 [r'sit] n. 收到; 收据; 收入 vt. 收到柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

receipt rsit CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A receipt is a piece of paper that you get from someone as proof that they have received money or goods from you. 收据例: I wrote her a receipt for the money. 我为那笔钱给她开了张收据。N-PLURAL Receipts are the amount of money received during

a particular period, for example by a shop or theatre. 收入例: He was tallying the day's receipts. 他正在结算当天的收入。N-UNCOUNT The receipt of something is the act of receiving it. 收到例: Goods should be supplied within 28 days after the receipt of your order. 收到你的订单 28 天内供货。PHRASE If you are in receipt of something, you have received it or you receive it regularly. 已收到;定期收到例: We are taking action, having been in receipt of a letter from him. 收到他的信之后,我们正采取行动。网络释义专业释义英英释义

收条收据收据收到短语 parcel receipt 包裹收据 parcel receipt 小包收据 parcel receipt 包裹收条 parcel receipt 包裹提单 goods receipt 货物收据 更多结果词组短语同近义词

on receipt of 在收到...后 official receipt 正式收据 acknowledge receipt 证实收到 acknowledge receipt of 收到 in receipt of 已收到...更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Please give me an interim receipt. 请给我一张临时的收据。www.ebigear.com Here's the receipt for half payment on goods. 这是支付一半货款的收据。His main work is to receipt for each lot of goods. 他的主要工作是给每一批货物开收据。

## 37.34.4 a cash register

英 [kæ] 美 [kæ] n. 现款, 现金 vt. 将...兑现;支付现款 n. (Cash) 人名;(英) 卡什柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cash kx CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Cash is money in the form of bills and coins rather than cheques. 现金例:...two thousand dollars in cash. ...2000 美元现金。see also hard cash, petty cash N-UNCOUNT Cash means the same as money, especially money which is immediately available. 现钱例:...a state-owned financial-services group with plenty of cash. ... 一家有大量现钱的国有金融机构。N-UNCOUNT any of various Chinese, Indonesian, or Indian coins of low value (中国、印度尼西亚或印度等国的) 任何低价值硬币 V-T If you cash a cheque, you exchange it at a bank for

the amount of money that it is worth. 兑现例: There are similar charges if you want to cash a cheque or withdraw money at a branch other than your own. 如果你在其他银行兑现支票或支取现金,将会产生差不多的手续费。网络释义专业释义英英释义

现金现金现款付款处短语 Visa Cash 华萨现金 cash register 收银机更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

cash flow 资金流动 in cash 用现金, 有现款 cash in 兑现;收到……货款 for cash 付现;付现交易 cash register 现金出纳机,收银机更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The purchases were paid for with cash. 这些购置是用现款支付的。I bought the car from the store for cash. 我用现金从这家商店买下这辆汽车。The dealer reduced the price for cash down. 这家商店对付现金的人减价优惠。英 ['redst] 美 ['rdst] vt. 登记;注册;记录;挂号邮寄;把…挂号;正式提出 vi. 登记;注册;挂号 n. 登记;注册;记录;寄存器;登记簿 n. (Register) 人名;(英) 雷吉斯特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

register rdst CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A register is an official list or record of people or things. 登记簿例:...registers of births, deaths, and marriages....出生、死亡及结婚登记簿。V-T/V-I If you register to do something, you put your name on an official list, in order to be able to do that thing or to receive a service. 登记;注册例: Have you come to register at the school? 你到学校来注册过了吗?例: Thousands lined up to register to vote. 数千人排队登记投票。V-T If you register something, such as the name of a person who has just died or information about something you own, you have these facts recorded on an official list. 登记例: In order to register a car in Japan, the owner must have somewhere to park it. 在日本要想登记一辆汽车,车主必须要有停车的地方。V-T/V-I When something registers on a scale or measuring instrument, it shows on the scale or instrument. (在仪表上)显示例: It will only register on sophisticated X-ray equipment. 只有在先进的 X 光设备上它才会显示出来。例: The earthquake registered 5.7

on the Richter scale. 这次地震显示为里氏 5.7 级。V-T If you register your feelings or opinions about something, you do something that makes them clear to other people. 表示 (感情或看法) 例: Voters wish to register their dissatisfaction with the ruling party. 选民们希望表达他们对执政党的不满。V-I If a feeling registers on someone's face, their expression shows clearly that they have that feeling. (面部表情) 流露例: Surprise again registered on Rodney's face. 罗德尼的脸上再次流露出惊讶的表情。V-T/V-I If a piece of information does not register or if you do not register it, you do not really pay attention to it, and so you do not remember it or react to it. 留意; 留下印象例: It wasn't that she couldn't hear me, it was just that what I said sometimes didn't register in her brain. 并不是她听不到我说话,而是我的话有时候没有在她脑子里留下印象。 see also cash register 网络释义专业释义英英释义

注册帐户登记注册寄存器短语 Shift register 移位寄存器 Shift register 移位寄存器 Shift register 移位暂存器 Shift register 位移寄存器 Register machine 寄存器机更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

register for 注册;选课 register with 向...登记 cash register 现金出纳机,收银机 census register 户籍登记簿 register system 寄存系统,记录系统更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He was struck off the lawyer register. 在注册律师名单上, 他已被除名。To avoid miscarriage you'd better register your letter. 为了避免误投, 你还是将信挂号寄出为好。A lawyer or doctor who is struck off the official register of the profession is debarred from practising. 被从正式的职业登记册中除名的律师或医生不准继续开业。

37.34.5 a market

37.34.6 a counter

#### 37.34.7 cake

英 [kek] 美 [kek] n. 蛋糕;块状物;利益总额 vt. 使结块 vi. 结成块状 n. (Cake) 人名;(英) 凯克;(塞) 察凯柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cake kek CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A cake is a sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, eggs, sugar, and fat in an oven. Cakes may be large and cut into slices or small and intended for one person only. 蛋糕例:...a piece of cake....一块蛋糕。例: Would you like some chocolate cake? 你想来点儿巧克力蛋糕吗?例:...a birthday cake....一个生日蛋糕。N-COUNT Food that is formed into flat round shapes before it is cooked can be referred to as cakes. (未煮的) 饼状食物例:...fish cakes. ...鱼糜饼。N-COUNT A cake of soap is a small block of it. 一块 (肥皂) 例:...a small cake of lime-scented soap. ...一小块酸橙味香皂。PHRASE Take the cake means the same as take the biscuit. 差劲到极点 the icing on the cake see icing 网络释义专业释义英英释义

蛋糕蛋糕月饼饼短语 Wedding cake 结婚蛋糕 Wedding cake 结婚蛋糕 Wedding cake 结婚糕 Wedding cake 婚礼蛋糕 chocolate cake 巧克力蛋糕更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

birthday cake 生日蛋糕 piece of cake 轻而易举的事情;轻松愉快的事 moon cake n. 月饼 icing on the cake 锦上添花 chocolate cake 巧克力蛋糕 更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She scorched the cake. 她把蛋糕烤焦了。He tasted of the cake. 他吃了几口蛋糕。There was only one piece of cake, but we cut it in two. 只有一块蛋糕,但我们把它切成两半儿。

### 37.34.8 chocolate

英 ['tk()lt] 美 ['tklt] n. 巧克力, 巧克力糖; 巧克力色 adj. 巧克力色的; 巧克力口味的 n. (Chocolate) 人名; (葡) 绍科拉特柯林斯英汉双解大词典21 世纪大英汉词典

chocolate *tklt*, *tklt* CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Chocolate is a sweet, hard food made from cacao. It is usually brown in colour and is eaten as a sweet. 巧克力例:...a bar of chocolate. ...一条巧克力。例:Do you want some chocolate? 你想吃点巧克力吗?N-UNCOUNT Chocolate or hot chocolate is a drink made from a powder containing chocolate. It is usually made with hot milk. 巧克力热饮例:...a small cafeteria where the visitors can buy tea, coffee and chocolate. ...一家小规模的自助快餐店,在那里游客们可以买到茶、咖啡和巧克力热饮。N-COUNT Chocolates are small sweets or nuts covered with a layer of chocolate. They are usually sold in a box. 巧克力糖例:...a box of chocolates. ...一盒巧克力糖。COLOR Chocolate is used to describe things that are dark brown in colour. 深褐色例: The curtains and the bedspread were chocolate velvet. 窗帘和床罩是深褐色的天鹅绒。网络释义专业释义英英释义

巧克力巧克力色红褐色 (图图图) 短语 White Chocolate 白巧克力 White Chocolate 白巧克力 White Chocolate 白巧克力饼干 White Chocolate 白巧克力 Chocolate Cosmos 巧克力波斯菊更多结果词组短语同根词

dark chocolate 黑巧克力 chocolate cake 巧克力蛋糕 hot chocolate 热巧克力; 巧克力热饮 white chocolate 白巧克力 chocolate bar 巧克力棒; 巧克力条

## 37.34.9 perfume

英 ['pfjum] 美 [p'fjum] n. 香水;香味 vt. 洒香水于...; 使...带香味 vi. 散发香气柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

perfume *pfjum* CET6 TEM4 N-MASS Perfume is a pleasant-smelling liquid that women put on their skin to make themselves smell nice. 香水例: The hall smelled of her mother's perfume. 大厅里弥漫着她母亲的香

水味。例:...a bottle of perfume. ...—瓶香水。N-MASS Perfume is the ingredient that is added to some products to make them smell nice. 香料例:...a delicate white soap without perfume. ...—块不含香料的气味清淡的白色肥皂。V-T If something is used to perfume a product, it is added to the product to make it smell nice. 给...添加香味例:The oil is used to flavour and perfume soaps, foam baths, and scents. 这种油用来给肥皂、泡沫浴液和香水添加特殊气味和香味。网络释义专业释义英英释义

香水 Perfume 香水 Perfume 短语 Perfume discography Perfume 作品 列表 perfume spray 香水喷子 perfume spray 香水喷壶 perfume spray 喷鼻 水喷雾器 perfume spray 喷鼻水喷子

## 37.34.10 produce

英 [pr'djus] 美 [pr'dus] vt. 生产;引起;创作;生育,繁殖 n. 农产品,产品 vi. 生产,创作柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

produce CET4 TEM4 V-T To produce something means to cause it to happen. 使发生例: The drug is known to produce side-effects in women. 众所周知,这种药会在女性身上产生各种副作用。V-T If you produce something, you make or create it. 生产例: The company produced circuitry for communications systems. 这家公司为通讯系统生产电路系统。V-T When things or people produce something, it comes from them or slowly forms from them, especially as the result of a biological or chemical process. 生长 出; 生育出例: These plants are then pollinated and allowed to mature and produce seed. 这些植物之后被授粉,使其成熟、结籽。V-T If you produce evidence or an argument, you show it or explain it to people in order to make them agree with you. 给出 (证据、论据等) 例: They challenged him to produce evidence to support his allegations. 他们要求他给出证据来支撑 他的断言。V-T If you produce an object from somewhere, you show it or bring it out so that it can be seen. 出示例: To rent a car you must produce a passport and a current driving licence. 要租一辆车你必须出示护照和现 有驾照。V-T If someone produces something such as a movie, a magazine,

or a CD, they organize it and decide how it should be done. 制作 (电影、杂志、唱片等) 例: He has produced his own sports magazine. 他已经创办了自己的体育杂志。N-UNCOUNT Produce is fruit and vegetables that are grown in large quantities to be sold. 农产品例: We manage to get most of our produce in farmers' markets. 我们设法在农贸市场弄到大部分我们需要的农产品。网络释义专业释义英英释义

生产产生农产品产品短语 KM Produce KM Produce KM Produce KM Produce KM Produce KM Produce ケイ・エム・プロデュ図ス agricultural produce 农产品更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

farm produce 农产品 dairy produce 乳制品 produce electricity 发电 produce results 产生结果 native produce 土特产品,土产品

## **37.34.11** souvenirs

英 [,suv'n] 美 [,suv'nr] n. 纪念品;礼物 vt. 把...留作纪念柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

souvenir suvn CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT A souvenir is something which you buy or keep to remind you of a holiday, place, or event. 纪念品例:...a souvenir of the summer of 1992. ...一个 1992 年夏天的纪念品。网络释义专业释义英英释义

纪念品纪念品纪念物伴手礼短语 Souvenir Boutique 精品店 souvenir bag 礼品袋 Souvenir shops 纪念品商店 Souvenir shops 纪念品店 A Souvenir 纪念品更多结果词组短语同近义词

souvenir shop n. 纪念品店双语例句原声例句权威例句

A souvenir or reward of a great achievement. 它是一个伟大成就的纪念品或奖品。article.yeeyan.org Please accept this little gift as a souvenir. 请留下这个小小礼物作为纪念。Despite the caves' perches, high above the river valley, the treasures inside are at risk from looters and souvenir collectors, as well as erosion, earthquakes, and infrequent but torrential rains. 尽管洞窟位于河谷上方的高地,但其中的宝藏还是会遭受来自抢劫者、纪念收藏家的损坏,以及侵蚀、地震和罕见的暴雨的威胁。

#### 37.34.12 a purchase

英 ['p:ts] 美 ['pts] n. 购买;紧握;起重装置 vt. 购买;赢得 vi. 购买东西柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

purchase pts CET4 TEM4 V-T When you purchase something, you buy it. 购买例: He purchased a ticket and went up on the top deck. 他买了张票,上了顶层。N-COUNT 购买者例: The broker will get 5% if he finds a purchaser. 这个中间人如果找到一个买主就将提成 5%。N-UNCOUNT The purchase of something is the act of buying it. 购买例: This week he is to visit China to discuss the purchase of military supplies. 本周他将访问中国,讨论军用物资的采购。N-COUNT A purchase is something that you buy. 购买的东西例: She opened the tie box and looked at her purchase. It was silk, with maroon stripes. 她打开领带盒子,看着自己买的东西。那是真丝的,有栗色的条纹。网络释义专业释义英英释义

购买买采购进货短语 hire purchase 租购 hire purchase 租购 hire purchase 留购 hire purchase 分期付款购物法 basket purchase 一篮子购买更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

purchase price 买价,进货价格 purchase order 订购单,采购订单 purchase contract 购货合同 purchase cost 进货成本 material purchase 原材料采购;物料采购更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Goods are open to free purchase. 自由采购商品。He gave his son some money for the purchase of his school books. 他给儿子一些钱购买学校的课本。They deposited a large amount of money toward the purchase of the car. 他们预付了一大笔钱作为购买那辆汽车的定金。

## 37.34.13 to pick up

英美捡起;获得;收拾;(汽车;飞机)乘载;不费力地学会柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pick up PHRASAL VERB When you pick something up, you lift it up. 拾起例: He picked his cap up from the floor and stuck it back on his head. 他从地板上捡起帽子,重新戴在头上。PHRASAL VERB When you pick yourself up after you have fallen or been knocked down, you stand up rather slowly. (跌倒或被击倒后) 慢慢站起身例: Tony picked himself up and set off along the track. 托尼慢慢站起,沿道跑起来。PHRASAL VERB When you pick up someone or something that is waiting to be collected, you go to the place where they are and take them away, often in a car. (开车) 接; 取例: She was going over to her parents' house to pick up some clean clothes for Oskar. 她正要去父母家为奥斯卡取几件干净的衣服。PHRASAL VERB If someone is picked up by the police, they are arrested and taken to a police station. 逮捕例: Rawlings had been picked up by police at his office. 罗林斯在他的办公室被警察逮捕了。PHRASAL VERB If you pick up something such as a skill or an idea, you acquire it without effort over a period of time. (不费力地) 学会; 获得例: Where did you pick up your English? 你是在哪儿学得英语? PHRASAL VERB If you pick up someone you do not know, you talk to them and try to start a sexual relationship with them. 勾搭例: He had picked her up at a nightclub, where she worked as a singer. 他是在一家夜总会勾搭上她的, 她在那儿当歌女。PHRASAL VERB If you pick up an illness, you get it from somewhere or something. 染上 (疾 病) 例: They've picked up a really nasty infection from something they've eaten. 他们因食用某物而染上非常严重的传染病。PHRASAL VERB If a piece of equipment, for example, a radio or a microphone, picks up a signal or sound, it receives it or detects it. 接收 (信号或声音) 例: We can pick up Mexican television. 我们可以接收到墨西哥电视。PHRASAL VERB If you pick up something, such as a feature or a pattern, you discover or identify it. 发现; 识别例: Some groups of consumers are slow to pick up trends in the use of information technology. 有些顾客群对信息技术应用方面的潮流 反应迟钝。PHRASAL VERB If someone picks up a point or topic that has already been mentioned, or if they pick up on it, they refer to it or develop it. 接起 (某观点、话题) 例: Can I just pick up that guy's point? 我能接 着谈一下那个人的观点吗?PHRASAL VERB If trade or the economy of a country picks up, it improves. (贸易、经济) 改善例: Industrial production

is beginning to pick up. 工业生产正在开始好转。PHRASAL VERB If you pick up a room or house, you tidy it. 整理 (房间、房子) 例: She decided to start picking up the house from the top down. 她决定开始彻底收拾那房子。 see also pickup PHRASE When a vehicle picks up speed, it begins to move more quickly. 加速例: Brian started the engine and pulled away slowly, but picked up speed once he entered Oakwood Drive. 布赖恩发动引擎,慢慢驶离,但上了奥克伍德大道后就开始加速。网络释义专业释义英英释义

拾起捡起学会拿起短语 Pick-up Artist 把妹达人 Pick-up Artist 一夜情艺术家 Pick-up Artist 泡妞专家 Pick-up Artist 搭讪艺术家 pick it up 把它捡起来更多结果同近义词

n. 捡起;获得;收拾 acquire, earn, buy, find, make 双语例句原声例句 权威例句

Where can you pick up your suitcase? 你在哪里取你的手提箱呢? www.ebigear.com With this in mind, the next time you need a bit of time to yourself, pick up a book. 记住这个方法,下次当你需要一点自我放松的时间时,你则可以挑选一本书来阅读。www.elanso.com I will probably pick up some new ideas and understanding from them, which I'll relay to you, the next time we meet. 或许我将会从他们那儿学到一些新的想法和认识,所有的这些,在下次我们相遇的时候,我都会教给你。www.elanso.com

## 37.34.14 to pick out

英美挑选出

#### 37.34.15 to carry

['kær] 美 ['kæri] vt. 拿, 扛;携带;支持;搬运 vi. 能达到;被携带;被搬运 n. 运载;[计] 进位;射程 n. (Carry) 人名;(英) 卡里柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

carry kær CET4 TEM4 V-T If you carry something, you take it with you, holding it so that it does not touch the ground. 提; 抱例: He was

carrying a briefcase. 他提着公文包。例: She carried her son to the car. 她抱着儿子向车走去。V-T If you carry something, you have it with you wherever you go. 携带例: You have to carry a pager so that they can call you in at any time. 你得带个传呼机,以便他们随时可以联系到你。V-T If something carries a person or thing somewhere, it takes them there. 传送 例: Flowers are designed to attract insects which then carry the pollen from plant to plant. 花儿天生就能吸引昆虫, 昆虫则在植物之间传递花粉。例: The delegation was carrying a message of thanks to President Mubarak. 代表团向穆巴拉克总统传达谢意。V-T If a person or animal is carrying a disease, they are infected with it and can pass it on to other people or animals. 携带 (病毒) 例: The test could be used to screen healthy people to see if they are carrying the virus. 这项测试可以用来检查健康人群. 看他 们是否携带该病毒。V-T If an action or situation has a particular quality or consequence, you can say that it carries it. 具有; 带有例: Check that any medication you're taking carries no risk for your developing baby. 要确保服 用的药物不会对你正在发育的胎儿造成危险。V-T If a quality or advantage carries someone into a particular position or through a difficult situation, it helps them to achieve that position or deal with that situation. 使位居; 使 通过例: He had the ruthless streak necessary to carry him into the cabinet. 他有着跻身内阁所必需的冷酷品性。V-T If you carry an idea or a method to a particular extent, you use or develop it to that extent. 运用; 发挥例: It's not such a new idea, but I carried it to extremes. 这不是什么新想法, 但 我却把它发挥到了极致。V-T If a newspaper or poster carries a picture or a piece of writing, it contains it or displays it. 刊登例: Several papers carry the photograph of Mr. Anderson. 好几家报纸都刊登了安德森先生的照片。 V-T In a debate, if a proposal or motion is carried, a majority of people vote in favour of it. 以多数票通过例: A motion backing its economic policy was carried by 322 votes to 296. 一项支持其经济政策的动议以 322 票对 296 票 获得通过。V-T If a crime carries a particular punishment, a person who is found guilty of that crime will receive that punishment. 受 (某种处罚) 例: It was a crime of espionage and carried the death penalty. 那是间谍罪,处了死刑。V-I If a sound carries, it can be heard a long way away. (声音) 传得远例: Even in this stillness Leaphorn doubted if the sound would carry far. 即使置身如此的宁静之中,利普霍恩仍然怀疑声音是否可以传得很远。V-T If you carry yourself in a particular way, you walk and move in that way. 带…姿态例: They carried themselves with great pride and dignity. 他们带着非常骄傲和高贵的姿态。PHRASE If you get carried away or are carried away, you are so eager or excited about something that you do something hasty or foolish. 忘乎所以例: I got completely carried away and almost cried. 我差点忘乎所以地叫出声来。to carry weight see weight 网络释义专业释义英英释义

携带运送进位凯丽短语 carry out 完成 carry out 实现 carry out 执行 carry out 贯彻 carry away 运走更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

carry out vt. 执行, 实行;贯彻;实现;完成 carry on 继续 carry forward 发扬;推进 carry through 贯彻;完成;坚持下去 carry in 携带;输入

## 37.34.16 to weight

[wet] 美 [wet] n. 重量, 重力; 负担; 砝码; 重要性 vt. 加重量于, 使变重 n. (Weight) 人名; (英) 韦特; (捷) 魏格特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

weight wet CET4 TEM4 N-VAR The weight of a person or thing is how heavy they are, measured in units such as kilograms, pounds, or tons. 重量例: What is your height and weight? 你的身高和体重是多少? PHRASE If someone loses weight, they become lighter. If they gain weight or put on weight, they become heavier. 体重减轻; 体重增加例: I'm lucky really as I never put on weight. 我真的很幸运,体重从未增加过。例: The boy appeared anxious, had lost weight and was not sleeping well. 那个男孩显得很焦虑,体重减轻了,觉也睡不好。N-UNCOUNT A person's or thing's weight is the fact that they are very heavy. 分量重例: His weight was harming his health.

他沉重的体重正危害着他的健康。N-SING If you move your weight, you change position so that most of the pressure of your body is on a particular part of your body. (身体的) 重心例: He shifted his weight from one foot to the other. 他将身体的重心从一只脚挪到另一只脚上。N-COUNT Weights are objects that weigh a known amount and that people lift as a form of exercise. 哑铃例: I was in the gym lifting weights. 我正在健身房举哑铃。 N-COUNT Weights are metal objects that weigh a known amount and that are used on a set of scales to weigh other things. 砝码 N-COUNT You can refer to a heavy object as a weight, especially when you have to lift it. (尤其 指必须举起的) 重物例: Straining to lift heavy weights can lead to a rise in blood pressure. 用尽全身力气举起重物会导致血压升高。V-T If you weight something, you make it heavier by adding something to it, for example, in order to stop it from moving easily. 加重量于例: It can be sewn into curtain hems to weight the curtain and so allow it to hang better. 可以把它缝在窗帘 的摺边里以增加窗帘的重量, 使之更有下垂感。N-VAR If something is given a particular weight, it is given a particular value according to how important or significant it is. 权重例: The scientists involved put different weight on the conclusions of different models. 相关科学家们对不同模型的结论赋予 的权重各不相同。N-UNCOUNT If someone or something gives weight to what a person says, thinks, or does, they emphasize its significance. 分量 例: The fact that he is gone has given more weight to fears that he may try to launch a civil war. 他已离开这一事实让人更加担心他可能要发动一场内 战。N-UNCOUNT If you give something or someone weight, you consider them to be very important or influential in a particular situation. 重视例: Consumers generally place more weight on negative information than on the positive when deciding what to buy. 消费者在决定购买的时候, 一般更看重 负面信息而不是正面信息。 see also weighting PHRASE If a person or their opinion carries weight, they are respected and are able to influence people. 有影响力例: Senator Kerry carries considerable weight in Washington. 参 议员克里在华盛顿举足轻重。PHRASE If you say that someone or something

is worth their weight in gold, you are emphasizing that they are so useful, helpful, or valuable that you feel you could not manage without them. 极有价值例: Any successful manager is worth his weight in gold. 任何成功的经理都非常有价值。PHRASE If you pull your weight, you work as hard as everyone else who is involved in the same task or activity. 尽本分例: He accused the team of not pulling their weight. 他指责队员们没有尽到自己的本分。a weight off your mind see mind 网络释义专业释义英英释义

重量体重重砝码短语 Chargeable Weight 计费重量 Chargeable Weight 可计算的重量 Chargeable Weight 收费重量 Chargeable Weight 记费重量 weight loss 减肥更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

light weight 轻量;空载排水量;车辆自重 molecular weight [化] 分子量 of weight 有权势的;有影响的,有分量的 lose weight v. 减肥;体重减轻 weight loss 失重;重量减轻更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He blinked at the weight of the players. 他对那些运动员的体重感到吃惊。What is your weight? 你的体重多少? These columns bear the weight of the roof. 这些柱子支承着屋顶的重量。

## 37.34.17 to wrap

英 [ræp] 美 [ræp] vt. 包;缠绕;隐藏;掩护 vi. 包起来;缠绕;穿外衣 n. 外套;围巾柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

wrap ræp CET4 TEM4 V-T When you wrap something, you fold paper or cloth tightly around it to cover it completely, for example, in order to protect it or so that you can give it to someone as a present. 包例: Harry had carefully bought and wrapped presents for Mark to give the children. 哈里已精心为马克买好、包好那些给孩子们的礼物。PHRASAL VERB Wrap up means the same as . 包例: Diana is taking the opportunity to wrap up the family presents. 戴安娜正在利用这个机会包装给家人的礼物。V-T When you wrap something such as a piece of paper or cloth around another thing, you put it around it. 用…包裹例: She wrapped a handkerchief around her bleeding palm in an effort to protect it. 她用手帕包扎她那流血的手掌来

保护它。 see also wrapping PHRASE If you keep something under wraps, you keep it secret, often until you are ready to announce it at some time in the future. 保密例: The bids were submitted in May and were kept under wraps until October. 标书是 5 月递交的, 直到 10 月都秘而不宣。网络释义专业释义英英释义

包裹外外套包短语 Handle Wrap 手握片 Wrap Attack 童话圣诞狂想曲 Wrap Attack 圣诞男孩 Wrap Attack 圣诞突击 Wrap Attack 拯救圣诞节更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

wrap up 伪装;使全神贯注;穿暖和的衣服 under wraps 不公开的;秘密的 wrap around adj. 卷绕的, 环绕的 plastic wrap 塑料包裹膜 gift wrap n. 缎带做的包装更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

You can wrap it up in tinfoil. 你可以用锡箔纸裹住它。huihua.iciba.com Use a cloth to wrap up the wound. 用布把伤口包起来。www.kfyes.com Please wrap this for me. 请帮我把这个包起来。www.ebigear.com

#### 37.34.18 poor

英 [p; p] 美 [pr] adj. 贫穷的;可怜的;贫乏的;卑鄙的 n. (Poor) 人名;(英、伊朗) 普尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

poor p CET4 TEM4 ADJ Someone who is poor has very little money and few possessions. (人) 贫穷的例: The reason our schools cannot afford better teachers is because people here are poor. 我们学校请不起更好的老师是因为这里的人穷。N-PLURAL The poor are people who are poor. 穷人(与)(the)(连用)例: Even the poor have their pride. 即使穷人也有他们的自尊。ADJ The people in a poor country or area have very little money and few possessions. 贫困的(国家、地区等)例: Many countries in the Third World are as poor as they have ever been. 许多第三世界国家一如既往地贫困。ADJ You use poor to express your sympathy for someone. 可怜的例: I feel sorry for that poor child. 我为那个可怜的孩子感到难过。例: It was way too much for the poor guy to overcome. 它对那个可怜的家伙来讲太难客服。ADJ If you describe something as poor, you mean that it is of a low

quality or standard or that it is in bad condition. (质量、水准、条件等) 差 的例:...the poor state of the economy. ...经济的不良状况。例:The gap between the best and poorest childcare provision has widened. 儿童保育 供给的最佳和最低水准之间加大了差距。ADV 差地例: Some are living in poorly built dormitories, even in tents. 一些人住在建得很差的宿舍里, 甚至 住在帐篷里。ADJ If you describe an amount, rate, or number as poor, you mean that it is less than expected or less than is considered reasonable. 低 的 (数量或比率) 例:...poor wages and working conditions. ...低的工资和 差的工作条件。ADV 低地例:During the first week, the evening meetings were poorly attended. 第一个星期晚间会议出勤率低。ADJ You use poor to describe someone who is not very skilful in a particular activity. (技术) 差劲 的例:He was a poor actor. 他是个差劲的演员。ADV 差劲地例:Cheetahs breed very poorly in captivity. 猎豹在圈养的情况下繁殖力很差。ADJ If something is poor in a particular quality or substance, it contains very little of the quality or substance. (某特质或物质) 贫乏的例: Fats and sugar are very rich in energy but poor in vitamins and minerals. 脂肪和糖富含热量, 但缺乏维生素和矿物质。网络释义专业释义英英释义

贫穷的不好贫困可怜的短语 Working poor 工作贫穷 Working poor 穷忙族 Working poor 工作贫穷 Working poor 在职贫穷 Poor Clares 贫穷修女会更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

poor quality 质量差的;品质低劣的 poor people 贫民,穷人 poor man 可怜的人,穷人 poor performance 表现不佳 poor health 不健康更多词组短 语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The poor girl thrilled with horror. 可怜的小姑娘恐惧得发抖。You should allow for her poor eyesight. 你应该体谅到她的视力差。He played the poor fish until it rolled, belly up, from exhaustion. 他让那可怜的鱼儿挣扎,直到肚子朝天、精疲力竭为止。

#### 37.34.19 rich

英 [rt] 美 [rt] adj. 富有的; 肥沃的; 昂贵的 adj. 油腻的, 含有很多脂肪 n. (Rich) 人名; (丹) 里克; (捷) 里赫; (英、西) 里奇; (葡、法) 里什柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rich rt CET4 TEM4 ADJ A rich person has a lot of money or valuable possessions. 富的例: You're going to be a very rich man. 你将成为一个非 常富的人。N-PLURAL The rich are rich people. 富人例: This is a system in which the rich are taken care of and the poor are left to suffer. 这是个富 人受关照,而穷人遭罪的制度。N-PLURAL Riches are valuable possessions or large amounts of money. 财富例: An Olympic gold medal can lead to untold riches for an athlete. 一枚奥运金牌能为一名运动员带来数不尽的财 富。ADJ A rich country has a strong economy and produces a lot of wealth, so many people who live there have a high standard of living. 富强的例: There is hunger in many parts of the world, even in rich countries. 饥饿 在世界许多地方都存在,甚至在一些富国。N-PLURAL If you talk about the Earth's riches, you are referring to things that exist naturally in large quantities and that are useful and valuable, for example minerals, wood, and oil. (自然) 资源例:...Russia's vast natural riches. ...俄罗斯巨大的 自然资源。ADJ If something is rich in a useful or valuable substance or is a rich source of it, it contains a lot of it. 富含的例: Liver and kidneys are particularly rich in vitamin A. 肝脏和肾脏尤其富含维生素 A。ADJ Rich food contains a lot of fat or oil. (食物) 油腻的例: Additional cream would make it too rich. 额外的奶油会使它过于油腻。N-UNCOUNT 油腻 例: A squeeze of fresh lime juice cuts the richness of the avocado. 挤一 点鲜青柠汁能减少鳄梨的油腻。ADJ Rich soil contains large amounts of substances that make it good for growing crops or flowers. (土壤) 肥沃的 例: Farmers grow rice in the rich soil. 农民们在肥沃的土地上种水稻。ADJ A rich deposit of a mineral or other substance is a large amount of it. 富 饶的 (矿藏等) 例 : . . . the country's rich deposits of the metal lithium. ... 该国富饶的锂金属矿藏。N-UNCOUNT 富饶例:...the richness of Tibet's

mineral deposits. ...西藏矿藏之富饶。ADJ If you say that something is a rich vein or source of something such as humour, ideas, or information, you mean that it can provide a lot of that thing. 丰富的 (来源) 例: The director discovered a rich vein of sentimentality. 导演发现了多愁善感的丰富源泉。 ADJ Rich smells are strong and very pleasant. Rich colours and sounds are deep and very pleasant. 浓郁的 (气味); 浓厚的 (色彩) 例:...a rich and luxuriously perfumed bath essence. ...一种浓郁的、富含香气的沐浴精华乳。 N-UNCOUNT (气味的) 浓郁; (色彩的) 浓厚例: His musicals were infused with richness of colour and visual detail. 他的音乐剧充满了浓厚色彩与视 觉细节。ADJ A rich life or history is one that is interesting because it is full of different events and activities. 丰富多彩的 (生活、历史) 例: A rich and varied cultural life is essential for this couple. 丰富多彩的、多样化的文 化生活对于这对夫妇而言是必不可少的。N-UNCOUNT 丰富多彩性例: It all adds to the richness of human life. 这都增添了人类生活的丰富多彩性。 ADJ A rich collection or mixture contains a wide and interesting variety of different things. 各种各样的; 丰富的 (种类) 例: Visitors can view a rich and colourful array of aquatic plants and animals. 参观者可以观赏到一系列 各种各样、色彩斑斓的水生动植物。N-UNCOUNT 丰富性; 多样性例:...a huge country, containing a richness of culture and diversity of landscape. ... 一个具有文化丰富性和地貌多样性的大国。网络释义专业释义英英释义

富有的丰富有钱富含短语 rich media 富媒体 rich media 富媒体广告 rich media 丰富媒体 rich media 多元媒体 Rich Cho 邱瑞克更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

rich in 富有;富于 rich experience 丰富的经验 rich man 富翁;财主; 阔佬 get rich 发家致富 rich color 浓色

## 37.34.20 whole

英 [hl] 美 [hol] adj. 完整的;纯粹的 n. 整体;全部

a big, bright, sumpermarket The man is buying produce at the supermarket. At the market produce is inexpensive, at the supermarket it's 38 **DONE** 338

expensive. The woman is buying produce at the market. a bright room a dark bar

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

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

The salesperon is weighing apples. The waiter brings the change and recipt on a tray. The salesperson gives the customer the receipt and change. 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.

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

What is the waiter doing? He's carrying a whole cake on a tray. 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 boy doing? He's putting half a cake on a plate. What is the chef doing? He's frying a whole chicken.

## **38 DONE**

:LOGBOOK:

- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-08-03  $\equiv$  04:53]
- State "STARTED" from "DONE" [2016-08-03  $\equiv~04{:}25]$
- State "DONE" from "WAITING" [2016-08-03  $\equiv$  04:25]
- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-08-02  $\stackrel{\sim}{=}$  21:11]

 $:\!END:\!98.8\%$ 

# 39 **DONE** Thirty eight 96.6%

CLOSED: [2016-08-02 = 09:19]

- 39.1 **DONE** Review thirty eight 95.6%
- 39.2 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-14 \equiv 05:25>97.8\%$
- 39.3 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-14 \equiv 14:08>$
- 39.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 05:11>98.6%
- 39.5 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-11-16 \equiv 03:56 > 96.1\%$
- 39.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-26 六 06:05>96.9%
- 39.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-09 **T**<sub>1</sub> 04:26>96.7%
- 39.8 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-21 \_\_ 05:58 > 96.4%
- 39.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 17:03 > 97.5\%$
- 39.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-22 = 13:30 > 98.2%
- 39.11 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-23 四 08:25>97.7%
- 39.12 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-23 四 22:06>98.5%
- 39.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-24 **1** 05:41>98.6%
- 39.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-25 六 06:03>98.7%
- 39.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 15:12 > 97.2\%$
- 1. 思途教育科技郭丰强来访 1 小时 2.orace 小孟来访半小时 3. 致公党 王支委, 肥城党员来访 2.5 小时

- 39.16 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-16 四 05:58>98.8%
- 39.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-16 四 18:53>99.1%
- 39.18 **DONE** Wrting < 2017-03-17 1, 20:59>
- 39.19 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-18 六 05:37>
- 39.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-18  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  06:39 > 98.2%
- 39.21 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-19 日 05:21>37,38,39
- 39.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-19 日 08:24>97.8%
- 39.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-20 14:27>99.1%
- 39.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-21 \_ 03:22 > 99.2%
- 39.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-06 六 04:42>98.3%
- 39.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-07 日 18:03>97.9%
- 39.27 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-16 \stackrel{\frown}{=} 05:22 > 97.6\%$
- 39.28 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-17 \equiv 04:57 > 98.6\%$
- 39.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-10  $\uparrow$  04:37>98.6%
- 39.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-11 日 05:34>98.3%
- 39.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-11 日 19:43>99.2%
- 39.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-09-03 日 05:25>99%
- 39.33 Lesson 38
  - a drum film a guitar dance music a voilin
  - a carnival costume candy a wig a bouquet a mask a carnival
- to throw to celebrate to collect to leave the city to catch to love to do something

an old-fashioned cabinet modern an old-fashioned clock a modern clock old-fashioned a modern cabinet  $\alpha$ 

a classmate a friend a girlfriend These girls are peers. These boys are classmates. a peer

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

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

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

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

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 bride throws her bouquet, and her fridends catch it. At a wedding the bride throws her bouquet to her friends. 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 girl loves dancing. She loves to dance. The woman collects masks. The boy loves photography. He loves to photograph his friends. The young man collects old-fashioned watches. The man collects phones. The girl loves musci. She plays the violin.

Are the friends watching a film or leaving the city? The friends are watching a film. In the city is there a carnival or a traffic? In the city there is a carnival. Is this a modern or an old-fashioned building? This is a modern building. Are the musicians playing violins or drums? The musicians are playing violins. 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.

When do actors wear masks? They wear masks during a spectacle. When do men put on wigs? They put on wigs at a carnival. Where are the friends going? They are leaving the city. What does the man collect? He collects paintings. 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.

#### 39.34 text

#### 39.34.1 film

英 [flm] 美 [flm] n. 电影;薄膜;胶卷;轻烟 vt. 在...上覆以薄膜;把 ...拍成电影 vi. 摄制电影;生薄膜;变得朦胧柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

film flm CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A film consists of moving pictures that have been recorded so that they can be shown in a theatre or on television. A film tells a story, or shows a real situation. 电影例: Everything about the film was good. Good acting, good story, good fun. 这部电影样样都好: 演技好, 故事好, 非常有趣。N-COUNT A film of powder, liquid, or oil is a very thin layer of it. 薄层例: The sea is coated with a film of raw sewage. 海上覆盖着薄薄一层未经处理的污水。V-T If you film something, you use

a camera to take moving pictures which can be shown on a screen or on television. 把…拍摄成影片例: He had filmed her life story. 他已经把她的人生故事拍成了电影。N-UNCOUNT Film of something is moving pictures of a real event that are shown on television or on a screen. 记实影片例: He likes to look at film of old-time players. 他喜欢看那些以前运动员的影片。N-UNCOUNT The making of films, considered as a form of art or a business, can be referred to as film or films. 电影艺术; 电影业例: Film is a business with limited opportunities for actresses. 电影业对女演员来说机会有限。N-UNCOUNT Plastic film is a very thin sheet of plastic used to wrap and cover things. (塑料) 薄膜 N-VAR A film is the narrow roll of plastic that is used in a camera to take photographs. 胶卷例: The photographers had already shot a dozen rolls of film. 摄影师们已经拍了一打胶卷。网络释义专业释义英英释义

电影影片胶卷电影短语 silent film 无声电影 silent film 默片 silent film 无声片 silent film 默片无声片 film director 电影导演更多结果词组短语同近 义词同根词

thin film 薄膜 plastic film 塑料薄膜;塑胶膜 film festival 电影节 film thickness (油)膜厚度 feature film 正片,故事片;长片更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The director expresses his sorrow in his film. 导演在影片中表达出他的悲哀。She costarred with her twin sister in a new film. 她和她的孪生姊妹联袂主演一部新影片。With this instant film the picture develops in only one minute. 用这种快速胶卷,照片仅用一分钟就会显影。

#### 39.34.2 music

英 ['mjuzk] 美 ['mjuzk] n. 音乐, 乐曲柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

music *mjuzk* CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Music is the pattern of sounds produced by people singing or playing instruments. 音乐例:...classical music....古典音乐。N-UNCOUNT Music is the art of creating or performing

music. 音乐创作; 音乐表演例: He went on to study music, specializing in the clarinet. 他继续学习音乐, 专攻单簧管。N-UNCOUNT Music is the symbols written on paper which represent musical sounds. 乐谱例: He's never been able to read music. 他从来就不识乐谱。PHRASE If something that you hear is music to your ears, it makes you feel very happy. 佳音例: Popular support it's music to the ears of any politician. 公众的支持这对任何政客都是佳音。PHRASE If you face the music, you put yourself in a position where you will be criticized or punished for something you have done. 承担自己行为的后果例: Sooner or later, I'm going to have to face the music. 迟早我得自食其果。网络释义专业释义英英释义

音乐音乐 MUSIC 完美嘉音 Music (专辑) 短语 background music 背景音乐 background music 背景音乐 background music 像星星一样的祈求 background music 只有爱 pop music 流行音乐更多结果词组短语同根词

pop music 流行音乐 classical music 古典乐 music education 音乐教育; 音乐教诲 folk music 民俗音乐 listen to music 听音乐更多词组短语双语例句 原声例句权威例句

She enjoys music, and so do I. 她喜欢音乐,我也喜欢音乐。He gets off on loud music,but I don't. 他一听到喧闹的音乐就兴奋,而我则不然。Do you like music? 你喜欢音乐吗?

#### 39.34.3 a drum

英 [drm] 美 [drm] vt. 击鼓;大力争取 vi. 击鼓;大力争取 n. 鼓;鼓声 n. (Drum) 人名;(英) 德拉姆;(德) 德鲁姆柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

drum drm CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A drum is a musical instrument consisting of a skin stretched tightly over a round frame. You play a drum by beating it with sticks or with your hands. 鼓例:...a worker who died after collapsing while beating a drum during a demonstration. ...一个在游行时因击鼓过度劳累而倒毙的工人。N-COUNT A drum is a large cylindrical container which is used to store fuel or other substances. 鼓状容器例:

... an oil drum. ... —只油桶。V-T/V-I If something drums on a surface, or if you drum something on a surface, it hits it regularly, making a continuous beating sound. 连续敲击例:He drummed his fingers on the leather top of his desk. 他用手指不停地敲击皮桌面。网络释义专业释义英英释义

鼓磁鼓圆桶桶短语 drum kit 爵士鼓 drum kit 架子鼓 drum kit 一套鼓乐器 drum kit 模拟鼓 Spotted Drum 斑高鳍⊠更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

drum up 招徕 ( 顾客 ); [口] 竭力争取;纠集;鼓动 drum tower 鼓楼 drum for v. 招徕;鼓吹 brake drum [汽车] 制动鼓;刹车鼓 boiler drum 锅炉汽包,锅筒;鼓筒式锅炉更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The war drum is beating. 战鼓敲响了。At dusk, a huge drum begins to beat. 在黄昏,一只巨大的鼓开始敲击。www.ebigear.com The saxophonist doubled the drum in the band. 那位萨克斯管吹奏员在乐队中兼作鼓手。

## 39.34.4 a guitar

英 [g't] 美 ['tr] n. 吉他, 六弦琴 vi. 弹吉他柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

guitar t CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A guitar is a musical instrument with six strings and a long neck. You play the guitar by plucking or strumming the strings. 吉他网络释义专业释义英英释义

吉他吉它六弦琴木吉他短语 Crazy Guitar 疯狂吉他 Guitar Solo 吉他 独奏 Guitar Solo 吉他 Guitar Solo 梦想之旅 Guitar Solo 你和天空之间更多结果词组短语同根词

play the guitar 弹吉他, 玩吉他 electric guitar 电吉他 acoustic guitar 原声吉他; 木吉他 guitar player 吉他手 classical guitar 古典吉他更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He tuned the guitar. 他给吉他定弦。Before singing, he noodled at his guitar. 唱歌之前他先弹了几下吉他。Guitar is played by plucking at the wires. 吉他可用手指在弦线上弹拨。

#### 39.34.5 a violin

英 [va'ln; 'valn] 美 [,va'ln] n. 小提琴; 小提琴手 n. (Violin) 人名;(意) 维奥林柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

violin valn CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A violin is a musical instrument. Violins are made of wood and have four strings. You play the violin by holding it under your chin and moving a bow across the strings. 小提琴例: Lizzie used to play the violin. 莉齐过去常拉小提琴。网络释义专业释义英英释义

小提琴小提琴提琴再会短语 The Violin 小提琴 The Violin 小提琴革命 曲 The Violin 集中营内的爱情 The Violin 拉小提琴 Violin Adagios 最美的小提琴慢板更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

violin concerto 小提琴协奏曲 violin concertos 小提琴协奏曲;小提琴协奏曲选双语例句原声例句权威例句

She rippled a lively rhythm on the violin. 她在小提琴上奏出明快的节奏。The music of the violin blended sweetly with her voice. 小提琴的乐曲和她的嗓音很和谐。He keyed up all the strings of his violin before his performance. 他在表演前将小提琴所有的弦都调好了。

## 39.34.6 dance

英 [dns] 美 [dæns] n. 舞蹈;舞会;舞曲 vi. 跳舞;跳跃;飘扬 vt. 跳舞;使跳跃 adj. 舞蹈的;用于跳舞的 n. (Dance) 人名;(英) 丹斯;(法) 当斯柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

dance *dns* CET4 TEM4 V-I When you dance, you move your body and feet in a way which follows a rhythm, usually in time to music. 跳舞例: Polly had never learned to dance. 波莉从未学过跳舞。V-T If you dance a particular kind of dance, you do it or perform it. 跳...舞例: Then we put the music on, and we all danced the Charleston. 然后我们放起音乐,一块跳起了查尔斯顿舞。V-I If you dance somewhere, you move there lightly and quickly, usually because you are happy or excited. 跳跃; 雀跃例: He danced off down the road. 他沿着马路蹦蹦跳跳地走了。V-I If you say that something dances, you mean that it moves around, or seems to move

around, lightly and quickly. (轻快地) 跳动例: Patterns of light, reflected by the river, dance along the base of the cliffs. 被河水倒映出的光影沿着 悬崖底部轻快地跳动。N-COUNT A dance is a particular series of graceful movements of your body and feet, which you usually do in time to music. 舞 蹈例: Sometimes the people doing this dance hold brightly coloured scarves. 有时候跳这种舞的人拿着色彩鲜艳的围巾。N-COUNT A dance is a social event where people dance with each other. 舞会例: At the school dance he sat and talked to her all evening. 在学校的舞会上,他整晚坐着和她聊 天。V-RECIP When you dance with someone, the two of you take part in a dance together, as partners. You can also say that two people dance. 和 ...共舞例: It's a terrible thing when nobody wants to dance with you. 没有 人想和你跳舞是件糟糕的事。例: Shall we dance? 我们跳舞吧?N-COUNT Dance is also a noun. 一支舞例: Come and have a dance with me. 来和 我跳支舞。N-UNCOUNT Dance is the activity of performing dances, as a public entertainment or an art form. 舞蹈艺术例: Their contribution to international dance, drama and music is inestimable. 他们对国际舞蹈、戏 剧和音乐的贡献是不可估量的。网络释义专业释义英英释义

舞蹈跳舞舞曲舞蹈学短语 SKET DANCE Sket Dance SKET DANCE SKET DANCE SKET DANCE 学园救援团 Tap dance 踢踏舞更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

dance with 与...跳舞 song and dance 不着边际的废话;大肆宣扬 folk dance 民间舞蹈; 土风舞 dance floor 舞池 modern dance 现代舞更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He escorted a girl to the dance. 他陪同一个姑娘去跳舞。Will you dance with me? 你愿意和我跳舞吗? They dance in a round. 他们围成圆圈跳舞。

## 39.34.7 A carnival costume

#### 1. carnival

英 ['knv()l] 美 ['krnvl] n. 狂欢节,嘉年华会;饮宴狂欢柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

carnival knvl TEM4 N-COUNT A carnival is a public festival during which people play music and sometimes dance in the streets. 狂欢节 N-COUNT A carnival is a travelling show which is held in a park or field and at which there are machines to ride on, entertainments, and games. 嘉年华网络释义专业释义英英释义

在欢节嘉年华狂欢花样年华短语 Carnival Town 狂欢节镇 Carnival Town 狂欢之城 Carnival Town 城镇狂欢节 Carnival Town 嘉年华小镇 Carnival Games 嘉年华游戏更多结果

carnival parade 狂欢节队伍双语例句原声例句权威例句

In the Carnival of Fear, there are "demonic harlequins" ... 在恐怖狂欢节里,这里有"魔法丑角".....

#### 2. costume

英 ['kstjum] 美 ['kstum] n. 服装, 装束; 戏装, 剧装 vt. 给...穿上服装柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

costume kstjum CET4 TEM4 N-VAR An actor's or performer's costume is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing. 戏 装例: Even from a distance, the effect of his fox costume was stunning. 即使从远处看,他的狐装造型也非常漂亮。例: The performers, in costume and makeup, were walking up and down backstage. 演员们穿着戏服化着妆,在后台走来走去。N-UNCOUNT The clothes worn by people at a particular time in history, or in a particular country, are referred to as a particular type of costume. (某一历史时期或某一国家人们穿的)服装例:...men and women in eighteenth-century costume. ...身着 18 世纪服装的男男女女。ADJ A costume drama is one which is set in the past and in which the actors wear the type of clothes that were worn in that period. 古装的例:...a lavish costume drama set in Ireland and the U.S. in the 1890s. ...以 19 世纪 90 年代的爱尔兰和美国为背景的一部大型古装戏。网络释义专业释义英英释义

服装装束戏服服饰短语 COSTUME DESIGN 最佳服装设计 COSTUME DESIGN 剧装设计 COSTUME DESIGN 服装设计 COSTUME DESIGN 最佳服装设计奖 costume tweed 粗花呢更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

costume jewelry (用作服饰的)人造珠宝 costume design 最佳服装设计 national costume 民族服装 chinese costume 中式装;唐装;中装 costume jewellery 人造珠宝饰物;服装饰物更多词组短语双语例句原 声例句权威例句

The advertisements of costume in Paris broadened his outlook. 巴黎的服装广告使他大开眼界。She blacked herself up and rigged her costume for the evening performance. 她在脸上抹了黑油彩,身上穿了戏装以参加晚上的演出。Superstition: Peacock Feathers should never be brought on stage, either as a costume element, prop or part of a set as chaos will ensue. 迷信:孔雀羽毛应该永远不带上舞台,不能作为服装元素,道具或者布景的一部分,否则混乱将接踵而来。article.yeeyan.org

#### 39.34.8 candy

英 ['kænd] 美 ['kændi] vt. 用糖煮;使结晶为砂糖;美化 vi. 糖煮;成为结晶 n. 糖果 (等于 sweets);冰糖 (等于 sugar candy, rock candy);毒品 adj. 新潮的 (服饰);甜言蜜语的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

candy *kænd* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR Candy is sweet foods such as chocolate or toffees. 糖果例:...a piece of candy. ...一块糖果。网络释义专业释义英英释义

糖果卢巧音坎蒂砂糖结晶短语 Gossip Candy Gossip Candy Gossip Candy Gossip Candy Gossip Candy 八卦蜜糖 Gossip Candy 幸田来未 Candy Dulfer 坎迪·杜尔费更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

candy store 糖果店 candy bar n. 单独包装的块状糖 cotton candy 棉花糖 hard candy 硬糖 rock candy 冰糖更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例

旬

She enticed the children with candy. 她用糖果诱骗小孩们。Her baby sister bother her for candy. 她的小妹妹缠着她要糖果。He conciliated his angry daughter with a piece of candy. 他用一块糖果来哄他发脾气的女儿。

#### 39.34.9 a wig

英 [wg] 美 [w] n. 假发;要人;头脑 vt. 使戴假发;斥责 vi. 激动;发狂 n. (Wig) 人名;(英、瑞典) 威格;(德) 维希柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

wig w CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT A wig is a covering of false hair that you wear on your head, for example, because you have little hair of your own or because you want to cover up your own hair. 假发例: Jo wore a long wig that made her look very sexy. 乔带着一头长长的假发,使她看起来很性感。网络释义专业释义英英释义

假发时尚假发假发丙种球蛋白短语 Lace Wig 蕾丝假发 Lace Wig 人发 女式假发头套 Lace Wig 花边假发 WIG Craft 飞翼船 WIG Craft 地效飞行 器更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

big wig [俚语] 要人,大人物,大亨 wig out 激动;发狂 wigs on the green 打架;激烈争论双语例句原声例句权威例句

When he put on the wig and false moustache I could have died. 他戴上假发和假胡须时,真把我笑坏了。She directed my verdict with an elegant little shake of the ponytail that peeped out from beneath her wig. 她按我的意见宣读了判决,当时,从她的假发下隐约露出的马尾辫轻轻颤动。bbs.ly.shangdu.com So now, students at the University of Washington that are studying these crows do so with a giant wig and a big mask. 正是这样的缘故,现在华盛顿大学做乌鸦研究的学生都带上巨大的假发,还套上脸罩。article.yeeyan.org

#### 39.34.10 mask

英 [msk] 美 [mæsk] n. 面具;口罩;掩饰 vi. 掩饰;戴面具;化装 vt. 掩饰;戴面具;使模糊柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mask msk CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A mask is a piece of cloth or other material, which you wear over your face so that people cannot see who you are, or so that you look like someone or something else. 面具例: The gunman, whose mask had slipped, fled. 面具滑落的持枪歹徒逃走了。N-COUNT A mask is a piece of cloth or other material that you wear over all or part of your face to protect you from germs or harmful substances. 防护 面具例: You must wear goggles and a mask that will protect you against the fumes. 你必须带上护目镜和防护面具,以保护你不被烟熏。N-COUNT If you describe someone's behaviour as a mask, you mean that they do not show their real feelings or character. 伪装例: His mask of detachment cracked, and she saw for an instant an angry and violent man. 他冷静超然的伪装 破碎了,她一瞬间看到了一个愤怒而又狂暴的男人。N-COUNT A mask is a thick cream or paste made of various substances, which you spread over your face and leave for some time in order to improve your skin. 面膜例: This mask leaves your complexion feeling soft and supple. 这种面膜使你 的皮肤变得柔软娇嫩。V-T If you mask your feelings, you deliberately do not show them in your behaviour, so that people cannot know what you really feel. 掩饰例: Dina lit a cigarette, trying to mask her agitation. 黛 娜点燃了一支烟, 试图掩饰她的不安。V-T If one thing masks another, it prevents people from noticing or recognizing the other thing. 遮掩例: He was squinting through the smoke that masked the enemy. 他眯眼看着遮住 敌人的那片烟雾。 see also gas mask 网络释义专业释义英英释义

面具面膜遮罩罩短语 The Mask 变相怪杰 The Mask 面具 (漫画) The Mask 变相怪杰 The Mask 摩登大圣 dust mask 防尘口罩更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

face mask 面罩;面具 oxygen mask n. 氧气面罩 shadow mask 荫罩; 障板 subnet mask n. 子网掩码 gas mask [化] 防毒面具,毒气面具更多词组 短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We tore from them the mask of democracy. 我们撕下了他们民主的假面具。They contrived a mask against poison gas. 他们设计了一种防毒面具。He ripped away the mask of pretence which covered their activities. 他剥掉了遮盖他们行动的假面具。

## 39.34.11 a bouquet

英 [b'ke; b'ke; 'bke] 美 [bu'ke] n. 花束;酒香 n. (Bouquet) 人名;(英、法) 布凯柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bouquet bke, bu-CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT A bouquet is a bunch of flowers which is attractively arranged. 花束例: The woman carried a bouquet of dried violets. 那个女子拿着一束干紫罗兰花。N-VAR The bouquet of something, especially wine, is the pleasant smell that it has. 芳香例: ...a Sicilian wine with a light red colour and a bouquet of cloves. ...一杯浅红色并带着丁香芬芳的西西里酒。网络释义专业释义英英释义

花束酒香布屈埃香味短语 Carole Bouquet 卡洛·波桂 Carole Bouquet 最近的卡洛尔·布凯 Carole Bouquet 卡洛·波桂 Carole Bouquet 卡洛尔·布盖 amber bouquet 百花龙涎更多结果同近义词

n. [细胞][植] 花束;酒香 nosegay, posy 双语例句原声例句权威例句

When traveling, give your partner a bouquet of roses; one rose for each day that you'll be away. 当旅行时,给你的恋人送一束玫瑰花;每朵玫瑰花代表你离开你的恋人的每一天。article.yeeyan.org If I concentrate hard enough, I can smell the sweetness of your wedding bouquet as you held it so proudly for everyone to see. 让我再想一想,我还能闻到那婚礼花束的甜香,你那么骄傲地捧着花,让每一个人分享你的幸福时光。gb.cri.cn If I concentrate hard enough, I can smell the sweetness of your wedding bouquet as you held it so proudly for everyone to see. 让我再想一想,我还能闻到那婚礼花束的婚礼花束的甜香,你那麽骄傲地捧著花,让每一个人分享你的幸福时光。

39.34.12 a carnival

**39.34.13** to celebrate

39.34.14 to leave the city

## 39.34.15 to love to do something

喜欢做的事情

#### 39.34.16 to collect

英 [k'lekt] 美 [k'lkt]

vt. 收集;募捐

vi. 收集;聚集;募捐

adv. 由收件人付款地

adj. 由收件人付款的

n. (Collect) 人名;(英) 科莱克特

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

collect CET4 TEM4 V-T If you collect a number of things, you bring them together from several places or from several people. 采集; 收集

#### 例:

Two young girls were collecting firewood.

