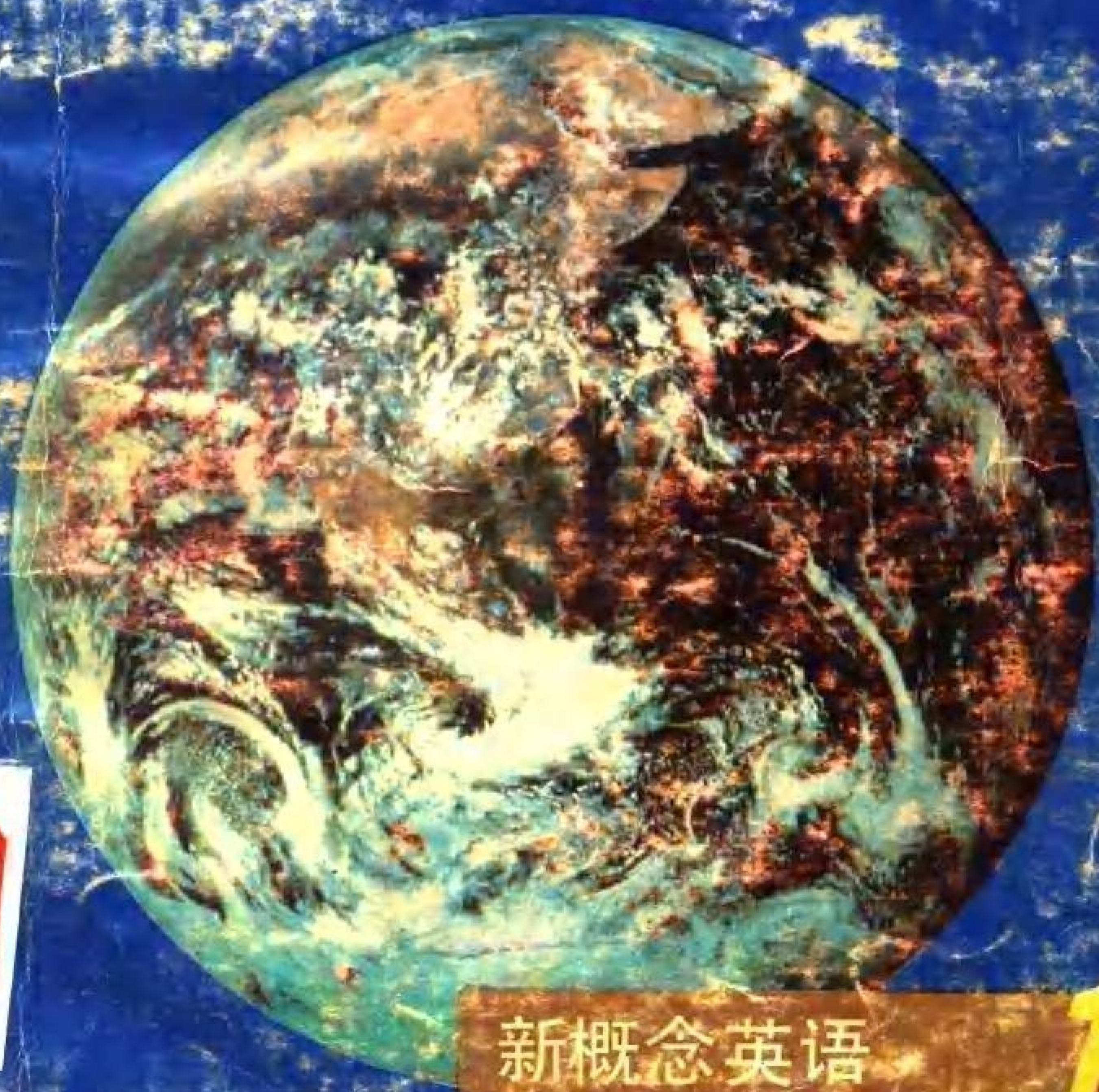


NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

First Things First

L. G. ALEXANDER



新概念英语

1

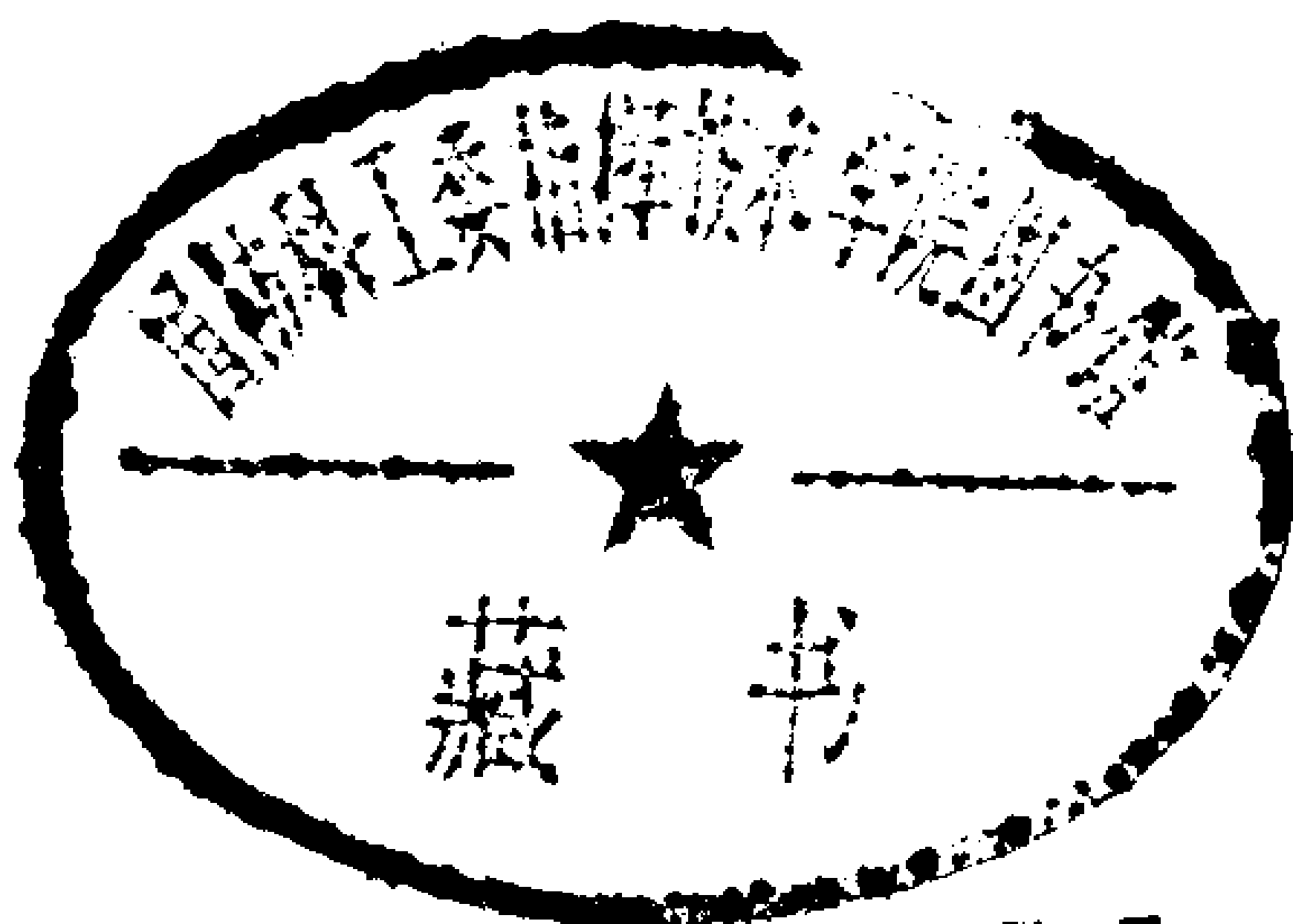


科工委学院802 2 00569795

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

FIRST THINGS FIRST Students' Book
An Integrated Course for Beginners

L. G. ALEXANDER



新概念英语

〔英汉对照本〕

第1册

修订版

安徽科学技术出版社

责任编辑 任弘毅
封面设计 王国亮

新 概 念 英 语

[英汉对照本]

第 1 册 修 订 版

[英] L. G. Alexander 原著

张德富 郭兴家 王福林

韦振雄 张关俊 译注

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[英汉对照本] 修订版说明

本书出版后，受到广大自学者和许多院校的欢迎，同时也有不少来信指出不足之处，提出很多好建议。我们本着尽力为读者服务的初衷，逐册进行修订再版。

一、修订版将在原开本条件下，尽量放大外文字，特别是第1册将恢复原版书字体大小。并全部采用胶印，以保持字迹清晰；采用串线装订，以便利展开阅读；封面纸增加厚度并压塑，以保持整洁美观。

二、各册严格按出现顺序排列和增补生词和短语，第1册还添加了字母表和国际音标表，以真正符合初学的需要。对第1、2、3册原版书中某些单元开始时指导学生如何做练习的说明 (INTRODUCTIONS TO THE STUDENT) 加注了译文。此项译文的繁简完全从当时学生阅读能力出发，开始从详，以后渐略。

三、第2册练习中的Key Structure (KS) 和Special Difficulties (SD) 的内容，在同书以后练习中复习时，常以括号注明其所在页码。对照本印制中保留了它们所在原版的页码，而在第2册书后附载对照表，以便读者找到其在对照本的页码。

第3册练习中复习以前的KS或SD时，出现两种页码：凡(I KS)、(I SD) 是指第2册上的页码，要查第2册的对照表；(KS) 或 (SD) 是指第3册上的页码，要查第3册书后的对照表。

四、适应读者要求，我社将为广大自学者出版《新概念英语辅导材料》1~4册，收载各课的详细注释、有关词汇研究、同义词近义词辨析以及练习的参考答案。

五、原版第3、4册开端的About this Course中均曾提到Cambridge Lower Certificate Examination和Cambridge Proficiency Examination，并说明本教材与第一证书英语考试和熟练英语考试应具水平的关系。这两种考试是由英国剑桥大学每年在全世界举行的一种英语水准正规测试，凡合格者发给证书，被世界许多国家所承认。为了帮助母语非英语的学生适应这种测试的要求，英国Edward Arnold出版社早已出版《第一证书英语教程》(First Certificate of English Course) 和《熟练英语证书教程》(A New Certificate of Proficiency English Course)。应读者要求我社正根据它们的最新修订版，编辑其英汉对照本，争取早日出版，以便给英语爱好者提供又一种优良读本，可以与《新概念英语》参照学习。

六、[英汉对照本]的修订版，由郭兴家、王福林、韦振雄三位老师负责。

The English Alphabet 英語字母表

印刷体		书写体		名称	印刷体		书写体		名称
大写	小写	大写	小写		大写	小写	大写	小写	
A	a	A	a	[ei]	N	n	N	n	[en]
B	b	B	b	[bi:]	O	o	O	o	[əu]
C	c	C	c	[si:]	P	p	P	p	[pi:]
D	d	D	d	[di:]	Q	q	Q	q	[kju:]
E	e	E	e	[i:]	R	r	R	r	[ɑ:]
F	f	F	f	[ef]	S	s	S	s	[es]
G	g	G	g	[dʒi:]	T	t	T	t	[ti:]
H	h	H	h	[eitʃ]	U	u	U	u	[ju:]
I	i	I	i	[ai]	V	v	V	v	[vi:]
J	j	J	j	[dʒei]	W	w	W	w	[ˈdʌblju:]
K	k	K	k	[kei]	X	x	X	x	[eks]
L	l	L	l	[el]	Y	y	Y	y	[wai]
M	m	M	m	[em]	Z	z	Z	z	[zed]

国际音标及其例词

国际音标	例词	国际音标	例词	国际音标	例词
i:	see [si:]	au	now [naʊ]	l	little [ˈlɪtl]
i	easy [ˈi:zi]	ɔɪ	boy [bɔɪ]	f	fifty [ˈfɪftɪ]
e	bed [bed]	iə	here [hiə]	v	very [ˈveri]
æ	map [mæp]	ɛə	care [kɛə]	θ	thin [θɪn]
ɑ:	father [ˈfɑ:ðə]	ɔ: , ɔə	door [dɔ:, dɔə]	ð	then [ðen]
ɔ	hot [hɒt]	uə	poor [puə]	s	six [sɪks]
ɔ:	all [ɔ:l]	ju:	youth [ju:θ]	z	zero [ˈziərəʊ]
u	book [bʊk]	p	pen [pen]	ʃ	shoe [ʃu:]
u:	rule [ru:l]	b	baby [ˈbeɪbi]	ʒ	pleasure [ˈpleʒə]
ʌ	custom [ˈkʌstəm]	t	time [taɪm]	r	right [raɪt]
ə:	bird [bɜ:d]	d	desk [desk]	h	hat [hæt]
ə	sister [ˈsɪstə]	k	cook [kʊk]	tʃ	church [tʃə:tʃ]
ə	about [əˈbaʊt]	g	go [gəʊ]	dʒ	join [dʒɔɪn]
ei	day [deɪ]	m	map [mæp]	w	we [wi:]
ai	side [saɪd]	n	nine [naɪn]	hw	wheat [ˈhwi:t]
əʊ	go [gəʊ]	ŋ	sing [sɪŋ]	j	yes [jes]

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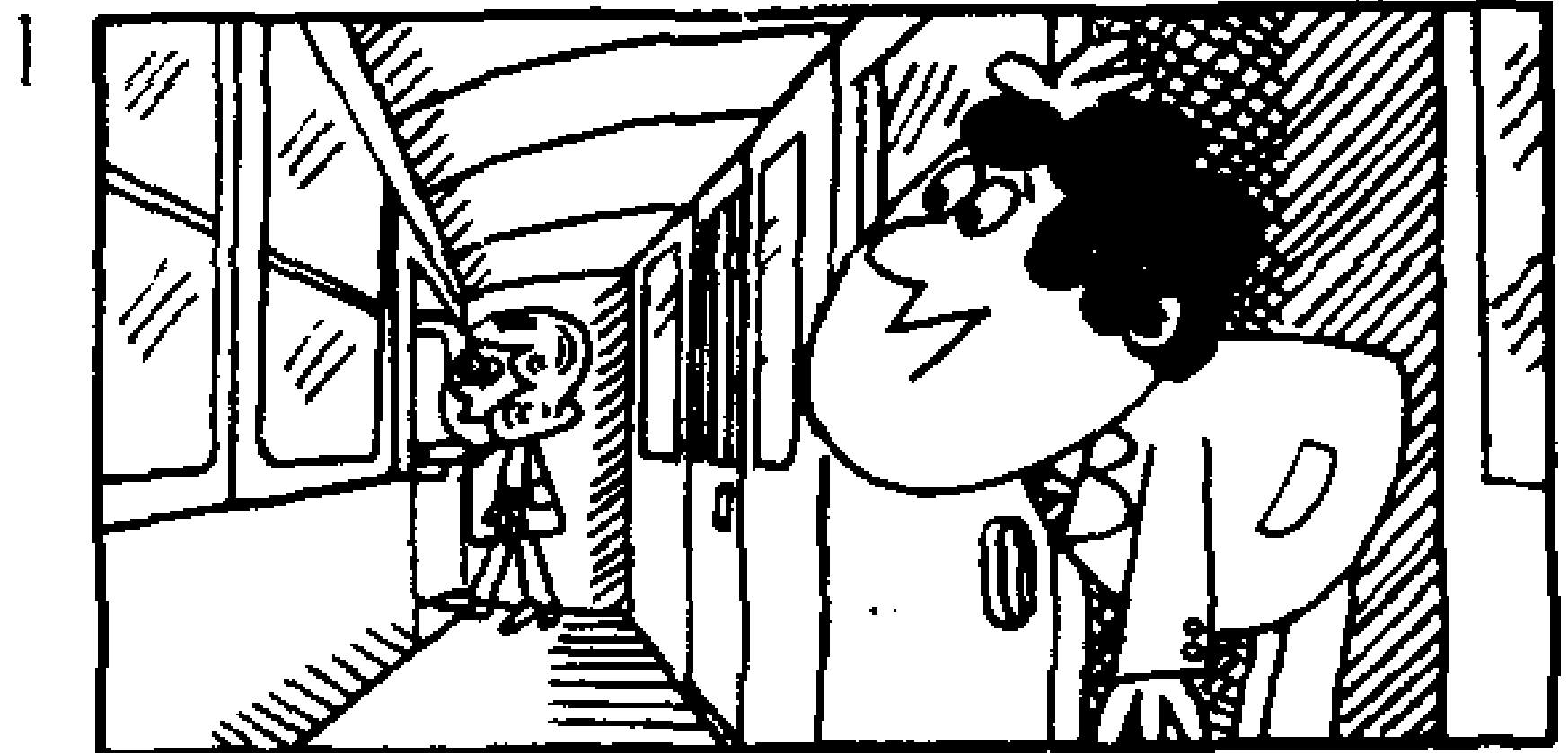
126 — 232

Key to Test

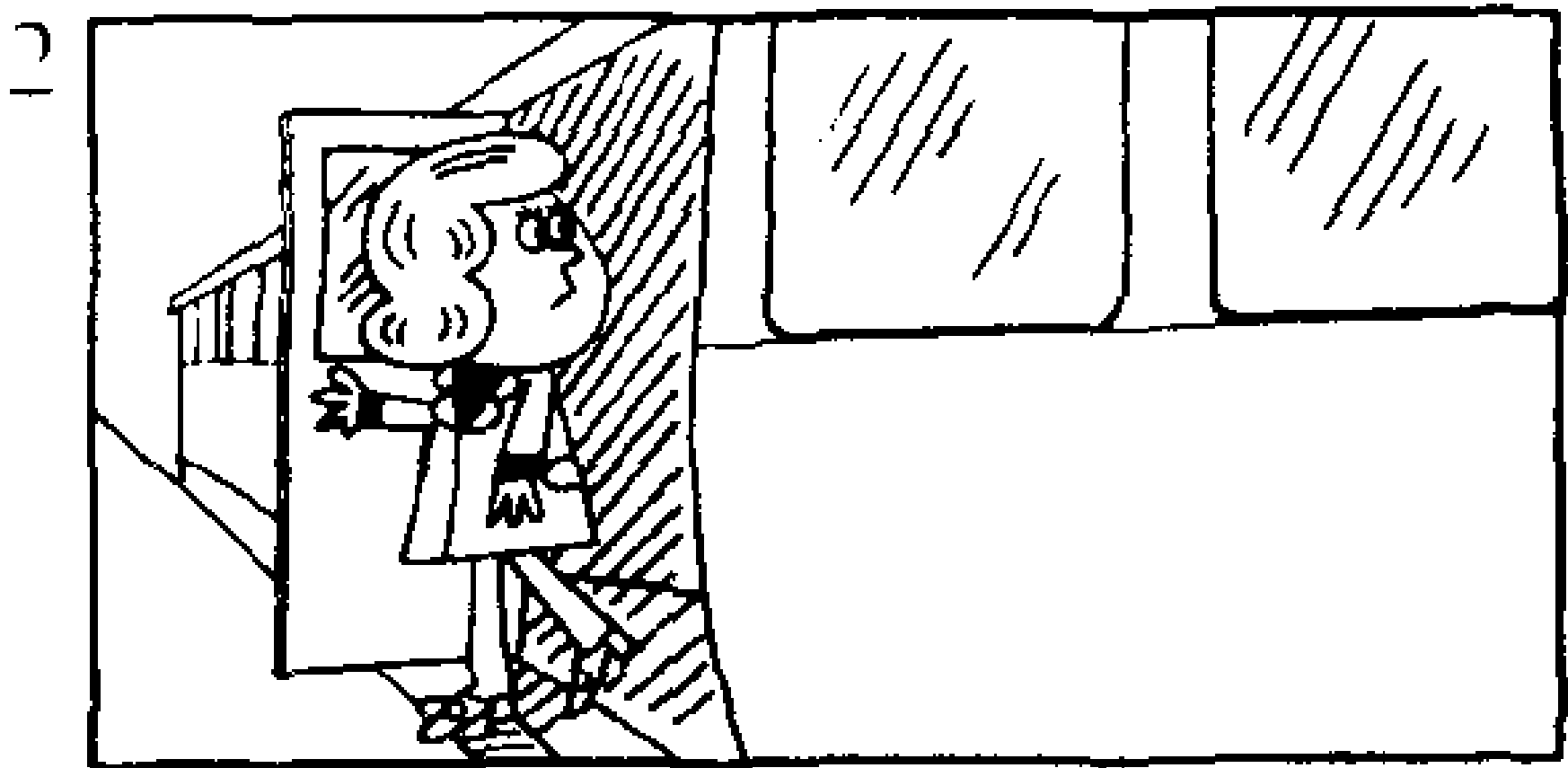
233 — 235

Lesson 1

Excuse me! ✓
对不起!



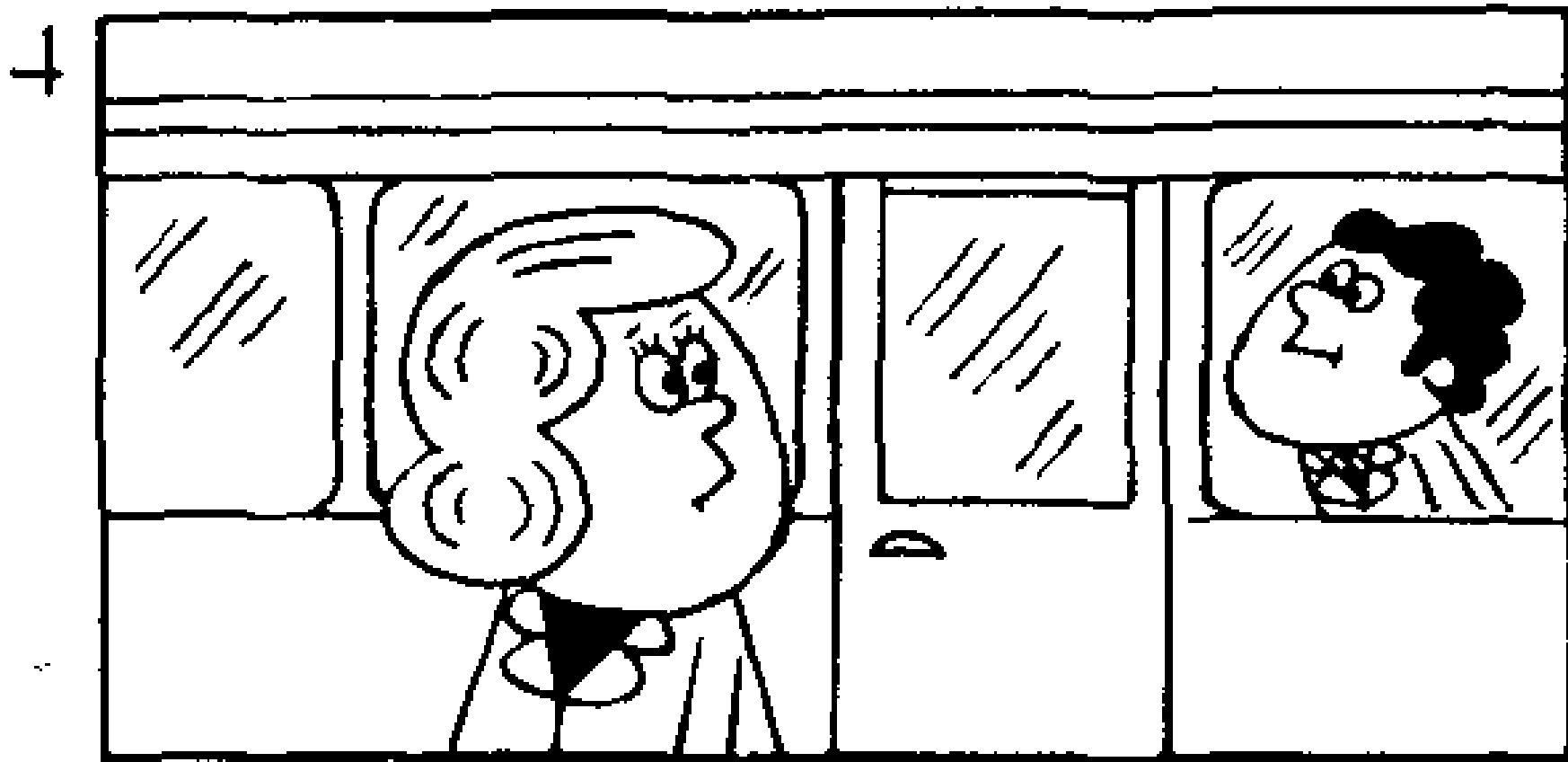
Yes? ✓
什么事?



Is this your handbag? ✓
这是你的手提包吗?



Pardon? ✓
请再说一遍!

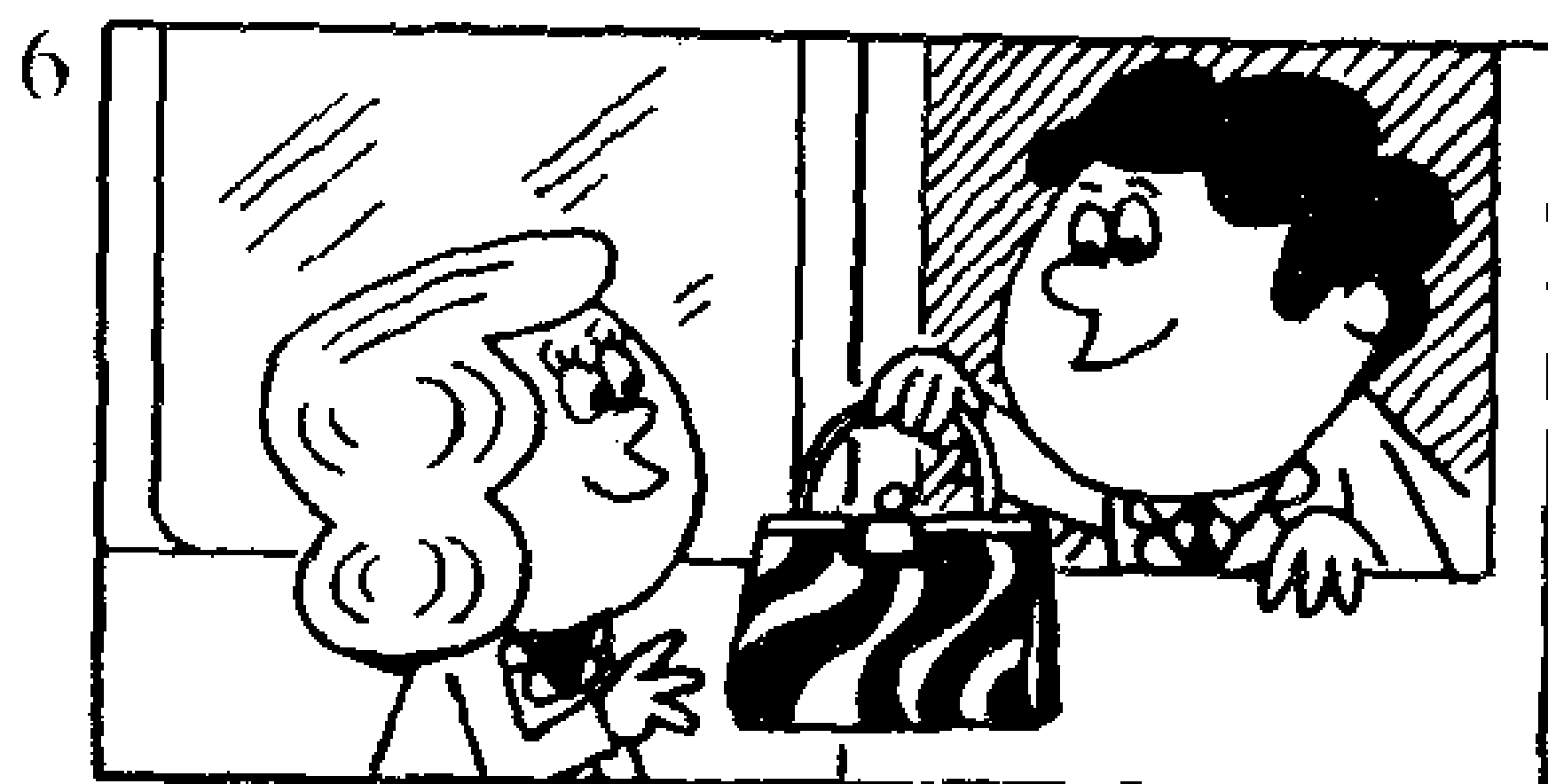


Is this your handbag? ✓
这是你的手提包吗?



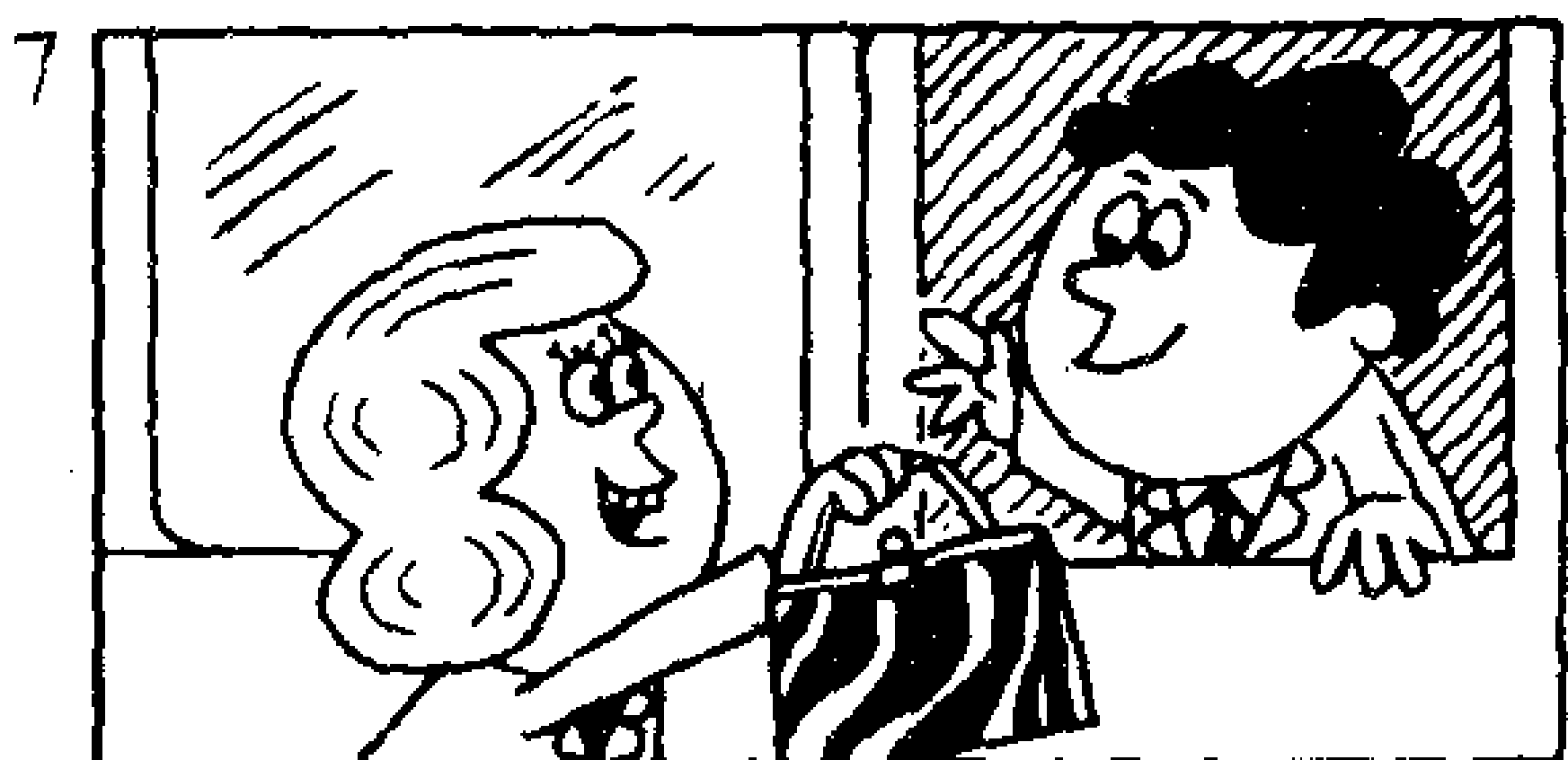
✓ Yés, it is.

是的，是我的。



✓ Thánk you véry múch.

非常感谢!



生词和短语

excuse [iks/'kju:z] *v.* 原谅

[iks/'kju:s] *n.* 原谅, 饶恕, 辩解, 解释, 借口, 理由

this [ðis] *n.* 这(个)

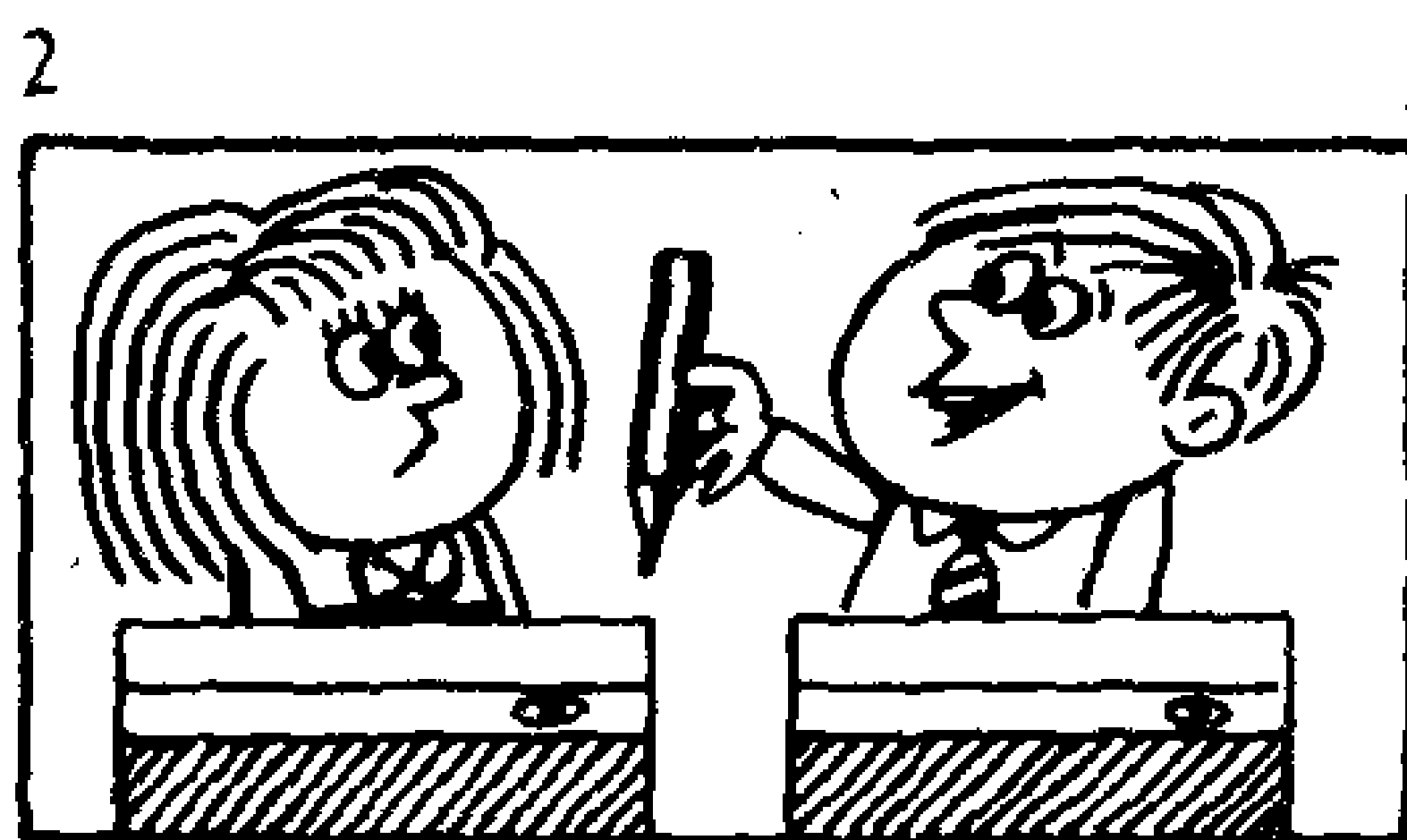
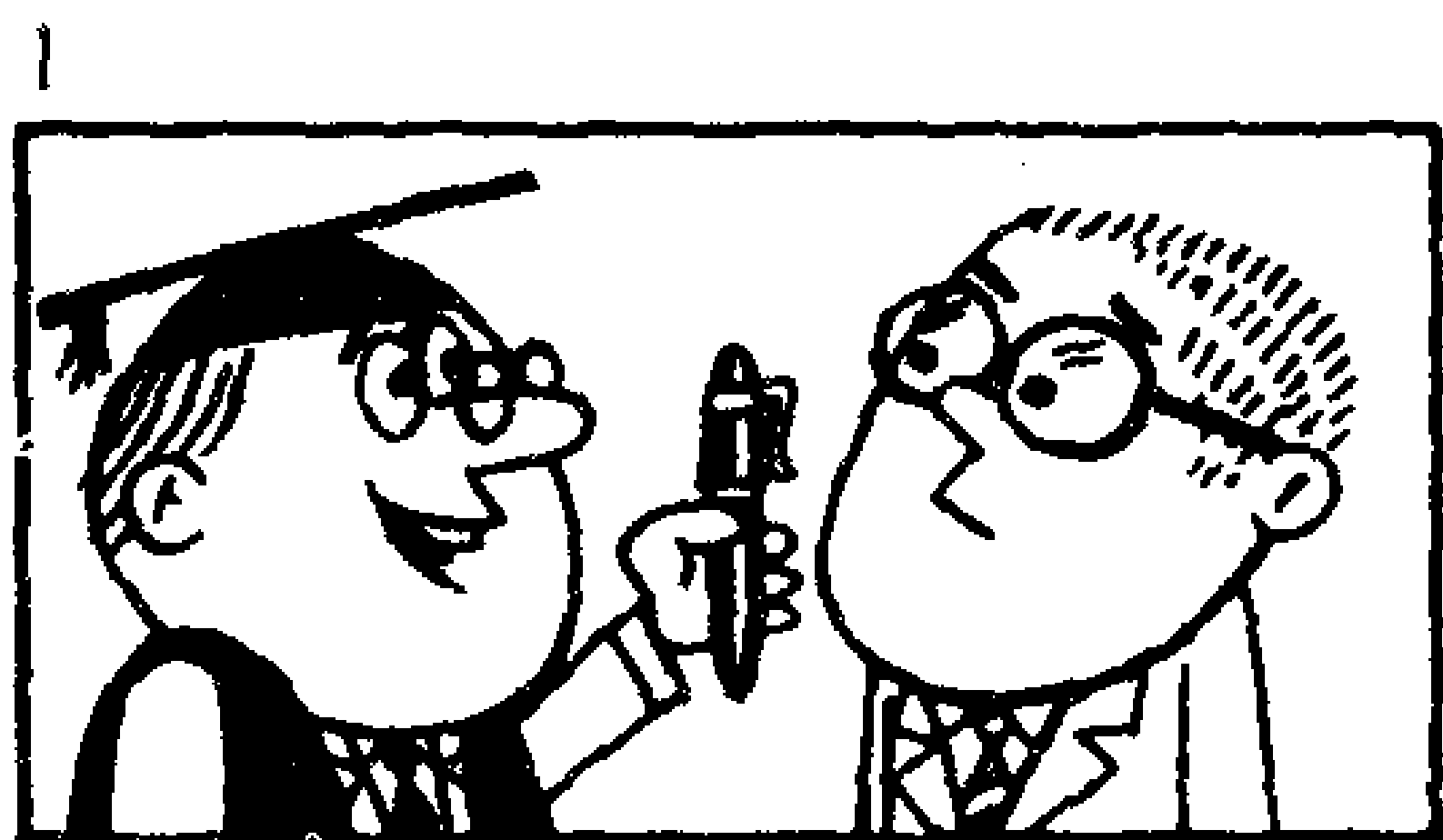
handbag ['hændbæg] *n.* 手提包, 旅行袋

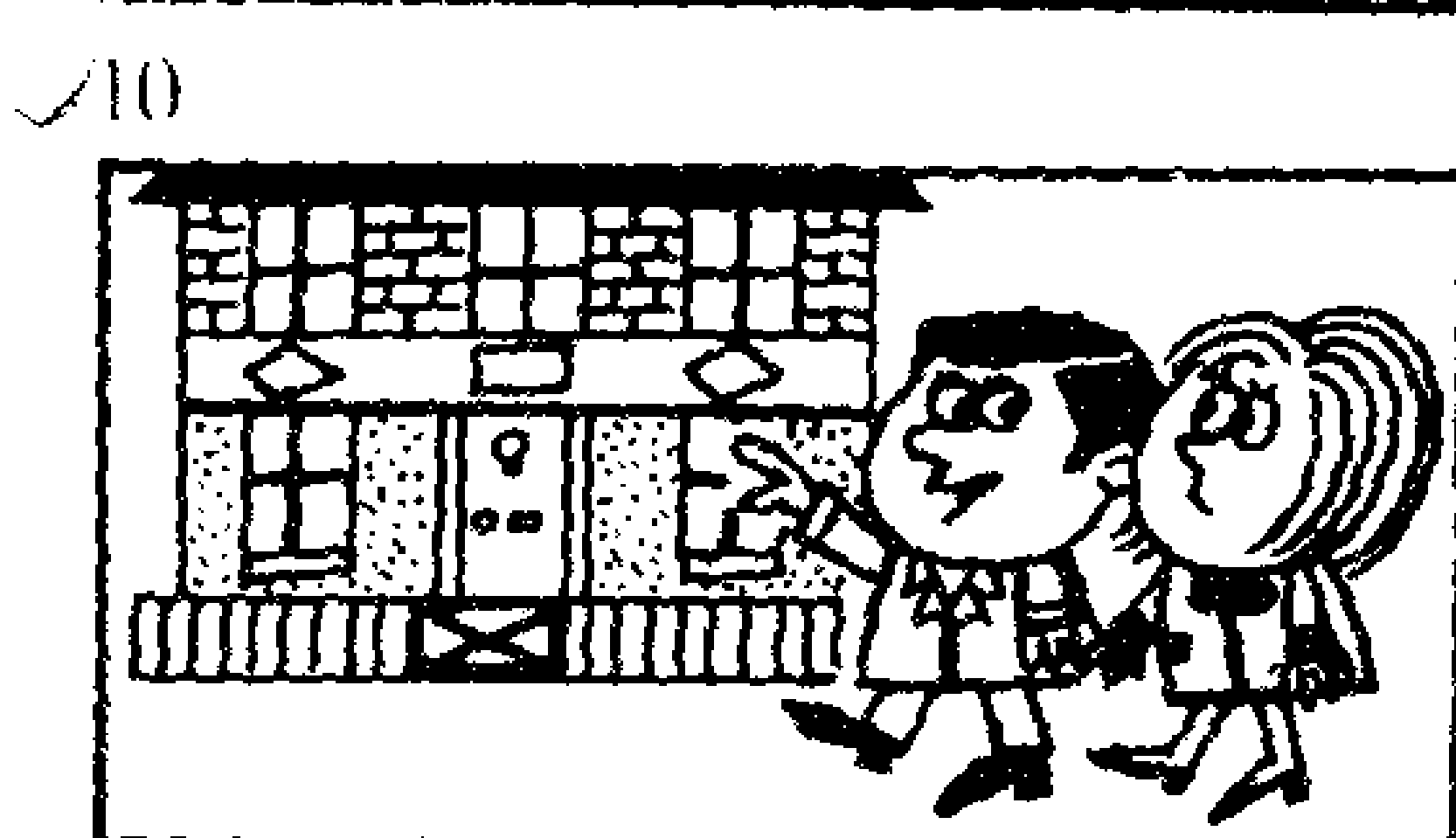
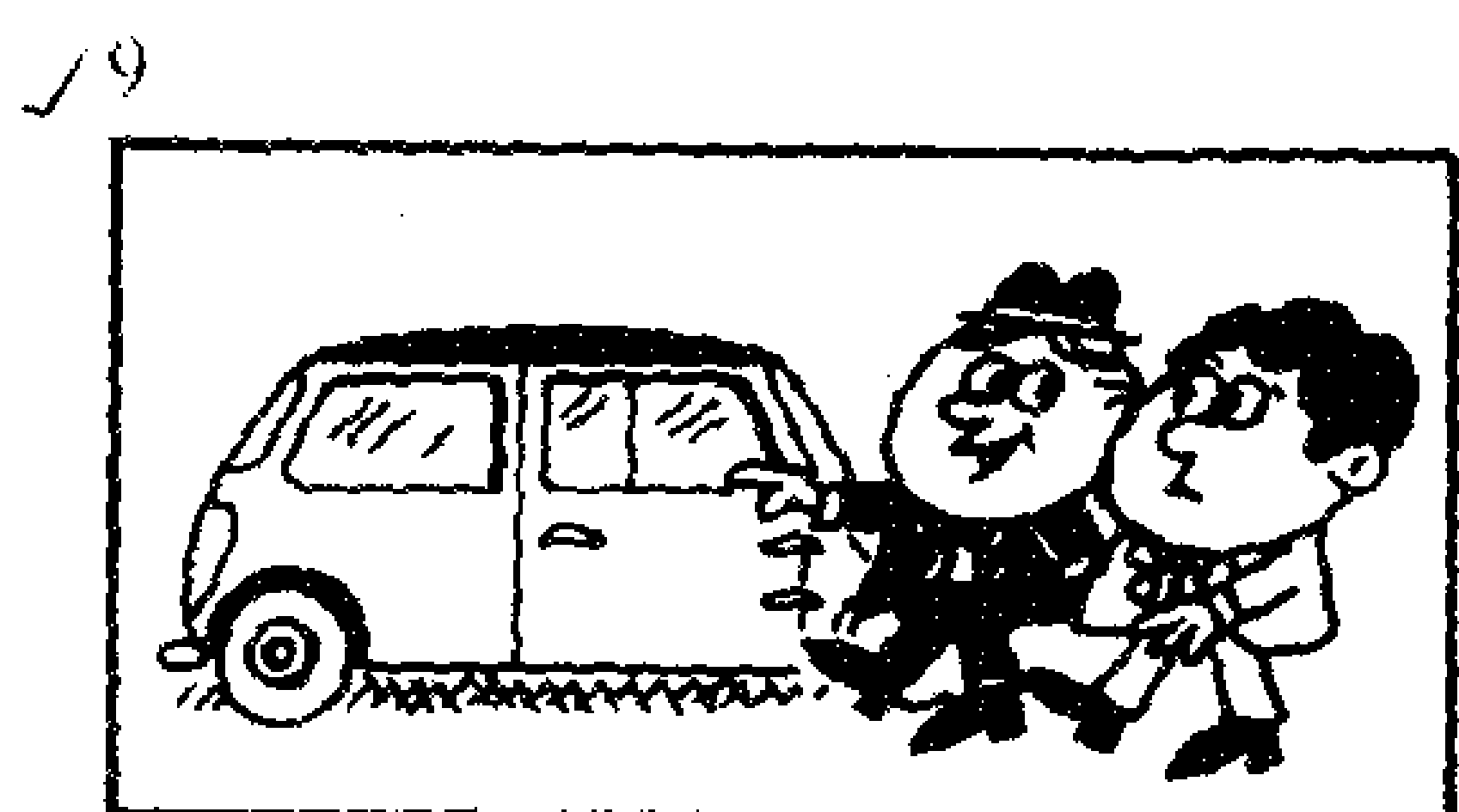
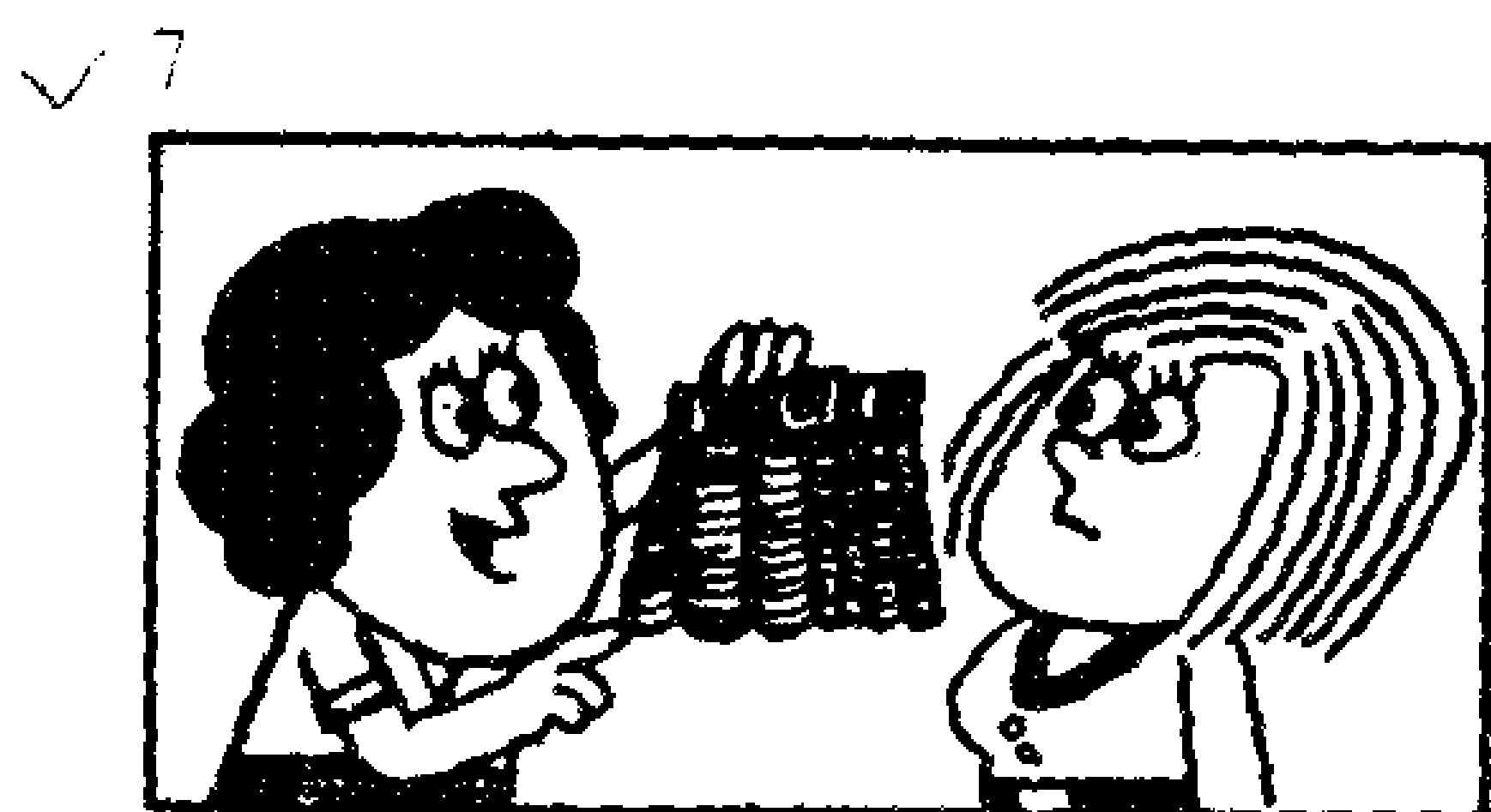
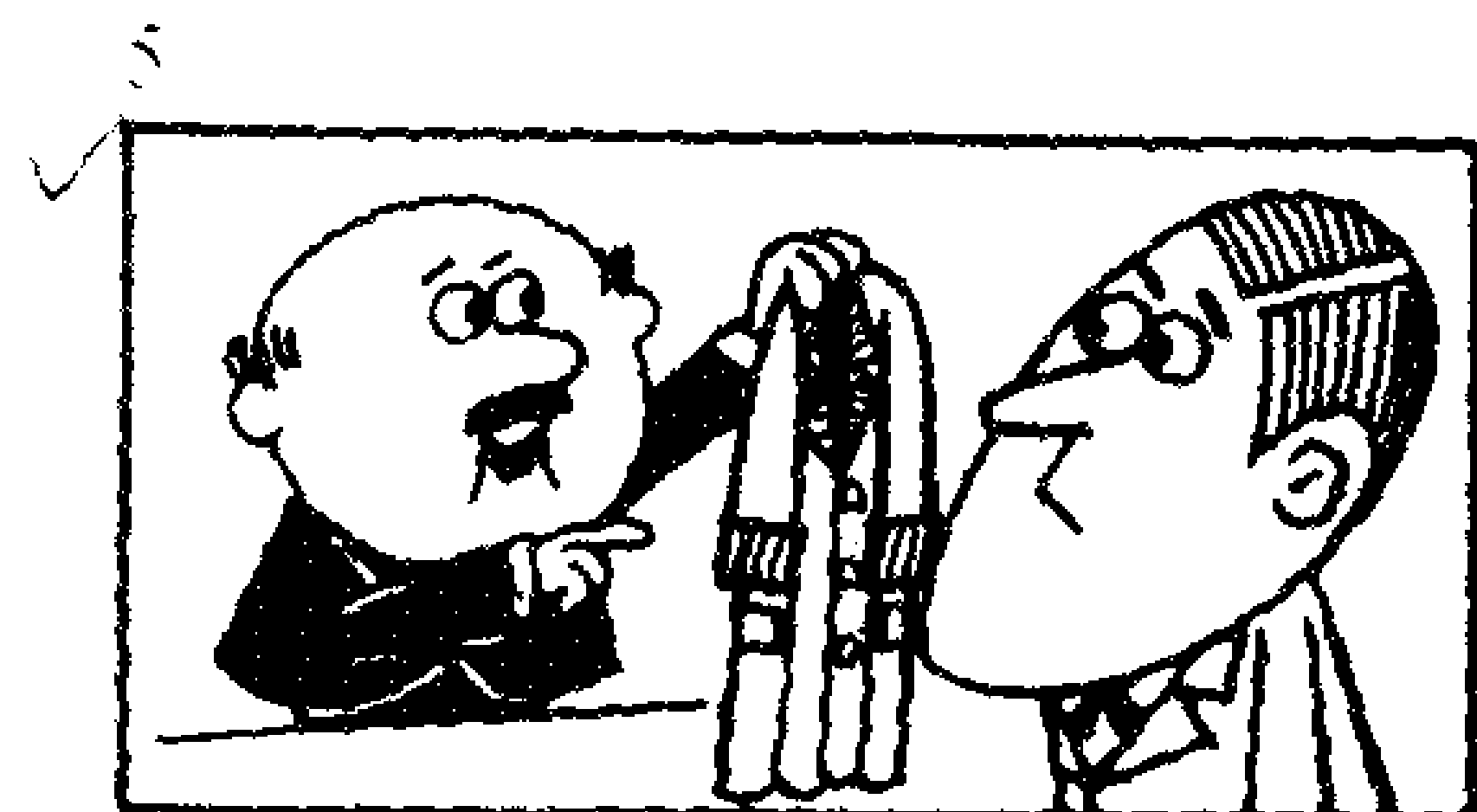
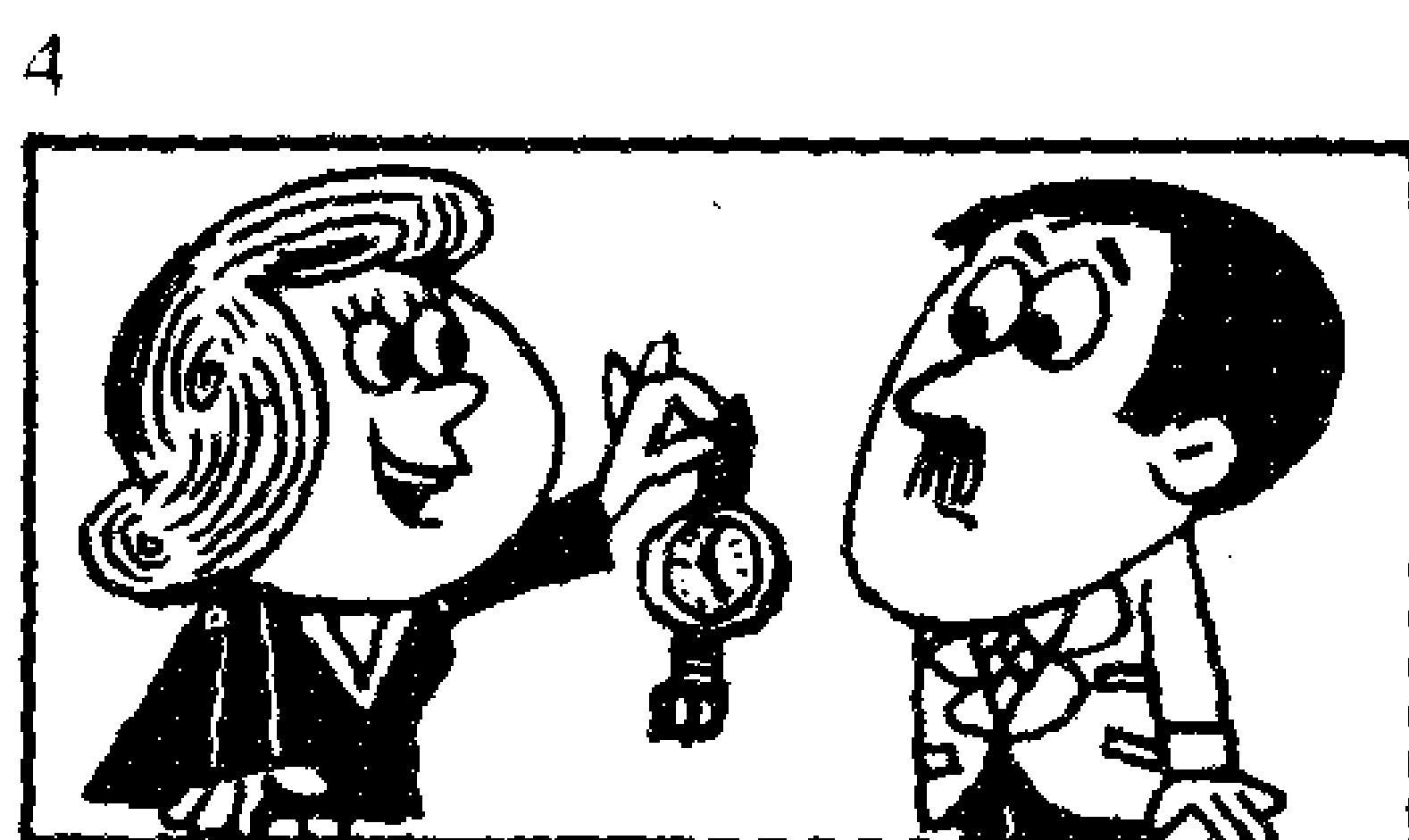
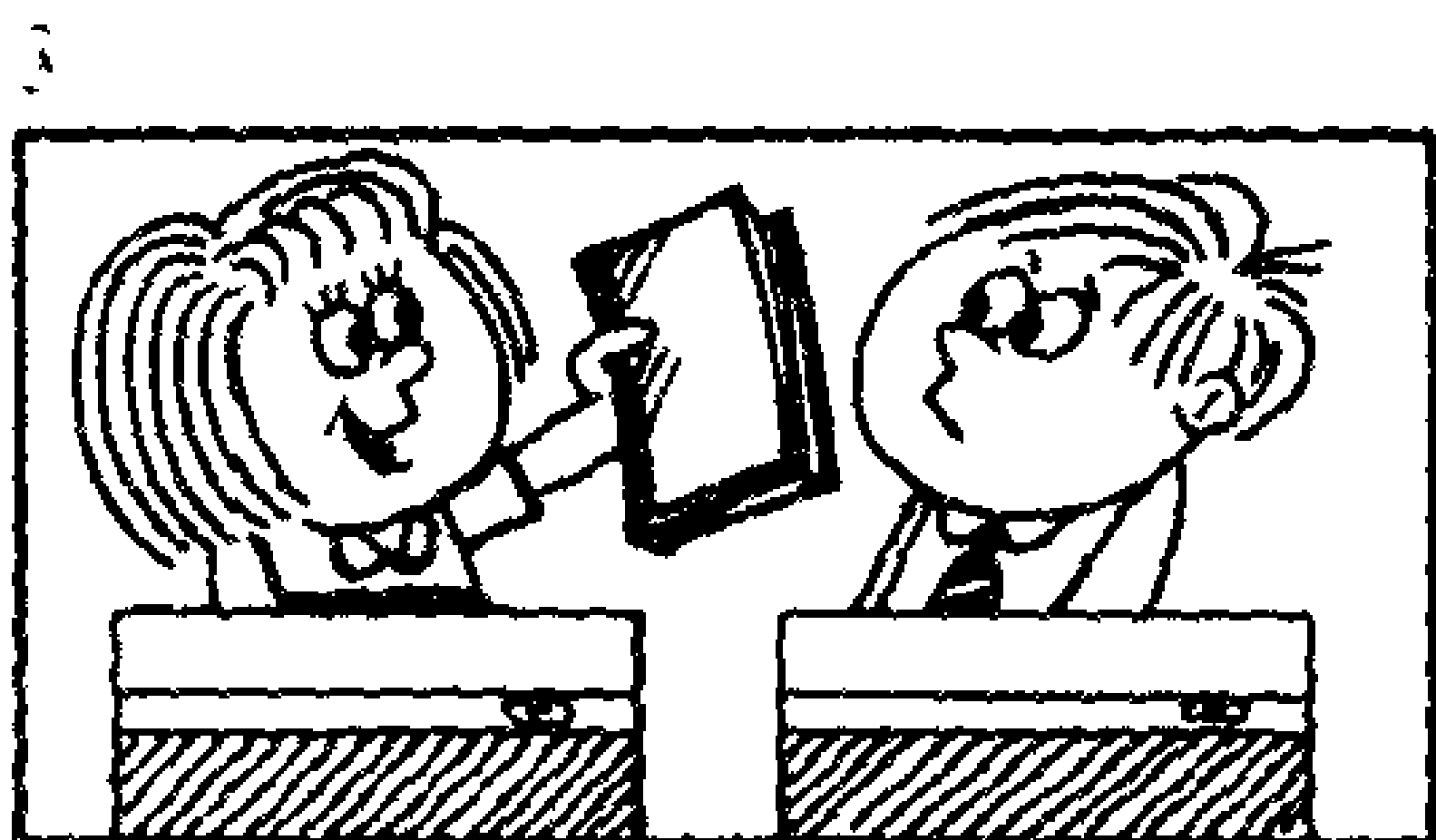
pardon ['pɑ:dn] *n., vt.* 原谅

