

CONVERSATIONAL ENGLISH ALIVE

超快速英语

自学50招

张玛丽 Ester B.Dumapi◎编著

华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

适合
高中生
!!

- 01 简单！快速！
帮助英语自学者不假思索
脱口而出的口语书！
- 02 让你每个 **30** 秒都能够学
到真正有用的英语，举一
反三。

含
MP3
光盘





超快速英语 自学50招

3大特色

- 用最简单的单词，最标准的句型，快速练好一口流利的英语
- 让你用中学英语，就能与老外轻松聊天
- 不用思考英语语法，就能用英语轻松表达

让你轻松开口说英语

- 实用例句：精选最贴近生活的句子，口语天天要用到
- 会话练习：设计最贴近情境的用语，对话时时派用场
- 必备单词：使用频率最高的单词短语，纯正又好记

完整MP3录音，英语口语何惧之有？

- 标准语速** 专业英美人士朗读，让您学习最纯正的英语发音
- 慢速重读** 语速舒缓，发音清晰，让您到位跟读，逼真模仿

策划编辑：王耀峰
责任编辑：曹慧炜
责任校对：李 晔
封面设计：陆丽君

上架建议：高中英语 / 英语口语

ISBN 978-7-5628-2644-6



9 787562 826446 >

定价：19.80元（含MP3光盘）

CONVERSATIONAL ENGLISH ALIVE

超快速英语

自学50招

张玛丽 Ester B. Dumapi 编著

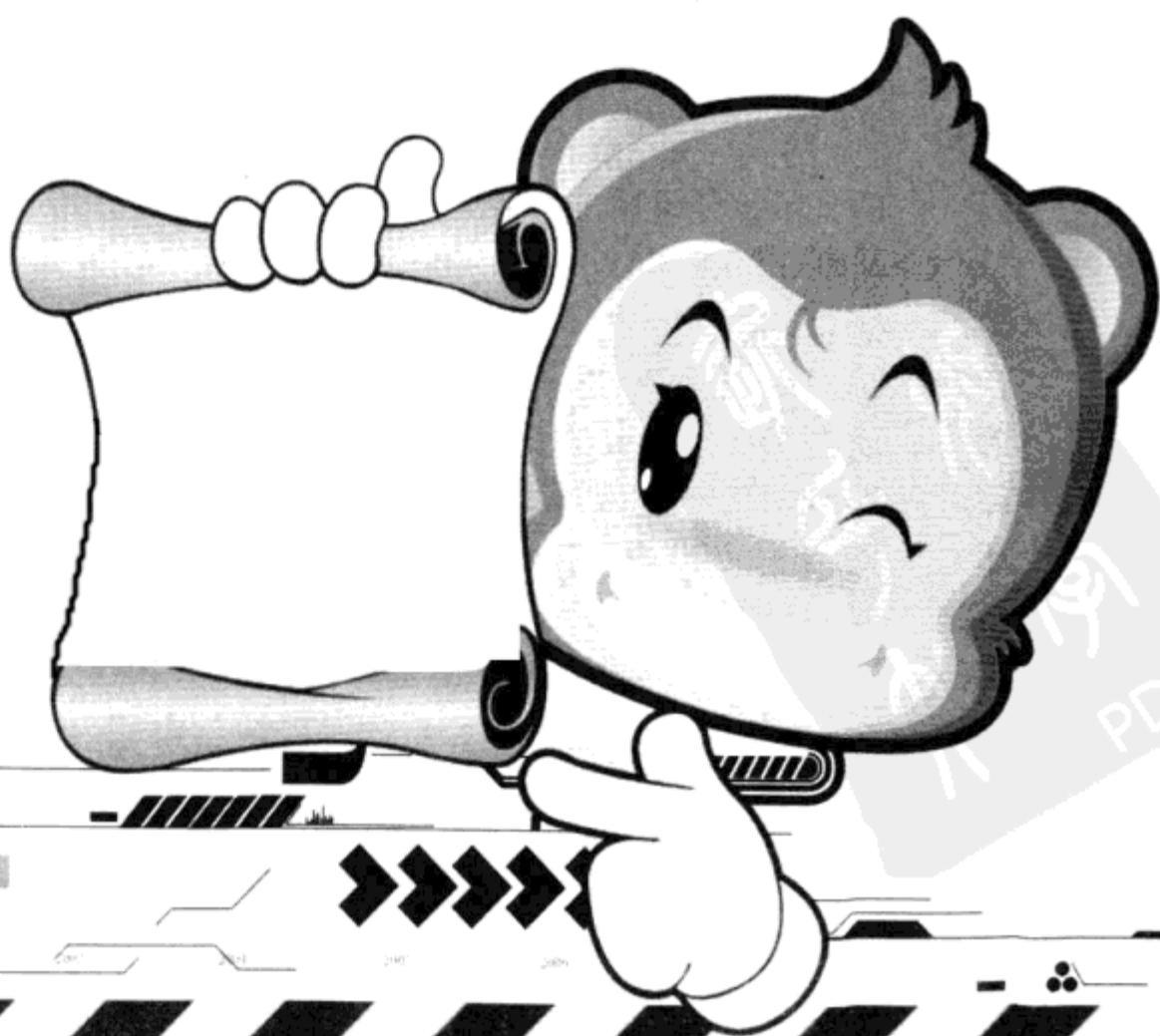
华东理工大学出版社
EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PRESS

适合
高中生
!!

01 简单! 快速!
帮助英语自学者不假思索
脱口而出的口语书!

02 让你每个 30 秒都能够学
到真正有用的英语, 举一
反三。

含
MP3
光盘



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

超快速英语自学 50 招(含 MP3 光盘)/张玛丽,(美)杜梅帕(Dumapi, E. B.)编著. —上海:华东理工大学出版社,2010.1

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5628 - 2644 - 6

I. 超... II. ①张... ②杜... III. 英语—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 180515 号

本书由(台湾)三思堂文化事业股份有限公司授权华东理工大学出版社在中国大陆地区以简体字出版发行。

著作权合同登记号:“图字:09-2008-126 号”

超快速英语自学 50 招(含 MP3 光盘)

.....

编 著/张玛丽 Ester B. Dumapi

策划编辑/王耀峰

责任编辑/曹慧炜

责任校对/李 晔

封面设计/陆丽君

出版发行/华东理工大学出版社

地 址/上海市梅陇路 130 号,200237

电 话/(021)64250306(营销部)

(021)64251904(编辑室)

传 真/(021)64252707

网 址/press.ecust.edu.cn

印 刷/上海崇明裕安印刷厂

开 本/890mm×1240mm 1/32

印 张/5

字 数/146 千字

版 次/2010 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次/2010 年 1 月第 1 次

印 数/1 - 8000 册

书 号/ISBN 978 - 7 - 5628 - 2644 - 6/H · 876

定 价/19.80 元(含 MP3 光盘)

(本书如有印装质量问题,请到出版社营销部调换。)



前 言

50 招轻松开口说英语

生活在富裕的年代，出国旅游已不是稀奇的事，不少新新人类都徜徉在无国界、四通八达的互联网中。随着国际化脚步加速，人人都胸怀天下、想开阔眼界，英语已成为 21 世纪必备的外语。一口流利的英语，可以倍增旅游乐趣，让生活、工作更顺利。

同时英语也是你升学必胜的秘密武器，许多升学考试都要加考英语听力或用英语口语。想出国留学，英语的重要性更是不言而喻。

本书精心编选生活中最常用的句子，共分五十个单元，最贴近生活的脉搏，让你轻松开口说英语。

实用例句：生活化句型、口语，天天都要用到。

会话练习：最贴切的情境用语，时时可以派上用场。

必备单词：使用频率最高的单词、短语，纯正简易，好学好记。

学外语最佳方式就是身临其境的学习，能在国外当地学习，语言的进步速度最快，如果没有这种环境的人，又该如何是好呢？

只要拥有本书，不必上补习班或语言学校，就有如置身国外的情境，轻松学到最地道、生活化的美国口语。

本书配有 MP3 录音，由美国专业教师录制，发音最纯正标准。只要您多配合学习，自然可学一口纯正的英语。祝您学习成功愉快！

编者



目 录

第一篇

常见英语会话基础用词

- 1 **No matter what happens, I'll be there.**
不管有什么事,我都会到的。 2
- 2 **You do realize this is a serious matter?**
你真的了解这件事的严重性? 5
- 3 **What's the matter?**
怎么啦? 8
- 4 **Subject matter**
主题 11
- 5 **He traded his old car in for a new model.**
他拿他的旧车去折价,买一辆新款的车。 13
- 6 **Don't try to trick me.**
别想骗我。 16
- 7 **What magic tricks do you know?**
你会变什么魔术? 19
- 8 **What a mean trick!**
多么卑鄙的恶作剧! 22
- 9 **John is starting school in September.**
约翰九月开始上学。 25
- 10 **I can't think where I left my keys.**
我想不起来把钥匙放在哪里了。 28
- 11 **We found a really good restaurant.**
我们找到一家很好的餐厅。 31
- 12 **We looked everywhere but we couldn't find it.**
我们到处都找过了,但是找不到。 34

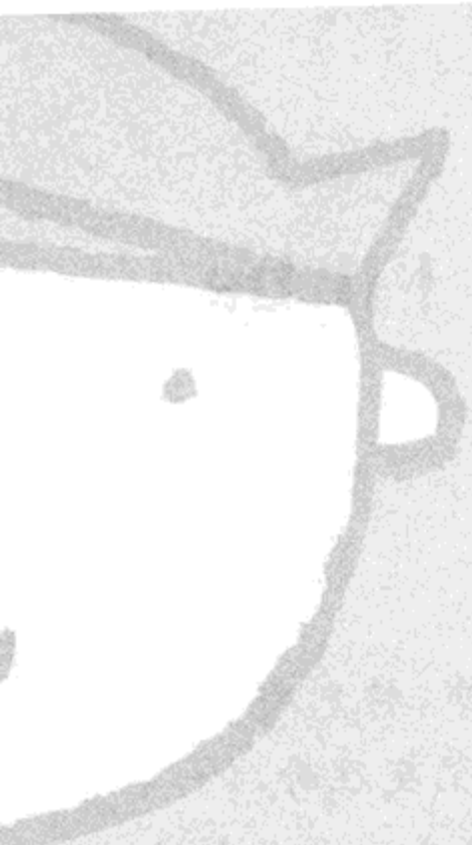
13	How do I look in this dress?	
	我穿这件礼服好看吗?	37
14	I lost the game.	
	我比赛输了。	39
15	It's not my style.	
	那不是我的风格。	41
16	This dress is not in style anymore.	
	这条裙子不流行了。	43
17	Can you hand me that book, please?	
	能把那本书递给我吗?	45
18	Can you give me a hand?	
	你可以帮我忙吗?	48
19	Do you have a pen and paper handy?	
	你手边有笔和纸吗?	51
20	It might come in handy.	
	那可能可以派得上用场。	54
21	The theater was packed.	
	那家戏院挤满了人。	57
22	I forgot to pack my razor.	
	我忘了带刮胡刀。	60
23	Please cover for me.	
	请你帮我代班。	63
24	Are you free this weekend?	
	你这个周末有空吗?	66
25	Sugar-free	
	不加糖的	69
26	Is the bread fresh?	
	这面包新鲜吗?	72
27	Are oranges in season?	
	橘子现在当令吗?	75

- 28 I'm expecting an important call.**
我在等一个重要的电话。 77
- 29 That's a nice shirt.**
那件衬衫真好看。 80
- 30 What is the local theater showing this week?**
这个星期本地的戏院在上演什么? 83
- 31 I came to meet John, but he never showed up.**
我来见约翰,但是他没有来。 86
- 32 He wasn't my type.**
他不是我喜欢的类型。 89
- 33 She is the type of girl I like.**
她是我喜欢的那一类型的女孩子。 91
- 34 Do you mind opening the window?**
你介意把窗户打开吗? 94
- 35 My watch must be fast.**
我的表一定是快了。 97
- 36 I will meet you at two o'clock sharp.**
我会在两点整来见你。 100
- 37 Could you please tell me your hours?**
请告诉我你们的营业时间。 103
- 38 This box is light.**
这个盒子很轻。 105
- 39 I like the light-colored paints better.**
我比较喜欢浅色的油漆。 108
- 40 I'm in the mood for something light.**
我想吃简单一点的食物。 111
- 41 The bananas are still green.**
这些香蕉还很青。 114
- 42 That orange sweater is awfully loud.**
那件橙色毛衣颜色真鲜艳。 116

第二篇

英语会话精华句型

Unit 1	20 ways to say Thank You	
	如何用英语表达谢意	120
Unit 2	When people say you are pretty. . .	
	对方称赞你, 你如何回答	124
Unit 3	How to invite people. . .	
	邀请别人的说法	126
Unit 4	Asking for Information	
	如何用英语问信息	130
Unit 5	When you are sick. . .	
	如何用英语说你生病了	134
Unit 6	A little chat	
	见面谈天气	138
Unit 7	Making a phone call (1)	
	电话英语第一步	142
Unit 8	Making a phone call (2)	
	更进一步的电话英语	149



第一篇

常见英语会话基础用词



1. No matter what happens, I'll be there.



MP3-1

不管有什么事,我都会到的。

所谓人在江湖,就有江湖的规矩。我们在社会上做事,特别要注重人际关系,而西方人一般还算蛮重诺守信的,所以与他们交往时,讲英语要尽量强调自己“说一不二”的个性,以取得对方的好感。用以表达承诺的英语说法很多,“No matter what happens, I'll...”就是一个很好的句型。

no matter 是一个短语,意思是“不管如何,无论如何,这件事情总是不会改变”,通常与 what, where 和 how 等疑问词连用。

no matter what 或 no matter what happens 都是表示“不管发生什么事”。若是 no matter 与 how 连用,是表示“无论某人做什么样的努力”,no matter where 则是表示“不管在什么地方”。

实用例句

- No matter what, I'll be there by eight.
无论如何,我八点都会到那里。
- No matter where I am, I'll meet you at the restaurant by seven o'clock.
不管在哪里,我七点都会到餐厅与你见面。
- No matter what happens, they will always be there for each other.
不管发生什么事,他们总是会互相扶持。
- You will get your money, no matter what happens.
无论如何,你都会拿到你的钱。

1. No matter what happens, I'll be there.

不管有什么事,我都会到的。

● I'm going to prove you are wrong, no matter what it costs.

不管代价如何,我都会证明你是错误的。

● No matter how hard he tried, he couldn't get her to change her mind.

不管他多么努力,他都没办法让她改变她的想法。

会话练习

1

A: We are going to have a wonderful time.

B: No matter what, nothing is going to ruin this day.

A: 我们一定会玩得很愉快。

B: 不管如何,没有什么事会让我们扫兴。

2

A: Will practice be canceled if it rains?

B: No matter what weather, practice will still be on.