两位年轻女孩在采集柴火。

## 例:

Elizabeth had been collecting snails for a school project.

伊丽莎白为一个学校的项目在收集蜗牛。

V-T If you collect things, such as stamps or books, as a hobby, you get a large number of them over a period of time because they interest you. 收集(邮票或书等)

## 例:

I used to collect stamps.

我过去曾经集邮。

N-UNCOUNT 收集

## 例:

- ... hobbies like stamp collecting and fishing.
- ...诸如集邮和钓鱼之类的爱好。

## 例:

Methane gas does collect in the mines around here.

沼气确实积聚在这周围的矿井中。

V-T If something collects light, energy, or heat, it attracts it. 聚集 (光、能量或热量等)

## 例:

Like a telescope, it has a curved mirror to collect the sunlight.

和望远镜一样,它有一个曲面镜来聚集太阳光。

V-T/V-I If you collect for a charity or for a present for someone, you ask people to give you money for it. 募捐

#### 例:

Are you collecting for charity?

你是在为慈善募捐吗?

## 例:

The organization has collected \$2.5 million for the relief effort.

该组织已经募集到了250万美元用于救济活动。

V-T When you collect someone or something, you go and get them from the place where they are waiting for you or have been left for you. 领走

ADV/ADJ (of telephone calls) on a reverse-charge basis (打电话) 由对方付费

N a short Church prayer generally preceding the lesson or epistle in Communion and other services 短祷文

网络释义专业释义英英释义

收集收藏搜集聚集短语

collect shells 收集贝壳

collect shells 收藏贝壳

collect shells 捡贝壳

collect shells 搜集贝壳

garbage collect 垃圾收集

更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

collect oneself 镇定下来,使自己平心静气

collect data 收集资料

collect money 集资;筹钱

collect call 对方付费电话

freight collect (freight payable at destination) 运费到付(到目的地后付运费)

更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Will you collect all the students to the classroom?

您把全体学生召集到教室中好吗?

The party depends on whether or not we can collect enough money.

这次聚会取决于我们能否收集到足够的钱。

Good as it is to inherit a library, it is better to collect one.

继承藏书虽好, 收集藏书更有意义。

## 1. to catch

英 [kæt] 美 [kæt]

vt. 赶上;抓住;感染;了解 vi. 赶上;抓住 n. 捕捉;捕获物;窗钩柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. HOLD OR TOUCH . MANAGE TO SEE, HEAR, OR TALK TO . OTHER USES HOLD OR TOUCH catch  $k \alpha t$  CET4 TEM4

V-T If you catch a person or animal, you capture them after chasing them, or by using a trap, net, or other device. 捉住; 捕获

例:

Police say they are confident of catching the gunman.

警方说他们有信心抓获枪手。

例:

Where did you catch the fish?

你在哪儿捕到了这条鱼?

V-T If you catch an object that is moving through the air, you seize it with your hands. 接住

例:

I jumped up to catch a ball and fell over.

我跳起来接球,结果摔倒了。

N-COUNT Catch is also a noun. 接住

例:

He missed the catch and the game was lost.

他没接住球, 输了这场比赛。

V-T If you catch a part of someone's body, you take or seize it with your hand, often in order to stop them from going somewhere. 抓住; 握住

例:

Liz caught his arm.

利兹抓住了他的胳膊。

例:

He knelt beside her and caught her hand in both of his.

他跪在她旁边,双手握住她的手。

V-T If one thing catches another, it hits it accidentally or manages to hit it. 打击; 击中

例:

The stinging slap almost caught his face.

这狠狠的一巴掌差点打在他的脸上。

例:

I may have caught him with my elbow but it was just an accident.

我的胳膊肘可能碰了他, 不过那只是个意外。

V-I If something catches on or in an object, it accidentally becomes attached to the object or stuck in it. 绊住; 卡住

例:

Her ankle caught on a root, and she almost lost her balance.

她的脚踝绊到一个树根上,身体差点失去平衡。

to catch hold of something see hold MANAGE TO SEE, HEAR, OR TALK TO OTHER USES 网络释义专业释义英英释义

捕捉抓住职业摔角赶上

短语 catch on 理解

catch on 流行起来

catch on 明白

catch on 风风火火

catch fire 着火

更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

catch oneself 发觉自己讲错而突然住嘴

catch up 赶上;把…缠住

catch up with 赶上,追上;逮捕;处罚

catch on 理解,明白;变得流行

catch the train 赶火车

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

You walk on ahead. I shall soon catch you up.

你在前面先走, 我很快就会赶上你。

They made the station in time to catch the train.

他们及时到达车站, 赶上了那班火车。

If you belt down the road, you'll catch your train.

要是你顺这条路赶快跑去,你可以赶上火车。

#### 2. to throw

英 [r] 美 [ro] vt. 投; 抛; 掷 vi. 抛; 投掷 n. 投掷; 冒险 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

throw r CET4 TEM4

V-T When you throw an object that you are holding, you move your hand or arm quickly and let go of the object, so that it moves through the air. 投; 扔

例:

He spent hours throwing a tennis ball against a wall.

他花了数小时对着一堵墙扔网球。

例:

The crowd began throwing stones.

那群人开始扔石头。

N-COUNT Throw is also a noun. 投; 扔

例:

That was a good throw.

那是一次很棒的投掷。

例:

A throw of the dice allows a player to move himself forward.

投掷一次骰子, 玩家即可向前移动。

V-T If you throw your body or part of your body into a particular position or place, you move it there suddenly and with a lot of force. 猛然移动 (身体或身体部位)

例:

She threw her arms around his shoulders.

她猛地伸出双臂抱住他的肩膀。

例:

She threatened to throw herself in front of a train.

她威胁说要卧轨。

V-T If you throw something into a particular place or position, you put it there in a quick and careless way. (漫不经心地) 扔下

例:

He struggled out of his bulky jacket and threw it on to the back seat. 他用力脱下笨重的夹克,顺手把它扔到后座上。

V-T To throw someone into a particular place or position means to force them roughly into that place or position. 使摔倒

例:

He threw me to the ground.

他把我摔倒在地。

V-T If you say that someone is thrown into prison, you mean that they are put there by the authorities. 把...关进(监狱)

例:

Those two should have been thrown in jail.

那两个人当时就该被关进监狱。

V-T If a horse throws its rider, it makes him or her fall off, by suddenly jumping or moving violently. (马) 摔落 (骑手)

例:

The horse reared, throwing its rider and knocking down a youth standing beside it.

这匹马向后一仰,摔下骑手并撞倒站在它旁边的一个年轻人。

V-T If a person or thing is thrown into a bad situation or state, something causes them to be in that situation or state. 使陷入 (困境等)

例:

Abidjan was thrown into turmoil because of a protest by taxi drivers. 阿比让因计程车司机们的抗议而陷入了混乱。

V-T If something throws light or a shadow on a surface, it causes that surface to have light or a shadow on it. 投下 (光线或影子)

例:

The sunlight is white and blinding, throwing hard-edged shadows on the ground.

阳光亮白刺眼,在地上投下轮廓分明的影子。

V-T If something throws doubt on a person or thing, it causes people to doubt or suspect them. 使…产生怀疑

例:

This new information does throw doubt on their choice.

这个新消息确实让人对他们的选择产生怀疑。

V-T If you throw a look or smile at someone or something, you look or smile at them quickly and suddenly. 猛然投以 (一瞥或一笑)

例:

Emily turned and threw her a suggestive grin.

埃米莉转过身, 猛然地向她投了个暗示性的微笑。

V-T If you throw yourself, your energy, or your money into a particular job or activity, you become involved in it very actively or enthusiastically. 投身于; 投入

例:

She threw herself into a modelling career.

她投身于模特职业。

V-T If you throw a fit or a tantrum, you suddenly start to behave in an uncontrolled way. 爆发 (脾气); 要 (性子)

例:

I used to get very upset and scream and swear, throwing tantrums all over the place.

我以前经常很不开心, 喊叫骂人, 到处乱发脾气。

V-T If something such as a remark or an experience throws you, it surprises you or confuses you because it is unexpected. 使吃惊; 使困惑

例:

Her sudden change in attitude threw me.

她态度上的突然变化令我吃惊。

例:

This new confession threw me for a loop.

这份新口供使我很震惊。

V-T If you throw a punch, you punch someone. 打 (一拳)

例:

Everything was fine until someone threw a punch.

一切都还好, 直到有人动了拳头。

V-T When someone throws a party, they organize one, usually in their own home. (常指在家) 举行(聚会)

例:

Why not throw a party for your friends?

为何不给你的朋友们搞一个聚会呢?

to throw down the gauntlet see gauntlet

to throw light on something see light

to throw money at something see money

to throw in the towel see towel

网络释义专业释义英英释义

投掷扔投传球短语 throw about 乱丢

throw about 到处扔

throw about 转向航行

throw about 抛散 overhead throw 过顶掷球

更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

throw away 扔掉,丢弃

throw out v. 扔掉;伸出;说出;否决;突出

throw in 扔进;边线发球,掷界外球

throw off 摆脱;抛弃;关闭

throw up 呕吐;抛起

更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Throw me that dictionary.

把那本词典扔给我。

Throw your dirty clothes in the washing machine.

把你的脏衣服扔进洗衣机。

The chicken will peck up all the grain that you throw on the ground. 小鸡会把你扔在地上的谷子全部啄起来吃掉。

#### 3. an old-fashioned clock

英 ['uld'fænd] 美 ['uld'fænd]

adj. 老式的;过时的;守旧的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

old-fashioned TEM4

ADJ Something such as a style, method, or device that is old-fashioned is no longer used, done, or admired by most people, because it has been replaced by something that is more modern. 旧式的; 过时的

#### 例:

The house was dull, old-fashioned and in bad condition.

那幢房子阴暗、老式, 并且破烂。

ADJ Old-fashioned ideas, customs, or values are the ideas, customs, and values of the past. 守旧的

#### 例:

She has some old-fashioned values and can be a strict disciplinarian.

她有一些守旧的观念,可能还是个严守纪律的人。

网络释义英英释义

过时的老式的旧式的古典短语

old-fashioned word 或过时的字眼

old-fashioned anchor 老式锚

old-fashioned ideas 守旧思想

old-fashioned thinking 老式思维

Old-fashioned romance 时的浪漫

更多结果同近义词

n. 老式的;过时的;守旧的

ancient, oldfangled

双语例句原声例句权威例句

So, does this mean you should turn off the shower and go back to old-fashioned baths?

于是,这个是否意味着你必须关掉你的蓬蓬头,回归到老式的浴盆? article.yeeyan.org

It is difficult to believe that we still see the old-fashioned autocrat in management today. You have to wonder why this is so.

很难相信,即使到了今天我们依然可以看到老式的专制管理模式,但 是你必须弄明白它存在的原因。

#### 4. a modern cabinet

b\*\*\*\* modern

英 ['md()n] 美 ['mdn]

adj. 现代的,近代的;时髦的 n. 现代人;有思想的人柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

 $modern \ mdn \ CET4 \ TEM4$ 

ADJ Modern means relating to the present time, for example the present decade or present century. 现代的

例:

We had a long talk about the problem of materialism in modern society.

我们就现代社会中的实利主义问题进行了一次长谈。

ADJ Something that is modern is new and involves the latest ideas or equipment. 现代化的

例:

In many ways, it was a very modern school for its time.

从多方面看,这是当时很现代化的一所学校。

ADJ People are sometimes described as modern when they have opinions or ways of behaving that have not yet been accepted by most people in a society. 时髦的

例:

She is very modern in outlook.

她的看法很时髦。

ADJ Modern is used to describe styles of art, dance, music, and architecture that have developed in recent times, in contrast to classical styles. (艺术、舞蹈、音乐和建筑) 现代派的

例:

She'd been a dancer with a modern dance company in New York.

她过去一直是纽约一家现代舞公司的舞蹈演员。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

现代现代人近代摩登舞

短语

Modern dance 现代舞

Modern dance 现代舞

Modern dance 摩登舞

Modern dance 现代舞

Computer Modern Computer Modern

更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

modern society 现代社会

modern chinese 现代汉语

modern science 现代科学;近代科学

modern times 现代;近代

modern technology 现代技术;现代科技

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

She loves modern music.

她喜欢现代音乐。

Trade is the lifeblood of most modern states.

贸易是大多数现代国家的生命线。

He always pontificates about the evils of modern society.

他经常对现代社会的弊病大发议论。

## (a) cabinet

英 ['kæbnt] 美 ['kæbnt] n. 内阁;橱柜;展览艺术品的小陈列室 adj. 内阁的;私下的,秘密的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cabinet k x bnt CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A cabinet is a cupboard used for storing things such as medicine or alcoholic drinks or for displaying decorative things in. 贮藏橱; 陈列柜

例:

She looked in the medicine cabinet and found some aspirin.

她在药橱中翻看了一下, 找到几片阿司匹林。

N-COUNT The cabinet is a group of the most senior advisers or ministers in a government, who meet regularly to discuss policies. 内阁

例:

The announcement came after a three-hour cabinet meeting.

这项公告是在 3 小时的内阁会议之后发布的。网络释义专业释义 英英释义

内阁橱柜英国内阁澳大利亚内阁短语

Cabinet Office 内阁府

Cabinet Office 内阁府

Cabinet Office 内阁办公室

Cabinet Office 日本内阁

Biosafety cabinet 生物安全柜

更多结果词组短语同近义词

control cabinet 控制柜;操纵室

kitchen cabinet n. 政府首脑的参谋团;厨房的餐具柜

cabinet meeting 内阁会议;大臣会议

filing cabinet 档案橱柜

cabinet minister n. 大臣;阁僚

更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

They are recomposing the cabinet.

他们正在改组内阁。

Years of micropublished books can be stored in a single cabinet.

用缩微版印刷多年的书,可存放在一个小柜子里。

The wartime cabinet first recruited men into the forces from nonessential industries.

战时内阁首先从非重点工业中招募人员补充武装力量。

- 5. an old-fashioned cabinet
- 6. a friend
- 7. a classmate

英 ['klsmet] 美 ['klæsmet] n. 同班同学柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪 大英汉词典 classmate klsmet CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your classmates are students who are in the same class as you at school or college. 同班同学 网络释义专业释义英英释义

同学同班同学同班同班同窗短语 Our classmate 我们班的同学 Our classmate 们班的同窗 Our classmate 我们的同学 Our classmate 正在翻译 Classmate B 同学 B 更多结果双语例句原声例句权威例句

He acquainted his classmate with my sister.

他把我妹妹介绍给他的同班同学。

He acquainted his classmate with my younger brother.

他把我的弟弟介绍给他的同班同学。

I, who am your classmate, can understand you.

我是你的同班同学,能了解你。

- 8. a girlfriend
- 9. These boys are classmates.
- 10. These girls are peers.
- 11. a peer

英 [p] 美 [pr]

n. 贵族;同等的人;同龄人 vi. 凝视, 盯着看;窥视 vt. 封为贵族;与...同等 n. (Peer) 人名;(英、巴基) 皮尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

peer p CET4 TEM4

V-I If you peer at something, you look at it very hard, usually because it is difficult to see clearly. 费力地看; 盯着

例:

I had been peering at a computer print-out that made no sense at all.

我一直在费力地看一份不知所云的电脑打印稿。

N-COUNT Your peers are the people who are the same age as you or who have the same status as you. 同龄人; 同等地位的人

例:

His engaging personality made him popular with his peers.

他迷人的个性使他很受同龄人欢迎。

N a member of a nobility; nobleman 贵族

网络释义专业释义英英释义

同行凝视对等偷窥

短语

life peer 终身贵族

life peer 终身贵族

life peer 生活对等

life peer 生命同行

Peer Education 同伴教育

更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

peer review 同业互查

peer to peer 对等的;[计]端对端

peer pressure 来自同辈的压力

peer group 同辈群体;同龄群体

peer at 凝视

双语例句原声例句权威例句

The queen created him a peer.

女王封他为贵族。

She does the same with techniques, like how to use peer reviews for validating requirements.

在技术上她同样也这么做,像如何利用同行的评论来确定需求。

www.ibm.com

My theory is that if one is doing it, all do it until the first one has the courage to break off; it's peer pressure.

我的理论是,如果有人开始做这类节目,其他人也都会做下去,知道 当中有人鼓起勇气放弃:这是同行压力。

article.yeeyan.org

#### 39.34.17 text

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

These childen are friends. They're watching an interesting film about old-fashioned clothes on TV.

The friends are celebrating a holiday.

The girl invites her classmates to her birthday party.

In the store the friends are picking out clothing.

These boys are classmates. They study in the same class at school.

The musicians are playing old-fashioned music on violins.

The boys play the drums.

During a canival music plays.

These musicians are playing modern music on a violin and a gurtar.

The musician also plays the drums.

The friends are putting on carnival costumes.

The woman is wearing a wig.

The womman with the bouquet of white flowers is dancing on the grass.

A man and woman are dancing in old-fashioned costumes.

The actors are dressed in old-fashioned dresses and wigs.

During a carnival people put on old-fashioned dresses and wigs.

The actor puts on a wig.

The friends leave the city to fly meat and drink beer.

The boy is happy because his mom gave him candy.

The boy gives the girl candy.

The young man is playing the violin, and the young woman is listening to the music.

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 womman in the old-fashioned dress and wig a bouquet of flowers.

The bride throws her bouquet, and her friends catch it.

The man is in a modern suit, and the woman is in an old-fashioned dress.

The bride holds a bouquiet of white flowers.

The girl throws the ball, and the boy catches the ball.

The girl loves dancing. She loves to dance.

The man collects phones.

The woman collects masks.

The young man collects old-fashioned watches.

The girl loves music. She plays the violin.

The boy loves photography. He loves to photograph his friends.

# 1. potography

photography

英 [f'tgrf] 美 [f'trfi]

n. 摄影;摄影术

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

photography ftrf TEM4

N-UNCOUNT Photography is the skill, job, or process of producing photographs. 摄影术; 摄影

例:

Photography is one of her hobbies.

摄影是她的爱好之一。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

摄影摄影术摄影壁纸摄影学

短语

digital photography 数码摄影

digital photography 数码摄影

digital photography 数位摄影

digital photography 数字摄影

Erotic photography 非裸摄影

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

professional photography 专业摄影

aerial photography n. 空中摄影;空中照相术

fashion photography 时装摄影;样式摄影术

color photography 彩色摄影;彩色相片;彩色照相术

infrared photography 红外摄影;红外照相

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

He took to photography.

他开始喜欢上摄影。

The ABC of Photography;

# 《摄影入门》

Photography is a language, with its own limitations and strengths, but these are my tools, so I have to try and use them well.

摄影是一门语言,它有着自己的限制和力量,但是这些是我的工具,所 以我必须试着用好它们。

article.yeeyan.org

# 2. photograph

英 ['ftgrf] 美 ['fotræf]

vt. 为...拍照;使深深印入

vi. 拍照;在照片上显得

n. 照片, 相片

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

photograph ftrf CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A photograph is a picture that is made using a camera. 照片

例:

He wants to take some photographs of the house.

他想给这所房子拍一些照片。

V-T When you photograph someone or something, you use a camera to obtain a picture of them. 给…照相

例:

She photographed the children.

她给孩子们照了相。

例:

I hate being photographed.

我讨厌被拍照。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

照片

相片

拍照

摄影

短语

更多结果

oscillation photograph 回摆照相 oscillation photograph 振动晶体照相 oscillation photograph 回摆图 stereoscan photograph 扫描电镜照片 stereoscan photograph 体视扫描照片

词组短语同近义词同根词 aerial photograph 航空照片;航摄像片 take a photograph v. 拍...的照片 photograph album 相册,影集 双语例句原声例句权威例句

I chanced on this old photograph in his drawer.

我在他的抽屉里偶然发现了这张旧照片。

He captured his daughter's smile in this photograph.

在这张照片中他拍摄到女儿的微笑。

We should be glad to photograph the house and its grounds.

我们很乐意为这所房子及其庭院拍照。

Is this a modern or an old-fashioned building? This is a modern building.

Are the friends watching a film or leaving the city? The friends are watching a film.

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

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 palying violins.

Does the bride catch or throw the bouquet? The bride throws the bouquet.

When do men put on wigs? They put on wigs at a carnival.

What do the friends love to do? They love to dance.

What does the man collect? He collects paintings.

Where are the friends going? They're leaving the city.

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.

## 3. spectacle

英 ['spektk()l] 美 ['spktkl]

n. 景象;场面;奇观;壮观;公开展示;表相,假相 n.(复)眼镜柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

spectacle spktkl CET6 TEM4

N-COUNT A spectacle is a strange or interesting sight. 奇观 例:

It was a spectacle not to be missed.

它是不可错过的奇观。

N-VAR A spectacle is a grand and impressive event or performance. 盛大的活动; 盛大的演出

例:

Ninety-four thousand people turned up for the spectacle.

9.4 万人参加了这个盛大的活动。

N-PLURAL Glasses are sometimes referred to as spectacles. 眼镜

例:

He looked at me over the tops of his spectacles.

他从眼镜的上方看了看我。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

景象看头奇观眼镜

短语

spectacle stone 透石膏

spectacle plate 双孔板

spectacle plate 双孔钣

spectacle plate 吊柱眼板

protecting spectacle 防护眼镜

更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

spectacle frame 眼镜架;双孔构架

双语例句原声例句权威例句

A curious spectacle was witnessed.

目击了这一奇异的景象。

Franco: Yeah. For now, though, there are none I want to direct that would be full of spectacle.

弗朗哥:是的。但是现在很难,现在没有一部我想去导演的充满奇观的影片。

www.kle100.cn

In Ramachandran's account, then, we are treated to the spectacle of different parts of the brain —perhaps even different selves —arguing with one another.

在拉玛钱德朗的描述中,我们会欣赏到,大脑的不同部分——也许甚至是几个不同的"自我"在相互争辩的场面。

article.yeeyan.org

# 40 **DONE** Thirty nine 96.9%

- 40.1 **DONE** Review thirty nine 96.9->96.4%
- 40.2 **DONE** Review thirty nine 97.3%
- 40.3 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-14 \equiv 04:42 > 98.3\%$
- 40.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-02 日 10:48>99.2%
- 40.5 **DONE** Lesson thirty nine  $<2016-11-15 \equiv 05:26>97.2\%$
- 40.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-15 \_ 18:47>96.8%
- 40.7 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-11-16 \equiv 03:33 > 97.6\%$
- 40.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-26 六 05:42>98.6%
- 40.9 **DONE** Review <2017-02-21  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  13:36>98.5%
- 40.10 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-06 ☆ 07:57>97.9%
- 40.11 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-17 \equiv 17:15 > 98.4\%$
- 40.13 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-10 → 19:16>99.1%

## 40.14 Lesson thirty nine

- a cow a chicken a ram a sheep a rooster a bull
- a tiger a rabbit a lion a deer a wolf a leopard
- to hide to hunt to give fur to graze to lay eggs to give milk
- striped spotted herbivorous carnivorous full hungry
- a spotted cow The spotted leopard chaese a yellow deer. It's hunting. a spotted leopard a striped tiger a black bull on green grass a grey rabbit on yellow sand.

A wolf is a carnivorous animal. It eats meat. A leopard also is a carnivorous animal. The sheep is standing by the house and esting grass.

The lion is lying under a tree and eating meat. The wolf is hunting a deer. The deer is grazing in the forest.

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

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

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

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

- 40.15 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-21 \_ 05:17>96.7%
- 40.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-22 \equiv 19:44 > 98.2\%$
- 40.17 **DONE** Loud Read <2017-02-23 四 05:15>39,38,37
- 40.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-23 四 07:59>98.4%
- 40.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-23 四 22:39>99.3%
- 40.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-24 **Th.** 05:16>98.7%
- 40.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-25  $\rightarrow 05:42 > 99.2\%$
- 40.22 **DONE** Loud Read  $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 05:30 >$
- 40.23 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 06:35 > 98.4\%$
- 40.24 **DONE** Writing < 2017-03-15 = 08:41 >
- 40.25 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-03-15 \equiv 11:28 > 98.6\%$
- 40.26 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-16 四 04:29 > 39,38,37
- 40.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-16 四 05:38>99.3%
- 40.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-16 四 20:40>98.9%
- 40.29 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-03-17 £ 04:52>37,39
- 40.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-17 **1** 16:32 > 98.5%
- 40.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-17 Ti. 17:20>99.%
- 40.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-19 日 09:56>98.7%
- 40.33 **DONE** Writing<2017-03-19 日 21:00>
- 40.34 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-20 18:05>98.8%
- 40.35 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-21 \_ 04:02>98.9%
- 40.36 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-07 日 12:08>98.3%
- 40.37 **DONE** Review <2017-09-04 06:37>98.4%
- 40.38 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-09-06 \equiv 05:55 > 99.4\%$
- 40.39 text
- 40.39.1 a cow

n. 奶牛, 母牛;母兽

vt. 威胁, 恐吓

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cow ka CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A cow is a large female animal that is kept on farms for its milk. People sometimes refer to male and female animals of this species as cows. 母牛; 奶牛

例:

He kept a few dairy cows.

他养了几头奶牛。

例:

Dad went out to milk the cows.

爸爸出去给牛挤奶去了。

N-COUNT Some female animals, including elephants and whales, are called cows. 大型雌兽

例:

 $\dots$  a cow elephant.

...一头母象。

V-T If someone is cowed, they are made afraid, or made to behave in a particular way because they have been frightened or badly treated. 胁迫; 恐吓

例:

The government, far from being cowed by these threats, has vowed to continue its policy.

政府根本没有被这些威胁吓倒,发誓要继续执行自己的政策。

ADJ 受到胁迫的; 受到恐吓的

例:

By this time she was so cowed by the beatings that she meekly obeyed. 到了这时候她被这些殴打吓得不行,以至温顺地服从。

母牛奶牛雌牛牛头人短语

网络释义专业释义英英释义 cash cow 摇钱树 Cow shark 六鳃鲨科 Cow shark 六鳃鲨科 Spherical cow 球形奶牛 Spherical cow 球形奶牛 更多结果 milk cow 奶牛;乳牛 dairy cow n. 奶牛;乳牛 cash cow 摇钱树;巨大财源 cow leather 牛皮 milch cow 摇钱树, 财源;乳牛 更多词组短语 双语例句原声例句权威例句 A vet dispatched the injured cow. 兽医把伤牛利索地杀死了。 Our cow is carrying again. 我家的母牛又怀胎了。 The cow is expected to calve next week. 这头母牛预期下周生小牛。

## 1. a sheep

英 [ip] 美 [ip]

n. 羊, 绵羊; 胆小鬼

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sheep ip CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A sheep is a farm animal which is covered with thick curly hair called wool. Sheep are kept for their wool or for their meat. 羊  $\emptyset$ :

... grassland on which a flock of sheep were grazing.

...有一群羊正在吃草的草地。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

绵羊绵羊绵羊传奇羊

短语

Bighorn sheep 大角羊

Bighorn sheep 大角羊

Bighorn sheep 大角羊

Bighorn sheep 大角羊羊

Fellow Sheep 快乐牧羊犬

更多结果

词组短语同近义词

black sheep 败家子;害群之马

lost sheep 迷途羔羊(误入歧途的人)

sheep and goats 善人与恶人(来自《圣经》); 好人与坏人

a flock of sheep 一群羊

sheep skin 绵羊毛皮

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

They put out their sheep to grass every day.

他们每天把羊放出去吃草。

After a summer here the poorest sheep and cattle grow strong and fat.

经过一个夏天,连最差的牛羊在这里也长得又肥又壮了。

Scientists were hoping to propagate the best qualities of both types of sheep.

## 2. a bull

英 [bl]

n. 公牛;看好股市者;粗壮如牛的人;胡说八道;印玺

adj. 大型的;公牛似的;雄性的

vt. 企图抬高证券价格; 吓唬;强力实现

vi. 价格上涨;走运;猛推;吹牛

n. (Bull) 人名; (英、葡、瑞典、芬、挪、德) 布尔

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bull bl CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A bull is a male animal of the cow family. 公牛

N-COUNT Some other male animals, including elephants and whales, are called bulls. 巨大的雄性动物

例:

Suddenly a massive bull elephant with huge tusks charged us.

突然,一只体形壮硕、长着巨型象牙的雄象朝我们冲了过来。

N-COUNT In the stock market, bulls are people who buy shares in expectation of a price rise, in order to make a profit by selling the shares again after a short time. Compare bear. (股票市场上) 买空的人

例:

The bulls argue stock prices are low and there are bargains to be had. 那些买空者认为股价很低,有些便宜股可以买进。

N-COUNT In the Roman Catholic church, a papal bull is an official statement on a particular subject that is issued by the pope. 教皇训谕

N-UNCOUNT If you say that something is bull or a load of bull, you mean that it is complete nonsense or absolutely untrue. 胡说八道

例:

I think it's a load of bull.

我觉得那是一派胡言。

ADJ male; masculine 男性的; 雄性的

例:

a bull elephant

V to raise or attempt to raise the price or prices of (a stock market or a security) by speculative buying (通过投机) 推高股价

网络释义专业释义英英释义

公牛布尔电脑美国公牛巨人雄的象

短语

Pit bull 比特犬

Pit bull 比特犬

Pit bull 斗牛狗

Pit bull 斗牛狗式卫士

Sitting Bull 坐牛

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

bull market 多头市场;股市中的牛市;旺市(行情看涨的市场)

bull run 布尔溪 (美国一小溪, 曾是南北战争中的重要战场)

bull terrier 牛头犬与狸杂交而生的狗

pit bull 比特犬;斗牛⊠狗;斗牛⊠狗式卫士

john bull 约翰牛 (特指英国或者英国人); 典型的英国人

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

A bullock is a castrated bull.

阉牛是切除了睾丸的公牛。

He was tossed by the bull.

他被这头公牛用角挑了起来。

He glared at me like a bull at a red rag.

他像公牛怒视红布一样对我怒目而视。

## 3. a ram

英 [ræm] 美 [ræm]

abbr. 随机存取存储器 (random access memory 的缩写); 随机访问内存 (random-access memory 的缩写)

- n. 公羊;撞锤;撞击装置;有撞角的军舰;(水压机的)[机]活塞
- v. 撞击;填塞;强迫通过或接受
- n. (Ram) 人名; (英、印、尼、不丹、瑞典) 拉姆

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

ram ræm TEM4

V-T If a vehicle rams something such as another vehicle, it crashes into it with a lot of force, usually deliberately. (通常指故意地) 猛烈撞击

例:

The thieves fled, ramming the policeman's car.

小偷们撞了警车, 逃跑了。

V-T If you ram something somewhere, you push it there with great force. 猛推

例:

He rammed the key into the lock and kicked the front door open.

他猛地把钥匙插进锁里, 踢开了前门。

N-COUNT A ram is an adult male sheep. 公羊

PHRASE If something rams home a message or a point, it makes it clear in a way that is very forceful and that people are likely to listen to. 充分讲明

例:

The report by the chairman will ram this point home.

主席的报告将充分地讲明这一点。

to ram something down someone's throat see throat

网络释义专业释义英英释义

内存随机存储器白羊坦克 RAM (专辑)

短语

Ram pressure 冲压力

Ram pressure 速度压头

Ram pressure 风筒压力

Ram pressure 冲压

Andy Ram 安迪·拉姆

更多结果

词组短语

static ram abbr. 静态随机存取存储器 ( Static Random Access Memory )

hydraulic ram 液压油缸

ram air 冲压空气;冲击气;柱塞式进气系统

双语例句原声例句权威例句

This ram is throwing good stock.

这只公羊生的羊羔好。

Be careful of that ram —it butts you.

小心那只公羊, 它会用角撞你。

This cannot easily be avoided unless the index is small enough to be loaded into RAM.

这个是很难避免的,除非索引比较小,可以直接缓存到内存当中。

blog.sina.com.cn

## 4. a rooster

英 ['rust] 美 ['rust]

n. 公鸡; 狂妄自负的人

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rooster rust CET6 TEM8

N-COUNT A rooster is an adult male chicken. 公鸡

# 5. a chicken

英 ['tkn] 美 [tkn]

n. 鸡肉;小鸡;胆小鬼,懦夫

adj. 鸡肉的;胆怯的;幼小的

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

chicken tkn CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT Chickens are birds which are kept on a farm for their eggs and for their meat. 項

例:

Lionel built a coop so that they could raise chickens and have a supply of fresh eggs.

莱昂内尔搭建了一个鸡笼,这样他们就可以养鸡,得到新鲜鸡蛋。

N-UNCOUNT Chicken is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 鸡肉 例:

...roast chicken with wild mushrooms.

...烤鸡肉和野蘑菇。

N-COUNT If someone calls you a chicken, they mean that you are afraid to do something. 胆小鬼

例:

I'm scared of the dark. I'm a big chicken.

我很怕黑。我是个十足的胆小鬼。

ADJ Chicken is also an adjective. 胆小的

例:

Why are you so chicken, Gregory?

你为什么这么胆小,格雷戈里?

PHRASE If you say that someone is counting their chickens, you mean that they are assuming that they will be successful or get something, when this is not certain. 蛋尚未孵出就数小鸡; 指望得过早

例:

I don't want to count my chickens before they are hatched.

我不想指望得过早。

chickens come home to roost see roost

网络释义专业释义英英释义

鸡小鸡鸡肉鸡肉

短语

Chicken Little 四眼天鸡

Chicken Little 四眼天鸡

Chicken Little 四眼鸡丁

Chicken Little 鸡仔总动员

fried chicken 炸鸡

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

fried chicken n. 炸鸡

chicken soup 鸡汤;心灵鸡汤

chicken breast [医] 鸡胸

chicken meat 鸡肉

chicken feed 家禽饲料;极小额的款项;零钱

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

Chicken picked about the field.

鸡在田地到处啄食。

The hawk dived straight at the chicken.

鹰俯冲而下, 直扑那只鸡。

We dined on a chicken, pork and fresh vegetables.

我们正餐吃鸡、猪肉和新鲜蔬菜。

## 6. a wolf

英 [wlf] 美 [wlf]

n. 狼;色狼;残忍贪婪之人

vt. 大吃;狼吞虎咽地吃

n. (Wolf) 人名; (以、捷、芬、瑞典、德、匈、法、罗、荷、英) 沃尔夫

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

wolf wlf CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A wolf is a wild animal that looks like a large dog. 狼

V-T If someone wolfs their food, they eat it all very quickly and greedily. 狼吞虎咽

例:

Hotels were full of rich people wolfing expensive meals.

酒店满是狼吞虎咽昂贵饭菜的有钱人。

PHRASAL VERB Wolf down means the same as . 狼吞虎咽

例:

He wolfed down the rest of the biscuit and cheese.

他狼吞虎咽地吃下了剩余的饼干和奶酪。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

狼沃尔夫狼与美女沃夫

短语

Ethiopian wolf 埃塞俄比亚狼

Ethiopian wolf 衣索比亚狼

Ethiopian wolf 西门豺

Ethiopian wolf 草原胡狼

Max Wolf 马克斯·沃夫

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

the big bad wolf n. 大坏蛋;令人恐怖的人或事

lone wolf 独来独往的人;单独行动者

grey wolf 大灰狼;苍狼(产于欧亚大陆和北美)

wolf down v. 狼吞虎咽地吃

sea wolf n. 海盗;狼鱼

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

The hunter is following up a wolf.

那猎人正在追踪一条狼。

The wounded wolf rounded on the hunting dogs and fought to the death.

受伤的狼转身扑向猎犬作拼死搏斗。

When you move a wolf from one location to another, they try and get back home.

当你把狼从一个地方移居到另一个地方时,它们总是试图回到原来的家。

www.crazyenglish.org

#### 7. a deer

英 [d] 美 [dr]

- n. 鹿
- n. (Deer) 人名;(英) 迪尔

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

deer d CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A deer is a large wild animal that eats grass and leaves. A male deer usually has large, branching horns. 鹿

网络释义专业释义英英释义

鹿科鹿韩国鹿牌德尔集团

短语

Red Deer 红鹿市

Red Deer 马鹿

Red Deer 红鹿市

Red Deer 红鹿

Fallow Deer 図鹿

更多结果

词组短语

red deer n. [动] 马鹿;欧亚洲的赤鹿

sika deer 梅花鹿

musk deer [动] 麝香鹿,麝

roe deer n. [动] 狍 (等于 roe )

mule deer [动] 北美黑尾鹿;长耳鹿

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

The hunter wounded the deer.

猎人打伤了鹿。

The hound found the place where the deer lodged.

猎狗找到了那头鹿躲藏过的地方。

The lions in this area prey on deer and other wild animals.

这个地方的狮子捕食鹿和其他野生动物。

# 8. a rabbit

英 ['ræbt] 美 ['ræbt]

- n. 兔子, 野兔
- vt. 让...见鬼去吧
- vi. 猎兔

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rabbit rxbt CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A rabbit is a small, furry animal with long ears. Rabbits are sometimes kept as pets, or live wild in holes in the ground. 兔子

rabbit hair 兔毛

rabbit meat 兔肉

rabbit on 唠叨, 喋喋不休

peter rabbit 彼得兔 (卡通人物)

rabbit food 生吃的蔬菜

# 9. a leopard

英 ['lepd] 美 ['lpd]

n. 豹;美洲豹

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

leopard lpd TEM4

N-COUNT A leopard is a type of large, wild cat. Leopards have yellow fur and black spots, and live in Africa and Asia. 約

## 10. a tiger

英 ['tag] 美 ['ta]

- n. 老虎; 凶暴的人
- n. (Tiger) 人名;(英) 泰格;(法) 蒂热;(瑞典) 蒂格

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tiger ta CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A tiger is a large fierce animal belonging to the cat family. Tigers are orange with black stripes. 老虎

### 11. a lion

英 ['lan] 美 ['lan]

n. 狮子; 名人; 勇猛的人; 社交场合的名流

n. (Lion) 人名;(西、葡) 利昂;(德、法、意、捷、瑞典) 利翁;(英) 莱昂

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

lion lan CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A lion is a large wild member of the cat family that is found in Africa. Lions have yellowish fur, and male lions have long hair on their head and neck. 狮子

网络释义专业释义英英释义

狮子狮王狮狮子座

短语

Golden Lion 金狮奖

Golden Lion 威尼斯电影节

Golden Lion 金狮糖浆

Golden Lion 金利来

Dancing Lion 醒狮 (电影)

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

lion dance 舞狮

sea lion n. [动] 海狮

great lion 名人,名流;备受欢迎的人

mountain lion [动] 美洲狮 (等于 cougar )

lion tamer 驯狮者

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

The wounded lion bellowed out.

受伤的狮子发出了怒吼。

The lion bounded on the prey.

那头狮子向猎物猛扑过去。

The savages darted spears at the lion.

野蛮人们把矛掷向狮子。

### 12. to hunt

英 [hnt] 美 [hnt]

vt. 打猎;搜索

vi. 打猎;搜寻

n. 狩猎;搜寻

n. (Hunt) 人名; (德、瑞典) 洪特; (英) 亨特; (法) 安

hunt hnt CET4 TEM4

V-I If you hunt for something or someone, you try to find them by searching carefully or thoroughly. 搜寻

例:

A forensic team was hunting for clues.

法医小组正在搜寻线索。

N-COUNT Hunt is also a noun. 搜寻

例:

The couple had helped in the hunt for the toddlers.

这对夫妇曾帮着寻找那些蹒跚学步的孩子。

V-T If you hunt a criminal or an enemy, you search for them in order to catch or harm them. 追捕 (罪犯、敌人等)

例:

Detectives have been hunting him for seven months.

7个月来警探们一直在追捕他。

N-COUNT Hunt is also a noun. 追捕

例:

Despite a nationwide hunt for the kidnap gang, not a trace of them was found.

尽管已对这帮绑架团伙实行了全国范围的大搜捕,但丝毫没有发现他 们的蛛丝马迹。

V-T/V-I When people or animals hunt, or hunt something, they chase and kill wild animals for food or as a sport. 猎杀 (野生动物); 打猎

例:

As a child I learned to hunt and fish.

我孩提时代就学会了打猎和捕鱼。

N-COUNT Hunt is also a noun. 打猎

例:

He set off for a nineteen-day moose hunt in Nova Scotia.

他开始了在新斯科舍为期 19 天的猎驼鹿行程。

PHRASE If a team or competitor is in the hunt for something, they still have a chance of winning it. (参赛队或竞争者) 有机会获得

例:

Six teams were still in the hunt for the team title.

6 支队伍仍然有机会获得团体冠军。

网络

hunt for 搜寻,寻找 hunt down 穷追直至抓获 in the hunt [美国俚语] 有机会 easter egg hunt 寻找复活节彩蛋活动 treasure hunt 寻宝游戏;寻找珍宝

### 13. to graze

英 [grez] 美 [rez]

vt. 放牧;擦伤

vi. 吃草;擦伤

n. 放牧;轻擦

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

graze rez CET6 TEM4

V-T/V-I When animals graze or are grazed, they eat the grass or other plants that are growing in a particular place. You can also say that a field is grazed by animals. 放牧 (牛、羊等); (牛、羊等) 吃草

### 例:

Five cows graze serenely around a massive oak.

5 头奶牛在一棵大橡树附近安静地吃草。

#### 例:

Several horses grazed the meadowland.

几匹马在牧场上吃草。

V-T If you graze a part of your body, you injure your skin by scraping against something. 擦破皮

#### 例:

I had grazed my knees a little.

我的膝盖擦破了一点皮。

N-COUNT A graze is a small wound caused by scraping against something. 擦伤

例:

Although cuts and grazes are not usually very serious, they can be quite painful.

尽管割伤和擦伤一般并无大碍, 却会很疼。

V-T If something grazes another thing, it touches that thing lightly as it passes by. 擦过

例:

A bullet had grazed his arm.

一颗子弹擦过他的胳膊。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

放牧擦伤画上妆喂草短语

First Graze 着地点

First Graze 到弹头的着地点

First Graze 开始着发

First Graze 首次擦地

Calves graze 小牛在吃草

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

graze on 吃(牛羊等吃草)

双语例句原声例句权威例句

There is good grassland here for your cattle and horses to graze on.

这里有良好的草场可供你的牛马放牧。

There is good grassland here for your cattle and horses to graze on.

这里有很好的草地供你们放牧牛马。

And by the time you come back through the loop, this area now has pasture to graze.

而直到你循环再回到这里时,这个地区又有牧草可以放牧。

www.hxen.com

### 14. to hide

英 [had] 美 [had]

vt. 隐藏;隐瞒;鞭打

vi. 隐藏

n. 躲藏;兽皮;躲藏处

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

hide had CET4 TEM4

V-T If you hide something or someone, you put them in a place where they cannot easily be seen or found. 把…藏起来

例:

He hid the bicycle in the hawthorn hedge.

他把自行车藏进了山楂树树丛里。

V-T/V-I If you hide or if you hide yourself, you go somewhere where you cannot easily be seen or found. 躲藏

例:

At their approach the little boy scurried and hid.

当他们走近时,那个小男孩急忙跑开躲了起来。

V-T If you hide your face, you press your face against something or cover your face with something, so that people cannot see it. 捂住; 把(脸) 埋在

例:

She hid her face under the collar of his jacket and started to cry.

她把脸埋在他的外套领子下哭了起来。

V-T If you hide what you feel or know, you keep it a secret, so that no one knows about it. 掩饰

例:

Lee tried to hide his excitement.

李努力掩饰内心的激动。

V-T If something hides an object, it covers it and prevents it from being seen. 遮盖

例:

The man's heavy moustache hid his upper lip completely.

那位男士浓密的八字胡完全遮住了他的上嘴唇。

V-T to flog 出售

N-VAR A hide is the skin of a large animal such as a cow, horse, or elephant, which can be used for making leather. 兽皮

例:

... the process of tanning animal hides.

...鞣制兽皮的过程。

N-VAR a place of concealment, usually disguised to appear as part of the natural environment, used by hunters, birdwatchers, etc 隐蔽处; 藏身处 (US and Canadian equivalent blind)

N-VAR an obsolete Brit unit of land measure, varying in magnitude from about 60 to 120 acres (英国,旧) 海得; 土地面积单位,约合 60 至 120 英亩

see also hidden, hiding

网络释义专业释义英英释义

隐藏 Hide ☑ hide 短语 Hide Layer 隐藏层

Hide Layer 隐含层

Hide Layer 隐含层

Hide Layer 隐层

bull hide 公牛皮

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

hide from 隐瞒

hide and seek 捉迷藏

cattle hide 牛皮

hide all 全部隐藏

hide away 把......隐藏

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

Don't try to hide your mistakes.

不要掩饰你的错误。

The spy is onto us,we'd better hide.

密探发现我们了, 我们最好还是躲起来。

She pulled a face to hide her embarrassment.

她做了一个鬼脸来掩饰她的窘态。

15. to give fur

英 [f] 美 [f]

- n. 皮, 皮子;毛皮;软毛
- n. 水垢

vt. 用毛皮覆盖; 使穿毛皮服装

n. (Fur) 人名;(法) 菲尔;(瑞典) 富尔

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fur f CET4 TEM4

N-MASS Fur is the thick and usually soft hair that grows on the bodies of many mammals. (哺乳动物身上的) 毛

例:

This creature's fur is short, dense and silky.

这种动物的毛短、浓密且柔顺。

N-MASS Fur is an artificial fabric that looks like fur and is used, for example, to make clothing, soft toys, and seat covers. (用以制造服装、软玩具、座套等的) 人造毛

N-VAR Fur is the fur-covered skin of an animal that is used to make clothing or small carpets. (动物的) 毛皮

例:

She had on a black coat with a fur collar.

她穿着一件有毛皮领子的黑色外套。

例:

...the trading of furs from Canada.

...与加拿大的毛皮贸易。

N-COUNT A fur is a coat made from real or artificial fur, or a piece of fur worn around your neck. 毛皮外套; 毛皮围脖

例:

There were women in furs and men in comfortable overcoats.

有身穿毛皮外套的女人们和身穿舒适大衣的男人们。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

皮草毛皮富尔岛软毛

短语

Fur people 富尔人

Fur people 富尔人

Fur TV 偶们最风流

fake fur 人造毛皮

fake fur 人造毛毛料

# 16. to lay eggs

英 [le] 美 [le]

vt. 躺下;产卵;搁放;放置;铺放;涂,敷

adj. 世俗的;外行的;没有经验的

n. 位置;短诗;花纹方向;叙事诗;性伙伴

vi. 下蛋;打赌

v. 躺;位于(lie 的过去式)

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

- . VERB AND NOUN USES
- . ADJECTIVE USES

VERB AND NOUN USES

lay le CET4 TEM4

V-T If you lay something somewhere, you put it there in a careful, gentle, or neat way. 放置

例:

Lay a sheet of newspaper on the floor.

把一张报纸放在地板上。

例:

Mothers routinely lay babies on their backs to sleep.

母亲们通常会把婴儿平躺着放下睡觉。

V-T If you lay something such as carpets, cables, or foundations, you put them into their permanent position. 铺设

例:

A man came to lay the carpet.

一名男子来铺地毯。

V-T/V-I When a female bird lays, or lays an egg, it produces an egg by pushing it out of its body. 下 (蛋)

例:

My canary has laid an egg.

我的金丝雀下了一个蛋。

V-T Lay is used with some nouns to talk about making official preparations for something. For example, if you lay the basis for something or lay plans for it, you prepare it carefully. 奠定 (基础); 制定 (规划) 例:

Diplomats meeting in Chile have laid the groundwork for far-reaching environmental regulations.

在智利会晤的外交官们已经为长远的环境保护规则奠定了基础。

V-T Lay is used with some nouns in expressions about accusing or blaming someone. For example, if you lay the blame for a mistake on someone, you say it is their fault, or if the police lay charges against someone, they officially accuse that person of a crime. 归罪于

例:

She refused to lay the blame on any one party.

她拒绝归罪于任何一方。

V-T If you lay the table or lay the places at a table, you arrange the knives, forks, and other things that people need on the table before a meal. 摆放 (餐具)

### 例:

The butler always laid the table.

餐具总是由管家来摆放。

to lay something at someone's door see door

to lay a finger on someone see finger

to lay your hands on something see hand

to lay siege to something see siege

### ADJECTIVE USES

网络释义专业释义英英释义

奠定打下铺设张艺兴短语

lay off 解雇

lay off 停止

lay off 休息

lay off 关闭

lay down 放下

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

lay in 贮存

lay down 放下;制定;铺设;主张

lay a foundation 奠定基础;奠基;打下基础

lay eggs 产蛋

lay on 涂抹 (颜料等); 猛攻; 加...于人

更多词组短语 双语例句原声例句权威例句 He lay huddled up in bed. 他躺在床上,蜷缩成一团。

# 17. to give milk

18. full 英 [fl] 美 [fl] adj. 完全的, 完整的;满的, 充满的;丰富的;完美的;丰满的;详尽的 adv. 十分, 非常;完全地;整整 vt. 把衣服缝得宽大 n. 全部;完整柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. CONTAINING AS MANY PEOPLE/THINGS AS POSSIBLE . COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE. OTHER USES CONTAINING AS MANY PEOPLE/THINGS AS POSSIBLE full fl CET4 ADJ If something is full, it contains as much of a substance or as many objects as it can. 装满的例: Once the container is full, it stays shut until you turn it clockwise. 该容器一旦满了就会保持关闭, 直到你将其按顺时针方向旋转。ADJ If a place or thing is full of things or people, it contains a large number of them. 满是...的例: The case was full of clothes. 该箱子满是衣服。例:The streets are still full of debris from two nights of rioting. 那些街上依然满是两夜暴乱后的狼 藉。ADJ You say that a place or vehicle is full when there is no space left in it for any more people or things. (某处、车辆) 满的例: The parking lot was full when I left about 10:45. 停车场在我 10:45 左右 离开时已满了。例:They stay here a few hours before being sent to refugee camps, which are now almost full. 他们在这里呆了几个小时 后被送到了难民营, 难民营现在几乎满了。ADJ If your hands or arms are full, you are carrying or holding as much as you can carry. (双手) 拿满的; (双臂) 抱满的例: Sylvia entered, her arms full of packages. 西尔维娅进来了,怀里抱满了包裹。ADJ If you feel full, you have eaten or drunk so much that you do not want anything else. (感到) 饱的例: It's healthy to eat when I'm hungry and to stop when I'm full. 我饿了

就吃、饱了就停是有益健康的。N-UNCOUNT 饱例:High fibre diets give the feeling of fullness. 高纤维饮食给人饱腹感。COMPLETE, INCLUDING THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE OTHER USES full fl V (of cloth, yarn, etc) to become or to make (cloth, yarn, etc) heavier and more compact during manufacture through shrinking and beating or pressing 使 (布、纱等) 通过皱缩、击打或压迫的制造过程变得更重及更紧密网络释义专业释义英英释义

满的充满的报满全部短语 full employment 充分就业 full employment 整日制工作 full employment 全面就业 full employment 全职工作 Full Throttle 烈火战车更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

full of oneself 骄傲;臭美;自以为是;只顾自己 full of 装满;全神贯注于...的 in full 全部;全额;充足 make full use of 充分利用 full range 全音域,全频;全距;全馏程更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

You will receive the full equivalent of your money. 你将收到与你的款项价值完全同等的物品。The boy accepted full responsibility for breaking the window. 那男孩承担打碎窗户的全部责任。In this way they brought into full play the initiative, wisdom and power of the masses. 这样他们就使群众的积极性、智慧和力量都充分发挥出来。

- 19. striped 英 [strapt] 美 ['strapd] adj. 有条纹的;有斑纹的 v. 被剥去 (strip 的过去分词) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 striped *strapt* TEM4 ADJ Something that is striped has stripes on it. 有条纹的例:...a bottle green and maroon striped tie. ...一条有深绿色和绛紫色条纹的领带。
- 20. carnivorous 英 [k'nv()rs] 美 [krnvrs] adj. 食肉的;肉食性的柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

carnivorous *knvrs* ADJ Carnivorous animals eat meat. 食肉的例: Snakes are carnivorous. 蛇都是食肉动物。ADJ Carnivorous can be used, especially humorously, to describe someone who eats meat. (幽默方式描述某人) 食肉的网络释义专业释义英英释义

食肉类的食肉的嗜血魔人肉食性的短语 carnivorous habit 肉食性习惯 carnivorous habt 肉食性习惯 Carnivorous Erection 唱片名 Carnivorous Challenge 逃出食人花的房间 Carnivorous plant 食虫植物

### 21. hungry

22. herbivorous 英 [h'bvrs] 美 ['hbvrs] adj. [动] 食草的柯林斯英汉双解大 词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

herbivorous *hbvrs* TEM8 ADJ Herbivorous animals only eat plants. 食草的

23. spotted 英 ['sptd] 美 ['sptd] adj. 有斑点的;斑纹的;弄污的 v. 发现 (spot 的过去分词);玷污;弄上污痕 n. (Spotted) 人名;(英) 斯波蒂 德柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

spotted *sptd* ADJ Something that is spotted has a pattern of spots on it. 有斑点的例:...hand-painted spotted cups and saucers in green and blue....带有手绘斑点的绿色和蓝色茶杯和托盘。例:His cheeks were spotted with blackheads.他的双颊上曾斑斑点点地长了些黑头。

#### 40.40 text

A spotted leopard.

- a spotted cow.
- a grey rabbit on yellow sand.
- a striped tiger.
- a black bull on green grass.

The spotted leopard chases a yellow deer. It's hunting.

# 41 **DONE** continue

#### 41.1 text

The wolf is hunting a deer.

A wolf is an carnivorous animal. It eats meat.

The deer is grapzing in the forest.

A leopard also is a carnivorous animal.

The sheep is standing by the house and eating grass.

The lion is lying under a tree and eating meat.

Chickens lay eggs.

A cow also is a herbivorous animal.

Sheep and rams give fur.

A sheep is a hervivorous animal. It eats grass.

Cows give milk.

The hungry tiger is hunting a deer.

The full lion is sleeping under a tree.

The cows and bull are crossing the street. They are looking for grass.

The small, full lion is jumping on the tree. He's playing.

The hungry wolf is looking around. He's looking for a rabbit.

The rabbit is hiding behind a tree.

The chicken is walking by the house. It's looking for food.

If a leopard is hungry, it hunts.

In the winter a rabbit is white. It's invisible in the snow. It doesn't hide.

A leopard is spotted. It's invisible among the trees.

If lions sleep, they're not hungry.

If a deer is thirsty, it goes to the river.

In the country graze cows and sheep, but there are no leopards or wolves.

What sings at dawn? A rooster sings at dawn.

n. 黎明; 开端 vt. 破晓; 出现; 被领悟 n. (Dawn) 人名; (西) 道恩

What is spotted and herbivorous? A deer is spotted and herbivorous.

What hunts rabbits? Hungry wolves hunt rabbits.

What is striped and carnivorous? A tiger is striped and carnivorous.

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

What lays eggs? Chickens lay eggs.

# 42 **DONE** Forty 93.2%->97.4%

- 42.1 **DONE** Review Forty
- 42.2 **DONE** Review 96.2%
- 42.3 **DONE** Review forty 95.1%

rag

英 [ræg] 美 [ræ] n. 破布;碎屑 vt. 戏弄;责骂 vi. 变破碎;穿着讲究 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

rag ræ CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A rag is a piece of old cloth which you can use to clean or wipe things. 抹布例: He was wiping his hands on an oily rag. 他正用一块油腻腻的抹布擦手。N-PLURAL Rags are old torn clothes. 破烂衣服例: There were men, women, and small children, some dressed in rags. 有男人、女人和孩子,其中一些人穿着破烂的衣服。N-COUNT People refer to a newspaper as a rag when they have a poor opinion of it. 质量低劣的报纸例: "This man Tom works for a local rag," he said. "那个叫汤姆的人为当地一家小报干活,"他说。V-T If someone rags you, they tease you in a friendly way. (善意地) 揶揄例: "They always rag me about my car," he says. "他们总拿我的汽车取笑我,"他说。N a boisterous practical joke, esp one on a fellow student (对同学的) 恶作剧; 玩笑 N a period, usually a week, in which various events are organized to raise money for charity, including a procession of decorated floats and tableaux (英国大学的) 慈善筹款周; 慈善筹款期 N (as modifier) 慈善筹款周的; 慈善筹款期的例: rag day N a piece

of ragtime music 一首拉格泰姆音乐 V to compose or perform in ragtime 谱写拉格泰姆音乐; 演奏拉格泰姆音乐 N a roofing slate that is rough on one side 屋顶石板网络释义专业释义英英释义

破布抹布碎布烂报短语 rag mart 爱佳乐 rag mart 碎布市场 rag mart 爱家乐 cotton rag 碎棉布 cotton rag 棉擦布更多结果词组短语同近义词

in rags 穿着破衣,衣衫褴褛 from rags to riches 由穷致富 red rag 斗牛用的红布;激怒人的东西 rag doll 布洋娃娃;碎布制玩偶 rag trade 服装业更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The ragged man drags a waggon of rag fragments. 那个衣衫褴褛的人拉著一货车破布碎片. big5.cri.cn The witch that came To wash the steps with pail and rag Was once the beauty Abishag, The picture pride of Hollywood. 向我们走来的女巫, 提着水桶和抹布擦洗台阶, 她曾经像亚比沙一样美, 好莱坞里最值得骄傲的记忆。v.163.com The ragged man drags a wangon of rag fragments. 那个衣衫褴褛的人拉着一货车破布碎片. www.ebigear.com

- 42.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-19 05:35>99.1%
- 42.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-20 \_\_ 07:42>99.1%
- 42.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-03 04:23>

还有两节, 下一次再续。

- 42.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-03 08:50 > 98.8%
- 42.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-14 **1.** 19:10 > 96%
- 42.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-15 ☆ 08:12>97.8%
- 42.10 **DONE** Review <2016-10-15 六 09:10>99.0%
- 42.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-15 六 11:25>99.7%
- 42.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-23 日 16:11>96.5%
- 42.13 **DONE** Review <2016-10-23 H 20:57>97.2%
- 42.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-24 05:20 > 98.9%
- 42.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-26 \equiv 05:58 > 98.3\%$
- 42.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-26 = 19:56 > 98.8%
- 42.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-27 四 06:01>98.3%
- 42.18 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-02 = 06:28>97.7%
- 42.19 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-03 四 15:51>98.2%
- 42.20 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-04 **1** 05:26 > 98.2%

### **42.20.1** Detergent

is a chemical substance, usually in the form of a powder or liquid, which is used for washing things such as clothes or dishes. 清洁剂

A bucket is a round metal or plastic container with a handle attached to its sides. Buckets are often used for holding and carrying water. (有提梁的) 桶

a coin washing machine.