thank [θækŋk] *vt.* 感谢

Lesson 2 Is this your . . . ?

这是你的……吗?





生词和短语

pen [pen] *n.* (钢)笔

pencil ['pensl] *n.* 铅笔

book [buk] *n.* 书, 手册

watch [wɒtʃ] *n.* 手表, 看守, 警戒

coat [kəʊt] *n.* 上衣, 大衣, 外套

dress [dres] *n.* 衣服, 服装

skirt [skɜ:t] *n.* 裙(子)

shirt [ʃɜ:t] *n.* 衬衫(衣)

car [kɑ:] n. 汽车

house [haus] n. 房屋

Exercise

Copy this:

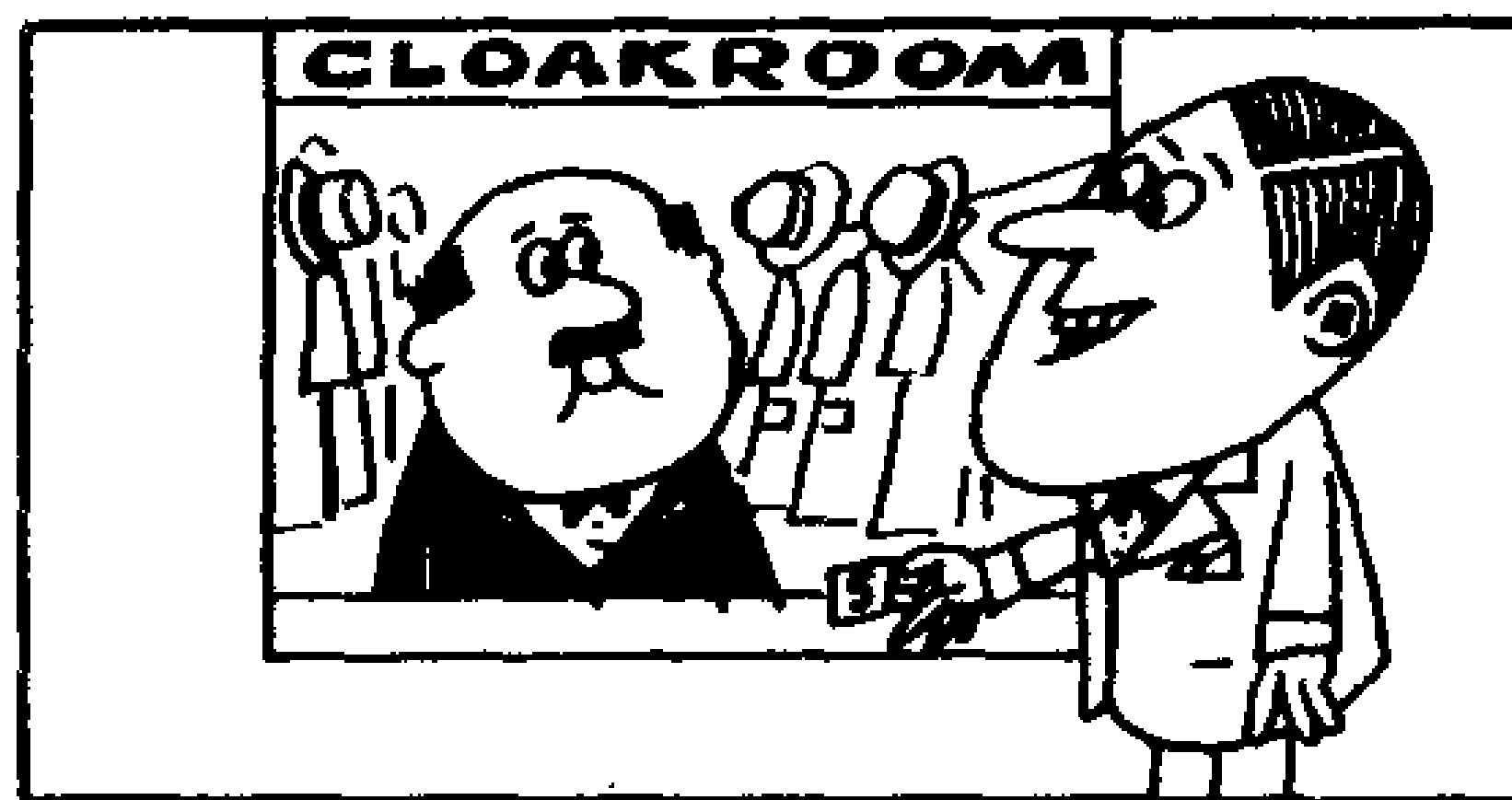
*Excuse me. Is this your handbag?
Yes, it is. Thank you very much.*

Lesson 3

✓ My coat and my umbrella please.

请把我的大衣和伞拿给我。

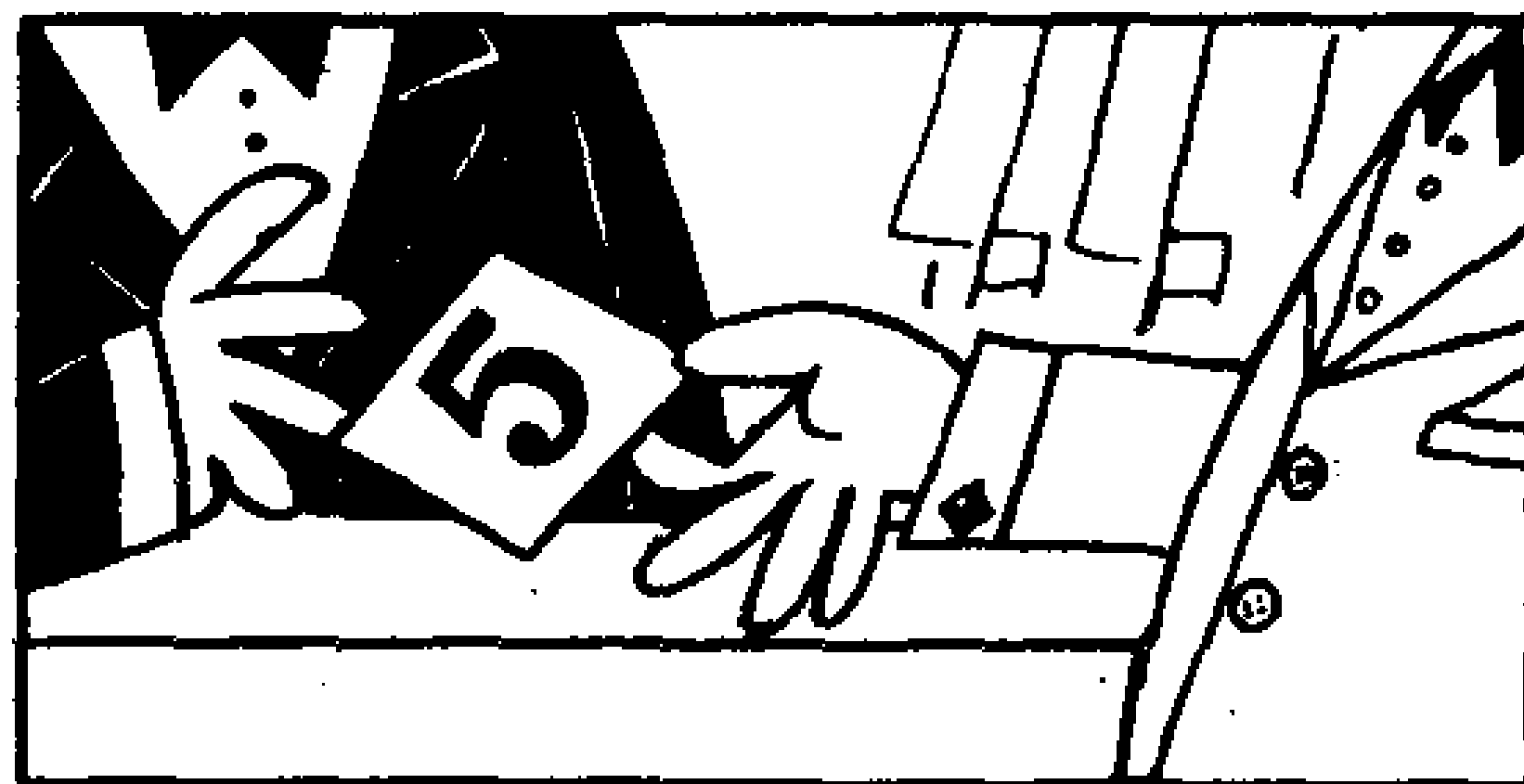
1



Hére is my tícket.

这是我的牌子。

2



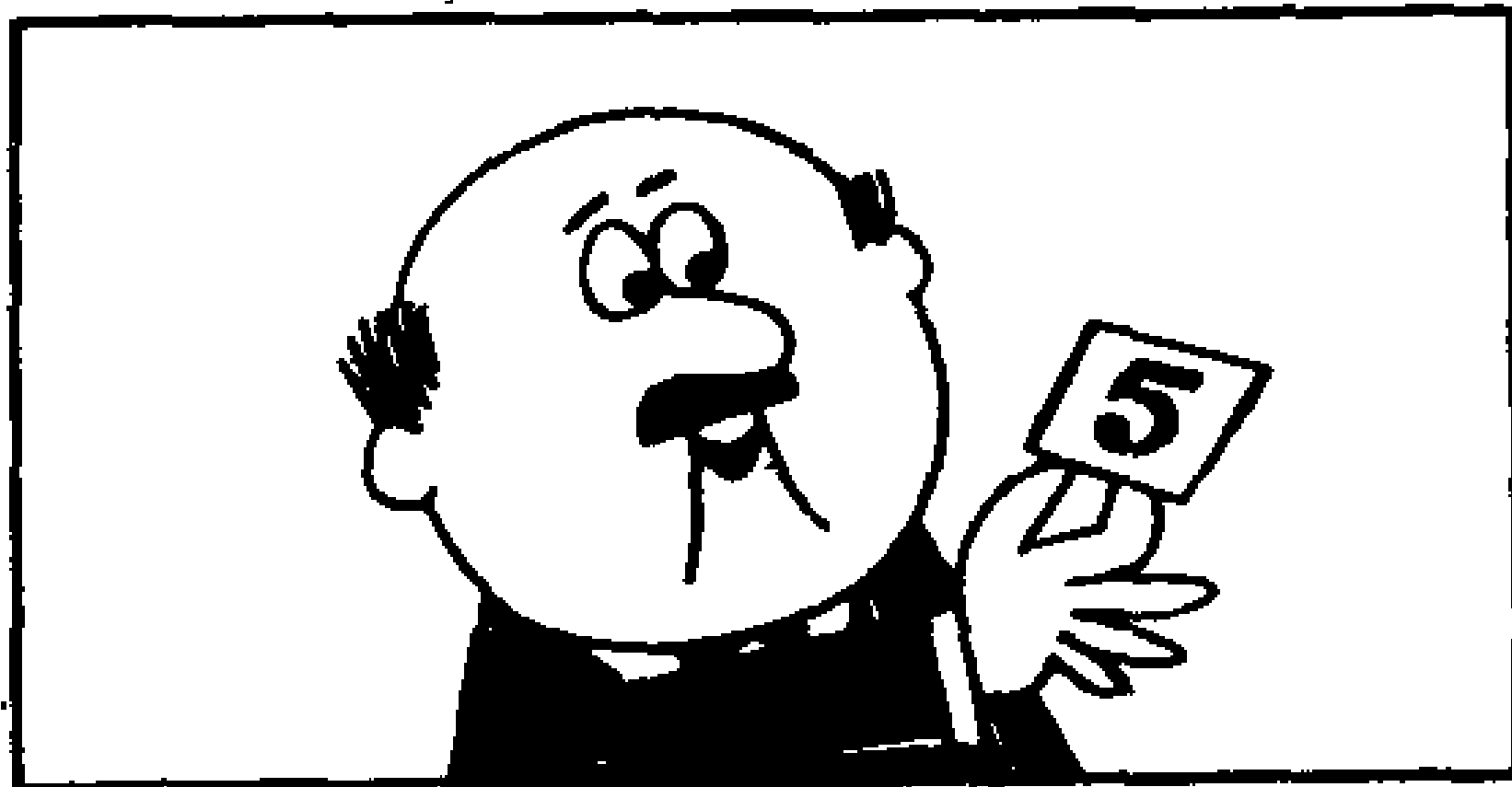
✓ Thánk you, sír.

Númber five.

谢谢，先生。

5 号。

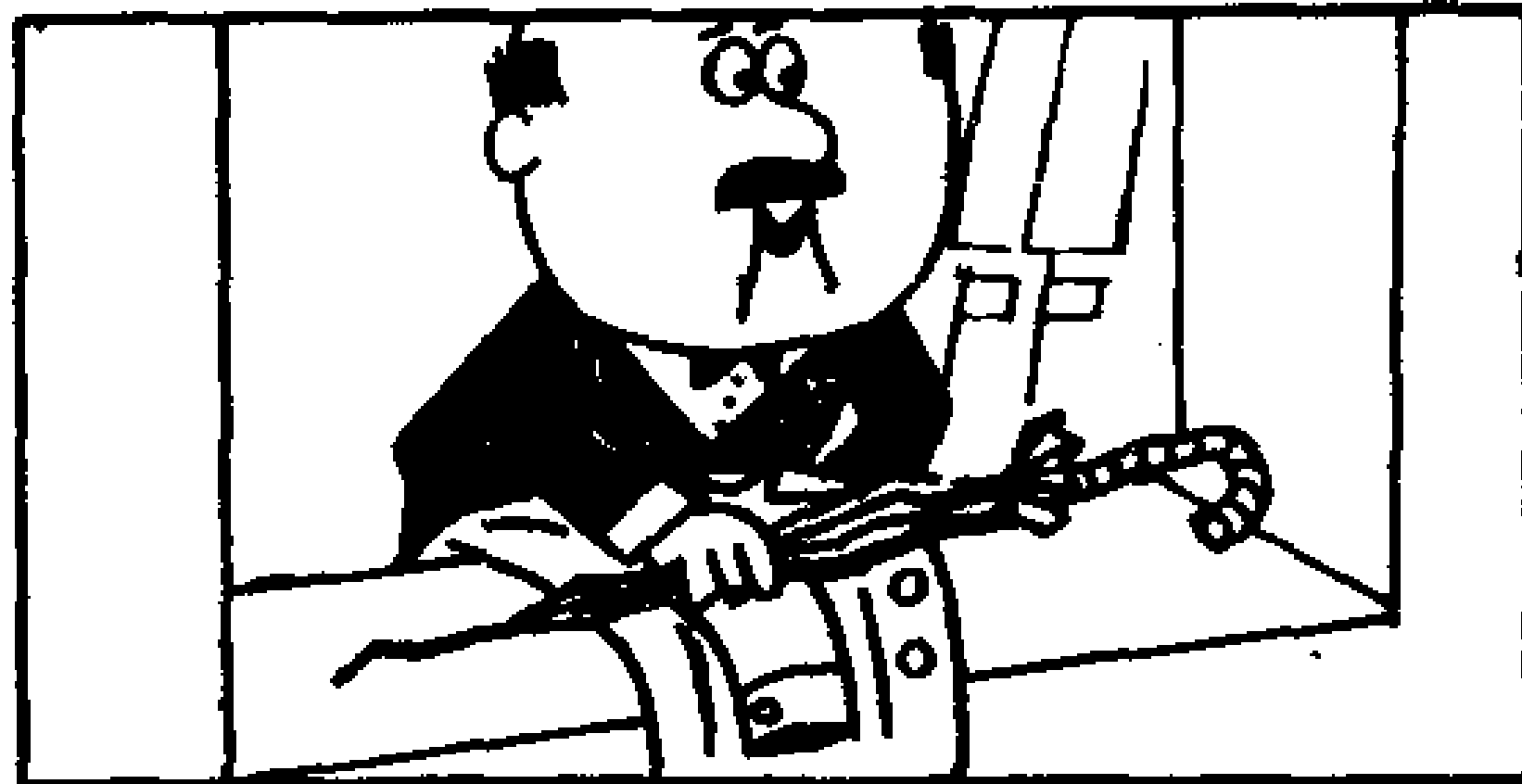
3



✓ Hére is your umbrélla
and your cóat.

这是你的伞和大衣。

4



✓ This is nót mý umbrélla.
Sórry, sír.

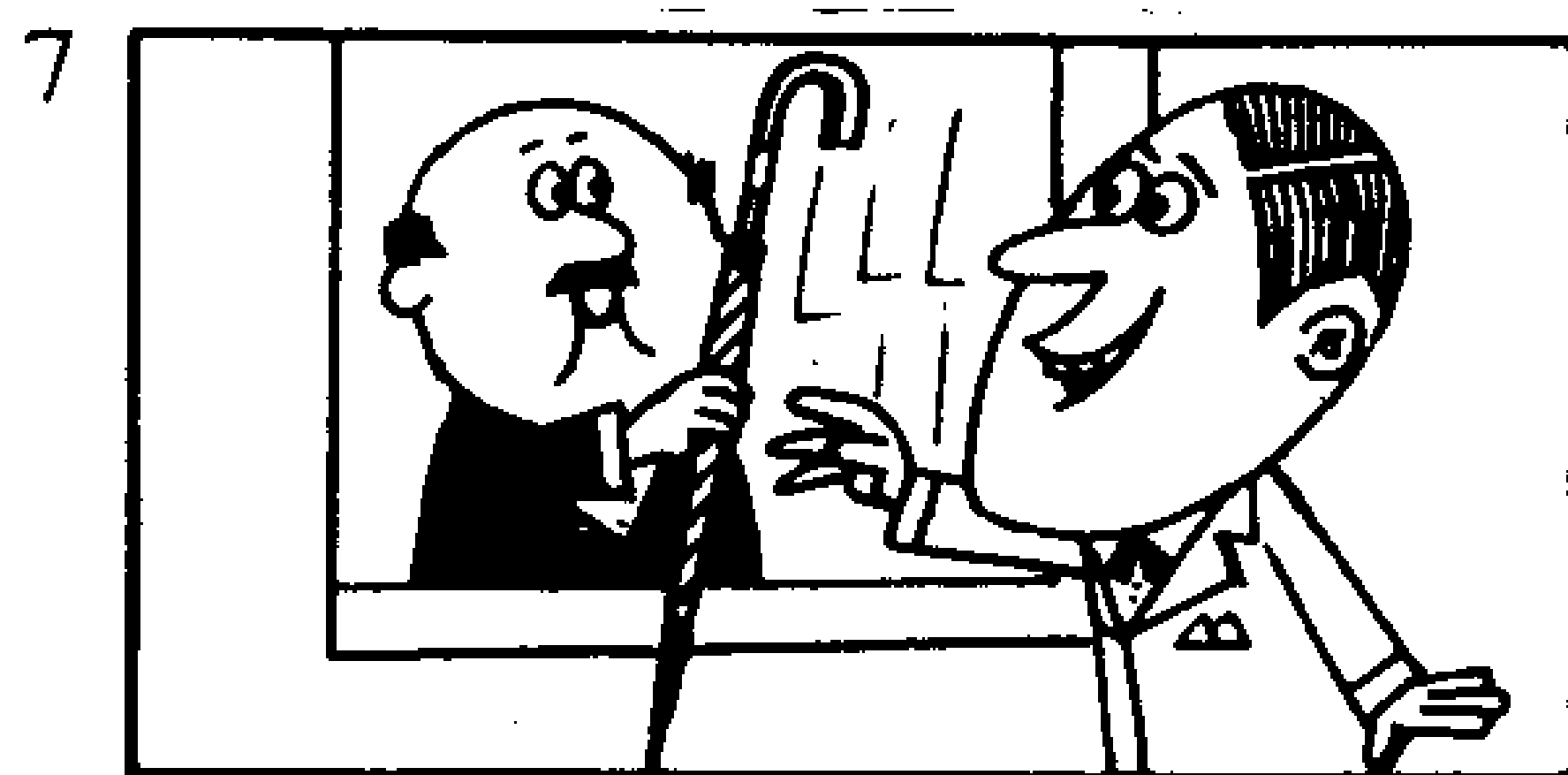
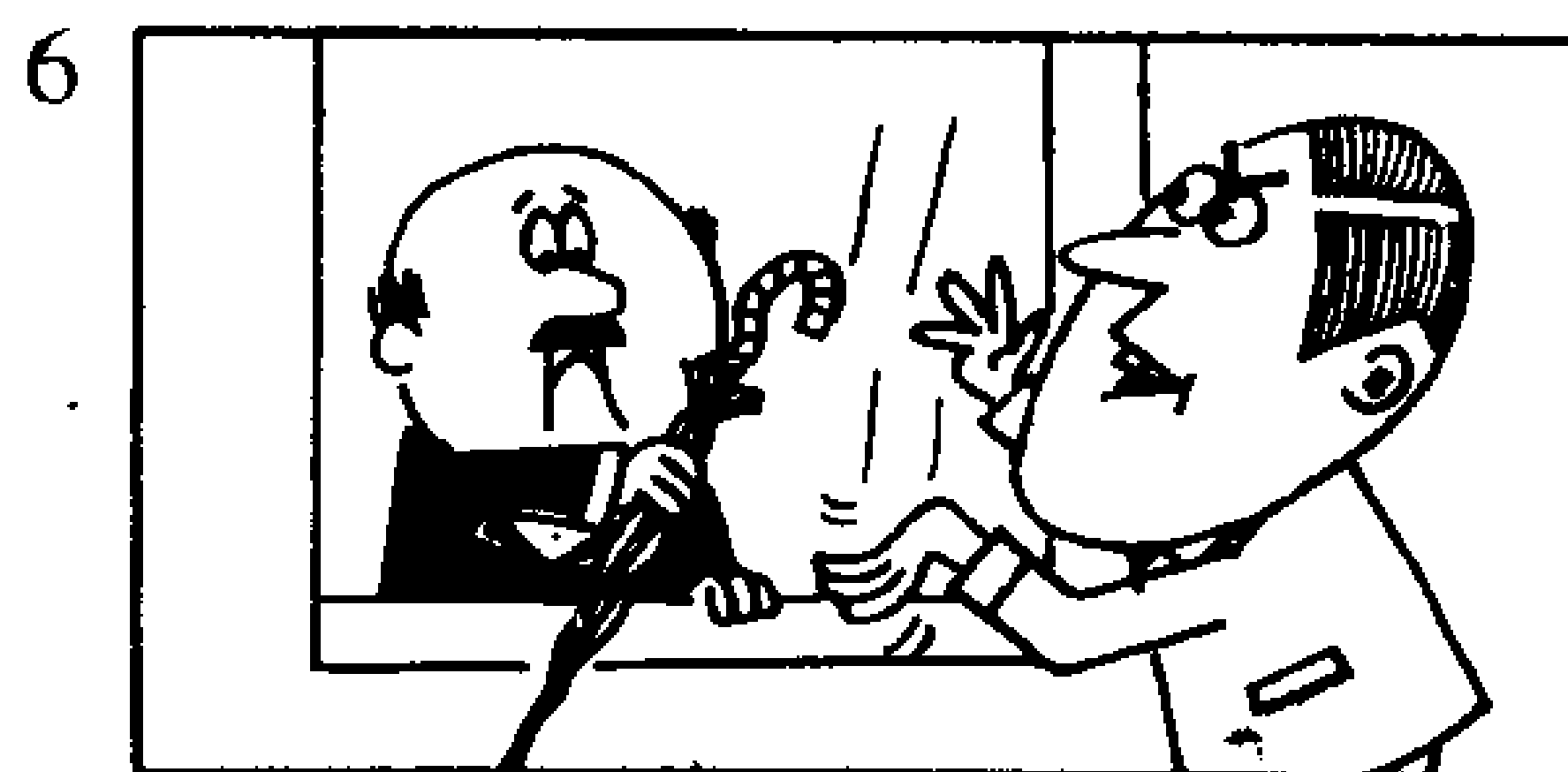
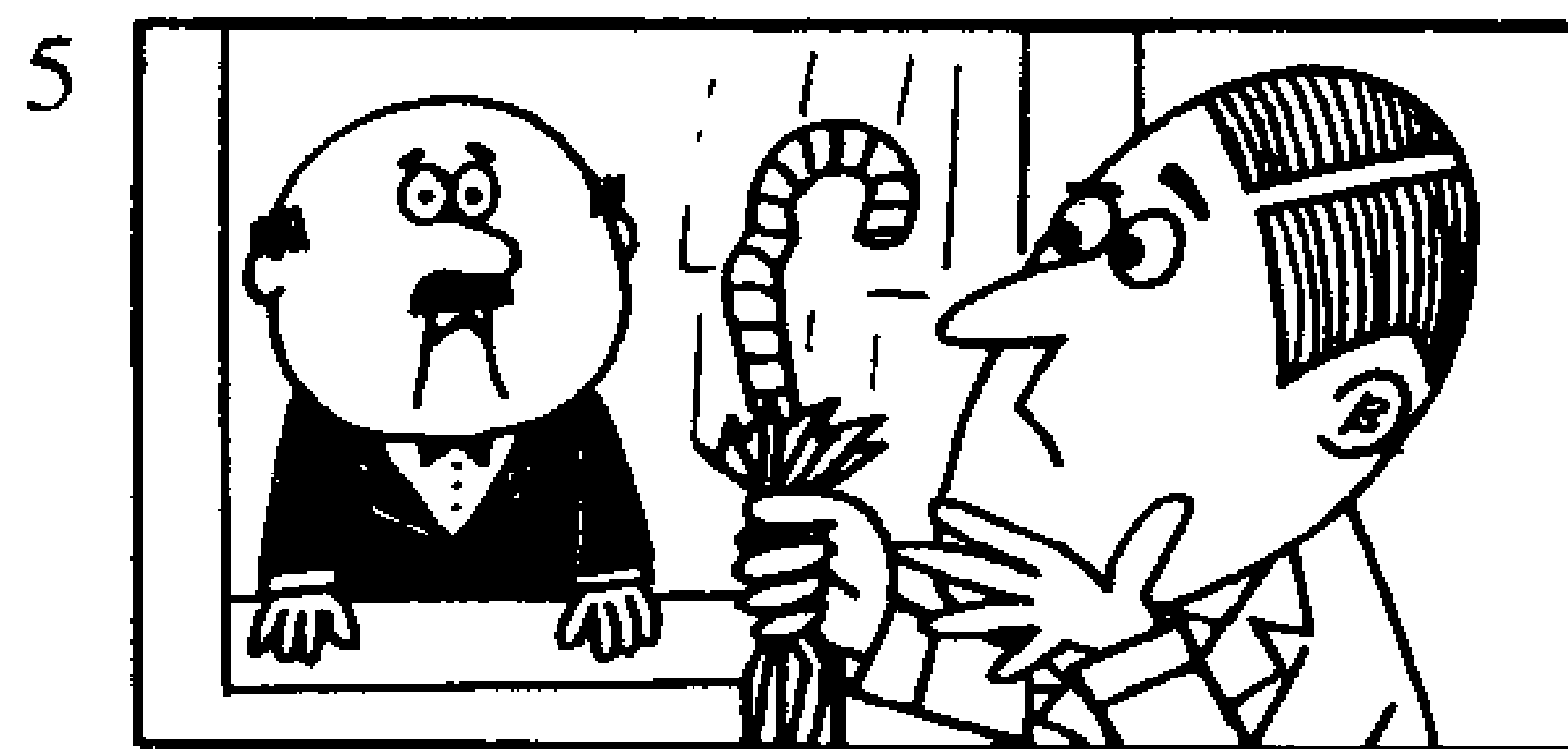
这不是我的伞。
对不起，先生。

✓ Is thís your umbrélla?
Nó, it isn't!

这是你的伞吗？
不，不是！

✓ Is thís it?
Yés, it is.
Thánk you véry múch.

是这把吗？
是的，是这把。
非常感谢。



生词和短语

please [pli:z] *vi.* 请

umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n.* 伞, 伞形

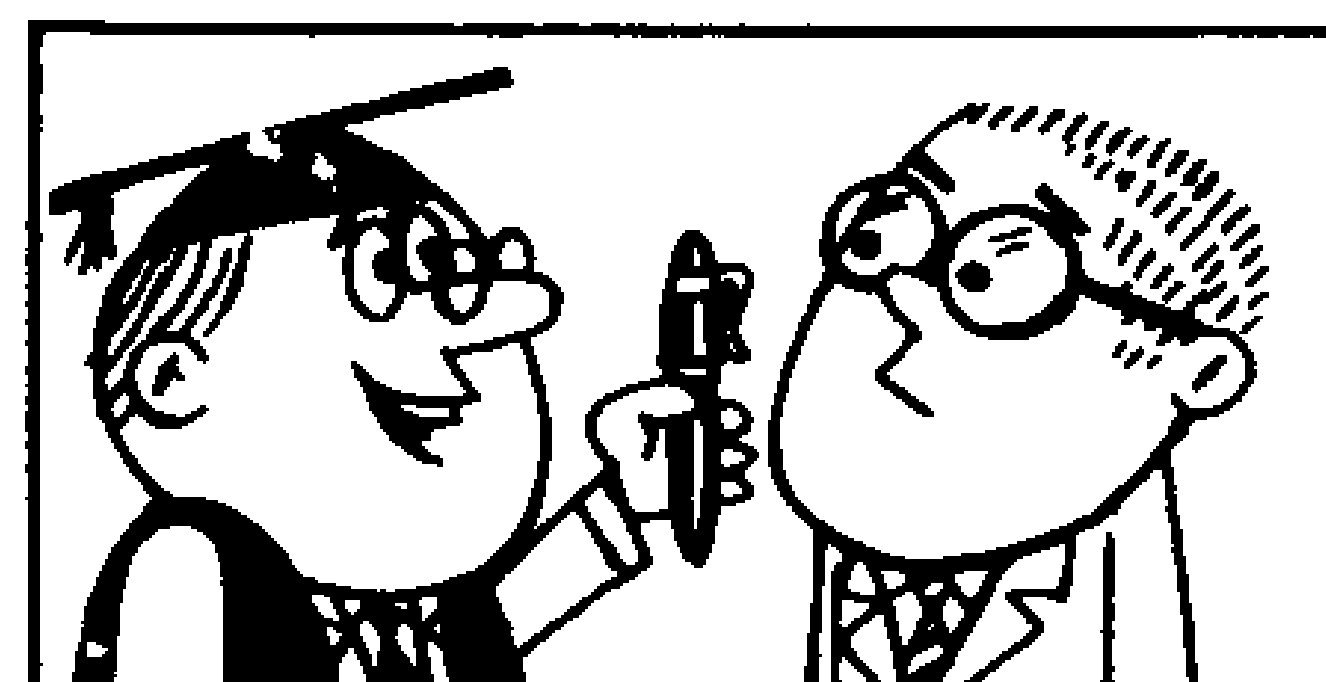
ticket ['tikit] *n.* 票, 券, 标签, 号牌

number ['nʌmbə] *n.* 数 (目, 字, 量), 数 (值), 总数, 号 (数, 码)

sorry ['sɔri] *a.* 抱歉的

Lesson 4 Is this your . . . ?

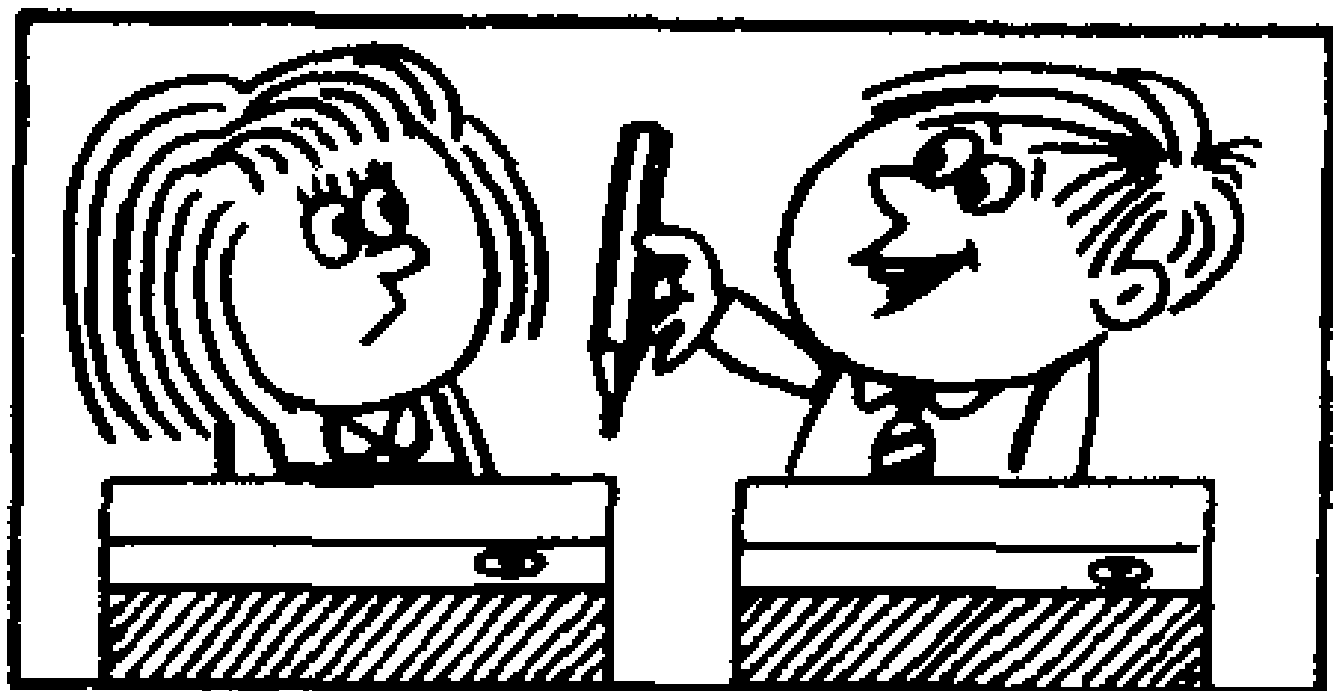
这是你的……吗？



Is this your pen?

这是你的钢笔吗？

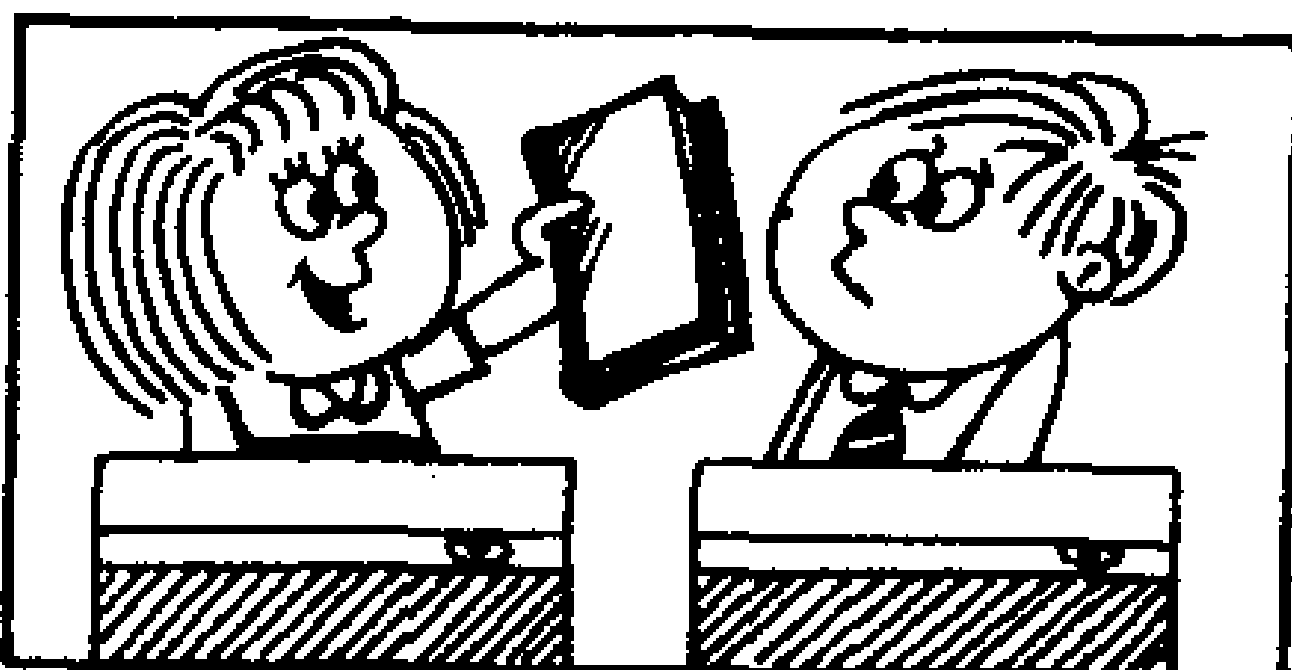
2



Is this your pencil?

这是你的铅笔吗?

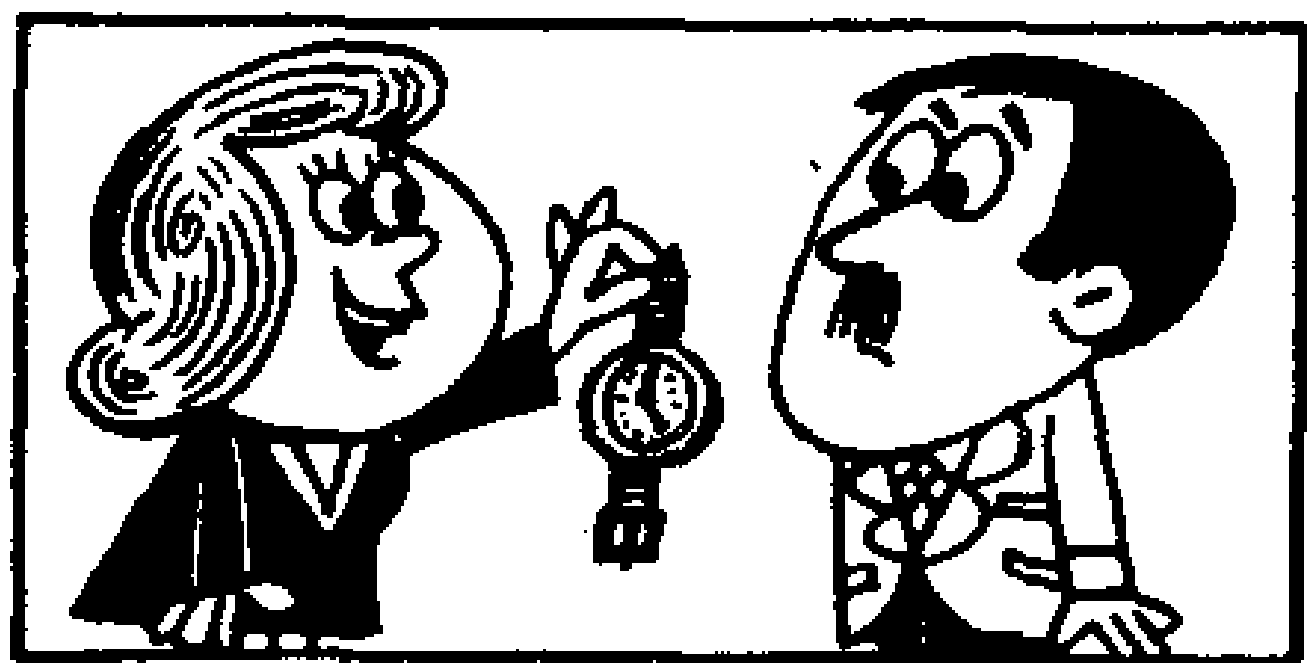
3



Is this your book?

这是你的书吗?

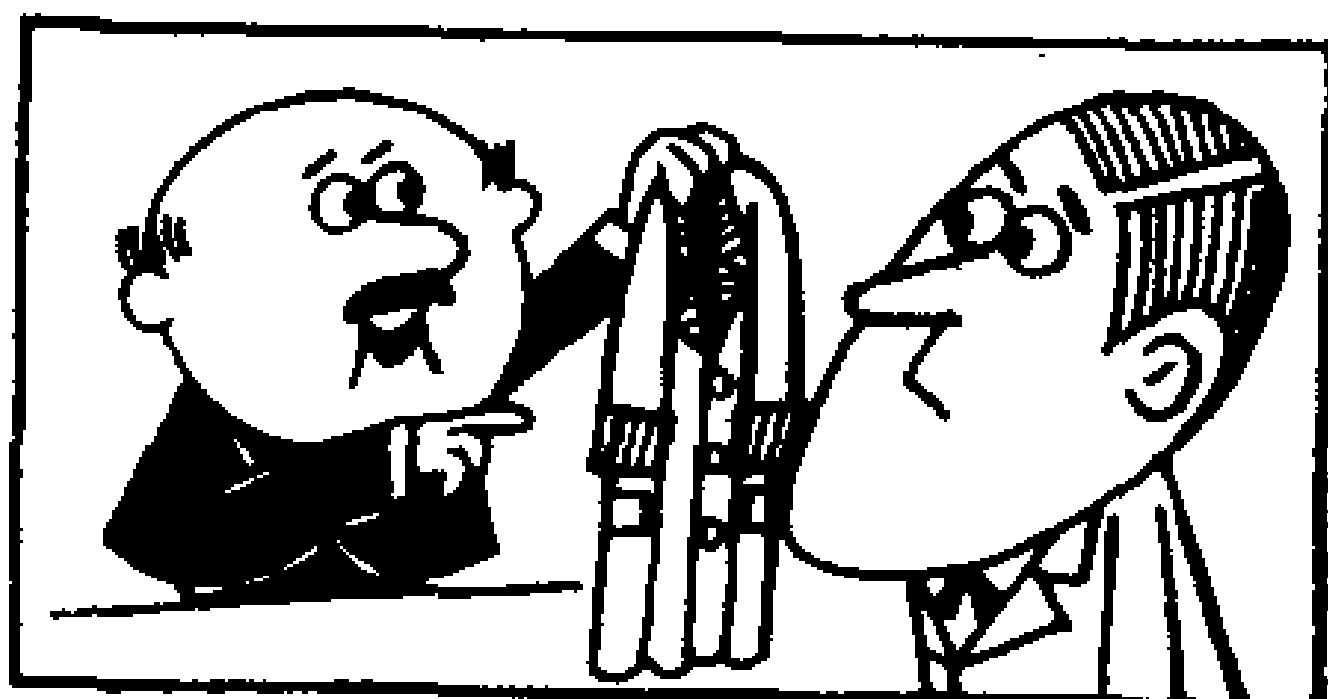
4



Is this your watch?