A: 如果下雨,练习会取消吗?

B: 不管什么天气,练习都会继续。

3

A: No matter what your excuse is, I don't want to hear it.

You are late!

B: I'm sorry.

It won't happen again.

A: 不管你的理由是什么,我都不想听。

你迟到了!

B: 对不起。

以后不会再发生了。

必备单词

meet [mi:t]	见面
restaurant [ˈrestərɑ:nt]	餐馆; 饭店
prove [pru:v]	证明
cost [kɔ:st]	花费
try [traɪ]	尝试
change [tʃeɪndʒ]	改变
mind [maɪnd]	心意
wonderful [ˈwʌndəfl]	好棒的; 绝妙的; 好极了
ruin [ru:ɪn]	破坏; 毁坏
practice [ˈpræktɪs]	练习
canceled [ˈkænsld]	取消(cancel 的过去分词)
rain [reɪn]	下雨
excuse [ɪksˈkju:s]	借口



2. You do realize this is a serious matter?



matter?

你真的了解这件事的严重性?

matter 这个单词的意思是“你必须考虑或面对的情况或事情”，a matter of importance 意思就是“一件重要的事情”。

the matter at hand 或是 the matter in hand 意思就是“目前应该处理的事情”。

实用例句

- We are still looking over the matter and what to do about it.
我们还在调查这件事情,看看要怎么解决。
- This matter could affect all of our employees.
这件事可能会影响全体员工。
- I don't think you understand the seriousness of this matter.
我不认为你了解这件事情的严重性。
- This is a matter of importance, I have to talk to you about it.
这是件重要的事情,我必须跟你谈。
- Could we concentrate on the matter in hand, please?
我们可不可以专注眼前的事情?

会话练习

1

A: We have a serious problem, Mary.

B: What is this serious matter you wanted to talk about?

A: 玛丽,我们有一个很严重的问题。

B: 有什么严重的事情你想要谈?

2

A: In my speech, I plan to address some very serious matters.

B: I think that is the best way to win an election, instead of hiding your views.

A: 我的演说中,我想要讲一些很严肃的事情。

B: 我认为那是赢得选举最好的方法,不要不敢说出你的观点。

3

A: This matter must be dealt with at once.

B: I am on top of it, sir.

A: 这个问题必须马上处理。

B: 先生,我已经完全掌控情势。

必备单词

serious ['siəriəs]

严重的;严肃的

matter ['mætə]

事情

affect [ə'fekt]

影响到

employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:]

雇员;员工

understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]

了解;明白

seriousness ['siəriəsni:s]

严重性

2. You do realize this is a serious matter?

你真的了解这件事的严重性?

importance [im'pɔ:tns]

重要

concentrate ['kɒnsən,treɪt]

专注于

problem ['prɒbləm]

问题

speech [spi:tʃ]

演讲

address [ə'dres]

对听众讲话

election [ɪ'lekʃn]

选举

view [vju:]

看法;见解;观点

hide [haɪd]

隐藏

常用短语

on top of

完全掌控情况

at once

立刻



3. What's the matter?



怎么啦?

matter 这个单词也可以表示“有问题”、“有某些地方不对劲”的意思,当你看到某人似乎不太高兴,或是在生气,或是病了,你想问他“怎么啦?”、“为什么不高兴?”,英语的说法就是:

What's the matter?

如果你想问某样东西为什么不能正常运作,或是某人怎么啦,为什么不高兴呢,那就在 What's the matter 这句话之后,接“with+你想要问什么问题的事物或某人”,例如:你想要问,这台电脑怎么啦? 英语就是:

What's the matter with the computer?

你如果想要问,约翰怎么啦? 英语就是:

What's the matter with John?

matter 可以用在问“怎么啦”或是“有什么问题吗”,也可以用来表示“某人很好,没有生病,也没有什么不高兴的”,或是“某样东西运作正常,没有什么毛病”或是“看起来很好”,这句话的英语就是“*There's nothing the matter with+你说没有问题、没有毛病的人或某样东西*”,例如:某人剪了一个新发型,他自己很担心那个发型不好看,你跟他说,“你的发型很好,没什么不对劲的,我很喜欢”,英语的说法就是:

There's nothing the matter with your haircut.

I really like it.

相反,你若是要说“某人似乎不太高兴或是病了”,或是“某样东西有毛病,不能正常运作”,或是“看起来不好看、不恰当”,说法就是“*There's something the matter with+你认为有问题或是有毛病的人或某样东西*”,例如:家里的洗衣机一直在滴水,你认为这台洗衣机一定有问题,英语的说法就是:

There's something the matter with the washing machine.

It keeps leaking.

实用例句

- What is the matter with this computer? I can't get it to print.
这台电脑有什么问题? 没办法打印。
- You looked sad. What's the matter?
你看起来很悲伤。怎么啦?
- What's the matter with John?
约翰怎么啦?
- What's the matter now? It still won't start.
现在是什么问题? 还是不能发动。
- There's something the matter with the washing machine. It keeps leaking.
这台洗衣机一定有问题。它一直在漏水。
- There's nothing the matter with your haircut. I really like it.
你的发型没什么不对。我很喜欢。

会话练习

1

A: Are you sick? What's the matter?

B: Nothing is the matter.

I'm just going to take a nap.

A: 你病了吗? 有什么问题?

B: 没什么问题。

我只是想小睡一下。



2

A: Nothing's ever the matter with her.

She is always in a good mood.

B: It is clear that she has a positive outlook on life.

A: 她从来没什么问题。

她心情一向都很好。

B: 很明显的,她对人生的看法很乐观。

3

A: What's the matter with the VCR?

B: Just a few parts need to be replaced.

I'll have it ready by Saturday.

A: 这台录像机有什么问题?

B: 只有一些零件需要替换。

我星期六能够修好。

必备单词

computer [kəm'pjutə]

电脑

print [print]

打印

sad [sæd]

悲伤的

leak [li:k]

漏

haircut ['heəkʌt]

剪头发

mood [mu:d]

心情

positive ['pɒzətɪv]

正面的

outlook ['aʊtlʊk]

观点;看法

clear [kliə]

清楚的

part [pɑ:t]

零件

replaced [ˌri'pleɪst]

替换(replace 的过去分词)

4. Subject matter



主题

matter 当“主题”的意思时,通常都是说 subject matter,表示“一本书、一部电影或是一篇文章里所讨论或要表达的主题”。

实用例句

- In Chapter 12, the subject matter is World War I.
第十二章说的主题是第一次世界大战。
- The subject matter we will be discussing in class today is Evolution.
今天我们课堂上要讨论的主题是进化。
- What subject matters will you study next year?
你明年要研究什么主题?
- I am going to need to study up on the subject matter before I write my paper.
我写报告之前,要先研究这个主题。
- What was the subject matter are you doing your research paper on?
你的研究报告要研究什么主题?

会话练习

1

- A: What subject matter did he lecture on in class?
B: We took notes on all of Chapter Three.

A: 他在课堂上讲什么主题?

B: 我们做所有第三章的笔记。

2

A: What is your favorite subject matter?

B: I have always liked hearing about the United States Government.

A: 你最喜欢的主题是什么?

B: 我一直喜欢听讲有关美国政府的主题。

3

A: What did you do today in class?

B: We went over the subject matters in Part One of our book.

A: 你们今天课堂上做了什么?

B: 我们讨论书上第一部分的主题。

必备单词

discuss [dɪ'skʌs]

讨论

evolution [ˌi:və'lu:ʃn]

进化

research [ri'sɜ:tʃ]

研究

lecture ['lektʃə]

演讲; 讲课

favorite ['feɪvərɪt]

最喜欢的

government ['gʌvənmənt]

政府

5. He traded his old car in for a new model.



他拿他的旧车去折价,买一辆新款的车。

当你要买一辆新车时,拿你的旧车子去给车行,折合一些钱,来抵一部分买一辆新车的钱,英语的说法就是“trade 这辆旧车 in for 另一辆新车”,或“trade 这辆旧车 in on 另一辆新车”。

trade-in 当名词用,意思是“折价物”,也就是“当你要买新东西的时候,用来折价贴现用的旧东西”。

实用例句

- He traded his old car in on the new one he has now.
他用他的旧车折一些钱买他现在的这辆新车。
- If he wants a new bike, he is going to have to trade in his old one.
如果他想要一辆新的自行车,他必须用他的旧自行车去折一些价钱。
- One of the ways John buys new CDs is he trades in his old ones.
约翰买新 CD 的方法之一,就是拿他的旧 CD 去折一些价钱。
- He traded his old car in for a new model.
他拿他的旧车去折价,买一辆新款的车。
- Why don't you sell your car first instead of trading it in?
与其拿去折价买新车,为何不先把你的车子卖掉呢?

- How much do you think this car is worth as a trade-in?
你认为我这辆车可以折价多少?
- How much money can I get for my trade-in?
我可以折价多少?

会话练习

1

A: How much money will you get from your trade-in, John?

B: It will pay for half of my new car.

A: 约翰,你这辆车可以折价多少?

B: 可以折我的新车的一半价钱。

2

A: I can't wait to get my new washing machine.

B: What did you do with your old one?

Were you able to trade it in?

A: 我等不及拿到新的洗衣机。

B: 你怎么处理了你的旧洗衣机?

你有折一些钱吗?

3

A: The store which I bought my TV at actually lets you trade in your old one.

B: They must fix up the trade-ins and sell them.

A: 我买电视机的那家店,确实会让你拿旧的去折价。

B: 他们一定是把旧电视机修理好了,拿去卖。

5. He traded his old car in for a new model.
他拿他的旧车去折价,买一辆新款的车。

必备单词

trade [treɪd]	贸易;交易
model [ˈmɒdl]	机型;模型;样品;车型
sell [sel]	卖
worth [wɜːθ]	价值
pay [peɪ]	付钱
machine [məˈʃiːn]	机器
actually [ˈæktʃʊəli]	确实
trade-in [ˈtreɪdɪn]	折价物



6. Don't try to trick me.



别想骗我。

trick 这个单词当动词,是“欺骗”的意思。它有好几种不同的用法,第一种用法就是用来“欺骗某人”,例如:“骗我”的英语就是 trick me,所以你若是要跟对方说“别想骗我”,英语就是:

Don't try to trick me.

第二种用法就是说“骗某人去做某事”,这种说法的句型就是“trick sb. into doing sth.”,注意:into 后面那件某人被骗去做的事情要用动名词(动词+ing),例如:你说,我骗他让他以为我整天都在那儿工作,英语就是:

I tricked him into thinking I was there all day working.

trick him into 后面的 think,要改成动名词 thinking。

实用例句

- You tricked me into thinking you planned to pay me back.
你骗我,让我以为你计划还我钱。
- Why did you trick me like that?
你为什么那样子骗我?
- I tricked him into thinking I was there all day working.
我骗他,让他认为我整天都在那里工作。
- Mary hid from John, so that John was tricked into thinking she was gone.
玛丽躲开约翰,骗约翰让他以为她已经走了。
- It is rude to trick people so they will do what you want.
骗别人来让他们做你想要的,是很无礼的。

- Don't trick the dog into thinking it can have your hamburger.
不要耍那只狗,让它认为可以吃你的汉堡。
- Don't try to trick me. I know that you lied about it.
别想骗我。我知道你说谎。

会话练习

1

A: What kind of game are you playing?

B: You try to trick someone into thinking they see something that isn't really there.

It is fun, if they don't know about it.

A: 你在玩什么把戏?

B: 你试着骗别人相信他们看到实际上是不存在的东西。
如果他们不知道,那很好玩。

2

A: I tricked John into thinking he had to do my chores today also.

B: He is going to be mad when he finds out you lied.

A: 我骗约翰,让他相信他也必须做我的杂务。

B: 当他发现你说谎时,他会很生气。

3

A: He tricks people all the time.

B: He will say anything, just to get people to do what he wants.

A: 他总是在骗人。

B: 为了要别人做他想要的,他什么话都说得出来。

必备单词

trick [trɪk]	欺诈; 愚弄
plan [plæn]	计划
pay [peɪ]	付钱
back [bæk]	还
hid [hɪd]	躲藏(hide 的过去式)
think [θɪŋk]	想; 认为
rude [ruːd]	无礼的; 鲁莽的
people ['pi:pl]	人们
try [traɪ]	尝试
lie [laɪ]	说谎
game [geɪm]	花招; 把戏
really ['ri:əli]	真的
fun [fʌn]	好玩; 乐趣
chore [tʃɔ:ɪ]	家庭杂务
mad [mæd]	生气

常用短语

find out	发现
all the time	总是



7. What magic tricks do you know?



你会变什么魔术?

前一单元, trick 是“欺骗”的意思, 从这个意思引申, 就可以很容易了解这个单词当名词的意思, trick 既然是欺骗的意思, 所以这个单词当名词就有“花招, 把戏, 戏法”的意思, 这个单词也可以当“窍门, 诀窍”的意思。

实用例句

- What kind of tricks can your dog do?
你的狗会耍什么把戏?
- What kind of tricks can you do with your skateboard?
你会用滑板玩什么花样?
- Are you going to teach your dog tricks when he is older?
你的狗大一点之后, 你会教它耍把戏吗?
- Can I show you some tricks on the computer?
我在电脑上玩一些花样给你看好吗?
- There is a tricky way of getting it to work, because it's an old machine.
要让它动有一个诀窍, 因为这机器已经很旧了。

会话练习

1

A: I can't get the TV to work.

B: There is a trick to turning it on.

A: 我没办法打开电视。

B: 要打开有个诀窍。

2

A: I'm going to learn how to do magic tricks.

B: I have a really good book about it.

Would you like to borrow it?

A: 我要去学如何变魔术。

B: 我有一本关于魔术的书很好。

你要不要借去看看?

3

A: Why doesn't the calculator work anymore?

B: There is no trick to it.

Maybe the batteries are dead.

A: 这个计算器为什么不能用?

B: 没有什么诀窍。

可能是电池没电了。

必备单词

kind [kaɪnd]

种类

skateboard ['skeɪtbɔ:d]

滑板

teach [ti:tʃ]

教

magic [ˈmæɡɪk]	魔术
know [nəʊ]	知道
show [ʃəʊ]	展示
computer [kəmˈpjʊtə]	电脑
tricky [ˈtrɪki]	有诀窍的
work [wɜ:k]	(机器)运转
machine [məˈʃi:n]	机器
learn [lɜ:n]	学习
borrow [ˈbɒrəʊ]	借用
calculator [ˈkælkjəleɪtə]	计算器
battery [ˈbætəri]	电池; 电瓶
dead [ded]	(电瓶)没有电流

常用短语

turn it on

把它打开



8. What a mean trick!



多么卑鄙的恶作剧!

trick 当名词,除了可以表示“花招、把戏”的意思,还可以表示“恶作剧”的意思。

实用例句

- That wasn't a very nice trick to play on your baby brother.
你这样耍自己的小弟弟,很不应该。
- Don't you know the only time you can play trick is on Halloween?
你不知道你只有在万圣节才可以作弄别人吗?
- That was a pretty mean trick to play Mary.
这样作弄玛丽是很卑鄙的。
- What kind of tricks are you planning for April Fool's Day?
愚人节你打算怎么作弄人?
- No more tricks on your sister, do you understand.
不要再作弄你妹妹,听懂了吗?