- 42.21 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-04 **1.** 13:51 > 98.1%
- 42.22 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-11-09 \equiv 16:14 > 98.7\%$
- 42.23 **DONE** Review < 2016-12-25 日 04:44>97.6%
- 42.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-02 四 09:22>97.5%
- 42.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-02 四 14:16>98.2%
- 42.26 DONE Writing<2017-02-02 四 19:36>
- 42.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-03 **1** 05:47>99.3%
- 42.28 **DONE** Wrting < 2017-02-03 **1** 15:13>
- 42.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-03 **1** 16:52 > 99.2%
- 42.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-05 日 06:35>98.4%
- 42.31 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 20.34 > 99.5\%$
- 42.32 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-18  $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{\sim}$  04:56>45,44,43
- 42.34 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-19 日 05:42>40,41,42
- 42.35 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-19 日 07:06>99.5%
- 42.36 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-20 07:24>98.2%
- 42.37 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-07  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  06:30>98.6%
- 42.38 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-19 日 10:13>88.5%
- 42.39 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-19 日 15:17>98.8%
- 42.40 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-06 六 10:48>98.5%
- 42.41 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-06 六 20:40>97.5%
- 42.42 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-07 日 05:22>98.6%
- 42.43 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-18 四 04:09>98.3%
- 42.44 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-03  $\overrightarrow{\wedge}$  09:02>97.8%
- 42.45 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-03 六 19:56>99.2%
- 42.46 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-06-28 \equiv 19:04 > 98.5\%$
- 42.47 DONE Davious /0017 06.00 III 05.21 > 00 507

an iron an ironing board a washing machine a dishwasher a mop a vacuum cleaner

to clean to wipe off to iron to clean up to wash to vacuum

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

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

The man is washing his things in the washing machine. The man is turning on the washing machine. The boy is washing the floor with a mop and a cloth. He's helping his mom. 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. Grandma washes dishes with her hands. She doesn't have a dishwasher.

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

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

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 wash the stove, you need detergent. In order to wash the floor, you need a mop and bucket. In order to clean shoes, you need a shoe brush. In order to vacuum the rug, you need a vacuum cleaner.

The father is ironing a shirt and talking on the phone. The mother is washing glasses, and her daughter is drying them. The woman is washing dirty dishes and listening to happy music. The boy is vacuuming the rug and smiling. The woman is ironing a beautiful dress and thinking about a party. The mother is washing the window, and her daughter is washing the floor.

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

#### 42.51 text

#### 42.51.1 a bucket

英 ['bkt] 美 ['bkt]

n. 桶, 水桶;铲斗;一桶的量

v. 倾盆而下;颠簸着行进

n. (Bucket) 人名; (德) 布克特

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bucket bkt CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A bucket is a round metal or plastic container with a handle attached to its sides. Buckets are often used for holding and carrying water. (有提梁的) 桶

例:

We drew water in a bucket from the well outside the door.

我们用水桶从门外的井里提水。

N-COUNT A bucket of something such as water is the amount of it that is contained in a bucket. 一桶之量

### 例:

She threw a bucket of water over them.

她向他们泼了一桶水。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

水桶铲斗桶吊桶

短语

bucket sort 桶排序

bucket sort 桶子法

bucket sort 排序法

bucket sort 桶式排序

champagne bucket 香槟桶

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

bucket elevator 斗式提升机;斗式运输机

bucket wheel 杓轮; 戽式链轮; 戽斗水轮

bucket teeth 戽斗齿;铲斗齿

ice bucket n. (餐桌上冰镇酒或饮料的)冰桶 grab bucket 抓斗, 挖泥抓斗;抓岩机的抓斗

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

He let down a bucket into the well to draw water.

他把吊桶放进井里打水。

She reeled up her fishing line and went back with an empty bucket.

她把鱼线收回, 提着一个空桶回来了。

# 42.51.2 laundry detergent

#### 1. laundry

英 ['lndr] 美 ['lndri] n. 洗衣店,洗衣房;要洗的衣服;洗熨;洗好的衣服

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

laundry *lndr* CET4 TEM4

N-UNCOUNT Laundry is used to refer to clothes, sheets, and towels that are about to be washed, are being washed, or have just been washed. (待洗、正在洗或刚洗过的) 衣物

例:

I'll do your laundry.

我会给你洗衣服的。

例:

...the room where I hang the laundry.

...我晾衣服的房间。

N-COUNT A laundry is a business that washes and irons clothes, sheets, and towels for people. 洗衣店

例:

We had to have the washing done at the laundry.

我们不得不把衣服放在洗衣店里洗。

N-COUNT A laundry or a laundry room is a room in a house, hotel, or institution where clothes, sheets, and towels are washed. 洗衣间 例:

He worked in the laundry at Oxford prison.

他曾在牛津监狱的洗衣房工作。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

洗衣店洗衣房洗衣洗衣

短语

Laundry Manager 洗衣房经理

Laundry Manager 洗衣经理

Laundry Manager 经营干洗店

Laundry Manager 洗衣房司理

Laundry Warrior 沙漠战士

更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

laundry detergent 洗衣粉;洗衣精

laundry service 洗衣服务;爱情洗礼(专辑名称)

laundry bag 洗衣袋

laundry room 洗衣房;洗衣间;洗衣室

laundry list 细目清单

更多词组短语

双语例句原声例句权威例句

Don't do the laundry yourself,I'll do it.

你不用亲自洗衣服, 让我来。

What if I've to send something to the laundry?

如果我有些衣物要送去洗衣房, 那怎么办?

I have a baby and with our family of four, I do a load of laundry almost every week day.

我家一共有四个人,包括一个婴孩。我几乎每个工作日都要做大量的 洗衣工作。

# 2. detergent

英 [d'td()nt] 美 [d'tdnt]

n. 清洁剂;去垢剂

detergent dtdnt CET6+ TEM4

N-MASS Detergent is a chemical substance, usually in the form of a powder or liquid, which is used for washing things such as clothes or dishes. 清洁剂

# 例:

...a brand of detergent.

...一种品牌的清洁剂。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

清洁剂洗衣粉洗涤剂去垢剂

### 短语

anionic detergent 阴离子洗涤剂

anionic detergent 阴离子去污剂

anionic detergent 阴离子清洁剂

anionic detergent 阴离子 (型) 去污剂

Liquid detergent 洗衣液

# 更多结果

词组短语同近义词同根词

laundry detergent 洗衣粉;洗衣精

synthetic detergent n. [化] 合成洗涤剂

liquid detergent 洗涤液,液体洗涤剂

neutral detergent 中性洗涤剂,中性去污剂

双语例句原声例句权威例句

She dunked the shirt in some detergent.

她把衬衣在一些洗涤剂中泡一下。

blog.sina.com.cn

I put too much detergent in the washer.

我在洗衣机里放了太多的洗衣粉。

www.ebigear.com

This kind of detergent came into popular use last year.

这种洗衣粉去年曾被广泛使用。

## 42.51.3 soap

英 [sp] 美 [sop]

- n. 肥皂
- vt. 将肥皂涂在.....上;对.....拍马屁(俚语)
- vi. 用肥皂擦洗柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

soap sp CET4 TEM4

N-MASS Soap is a substance that you use with water for washing your-self or sometimes for washing clothes. 肥皂

例:

- ...a bar of lavender soap.
- ...一块熏衣草肥皂。

### 42.51.4 a brush

英 [br] 美 [br]

n. 刷子; 画笔; 毛笔; 争吵; 与某人有效冲突; 灌木丛地带; 矮树丛; 狐狸尾巴

vt. 刷;画;

vi. 刷;擦过;掠过;(经过时)轻触

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

brush br CET4 TEM4

N-COUNT A brush is an object that has a large number of bristles or hairs fixed to it. You use brushes for painting, for cleaning things, and for making your hair neat. 画笔; 刷子

例:

We gave him paint and brushes.

我们给了他颜料和画笔。

例:

Stains are removed with buckets of soapy water and scrubbing brushes.

污点用一桶桶的肥皂水和擦洗的刷子除掉了。

V-T If you brush something or brush something such as dirt off it, you clean it or make it neat using a brush. 刷; 梳理

例:

Have you brushed your teeth?

你刷过牙了吗?

例:

She brushed the powder out of her hair.

她把粉末从头发中梳掉。

N-SING Brush is also a noun. 刷; 梳理

例:

I gave it a quick brush with my hairbrush.

我用发刷对它进行了一番迅速的梳理。

V-T If you brush something with a liquid, you apply a layer of that liquid using a brush. 用…涂刷

例:

Brush the dough with beaten egg yolk.

在生面团上刷一层打好的蛋黄。

V-T If you brush something somewhere, you remove it with quick light movements of your hands. (用手) 轻轻拭去

例:

He brushed his hair back with both hands.

他用双手把头发轻轻地捋到后面去。

例:

She brushed away tears as she spoke of him.

她在谈起他的时候轻轻拭去眼泪。

V-T/V-I If one thing brushes against another or if you brush one thing against another, the first thing touches the second thing lightly while passing it. 轻轻擦过

例:

Something brushed against her leg.

有什么东西轻轻从她腿上擦过。

例:

I felt her dark brown hair brushing the back of my shoulder.

我感觉到她深褐色的头发轻轻拂过我的肩后。

N-COUNT If you have a brush with a particular situation, usually an unpleasant one, you almost experience it. 擦肩而过

例:

- ... the trauma of a brush with death.
- ...与死神擦肩而过后的创伤。

N the bushy tail of a fox, often kept as a trophy after a hunt, or of certain breeds of dog (作为狩猎战利品的) 狐狸尾巴; 某些品种的狗的尾巴

N-UNCOUNT Brush is an area of rough open land covered with small bushes and trees. You also use brush to refer to the bushes and trees on this land. 灌木丛地带; 灌木丛

例:

- ... the brush fire that destroyed nearly 500 acres.
- ...烧毁了近五百英亩的灌木丛火灾。

网络释义专业释义英英释义

刷子电刷画笔毛刷

短语

carbon brush 碳刷 carbon brush 炭刷 carbon brush 碳电刷 carbon brush 成品和坯料 lip brush 口红刷 更多结果 词组短语同近义词同根词 brush plating [化] 刷镀 brush up 复习;提高;擦光 carbon brush 碳刷 paint brush 漆刷,涂漆刷,油漆刷 tooth brush 牙刷 更多词组短语 双语例句原声例句权威例句 Polish your shoes with a brush. 用刷子把你的鞋子擦亮。 Pass up the paint pot and brush. 把油漆罐和刷子递上来。 He dipped the brush into the paint bucket. 他拿画笔蘸颜料桶中的颜料。

#### 42.51.5 a dishwasher

英 ['dw] 美 ['dw] n. 洗碗工;洗碟机

# 42.51.6 an ironing board

英 [bd] 美 [brd]
n. 董事会; 木板; 甲板; 膳食
vt. 上(飞机、车、船等); 用板盖上; 给提供膳宿
vi. 寄宿

n. (Board) 人名; (英、西) 博德

#### 42.51.7 an iron

英 ['an] 美 ['an] n. 熨斗;烙铁;坚强

vt. 熨;用铁铸成

adj. 铁的;残酷的;刚强的

vi. 熨衣;烫平

n. (Iron) 人名;(英) 艾恩

柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

iron an CET4 TEM4

N-UNCOUNT Iron is an element that usually takes the form of a hard, dark grey metal. It is used to make steel, and also forms part of many tools, buildings, and vehicles. Very small amounts of iron occur in your blood and in food. 铁

例:

The huge, iron gate was locked.

那扇巨大的铁门被锁上了。

例:

- ... the highest grade iron ore deposits in the world.
- ...世界上最优质的铁矿床。

N-COUNT An iron is an electrical device with a flat metal base. You heat it until the base is hot, then rub it over clothes to remove creases. 熨斗

V-T If you iron clothes, you remove the creases from them using an iron. 熨

例:

She used to iron his shirts.

她过去常给他熨衬衫。

N-UNCOUNT 熨烫

例:

I managed to get all the ironing done this morning.

今天上午我设法把所有的衣物都熨了。

ADJ You can use iron to describe the character or behaviour of someone who is very firm in their decisions and actions, or who can control their feelings well. 坚强的

### 例:

...a man of icy nerve and iron will.

...一个头脑冷静、意志坚强的男人。

ADJ Iron is used in expressions such as an iron hand and iron discipline to describe strong, harsh, or unfair methods of control that do not allow people much freedom. 强硬的

### 例:

He died in 1985 after ruling Albania with an iron fist for 40 years.

他用铁腕统治了阿尔巴尼亚 40 年后, 于 1985 年去世。

PHRASE If someone has a lot of irons in the fire, they are involved in several different activities or have several different plans. 同时要做的事情

#### 例:

Too many irons in the fire can sap your energy and prevent you from seeing which path to take.

同时做太多的事情可能会消耗你的精力,使你看不清该走哪条路。

### 42.51.8 a vacuum cleanery

英 ['vækjm] 美 ['vækjm]

n. 真空;空间;真空吸尘器

adj. 真空的;利用真空的;产生真空的

vt. 用真空吸尘器清扫

### 42.51.9 a washing machine

洗衣机, 洗涤机

N-COUNT A washing machine is a machine that you use to wash clothes in. 洗衣机

# 42.51.10 a mopj

英 [mp] 美 [mp] vt. 擦干;用拖把拖洗 vi. 用拖把擦洗地板;扮鬼脸 n. 拖把;蓬松的头发;鬼脸柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mop mp CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT A mop is a piece of equipment for washing floors. It consists of a sponge or many pieces of string attached to a long handle. 拖把 V-T If you mop a surface such as a floor, you clean it with a mop. 用拖把擦例: There was a woman mopping the stairs. 有个女人正在拖楼梯。

#### 42.51.11 words

to iron to clean up to vacuum to wipe off to wash

The room is in disorder.

The room is in order.

order

英 ['d] 美 ['rd] n. 命令; 顺序; 规则; [贸易] 定单 vt. 命令; 整理; 定购 vi. 命令; 定货

The table is in disorder.

The talble is in order

disorder.

The 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.

A wet cloth is lying on the bucket.

The laundry detergent is standing on the washing machine.

The man is turning on the washing machine.

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.

Grandma washes dishes with her hands. She doesn't have a dishwasher.

The boy is washing the floor with mop and a cloth. He's helping his mom.

The girl is cleaning up the room.

The boy isn't washing the floor, he's cleaning up the shelf.

The woman isn't washing clothes. She's cleaning up the kitchen.

The room is in disorder.

The kitchen is in order.

The man is cleaning up the table.

# 42.52 **DONE** contiune

The room is in order - The books are standing on the shelf and clothes are lying on the cabinet.

The room is in disorder - books, clothes and toys are lying on the floor.

The kitchen is in disorder - dirty dishes are on the table, and the tablecloth is lying on the floor.

The kitch is in order - clean dishes are standing in the cabinet.

The bathroom is in disorder - the lanudry detergent, so ap and towel are lying on the floor.

The bathroom is in order - the lanudry detergent and soap are lying on the shelf and the towel is hanging.

In order to clean shoes, you need a shoe brush.

In order to wash the stove, you need detergent. 英 [stv] 美 [stov] n. 火炉; 窑;温室 vt. 用火炉烤 n. (Stove) 人名; (瑞典) 斯托韦

In order to iron pants, you need an iron and an ironing board.

In order to wash clothes, you need laundry detergent and a washing machine.

In order to wash the floor, you need a mop and bucket.

In order to vacuum the rug, you need a vacuum cleaner.

The mother is washing the window, and her daughter is washing the floor.

The mother is washing glasses, and her daughter is drying them.

The woman is washing dirty dishes and listening to happy music.

The woman is ironing a beautiful dress and thinking about a party.

The father is ironing a shirt and talking on the phone

The boy is vacuuming the rug and smiling.

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 shes brush.

With what is the woman washing the floor? She's washing the floor with a mop and

a wet rag. 英 [ræg] 美 [ræ] n. 破布;碎屑 vt. 戏弄;责骂 vi. 变破碎; 穿着讲究

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 plates with a clean white towel.

Is the woman washing clothes with her hands? No, she is washing them in a washing machine.

# 43 **DONE** Forty one 91.6%

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- 43.2 **DONE** Review Forty one 95.2%
- 43.3 **DONE** Review 95.6%
- 43.4 **DONE** Review <2016-08-27  $\rightarrow$  19:41> 95.4%
- 43.5 **DONE** Review <2016-08-28 日 20:36> 96%
- 43.6 **DONE** Review <2016-08-29 04:47> 97.7%
- 43.7 **DONE** Review <2016-08-29 16:39> 96.3%
- 43.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-19 04:39 > 99%
- 43.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-19 20:41>99.1%
- 43.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-20  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:49>99.2%
- 43.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-15 17:22 > 99.3%
- 43.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-20 四 04:53>99.4%
- 43.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-27 四 13:44>98.6%
- 43.14 **DONE** Review  $<2016-11-02 \equiv 05:21>98.2\%$
- 43.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-02 = 20:29>97.8%
- 43.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-04 **1** 20:59 > 98%

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- 43.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-02 四 06:02>98.8%
- 43.18 **DONE** Writing<2017-02-02 四 06:44>
- 43.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-02 四 08:31>99.3% :LOGBOOK:
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- 43.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 20:41 > 96.9\%$
- 43.21 **DONE** Words < 2017-02-04 六 05:02>
- 43.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-04 六 15:51>99.2%
- 43.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-05 日 08:32>98.8%
- 43.24 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 20:09 > 98.9\%$
- 43.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-09 四 15:25>99.4%
- 43.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-19 日 10:00 > 98.4%
- 43.28 DONE Review  $< 2017-02-20 \rightarrow 11:09 > 98.3\%$

贾院长来座谈半小时, 后到餐厅吃饭。

- 43.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-03-19 日 16:32>98.4%
- 43.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-18 四 08:53>97.9%
- 43.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-03  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  07:42>98.4%
- 43.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-04 日 05:05>98.2%
- 43.33 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-05 10:36 > 98.2%
- 43.34 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-06  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  05:46>98.9%
- 43.35 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-07 = 11:12 > 98.3%
- 43.36 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-08 四 05:09>90%
- 43.37 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-28 = 19:35 > 99.2%
- 43.38 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-29 四 05:07>99.3%
- 43.39 **DONE** Review < 2017-09-08 **Ti** 05:01>99.2%

## 43.40 Lesson 41

a pen a pencil chalk a notebook a board an assignment to learn to dictate to count go give a lecture to explain to give a grade a university a student a prefessor a school a pupil a teacher an auditorium a lesson a recess a classroom a break colored peneils a simple assignment a complex assignment a small class

colored peneils a simple assignment a complex assignment a small class a big auditorium a regular pencil

The boy draws a picture on white paper with colored pencils. The girl draws a house with a regular pencil. The teacher checks the assignment and gives a grade. The teacher writes on the board with chalk. The teacher asks, and the pupil answers the question from his seat. The pupils write in notebooks with pens.

The pupils go to school in order to learn. The students learn in an auditorium. The pupil learns at school. The students go to the university

in order to learn. The pupils learn in a class. The student learns at a university.

After every class there's a recess. After every lecture there's a break. The teacher is explaining a complex assignment in class. The professor is giving the students an interesting lecture. During recess pupils relax, play and eat. In lecture students listen and write in notebooks.

The teacher is dictating, and the pupils are writing in notebooks with pens. The pupils can't draw a horse, this is a complex assignment. The professor is dictating and, the students are writing on the borard with chalk. The pupils are drawing a house. This is a simple assignment. The pupil counts how many apples are lying on the table.

To learn at a university is complex. To drive a car is complex. To play with toys is simple. To play on stage is complex. To read a book is simple. To learn at school is simple.

Who studies in school, and who at a university? Pupils study in school, and students study at a university. Who gives grades, and who gets grades? A teacher gives grades, and students get grades. Where does the pupil answer? The pupil answers at the board. Who dictes, and who writes? A teacher dictates, and pupils write. Who draws with a regular, and who with a colored pencil? A boy draws with a regular, and the girl draws with a colored pencil. Where does the teacher write the assignment? The teacher writes the assignment on the board.

## 43.40.1 **DONE** words < 2016-08-30 $\stackrel{?}{=}$ 05:11>98%

### 1. school

英 [skul] 美 [skul] n. 学校 ; 学院 ; 学派 ; 鱼群 vt. 教育柯林斯英汉双 解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

school *skul* CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A school is a place where children are educated. You usually refer to this place as school when you are talking about the time that children spend there and the activities that

they do there. 学校例:...a boy who was in my class at school. ...上 学时我班上的一个男孩。例: Even the good students say homework is what they most dislike about school. 就连好学生也说家庭作业是他们 最讨厌学校的一点。例:...a school built in the Sixties. ...一所建于 六十年代的学校。N-COUNT-COLL A school is the students or staff at a school. 全校师生例: Deirdre, the whole school's going to hate you. 迪尔德丽,全校师生都要恨你了。N-COUNT/N-IN-NAMES A privately-run place where a particular skill or subject is taught can be referred to as a school. 私立专科学校例:...a riding school. ...一所私 立骑术学校。N-VAR/N-IN-NAMES A university, college, or university department specializing in a particular type of subject can be referred to as a school. 学院; 系例:...a lecturer in the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. ...宾夕法尼亚大学兽医学 系的一名讲师。N-UNCOUNT School is used to refer to college. 大学 例: Jack eventually graduated from school, got married, and got his first real job. 杰克终于大学毕了业,结了婚,找到了第一份真正的工作。 N-COUNT-COLL A particular school of writers, artists, or thinkers is a group of them whose work, opinions, or theories are similar. 学 派; 流派例:...the Chicago school of economists. ...芝加哥经济学派。 V-T If you school someone in something, you train or educate them to have a certain skill, type of behaviour, or way of thinking. 训练; 教 育例: Many mothers schooled their daughters in the myth of female inferiority. 许多母亲用男尊女卑的错误观念教育女儿。N-COUNT a group of porpoises or similar aquatic animals that swim together 鱼 群; 水生动物群 V-I to form such a group (鱼、水生动物) 成群 see also schooling, boarding school, grade school, graduate school, grammar school, high school, nursery school, prep school, primary school, private school, public school, state school 网络释义专业释义英英释 义

学校学派 School!! 学院短语 High School 高中 High School 中学 High

School 高级中学 High School 公立中等学校 after school 放学后更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

in school 在求学 at school 在学校;在上课;在求学 high school 中学 go to school v. 上学 middle school n. 中学更多词组短语双语例句原 声例句权威例句

He gave his books to the school. 他把他的藏书捐赠给了学校。He transferred his son to another school. 他将儿子转学到另一所学校。He mixes well with other children in the school. 他在学校里与其他孩子能很好相处。更多双语例句百科

#### School

A school is an institution designed for the teaching of students (or "pupils") under the direction of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is commonly compulsory. [citation needed] In these systems, students progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country (discussed in the Regional section below) but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught, is commonly called a university college or university. In addition to these core schools, students in a given country may also attend schools before and after primary and secondary education. Kindergarten or pre-school provide some schooling to very young children (typically ages 35). University, vocational school, college or seminary may be available after secondary school. A school may also be dedicated to one particular field, such as a school of economics or a school of dance. Alternative schools may provide nontraditional curriculum and methods. There are also non-government schools, called private schools. Private schools may be required when the government does not supply adequate, or special education. Other private schools can also be religious, such as Christian schools, hawzas, yeshivas, and others; or schools that have a

higher standard of education or seek to foster other personal achievements. Schools for adults include institutions of corporate training, Military education and training and business schools. In homeschooling and online schools, teaching and learning take place outside of a traditional school building.

2. university 英 [jun'vst] 美 [,jun'vsti] n. 大学;综合性大学;大学校舍 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

university junvst CET4 TEM4 N-VAR/N-IN-NAMES A university is an institution where students study for degrees and where academic research is done. 大学例: Offenbacker earned an education degree at the University of Washington and taught elementary school. 奥芬巴克在华盛顿大学获得了教育学位,教了小学。例: She goes to Duke University. 她上杜克大学。网络释义专业释义英英释义

大学上大学高校综合性大学短语 Northwestern University 西北大学 Northwestern University 美国西北大学 Northwestern University 美国 Northwestern University 东南大学 Stanford University 史丹佛大学更多结果词组短语同近义词

normal university 师范大学 university student 大学生 beijing university 北京大学 tsinghua university 清华大学 peking university 北京大学更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He teaches Esperanto at that university. 他在那所大学教世界语。She buddied up with a student from another university. 她与来自另一大学的一名学生交朋友。The student left the university to go out into the world and find himself. 这个学生离开了大学进入社会去发现自己的才能所在。更多双语例句百科

## University

A university (Latin: universitas, "a whole") is an institution of higher (or tertiary) education and research which grants academic degrees in a variety of subjects and provides both undergraduate education and

postgraduate education. The word "university" is derived from the Latin universitas magistrorum et scholarium, which roughly means "community of teachers and scholars." 来源于:维基百科

3. complex 英 ['kmpleks] 美 [km'plks; 'km,plks] adj. 复杂的; 合成的 n. 复合体; 综合设施柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

complex CET4 TEM4 ADJ Something that is complex has many different parts, and is therefore often difficult to understand. 复杂的例:...in-depth coverage of today's complex issues. ...对当今复杂问题的深入报道。例:...a complex system of voting. ...一套复杂的选举体制。N-COUNT A complex is a group of buildings designed for a particular purpose, or one large building divided into several smaller areas. 建筑群例:...a low-cost apartment complex. ...一个低价公寓楼群。网络释义专业释义英英释义

情结复杂复合络合物短语 complex number 复数 complex number 复数 (数学) complex number 复数值 complex number 复素数 complex analysis 复分析更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

complex system 复杂系统 complex structure 复合结构;复结构;复数结构 complex function 复值函数 metal complex 金属络合物,金属络合盐;金属复合物 petrochemical complex 石油化工总厂;石油化工(总)公司更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Not complex at all. 一点都不复杂。article.yeeyan.org Can they grapple with the complex situation? 他们能处理复杂的局面吗? This project involves a lot of complex technical problems. 这个方案牵涉到许多复杂的技术问题。更多双语例句百科

### CoMPLEX

The UCL Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences is one of the 10 constituent faculties of University College London (UCL). The Faculty, the UCL Faculty of Engineering Sciences and the UCL Faculty of the Built Environment (The Bartlett) together form the UCL School of the Built Environment, Engineering and Mathematical and Physical Sciences. 来源于:维基百科

4. simple 英 ['smp()l] 美 ['smpl] adj. 简单的;单纯的;天真的 n. 笨蛋; 愚蠢的行为;出身低微者 n. (Simple) 人名;(法) 桑普勒柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

simple smpl CET4 TEM4 ADJ If you describe something as simple, you mean that it is not complicated, and is therefore easy to understand. 简单的; 简明的例:...simple pictures and diagrams. ...简明 的图片和图表。例:...pages of simple advice on filling in your tax form. ...几页有关填写纳税表格的简单建议。ADV 简单地例: When applying for a visa extension state simply and clearly the reasons why you need an extension. 申请签证续签时,简单明了地陈述你需要延期 的理由。ADJ If you describe people or things as simple, you mean that they have all the basic or necessary things they require, but nothing extra. 简朴的; 朴素的例: He ate a simple dinner of rice and beans. 他 吃了一顿米饭加豆子的简单晚餐。例:...the simple pleasures of childhood. ...童年纯朴的快乐。ADV 简朴地; 朴素地例: The living room is furnished simply with white wicker furniture and blue-and-white fabrics. 起居室朴素地摆放着白柳条家具和蓝白相间的织物。ADJ If a problem is simple or if its solution is simple, the problem can be solved easily. 好办的; 易解决的例: Some puzzles look difficult but are actually quite simple. 有些谜看似很难,但实际上相当容易解开。ADJ A simple task is easy to do. 容易的; 简易的例: The job itself had been simple enough. 这工作本身一直就相当容易。ADV 简易地; 容易地例: We can do things that were not possible before, and they can be done simply. 我们现在可以做以前不可能的事情,而且可以轻而易举地做 成。ADJ You use simple to emphasize that the thing you are referring to is the only important or relevant reason for something. 纯粹的; 完 全的例: His refusal to talk was simple stubbornness. 他拒绝交谈只是 出于固执。ADJ In grammar, simple tenses are ones which are formed

without an auxiliary verb "be," for example,"I dressed and went for a walk" and "This tastes nice." Simple verb groups are used especially to refer to completed actions, regular actions, and situations. Compare. 简单的 (时态或动词词组) see also simply 网络释义专业释义英英释义简单 SIMPLE SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions SIMPLE 短语 Simple Plan 简单计划 Simple Plan 简单计划 Simple Plan 简单计划 Simple Plan 简单计划 Simple Simp

simple structure 简单结构;静定结构 simple and easy 简易明了 simple life 简单生活 simple things 简单事情;单纯的事;小事情;平常事 simple english 简单英语更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

It all boils down to one simple fact. 归结起来是一个简单的事实。In his case a simple surgical operation is indicated. 他的病情表明需要做一次简单的外科手术。The problem is by no means as simple as we first thought. 问题决不像我们当初想象的那么单纯。

5. pupil 英 ['pjupl; -p()l] 美 [pjupl] n. 学生; [解剖] 瞳孔;未成年人柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pupil *pjupl* CET4 N-COUNT A pupil of a painter, musician, or other expert is someone who studies under that expert and learns his or her skills. (画家、音乐家等的) 弟子例: After his education, Goldschmidt became a pupil of the composer Franz Schreker. 上完学后, 戈尔德施密特成了作曲家弗朗兹·施雷克的弟子。N-COUNT The pupils of a school are the children who go to it. 学生例:...schools with over 1,000 pupils. ...有 1000 多名学生的学校。N-COUNT The pupils of your eyes are the small, round, black holes in the centre of them. 瞳孔例: The sick man's pupils were dilated. 病人的瞳孔放大了。网络释义专业释义英英释义

小学生瞳孔瞳孔学生短语 pupil function 瞳函数 pupil function 瞳孔 函数 pupil function 光瞳函数 pupil function 瞳函数的 emergent pupil 出射光瞳更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

exit pupil 出射光瞳;后透光孔 pupil dilation 瞳孔扩张;瞳孔放大双语例句原声例句权威例句

The pupil divided the pencils by colour. 这名小学生按颜色把铅笔分类。The heavy bag weighted the pupil to one side. 沉重的书包压得那小学生歪向一边。The pupil could add and subtract but hadn't learned to divide. 这名小学生能做加法和减法,但还没学会做除法。更多双语例句百科

## Pupil

The pupil is a hole located in the center of the iris of the eye that allows light to strike the retina. It appears black because light rays entering the pupil are either absorbed by the tissues inside the eye directly, or absorbed after diffuse reflections within the eye that mostly miss exiting the narrow pupil. In humans the pupil is round, but other species, such as some cats, have vertical slit pupils, goats have horizontally oriented pupils, and some catfish have annular types. In optical terms, the anatomical pupil is the eye's aperture and the iris is the aperture stop. The image of the pupil as seen from outside the eye is the entrance pupil, which does not exactly correspond to the location and size of the physical pupil because it is magnified by the cornea. On the inner edge lies a prominent structure, the collarette, marking the junction of the embryonic pupillary membrane covering the embryonic pupil. 来源于:维基百科

6. student 英 ['stjud()nt] 美 ['studnt] n. 学生;学者 n. (Student) 人名; (德) 施图登特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

student *stjudnt* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A student is a person who is studying at an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university. 学生例: Warren's eldest son is an art student. 沃伦的长子是一名学艺术的学生。 see also graduate student N-COUNT Someone

who is a student of a particular subject is interested in the subject and spends time learning about it. 学者例:...a passionate student of history and an expert on nineteenth century prime ministers. ...一位热衷历史的学者和一个研究 19 世纪首相们的专家。网络释义专业释义英英释义

学生学生大学生职业短语 Microsoft Student Microsoft Student Microsoft Student Microsoft Student 微软学生 student body 学生 student body 全体学生更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词 college student 大学生 university student 大学生 graduate student n.

研究生;毕业生 good student 好学生 foreign student 外国学生,外籍学生;留学生更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The student trotted out his knowledge. 这个学生炫耀他的知识。She buddied up with a student from another university. 她与来自另一大学的一名学生交朋友。The student left the university to go out into the world and find himself. 这个学生离开了大学进入社会去发现自己的才能所在。更多双语例句百科

## Student

A student (also pupil) is a learner, or someone who attends an educational institution. In some nations, the English term (or its cognate in another language) is reserved for those who attend university, while a schoolchild under the age of eighteen is called a pupil in English (or an equivalent in other languages), although in the United States and in Australia a person enrolled in grades K12 is often called a student. In its widest use, student is used for anyone who is learning, including mid-career adults who are taking vocational education or returning to university, or younger researchers or artists learning from a more experienced (and usually older) colleague and mentor. 来源于:维基百科

7. grade 英 [gred] 美 [red] n. 年级;等级;成绩;级别;阶段 vt. 评分;

把...分等级 vi. 分等级;逐渐变化 n. (Grade) 人名;(英) 格雷德;(法、德、西、葡、塞、瑞典) 格拉德柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

grade red CET4 TEM4 V-T If something is graded, its quality is judged, and it is often given a number or a name that indicates how good or bad it is. 将...分等级; 给...评分例: Dust masks are graded according to the protection they offer. 防尘面具根据其提供的防护而 分级。例: Hampshire College does not grade the students' work. 汉 普郡学院不对学生们的作业评分。N-COUNT The grade of a product is its quality, especially when this has been officially judged. 质量等级 例:...a good grade of plywood. ...高品质的胶合板。COMB in ADJ Grade is also a combining form. 也用于组合式构词例:...weaponsgrade plutonium. ...武器级钚。N-COUNT Your grade in an examination or piece of written work is the mark you get, usually in the form of a letter or number, that indicates your level of achievement. (用字母或数字表示的) 成绩例: What grade are you hoping to get? 你希望得到什么样的成绩?N-COUNT Your grade in a company or organization is your level of importance or your rank. (职员的)等 级例:Staff turnover is particularly high among junior grades. 员工 流动率在级别低的职员中特别高。N-COUNT In the United States, a grade is a group of classes in which all the children are of a similar age. When you are six years old you go into the first grade and you leave school after the twelfth grade. (美国学校中的) 年级例: Mr. White teaches first grade in south Georgia. 怀特先生在佐治亚州南部教一 年级。N-COUNT A grade is a slope. 斜坡例: She drove up a steep grade and then began the long descent into the desert. 她驾车爬上一 个陡坡,然后开始长长的下坡进入沙漠。N-COUNT Someone's grade is their military rank. 军衔例: I was a naval officer, lieutenant junior grade. 我曾是名海军军官,中尉军衔。PHRASE If someone makes the grade, they succeed, especially by reaching a particular standard. 成 功例: She had a strong desire to be a dancer but failed to make the grade. 她渴望成为一名舞蹈家但没有成功。网络释义专业释义英英释义

特级等级年级成绩平均积点短语 Kiddy Grade 银河战警 Kiddy Grade 天使特警 Kiddy Grade 银河战警 Kiddy Grade 美女讨伐二人组 Twelfth grade 十二年级更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

high grade 高品位;高级的 top grade 优级,最高级 low grade 低级的;低质量的 first grade 一年级;第一级;一等品 at grade 在同一水平面上;同一平面更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I am one grade below him. 我比他低一年级。The clever boy jumped the fifth grade in school. 那个聪明的男孩跳过了小学五年级。The parents want their child to skip to the second grade. 这家父母希望他们孩子能跳级到二年级。

8. assignment 英 ['sanm()nt] 美 ['sanmnt] n. 分配;任务;作业;功课柯 林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

assignment *sanmnt* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT An assignment is a task or piece of work that you are given to do, especially as part of your job or studies. 任务; 作业例: The assessment for the course involves written assignments and practical tests. 这门课程的评估包括各种书面作业和实践测试。网络释义专业释义英英释义

任务作业分配赋值短语 assignment right 转让权 assignment right 顶 让权 assignment right 让渡权 assignment right 转让权; 顶让权 pole assignment 极点配置更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

assignment problem 指派问题;分配问题;分派问题;配置问题 pole assignment 极点配置 assignment method 转让方法;指定分配方法 school assignment 学生作业;课题 channel assignment 信道分配;通道分配;信道指配更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I begged off that assignment. 我恳求免除分派的那个任务。Your assignment is to dissect the poem. 你的任务是仔细评论这首诗。He

has just come off a difficult assignment. 他刚刚结束了一项艰巨任务。 arrive office and begin learning

# 44 **DONE** Forty two 96.3%

- 44.1 **DONE** Review <2016-08-27  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  20:55> 95.9%
- 44.2 **DONE** Review and write < 2016-08-28 日 04:30 > 96%
- 44.3 **DONE** Review <2016-08-28 日 18:38>97.7%
- 44.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-18 日 09:24>98.8%
- 44.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-18 日 20:43>99.3%
- 44.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-14 **1** 09:41>97.1%
- 44.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-15  $\stackrel{1}{\sim}$  20:56>99.1%
- 44.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-20 四 05:24>99.1%
- 44.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-24 09:19>98.1%
- 44.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-27 四 15:55>97.6%
- 44.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-01 \_ 19:16>97.3%
- 44.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-05 → 05:56>98.1%
- 44.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-06 日 05:48>98%
- 44.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 15:37 > 97.9\%$
- 44.15 **DONE** Writing < 2017-02-01 = 18:48 >
- 44.16 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 19:45 > 98.5\%$
- 44.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-05 日 09:16>98.0%
- 44.18 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 17:44 > 99.3\%$
- 44.19 **DONE** Writing Review < 2017-02-18 16:35>

:LOGBOOK:

- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2017-02-18  $\succsim$  17:17] :uEND:
- 44.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-19 日 10:23>98.4%
- 44.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-20 15:54>97.6%
- 44.23 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-03 \equiv 14:34 > 97.9\%$

安排学术讲座安排学生实习事宜 Arrange academic lectures Arrange student internship

- 44.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-18 四 15:15>97.2%
- 44.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-19 **1** 05:38 > 98.3%
- 44.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-03  $\stackrel{\star}{\nearrow}$  04:24>98.4%
- 44.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-04 日 05:29>98.1%
- 44.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-05 15:10 > 90\%
- 44.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-29 四 05:59>90%
- 44.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-09-09  $\rightarrow 05:33 > 98.3\%$
- 44.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-09-11 20:01>97.8%
- 44.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-09-12 \_ 04:49>99.1%
- 44.33 Lesson 42
  - a calendar a day the year the seasons a month a week
  - a hand an hour a minute a second time a clock
  - to finish to last to begin to move to conduct to start

You may talk on the phone at home. You may not you may You may cross the street when the light is green. You may not speak on the phone in the theater. You may not cross the street when the light is red.

a holiday the school year a workday a weekend free time vacation

One hour is sixty minutes. The second hand shows seconds. A clock shows the time. One minutes is sixty seconds. The minute hand shows minutes. The hour hand shows hours.

In a week there are seven days. On the calendar there are weeks. The minute hand moves fast. The hour hand moves slowly. In a week there are five workdays and a two-day weekend. Clock hands move.

When the spring ends, the summer begins. There are twelve months in a year. When the fall begins, it often rains. On the calendar there is a month. Winter, spring, summer and fall are seasons of the year. When the fall ends, the winter begins.

The class begins at nine o'clock and ends at nine forty-five. A lecture at the university lasts one hour and thirty minutes Winter vacation in school lasts two weeks, and summer vacation - three months. The woman is looking for holidays in the calendar. The school year lasts nine months. A class in school lasts forty five minutes.

The summer is a hot season. The day begins in the morning. On the calendar it's spring, but there's snow on the street. The day ends in the evening. The year begins in the winter. The winter is a cold season.

When the weekend ends, a new week begins. When a lecture ends, a break begins. When it's boring, time goes slowly. When the work week ends, the weekend begins. When it's fun, times goes fast. When the holidays begin, everyone relaxes.

During working hours you may not talk on the phone. In your free time you may talk on the phone. When vacation begins, students have a lot of free time. The woman likes to shop in her free time. During work time you may not drink coffee and lie in the couch, but in your free time you may.

The student likes to spend free time at the computer.

It's boring for students to listen to the lecture. Women like to shop. It's fun for them to make purchases. The student is sleeping in the lecture. He's bored. Men like to talk about sports, but it's boring for women. It's fun for children to play with a ball. Men don't like to shop. It's boring for them in stores.

# 45 **DONE** Forty three 94.5%

- 45.1 **DONE** Review 94.8%
- **45.2 DONE** Review 96%
- 45.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-01 四 05:22> 95.7%
- 45.4 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-01 四 10:42> 95.7%
- 45.5 **DONE** Review <2016-09-01 四 20:00> 96.5%
- 45.6 **DONE** Review <2016-09-02 **1.** 04:27> 97.1%
- 45.7 text

## 45.7.1 a credit card

英美信用卡;记帐卡

N-COUNT A credit card is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit. Compare . 信用卡

n. [金融] 信用卡;记帐卡 charge plate, charge card

Could I pay by credit card? 我可以用信用卡支付吗? www.ebigear.com Know what your credit card balances are on each of your cards. 了解您每一张的信用卡余额是否在你的卡上。article.yeeyan.org Can I pay by credit card? 我可以用信用卡支付吗?

## 45.7.2 creddit

英 ['kredt] 美 ['krdt] n. 信用,信誉;[金融]贷款;学分;信任;声望vt. 相信,信任;把...归给,归功于;赞颂柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

credit krdt CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT If you are given credit, you are allowed to pay for goods or services several weeks or months after you have received them. 赊购例: The group can't get credit to buy farming machinery. 该集团无法以赊购方式购买农业机械。N-UNCOUNT If you get the credit for something good, people praise you because you are responsible for it, or are thought to be responsible for it. 赞扬例: We don't mind who gets the credit so long as we don't get the blame. 只要我们不挨批评,谁受 到表扬我们都不在乎。例: It would be wrong for us to take all the credit. 我们把所有的功劳都揽到自己身上就不对了。V-T When a sum of money is credited to an account, the bank adds that sum of money to the total in the account. 存入例: She noticed that only \$80,000 had been credited to her account. 她注意到只有\$80000 存入了她的账户。例: Midland decided to change the way it credited payments to accounts. 米德兰公司决定改变将所 付款项存入账户的方式。V-T If people credit someone with an achievement or if it is credited to them, people say or believe that they were responsible for it. 归功于例: The staff are crediting him with having saved Hythe's life. 海 斯能得救全体人员都归功于他。例: The 74-year-old mayor is credited with helping make Los Angeles the financial capital of the West Coast. 74 岁的 市长被归功为帮助洛杉矶成为西海岸金融中心的人。N-COUNT A credit is a sum of money which is added to an account. 贷方款额例: The statement of total debits and credits is known as a balance. 总的借贷报表称作借贷平 衡表。N-COUNT A credit is an amount of money that is given to someone. 补助例: Senator Bill Bradley outlined his own tax cut, giving families \$350 in tax credits per child. 参议员比尔·布拉德利简述了自己的减税计划,给家 庭中每一个孩子 \$350 税款补助。N-PLURAL The list of people who helped to make a film, a CD, or a television programme is called the credits. 摄

制人员名单例: It was fantastic seeing my name in the credits. 在摄制人 员名单中看到我的名字真是太好了。N-COUNT A credit is a successfully completed part of a higher education course, representing about one hour of instruction a week. At universities and colleges you need a certain number of credits to be awarded a degree. 学分例: Through the AP programme students can earn college credits in high school. 通过大学预修课程计划, 学 生在中学就可以拿到大学的学分。N-SING If you say that someone is a credit to someone or something, you mean that their qualities or achievements will make people have a good opinion of the person or thing mentioned. 为...增 光的人例: He is one of the greatest players of recent times and is a credit to his profession. 他是近年来最棒的选手之一,是为他的职业增光的人。 PHRASE To give someone credit for a good quality means to believe that they have it. 相信某人有例: Bratbakk had more ability than the media gave him credit for. 布拉特巴克有比媒体所宣传的还要强的能力。PHRASE If something is to someone's credit, they deserve praise for it. 值得赞扬例: She had managed to pull herself together and, to her credit, continued to look upon life as a positive experience. 她努力使自己振作起来,并且值得 称赞的是,她一如既往地积极面对人生。网络释义专业释义英英释义

信用信贷信誉金融信用短语 credit rating 信用评级 credit rating 信贷评级 credit rating 信用等级 credit rating 信贷的信用等级 Credit line 信用额度更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

credit card 信用卡;记帐卡 letter of credit n. [商](银行发行的)信用证 credit system 信用制度;信贷制度;赊购或赊销制度 credit risk 信用风险;信贷风险;信用危机 on credit 赊帐更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I didn't credit that absurd tale. 我不相信那个荒谬绝伦的故事。I think our credit has been overextended to diversify. 我认为我们的贷款到目前为止太分散了。You must pass the examination to get credit for the course. 你必须通过考试才能获得那门课程的学分。

#### 45.7.3 a mailbox

英 ['melbks] 美 ['mel'bks] n. 邮箱;邮筒

mailbox melbks CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A mailbox is a box outside your house where your letters are delivered. 信箱 N-COUNT A mailbox is a metal box in a public place, where you put letters and small packages to be collected. They are then sorted and delivered. 邮筒 N-COUNT On a computer, your mailbox is the file where your e-mail is stored. 电子邮箱例: The prank crammed his mailbox with computer-delivered electronic junk mail. 该恶作剧病毒把他的邮箱塞满计算机发送的电子垃圾邮件。网络释义专业释义英英释义

邮箱信箱邮筒备案邮箱短语 Mailbox name 信箱名 Mailbox Manager 管理员更多结果词组短语同近义词

electronic mailbox 电子信箱双语例句原声例句权威例句

Occasionally, you want to move messages from one mailbox to another. 有时候,您希望将消息从一个邮箱移到另一个邮箱。www.ibm.com Steve had picked up all the ballots and dropped them in the nearest mailbox. 史蒂夫把所有的选票收集起来,然后把它们放入了最近的邮筒里。article.yeeyan.org One way to do this is to use a script that accesses the mailbox just like any other client, and then organizes and filters your e-mail based on some rules built into the script. 要完成这项任务,其中一种方法是使用脚本,该脚本可以像任何其他的客户端那样访问邮箱,然后根据脚本中嵌入的某些规则,组织和过滤您的电子邮件。

## 45.7.4 an ATM

### 45.7.5 a postman

英 ['ps(t)mn] 美 ['postmn] n. 邮递员; 邮差柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

postman pstmn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A postman is a man whose job is to collect and deliver letters and packages that are sent by mail. 郎

# 递员网络释义专业释义英英释义

邮递员邮差信差邮路短语 The Postman 邮差 The Postman 终极神差 The Postman 美国信使 The Postman 末世战士 Postman Pat 邮递员派特叔叔更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 邮递员; 邮差 letter carrier, mailman 双语例句原声例句权威例句

That postman is in charge of this route. 那个邮递员负责这条投递线路。edu.sina.com.cn The old man often stands here to watch out for the postman. 老人常常站在这儿等邮递员。At the door he met an intelligent postman coming out with letters for the morning delivery. 他在邮政总局门口碰见一个伶俐的邮差,拿着信从邮局走出来,去送早班信。www.ebigear.com更多双语例句百科

### Postman

A mail carrier, mailman, postal carrier, postman, postwoman (US), postman/postwoman (UK), letter carrier (in American English) or postie (in Australia, New Zealand, Scotland) is an employee of the post office or postal service, who delivers mail and parcel post to residences and businesses. The term "mail carrier" came to be used as a gender-neutral substitute for "mailman" soon after women began performing the job. In the Royal Mail, the official name changed from "letter carrier" to "postman" in 1883, and "postwoman" has also been used for many years.[citation needed]

## 来源于:维基百科

## 45.7.6 a bank

英 [bæk] 美 [bæk] n. 银行;岸;浅滩;储库 vt. 将...存入银行;倾斜转弯 vi. 堆积;倾斜转弯 n. (Bank) 人名;(英、德、俄) 班克;(法、匈) 邦克柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. FINANCE AND STORAGE . AREAS AND MASSES . OTHER VERB USES FINANCE AND STORAGE bank bx CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A bank is an institution where people or businesses can keep their money. 银行例: Students should look to see which bank offers them the

service that best suits their financial needs. 学生们应该去了解哪家银行的服务最适合他们的财务需求。N-COUNT A bank is a building where a bank offers its services. 银行 (大楼) V-I If you bank with a particular bank, you have an account with that bank. (在某银行) 开户例: I have banked with Coutts & Co. for years. 我已经使用雇资银行很多年了。N-COUNT a small container used at home for keeping money 储钱罐 N-COUNT the funds held by a gaming house or a banker or dealer in some gambling games 庄家赌本 N-COUNT You use bank to refer to a store of something. For example, a blood bank is a store of blood that is kept ready for use. 库例:...a national data bank of information on hospital employees. ...一个有关医院职工信息的国家数据库。AREAS AND MASSES OTHER VERB USES 网络释义专业释义英英释义

银行河岸幼儿园教具用品岸短语 Confirming Bank 保兑行 Confirming Bank 保兑银行 Confirming Bank 确认 Confirming Bank 保证银行 Public Bank 大众银行更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

central bank [经] 中央银行 commercial bank 商业银行 bank of china 中国银行 world bank n. 世界银行 bank account 银行存款;银行往来帐户更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I bank at the First National. 我在第一国民银行有账户。Who do you bank with? 你在哪家银行存款? These figures check with the bank statement. 这些数字与银行结单核对无误。

### 45.7.7 a post office

英 [pust fis] 美 [post fs] n. 邮局美国邮政局柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

post office N-COUNT A post office is a building where you can buy stamps, mail letters and packages, and use other services provided by the national postal service. 邮局例: She rushed to get to the post office before it closed. 她赶在邮局关门之前到达邮局。N-SING The Post Office is sometimes used to refer to the U.S. Postal Service, which operates post offices. 美国

邮政局例: The Post Office has confirmed that up to fifteen thousand jobs could be lost. 美国邮政局已证实可能会丧失多达 15000 个就业岗位。

# 45.7.8 a package

英 ['pækd] 美 ['pækd] n. 包,包裹;套装软件,[计]程序包 adj.一揽子的 vt. 打包;将...包装柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

package pækd CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A package is something wrapped in paper, in a bag or large envelope, or in a box, usually so that it can be sent to someone by mail. 包裹例: I tore open the package. 我撕开了那个包裹。 N-COUNT A package is a small container in which a quantity of something is sold. Packages are either small boxes made of thin cardboard, or bags or envelopes made of paper or plastic. 小包例:...a package of doughnuts.... 一包炸面圈。N-COUNT A package is a set of proposals that are made by a government or organization and that must be accepted or rejected as a group. 一揽子建议例:...a package of measures to help the film industry. ...一揽子帮助电影业的措施。V-T When a product is packaged, it is put into containers to be sold. 包装 (产品) 例: The beans are then ground and packaged for sale as ground coffee. 咖啡豆接着被磨碎、包装,以研磨咖啡 销售。V-T If something is packaged in a particular way, it is presented or advertised in that way in order to make it seem attractive or interesting. (为 使某物吸引人而) 包装例:A city is like any product, it has to be packaged properly to be attractive to the consumer. 一座城市就像任何产品一样,需 要适当地加以包装来吸引消费者。N-COUNT A package tour is a holiday in which your travel and your accommodations are booked for you. 包价 (旅 游) 例:...package tours to Egypt. ...去埃及的包价旅游。网络释义专业释 义英英释义

包装包裹软件包打包短语 transport package 运输包装 transport package 运输包装件 transport package 运输包装件 sales package 销售包装 sales package 发卖包装更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

software package [计] 软件包;[计] 程序包 stimulus package 刺激计划

package design 包装设计 remuneration package 薪酬福利条件;薪酬利益; 酬金方案 compensation package 赔偿计划;薪酬包更多词组短语双语例句 原声例句权威例句

He planked down the package. 他猛然放下包裹。He seized the package from my hand. 他从我手中夺走了包裹。She directed her package to her boy friend. 她在包裹上写上她男友的姓名地址。

## 45.7.9 an envelop

英 [n'velp; en-] 美 [n'vlp] vt. 包围; 包封; 遮盖 n. 信封; 包裹柯林斯 英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

envelop *nvlp* TEM4 V-T If one thing envelops another, it covers or surrounds it completely. 包裹住例: That lovely, rich fragrant smell of the forest enveloped us. 森林那种美妙、馥郁的香气笼罩了我们。网络释义专业释义英英释义

信封包围包被包封短语 pay envelop 工资袋 sealed envelop 密封信封内 sealed envelop 密封包围 sealed envelop 密封的信封 sealed envelop 密封信封更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 包围;包封;遮盖 case, invest n. 信封;包裹 package, parcel 双语例句原声例句权威例句

The envelop was imprinted with a return address. 这个信封上印有回信地址。And in our mail arrived an envelop without a return address. 而我们邮箱里收到了一个信封,上面没有写发信人地址。open.163.com Such storms can sometimes envelop the entire planet and change the characteristics of the atmosphere, making EDL far trickier. 这样的风暴有时会包围整个火星,并改变大气层的特性,使得 EDL 的过程相当棘手。article.yeeyan.org 更多双语例句百科

### Envelop

Envelopment is the military tactic of seizing objectives in the enemy's rear with the goal of destroying specific enemy forces and denying them the ability to withdraw. Rather than attacking an enemy head-on as in a frontal assault an envelopment seeks to exploit the enemy's flanks, attacking them from multiple directions and avoiding where their defenses are strongest. A successful envelopment lessens the number of casualties suffered by the attacker while inducing a psychological shock on the defender and improving the chances to destroy them. An envelopment will consist of one or more enveloping forces, which attacks the enemy's flank(s), and a fixing force, which attacks the enemy's front and "fixes" them in place so that they cannot withdraw or shift their focus on the enveloping forces. While a successful tactic, there are risks involved with performing an envelopment. The enveloping force can become overextended and cut off from friendly forces by an enemy counterattack, or the enemy can counterattack against the fixing force. According to the United States Army there exist four types of envelopment:

## 45.7.10 a postcard

英 ['ps(t)kd] 美 ['post'krd] n. 明信片柯林斯英汉双解大词典

postcard *pstkd* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A postcard is a thin card, often with a picture on one side, which you can write on and mail to people without using an envelope. 明信片网络释义专业释义英英释义

明信片明信片名信片明信片短语 International Postcard 国际明信片 International Postcard 国际邮资广告明信片 International Postcard 国际写信的硬纸片 International Postcard 国际明信片 Postcard Lovers 幸福寄情更多结果词组短语同近义词

picture postcard 美术明信片双语例句原声例句权威例句

I got your postcard from the school. 你从学校寄来的明信片我已收到。Still, I was not prepared for the postcard I received the next day. 尽管如此,在收到那封明信片的时候我还是吓了一跳。article.yeeyan.org Once, long, long ago, almost forty years back, he passed through Ravenna and sent me a postcard of one of these famous mosaics. 曾经在很久很久以前,大约四十年前吧,他经过拉文纳时给我寄来了一张这些著名的马赛克的明信片。

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## 45.7.11 a stamp

[stæmp] 美 [stæmp] n. 邮票;印记;标志;跺脚 vt. 铭记;标出;盖章于...; 贴邮票于...; 用脚踩踏 vi. 跺脚;捣碎;毁掉 n. (Stamp) 人名;(德)施坦普;(英) 斯坦普柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

stamp stæmp CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A stamp or a postage stamp is a small piece of paper which you lick and stick on an envelope or package before you mail it to pay for the cost of the postage. 邮票例:...a book of stamps. ...一本邮票册。例: As of February 3rd, the price of a first class stamp will go up to 29 cents. 自 2 月 3 日起,每张一等邮票的价格将上 涨到 29 分。N-COUNT A stamp is a small block of wood or metal which has a pattern or a group of letters on one side. You press it onto an pad of ink and then onto a piece of paper in order to produce a mark on the paper. The mark that you produce is also called a stamp. 印章; 印记例: ...a date stamp and an ink pad. ...一个日期印章和一个印泥。V-T If you stamp a mark or word on an object, you press the mark or word onto the object using a stamp or other device. 盖 (章); 印 (某标记); 打上 (某字) 例: Car manufacturers stamp a vehicle identification number at several places on new cars to help track down stolen vehicles. 汽车生产商们在新车车身 的几个地方打上车辆识别码以帮助追查被盗车辆。V-T/V-I If you stamp or stamp your foot, you lift your foot and put it down very hard on the ground, for example because you are angry or because your feet are cold. 跺 (脚); 跺脚; 重重地踩例: Often he teased me till my temper went and I stamped and screamed, feeling furiously helpless. 他过去经常取笑我直到我生气,又 跺脚又尖叫,感觉非常无助。例:His foot stamped down on the accelerator. 他一脚猛地踩下油门。N-COUNT Stamp is also a noun. 跺脚例:...hearing the creak of a door and the stamp of cold feet. ...听到门的吱嘎声和因脚冷 而跺脚的声音。V-I If you stamp somewhere, you walk there putting your feet down very hard on the ground because you are angry. (因生气而) 顿足

例:"I'm going before things get any worse!" he shouted as he stamped out of the bedroom. "我要在情况变得更糟前离开!"他叫嚷着顿足走出了卧室。V-I If you stamp on something, you put your foot down on it very hard. (在...上) 用力踩例:He received the original ban last week after stamping on the referee's foot during the final. 在决赛中狠狠地踩了裁判的脚之后,他上周受到首次禁赛处罚。N-SING If something bears the stamp of a particular quality or person, it clearly has that quality or was done by that person. 印记例:Most of us want to make our home a familiar place and put the stamp of our personality on its walls. 我们大多数人都想把我们的家布置成温馨的地方并在墙壁上留下我们个性的印记。see also rubber stamp 网络释义专业释义英英释义

邮票图章印章戳记短语 stamp duty 印花税 stamp duty 厘印费 stamp duty 股票印花税 stamp duty 土地税 Stamp dead スタンプ・デッド 更多结果 词组短语同近义词同根词

stamp duty 印花税 stamp on 阻拦; 踩踏 stamp out 扑灭; 踩灭 stamp tax 印花税 postage stamp n. 邮票更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He gave the stamp a lick. 他把邮票舔了一下。It is a good way to soak off the stamp from an envelope. 从信封上取下邮票的好方法就是把它浸掉下来。He carefully stripped away the transparent paper and took out a valuable stamp. 他小心地剥去透明纸,拿出了一张名贵的邮票。

### 45.7.12 a letter

英 ['let] 美 ['lt] n. 信;字母,文字;证书;文学,学问;字面意义 vt. 写字母于 vi. 写印刷体字母 n. (Letter) 人名;(英) 莱特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

letter lt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT If you write a letter to someone, you write a message on paper and send it to them, usually through the mail. 信例: I had received a letter from a very close friend. 我收到了一位非常亲近的朋友的来信。例:...a letter of resignation. ...一封辞职信。N-COUNT Letters are written symbols which represent one of the sounds in a language.