这是你的手表吗?

5



Is this your coat?

这是你的大衣吗?

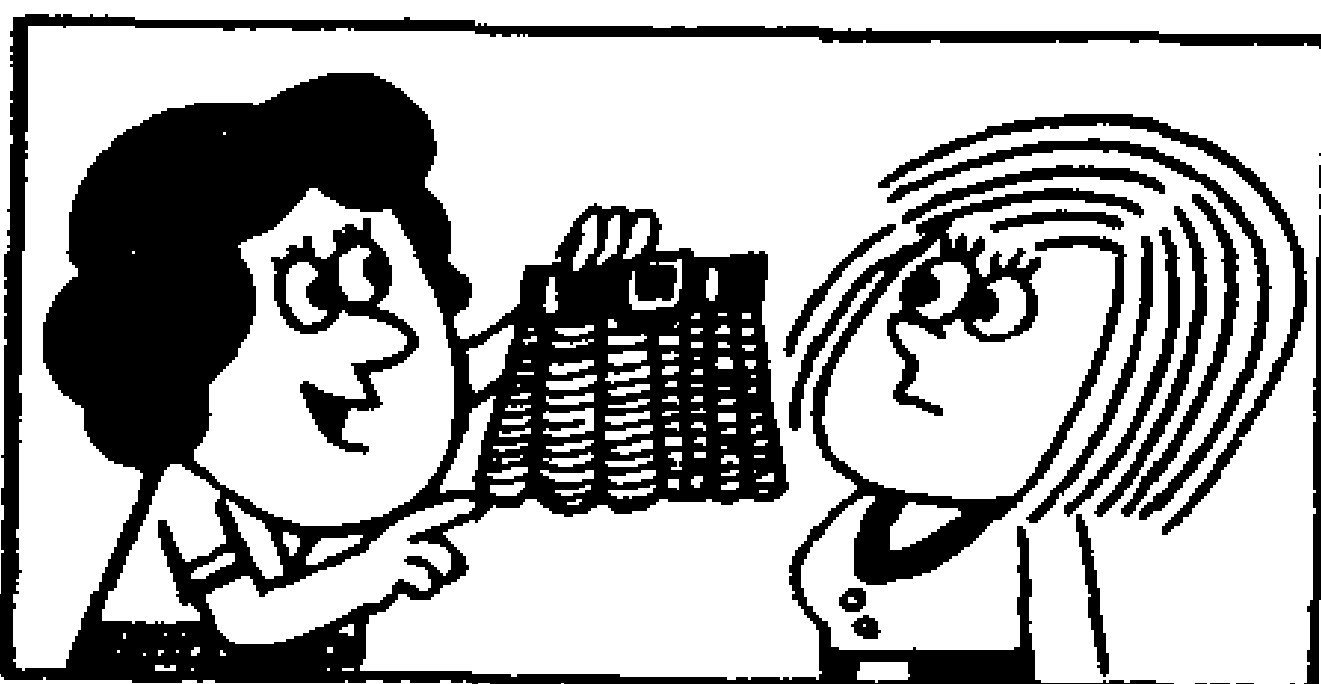
6



Is this your dress?

这是你的外衣(女)吗?

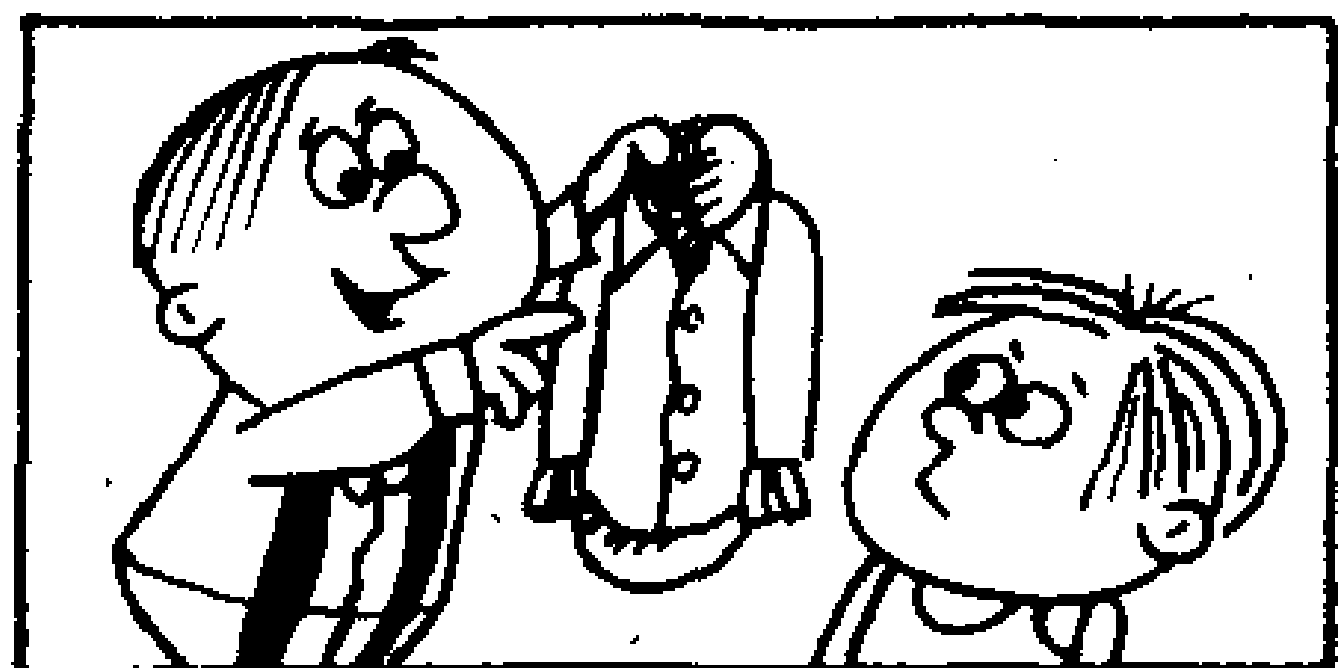
7



Is this your skirt?

这是你的裙子吗?

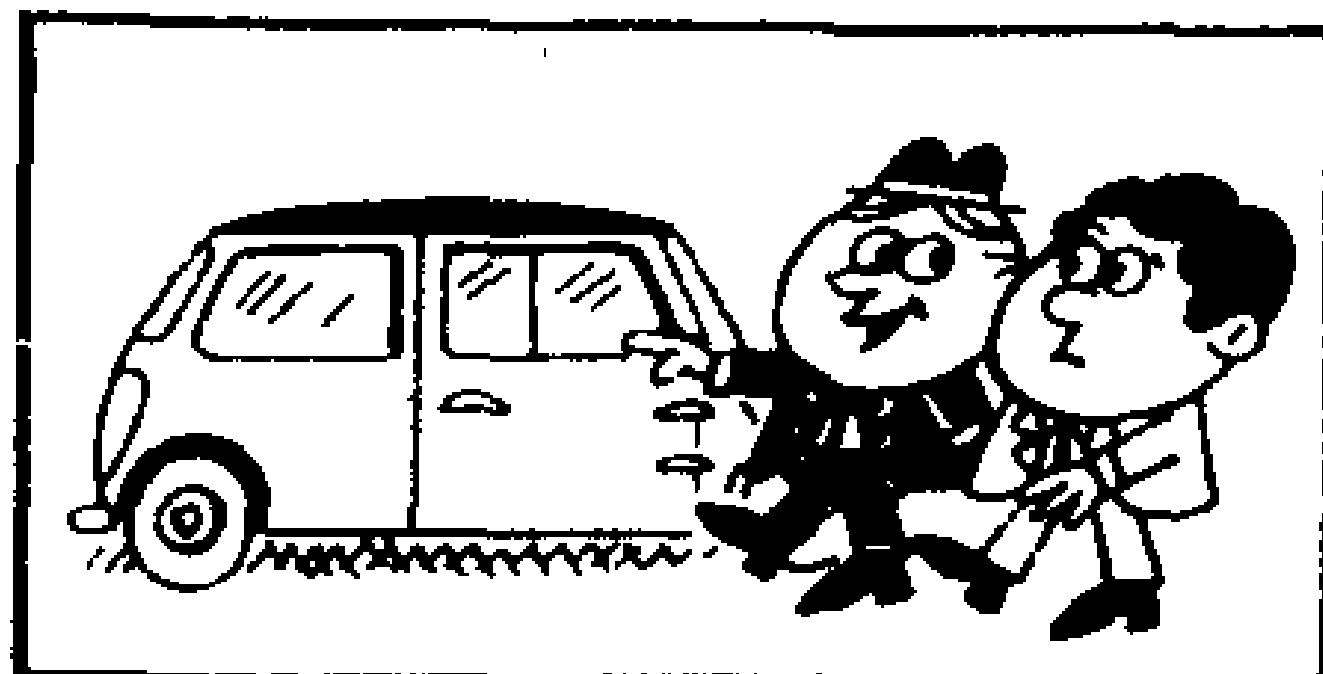
8



Is this your shirt?

这是你的衬衣吗?

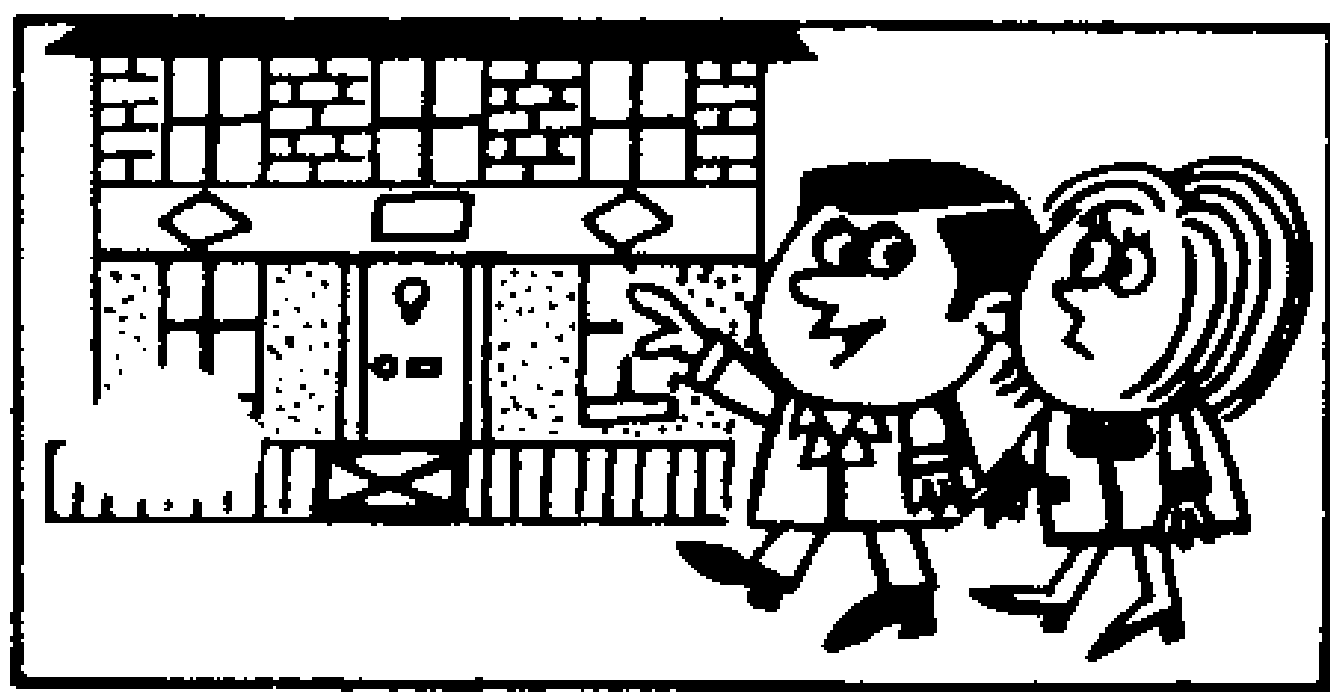
9



Is this your car?

这是你的汽车吗?

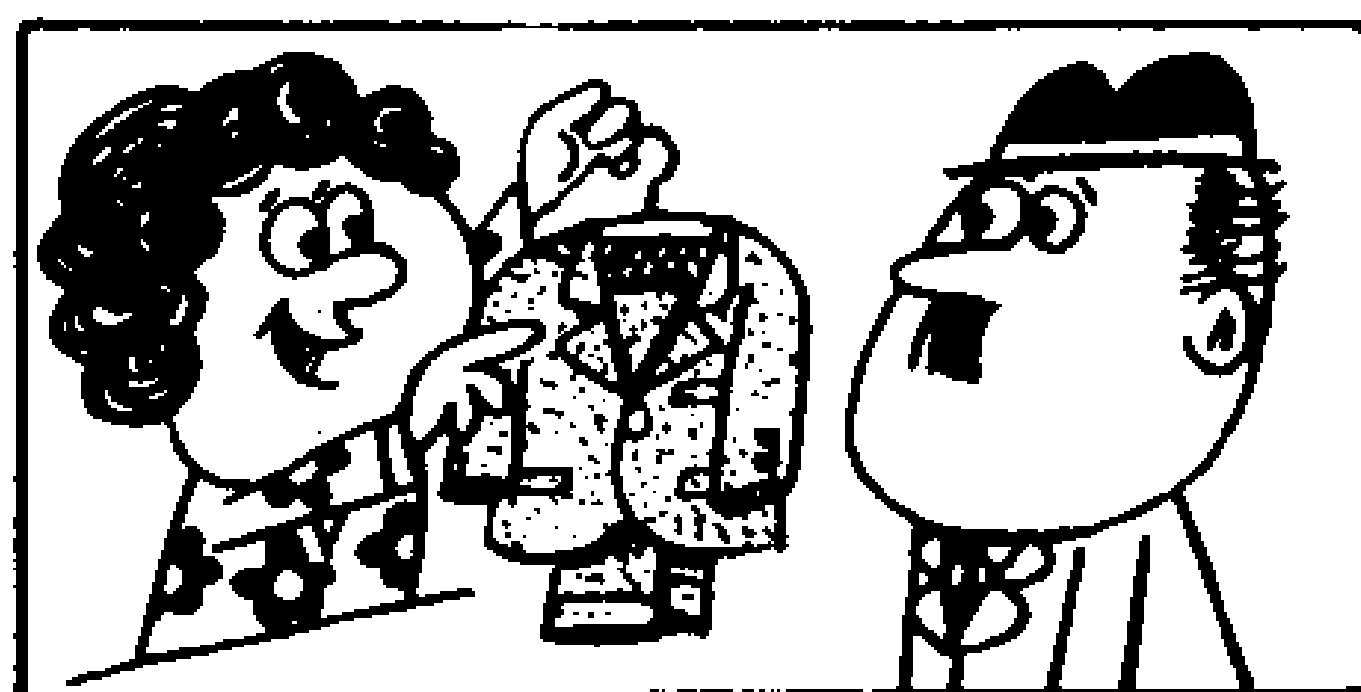
✓ 10



Is this your house?

这是你的房子吗?

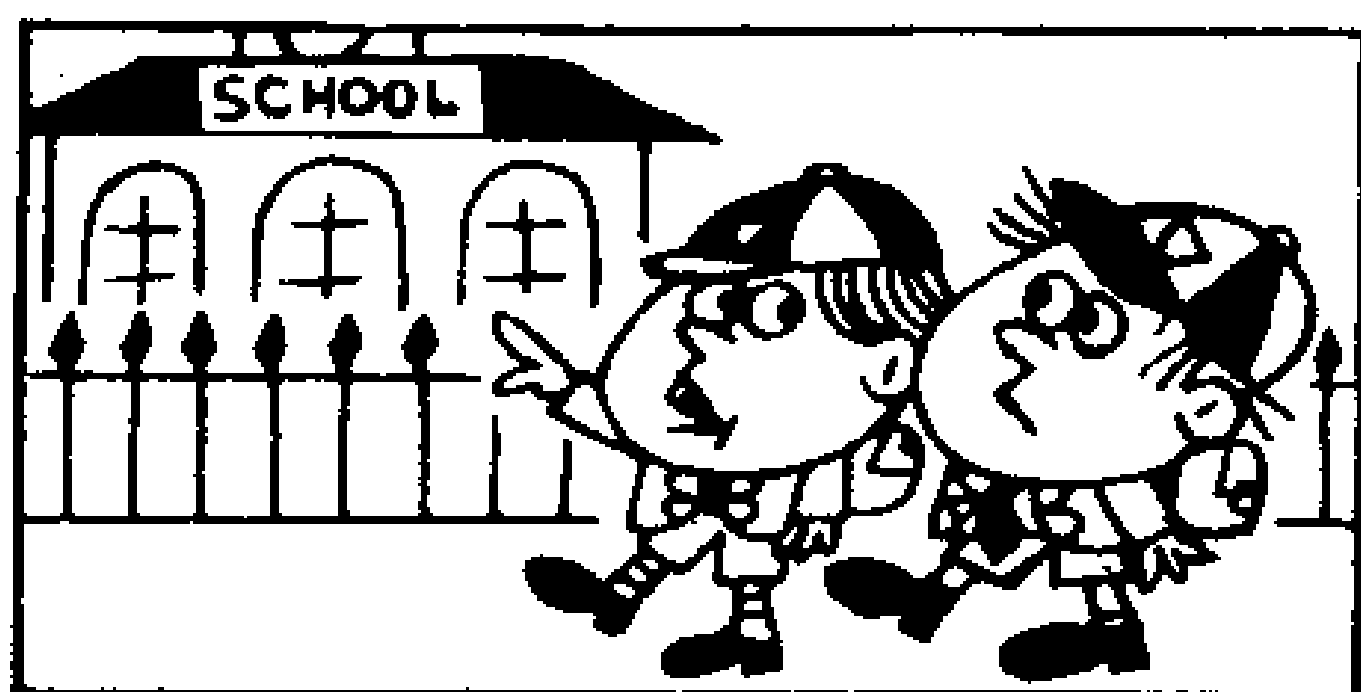
✓ 11



Is this your suit?

这是你的一套衣服吗?

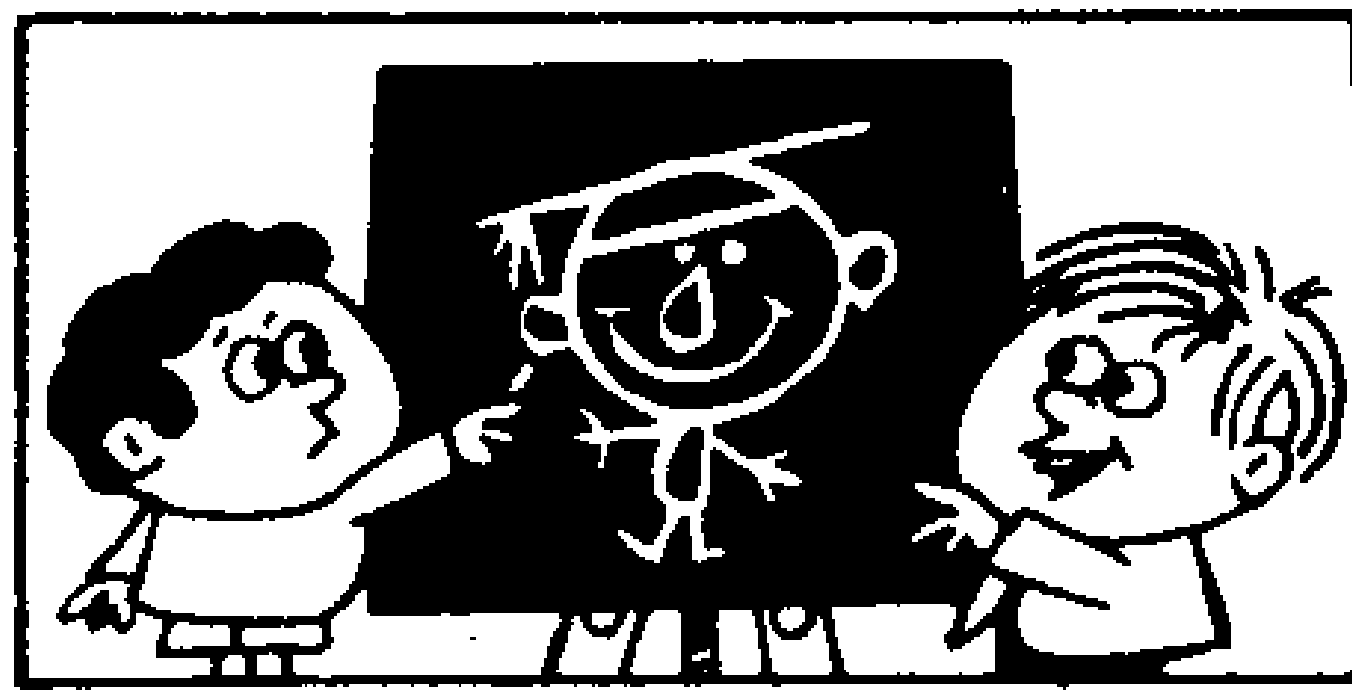
✓ 12



Is this your school?

这是你的学校吗?

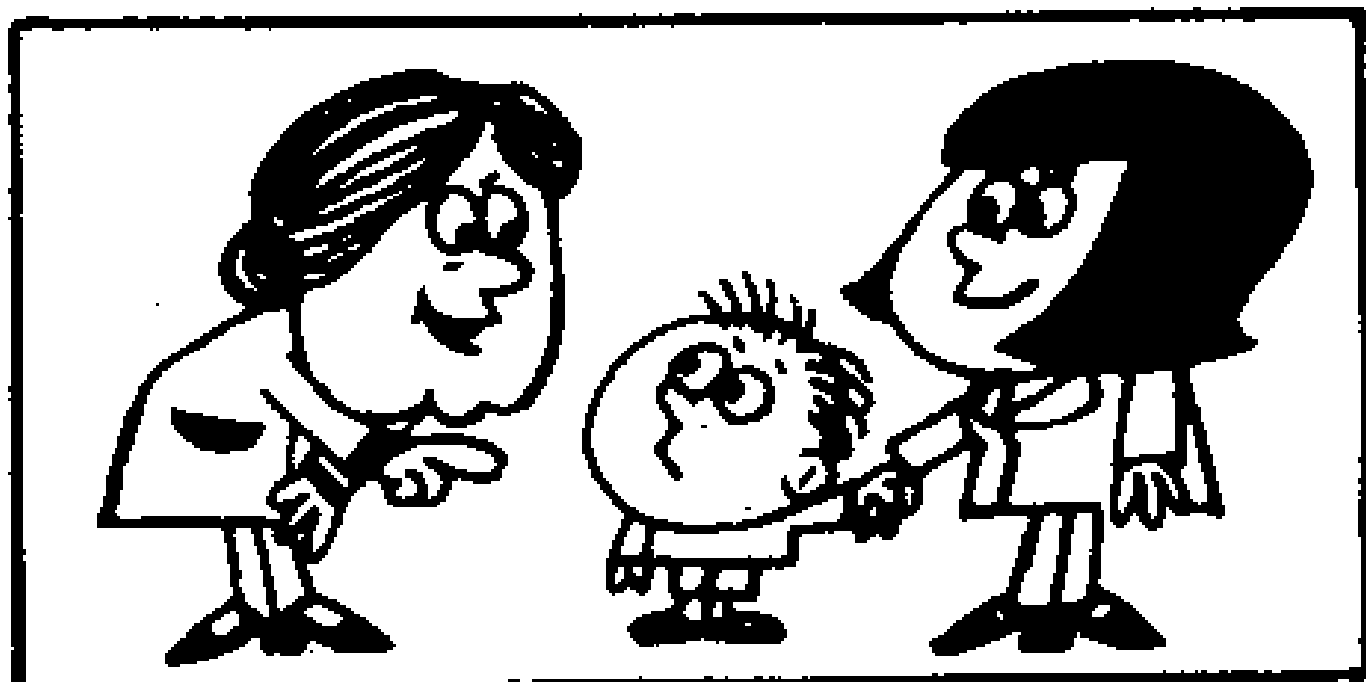
13



Is this your teacher?

这是你的老师吗?

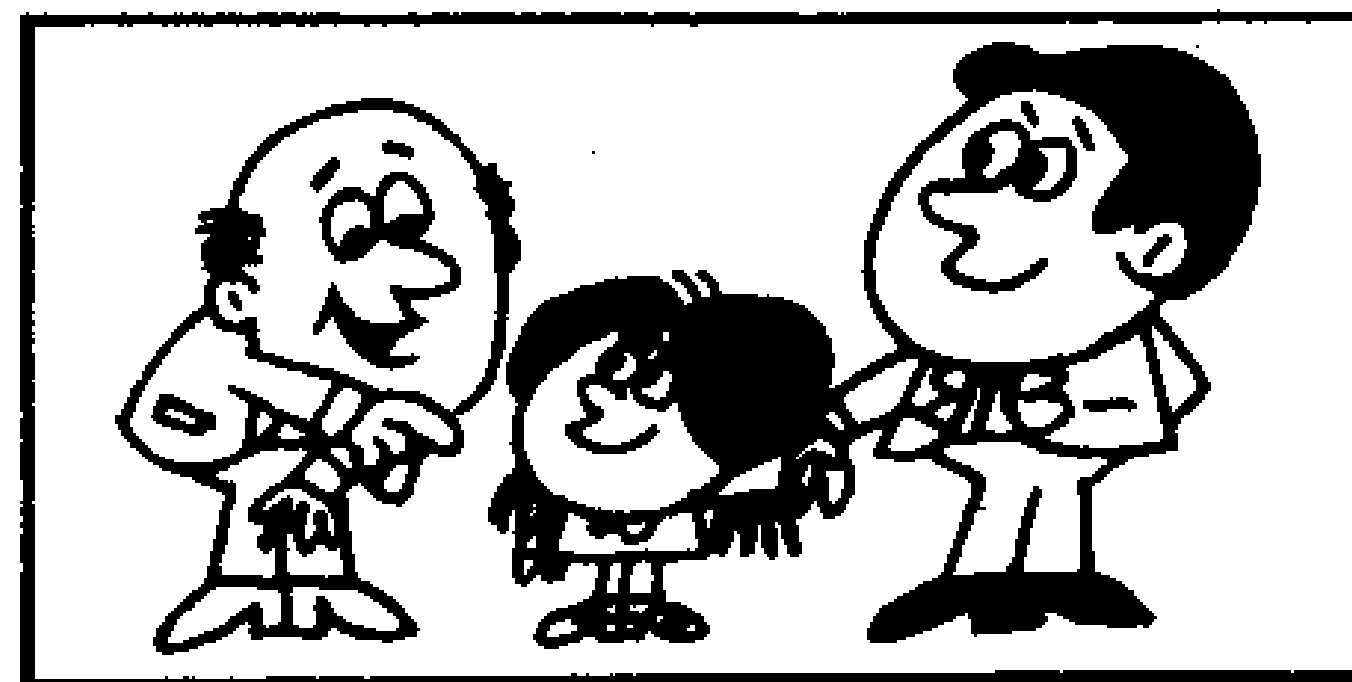
✓ 14



Is this your son?

这是你的儿子吗?

✓ 15



Is this your daughter?

这是你的女儿吗?

生词和短语

suit [sju:t] *n.* 一套衣服

vt. 适合, 适应, (衣服等)合身(同义: fit)

school [sku:l] *n.* 学校

teacher ['ti:tə] *n.* 教师(员), 老(导)师, 先生

son [sʌn] *n.* 儿子

daughter ['dɔ:tə] *n.* 女儿

Exercise

Copy this:

This is not my umbrella.

Sorry, sir.

Is this your umbrella?

No, it isn't!

Lesson 5

MR BLAKE: Góod mórning.

STUDENTS: Góod mórning, Mr Bláke.

布莱克先生：早上好。

学生：早上好，布莱克先生。

MR BLAKE: This is Miss Álice Dupónt.

Álice is a new stúdent.

She is Frénch.

布莱克先生：这是阿莉斯·杜邦小姐。

阿莉斯是一个新生。

她是法国人。

MR BLAKE: Alice, this is Háns.

He is Gérman.

HANS: Hów do you dó?

布莱克先生：阿莉斯，这是汉斯。

他是德国人。

汉斯：你好！

MR BLAKE: And this is Britt.

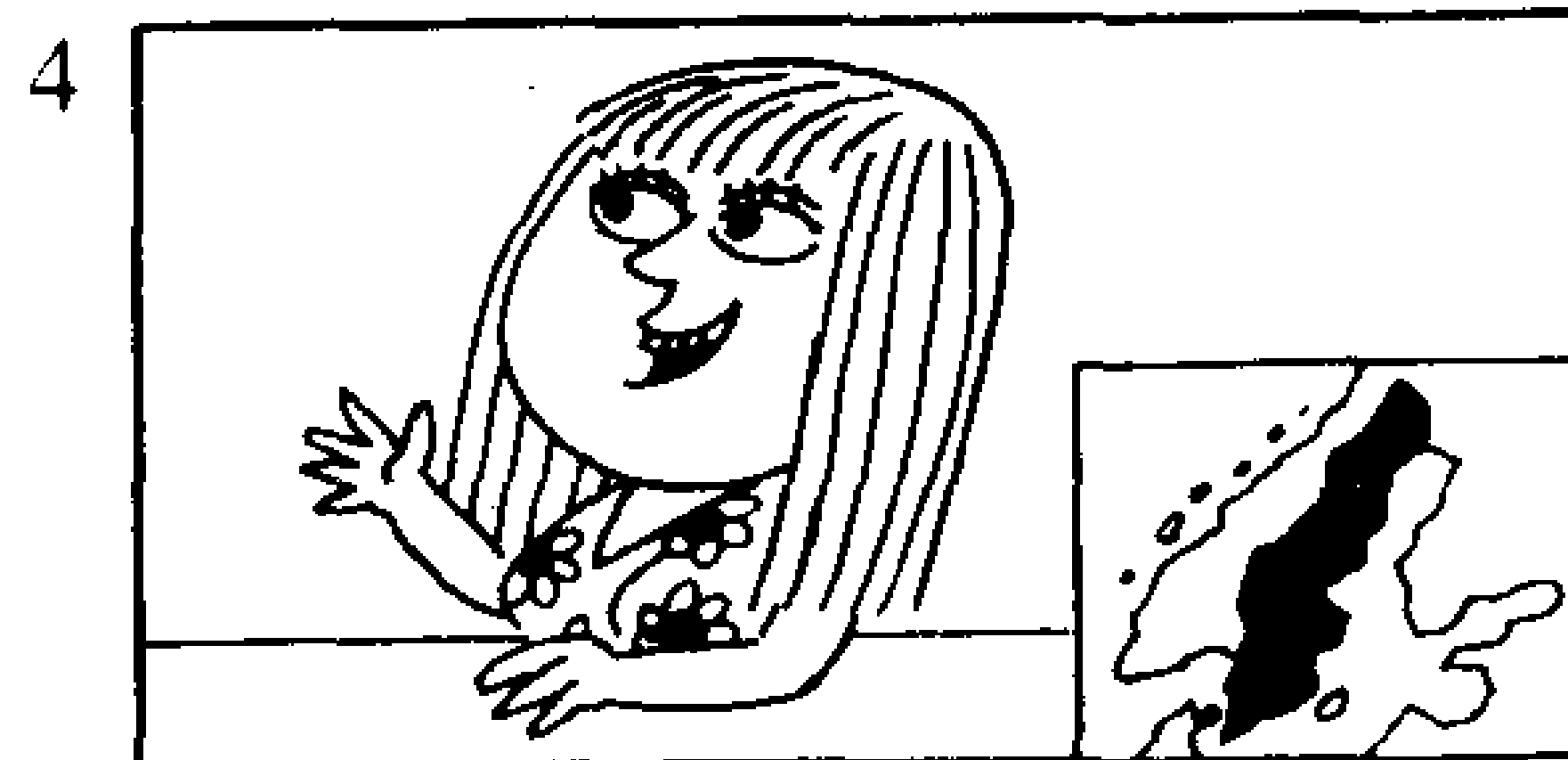
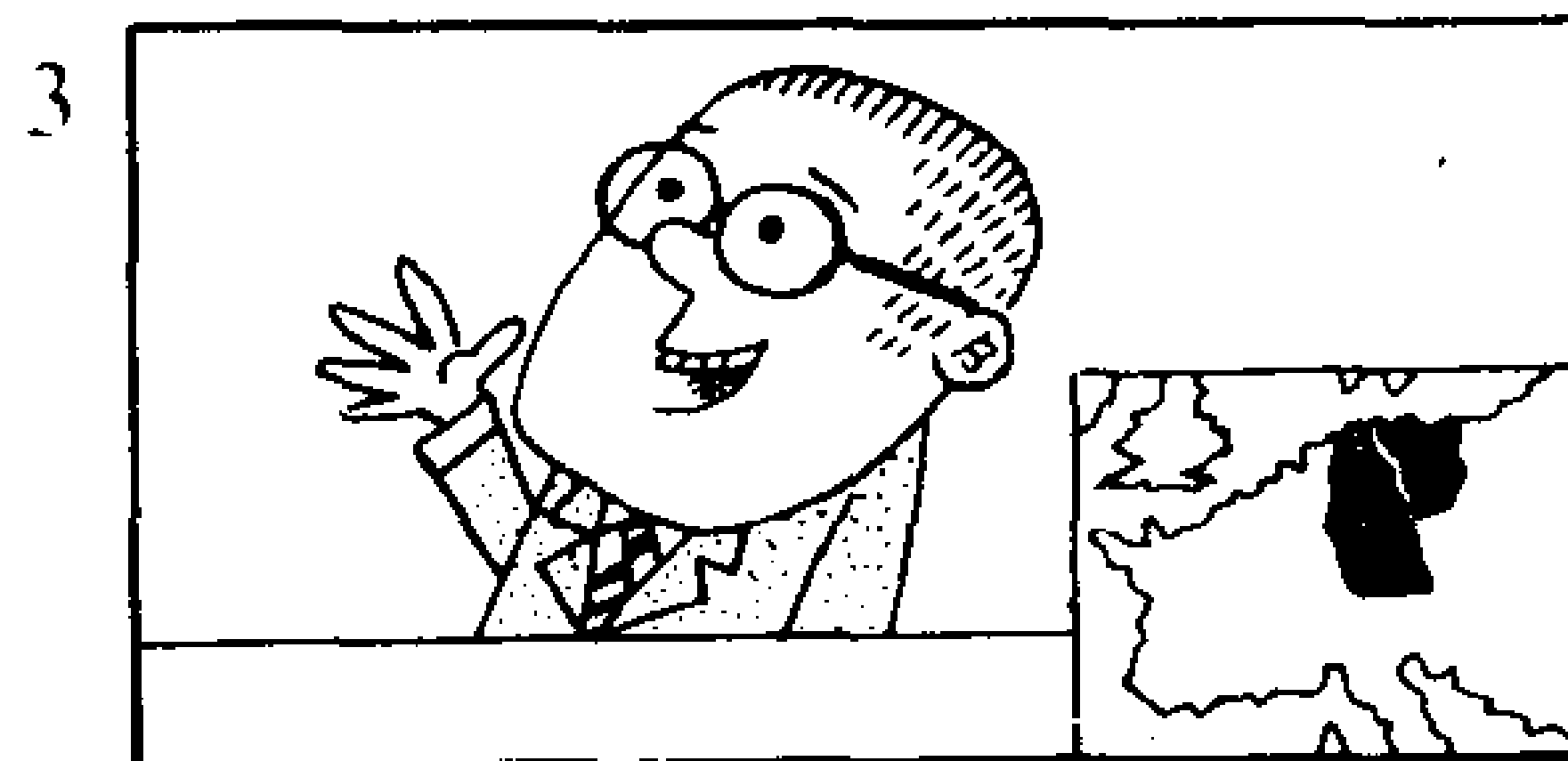
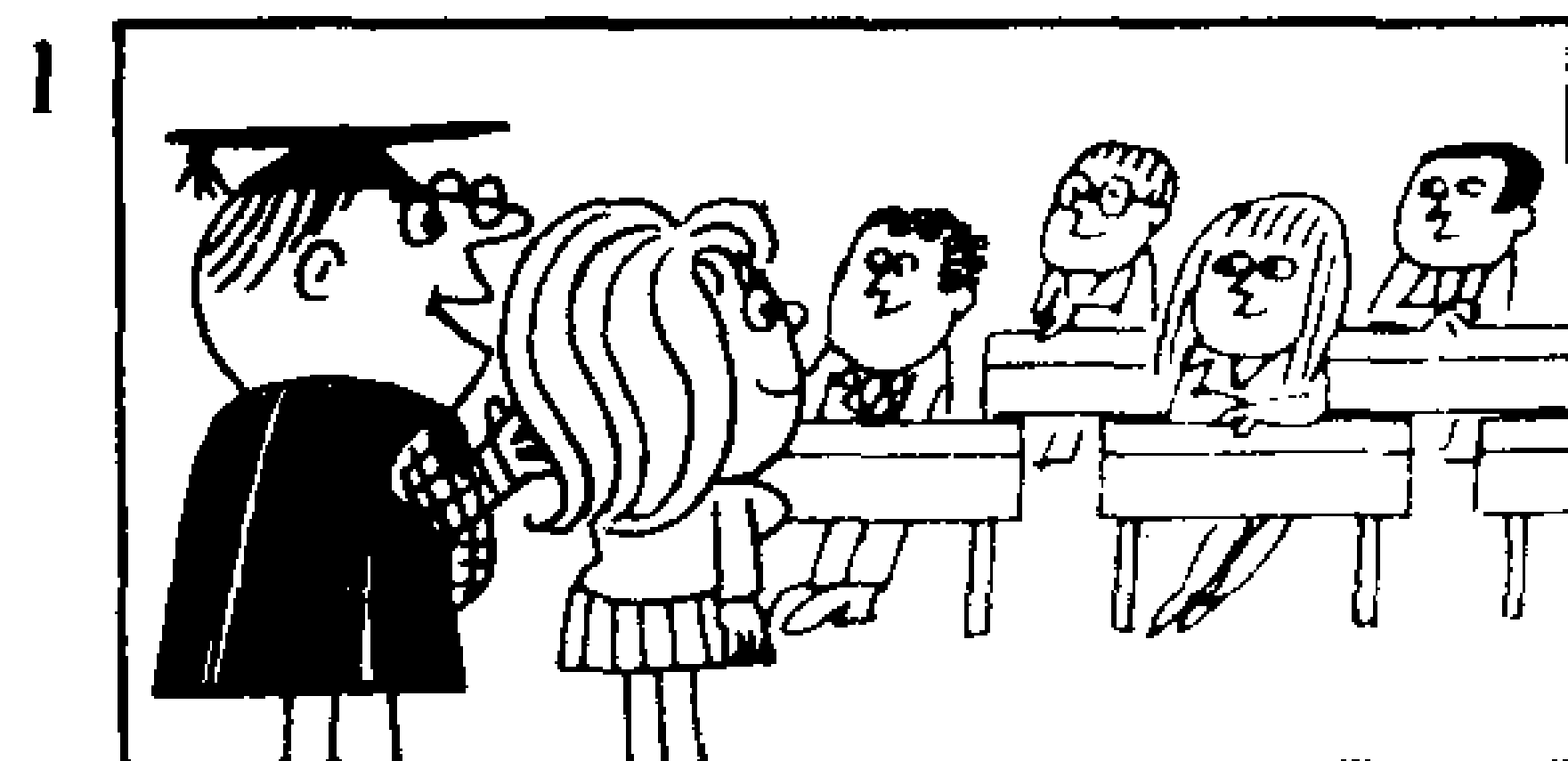
She is Swédish.

BRITT: Hów do you dó?

布莱克先生：这是布丽特。

她是瑞典人。

布丽特：你好！



MR BLAKE: And this is Dimítri.
He is Gréek.

DIMITRI: Hów do you dó?

布莱克先生: 这是迪米特里。

他是希腊人。

迪米特里: 你好!

MR BLAKE: And this is Pául.
He's Brazílian.

PAUL: Hów do you dó?

布莱克先生: 这是保罗。

他是巴西人。

保罗: 你好!

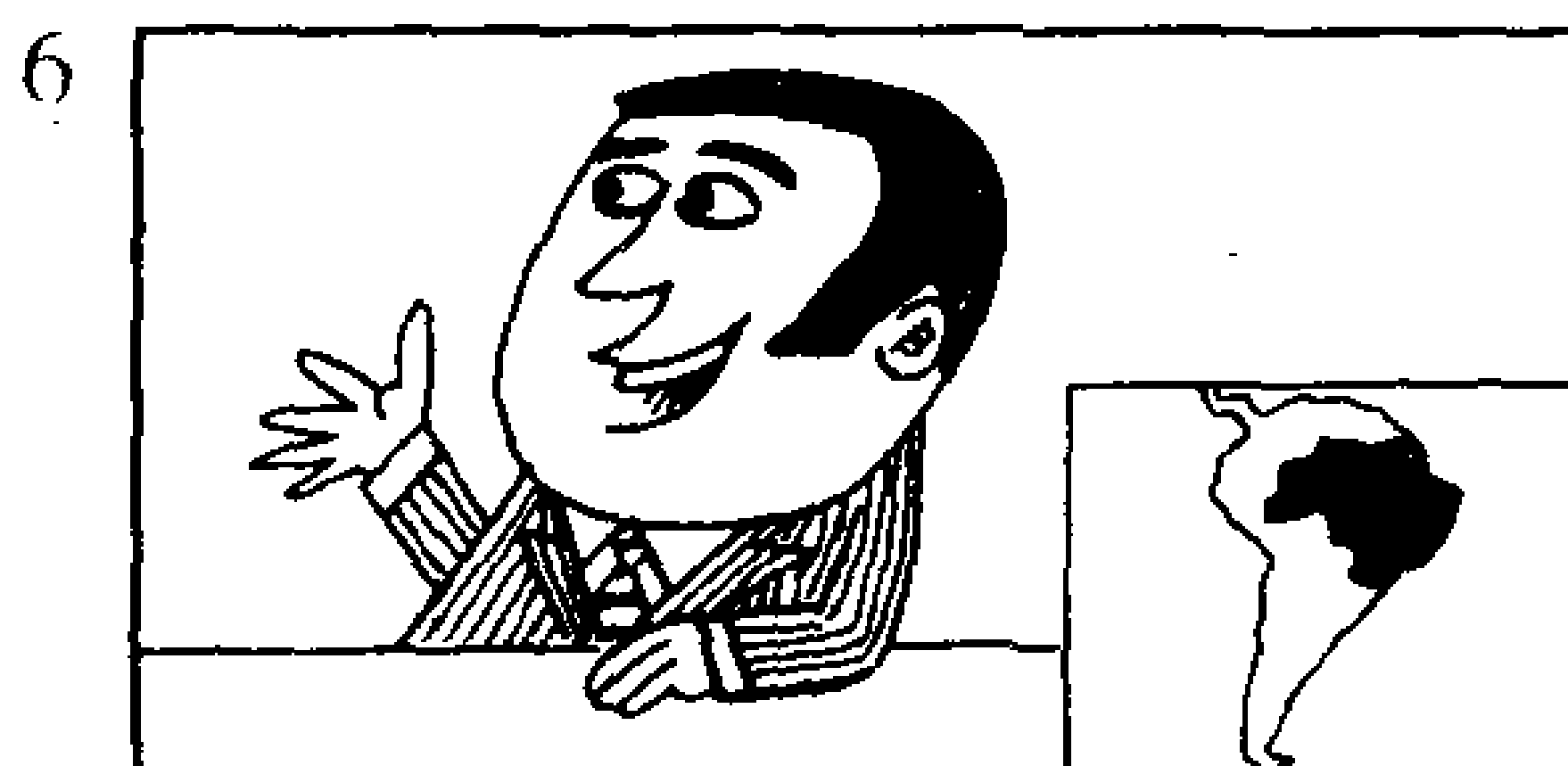
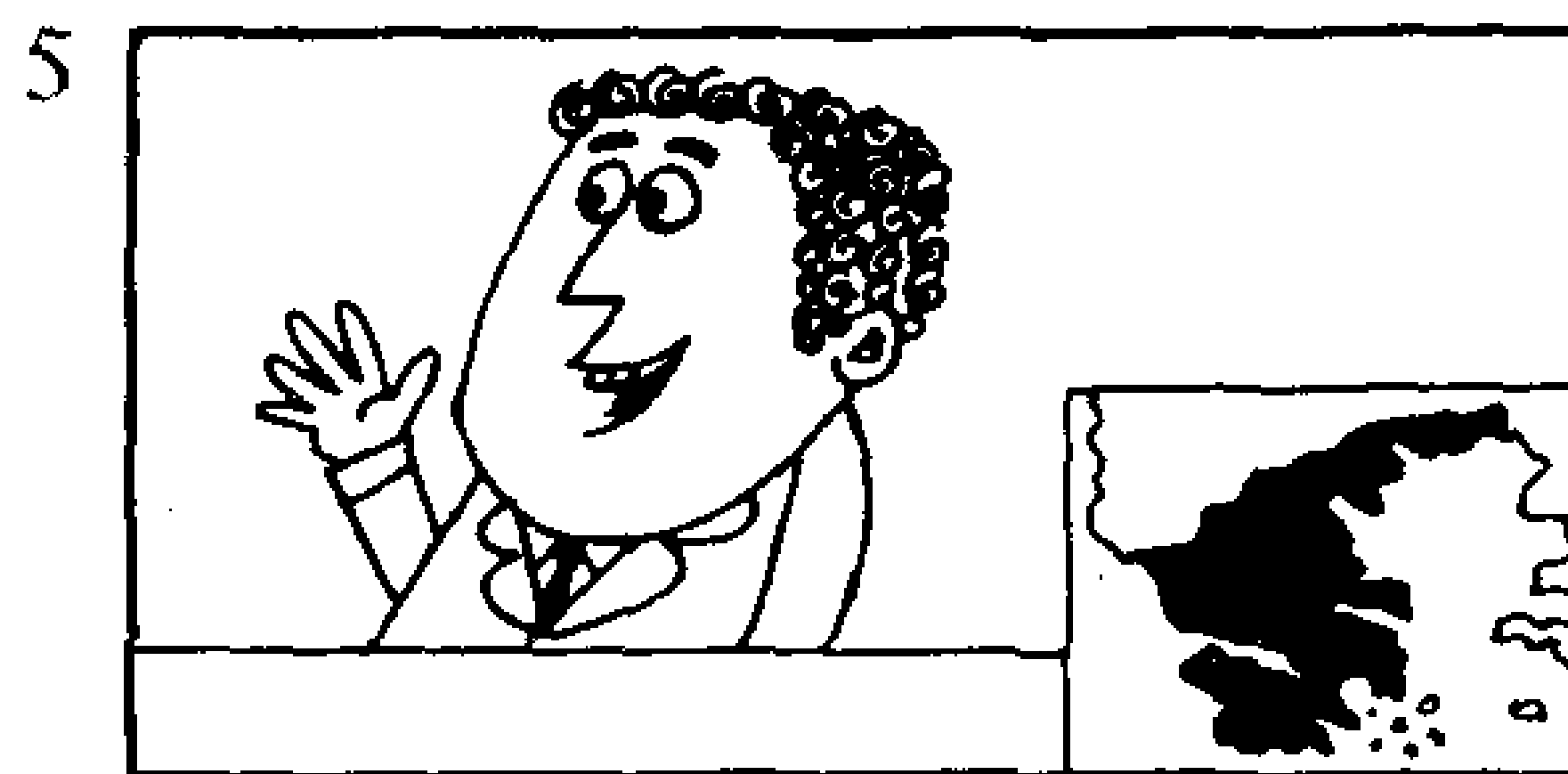
MR BLAKE: And this is Stélla.
She's Spánish.

STELLA: Hów do you dó?

布莱克先生: 这是丝特拉。

她是西班牙人。

丝特拉: 你好!



生词和短语

good [gud] *a.* 好的

morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] *n.* 早晨, 上午

French [frentʃ] *n.* 法国人; *a.* 法国人的, 法国的

German ['dʒɜ:mən] *n.* 德国人; *a.* 德国人的, 德国的

Swedish ['swi:diʃ] *n.* 瑞典人; *a.* 瑞典人的, 瑞典的

Greek [gri:k] *n.* 希腊人; *a.* 希腊的, 希腊人

Brazilian ['breiziljən] *n.* 巴西人; *a.* 巴西的

student ['stju:dənt] *n.* 学生

new [nju:] *a.* 新的

Spanish ['spæniʃ] *n.* 西班牙人 *a.* 西班牙的, 西班牙语的

Blake [bleik] 布莱克(姓氏)

Hans [hænz] 汉斯(男子名)

Britt [brit] 布里特(人名)

Paul [pɔ:l] 保罗(姓氏, 男子名)

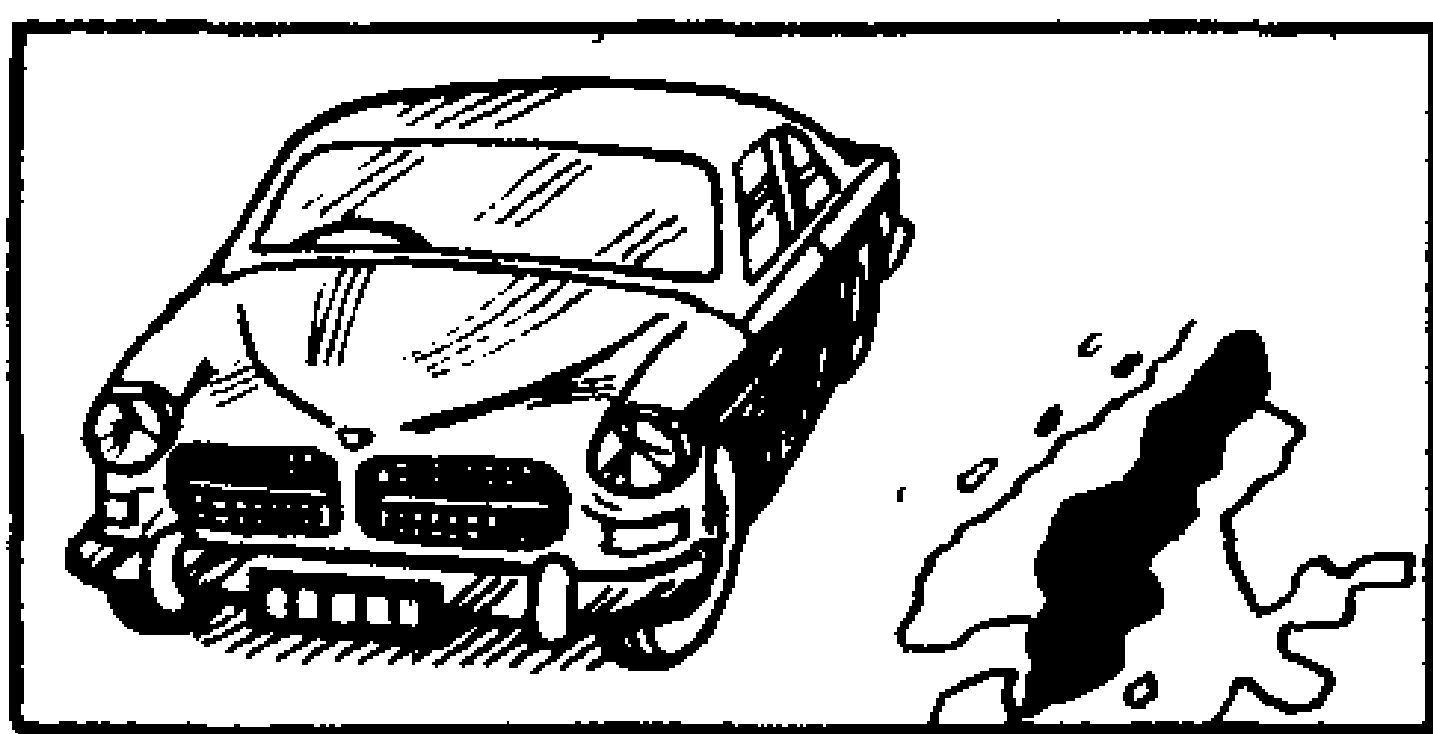
Stella ['stela] 丝特拉(女子名)

Alice Dupont ['ælis'dju:pont] n. 阿莉斯·杜邦(女子姓名)

Lesson 6 What make is it?

这是什么牌子的?