会话练习

1

A: What does it mean on Halloween when the kids say “trick or treat”?

B: It means either give them a piece of candy or they will play a trick on you.

A: 在万圣节时,小孩子说“恶作剧或请客”是什么意思?

B: 这句话的意思是,你若不给他们糖果,他们就会作弄你。

2

A: What kind of tricks are you planning to trick people with?

B: I guess you will have to see tonight at the party.

A: 你打算怎么作弄人?

B: 我想,你要到今晚的宴会才能看到。

3

A: What kind of trick did you play on Mary that made her so mad?

B: Someone told Mary her car was stolen and Mary believed them.

Everyone else thought it was funny, except for Mary, of course.

A: 你们怎么作弄玛丽,使得她那么生气?

B: 有人告诉玛丽,她的车子被偷了,而她相信了。

当然,除了玛丽之外,每一个人都觉得很好玩。

必备单词

nice [naɪs]	很好
hamburger ['hæmbɜ:gə]	汉堡
pretty ['prɪti]	非常;相当
mean [mi:n]	刻薄的
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	了解;明白
mean [mi:n]	意思是
kid [kɪd]	小孩子
candy ['kændɪ]	糖果
treat [tri:t]	请客
guess [ges]	猜想
party ['pa:ti]	宴会;派对
stolen ['stəʊlən]	偷(steal的过去分词)

believe [bi'li:v]

相信

else [els]

其他的

funny ['fʌni]

滑稽;好笑的

except [ik'sept]

除了……之外

常用短语

of course

当然

except for...

除了……之外



9. John is starting school in September.



约翰九月开始上学。

start 当动词是“开始”的意思,它可以用在说“开始做某件事”的说法,这么说的英语有两种说法,一种说法是“start+动名词(V+ing)”,例如:说“我刚开始学英语”,整句话的说法就是,要把学习(learn)这个单词改成 learning:

I've just started learning English.

start 用在“开始做某事”的意思时,另一种说法就是“start to+动词原形”,也就是 start to 后面接着说“要开始做的事”。

例如:说“正好刚刚开始下雨”,开始(start)后面就接着 to rain, rain 这个动词不要做任何的变动,就叫做“动词原形”:

It's just started to rain.

start 当“开始”的意思,也可以用在说“开始某件事”,在这种用法里, start 后面接的是“名词”,也就是“开始的那件事”,例如:说“约翰九月开始上学”,上学的英语就 start school,同样的,开始上班的英语就是 start work。

实用例句

- John will start work this Monday.
约翰星期一要开始上班。
- It is important you start the project as soon as possible.
及早开始这个项目是很重要的。
- Mary starts college again fall term.
玛丽秋天又要开始去大学上课。

- When will you start work again?
你什么时候要开始再上班?

会话练习

1

A: After reviewing your application, it looks like you've got the job.

B: Great!

When do I start?

A: 仔细看过你的申请表之后,我们决定雇用你。

B: 好棒!

什么时候开始上班?

2

A: I am planning to attend the trade school.

B: When does your semester start?

A: 我想去读职业学校。

B: 学期什么时候开始?

A: I am going to my aerobics class tonight.

What time does your play start?

B: My play begins at eight.

What time does your class start?

A: 我今晚要去上有氧运动。

你的戏剧几点开始?

B: 我的戏剧八点开始。

你的课几点开始?

必备单词

start [stɑ:t]	开始
work [wɜ:k]	上班
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt]	重要的
project ['prɒdʒekt]	学校的研究作业
possible ['pɒsəbl]	可能的
term [tɜ:m]	学期
review [ri'vju:]	审核
application [ˌæplə'keɪʃən]	申请表
job [dʒɒb]	工作; 职位; 职务
attend [ə'tend]	参加
trade [treɪd]	职业
semester [sɪ'mestə]	学期
aerobics [ˌeə'rəʊbɪks]	有氧运动

常用短语

trade school	职业学校
---------------------	------



10. I can't think where I left my keys.



我想不起来把钥匙放在哪里了。

我们可以用“I can't think+疑问词”的句型表达“我想不起来……”，或是“我不知道……”的意思，疑问词就是 where、who、when、how、why 这些问“哪里、谁、何时、如何、为什么”的词。

I can't think 后面接 where, 就是“我想不起来在哪里”或是“我不知道在哪里”;后面接 who, 就是说“我想不起来是谁”或是“我不知道是谁”;后面接 when, 就是说“我想不起来在何时”或是“我不知道在何时”;后面接 why, 就是说“我想不起来为什么”或是“我不知道为什么”。

实用例句

- I can't think who called you today.
我想不起来今天谁打电话给你。
- I can't think where that restaurant was now.
我现在想不起来那家餐厅曾在哪里。
- Jenny can't think where she might have put the book.
珍妮想不起来她可能把那本书放在哪里了。
- I can't think why I would have left my purse there.
我不知道我为什么会把皮包放在那里。
- I can't think why she ever married him.
我不知道她为什么会嫁给他。

会话练习

1

A: Are you sure you put the extra plates in the pantry?

B: I think so.

I can't think where else I would have put them.

A: 你确定你是把多出来的盘子放在柜子里?

B: 应该是。

我想不起来我还会把它们放在其他什么地方。

2

A: I can't think of his name, but he is awfully nice.

B: I believe you are thinking of Mr. Lee.

A: 他的名字我想不起来,但是他人很好。

B: 我相信你说的是李先生。

3

A: Did you find your shoes, John?

B: No. I still can't think where I would have misplaced them.

A: 约翰,你鞋子找到了吗?

B: 还没,我还是想不起来我会把它们放到哪里去。

必备单词

restaurant [ˈrestərɑ:nt]

餐馆; 饭店

left [left]

遗留

purse [pɜ:s]

皮包

extra [ˈekstrə]

额外的; 多余的

plate [pleɪt]

盘子

pantry ['pæntri]

食品储藏室

awfully ['ɔ:flɪ]

非常

misplace [mis'pleɪs]

把……放错地方



11. We found a really good restaurant.



MP3-11

我们找到一家很好的餐厅。

find 这个动词的意思是“找到”，它可以表示“无意中发现”的意思，例如：我们找到一家很好的餐厅，这句话里的“找到”英语就是用 find 这个单词。

find 也可以用来表示“你用心在找某样东西”的意思，例如：我找不到汽车的钥匙，这句话里的“找”英语也是用 find 这个单词，整句话的说法就是：

I can't find the car keys.

或是，你开车到了一个很拥挤的地方，你说，我希望我们找得到停车位，也是用 find 这个动词：

I hope we can find a parking space.

实用例句

- I found a purse in the street.
我在街上捡到一个皮包。
- I found these jeans on sale. What do you think?
我在大减价的时候买到这些牛仔裤。你认为怎么样？
- Do you like the earrings? Aunt Mary found them for you.
你喜欢这对耳环吗？玛丽姑妈为你找到的。
- Mary said she found this Italian restaurant that she wants to take us to.
玛丽说她发现一家意大利餐厅，她要带我们去。

- I found this antique desk at a garage sale last weekend.

我在车库拍卖时发现这个古董书桌。

注:garage sale 就是美国人利用天气好的日子,把旧的东西整理起来放在自己家的车库里卖。

- Tom said he found this piece of jewelry and knew I would love it.

汤姆说他看到这个珠宝,他知道我会喜欢。

会话练习

1

A: Have you found any good men lately?

B: No. I'm still single.

A: 你最近有没有找到什么好的男人?

B: 没有,我还是单身一个。

2

A: Could you not even find an excuse to why you are late?

B: I'm sorry.

I didn't mean to make you wait on me.

A: 你迟到了竟然连找个借口都不要?

B: 对不起。

我不是故意让你等我。

A: Have you found a way to pay for that house yet?

B: I don't think we are ready to move right now anyway.

A: 你有没有想到方法来付那栋房子的钱?

B: 反正我认为我们还不会马上搬家。

11. We found a really good restaurant.

我们找到一家很好的餐厅。

必备单词

jeans [dʒi:nz]	牛仔裤
earring [ˈɪrɪŋ]	耳环
antique [ænˈti:k]	古董
garage [gəˈrɑ:ʒ]	车库
sale [seɪl]	拍卖
jewelry [ˈdʒu:əlrɪ]	珠宝
lately [ˈleɪtlɪ]	近来;最近的
single [ˈsɪŋɡl]	单身;未婚
even [ˈi:vən]	甚至
excuse [ɪksˈkju:s]	借口
late [leɪt]	迟到
mean [mi:n]	有意
pay [peɪ]	付钱
ready [ˈredɪ]	准备好
anyway [ˈeni,weɪ]	无论如何

常用短语

on sale	拍卖
wait on	等人
right now	立刻



12. We looked everywhere but we couldn't find it.



MP3-12

我们到处都找过了,但是找不到。

look 这个单词当“寻找”的意思时,可以单独使用,例如:我们到处找过了:

We looked everywhere.

也可以作短语 look for 使用,例如:你说,我在找玛丽,你有没有看到她?

I'm looking for Mary. Have you seen her?

也可以与 under、in 这些介词连用,表示到“什么地方下面找一找”或是“到什么地方里面去找一找”,例如:你说,到床底下去找一找:

Try looking under the bed.

实用例句

- I've been looking for you an hour!
我找你已经找了一个小时。
- When I go to the store, I'll look and see if they have your favorite cookies.
我到商店去的时候,我会找找,看他们有没有你最喜欢的饼干。
- I looked for a new car today, but everything was too expensive.
我今天出去要找一辆新车,但是都太贵了。
- I've looked and looked for the perfect dress, but this was all I could find.
我一直在找一件十全十美的礼服,但这已是我所能找到的最好的了。

会话练习

1

A: I still can't find my blue sweater.

B: Where have you looked for it?

A: 我还是找不到我的蓝色毛衣。

B: 你到哪里找过?

2

A: Have you seen a pile of papers sitting around?

B: No, but I haven't really looked around, either.

A: 你有没有看到一叠文件在这附近?

B: 没有,但是我也没有好好地找过。

3

A: I would help you find them, but I don't know where to look.

B: That is fine.

I'm sure they are around here somewhere.

A: 我想帮你找,但是我不知道该到哪里找。

B: 没关系。

我确定他们就在这附近什么地方。

必备单词

find [faɪnd]

找到

favorite ['feɪvərɪt]

最喜欢的

cookie ['kʊki]

饼干

expensive [ɪk'spensɪv]

昂贵的

perfect ['pɜːfɪkt]

完美的

sweater ['swetə]

毛衣

pile [paɪl]

一叠

paper ['peɪpə]

文件

fine [faɪn]

好的

常用短语

look for

寻找



13. How do I look in this dress?



我穿这件礼服好看吗?

look 也可以作“看起来”的意思,它可以与 like 连用,说 look like 表示“看起来像……”。

实用例句

- How do I look in my new suit?
我穿新套装好看吗?
- They look like twins.
他们看起来像双胞胎。
- It is hard to imagine the way it looks without actually seeing it.
没有确实看到它,很难想象它看起来是什么样子。
- Do you like the way I look in red?
你喜欢我穿红色的样子吗?

会话练习

1

A: How does she look like that?

B: She exercises all the time.

A: 她怎么能够维持那样的身材?

B: 她一直做运动。

2

A: Does this brown shirt look good with my new skirt?

B: Yes. I like the outfit together.

A: 这件棕色的衬衫配我这件新裙子好看吗?

B: 好看,我喜欢这样搭配的服饰。

3

A: I can't go out there!

I don't have any make-up on.

B: You don't need any.

You look fine.

A: 我不能出去。

我没有化妆。

B: 你不需要化妆。

你很好看。

必备单词

suit [su:t]

西装;一套衣服

twin [twɪn]

双胞胎

hard [hɑ:d]

困难的

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn]

想象

actually ['æktʃʊəli]

实际上;确实

exercise ['eksəsaɪz]

运动

brown [braʊn]

褐色的

skirt [skɜ:t]

裙子

outfit ['aʊtɪfɪt]

全套服装

make-up ['meɪkʌp]

化妆品

14. I lost the game.



MP3-14

我比赛输了。

lose 可以当“输了”的意思,例如:比赛输了(lose a game)、选举输了(lose an election)、打仗打输了(lose a fight 或 lose a battle)、把钱输掉了(lose money)。

lose to 这个短语就是“输给某个对手”的意思。

实用例句

- I once knew a guy who lost all his money in gambling.
我曾经认识一个人,他赌博输掉了所有的钱。
- I wanted President Bush to win again, but he lost the election.
我希望布什总统再赢,但是他竞选输了。
- It looks like our team needs to practice harder.
We lost another game.
看起来我们这支队伍还需要多练习。
我们又输了一场。
- I have never lost to another team before.
我以前从未输给其他的队伍。
- She says it doesn't matter if they win or lose.
她说,不管他们赢或输都没有关系。
- John lost the game.
He got the third place though.
约翰这场比赛输了。
但是他还是拿到第三名。

会话练习

1

A: I shouldn't have put my book down.

I lost my place.

B: What book are you reading?

A: 我不应该把书本放下。

我不知道我看到哪一页。

B: 你在看哪一本书?

2

A: I lost the race.

B: That is okay. There is still next year.

A: 我赛跑输了。

B: 没有关系。还有明年。

必备单词

game [geɪm]

(球类)比赛;游戏

gambling [ˈgæmblɪŋ]

赌博

guy [gaɪ]

(口语)男士

win [wɪn]

赢

election [ɪˈleɪʃn]

选举

team [ti:m]

队伍;团队

practice [ˈpræktɪs]

练习

another [əˈnʌðə]

另一个

matter [ˈmætə]

要紧;有关系

though [ðəʊ]

(口语)不过

race [reɪs]

赛跑;竞赛

15. It's not my style.



MP3-15

那不是我的风格。

style 可以指一个人的“作风、格调、习性”，也可以当“方式、方法”的意思，或是“文体、风格”。

实用例句

- I like your style of handwriting.
我喜欢你的字体。
- I like your style, kid. You are really great.
小子，我喜欢你的格调。你真的很棒。
- He never came to pick her up last night.
It sure does not seem like his style.
他昨晚没有来接她。
那不像他的作风。
- I like my new teacher. She has a new style of teaching.
我喜欢我的新老师。她有新的教学方法。

会话练习

1

A: Why was he late?

B: I don't know, but it doesn't seem like his style.

A: 他为什么迟到?

B: 我不知道，但是那不像他的作风。

2

A: I'll just go to explain what happened.

It isn't just my style to leave.