字母例:...the letters of the alphabet. ...字母表中的字母。V-I If a student letters in sports or athletics by being part of the university or college team, they are entitled to wear on their jacket the initial letter of the name of their university or college. (因体育运动出色) 赢得校名首字母徽章例: Burkoth lettered in American football. 伯考斯在足球赛中赢得了校名首字母徽章。 see also covering letter, newsletter 网络释义专业释义英英释义

书信字母字母 Letter (纸张尺寸) 短语 Comfort letter 安慰函 Comfort letter 告慰信 Comfort letter 信心保证书 Comfort letter 安慰信 Application Letter 求职信更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

letter of credit n. [商] (银行发行的)信用证 to the letter 严格地,不折不扣地;严格按照字句 write a letter 写信 by letter 以书信形式 cover letter 附信更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Please address the letter for me. 请在信里给我写上住址。Her letter hints of her love to (towards) me. 她的来信暗示了她对我的爱。The letter passed from one to another until everyone had read it. 这封信从一个人转手到另一个人直到每个人都看过。

## 45.7.13 a telegram

英 ['telgræm] 美 ['tlræm] n. 电报 vt. 用电报发送 vi. 发电报柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

telegram tlræm CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A telegram is a message that is sent by telegraph and then printed and delivered to someone's home or office. 电报例: The president received a briefing by telegram. 总裁收到了一份电报简报。网络释义专业释义英英释义

电报通过电报机发送的消息收发电报指具体的短语 telephoned telegram 电话电报 telephoned telegram 德律风电报 telegram draft 电文底稿 Overseas Telegram 海外电报 Overseas Telegram 海外电报更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

to send a telegram 发电报 urgent telegram 急电双语例句原声例句权威例句

What do you make of this telegram? 你怎么理解这份电报的意思? He was not alarmed at receiving the telegram. 他接到这封电报时并不心慌。 They rifled through the whole file but could not find the secret telegram. 他们把整个卷宗翻了一遍,也没有找到那份秘密电报。

### 45.7.14 a checkbook

英 ['tekbuk] 美 ['tekbuk] n. 支票簿柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

checkbook tkbk 网络释义专业释义英英释义

支票簿支票本核算支票短语 Checkbook Cases 支票夹 balance checkbook 核对 Your Checkbook 你的银行卡 Your Checkbook 你的 Your Checkbook 银行卡更多结果同近义词

n. 支票簿 cheque-book 双语例句权威例句

Open the checkbook, and protests will stop. 打开支票簿,抗议活动即将停止。article.yeeyan.org Oh, by the way, it will positively impact your checkbook too. 哦,顺便说一下,这对你的支票簿也会产生积极的影响。article.yeeyan.org Teach someone a useful skill cooking, changing a tire, balancing a checkbook. 教给他人一项有用的技术——例如烹调、拆换轮胎,平衡支票簿。

#### 45.7.15 a loan

英 [ln] 美 [lon] n. 贷款;借款 vi. 借出 vt. 借;借给柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

loan *ln* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A loan is a sum of money that you borrow. 贷款例: The country has no access to foreign loans or financial aid. 该国得不到外国贷款或财政援助。例: The president wants to make it easier for small businesses to get bank loans. 总统想使小公司能更容易地获得银行贷款。 see also bridge loan, soft loan N-SING If someone gives you a loan of something, you borrow it from them. 借用例: I am in need of a loan of a bike for a few weeks. 我需要借辆自行车来用几周。V-T If you

loan something to someone, you lend it to them. 借出例: He had kindly offered to loan us all the plants required for the exhibit. 他友好地主动提出了借给我们展览会所需的全部植物。PHRASAL VERB Loan out means the same as. 借出例: It is common practice for clubs to loan out players to sides in the lower divisions. 将球员借给下级球队是俱乐部的惯例。PHRASE If something is on loan, it has been borrowed. 借来的例:...impressionist paintings on loan from the National Gallery. ...从国家美术馆借来的印象派画作。网络释义专业释义英英释义

贷款贷款租借借款短语 Syndicated loan 银团贷款 Syndicated loan 银团贷款 Syndicated loan 辛迪加贷款 Syndicated loan 财团放款 loan stock 贷款债券更多结果词组短语同近义词

on loan 借用;借贷;借调 bank loan 银行贷款 mortgage loan 按揭贷款;抵押借款 loan interest 贷款利息 student loan 助学贷款更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We obtained a loan from the government. 我们得了一笔政府贷款。If you ask him for a loan, he'll come through. 如果你向他贷款, 他会满足你的要求的。The company won't keep going unless we can get some loan. 除非我们能搞到贷款, 否则公司就维持不下去了。

## 45.7.16 a deposit account

美 [金融] 存款帐户;储蓄存款柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

deposit account N-COUNT A deposit account is the same as a savings account. 定期存款账户 (savings account)

## 45.7.17 deposit

英 [d'pzt] 美 [d'pzt] n. 存款;押金;订金;保证金;沉淀物 vt. 使沉积;存放 vi. 沉淀柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

deposit dpzt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you

agree to buy it. 保证金例: The initial deposit required to open an account is a minimum 100 dollars. 开户需要的首笔存入额是至少 100 美元。N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which is in a bank account or savings account, especially a sum which will be left there for some time. 存款 N-COUNT A deposit is an amount of a substance that has been left somewhere as a result of a chemical or geological process. 沉积物; 矿床例:...underground deposits of gold and diamonds. ...黄金和钻石的地下矿床。N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which you pay when you start renting something. The money is returned to you if you do not damage what you have rented. 押金例: I put down a \$500 security deposit for another apartment. 我为另 一套公寓支付了 \$500 押金。N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which you put into a bank account. 银行存款例: She told me I should make a deposit every week and they'd stamp my book. 她告诉我我每周都要存一次 钱, 而他们会在我的存折上盖印。V-T If you deposit a sum of money, you put it into a bank account or savings account. 存储例: The customer has to deposit a minimum of \$100 monthly. 顾客每月必须至少存入 \$100。V-T To deposit someone or something somewhere means to put them or leave them there. 放置例: Mr. Crenshaw deposited the boys and their suitcases on Mr. Peck's lawn. 克伦肖先生把男孩子和他们的手提箱留在了派克先生 的草坪上。V-T If you deposit something somewhere, you put it where it will be safe until it is needed again. 寄存例: You are advised to deposit valuables in the hotel safe. 建议您将贵重物品寄存在旅馆的保险柜里。网络 释义专业释义英英释义

存款押金定金选举按金短语 Placer deposit 漂砂沉积 Placer deposit 砂 积矿床 Placer deposit 砂砾矿床 Placer deposit 砂矿床 legal deposit 法定送存更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

ore deposit 矿床;矿层 deposit insurance 存款保险 deposit account 存款帐户;储蓄存款 bank deposit 银行存款 time deposit 定期存款更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He has a large deposit in the bank. 他在银行里有大笔存款。There is

some deposit in the bottom of the flask. 这只烧杯的底部有些沉淀物。To reach iron-ore deposit, they had to bore through solid rock. 为了达到铁矿矿床,他们只好钻透坚硬的岩石。

#### 45.7.18 account

英 ['kant] 美 ['kant] n. 账户;解释;账目,账单;理由;描述 vi. 解释;导致;报账 vt. 认为;把...视为柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

account kant CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT If you have an account with a bank or a similar organization, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it. 账户例: Some banks make it difficult to open an account. 有些银行使开一个账户困难重重。N-COUNT In business, a regular customer of a company can be referred to as an account, especially when the customer is another company. 客户例: All three Internet agencies boast they've won major accounts. 所有的三家网络 代理公司都夸口说他们已赢得了大客户。N-COUNT Accounts are detailed records of all the money that a person or business receives and spends. 账 目例: He kept detailed accounts. 他保存了详细的账目。N-COUNT An account is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. 报道 例:He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night. 他对 那个决定命运的夜晚所发生的事情做了一个详细的报道。 see also accounting , bank account , checking account , deposit account PHRASE If you say that something is true by all accounts or from all accounts, you believe it is true because other people say so. 据说例: He is, by all accounts, a superb teacher. 据说,他是一名优秀的教师。PHRASE If you say that something is of no account or of little account, you mean that it is very unimportant and is not worth considering. 无足轻重的例: These obscure groups were of little account in either national or international politics. 这些无名的组 织在国内或国际政治中都是无足轻重的。PHRASE If you buy or pay for something on account, you pay nothing or only part of the cost at first,

and pay the rest later. 以赊账方式例: He was ordered to pay the company \$500,000 on account pending a final assessment of his liability. 在对他的 债务做最后的评估期间,他被命令先付这家公司 50 万美元。PHRASE You use on account of to introduce the reason or explanation for something. 由于例: The president declined to deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat. 那位总统由于嗓子疼拒绝亲自发表演讲。PHRASE Your feelings on someone's account are the feelings you have about what they have experienced or might experience, especially when you imagine yourself to be in their situation. 为 (某人的) 缘故 (而感到...) 例: Mollie told me what she'd done and I was really scared on her account. 莫丽告诉了我她 做过的事情,我真为她感到害怕。PHRASE If you tell someone not to do something on your account, you mean that they should do it only if they want to, and not because they think it will please you. (不) 为 (某人的) 缘故 (而做某事) 例: Don't leave on my account. 不要因为我而离开。PHRASE If you say that something should on no account be done, you are emphasizing that it should not be done under any circumstances. 绝对不例: On no account should the mixture come near boiling. 这种混合物绝对不应当接近 沸点。PHRASE If you do something on your own account, you do it because you want to and without being asked, and you take responsibility for your own action. 随 (某人) 自己例: I told him if he withdrew it was on his own account. 我告诉他,如果他退出那么他要自负其则。PHRASE If you take something into account, or take account of something, you consider it when you are thinking about a situation or deciding what to do. 考虑到例: The defendant asked for 21 similar offences to be taken into account. 该被告请 求将 21 项相似的犯罪罪行考虑在内。PHRASE If someone is called, held, or brought to account for something they have done wrong, they are made to explain why they did it, and are often criticized or punished for it. 追究 例: Individuals who repeatedly provide false information should be called to account for their actions. 反复提供虚假情报的人应为其行为而受到追究。 PHRASE If you say that someone gave a good account of themselves in a

particular situation, you mean that they performed well, although they may not have been completely successful. 表现很好例: We have been hindered by our lack of preparation, but I'm sure we will give a good account of ourselves. 我们曾经为缺乏准备所阻,但我肯定我们会表现很好的。网络释义专业释义英英释义

帐户账户会计科目帐目短语 account number 帐目编号 account number 帐号 account number 会员帐号 account number 银行帐号 account executive 客户经理更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

account of 在某人帐上重视,记帐 account for 对...负有责任;对...做出解释;说明......的原因 your account 您的帐号 take into account 考虑;重视;体谅 on account 记帐,赊帐;分期付款更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

His account contradicted itself. 他的解释自相矛盾。These figures disagree with our account. 这些数字与我们的账单不符。You must account to father what you have done. 你必须把你的所作所为对父亲解释清楚。

# 45.7.19 a check

check 英 [tek] 美 [tk] vt. 检查, 核对;制止,抑制;在...上打勾 vi. 核实,查核;中止;打勾;[象棋] 将一军 n. < 美 > 支票;制止,抑制;检验,核对 n. (英)切克(人名)柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

check the CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you check something such as a piece of information or a document, you make sure that it is correct or satisfactory. 检查;核实例: Check the accuracy of everything in your résumé. 核查你简历中每一项的准确性。例: I think there is an age limit, but I'd have to check. 我觉得是有年龄限制的,但我得去核实一下。例: She hadn't checked whether she had a clean, ironed shirt. 她没有查看自己是否有件干净并熨好的衬衣。N-COUNT Check is also a noun. 检查;核实例: He is being constantly monitored with regular checks on his blood pressure. 他一直受到持续地监测,接受定期的血压检测。V-I If you check on someone or something, you make sure they are in a safe or satisfactory condition. 察

看例: Stephen checked on her several times during the night. 斯蒂芬夜间 察看了她几次。V-T If you check something that is written on a piece of paper, you put a mark, like a V with the right side extended, next to it to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. 打 勾 V-T To check something, usually something bad, means to stop it from spreading or continuing. 抑制例: Sex education is also expected to help check the spread of AIDS. 性教育也有望抑制艾滋病的蔓延。V-T When you check your luggage at an airport, you give it to an official so that it can be taken on to your plane. 托运例: We arrived at the airport, checked our baggage and wandered around the gift shops. 我们到达了机场,托运 了行李,然后逛了逛礼品店。PHRASAL VERB To check in your luggage means the same as to it. 托运例: They checked in their luggage and found seats in the departure lounge. 他们托运了行李,然后在候机室找到了座 位。N-COUNT The check in a restaurant is a piece of paper on which the price of your meal is written and which you are given before you pay. (餐 馆的) 账单 N-COUNT A pattern of squares, usually of two colours, can be referred to as checks or a check. 格子图案 (通常双色) 例: Styles include stripes and checks. 样式有条纹的和格子的。N-COUNT check see cheque PHRASE If something or someone is held in check or is kept in check, they are controlled and prevented from becoming too great or powerful. 抑制住 某物例: Life on Earth will become unsustainable unless population growth is held in check. 地球上的生命将无法延续,除非人口增长得到控制。 see also double-check, rain check 网络释义专业释义英英释义

检查支票核对约束短语 check valve 单向阀 check valve 止回阀 check valve 逆止阀 check valve 检验阀 check digit 校验数位更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 检查;制止;寄存 examine, inspect, review, park n. [金融] 支票;阻止;阻止物 prevention, cheque 双语例句原声例句权威例句

Her letter enclosed a check. 她信函内附有一张支票。Please check out these names and numbers. 请把这些姓名和号码检查一下。Each month we

reconcile our check book with the bank statement. 我们每个月都把支票簿与银行结账单核对一次。

## 45.7.20 percent

英 [p'sent] 美 [p'snt] n. 百分比,百分率;部分;百分数 adj. 百分之… 的 adv. 以百分之…地

## 45.7.21 an account

#### 45.8 text

to close an account

to open an account

to write out a check

to withdraw money

to deposit money

to take out a loan

to send

to receive

to enter

to exit

英 ['ekst; 'egzt] 美 ['zt] n. 出口,通道;退场 vi. 退出;离去柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

exit zt, kst CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT The exit is the door through which you can leave a public building. 出口例: He picked up the case and walked toward the exit. 他提起箱子朝出口走去。N-COUNT An exit on a motorway is a place where traffic can leave it. (公路的) 出口例: She continued to the next exit, got off the motorway and pulled into a parking lot. 她继续开到下个出口,出了公路,驶入一个停车场。N-COUNT If you refer to someone's exit, you are referring to the way that they left a room or building, or the fact that they left it. 离场例: I made a hasty exit and managed to open the gate. 我匆忙离场,设法打开了大门。N-COUNT If you refer to someone's

exit, you are referring to the way that they left a situation or activity, or the fact that they left it. 退场; 退出例: It's her earliest exit from Wimbledon since going out in the opening round in 1997. 这是她自 1997 年首轮出局以来最早一次从温布尔顿网球赛出局。V-T/V-I If you exit from a room or building, you leave it. 离开例: She exits into the tropical storm. 她走出去,进入热带风暴。例: As I exited the final display, I entered a hexagonal room. 走出最后一个展览我便进入了一间六角形的房间。V-T If you exit a computer program or system, you stop running it. 退出例: I can open other applications without having to exit WordPerfect. 我可以在不退出的情况下打开其他应用程序。N-SING Exit is also a noun. 退出例: Press Exit to return to your document. 按"退出"键返回到你的文档。网络释义专业释义英英释义

出口退出离开退场短语 exit barriers 退出壁垒 exit barriers 离去障碍 exit barriers 退出障碍 exit barriers 退出障碍 Exit Wounds 以毒攻毒更多结果词组短语同近义词

exit strategy 退出策略;回收策略;退出投资策略 emergency exit 紧急出口,太平门 exit velocity 出口速度,排出速度 exit door 安全出口门;出口门 exit area 出口截面面积更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The exit of the tunnel is concealed. 地道的出口开在隐秘的地方。Let's turn off the motorway at exit 9. 咱们在第 9 出口下高速公路吧。To his surprise,he swept through the exit easily. 令他惊奇的是,他竟然轻易地出境了。

to yield interest

yield 英 [jild] 转 [jild] vt. 屈服;出产,产生;放弃 vi. 屈服,投降 n.产量;收益柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

yield *jild* CET4 TEM4 V-I If you yield to someone or something, you stop resisting them. 屈服例: Carmen yielded to general pressure and grudgingly took the child to a specialist. 卡门屈服于普遍的压力,不得已带孩子去看了位专科大夫。V-T If you yield something that you have control of or responsibility for, you allow someone else to have control or responsibility

for it. 放弃例: He may yield control. 他可能放弃控制权。V-I If a moving person or a vehicle yields, they slow down in order to allow other people or vehicles to pass in front of them. 让行例: When entering a trail or starting a descent, yield to other skiers. 进入滑道或开始下滑时,给其他滑雪者们 让行。例:...examples of common signs like No Smoking and Yield. ...像 "禁止吸烟"和"让行"这样的常见标志例子。V-I If something yields, it breaks or moves position because force or pressure has been put on it. (因受力或 受压而) 破碎; 断裂; 移位例: He reached the massive door of the barn and pushed. It yielded. 他够着了畜棚厚重的大门推了推。门开了。V-T If an area of land yields a particular amount of a crop, this is the amount that is produced. You can also say that a number of animals yield a particular amount of meat. 产例: Last year 400,000 acres of land yielded a crop worth \$1.75 billion. 去年 40 万英亩的土地出产了价值 17.5 亿美元的粮食。N-COUNT A yield is the amount of food produced on an area of land or by a number of animals. 产量例:...improving the yield of the crop. ...增加农作物的产 量。V-T If a tax or investment yields an amount of money or profit, this money or profit is obtained from it. 产生 (收益) 例: It yielded a profit of at least \$36 million. 它带来了至少三千六百万美元的利润。N-COUNT A yield is the amount of money or profit produced by an investment. (投资的) 利 润; 收益例:...a yield of 4%. ...4% 的收益。例:The high yields available on the dividend shares made them attractive to private investors. 股息股能 获得的高收益使它们对私人投资者们很有吸引力。V-T If something yields a result or piece of information, it produces it. 产生 (结果); 制造 (消息) 例: This research has been in progress since 1961 and has yielded a great number of positive results. 这项研究自 1961 年以来一直在开展,已经取得 了大量的积极成果。网络释义专业释义英英释义

屈服收率收益屈服短语 yield curve 收益曲线 yield curve 收益率曲线 yield curve 殖利率曲线 yield curve 收率曲线 Sustainable yield 可维持产量更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

high yield 高产;高收益 yield strength 屈服强度;屈变力;抗屈强度

low yield 低产,低产量;低良率 product yield 产品产量;成品收率 crop yield 粮食产量,作物产量;谷物收获量更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权 威例句

We shall never yield to a conqueror. 我们绝不会向征服者屈服。We must do everything to raise the per unit yield. 我们要千方百计提高单位面积产量。The yield of rice will rise to 700 kilograms per mu. 水稻的产量将上升到每亩 700 公斤。

1. interest 英 ['nt()rst] 美 ['ntrst] n. 兴趣, 爱好; 利息; 趣味; 同行 vt. 使......感兴趣; 引起......的关心; 使......参与柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

interest ntrst, -trst CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT If you have an interest in something, you want to learn or hear more about it. 兴趣例: There has been a lively interest in the elections in the last two weeks. 过去 两周人们对选举一直有强烈的兴趣。例: She'd liked him at first, but soon lost interest. 最初她喜欢过他, 但很快就失去了兴趣。N-COUNT Your interests are the things that you enjoy doing. 爱好例: Encourage your child in her interests and hobbies. 鼓励你的孩子发展她的兴趣 和爱好。V-T If something interests you, it attracts your attention so that you want to learn or hear more about it or continue doing it. 使 感兴趣例: Your financial problems do not interest me. 我对你的财 务问题不感兴趣。V-T If you are trying to persuade someone to buy or do something, you can say that you are trying to interest them in it. 引起 (购买或做某事) 的意愿例:Can I interest you in a new car? 我给你介绍一下新车,你感兴趣吗?N-COUNT If something is in the interests of a particular person or group, it will benefit them in some way. 利益例: Did those directors act in the best interests of their club? 那些董事们是从他们俱乐部的最大利益出发而行动的吗? N-COUNT You can use interests to refer to groups of people who you think use their power or money to benefit themselves. 利益集团例: The government accused unnamed "foreign interests" of inciting the

trouble. 政府不点名地指责一些"外国利益集团"煽动骚乱。N-COUNT A person or organization that has an interest in an area, a company, a property or in a particular type of business owns stock in it. 股权 例: My father had many business interests in Vietnam. 我父亲在越 南有许多公司股权。N-COUNT If a person, country, or organization has an interest in a possible event or situation, they want that event or situation to happen because they are likely to benefit from it. 利 害关系例: The West has an interest in promoting democratic forces in Eastern Europe. 西方国家在促使东欧民主力量壮大中有利害关系。 N-UNCOUNT Interest is extra money that you receive if you have invested a sum of money. Interest is also the extra money that you pay if you have borrowed money or are buying something on credit. 利息例: Does your current account pay interest? 你的活期存款账户 计息吗? see also interested, interesting, compound interest, selfinterest, vested interest PHRASE If you do something in the interests of a particular result or situation, you do it in order to achieve that result or maintain that situation. 为了...的利益例:...a call for all businessmen to work together in the interests of national stability. ... 为了国家稳定而向所有商人发出的共同合作的号召。 to have someone's interests at heart see heart 网络释义专业释义英英释义

利息兴趣利益利息短语 insurable interest 保险利益 insurable interest 可保利益 insurable interest 可保权益 insurable interest 可保险产权 absolute interest 绝对权益更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

interest in 对...有兴趣 of interest 有...兴趣;权益的转易 interest rate [经] 利率 public interest 公共利益 no interest 没兴趣;免付利息更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

His report aroused the interest of all. 他的报告引起了大家的兴趣。www.kfyes.com This subject has no interest for [to] me. 这题目对我来说没有什么趣味。The new novel engaged his attention and interest. 这部新小说引起了他的注意和兴趣。

#### 45.8.1 to receive

英 [r'siv] 美 [r'siv] vt. 收到;接待;接纳 vi. 接收柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

receive rsiv CET4 TEM4 V-T When you receive something, you get it after someone gives it to you or sends it to you. 接到; 收到例: They will receive their awards at a ceremony in Stockholm. 他们将在斯德哥 尔摩的典礼上接受给他们的奖励。V-T You can use receive to say that certain kinds of things happen to someone. For example if they are injured, you can say that they received an injury. 受到; 遭受例:He received more of the blame than anyone when the plan failed to work. 当计划失败之后他受到的指责比任何人都多。V-T When you receive a visitor or a guest, you greet them. 接待; 迎接例: The following evening the hotel was again receiving guests. 第二天晚上饭店又接待 起客人来。V-T If you say that something is received in a particular way, you mean that people react to it in that way. (用某种特定方式) 回应例: The resolution had been received with great disappointment within the PLO. 巴勒斯坦解放组织内部对此决议感到极其失望。V-T When a radio or television receives signals that are being transmitted, it picks them up and converts them into sound or pictures. 接收 (信 号) 例: The reception was a little faint but clear enough for him to receive the signal. 接收有些弱,但足够清晰到使他能够接收信号。 PHRASE If you are on the receiving end or at the receiving end of something unpleasant, you are the person that it happens to. 成为 (不愉快事件的) 承受方例: You saw hate in their eyes and you were on the receiving end of that hate. 你在他们的眼中看到仇恨,而你就 是那仇恨的对象。网络释义专业释义英英释义

收到得到接受接待短语 Serve receive 接发球 attack receive 接攻击球 attack receive 接对方扣球 attack receive 接扣球 attack receive 接打击 球更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 收到;接待;接纳 acknowledge receipt of, to hand n. 接收 take over 双语例句原声例句权威例句

I can hardly receive him in the present case. 照眼前这个情况,我还不能接纳他。You will receive the full equivalent of your money. 你将收到与你的款项价值完全同等的物品。They will post the ticket to me as soon as they receive my cheque. 他们收到我的支票后就立刻把票寄给我。

#### to deliver

英 [d'lv] 美 [d'lv] vt. 交付;发表;递送;释放;给予(打击);给... 接生 vi. 实现;传送;履行;投递 n. 投球柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

deliver dlv CET4 TEM4 V-T If you deliver something somewhere, you take it there. 递送例: The Canadians plan to deliver more food to southern Somalia. 加拿大人计划向索马里南部运送更多的食物。V-T/V-I If you deliver something that you have promised to do, make, or produce, you do, make, or produce it. 实现; 履行例: They have yet to show that they can really deliver working technologies. 他们仍需证 明他们确实能够实现可用的技术。例: The question is, can he deliver? 问题是他能履行吗? V-T If you deliver a lecture or speech, you give it in public. 发表例: The president will deliver a speech about schools. 校长将发表关于学校的演讲。V-T When someone delivers a baby, they help the woman who is giving birth to the baby. 给 (产妇) 接生例: Although we'd planned to have our baby at home, we never expected to deliver her ourselves! 尽管我们是打算在家生孩子,可我们从未想 过要自己给她接生! V-T If someone delivers a blow to someone else, they hit them. 给予 (打击) 例: Those blows to the head could have been delivered by a woman. 头上挨的那些打可能是一个女人所为。网 络释义专业释义英英释义

投递交付发出发表短语 Deliver Me 拯救我 Deliver Me 忏魂曲 Deliver Me 给我 Deliver Me 解救我 Deliver pamphlets 派传单更多结果词组

短语同近义词同根词

deliver the goods 交货;履行诺言 deliver goods 交货 deliver a speech 发表演讲;发表讲话 deliver up 交出,放弃 deliver from 从…处释放出来双语例句原声例句权威例句

Deliver us from evil. 拯救我们脱离邪恶。Do we have the resources to deliver the solution? 我们拥有交付解决方案的资源吗?www.ibm.com Then, from his workspace, he can deliver the changes to the stream. 然后,从这个工作空间,他可以交付变更到流程。

The woman with the small, red bag is entering the bank.

In the hotel there's an ATM.

To the right of the bank there's a post office.

The postman with the big, heavy bag is exiting the post office.

Across from the hotel there is a bank.

The postman delivers letters and telegrams.

The girl buys an envelope and stamps at the bank.

The woman receives a telegram from her father.

The girl is putting the postcard into the mailbox.

The man is sending a package with presents to his family.

The boy is sending a letter with his photograph to his grandma.

The woman finds a postcard from her mother in the mailbox.

The man is opening an account at the bank.

The young man is withdrawing money at the ATM because the ATM is closed to home.

The woman wants to cash a check.

The woman is writing out a check.

The man is making a purchase in the store. He's not writing out a check. He's paying with a credit card.

The man in the bank is getting out his check book.

The man wants to take out a loan at the bank.

The deposit account yields interest, but an account at the bank doesn't.

The family opens a deposit account at the bank.

The man is investing money in an account at the bank.

## (a) investe

英 [n'vest] 美 [n'vst] vt. 投资;覆盖;耗费;授予;包围 vi. 投 资、入股;花钱买柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 invest nvst CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you invest in something, or if you invest a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value, for example, by putting it in a bank, or buying securities or property. 投(资); 投资例: Many people don't like to invest in stocks. 许多人不喜欢投资股票。例: I'm tired of watching you invest our money in insane projects. 我看够了你将我们的钱投到一些荒唐的项目上。V-T/V-I If you invest in something useful, you buy it, because it will help you to do something more efficiently or more cheaply. 购买例: The company has invested a six-figure sum in an electronic ordercontrol system which is used to keep stores stocked. 这家公司已 经耗资 6 位数购买了电子定单控制系统来为商店进货。V-T/V-I When a government or organization invests in something, it gives or lends money for a purpose that it considers useful or profitable. (政府或机构) 投资例:...the need to invest in new technology. ... 这种投资于新技术的需要。例:Government agencies must invest more funds in training and development programmes. 政府机构 必须将更多的资金投入到培训和开发项目中。V-T If you invest

time or energy in something, you spend a lot of time or energy on it because you think it will be useful or successful. 投入 (时间、精力) 例: I would rather invest time in Rebecca than in the kitchen. 我宁愿把时间花在丽贝卡身上,也不愿花在厨房里。V-T To invest someone with rights or responsibilities means to give them those rights or responsibilities legally or officially. 赋予例: The constitution invested him with certain powers. 宪法赋予了他一些权力。网络释义专业释义英英释义

投资投入赋与投短语 emotion invest 感情投资 invest with 授予 invest with 投资有 Invest KOREA 韩国投资促进局 Invest KOREA 投资支援中心更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

invest in v. 投资于; [口] 买进;寄希望于 invest with 授予双语 例句原声例句权威例句

Astute salesmen know how to invest emotionally. 精明的商人懂得如何感情投资。The broker advised me on how to invest my money. 经纪人告诉我怎样投资。Why invest time and energy in something that we all hate? 为什么投入时间和精力去思考我们都讨厌的事情?

He's searching for a loan with small interest.

A woman is withdrawing money from an account at the bank.

# (b) withdraw

英 [wð'dr] 美 [wð'dr] vt. 撤退; 收回; 撤消; 拉开 vi. 撤退; 离 开柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

withdraw wðdr, w- CET4 TEM4 V-T If you withdraw something from a place, you remove it or take it away. 移开; 拿走例: He reached into his pocket and withdrew a sheet of notepaper. 他 把手伸进口袋,拿出一张便签。V-T/V-I When groups of people such as troops withdraw or when someone withdraws them, they leave the place where they are fighting or where they are based and return nearer home. 使撤退;撤退例: He stated that all

foreign forces would withdraw as soon as the crisis ended. 他声明危机一结束所有外国军队就会撤退。例: The United States has announced it is to withdraw forty-thousand troops from Western Europe in the next year. 美国已经宣布第 2 年将从西欧撤回 4 万军队。V-T If you withdraw money from a bank account, you take it out of that account. (从银行) 取(钱)例: Open a savings account that does not charge ridiculous fees to withdraw money. 开立一个取钱时不荒唐地收取费用的储蓄账户。V-I If you withdraw from an activity or organization, you stop taking part in it. (从活动或组织中) 退出例: The African National Congress threatened to withdraw from the talks. 非洲国民大会威胁要从会谈中退出。网络释义专业释义英英释义

收回撤销提现撤回短语 Withdraw money 取钱 Withdraw money 提款 Withdraw money 提钱 Withdraw money 提取现金 withdraw deposit 提款更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

withdraw from v. 退出;离开 withdraw money 取钱 withdraw cash 取现;取钱 withdraw troops 收兵,撤军双语例句原声例句权威例句

The leader promised to support the plan;you can't withdraw now. 领导已答应支持这项计划,你们不能收回承诺。But as the winter went on, I found it harder and harder to withdraw—either from the events we read and heard about, or from the zeal that seized the students in the seminar. 但随着冬天的消逝,我发现我越来越难以撤出了——要么是我们读到或听到的那些事件,要么就是抓住研讨会上的学生们的热情使然。article.yeeyan.org Sometimes this will make us withdraw, but it can also motivate us to shift our attention or change our learning strategy, he says. 有时困惑会使我们撤退,但它也能激励我们转移注意力或者改变我们的学习策略,他如是说道。

At the bank you don't send letters. There you open an account

or take out a loan.

At the post office you don't take out a loan. There you receive and send letters.

A telegram travels fast, but a letter - slowly.

The mailman doesn't deliver checkbooks. You get those at the bank.

The bank works five days a week, but the post office works six.

The bank works half the day, but post office works the whole day.

The family likes this house. They want to take out a loan and buy it.

A woman wants to pay with her credit card and not withdraw money from her account.

The man doesn't like this bank. He wants to close his account.

The boy wants to write out a check, but he doesn't have a check-book.

The woman likes this bank. She wants to open a deposit account.

The man wants to take out a loan, but he doesn't want to pay the bank interest.

In order to send a letter, you need an envelope and stamps.

In order to take out a loan, you need a passport.

In order to send a telegram, you need to go to the post office.

In order to make an expensive purchase, you need to have a lot of money in your account.

In order to send a package, you need to fill out a form.

In order to open an account, you need to go to the bank.

- 45.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-17  $\stackrel{.}{\bowtie}$  05:46>98.5%
- 45.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-14 **Ti** 04:23>97.5
- 45.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-14 **Ti** 06:12 > 96.2%
- 45.12 **DONE** Review <2016-10-16 日 05:21>98.9%
- 45.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 05:13 > 98.7\%$
- 45.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-19 \equiv 13:57 > 99.2\%$
- 45.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-24 10:46 > 95.6%
- 45.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-27 四 19:48>97.2%
- 45.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-01  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  14:24>95.5%
- 45.18 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-05 六 08:45>98.2%
- 45.19 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-06 日 05:21>98.7%
- 45.20 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-09 = 14:31 > 97.1%
- 45.21 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-10 四 06:40 > 97.3%
- 45.23 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 07:11 > 96.6\%$
- 45.24 **DONE** Writing <2017-02-01 = 10:21>
- 45.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-03 **Ti** 19:55>99.0%
- 45.26 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-06 \rightarrow 07:51 > 98.3\%$
- 45.27 **DONE** Writing < 2017-02-06 19:29 > two pages
- 45.28 **DONE** Read aloud < 2017-02-07  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  05:19>
- 45.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-07  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  05:57>98.9%
- 45.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-09 四 08:18>99.4%
- 45.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-18  $\Rightarrow$  07:30>99.1%

a telegram a postcard a letter an envelope a package a stamp a deposit account a check a checkbook an account a loan percent to open an account to deposit money to write out a check. to withdraw money to take out a loan

to deliver to enter to exit to send to yeild interest to receive to enter Across from the hotel there's a bank. The postman delivers letters and telegrams. To the right of the bank there's a post office. In the hotel there's an ATM. The postman with the big, heavy bag is exiting the

post office. The woman with the small, red bag is entering the bank.

The boy is sending a letter with his photograph to his grandma. The woman finds a postcard from her mother in the mailbox. The man is sending a package with presents to his family. The girl buys an envelope and stamps at the bank. The girl is putting the postcard into the mailbox. The woman receives a telegram from her father.

The woman is writing out a check. The man is making a purchase in the store. He's not write out a check. He's paying with a credit card. The woman wants to cash a check. The man is opening an account at the bank. The man in the bank is getting out his check book. The young man is withdrawing money at the ATM because the ATM is close to home.

The man wants to take out a loan at the bank. The man is investing money in an account at the bank. He's searching for a loan with small interest. A woman is withdrawing money from an account at the bank. The deposit account yields interest, but an account at the bank doesn't. The family opens a deposit account at the bank.

At the bank you don't send letters. There you open an account or take out a loan. The mailman doesn't deliver checkbooks. You get those at the bank. The bank works five days a week, but the post office works six. The bank works half the day, but the post office works the whole

day. A telegram travels fast, but a letter - slowly. At the post office you don't take out a loan. There you receive and send letters.

The family likes this house. They want to take out a loan and buy it. The man doesn't like this bank. He want to close his account. A woman wants to pay with her credit card and not withdraw money from her account. The woman likes this bank. she wants to open a deposit account. The man wants to take out a loan, but he doesn't want to pay the bank interest. The boy wants to write out a check, but he doesn't have a checkbook.

In order to send a telegram, you need to go to the post office. In order to take out a loan, you need a passport. In order to make an expensive purchase, you need to have a lot of money in your account. In order to send a letter, you need an envelope and stamps. In order to open an account, you need to go to the bank. In order to send a package, you need to fill out a form.

# 46 **DONE** Forty four 96%

- **46.1 DONE** Review 94%
- 46.2 **DONE** Review 95.3%
- 46.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-02 **1** 05:31>95.8%
- 46.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-03  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  03:57>97.4%
- 46.5 text
- 46.5.1 text

The child has a strong cough.

The man has a sore throat.

The patient has a high blood pressure.

The child has a strong cold.

The policeman has a serious wound.

The woman has a high temperature.

A physician takes a patient's blood pressure.

A nurse gives a shot.

An ophthalmologist treats eyes.

A surgeon operates on a patient.

A nurse dresses a wound with a bandage.

A dentist treats teeth.

The cardiologist treats the heart, not the eyes.

A surgeon operates in a hospital, not at home.

A child with a cold stays at home, not in a hospital.

An ophthalmologist treats the eyes, not the heart.

A man with a wound stays in a hospital, not at home.

The woman is giving a shot at home, not in a hospital.

In order to take someone's temperature, you need a thermometer.

In order to give a shot, you need a syringe.

If a child has a cold and a cough, he stays at home and doesn't go to school.

In order to dress a wound, you need a bandage.

If mom has a headache, she stays in bed and doesn't go shopping.

If an athlete's leg hurts, he sits on a bench and doesn't jump.

One who's heart hurts goes to a cardiologist.

One who has a high temperature takes aspirin.

One who has a strong cough takes madicine.

One who has a toothache goes to a dentist.

One who's eyes hurt goes to an ophalmologist.

One who doesn't want to get sick takes vitamins.

Why does the grandmother take medicine? She has high blood pressure.

Why is the child crying? He has a stomach ache.

Why is the doctor holding a syringe? He wants to give a shot.

Why do the man's eyes hurt? He works a lot on the computer.

Why is the dad lying on the couch? He has a high temperature.

Why isn't the athlete running? His leg hurts.

#### **46.5.2** vitamins

英 ['vatmnz] 美 ['vatmnz] n. [生化] 维生素; [生化] 维他命柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

vitamin vtmn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Vitamins are substances that you need in order to remain healthy, which are found in food or can be eaten in the form of pills. 维生素例: Lack of vitamin D is another factor to consider. 缺乏维生素 D 是另一个需要考虑的因素。

#### 46.5.3 a thermometer

英 ['mmt] 美 ['mmt] n. 温度计;体温计柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

thermometer *mmt* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperature. It usually consists of a narrow glass tube containing a thin column of a liquid which rises and falls as the temperature rises and falls. 温度计

# 网络释义专业释义英英释义

温度计温度计体温计寒暑表短语 Clinical thermometer 医疗温度计 Clinical thermometer 体温计 Clinical thermometer 医用温度计 Clinical thermometer 医用温度计 Clinical thermometer 体温表 gas thermometer 气体温度计更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

infrared thermometer 红外测温仪;红外线温度计 digital thermometer 数字(式)温度计 clinical thermometer 体温计,体温表 resistance thermometer 电阻温度计 bimetallic thermometer 双金属温度计双语例句原声例句权威例句

The thermometer marked 70. 温度计上是华氏 70 度。This thermometer is calibrated by centigrade. 这种温度计是用摄氏百分度标定的。I never go anywhere without a thermometer, a gargle, a raincoat and a parachute. 如果没有体温计,漱口水,雨衣和降落伞的话,我是绝不会去的

# 46.5.4 medicine

英 ['meds()n; 'medsn] 美 ['mdsn] n. 药; 医学; 内科; 巫术 vt. 用药物治疗; 给...用药柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

medicine *mdsn* CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Medicine is the treatment of illness and injuries by doctors and nurses. 医疗例: He pursued a career in medicine. 他从事了医务工作。例: I was interested in alternative medicine and becoming an aromatherapist. 我对替代疗法感兴趣, 想成为一名芳香疗法治疗师。N-MASS Medicine is a substance that you drink or swallow in order to cure an illness. 药例: People in hospitals are dying because of shortages of medicine. 各医院的病人们因药物短缺正濒临死亡。网络释义专业释义英英释义

医药医学医学药品短语 Sports Medicine 运动医学 Sports Medicine 体育医学 Sports Medicine 体育医疗 Sports Medicine 活动医学 Hyperbaric medicine 高压氧治疗更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

chinese medicine 中医 traditional medicine 传统医学;传统医药 western medicine 西医;西药 herbal medicine 草药医学,草药 modern medicine 现代医学更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The doctor mixed (me) some medicine. 医生(给我)配了一些药。 Normally there are no complications with the medicine. 服用这种药 按理不会产生并发症。If you take this medicine, all your symptoms will fall away. 如果你使用这种药物,你的所有症状将会消失。

## 46.5.5 aspirin

n. 阿司匹林 ( 解热镇痛药 )

# 46.5.6 a syringe

英 [s'rn(d); 's-] 美 [s'rnd] vt. 注射, 冲洗 n. 注射器;洗涤器柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

syringe *srnd* TEM4 N-COUNT A syringe is a small tube with a thin hollow needle at the end. Syringes are used for putting liquids into things and for taking liquids out, for example for injecting drugs or for taking blood from someone's body. 注射器例: As he reached over, Azrak slid a hypodermic syringe into his left arm. 他把手臂伸过来时, 阿兹拉克便将皮下注射器刺进他的左臂。网络释义专业释义英英释义 短语 syringe pump 注射泵 syringe pump 注射帮浦 syringe pump 打针泵 syringe pump 针管输液泵 hypodermic syringe 皮下注射器词组短语同近义词

syringe pump 注射泵;注射器泵 syringe needle 注射器针头双语例句 权威例句

She grabs a syringe from her tray and stabs him in the arm. 她从托盘里拿出一个注射器刺入他的手臂上。article.yeeyan.org He boiled his syringe and fired his knife to sterilize them. 他把注射器放到水

中煮,把刀子放在火上烧来进行消毒。Parents of children in the no treatment group received an empty syringe, and therefore were aware of their child's treatment group. 未受药物治疗的孩子们的家长收到空的注射器,因此他们知道自己的孩子属于哪个治疗团体。

# 46.5.7 a bandage

英 ['bændd] 美 ['bændd] n. 绷带 vt. 用绷带包扎柯林斯英汉双解大词 典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bandage bændd CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A bandage is a long strip of cloth that is wrapped around a wounded part of someone's body to protect or support it. 绷带例: We put some ointment and a bandage on his knee. 我们在他的膝盖上涂了些药膏,还缠了一条绷带。V-T If you bandage a wound or part of someone's body, you tie a bandage around it. 用绷带包扎例: Apply a dressing to the wound and bandage it. 在伤口上敷上敷料并用绷带包扎起来。PHRASAL VERB Bandage up means the same as . 用绷带包扎例: I bandaged the leg up and gave her aspirin for the pain. 我用绷带把她的腿包扎起来,又给她阿斯匹林镇痛。网络释义专业释义英英释义

绷带 BANDAGE 绷带 BANDAGE (LANDS の曲) 短语 Adhesive bandage 创可贴 Adhesive bandage 创可贴 Adhesive bandage 胶布绷带 Adhesive bandage 胶带 triangular bandage 三角绷带更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

elastic bandage 弹性绷带;橡胶绷带双语例句原声例句权威例句

Blood started from the bandage. 血从绷带上又渗了出来。Don't tie the bandage too tight. 绷带不要扎得太紧。His head has been hung over with thick bandage except two eyes. 除了两只眼睛,他的头裹上了厚厚的绷带。

# 46.5.8 to take temperature

英 [temprt(r)] 美 ['tmprt] n. 温度;体温;气温;发烧柯林斯英汉双 解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

temperature tmprt CET4 TEM4 N-VAR The temperature of something is a measure of how hot or cold it is. 温度例: Winter closes in and the temperature drops below freezing. 冬天来临, 气温降至冰点以 下。N-UNCOUNT Your temperature is the temperature of your body. A normal temperature is about 98.6 Fahrenheit. 体温例: His temperature continued to rise and the cough worsened until Tania finally persuaded him to see a doctor. 他的体温持续升高且咳嗽加重, 直到塔 妮娅最终说服了他去看医生。N-COUNT You can use temperature to talk about the feelings and emotions that people have in particular situations. (特定场合的) 氛围例: There's also been a noticeable rise in the political temperature. 政治气氛也明显升温。PHRASE If you are running a temperature or if you have a temperature, your temperature is higher than it should be. 发烧例: He began to run an extremely high temperature. 他开始发严重高烧。 see also fever PHRASE If you take someone's temperature you use an instrument called a thermometer to measure the temperature of their body in order to see if they are ill. 量某人的体温例: He will probably take your child's temperature too. 他可能也会量你孩子的体温。网络释义专业释义英英释义

温度气温体温使用温度范围短语 Color temperature 色温 Color temperature 相关色温 Color temperature 色温度 Color temperature 色 Temperature Range 温度范围更多结果词组短语同根词

high temperature 高温 low temperature 低温 temperature field 温度场 temperature control 温度控制 room temperature 室温;常温(约20摄氏度)更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Her temperature soon returned to normal. 她的体温很快恢复正常。 Her temperature came down in the evening. 到了晚上她的体温就降 下来了。The temperature here varies greatly between day and night. 这里白天和夜晚的温差很大。

## 46.5.9 to take blood pressure

(a) pressure 英 ['pre] 美 ['pr] n. 压力;压迫, [物] 压强 vt. 迫使;密 封;使......增压柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 pressure pr CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Pressure is force that you produce when you press hard on something. (用力按压而 产生的) 压力例: She kicked at the door with her foot, and the pressure was enough to open it. 她用脚踢门,其产生的压力足 以把门打开。例: The pressure of his fingers had relaxed. 他手 指的压力已经减弱了。N-UNCOUNT The pressure in a place or container is the force produced by the quantity of gas or liquid in that place or container. (某地或某容器内的气体或液体产生 的) 压力例: The window in the cockpit had blown in and the pressure dropped dramatically. 驾驶舱的窗子已向内破裂,气压 骤然下降。N-UNCOUNT If there is pressure on a person, someone is trying to persuade or force them to do something. (因极力劝说 或强迫某人做某事而造成的) 压力例: He may have put pressure on her to agree. 他可能已对她施压让她同意。例:A lot of dotcoms were under pressure from their investors. 很多网络公司 那时都在承受着来自其投资者的压力。N-UNCOUNT If you are experiencing pressure, you feel that you must do a lot of tasks or make a lot of decisions in very little time, or that people expect a lot from you. (因任务紧、决策时间短或别人的期望多而感到的) 压力例: Can you work under pressure? 你能在压力下工作吗? 例: Even if I had the talent to play tennis I couldn't stand the pressure. 即使我有打网球的天资,我也承受不了那种压力。V-T If you pressure someone to do something, you try forcefully to persuade them to do it. 对...施加压力例: He will never pressure

you to get married. 他永远也不会给你施加压力让你结婚。例: The Senate should not be pressured into making hasty decisions. 参议院不应受压而做出草率的决定。ADJ 受压的例: You're likely to feel anxious and pressured. 你可能会感到焦虑并且有压力。 see also blood pressure 网络释义专业释义英英释义

压力压强加压烧结压强短语 Working pressure 工作压力 Working pressure 工作温度 Working pressure 使用压力 Working pressure 工坠力 atmospheric pressure 气压更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

under pressure 面临压力, 在压力之下;受到压力 high pressure 高压, 高气压;高度紧张 blood pressure n. 血压 low pressure 低气压;松懈 pressure drop 压力下降, 压强下降更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He would not knuckle down under their pressure. 他不会在他们的压力下屈服的。We will never capitulate to pressure from outside. 我们永远不会屈服于外界的压力。He refused to give the document up, even under pressure. 即使受到压力,他仍拒绝交出文件。

(b) blood 英 [bld] 美 [bld] n. 血, 血液; 血统 vt. 从…抽血; 使先取得经验 n. (Blood) 人名; (英、西) 布拉德柯林斯英汉双解大词典21 世纪大英汉词典

blood bld CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Blood is the red liquid that flows inside your body, which you can see if you cut yourself. 血液例: His shirt was covered in blood. 他的衬衫沾满了血。N-UNCOUNT You can use blood to refer to the race or social class of someone's parents or ancestors. 血统例: There was Greek blood in his veins: his ancestors originally bore the name Karajannis. 他有希腊血统——他的祖先原来姓卡拉扬尼斯。PHRASE If you say that there is bad blood between people, you mean that they have argued about something and dislike

each other. 积怨例: There is, it seems, some bad blood between Mills and the Baldwins. 米尔和鲍德温两家看上去好像有积怨。 PHRASE If something violent and cruel is done in cold blood, it is done deliberately and in an unemotional way. 残忍蓄意地例: The crime had been committed in cold blood. 这起案件是蓄意犯 罪。 see also cold-blooded PHRASE If you say that someone has a person's blood on their hands, you mean that they are responsible for that person's death. 应对某人的死亡负责例: He has my son's blood on his hands. I hope it haunts him for the rest of his days. 他应该对我儿子的死负责, 但愿他终生不得安宁。PHRASE If a quality or talent is in your blood, it is part of your nature, and other members of your family have it too. 天生遗传的例: Diplomacy was in his blood: his ancestors had been feudal lords. 他的外交能力是天生的:他的祖上曾是封建王侯。PHRASE You can use the expressions new blood, fresh blood, or young blood to refer to people who are brought into an organization to improve it by thinking of new ideas or new ways of doing things. 新生 力量例: There's been a major reshuffle of the cabinet to bring in new blood. 内阁进行了重大改组以吸纳新生力量。flesh and blood see flesh own flesh and blood see flesh 网络释义专业释义 英英释义

血液血血液热血短语 blood pressure 血压 blood pressure 高血压 blood pressure 控制血压 blood pressure 称血压 blood diamond 血钻更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

blood pressure n. 血压 in blood [废语](动物) 充满活力的, 生气勃勃的 blood circulation 血液循环, 血循环 blood flow 血流; 血流量 high blood 勇气;贵族血统更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Blood started out of his wound. 血从他的伤口涌了出来。Blood streams out of his mouth. 血从他的嘴角流了出来。Tears mingled

with the blood from the cut on her face. 在她脸上的伤口处,眼泪和血混在一起。

## 46.5.10 to operate

英 ['pret] 美 ['p'ret] vi. 运转;动手术;起作用 vt. 操作;经营;引起;对...开刀柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

operate pret CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you operate a business or organization, you work to keep it running. If a business or organization operates, it carries out its work. 经营; 运营例: Until his death in 1986 Greenwood owned and operated an enormous pear orchard. 直 到 1986 年去世, 格林伍德一直拥有并经营着一个规模巨大的梨园。例: ...allowing commercial banks to operate in the country. ...允许商业银 行在本国运营。N-UNCOUNT 经营例:Company finance is to provide funds for the everyday operation of the business. 公司财务将为公司业 务的日常运转提供资金。V-I The way that something operates is the way that it works or has a particular effect. 起作用例: Ceiling and wall lights can operate independently. 天花板和墙上的灯能够独立操 控。例: How do accounting records operate? 结算记录是如何运作的? N-UNCOUNT 运行例: No money can be spent on the construction and operation of the tram. 没有钱可以用于有轨电车的建设和运行。 V-T/V-I When you operate a machine or device, or when it operates, you make it work. 操作; 运转例: A massive rock fall trapped the men as they operated a tunnelling machine. 那些男人在驾驶隧道掘进机 时,一次大面积的岩崩困住了他们。N-UNCOUNT操作例:...over 1,000 dials monitoring every aspect of the operation of the aeroplane. ...监控着飞机每项操作的 1000 多个调节控制器。V-I When surgeons operate on a patient in a hospital, they cut open a patient's body in order to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part. 动手术 例: In March 2005, surgeons operated on Max for a brain aneurysm. 2005 年 3 月,外科医生们为马克斯做了脑部动脉瘤手术。网络释义专

# 业释义英英释义

操作经营管理运转短语 operate on 动手术 operate on 开动 operate on 做手术 operate on 施手术 operate mode 计算方式更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

easy to operate 易操作的 operate on 对...动手术;对...起作用 operate mode 操作方式,运算方式;工作状态双语例句原声例句权威例句

Our model is easy to operate and maintain. 我们这个型号(的机器) 很容易操作和保养。Start by identifying who your competitors are, what they do and sell, and how they operate. 首先明确谁是你的竞争对手,他们做什么和卖什么,以及他们是如何操作的。article.yeeyan.org The Air Services are not yet sound enough economically to operate without government subsidies. 航空公司还不景气,没有政府的补贴就难以经营。

#### 46.5.11 to treat

英 [trit] 美 [trit] vt. 治疗;对待;探讨;视为 vi. 探讨;请客;协商 n. 请客;款待 n. (Treat) 人名;(英) 特里特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

treat trit CET4 TEM4 V-T If you treat someone or something in a particular way, you behave toward them or deal with them in that way. 对待; 处理例: Artie treated most women with indifference. 阿蒂对待大多数女性颇为冷淡。例: Police say they're treating it as a case of attempted murder. 警方说他们正将其作为谋杀未遂案件来处理。V-T When a doctor or nurse treats a patient or an illness, he or she tries to make the patient well again. 治疗例: Doctors treated her with aspirin. 医生用阿斯匹林给她治疗。例: The boy was treated for a minor head wound. 那个男孩因头部轻伤而接受治疗。V-T If something is treated with a particular substance, the substance is put onto or into it in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special

properties. (用某种物质) 处理例: About 70% of the cocoa acreage is treated with insecticide. 大约 70% 的可可豆种植区都用杀虫剂处理过。 V-T If you treat someone to something special which they will enjoy, you buy it or arrange it for them. 款待例: She was always treating him to ice cream. 她总请他吃冰淇淋。例: Tomorrow I'll treat myself to a day's gardening. 明天我要好好享受一天的园艺活儿。N-COUNT If you give someone a treat, you buy or arrange something special for them which they will enjoy. 款待例: Lettie had never yet failed to return from town without some special treat for him. 莱蒂每次从城里回来都要带一些特别的礼物送给他。网络释义专业释义英英释义

对待治疗看待善待短语 stand treat 作东 stand treat 请客 Treat depression 正视抑郁 i treat 我对待 i treat 我请客更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

treat with 处理;应付 treat of 论及,涉及;探讨,论述 treat as 对待;把...看作...trick or treat 不招待就使坏(指万圣节孩子们挨家逐户要糖果等礼物,如不遂愿便恶作剧一番的风俗)dutch treat 各付己帐;各自付帐的聚餐或娱乐活动双语例句原声例句权威例句

He'll kick out if you treat him like that. 如果你那样对待他,他会反抗的。Teachers should not treat their pupils coldly. 教师对待学生不应该冷若冰霜。www.kfyes.com We shouldn't philander solemnly with that point of view. On the contrary,we should treat it seriously. 我们不应该貌似认真地对待这一观点,相反,我们应该认真严肃地对待它。

- 46.5.12 to dress
- 46.5.13 to give a shot
- 46.5.14 an operation
- 46.5.15 temperature
- 46.5.16 a cold
- 46.5.17 a wound

英 [wund] 美 [wund] n. 创伤,伤口 vt. 使受伤 vi. 受伤,伤害

- 46.5.18 blood pressure
- 46.5.19 a cough
- 46.5.20 a dentist

英 ['dentst] 美 ['dntst] n. 牙科医生牙医诊所柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

dentist dntst CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A dentist is a medical practitioner who is qualified to examine and treat people's teeth. 牙科医生例: Visit your dentist twice a year for a checkup. 每年看两次牙医做检查。N-SING The dentist or the dentist's is used to refer to the office or clinic where a dentist works. 牙医诊所例: It's worse than being at the dentist's. 这比在牙医诊所还要糟。网络释义专业释义英英释义

牙医牙科医生牙科医师牙医师短语 surgeon dentist 牙外科医生 surgeon dentist 牙医 Dentist Story 牙科医生的故事 Bedside Dentist 丹麦情色电影精选 Dentist seo 牙医更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 牙科医生 dental surgeon 双语例句原声例句权威例句

The dentist will treat my tooth. 这名牙医将医治我的牙齿。Could you put me on to a good dentist? 你能帮我找个好的牙医吗? The word "dentist"denotes a doctor whose work is the care of teeth. "牙科医生"一词意谓其工作是医治牙齿的医生。

# 46.5.21 a cardiologist

英 [,ka:di'ldist] 美 ['krd'ldst] n. 心脏病学家;心脏病科医师柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

cardiologist kdldst N-COUNT A cardiologist is a doctor who specializes in the heart and its diseases. 心内科医生网络释义专业释义英英释义心脏病专家心脏病学家心脏学家心血管病医生短语 Cardiologist MBA心脏病专家 Cardiologist Deck 心电波牌 Cardiologist A 心脏病专家 Cardiologist Recommended 心脏病专家推荐 cardiologist n 心脏病专家更多结果同根词

词根: cardiologist n. cardiology [内科] 心脏病学 cardiomegaly 心脏 肥大;心脏扩大症 cardiopathy 心脏病双语例句原声例句权威例句

A mechanic was removing a cylinder-head from the motor of a Harley motorcycle when he spotted a well-known cardiologist in his shop. 一位机械师正把气缸盖从一辆哈利摩托车的马达里移出,这时,他瞅见店里来了一位有名的心脏病专家。article.yeeyan.org Just like you wouldn't go to a cardiologist to heal your broken foot, don't expect any professional in the realm of user experience to accomplish everything you need. 正如你不会去找心脏病专家会诊你受伤的脚,别指望用户体验世界里的任何专业人士可以完成你所需的每一件事。article.yeeyan.org However, according to renowned cardiologist Dr. Chauncey Crandall, there are some signs that are so minor, many people ignore them or chalk them up to symptoms of a less threatening ailment. 但著名心脏病专家昌西克兰多尔博士说,还有一些症候非常微小,和多人都忽视了,或者将它们归咎于不太危险的小病引起的症状。article.yeeyan.org

#### 46.5.22 a nurse

英 [ns] 美 [ns] vt. 看护, 护理; 照顾; 培养; 给...喂奶 vi. 照料, 护理; 喂奶; 当保姆 n. 护士; 奶妈, 保姆 n. (Nurse) 人名; (英) 纳斯柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

nurse ns CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT/N-TITLE/N-VOC A nurse is a person whose job is to care for people who are ill. 护士例: She had spent 29 years as a nurse. 她已当了 29 年护士。V-T If you nurse someone, you care for them when they are ill. 护理例: All the years he was sick my mother had nursed him. 在他有病的那些年里,我母亲一直照顾他。V-T If you nurse an illness or injury, you allow it to get better by resting as much as possible. 调治例: We're going to go home and nurse our colds. 我们打算回家调治感冒。V-T If you nurse an emotion or desire, you feel it strongly for a long time. 怀有例: Jane still nurses the pain of rejection. 简依然怀着被拒绝的痛苦。网络释义专业释义英英释义

护士娜斯 (超人力霸王系列怪兽) 护理人员保姆短语 head nurse 护士长 head nurse 护 head nurse 护理主任 head nurse 护长室 Nurse uniform 护士服更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

head nurse 护士长 at nurse (孩子) 由别人照看 (或抚养) (家产) 由别人代管 wet nurse n. 奶妈;乳母 male nurse 男护士 registered nurse 注册护士更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The nurse dosed the patient with aspirin. 护士给病人服阿司匹林。 The patient nurse administered to the dying man. 耐心的护士照料那名垂死的男人。 The patient nurse ministered to the dying old man. 耐心的护士照料着那个垂死的老人。

#### 46.5.23 a surgeon

英 ['sd()n] 美 ['sdn] n. 外科医生 n. (Surgeon) 人名;(法) 叙尔容柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 surgeon sdn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A surgeon is a doctor who is specially trained to perform surgery. 外科医生例:...a heart surgeon. ...一位心脏外科医生。网络释义专业释义英英释义

外科医生外科医师操刀船医短语 Paediatric surgeon 儿科外科医生 Paediatric surgeon 儿科医生 Paediatric surgeon 儿外科医师 Paediatric surgeon 儿科手术师 urological surgeon 泌尿外科医师更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

plastic surgeon 整形外科医生 surgeon general 卫生局局长;军医处处长 orthopedic surgeon 整形外科医生;骨科医师 veterinary surgeon 兽医双语例句原声例句权威例句

As a surgeon, Philip was exceptionally gifted. 作为外科医生, 菲利普才华出众。The plastic surgeon undercut the skin of her cheek. 整容外科医生将她的脸皮下部切开。As far as I can recollect, his father was a surgeon at that time. 就我所记得的,他的父亲那时是个外科医生。

## 46.5.24 ophthalmologist

英 [,fæl'mldst] 美 [,fæl'mldst] n. 眼科医师柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

ophthalmologist fælmldst N-COUNT An ophthalmologist is a medical doctor who specializes in diseases and problems affecting people's eyes. 眼科医生网络释义专业释义英英释义

眼科医生眼科医师眼科专家眼科学家短语 Ophthalmologist Tested 经过眼科医生测试 Ophthalmologist Tested 眼科医生测试 Ophthalmologist Tested 眼科医生测试过 medical ophthalmologist 释义内科病眼科专家 Ophthalmologist A 眼科医生更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 眼科医师 oculist 双语例句原声例句权威例句

But the disease often causes telltale changes in the retina that can be picked up by an ophthalmologist. 但是这种疾病经常可在视网膜上发

出警告, 眼科专家可以检查出来。article.yeeyan.org Ann Henry taught at the Business School; her husband, Morriss, was an ophthalmologist and our state senator. 安. 亨利在商学院教书;她的丈夫莫里斯是一位眼科医生,我们的州参议员。article.yeeyan.org For three years afterward, I had partial sight, but my ophthalmologist told me that eventually I would go blind. 在之后的三年里,我只有部分视力,但是我的眼科医生告诉我说,我最终会失明。article.yeeyan.org

# 46.5.25 a physician

英 [f'z()n] 美 [f'zn] n. [E] 医师;内科医师柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

physician fzn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A physician is a medical doctor. 内科医生例:...your family physician....你的家庭医生。网络释义专业释义英英释义

医生内科医生内科医师主治医师短语 Physician Assistant 医师助理 Physician Assistant 医生助理 Physician Assistant 助理医师 Physician Assistant 医师助手 Physician Assistants 医师助理更多结果词组短语同近义词

chief physician 主任医师 attending physician 主治医生 family physician 家庭医生;家庭医师双语例句原声例句权威例句

The old physician was unfrocked by the Medical Association. 这位老医生被医师公会除名。It provides the physician with information that enables him to provide you with very "personalized" treatment. 它向内科医师提供这些信息,以使他能够向您提供非常"个性化的"治疗。www.ibm.com I think to need no more of your drugs, my kind physician, good though they be, and administered by a friendly hand. 我想我已经不再需要你的药了,我的好心的医生,虽说那些药很好,又是一只友好的手给的。\* The child has a toothache.