8

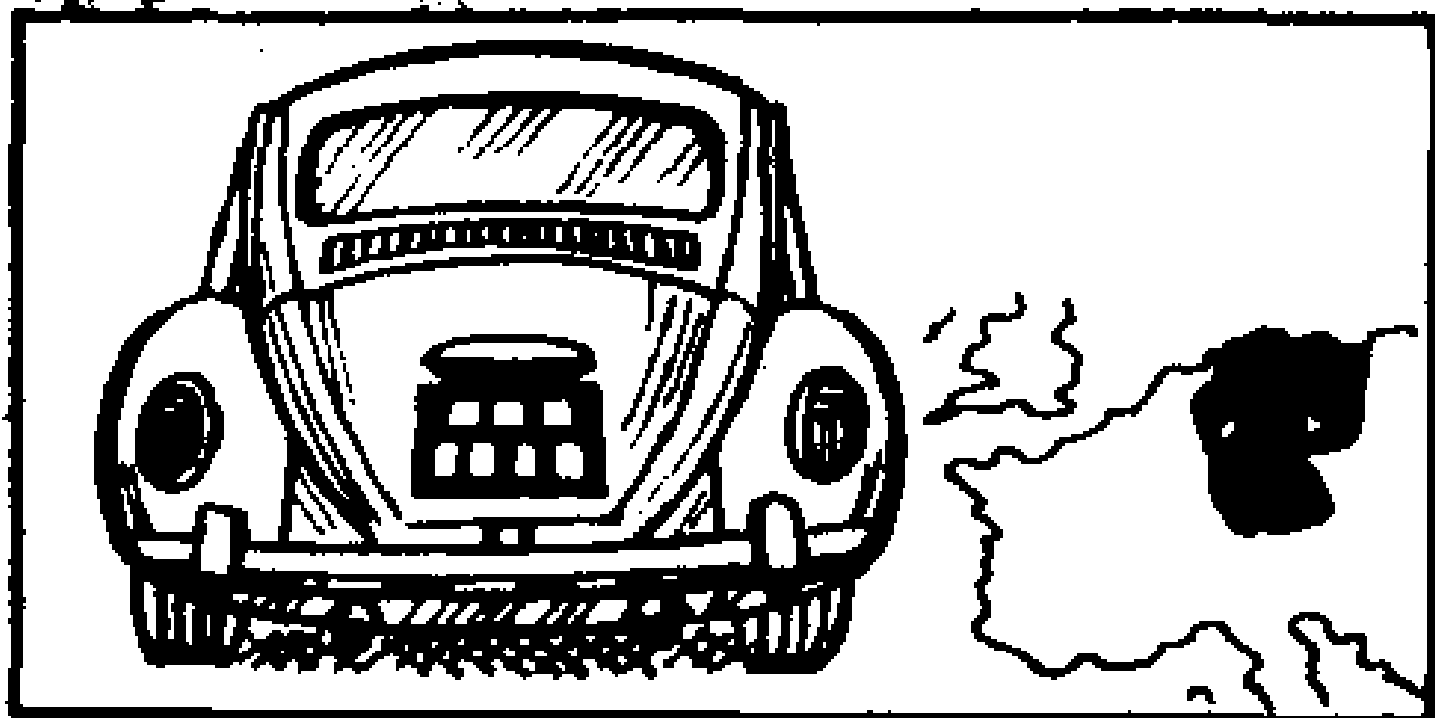


It's a Volvo. (Swedish)

这是伏尔伏牌(瑞典的)。

Is it a car or a truck?

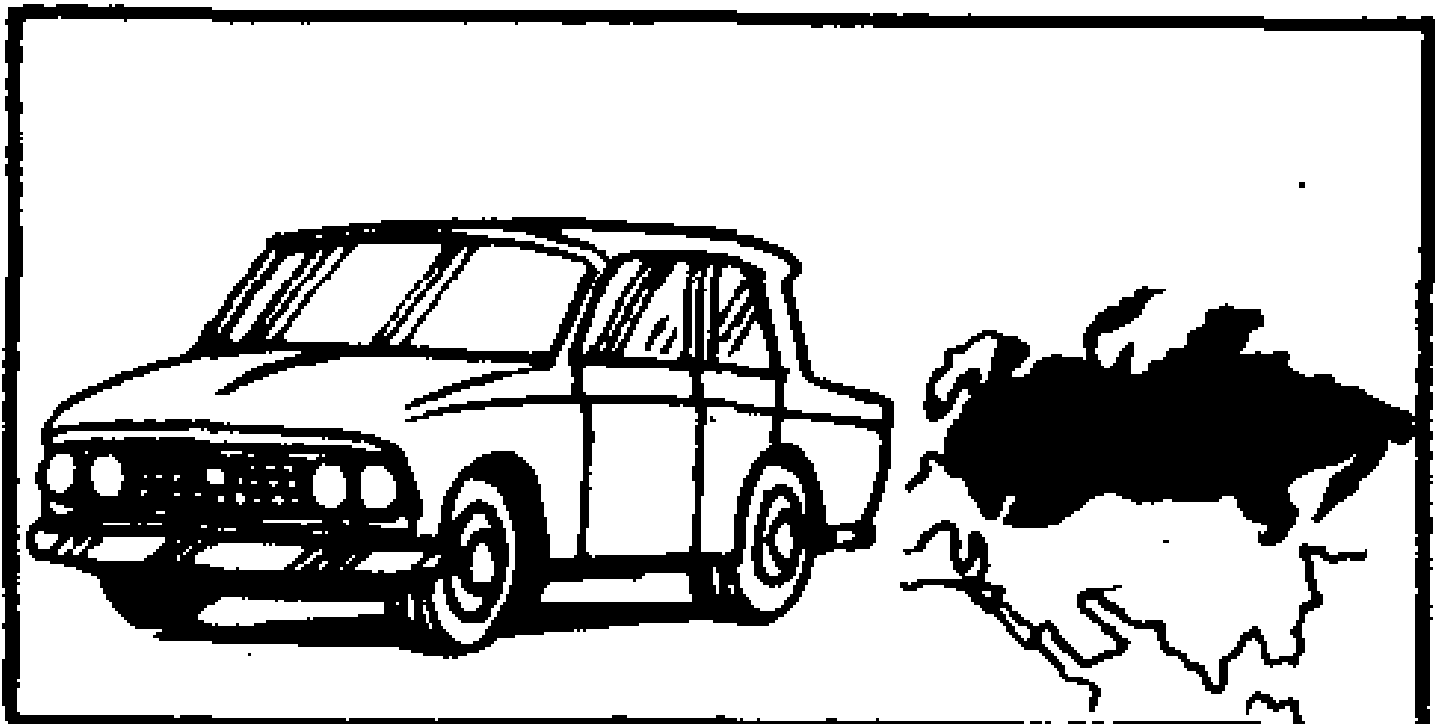
It's a car.



It's a Volkswagen. (German)

这是伏克斯瓦根牌(德国的)。

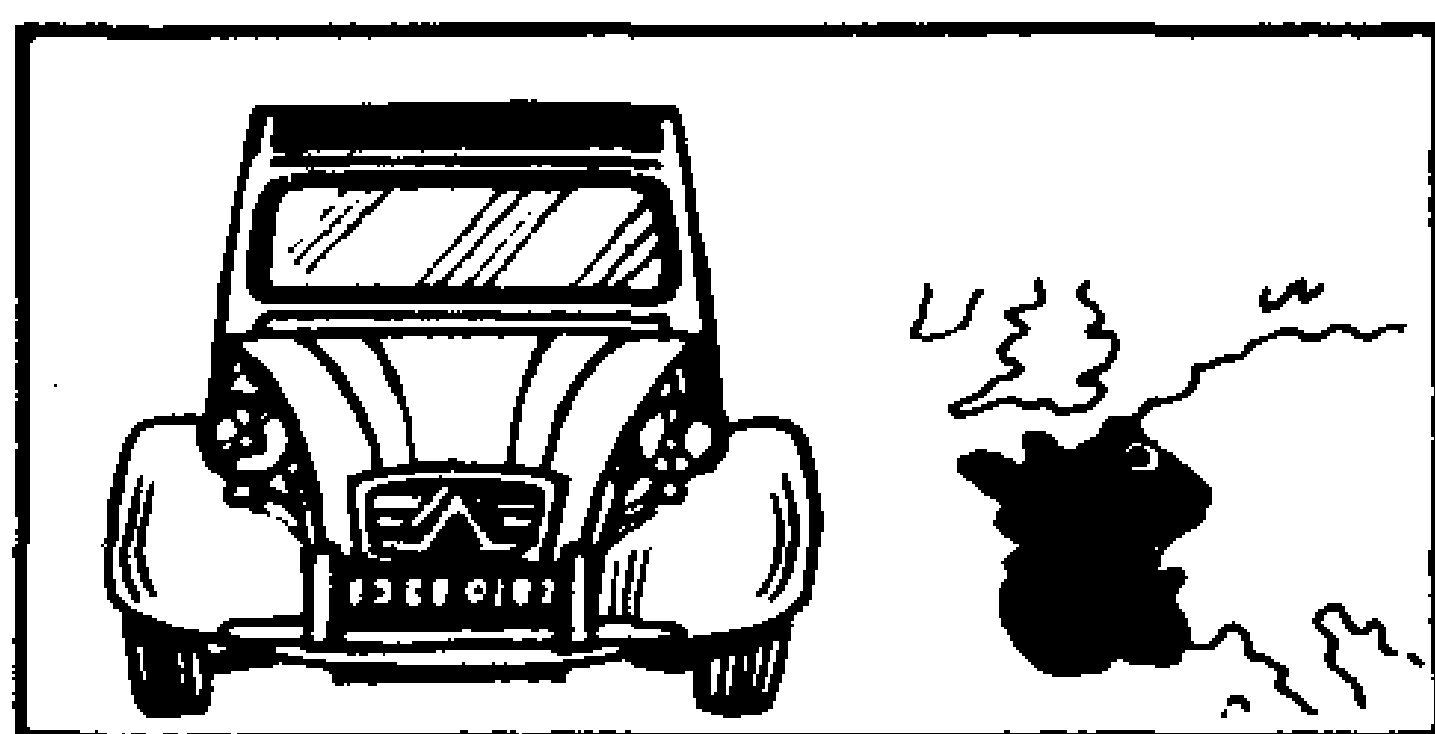
12



It's a Moskvitch. (Russian)

这是莫斯科人牌(苏联的)。

9

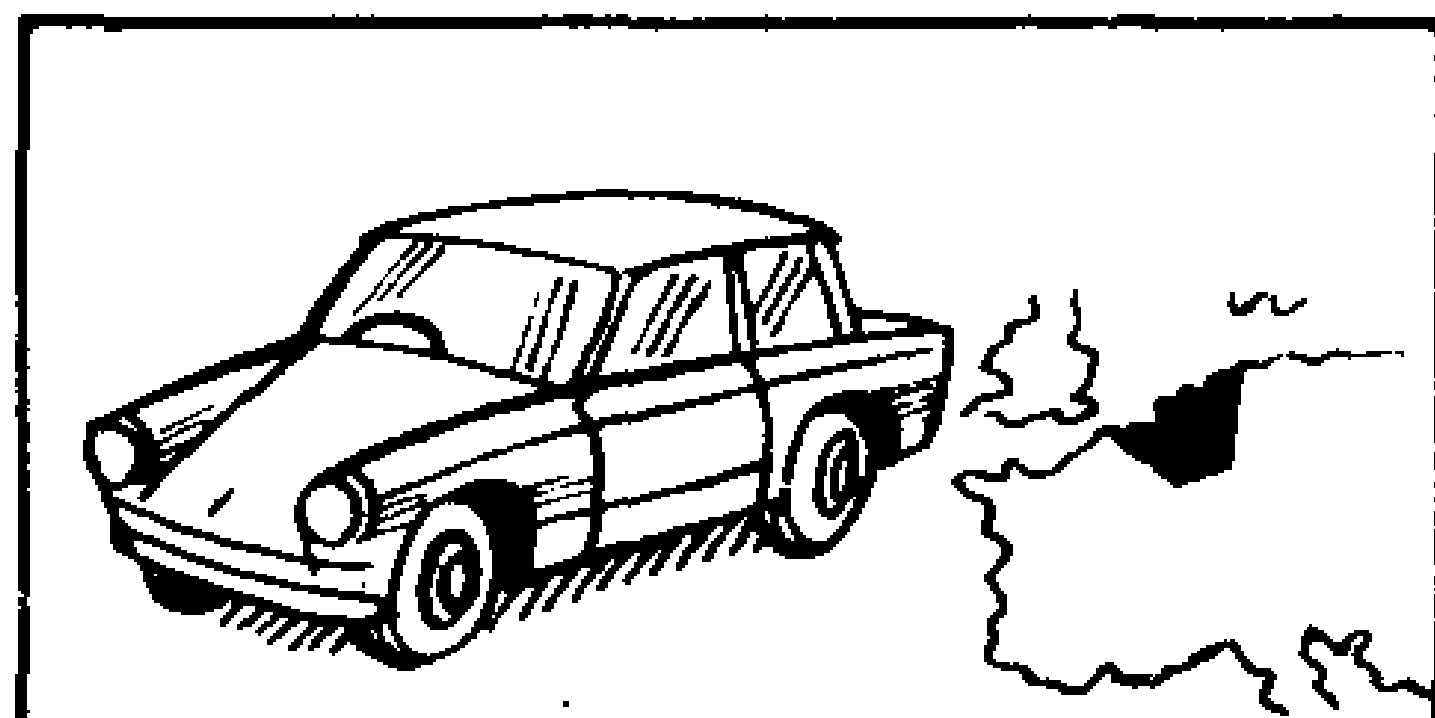


It's a Citroen. (French)

这是雪铁龙牌(法国的)。

Is this a Dutch car or a French car?

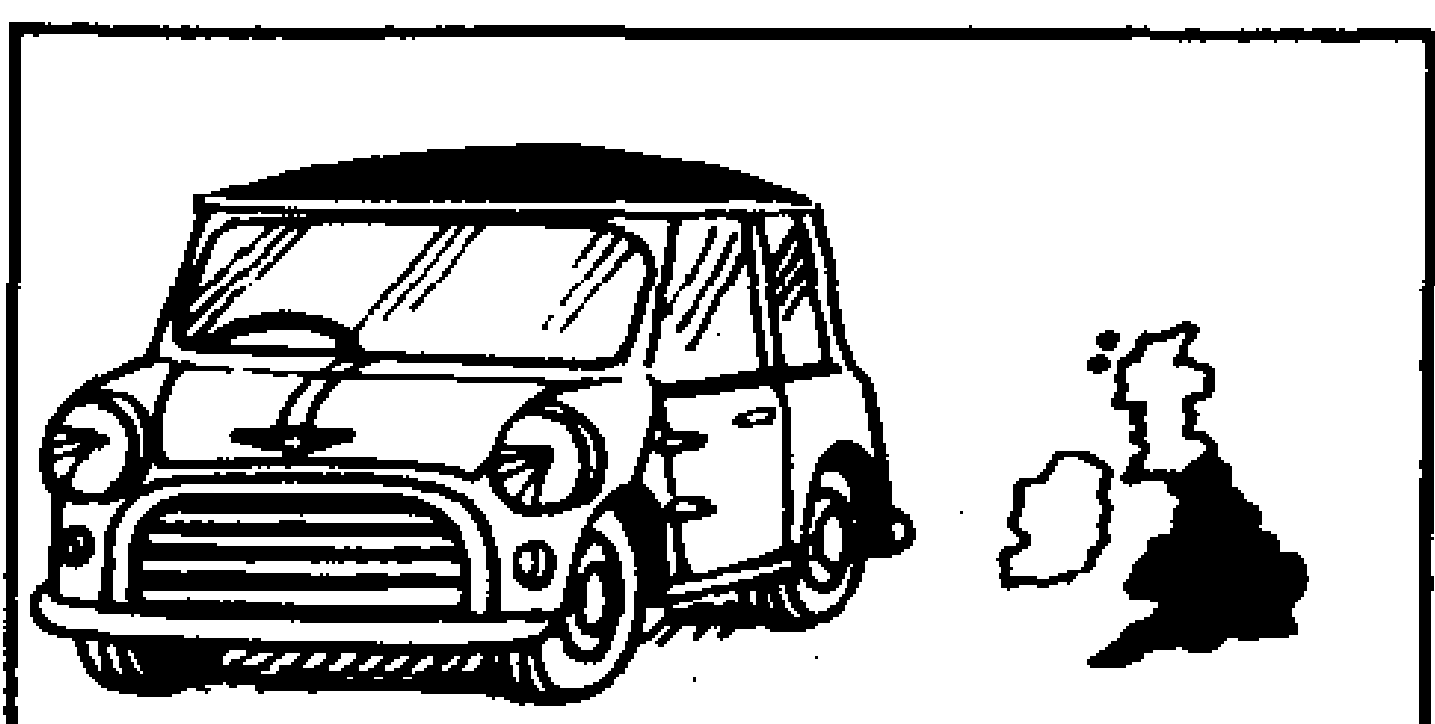
It's a French car.



It's a Daf. (Dutch)

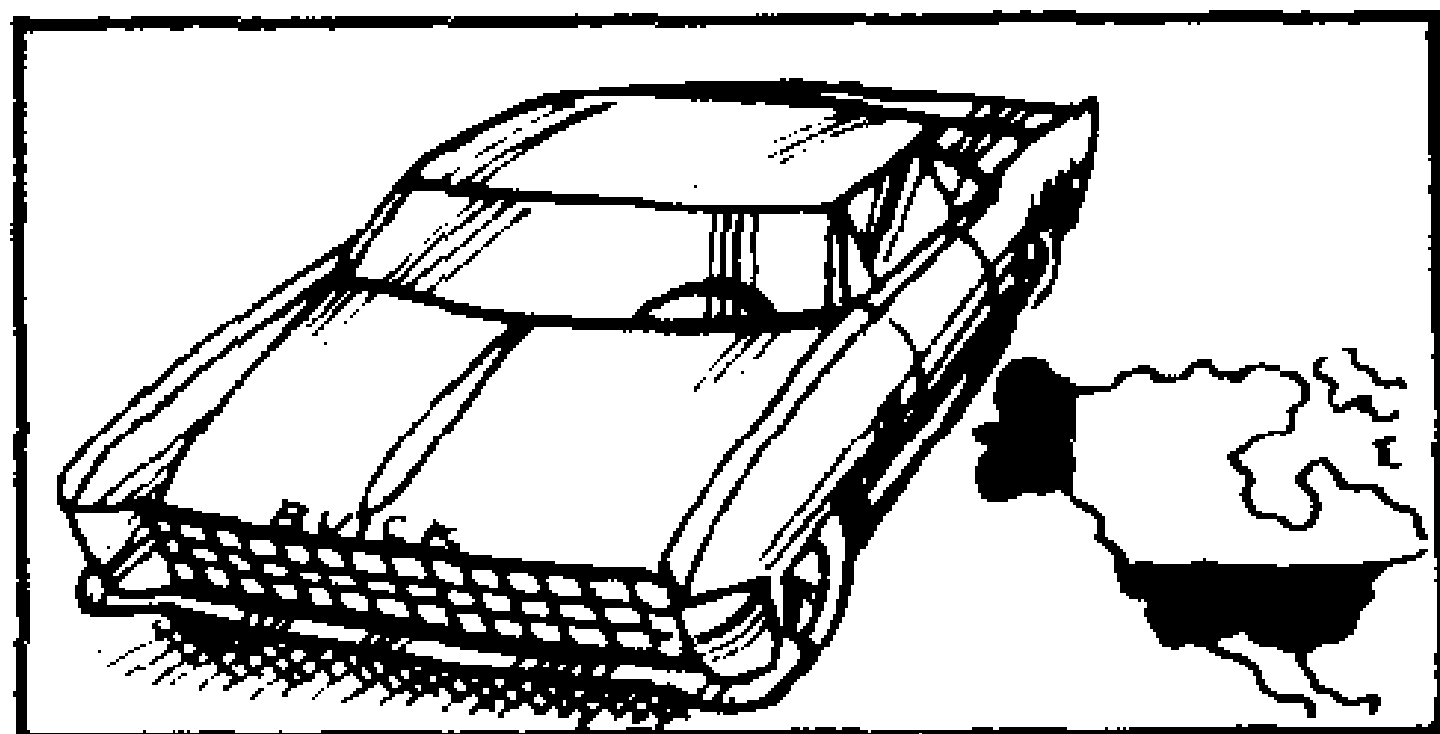
这是达夫牌(荷兰的)。

13

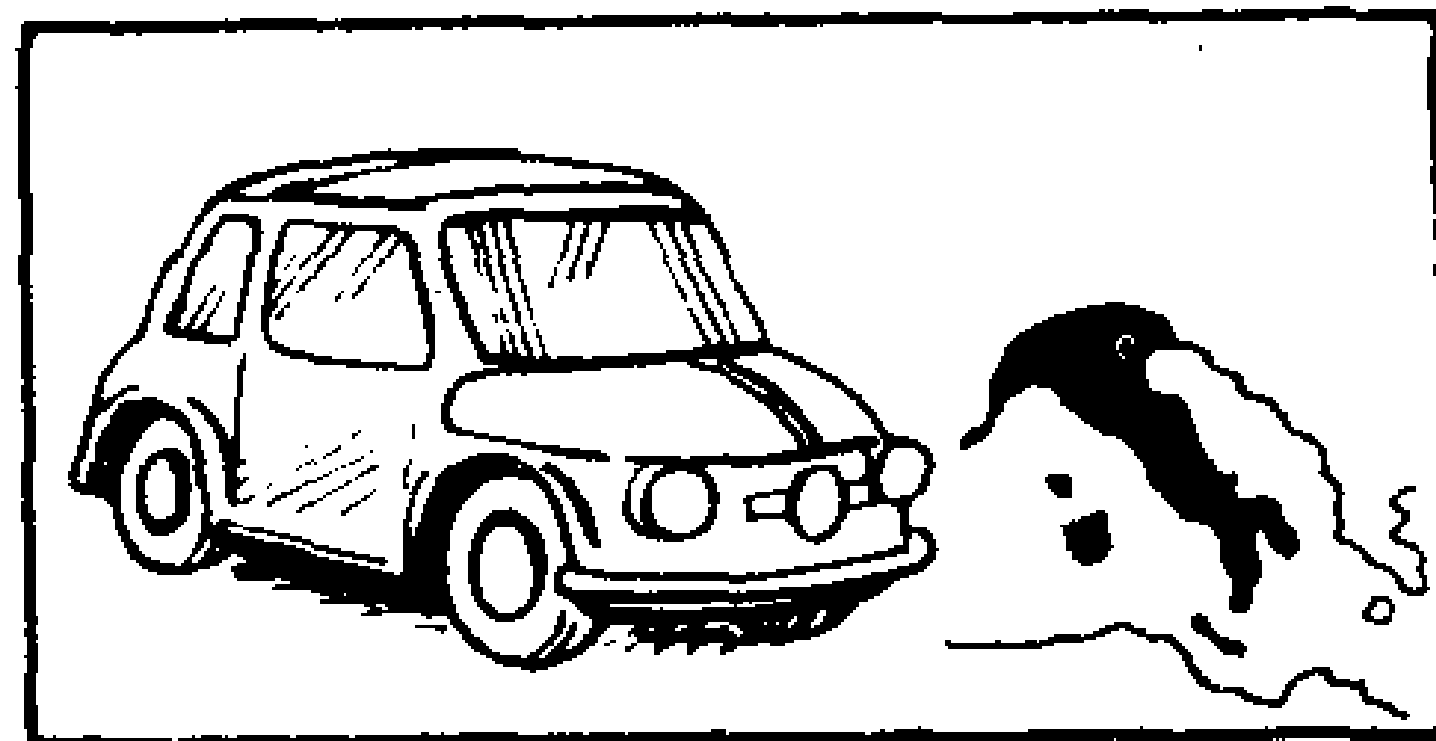


It's a Morris. (English)

这是摩力西顺风牌(英国的)。



It's a Buick. (American)
这是别克牌 (美国的)。



It's a Fiat. (Italian)
这是菲亚特牌 (意大利的)

生词和短语

Dutch [dʌtʃ] *a.* 荷兰的; *n.* 荷兰人, 荷兰语

Russian [ˈrʌʃən] *a.* 俄国的, 俄语的; *n.* 俄国人

English [ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ] *a.* 英国的, 英语的; *n.* 英国人, 英语

American [əˈmerɪkən] *a.* 美国的, 美洲的; *n.* 美国人, 美洲人

Italian [iˈtæljən] *a.* 意大利的; *n.* 意大利人

Volvo [ˈvɒlvəu] (汽车) 伏尔伏牌

Citroen [ˈsitrən] (汽车) 雪铁龙牌

Volkswagen [ˈvɒlkswægən] (汽车) 伏克斯瓦根牌

Daf [dæf] (汽车) 达夫牌

Moskovitch [mɒsˈkɒvɪʃ] (汽车) 莫斯科人牌

Morris [ˈmɔːrɪs] (汽车) 摩力西顺风牌

Buik [bɪk] (汽车) 别克牌

Fiat [fiˈæt] (汽车) 菲亚特牌

Exercise

Look at this:

Stella is a student ---- isn't German. ---- is Spanish.
Stella is a student. She isn't German. She is Spanish.

Copy this. Put in: *He*, *She* or *It*.

抄写这些句子, 并用 *He*, *She* 或 *It* 填空。

Alice is a student. ---- isn't German. ---- is French.

This is her car. ---- is a French car.

Hans is a student. ---- isn't French. ---- is German.

This is his car. ---- is a German car.

Lesson 7

ROBERT: I am a new student.

My name's Robert.

ALICE: How do you do?

My name's Alice.

罗伯特: 我是一个新学生。

我的名字叫罗伯特。

阿莉斯: 你好!

我的名字叫阿莉斯。

ROBERT: Are you French?

ALICE: Yes, I am.

罗伯特: 你是法国人吗?

阿莉斯: 是的, 我是法国人。

ALICE: Are you French, too?

ROBERT: No, I am not.

阿莉斯: 你也是法国人吗?

罗伯特: 不, 我不是法国人。

ALICE: What nationality are you?

ROBERT: I'm Italian.

阿莉斯: 你是什么国籍的?

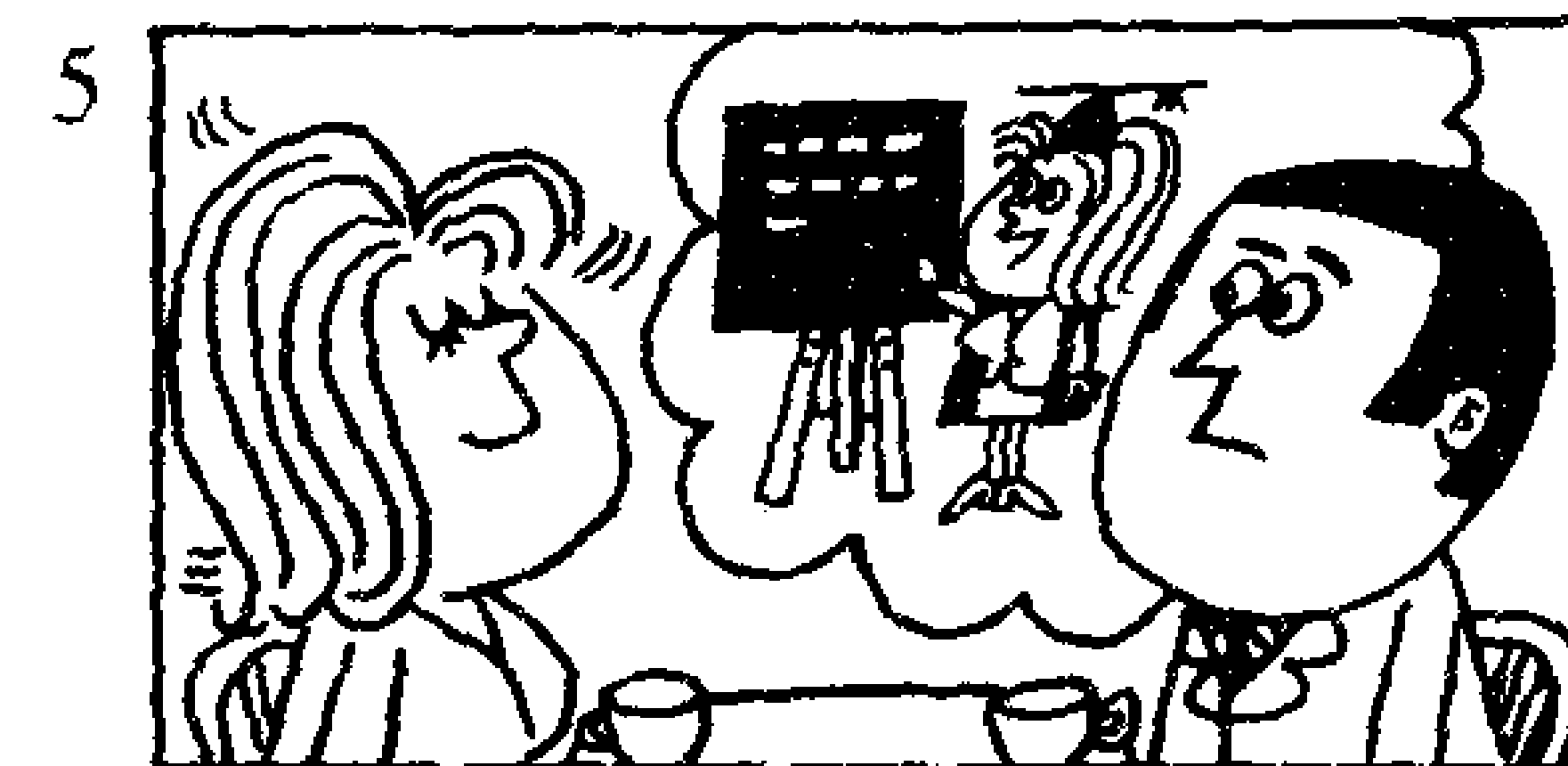
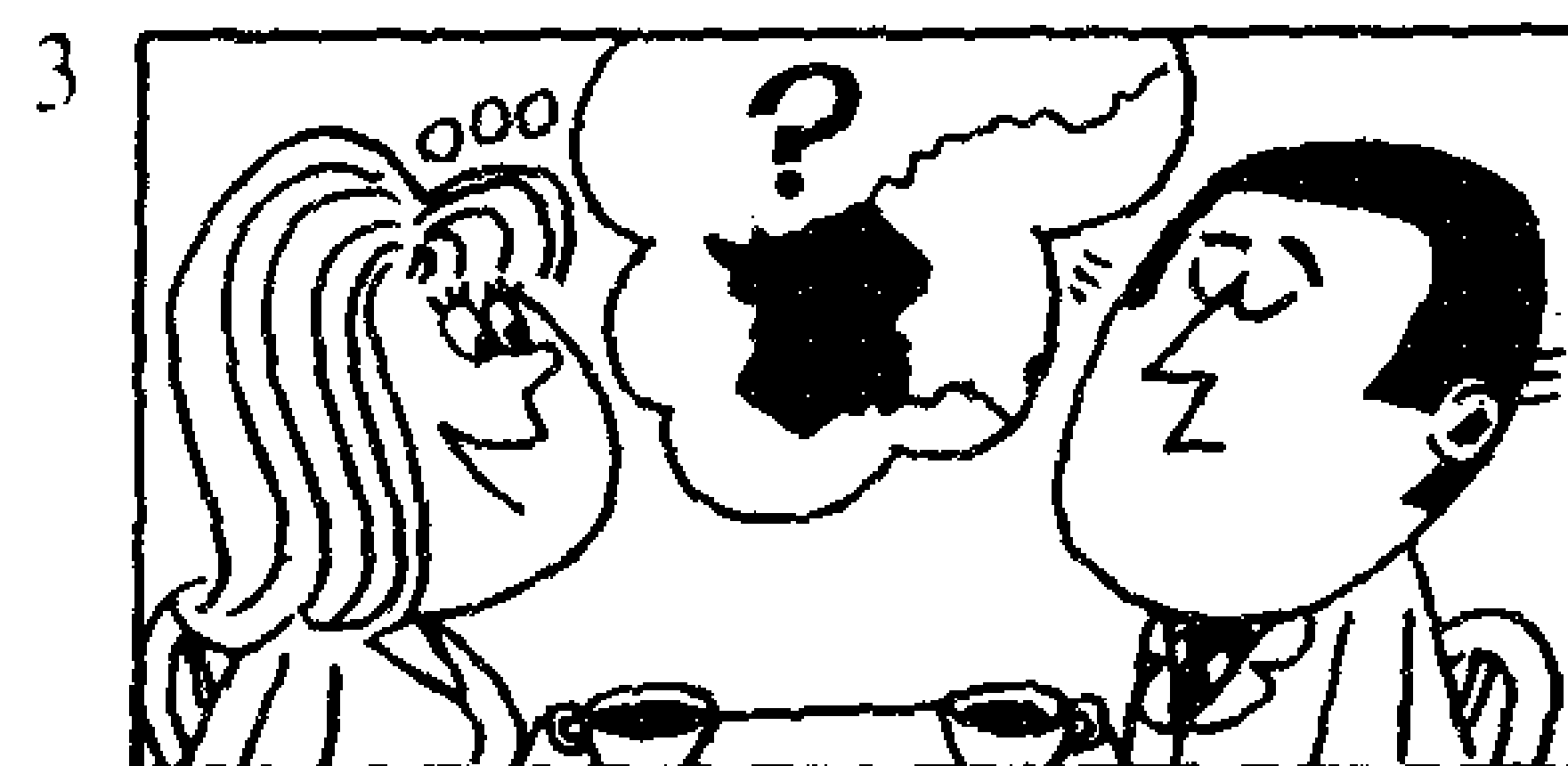
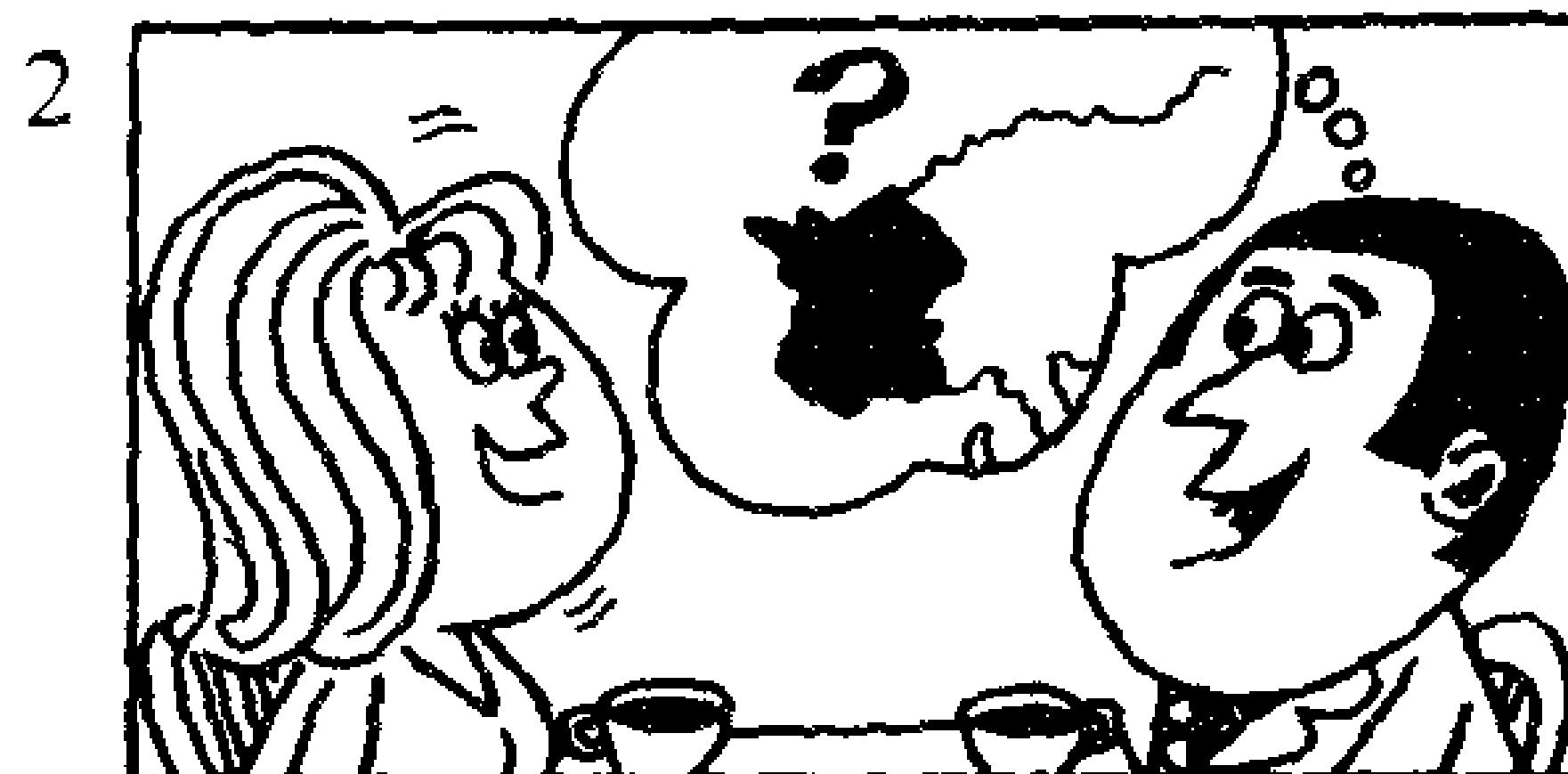
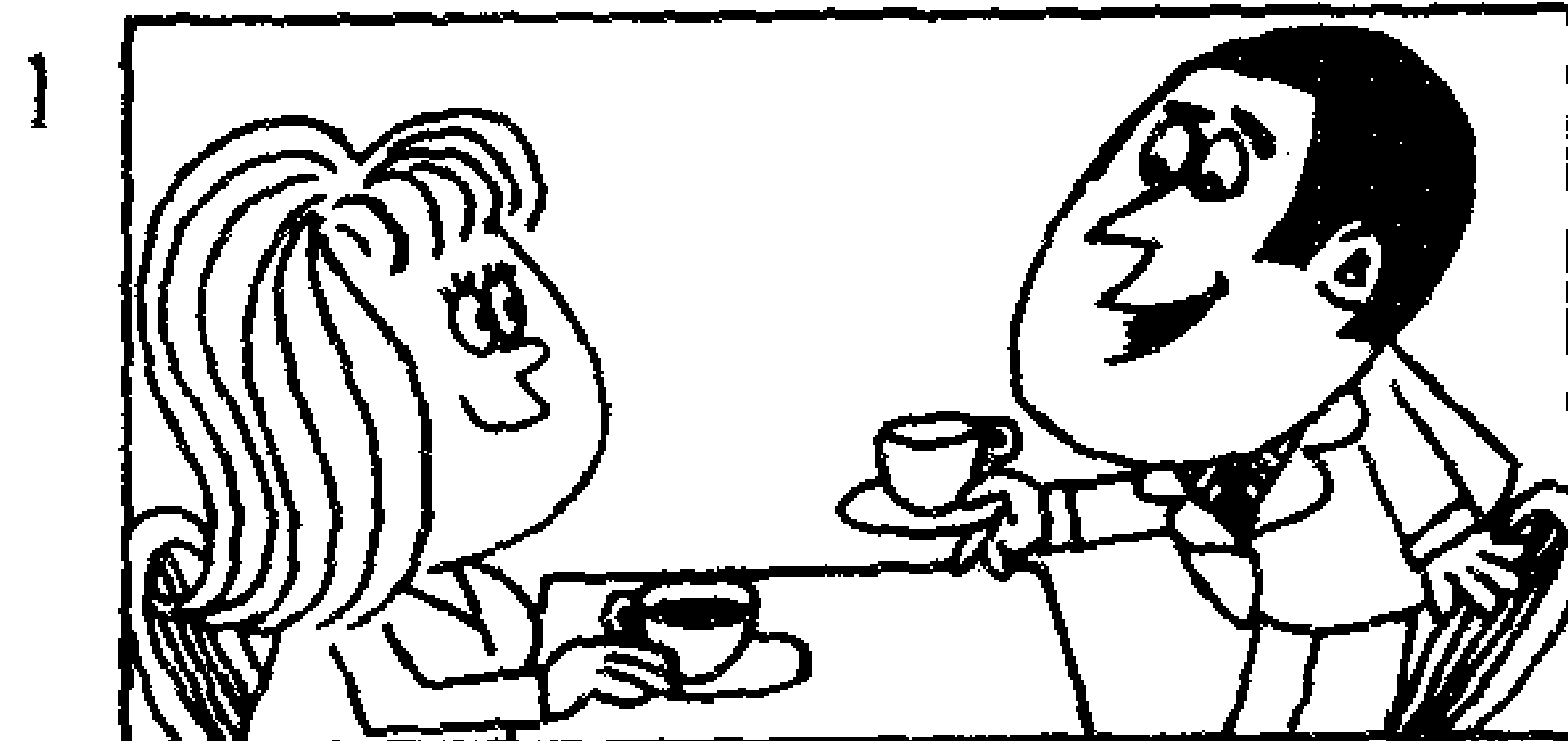
罗伯特: 我是意大利籍。

ROBERT: Are you a teacher?

ALICE: No, I'm not.

罗伯特: 你是教员吗?

阿莉斯: 不, 我不是教员。



ROBERT: What's your job?

ALICE: I'm a typist.

罗伯特：你是做什么工作的？

阿莉斯：我是打字员。

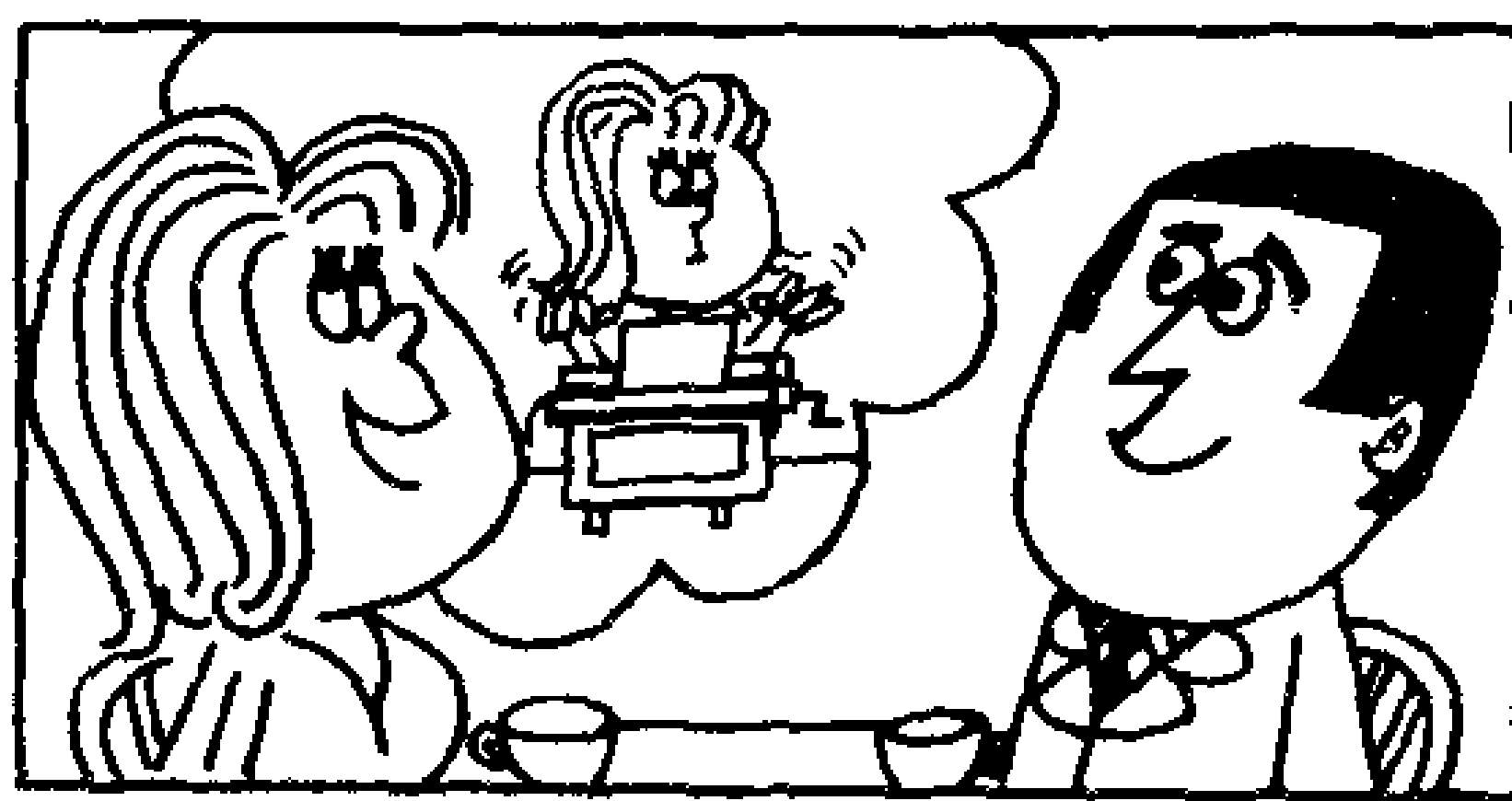
ALICE: What's your job?

ROBERT: I'm an engineer.

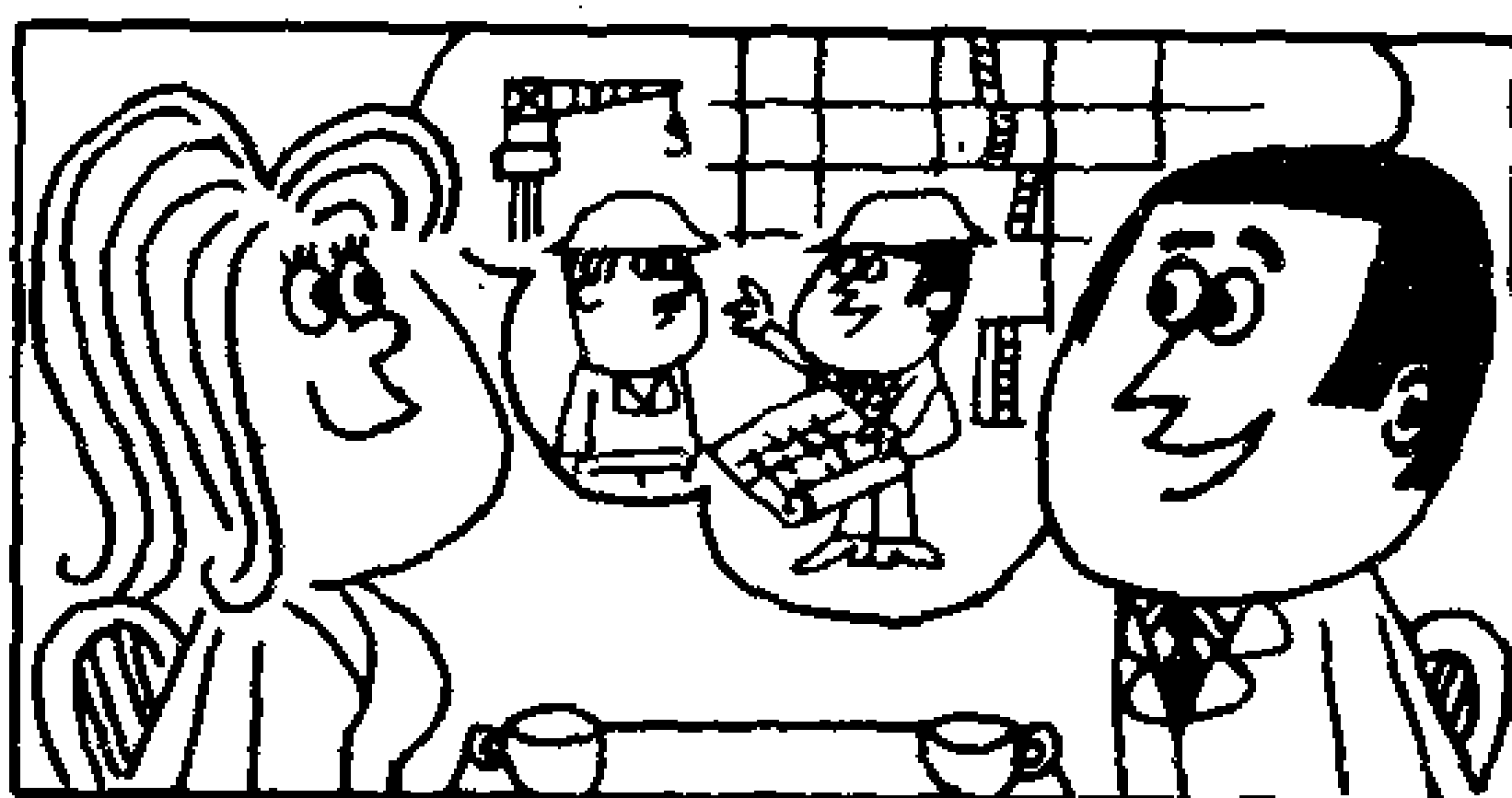
阿莉斯：你是做什么工作的？

罗伯特：我是工程师。

6



7



生词和短语

name [neim] *n.* 名字

too [tu:] *ad.* 也

what [hwɒt] *a.* 什么

nationality [næʃə/nælitɪ] *n.* 国籍

job [dʒɒb] *n.* 工作, 职业

typist ['taɪpɪst] *n.* 打字员(者)

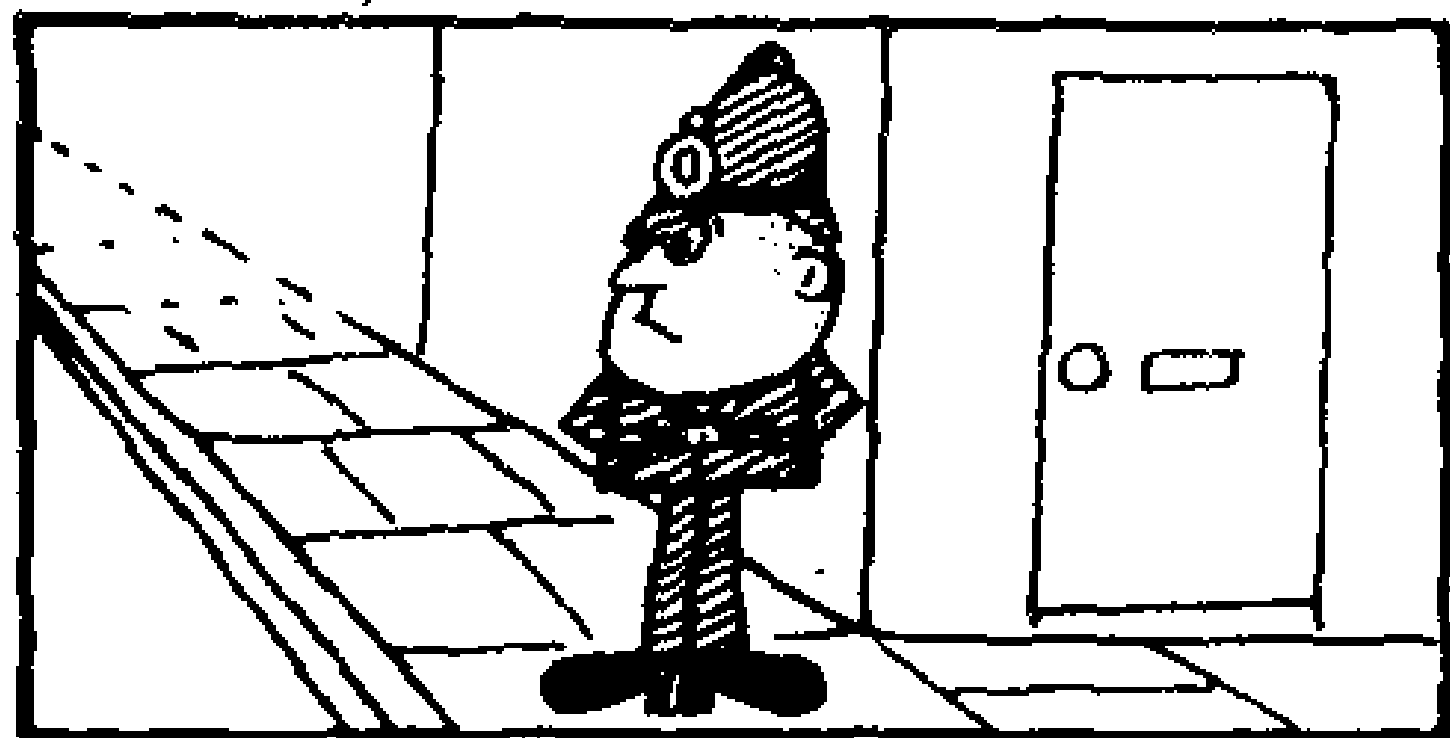
engineer [ˌendʒɪ'niə] *n.* 工程师

Robert ['rɒbət] 罗伯特(男子名)

Lesson 8 What's your job?