B: They know that about you.

They will understand.

A: 我会去解释发生了什么事。

就这样离开不是我的作风。

B: 他们知道你的作风。

他们会了解的。

必备单词

style [stɑɪl]

作风、格调、方式

handwriting ['hænd,raɪtɪŋ]

书写

late [leɪt]

迟到

seem [si:m]

似乎

explain [ɪk'spleɪn]

解释

happen ['hæpən]

发生

leave [li:v]

离开

understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]

了解;明白

常用短语

pick (sb.) up

去接(某人)

16. This dress is not in style anymore.



MP3-16

这条裙子不流行了。

in style 是个短语,它有两个意思,一个意思是“流行的”,例如:我们说这条裙子不流行了,英语就是:

This dress is not in style anymore.

in style 这个短语的另一个意思就是“奢华的、享受的、很讲究的”,这个用法通常用在“过着很奢华、很讲究的生活”,英语就是 live in style,例如:我们说,如果我有一百万,我就可以过很讲究的生活,整句话英语就是:

If I have a million dollars, I could really live in style.

实用例句

- Those new shoes are really in style.
那些新鞋子真的在流行。
- They have a great house. They are really living in style.
他们有一栋很棒的房子。他们真的过得很奢华。
- He really has some class and lives in style.
他真的有些格调,而且生活得很讲究。

会话练习

1

A: It is not hard to be in style when you have lots of money.

B: What else would you spend your money on anyway?

A: 如果你有很多钱,要跟得上流行并不难。

B: 你的钱还能用在其他什么地方呢?

2

A: We rented a limo for the occasion.

B: You sure are living in style, aren't you?

A: 在那个场合我们租了一辆豪华礼车。

B: 你们确实过得很享受,不是吗?

3

A: Mr. Lee has lots of class.

B: He sure is living in style.

A: 李先生很有格调。

B: 他确实生活得很讲究。

必备单词

anymore [ˌeni'mɔ:]

(不)再

really ['riəli]

真的

class [klæs]

格调

else [els]

其他的

spend [spend]

花钱

rent [rent]

租借

occasion [ə'keɪʒn]

场合

sure [ʃʊə]

确定

limo ['liməʊ]

豪华轿车(指驾驶室与后座间用玻璃隔开,通常有专职司机驾驶的)

17. Can you hand me that book, please?



能把那本书递给我吗?

hand 当“递给”的意思时,它的用法有两种,第一是“hand sb. + sth.”,例如:把书递给我:

Hand me the book.

第二种说法是“hand sth. to sb.”,例如说,他把票递给收票员:

He handed his ticket to the ticket collector.

hand 也可以当名词,意思是“鼓掌”,所以我们若是要说“给某人一些掌声”,就是说“give sb. a hand”。

实用例句

- Do you see that piece of candy?

Will you hand it to me?

你有没有看到那个糖果?

请把它递给我。

- If I climb up to that attic, will you hand me those boxes?

如果我爬上那个阁楼,请你把那些盒子递给我好吗?

- Can you hand me the wrench now?

请你把扳手递给我好吗?

- I need you to hand me the hose when I ask for it.

我叫你的时候,你就把水管递给我。

会话练习

1

A: Hand over the money.

Don't you know you shouldn't steal?

B: I was just going to borrow some money.

A: 把钱交给我。

你不知道你不应该偷钱吗?

B: 我只是想要借一点钱。

2

A: Let's give him a hand.

He deserves some applause for his great achievements.

B: Thank you for that round of applause.

All of you are great!

A: 我们来为他鼓掌。

他的伟大成就值得一些掌声。

B: 谢谢你们的掌声。

你们都很棒!

3

A: When you are done, hand me the cord and I will plug it in.

B: Thank you for your help today.

A: 你做好之后,就把电线拿给我,我把插头插上。

B: 谢谢你的帮忙。

必备单词

hand [hænd]	递
candy ['kændi]	糖果
climb [klaɪm]	攀登; 攀爬
attic ['ætɪk]	阁楼
wrench [rentʃ]	扳手
hose [həʊz]	水管
steal [sti:l]	偷窃
borrow ['bɒrəʊ]	借用
deserve [dɪ'zɜ:v]	应得的; 受之无愧的
applause [ə'plɔ:z]	鼓掌
round [raʊnd]	一场
achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]	成就
cord [kɔ:d]	电线



18. Can you give me a hand?



MP3-18

你可以帮我忙吗？

上一单元说过,hand 当“名词”可以作“鼓掌”的意思,本单元里教的是 hand 当“帮忙”的意思的用法,上一单元里说, give sb. a hand 是“给某人掌声”的意思,既然 hand 也可以作“帮忙”的意思,那么 give sb. a hand 当然也可以作“帮某人忙”的意思,到底要作哪个意思,从说话的前后文就可以看出来。

have a hand in 某件事,这个短语的意思就是“参与某件事”。

实用例句

- These boxes are too heavy.
Can you give me a hand?
这些盒子太重了。
你可以帮我忙吗?
- Do you need a hand moving your stuff out of the apartment this weekend?
这个周末你需要有人帮你,把你的东西搬出公寓吗?
- Tell me if you need a hand.
如果你需要帮忙,告诉我。
- She could use a hand decorating her new house.
她需要有人帮忙装饰她的新房子。
- I think someone else should lend a helping hand to them.
我认为应该有人帮他们的忙。
- Can I have a hand with these grocery bags?
有谁可以帮我拿这些杂货吗?

会话练习

1

A: He is going to need a hand moving in the couch.

B: I have a bad back.

I think someone else should do it.

A: 他需要有人帮忙把新沙发椅搬进来。

B: 我的背部会痛。

我想应该有其他人来做。

2

A: Can you give me a hand for just a second?

B: Sure. What do you need me to do?

A: 你可以帮我一下吗?

B: 当然,你需要我做什么?

3

A: I think it would be a good idea if you had a hand in the construction also.

B: Well, as long as I can help.

A: 如果你也参与建设,应该是个好主意。

B: 只要我帮得上忙。

必备单词

heavy ['hevi]

重的

stuff [stʌf]

物品;事情

apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt]

公寓

decorate ['dekə,reit]	装饰
lend [lend]	借
grocery ['grəʊsəri]	杂货
couch [kaʊtʃ]	沙发椅
back [bæk]	背部
second ['sekənd]	片刻
idea [ai'diə]	主意
construction [kən'strʌkʃən]	建造
also ['ɔ:lsoʊ]	也



19. Do you have a pen and paper handy?



MP3-19

你手边有笔和纸吗?

handy 这个单词的意思是“某样东西就在手边或是就在身边”，例如：当你与某人通电话，你要他记下某些资料，你要问他，你手边有没有纸和笔，英语的说法就是：

Do you have a pen and paper handy?

你若是要跟对方说，读英文时，身边要准备一本词典，英语的说法就是：

Keep a dictionary handy.

handy 也可以作“方便的；便利的”的意思。

实用例句

- Can you lower the rack?

I want it to be handy and easily reached.

你可以把架子移低一点吗?

我要它很方便，很容易就可以拿到。

- Do you have his number handy?

你手边有他的电话号码吗?

- I need to borrow a drill.

Do you have one handy?

我需要借一个钻子。

你有钻子吗?



- I'm going to use lots of white paint.
How much do you have handy?
我需要很多白色的油漆。
你有多少?
- If there's a pen and paper handy, I'll make a shopping list.
如果有纸和笔,我想要写一张购物单。

会话练习

1

- A: I finished my paper.
Do you have a stapler handy?
- B: There is one on my desk.
- A: 我报告写完了。
你手边有订书机吗?
- B: 我桌上有一个。

2

- A: He made the team.
But I think the coach just wants him to be handy if another player gets hurt.
- B: I'm sure the coach will play him at the games.
- A: 他加入了校队。
但是我认为教练只是要他在其他球员受伤时,可以随时上场。
- B: 我相信教练会让他上场的。

3

A: Is it possible for you to fix the leak?

B: Sure. I just need a wrench.

Do you have one handy?

A: 水管破了,你会修理吗?

B: 当然会。我只需要一个扳手。

你手边有扳手吗?

必备单词

handy [ˈhændɪ]	方便的;就在手边的
lower [ˈləʊə]	降低
rack [ræk]	架子
easily [ˈi:zɪli]	容易地
drill [drɪl]	钻子
paint [peɪnt]	油漆
shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ]	购物
list [lɪst]	名单
stapler [ˈsteɪplə]	订书机
finish [ˈfɪnɪʃ]	完成
team [ti:m]	队伍;团队
coach [kəʊtʃ]	教练
hurt [hɜ:t]	痛;伤害
possible [ˈpɒsəbl]	可能的
fix [fɪks]	修理
leak [li:k]	漏
wrench [rentʃ]	扳手

20. It might come in handy.



那可能可以派得上用场。

handy 这个单词的意思是“手边的、方便的”，短语 come in handy 的意思就是“派得上用处的”。

实用例句

- I always keep a flashlight around.
It might come in handy.
我身边总是带着手电筒。
它随时可能派得上用场。
- They say you should always keep bottled water around the house.
You never know when it might come in handy.
他们说，家里应该随时放着瓶装水。
什么时候用得到不知道。
- My pocket knife always comes in handy when I camp out.
当我去露营的时候，我的小刀子总是派得上用场。
- My cellular phone comes in handy if someone needs to talk to me.
如果有人想跟我谈话，我的移动电话就可以派得上用场。
- Having you around sure comes in handy.
You know how to do everything.
有你在身边，的确很方便。
什么事你都知道该怎么做。

会话练习

1

A: I like my new computer.

It comes in handy when I have projects to do.

B: Computer are becoming lots cheaper too, so more people can afford them.

A: 我喜欢我的新电脑。

当我有项目做的时候,电脑就派得上用场。

B: 电脑也越来越便宜,所以很多人都买得起。

2

A: It comes in handy to have a cafeteria in the building.

B: I know.

It is a hassle to try to leave for lunch every day.

A: 大楼里有个自助餐厅,蛮方便的。

B: 我知道。

每天都要出去吃午饭实在很麻烦。

3

A: We like taking our TV on vacation with us for the road.

B: Portable televisions sure can come in handy sometimes.

A: 我们度假时喜欢带着电视,可以在路上看。

B: 手提电视有时确实可以派上用场。

必备单词

flashlight [ˈflæʃlaɪt]	手电筒
bottled [ˈbɒtld]	瓶装的
pocket [ˈpɒkɪt]	口袋
knife [naɪf]	刀
camp [kæmp]	露营
especially [əˈspeʃəli]	尤其是
kid [kɪd]	小孩子
computer [kəmˈpjʊ:tə]	电脑
project [ˈprɒdʒekt]	项目
cheaper [ˈtʃi:pə]	较便宜的
afford [əˈfɔ:d]	花得起钱; 负担得起
cafeteria [ˌkæfəˈtɪrɪə]	自助餐厅
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ]	大楼
hassle [ˈhæsl]	麻烦
road [rəʊd]	路
portable [ˈpɔ:təbl]	手提的



21. The theater was packed.



MP3-21

那家戏院挤满了人。

pack 当“动词”，可以作“把东西装进箱子或盒子里”的意思，在本单元的意思是表示“把很多人挤进一个地方”，packed 则是当形容词用，表示“挤满人的”，用来形容某个地方人很多、很拥挤，例如：那家戏院挤满了人，英语整句话的说法就是：

The theater was packed.

实用例句

- I wanted to go to the movies, but it was so packed we couldn't get a seat.
我想要去看电影，但是电影院挤满了人，我们没办法找到座位。
- Great party!
This place is packed.
好棒的宴会！
这地方挤满了人。
- I'm sure they always do good business.
The restaurant always seems packed.
我相信他们的生意一直不错。
那家餐厅看起来一直都挤满了人。
- When they have a sale, the place is always packed.
他们在打折时，那地方总是挤满了人。
- I like going to the fair, but it is always packed.
我喜欢去集市，但是集市总是挤满了人。

- I couldn't even move.
The place was so packed!
我几乎没办法移动。
那地方挤满了人!
- They packed as many people as possible onto the bus.
他们尽量挤很多人进公交车。
- All of the boys packed themselves into the tiny car.
所有的男孩全挤进了那辆小汽车里。

会话练习

1

A: Where do you want to go tonight?

B: Somewhere quiet.

I hate going to diners when they are packed.

A: 你今晚想要去哪里?

B: 去安静一点的地方。

我讨厌在餐厅挤满了人的时候去吃饭。

2

A: The wait for a table was two hours long.

B: That is because the place was packed.

It usually isn't that bad.

A: 我们等桌位等了两个小时。

B: 那是因为那地方挤满了人。

通常没有那么糟的。

必备单词

packed [pækt]	挤满了人的
seat [si:t]	座位
restaurant ['restərɑ:nt]	餐馆; 饭店
always ['ɔ:lweɪz]	总是
sale [seɪl]	打折
fair [feə]	集市; 商展
move [mu:v]	移动
even ['i:vən]	甚至
quiet ['kwaɪət]	安静的
diner ['daɪnə]	餐厅
usually ['ju:ʒuəli]	通常
speech [spi:tʃ]	演讲



22. I forgot to pack my razor.



MP3-22

我忘了带刮胡刀。

pack 这个单词单独使用,也可以当“打包;装箱;打点行装”的意思,如果 pack 后面加上某样东西作它的宾语,它的意思就是“把某样东西装进行李箱”,例如:你出去旅行,忘了把刮胡刀装进行李箱里带来,英语就是:

I forgot to pack my razor.

实用例句

- I would go with you, but I have to pack tonight for my vacation.
我本想跟你一起去,但是我要去度假,今晚必须要整理行李。
- I packed a bunch of cokes in the cooler for the picnic.
我装了很多可乐在冰桶里,野餐时喝。
- Will you please go pack these books in my bag please?
请你把这些书装到我的袋子里。
- I'd better start packing all of his toys away.
He won't need them anymore.
我最好把他的玩具通通装起来。
他不会再需要那些玩具了。
- You'd better pack yourself a suitcase, you might have to leave tonight.
你最好把行李准备好,你可能今晚就得离开。

会话练习

1

A: I try to pack the fridge with lots of fruits.

B: If I buy fruit, it seems to just go to waste.

A: 我冰箱里尽量放很多水果。

B: 如果我买水果,也只是浪费掉。

2

A: When will we leave?

B: Pack your bags now.

I think we will leave tonight.

A: 我们什么时候要离开?

B: 现在就打点行李。

我想我们今晚就要离开。

3

A: What are you doing in the attic?

B: I'm figuring out how much space I have to pack more things away.

A: 你在阁楼上做什么?