The athlete's leg hurts.

The grandfather's heart hurts.

The man has a headache.

The grandmother's eyes hurt.

The woman has a stomachache.

- 46.6 **DONE** Review Lesson Forty four 94.9%
- 46.7 **DONE** Review <2016-09-03  $\stackrel{.}{\sim}$  20:11>95.8%
- 46.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-04 日 06:21>96.2%
- 46.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-17 → 04:42>99.1%
- 46.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-17 六 09:01>99.3%
- 46.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-13 四 10:11>93.3%
- 46.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-14 **T**<sub>1</sub> 03:56>97.1%
- 46.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-18  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  21:06>99%
- 46.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-23 日 06:30 > 97%
- 46.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-28 **T**<sub>1</sub> 06:11>96.7%
- 46.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-28 77, 07:32>97.6%
- 46.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-01  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  07:40>96.%
- 46.18 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-05 六 19:58>98.1%
- 46.18.1 A surgeon is a doctor who is specially trained to perform surgery. 外科医生
- 46.19 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-06 日 04:59>98.2%
- 46.20 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-11-09 \equiv 08:29 > 97.8\%$
- 46.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-31  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  09:21>95.9%
- 46.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-31  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  21:18>97.2%
- 46.23 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 05:20 >$
- 46.24 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-01 \equiv 06:37 > 98.5\%$
- 46.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-07  $\stackrel{\frown}{}$  08:21>95.5%
- 46.26 **DONE** study words < 2017-02-07 \_\_ 19:14>99.1%
- 46.27 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 05:42 >$

to operate to take temperature to treat to give a shot to take blood pressure to dress

a wound an operation temperture a cold a cough

a cardioloist a nurse a dentist ophthalmologist a surgeon a physician

The child has a toothache. The grandmother's eyes hurt. The grandfather's heart hurts. The athlete's leg hurts. The woman has a stomachache. The man has a headache.

The policeman has a serious wound. The woman has a high temperature. The child has a strong cough. The patient has a high blood pressure. The man has a sore throat. The child has a strong cold.

A surgeon operates on a patient. A physician takes a patient's blood pressure An ophthalmogist treats eyes. A nurse dresses a wound with a bandage. A nurse gives a shot. A dentist treats teeth.

A child with a cold stays at home, not in a hospital. A man with a wound stays in a hospital, not at home. A surgeon operates in a hospital, not at home. A cardiologist treats the heart, not the eyes. The woman is giving a shot at home, not in a hospital. An ophthalmologist treats the eyes, not the heart.

If an athlete's leg hurts, he sits on a bench and doesn't jump. In order to dress a wound, you need a bandage. If mom has a headache she stays in bed and doesn't to shopping. In order to give a shot, you need a syringe. If a child has a cold and a cough, he stays at home and doesn't go to school. In order to take someone's temperature, you need a thermometer.

One who doesn't want to get sick takes vitamins. One who has a high temperature takes aspirin. One who has a toothache goes to a dentist. One who's heart hurts goes to a cardiologst. One who has a strong cough takes medicine. One who's eyes hurt goes to an ophthalmologist.

Why is the child crying? He has a stomach ache. Why does the grandmother take medicine? She has high blood pressure. Why is dad lying on the couch? He has a hight tempoerture. Why is the doctor holding a syringe? He wants to give a shot. Why isn't the athlete running? His leg hurts. Why do the man's eyes hurt? He works a lot on the computer.

# 47 **DONE** Forty five 96.3%

- 47.1 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-01 四 19:07>98.3%
- 47.2 **DONE** Review 95.4%
- 47.3 **DONE** Review 96.9%
- 47.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-03 六 04:58>96.6%
- 47.5 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-05 \rightarrow 05:00>96.9\%$
- 47.6 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-16 **T**<sub>1</sub> 06:06>98.7%
- 47.7 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-16 11.11:06>98.7%
- 47.8 **DONE** Review <2016-09-16 **1** 14:56>99.6%
- 47.9 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-12 \equiv 20:43 > 96\%$
- 47.10 **DONE** Review <2016-10-13 四 08:30>96%
- 47.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-16 日 17:31>99.1%
- 47.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-20 四 21:11>97.1%
  - State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-10-20 ♀ 21:11]

- 47.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-21 **1.** 05:57>98.6%
- 47.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-23 日 05:21>97.4%
- 47.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-01  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  06:25>97.8%
- 47.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-06 日 10:42>98.4%
- 47.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-06 日 17:56>98.1%
- 47.18 **DONE** Review  $<2016-11-09 \equiv 06:32>98.5\%$
- 47.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-29 日 06:17>97.6%
- 47.20 **DONE** Writing
- 47.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-31  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  07:04>98.3%
- 47.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-07  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  21:02>98.4%
- 47.23 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-02-08 \equiv 09:42 >$
- 47.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-08 = 10:13>99.6%
- 47.25 **DONE** read aloud < 2017-02-09 四 05:26>45,44,43,42
- 47.26 **DONE** Writing words and review words < 2017-
- *02-09* 四 *06:14>*five texts
- 47.27 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-16 四 05:24>
- 47.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-17 **1** 19:44 > 98.9%
- 47.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-18 → 06:49>99.1%
- 47.30 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-19 日 16:35>98.5%
- 47.31 **DONE** Writing < 2017-02-19 日 20:37>
- 47.32 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-20 03:44>40,45,43
- 47.33 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-22 \rightarrow 05:40 > 97.8\%$
- 47.34 **DONE** Review98%
- 47.35 **DONE**  $<2017-06-06 \equiv 10:07>99.4\%$

to grow up to mature to grow old to live to die to be born often more often rarely more arely slowly fast

a gray man a gray woman bald a bald man a bald cat a gray man

The gray, old woman is looking at herself in the mirror and is sad. The small, bald cat is sitting on the chair. The boy isn't bald. He has long, black hair. The gray, old man is looking out the window and is bored. The cat is bald, not the boy. The woman has light, not gray hair.

Children don't grow old, they grow up. Elderly people grow old and die. A baby grows slwly. Adults don't grow up, they age. Teenagers also don't grow old, they ature. A kitten grows fast.

The old woman is buying medicine. It's hard for elderly people to climb the stairs. The teenagers are running down the stairs. The teenager rarely has a backache. The grandfather often has a backache. The teenagers are listening to the lecture.

Elderly people often have elevated blood pressure. Elderly people often have heart pain. Teenagers rarely have elevated blood pressure. Elderly people often take medicine. Children often have stomachaches. Teenagers also take medicine, but rarely.

The grandfather has a bachache, not a stomachache. Adults take the elevator, not the stairs. Adults grow old, not children. The child matures, but doesn't grow old. A woman buys medicine, not a child. Children grow up, but not old people.

Elderly people have elevated blood pressure more often than teenagers. Children get sick more often than adults. Men prepare food less often than women. Students watch TV less often than elderly people. Elderly people die more often than young people. Elderly people take medicine more often than young people.

- 47.42 text
- 47.42.1 elderly people
- 47.42.2 a child
- 47.42.3 an elderly man
- 47.42.4 an adult
- 47.42.5 an elderly woman
- 47.42.6 a teenager
- 47.42.7 to live
- 47.42.8 to be born
- 47.42.9 to die
- 47.42.10 to grow old
- 47.42.11 to mature
- 47.42.12 to grow up
- 47.42.13 more often
- **47.42.14** more rarely
- 47.42.15 often

英 ['f(t)n] 美 ['f(t)n; 'f(t)n] adv. 常常,时常柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

often fn CET4 TEM4 ADV If something often happens, it happens many times or much of the time. 经常例: They often spent Christmas together. 他们经常一起过圣诞节。例: That doesn't happen very

often. 那不常发生。ADV You use how often to ask questions about frequency. You also use often in reported clauses and other statements to give information about the frequency of something. 时常的例: How often do you brush your teeth? 你多久刷一次牙?PHRASE If something happens every so often, it happens regularly, but with fairly long intervals between each occasion. 偶尔例: She's going to come back every so often. 她会偶尔回来一下。PHRASE If you say that something happens as often as not, or more often than not, you mean that it happens fairly frequently, and that this can be considered as typical. 往往例: Yet, as often as not, they find themselves the target of persecution rather than praise. 然而,他们往往发现自己是迫害对象,而不是表扬对象。网络释义英英释义

经常常常时常常有短语 Visit often 多见面 more often 经常 more often 更经常 more often 更多的时候 more often 更多更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

often as 尽管...常常 as often as 每当 more often 经常(更多频率) more often than not 通常;多半 how often 多长时间一次更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We often deal with him. 我们经常与他打交道。He often lunches out with his friends. 他经常和朋友们在外吃午饭。They often mucked about with some girls. 他们常和一些姑娘们鬼混。

47.42.16 slowly

47.42.17 rarely

47.42.18 fast

47.42.19 a bald man

英 [bld] 美 [bld] adj. 秃顶的;光秃的;单调的;无装饰的 vi. 变秃 n. (Bald) 人名;(英) 鲍尔德;(德、法、波) 巴尔德柯林斯英汉双解大词

# 典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bald bld CET6 TEM4 ADJ Someone who is bald has little or no hair on the top of their head. 秃顶的例: The man's bald head was beaded with sweat. 这位男子的秃头上满是汗珠。N-UNCOUNT 秃顶例: He wears a cap to cover a spot of baldness. 他戴一顶帽子来遮住一小块秃顶。ADJ If a tyre is bald, its surface has worn down and it is no longer safe to use. (轮胎表面) 磨平的 ADJ A bald statement is in plain language and contains no extra explanation or information. (陈述等) 直白的例: The bald truth is he's just not happy. 明摆着的事实是他就是不高兴。ADV (陈述等) 直白地例: "The leaders are outdated," he stated baldly. "They don't relate to young people." "领导们落伍了。"他直白地说,"他们不理解年轻人。"网络释义专业释义英英释义

秃头秃顶的光秃的秃的短语 bis bald 一会见 bis bald 再见 Bald Eagles 白头鹰 Bald Eagles 白头海雕 Bald Eagles 秃鹰更多结果词组短语同 近义词同根词

bald eagle (美)秃鹰(美国的国鸟); 比喻秃头的政治家 bald head n. 秃头双语例句原声例句权威例句

He's getting bald.; He's going baldish. 他的头开始秃了。Does he generate this field himself, out of his own crazy, bald, Van de Graaff head? 这个领域是他自己创造出来的吗,他有个疯狂秃顶的范德格腊夫脑袋。article.yeeyan.org There is a whole world of anxiety and disillusion behind those bald employment figures. 在那些光秃秃的就业数字背后是整个世界的焦虑和幻灭。article.yeeyan.org

# 47.42.20 a gray man

英 [gre] 美 [re] adj. 灰色的; 苍白的; 灰白头发的; 阴郁的 n. 灰色; 暗淡的光线 vi. 成为灰色或灰白 vt. 使成灰色或灰白 n. (Gray) 人名; (意) 格拉伊; (英、法、葡、瑞典) 格雷柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪

大英汉词典

gray re CET4 TEM4 COLOR gray see grey N the derived SI unit of absorbed ionizing radiation dose or kerma equivalent to an absorption per unit mass of one joule per kilogram of irradiated material. 1 gray is equivalent to 100 rads 格雷; 国际单位制中吸收离子辐射量的一个单位(symbol: Gy)词组短语同近义词同根词

gray level 灰度 gray iron 灰口铸铁 gray scale 灰度;灰阶 gray cast iron 灰口铸铁 gray hair 白发更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Once again he found himself inside the apartment in the enormous gray house. 他又一次发现自己在那所庞大的灰色的房子的房间里了。 article.yeeyan.org I assume they ask me because they believe a teacher should know the answers. Either that or they look at my gray hair and beard and believe that my age necessitates my ability to know. 我想他们问我是因为他们相信一个老师应该知道答案,或者因为他们看到我灰白的头发和胡子而相信我的年龄应该有这个能力知道该怎么做。www.ebigear.com It's gray when you take it out of the head. 当你把它从头颅中取出的时候,它就变成了灰色 v.163.com

47.42.21 bald

47.42.22 a gray woman

47.42.23 a bald cat

47.42.24 gray

47.43 text

The cat is bald, not the boy.

The boy isn't bald. He has long, black hair.

The gray, old woman is looking at herslef in the mirror and is sad.

The gray, old man is looking out the window and is bored.

The small, bald cat is sitting on the chair.

The woman has light, not gray hair.

A kitten grows fast.

A baby grows slowly.

Adults dont' grow up, they age.

# 47.43.1 英 [ed] 美 [ed]

n. 年龄;时代;寿命,使用年限;阶段 vi. 成熟;变老 vt. 使成熟;使变老,使上年纪 n. (Age) 人名;(瑞典) 阿格;(日) 扬(姓);(西、荷) 阿赫柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

age ed CET4 TEM4 N-VAR Your age is the number of years that you have lived. (人的) 年龄例: She has a nephew who is just ten years of age. 她有个才满 10 岁的侄子。例: At the age of sixteen he qualified for a place at the University of North Carolina. 16 岁时他取得了北 卡罗来纳大学的入学资格。N-VAR The age of a thing is the number of years since it was made. (物的) 年代例: Everything in the room looks in keeping with the age of the building. 该房间里的一切看起来 都和该楼的年代相符。N-UNCOUNT Age is the state of being old or the process of becoming older. 年长; 成长例: Perhaps he has grown wiser with age. 或许他已经随着年龄的增长变得更睿智了。例: This cologne, like wine, improves with age. 这种科隆香水像葡萄酒一样越 陈越香。V-T/V-I When someone ages, or when something ages them, they seem much older and less strong or less alert. 使显老; 显老例: He had always looked so young, but he seemed to have aged in the last few months. 他曾一直显得很年轻, 但是在过去的几个月里他似乎 显得老了。N-COUNT An age is a period in history. 时代例:...the

age of steam and steel. ...蒸汽与钢铁时代。N-COUNT You can say an age or ages to mean a very long time. 很长时间例: He waited what seemed an age. 他等了似乎很长时间。 see also aged, aging, middle age 网络释义专业释义英英释义

年龄时代年龄老化短语 Stone Age 石器时代 Stone Age 石器时代 Stone Age 石器时代 Stone Age 石器时代 Stone Age 石票代 Heroic Age 英雄时代 (动画) 更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

at the age of 在...岁 of age 成年 old age 老年;晚年 at one's age 在 ...这个年龄 (或岁数) information age 信息时代更多词组短语双语例句 原声例句权威例句

Her age disqualified her for the job. 她因年龄而无资格做这项工作。 He guessed her age. 他猜对了她的年龄。The age of a person is usually reckoned from his or her date of birth. 一个人的年龄一般是从他的或 她的出生日期算起。

英 [ædlts] 美 ['dlts] n. 成年人 ( adult 的复数形式 ) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

adult ædlt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT An adult is a mature, fully developed person. An adult has reached the age when they are legally responsible for their actions. 成年人例: Becoming a father signified that he was now an adult. 成为一名父亲意味着他现在是一个成年人了。N-COUNT An adult is a fully developed animal. 成年动物例: ... a pair of adult birds. ...一对成鸟。ADJ Adult means relating to the time when you are an adult, or typical of adult people. 成年人的例: I've lived most of my adult life in Arizona. 我已在亚利桑那州度过了我大部分的成年生活。ADJ You can describe things such as films or books as adult when they deal with sex in a very clear and open way. (电影、书籍等) 只适合成人的例: ... an adult film. ...一部成人电影。网络释义专业释义英英释义

成年人成人成虫翻译公司短语 young adults 青少年 young adults 年轻

人 young adults 年轻的成年人 young adults 青壮年 Adults Only 禁止 未成年人进入更多结果词组短语

adult education 成人教育 young adult 年轻人;大学生 adult population 成年人口 adult learning 成人学习 mature adult 成熟的成年人更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Those children want to be level with adults. 那些孩子要与大人们平起平坐。I measured myself not against adults but against age-mates. 我不与成年人较量而与同年龄的伙伴相比衡量自己。When the two files are crossed, a new list is created containing only unregistered adults. 将两种文件一对比,漏登记的成人名单就出来了。

# 47.43.2 Children don't grow old, they grow up.

# 47.43.3 Teenagers also don't grow old, they mature.

英 ['tined] 美 ['tined] n. 十几岁的青少年; 十三岁到十九岁的少年柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

teenager tined CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A teenager is someone who is between thirteen and nineteen years old. 十几岁 (指 13 至 19 岁) 的人例: As a teenager he attended Tulse Hill Senior High School. 十几岁时,他上了塔尔斯山高级中学。网络释义英英释义

青少年小将十几岁的青少年少年短语 runaway teenager 离家出走的少年 A teenager 重回 A teenager 一个十几岁的孩子 teenager athletes 青少年运动员 teenager athletes 青少年竞技运动员更多结果同根词

词根: teenager adj. teen 十几岁的 (等于 teenaged) teenage 青少年的;十几岁的 teenaged 十几岁的;青少年的 n. teen 青少年 (等于 teenager); 愤怒;悲哀 teenage 青少年时期 teens 十多岁,十几岁;青少年双语例句原声例句权威例句

Consider the problems of the teenager contra those of the adult. 考虑与成年人问题相反的青少年问题。He stared me in the face for a good

two minutes and then told me that I couldn't be served wine as I was still a teenager. 他盯了我足有两分钟, 然后对我说, 他不会把酒卖给像我这样的青少年。But, as a teenager, I had "better"things to do than hang out at the airport. 但是, 作为一名十几岁的少年, 我还有比在机场闲逛更"好"的事情要做。

mature 英 [m't] 美 [m'tr] adj. 成熟的;充分考虑的;到期的;成年人的 vi. 成熟;到期 vt. 使...成熟;使...长成;慎重作出柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mature mtj, -t CET4 TEM4 V-I When a child or young animal matures, it becomes an adult. (小孩、幼崽) 发育成熟例: You will learn what to expect as your child matures physically. 当你的孩子身体发 育成熟时,你将知道会发生什么。V-I When something matures, it reaches a state of complete development. (某物) 长成例: When the trees matured they were cut. 当这些树长成时,它们就会被砍掉。V-I If someone matures, they become more fully developed in their personality and emotional behaviour. 成熟例: They have matured way beyond their age. 他们已经成熟得远远超过了他们的年龄。ADJ If you describe someone as mature, you think that they are fully developed and balanced in their personality and emotional behaviour. 成熟的 例: They are emotionally mature and should behave responsibly. 他 们在情感上是成熟的,应该负责任地行事。V-T/V-I If something such as wine or cheese matures or is matured, it is left for a time to allow its full flavour or strength to develop. 使酿熟; 酿成例: Unlike wine, brandy matures only in wood, not glass. 和葡萄酒不同, 白兰地只能在 木质容器里酿成, 玻璃容器不行。ADJ Mature cheese or wine has been left for a time to allow its full flavour or strength to develop. 酿熟 的例: Grate some mature cheddar cheese. 磨碎一些酿熟的切达干酪。 V-I When an investment such as an insurance policy or bond matures, it reaches the stage when the company pays you back the money you have saved, and the interest your money has earned. (保险单、债券等)

到期例: These bonuses will be paid when your savings plan matures in ten years' time. 当你的储蓄计划在 10 年后到期时,这些红利将会被支付。ADJ If you say that someone is mature or of mature years, you are saying politely that they are middle-aged or old. 成年的 (中年和老年的礼貌说法) 例:...a man of mature years who had been in the job for longer than most of the members could remember. ...一个成年男子,从事这项工作的时间已经长得大部分成员都记不清了。网络释义专业释义英英释义

成熟到期的麦卓短语 Mature Goddess 真正的熟女神 mature stage 成熟期 mature stage 产品生命成熟期 mature stage 壮年期 mature stage 成熟阶段更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

mature market 成熟的市场 mature stage 成熟期;产品生命成熟期 mature market economy 成熟的市场经济 mature embryo 成熟胚 mature adult 成熟的成年人双语例句原声例句权威例句

I'll let you have an answer after mature consideration. 我考虑成熟后再给你回答。Mature women are more likely to climax during intercourse than young girls. 成熟的妇女在性交中比年轻的姑娘更易达到性高潮。 That may be because I am a wordsmith, but also because it is the most mature. 这可能是因为我是一个富文本编辑器用户,而且还因为它是目前最成熟的。article.yeeyan.org

## 47.43.4 Elderly people grow old and die.

#### 47.44 text

The teenagers are listening to the lecture.

The teenagers are running down the stairs.

#### 47.44.1 stair

英 [ste] 美 [str] n. 楼梯, 阶梯;梯级 n. (Stair) 人名;(英、葡) 斯泰尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

stair st CET4 TEM4 N-PLURAL Stairs are a set of steps inside a building which go from one floor to another. (建筑物内楼层之间的)楼梯例: Nancy began to climb the stairs. 南希开始爬楼梯。例: We walked up a flight of stairs. 我们往上走了一段楼梯。网络释义专业释义英英释义

楼梯一级阶梯楼短语 stair case 楼梯 stair case 楼梯间 stair case 阶梯 stair case 上下台阶的技巧 Stair Dismount 跳楼英雄更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

below stairs 在地下室;在楼下 stair railing 楼梯栏杆 winding stair 盘旋柱,旋梯 stair tread 楼梯踏板双语例句原声例句权威例句

I often stair-stepped to train last year. 去年我常爬楼梯锻炼身体。 How to Do It: "Have your man sit on the second or third stair in the shallow end of the pool (or on the hot-tub bench). Straddle his lap and take him inside you. 做法:"让你的男伴坐在游泳池台阶的第二级或者第三级(或者在热浴缸台上),而你则跨坐在他的大腿上,让他进入你的身体。article.yeeyan.org Go for a run or a brisk walk, or jump on the stair stepper for half of an hour. Just try to get at least 30 to 60 minutes of exercise most days of the week. 当然,你也不需要为运动发狂,慢跑,轻松的散步,或者半小时的跳台阶练习都可以视为运动,一次运动时间至少在 30 分钟到 60 分钟,天数则是越多越好。www.elanso.com

# 47.45 It's hard for elderly people to climb the stairs.

The old woman is buying medicine.

The grandfather often has a backache.

The teenager rarely has a backache.

Teenagers also take medicine, but rarely.

Elderly people often take medicine.

Elderly people often have a elevated blood pressure.

#### 47.45.1 elevate

英 ['elvet] 美 ['lvet] vt. 提升;举起;振奋情绪等;提升...的职位柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

elevate lvet CET6 TEM4 V-T When someone or something achieves a more important rank or status, you can say that they are elevated to it. 提拔例: He was elevated to the post of president. 他被提拔到总裁 的职位。N-UNCOUNT 提拔例: The elevation of the assistant coach to the head coaching position within only 9 months was a surprise. 这位助理教练仅仅在 9 个月内就被提拔到总教练的位置是件令人惊讶 的事。V-T If you elevate something to a higher status, you consider it to be better or more important than it really is. 抬高 (地位) 例: Don't elevate your superiors to superstar status. 不要把你的上级抬 高到超级明星的地位。V-T To elevate something means to increase it in amount or intensity. 提高例: Emotional stress can elevate blood pressure. 情绪紧张会使血压升高。V-T If you elevate something, you raise it higher. 举起; 抬高例: A few times a day, elevate feet above heart level. 一天几次把脚抬到高过心脏的位置。例:I built a platform to elevate the bed. 我搭了一个台子把床抬高了。网络释义专业释义英 英释义

提高举起抬高使上升短语 Elevate America 提升美国 Elevate Software 公司 rapid elevate 迅速升温 elevate vt 提高 Brain Elevate 脑力提升 胶囊更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 提升;举起;振奋情绪等;提升...的职位 promote, upgrade, prefer 双语例句原声例句权威例句

Soon they will elevate you to a high rank in their society. 很快你就会被提升到他们的社会中较高的阶层。article.yeeyan.org We're not going to become Confucians, but we can elevate education on our list of priorities without relinquishing creativity and independent thought. 我们美国人并不打算成为儒家弟子,但我们可以提升教育的优先度,同时不放弃创造性和独立思考。article.yeeyan.org Using music to relax when dwelling on a particular problem then, may not only elevate your mood but could help you reach that "a-ha"moment and find a solution. 用音乐来放松自己,然后停留在一个特定问题之上,不仅能够提升你的心情,而且可能帮助你达到豁然开朗的境地,并找到解决办法。

elevated blood pressure 网络释义

高血压词汇分类——疾病 ... mononucleosis 单核白血球增多症 elevated blood pressure 高血压 leukemia 白血病 ... 基于 9 个网页-相关网页血压升高

# 47.46 Elderly people often have heart pain.

heart pain 网络释义

心痛

Teenagers rarely have elevated blood pressure.

Children often have stomachaches.

The grandfather has a backache, not a stomachache.

Children grow up, but not old people.

Adults take the elevator, not the stairs.

The child matures, but doesn't grow old.

A woman buys medicine, not a child.

Adults grow old, not children.

Men prepare food less often than women.

Students watch TV less often than elderly people.

Elderly people take medicine more often than young people.

Elderly people have elevated blood pressure more often than teenagers.

Elderly people die more often than young people.

Children get sick more often than adults.

# 48 **DONE** Forty six 95.5%

48.1 **DONE** Review forty six 96.6%

不错

- 48.2 **DONE** Review 93.2%
- 48.3 **DONE** Review 95.9%
- 48.4 **DONE** Review 96.5%
- 48.5 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-05 \rightarrow 05:06>96.4\%$
- 48.6 **DONE** Review <2016-09-06 \_\_ 05:24>94.9%
- 48.7 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-06 \stackrel{\frown}{=} 14:20 > 95.9\%$
- 48.8 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-07 \equiv 04:46>96.8\%$
- 48.9 **DONE** Review <2003-09-19 ft. >96.9%
- 48.10 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10 六 04:02>97.3%
- 48.11 **DONE** Review <2016-09-16 £ 04:48>99.1%

:LOGBOOK:

- 48.12 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-11 \equiv 20:51 > 94.1\%$
- 48.13 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-12 \equiv 06:10 > 96.1\%$
- 48.14 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-18 \stackrel{\frown}{=} 14:07 > 98.9\%$
- 48.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-18 \equiv 19:13 > 99.2\%$  :LOGBOOK:
  - State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-10-18  $\stackrel{\sim}{=}$  19:39]

- 48.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-22  $\stackrel{1}{\bowtie}$  14:45>95.7%
- 48.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-30 日 05:30 > 96.5%
- 48.18 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-07 06:20 > 97.7%
- 48.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-24  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  06:28>97.3%
- 48.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-24 \_\_ 09:15>98.2%
- 48.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-09 四 20:24>98.2%
- 48.22 **DONE** Writing  $<2017-02-10 \mp 06:30>$
- 48.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-10 **1** 09:12 > 98.2%
- 48.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-10 **1**, 17:08 > 98.7%
- 48.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-10 1, 20:30 > 99.3%
- 48.26 **DONE** Study words and Writing < 2017-02-11 六 03:59>
- 48.28 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-13 05:22>46-50
- 48.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-14 \_ 08:37 > 98.5%
- 48.30 **DONE** Writing and Review < 2017-02-14 \_\_ 20:25 >
- 48.31 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-15 = 05:30 >
- 48.32 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 08:38 > 99.6\%$
- 48.33 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-17 **1** 20:03 > 99.6%
- 48.34 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-23 \_ 20:15>96.8%
- 48.35 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-24 \equiv 05:55 > 98.7\%$
- 48.36 text
- 48.36.1 a bracelet

英 [breslt] 美 [breslt] n. 手镯;手链柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大

bracelet breslt CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT A bracelet is a chain or band, usually made of metal, that you wear around your wrist as jewellery. 手镯网络释义专业释义英英释义

手镯手链手镯镯子短语 gold bracelet 金手镯 gold bracelet 金手链 gold bracelet 金钏 Bracelet Bangle 手镯手链 Bracelet Bangle 手链手镯更多结果词组短语同近义词

jade bracelet 玉镯,镶玉手镯双语例句原声例句权威例句

She has a gold bracelet that was beset with jewels. 她有一个镶珠宝的金手镯。It was only through God that we stopped at that shop on that day to find that specific bracelet. 只有通过上帝,我们在特定的那一天站在特定的那家店发现了特定的那个手镯。article.yeeyan.org His friends remember his easy smile; I remember Ryan because of the bracelet his mother gave me that I wear every day. 他的朋友还记得他那纯真的笑容,我记得瑞恩是因为我天天都戴着他母亲送给我的手镯。

# 48.36.2 a pendant

英 ['pend()nt] 美 ['pndnt] n. 下垂物,垂饰柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pendant *pndnt* TEM8 N-COUNT A pendant is an ornament on a chain that you wear around your neck. 坠饰; 挂件网络释义专业释义英英释义

坠饰坠子项链的坠子的项饰短语 ear pendant 耳坠 ear pendant 专指 耳坠子 ear pendant 专指 ear pendant 坠子 pendant tube 悬吊管更多 结果词组短语同近义词同根词

pendant lamp n. 吊灯 pendant light 吊灯双语例句原声例句权威例句 Well, it's a good place to hang a pendant or a tie. 好吧,它是挂吊坠和领带的好地方,或者支撑你的头部。article.yeeyan.org She told the artist, Paint me with diamond earrings, a diamond necklace, emerald

bracelets and a ruby pendant. 她告诉那位肖像画家说:"画我带着钻石耳环、钻石项链、祖母绿手镯,还有红宝石垂饰。"news.iciba.com Yeah, the jewelers have been advertising this completely cheesy heart-shaped pendant for the last few weeks but that doesn't mean that anybody actually wants it. 是的,临近情人节的最后几个星期,珠宝商一直在宣传那些俗气的心形吊坠的广告,但并不意味着每个人都想拥有。

# 48.36.3 earrings

earrings 英 ['iriz] 美 ['r,r] n. 耳环;耳饰(earring 的复数)柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

earring r CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT Earrings are pieces of jewellery that you attach to your ears. 耳饰例:...a pair of diamond earrings. ...一副钻石耳坠儿。网络释义专业释义英英释义

耳环耳钉精品耳钉耳环耳饰短语 Pearl earrings 珍珠耳环 Pearl earrings 珍珠耳钉 Pearl earrings 珍珠耳饰 Clip Earrings 夹式耳环 Clip Earrings 夹子耳环更多结果词组短语

pearl earring 珍珠耳环双语例句原声例句权威例句

Her earrings and diamond watch taken to make it look like a robbery. 她的耳环和钻表都被拿走了,让这看起来像一次抢劫。article.yeeyan.org It is like when I date a girl, and she tells me she wants diamond earrings. 就像是当我和一个女孩在约会时,她告诉我她想要钻石耳环。article.yeeyan.org On display in a showroom in Tokyo are versions of the famous feline in everything from tiny earrings to melon-sized figurines. 在东京一个陈列室里展出了这个著名的猫的各种东西,从小耳环到瓜型的小雕像都有。

## 48.36.4 a ring

英 [r] 美 [r] vi. 按铃; 敲钟; 回响; 成环形 n. 戒指; 铃声, 钟声; 拳击场; 环形物 vt. 按铃; 包围; 敲钟; 套住 n. (Ring) 人名; (英、西、德、匈、瑞典、芬) 林柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

TELEPHONING OR MAKING A SOUND . SHAPES AND GROUPS TELEPHONING OR MAKING A SOUND ring r CET4 TEM4 V-I When a telephone rings, it makes a sound to let you know that someone is phoning you. (电话) 响铃例: As soon as he got home, the phone rang. 他一到家,电话就响了。N-COUNT Ring is also a noun. (电话) 响铃声例: After at least eight rings, an ancient-sounding maid answered the phone. 电话至少八声后,一位听上去很老的女仆接了。 N-UNCOUNT (电话) 响铃例: She was jolted out of her sleep by the ringing of the telephone. 她被电话响铃惊醒了。V-T/V-I When you ring someone, you telephone them. 给…打电话例: Would you ring me as soon as you find out? My number's in the phone book. 你一查清 就给我打电话好吗?我的号码在电话簿里。例: A friend of mine gave me this number to call. 我的一个朋友让我打这个号码。PHRASAL VERB Ring up means the same as ring. 给...打电话; 打电话 V to emit or cause to emit a sonorous or resonant sound, characteristic of certain metals when struck (撞击金属时) 叮叮响 V-T/V-I When you ring a bell or when a bell rings, it makes a sound. 使(铃)响;(铃)响例: He heard the school bell ring. 他听见学校的铃响了。N-COUNT Ring is also a noun. (铃的) 响声例: There was a ring of the bell. 铃响了。 N-UNCOUNT (铃) 响例:...the ringing of church bells. ...教堂的钟 响。V-I If you say that a place is ringing with sound, usually pleasant sound, you mean that the place is completely filled with that sound. (优美的声音) 回荡例: The whole place was ringing with music. 整个 地方回荡着音乐声。N-SING You can use ring to describe a quality that something such as a statement, discussion, or argument seems to have. For example, if an argument has a familiar ring, it seems familiar. 感觉例: His proud boast of leading "the party of low taxation" has a hollow ring. 他有关领导"主张低税收的政党"的豪言有空洞的感觉。PHRASE If you give someone a ring, you phone them. 给某人电话例: We'll give him a ring as soon as we get back. 我们一回来就会给他电话。PHRASE If a statement rings true, it seems to be true or genuine. If it rings hollow, it does not seem to be true or genuine. 听起来真实例: Joanna's denial rang true. 乔安娜的否认听上去像是真的。 see also ringing SHAPES AND GROUPS 网络释义专业释义英英释义

戒指午夜凶铃环戒指短语 piston ring 活塞环 piston ring 火塞环 piston ring 活塞圈 piston ring 涨圈 sealing ring 密封圈更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

ring road 环形公路 ring in 包围;用考勤钟打下个人上班的时间;与 ...通电话 ring with 充满...声音;回荡着 outer ring 外环 ring the bell 鸣钟;按门铃更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Just ring if you need anything. 需要什么东西, 你就按铃。It beats me how she found her lost ring. 我难以理解她怎么能找到她那遗失的戒指。Mary babbled on and on about her new ring. 玛丽喋喋不休地谈论她的新戒指。

## 48.36.5 chain

英 [ten] 美 [ten] n. 链;束缚;枷锁 vt. 束缚;囚禁;用铁链锁住柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

chain ten CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A chain consists of metal rings connected together in a line. 链子例: His open shirt revealed a fat gold chain. 他敞开的衬衣里露出一条粗大的金链子。N-COUNT A chain of things is a group of them existing or arranged in a line. 一连串例:...a chain of islands known as the Windward Islands. ... 被称为"向风群岛"的列岛。N-COUNT A chain of stores, hotels, or

other businesses is a number of them owned by the same person or company. 连锁例:...a large supermarket chain. ...一家大型连锁超 市。N-PLURAL If prisoners are in chains, they have thick rings of metal around their wrists or ankles to prevent them from escaping. 镣 铐例: He'd spent four and a half years in windowless cells, much of the time in chains. 他在无窗的牢房里呆了 4 年半, 大部分时间是手铐脚 镣。V-T If a person or thing is chained to something, they are fastened to it with a chain. 用链条拴住例: The dogs were chained to a fence. 狗被拴在栅栏上。例:We were sitting together in our cell, chained to the wall. 我们一起坐在牢房里,铐在墙上。PHRASAL VERB Chain up means the same as . 用链条拴住例: They kept me chained up every night and released me each day. 他们每天晚上把我铐起来, 白天 再把我解开。N-SING A chain of events is a series of them happening one after another. 一连串例:...the bizarre chain of events that led to his departure in January 1938. ...导致他 1938 年 1 月离去的一连 串怪异事件。N-SING (of reasoning) a sequence of arguments each of which takes the conclusion of the preceding as a premise (推理中的) 连锁诡辩 see (as an example) sorites 网络释义专业释义英英释义

链条滚子链 Chain CHAIN 短语 food chain 食物链 food chain 生物链 food chain 食品链 food chain 事物链 Side chain 侧链更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

supply chain 供应链;供给链;供需链 supply chain management 供应连锁管理 value chain 价值链 industrial chain 产业链;工业链锁 chain reaction 连锁反应;链式反应更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I have detached the watch from the chain. 我已把表从表链上取了下来。These jewels are strung together on a silver chain. 这些宝石穿在一根银链上。The chain has fallen foul of some plants in the water. 锚链与水中的一些植物缠在一起了。

## 48.36.6 a necklace

英 ['nekls] 美 ['nkls] n. 项链柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

necklace *nkls* CET6+ TEM4 N-COUNT A necklace is a piece of jewellery such as a chain or a string of beads which someone, usually a woman, wears around their neck. 项链例:...a diamond necklace and matching earrings. ...一条钻石项链和与之相配的耳环。网络释义专业释义英英释义

项链项链项圈项炼短语 Emerald Necklace 绿宝石项链 Emerald Necklace 翡翠项链 Emerald Necklace 绿宝石项链 Emerald Necklace 翡翠项炼 Necklace Nebula 项⊠星云更多结果词组短语

diamond necklace 钻石项链 pearl necklace 珍珠项链双语例句原声例句权威例句

She bought a necklace of crystals. 她买了一个水晶项链。A diamond necklace adorned her neck. 一串钻石项链使她更富美感。The girl blubbered something about a lost necklace. 那女孩哭诉说丢了项链之类东西。

## 48.36.7 gold

英 [gld] 美 [old] n. 金, 黄金; 金色; 金币 adj. 金的, 金制的; 金色的 n. (Gold) 人名; (英、法、德、西、罗、捷、瑞典) 戈尔德柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

gold ld CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Gold is a valuable, yellow-coloured metal that is used for making jewellery and ornaments, and as an international currency. 黄金例:...a sapphire set in gold. ...一颗镶嵌在金子里的蓝宝石。例: The price of gold was going up. 黄金的价格上涨了。N-UNCOUNT Gold is jewellery and other things that are made of gold. 金饰物; 金制品例: We handed over all our gold and

money. 我们把所有的金饰物和钱都交了出来。COLOR Something that is gold is a bright yellow colour, and is often shiny. 金色的例: I'd been wearing Michel's black and gold shirt. 我一直穿着米歇尔那件黑色和金色相间的衬衫。N-VAR A gold is the same as a. 金牌例: His ambition was to win gold at the Atlanta Games in 1996. 他的目标是在 1996 年的亚特兰大奥运会上夺得金牌。PHRASE If you say that a child is being as good as gold, you are emphasizing that they are behaving very well and are not causing you any problems. (小孩) 很乖的例: The boys were as good as gold on our walk. 这些小男孩儿在我们散步时很乖。PHRASE If you say that someone has a heart of gold, you are emphasizing that they are very good and kind to other people. 一颗金子般的心例: They are all good boys with hearts of gold. They would never steal. 他们都是有着金子般心灵的好孩子。他们决不会偷窃。网络释义专业释义英英释义

黄金金色金金色短语 Gold Harbour 戈尔德湾 Gold Harbour 戈尔德湾 Gold Harbour 金港湾 Gold Harbour 金色港湾 Gold Cup 美洲金杯更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

gold medal 金牌;金质奖章 gold mine 金矿,金山 gold ore 金矿石,金矿 wow gold 魔兽世界金币 gold standard 金本位,金本位制更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

All that glitters is not gold. 闪光的不都是金子 The miser gloated over his gold. 守财奴贪婪地看着他的金子。The gold glinted in the sunlight. 金子在阳光下闪闪发光。

#### 48.36.8 a jeweler

['dul] 美 ['dul] n. 珠宝商;宝石匠;钟表匠;钟表商柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

jeweler dul 网络释义专业释义英英释义

饰品珠宝匠珠宝商宝石商短语 court jeweler 宫廷珠宝商 NPC jeweler

可以很快提高智力值 Jeweler Designs 珠宝设计 Crafting Jeweler 珠宝匠 Jeweler Appraisal 珠宝鉴定更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 珠宝商;宝石匠;钟表匠;钟表商 watchmaker, horologist 双语例 句原声例句权威例句

The diamond passed the scrutiny of the jeweler. 钻石通过了珠宝商的仔细检查。www.hjenglish.com A Russian jeweler, Carl Faberge, made his eggs out of gold, silver and jewels. 一个叫卡尔·费伯奇的俄国珠宝商曾用金、银和珠宝做成彩蛋。www.ebigear.com I promised my girlfriend a gold necklace for her birthday, but when the jeweler quoted a price for one we liked, I let out a long, low whistle. 我答应过我的女朋友过生日进送她一条金项链。可是当珠宝商报出我们看中的那条项链的价格时,我低低地打了个长口哨。

# 48.36.9 a jewelry store

英 ['dulr] 美 ['dlri] n. 珠宝; 珠宝类柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

jewelry dlr CET6+ TEM4 网络释义专业释义英英释义

珠宝 Jewelry Jewelry ジュエリ⊠短语 jewelry blue 宝石蓝 jewelry blue 珠宝蓝色 Jewelry Store 珠宝店 Jewelry Store 金银手饰店 Jewelry Store 经营珠宝项炼店更多结果词组短语同根词

costume jewelry (用作服饰的)人造珠宝 jewelry box 首饰盒;珠宝盒 jewelry store 珠宝店;金银手饰店 jewelry shop 珠宝店;银楼双语例句原声例句权威例句

We have purchased some valuable jewelry. 我们购置了几件贵重的珠宝饰物。The robbers buried the jewelry chest on the mountain. 盗贼们把珠宝箱埋藏在山上。They buy jewelry and clothes for themselves with images of cats on them. 他们为自己购买带有猫咪图象的珠宝饰物和衣服。

## 48.36.10 a silver

英 ['slv] 美 ['slv] n. 银;银器;银币;银质奖章;餐具;银灰色 adj. 银的;含银的;有银色光泽的;口才流利的;第二十五周年的婚姻 vi. 变成银色 vt. 镀银;使有银色光泽 n. (Silver) 人名;(法) 西尔韦; (英、德、芬、瑞典) 西尔弗柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 silver slv CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Silver is a valuable pale grey metal that is used for making jewellery and ornaments. 银例:...a hand-crafted brooch made from silver. ...一枚银制的手工胸针。例: ...amber earrings set in silver. ... 镶于银中的琥珀耳环。N-UNCOUNT Silver consists of coins that are made from silver or that look like silver. 银币例:...the basement where \$150,000 in silver was buried....埋着 15 万美元银币的地下室。N-UNCOUNT You can use silver to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. 银器例: He beat the rugs and polished the silver. 他拍打 了地毯,擦亮了银器。COLOR Silver is used to describe things that are shiny and pale grey in colour. 银色的例: He had thick silver hair which needed cutting. 他有一头需要修剪的浓密银发。网络释义专业 释义英英释义

银色银银白色银短语 silver bromide 溴化银 silver bromide 溴化银 silver bromide 溴化银乳剂 Silver grey 银灰色 Silver grey 银啡麻更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

sterling silver 标准纯银,法定纯度银制成品 silver medal 银质奖章;银牌奖 silver lining (不幸或失望中的)一线希望;乌云周围的白光 silver halide [化] 卤化银,银卤化物 silver nitrate [化] 硝酸银更多词组 短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The silver spoon tarnished. 银匙失去光泽了。Her teeth were capped with silver. 她的牙齿是包了银的。The workers parted gold from silver in the workshop. 在车间里工人们把金子从银子中提炼出来。

## 48.36.11 diamond

英 ['damnd] 美 ['damnd] n. 钻石, 金刚石; 菱形; 方块牌 adj. 菱形的; 金刚钻的 n. (Diamond) 人名; (英、意、葡) 戴蒙德; (法) 迪亚蒙柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

diamond damnd CET4 TEM4 N-VAR A diamond is a hard, bright, precious stone which is clear and colourless. Diamonds are used in jewellery and for cutting very hard substances. 钻石例:...a pair of diamond earrings. ...一对钻石耳环。N-COUNT A diamond is a shape with four straight sides of equal length where the opposite angles are the same, but none of the angles is equal to 90rer. 菱形例:...forming his hands into the shape of a diamond. ...用他的双手比划出一个菱 形。N-UNCOUNT-COLL Diamonds is one of the four suits of cards in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more red symbols in the shape of a diamond. 方块 (扑克牌中的 4 个花色之一) 例: He drew the seven of diamonds. 他抽了方块 7。N-COUNT A diamond is a playing card of this suit. (扑克牌中的) 方块 牌例:...win the ace of clubs and play a diamond. ...赢了梅花 A, 打 出一张方块。N-COUNT In baseball, the diamond is the square formed by the four bases, or the whole of the playing area. (棒球) 内野; 棒球 场例: He would be the best ever to walk out onto the diamond. 他将 是棒球场上最出色的球员。例: Just drive around the city and see all the empty baseball diamonds there are. 就开车在城里转转,看看所有 空闲的棒球场。网络释义专业释义英英释义

钻石金刚石钻石菱形短语 Lady Diamond Lady Diamond Lady Diamond Lady ダイヤモンド Lady Diamond Lady 図図図図 Lady Diamond Lady Diamond Lady Diamond Lady Diamond Head 钻石头山更多结果词组短语同近义词

diamond ring 钻石戒指,钻戒 synthetic diamond 人造金刚石;人造钻石 diamond tool [机] 金钢石刀具 diamond saw 金刚石锯;钻石圆

锯 polycrystalline diamond 多晶金刚石更多词组短语双语例句原声例 句权威例句

She wore a diamond heart around her neck. 她的脖子上挂着一颗钻石鸡心。It was a large diamond, but it had a flaw. 这是颗大钻石, 但它有一点瑕疵。The salesman fobbed off an imitation diamond on the lady. 推销员用欺骗手段把假钻石卖给了这位太太。

# 48.36.12 jewels

英美 n. 珠宝;[宝] 宝石 ( jewel 的复数形式 ) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

jewel dul CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A jewel is a precious stone used to decorate valuable things that you wear, such as rings or necklaces. 宝石例:...a golden box containing precious jewels. ...一个装着贵重宝石的金盒子。N-COUNT If you describe something or someone as a jewel, you mean that they are better, more beautiful, or more special than other similar things or than other people. 宝贝 (指宝贵的物或难能可贵的人) 例:...a small jewel of a theatre. ...剧场的一个小宝贝。PHRASE If you refer to an achievement or thing as the jewel in someone's crown, you mean that it is considered to be their greatest achievement or the thing they can be most proud of. 最耀眼的成就;最得意之物例: His achievement is astonishing and this book is the jewel in his crown. 他成就斐然,这本书是他的最得意之作。网络释义专业释义英英释义

珠宝钻石迷情钻石迷阵宝石短语 Three Jewels 三宝 Three Jewels 三宝 Jewels Star 钻石之星 Jewels Star 石之星 Jewels Star 宝石大明星更多结果词组短语同近义词

family jewels 睾丸;家丑双语例句原声例句权威例句

His gaze fastened on the jewels. 他的目光盯在珠宝上。She fondled her jewels. 她抚弄她的珠宝。I wondered where he got all those jewels.