你是做什么工作的？

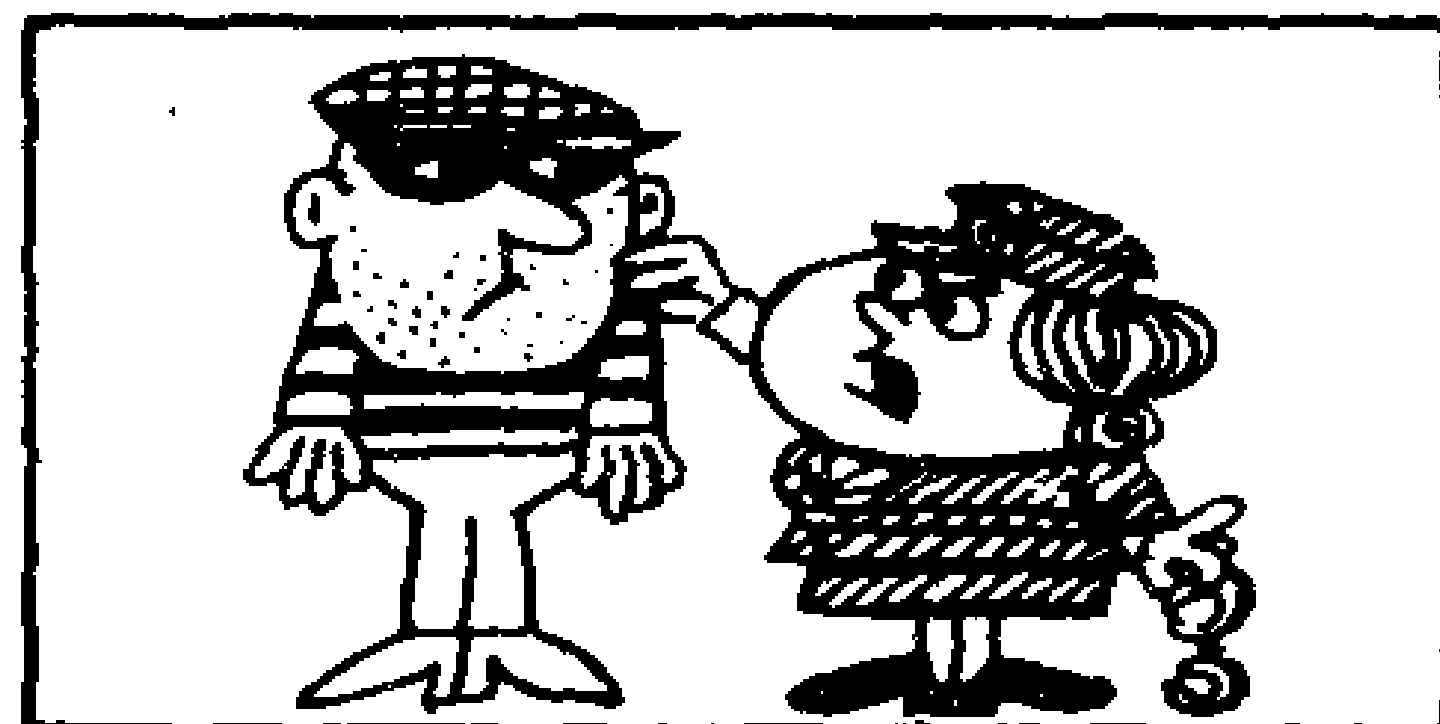
11



I'm a policeman.

我是警察。

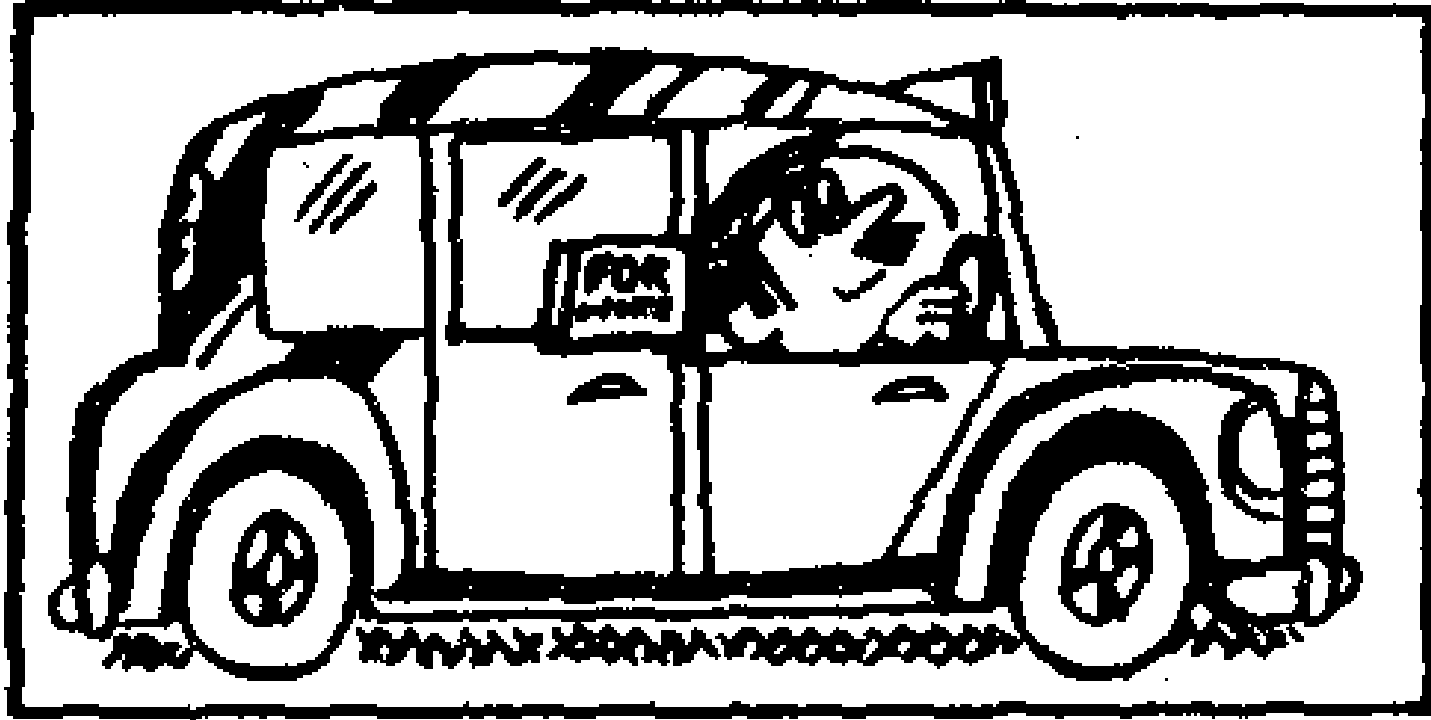
12



I'm a policewoman.

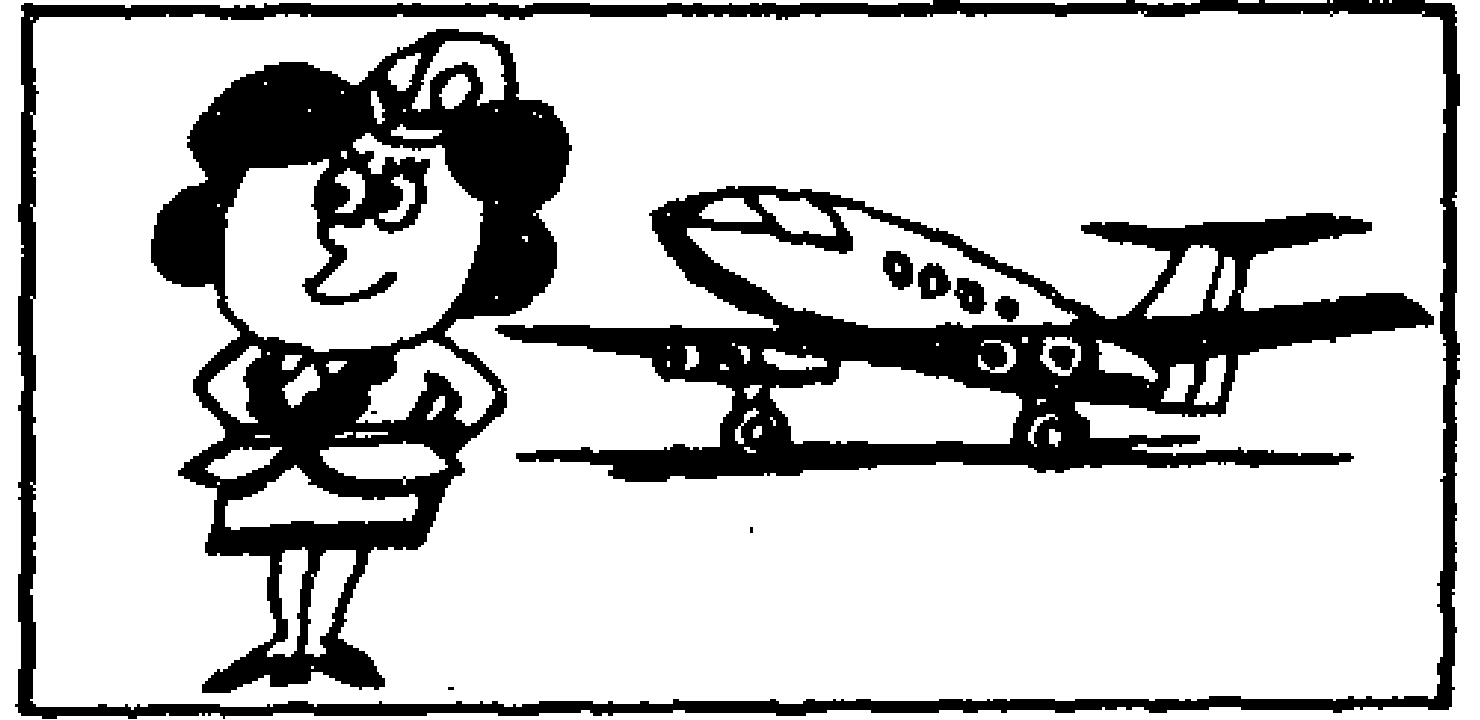
我是女警察。

13



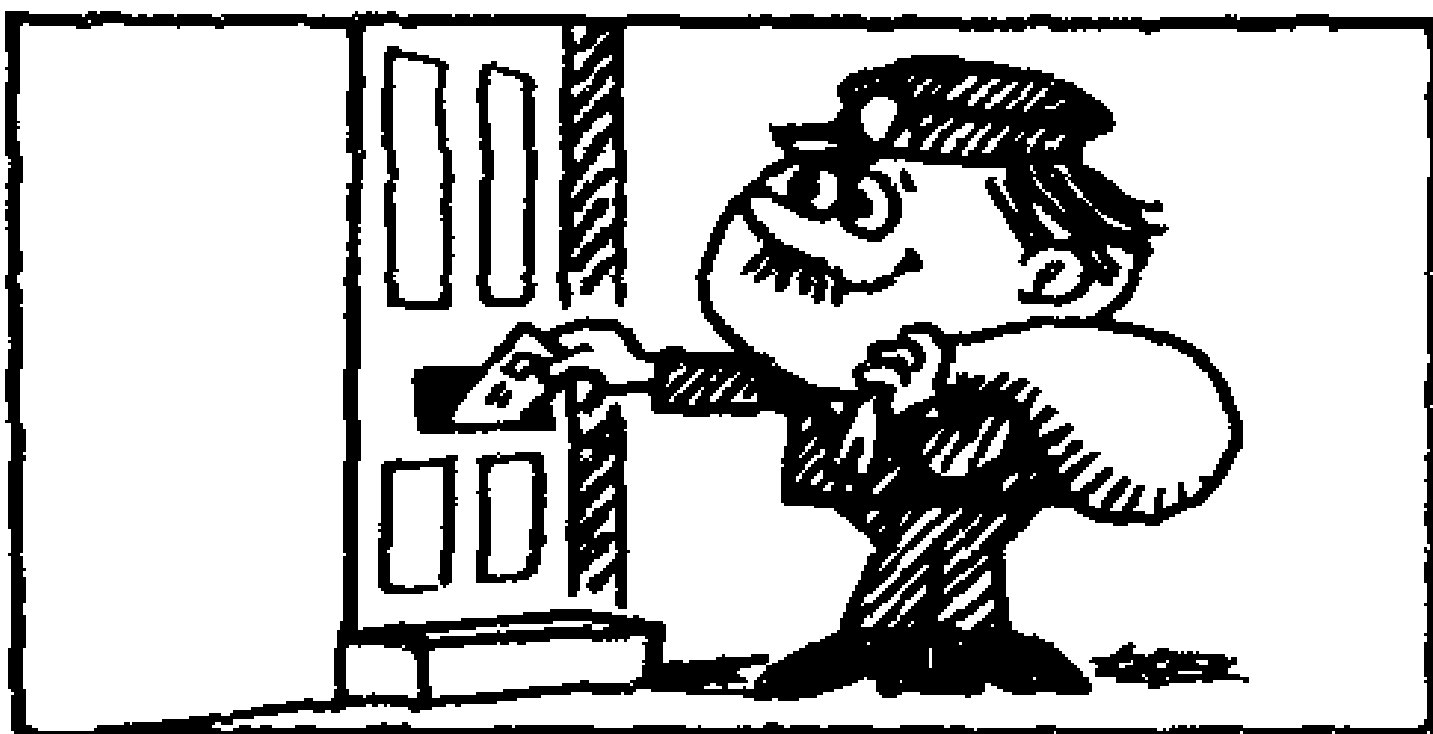
I'm a taxi-driver.
我是出租汽车司机。

14



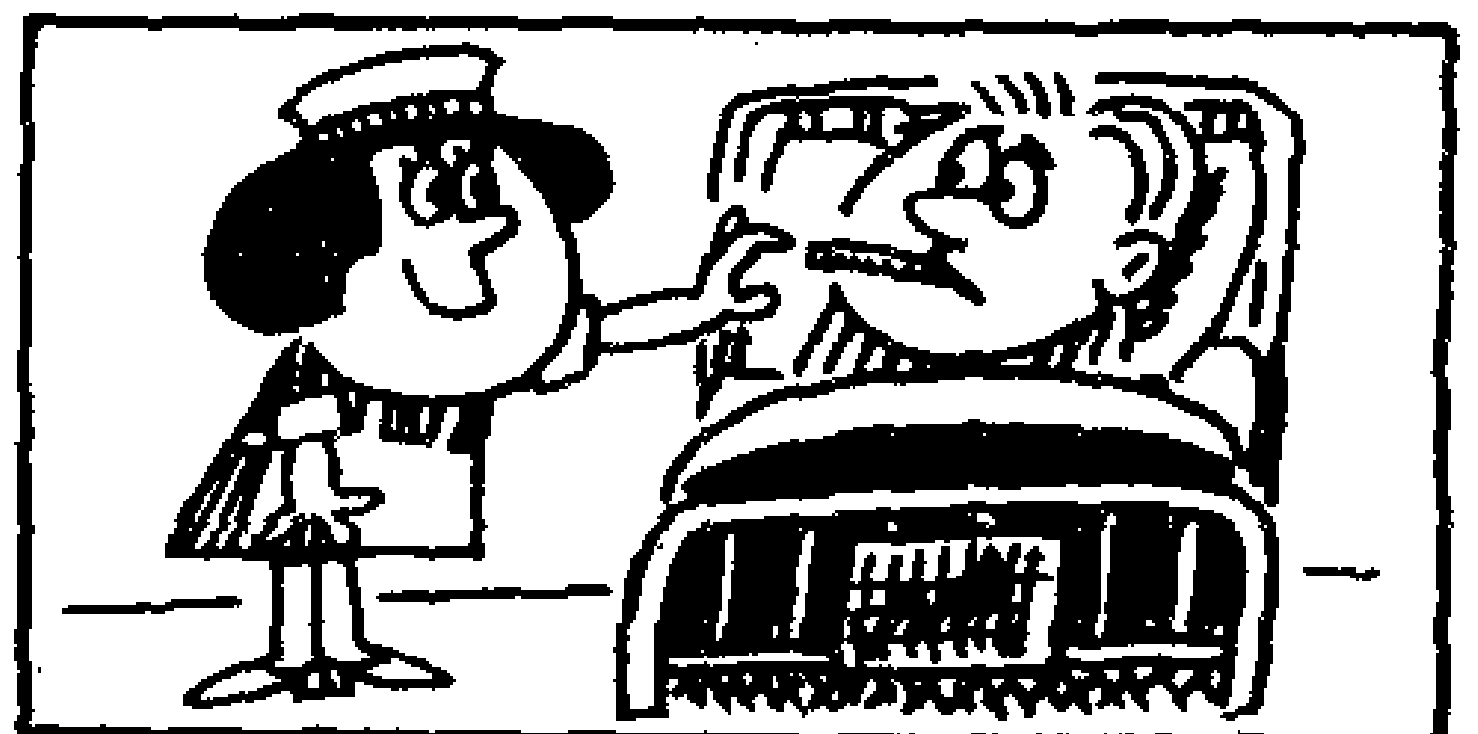
I'm an air-hostess.
我是飞机上的女服务员。

✓ 15



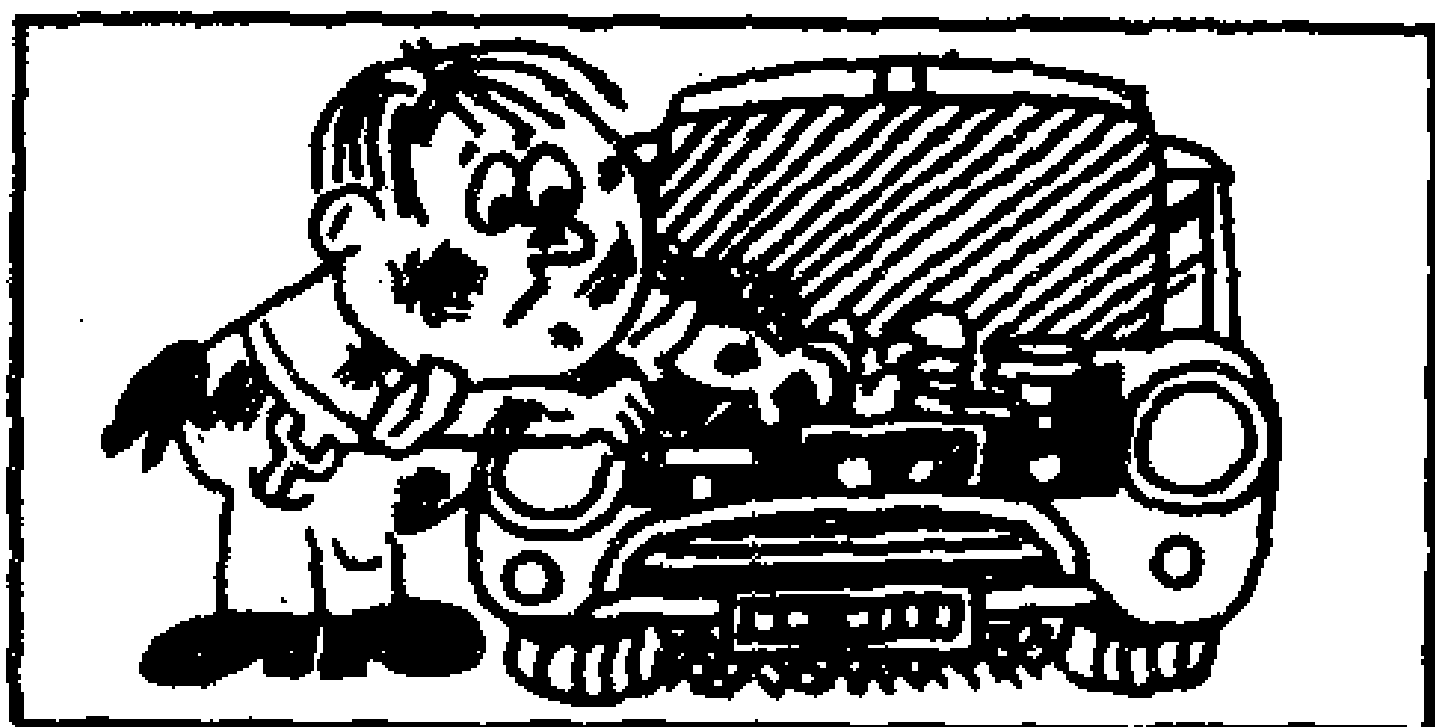
I'm a postman.
我是邮递员。

✓ 16



I'm a nurse.
我是护士。

✓ 17



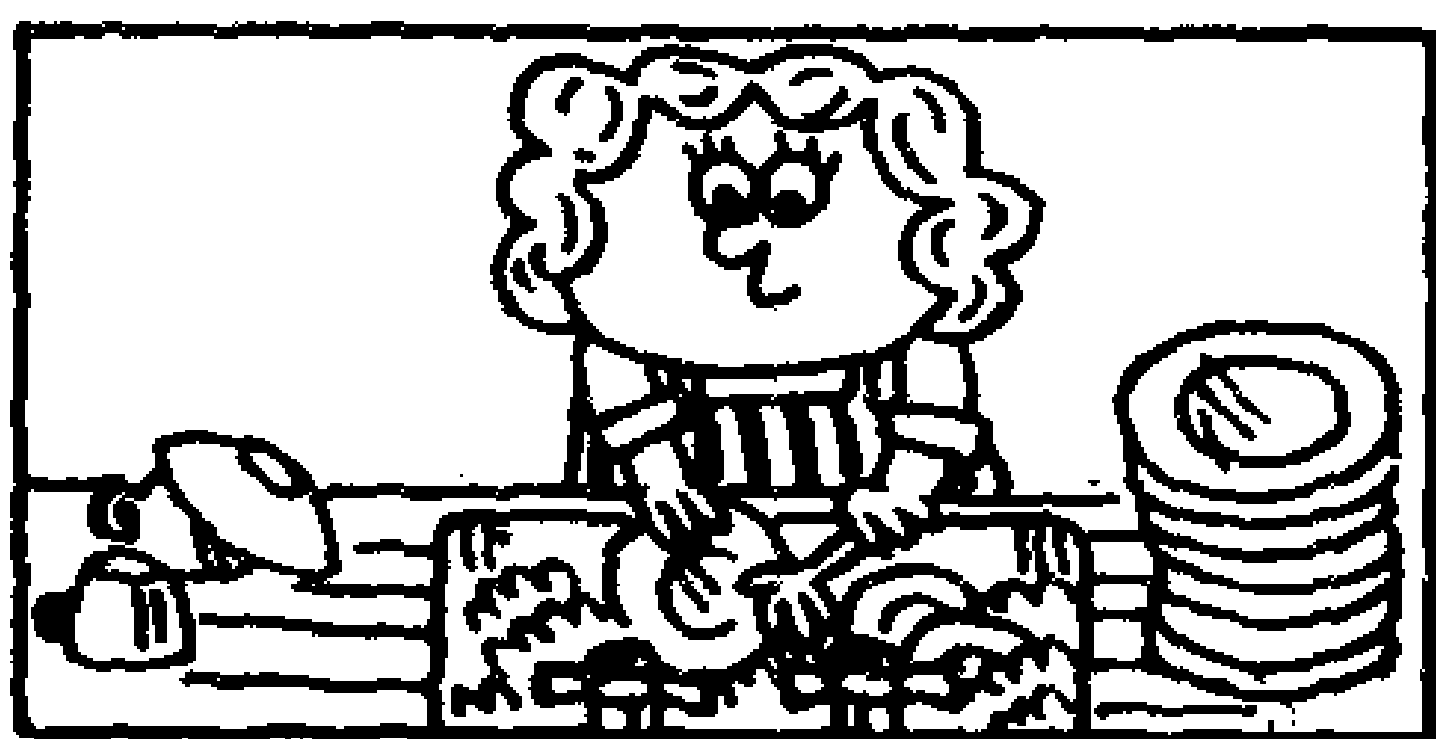
I'm a mechanic.
我是机械工人。

✓ 18



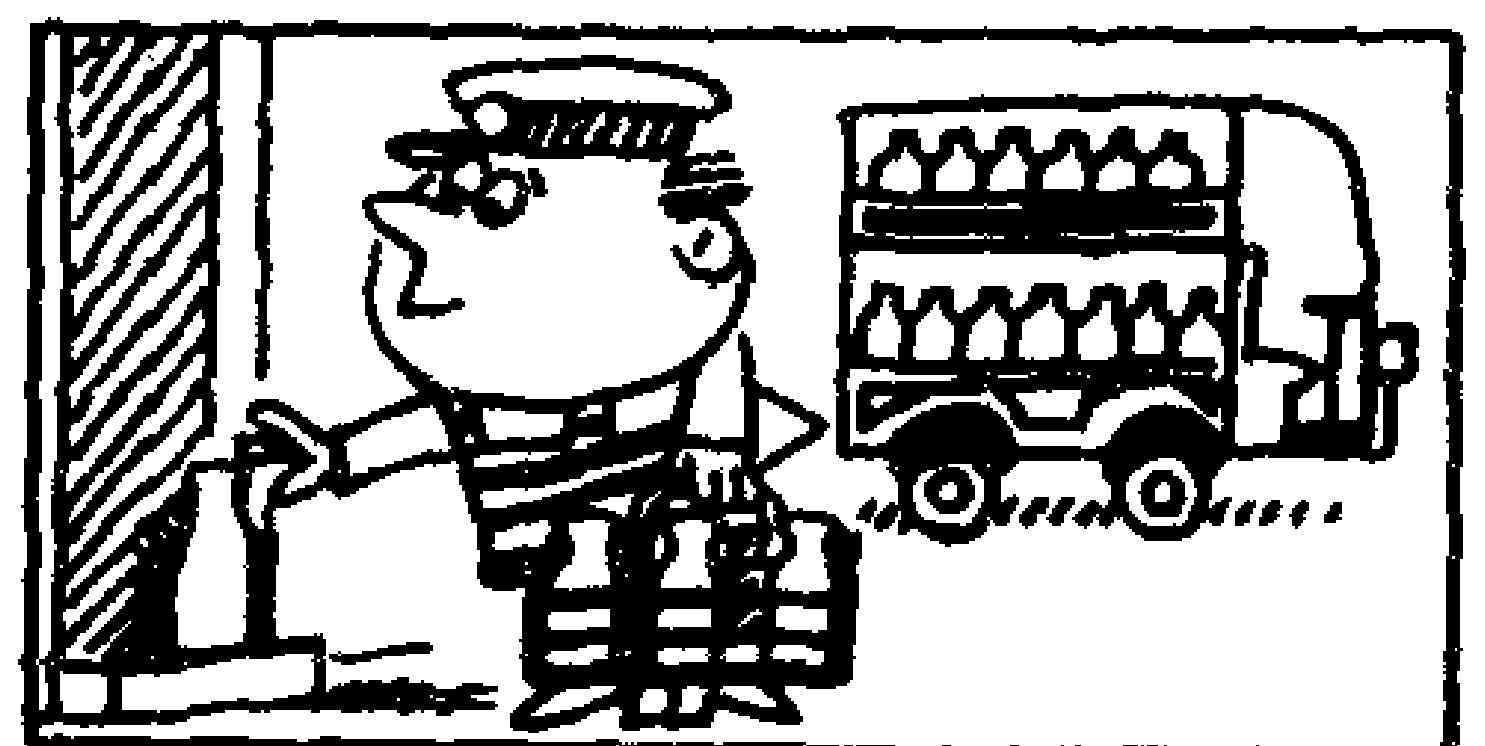
I'm a barber.
我是理发师。

✓ 19



I'm a housewife.
我是家庭主妇。

✓ 20



I'm a milkman.
我是送牛奶的工人。

生词和短语

policeman [pə'li:smən] *n.* 警察

policewoman [pə'li:s,wumən] *n.* 女警察

taxi-driver ['tæksi'draivə] *n.* 出租汽车司机

air-hostess ['εə'həustis] *n.* 客机女服务员, 空中小姐

postman ['pəustmən] *n.* 邮递员

nurse [nɜ:s] *n.* 护士

mechanic [mi'kænik] *n.* 机械工人

barber ['bɑ:bə] *n.* 理发师

housewife ['hauswaif] *n.* 家庭主妇

milkman ['milkman] *n.* 送牛奶工人

Exercise

Look at this:

My name ---- Stella. I ---- Spanish.
My name is Stella. I am Spanish.

Copy this. Put in am or is.

My name ---- Robert. I ---- a student I ---- Italian.
Alice ---- not Italian. She ---- French
Mr Blake ---- my teacher. He ---- not French.

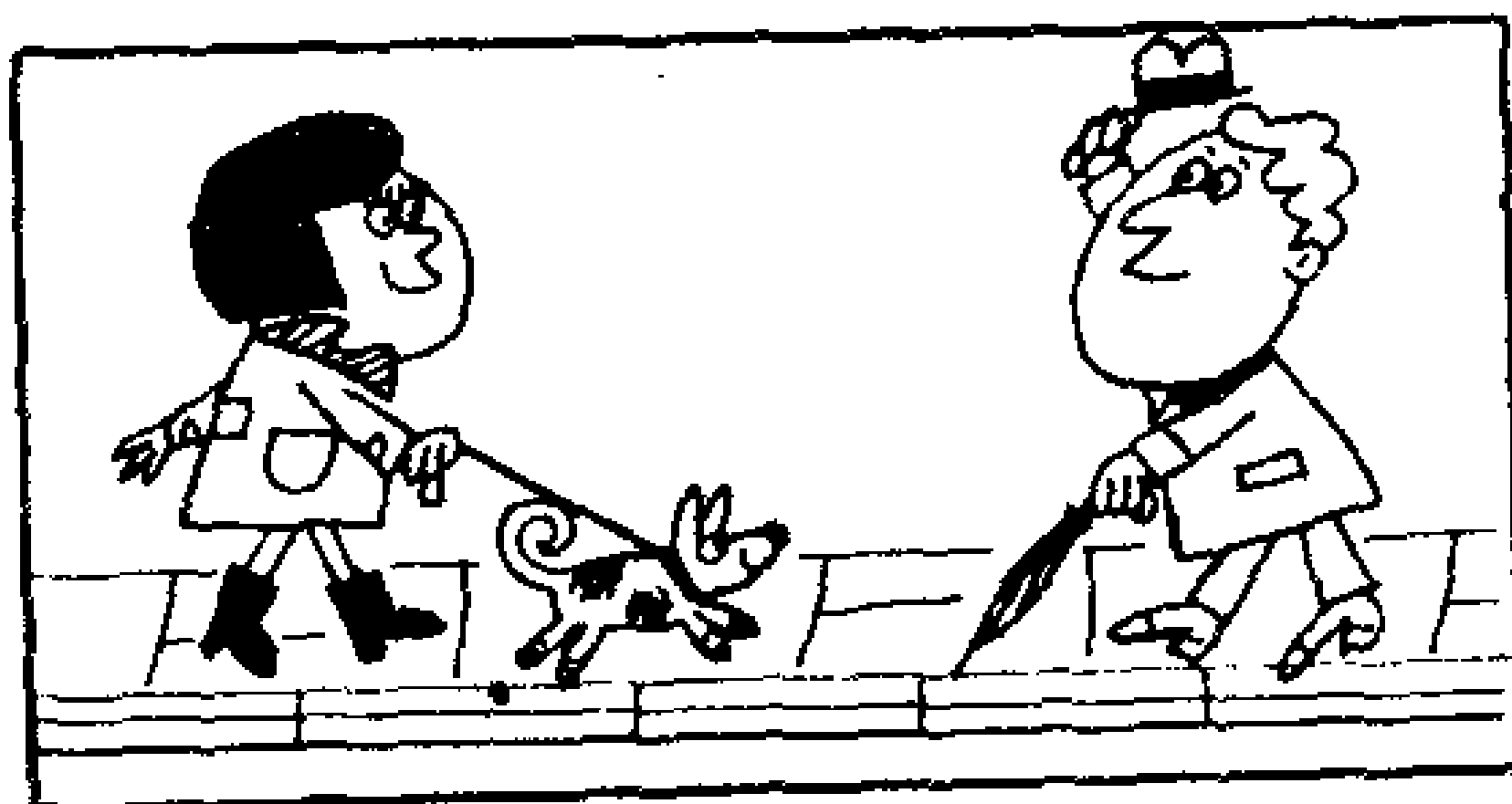
Lesson 9

MR FORD: Góod afternóon, Mrs Dávis.

MRS DAVIS: Góod afternóon, Mr Fórd. I

福特先生: 午安, 戴维斯夫人。

戴维斯夫人: 午安, 福特先生。



MR FORD: Hów are yóu todáy?
MRS DAVIS: I'm véry wéll, thánk you.
And yóu?

福特先生：今天你好吗？

戴维斯夫人：我很好，谢谢你。
你呢？

MR FORD: I'm fine, thánks.

福特先生：我很好，谢谢。

MR FORD: Hów is Mr Dávis?

MRS DAVIS: He's fíne, thánks.

Hów is Mrs Fórd?

MR FORD: She's véry wéll, tóo, Mrs Dávis.

福特先生：戴维斯先生好吗？

戴维斯夫人：他很好，谢谢。

福特夫人好吗？

福特先生：她也很好，戴维斯夫人。

MR FORD: Góodbye, Mrs Dávis.

Níce to sée you.

MRS DAVIS: Níce to sée yóu, tóo, Mr Fórd.

Góodbye.

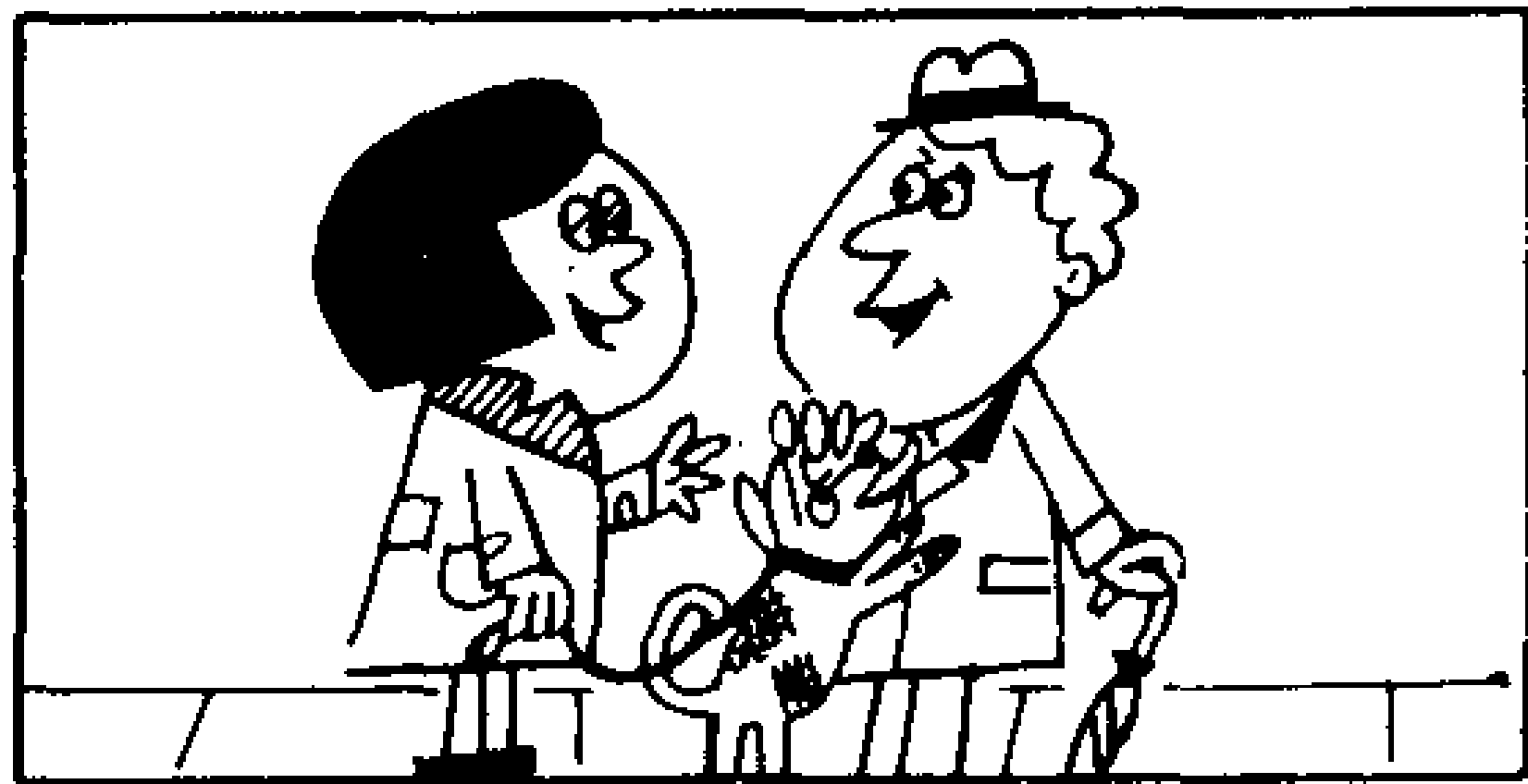
福特先生：再见，戴维斯夫人。

见到你真愉快。

戴维斯夫人：我也一样，福特先生。

再见。

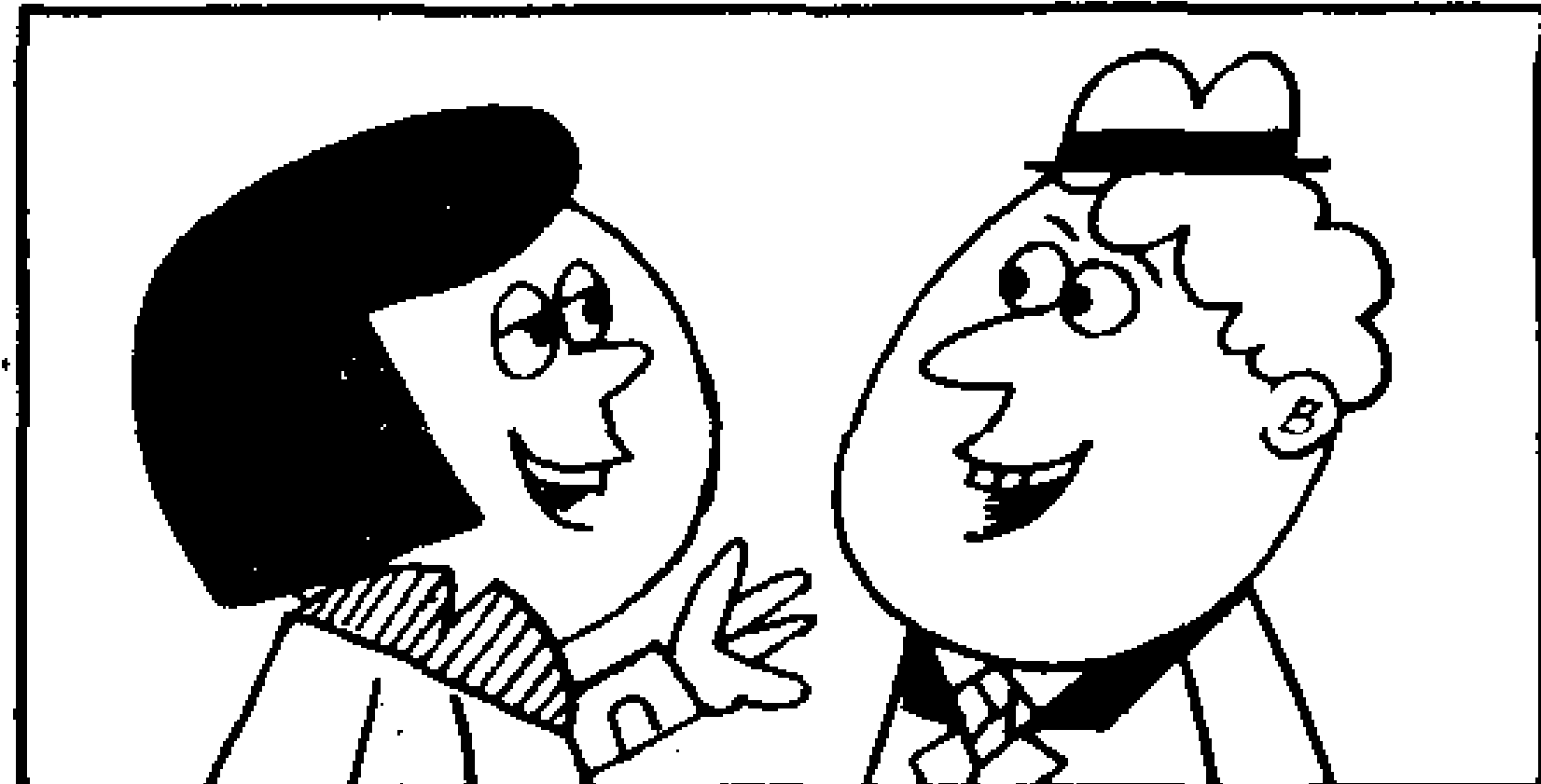
2



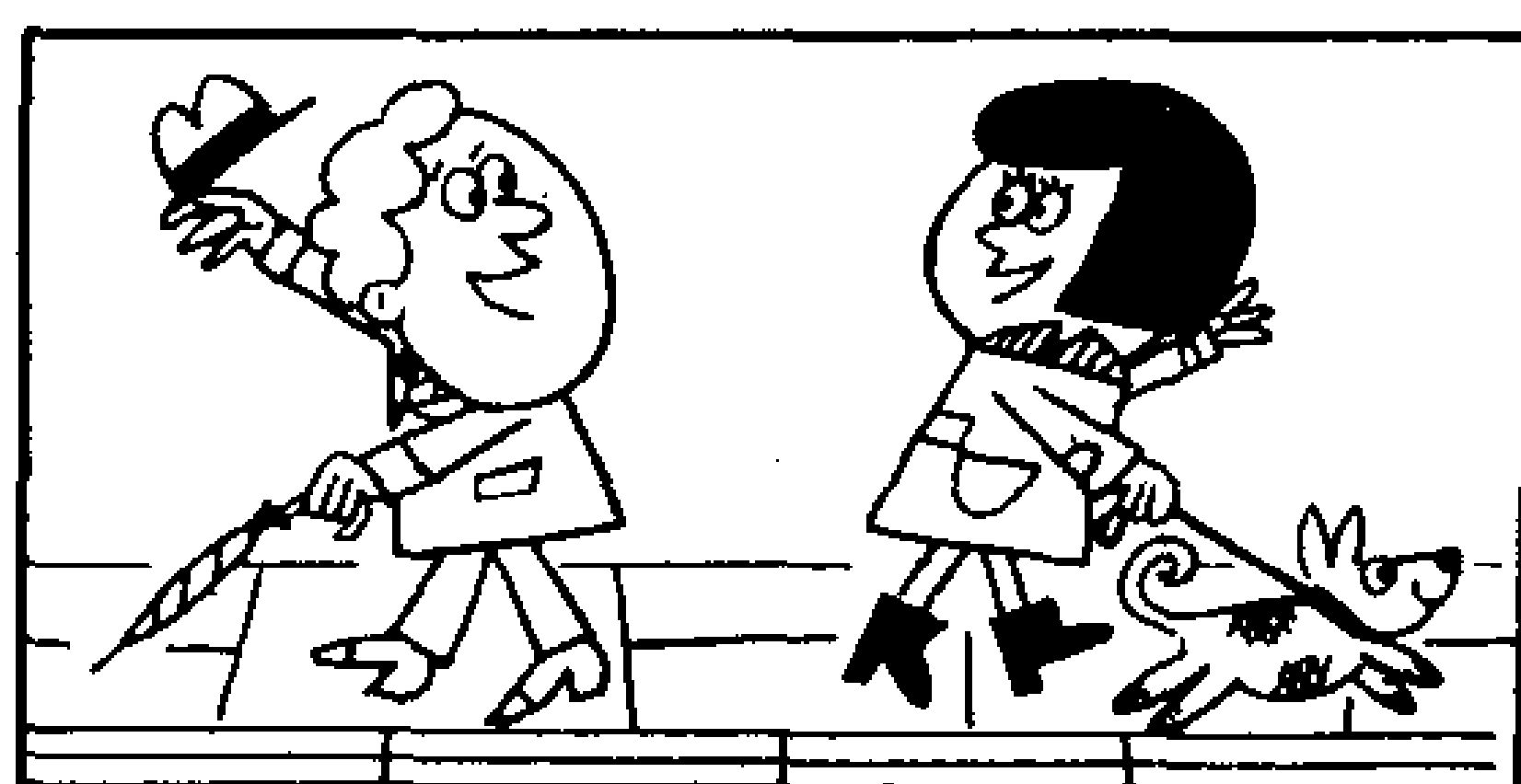
3



4



5



生词和短语

afternoon [/'ɑ:ftə'nu:n] *n.* 下午，午后

today [tə'dei] *n.* 今天

well [wel] *n.* 安好的，好的

goodbye [/'gudbai] *int.* 再会，再见

nice [nais] *a.* 令人愉快的，和蔼的

Ford [fɔ:d] 福特(姓名)

Davis [/'deivis] 戴维斯(姓氏，男子名)

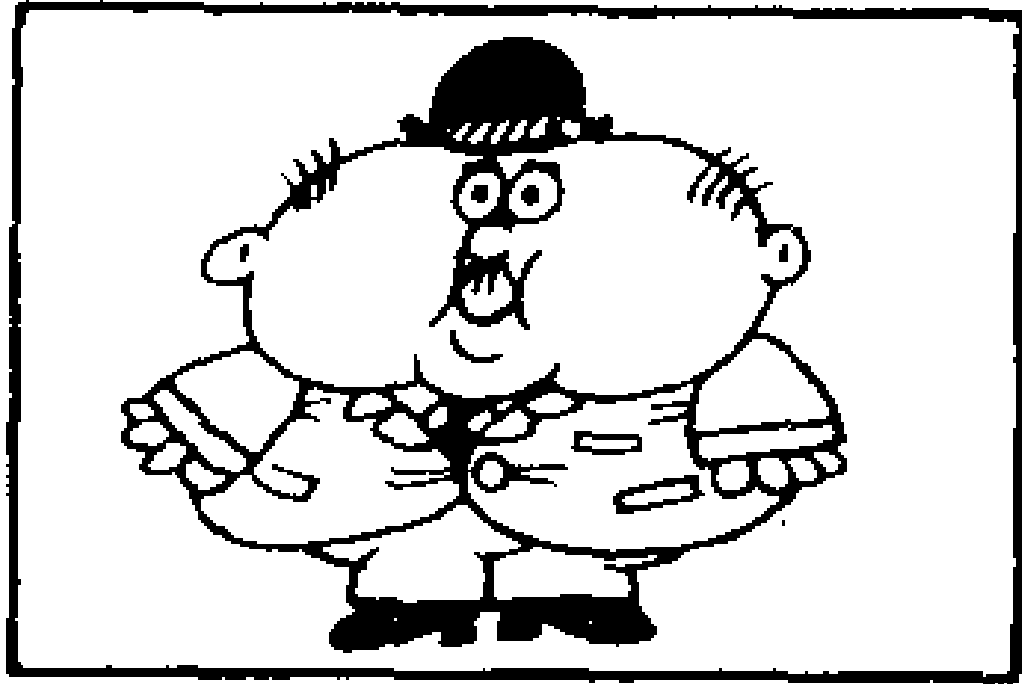
Is Mr (Mrs) hot or cold?

What's that?

She is old.

Lesson 10 Look at ... 看.....