B: 我在估算我还有多少地方,可以再多放一些东西到那里去。

必备单词

vacation [və'keɪʃn]

休假;假期

cooler ['ku:lə]

冰桶

picnic ['pɪknɪk]

野餐

toy [tɔɪ]

玩具

suitcase ['su:t,keɪs]

旅行箱

leave [li:v]

离开

space [speɪs]

空间; 场地

常用短语

figure out

估计



23. Please cover for me.



请你帮我代班。

cover for sb. 这个短语就是“替某人代班”的意思。

实用例句

- I have to leave.
Can you cover for me?
我有事要离开。
你可以帮我代班吗?
- If I leave, who is going to cover for me?
如果我不在,谁会来代我的班?
- I can't work on Monday.
Can you cover for me and I'll work your shift next time?
我星期一不能来上班。
你可不可以帮我代班,下一次我替你代班?
- He didn't show up again today, but Mary covered for him.
他今天又没有来,但是玛丽帮他代班。
- Who can cover John's shifts until we find someone else?
在我们找到人之前,谁可以来代约翰的班?
- I can't stay and cover for you all the time.
我不能一直留在这里帮你代班。

会话练习

1

A: Something camp up.
Can you cove for me?

B: For how long?
I have plans today.

A: 我突然间有事情。
你可以帮我代班吗?

B: 要代多久?
我今天还有事。

2

A: Can you cover for me until I get back?

B: Sure, but you'd better remember this.

A: 你可以帮我代班到我回来吗?

B: 好的,但是你最好记得有人曾经帮你代班。

3

A: My mom got in a car accident today!
What do I do?

B: Go and see your mom.
Don't worry about work, I'll cover for you.

A: 我母亲今天出了车祸!
我该怎么办?

B: 去看你母亲。
别担心工作,我会替你代班。

必备单词

shift [ʃɪft]	(班次)工作时间
stay [steɪ]	停留
remember [rɪ'membə]	记得
plan [plæn]	计划
back [bæk]	回来
accident ['æksɪdənt]	车祸; 交通事故
worry ['wʌri]	担忧

常用短语

show up	出现
all the time	总是



24. Are you free this weekend?



你这个周末有空吗？

free 当形容词,可以作“有空”的意思,所以你若是想邀请对方晚上去吃晚饭,你想先问她,今晚有空吗? 英语的说法就是:

Are you free this evening?

free 这个单词用在短语“free to do sth.”时,它的意思是“可以照自己的意思去做想要做的事”。

实用例句

- Are you free this evening?
Would you like to go and have dinner?
你今晚有空吗?
要不要一起去吃晚饭?
- I will call you when I'm free.
我有空就打电话给你。
- When are you free for lunch?
你什么时候有空去吃午饭?
- I want to go with you, but my schedule isn't free for at least another week.
我想要跟你一起去,但是我至少还要一个星期才有空。
- I'm not free to speak about my business partners.
我不可以随便谈论我的生意合伙人。

会话练习

1

A: When you are free, can you come and see me?

B: Sure. I'll be there in just a few minutes.

A: 等你有空,可不可以来看我?

B: 好的,我几分钟内就到。

2

A: Can I call you tonight?

B: Yes. I should be free then.

I've just had so much work to do.

A: 我今晚打电话给你好吗?

B: 好的,今晚我应该有空。

我只是有很多事要做。

3

A: How much does the company make a year?

B: I'm not really free to give out that information.

A: 公司一年赚多少钱?

B: 我不是可以随便告诉别人那个资讯的。

必备单词

free [fri:]

有空的

weekend ['wi:kend]

周末

schedule ['skedʒu:l]

时间表;行程

business ['biznis]

生意;商务

partner ['pa:tne]

合伙人

company ['kʌmpəni]

公司

really ['ri:əli]

真的

information [ˌɪnfə'meɪʃn]

资料; 资讯

常用短语

at least

至少

speak about

谈论

give out

透露



25. Sugar-free



MP3-25

不加糖的

free 当形容词也可以作“没有”的意思,例如:不加糖就是 sugar-free,免税的就是 tax-free,不含咖啡因就是 caffeine-free,不准抽烟就是 smoke-free,不准喝酒就是 alcohol-free,不准吸毒就是 drug-free。

实用例句

- Do you have any candy that is sugar-free?
你有没有不加糖的糖果?
- What items at the grocery store are tax-free?
店里有哪些项目是免税的?
- Can I have a caffeine-free coke please?
请给我一杯没有咖啡因的可乐。
- This restaurant is smoke-free.
You will have to smoke your cigar outside.
这间餐厅是禁烟的餐厅。
你必须到室外去抽烟。
- All schools are alcohol-free and drug-free schools.
If you are caught with any in your possession, you receive a huge fine.
所有学校都是禁酒和毒品的。
如果你被抓到携带酒和毒品,你会被罚巨款。

会话练习

1

A: They are trying to make our office smoke-free.

B: Are there many people who smoke?

A: 他们想要使我们的办公室成为禁烟的。

B: 有很多人抽烟吗?

2

A: Although Mary has had some rough times, she's been drug-free for one year.

B: That is really great.

She sounds like a completely different person now.

A: 虽然玛丽一直不顺利,但是她已经有一年没有吸毒了。

B: 那很好。

听起来她现在是完全不同的一个人了。

3

A: Do you carry sugar-free and caffeine-free Coke?

B: Yes. What size?

A: 你们有卖不加糖和不含咖啡因的可乐吗?

B: 有,你要大杯还是小杯的?

必备单词

candy ['kændi]

糖果

item ['aɪtəm]

货品;项目

cigar [sɪ'gɑ:]

雪茄

smoke [sməʊk]

抽烟

outside [aʊt'saɪd]	外面
possession [pə'zeʃn]	持有
receive [rɪ'si:v]	得到
huge [hju:dʒ]	巨大的
fine [faɪn]	罚款
rough [rʌf]	(口语)艰难的
completely [kəm'plɪtli]	完全地
different ['dɪfərənt]	不同的
carry ['kæri]	(商店)售货
size [saɪz]	大小



26. Is the bread fresh?



MP3-26

这面包新鲜吗？

fresh 这个单词是个形容词，意思是“东西是新鲜的”。

实用例句

- Do you have any fresh fruit?
你有新鲜的水果吗？
- I just finished making a fresh batch of cookies.
Do you want some?
我刚烤出一炉饼干。
你要吃吗？
- Try the muffins.
They taste fresh and delicious.
试试这些松饼。
尝起来新鲜又好吃。
- Can I have a fresh cup of coffee please?
请给我一杯刚煮好的咖啡。
- How old is the bread?
It doesn't taste very fresh.
这面包多久了？
吃起来不太新鲜。
- I'm going to make another batch so they will be fresh for tonight.
我会再烤一炉，今晚吃会是新鲜的。

会话练习

1

A: Will you make some fresh biscuits?

B: I just made these yesterday morning.

Don't they taste fresh?

A: 你会做一些新鲜的小饼干吗?

B: 这些我是昨天早上才做的。

尝起来不新鲜吗?

2

A: Is this fresh squeezed orange juice?

B: No. It sure does taste like it though.

A: 这是刚榨好的新鲜橙汁吗?

B: 不是,但是喝起来很像刚榨的新鲜橙汁。

3

A: Are these banana fresh?

I only like them when they are ripe.

B: I bought them today from the farmer's market.

A: 这些香蕉新鲜吗?

我只喜欢吃熟了的香蕉。

B: 我今天在农贸市场买的。

必备单词

batch [bætʃ]

一炉(烘烤好的面包、糕饼等)

fresh [freʃ]

新鲜的

try [traɪ]

尝试

taste [teɪst]	尝起来
delicious [dɪ'liʃəs]	美味的
squeezed [skwi:zd]	被挤压的
juice [dʒu:s]	果汁
ripe [raɪp]	熟透的
market ['mɑ:kɪt]	市场



27. Are oranges in season?



MP3-27

橘子现在当令吗?

season 这个单词大家学过的意思就是“一年四季的季节”，如果这段时间是某样蔬菜或水果盛产的时候，也就是说，目前是某样蔬菜或水果的 season。

“in season”这个短语的意思是“(蔬菜、水果)在旺季的、当令的”，它的相反词就是“out of season”，也就是说“(蔬菜、水果)不合时令的”的意思。

实用例句

- They are so expensive if you don't buy strawberries in season.
如果你不在草莓当令的时候买，是很贵的。
- What kind of vegetables are in season?
现在有什么蔬菜是当令的?
- The oranges don't taste very good.
Are they in season?
这些橙子不好吃。
橙子现在当令吗?
- I don't think they have much taste to them.
They must be out of season.
我觉得这些没什么味道。
它们一定是过季了。
- Grapes are in season now.
Do you want me to get you some?
葡萄现在是当令的。
你要我替你买一些吗?

会话练习

1

A: What kind of fruit and vegetables do you want me to get?

B: Just anything in season is fine.

A: 你要我买什么水果和蔬菜?

B: 只要是当令的就好。

2

A: Do you have watermelon here?

B: No. We only carry fruits that are in season.

A: 你们有卖西瓜吗?

B: 没有,我们只卖当令的水果。

3

A: Can you buy me some pears?

B: I won't be able to find them.

This isn't the season for pears.

A: 你可以替我买一些梨吗?

B: 我不可能找到梨。

现在不是梨的季节。

必备单词

strawberry ['strɔ:beri]

草莓

vegetable ['vedʒtəbl]

蔬菜

grape [greɪp]

葡萄

watermelon ['wɔ:tə,melən]

西瓜

pear [peə]

梨

28. I'm expecting an important call.



MP3-28

我在等一个重要的电话。

expect 这个单词就是“期待”的意思，也就是“某人预期这件事会发生，所以他在等着”，所以，如果你寄了一封信给某人，你跟他说，信应该在下星期一会到，也就是说，你要他在下星期一，等着你的信到来，也是用 expect 这个单词，整句话就是：

You can expect my letter next Monday.

如果在等一个电话，就是说“is expecting a phone call”，你如果在等一个人，也是用 expect 这个单词，例如：你与李先生约好要到他的办公室见面，你到了他的办公室，他的秘书接待你，知道你就是李先生在等的人，她就会跟你说：

Mr. Lee is expecting you.

实用例句

- Don't stay on the phone long.

I'm expecting a phone call.

电话别讲太久。

我在等一个电话。

- You can expect a bill from me in a couple of weeks.

在几个星期内，你应该会收到我寄给你的账单。

- What did you expect to get?

你期待得到什么？

- If you are rude to him, what did you expect to get back?

如果你对他很无礼，你期望得到什么反应？

- I don't know what to expect on the test, so I'm not really sure what to study.

我不知道考试要考什么,所以我不太确定要学什么。

- When do you expect to leave?

你打算什么时候离开?

会话练习

1

A: When are you going to retire?

B: Everyone is expecting me to retire next year, but I think I'll continue to work.

A: 你什么时候要退休?

B: 每个人都等着我明年退休,但是我想我要继续工作。

2

A: Did the mail come yet?

B: Yes, but nothing came for you.

Are you expecting a letter?

A: 邮件到了没有?

B: 到了,但是没有给你的信。

你在等信吗?

3

A: Can you keep the line free?

I'm expecting a phone call.

B: Sure.

A: 可以不要打电话吗?

我在等一个电话。

28. I'm expecting an important call.

我在等一个重要的电话。

B: 好的。

必备单词

important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt]

重要的

bill [bɪl]

账单

expect [ɪk'spekt]

预期; 期待

rude [ru:d]

无礼的; 鲁莽的

test [test]

测验; 考试

retire [rɪ'taɪə]

退休

continue [kən'tɪnju:]

继续

mail [meɪl]

邮件

line [laɪn]

电话线



29. That's a nice shirt.



MP3-29

那件衬衫真好看。

当我们看到一件好的东西,不管是“漂亮的衣服”,“一辆好车”或是“一间很棒的房子”,都可以用 nice 这个单词去形容,例如:“a nice shirt”、“a nice dress”、“a nice car”、“a nice house”等等,如果天气很好,不太冷也不太热,那就是“nice weather”。

nice 这个单词常用在“It's nice to do sth.”这个句型,例如:你见到一位很久不见的朋友,你就可以跟他说:

It's nice to see you again.

Nice-looking 是一个“形容词”,意思是“好看的、漂亮的”。

实用例句

- That's a nice car.

When did you get it?

这是辆好车子。

你什么时候买的?

- She is a nice-looking girl and very sweet.

You take care of her.

她是一个漂亮又甜美的好女孩。

你要好好照顾她。

- You have a very nice house.

And it is so big.

你的房子很棒。

而且好大。

- It's nice to have a new coat for the winter.
冬天里有新大衣可真好。
- How nice to see you again!
How have you been?
见到你真好。
你一向可好?

会话练习

1

- A: Nice outfit.
Where did you get it?
- B: Thank you.
It was a gift.
I don't know where she bought it.
- A: 你的衣服很好看。
在哪里买的?
- B: 谢谢你。
是别人送的。
我不知道她在哪里买的。

2

- A: It is nice to have you for dinner, John.
- B: Thanks.
I'm glad I could join you.
- A: 约翰,你能来吃晚饭可真好。
- B: 谢谢。
我很高兴我能来。



3

A: It sure will be nice to have that new equipment.

B: It is so hard to learn how to use it though.

A: 如果能有那个新设备一定很棒。

B: 但是,要学会使用很难。

必备单词

nice-looking ['naɪslʊkɪŋ]

漂亮的

sweet [swi:t]

甜的;可爱的

equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt]

设备;配备

though [ðəʊ]

(口语)不过

glad [glæd]

高兴;乐意;欣慰

gift [gɪft]

礼物

outfit ['aʊtɪfɪt]

服装

常用短语

take care of

照顾



30. What is the local theater showing this week?



这个星期本地的戏院在上演什么?

电影院在放映或是上演一部电影,英语就是 show 这个动词,所以我们若是说,本地的电影院在放映汤姆·克鲁斯最近的电影,英语整句话的说法就是:

The local movie theater is showing Tom Cruise's latest picture.

电视上在放映某个节目,英语也是用 show 这个动词,所以,你若要看,今晚电视上有什么节目? 英语整句话的说话就是:

What is showing on TV tonight?

实用例句

- What is showing on TV tonight?
今晚电视上有什么节目?
- Are there any scary movies showing tonight?
今晚有什么恐怖电影吗?
- HBO is showing a special presentation.
You want to watch that?
HBO 在放映一个特别节目。
你要看吗?
- Will you find out which theater is showing that movie?
你可以查查看哪家戏院在放映那部电影吗?

- Let's go watch TV.

Maybe there is something good showing.

我们去看电视。

或许有好的节目。

会话练习

1

A: Do you want to go and see a movie?

B: I don't know.

What is showing?

A: 你要不要去看电影?

B: 我不知道。

有什么电影?

2

A: Is that theater showing anything good?

B: I don't know.

Look in the paper, that should tell you.

A: 那家电影院在上映什么好电影吗?

B: 我不知道。

看看报纸,上面就应该有写。

3

A: I can't make it at seven o'clock.

Is there another showing?

B: Yeah.

What about ten?