He must have knocked them over. 我猜测着他在哪儿弄到的那么多珠宝。他一定是偷来的。

#### 48.36.13 text

to be happy

to give

to court

英 [kt] 美 [krt] n. 法院; 球场; 朝廷; 奉承 vt. 招致 (失败、危险等); 向…献殷勤; 设法获得 vi. 求爱 n. (Court) 人名; (英) 考特; (法) 库尔柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. NOUN USES . VERB USES NOUN USES court kt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A court is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate. 法庭例: At this rate, we could find ourselves in the divorce courts! 照这样下去,我们可能会在离 婚法庭上对簿公堂!例:...a county court judge. ...一名县法院的法 官。N-COUNT You can refer to the people in a court, especially the judge, jury, or magistrates, as a court. (一次开庭的) 全体审判人员 例: A court at Tampa, Florida has convicted five officials on charges of handling millions of dollars earned from illegal drug deals. 佛罗里 达州坦帕市的一个法庭宣布被指控通过非法毒品买卖获取上百万美元 的 5 名官员罪名成立。N-COUNT A court is an area in which you play a game such as tennis, basketball, badminton, or squash. 球场 例: The hotel has several tennis and squash courts. 该旅馆有几个网 球场和壁球场。N-COUNT The court of a king or queen is the place where he or she lives and carries out ceremonial or administrative duties. 王宫例: She came to visit England, where she was presented at the court of James I. 她来访问英格兰,在詹姆斯一世的王宫受到 了接见。PHRASE If you go to court or take someone to court, you take legal action against them. 起诉例: They have received at least twenty thousand dollars each but went to court to demand more. 他们每人至少已经得到了两万美元,但还起诉以求得到更多。PHRASE If a legal matter is decided or settled out of court, it is decided without legal action being taken in a court of law. 不经法院庭审的例: The Government is anxious to keep the whole case out of court. 政府急于把整个案子庭外了结。VERB USES 网络释义专业释义英英释义

法院法庭球场法院短语 Kangaroo court 袋鼠法庭 Kangaroo court 袋鼠法庭 Kangaroo court 私设之法庭 Kangaroo court 非法法庭 Chelsea Court 爵悦庭更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

people's court 人民法院;人民法庭(美国一种电视节目) supreme court 最高法院 in court 在法庭上 high court 高等法院 district court (美)州地方法院更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He denied the charge to the court. 他向法庭否认对他的控告。She vowed that she would take the matter to court. 她信誓旦旦地说一定要把此事告到法庭。The lawyer parted error from crime for him in court. 在法庭上律师把他的错误与罪行区分开来。

## to propose

英 [pr'pz] 美 [pr'poz] vt. 建议;打算, 计划;求婚 vi. 建议;求婚; 打算柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

propose prpz CET4 TEM4 V-T If you propose something such as a plan or an idea, you suggest it for people to think about and decide upon. 建议例: Hamilton proposed a change in the traditional debating format. 汉密尔顿建议对传统的辩论形式作一个改变。V-T If you propose to do something, you intend to do it. 打算例: It's still far from clear what action the government proposes to take over the affair. 尚不清楚政府打算采取什么行动接手这件事。V-T If you propose a motion for debate, or a candidate for election, you begin the debate or the election procedure by formally stating your support for that motion or candidate. 提出; 提名例: He has proposed a resolution

limiting the role of U.S. troops. 他提出了一项限制美军作用的决议。 V-T/V-I If you propose to someone, or propose marriage to them, you ask them to marry you. 求婚例: He proposed to his girlfriend over a public-address system. 他在有线广播系统上向女友求婚。 网络释义专业释义英英释义

求婚提出提议建议短语 propose explanation 建议的说明 propose explanation 提出解释 propose explanation 提出的解释 Marriage propose 提亲 I Propose 笔者建议更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

propose to someone 向某人求婚 propose a toast 敬酒;举杯 propose someone for 推荐某人 (参加某组织);提名某人 (任某职) propose to do 建议做... propose marriage 求婚双语例句原声例句权威例句

What do you propose we do? 你建议我们做什么? He circumvented their objection to the plan by having one of their own members propose it. 他设法使他们自己的人来提出这个计划而避过了他们的反对。That is why in this blog post, I would like to propose something to every designer: Why not try to design something every day for one year? 这也是这篇博客发表的原因,我希望建议每一个设计师:为什么不试试一年之中每天都来做点儿设计?

to love

to marry

英 ['mær] 美 ['mæri] vt. 嫁;娶;与......结婚 vi. 结婚 n. (Marry) 人名;(阿拉伯) 马雷;(法) 马里柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

marry *mær* CET4 TEM4 V-RECIP When two people get married or marry, they legally become husband and wife in a special ceremony. Get married is less formal and more commonly used than marry. 结婚例: I thought he would change after we got married. 我原以为他会在我们结婚后改变的。例: They married a month after they met. 他们在认识一个月后就结婚了。例: He wants to marry her. 他想娶她。V-T

When a priest or official marries two people, he or she conducts the ceremony in which the two people legally become husband and wife. 为…主持婚礼例: The minister has agreed to marry us in the college chapel. 这位牧师已经同意在学校的小教堂为我们主持婚礼。V-T to unite closely or intimately 紧密联合网络释义专业释义英英释义

结婚成婚娶妻成家短语 Marry Me 嫁给我 Marry Me 等你愿意 Marry Me 最佳配偶 Marry Me 我们结婚吧 Marry Rowland 玛丽·罗兰更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

marry him 嫁给他 marry into 通过结婚成为...的一员 marry up 结婚;结合;配合;联合双语例句原声例句权威例句

He wanted to marry her, and she would have him. 他想娶她为妻,她也愿意嫁给他。Jane braved the wrath of her parents by refusing to marry the man they had chosen. 简无畏地冒犯她父母的愤怒,拒绝嫁给他们早已选定的那个男人。It is said that she is going to marry Mr Smith, but you mustn't quote me because I am not quite sure about it. 据说她将要和史密斯先生结婚,但你千万别说是我说的,因为我对这件事还没有太大的把握。

- a silver bracelet
- a necklace with jewels
- a golden necklace with large jewels
- a pendant with a diamond on a golden chain.
- sliver earrings with samll diamonds
- a golden ring

#### 48.36.14 a jewelry store

英 ['dulr] 美 ['dlri] n. 珠宝; 珠宝类柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

jewelry dlr CET6+ TEM4 网络释义专业释义英英释义

珠宝 Jewelry Jewelry ジュエリ⊠短语 jewelry blue 宝石蓝 jewelry blue 珠宝蓝色 Jewelry Store 珠宝店 Jewelry Store 金银手饰店 Jewelry Store 经营珠宝项炼店更多结果词组短语同根词

costume jewelry (用作服饰的)人造珠宝 jewelry box 首饰盒;珠宝盒 jewelry store 珠宝店;金银手饰店 jewelry shop 珠宝店;银楼双语例句原声例句权威例句

We have purchased some valuable jewelry. 我们购置了几件贵重的珠宝饰物。The robbers buried the jewelry chest on the mountain. 盗贼们把珠宝箱埋藏在山上。They buy jewelry and clothes for themselves with images of cats on them. 他们为自己购买带有猫咪图象的珠宝饰物和衣服。

#### 48.36.15 a silver

英 ['slv] 美 ['slv] n. 银;银器;银币;银质奖章;餐具;银灰色 adj. 银的;含银的;有银色光泽的;口才流利的;第二十五周年的婚姻 vi. 变成银色 vt. 镀银;使有银色光泽 n. (Silver) 人名;(法) 西尔韦; (英、德、芬、瑞典) 西尔弗柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 silver slv CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Silver is a valuable pale grey metal that is used for making jewellery and ornaments. 银例:...a hand-crafted brooch made from silver. ...一枚银制的手工胸针。例: ...amber earrings set in silver. ... 讓于银中的琥珀耳环。N-UNCOUNT Silver consists of coins that are made from silver or that look like silver. 银币例:...the basement where \$150,000 in silver was buried....埋着 15 万美元银币的地下室。N-UNCOUNT You can use silver to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. 银器例: He beat the rugs and polished the silver. 他拍打 了地毯,擦亮了银器。COLOR Silver is used to describe things that are shiny and pale grey in colour. 银色的例: He had thick silver hair which needed cutting. 他有一头需要修剪的浓密银发。网络释义专业

# 释义英英释义

银色银银白色银短语 silver bromide 溴化银 silver bromide 溴化银 silver bromide 溴化银乳剂 Silver grey 银灰色 Silver grey 银啡麻更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

sterling silver 标准纯银,法定纯度银制成品 silver medal 银质奖章;银牌奖 silver lining (不幸或失望中的)一线希望;乌云周围的白光 silver halide [化] 卤化银,银卤化物 silver nitrate [化] 硝酸银更多词组 短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The silver spoon tarnished. 银匙失去光泽了。Her teeth were capped with silver. 她的牙齿是包了银的。The workers parted gold from silver in the workshop. 在车间里工人们把金子从银子中提炼出来。

#### 48.36.16 diamond

英 ['damnd] 美 ['damnd] n. 钻石, 金刚石; 菱形; 方块牌 adj. 菱形的; 金刚钻的 n. (Diamond) 人名; (英、意、葡) 戴蒙德; (法) 迪亚蒙柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

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出一张方块。N-COUNT In baseball, the diamond is the square formed by the four bases, or the whole of the playing area. (棒球) 內野; 棒球场例: He would be the best ever to walk out onto the diamond. 他将是棒球场上最出色的球员。例: Just drive around the city and see all the empty baseball diamonds there are. 就开车在城里转转,看看所有空闲的棒球场。网络释义专业释义英英释义

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diamond ring 钻石戒指, 钻戒 synthetic diamond 人造金刚石;人造钻石 diamond tool [机] 金钢石刀具 diamond saw 金刚石锯;钻石圆锯 polycrystalline diamond 多晶金刚石更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

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### 48.36.17 jewels

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to propose

英 [pr'pz] 美 [pr'poz] vt. 建议;打算, 计划;求婚 vi. 建议;求婚; 打算柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

propose prpz CET4 TEM4 V-T If you propose something such as a plan or an idea, you suggest it for people to think about and decide upon. 建议例: Hamilton proposed a change in the traditional debating format. 汉密尔顿建议对传统的辩论形式作一个改变。V-T If you propose to do something, you intend to do it. 打算例: It's still far from clear what action the government proposes to take over the affair. 尚不清楚政府打算采取什么行动接手这件事。V-T If you propose a motion for debate, or a candidate for election, you begin the debate or the election procedure by formally stating your support for that motion or candidate. 提出;提名例: He has proposed a resolution limiting the role of U.S. troops. 他提出了一项限制美军作用的决议。V-T/V-I If you propose to someone, or propose marriage to them, you ask them to marry you. 求婚例: He proposed to his girlfriend over a public-address system. 他在有线广播系统上向女友求婚。网络释义专业释义英英释义

求婚提出提议建议短语 propose explanation 建议的说明 propose explanation 提出解释 propose explanation 提出的解释 Marriage propose 提亲 I Propose 笔者建议更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

propose to someone 向某人求婚 propose a toast 敬酒;举杯 propose someone for 推荐某人 (参加某组织);提名某人 (任某职) propose to do 建议做... propose marriage 求婚双语例句原声例句权威例句

What do you propose we do? 你建议我们做什么? He circumvented their objection to the plan by having one of their own members propose it. 他设法使他们自己的人来提出这个计划而避过了他们的反对。That is why in this blog post, I would like to propose something to every designer: Why not try to design something every day for one year? 这也是这篇博客发表的原因,我希望建议每一个设计师:为什么不试试一年之中每天都来做点儿设计?

to love

to marry

英 ['mær] 美 ['mæri] vt. 嫁;娶;与......结婚 vi. 结婚 n. (Marry) 人名;(阿拉伯) 马雷;(法) 马里柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

marry *mær* CET4 TEM4 V-RECIP When two people get married or marry, they legally become husband and wife in a special ceremony. Get married is less formal and more commonly used than marry. 结婚例: I thought he would change after we got married. 我原以为他会在我们结婚后改变的。例: They married a month after they met. 他们在认识一个月后就结婚了。例: He wants to marry her. 他想娶她。V-T When a priest or official marries two people, he or she conducts the ceremony in which the two people legally become husband and wife. 为…主持婚礼例: The minister has agreed to marry us in the college chapel. 这位牧师已经同意在学校的小教堂为我们主持婚礼。V-T to unite closely or intimately 紧密联合网络释义专业释义英英释义

结婚成婚娶妻成家短语 Marry Me 嫁给我 Marry Me 等你愿意 Marry Me 最佳配偶 Marry Me 我们结婚吧 Marry Rowland 玛丽·罗兰更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

marry him 嫁给他 marry into 通过结婚成为...的一员 marry up 结婚;结合;配合;联合双语例句原声例句权威例句

He wanted to marry her, and she would have him. 他想娶她为妻,她也愿意嫁给他。Jane braved the wrath of her parents by refusing to marry the man they had chosen. 简无畏地冒犯她父母的愤怒,拒绝嫁给他们早已选定的那个男人。It is said that she is going to marry Mr Smith, but you mustn't quote me because I am not quite sure about it. 据说她将要和史密斯先生结婚,但你千万别说是我说的,因为我对这件事还没有太大的把握。

a silver bracelet

- a necklace with jewels
- a golden necklace with large jewels
- a pendant with a diamond on a golden chain.
- sliver earrings with samll diamonds
- a golden ring

#### cheaper

英 [tip] 美 [tip] adj. 成本更低,比较便宜的 21 世纪大英汉词典 cheaper adj. cheap 的变形 cheap [ti:p] adj. (价钱) 便宜的,廉价的,不贵的 (商店等) 收费低廉的,要价低的 [英国英语] 特别减价的,降价的不费力的;轻易得到的,省事的质量低劣的,低级的,没有多大价值的卑贱的,卑鄙的 [口语] 吝啬的,小气的,爱钱如命的【经济学】贬了值的;可用低息得到的 (指钱) adv. 便宜地,花钱少地卑鄙地 n. [废语]廉价货交易近义词: poor.短语: (as) cheap as dirt 极便宜的 (地)[亦作 dirt cheap] cheap and nasty不值钱的;价廉物劣的 cheap at twice the price 很便宜的,价格很低的 cheap of it [口语] 活该;受的处分还太轻 feel cheap get (或 come) off cheap 占了便宜 (指付出的代价较低或受处分较轻) good cheap hold cheap 不重视 (某事或某物),瞧不起(某人);低估 (某人或某物) make oneself (too) cheap 干出降低自己声誉的事 on the cheap [口语] 便宜地,廉价地;经济地,节约地变形:adj. cheaper cheapest 收起结果以上来源于:《21 世纪大英汉词典》网络释义专业释义

更便宜更便宜 (Cheaper) 一这些目标仍然证明, 其装配成本可能要比器件本身的实际成本更省。基于 28 个网页-相关网页便宜便宜些比较便宜的短语 much cheaper 便宜的多 much cheaper 便宜得多 And Cheaper 更便宜 Cheaper Energy 更低价能源 cheaper barrack 便宜军营更多结果同近义词

n. 成本更低,比较便宜的 less expensive 双语例句原声例句权威例句 But they also have cheaper tickets. 但是也有一些便宜的票。edu.sina.com.cn I have been driven back on cheaper cigarettes by the rises in prices. 由于物价上涨,我只好重新抽廉价香烟了。If you charge for licenses, free software will be 100 cheaper than your product. 如果您收取许可证费用,免费软件将比您的产品便宜 100。

smaller

expensive 英 [k'spensv; ek-] 美 [k'spnsv] adj. 昂贵的;花钱的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

expensive kspnsv CET4 TEM4 ADJ If something is expensive, it costs a lot of money. 昂贵的例: Broadband is still more expensive than dial-up services. 宽带还是要比拨号服务费钱得多。ADV 昂贵地例: She was expensively dressed, with fine furs and jewels. 她衣饰奢华, 穿戴着上好的毛皮和珠宝。网络释义专业释义英英释义

昂贵的高价贵的花费的短语 not expensive 不贵 not expensive 合理的价格也不贵 not expensive 不昂贵 not expensive 合理的价格 More expensive 更贵的更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

less expensive adj. 比较便宜的 expensive thing 昂贵的东西 a bit expensive 有点贵双语例句原声例句权威例句

The table was glossed to give it an expensive look. 为使这张桌子看上去昂贵,桌子擦得发亮。I bought a car yesterday. The car is very expensive. 我昨天买了一辆小汽车,这辆车很贵。I wonder at your allowing her to buy the expensive clothes. 我对你答应她买这么贵的衣服感到吃惊。

more expensive

bigger

cheap

Pople love to buy golden jewelry with a discount.

In the jewelry store there's a sale - there are many shoppers.

A woman is looking at the jewelry in the jewelry store.

Golden and silver jewelry is very expensive.

Jewelry with diamonds is expensive even with a disount.

A jeweler makes jewelry with jewels.

The man is telling the woman that he loves her. He is proposing to her.

The man is giving the woman expensive jewelry because he loves her.

The man is courting the woman - he's giving her flowers and jewelry.

The man is giving the woman a golden ring because he wants to marry her.

The woman takes the golden ring becasue she also loves the man.

A woman likes it when she is courted - she loves flowers and jewelry.

Women are always happy if they're given flowers and jewels.

When a poor man courts a woman, he gives her flowers.

The woman can't buy a golden bracelet with jewels, so she is sad.

The man is giving his wife a golden necklace with diamonds, so she is happy.

When a rich man courts a woman, he gives her diamonds.

A man is sad if he can't give his wife a golden pendant.

There are fewer jewels on the bracelet than on the necklace.

Women loves jewels more than flowers.

Silver jewelry is less expensive than golden jewelry.

A Women loves to go to a jewelry store more than a market.

Golden jewelry is more expensive than silver jewelry.

A woman wears more jewelry in a nightclub than at work.

Why is the woman sad? She can't buy a golden pendant. She has little money.

Why are these earrings so expensive? There are very expensive diamonds in them. Diamonds are very expensive jewels.

Why is the girl happy? Her dad gives her golden earrings. She loves jewelry.

Why are the boyfriend and girlfriend picking out a ring? They want to marry. They love each other.

Why is the boyfriend giving his girlfriend a pendant? He's courting her. He loves her.

Why are there so many people in the jewelry store? In the store there's a sale. People are buying jewelry with a discount.

- 48.38 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-31 \equiv 14:47 > 98.3\%$
- 48.39 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-31 = 19:56 > 99.4%
- 48.41 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-04 \_ 06:08 > 98.9%
- 48.42 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-04 = 18:34>98.1%

#### 48.43 Lesson 46

a necklace a pendant a chain a ring a bracelet earrings

a jeweler silver jewels gold a jewelry store a diamond

to give to be happy to marry to court to love to propose

a golden ring silver earrings with small diamonds. a pendant with a diamond on a golden chair. a necklace with jewels. a golden necklace with large jewels. a silver bracelet

expensive more expensive cheap cheaper bigger smaller

Jewelry with diamonds is expensive even with a discount. Golden and silver jewelry is very expensive. A jeweler makes jewelry with jewels. People love to buy golden jewelrty with a discount. In the jewelry store there's a sale - there are many shoppers. A woman is looking at the jewelry in the jewelry store.

The man is telling the woman that he loves her. He is proposing to her. The man is giving the woman a golden ring because he wants to marry her. A woman likes it when she is courted - she loves flowers and jewelry. The man is courting the woman - he's giving her flowers and jewelry. The man is giving the woman expensive jewelry because he loves her. The woman takes the golden ring because she also loves the man.

Women are always happy if they're given flowers and jewels. A man is sad if he can't give his wife a golden pendant. When a rich man courts a woman, he gives her diamonds. When a poor man courts a woman, he gives her flowers. The man is giving his wife a golden neaclace with diamonds, so she is happy. The woman can't buy a golden bracelet with jewels, so she is sad.

Women love jewels more than flowers. There are fewer jewels on the bracelet than on the necklace. A woman wears more jewelry in a nightclub than at work. Golden jewelry is more expensive than silver jewelry. A woman loves to go to a jewelry store more than a market. Silver jewelry is less expensive than golden jewelry.

Why is the boyfriend giving his girlfriend a pendant? He's courting her. He loves her. Why are there so may people in the jewelry store? In the store there's a sale. People are buying jewelry with a discount. Why is the girl happy? Her dad gives her golden earring. She loves jewelry. Why are the boyfriend and girlfriend picking out a ring? They want to marry. They love each other. Why are these earrings so expensive? There are very expensive diamonds in them. Diamonds is

very expensive jewels. Why is the woman sad? She can't buy a golden pendant. She has little money.

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# 49 **DONE** Forty seven

- 49.1 **DONE** Review 92.5%
- 49.2 **DONE** Review 96.9%
- 49.3 **DONE** Review 96.7%
- 49.4 **DONE** Review <2016-09-08 四 06:31>95%
- 49.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-09 **1** 04:36>97%
- 49.6 **DONE** Review <2016-09-09 **Ti.** 05:03>98.2%
- 49.7 **DONE** Review *<2016-09-15* 四 *09:22>*98.9%
- 49.8 text
- 49.8.1 legs

英 [leg] 美 [l] n. 腿;支柱柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 leg l CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A person or animal's legs are the long parts of their body that they use to stand on. 腿例: He was tapping his walking stick against his leg. 他用拐杖轻轻敲打着他的腿。N-COUNT The legs of a pair of trousers are the parts that cover your legs. 裤腿例: He moved on through wet grass that soaked the legs of his trousers. 他继续走在湿漉漉的草地上,弄湿了他的裤腿。N-COUNT A leg of lamb, pork, chicken, or other meat is a piece of meat

that consists of the animal's or bird's leg, especially the thigh. (羊、猪、鸡等的) 腿肉例:...a chicken leg. ...一只鸡腿。N-COUNT The legs of a table, chair, or other piece of furniture are the parts that rest on the floor and support the furniture's weight. (桌子、椅子等家具的)腿例: His ankles were tied to the legs of the chair. 他的脚踝被绑在了椅腿上。N-COUNT A leg of a long journey is one part of it, usually between two points where you stop. 一段旅程例: The first leg of the journey was by boat to Lake Naivasha in Kenya. 第一段旅程是坐船到肯尼亚的奈瓦夏湖。N-COUNT A leg of a sports competition is one of a series of games that are played to find an overall winner. 一段赛程 PHRASE If you are pulling someone's leg, you are teasing them by telling them something shocking or worrying as a joke. 开某人的玩笑例: Of course I won't tell them; I was only pulling your leg. 我当然不会告诉他们;我只是和你开玩笑的。网络释义专业释义英英释义

腿腿腿部直角边短语 leg press 腿部推举 leg press 腿部推蹬机 leg press 哈克机倒深蹲 leg press 倒蹬 LEG OPENING 裤脚围更多结果词组短 语同近义词同根词

on the leg (狗) 腿长的 break a leg 祝好运;大获成功(用于祝愿演员演出成功) leg up n. 帮助(对上马或跨跃障碍时的) shake a leg 赶快;跳舞;迅速行动 broken leg 骨折的腿更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The blow bruised her leg. 这打击使她的腿青肿。The dog struck at my leg. 那条狗咬伤了我的腿。The doctor knifes carefully along a bone in his leg. 医生小心地沿着他的一块腿骨用刀切过。

# 49.8.2 The chest

英 [test] 美 [tst] n. 胸,胸部;衣柜;箱子;金库柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

chest tst CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your chest is the top part of the

front of your body where your ribs, lungs, and heart are. 胸部例: He crossed his arms over his chest. 他在胸前交叉双臂。例: He was shot in the chest. 他胸部中弹。N-COUNT A chest is a large, heavy box used for storing things. 储物箱例: At the very bottom of the chest were his carving tools. 在储物箱的最底部有他的雕刻工具。例:...a treasure chest. ...一个珍宝箱。网络释义专业释义英英释义

胸部胸围箱子胸膛短语 chest pass 胸前传球 chest pass 双手胸前传球 chest pass 分类有单手 chest pass 进攻方传导球技术 chest pain 胸痛更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

chest pain 胸痛 chest x-ray 胸部 x 光片;胸腔 X 光摄影 chest wall 胸壁 on one's chest [口语] 心中有事,郁积在心,有心事 play it (或 something) close to the (或 one's) chest [口语] 把某事藏在心中,对某事保守秘密;对...小心谨慎 treasure chest 财宝箱;宝库更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She snuggled up to his chest. 她偎依在他的胸前。She plimmed her chest towards them. 她向他们挺起她的胸脯。Help me lift the chest up on the table. 帮我把这个箱子搭到桌子上。

#### 49.8.3 arms

英 [m] 美 [rm] n. 手臂;武器;袖子;装备;部门 vi. 武装起来 vt. 武装;备战柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. PART OF YOUR BODY OR OF SOMETHING ELSE. WEAPONS PART OF YOUR BODY OR OF SOMETHING ELSE arm m CET4 N-COUNT Your arms are the two long parts of your body that are attached to your shoulders and that have your hands at the end. 手臂例: She stretched her arms out. 她伸开了双臂。N-COUNT The arm of a chair is the part on which you rest your arm when you are sitting down. (椅子的) 扶手例: Mack gripped the arms of the chair. 麦克抓紧了那把椅子的一对扶手。N-COUNT An arm of an object

is a long thin part of it that sticks out from the main part. (物体 的) 臂状物例:...the lever arm of the machine. ...该机器的杠杆臂。 N-COUNT An arm of land or water is a long thin area of it that is joined to a broader area. (陆地、水域的) 狭长区域例:...a small area of woodland between two arms of a small stream. ...一条小溪的两条 支流之间的一小块林地。N-COUNT An arm of an organization is a section of it that operates in a particular country or that deals with a particular activity. 部门; 分支机构例: The agency is the central research and development arm of the Department of Defense. 该机 构是国防部的核心研究与开发部门。N-COUNT The arm of a piece of clothing is the part of it that covers your arm. 袖子例:...coats that were short in the arms. ...袖子短的几件大衣。PHRASE If two people are walking arm in arm, they are walking together with their arms linked. 臂挽臂地例: He walked from the court arm in arm with his wife. 他和他妻子臂挽着臂从法院走来了。PHRASE If you hold something at arm's length, you hold it away from your body with your arm straight. 以一臂之距例: He struck a match, and held it at arm's length. 他划了根火柴, 然后伸长胳膊举着。PHRASE If you keep someone at arm's length, you avoid becoming too friendly or involved with them. 同某人保持一定距离例: She had always kept the family at arm's length. 她一直和家人保持一定距离。PHRASE If you welcome some action or change with open arms, you are very pleased about it. If you welcome a person with open arms, you are very pleased about their arrival. 张开双臂 (欢迎) 例: They would no doubt welcome the action with open arms. 他们毫无疑问会张开双臂 欢迎这项举措。PHRASE If you twist someone's arm, you persuade them to do something. 说服某人例: She had twisted his arm to get him to invite her. 她已说服了他,让他邀请她。WEAPONS 网络释义 专业释义英英释义

手臂胳膊臂臂短语 ARM 架构 ARM architecture ARM 架构 ARM

ARM 架构 ARM architecture detils ARM 架构 Arm instruction set ARM Holdings 安谋国际科技更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

in arms 怀抱着的;武装起来的 on one's arm 由 (或靠) 手臂支撑着 up in arms 竭力反对;进行武装斗争 at arm's length 疏远;在手臂伸得到的地方 right arm 右臂;得力助手更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He unlocked his grip on my arm. 他把紧攥着我的胳臂的手松开。He snatched at my arm. 他一把抓住了我的胳臂。He dragged at her arm. 他抓住她的手臂。

#### 49.8.4 the head

head 英 [hed] 美 [hd] n. 头;头痛;上端;最前的部分;理解力 vt. 前进;用头顶;作为...的首领;站在...的前头;给...加标题 vi. 出发;成头状物;船驶往 adj. 头的;主要的;在顶端的 n. (Head) 人名;(英) 黑德柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

NOUN AND ADVERB USES . VERB USES . PHRASES NOUN AND ADVERB USES head hd CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your head is the top part of your body, which has your eyes, mouth, and brain in it. 头部例: She turned her head away from him. 她扭过头,不看他。N-COUNT You can use head to refer to your mind and your mental abilities. 头脑例:... an exceptional analyst who could do complex maths in his head. ...一位能做复杂心算的杰出分析家。N-SING The head of a line of people or vehicles is the front of it, or the first person or vehicle in the line. (人群或车辆的) 前端例: He made his way to the head of the line. 他来到队伍的最前端。N-COUNT The head of a company or organization is the person in charge of it and in charge of the people in it. (公司、团体的) 负责人例: Heads of government from more than 100 countries gather in Geneva tomorrow. 来自一百多个国家的政府首脑明天将聚集在日内瓦。N-COUNT The head of something

long and thin is the end which is wider than or a different shape from the rest, and which is often considered to be the most important part. (长而细的物体的) 顶部例: There should be no exposed screw heads. 螺钉头不应暴露在外。ADV If you flip a coin and it comes down heads, you can see the side of the coin which has a picture of a head on it. (硬币) 有头像的一面例: "We might flip a coin for it," suggested Ted. "If it's heads, then we'll talk." "我们来掷硬币决定这件事",特德建议说,"如果是人头,我们就说。"VERB USES PHRASES 网络释义专业释义英英释义

头部头中心词报价单的头部短语 cylinder head 汽缸盖 cylinder head 汽缸盖 cylinder head 汽缸头 cylinder head 缸盖 Diamond Head 钻石 头山更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

head office 总公司;总行 head on 迎面地 head for 前往;出发;取向于 head off 阻止;转移方向 cylinder head 气缸盖更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

His head rested on my shoulder. 他的头靠在我的肩上。She banged her head on the low ceiling. 她的头砰地撞在低矮的天花板上。He blacked out after they hit him on the head. 他们击打他的头之后,他晕过去了。

#### 49.8.5 the belly

belly 英 ['bel] 美 ['bli] n. 腹部;胃;食欲 vi. 涨满;鼓起 vt. 使鼓起 n. (Belly) 人名;(法、意、葡) 贝利柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

belly bl CET6 TEM4 N-COUNT The belly of a person or animal is their stomach or abdomen. 肚子; 腹部例: She laid her hands on her swollen belly. 她把手放在隆起的肚子上。例:...a horse with its belly ripped open. ...—匹被破开了肚子的马。网络释义专业释义英英释义肚子腹部肚皮一肚子短语 belly flop 跳水时腹部先落水 belly flop 跳水

笨动作 belly flop 我趴 belly flop 跳水时肚子先落水 Delhi Belly 德里 腹更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

back and belly [口语] 背与腹 腹背, 前前后后; 周身, 全身, 浑身上下 2.[比喻] 衣食 (通常用于 keep someone back and belly) 全然地 背与腹; 浑身上下 [比喻] 衣食 腹背, 前前后后 belly dance n. 肚皮舞 beer belly 大肚子, 啤酒肚 belly dancing 肚皮舞 go belly up [美国俚语] (如肚皮朝天的鱼似的) 死亡 失败; 破产, 垮掉, 完蛋 展平的 死了的 垮掉的更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

"You have an Ouroboros in your belly," he tells her. "你腹部有一条 衔尾蛇,"他对她说。article.yeeyan.org He played the poor fish until it rolled, belly up, from exhaustion. 他让那可怜的鱼儿挣扎,直到肚子朝天、精疲力竭为止。When that happens, no matter what you do, don't pick him up around the belly. 发生这一切后,不论你做什么,不要抓住他的肚子把他抱起来。

#### 49.8.6 the mouth

mouth 英 [ma] 美 [ma] n. 口, 嘴;河口 vt. 做作地说, 装腔作势地说; 喃喃地说出 vi. 装腔作势说话柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

mouth CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your mouth is the area of your face where your lips are, or the space behind your lips where your teeth and tongue are. 嘴例: She clamped her hand against her mouth. 她用手紧紧捂住嘴。COMB in ADJ (用于构成复合形容词) 嘴...的例: He straightened up and looked at me, open-mouthed. 他直起身子看着我,嘴大张着。N-COUNT You can say that someone has a particular kind of mouth to indicate that they speak in a particular kind of way or that they say particular kinds of things. 说话 (方式或内容) 例: I've always had a loud mouth, I refuse to be silenced. 我总是有话就讲,我拒绝保持沉默。COMB in ADJ (用于构成复合形容词) 说话...的

例:...Sam, their smart-mouthed teenage son. ...萨姆, 他们十几岁 的伶牙俐齿的儿子。N-COUNT The mouth of a cave, hole, or bottle is its entrance or opening. (洞) 口; (瓶) 口例: By the mouth of the tunnel he bent to retie his shoelace. 到隧道的人口处,他弯腰重新系 了系鞋带。COMB in ADJ (用于构成复合形容词) 口...的例:He put the flowers in a wide-mouthed blue vase. 他把花放进一只蓝色的大口 花瓶。N-COUNT The mouth of a river is the place where it flows into the sea. 河口例:...the town at the mouth of the River Fox. ...位 于福克斯河河口的那座城镇。V-T If you mouth something, you form words with your lips without making any sound. 用口形不出声地说 例: I mouthed a goodbye and hurried in behind Momma. 我只张嘴不 出声地说了个再见就赶紧跟在妈妈身后进去了。PHRASE If you have a number of mouths to feed, you have the responsibility of earning enough money to feed and take care of that number of people. 需 要抚养的人例: He had to feed his family on the equivalent of seven hundred dollars a month and, with five mouths to feed, he found this very hard. 他每月不得不用相当于 700 美元的钱来养家, 5 张嘴等着吃 饭,他觉得很困难。PHRASE If you say that someone does not open their mouth, you are emphasizing that they never say anything at all. 开口说话例: Sometimes I hardly dare open my mouth. 有时我几乎不 敢开口说话。PHRASE If you keep your mouth shut about something, you do not talk about it, especially because it is a secret. 守口如瓶 例: You wouldn't be here now if she'd kept her mouth shut. 如果她当 时守口如瓶,你现在就不会在这里了。to live hand to mouth see hand heart in your mouth see heart from the horse's mouth see horse to put your money where your mouth is see money word of mouth see word 网络释义专业释义英英释义

嘴巴口腔嘴口短语 Da Mouth 大嘴巴 Da Mouth 年夜嘴巴 Big mouth 大口 Big mouth 大嘴巴 Big mouth 多嘴者更多结果词组短语同近义 词同根词 mouth on someone [美国俚语] 告发某人 river mouth 河口 from mouth to mouth 广泛流传 big mouth 多嘴者 from hand to mouth adv. 仅能 糊口地更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Blood streams out of his mouth. 血从他的嘴角流了出来。The blood caked around his mouth. 他的嘴的周围粘着血块。Her mouth quirked gently. 她的嘴微微一撇。

#### 49.8.7 the brain

brain 英 [bren] 美 [bren] n. 头脑, 智力; 脑袋 vt. 猛击...的头部 n. (Brain) 人名;(英) 布雷恩柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 brain bren CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your brain is the organ inside your head that controls your body's activities and enables you to think and to feel things such as heat and pain. 脑例: Her father died of a brain tumour. 他的父亲死于脑瘤。N-COUNT Your brain is your mind and the way that you think. 脑筋例: Once you stop using your brain you soon go stale. 一旦你停止动脑筋, 你很快就会变迟钝。N-COUNT If someone has brains or a good brain, they have the ability to learn and understand things quickly, to solve problems, and to make good decisions. 头脑例: They were not the only ones to have brains and ambition. 他们并非仅有的有头脑、有抱负的人。N-COUNT If someone is the brains behind an idea or an organization, he or she had that idea or makes the important decisions about how that organization is managed. 智囊例: Mr. White was the brains behind the scheme. 怀 特先生是这项计划后面的智囊。to rack your brains see rack 网络释义 专业释义英英释义

脑脑布兰 Brain 短语 Brain Powerd 机动神脑 Brain Powerd 灵魂力量 Brain Powerd 灵魂力量原声音乐 Brain Powerd 第三位的 Triune brain 三重脑更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

human brain 人脑 brain injury [医] 脑损伤 brain damage 脑损伤 brain

drain 人才外流;智囊流失 brain tumor 脑瘤, 脑癌; 脑肿瘤更多词组 短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I'll brain you if you don't keep quiet. 如果你不保持安静的话,我就敲你的脑袋。The difficult question tasked my brain. 这个难题让我大费脑筋。Can your brain absorb all this information? 你的脑袋能吸收这全部信息吗?

#### 49.8.8 the teeth

teeth 英 [ti] 美 [ti] n. 牙齿柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 teeth ti Teeth is the plural of . (tooth) 的复数形式网络释义专业释义英英释义

牙齿小心有牙咬牙小心有牙短语 White Teeth 白牙 White Teeth 白色的牙齿 White Teeth 眉丰颊朱唇皓齿 artificial teeth 假牙 artificial teeth 人工牙更多结果词组短语同根词

gear teeth 齿轮齿 wisdom teeth [医] 智齿 front teeth 门牙 number of teeth 齿数;牙数;牙齿数目 baby teeth 乳牙更多词组短语双语例句 原声例句权威例句

I had two teeth out this morning. 今天早上我拔掉了两颗牙齿。Cavities in teeth are caused by decay. 牙齿上的空洞是由龋蚀造成的。The teeth in one wheel engage with those of another. 一个齿轮的齿与另一齿轮的齿相啮合。

#### 49.8.9 the lungs

lungs 英美 n. [解剖] 肺 ( lung 的复数形式 ) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

lung l CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your lungs are the two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. 肺例:...a smoker

who died of lung cancer. ...一位死于肺癌的吸烟者。网络释义专业释 义英英释义

离体肺保护肺肺腑知音肺脏短语 Expands lungs 扩张肺脏 Pork Lungs 夫妻肺片 City Lungs 城市的肺 mice lungs 小鼠肺脏 mice lungs 小鼠 肺组织更多结果词组短语

lung cancer 肺癌 lung transplantation 肺移植,肺移植术 lung volume 肺容量,肺活量;肺容积 lung capacity 肺活量 green lung 绿肺更多词 组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The lungs dilate in breathing. 呼吸时肺部扩张。Blood is aerated with oxygen in the lungs. 血液在肺部充氧。So this had been a trick to lure the tiger from the mountain! Zhu Laogong's lungs nearly burst with rage. 朱老巩明白过来,是调虎离山计,一时气炸了肺。

#### 49.8.10 the tongue

tongue 英 [t] 美 [t] n. 舌头;语言 vt. 舔;斥责;用舌吹 vi. 说话;吹管乐器 n. (Tongue) 人名;(英) 唐柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

tongue t CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your tongue is the soft movable part inside your mouth which you use for tasting, eating, and speaking. 舌头例: I walked over to the mirror and stuck my tongue out. 我走到镜子前伸出舌头。N-COUNT You can use tongue to refer to the kind of things that a person says. 话语例: She had a nasty tongue. 她满口脏话。N-COUNT A tongue is a language. 语言例: The French feel passionately about their native tongue. 法国人非常热爱他们的母语。PHRASE A tongue-in-cheek remark or attitude is not serious, although it may seem to be. 无诚意的例:...a lighthearted, tongue-in-cheek approach. ...一种漫不经心、无诚意的态度。to bite your tongue see bite 网络释义专业释义英释义

舌头舌舌鞋舌短语 mother tongue 母语 mother tongue 本国语言

mother tongue 本国语 mother tongue 本族语 tongue twister 绕口令更 多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

mother tongue 母语;本国语言 tongue in cheek 挖苦地;不是认真的 native tongue 母语 tongue twister 绕口令 slip of the tongue 口误;失言;小错误更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I know that his tongue wags. 我知道他一说话就喋喋不休。He protruded his tongue. 他伸出了舌头。The tongue of the snake flickered at us. 这条蛇向我们伸伸舌头。\*\*\*\*snack 英 [snæk] 美 [snæk] n. 小吃,快餐;一份,部分 vi. 吃快餐,吃点心柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

snack *snæk* CET6 TEM4 N-COUNT A snack is a simple meal that is quick to cook and to eat. 快餐例: Lunch was a snack in the fields. 午饭是在野外吃的快餐。N-COUNT A snack is something such as a chocolate bar that you eat between meals. (正餐之间的) 小吃例: Do you eat sweets, cakes or sugary snacks? 你吃糖果、糕点或甜点心吗? V-I If you snack, you eat snacks between meals. 吃小吃例: Instead of snacking on crisps and chocolate, nibble on celery or carrot. 不要吃炸薯片和巧克力这些零食,要啃点芹菜或胡萝卜。网络释义专业释义英英释义

小吃零食快餐小吃短语 late snack 宵夜 late snack 夜餐 snack food 零食 snack food 小吃 snack food 休闲食品更多结果词组短语同近义词 snack food 小吃;零食;快餐食品 snack bar 小吃店;快餐柜 snack street 小吃街双语例句原声例句权威例句

So how to we snack? 我们怎么计划零食? www.elanso.com So steam it, eat it raw as a snack, or add it to soups and salads. 所以最好是蒸熟,或像零食一样生吃,也可以加到汤里或是沙拉中。article.yeeyan.org Beginning with breakfast, list every food, drink, and snack you consume in the left column. 从早饭开始,在左面一栏列出你吃的每一样食物、饮料和零食。

#### 49.8.11 the liver

liver 英 ['lv] 美 ['lv] n. 肝脏;生活者,居民柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21世纪大英汉词典

liver lv CET4 TEM8 N-COUNT Your liver is a large organ in your body which processes your blood and helps to clean unwanted substances out of it. 肝脏例: Three weeks ago, it was discovered the cancer had spread to his liver. 三周前,发现癌已扩散到了他的肝脏。N-VAR Liver is the liver of some animals, especially lambs, pigs, and cows, which is cooked and eaten. (供食用的动物) 肝脏例:...grilled calves' liver. ...烤牛肝。N-VAR a person who lives in a specified way 以某种方式生活的人例:a fast liver 网络释义专业释义英英释义

肝脏肝 (脏腑) 深栗色 (马) 肝短语 fatty liver 脂肪肝 fatty liver 第六节 fatty liver 预防肝硬化 fatty liver 称为脂肪肝 liver cancer 肝癌更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

liver cancer 肝癌 liver transplantation 肝脏移植 liver function 肝功能 fatty liver [医] 脂肪肝 liver cirrhosis 肝硬化; 肝硬变; 慢性间质性肝炎更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Cancer of the liver carried him off last year. 去年肝癌夺去了他的生命。You have diabetes, or liver or kidney disease. 有糖尿病,或者是有肝病或肾病者。article.yeeyan.org Her life was finally extinguished by the onset of liver complaint. 她的生命之火终因肝病发作而被掐灭了。

# 49.8.12 the stomach

stomach 英 ['stmk] 美 ['stmk] n. 胃;腹部;胃口 vt. 忍受;吃下 vi. 忍受柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

stomach *stmk* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your stomach is the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines. 胃例: He had an upset stomach. 他胃部不适。N-COUNT

You can refer to the front part of your body below your waist as your stomach. 肚子例: The children lay down on their stomachs. 孩子们 俯身趴着。N-COUNT If the front part of your body below your waist feels uncomfortable because you are feeling worried or frightened, you can refer to it as your stomach. 心窝例: His stomach was in knots. 他的心揪得紧紧的。N-COUNT If you say that someone has a strong stomach, you mean that they are not disgusted by things that disgust most other people. 忍耐力例: Surgery often demands actual physical strength, as well as the possession of a strong stomach. 外科手术常常 要求有实际体力,也要有很强的忍耐力。V-T If you cannot stomach something, you cannot accept it because you dislike it or disapprove of it. 忍受例: I could never stomach the cruelty involved in the wounding of animals. 我永远无法忍受伤害动物的残暴行为。PHRASE If you do something on an empty stomach, you do it without having eaten. 空腹例: Avoid drinking on an empty stomach. 避免空腹喝酒。网络 释义专业释义英英释义

胃胃宿肚子胃短语 stomach neoplasms 胃肿瘤 stomach neoplasms 肿瘤标记 stomach neoplasms 胃癌 stomach neoplasms 基因 Stomach pain 胃痛更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

empty stomach 空腹 stomach cancer 胃癌 stomach trouble 胃病 upset stomach 肚子痛 on an empty stomach 空腹服用;空腹时更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Her stomach churned with nausea. 她的胃翻腾欲呕。The blow found his stomach. 这一击打中了他的腹部。His stomach bulged out over his belt. 他的肚子在皮带上凸出来。

49.8.13 to see

49.8.14 to speak

49.8.15 to think

49.8.16 to bite

bite 英 [bat] 美 [bat] vt. 咬;刺痛 n. 咬;一口;咬伤;刺痛 vi. 咬;刺痛 abbr. 机内测试设备 (Built-In Test Equipment ) n. (Bite) 人名; (匈) 比泰柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bite bat CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you bite something, you use your teeth to cut into it, for example, in order to eat it or break it. If an animal or person bites you, they use their teeth to hurt or injure you. 咬; 咬伤例: Both sisters bit their nails as children. 这两姐妹在孩童 时都啃指甲。例:He bit into his sandwich. 他咬了一口三明治。例: Every year in this country more than 50,000 children are bitten by dogs. 每年这个国家有五万多个孩子被狗咬伤。N-COUNT A bite of something, especially food, is the action of biting it. 咬例: He took another bite of apple. 他又咬了一口苹果。N-COUNT A bite of food is the amount of food you take into your mouth when you bite it.  $-\Box$ 的量例: Look forward to eating the food and enjoy every bite. 盼望 吃到那个食品并享受吃它的每一口。N-SING If you have a bite to eat, you have a small meal or a snack. 少量吃的东西例: It was time to go home for a little rest and a bite to eat. 是该回家休息一会儿,吃点东 西了。V-T/V-I If a snake or a small insect bites you, or if it bites, it makes a mark or hole in your skin, and often causes the surrounding area of your skin to become painful or itchy. (蛇、虫等) 叮咬例: When an infected mosquito bites a human, spores are injected into the blood. 受感染的蚊子叮人时, 孢子就被注入人体血液。N-COUNT A bite is an injury or a mark on your body where an animal, snake, or small insect has bitten you. (叮、咬的) 伤痕例: Any dog bite, no matter how small,

needs immediate medical attention. 任何狗咬的伤口, 无论多小, 都需 要立即就医。V-I When an action or policy begins to bite, it begins to have a serious or harmful effect. 产生严重影响例: As the sanctions begin to bite there will be more political difficulties ahead. 随着制裁 真正开始起作用,今后将会有更多的政治困难。V-I If an object bites into a surface, it presses hard against it or cuts into it. 咬住; 切入例: There may even be some wire or nylon biting into the flesh. 甚至可 能有金属丝或尼龙勒进肉里。N-UNCOUNT If you say that a food or drink has bite, you like it because it has a strong or sharp taste. (食 物、饮料等) 够刺激的味道例: The olive salad has to have bite and tang. 橄榄色拉的味道一定要够足够冲。V-I If a fish bites when you are fishing, it takes the hook or bait at the end of your fishing line in its mouth. 上钩例: After half an hour, the fish stopped biting and we moved on. 过了半小时, 鱼不再上钩, 我们就走开了。N-COUNT Bite is also a noun. 上钩例: If I don't get a bite in a few minutes I lift the rod and twitch the bait. 如果好几分钟也不见鱼上钩,我就提起 鱼竿猛拉钓饵。PHRASE If someone bites the hand that feeds them, they behave badly or in an ungrateful way toward someone who they depend on. 恩将仇报例: She may be cynical about the film industry, but ultimately she has no intention of biting the hand that feeds her. 她也许会对电影业冷嘲热讽, 但终究不打算恩将仇报。PHRASE If you bite your lip or your tongue, you stop yourself from saying something that you want to say, because it would be the wrong thing to say in the circumstances. 忍住不说例: I must learn to bite my lip. 我必须 学会不随便说话。 to bite the bullet see bullet to bite the dust see dust 网络释义专业释义英英释义

咬伤啃咬咬北京国际旅游博览会 (Beijing International Tourism Expo) 短语 Adelaide Bite 阿德莱德鲨鱼 Adelaide Bite 阿德雷得鲨鱼队 Adelaide Bite 阿德雷德鲨鱼队 Adelaide Bite 阿德莱德鲨鱼 Scissors bite 剪刀式咬合更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词 bite and sup 饮食 bite the bullet 忍痛, 咬紧牙关;咬子弹(强忍痛苦) bite on 取得, 尽力想 bite off 咬掉 grab a bite 吃点东西(非正式语);随便吃几口;先吃点东西垫垫肚子更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

This old nut won't bite [grip]. 这个旧螺母咬不住扣儿。This scar is from the bite of a dog. 这是狗咬后留下的伤疤。The scored jaws of a vise help it bite the work. 台钳上有刻痕的虎钳牙帮助它紧咬住工件。

#### 49.8.17 to breathe

breathe 英 [brið] 美 [brið] vi. 呼吸;低语;松口气;(风)轻拂 vt. 呼吸;使喘息;流露;低声说柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

breathe *brið* CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I When people or animals breathe, they take air into their lungs and let it out again. When they breathe smoke or a particular kind of air, they take it into their lungs and let it out again as they breathe. 呼吸例: He stood there breathing deeply and evenly. 他站在那里深深地、均匀地呼吸。例: No American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air. 任何美国人都不应非得开车出城去呼吸清洁的空气。N-UNCOUNT呼吸例: Her breathing became slow and heavy. 她的呼吸变得缓慢而沉重。 to be breathing down someone's neck see neck to breathe a sigh of relief see sigh 网络释义专业释义英英释义

呼吸深呼吸吸入一息尚存短语 breathe out 呼出 breathe out 呼气 breathe out 施拉格 breathe out 呼出气 breathe deep 瓦斯无限更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

breathe in 吸入 breathe out 呼出 breathe freely 透气;安心 breathe deeply 深呼吸 breathe again 宽心;再次呼吸更多词组短语双语例句 原声例句权威例句

Just breathe that pure sea air! 且请呼吸海上的纯净空气。The patient

began to breathe normally. 病人开始正常呼吸了。They know how to breathe. 他们知道怎么呼吸。article.yeeyan.org

#### 49.8.18 to chew

chew 英 [tu] 美 [t] n. 咀嚼; 咀嚼物 vt. 嚼碎, 咀嚼 vi. 细想, 深思 n. (Chew) 人名; (英) 丘柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

chew tu CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I When you chew food, you use your teeth to break it up in your mouth so that it becomes easier to swallow. 咀嚼例: Be certain to eat slowly and chew your food extremely well. 一定要慢慢吃,特别细地咀嚼食物。例: Daniel leaned back on the sofa, still chewing on his apple. 丹尼尔仰靠在沙发上,还在嚼着苹果。V-T If you chew gum or tobacco, you keep biting it and moving it around your mouth to taste the flavour of it. You do not swallow it. 嚼 (口香糖、烟) 例: One girl was chewing gum. 一个女孩在嚼口香糖。V-T If you chew your lips or your fingernails, you keep biting them because you are nervous. 咬 (嘴唇、手指) 例: He chewed his lower lip nervously. 他紧张地咬着下唇。V-T/V-I If a person or animal chews an object or chews on it, they bite it with their teeth. 咬例: They pause and chew their pencils. 他们停了下来,咬着铅笔。例: She chewed through the tape that bound her. 她咬断了捆绑她的带子。网络释义专业释义英英释义

咀嚼嚼碎思量深思短语 chew away 继续地咀嚼 Eugene Chew 邱有仁 Alvin Chew 招文⊠ Ginger Chew 姜软糖 Gerald Chew 周光炎更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

chew the fat 闲谈;聊天 chew on 考虑 chew gum 嚼口香糖 chew up 嚼碎;毁坏;消耗 chew over 仔细考虑;详细讨论双语例句原声例句 权威例句

Chew your food well before you swallow it. 食物在吞咽前要仔细咀嚼。 www.examlink.com The greens are full of fibres that you can't chew. 这菜筋多嚼不烂。You must chew your food well before you swallow it. 你必须先把食物嚼碎再咽下去。

## 49.8.19 strong teeth

#### 49.8.20 fragile bones

fragile 英 ['frædal] 美 ['frædl] adj. 脆的;易碎的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

fragile frædal CET6 TEM4 ADJ If you describe a situation as fragile, you mean that it is weak or uncertain, and unlikely to be able to resist strong pressure or attack. 脆弱的例: The fragile economies of several southern African nations could be irreparably damaged. 几个南部非洲国家脆弱的经济可能会无可挽救地被摧垮。N-UNCOUNT 脆弱例: By mid-1988 there were clear indications of the extreme fragility of the Right-wing coalition. 到 1988 年年中有明显的迹象表明右翼联盟极度脆弱。ADJ Something that is fragile is easily broken or damaged. 易碎的例: He leaned back in his fragile chair. 他向后靠在他那把不结实的椅子上。N-UNCOUNT 易碎性例: Older drivers are more likely to be seriously injured because of the fragility of their bones. 年纪较大的司机因骨骼易碎而更可能会受重伤。网络释义专业释义英英释义易碎脆弱易碎品易碎物品短语 Codium fragile 刺松藻 fragile goods 易碎货物 fragile goods 易碎品 Fragile Dream 碎梦更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

fragile goods 易碎商品;易碎货物 fragile x syndrome [精神病学] 脆性 X 综合征; X 染色体易损综合征双语例句原声例句权威例句

This kind of paper is too fragile. 这纸太脆。It is this fragile thread that binds us to each together. 因为正是这根脆弱的细线将我们联结在一起。www.kekenet.com This is a victory, but a fragile one. 这是一个胜利,但也是脆弱的胜利。bones [bunz] n. 骨骼;身体;争议点

(bone 的复数) v. 剔去...的骨;专心致志(bone 的第三人称单数) n. (Bones) 人名;(英) 博恩斯;(德) 博内斯柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

bone bn CET4 TEM4 N-VAR Your bones are the hard parts inside your body that together form your skeleton. 骨头例: Many passengers suffered broken bones. 许多乘客骨折了。例: The body is made up primarily of bone, muscle, and fat. 人体主要由骨、肌肉和脂肪组成。 V-T If you bone a piece of meat or fish, you remove the bones from it before cooking it. 去 (肉、鱼) 骨或刺例: Make sure that you do not pierce the skin when boning the chicken thighs. 给鸡腿去骨时,确保 不要刺破皮。ADJ A bone tool or ornament is made of bone. 骨制的 例:...a small, expensive pocketknife with a bone handle. ...一把昂 贵的、带骨制刀把的小刀。PHRASE The bare bones of something are its most basic parts or details. 基本要素例: There are not even the bare bones of a garden here I've got nothing. 这儿连花园的最基本的 东西都没有我一无所获。 see also bare-bones PHRASE If something such as costs are cut to the bone, they are reduced to the minimum possible. 减到最低例: It has survived by cutting its costs to the bone. 把成本降到最低,它才撑了过来。网络释义专业释义英英释义

识骨寻踪天生自然识骨寻踪 BONES (动画制作公司) 短语 Lovely Bones 尸中罪 Lovely Bones 可爱的骨头 Lovely Bones 苏西的世界 Lovely Bones 尸中罪 metatarsal bones 跖骨更多结果词组短语同近义词

bag of bones 骨瘦如柴的人;瘦皮猴双语例句原声例句权威例句

Jack is niggling at bones. 杰克 (狗) 正在啃骨头呢。The broken bones in his leg soon knitted together. 他腿部的折骨很快便愈合了。After the injury the bones did not articulate as well as before. 受伤后骨的关节不如以前连接得好。

#### 49.8.21 strong bones

### 49.8.22 strong

英 [str] 美 [str] adj. 坚强的;强壮的;牢固的;擅长的 adv. 强劲地;猛烈地 n. (Strong) 人名;(英) 斯特朗柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

strong str CET4 TEM4 ADJ Someone who is strong is healthy with good muscles and can move or carry heavy things, or do hard physical work. 强壮的例: I'm not strong enough to carry him. 我不够强壮, 抱不动他。ADJ Someone who is strong is confident and determined, and is not easily influenced or worried by other people. 坚定的例: He is sharp and manipulative with a strong personality. 他机灵且善于摆 布别人,有着很强的个性。例:It's up to managers to be strong and do what they believe is right. 立场坚定并做他们认为正确的事情是经 理们的责任。ADJ Strong objects or materials are not easily broken and can support a lot of weight or resist a lot of strain. 坚固的例: The vacuum flask has a strong casing, which won't crack or chip. 这 个真空瓶有一个坚固的外壳,不会破裂。例: Glue the mirror in with a strong adhesive. 用牢固的粘合剂把这面镜子粘上。ADV 坚固地例: The fence was very strongly built, with very large posts. 这个栅栏 用粗大的木桩建得非常坚固。ADJ A strong wind, current, or other force has a lot of power or speed, and can cause heavy things to move. (风、水流等) 强劲的例: Strong winds and torrential rain combined to make conditions terrible for golfers in the Scottish Open. 强风和 暴雨交加使得苏格兰公开赛的环境对高尔夫球员很糟糕。例:A fairly strong current seemed to be moving the whole boat. 一股非常强劲的 水流似乎要把整只小船冲走。ADV 强劲地例: The metal is strongly attracted to the surface. 这块金属牢牢地附在表面上。ADJ A strong impression or influence has a great effect on someone. (印象或影响) 深刻的; 强烈的例:We're glad if our music makes a strong impression,

even if it's a negative one. 如果我们的音乐能产生一个深刻的印象, 即 使它是负面的, 我们也很高兴。例: There will be a strong incentive to enter into a process of negotiation. 将会有一个强烈的刺激来进入谈判 的过程。ADV 深刻地; 强烈地例:He is strongly influenced by Spanish painters such as Goya and El Greco. 他被戈雅、艾尔·格列柯等西班牙 画家们强烈地影响了。ADJ If you have strong opinions on something or express them using strong words, you have extreme or very definite opinions which you are willing to express or defend. (观点、言辞) 坚 定的例: She is known to hold strong views on Cuba. 她因对古巴持有 坚定的观点而闻名。例: I am a strong supporter of the president. 我 是总统的一位坚定的支持者。ADV 坚定地例: Obviously you feel very strongly about this. 显然你对此感觉很坚定。例: Republicans in the House were strongly opposed to lifting the ban. 众议院的共和党人们 曾坚定地反对解除该禁令。ADJ If someone in authority takes strong action, they act firmly and severely. 坚决的例: The American public deserves strong action from Congress. 美国公众应受到来自国会的坚 决的行动。ADJ If there is a strong case or argument for something, it is supported by a lot of evidence. 有说服力的例: The testimony presented offered a strong case for acquitting her on grounds of selfdefence. 所出示的证据为以正当防卫之由宣判她无罪提供了一个有说 服力的理由。ADV 有说服力地例: He argues strongly for retention of NATO as a guarantee of peace. 他据理力争北大西洋公约组织作为 一个和平保障的保留。ADJ If there is a strong possibility or chance that something is true or will happen, it is very likely to be true or to happen. (可能性、机率) 极大的例: There is a strong possibility that the cat contracted the condition by eating contaminated pet food. 有一种极大的可能性就是那只猫吃了受污染的宠物食品而染上了病。 ADJ Your strong points are your best qualities or talents, or the things you are good at. 优秀的; 擅长的例:Discretion is not Jeremy's strong point. 谨慎不是杰里米的长处。例:Exports may be the only strong point in the economy over the next six to 12 months. 出口也许是 随后的 6 至 12 个月经济中的惟一强项。ADJ A strong competitor, candidate, or team is good or likely to succeed. (竞争对手等) 强大的 例: She was a strong contender for the Olympic team. 她曾是奥林匹 克队的一个强大的竞争者。ADJ If a relationship or link is strong, it is close and likely to last for a long time. (关系) 牢固的例: He felt he had a relationship strong enough to talk frankly to Sarah. 他觉得他有 着一种足够牢固的关系以使他与莎拉坦诚地交谈。例:This has tested our marriage, and we have come through it stronger than ever. 这已 经考验了我们的婚姻, 我们经历它之后比以往更加牢固。ADJ A strong currency, economy, or industry has a high value or is very successful. (货币) 坚挺的; (经济、行业) 有实力的例: The U.S. dollar continued its strong performance in Tokyo today. 美元今天在东京继续了其坚挺 的表现。ADJ If something is a strong element or part of something else, it is an important or large part of it. (成分) 重要的; 强大的例: We are especially encouraged by the strong representation, this year, of women in information technology disciplines. 我们尤其被今年女性 在信息技术学科中的重要表现所鼓舞。ADJ You can use strong when you are saying how many people there are in a group. For example, if a group is twenty strong, there are twenty people in it. 多达...的例: Ukraine indicated that it would establish its own army, 400,000 strong. 乌克兰表示它将建立自己的军队,多达 40 万人。ADJ A strong drink, chemical, or drug contains a lot of the particular substance which makes it effective. (饮品) 浓的; (化学品、药物) 含量高的例: Strong coffee or tea late at night may cause sleeplessness. 晚上喝浓咖啡或浓 茶可能引起失眠。ADJ A strong colour, flavour, smell, sound, or light is intense and easily noticed. (颜色、味道) 浓烈的; 响亮的; (光线) 强烈的例: As she went past there was a gust of strong perfume. 当 她经过时有一股浓烈的香水味。ADV 浓烈地; 响亮地; 强烈地例:He leaned over her, smelling strongly of sweat. 他朝她俯下身来,散发

着浓烈的汗味。ADJ If someone has a strong accent, they speak in a distinctive way that shows very clearly what country or region they come from. (口音) 浓重的例: "Good, Mr. Ryle," he said in English with a strong French accent. "好,赖尔先生,"他用带着浓重的法国口音的英语说道。PHRASE If someone or something is still going strong, they are still alive, in good condition, or popular after a long time. 状况良好; 兴盛不衰例: The old machinery was still going strong. 这台旧机器依然状况良好。网络释义专业释义英英释义

强壮的有力粗体强调强大短语 strong interaction 强相互作用 strong interaction 强相互酌 strong interaction 强作用 strong interaction 强作用 strong interaction 强作用力 Strong typing 强型别更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

strong for 对...特别偏爱的,特别注重...的 strong wind 强风;大风;疾风 strong point 支撑点,坚固支撑点;强项;据点 strong interest 专注 strong will 坚强的意志;强烈意愿;战胜自我更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We need some strong men to muscle the piano. 我们要几个强壮的人来搬运这架钢琴。Her wrinkles showed up in the strong sunlight. 她的皱纹在强烈的阳光下很显眼。Only the chairman's strong control was able to impart some sense of seriousness to the meeting. 只有主席强有力的掌握会场的能力才能使会议具有某种严肃感。

- 49.8.23 fragile
- 49.8.24 fragile teeth
- 49.9 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10 ☆ 03:36>97.7%
- 49.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-11 \_ 07:48 > 96.5%
- 49.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-11 \_\_ 14:11>97.7%
- 49.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-18 \_ 04:26 > 99.1%
- 49.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-18 \_ 05:46>99.6%
- 49.14 **DONE** Review <2016-10-22 11:50>96.3%
- 49.15 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-30 日 05:57>97.2%
- 49.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-31 14:39>97.3%
- 49.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-31 19:14>97.6%
- 49.18 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-07 13:56 > 97.8%
- 49.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-23 10:26 > 98.1%
- 49.20 **DONE** Writing < 2017-01-23 12:04>
- 49.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-29 日 05:56>99.1%
- 49.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-11 六 12:00 > 98.9%
- 49.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-11  $\Rightarrow$  14:42>98.9%
- 49.24 **DONE** Writing < 2017-02-11 六 16:18>
- 49.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-11 六 19:18>99.0%
- 49.26 **DONE** Writing Review < 2017-02-12 日 09:09>

<sup>\*\*</sup> DONE Review <2017-02-14 = 09:00>99.6% CLOSED: [2017-02-14 = 09:19]

- 49.27 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 20:48 > 90.0\%$
- 49.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-17 1 20:29 > 99.7%
- 49.29 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-24 \equiv 06:18 > 97.9\%$
- 49.30 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-05-31 \equiv 05:03 > 98.6\%$
- 49.31 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-31 = 07:15 > 98.5%
- 49.32 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-06 \_ 14:20 > 98.7%

两次打断:1. 赵伟、高培金检查;2. 高培金来交流钉钉使用。

- 49.33 **DONE** Review < 2017-06-06  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  20:37>99.2%

#### 49.35 text

the chest the mouth legs the belly the head arms
the teeth the liver the lungs the tongue the brain the stomach
to breathe to chew to see to bite to speak to think
strong fragile strong teeth fragile teeth strong bones fragile bones
The brain is in the head.