11



that man!
(fat)

那个人! (胖)

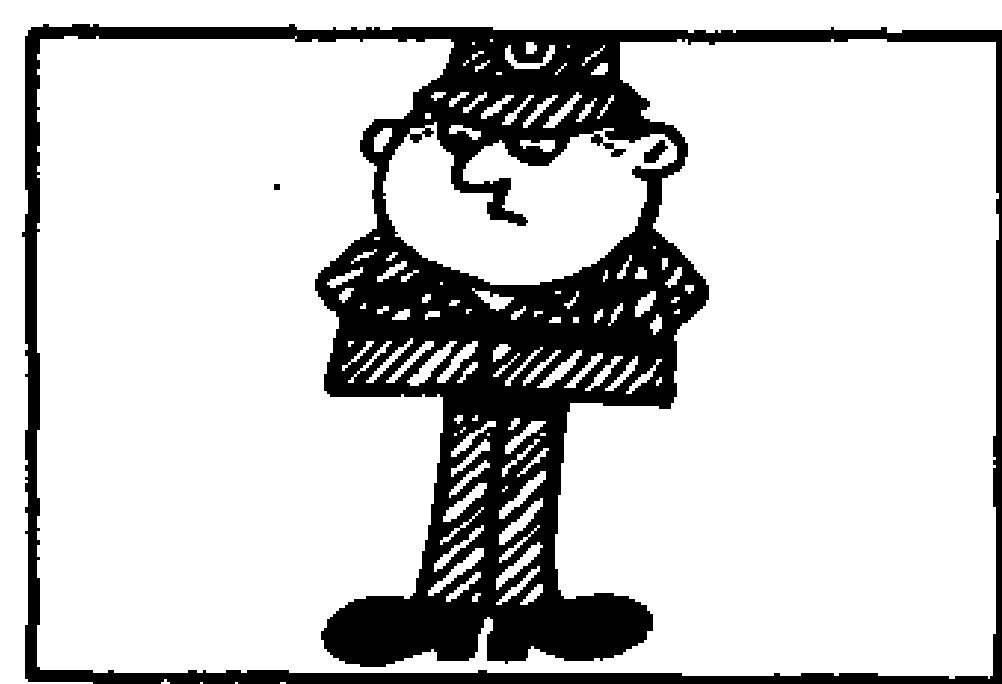
12



that woman!
(thin)

那个女人! (瘦)

13



that policeman!
(tall)

那个警察! (高)

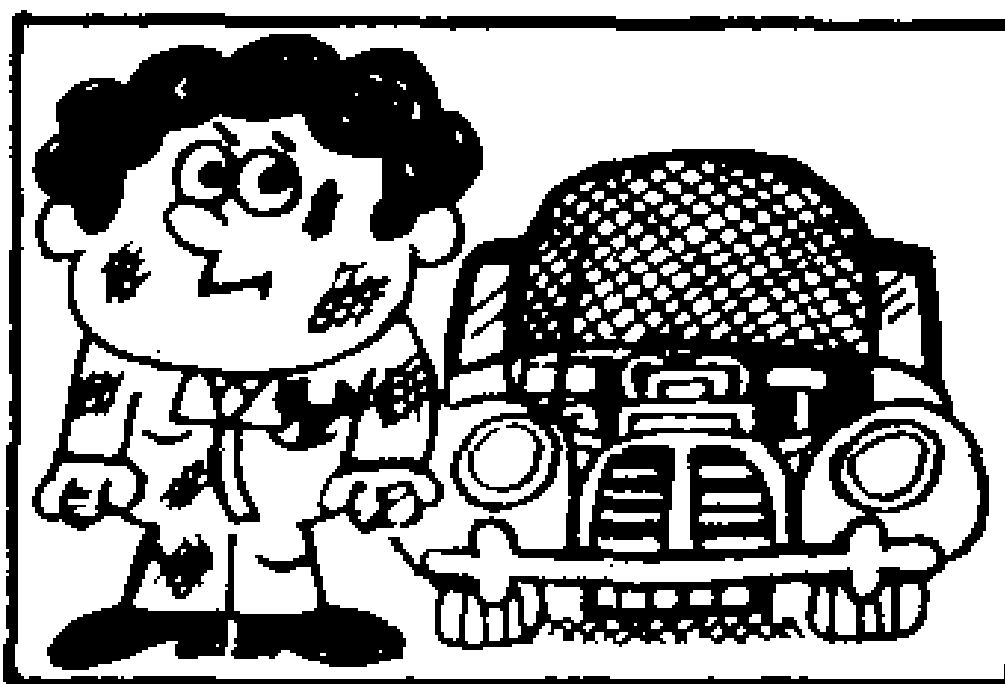
14



that policewoman!
(short)

那个女警察! (矮)

15



that mechanic!
(dirty)

那个机械工! (脏)

16



that nurse!
(clean)

那个护士! (干净)

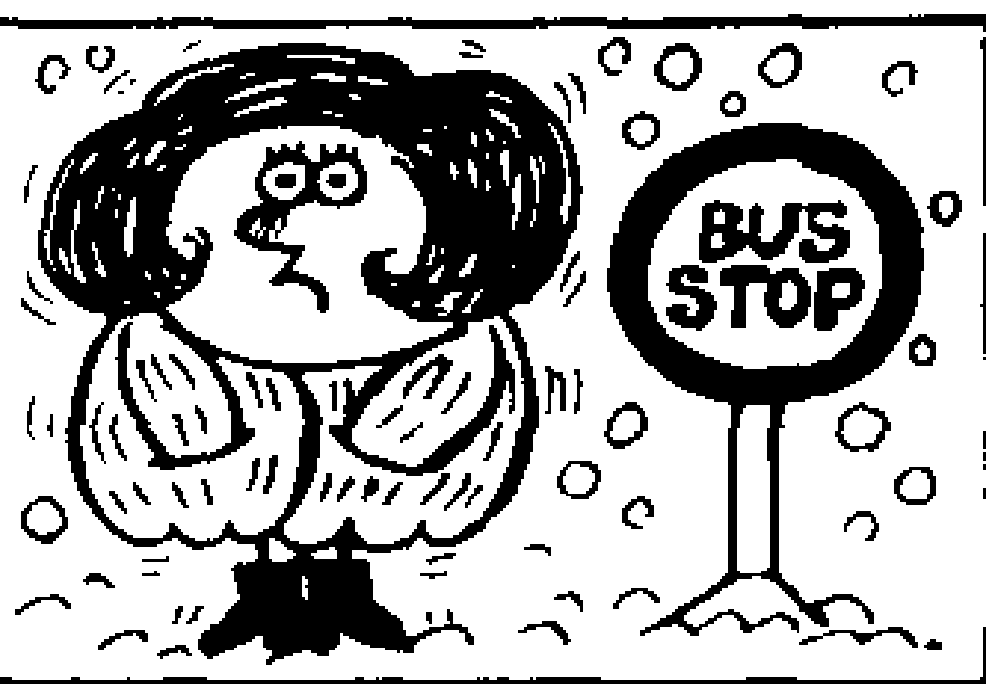
17



Mr Ford!
(hot)

福特先生! (热)

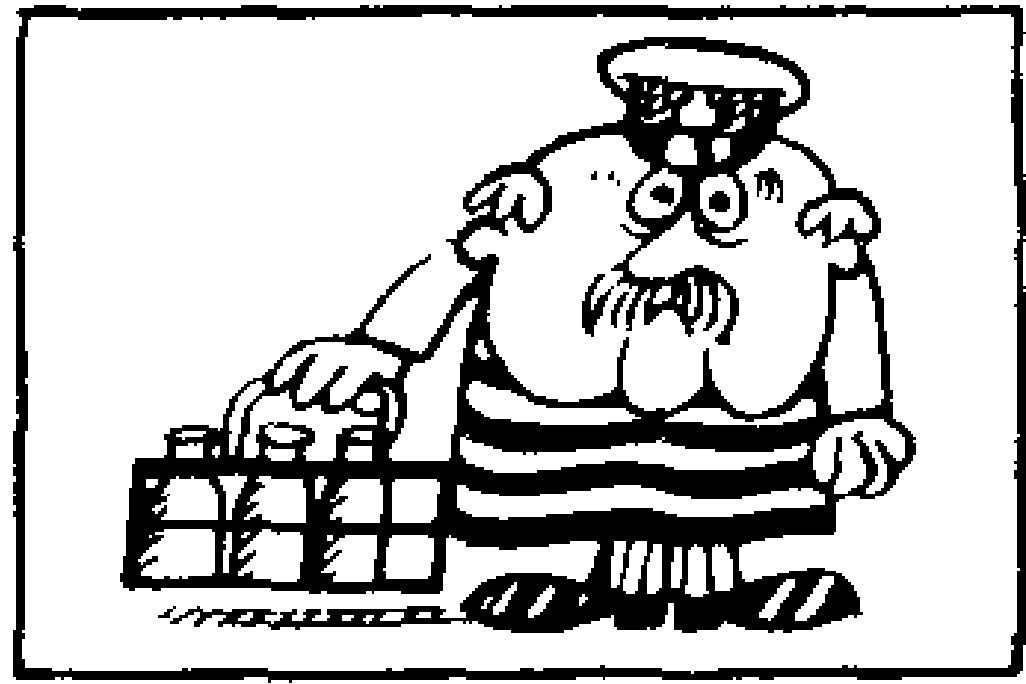
18



Mrs Ford!
(cold)

福特夫人! (冷)

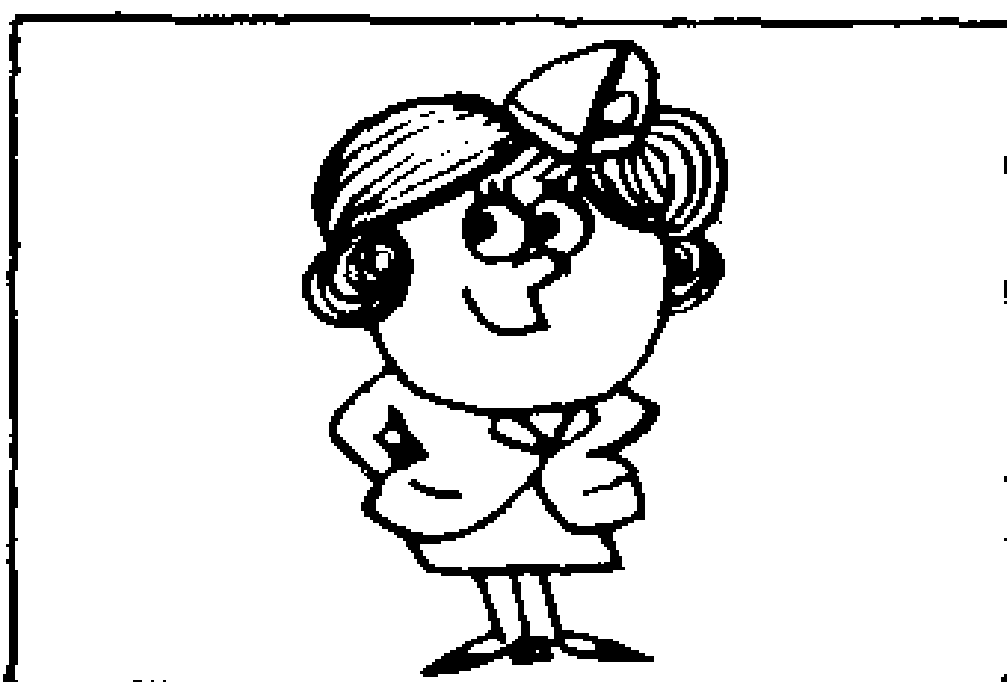
19



that milkman!
(old)

那个送牛奶工人! (老)

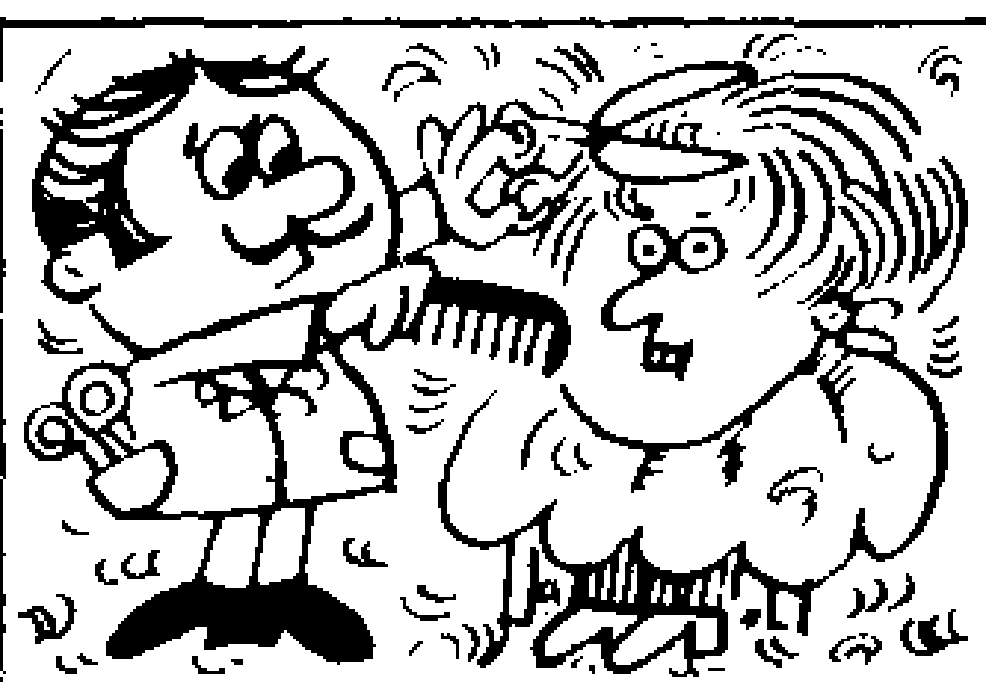
20



that air-hostess!
(young)

那个飞机上的女服务员! (年轻)

21



that barber!
(busy)

那个理发师! (忙)

22



that housewife!
(lazy)

那个家庭主妇! (懒)

生词和短语

that [ðæt] *pro.* 那(个)

fat [fæt] *a.* 胖的

man [mæn] *n.* 男人

woman ['wumən] *n.* 女人, 妇女

thin [θin] *a.* 瘦的

tall [tɔ:l] *a.* 高的

short [ʃɔ:t] *a.* 矮的

dirty ['dɜ:ti] *a.* 脏的

clean [kli:n] *a.* 干净的

hot [hɒt] *a.* 热的

cold [kəʊld] *a.* 冷的, 冷淡 *n.* (寒)冷, 伤风, 感冒

old [əʊld] *a.* 老的

young [jʌŋ] *a.* 年轻的

busy ['bizi] *a.* 忙的

lazy ['leizi] *a.* 懒的

Exercise

Look at this:

Robert isn't a teacher. ---- an engineer.
Robert isn't a teacher. He's an engineer.

Copy this. Put in He's, She's or It's.

Mr Blake isn't a student. ---- a teacher.

This isn't my umbrella. ---- your umbrella.

Alice isn't a teacher. ---- a typist.

Mr Ford isn't cold. ---- hot.

Stella isn't Brazilian. ---- Spanish.

This isn't a German car. ---- a Swedish car.

Lesson 11

TEACHER: Whóse shírt is thát?

教师：那是谁的衬衫？

TEACHER: Is thís yóur shírt, Fránk?

FRANK: NÓ, sír.

It's nót mý shírt.

教师：弗兰克，这是你的衬衫吗？

弗兰克：不，先生。

这不是我的衬衫。

FRANK: Thís is mý shírt.

Mý shírt is blúe.

弗兰克：这是我的衬衫。

我的衬衫是蓝的。

TEACHER: Is thís shírt Tím's?

FRANK: Perháps it ís, sír.

Tím's shírt is whíte.

教师：这件衬衫是蒂姆的吗？

弗兰克：也许是的，先生。

蒂姆的衬衫是白的。

TEACHER: Tím!

TIM: Yés, sír?

教师：蒂姆！

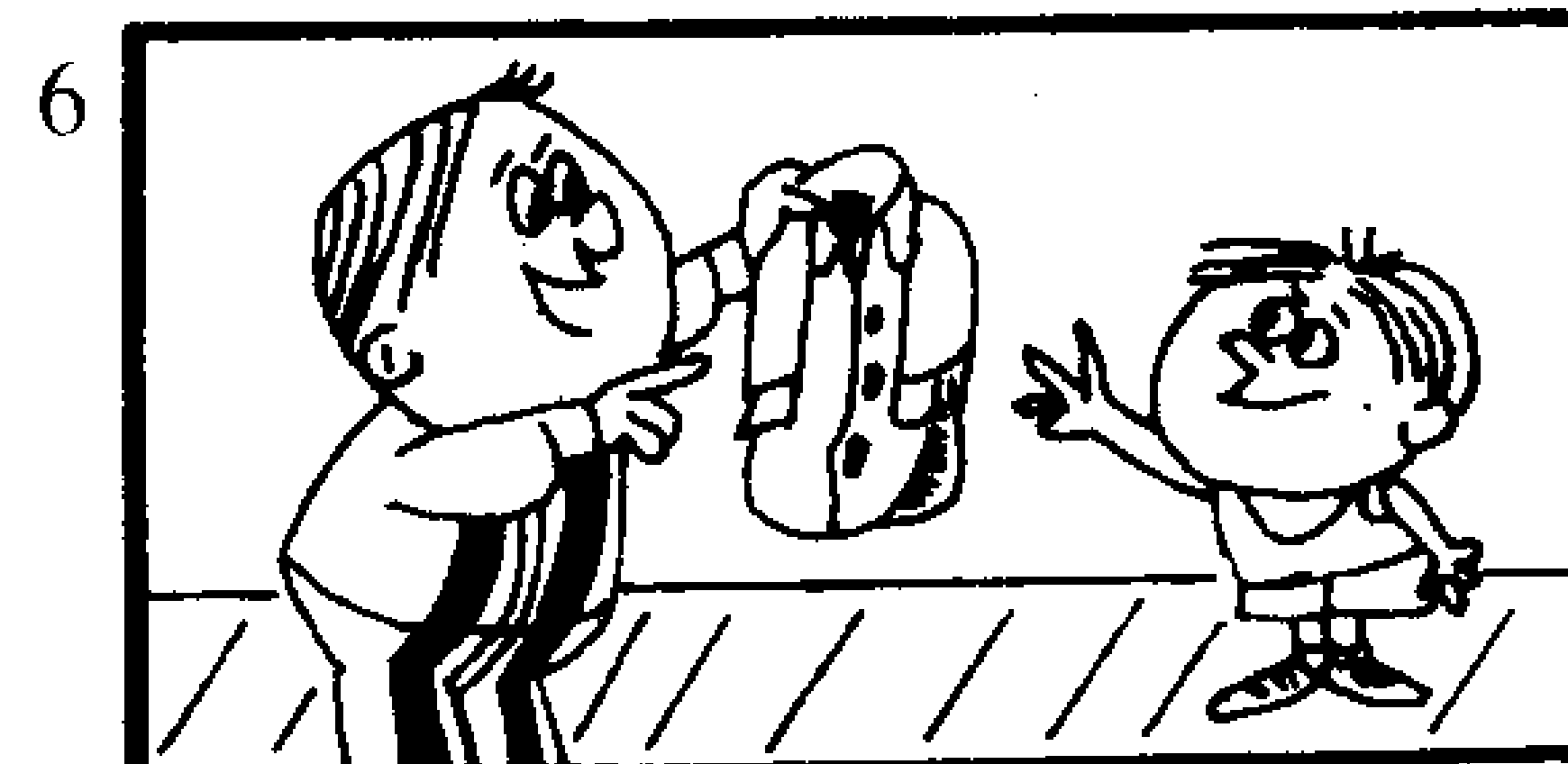
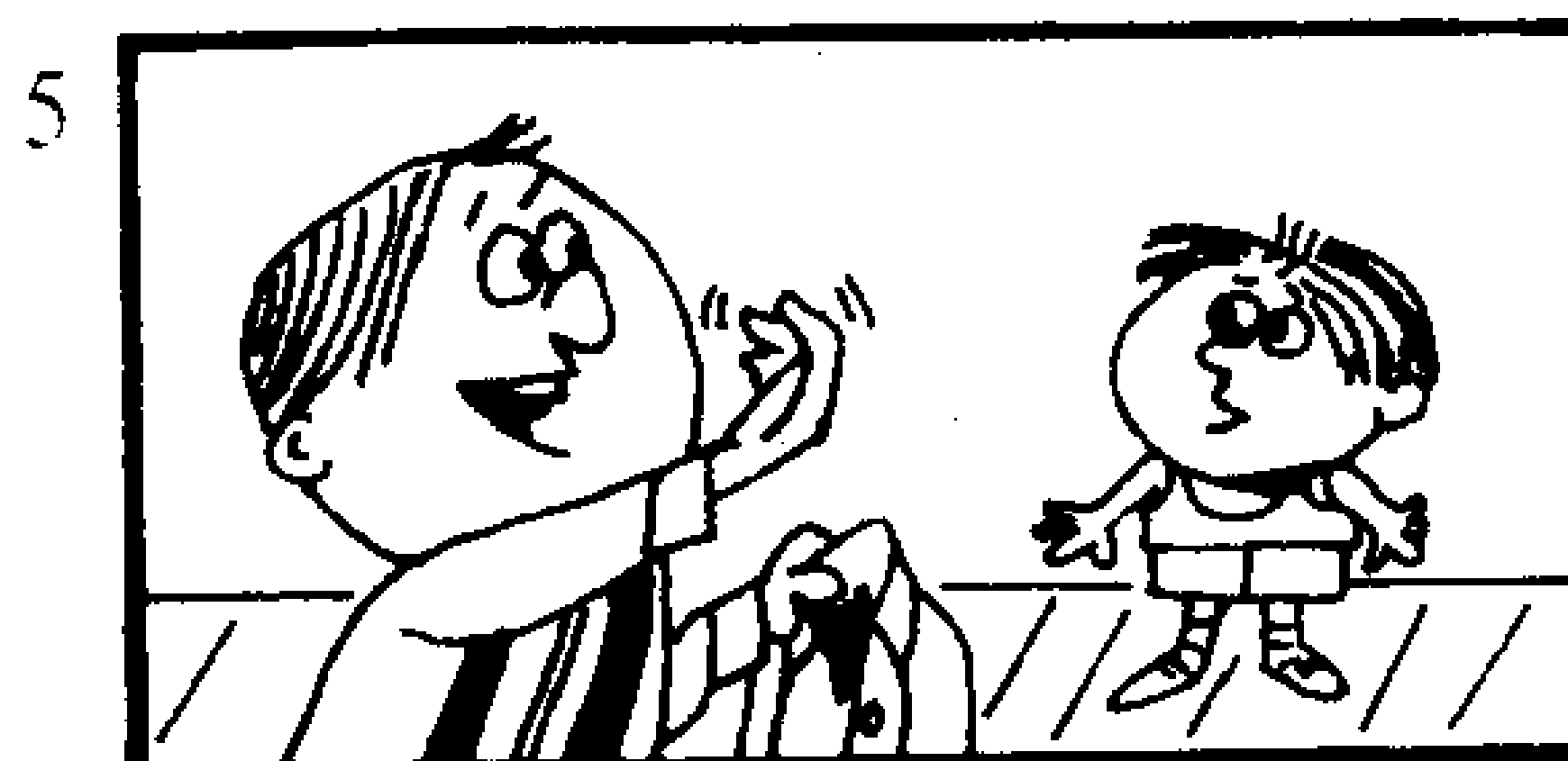
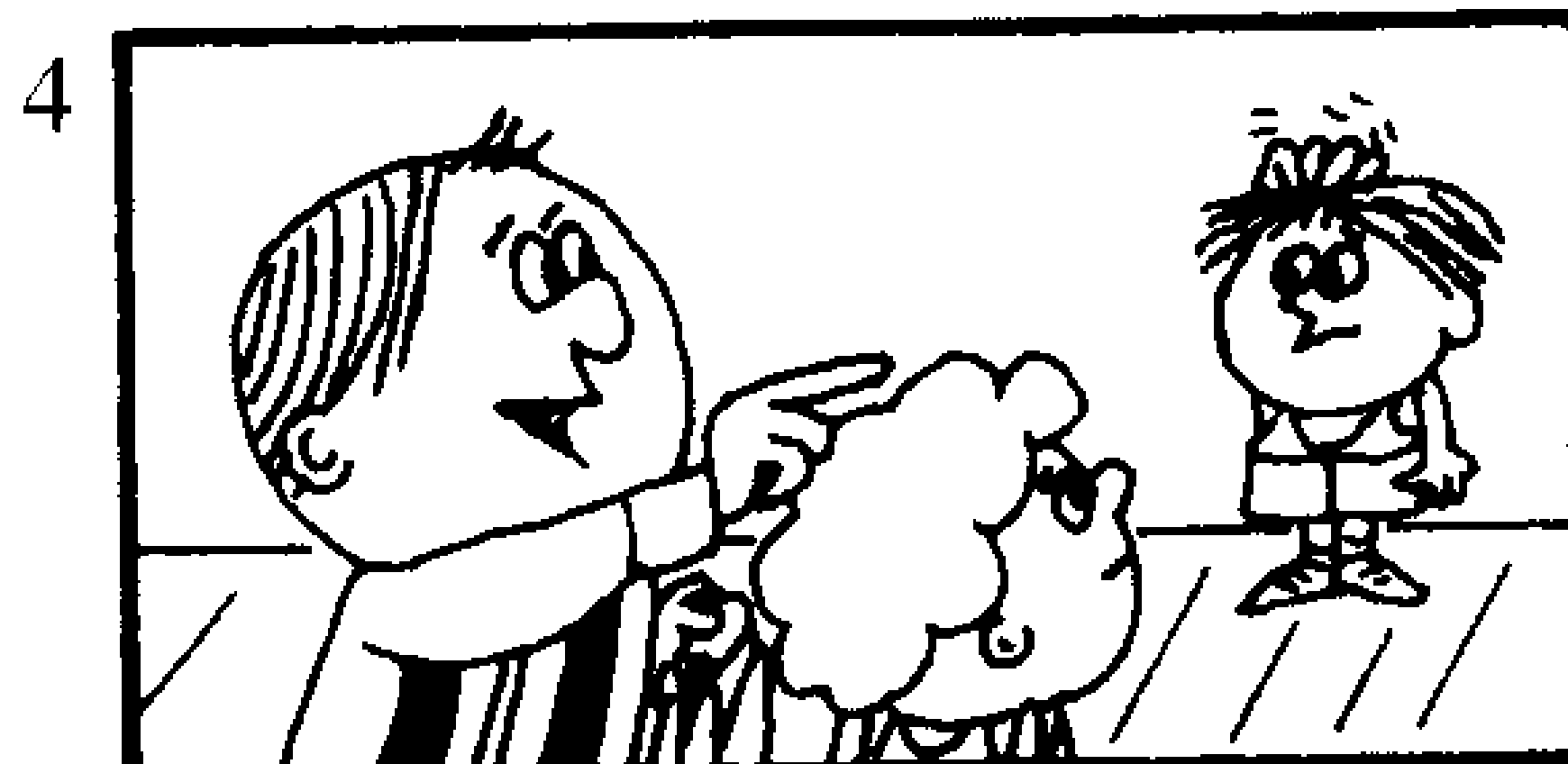
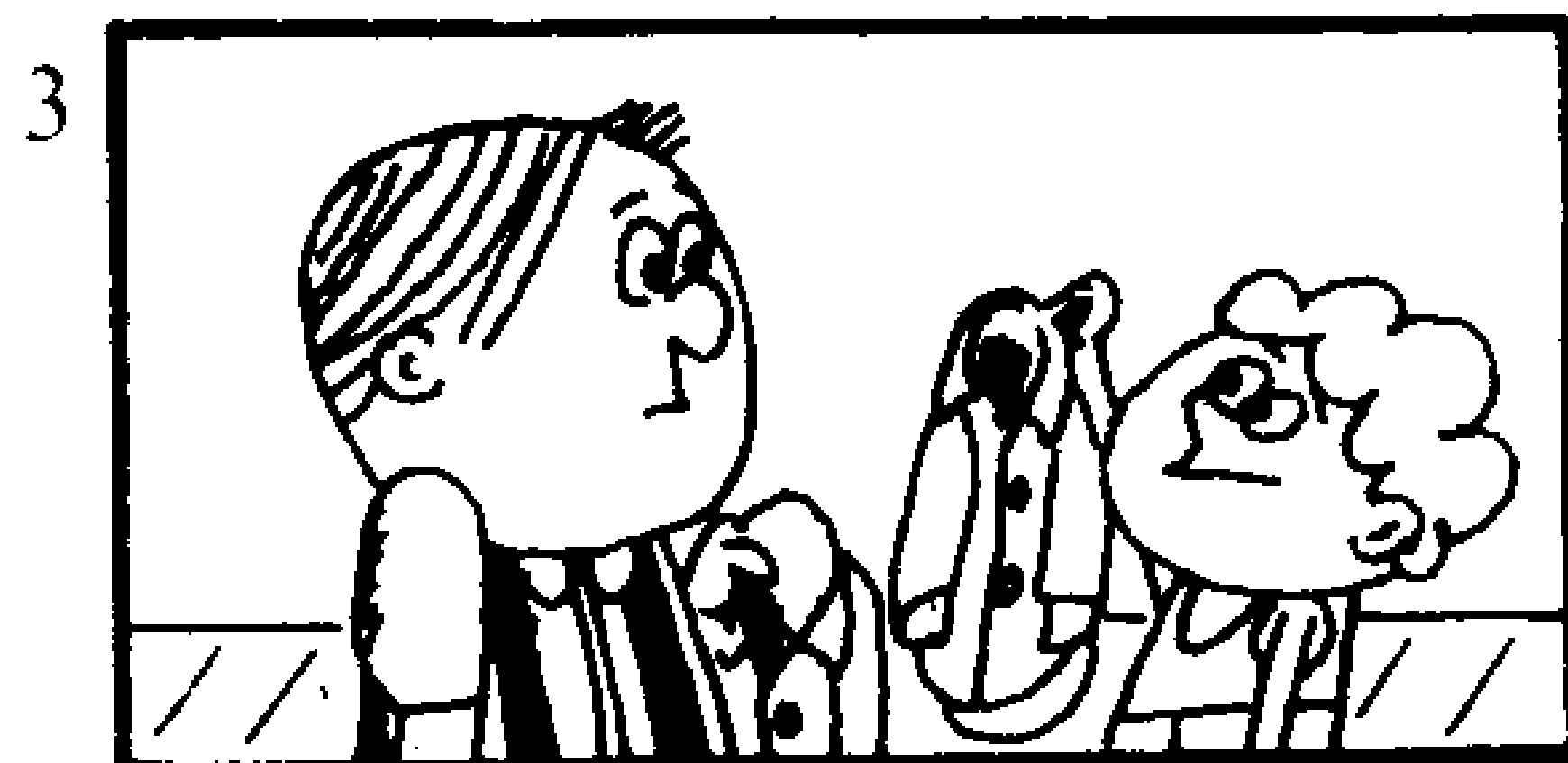
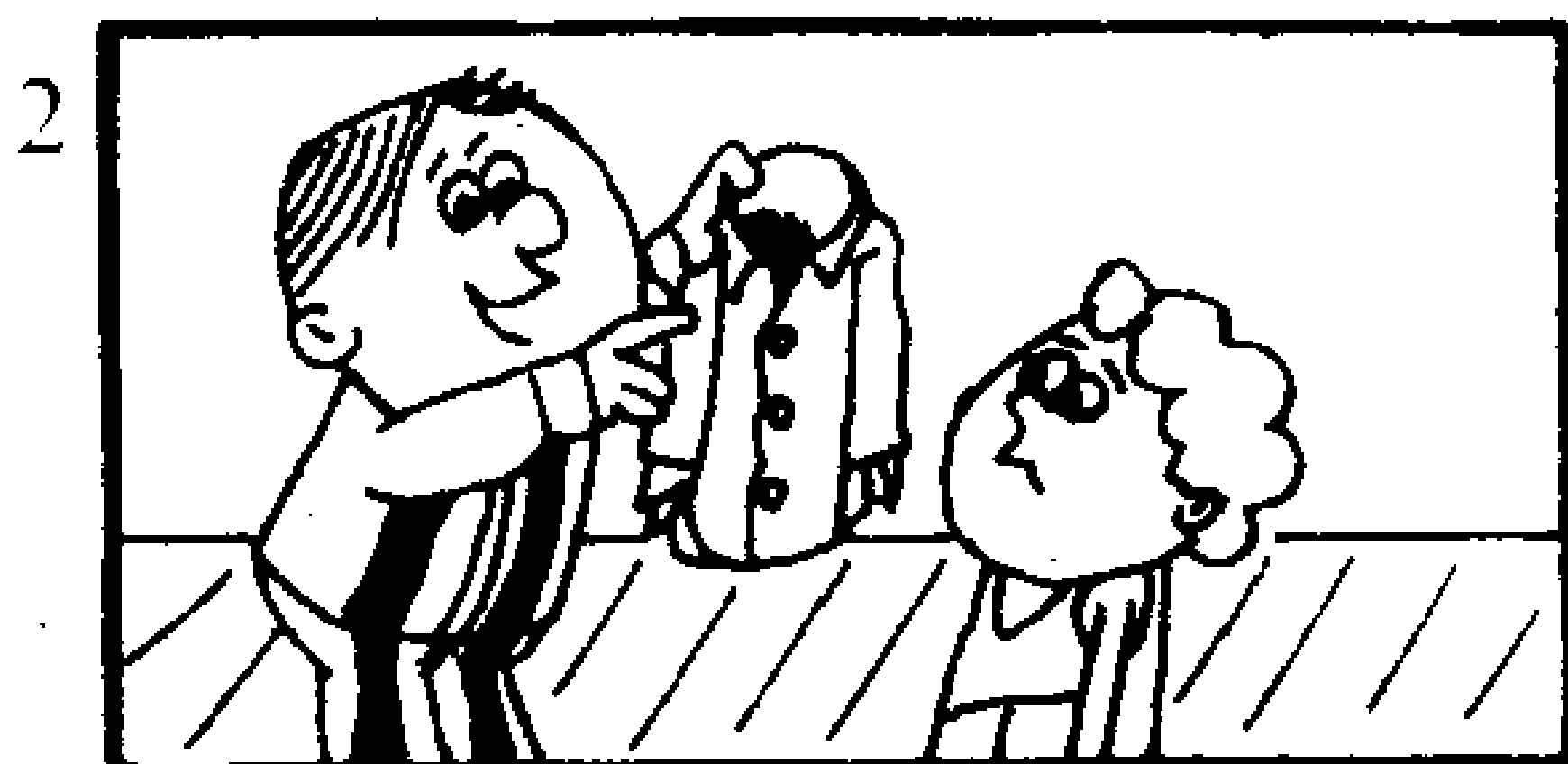
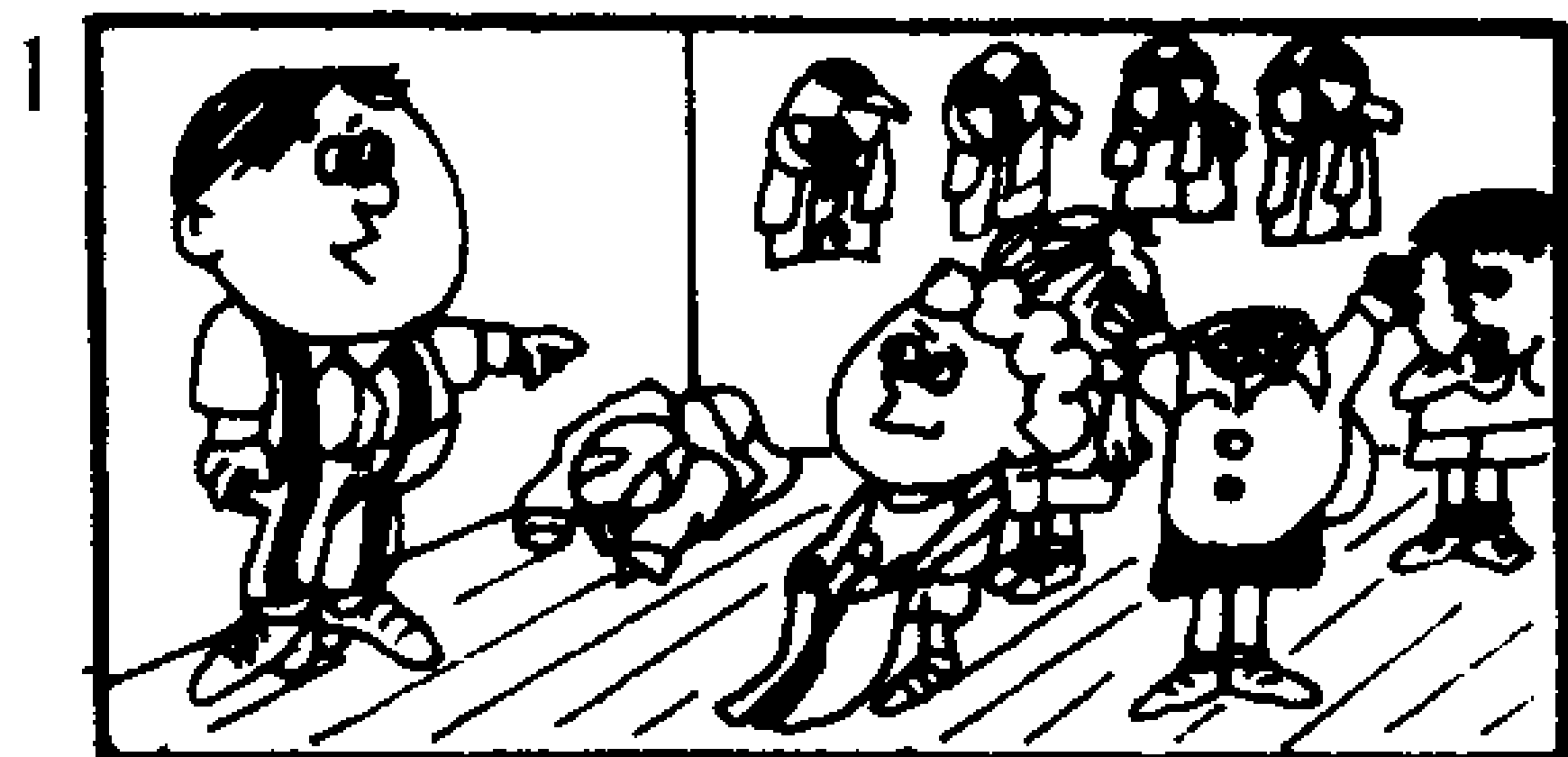
蒂姆：什么事，先生？

TEACHER: Is thís yóur shírt?

TIM: Yés, sír.

教师：这是你的衬衫吗？

蒂姆：是的，先生。



TEACHER: Here you are.

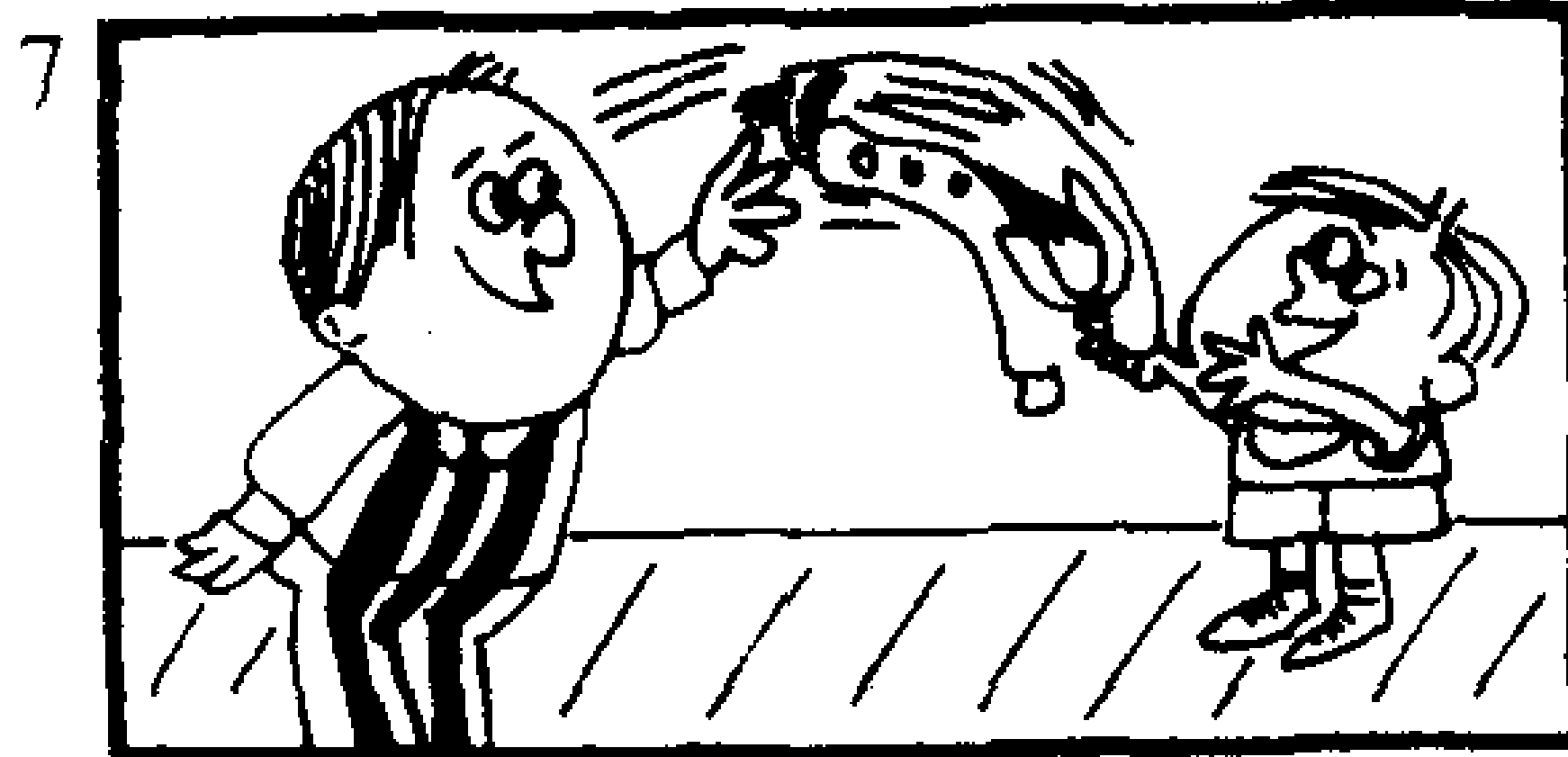
Catch!

TIM: Thank you, sir.

教师：给你。

接着！

蒂姆：谢谢你，先生。



生词和短语

whose [hu:s] *pro.* 谁的

blue [blu:] *a.* 蓝色的

perhaps [pə'hæps] *ad.* 或许(同义: may be), 可能(同义: possibly),
大概(同义: probably)

white [hwait] *a.* 白色的

Frank [fræŋk] 弗兰克(姓氏)

Tim [tim] 蒂姆(男子名)

Lesson 12

Whose is this ... ? This is my/your/his/her ...

这是谁的？

这是我的/你的/他的/她的

Whose is that ... ? That is my/your/his/her ...

那是谁的？

那是我的/你的/他的/她的

22



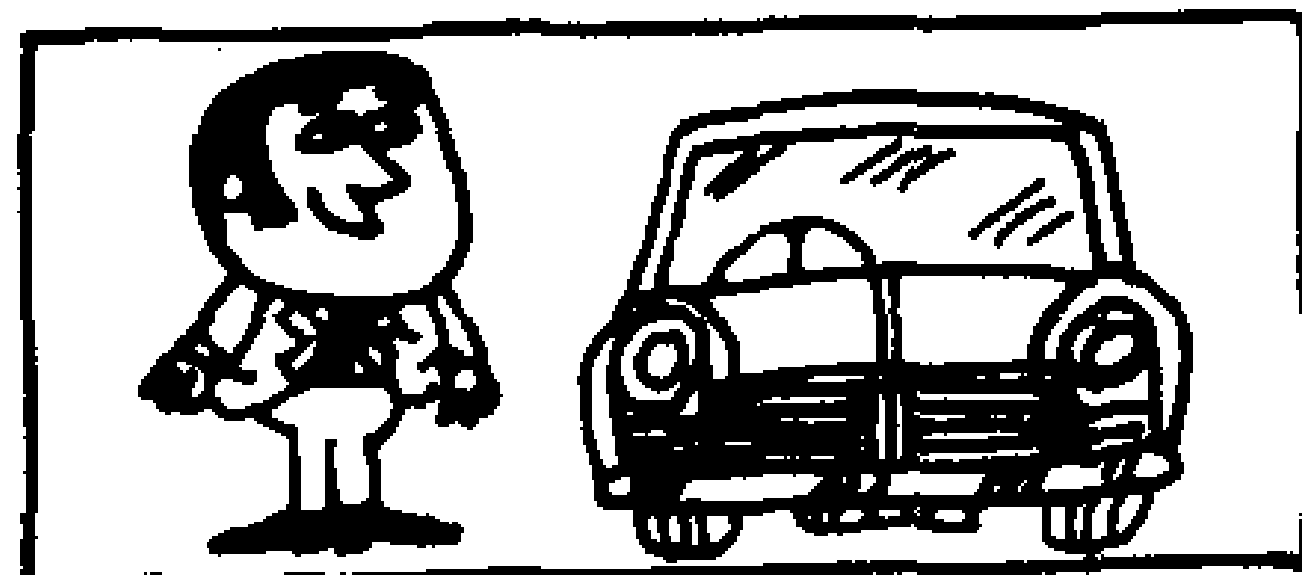
handbag

It is Stella's.

手提包

这是斯特拉的。

23



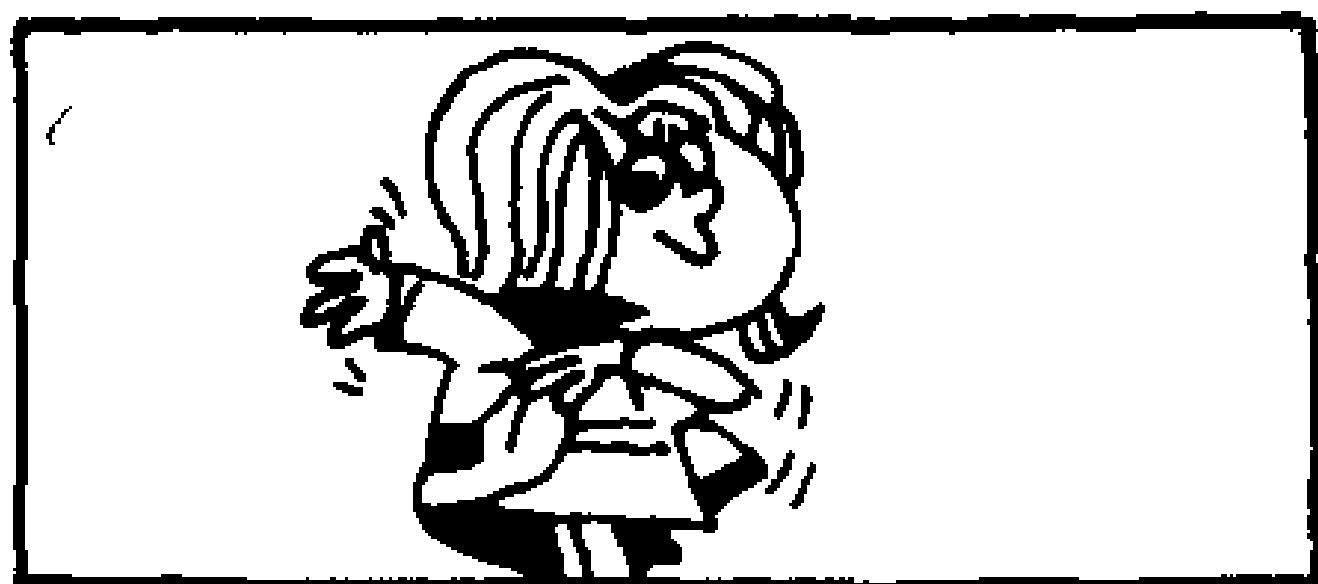
car

It is Paul's.

汽车

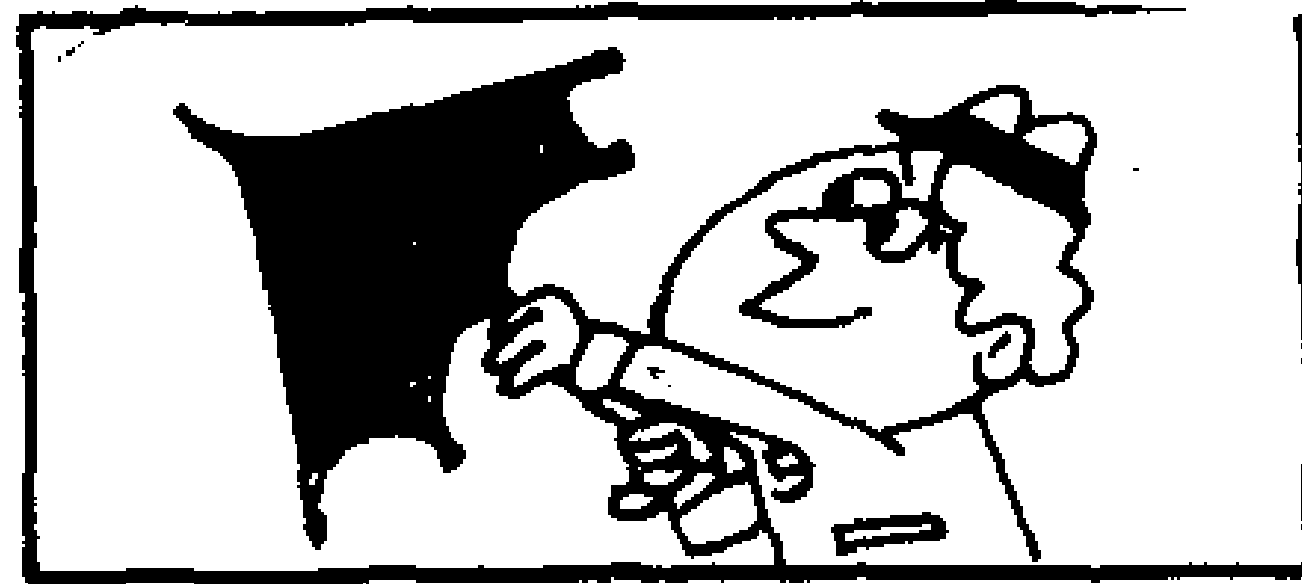
这是保罗的。

24



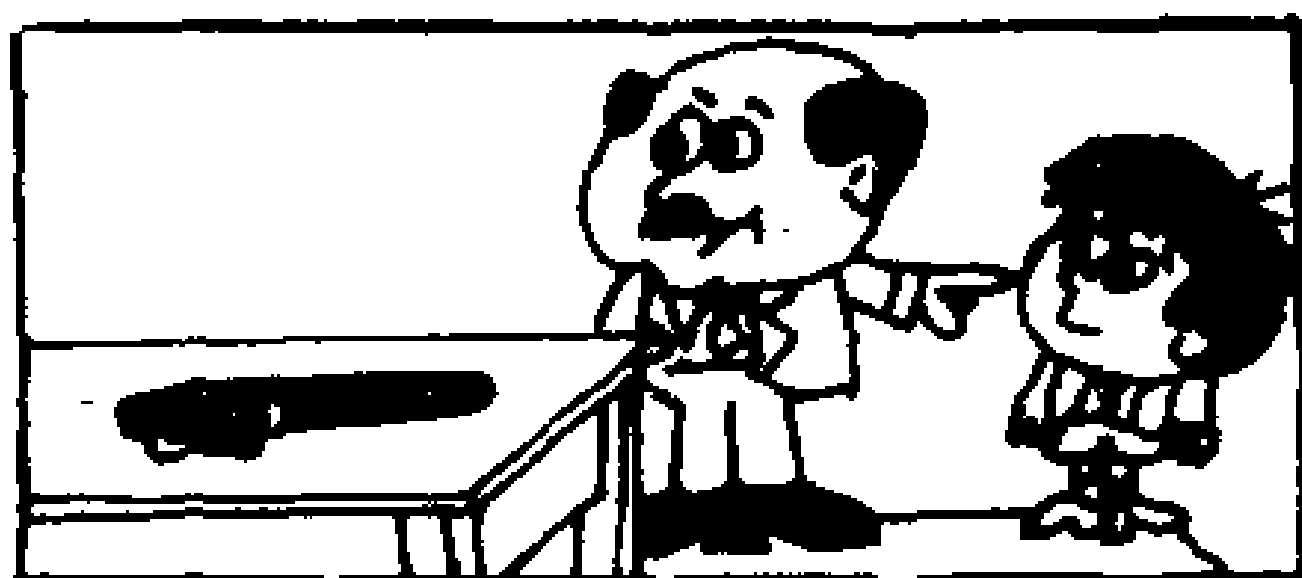
coat
It is Miss Dupont's.
大衣
这是杜邦小姐的。

25



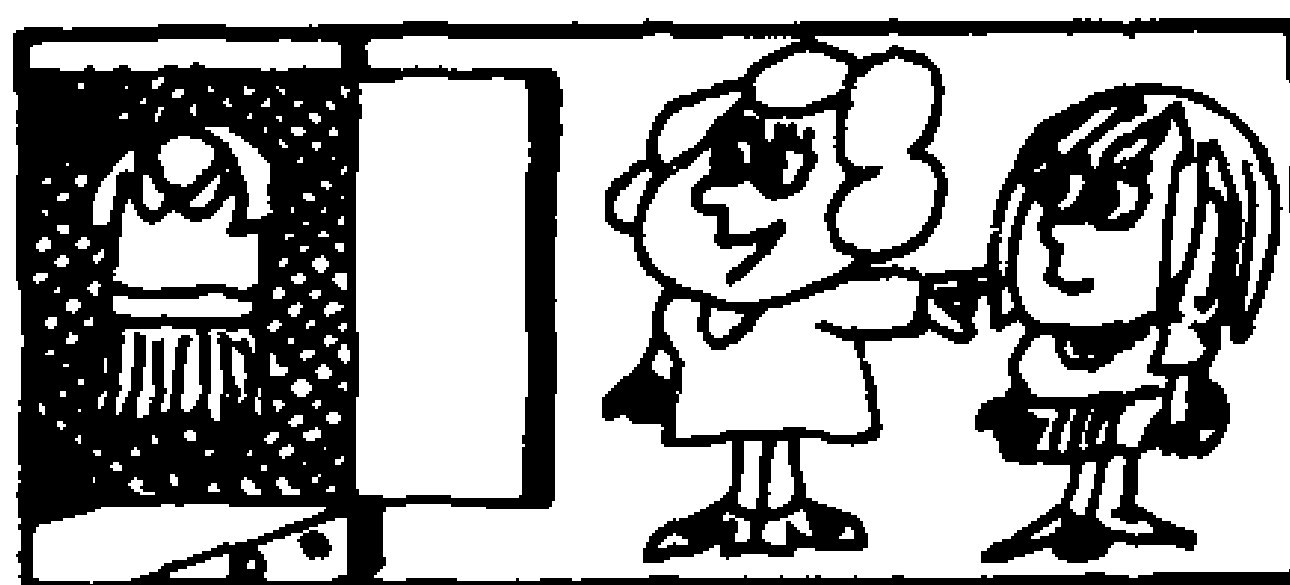
umbrella
It is Mr Ford's.
雨伞
这是福特先生的。

26



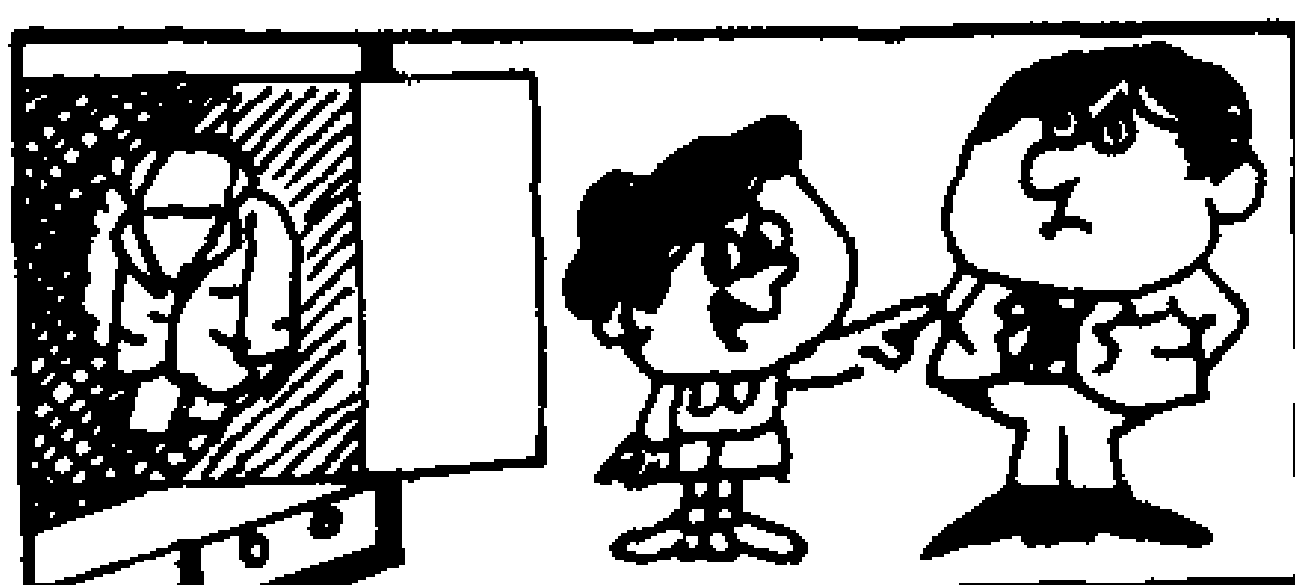
pen
It is my son's.
钢笔
这是我儿子的。

27



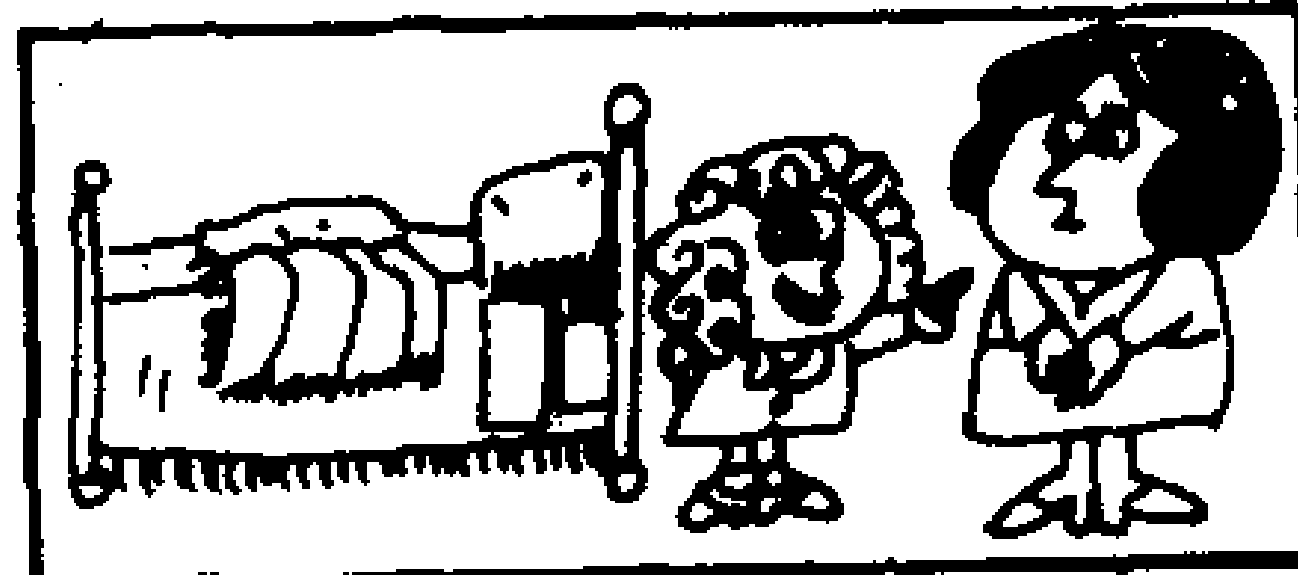
dress
It is my daughter's.
外衣 (女)
这是我女儿的。