A: 我七点没办法到。
还有其他场吗?

B: 有。
十点可以吗?

必备单词

local ['ləʊkl]

当地的;本地的

theater ['θiətə]

戏院

scary ['skəri]

恐怖的

special ['speʃəl]

(电视的)特别节目

presentation [ˌprezn'teɪʃn]

上演



31. I came to meet John, but he never showed up.



MP3-31

我来见约翰,但是他没有来。

show up 这个短语就是“露面、出现”的意思。

no-show 这个单词是名词,意思是“没有如约出席者”或“失约的人”。

实用例句

- John hired five, but one was a no-show.
约翰雇了五个人,但是有一个人失约没来。
- I hired someone to fix the fireplace, but he never showed up.
我雇用一个人来修理壁炉,但是他没有来。
- I had an interview, but I forgot to show up.
我约好要去面试,但是我忘了去。
- Were there any no-shows?
有人失约没来吗?
- I had an appointment with John, but he never showed up.
我跟约翰约好,但是他没有来。
- I always keep my appointments, but many people never show up for theirs.
我从不失约,但是很多人却总是失约。

会话练习

1

A: What time did they start the meeting?

B: Nobody showed up until eight, so they started a little after eight-thirty.

A: 他们什么时候开始开会?

B: 等到八点才有人来,所以他们八点半过一些时候才开始。

2

A: Mary, did the maid come today?

B: No. Looks like she was a no-show again.

A: 玛丽,女佣来了吗?

B: 没有,看来她又要失约了。

3

A: One of the easiest ways to earn trust at a job is always showing up on time.

B: Bosses have to deal with no-shows all the time.

A: 在工作上要赢得信任最容易的方法之一,就是总是准时到。

B: 老板们常常要应付失约的人。

必备单词

hire [haɪə]

雇用

fireplace ['faɪə,pleɪs]

壁炉

interview ['ɪntəvju:]

面谈

forgot [fə'gɒt]

忘记(forget 的过去式)

appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt]

约定时间

meeting [ˈmi:tɪŋ]

会议

maid [meɪd]

女佣

earn [ɜ:n]

取得; 赢取

trust [trʌst]

信任

job [dʒɒb]

工作; 职位

boss [bɔ:s]

老板; 主管

常用短语

deal with

处理



32. He wasn't my type.



MP3-32

他不是我喜欢的类型。

type 当名词,可以指“某一种特性、特质的人或事物”,也就是“某一类型的人或事”,这个单词我们会用在“be sb. 's type”这种说法,也就是说“某人喜欢那一类型的人”。

实用例句

- I didn't think they would get along.
Mary isn't his type.
我不认为他们能够相处。
玛丽不是他喜欢的类型。
- I think Mary is his type, don't you think?
我认为玛丽是他喜欢的类型,你认为呢?
- Do you think that John is my type?
你认为约翰是适合我的类型吗?
- It isn't really working out. I'm not his type.
事情没有结果。我不是他喜欢的类型。
- Maybe she is John's type, and not yours.
也许她是约翰喜欢的类型,但并不是你喜欢的。

会话练习

1

- A: Why don't you think it lasted very long?
B: She wasn't John's type.

A: 你为什么认为他们持续不久?

B: 她不是约翰喜欢的类型。

2

A: I'm not exactly sure who is my type of person.

B: And you don't have to know.

That is why people date.

A: 我不太清楚谁是我喜欢的类型。

B: 你也不需要知道。

那就是大家要约会的原因。

3

A: He isn't really your type you know.

B: Actually, I think he is lots of fun to be around.

A: 你知道吗,他不是真正你喜欢的类型。

B: 说老实话,我认为跟他在一起很有趣。

必备单词

type [taɪp]

种类

last [læst]

延续;持续

exactly [ɪg'zæktli]

确切地

sure [ʃʊə]

确定

person ['pɜ:sn]

人

date [deɪt]

约会

actually ['æktʃʊəli]

实际上;事实上

fun [fʌn]

好玩;乐趣

around [ə'raʊnd]

在附近

33. She is the type of girl I like.



MP3-33

她是我喜欢的那一类型的女孩子。

上一单元我们说过, type 当名词, 可以指“某一种特性、特质的人或事物”, 也就是“某一类型的人或事”, 与上一单元教“be 某人的 type”不一样的是, 本单元教的是 type 用在“某一种人或东西(the type of sb. or sth.)”这样的说法。

实用例句

- I think they get along because they are the same type of people.
我认为他们处得来是因为他们是同一类型的人。
- What type of girl do you think he would like?
你认为, 他会喜欢哪一类型的女孩子呢?
- That is the type of paper I like to use.
Thanks for getting it for me.
那是我喜欢用的纸张。
谢谢你拿来给我。
- What type of car do you drive?
你开哪一类型的车子?
- I like your perfume.
That is the type I use too.
我喜欢你用的香水。
我也是用那一种的。



会话练习

1

A: Why don't they like each other?

They have the same type of personalities.

B: Maybe they are too much alike?

A: 他们为什么彼此不喜欢?

他们的个性很相像。

B: 或许就是因为他们太像了。

2

A: What type of shampoo do you use?

I like the way it smells.

B: I can't remember the name, because it is new.

A: 你用哪一种洗发水?

我喜欢它的味道。

B: 名字我记不起来,因为是新的洗发水。

3

A: I like this type of pen.

It doesn't leak.

B: Yes, I know.

It's pretty expensive though.

A: 我喜欢这一种笔。

不会漏水。

B: 是啊,我知道。

但是,这种笔蛮贵的。

必备单词

paper [ˈpeɪpə]	纸张
use [juːz]	使用
car [kɑː]	车子
drive [draɪv]	开车
perfume [ˈpɜːfjuːm]	香水
like [laɪk]	喜欢
personality [pɜːsnəˈælɪtɪ]	个性
alike [əˈlaɪk]	相似
shampoo [ʃæmˈpuː]	洗发水
smell [smel]	闻到
remember [rɪˈmembə]	记得
name [neɪm]	名字
new [njuː]	新的
pen [pen]	笔
leak [liːk]	漏
expensive [ɪkˈspensɪv]	昂贵的
though [ðəʊ]	(口语)不过

常用短语

each other	互相
-------------------	----



34. Do you mind opening the window?



MP3-34

你介意把窗户打开吗?

mind 当动词是“介意”的意思,当你想做一件事,但是这件事会影响到别人,所以你要先问对方,他会否介意,它的句型就是“Do you mind+你想要做,问对方会不会介意的”,或是“Would you mind+你想要做,问对方会不会介意的”,注意:mind 后面必须接动名词(v+ing)。

当有人问你“会不会介意”时,你若是不介意,也就是要告诉对方,要做就去做,可以回答“Not at all.”或“No, I don't mind.”,如果你会介意,也就是说,你希望对方别这么做,就该说“Yes, I do.”来回答。

实用例句

- Do you mind baby-sitting Mary while I go to the store?
我去买点东西,请你照看玛丽好吗?
- Do you mind covering for me for a few days?
你可以代我上几天班吗?
- Would you mind putting up the dishes for me?
你会介意帮我收盘子吗?
- Would you mind reaching that?
I'm not tall enough.
请你伸手帮我拿那个东西好吗?
我不够高。
- Do you mind me asking what you are doing here?
你会介意我问你到底在这里做什么吗?

- Do you mind being quiet?

I'm trying to work.

请你安静一点好吗?

我要工作。

会话练习

1

A: Would you mind if I made a quick stop at the gas station?

B: Not at all, go ahead.

A: 如果我到加油站稍微停一会儿,你会介意吗?

B: 不会,你尽管停。

2

A: Would you mind leaving out the juice?

I still want some.

B: Not at all.

I'm glad you want to try it.

A: 你会介意留下一些果汁吗?

我还要一些。

B: 不介意。

我很高兴你要试试。

3

A: Do you mind dropping me off at John's house?

B: As long as I can drop you off on my way to work.

A: 你介意把我载到约翰家吗?

B: 如果可以在我去上班的途中载你去,那就没问题。

必备单词

mind [maɪnd]	介意
baby-sitting ['beɪbɪ,sɪtɪŋ]	当保姆
store [stɔ:]	商店
cover ['kʌvə]	(口语)代班
dish [dɪʃ]	盘子
reach [ri:tʃ]	伸手去拿
enough [ɪ'nʌf]	足够的
quiet ['kwaɪət]	安静的
quick [kwɪk]	快的
stop [stɒp]	停车
gas [gæs]	汽油
station ['steɪʃn]	站台
juice [dʒu:s]	果汁
glad [glæd]	高兴;欣慰
way [weɪ]	路程;方向

常用短语

go ahead	尽管去做
gas station	加油站
as long as	只要
drop someone off	载某人到某个地方
on my way to	到……的路上

35. My watch must be fast.



我的表一定是快了。

当你说,某人的表“太快了”或是某个时钟“太快”,英语就是用 fast 这个单词,例如:你说,我的表一定是快了,英语就是:

My watch must be fast.

如果你要说,某人的表“快了几分钟”或是“快了几个小时”,句型是“几分钟 fast”或是“几个小时 fast”,例如:你要说,我的表快了五分钟,英语就是:

My watch is five minutes fast.

实用例句

- What time is it?

I think my watch is fast.

几点了?

我想我的手表较快。

- What does your watch say?

I think mine is fast.

你的手表是几点?

我想我的手表较快。

- It is only three o'clock.

My watch is five minutes fast.

现在只是三点。

我的手表快了五分钟。



- I am early.

My watch must be fast.

我来早了。

我的手表一定是太快了。

- Where is everybody?

Or is your watch fast?

大家都到哪里去了?

你的手表是不是太快了?

- If my watch wasn't fast, I would be late to everything.

如果我的手表不调快一点,我一定干什么都迟到。

会话练习

1

A: According to that clock, my watch must be fast.

B: I'm not sure, but I think that clock is slow.

A: 根据那个钟的时间,我的手表快一点。

B: 我不太确定,但是我认为那个钟比较慢。

2

A: You are late!

B: No. Your watch must be fast.

I'm right on time.

A: 你迟到了。

B: 不,你的手表一定比较快。

我是准时到。

3

A: Unless my watch is fast, they should be here any moment.

B: No, your watch is correct, and they are late.

A: 除非是我的手表太快,否则他们应该到了。

B: 不,你的手表是正确的,他们迟到了。

必备单词

watch [wɒtʃ]

手表

early [ˈɜ:li]

早

fast [fæst]

快

late [leɪt]

迟到;晚了

clock [klɒk]

时钟

slow [sləʊ]

迟缓的;慢的

unless [ənˈles]

除非

moment [ˈməʊmənt]

时刻;时候

correct [kəˈrekt]

正确的

常用短语

according to

根据

on time

准时



36. I will meet you at two o'clock sharp.



MP3-36

我会在两点整来见你。

当你跟对方约定时间,如果你要说几点整,就是在约好的时间后面加个 sharp,强调正好那个时间整。

实用例句

- We will have a meeting at five o'clock sharp, so everyone be here on time!
我们五点整要开会,所以每一个都要准时到这里。
- Class starts at seven sharp.
课在七点整开始。
- I am going to start review for the exam at three o'clock sharp. Don't be late or you'll miss it.
我三点整要开始为考试做复习。
别迟到,否则你会错过复习。
- Dinner is at five sharp and we will leave for John's sometime afterwards.
晚餐五点整开始,吃完饭后我们要去约翰家。
- Where is everybody?
I told them to be here at four o'clock sharp.
大家都到哪里去了?
我告诉他们四点整到这里。

36. I will meet you at two o'clock sharp.

我会在两点整来见你。

- The movie starts at seven sharp, but I would like to be there early.

电影七点整开始,但是我想早一点去。

会话练习

1

A: What time do you want to go workout?

B: Six o'clock sharp, because I have to be in the office by eight.

A: 你几点要去做运动?

B: 六点整,因为我必须八点之前到办公室。

2

A: When will you leave the office?

B: Six o'clock sharp, otherwise I might miss my flight.

A: 你什么时候要离开办公室?

B: 六点整,否则我会错过我的班机。

3

A: They are planning to start the audition at three o'clock sharp.

B: Well, I don't want to miss anything so I'll get there early.

A: 他们三点整要开始试听。

B: 哦,我不想错过任何一样,所以我要早一点到。

必备单词

sharp [ʃɑ:p]

整(指时刻);准时地

meet [mi:t]

见面

meeting ['mi:tiŋ]

会议

start [stɑ:t]	开始
review [ri'vju:]	复习
miss [mɪs]	错过
dinner ['dɪnə]	晚餐; 正餐
leave [li:v]	离开
afterwards ['ɑ:ftəwədz]	其后; 之后
movie ['mu:vi]	电影
workout ['wɜ:kɑut]	做运动
office ['ɔ:fɪs]	办公室
otherwise ['ɒðəwaɪz]	否则; 不然
flight [flaɪt]	飞行; 班机
audition [ɔ:'dɪʃn]	试听; 试演



37. Could you please tell me your hours?



MP3-37

请告诉我你们的营业时间。

当你想问某家商店的营业时间,或是某家办公的时间,英语的说法就是:

What are your hours?

实用例句

- I need to find out your hours for this Saturday.
我需要知道你们这个星期六营业的时间。
- What are your hours on New Year's Day?
新年那天你们营业的时间是什么时候?
- Are your hours different for Christmas Eve?
圣诞节前夕,你们营业的时间不同吗?
- Are your hours the same on weekends?
周末你们营业的时间相同吗?
- What hours do you work?
你几点到几点上班?

会话练习

1

A: What time do you close on Sunday?

B: Our hours on Sunday are from 12:00 to 6:00.

A: 星期天你们几点打烊?

B: 星期天我们从十二点开到六点。

2

A: I'm sorry we are closed.

Our hours are from 10:00 to 7:00 on weekends.

B: Thank you.

A: 对不起,我们打烊了。

周末我们营业的时间是从十点到七点。

B: 谢谢你。

3

A: I'm working Monday through Friday next week.

B: What are your hours?

I'll come and see you at work.

A: 下星期,我要从星期一工作到星期五。

B: 你上班的时间是几点到几点?

我会过来你上班的地方看你。

必备单词

Saturday ['sætədeɪ]

星期六

different ['dɪfrənt]

不同的

same [seɪm]

相同

weekend [ˌwi:k'end]

周末

change [tʃeɪndʒ]

改变

close [kləʊz]

(商店)打烊

Sunday ['sʌndeɪ]

星期日

closed [kləʊzd]

商店不营业

through [θru:]

经由

38. This box is light.



MP3-38

这个盒子很轻。

light 这个单词当形容词,有很多意思,本单元教的是 light 当“东西不重的,轻轻的”的意思。

实用例句

- This bag isn't heavy, actually it's light compared to most.
这个袋子不重,实际上比起大多数的袋子,它算轻的。
- She isn't very tall and she is extremely light.
她不太高,而且非常轻。
- It might take two of you to move the desk, it isn't very light.
可能要你们两个一起来才搬得动,这个桌子不轻。
- I love this dress and fabric is very light for the summer.
我喜欢这件条裙子,而且它的布料也很轻,夏天穿正好。
- These running shoes are very light.
这双运动鞋很轻。

会话练习

1

A: After I hurt my back, I was only able to pick up light objects.