The lungs and heart are in the chest.

The teeth are in the mouth.

The tongue is in the mouth.

The stomach and liver are in the belly.

In the lungs there is air.

The human and animals breathe with their lungs.

The boy is chewing tough chicken.

The grandmother can't bite a hard apple. She has fragile teeth.

The girl is biting a big apple with her teeth. She has strong teeth.

The cow is chewing soft grass.

Fish don't breath(breathe) with lungs. They don't have lungs.

The woman is thinking of what to wear on the walk.

The man is thinking about his beautiful wife.

The man is thinking of how to cook chicken.

The woman is thinking about the warm sea.

The cat is thinking of how to eat the fish.

The students in class are thinking over a hard assignment.

In order to think, you need a brain.

In order to breathe, you need lungs.

In order to bite and chew, you need strong teeth.

In order to speak, you need a tongue.

In order to run, you need legs.

In order to see, you need eyes.

If an old man has heart pain, he takes medicine and goes to a cardiologist.

If a person drinks a lot of strong drinks, his liver hurts.

If a man sees poorly, he goes to an ophthalmologist.

If a person works a lot on the computer, his eyes hurt.

If a person eats a lot, he gets a stomachache.

If a person thinks a lot, he gets a headache.

You shouldn't drink a lot of cold milk, because your throat will hurt.

You shouldn't walk quickly on ice because you can fall and break your leg.

You shouldn't read a book when it's dark because your eyes will hurt.

You shouldn't chew with an open mouth because it's impolite.

You shouldn't drink a lot of beer because your liver will hurt.

You shouldn't eat a lot of pizza because your stomach will hurt.

# 50 **DONE** Lesson Forty eitht 94.8%

- 50.1 **DONE** Review 92.6%
- **50.2 DONE** Review 95%
- 50.3 **DONE** Review <2016-09-10 六 06:02>97.4%
- 50.4 **DONE** Reivew <2016-09-10 六 09:02>97%
- 50.5 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-15 四 05:33>99.1%
- 50.6 text

#### 50.6.1 a sculptor

sculptor 英 ['sklpt] 美 ['sklpt] n. 雕刻家柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sculptor sklpt TEM4 N-COUNT A sculptor is someone who creates sculptures. 雕塑家网络释义专业释义英英释义

玉夫座雕刻家雕塑家雕塑学短语 Sculptor void 玉夫巨洞 Sculptor System 玉夫星系 Sculptor System 玉夫星系 BR sculptor 雕刻家 brick sculptor 凿花匠更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 雕刻家 structurer 双语例句原声例句权威例句

There was a great demand for engravings of his portrait, and his head was being modelled by an admiring sculptor. 人们强烈要求要帮他做一个雕塑,一位有名的雕刻家正在把他的头像做成模型。article.yeeyan.org We can take the mysterious, hazy future and carve out of it anything that we can imagine, just like a sculptor carves a statue from a shapeless stone. 我们可以掌握神秘而不可知的未来,从中创出我们所能想象的任何东西,一如雕刻家可以将未成型的石头刻出雕像一样。www.examw.com This is what the sculptor must do. 而雕塑家就必须做到这一点。

#### 50.6.2 a ballerina

ballerina 英 [bæl'rin] 美 [,bæl'rin] n. 芭蕾舞女演员,芭蕾舞女柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

ballerina *bælrin* TEM8 N-COUNT A ballerina is a woman ballet dancer. 芭蕾舞女演员网络释义英英释义

芭蕾舞星芭蕾女伶无内里芭蕾舞女演员短语 Lonely Ballerina 孤独的 芭蕾舞女郎 Lonely Ballerina 孤独的芭蕾舞女 Lonely Ballerina 电影 主题曲 Lonely Ballerina 一个人的芭蕾 prima ballerina 首席女演员更 多结果同根词

词根: ballerina adj. balletic 似芭蕾舞的双语例句原声例句权威例句 She became a ballerina. 她成了一名演主角的芭蕾舞女演员。Under the skin a ballerina might have the heart of a boxer. 在皮肤之下,一个芭蕾舞演员可能有一颗拳击者的心。article.yeeyan.org As a ballerina, to embody the duality of the Swan Queen and the black swan can be a fiendishly difficult task. 作为一名芭蕾舞女演员,去体现天鹅女王和黑天鹅的两面性可能是一个残忍的困难的任务。

# 50.6.3 a poet

poet 英 ['pt] 美 ['pot] n. 诗人柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

poet *pt* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A poet is a person who writes poems. 诗人例: He was a painter and poet. 他是一位画家兼诗人。网络释义 专业释义英英释义

诗人作诗作歌诗歌短语 wander poet 流浪诗人 minor poet 次要诗人 Troubled Poet 困惑不安的诗人 pastoral poet 田园诗人 pastoral poet 山水诗人更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

poet laureate 桂冠诗人;优秀的诗人双语例句原声例句权威例句

Li Bai was a Tang poet of superb talent. 李白是唐代一位才气横溢的诗人。He is the only poet in this country that deserves the name. 他是这个国家唯一的一位名副其实的诗人。A poet's work may be potentiated by his experience of war and of suffering. 诗人对于战争以及苦难的体验会使其作品更有力量。

## 50.6.4 an actor

#### 50.6.5 a painter

painter 英 ['pent] 美 ['pent] n. 画家;油漆匠 n. (Painter) 人名;(英) 佩因特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

painter *pent* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A painter is an artist who paints pictures. 画家例:...the French painter Claude Monet. ...法国画家克劳德·莫奈。N-COUNT A painter is someone who paints walls, doors, and some other parts of buildings as their job. 油漆工例:...the son of a painter and decorator. ...一个油漆工兼装修工的儿子。N a line attached to the bow of a boat for tying it up 船头上系船的绳子网络释义专业释义英英释义

画家油漆工画家画师短语 Infinite Painter 超强绘画工具 Infinite Painter 无限绘画 Infinite Painter 无限的画家 great painter 伟大的画家 Painter X 新特性更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

landscape painter n. 风景画家;山水画家 oil painter 喷漆器;油画画家双语例句原声例句权威例句

She models for a painter. 她为一名画家当模特。The painter lined the silhouette of a girl. 画家用线条勾画出了一个女孩的侧影。Don't nibble at your picture if you want to be a painter. 如果你想成为一名画家,你就不要缩手缩脚地不敢下笔。

## 50.6.6 a singer

singer 英 ['s(r)] 美 ['s] n. 歌手, 歌唱家 n. (Singer) 人名;(英、德、瑞典、塞、罗、捷、葡、土) 辛格;(法) 桑热柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

singer s TEM4 N-COUNT A singer is a person who sings, especially as a job. 歌手; 歌唱家例: My mother was a singer in a dance band. 我妈妈是一个舞蹈团的歌手。网络释义专业释义英英释义

歌手歌唱家歌手胜家缝纫机短语 pop singer 流行歌手 pop singer 流行音乐 pop singer 盛行歌手 pop singer 风行音乐 lead singer 主唱更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

pop singer 流行歌手 folk singer n. 民歌手;民歌演唱者双语例句原声例句权威例句

The audience booed the singer off the stage. 观众发出嘘声把那名歌手哄下了台。The newspaper report twisted what the pop singer had said. 报纸上的报道歪曲了这名流行歌手说的话。The girl was beguiled into thinking she could become a famous singer. 这女孩被诱骗,误以为她能成为一名著名歌唱家。

### 50.6.7 paints

paints [peints]

n. 绘画颜料;绘画作品(paint 的复数形式)v. 绘画(paint 的第三人称单数形式)paint 英 [pent] 美 vt. 油漆;绘画;装饰;涂色于;描绘;(用语言,文字等)描写;擦脂粉等 vi. 油漆;描绘;绘画;化妆 n. 油漆;颜料,涂料;绘画作品;胭脂等化妆品;色彩,装饰 n.潘(人名)柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

paint pent CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Paint is a coloured liquid that you put onto a surface with a brush in order to protect the surface or to make it look nice, or that you use to produce a picture. 油漆; 涂 料例:...a can of red paint. ...一罐红色油漆。例:They saw some large letters in white paint. 他们看见了几个用白漆写的大大的字母。 N-SING On a wall or object, the paint is the covering of dried paint on it. 油漆层; 涂层例: The paint was peeling on the window frames. 窗框上的油漆正在剥落。V-T/V-I If you paint a wall or an object, you cover it with paint. 给...刷油漆; 给...刷涂料例: They started to mend the woodwork and paint the walls. 他们开始修理木建部分并粉刷墙 壁。例:I had come here to paint. 我到这儿来是刷漆的。V-T If you paint something or paint a picture of it, you produce a picture of it using paint. 画例: He is painting a huge volcano. 他正在画一座巨型 火山。例: Why do people paint pictures? 为什么人们要画画?V-T When you paint a design or message on a surface, you put it on the surface using paint. 用颜料画; 用颜料写例:...a machine for painting white lines on roads. ...一台用来在马路上画白线的机器。例: They went around painting rude slogans on cars. 他们到处用颜料在轿车上 写粗鲁的标语。V-T If you paint a grim or vivid picture of something, you give a description of it that is grim or vivid. 把...描绘成例: The report paints a grim picture of life there. 该报道把那里的生活描绘成 一副阴森的画面。 see also gloss paint, oil paint, painting 网络释义 专业释义英英释义

涂料油漆绘画颜料短语 oil paint 油彩 oil paint 油性漆 oil paint 油漆 oil paint 油画颜料 Wet Paint 油漆未干更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

spray paint 喷漆 latex paint 乳胶漆, 乳胶涂料 paint film 漆膜;漆膜皮 oil paint 油漆;油画颜料;油性涂料 lead paint 铅涂料;铅丹更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

They spotted the wall with green paint. 他们用绿色涂料装饰墙壁。The boy could not paint on, because his mother wanted him to be a teacher. 这男孩不能再绘画了,因为他母亲想让他成为一名教师。Thoughtless boys defaced the gate of the school with rude message in blue paint. 轻率的男孩们用蓝油漆在学校大门上涂写了一些粗鲁话。

#### 50.6.8 wood

wood 英 [wd] 美 [wd] n. 木材;木制品;树林 vi. 收集木材 vt. 植林于;给...添加木柴 n. (Wood) 人名;(英、法、西、葡、阿拉伯) 伍德柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

wood wd CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Wood is the material that forms the trunks and branches of trees. 木头例: Their dishes were made of wood. 他们的盘子是用木头制成的。例: There was a smell of damp wood and machine oil. 有一股湿木头和机油的气味。N-COUNT A wood or woods is a fairly large area of trees growing near each other. 树林例: After dinner Alice slipped away for a walk in the woods with Artie. 晚饭后, 艾丽斯悄悄溜到树林里与阿迪散步。V to plant a wood upon 在…上植树 PHRASE If something or someone is not out of the woods yet, they are still having difficulties or problems. 尚未摆脱困境例: The nation's economy is not out of the woods yet. 该国的经济尚未摆脱困境。CONVENTION You can say "knock on wood" to indicate that you hope to have good luck in something you are doing, usually after saying that you have been lucky with it so far. 但愿好运

仍在例: I got it all taken care of, knock on wood. 我把它各个方面都照顾到了, 但愿好运仍在。网络释义专业释义英英释义

木头木材木材木纹短语 Ed Wood 艾德·伍德 Ed Wood 艾德·伍德 (电影) Ed Wood 艾德伍德 Ed Wood 艾活传 Mount Wood 伍德山 (育空) 更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

solid wood 实木;紧密材 wood furniture 木制家具 wood floor 木地板 wood processing 木材加工 wood industry 木材工业;林业更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

I like working in the best wood. 我喜欢用最好的木料做活。Can you knock this nail into the wood? 你能把这钉子敲进木头里去吗? This wood burns so quickly that we have to make the fire up every half hour. 这种木材烧得很快,每半个小时我们就得添加燃料。

## 50.6.9 pencial

pencil 英 ['pens()l; -sl] 美 ['pnsl] n. 铅笔;笔状物 vt. 用铅笔写;用眉笔涂 vi. 成铅笔状柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

pencil *pnsl* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A pencil is an object that you write or draw with. It consists of a thin piece of wood with a rod of a black or coloured substance through the middle. If you write or draw something in pencil, you do it using a pencil. 铅笔例: I found a pencil and some blank paper in her desk. 我在她的书桌里找到了一支铅笔和一些白纸。网络释义专业释义英英释义

铅笔铅笔 Pencil Pencil 短语 Pencil case 笔盒 Pencil case 铅笔盒 Pencil case 文具盒 Pencil case 笔盒 Pencil skirt 铅笔裙更多结果词组短语同根词

blue pencil 蓝铅笔 (用于删改书稿或剧本等的) pencil case 文具盒 pencil box 铅笔盒 pencil sharpener 卷笔刀 eyebrow pencil 眉笔更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He roughed in the buildings and trees with a pencil. 他用铅笔勾画出建筑物和树木的轮廓。Do you usually take notes in class with a pen or pencil? 你在课堂上记笔记通常用钢笔还是铅笔? You must ink over your signature. Pencil writing is not allowed. 你必须把签名用墨水描一下。铅笔书写是不允许的。

#### 50.6.10 canvas

canvas 英 ['kænvs] 美 ['kænvs] n. 帆布 vt. 用帆布覆盖,用帆布装备adj. 帆布制的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

canvas kænvs CET6 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Canvas is a strong, heavy cloth that is used for making things such as tents, sails, and bags. 帆布例:...a canvas bag. ...一个帆布包。N-VAR A canvas is a piece of canvas or similar material on which an oil painting can be done. 油画布 N-COUNT A canvas is a painting that has been done on canvas. 帆布油画例: The show includes canvases by masters like Carpaccio, Canaletto and Guardi. 展览包括卡巴秋、卡纳列托和瓜第等大师的帆布油画。网络释义专业释义英英释义

帆布画布马尾衬 Canvas (HTML 元素) 短语 linen canvas 亚麻帆布 linen canvas 亚麻纤维画布 linen canvas 服装类型英语 linen canvas 优质油画布 cotton canvas 棉帆布更多结果词组短语同近义词

on the canvas (拳击等中)被击倒在地;即将失败 cotton canvas 棉帆布;棉质油画布 canvas shoes 帆布鞋 canvas bag 帆布包,帆布垒包;粗帆布包 under canvas (士兵等) 过帐篷生活的,(住) 在帐篷里的 扯起帆,扬帆航行中双语例句原声例句权威例句

We need a piece of canvas that weathers well. 我们需要一块经久耐用的帆布。They toted canvas sacks over their shoulders. 他们肩上扛着帆布袋。Starting with paintings like this one, the canvas is the whole object, the whole universe, and there is nothing beyond it. 从诸如这样的绘画开始,画布就成为一个完整的对象,完整的宇宙,没有任何

东西可以超越。

## 50.6.11 clay

clay 英 [kle] 美 [kle] n. [土壤] 粘土;泥土;肉体;似黏土的东西 vt. 用黏土处理 n. (Clay) 人名;(英、法、西、意、葡) 克莱柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

clay kle CET4 TEM4 N-MASS Clay is a kind of earth that is soft when it is wet and hard when it is dry. Clay is shaped and baked to make things such as pots and bricks. 黏土例:...the heavy clay soils of Georgia. ...佐治亚州厚重的黏土的土壤。例: As the wheel turned, the potter shaped and squeezed the lump of clay into a graceful shape. 随着轮盘的转动,陶工把那块黏土塑造、挤捏成了一个优雅的造型。N-UNCOUNT In tennis, matches played on clay are played on courts whose surface is covered with finely crushed stones or brick. 红土网球场例: Most tennis is played on hard courts, but a substantial amount is played on clay. 大多数网球是在硬地球场上打,但相当多的是在红土场地上打。网络释义专业释义英英释义

黏土粘土克莱 (阿拉巴马州) 泥土 (小说) 短语 Clay Aiken 克莱·艾肯 Clay Aiken 克雷·艾肯 Clay Aiken 克雷艾肯 Clay Aiken 克雷 Clay animation 黏土动画更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

soft clay 软粘土;软黏土;软质粘土 clay mineral 粘土矿物;硅酸盐 red clay 红粘土 clay content 粘粒含量;粘土含量 clay brick 粘土砖;黏土砖更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He rolled the clay into a ball. 他把粘土揉成一个球。Bricks are made from clay. 砖是用黏土制成的。He models in clay. 他用粘土做模型。

#### 50.6.12 brushes

brushes 英美 n. 刷子 ( brush 的复数 ); 画笔 vt. 刷 ( brush 的第三人称单数 ) 柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

brush br CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A brush is an object that has a large number of bristles or hairs fixed to it. You use brushes for painting, for cleaning things, and for making your hair neat. 画笔; 刷子例: We gave him paint and brushes. 我们给了他颜料和画笔。例:Stains are removed with buckets of soapy water and scrubbing brushes. 污点 用一桶桶的肥皂水和擦洗的刷子除掉了。V-T If you brush something or brush something such as dirt off it, you clean it or make it neat using a brush. 刷; 梳理例: Have you brushed your teeth? 你刷过 牙了吗?例: She brushed the powder out of her hair. 她把粉末从 头发中梳掉。N-SING Brush is also a noun. 刷; 梳理例: I gave it a quick brush with my hairbrush. 我用发刷对它进行了一番迅速的梳 理。V-T If you brush something with a liquid, you apply a layer of that liquid using a brush. 用...涂刷例: Brush the dough with beaten egg yolk. 在生面团上刷一层打好的蛋黄。V-T If you brush something somewhere, you remove it with quick light movements of your hands. (用手) 轻轻拭去例: He brushed his hair back with both hands. 他 用双手把头发轻轻地捋到后面去。例: She brushed away tears as she spoke of him. 她在谈起他的时候轻轻拭去眼泪。V-T/V-I If one thing brushes against another or if you brush one thing against another, the first thing touches the second thing lightly while passing it. 轻 轻擦过例: Something brushed against her leg. 有什么东西轻轻从她 腿上擦过。例: I felt her dark brown hair brushing the back of my shoulder. 我感觉到她深褐色的头发轻轻拂过我的肩后。N-COUNT If you have a brush with a particular situation, usually an unpleasant one, you almost experience it. 擦肩而过例:...the trauma of a brush with death. ...与死神擦肩而过后的创伤。N the bushy tail of a fox, often kept as a trophy after a hunt, or of certain breeds of dog (作为狩

猎战利品的) 狐狸尾巴; 某些品种的狗的尾巴 N-UNCOUNT Brush is an area of rough open land covered with small bushes and trees. You also use brush to refer to the bushes and trees on this land. 灌木丛地带; 灌木丛例:...the brush fire that destroyed nearly 500 acres. ...烧毁了近五百英亩的灌木丛火灾。网络释义专业释义英英释义

绘画笔画笔笔刷面板短语 reset brushes 复位画笔 reset brushes 命令可以让你改变了的笔刷恢复默认值 reset brushes 重置笔刷 Calligraphic Brushes 书法效果画笔 Calligraphic Brushes 古典丝带笔刷更多结果词组短语同近义词

brush plating [化] 刷镀 brush up 复习;提高;擦光 carbon brush 碳刷 paint brush 漆刷,涂漆刷,油漆刷 tooth brush 牙刷更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

They plied their paste brushes madly. 他们飞块地用糨糊刷子刷糨糊。We traded off large and small brushes for rough and fine work. 我们交替使用大小刷子来做粗活和细活。Among the program features you should check are the ability to tag resources like brushes, palettes, gradients, layer groups, on-canvas text editing, and the new paint dynamics. 您应该检查的程序特性包括标记资源(比如画笔、调色板、渐变色、图层组、画布上文本编辑)的能力和新的绘图动力系统。

## 50.6.13 to sculpt

sculpt 英 [sklpt] 美 [sklpt] vt. 造型;雕刻 vi. 造型;雕刻 n. 雕刻品 n. (Sculpt) 人名;(英) 斯卡尔普特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sculpt *sklpt* V-T/V-I When an artist sculpts, or sculpts something, they carve or shape it out of a material such as stone or clay. 雕塑例: An artist sculpted a full-size replica of her head. 一位艺术家雕塑了一尊她头部的全幅头像。V-T If something is sculpted, it is made into a particular shape. 使成形例: More familiar landscapes have been

sculpted by surface erosion. 更多熟悉的地形是由地表侵蚀形成的。网络释义专业释义英英释义

造型变形造型雕刻雕塑变形短语 Sculpt Objects 雕刻物体 Sculpt Objects 雕琢物体 sculpt lamp 造型灯 geometry sculpt 几何造型 Perfect Sculpt 完美塑形更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 造型;雕刻 grave, engrave n. 造型;雕刻 carve out n. 雕刻品 carving, graving 双语例句权威例句

We can sculpt our existence into somethin beautiful, or debase it into ugliness. 我们可以把我们的生命雕刻成美的,也可将它贬为丑。my.putclub.com Of equal importance, however, was using lighting to sculpt the car physically: its shaping, line, color, and size. 但是利用灯光勾勒汽车的外型也很重要,要表现出汽车的造型、线条、色彩和大小。article.yeeyan.org Willard enters a meditative state in which his heartbeat is slowed, allowing him to reduce hand tremors and sculpt between pulse beats. 威拉德在创作时接近于冥想状态,脉搏减慢,这使他可以减少手颤,并在心跳间隙进行雕刻。

# 50.6.14 to sing

#### 50.6.15 to write

#### 50.6.16 to carve

carve 英 [kv] 美 [krv] vt. 雕刻;切开;开创 vi. 切开;做雕刻工作 n. (Carve) 人名;(西、瑞典) 卡韦柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

carve kv CET6 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you carve an object, you make it by cutting it out of a substance such as wood or stone. If you carve something such as wood or stone into an object, you make the object by cutting it out. 雕刻例: One of the prisoners has carved a beautiful wooden chess set. 有名囚犯雕刻了一副精美的木制国际象棋。例: I

picked up a piece of wood and started carving. 我捡起一块木头,刻了起来。 see also carving V-T If you carve writing or a design on an object, you cut it into the surface of the object. 刻上例: He carved his name on his desk. 他在书桌上刻了自己的名字。V-T If you carve a piece of cooked meat, you cut slices from it so that you can eat it. 切例: Andrew began to carve the chicken. 安德鲁动手切鸡肉。网络释义专业释义英英释义

雕刻刻切开中分短语 carve out 创 carve out 开拓 carve out 创业 carve out 雕刻 carve designs 錾花更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

carve out 创业;开拓;雕刻 carve up v. 瓜分;划分 carve out of 从 ......切出(引伸为修建)双语例句原声例句权威例句

Then they began to carve separate letters. 然后他们开始雕刻独立的字体。article.yeeyan.org Your future is like that block of stone, your future has greatness inside it, but you have to carve the greatness out. 你的未来就像一块石头,你的未来拥有无限可能,但是你需要通过自己的努力将它雕琢出来。

#### 50.6.17 to dance

dance 英 [dns] 美 [dæns] n. 舞蹈;舞会;舞曲 vi. 跳舞;跳跃;飘扬 vt. 跳舞;使跳跃 adj. 舞蹈的;用于跳舞的 n. (Dance) 人名;(英) 丹斯;(法) 当斯柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

dance *dns* CET4 TEM4 V-I When you dance, you move your body and feet in a way which follows a rhythm, usually in time to music. 跳舞例: Polly had never learned to dance. 波莉从未学过跳舞。V-T If you dance a particular kind of dance, you do it or perform it. 跳…舞例: Then we put the music on, and we all danced the Charleston. 然后我们放起音乐,一块跳起了查尔斯顿舞。V-I If you dance somewhere, you move there lightly and quickly, usually because you are happy or excited. 跳跃; 雀跃例: He danced off down the road. 他沿着马路蹦蹦跳跳地

走了。V-I If you say that something dances, you mean that it moves around, or seems to move around, lightly and quickly. (轻快地) 跳动 例: Patterns of light, reflected by the river, dance along the base of the cliffs. 被河水倒映出的光影沿着悬崖底部轻快地跳动。N-COUNT A dance is a particular series of graceful movements of your body and feet, which you usually do in time to music. 舞蹈例: Sometimes the people doing this dance hold brightly coloured scarves. 有时候跳这 种舞的人拿着色彩鲜艳的围巾。N-COUNT A dance is a social event where people dance with each other. 舞会例: At the school dance he sat and talked to her all evening. 在学校的舞会上,他整晚坐着和她 聊天。V-RECIP When you dance with someone, the two of you take part in a dance together, as partners. You can also say that two people dance. 和...共舞例: It's a terrible thing when nobody wants to dance with you. 没有人想和你跳舞是件糟糕的事。例: Shall we dance? 我们 跳舞吧? N-COUNT Dance is also a noun. 一支舞例: Come and have a dance with me. 来和我跳支舞。N-UNCOUNT Dance is the activity of performing dances, as a public entertainment or an art form. 舞蹈 艺术例: Their contribution to international dance, drama and music is inestimable. 他们对国际舞蹈、戏剧和音乐的贡献是不可估量的。 网 络释义专业释义英英释义

跳舞舞蹈舞蹈 Dance (专辑) 短语 Just Dance 舞力全开 Just Dance 舞力全开 (游戏) Just Dance 舞力全开系列 Just Dance 舞力全开 Latin dance 拉丁舞更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

dance with 与...跳舞 song and dance 不着边际的废话;大肆宣扬 folk dance 民间舞蹈; 土风舞 dance floor 舞池 modern dance 现代舞更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He escorted a girl to the dance. 他陪同一个姑娘去跳舞。Will you dance with me? 你愿意和我跳舞吗? They dance in a round. 他们围成圆圈跳舞。

#### 50.6.18 to draw

draw 英 [dr] 美 [dr] vt. 画;拉;吸引 vi. 拉;拖 n. 平局;抽签 n. (Draw) 人名;(英) 德劳柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

. MAKE A PICTURE . MOVE, PULL, OR TAKE . OTHER USES AND PHRASAL VERBS MAKE A PICTURE draw dr CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I When you draw, or when you draw something, you use a pencil or pen to produce a picture, pattern, or diagram. 画例: She would sit there drawing with the pencil stub. 她会坐在那儿用铅笔头画画。N-UNCOUNT画画例: I like dancing, singing, and drawing. 我喜欢跳舞、唱歌和画画。to draw the line see line MOVE, PULL, OR TAKE OTHER USES AND PHRASAL VERBS 网络释义专业释义英英释义

平局绘制和局 (国际象棋) 画短语 draw in 到站 draw in 进站 draw in 渐黑 draw in 收 draw out 锻造拔长更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词 draw lessons from 从…吸取教训 draw up 草拟,起草;停住;使靠近 draw on 利用;吸收;戴上;临近 draw a conclusion 得出结论;作结论 draw out 取出;拟订;拉长;导致更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The match ended in a draw. 比赛结果是平局。We can draw the earth's orbit round the sun. 我们可以画出地球绕太阳运行的轨迹。www.kfyes.com She was unlucky enough to draw kitchen cleanup twice in one week. 她够倒霉的,在一周内两次抽签得下厨打扫。

## 50.6.19 opera

opera 英 ['p()r] 美 ['pr] n. 歌剧; 歌剧院; 歌剧团 n. (Opera) 人名; (意) 奥佩拉柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

opera pr, pr CET4 TEM4 N-VAR An opera is a play with music in which all the words are sung. 歌剧例:...a one-act opera about

contemporary women in America. ...关于当代美国妇女的一部独幕歌剧。例:...an opera singer. ...一名歌剧演员。 see also soap opera Opera is an alternative plural of . (opus) 的两种复数形式之一网络释义专业释义英英释义

娥佩兰歌剧歌剧奥佩拉短语 Opera Devices Nintendo DS & DSi Browser Opera Devices ニンテンド⊠ DS ブラウザ⊠ Opera Devices Nintendo DS Browser Opera Devices ⊠⊠ DS ⊠⊠⊠ Opera Mini ⊠ ⊠⊠⊠更多结果词组短语同根词

opera house n. 歌剧院 beijing opera n. 京剧 peking opera 中国京剧 soap opera 肥皂剧(以家庭问题为题材的广播或电视连续剧) chinese opera 中国戏剧更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We have taken a box at the opera. 我们已经在歌剧院定了个包厢。She dialled into the opera broadcast. 她调到歌剧广播节目。The audience applauded wildly at the end of the opera. 观众在歌剧结束时狂热地鼓掌喝彩。

## 50.6.20 a sculpture

sculpture 英 ['sklpt] 美 ['sklpt] n. 雕塑;雕刻;刻蚀 vt. 雕塑;雕刻;刻蚀 vi. 从事雕刻柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

sculpture *sklpt* CET6 TEM4 N-VAR A sculpture is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials. 雕塑例:...stone sculptures of figures and animals. ...人物及动物石雕。N-UNCOUNT Sculpture is the art of creating sculptures. 雕塑(艺术)例:Both studied sculpture. 两人都学过雕塑。网络释义专业释义英英释义

雕塑雕刻雕塑雕刻品短语 ROCK SCULPTURE 石景雕塑 ROCK SCULPTURE 石景雕塑 sculpture crafts 雕塑工艺品 sculpture crafts 工艺品雕塑 sculpture crafts 木制工艺品更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

clay sculpture 泥塑 ice sculpture 冰雕 sculpture park 雕塑公园双语例 句原声例句权威例句

He wanted to sculpture when he grew up. 他长大后想从事雕塑工作。 She has built these scraps of metal into a sculpture. 她把这些金属下脚料制成一尊雕刻品。The ivory Buddha carved by Shen Weizhong, a contemporary Chinese sculptor, is the world's smallest piece of sculpture, its size being just four-fifths that of a grain of rice. 中国当代雕刻工艺师沈为众雕刻的象牙佛像是世界上最小的雕刻。这个象牙佛像只有一粒米的五分之四大。

## 50.6.21 poems

poems 英美 ['pom] n. 诗歌,诗集 ( poem 复数形式 ) 柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

poem pm CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A poem is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short lines that rhyme. 诗例:...a book of love poems. ...一本爱情诗集。网络释义专业释义英英释义

诗文诗中诗集诗歌短语 Chinese Poems 中国的诗词 Chinese Poems 中国诗选 Chinese Poems 中国诗歌 Chinese Poems 汉诗 untitled poems 无题诗更多结果词组短语同近义词

poems witty 诗词使人灵秀(出自培根散文《论读书》) 双语例句原声 例句权威例句

He much admires your poems. 他很欣赏你的诗。It is very interesting to read poems around in the class. 在班上大家轮流朗诵诗歌非常有意思。This collection is made up of three parts: poems, essays and short stories. 这本集子是由诗、散文和短篇小说三部分组合而成的。

#### 50.6.22 ballet

ballet 英 ['bæle; -l] 美 [bæ'le] n. 芭蕾舞剧; 芭蕾舞乐曲 n. (Ballet) 人名; (西) 巴列特; (法) 巴莱柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

ballet bæle CET6 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Ballet is a type of very skilled and artistic dancing with carefully planned movements. 芭蕾舞例: I trained as a ballet dancer. 我受过做芭蕾舞演员的训练。N-COUNT A ballet is an artistic work that is performed by ballet dancers. 芭蕾舞剧例: The performance will include the premiere of three new ballets. 这次演出将包括 3 部新芭蕾舞剧的首演。网络释义专业释义英英释义芭蕾舞芭蕾舞剧舞剧短语 ballet shoes 芭蕾舞足尖鞋 ballet shoes 芭蕾舞足尖鞋 ballet shoes 软鞋 ballet shoes 原名 Tango Ballet 探戈芭蕾更多结果词组短语同根词

ballet dancer 芭蕾舞蹈家 water ballet [体] 花样游泳;水上芭蕾舞双语例句原声例句权威例句

I also like classical music and ballet. 我还喜欢古典音乐和芭蕾舞。www.who.int She danced the principal role in the ballet. 她在这个芭蕾舞中担任主角。Ballet dancers practise their skill every day. 芭蕾舞演员每天练功。

## 50.6.23 painting

## 50.6.24 a museum

museum 英 [mju'zm] 美 [mju'zim] n. 博物馆柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

museum *mjuzm* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A museum is a building where a large number of interesting and valuable objects, such as works of art or historical items, are kept, studied, and displayed to

the public. 博物馆例: For months Malcolm had wanted to visit the New York art museums. 马尔科姆想参观纽约的艺术博物馆有好几个月了。网络释义专业释义英英释义

博物馆博物馆博物馆站 (多伦多地铁) 用于博物馆短语 Guggenheim Museum 古根海姆美术馆 Guggenheim Museum 古根海姆博物馆 Guggenheim Museum 古根汉美术馆 Guggenheim Museum 古根汉博物馆 The Museum THE MUSEUM 更多结果词组短语

art museum 美术馆, 美术博物馆; 艺术博物馆 palace museum 故宫博物院 national museum 国家博物馆 history museum 历史博物馆 british museum 不列颠博物馆更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He led us to a museum. 他把我们带到了一个博物馆。Someone stole a painting from the museum. 有人从博物馆盗走了一幅画。As the guide was showing us round the museum, two or three foreign tourists joined themselves on to our party. 导游领着我们参观博物馆时,有两三个外国游客也加入了我们的行列。

# 50.6.25 a famous painting hangs in a museum.

a great singer

a great ballerina dances on stage.

A great singer sings on stage.

A famous painting

a great ballerian

A painter paints on canvas.

A poet writes poems.

A sculptor sculpts a sculpture.

The great poet is reading his poems.

The spectators in the theater are watching ballet.

The spectators in the theater are listening to an apera. A girl cuts a doll out of paper.

doll 英 [dl] 美 [dl] n. 洋娃娃; 玩偶; 无头脑的美丽女人 vt. 把...打扮得花枝招展 n. (Doll) 人名; (英) 多尔 (女子教名 Dorothea 和 Dorothy的昵称); (西) 多利柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

doll dl CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A doll is a child's toy which looks like a small person or baby. 玩具娃娃网络释义专业释义英英释义

玩偶玩偶洋娃娃 DOLL 短语 Matryoshka doll 俄罗斯套娃 Matryoshka doll 俄罗斯套娃 Matryoshka doll 俄罗斯娃娃 Doll Clubs 充气娃娃俱乐部 Doll Clubs 充气娃娃俱忧部更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

barbie doll 芭比娃娃;没有头脑的人;徒有其表的人 rag doll 布洋娃娃;碎布制玩偶 baby doll 婴儿娃娃;小布娃娃双语例句原声例句权威例句

I like that lovely doll. 我喜欢那只可爱的娃娃。www.hjenglish.com He unpacked the doll carefully from its box. 他小心地将玩偶从盒中取出来。To this day, I do not know what came of the doll. 直到今天我还是不知道娃娃究竟出了什么问题。gb.cri.cn

White paper and yellow clay

A poet needs a pencil and paper in order to write poems.

A painter need paints and brushes in order to paint paintings.

The girl sculpts a bear out of clay

out of 英美由于;缺乏;自...离开;用...(材料)柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

out of 网络释义专业释义

从缺乏由于缺少短语 setting out line of 设置线 setting out line of 出的 线设置 setting out line of 出线的确定 setting out line of 开始线 out-of alignment 未对中的更多结果同近义词 n. 由于;缺乏;自...离开;用...(材料) fail, low in 双语例句原声例句 权威例句

He ordered us out of the house. 他命令我们离开这所房子。They talked him out of his plan. 他们说服他放弃他的计划。He bustled her out of the hot house. 他催促她快走出那间闷热的房子。

People sculpt clay and cut paper.

To sculpt clay is easy.

The carve wood is difficult.

Cutting paper is easier than sculpting clay.

Writing poems is more difficult thant writing a letter.

Carving wood is more difficult than sculpting clay.

Painting on canvas is more difficult than drawing on paper.

This toy is made out of wood.

This is a famous sculpture by a great scultpor.

This is a famous painting by a great artist.

This is a big canvas for a painting.

This is a big stone for a sculpture.

These dishes are made out of clay.

What is the grandfather doing? He's carving dishes out of wood.

What does the sculptor do? He sculpts clay.

What is the woman doing? She's sculpting a toy.

What does a poet do? He writes poems.

What does a singer do? He sings in the opera.

What does a ballerina do? She dances on stage.

If there are many sculptures in a room, it's also a museum.

If a painter paints very beautifully, he's a great painter.

If a ballerina dances very beautifully, she's a great ballerina.

If they sing in the theater, it's opera.

If there are many paintings in a room, it's a museum.

If they dance in the theater, it's ballet.

- 50.7 **DONE** Revew < 2016-10-10 20:27>95.7%
- 50.8 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-11  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  06:15>97.5%
- 50.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-17 20:45>98.9%
- 50.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-18  $\stackrel{?}{=}$  03:59>99.5%
- 50.11 **DONE** Revew < 2016-10-30 日 07:31>96.6%
- 50.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-31 10:19>97.6%
- 50.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-07 18:27 > 98.9%
- 50.14 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-22 日 21:02>98.5
- 50.15 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-23 07:09 > 99.4%
- 50.16 **DONE** Writing  $< 2017-01-23 \rightarrow 08:40 >$
- 50.17 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-23 09:53 > 99.8%
- 50.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-29 日 05:32>98.8%
- 50.19 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-11 六 19:38>99.0%
- 50.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-12 日 08:46>98.7%

受外界影响大,有人来访,正确率下降。当不受影响或少有影响时,说明掌握的更好。

# 50.21 **DONE** Writing Review < 2017-02-12 日 11:49>

A notebook is finished.

- 50.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-12 日 15:29>99.0%
- 50.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-14  $\stackrel{\frown}{\_}$  09:20>99.4%
- 50.24 **DONE** Review  $< 2017-02-15 \equiv 14:53 > 99.6\%$
- 50.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-17 1 21:17>99.8%
- 50.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-25 四 05:26>97.6%
- 50.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-26 **Ti** 05:20 > 98%
- 50.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-01 六 18:14>98.8%
- 50.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-03 19:09>99.2%

# 50.30 Lesson forty eight

a ballerina an actor a poet a sculptor a singer a painter

clay canvas a pencil wood paints brushes

to dance to sculpt to sing to carve to draw to write

a sculpture ballet painting a museum opera poems

A famous painting hangs in a museum.

- a famous painting
- a great ballerina

A great ballerina dances on stage.

A great singer sings on stage.

A great singer.

The great poet is reading his poems.

The spectators in the theater are listening to an opera.

A painter paints on canvas.

A sculptor sculpts a sculpture.

The spectators in the theater are watching a bellet.

A poet writes poems.

A girl cuts a doll out of paper.

A painter needs paints and brushes in order to paint paintings.

People sculpt clay and cut paper.

The girl sculpts a bear out of clay.

A poet needs a pencil and paper in order to write poems.

White paper and yellow clay

Painting on canvas is more difficult than drawing on paper.

To carve wood is difficult.

Cutting paper is easier than sculpting clay.

To sculpt clay is easy.

Carving wood is more difficult than sculpting clay.

Writing poems is more difficult than writing a letter.

This toy is made out of wood.

This is a famous sculpture by a great sculptor.

This is a famous painting by a great artist.

This is a big stone for a sculpture.

These dishes are made out of clay.

This is a big canvas for a painting.

What does a poet do? He writes poems.

What does a ballerina do? She dances on stage.

What is this woman doing? She's sculpting a toy.

What does a sculptor do? He sculpts clay.

What is the grandfather doing? He's carving dishes out of wood.

What does a singer do? He sings in the opera.

If there are many paintings in a room, it's a museum.

If a ballerina dances very beautifully, she's a great ballerina.

If they sing in the theater, it's opera.

If a painter paints very beautifully, he's a great painter.

If there are many sculptures in a room, it's also a museum.

If they dance in the theater, it's ballet.

# 51 **DONE** Forty nine 96.3%

:LO

### GBOOK:

- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-08-14 ☐ 06:43]
- State "STARTED" from "DONE" [2016-08-14 ☐ 06:20]
- State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2016-08-14 日 05:29]
- 51.1 **DONE** Review 94.7%
- 51.2 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 04:17>96%
- 51.3 **DONE** Review < 2016-09-15 四 04:46>99.0%
- 51.4 text
- 51.5 a capital

英 ['kæpt()l] 美 ['kæptl] n. 首都,省会;资金;大写字母;资本家 adj. 首都的;重要的;大写的 n. (Capital) 人名;(法) 卡皮塔尔柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 capital kæptl CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT Capital is a large sum of money which you use to start a business, or which you invest in order to make more money. 资本; 资金例: Companies are having difficulty in raising capital. 各公司在融资方面遇到麻烦。N-UNCOUNT You can use capital to refer to buildings or machinery which are necessary to produce goods or to make companies more efficient, but which do not make money directly. 资产例:...capital equipment that could have served to increase production. ...可用于提高产量的资产设备。 N-UNCOUNT Capital is the part of an amount of money borrowed or invested which does not include interest. 本金; 本钱例: With a conventional mortgage, the payments consist of both capital and interest. 一般的抵押借款, 偿还包括本金和利息两部分。N-COUNT The capital of a country is the city or town where its government or legislature meets. 首都例:...Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal. ...加德满 都,尼泊尔的首都。N-COUNT If a place is the capital of a particular industry or activity, it is the place that is most famous for it, because it happens in that place more than anywhere else. (某一产业或活动 的) 有名之地; ...之都例: Colmar has long been considered the capital of the wine trade. 科尔马长久以来一直被誉为葡萄酒贸易之都。 N-COUNT Capitals or capital letters are written or printed letters in the form which is used at the beginning of sentences or names. "T," "B," and "F" are capitals. 大写字母例: The name and address are written in capitals. 姓名和地址都大写。N-COUNT the upper part of a column or pier that supports the entablature 柱顶 (Also called chapiter, cap) ADJ A capital offence is one that is so serious that the person who commits it can be punished by death. 可处死刑的例: Espionage is a capital offence in this country. 间谍活动在这个国家 是死罪。PHRASE If you say that someone is making capital out of a situation, you disapprove of the way they are gaining an advantage for themselves through other people's efforts or bad luck. 利用例:He

rebuked the president for trying to make political capital out of the hostage situation. 他指责总统想利用人质事件捞取政治资本。see also working capital 网络释义专业释义英英释义

首都资本资金本钱短语 Working capital 营运资金 Working capital 周转资金 Working capital 营运资本 Working capital 流动资金 capital market 资本市场更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

capital market 资本市场 foreign capital 外国资本,外资 human capital 人力资本,技能资本 venture capital 风险资本,风险投资 capital investment 资本投资更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She was disenamoured of working in the capital. 她不再迷恋在首都工作了。All our capital is locked up in that enterprise. 我们的资金全部搁死在那个企业了。I remember meeting you one evening at the Capital Theatre. 我记得有一天晚上在首都剧场遇到你。

## 51.6 an emblem

英 ['emblm] 美 ['mblm] n. 象征;徽章;符号 vt. 象征;用符号表示;用纹章装饰 n. (Emblem) 人名;(英) 恩布勒姆柯林斯英汉双解大词典21 世纪大英汉词典

emblem *mblm* CET4 TEM8 N-COUNT An emblem is a design representing a country or organization. 徽章例:...the emblem of the Soviet Union. ...苏联的国徽。N-COUNT An emblem is something that represents a quality or idea. 象征;标志例: The eagle was an emblem of strength and courage. 鹰是力量和勇气的象征。网络释义英英释义

象征徽章使命召唤会徽短语 Floral emblem 国花 Floral emblem 国花 Floral emblem 象征之花 Golden Emblem 金徽章 East Emblem 东方纹章更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

national emblem 国徽 olympic emblem 奥林匹克徽记;奥运会会徽双语例句权威例句

The gage and emblem of this freedom is the sovereign state. 衡量这个自由的尺度,与这个自由的象征,就是主权国家。article.yeeyan.org In addition to the emblem which represents WHO as an organization, some WHO programmes and projects have their own logos which they use to identify their activities. 除代表作为一个组织的世界卫生组织会徽外,一些世界卫生组织规划和项目有其自身用于识别其活动的标识。www.who.int But no government wants to see the tiger, an emblem of India, go extinct on its watch. 但是没有哪届政府希望看到印度的象征之物——老虎在其任期内灭绝。

### 51.6.1 a building

## 51.6.2 a flag

英 [flæg] 美 [flæg] vi. 标记;衰退;枯萎 vt. 标记;插旗 n. 标志;旗子柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

flag flæ CET4 N-COUNT A flag is a piece of cloth which can be attached to a pole and which is used as a sign, signal, or symbol of something, especially of a particular country. 旗帜例: The Marines climbed to the roof of the embassy building to raise the American flag. 海军陆战队士兵爬上使馆大楼的楼顶去升美国国旗。N-COUNT Journalists sometimes refer to the flag of a particular country or organization as a way of referring to the country or organization itself and its values or power. 国家或组织 (新闻用语)例: Every person who serves under the American flag will answer to his or her own superiors and to military law. 每一个在美军服役的人都必须服从自己的上级和军法。N an indicator, that may be set or unset, used to indicate a condition or to stimulate a particular reaction in the execution of a computer program 指示器 N the conspicuously marked tail of a deer 鹿尾显著标记 N any of various plants that have long swordlike leaves, esp the iris Iris pseudacorus (yellow flag) 长有细长叶子的植物 N flag-

stone 的缩写 short for flagstone V-I If you flag or if your spirits flag, you begin to lose enthusiasm or energy. (热情、精力等) 衰退例: His enthusiasm was in no way flagging. 他的热情丝毫没有减退。V to warn or signal (a vehicle) to stop 警示或指示 (汽车) 停下 V to mark (a page in a book, card, etc) for attention by attaching a small tab or flag (在书页和卡片等) 用标签做记号 V to draw attention to (something) 引起注意 (某物) 网络释义专业释义英英释义

旗帜 FLAG 旗标 Flag 短语 Flag semaphore 旗语 Flag semaphore 旗语 False flag 伪旗行动 False flag 伪旗行动 False flag 用冒充身份吸收对象更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

red flag n. 红旗;危险信号;[喻] 惹人生气的事物 national flag n. 国旗 white flag 白旗(表示投降);降旗 under the flag of 受...保护,站在...一边 yellow flag 黄色旗;检疫旗;[植] 黄菖蒲更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He draped the flag over the body. 他把旗帜覆盖在遗体上。We draped the flag round the coffin. 我们把旗帜覆盖在灵柩上。You can get anything of these prizes,if you can string this flag up on the top of the flagpole. 如果你能把这面旗子挂到旗杆顶部,你就可以拿这些奖品中的任何一件。

## **51.6.3** a country

英 ['kntr] 美 ['kntri] n. 国家, 国土;国民;乡下,农村;乡村;故乡 adj. 祖国的,故乡的;地方的,乡村的;国家的;粗鲁的;乡村音乐的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

country *kntr* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A country is one of the political units which the world is divided into, covering a particular area of land. 国家例: Indonesia is the fifth most populous country in the world. 印度尼西亚是世界上人口第五大国。例:...the boundary between the two countries. ...这两个国家的分界线。N-SING The people who live in

a particular country can be referred to as the country. 国民例: Finally the country got some much-needed good news. 最后该国人民得到了一些他们最需要的好消息。N-SING The country consists of places such as farms, open fields, and villages which are away from towns and cities. 乡村例:...a healthy life in the country. ...在乡村的健康生活。例: She was cycling along a country road near Compiègne. 她正沿着贡比涅附近的一条乡间小路骑车。N-UNCOUNT A particular kind of country is an area of land which has particular characteristics or is connected with a particular well-known person. 地区例: Varese Ligure is a small town in mountainous country east of Genoa. 瓦雷泽·利古里亚是一座位于热那亚东部山区的小镇。N-UNCOUNT Country music is popular music from the southern United States. 乡村(音乐)例: For a long time I just wanted to play country music. 在过去的很长一段时间,我只想演奏乡村音乐。网络释义专业释义英英释义

国家国家乡村农村短语 developing country 发展中国家 developing country 开发中国家 developing country 〔分词 developing country 中国度 North Country 对抗性侵犯更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词 in the country 在乡下 developing country 发展中国家 developed country n. 发达国家 across the country 遍布全国;祖国各地 all over the country 遍及全国更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

They placarded all over the country. 他们在全国到处张贴布告。These soldiers deserved well of their country. 这些战士有功于他们的国家。They contracted an alliance with another country. 他们与另外一个国家结成了同盟。

#### 51.6.4 a city

#### 51.6.5 a government

英 ['gv()n,m()nt; 'gvm()nt] 美 ['vnmnt] n. 政府;政体;管辖柯林斯 英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 government *vnmnt* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT-COLL The government of a country is the group of people who are responsible for governing it. 政府例: The Government has insisted that confidence is needed before the economy can improve. 政府强调需要有信心经济状况才能改善。例:...democratic governments in countries like Britain and the U.S. ...英美等国的民主政府。N-UNCOUNT Government consists of the activities, methods, and principles involved in governing a country or other political unit. 治理例: The first four years of government were completely disastrous. 头 4 年的治理彻底失败了。网络释义专业释义英英释义

政府政府政治治理短语 Government 政府机构 Government budget 政府预算 Government budget 政府预算 Government budget 国家预算 Government budget 政府预算管理更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词 chinese government 中国政府 local government 地方政府; [总称] 地方政府官员(或工作人员) central government n. 中央政府 municipal government 市政府 federal government 联邦政府更多词组短语双语例 句原声例句权威例句

She was a woman of high position in the government. 她曾是个在政府中占有重要位置的女人。Her special job is to liaise with government officials. 她的特殊任务是和政府官员取得联系。Every member of the government plumped for the premier's new suggestion. 政府每一位成员都坚决支持总理的新建议。

#### 51.6.6 a president

president 英 ['prezd()nt] 美 ['przdnt] n. 总统;董事长;校长柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

president *przdnt* CET4 TEM4 N-TITLE/N-COUNT The president of a country that has no king or queen is the person who is the head of state of that country. 总统例:...President Mubarak. ...穆巴拉克总

统。N-COUNT The president of an organization is the person who has the highest position in it. (某组织的) 最高权力人例:...Alexandre de Merode, the president of the medical commission. ...亚历山大·德梅罗德,医学委员会主席。网络释义专业释义英英释义

总统会长校长总统短语 Vice President 副校长 Vice President 副总统 Vice President 副总统或副校长 President Airlines 总统航空更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

vice president 副总统;副主席 former president 前任总统 senior vice president 高级副总裁 executive vice president 执行副总裁 honorary president 名誉会长,名誉主席更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The President misspoke on that. 在那一点上总统讲错了。They divested the president of all his power. 他们剥夺了总统的全部权力。The president and some governors have the power to kill a bill by pocketing it. 总统和一些省长有权用不予签署的办法否决一项议案。

## 51.6.7 a citizen

英 ['stz()n] 美 ['stzn] n. 公民;市民;老百姓柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

citizen stzn CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Someone who is a citizen of a particular country is legally accepted as belonging to that country. 公民例:...American citizens. ...美国公民。N-COUNT The citizens of a town or city are the people who live there. 市民例:...the citizens of Buenos Aires. ...布宜诺斯艾利斯的市民。 see also senior citizen 网络释义专业释义英英释义

公民西铁城市民居民短语 Global Citizen 世界公民 Global Citizen 全球公民 Global Citizen 国际公民 Global Citizen 地球公民 citizen participation 公民参与更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

senior citizen 老年人 corporate citizen 企业公民;公司公民 fellow citizen 各位公民;同胞 private citizen 普通公民 global citizen 世界公民;全球公民更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Who should be a citizen? 谁应该是一个公民?www.justing.com.cn Every citizen may claim the protection of the law. 每个公民都可以要求受到法律的保护。bbs.24en.com And it should mean something to every member of Congress and every citizen. 它应该对国会每一个成员和每一个市民都有意义。

# 51.6.8 a government building

This woman is a citizen.

citizens

#### 51.6.9 to run

to obey the law

to issue laws

to keep the peace

to control

to elect a president

In every country there's a capital.

Not every country has a president.

Every country has a flag.

a small country

a big country

Every country has a national emblem.

The government issurs laws.

(a) issue 英 ['u; 'sju] 美 ['u] n. 问题;流出;期号;发行物 vt. 发行,发布;发给;放出,排出 vi. 发行;流出;造成...结果;传下柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

issue ju CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT An issue is an important subject that people are arguing about or discussing. 议题例: Agents will raise the issue of prize-money for next year's world championships. 代理商们会提出明年世界锦标赛的奖金问题。例: A key issue for higher education in the 1990s is the need for greater diversity of courses. 20 世纪 90 年代高等教育的一个关键问题是需 要使课程更加多样化。N-SING If something is the issue, it is the thing you consider to be the most important part of a situation or discussion. 要点例: I was earning a lot of money, but that was not the issue. 我是挣着很多钱,但那不是问题的关键。例: Do not draw it on the chart, however, as this will confuse the issue. 但是 不要把它画在图表上,因为这将使要点模糊不清。N-COUNT An issue of something such as a magazine or newspaper is the version of it that is published, for example, in a particular month or on a particular day. (杂志或报刊的) 期例: The growing problem is underlined in the latest issue of the Scientific American. 这一日 益严重的问题在最新一期的《科学美国人》上得到强调。V-T If you issue a statement or a warning, you make it known formally or publicly. 发表 (声明); 发出 (警告) 例: Last night he issued a statement denying the allegations. 昨天晚上,他发表了一项 声明否认那些说法。例: The government issued a warning that the strikers should end their action or face dismissal. 该政府发 出了警告, 罢工者们应停止他们的行动, 否则将被免职。V-T If you are issued with something, it is officially given to you. 分 发例: On your appointment you will be issued with a written statement of particulars of employment. 你上任时会收到一份聘 用细则的书面材料。N-UNCOUNT Issue is also a noun. 分发例:

...a standard army issue rifle. ...一支标准的军队配发的步枪。 PHRASE The question or point at issue is the question or point that is being argued about or discussed. 争论中的例: The problems of immigration were not the question at issue. 移民问题不 在争论之列。PHRASE If you make an issue of something, you try to make other people think about it or discuss it, because you are concerned or annoyed about it. 挑起对...的争论例: It seemed the Colonel had no desire to make an issue of the affair. 那位上校似乎不愿挑起对此事的争论。PHRASE If you take issue with someone or something they said, you disagree with them, and start arguing about it. 对...持异议例: I will not take issue with the fact that we have a recession. 我不会对我们经历经济 衰退这一事实表示异议。PHRASE If someone has issues with a particular aspect of their life, they have problems connected with it. 有...方面的问题例: Once you have issues with food, you're going to have them for the rest of your life. 一旦你在食物方面有 问题,你以后的生活中就一直会有这样的问题。网络释义专业释 义英英释义

发行问题发出一期短语 Bonus issue 派送红股 Bonus issue 红股 发行 Bonus issue 派送股份 Bonus issue 发放红利股 rights issue 供股更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

issue in v. 导致 new issue n. 新发行的证券 key issue 关键议题 in the issue 结果,终于 make an issue 制造争端;引起争论更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The king adventured his crown upon the issue. 国王在此问题上拿他的王冠冒险。His ideas and mine jump together on this issue. 在这个问题上,他和我的意见完全一致。I suggest that you keep off political issue in negotiations with them. 我建议你在与他们谈判时避开政治问题。

### 51.6.10 The government is located in the capital.

A president is the main person in the government.

The citizens obey the law.

The government runs the country.

A capital is the main city of a country.

The president lives in the capital.

Citizens also elect the president.

The man was born in this country. He is a citizen of this country.

The woman has lived in this country for three years, but she isn't a citizen.

These people aren't citizens of this country, they're here on vacation.

Citizens elect the government of their country.

The national emblem is on the passports.

Above the government building there's a flag of the country.

This man has his national emblem on his clothes.

The citizens control the work of the government.

The athlete is wearing the flag of his country.

The police control law enforcement.

The police ensure peace on the streets.