28



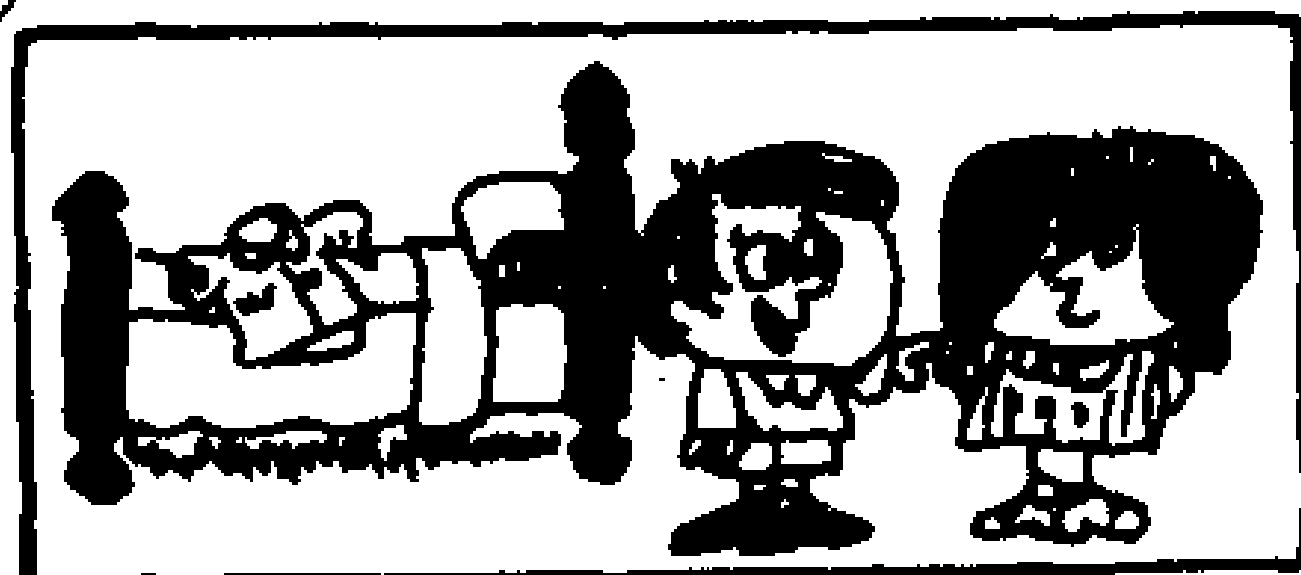
suit
It's my father's.
一套衣服
这是我父亲的。

29



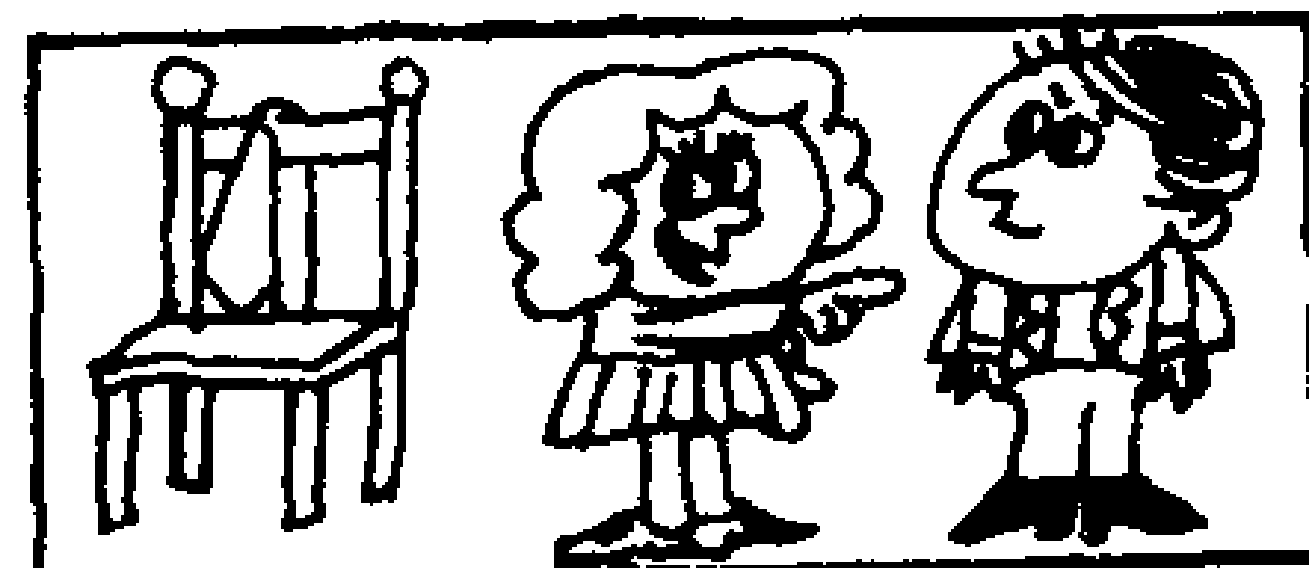
skirt
It's my mother's.
裙子
这是我母亲的。

30



blouse
It's my sister's.
女衬衣
这是我姐妹的。

31



tie
It's my brother's.
领带
这是我兄弟的。

生词和短语

father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* 父

mother ['mʌðə] *n.* 母

sister ['sistə] *n.* 姐妹

tie [tai] *n.* 领带

brother ['brʌðə] *n.* 兄弟

Exercise

Look at this:

*Hans is here. That is ---- car.
Hans is here. That is his car.*

Copy this. Put in my, your, his or her.

Stella is here. That is ---- car.

Excuse me, Mr Ford. Is this ---- umbrella?

I am an air-hostess. ---- name is Britt.

Paul is here, too. That is ---- coat.

Lesson 13

MRS BROWN: What colour's your
new dress?

MRS WHITE: It's green.

布朗夫人：你的新衣服是什么颜色的？

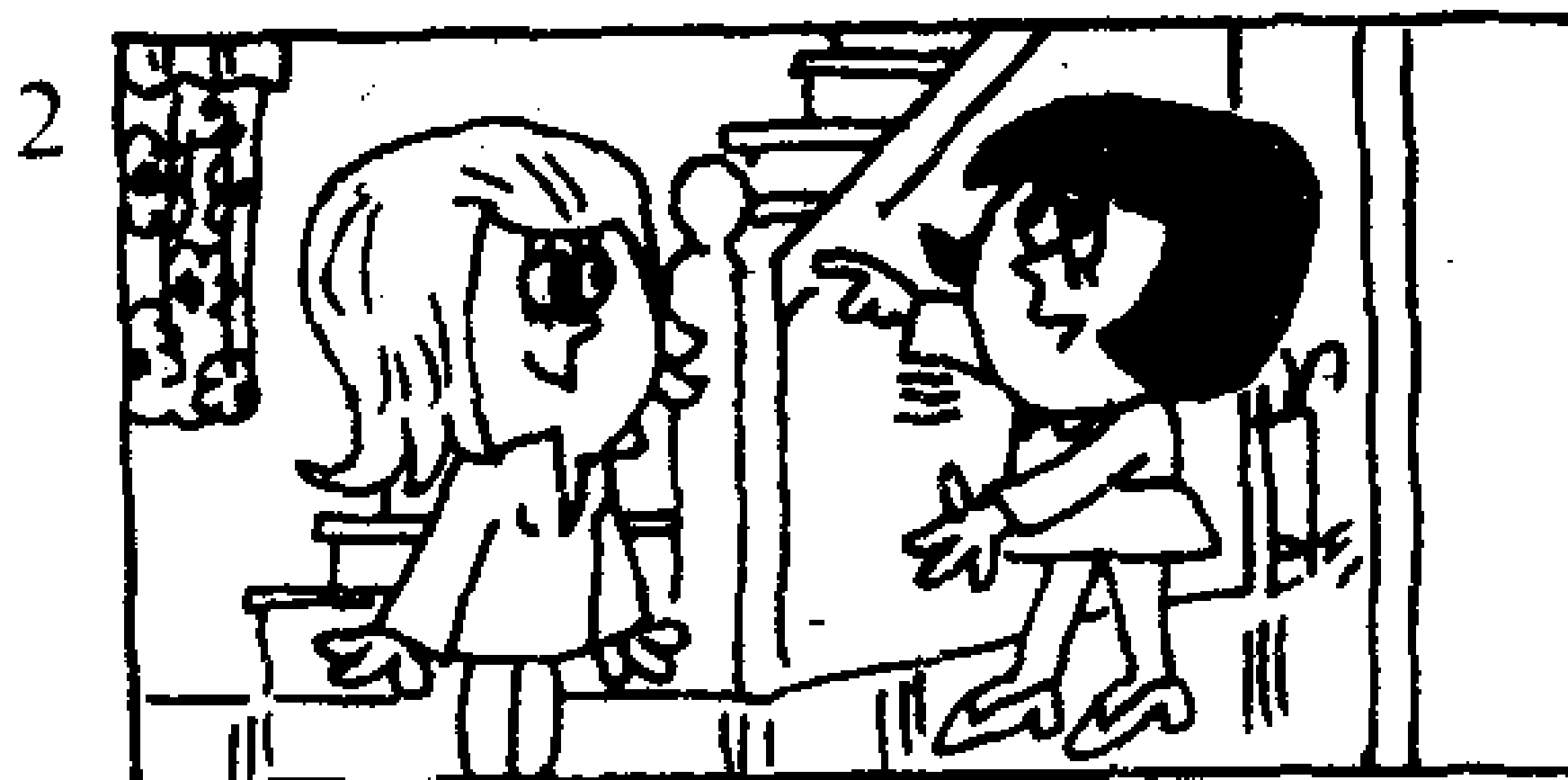
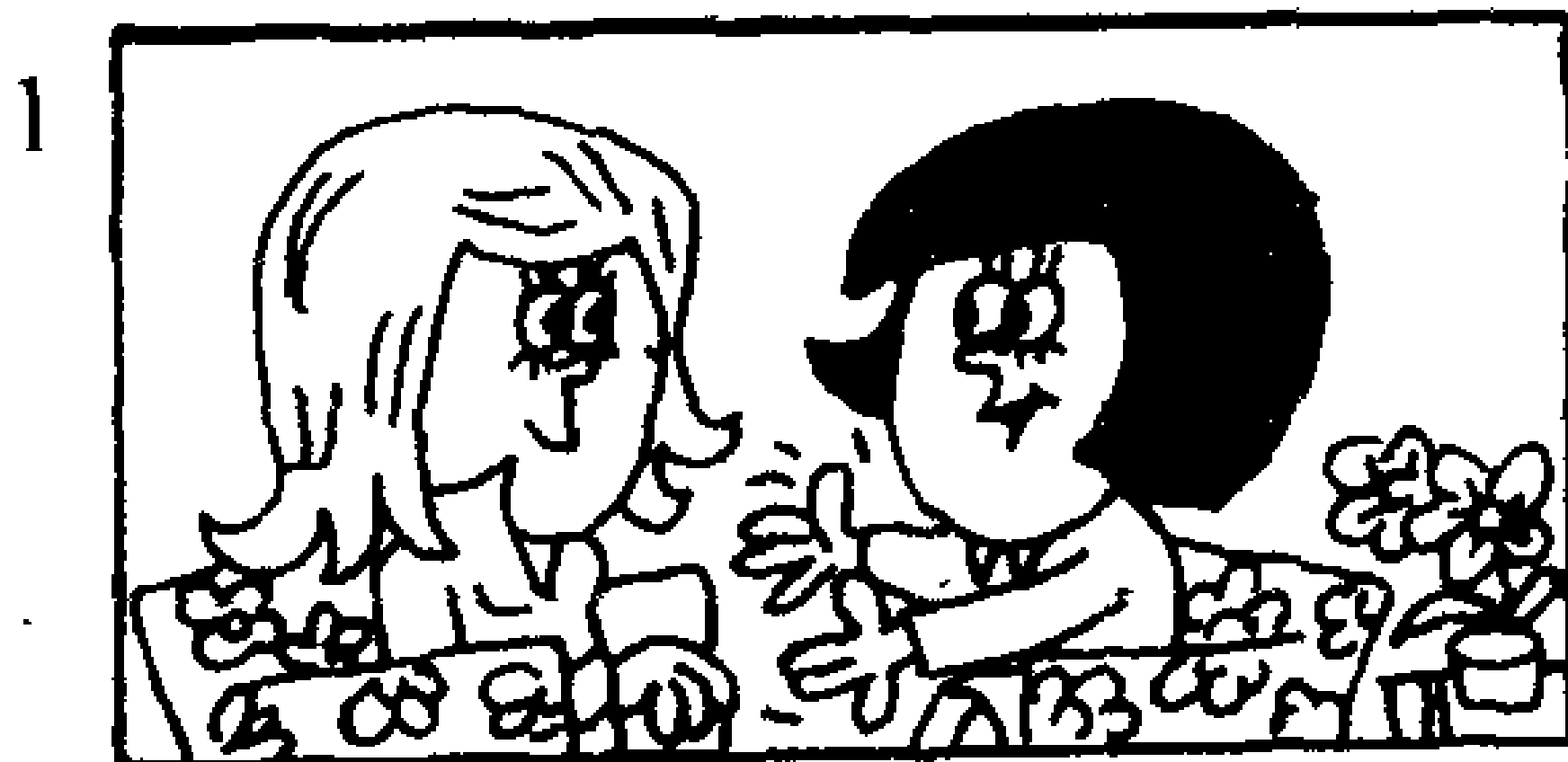
怀特夫人：是绿色的。

MRS WHITE: Come upstairs and see it.

MRS BROWN: Thank you.

怀特夫人：到楼上去看吧。

布朗夫人：谢谢。



MRS WHITE: Lóok!
Hére it is!
MRS BROWN: Thát's a nice dréss.
It's véry smárt.

怀特夫人：看！就是这件。
布朗夫人：这是一件好衣服。
它很漂亮。

MRS WHITE: My hát's néw, too.
MRS BROWN: Whát cólour is it?

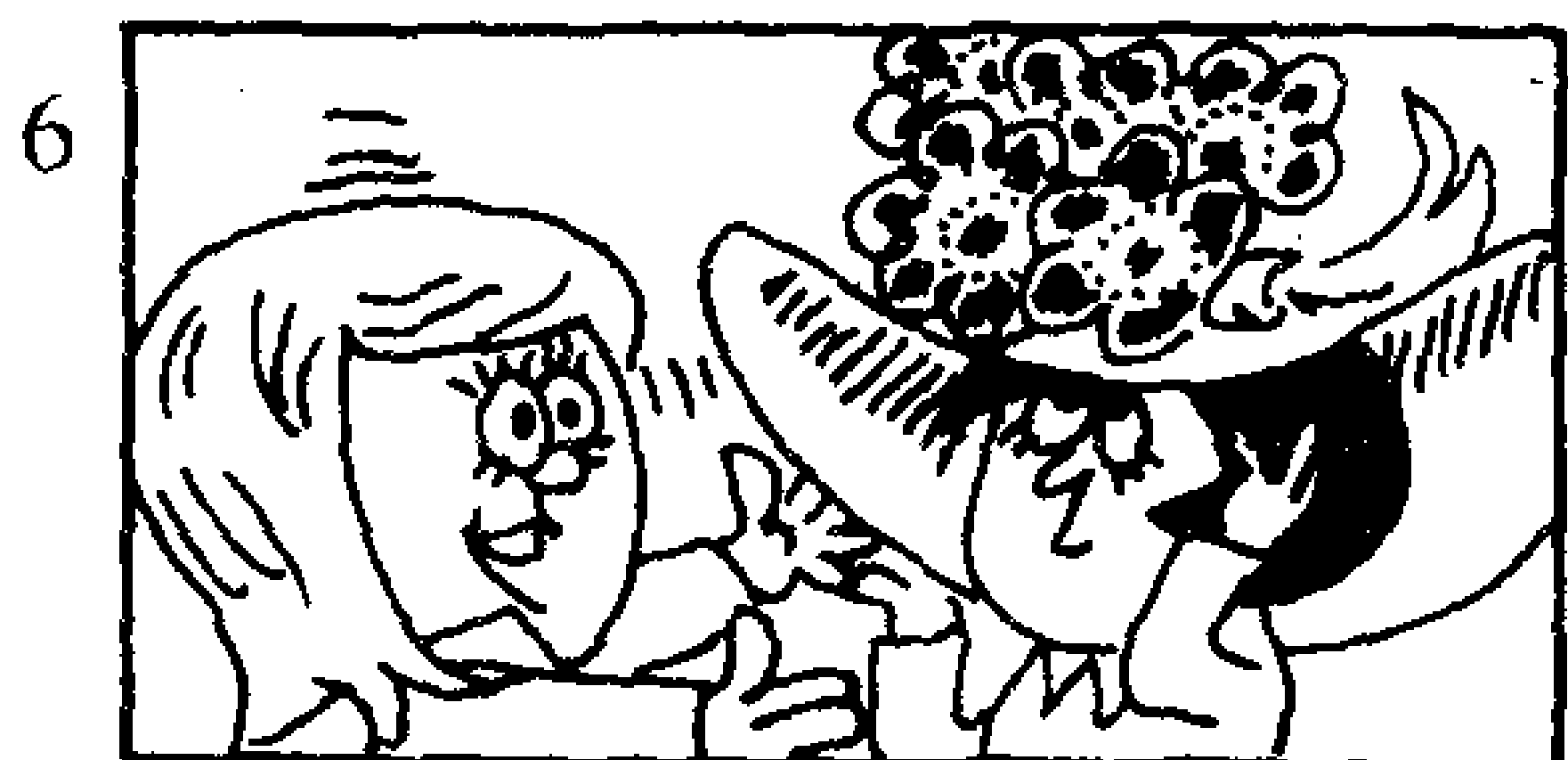
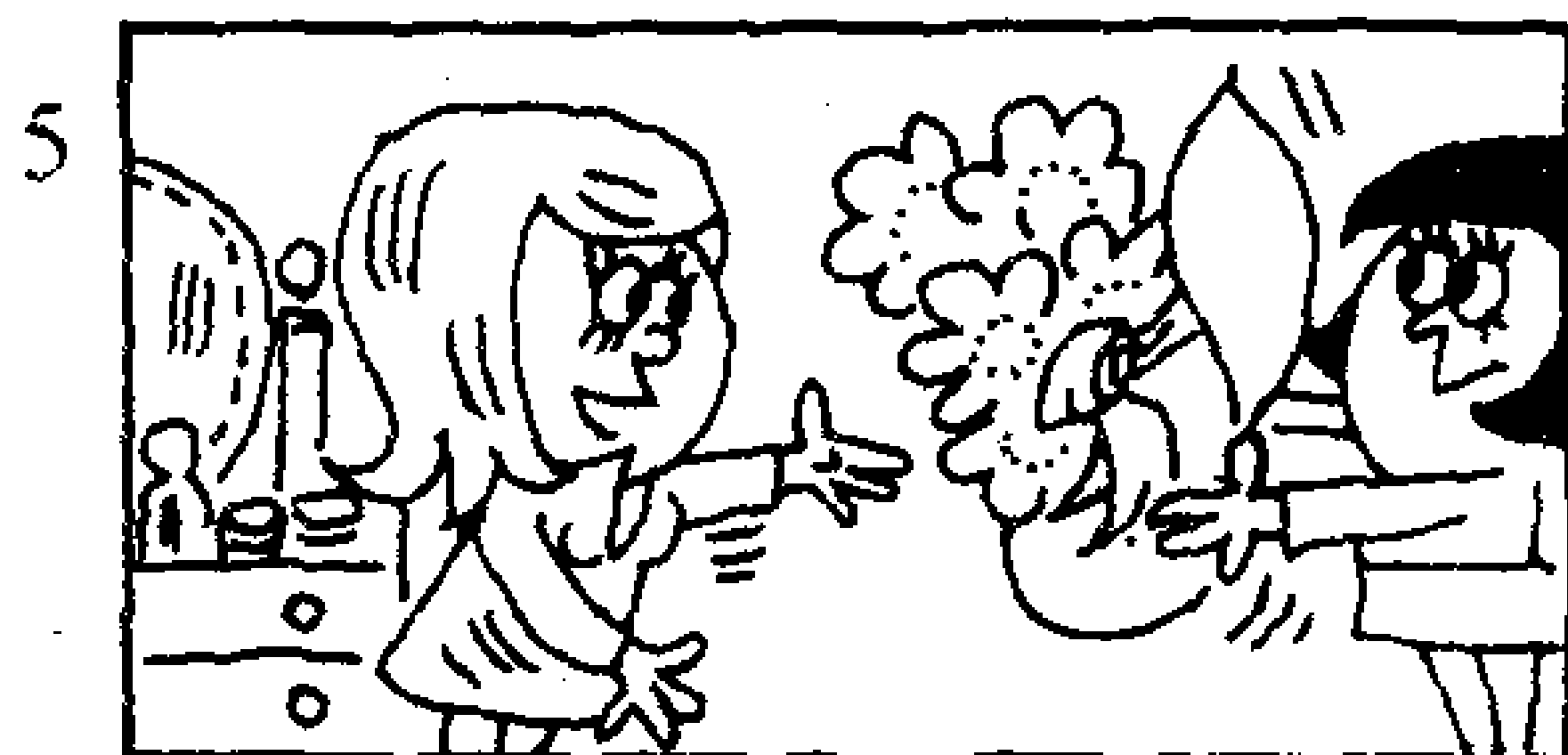
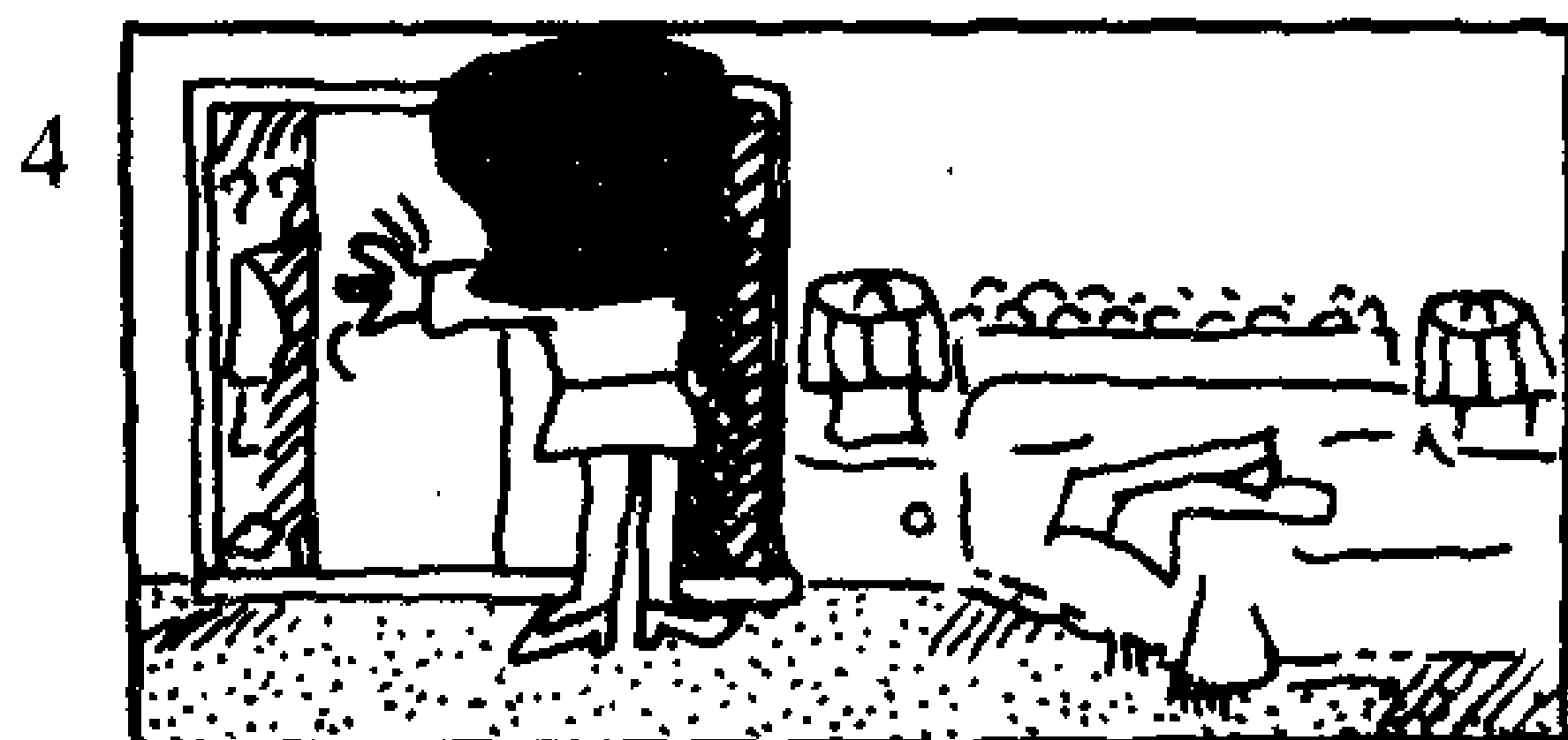
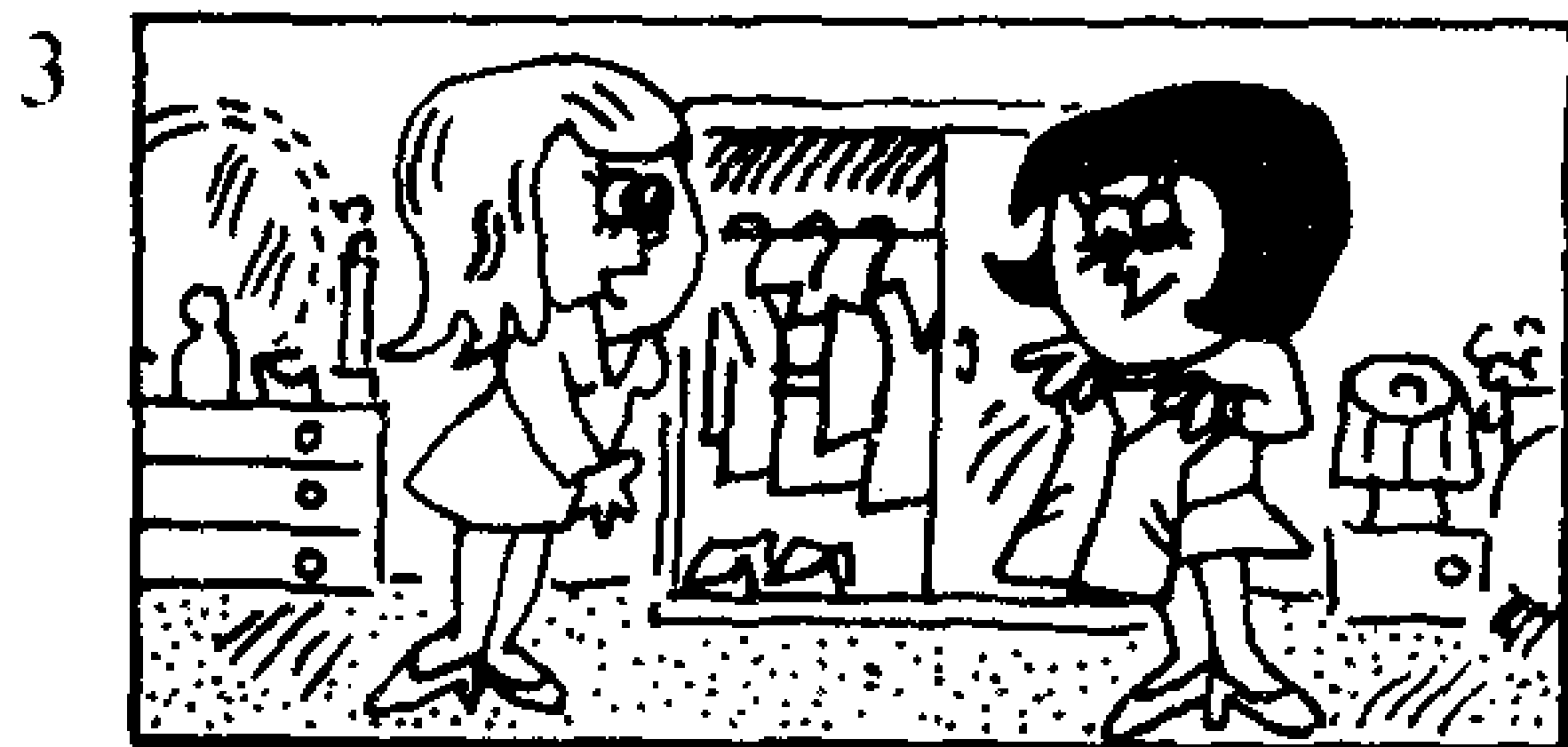
怀特夫人：我的帽子也是新的。
布朗夫人：帽子是什么颜色的？

MRS WHITE: It's the sáme cólour.
It's gréen, too.

怀特夫人：同样颜色。
它也是绿的。

MRS BROWN: That is a lóvely hát!

布朗夫人：这是一顶好看的帽子！



生词和短语

colour ['kʌlə] *n.* 颜色

green [grɪ:n] *a.* 绿色的

come [kʌm] *vi.* 来

upstairs [ʌp'steəz] *ad.* 楼上

lovely ['lʌvli] *a.* 可爱的, 好看的

hat [hæt] *n.* 帽子

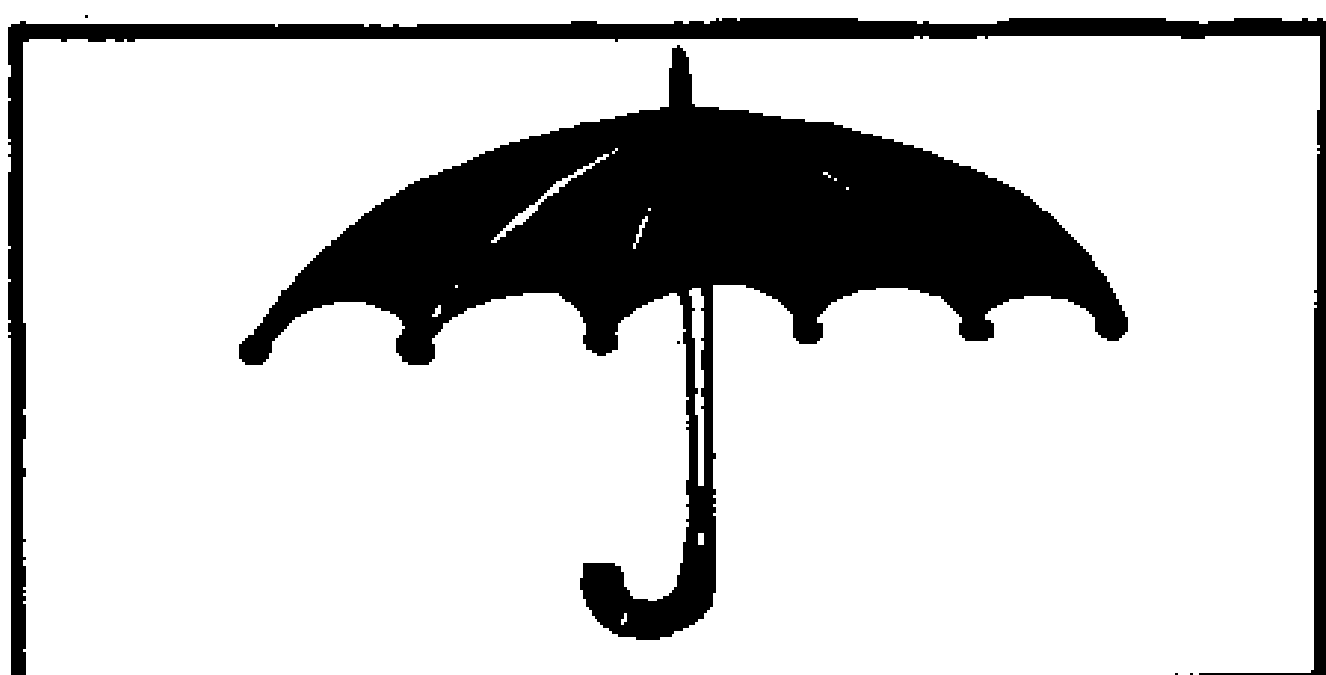
Brown [braʊn] 布朗(姓氏)。

White [hwaɪt] 怀特(女子名)

Lesson 14 What colour's your . . . ?

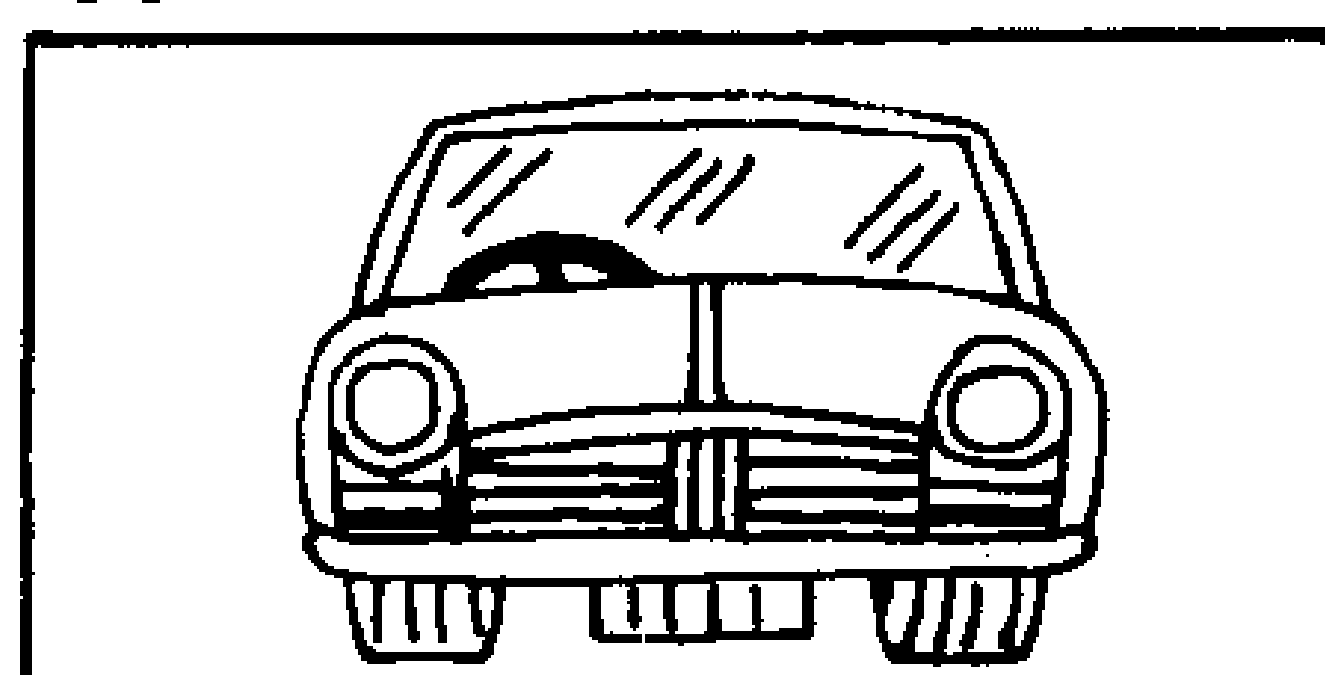
你的是什么颜色的？

20



umbrella 伞

30



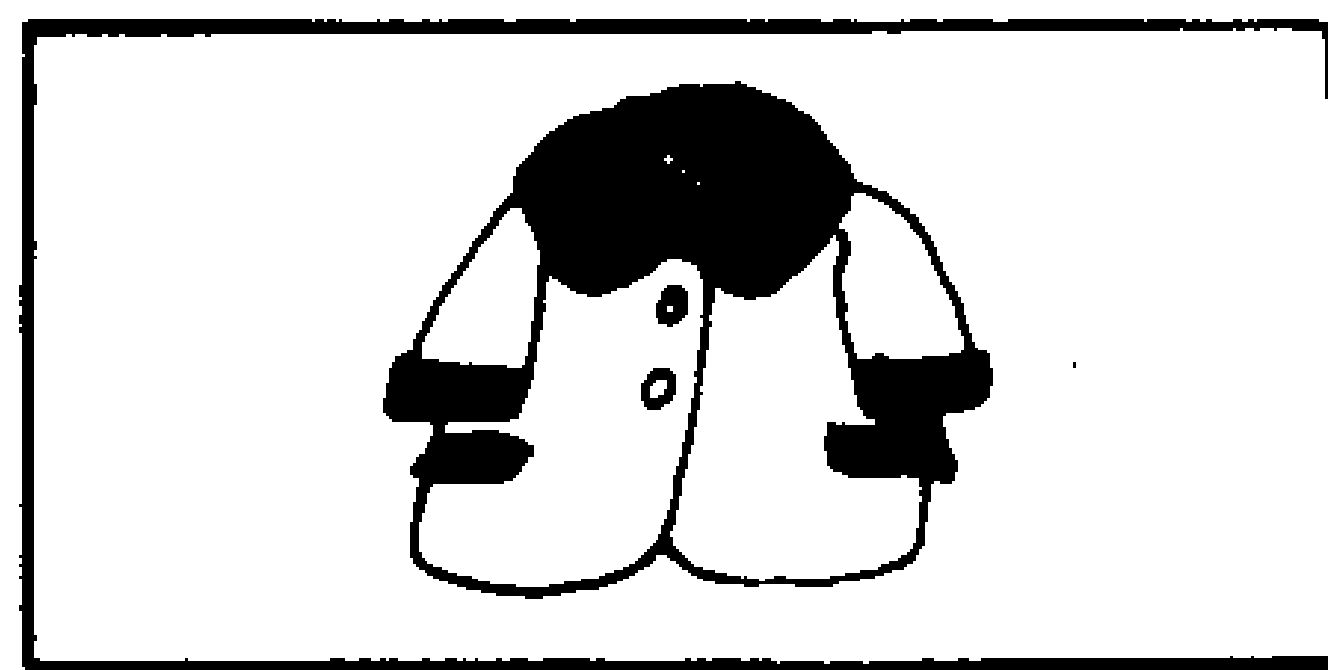
car 汽车

40



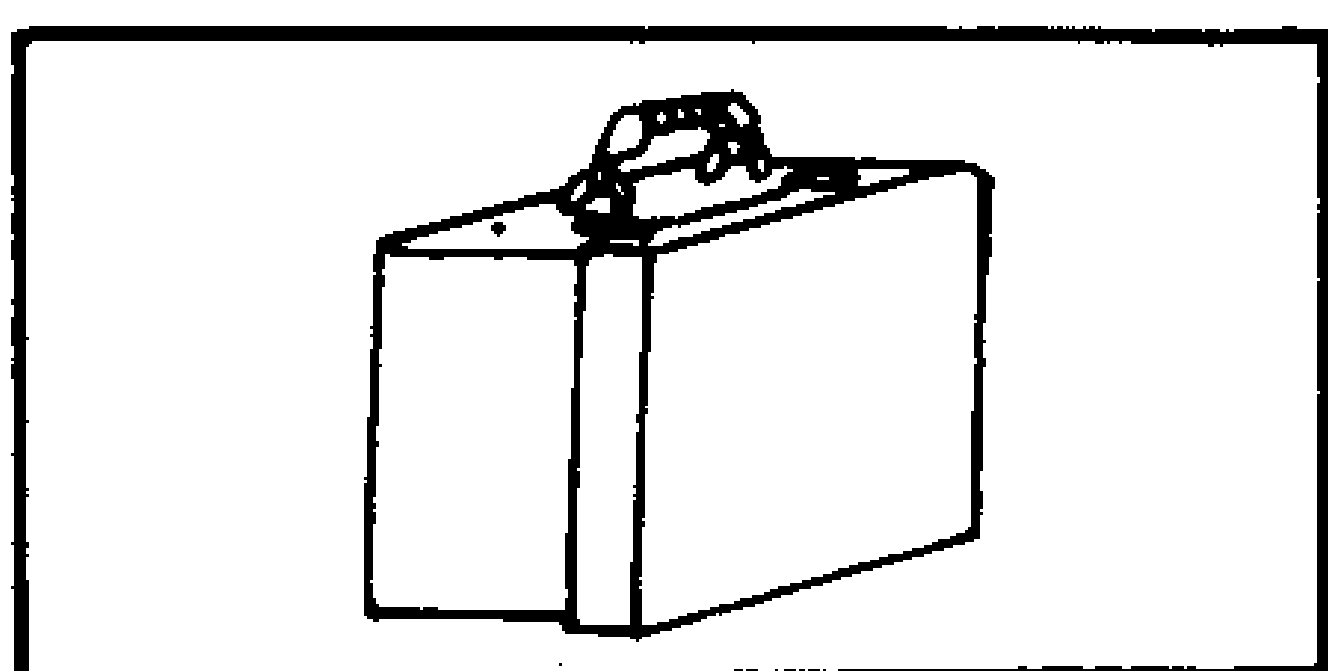
shirt 衬衣

50



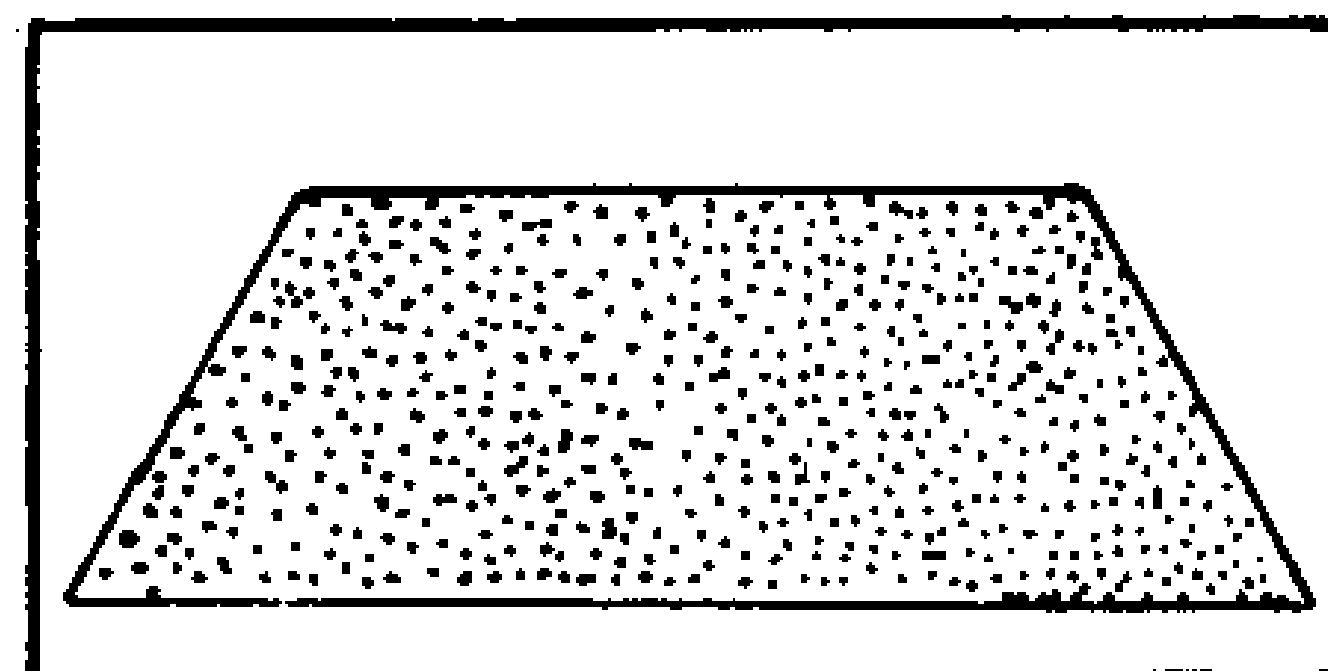
coat 外衣

60



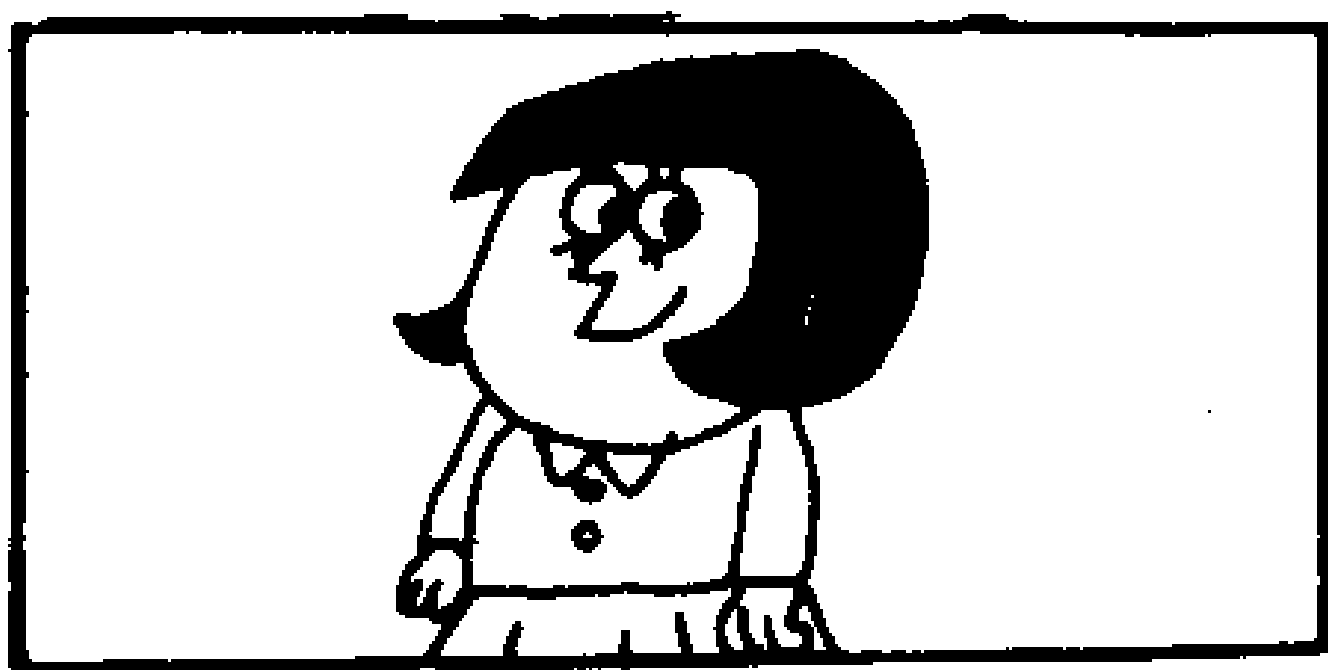
case 箱子

70



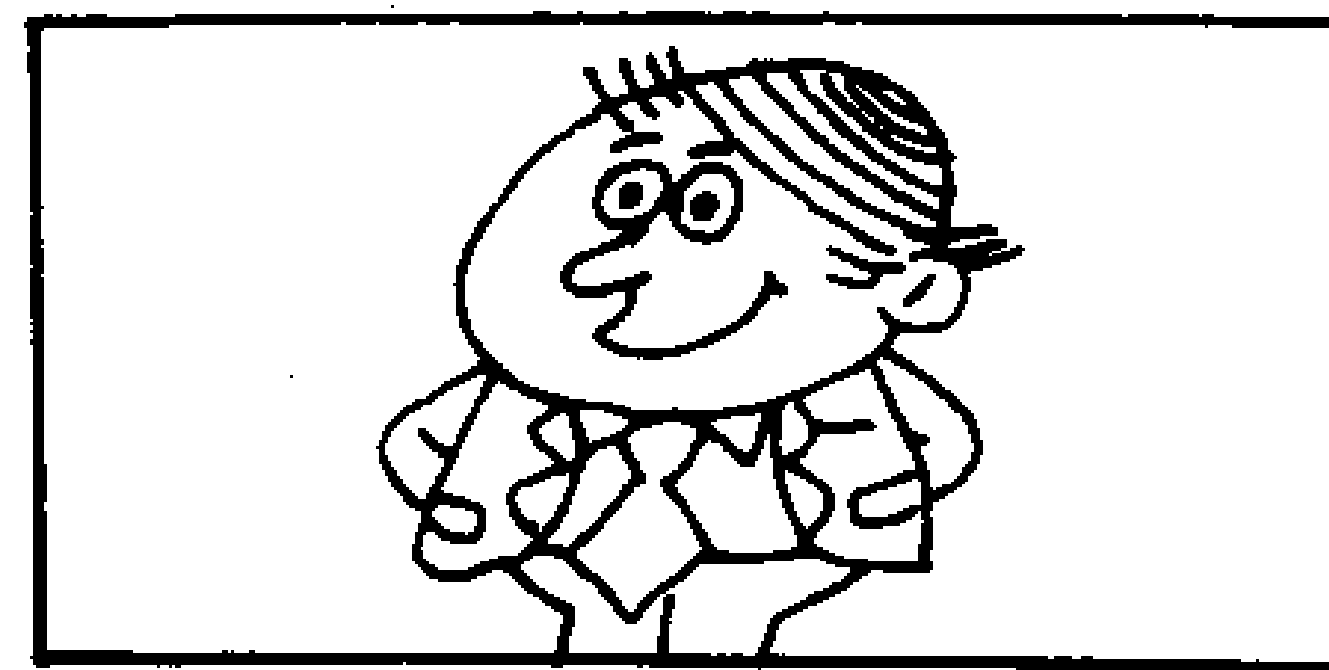
carpet 地毯

80



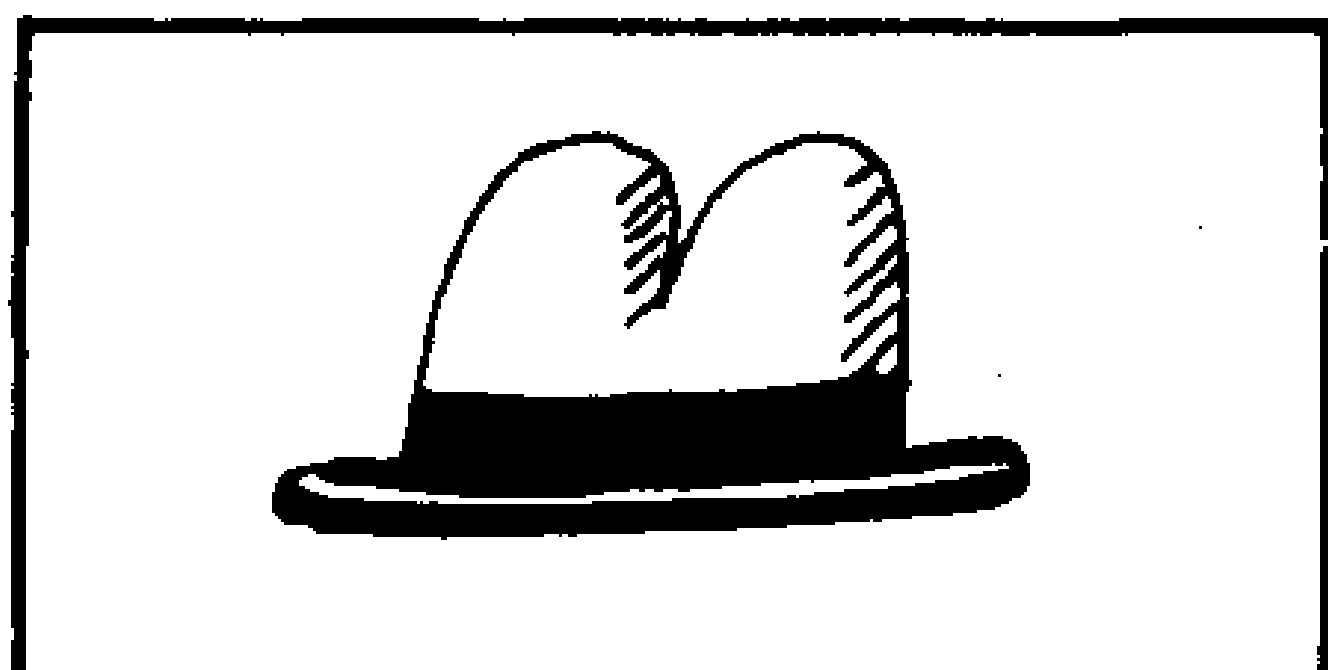
blouse 短上衣

90



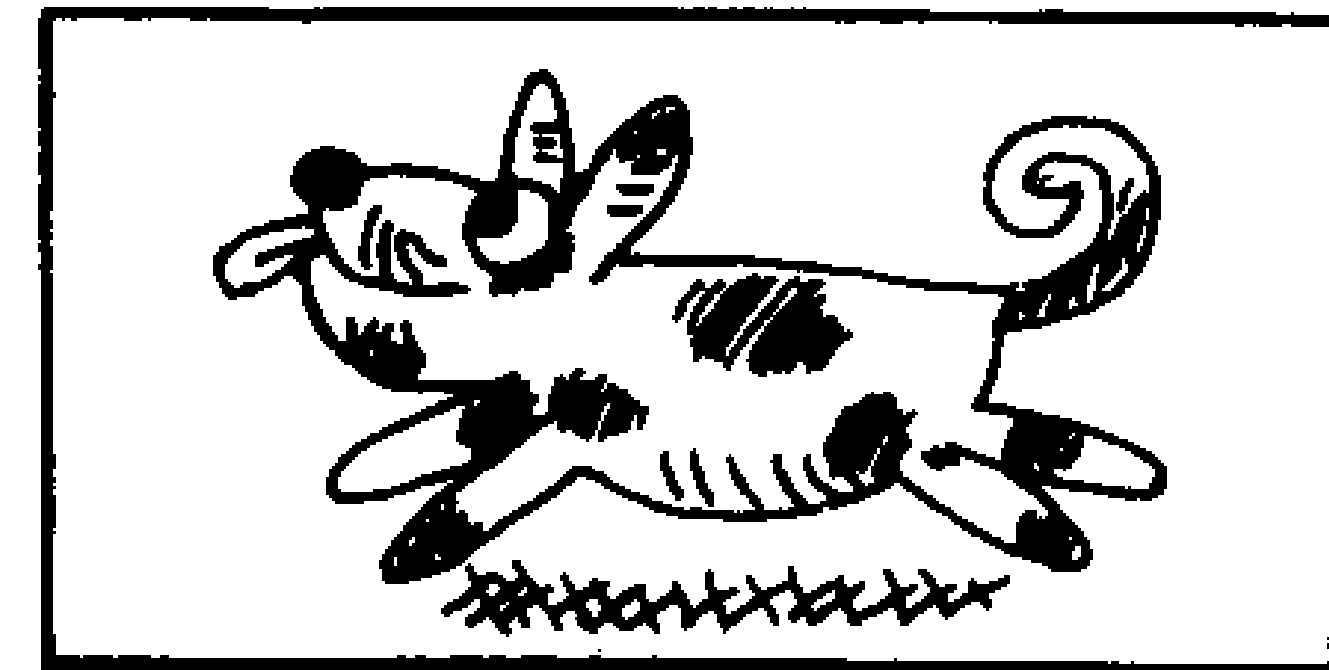
tie 领带

100



hat 帽子

101



dog 狗

生词和短语

case [keis] *n.* 箱, 柜, 盒

carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] *n.* 地毯

blouse [blaʊz] *n.* 短上衣

dog [dɒg] *n.* 狗

Exercise

Look at this:

This is Stella. This is her handbag.