B: I've never had back pain, but I heard it's awful.

A: 我的背受伤之后,我只能拿轻的东西。

B: 我没有背痛的毛病,但是我听说背痛很糟。

2

A: Anything light the girls can carry in?

B: Let the guys worry about the heavy stuff.

A: 有没有轻一点的,女孩子可以拿进去的东西?

B: 让男孩子们去操心那些重的东西。

3

A: Did she lose some weight?

It looks like she lost a hundred pounds!

B: Yes, she wasn't always this light.

She must have found a diet that works.

A: 她是不是瘦了?

她看起来好像瘦了一百磅。

B: 是的,她一向不是那么轻的。

她一定是找到了有效的减肥食物。

必备单词

box [bɒks]

箱子

light [laɪt]

轻的

bag [bæg]

袋子

heavy ['hevi]

重的

actually ['æktʃʊəli]

实际上;事实上

compared [kəm'peəd]

比较

most [məʊst]

大多数的

extremely [ɪk'stri:mli]

极端的

move [mu:v]

移动

dress [dres]

裙子

fabric ['fæbrɪk]

布料

hurt [hɜ:t]

痛;伤害

38. This box is light.

这个盒子很轻。

back [bæk]	背部
object [ˈɒbdʒɪkt]	物件
pain [peɪn]	痛
awful [ˈɔːfl]	很糟的
carry [ˈkæri]	携带
guy [gaɪ]	(口语)男士
stuff [stʌf]	物品
weight [weɪt]	重量
hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]	一百
pound [paʊnd]	磅
always [ˈɔːlweɪz]	总是
diet [daɪət]	(有助于减肥的)特种饮食



39. I like the light-colored paints better.



我比较喜欢浅色的油漆。

light 当形容词,形容颜色时,就是说“淡的颜色”。

实用例句

- I like the light blue much better than the dark one.
我喜欢淡蓝色胜过喜欢深蓝色。
- The light color will make the room look more open and larger.
浅色会使房间看起来宽敞且大一点。
- The light green shirt really brings out your eyes.
这件浅绿色的衬衫真的让你的眼睛很亮眼。
- Don't you like the softer, lighter purple better?
你不会较喜欢柔柔的,淡一点的紫色吗?
- Do you like dark colors or light ones better?
你较喜欢深的颜色还是淡的颜色?
- Her hair is much lighter from the sun.
她头发在太阳下颜色较淡。

会话练习

1

A: Her skin tone is much lighter than Mary's.

B: I actually thought they had the same skin tone.

A: 她的肤色比玛丽的白很多。

B: 事实上,我认为她们两个的肤色相同。

2

A: Why did you choose the light pink?

B: I think it is a much softer color.

A: 你为什么选择淡粉红色?

B: 我认为这个颜色柔和多了。

3

A: Her hair and eyes are light brown.

And she has a dark skin color.

Now do you know who I'm talking about?

B: No, I don't know who she is.

A: 她的头发和眼睛是淡褐色。

而她的肤色较黑。

那,你知道我在说谁吗?

B: 不知道,我不知道你在说谁。

必备单词

paint [peɪnt]

油漆

dark [dɑ:k]

深色的;黑色的肤色

color ['kʌlə]

颜色

room [ru:m]	房间
open ['əʊpən]	宽敞的
green [gri:n]	绿色
shirt [ʃə:t]	衬衫
soft [sɔ:ft]	柔和的
purple ['pɜ:pl]	紫色
hair [heə]	头发
skin [skɪn]	皮肤
tone [təʊ]	肤色
pink [pɪŋk]	粉红色
chose [tʃəʊz]	选择(choose 的过去式)
brown [braʊn]	褐色的



40. I'm in the mood for something light.



我想吃简单一点的食物。

light 这个单词用来说“食物”时,就是说“清淡的、不油腻的或是简便”的食物。

实用例句

- I think I'll have something light.
I'm not very hungry.
我想吃简单一点就好。
我不饿。
- Could I have a salad?
I want something light for lunch.
请给我沙拉。
我午餐要吃简单一点。
- No, I don't want something heavy like Italian food.
Think of something light.
不,我不要吃像意大利食物那样油腻的食物。
想一想清淡一点的。
- The light kind of foods are much better for you.
清淡一点的食物对你比较好。
- If you are not very hungry, order something light to eat.
如果你不太饿,点一些简单一点的吃。

- I'm starving, so I'm not going to eat anything light for dinner.
我很饿,我晚餐不想吃简单一点的。

会话练习

1

A: I'm starting to gain weight.

B: So eat a light lunch.

A: 我越来越胖。

B: 那午餐就吃少一点。

2

A: I don't want anything light, because it won't fill me up.

B: Why don't you order a fried chicken or ribs then?

A: 我不想吃清淡的食物,那样我吃不饱。

B: 那你何不点炸鸡或排骨?

3

A: What is on the menu that is kind of light tasting?

B: We have a grilled chicken salad.

A: 菜单上有什么食物吃起来比较淡一点?

B: 我们有烤鸡沙拉。

必备单词

mood [mu:d]

心情

hungry ['hʌŋgri]

饿

salad ['sæləd]

沙拉

heavy ['hevi]

油腻;吃起来会很饱的

40. I'm in the mood for something light.

我想吃简单一点的食物。

starving ['stɑ:vɪŋ]

很饿

order ['ɔ:də]

点菜

rib [rɪb]

排骨

menu ['menju:]

菜单

tasting ['teɪstɪŋ]

口味; 味道

grilled [grɪld]

烤的



41. The bananas are still green.



MP3-41

这些香蕉还很青。

当我们说,水果还没有熟,还是青的,英语就是用 green 这个形容词。

实用例句

- The bananas are still green so they aren't ripe yet.
这些香蕉还是青的,所以还没熟。
- Is it safe to eat the fruit if it's still green?
吃还没熟的水果,有没有危险?
- If the fruit is still green in the store, it means it hasn't been there a long time.
如果商店的水果还是青的,那表示还没放很久。
- When I buy green bananas, they will stay fresh longer.
当我买青的香蕉时,它们可以保持新鲜久一点。
- I know when fruit is green it means it isn't ripe yet, but it does not look appealing.
我知道如果水果还是青的,表示还没熟,但是青的水果看起来一点也不吸引人。

会话练习

1

A: I think the bananas are good to eat now.

B: They are still a little green, but I'm sure they are good.

A: 我认为香蕉现在可以吃了。

B: 香蕉还有一点青,但是我确定应该蛮好吃的。

2

A: Is the pineapple still green?

B: No. I think it is ripe now.

A: 菠萝还是青的吗?

B: 不会,我认为现在应该熟了。

3

A: The grapefruit is ripe now.

B: When we bought it, they were still green.

A: 葡萄柚现在已经熟了。

B: 当我们买的时候,还很青。

必备单词

banana [bə'nænə]

香蕉

green [grɪ:n]

青的

still [stɪl]

仍然

ripe [raɪp]

熟透的

yet [jet]

尚未

safe [seɪf]

安全的

fruit [fru:t]

水果

stay [steɪ]

保持

fresh [freʃ]

新鲜的

longer ['lɔ:ŋgə]

久一点

appealing [ə'pi:lɪŋ]

吸引人

pineapple ['paɪn,æpl]

菠萝

grapefruit ['greɪpfru:t]

葡萄柚



42. That orange sweater is awfully loud.



那件橙色毛衣颜色真鲜艳。

loud 这个单词大家学过的,是“大声”的意思,当 loud 用来说衣服的颜色时,它的意思是说,这件衣服颜色太鲜艳了。

实用例句

- Look at those shorts!
That color combination is loud.
看看那些短裤。
花色实在是鲜艳。
- Why did she wear that loud dress to a funeral?
她为什么穿那么鲜艳的裙子参加葬礼?
- Loud clothes can sometimes be more interesting.
鲜艳的衣服有时会更有趣。
- I like loud colors, but I have to be careful about the ones I wear.
我喜欢鲜艳的颜色,但是我选衣服穿的时候必须很小心。
- That shade of yellow is loud.
那个色调的黄色真鲜艳。
- Do you think this red skirt is too loud?
你认为这件红色的裙子太鲜艳吗?

会话练习

1

A: I love this shade of green.

But do you think it is too loud in this dress?

B: I think if you wore a jacket it would be okay.

A: 我喜欢这个色调的绿色。

但是你看,在这件衣服上是否太鲜艳了?

B: 我认为,你如果配一件外套穿,就没关系了。

2

A: Wow, that shirt is loud!

B: Do you think it is too much?

A: 哇,这件衬衫颜色真鲜艳。

B: 你认为太鲜艳吗?

3

A: I hate muted tones in summer clothes.

B: I know.

Summer clothes should be loud.

A: 夏天的衣服我不喜欢柔和的颜色。

B: 我知道你的意思。

夏天的衣服颜色应该鲜艳才好。

必备单词

orange ['ɔ:rɪndʒ]

橙色

sweater ['swetə]


毛衣

awfully ['ɔ:flɪ]

非常

loud [laʊd]	颜色鲜艳的
shorts [ʃɔ:ts]	短裤
combination [ˌkɒmbəˈneɪʃən]	颜色的组合
funeral [ˈfju:nərəl]	丧礼
interesting [ˈɪntrɪstɪŋ]	有趣的
careful [ˈkeəfl]	小心
wear [weə]	穿
shade [ʃeɪd]	色调
skirt [skɜ:t]	裙子
wore [wɔ:]	穿;戴(wear 的过去式)
jacket [ˈdʒækɪt]	夹克;外套
muted [ˈmju:tɪd]	柔和的颜色





第二篇

英语会话精华句型



Unit 1 20 ways to say Thank You



如何用英语表达谢意

说谢谢的基本句型

- Thank you.
谢谢你。
- Thank you. I appreciate it.
谢谢你。我很感激。
- That was very nice of you. Thank you.
你真好。谢谢你。
- I'm very grateful.
我很感谢。
- I can't thank you enough.
我真不知道要如何谢你。
- I can't tell you how much this means to me.
你不知道这对我意义有多重大。
- Thank you, but you really didn't have to.
谢谢你,但是你实在不必这么做。
- Thank you, but you really shouldn't have.
谢谢你,但是你真的不应该这么做。

谢谢对方送礼物给你

- They're beautiful! But you really didn't need to.
这些好漂亮。但是你真的不需要这么做。

- It's beautiful!
I don't have any plants like this.
But you shouldn't have.

好漂亮。
我没有像这种的植物。
但是你不需要这么做。

- It's beautiful!
Thank you very much.

好漂亮。
多谢。

- Oh, thank you. I just love it.
噢,谢谢你,我很喜欢。

- Oh, thank you.
It's wonderful.
But you shouldn't have.

噢,谢谢你。
这东西好棒。
但是你并不需要这么做。

谢谢对方的帮忙

- Thank you for your help.
谢谢你的帮忙。
- Thanks for watching the kids.
谢谢你帮忙看小孩。
- Thanks for bringing lunch over.
谢谢你带午饭过来。



- Thanks for painting our house so well.
谢谢你把我们的房子油漆得这么好。

谢谢对方提议帮忙, 虽然你不需要

- No, thank you.
不, 谢谢你。
- No, but thank you for offering.
不用, 很谢谢你提出要帮忙。
- Thank you, but I'll manage all right myself.
谢谢你, 但是我自己处理得来。

必备单词

appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt]	感激
grateful ['ɡreɪtfl]	感激的
enough [ɪ'nʌf]	足够的
mean [mi:n]	意义
really ['ri:əli]	真的
beautiful ['bjʊ:təfl]	美丽的; 漂亮的
plant [plænt]	植物
wonderful ['wʌndəfl]	好棒的; 绝妙的; 好极了
help [help]	帮忙
watch [wɒtʃ]	看着
kid [kɪd]	小孩子
bring [brɪŋ]	带来
paint [peɪnt]	油漆
house [haus]	房子

well [wel]

很好

offer ['ɔ:fə]

提供服务

manage ['mænidʒ]

设法做到

myself [maɪ'self]

我自己



Unit 2 When people say you are pretty...



MP3-44

对方称赞你, 你如何回答

实用会话

A: That's a nice tie.

B: Thanks, I just got it yesterday.

A: 这条领带很好看。

B: 谢谢, 我昨天刚买的。

A: That's a beautiful dress you have on!

B: Thank you. You really like it?

A: 你穿的礼服很漂亮!

B: 谢谢你。你真的喜欢吗?

A: You're a good driver.

B: Thanks.

A: 你车子开得很好。

B: 谢谢你。

A: I just love your hair that way.

B: Thanks. Isn't yours a new cut, too?

A: Yes, it is. Thanks.

A: 我喜欢你的发型。

B: 谢谢你, 你也刚剪了一个新发型, 不是吗?

A: 是的, 谢谢你。

A: That was a great dinner.

B: Thanks. I'm glad you liked it.

A: 晚餐真棒。

B: 谢谢你,你喜欢吃,我很高兴。

A: Wow, this is really a nice place.

B: Thanks, but it's really nothing great.

A: 哇,这个地方真棒。

B: 谢谢你,但是真的没那么棒。

必备单词

tie [taɪ]

领带

dress [dres]

礼服

driver ['draɪvə]

司机

hair [heə]

头发

way [weɪ]

方法

cut [kʌt]

剪头发

great [ɡreɪt]

很好

dinner ['dɪnə]

晚餐;正餐

glad [ɡlæd]

高兴;欣慰

place [pleɪs]

地方



Unit 3 How to invite people...



邀请别人的说法

邀约对方

- I'd like to invite you to dinner this Friday.
我想邀你星期五去吃晚饭。
- We're going to have a few friends over on Friday, and we'd love you to come.
星期五我们要邀几位朋友过来, 我们想邀你来。
- Are you free this weekend?
这个周末你有空吗?
- How about dinner?
一起去吃晚饭好吗?
- How about some drinks?
一起去喝点饮料好吗?

接受对方的邀约

- Thank you. I'd love to.
谢谢你, 我很高兴来。
- That would be wonderful.
那可真棒。
- Yes, thank you. What time?
好, 谢谢你, 几点?