(a) ensure 英 [n'; -'; en-] 美 [n'r] vt. 保证, 确保; 使安全柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

ensure n CET4 TEM4 V-T To ensure something, or to ensure that something happens, means to make certain that it happens. 确保例: We must ensure that all patients have access to high quality care. 我们必须确保所有的病人都能够得到高质量的护理。网络释义专业释义英英释义

确保保证担保保护短语 to ensure 确保 to ensure 保证 to ensure 表示目的 to ensure 以保证 Ensure health 确保健康更多结果词组短语同近义词

ensure public security 保安 ensure from v. 保护双语例句原声例句权威例句

I cannot ensure his being on time. 我不能保证他会准时。We ensure that the work shall be done in the right way. 我们保证把这项工作做好。www.kfyes.com In order to ensure success we must have a complete and thorough plan. 为了保证成功,我们必须要有一个周密的计划。

# 51.6.11 A weak government doesn't ensure peace in the country.

(a) weak 英 [wik] 美 [wik] adj. [经] 疲软的;虚弱的;无力的;不牢 固的柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

weak wik CET4 TEM4 ADJ If someone is weak, they are not healthy or do not have good muscles, so that they cannot move quickly or carry heavy things. 虚弱的例: I was too weak to move or think or speak. 我太虚弱了,不能动、不能思维、不能说话。ADV 虚弱地例: "I'm all right," Max said weakly, but his breathing came in jagged gasps. "我没事,"马克斯虚弱地说,但是他呼吸艰难,长短不均。ADJ If someone has an organ or sense that is weak, it is not very effective or powerful, or is likely to fail. (人的器官、感官)衰弱的例: She tired easily and had a weak heart. 她容易疲劳,心脏也比较弱。ADJ If you describe someone as weak, you mean that they are not very confident or determined, so that they are often frightened or worried, or easily influenced by other people. 懦弱的例: He was a nice doctor, but a weak man who wasn't going to stick his neck out. 他是个好医生,但为人懦弱,遇事不敢出头。N-UNCOUNT 懦弱例: Many people felt

that admitting to stress was a sign of weakness. 很多人认为, 承认 压力是懦弱的表现。ADJ If you describe someone's voice or smile as weak, you mean that it not very loud or big, suggesting that the person lacks confidence, enthusiasm, or physical strength. (声 音、微笑等) 微弱的例: His weak voice was almost inaudible. 他 声音微弱得几乎听不到。ADV 微弱地例: He smiled weakly at reporters. 他朝记者们淡淡一笑。ADJ If an object or surface is weak, it breaks easily and cannot support a lot of weight or resist a lot of strain. 易碎的; 薄弱的例: The owner said the bird may have escaped through a weak spot in the aviary. 主人说那只鸟可 能是从鸟舍的一个薄弱处逃出去的。ADV A weak physical force does not have much power or intensity. (力量) 微弱的例: The molecules in regular liquids are held together by relatively weak bonds. 常规液体中的分子被相对较弱的结合物聚合在一起。例: Strong winds can turn boats when the tide is weak. 潮汐微弱 时,强风可以掀翻船只。ADV 微弱地例:The mineral is weakly magnetic. 这种矿石有轻微的磁性。ADJ If individuals or groups are weak, they do not have any power or influence. (个人或团 体) 弱小的; 缺少力量和影响力的例: The council was too weak to do anything about it. 理事会软弱无能,对此无能为力。N-PLURAL The weak are people who are weak. 弱势群体例:He voiced his solidarity with the weak and defenseless. 他表示自己 站在弱势无助群体一边。N-UNCOUNT 软弱无能例:It made me feel patronized, in a position of weakness. 这让我感到受惠于人, 处于弱势。ADJ A weak government or leader does not have much control, and is not prepared or able to act firmly or severely. (政 府或领导人) 软弱无力的例: The changes come after mounting criticism that the government is weak and indecisive. 随着对政 府软弱无能、优柔寡断的批评不断高涨,情况终于有了变化。ADV 软弱无力地例:...the weakly-led movement for reform. ...领导

乏力的改革运动。ADJ If you describe something such a country's currency, economy, industry, or government as weak, you mean that it is not successful, and may be likely to fail or collapse. (货币、经济、工业、政府等) 疲软的例: The weak dollar means American goods are relative bargains for foreigners. 美元疲软意 味着美国产品对外国顾客来说是相对便宜的。N-UNCOUNT 疲 软例: The weakness of his regime is showing more and more. 他 政权的疲弱性日益显露。ADJ If something such as an argument or case is weak, it is not convincing or there is little evidence to support it. (论点) 没有说服力的; (案例) 缺少证据的例: Do you think the prosecution made any particular errors, or did they just have a weak case? 你认为控方是真的出了纰漏,还是只是证据不 足?ADV 没有说服力地例:Bush listened to that statement and responded rather weakly. 布什听了那个声明,做的回应却相当没 有说服力。ADJ A weak drink, chemical, or drug contains very little of a particular substance, for example, because a lot of water has been added to it. 稀薄的例: Grace poured a cup of weak tea. 格莱斯倒了一杯淡茶。ADJ Your weak points are the qualities or talents you do not possess, or the things you are not very good at. 弱的例: Geography was my weak subject. 地理课是我的弱 项。N-VAR 弱点例: His only weakness is his temperament. 他 惟一的弱点是他的脾气。 see also weakness 网络释义专业释义英 英释义

虚弱的弱的薄弱弱者短语 weak acid 弱酸 weak acid 弱酸盐 weak acid 弱酸性 weak acid 弱酸类 Weak isospin 弱同位旋更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

weak point 弱点(心理或身体上的残疾); 缺点 weak link 薄弱环节; 弱键 weak force 弱作用力; 弱核力; 弱相互作用 weak acid 弱酸 weak rock 软弱岩石更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

She is not so weak as she looks. 她并不像看上去那么虚弱。She was very weak after haemorrhaging. 大出血后她的身体十分虚弱。He picked himself up and walked on with weak knees. 他站了起来,双膝无力地继续向前走。

# 51.6.12 A weak government doesn't ensure peace in the country.

A strong country controls week countries.

A president runs the country.

The main doctor runs the hospital.

A strong government ensures a good life in the country.

The police should ensure peace on the streets.

A doctor should treat people.

All citizens should obey the law.

A student should fulfill a teacher's assignment.

The government should issue laws.

The president and the government should ensure peace in the country.

A chef shouldn't run the country.

A driver shouldn't stop at a green light.

A teacher shouldn't wash the floors in the school.

Parents should feed their child.

A child shouldn't drive a car.

A child should help his parents.

- 51.7 **DONE** Review Forty nine 95.3%
- 51.8 **DONE** Review <2016-09-13 \_\_ 04:34>98.7%
- 51.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-08  $\overrightarrow{R}$  14:17>95.1%
- 51.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-08  $\stackrel{*}{\bowtie}$  19:18>97.1%
- 51.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-08  $\Rightarrow$  20:27>96.7%
- 51.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-09 日 06:08>97.7%
- 51.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-17 07:32 > 98.5%
- 51.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-17 19:11>99.3%
- 51.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-30 日 12:18>97.8%
- 51.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-30 日 20:29>98.1%
- 51.18 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-31 06:24>98.5%
- 51.19 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-07 20:22 > 98.6%
- 51.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-22 日 09:59>98.5%
- 51.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-22 日 17:25>98.8%
- 51.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-22 日 17:52>99.3%
- 51.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-28  $\rightarrow$  21:10>96.5%
- 51.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-03 Ti. 20:29 > 98.5%
- 51.25 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-11  $\stackrel{\star}{\nearrow}$  20:02>98.4%
- 51.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-12 日 07:13>99.3%
- 51.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-13 11:44>99.5%
- 51.28 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-14 \_\_ 11:17>99.0%
- 51.29 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-14 \_ 17:38 > 98.9%

• State "DONE" from "STARTED" [2017-05-28 ☐ 06:23]

- 51.36 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-28 日 09:57>98.7%
- 51.37 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-28 日 16:43>99.5%
- 51.38 **DONE** Review < 2017-05-29 20:53 > 98.4%
- 51.40 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-03 18:50 > 97.9%
- 51.41 **DONE** Review < 2017-07-04  $\stackrel{\frown}{=}$  05:29>99.5%

# 51.42 Lesson forty nine

a city a capital an emblem a building a flag a country

This woman is a citizen.

citizens a government a president a government building a citizen

To issue laws to obey the law to keep the peace to control to elect a president to run

Not every country has a president.

A small country

Every country has a flag.

Every country has a national emblem.

A big country.

In every country there's a capital.

A president is the main person in the government.

The government issues laws.

The citizens obey the law.

The government runs the country.

The government is located in the capital.

A capital is the main city of a country.

The woman has lived in this country for three years, but she isn't a citizen.

The man was born in this country. He is a citizen of this country.

These people aren't citizens of this country. They're here on vacation.

Citizens elect the government of their country.

The president lives in the capital.

Citizens also elect the president.

The athlete is wearing the flag of his country.

Above the government building there's a flag of the country.

The citizens control the work of the government.

The police control law enforcement.

This man has his national emblem on his clothes.

The nation emblem is on the passports.

A strong country controls week countries.

The main doctor runs the hospital.

A strong government ensures a good life in the country.

The police ensure peace on the streets.

A weak government doesn't ensure peace in the country.

A president runs the country.

The government should issue laws.

All citizens should obey the law.

A student should fulfill a teacher's assignment.

The police should ensure peace on the streets.

A doctor should treat people.

The president and the government should ensure peace in the country.

A driver shouldn't stop at a green light.

A child shouldn't drive a car.

A teacher shouldn't wash the floors in the school.

A child should help his parents.

A chef shouldn't run the country.

Parents should feed their child.

# 52 **DONE** Fifty 95.0%

- 52.1 Review < 2016-09-11 日 12:11>98.8%
- 52.2 **DONE** Review <2016-09-11 日 18:39>99.2%
- 52.3 **DONE** Review  $<2016-09-12 \rightarrow 02:20>99.1\%$
- **52.4** text
- a bench
- a park
- a yard
- a playground
- a region

kindergarten

to leave to come to take to plant to dig to live a child a neighbor neighbors The woman is our neighbor. A kindergarten teacher. The women are neighbors. loud a quiet yard a loud yard q quiet region a loud region quiet A loud region in a big city. A quiet yard in a small city. A samll park next to the building. A loud playground in a region A quiet park in a loud region

A quiet yard in a small region.

The neighbors are going for a walk with their children in the playground.

The husband and wife are meeting their neighbors in the park.

Neighbors live next door.

The nieghbors are sitting on a bench in the yard.

These neighbors live in a big, loud building.

These neighbors live in small homes.

The kindergarten teacher is taking the childen from the playground to the kindergarten.

The mother takes her children to kindergarten.

The kindergarten teacher takes the children on a walk.

The father is taking his children to the playgroud.

Children are playing with the kindergarten teacher.

The kindergarten teacher in the kindergarten is reading the children a book.

People come to this quiet park to go for a walk and relax.

The family leaves for vacation.

In the summer the family leaves to the south.

The woman comes to a quiet region to live.

The children don't want to leave this region - here there's a big playground.

People don't want to live in this region: here there isn't a kindergarten.

They plant trees and flowers in their region.

The daughter is helping her mother plant flowers.

Children dig in the sand in the playground.

The excavator is digging up earth in the yard.

In the spring the neighbors dig up earth in the park.

The mother is planting flowers in the small garden next to the house.

Where do parents take children? Parents take children to the playground.

Where does the family leave in the winter? In the winter the family leaves to the south.

Where do the tourists come from? They come from different cities.

Where does the kindergarten teacher take children? She takes them to the kindergarten.

From where do people come to the big park? People come from loud regions of the city.

Where are the neighbors come from? They're coming from a store.

Where do children dig in the sand? They dig in the sand in a playground.

Where are the women taking? They're taking on a bench in the yard.

Why are the children digging in the sand? They're building a sandcastle.

Where do they plant flowers? They plant flowers in the park.

Why are people digging up earth? They want to plant a tree in the park.

Why is the woman digging up earth in front of her house? She's planting flowers there.

- 52.5 **DONE** Review Fifty 96.7%
- **52.6 DONE** Review 96.4%
- **52.7 DONE** Review 96.7%
- 52.8 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-09-13 \equiv 03:56 > 99.1\%$
- 52.9 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-06 四 05:02>99.6%
- 52.10 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-09 日 06:33>98.6%
- 52.11 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-16 日 19:49>99.3%
- 52.12 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-17 05:31>99.4%
- 52.13 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-30 H 16:16>97.1%
- 52.14 **DONE** Review < 2016-10-30 日 17:51>98.8%
- 52.15 **DONE** Review  $< 2016-10-31 \rightarrow 05:56 > 98.2\%$
- 52.16 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-08  $\stackrel{\frown}{}$  . 05:01>98.3%
- 52.17 **DONE** Review < 2016-11-14 06:10 > 97.4%
- 52.18 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-20 £ 05:52>97.1%
- 52.19 **DONE** Writing
- 52.20 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-20 7, 21:21>97.5%
- 52.21 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-21  $\rightarrow 06:27 > 98.5\%$
- 52.22 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-22 日 11:55>98.2%
- 52.23 **DONE** Review < 2017-01-28  $\rightarrow$  20:10>98.4%
- 52.24 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-11 六 20:22 > 99.6%
- 52.25 **DONE** Loud Read < 2017-02-12 日 05:29 > 50,49,48.47
- 52.26 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-12 日 06:46>99.0%
- 52.27 **DONE** Review < 2017-02-12 H 17:57>99.0%

to come to take to plant to dig to leave to live

a child a neighbor neighbors a kindergarten teacher

The women are neighbors.

This woman is our neighbor.

quiet a loud yard a quiet region loud a quiet yard a loud region

A small park next to the building.

a loud playground in a yard.

a quiet yard in a small region

a loud region in a big city.

a quiet yard in a small city.

a quiet park in a loud region.

Neighbors live next door.

The neighbors are going for a walk with their children in the playground.

The neighbors are sitting on a bench in the yard.

These neighbors live in small homes.

The husband and wife are meeting their neighbors in the park.

These neighbors live in a big, loud building.

The kindergarten teacher in the kindergarten is reading the children a book.

The kindergarten teacher takes the children on a walk.

The father is takeing his children to the playground.

The mother takes her children to kindergarten.

Children are playing with the kindergarten teacher.

The kindergarten teacher is taking the children from the playground to the kindergarten. In the summer the family leaves to the south.

The woman comes to a quiet region to live.

People don't want to live in this region: Here there isn't a kindergarten.

The family leaves for vacation.

The children don't want to leave this region - here there's a big playground.

People come to this quiet park to go for a walk and relax.

The daughter is helping her mother plant flowers.

The mother is planting flowers in the small garden next to the house.

In the spring the neighbors dig up earth in the park.

The excavator is digging up earth in the yard.

Children dig in the sand in the playground.

They plant trees and flowers in their region.

From where do people come to the big park?

People come from loud regions of the city.

Where do the tourists come from? They come from different cities.

Where do parents take children? Parents take children to the playground.

Where are the neighbors coming from? They're coming from a store.

Where does the kindergarten teacher take children? She takes them to the kindergarten.

Where does the family leave in the winter? In the winter the family leaves to the south.

Why are the children digging in the sand? They're building a sandcastle. Where do children dig in the sand? They dig in the sand in a playground.

Why are people digging up earth? They want to plant a tree in the park.

Why is the woman digging up earth in front of her house? She's planting flowers there.

Where do they plant flowers? They plant flowers in the park.

Where are the women talking? They're talking on a bench in the park.

# 53 **DONE** listen

# 54 DONE listen 英语发音 unit one

#### **54.1** words

# 54.1.1 neck $<2016-06-21 \equiv >$

英 [Thursday 28 July 2016 journal: 4:02- 4:04 Clocked: (0:02) STARTED benek] 美 [nk] n. 脖子; 衣 6 领;海峡 vi. 搂著脖子亲吻;变狭窄 vt. teen thousand jobs could be lost. 美国邮政局已证实可能会丧失多达 15000 个就业岗位。

#### (a) a package

英 ['pækd] 美 ['pækd] n. 包,包裹;套装软件,[计]程序包 adj. 一揽子的 vt. 打包;将...包装柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大 英汉词典

package *pækd* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A package is something wrapped in paper, in a bag or large envelope, or in a box, usually so that it can be sent to someone by mail. 包裹例: I tore open the package. 我撕开了那个包裹。N-COUNT A package is a small

container in which a quantity of something is sold. Packages are either small boxes made of thin cardboard, or bags or envelopes made of paper or plastic. 小包例:...a package of doughnuts. ... 一句炸面圈。N-COUNT A package is a set of proposals that are made by a government or organization and that must be accepted or rejected as a group. 一揽子建议例:...a package of measures to help the film industry. ...一揽子帮助电影业的措施。V-T When a product is packaged, it is put into containers to be sold. 包装 (产品) 例: The beans are then ground and packaged for sale as ground coffee. 咖啡豆接着被磨碎、包装,以研磨咖啡销售。V-T If something is packaged in a particular way, it is presented or advertised in that way in order to make it seem attractive or interesting. (为使某物吸引人而) 包装例: A city is like any product, it has to be packaged properly to be attractive to the consumer. 一座城市就像任何产品一样, 需要适当地加以包装来 吸引消费者。N-COUNT A package tour is a holiday in which your travel and your accommodations are booked for you. 包价 (旅游) 例:...package tours to Egypt. ...去埃及的包价旅游。网 络释义专业释义英英释义

包装包裹软件包打包短语 transport package 运输包装 transport package 运输包装件 transport package 运输包装件 sales package 销售包装 sales package 发卖包装更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

software package [计] 软件包; [计] 程序包 stimulus package 刺激计划 package design 包装设计 remuneration package 薪酬福利条件;薪酬利益;酬金方案 compensation package 赔偿计划;薪酬包更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He planked down the package. 他猛然放下包裹。He seized the package from my hand. 他从我手中夺走了包裹。She directed her package to her boy friend. 她在包裹上写上她男友的姓名地址。

(b) an envelop 英 [n'velp; en-] 美 [n'vlp] vt. 包围; 包封; 遮盖 n. 信封; 包裹柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

envelop *nvlp* TEM4 V-T If one thing envelops another, it covers or surrounds it completely. 包裹住例: That lovely, rich fragrant smell of the forest enveloped us. 森林那种美妙、馥郁的香气笼罩了我们。网络释义专业释义英英释义

信封包围包被包封短语 pay envelop 工资袋 sealed envelop 密封 信封内 sealed envelop 密封包围 sealed envelop 密封的信封 sealed envelop 密封信封更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 包围;包封;遮盖 case, invest n. 信封;包裹 package, parcel 双语例句原声例句权威例句

The envelop was imprinted with a return address. 这个信封上印有回信地址。And in our mail arrived an envelop without a return address. 而我们邮箱里收到了一个信封,上面没有写发信人地址。open.163.com Such storms can sometimes envelop the entire planet and change the characteristics of the atmosphere, making EDL far trickier. 这样的风暴有时会包围整个火星,并改变大气层的特性,使得 EDL 的过程相当棘手。article.yeeyan.org 更多双语例句百科

#### Envelop

EnvelopShowment is the military tactic of seizing objectives in the enemy's rear with the goal of destroying specific enemy forces and denying them the ability to withdraw. Rather than attacking an enemy head-on as in a frontal assault an envelopment seeks to exploit the enemy's flanks, attacking them from multiple directions and avoiding where their defenses are strongest. A successful envelopment lessens the number of casualties suffered by the attacker while inducing a psychological shock on the defender and improving the chances to destroy them. An envelopment will consist of one or more enveloping forces, which attacks the enemy's flank(s), and a fixing force, which attacks the enemy's front and "fixes" them in place so that they cannot withdraw or shift their focus on the enveloping forces. While a successful tactic, there are risks involved with performing an envelopment. The enveloping force can become overextended and cut off from friendly forces by an enemy counterattack, or the enemy can counterattack against the fixing force. According to the United States Army there exist four types of envelopment:

# (c) a postcard

英 ['ps(t)kd] 美 ['post'krd] n. 明信片柯林斯英汉双解大词典 postcard pstkd CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A postcard is a thin card, often with a picture on one side, which you can write on and mail to people without using an envelope. 明信片网络释义专业释义英英释义

明信片明信片名信片明信片短语 International Postcard 国际明信片 International Postcard 国际邮资广告明信片 International Postcard 国际写信的硬纸片 International Postcard 国际明信片 Postcard Lovers 幸福寄情更多结果词组短语同近义词 picture postcard 美术明信片双语例句原声例句权威例句

I got your postcard from the school. 你从学校寄来的明信片我已收到。Still, I was not prepared for the postcard I received the next day. 尽管如此,在收到那封明信片的时候我还是吓了一跳。article.yeeyan.org Once, long, long ago, almost forty years back, he passed through Ravenna and sent me a postcard of one of these famous mosaics. 曾经在很久很久以前,大约四十年前吧,他经过拉文纳时给我寄来了一张这些著名的马赛克的明信片。article.yeeyan.org

(d) a stamp [stæmp] 美 [stæmp] n. 邮票;印记;标志;跺脚 vt. 铭记;标出;盖章于...; 贴邮票于...; 用脚踩踏 vi. 跺脚;捣碎;毁掉 n. (Stamp) 人名;(德) 施坦普;(英) 斯坦普柯林斯英汉双解

# 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

stamp stæmp CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A stamp or a postage stamp is a small piece of paper which you lick and stick on an envelope or package before you mail it to pay for the cost of the postage. 邮票例:...a book of stamps. ...一本邮票册。例:As of February 3rd, the price of a first class stamp will go up to 29 cents. 自 2 月 3 日起,每张一等邮票的价格将上涨到 29 分。N-COUNT A stamp is a small block of wood or metal which has a pattern or a group of letters on one side. You press it onto an pad of ink and then onto a piece of paper in order to produce a mark on the paper. The mark that you produce is also called a stamp. 印章; 印记例:...a date stamp and an ink pad. ...一个日期印章 和一个印泥。V-T If you stamp a mark or word on an object, you press the mark or word onto the object using a stamp or other device. 盖 (章); 印 (某标记); 打上 (某字) 例: Car manufacturers stamp a vehicle identification number at several places on new cars to help track down stolen vehicles. 汽车生产商们在新车车 身的几个地方打上车辆识别码以帮助追查被盗车辆。V-T/V-I If you stamp or stamp your foot, you lift your foot and put it down very hard on the ground, for example because you are angry or because your feet are cold. 跺(脚); 跺脚; 重重地踩例: Often he teased me till my temper went and I stamped and screamed, feeling furiously helpless. 他过去经常取笑我直到我生气,又跺 脚又尖叫,感觉非常无助。例: His foot stamped down on the accelerator. 他一脚猛地踩下油门。N-COUNT Stamp is also a noun. 跺脚例:...hearing the creak of a door and the stamp of cold feet. ...听到门的吱嘎声和因脚冷而跺脚的声音。V-I If you stamp somewhere, you walk there putting your feet down very hard on the ground because you are angry. (因生气而) 顿足例: "I'm going before things get any worse!" he shouted as he stamped

out of the bedroom. "我要在情况变得更糟前离开!"他叫嚷着顿足走出了卧室。V-I If you stamp on something, you put your foot down on it very hard. (在…上) 用力踩例: He received the original ban last week after stamping on the referee's foot during the final. 在决赛中狠狠地踩了裁判的脚之后,他上周受到首次禁赛处罚。N-SING If something bears the stamp of a particular quality or person, it clearly has that quality or was done by that person. 印记例: Most of us want to make our home a familiar place and put the stamp of our personality on its walls. 我们大多数人都想把我们的家布置成温馨的地方并在墙壁上留下我们个性的印记。 see also rubber stamp 网络释义专业释义英英释义邮票图章印章戳记短语 stamp duty 印花税 stamp duty 厘印费 stamp duty 股票印花税 stamp duty 土地税 Stamp dead スタンプ・デッド更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

stamp duty 印花税 stamp on 阻拦; 踩踏 stamp out 扑灭; 踩灭 stamp tax 印花税 postage stamp n. 邮票更多词组短语双语例句 原声例句权威例句

He gave the stamp a lick. 他把邮票舔了一下。It is a good way to soak off the stamp from an envelope. 从信封上取下邮票的好方 法就是把它浸掉下来。He carefully stripped away the transparent paper and took out a valuable stamp. 他小心地剥去透明纸,拿出了一张名贵的邮票。

(e) a letter 英 ['let] 美 ['lt] n. 信;字母,文字;证书;文学,学问; 字面意义 vt. 写字母于 vi. 写印刷体字母 n. (Letter) 人名;(英) 莱特柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

letter lt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT If you write a letter to someone, you write a message on paper and send it to them, usually through the mail. 信例: I had received a letter from a very close friend. 我收到了一位非常亲近的朋友的来信。例:...a letter of resignation. ...一封辞职信。N-COUNT Letters are written sym-

bols which represent one of the sounds in a language. 字母例:...the letters of the alphabet. ...字母表中的字母。V-I If a student letters in sports or athletics by being part of the university or college team, they are entitled to wear on their jacket the initial letter of the name of their university or college. (因体育运动出色) 赢得校名首字母徽章例:Burkoth lettered in American football. 伯考斯在足球赛中赢得了校名首字母徽章。 see also covering letter, newsletter 网络释义专业释义英英释义

书信字母字母 Letter (纸张尺寸) 短语 Comfort letter 安慰函 Comfort letter 告慰信 Comfort letter 信心保证书 Comfort letter 安慰信 Application Letter 求职信更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

letter of credit n. [商] (银行发行的)信用证 to the letter 严格地,不折不扣地;严格按照字句 write a letter 写信 by letter 以书信形式 cover letter 附信更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

Please address the letter for me. 请在信里给我写上住址。Her letter hints of her love to (towards) me. 她的来信暗示了她对我的爱。The letter passed from one to another until everyone had read it. 这封信从一个人转手到另一个人直到每个人都看过。

### (f) a telegram

英 ['telgræm] 美 ['tlræm] n. 电报 vt. 用电报发送 vi. 发电报柯林 斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

telegram thræm CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A telegram is a message that is sent by telegraph and then printed and delivered to someone's home or office. 电报例: The president received a briefing by telegram. 总裁收到了一份电报简报。网络释义专业释义英英释义

电报通过电报机发送的消息收发电报指具体的短语 telephoned telegram 电话电报 telephoned telegram 德律风电报 telegram

draft 电文底稿 Overseas Telegram 海外电报 Overseas Telegram 海外电报更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

to send a telegram 发电报 urgent telegram 急电双语例句原声例句权威例句

What do you make of this telegram? 你怎么理解这份电报的意思? He was not alarmed at receiving the telegram. 他接到这封电报时并不心慌。They rifled through the whole file but could not find the secret telegram. 他们把整个卷宗翻了一遍,也没有找到那份秘密电报。

(g) a checkbook 英 ['tekbuk] 美 ['tekbuk] n. 支票簿柯林斯英汉双解 大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

checkbook tkbk 网络释义专业释义英英释义

支票簿支票本核算支票短语 Checkbook Cases 支票夹 balance checkbook 核对 Your Checkbook 你的银行卡 Your Checkbook 你的 Your Checkbook 银行卡更多结果同近义词

n. 支票簿 cheque-book 双语例句权威例句

Open the checkbook, and protests will stop. 打开支票簿, 抗议活动即将停止。article.yeeyan.org Oh, by the way, it will positively impact your checkbook too. 哦,顺便说一下,这对你的支票簿也会产生积极的影响。article.yeeyan.org Teach someone a useful skill cooking, changing a tire, balancing a checkbook. 教给他人一项有用的技术——例如烹调、拆换轮胎,平衡支票簿。

## (h) a loan

英 [ln] 美 [lon] n. 贷款;借款 vi. 借出 vt. 借;借给柯林斯英汉 双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

loan *ln* CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A loan is a sum of money that you borrow. 贷款例: The country has no access to foreign loans or financial aid. 该国得不到外国贷款或财政援助。例: The president wants to make it easier for small businesses to get bank loans. 总统想使小公司能更容易地获得银行贷款。 see also bridge loan,

soft loan N-SING If someone gives you a loan of something, you borrow it from them. 借用例: I am in need of a loan of a bike for a few weeks. 我需要借辆自行车来用几周。V-T If you loan something to someone, you lend it to them. 借出例: He had kindly offered to loan us all the plants required for the exhibit. 他友好地主动提出了借给我们展览会所需的全部植物。PHRASAL VERB Loan out means the same as. 借出例: It is common practice for clubs to loan out players to sides in the lower divisions. 将球员借给下级球队是俱乐部的惯例。PHRASE If something is on loan, it has been borrowed. 借来的例:...impressionist paintings on loan from the National Gallery. ...从国家美术馆借来的印象派画作。网络释义专业释义英英释义

贷款贷款租借借款短语 Syndicated loan 银团贷款 Syndicated loan 银团贷款 Syndicated loan 辛迪加贷款 Syndicated loan 财团 放款 loan stock 贷款债券更多结果词组短语同近义词

on loan 借用;借贷;借调 bank loan 银行贷款 mortgage loan 按 揭贷款;抵押借款 loan interest 贷款利息 student loan 助学贷款 更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

We obtained a loan from the government. 我们得了一笔政府贷款。If you ask him for a loan, he'll come through. 如果你向他贷款, 他会满足你的要求的。The company won't keep going unless we can get some loan. 除非我们能搞到贷款, 否则公司就维持不下去了。

### (i) a deposit account

美 [金融] 存款帐户;储蓄存款柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

deposit account N-COUNT A deposit account is the same as a savings account. 定期存款账户 (savings account)

(j) deposit 英 [d'pzt] 美 [d'pzt] n. 存款;押金;订金;保证金;沉 淀物 vt. 使沉积;存放 vi. 沉淀柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪

# 大英汉词典

deposit dpzt CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you agree to buy it. 保证金例: The initial deposit required to open an account is a minimum 100 dollars. 开户需要 的首笔存入额是至少 100 美元。N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which is in a bank account or savings account, especially a sum which will be left there for some time. 存款 N-COUNT A deposit is an amount of a substance that has been left somewhere as a result of a chemical or geological process. 沉积物; 矿床例: ... underground deposits of gold and diamonds. ... 黄金和钻石的 地下矿床。N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which you pay when you start renting something. The money is returned to you if you do not damage what you have rented. 押金例: I put down a \$500 security deposit for another apartment. 我为 另一套公寓支付了 \$500 押金。N-COUNT A deposit is a sum of money which you put into a bank account. 银行存款例: She told me I should make a deposit every week and they'd stamp my book. 她告诉我我每周都要存一次钱,而他们会在我的存折上盖 印。V-T If you deposit a sum of money, you put it into a bank account or savings account. 存储例: The customer has to deposit a minimum of \$100 monthly. 顾客每月必须至少存入 \$100。 V-T To deposit someone or something somewhere means to put them or leave them there. 放置例: Mr. Crenshaw deposited the boys and their suitcases on Mr. Peck's lawn. 克伦肖先生把男孩 子和他们的手提箱留在了派克先生的草坪上。V-T If you deposit something somewhere, you put it where it will be safe until it is needed again. 寄存例: You are advised to deposit valuables in the hotel safe. 建议您将贵重物品寄存在旅馆的保险柜里。网络 释义专业释义英英释义

存款押金定金选举按金短语 Placer deposit 漂砂沉积 Placer deposit 砂积矿床 Placer deposit 砂砾矿床 Placer deposit 砂矿床 legal deposit 法定送存更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

ore deposit 矿床;矿层 deposit insurance 存款保险 deposit account 存款帐户;储蓄存款 bank deposit 银行存款 time deposit 定期存款更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

He has a large deposit in the bank. 他在银行里有大笔存款。There is some deposit in the bottom of the flask. 这只烧杯的底部有些沉淀物。To reach iron-ore deposit, they had to bore through solid rock. 为了达到铁矿矿床,他们只好钻透坚硬的岩石。

(k) account 英 ['kant] 美 ['kant] n. 账户;解释;账目,账单;理由;描述 vi. 解释;导致;报账 vt. 认为;把...视为柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

account kant CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT If you have an account with a bank or a similar organization, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it. 账户例: Some banks make it difficult to open an account. 有些银 行使开一个账户困难重重。N-COUNT In business, a regular customer of a company can be referred to as an account, especially when the customer is another company. 客户例: All three Internet agencies boast they've won major accounts. 所有的三家网 络代理公司都夸口说他们已赢得了大客户。N-COUNT Accounts are detailed records of all the money that a person or business receives and spends. 账目例: He kept detailed accounts. 他保 存了详细的账目。N-COUNT An account is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. 报道例: He gave a detailed account of what happened on the fateful night. 他对那 个决定命运的夜晚所发生的事情做了一个详细的报道。 see also accounting, bank account, checking account, deposit account PHRASE If you say that something is true by all accounts or

from all accounts, you believe it is true because other people say so. 据说例: He is, by all accounts, a superb teacher. 据说, 他 是一名优秀的教师。PHRASE If you say that something is of no account or of little account, you mean that it is very unimportant and is not worth considering. 无足轻重的例: These obscure groups were of little account in either national or international politics. 这些无名的组织在国内或国际政治中都是无足轻重的。 PHRASE If you buy or pay for something on account, you pay nothing or only part of the cost at first, and pay the rest later. 以赊账方式例: He was ordered to pay the company \$500,000 on account pending a final assessment of his liability. 在对他的债务 做最后的评估期间,他被命令先付这家公司50万美元。PHRASE You use on account of to introduce the reason or explanation for something. 由于例: The president declined to deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat. 那位总统由于嗓子疼拒绝 亲自发表演讲。PHRASE Your feelings on someone's account are the feelings you have about what they have experienced or might experience, especially when you imagine yourself to be in their situation. 为 (某人的) 缘故 (而感到...) 例: Mollie told me what she'd done and I was really scared on her account. 莫丽告诉了我 她做过的事情, 我真为她感到害怕。PHRASE If you tell someone not to do something on your account, you mean that they should do it only if they want to, and not because they think it will please you. (不) 为 (某人的) 缘故 (而做某事) 例: Don't leave on my account. 不要因为我而离开。PHRASE If you say that something should on no account be done, you are emphasizing that it should not be done under any circumstances. 绝对不例: On no account should the mixture come near boiling. 这种混合 物绝对不应当接近沸点。PHRASE If you do something on your own account, you do it because you want to and without being

asked, and you take responsibility for your own action. 随 (某 人) 自己例: I told him if he withdrew it was on his own account. 我告诉他,如果他退出那么他要自负其则。PHRASE If you take something into account, or take account of something, you consider it when you are thinking about a situation or deciding what to do. 考虑到例: The defendant asked for 21 similar offences to be taken into account. 该被告请求将 21 项相似的犯罪罪行考虑 在内。PHRASE If someone is called, held, or brought to account for something they have done wrong, they are made to explain why they did it, and are often criticized or punished for it. 追究 例: Individuals who repeatedly provide false information should be called to account for their actions. 反复提供虚假情报的人应 为其行为而受到追究。PHRASE If you say that someone gave a good account of themselves in a particular situation, you mean that they performed well, although they may not have been completely successful. 表现很好例: We have been hindered by our lack of preparation, but I'm sure we will give a good account of ourselves. 我们曾经为缺乏准备所阻,但我肯定我们会表现很好 的。网络释义专业释义英英释义

帐户账户会计科目帐目短语 account number 帐目编号 account number 帐号 account number 会员帐号 account number 银行帐号 account executive 客户经理更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

account of 在某人帐上重视,记帐 account for 对...负有责任;对...做出解释;说明......的原因 your account 您的帐号 take into account 考虑;重视;体谅 on account 记帐,赊帐;分期付款更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

His account contradicted itself. 他的解释自相矛盾。These figures disagree with our account. 这些数字与我们的账单不符。You must account to father what you have done. 你必须把你的所作所为对

父亲解释清楚。

#### (l) a check

check 英 [tek] 美 [tk] vt. 检查,核对;制止,抑制;在…上打勾 vi. 核实,查核;中止;打勾;[象棋] 将一军 n. < 美 > 支票;制 止,抑制;检验,核对 n. (英)切克(人名)柯林斯英汉双解大 词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

check tk CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you check something such as a piece of information or a document, you make sure that it is correct or satisfactory. 检查;核实例: Check the accuracy of everything in your résumé. 核查你简历中每一项的准确性。例: I think there is an age limit, but I'd have to check. 我觉得 是有年龄限制的,但我得去核实一下。例:She hadn't checked whether she had a clean, ironed shirt. 她没有查看自己是否有件 干净并熨好的衬衣。N-COUNT Check is also a noun. 检查; 核 实例: He is being constantly monitored with regular checks on his blood pressure. 他一直受到持续地监测,接受定期的血压检 测。V-I If you check on someone or something, you make sure they are in a safe or satisfactory condition. 察看例: Stephen checked on her several times during the night. 斯蒂芬夜间察看 了她几次。V-T If you check something that is written on a piece of paper, you put a mark, like a V with the right side extended, next to it to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. 打勾 V-T To check something, usually something bad, means to stop it from spreading or continuing. 抑制例: Sex education is also expected to help check the spread of AIDS. 性教 育也有望抑制艾滋病的蔓延。V-T When you check your luggage at an airport, you give it to an official so that it can be taken on to your plane. 托运例: We arrived at the airport, checked our baggage and wandered around the gift shops. 我们到达了机场, 托运了行李,然后逛了逛礼品店。PHRASAL VERB To check in

your luggage means the same as to it. 托运例: They checked in their luggage and found seats in the departure lounge. 他们托运了行李,然后在候机室找到了座位。N-COUNT The check in a restaurant is a piece of paper on which the price of your meal is written and which you are given before you pay. (餐馆的) 账单N-COUNT A pattern of squares, usually of two colours, can be referred to as checks or a check. 格子图案 (通常双色) 例: Styles include stripes and checks. 样式有条纹的和格子的。N-COUNT check see cheque PHRASE If something or someone is held in check or is kept in check, they are controlled and prevented from becoming too great or powerful. 抑制住某物例: Life on Earth will become unsustainable unless population growth is held in check. 地球上的生命将无法延续,除非人口增长得到控制。 see also double-check, rain check 网络释义专业释义英英释义

检查支票核对约束短语 check valve 单向阀 check valve 止回阀 check valve 逆止阀 check valve 检验阀 check digit 校验数位更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 检查;制止;寄存 examine, inspect, review, park n. [金融] 支票;阻止;阻止物 prevention, cheque 双语例句原声例句权威例句

Her letter enclosed a check. 她信函内附有一张支票。Please check out these names and numbers. 请把这些姓名和号码检查一下。 Each month we reconcile our check book with the bank statement. 我们每个月都把支票簿与银行结账单核对一次。

- (m) percent 英 [p'sent] 美 [p'snt] n. 百分比, 百分率;部分;百分数 adj. 百分之...的 adv. 以百分之...地
- (n) an account

## 54.1.2 text

to close an account

to open an account

to write out a check

to withdraw money

to depost money

to take out a loan

to send

to receive

to enter

to exit

英 ['ekst; 'egzt] 美 ['zt] n. 出口,通道;退场 vi. 退出;离去柯林斯英 汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

exit zt, kst CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT The exit is the door through which you can leave a public building. 出口例: He picked up the case and walked toward the exit. 他提起箱子朝出口走去。N-COUNT An exit on a motorway is a place where traffic can leave it. (公路的) 出口例: She continued to the next exit, got off the motorway and pulled into a parking lot. 她继续开到下个出口,出了公路,驶入一个停车场。N-COUNT If you refer to someone's exit, you are referring to the way that they left a room or building, or the fact that they left it. 离场例: I made a hasty exit and managed to open the gate. 我匆忙离场,设法打开了大门。N-COUNT If you refer to someone's exit, you are referring to the way that they left a situation or activity, or the fact that they left it. 退场;退出例: It's her earliest exit from Wimbledon since going out in the opening round in 1997. 这是她自1997年首轮出局以来最早一次从温布尔顿网球赛出局。V-T/V-I If you

exit from a room or building, you leave it. 离开例: She exits into the tropical storm. 她走出去,进入热带风暴。例: As I exited the final display, I entered a hexagonal room. 走出最后一个展览我便进入了一间六角形的房间。V-T If you exit a computer program or system, you stop running it. 退出例: I can open other applications without having to exit WordPerfect. 我可以在不退出的情况下打开其他应用程序。N-SING Exit is also a noun. 退出例: Press Exit to return to your document. 按"退出"键返回到你的文档。网络释义专业释义英英释义

出口退出离开退场短语 exit barriers 退出壁垒 exit barriers 离去障碍 exit barriers 退出障碍 exit Wounds 以毒攻毒更多结果词组短语同近义词

exit strategy 退出策略;回收策略;退出投资策略 emergency exit 紧急出口,太平门 exit velocity 出口速度,排出速度 exit door 安全出口门;出口门 exit area 出口截面面积更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

The exit of the tunnel is concealed. 地道的出口开在隐秘的地方。Let's turn off the motorway at exit 9. 咱们在第 9 出口下高速公路吧。To his surprise,he swept through the exit easily. 令他惊奇的是,他竟然轻易地出境了。

to yield interest

yield 英 [jild] 美 [jild] vt. 屈服;出产,产生;放弃 vi. 屈服,投降 n.产量;收益柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

yield *jild* CET4 TEM4 V-I If you yield to someone or something, you stop resisting them. 屈服例: Carmen yielded to general pressure and grudgingly took the child to a specialist. 卡门屈服于普遍的压力, 不得已带孩子去看了位专科大夫。V-T If you yield something that you have control of or responsibility for, you allow someone else to have control or responsibility for it. 放弃例: He may yield control. 他可能放弃挖

制权。V-I If a moving person or a vehicle yields, they slow down in order to allow other people or vehicles to pass in front of them. 社行 例: When entering a trail or starting a descent, yield to other skiers. 进入滑道或开始下滑时,给其他滑雪者们让行。例:...examples of common signs like No Smoking and Yield. ...像"禁止吸烟"和"让行"这 样的常见标志例子。V-I If something yields, it breaks or moves position because force or pressure has been put on it. (因受力或受压而) 破碎; 断裂; 移位例: He reached the massive door of the barn and pushed. It yielded. 他够着了畜棚厚重的大门推了推。门开了。V-T If an area of land yields a particular amount of a crop, this is the amount that is produced. You can also say that a number of animals yield a particular amount of meat. 产例: Last year 400,000 acres of land yielded a crop worth \$1.75 billion. 去年 40 万英亩的土地出产了价值 17.5 亿美元的 粮食。N-COUNT A yield is the amount of food produced on an area of land or by a number of animals. 产量例:...improving the yield of the crop. ...增加农作物的产量。V-T If a tax or investment yields an amount of money or profit, this money or profit is obtained from it. 产生 (收益) 例: It yielded a profit of at least \$36 million. 它带来 了至少三千六百万美元的利润。N-COUNT A yield is the amount of money or profit produced by an investment. (投资的) 利润; 收益例: ...a yield of 4%. ...4% 的收益。例: The high yields available on the dividend shares made them attractive to private investors. 股息股能 获得的高收益使它们对私人投资者们很有吸引力。V-T If something yields a result or piece of information, it produces it. 产生 (结果); 制 造 (消息) 例: This research has been in progress since 1961 and has yielded a great number of positive results. 这项研究自 1961 年以来一 直在开展,已经取得了大量的积极成果。网络释义专业释义英英释义 屈服收率收益屈服短语 yield curve 收益曲线 yield curve 收益率曲线 yield curve 殖利率曲线 yield curve 收率曲线 Sustainable yield 可维持 产量更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

high yield 高产;高收益 yield strength 屈服强度;屈变力;抗屈强度 low yield 低产,低产量;低良率 product yield 产品产量;成品收率 crop yield 粮食产量,作物产量;谷物收获量更多词组短语双语例句原 声例句权威例句

We shall never yield to a conqueror. 我们绝不会向征服者屈服。We must do everything to raise the per unit yield. 我们要千方百计提高单位面积产量。The yield of rice will rise to 700 kilograms per mu. 水稻的产量将上升到每亩 700 公斤。

(a) interest 英 ['nt()rst] 美 ['ntrst] n. 兴趣, 爱好; 利息; 趣味; 同行 vt. 使......感兴趣; 引起.....的关心; 使......参与柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

interest ntrst, -trst CET4 TEM4 N-UNCOUNT If you have an interest in something, you want to learn or hear more about it.  $\aleph$ 趣例: There has been a lively interest in the elections in the last two weeks. 过去两周人们对选举一直有强烈的兴趣。例: She'd liked him at first, but soon lost interest. 最初她喜欢过他, 但很快 就失去了兴趣。N-COUNT Your interests are the things that you enjoy doing. 爱好例: Encourage your child in her interests and hobbies. 鼓励你的孩子发展她的兴趣和爱好。V-T If something interests you, it attracts your attention so that you want to learn or hear more about it or continue doing it. 使感兴趣例: Your financial problems do not interest me. 我对你的财务问题不感 兴趣。V-T If you are trying to persuade someone to buy or do something, you can say that you are trying to interest them in it. 引起 (购买或做某事) 的意愿例:Can I interest you in a new car? 我给你介绍一下新车, 你感兴趣吗? N-COUNT If something is in the interests of a particular person or group, it will benefit them in some way. 利益例: Did those directors act in the best interests of their club? 那些董事们是从他们俱乐部的最大利益出发而 行动的吗? N-COUNT You can use interests to refer to groups of

people who you think use their power or money to benefit themselves. 利益集团例: The government accused unnamed "foreign interests" of inciting the trouble. 政府不点名地指责一些"外国利 益集团"煽动骚乱。N-COUNT A person or organization that has an interest in an area, a company, a property or in a particular type of business owns stock in it. 股权例: My father had many business interests in Vietnam. 我父亲在越南有许多公司股权。 N-COUNT If a person, country, or organization has an interest in a possible event or situation, they want that event or situation to happen because they are likely to benefit from it. 利害关系 例: The West has an interest in promoting democratic forces in Eastern Europe. 西方国家在促使东欧民主力量壮大中有利害关 系。N-UNCOUNT Interest is extra money that you receive if you have invested a sum of money. Interest is also the extra money that you pay if you have borrowed money or are buying something on credit. 利息例: Does your current account pay interest? 你 的活期存款账户计息吗? see also interested, interesting, compound interest, self-interest, vested interest PHRASE If you do something in the interests of a particular result or situation, you do it in order to achieve that result or maintain that situation. 为了...的利益例:...a call for all businessmen to work together in the interests of national stability. ...为了国家稳定而向所有商 人发出的共同合作的号召。to have someone's interests at heart see heart 网络释义专业释义英英释义

利息兴趣利益利息短语 insurable interest 保险利益 insurable interest 可保利益 insurable interest 可保权益 insurable interest 可保权益 insurable interest 可保险产权 absolute interest 绝对权益更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

interest in 对...有兴趣 of interest 有...兴趣;权益的转易 interest rate [经] 利率 public interest 公共利益 no interest 没兴趣;免付

利息更多词组短语双语例句原声例句权威例句

His report aroused the interest of all. 他的报告引起了大家的兴趣。www.kfyes.com This subject has no interest for [to] me. 这题目对我来说没有什么趣味。The new novel engaged his attention and interest. 这部新小说引起了他的注意和兴趣。

### 54.1.3 to receive

英 [r'siv] 美 [r'siv] vt. 收到;接待;接纳 vi. 接收柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

receive rsiv CET4 TEM4 V-T When you receive something, you get it after someone gives it to you or sends it to you. 接到; 收到例: They will receive their awards at a ceremony in Stockholm. 他们将在斯德哥 尔摩的典礼上接受给他们的奖励。V-T You can use receive to say that certain kinds of things happen to someone. For example if they are injured, you can say that they received an injury. 受到; 遭受例: He received more of the blame than anyone when the plan failed to work. 当计划失败之后他受到的指责比任何人都多。V-T When you receive a visitor or a guest, you greet them. 接待; 迎接例: The following evening the hotel was again receiving guests. 第二天晚上饭店又接待 起客人来。V-T If you say that something is received in a particular way, you mean that people react to it in that way. (用某种特定方式) 回应例: The resolution had been received with great disappointment within the PLO. 巴勒斯坦解放组织内部对此决议感到极其失望。V-T When a radio or television receives signals that are being transmitted, it picks them up and converts them into sound or pictures. 接收 (信 号) 例: The reception was a little faint but clear enough for him to receive the signal. 接收有些弱,但足够清晰到使他能够接收信号。 PHRASE If you are on the receiving end or at the receiving end of something unpleasant, you are the person that it happens to. 成为 (不愉快事件的) 承受方例: You saw hate in their eyes and you were

on the receiving end of that hate. 你在他们的眼中看到仇恨,而你就是那仇恨的对象。网络释义专业释义英英释义

收到得到接受接待短语 Serve receive 接发球 attack receive 接攻击球 attack receive 接对方扣球 attack receive 接扣球 attack receive 接打击 球更多结果同近义词同根词

n. 收到;接待;接纳 acknowledge receipt of, to hand n. 接收 take over 双语例句原声例句权威例句

I can hardly receive him in the present case. 照眼前这个情况, 我还不能接纳他。You will receive the full equivalent of your money. 你将收到与你的款项价值完全同等的物品。They will post the ticket to me as soon as they receive my cheque. 他们收到我的支票后就立刻把票寄给我。

#### to deliver

英 [d'lv] 美 [d'lv] vt. 交付;发表;递送;释放;给予(打击);给…接生 vi. 实现;传送;履行;投递 n. 投球柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21世纪大英汉词典

deliver *dlv* CET4 TEM4 V-T If you deliver something somewhere, you take it there. 递送例: The Canadians plan to deliver more food to southern Somalia. 加拿大人计划向索马里南部运送更多的食物。V-T/V-I If you deliver something that you have promised to do, make, or produce, you do, make, or produce it. 实现; 履行例: They have yet to show that they can really deliver working technologies. 他们仍需证明他们确实能够实现可用的技术。例: The question is, can he deliver?问题是他能履行吗?V-T If you deliver a lecture or speech, you give it in public. 发表例: The president will deliver a speech about schools. 校长将发表关于学校的演讲。V-T When someone delivers a baby, they help the woman who is giving birth to the baby. 给(产妇)接生例:Although we'd planned to have our baby at home, we never expected to deliver her ourselves! 尽管我们是打算在家生孩子,可我们从未想

过要自己给她接生! V-T If someone delivers a blow to someone else, they hit them. 给予 (打击) 例: Those blows to the head could have been delivered by a woman. 头上挨的那些打可能是一个女人所为。网络释义专业释义英英释义

投递交付发出发表短语 Deliver Me 拯救我 Deliver Me 忏魂曲 Deliver Me 给我 Deliver Me 解救我 Deliver pamphlets 派传单更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

deliver the goods 交货;履行诺言 deliver goods 交货 deliver a speech 发表演讲;发表讲话 deliver up 交出,放弃 deliver from 从…处释放出来双语例句原声例句权威例句

Deliver us from evil. 拯救我们脱离邪恶。Do we have the resources to deliver the solution? 我们拥有交付解决方案的资源吗?www.ibm.com Then, from his workspace, he can deliver the changes to the stream. 然后,从这个工作空间,他可以交付变更到流程。

The woman with the small, red bag is entering the bank.

In the hotel there's an ATM.

To the right of the bank there's a post office.

The postman with the big, heavy bag is exiting the post office.

Across from the hotel there is a bank.

The postman delivers letters and telegrams.

The girl buys an envelope and stamps at the bank.

The woman receives a telegram from her father.

The girl is putting the postcard into the mailbox.

The man is sending a package with presents to his family.

The boy is sending a letter with his photograph to his grandma.

The woman finds a postcard from her mother in the mailbox.

The man is opening an account at the bank.

The young man is withdrawing money at the ATM because the ATM is closed to home.

The woman wants to cash a check.

The woman is writing out a check.

The man is making a purchase in the store. He's not writing out a check. He's paying with a credit card.

The man in the bank is getting out his check book.

The man wants to take out a loan at the bank.

The deposit account yields interest, but an account at the bank doesn't.

The family opens a deposit account at the bank.

The man is investing money in an account at the bank.

## (a) investe

英 [n'vest] 美 [n'vst] vt. 投资;覆盖;耗费;授予;包围 vi. 投资,入股;花钱买柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典 invest nvst CET4 TEM4 V-T/V-I If you invest in something, or if you invest a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value, for example, by putting it in a bank, or buying securities or property. 投(资);投资例:Many people don't like to invest in stocks. 许多人不喜欢投资股票。例:I'm tired of watching you invest our money in insane projects. 我看够了你将我们的钱投到一些荒唐的项目上。V-T/V-I If you invest in something useful, you buy it, because it will help you to do something more efficiently or more cheaply. 购买例:The company has invested a six-figure sum in an electronic order-control system which is used to keep stores stocked. 这家公司已 经耗资 6 位数购买了电子定单控制系统来为商店进货。V-T/V-I When a government or organization invests in something, it gives

or lends money for a purpose that it considers useful or profitable. (政府或机构) 投资例:... the need to invest in new technology.... 这种投资于新技术的需要。例: Government agencies must invest more funds in training and development programmes. 政府机构 必须将更多的资金投入到培训和开发项目中。V-T If you invest time or energy in something, you spend a lot of time or energy on it because you think it will be useful or successful. 投入 (时间、精力) 例: I would rather invest time in Rebecca than in the kitchen. 我宁愿把时间花在丽贝卡身上,也不愿花在厨房里。V-T To invest someone with rights or responsibilities means to give them those rights or responsibilities legally or officially. 赋予例: The constitution invested him with certain powers. 宪法赋予了他一些权力。网络释义专业释义英英释义

投资投入赋与投短语 emotion invest 感情投资 invest with 授予 invest with 投资有 Invest KOREA 韩国投资促进局 Invest KOREA 投资支援中心更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

invest in v. 投资于; [口] 买进;寄希望于 invest with 授予双语 例句原声例句权威例句

Astute salesmen know how to invest emotionally. 精明的商人懂得如何感情投资。The broker advised me on how to invest my money. 经纪人告诉我怎样投资。Why invest time and energy in something that we all hate? 为什么投入时间和精力去思考我们都讨厌的事情?

He's searching for a loan with small interest.

A woman is withdrawing money from an account at the bank.

#### (b) withdraw

英 [wð'dr] 美 [wð'dr] vt. 撤退;收回;撤消;拉开 vi. 撤退;离 开柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

withdraw  $w \partial dr$ , w- CET4 TEM4 V-T If you withdraw something from a place, you remove it or take it away. 移开; 拿走例: He

reached into his pocket and withdrew a sheet of notepaper. 他 把手伸进口袋,拿出一张便签。V-T/V-I When groups of people such as troops withdraw or when someone withdraws them, they leave the place where they are fighting or where they are based and return nearer home. 使撤退; 撤退例: He stated that all foreign forces would withdraw as soon as the crisis ended. 他声 明危机一结束所有外国军队就会撤退。例:The United States has announced it is to withdraw forty-thousand troops from Western Europe in the next year. 美国已经宣布第 2 年将从西欧撤回 4 万军队。V-T If you withdraw money from a bank account, you take it out of that account. (从银行) 取 (钱) 例: Open a savings account that does not charge ridiculous fees to withdraw money. 开立一个取钱时不荒唐地收取费用的储蓄账户。V-I If you withdraw from an activity or organization, you stop taking part in it. (从活动或组织中) 退出例: The African National Congress threatened to withdraw from the talks. 非洲国民大会威胁要从 会谈中退出。网络释义专业释义英英释义

收回撤销提现撤回短语 Withdraw money 取钱 Withdraw money 提款 Withdraw money 提钱 Withdraw money 提取现金 withdraw deposit 提款更多结果词组短语同近义词同根词

withdraw from v. 退出;离开 withdraw money 取钱 withdraw cash 取现;取钱 withdraw troops 收兵,撤军双语例句原声例句权威例句

The leader promised to support the plan; you can't withdraw now. 领导已答应支持这项计划,你们不能收回承诺。But as the winter went on, I found it harder and harder to withdraw—either from the events we read and heard about, or from the zeal that seized the students in the seminar. 但随着冬天的消逝,我发现我越来越难以撤出了——要么是我们读到或听到的那些事件,要么就是抓住研讨会上的学生们的热情使然。article.yeeyan.org Sometimes

this will make us withdraw, but it can also motivate us to shift our attention or change our learning strategy, he says. 有时困惑会使我们撤退,但它也能激励我们转移注意力或者改变我们的学习策略,他如是说道。

At the bank you don't send letters. There you open an account or take out a loan.

At the post office you don't take out a loan. There you receive and send letters.

A telegram travels fast, but a letter - slowly.

The mailman doesn't deliver checkbooks. You get those at the bank.

The bank works five days a week, but the post office works six.

The bank works half the day, but post office works the whole day.

The family likes this house. They want to take out a loan and buy it.

A woman wants to pay with her credit card and not withdraw money from her account.

The man doesn't like this bank. He wants to close his account.

The boy wants to write out a check, but he doesn't have a check-book.

The woman likes this bank. She wants to open a deposit account.

The man wants to take out a loan, but he doesn't want to pay the bank interest.

In order to send a letter, you need an envelope and stamps.

In order to take out a loan, you need a passport. 使变细;与... 搂著脖子亲吻 n. (Neck) 人名;(德、意、英) 内克柯林斯英汉双解大词典 21 世纪大英汉词典

neck nk CET4 TEM4 N-COUNT Your neck is tspacemacs-dark spacemacs-light solarized-light solarized-dark leuvenhe part of

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

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

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

# 句原声例句权威例句

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

#### Neck

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

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

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

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

computer literate 懂电脑双语例句原声例句权威例句

The drawback of the internet is that you have to be literate to use it. 互联网的缺点就是人们必须得有文化才能使用它。article.yeeyan.org 更多双语例句百科

# Literate

Literacy is traditionally understood as the ability to read and write. The term's meaning has been expanded to include the ability to use language, numbers, images and other means to understand and use the dominant symbol systems of a culture.

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

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# 56 Writing

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