- Sounds like a good idea.
听起来是个好主意。
- Sounds great.
听起来很棒。
- All right.
好啊。

不能接受对方的邀约

- I'm awfully sorry, but I have other plans.
很抱歉,但是我有其他事。
- I wish I could, but I'm busy Friday.
我希望我能去,但是星期五,我没空。
- I'd really like to, but I've got work Saturday.
我真的很想去,但是我星期六要上班。
- Sorry, I've already made plans for Saturday.
对不起,我星期六已经计划好其他的事。

非正式的邀约

- You'll have to come over sometime.
你有空要来坐坐。
- We'll have to get together again soon.
我们应该再聚聚。
- Let's get together sometime.
我们有空再聚聚。

- If you're ever in Taipei, look me up.
如果你到台北来,要来看我。
- If you're in the area, come and visit.
如果你到附近来,过来坐坐。
- Drop by for a drink sometime.
有空过来喝点东西。
- Drop by sometime.
有空过来。
- Drop in sometime.
有空来坐坐。
- Drop over sometime.
有空来玩。

必备单词

invite [ɪn'vaɪt]	邀请
friend [frend]	朋友
weekend [ˌwi:k'end]	周末
free [fri:]	有空的
drink [drɪŋk]	饮料;酒
wonderful ['wʌndəfl]	好棒的;绝妙的;好极了
sound [saʊnd]	听起来
idea [aɪ'diə]	主意
awfully ['ɔ:flɪ]	非常
sorry ['sɒrɪ]	抱歉;遗憾
plan [plæn]	计划
busy ['bɪzɪ]	忙的
wish [wɪʃ]	希望
work [wɜ:k]	工作

already [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ]	已经
sometime ['sʌmtaɪm]	偶尔
together [tə'geðə]	一起
again [ə'geɪn]	再度
soon [su:n]	很快地
ever ['evə]	曾经
area ['eəriə]	地区
visit ['vɪzɪt]	拜访

常用短语

drop by	偶尔来拜访
drop in	偶尔来拜访
drop over	偶尔来拜访



Unit 4 Asking for Information



如何用英语问信息

问对方营业的时间

- **Could you please tell me your hours?**
请你告诉我,你们营业的时间。
- **Can you please tell me when you close?**
请问你们几点打烊?
- **What are your hours?**
请问你们营业的时间?
- **I need to find out your hours for this Saturday.**
我需要知道你们这个星期六营业的时间。
- **What are your hours on New Year's Day?**
新年那天你们营业的时间是什么时候?
- **Are your hours different for Christmas Eve?**
圣诞节前夕,你们营业的时间不同吗?
- **Are your hours the same on weekends?**
周末你们营业的时间相同吗?

问路

- **Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the bus station?**
对不起,请你告诉我,到车站怎么走?
- **Pardon me. Could you please tell me how to get to the library?**
对不起,请你告诉我,到图书馆怎么走?

- Can you tell me where the gas station is?
请你告诉我,加油站在哪里?
- Excuse me. How do I get to the post office?
对不起,我要怎么到邮局?
- Do you know where the central bank is?
你知道中央银行在哪里吗?

问电影或表演

- What are you showing this week?
这个星期你们放映哪一部电影?
- What time does *Titanic* start?
《泰坦尼克号》几点开始放映?
- How much are tickets?
票价是多少?
- Do you know when the baseball game starts?
你知道棒球赛几点开始?

询问班机的时间

- When is flight 205 leaving?
205 号班机何时起飞?
- Is flight 366 arriving on schedule?
366 号班机会在预定的时间到吗?
- At which gate does flight 109 leave?
109 号班机在几号机门起飞?

- At which gate does flight 228 arrive?
228 号班机在几号机门抵达?

如何问对方住的地方

- Can you tell me how to get to your house?
请你告诉我,到你家怎么走?
- I don't know how to get to your house.
我不知道到你家怎么走。
- Please tell me directions to your house.
请你告诉我,到你家怎么走。

必备单词

close [kləʊz]	(商店)打烊
need [ni:d]	需要
different ['dɪfrənt]	不同的
eve [i:v]	前夕
same [seɪm]	相同
bus [bʌs]	公交车
station ['steɪʃn]	车站;站台
way [weɪ]	方向
library ['laɪbrəri]	图书馆
gas [gæs]	汽油
bank [bæŋk]	银行
know [nəʊ]	知道
showing ['ʃəʊɪŋ]	上演
week [wi:k]	星期
start [stɑ:t]	开始

ticket [ˈtɪkɪt]	票
baseball [ˈbeɪsbɔːl]	棒球
game [geɪm]	(球类)比赛
leave [li:v]	起飞
flight [flaɪt]	班机
arrive [əˈraɪv]	抵达
schedule [ˈskedʒʊl]	时间表;行程
gate [geɪt]	登机门
house [haʊs]	房子
directions [dɪˈrekʃnz]	方向;指示



Unit 5 When you are sick...



MP3-47

如何用英语说你生病了

你头痛,英语怎么说

- My head is killing me.
我的头很痛。
- My head is pounding.
我的头很痛。
- I feel like my head is about to explode.
我觉得我的头快要炸开了。
- I had a bad headache yesterday.
昨天我头痛得很厉害。

流鼻涕,英语怎么说

- I have a runny nose.
我在流鼻涕。
- Go blow your nose.
去擤鼻涕。
- My nose is stopped up.
我的鼻子不通。
- My nose is sore from blowing it so much.
由于擤鼻涕太多次,我的鼻子很酸。

肠胃病或呕吐, 英语怎么说

- I had nausea and diarrhea.
我呕吐, 又拉肚子。
- The steak I ate makes me sick.
我吃的牛排令我不舒服。
- I was up all night vomiting.
我整晚没睡, 在呕吐。
- He had a fever and threw up his dinner.
他发烧, 而且把他吃的晚餐都吐了出来。
- Mary puked in the car on the way home yesterday.
玛丽昨天回家的路上, 吐在车子上。
- My stomach has been feeling real queasy.
我一直觉得要呕吐。
- I had the runs all weekend.
我整个周末都在拉肚子。

患流行性感冒, 英语怎么说

- I've got a bad cold.
我患了很严重的感冒。
- Put on your coat, or you'll catch a cold.
把大衣穿上, 否则会感冒。
- I'm thinking I may be coming down with the flu.
我在想我可能是患了流行性感冒。
- Mary's been in bed with the flu.
玛丽一直感冒卧病在床。

- I had a cold, so I didn't come to school yesterday.
我感冒了,所以昨天没来上学。
- I had such bad congestion that my head hurt.
我鼻塞很严重,弄得我的头很痛。
- I have the flu or something.
I threw up last night.
我患流行性感冒或什么的。
昨晚呕吐了。

必备单词

head [hed]	头
pound [paʊnd]	连续重击
feel [fi:l]	感觉
explode [ɪk'spləʊd]	爆炸
bad [bæd]	严重的
nose [nəʊz]	鼻子
sore [sɔ:]	酸痛
blow [bləʊ]	擤鼻涕
nausea ['nɔ:siə]	恶心
diarrhea [daɪə'riə]	拉肚子
steak [steɪk]	牛排
sick [sɪk]	生病;不舒服
vomit ['vɒmɪt]	呕吐
fever ['fi:və]	发烧
queasy ['kwɪ:zi]	想呕吐
stomach ['stʌmək]	胃
cold [kəʊld]	感冒
coat [kəʊt]	外套

flu [flu:]

流行性感冒

congestion [kən'dʒestʃn]

阻塞

hurt [hɜ:t]

痛

常用短语

throw up

呕吐

catch a cold

感冒

have the runs

拉肚子



Unit 6 A little chat



MP3-48

见面谈天气

见了面,如何用英语谈天气

- Nice weather, isn't it?
今天天气真好。
- It sure is hot today.
今天真的很热。
- It sure is hot and muggy today.
今天真的又闷又热。
- It's very cold today.
今天真冷。
- This humidity is terrible.
这种湿度真令人受不了。
- How do you like the weather?
这种气候你喜欢吗?
- It snowed a lot today.
今天的雪下得真多。
- What is the weather like in Taipei?
台北的天气如何?

用英语谈论下雨

- Is it raining outside?
外面在下雨吗?

- Oh, did it just start raining?
噢,刚开始下雨吗?
- Yeah, it's pouring.
是啊,正下着倾盆大雨。
- It's raining cats and dogs.
正下着倾盆大雨。
- Look at it pour.
你看正下着倾盆大雨。
- Do you know if it will rain tomorrow?
你知道明天会下雨吗?
- Can you believe how much snow we've had?
你会相信我们到现在已经下了这么多雪吗?

谈论天气可能的变化

- I heard that it might snow tonight.
我听说今晚可能会下雪。
- Will it be hot this weekend?
这个周末会热吗?
- Will it snow tomorrow?
明天会下雪吗?
- I heard that there is a high chance for snow tomorrow.
我说明天很可能下雪。
- It's supposed to snow the rest of the week.
接下来整个星期应该都会下雪。
- I heard that it will be clear and sunny.
我听说天气会晴朗,出大太阳。

谈论气象预报

- What's the weather supposed to be like tomorrow?
明天的天气会如何?
- The weatherman said it would be hot.
气象报告说会热。
- The weatherman said it might snow tonight.
气象报告今晚可能会下雪。
- What's the weather like?
天气怎么样?
- Did you see the forecast?
你有没有看气象预报?
- Is there rain in the forecast?
气象预报有没有说会下雨。

必备单词

weather ['weðə]	天气
hot [hɒt]	热的
muggy ['mʌɡɪ]	闷热
cold [kəld]	冷的
humidity [hju:'mɪdətɪ]	潮湿
terrible ['terəbl]	(口语)糟透的
snow [snəʊ]	雪;下雪
rain [reɪn]	雨;下雨
outside [ˌaʊt'saɪd]	外面
pour [pɔ:]	倾倒

believe [bi'li:v]

相信

high [haɪ]

高的

chance [tʃæns]

机会

supposed [sə'pəuzd]

(口语)应该

rest [rest]

其余的



Unit 7 Making a phone call(1)



MP3-49

电话英语第一步

你要跟约翰讲电话

- May I speak to John, please?
请约翰听电话。
- May I speak to John?
麻烦请约翰听电话。
- May I speak with John, please?
我想跟约翰讲电话。
- Can I speak to John, please?
请你叫约翰来听电话。
- Can I speak with John, please?
我可以跟约翰讲个电话吗?
- I'd like to talk to John, please?
我想跟约翰讲电话。
- I'm trying to reach John, please.
我要找约翰讲电话。
- Is John there?
约翰在那里吗?
- Is John in?
约翰在吗?

你就是对方打电话来要找的人,怎么回答

- This is he speaking.
我就是你要找的人。
- This is she speaking.
我就是你要找的人。
- This is he.
我就是。
- This is she.
我就是。
- Speaking.
我就是。
- You are speaking to him.
我就是你要讲电话的人。
- That's me.
我就是。

对方打电话来要找约翰,你怎么回答

- Let me check and see if he's available.
我问他,看看他有没有空。
- I'll see if he's in.
我看看他在不在。
- I'll go get him.
我去叫他。
- Hang on.
稍候。



你接听电话,想问对方是谁

- May I tell him who's calling?
请问你是谁?
- Could I tell him who's calling?
请问你是谁?
- Who can I say is calling?
请问是哪一位?
- Who's calling, please?
哪一位?

接电话后,请对方稍等

- He'll be right with you.
他马上就来。
- In a moment, please.
马上来。
- In a minute, please.
请等一下。
- Just a moment, please.
请稍候。
- Hold on a second.
稍等一下。
- Hang on.
稍候。

对方打电话来找约翰,约翰不在,你怎么回答

- I'm sorry. John is out right now.
对不起,约翰出去了。
- John is not in right now.
约翰现在不在。
- He's out for lunch right now.
他刚出去吃午饭。
- He's stepped out of the office for a little while.
他只是离开公司一下。
- He's stepped out for a few minutes.
他只是出去一下子。
- He had to run out for a few minutes.
他有事出去一会儿。

约翰没空接电话,你怎么回答

- John is not available at the moment.
约翰现在没空听电话。
- He is in a meeting now.
他现在在开会。
- He is with someone right now.
有人在跟他谈话。
- He's on another line right now.
他在接另一个电话。
- He can not get to the phone right now.
他现在没空听电话。

- He is not able to take your phone at the moment.
他目前没办法接你的电话。
- He is tied up at the moment.
他现在很忙。

你接到一个打错的电话, 怎么回答

- You must have the wrong number.
你一定是拨错电话了。
- I think you have the wrong number.
我想你是打错电话了。
- There is no one here by that name.
这里没有你要找的人。
- Wrong number.
你打错电话了。
- What number are you trying to dial?
你要拨几号?
- Are you sure you are dialing the right number?
你确定拨的号码是对的吗?

打错了电话, 跟对方道歉

- Oh, I'm sorry.
噢, 对不起。
- I'm sorry. I dialed the wrong number.
对不起, 我拨错电话了。

会话练习

A: Hello, may I speak to John, please?

B: This is he speaking.

A: 哈啰,请约翰听电话。

B: 我就是约翰。

A: Is John there?

B: Speaking.

A: 约翰在那里吗?

B: 我就是。

A: Hello, may I please speak to John?

B: Yes, I'll go get him.

A: 哈啰,我想跟约翰讲电话。

B: 好的,我去叫他。

A: Can I speak with John, please?

B: May I tell him who is calling?

A: 麻烦请约翰听电话。

B: 请问你是哪一位?

A: Is John in?

B: I'm sorry, John is out right now.

A: 约翰在吗?

B: 对不起,约翰不在。

A: May I speak to John?

B: He is with someone right now.

Would you hold?

A: 请约翰听电话。

B: 他在跟别人谈话。

你要等吗?



A: Is John in?

B: I think you have the wrong number.

A: 约翰在吗?

B: 我想你打错电话了。

必备单词

speak [spi:k]	说话
talk [tɔ:k]	说话
try [traɪ]	尝试
check [tʃek]	查一查
available [ə'veɪləbl]	有空的
call [kɔ:l]	打电话
moment ['məʊmənt]	片刻
office ['ɔ:fɪs]	办公室
meeting ['mi:tɪŋ]	会议
another [ə'nʌðə]	另一个
line [laɪn]	电话线
wrong [rɔ:ŋ]	错误的
number ['nʌmbə]	号码
dial ['daɪəl]	(电话)拨号
sure [ʃʊə]	确定
hold [həʊld]	(电话)稍待

Unit 8 Making a phone call(2)



更进一步的电话英语

对方要找的人不在,你问对方要不要留言

- Would you like to leave a message?
你要不要留个言?
- Would you like me to relay a message for you?
你要我替你转达留言吗?
- May I take a message, please?
你要不要留言?
- Can I take a message?
你要留言吗?
- Can I leave him a message for you?
你要留言让我帮你转达吗?
- Can I tell him something for you?
你要我帮你转达什么吗?
- Would you like me to tell him something?
你要留言让我替你转达吗?

你要找的人不在,你想留言

- Can I leave a message?
我留个言好吗?
- Can I give him a message?
我可以留个言给吗?



- Can you give him a message for me?
你可以替转达留言吗?

必备单词

relay [ri'lei]

传达

message ['mesɪdʒ]

留言

leave [li:v]

留着