This is Stella's handbag.

Join in the same way: 用同样的方式连接句子。

This is Paul. This is his car.

This is Miss Dupont. This is her coat.

This is Mrs Davis. This is her dog.

This is my father. This is his suit.

This is my daughter. This is her dress.

Lesson 15

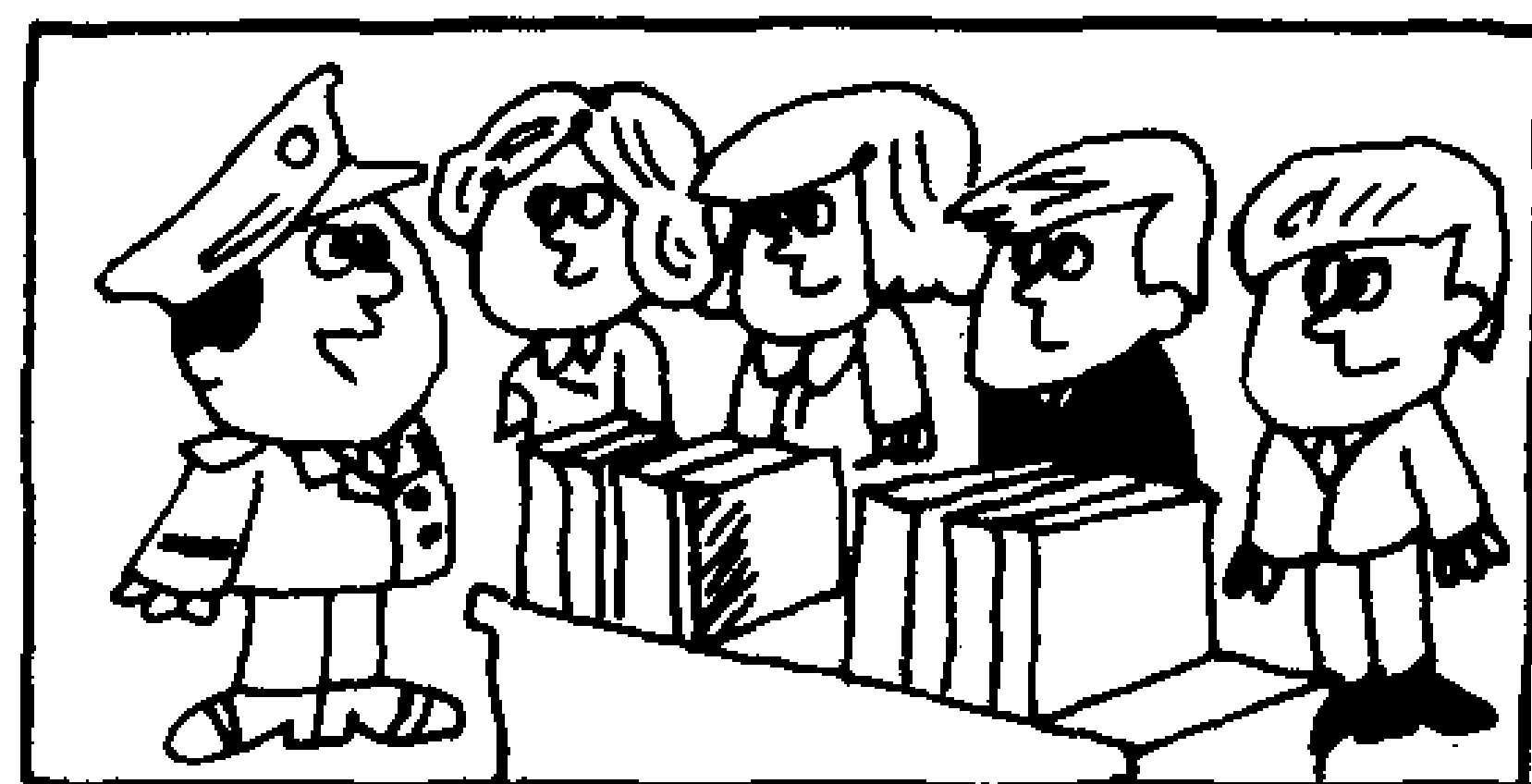
CUSTOMS OFFICER: Are you Swedish?

GIRLS: Nó, we are nó.
 We are Dánish.

海关官员: 你们是瑞典人吗?

姑娘们: 不, 我们不是瑞典人。

我们是丹麦人。



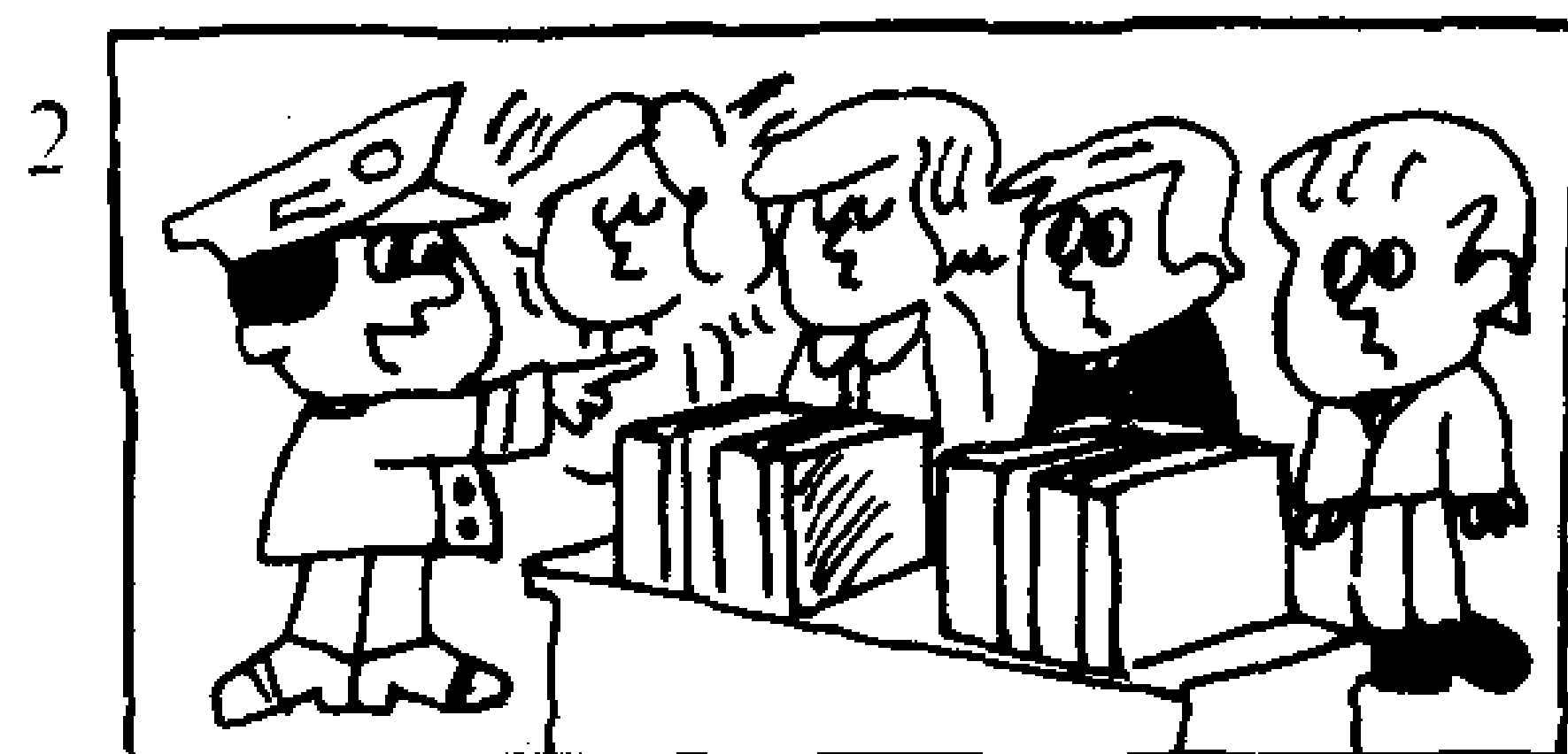
CUSTOMS OFFICER: Are your friends
Dánish, too?

GIRLS: Nó, they are nó.
 They are Norwégian.

海关官员: 你们的朋友也是丹麦人吗?

姑娘们: 不, 她们不是丹麦人。

她们是挪威人。

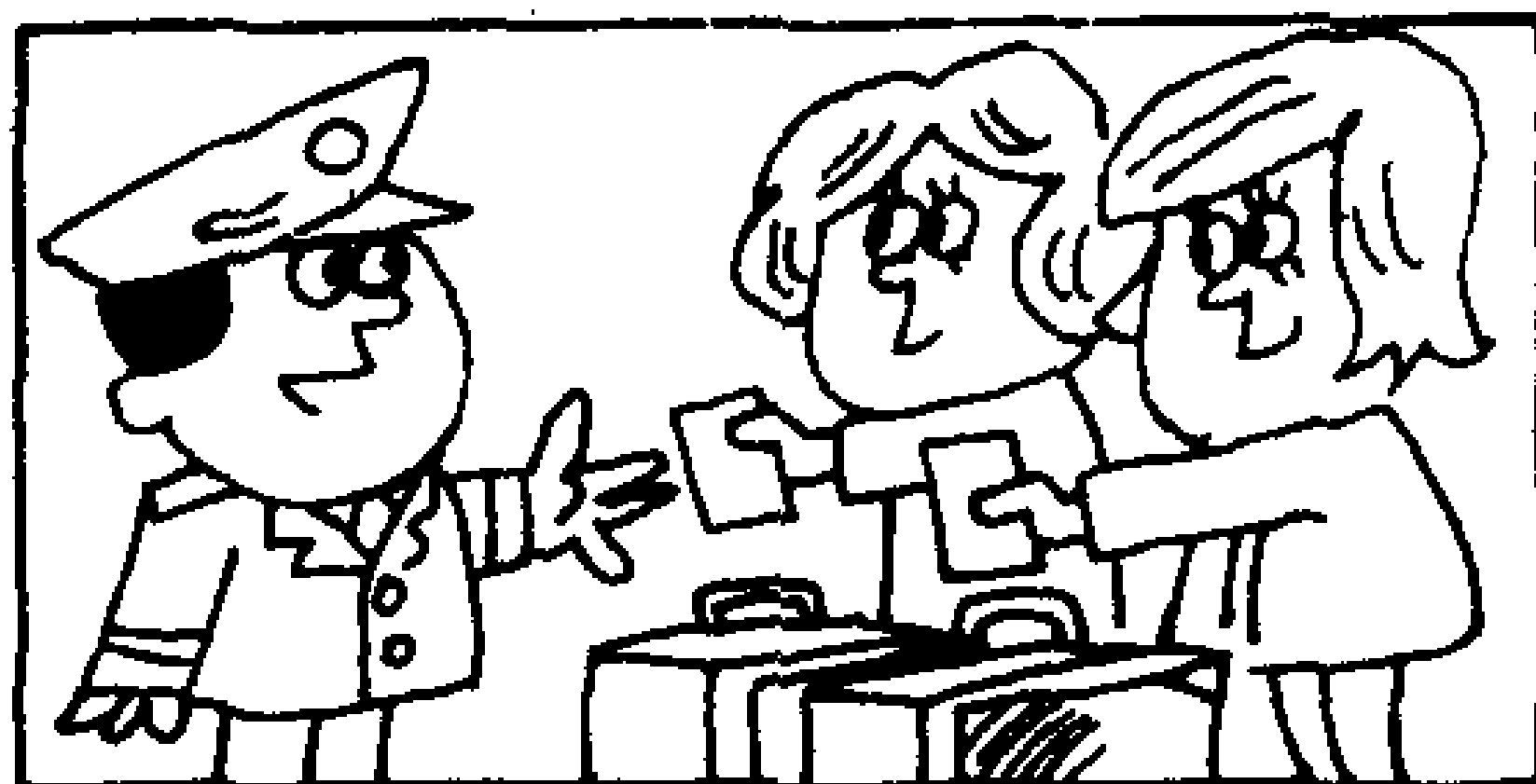


CUSTOMS OFFICER: Your pássports pléase. 3

GIRLS: Hére they áre.

海关官员: 请出示你们的护照。

姑娘们: 给你。



CUSTOMS OFFICER: Áre thése yóur cáses? 4

GIRLS: Nó, they áren't.

海关官员: 这些是你们的箱子吗?

姑娘们: 不, 不是。

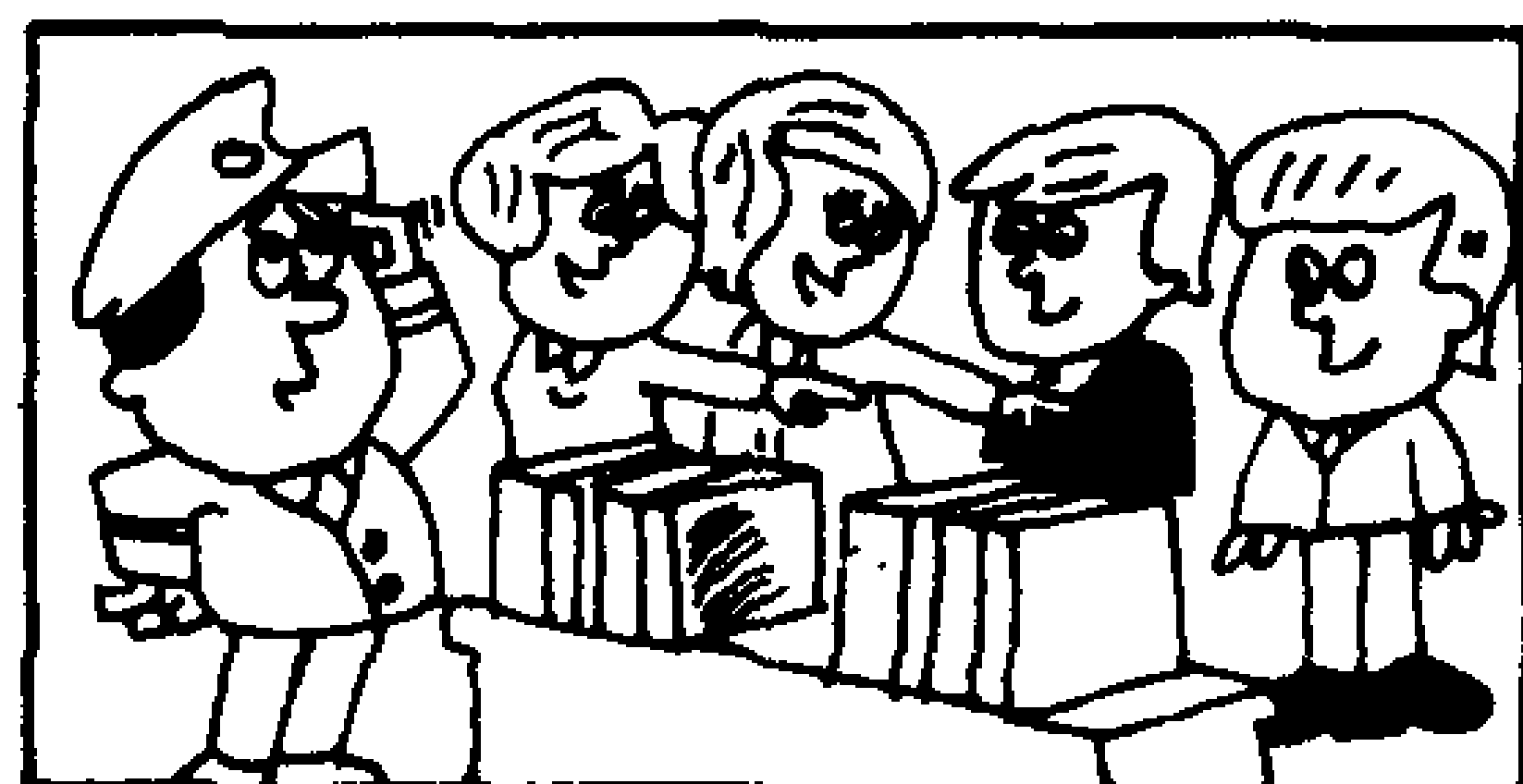


GIRLS: Óur cáses are brówn. 5

Hére they áre.

姑娘们: 我们的箱子是棕色的。

在这儿。

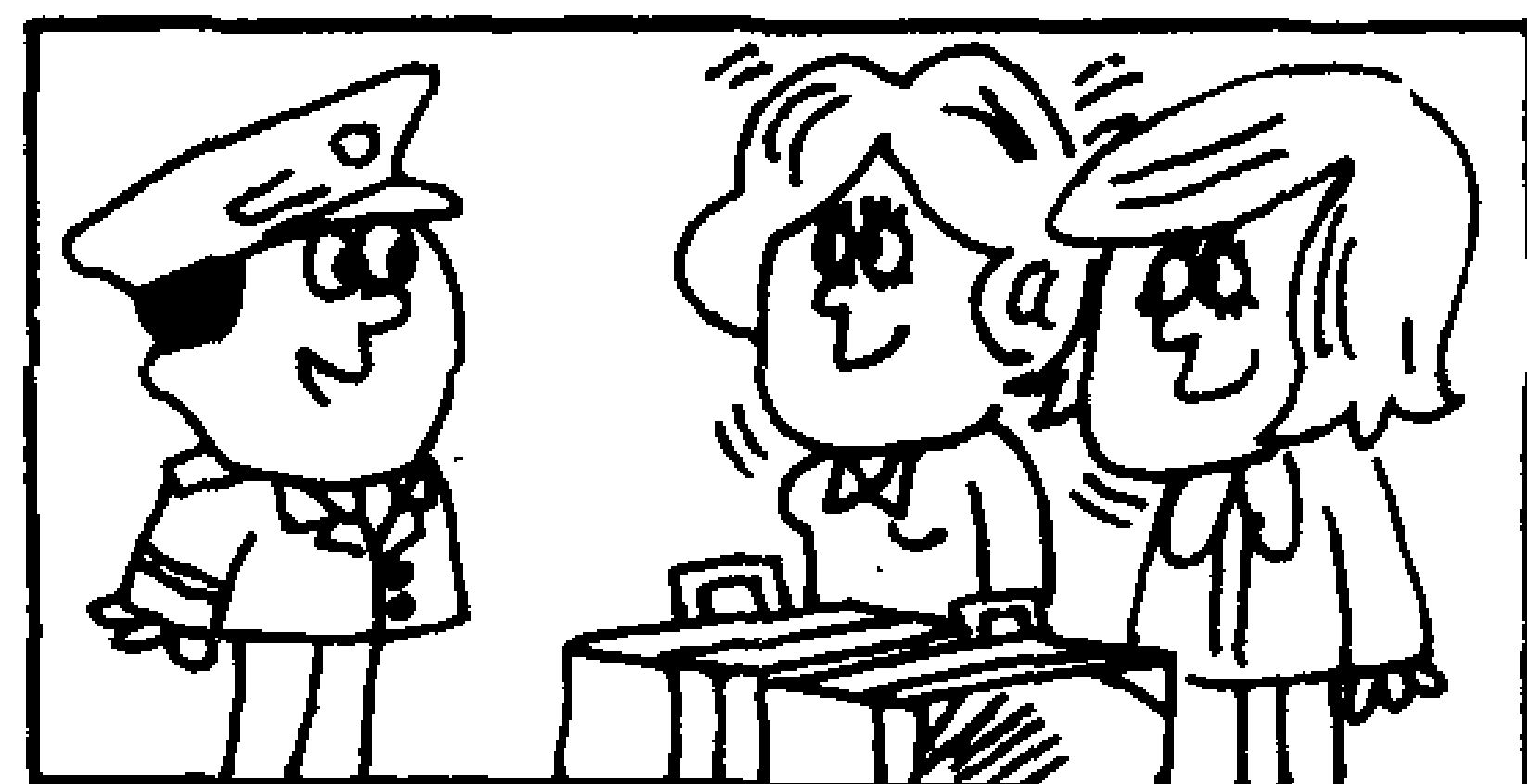


CUSTOMS OFFICER: Áre you tóurists? 6

GIRLS: Yés, we áre.

海关官员: 你们是旅游者吗?

姑娘们: 是的, 是旅游者。

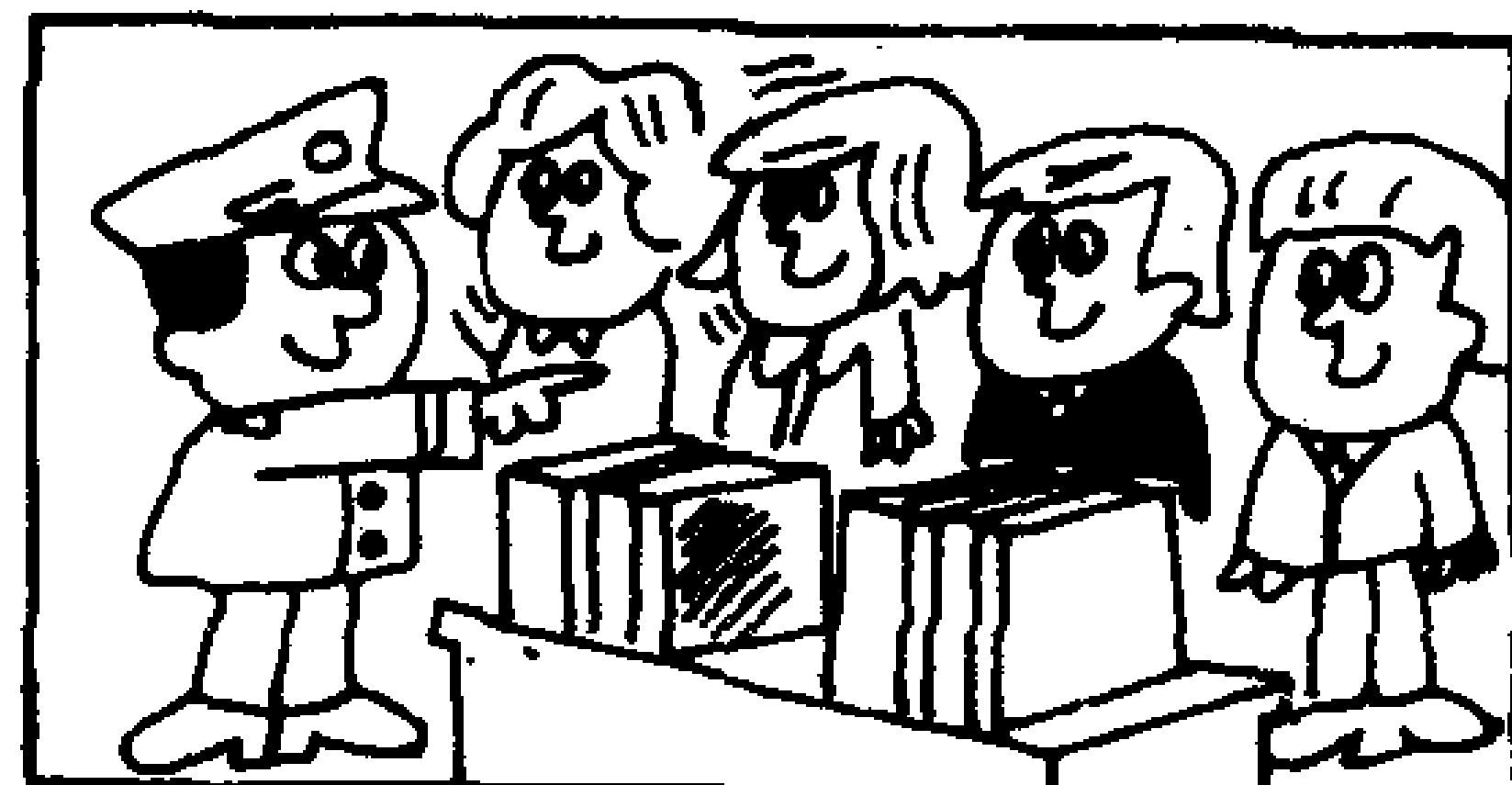


CUSTOMS OFFICER: Áre your friends
tóurists tóo? 7

GIRLS: Yés, they áre.

海关官员: 你们的朋友也是旅游者吗?

姑娘们: 是的, 也是旅游者。

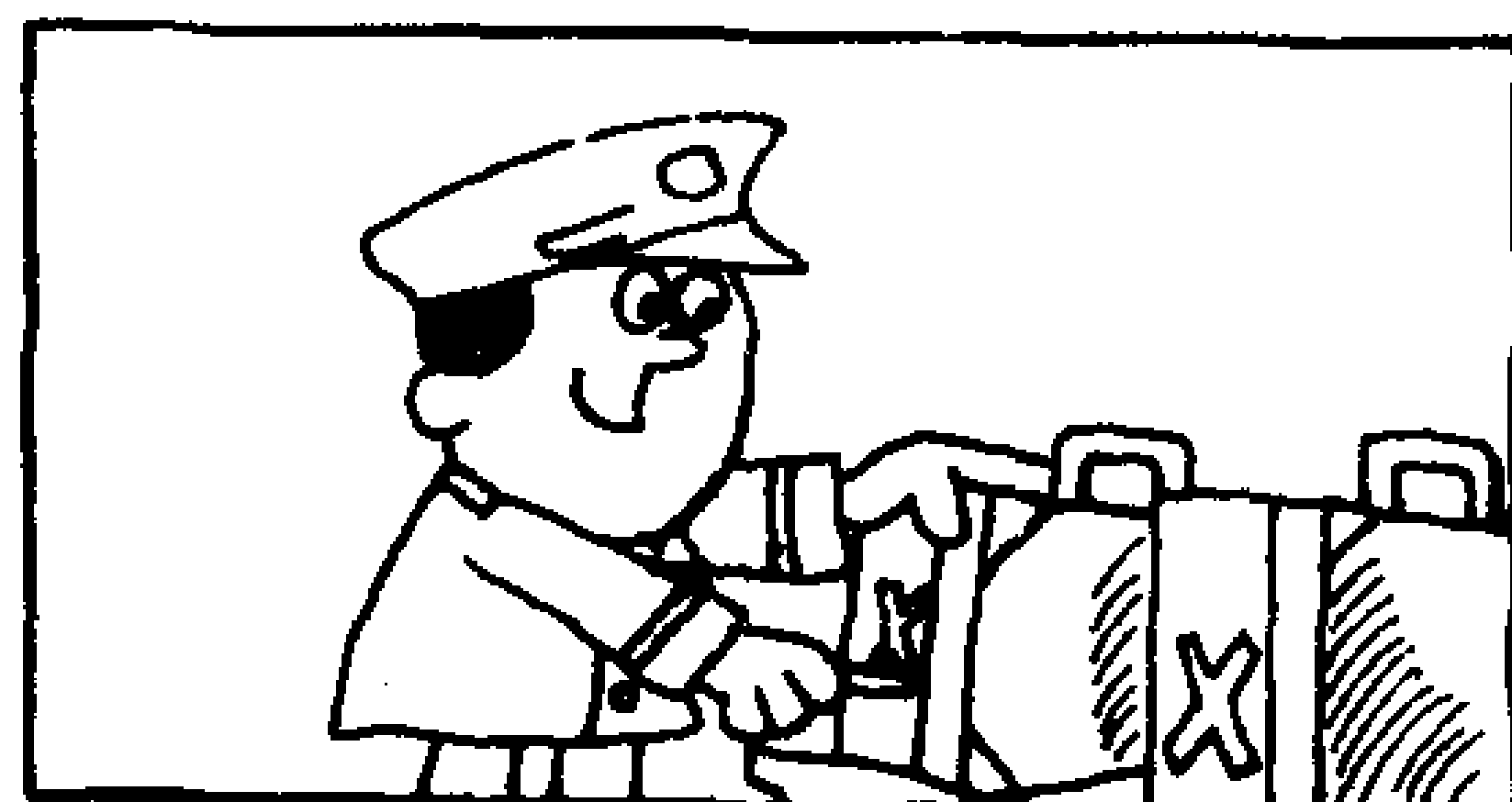


CUSTOMS OFFICER: Thát's fíne. 8

Thánk you véry mých.

海关官员: 很好。

非常感谢。



生词和短语

customs ['kʌstəmz] *n.* 海关

officer ['ɒfisə] *n.* 官员

girl [gɜ:l] *n.* 女孩, 姑娘

Danish ['deiniʃ] *n.* 丹麦人; *a.* 丹麦的

friend [frend] *n.* 朋友

Norwegian [nɔ:'wi:dʒən] *n.* 挪威人; *a.* 挪威人的, 挪威语的

passport ['pɑ:spɔ:t] *n.* 护照

brown [braun] *a.* 棕色的

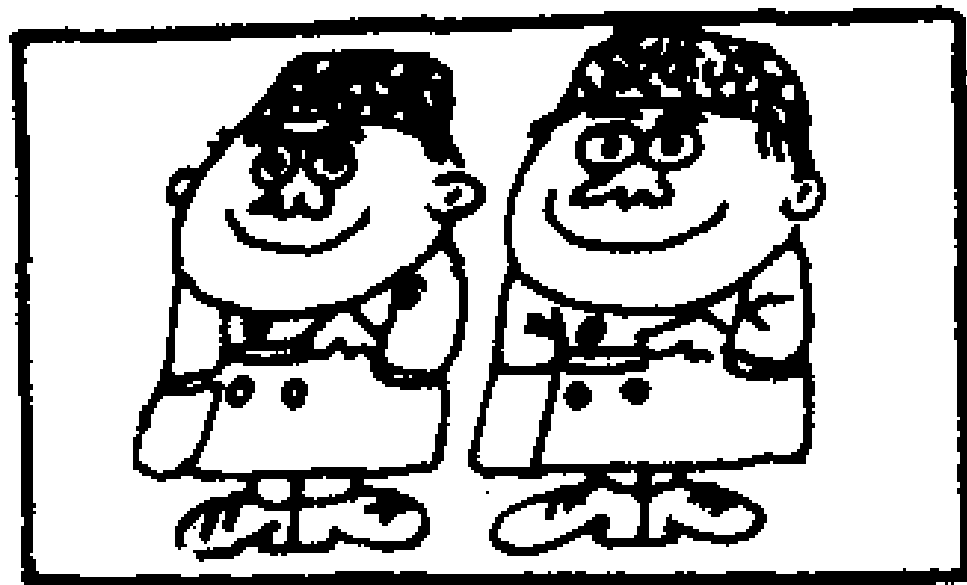
tourist ['tuərist] *n.* 旅游者

fine [fain] *a.* 好的

Lesson 16

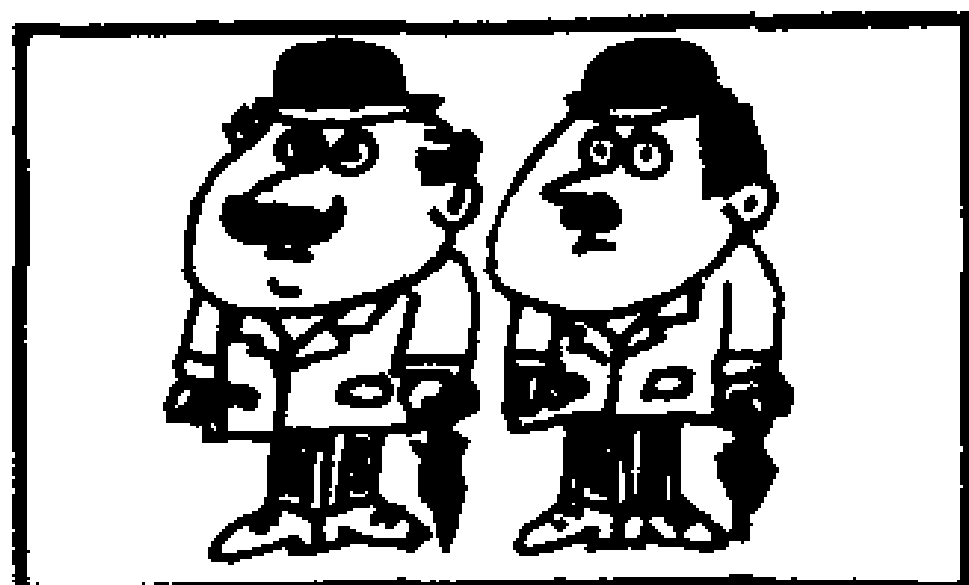
Are you . . . 你是……吗?

20



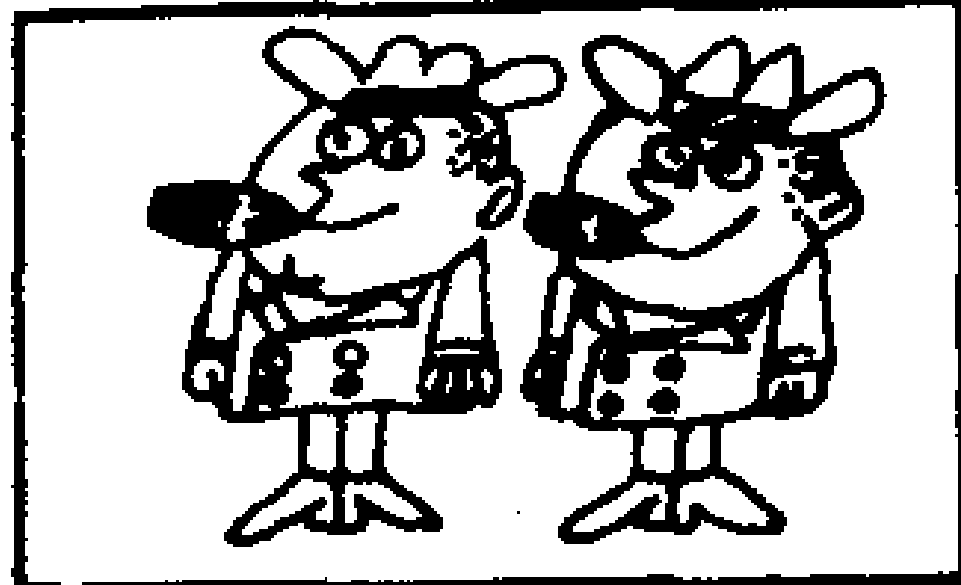
Russian?
苏联人吗?

30



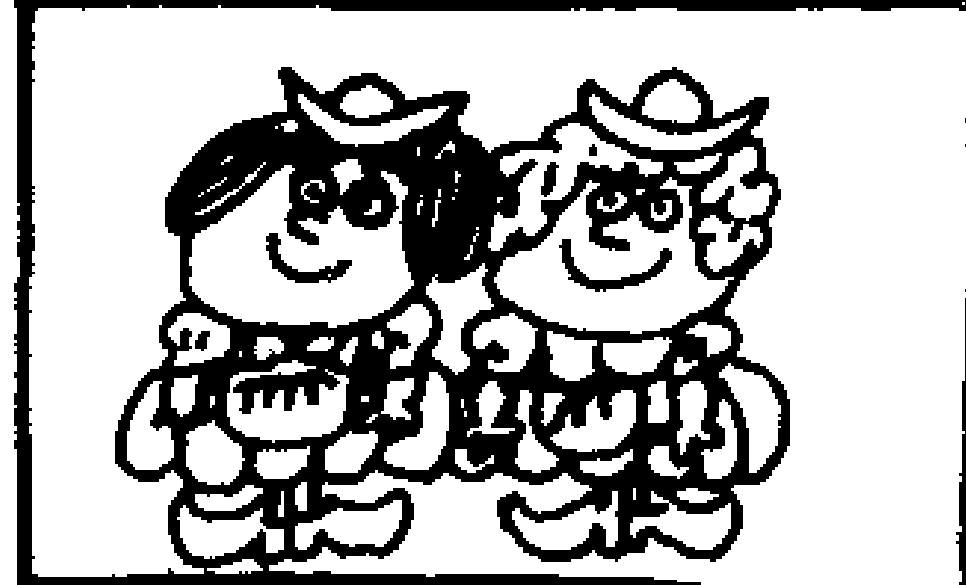
English?
英国人吗?

40



American?
美国人吗?

50



Dutch?
荷兰人吗?

Are these your . . . ?

这些是你的……吗?

What colour are your . . . ?

你的……是什么颜色的?

60



red books

红皮书

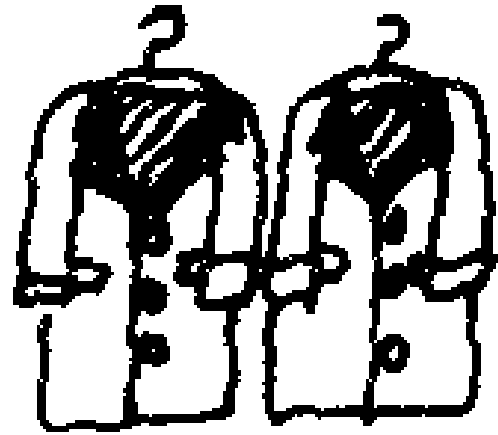
70



white shirts

白衬衣

80



grey coats

灰大衣

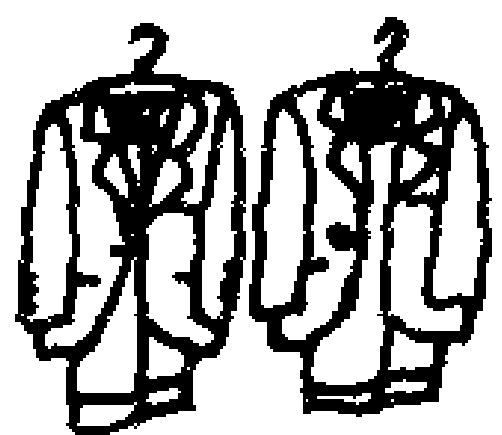
90



yellow tickets

黄色票证

100



blue suits

蓝色的套装

101



black and grey hats

黑灰帽

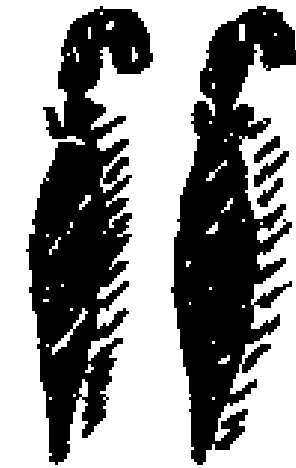
102



green passports

绿皮护照

103



black umbrellas

黑伞

104



white handbags

白色手提包

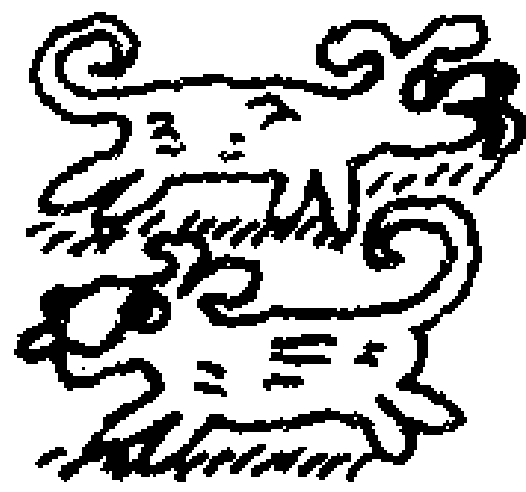
105



orange ties

橙黄色领带

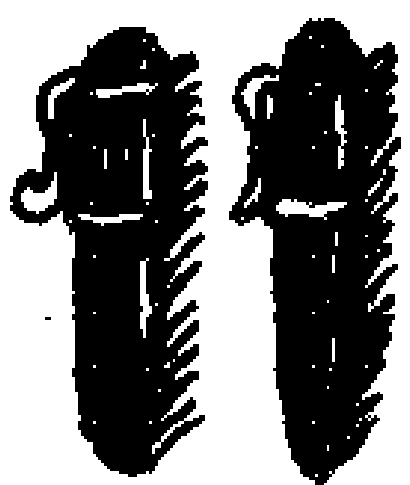
106



brown and white dogs

棕色、白色狗

107



blue pens

蓝钢笔

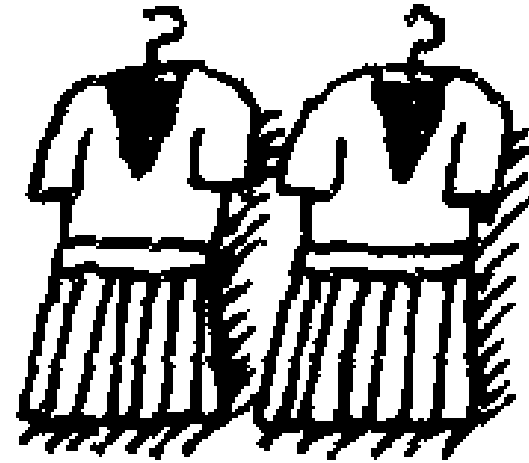
108



red cars

红汽车

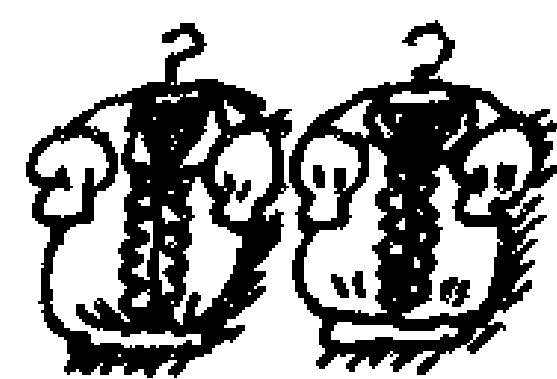
109



green dresses

绿衣裙

110



yellow blouses

黄衬衣

生词和短语

red [red] *a.* 红的, 红色的

grey [grei] *a.* 灰的, 灰色的

yellow [ˈjeləu] *a.* 黄的, 黄色的

black [blæk] *a.* 黑的, 黑色的

orange [ˈɒrɪndʒ] *a.* 橙黄色的 *n.* 桔子

Exercise

Look at this:

It is . . . Swedish car.	<i>It is a Swedish car.</i>
She is . . . air-hostess.	<i>She is an air-hostess.</i>

Copy this. Put in *a* or *an*.

It is . . . English car.

It is . . . Russian car.

It is . . . Italian car.

It is . . . French car.

It is . . . American car.

Robert is not . . . teacher.

He is . . . engineer.

Lesson 17

MR JACKSON: Côme and méet our
employées, Mr Richards.

MR RICHARDS: Thank you, Mr Jáckson.

杰克逊先生: 理查兹先生, 来, 见见我们的
雇员们。

理查兹先生: 谢谢, 杰克逊先生。

MR JACKSON: This is Miss Gréy
and this is Miss Táylor.

MR RICHARDS: Hów do you dó?

杰克逊先生: 这是格雷小姐, 这是泰勒小姐。

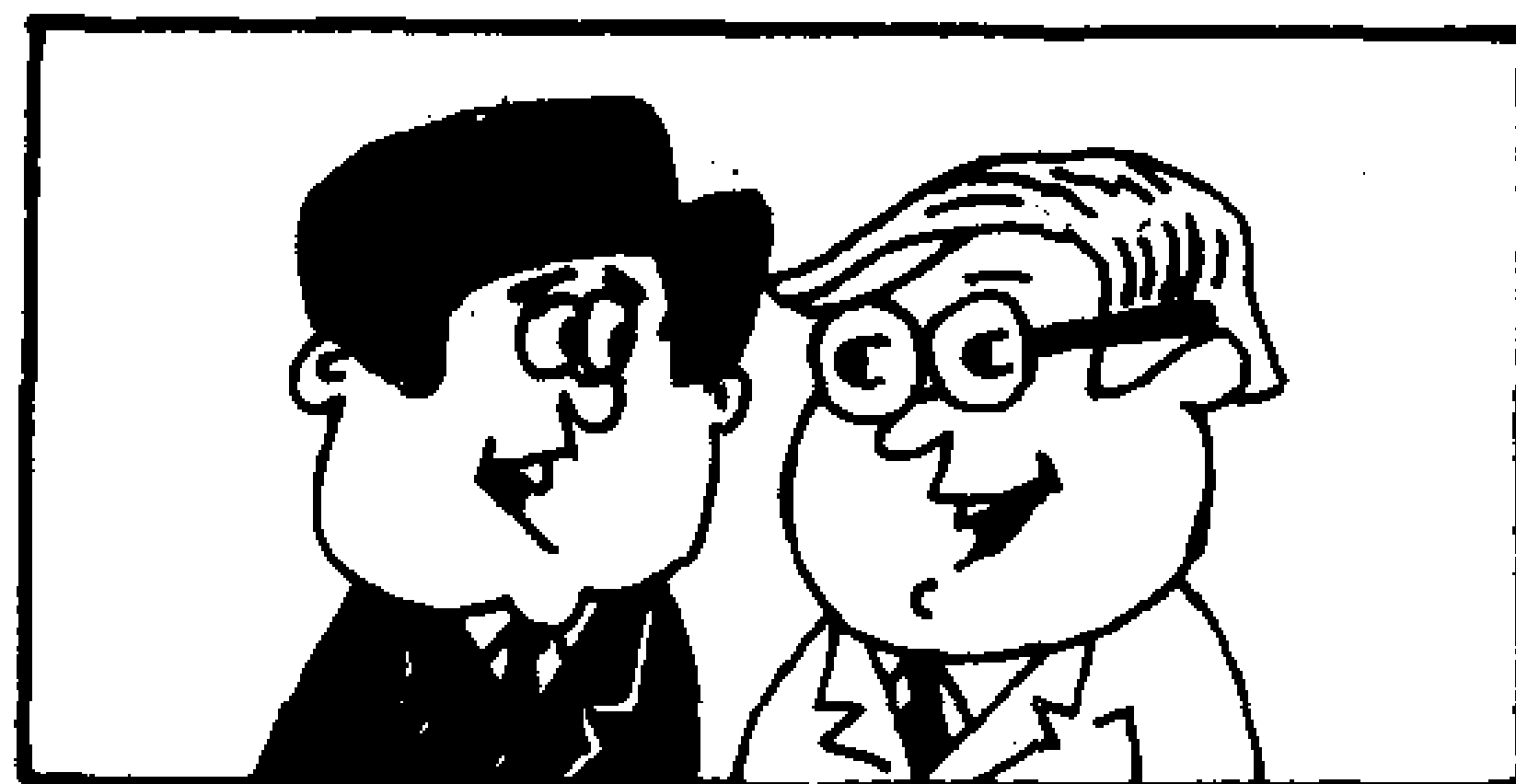
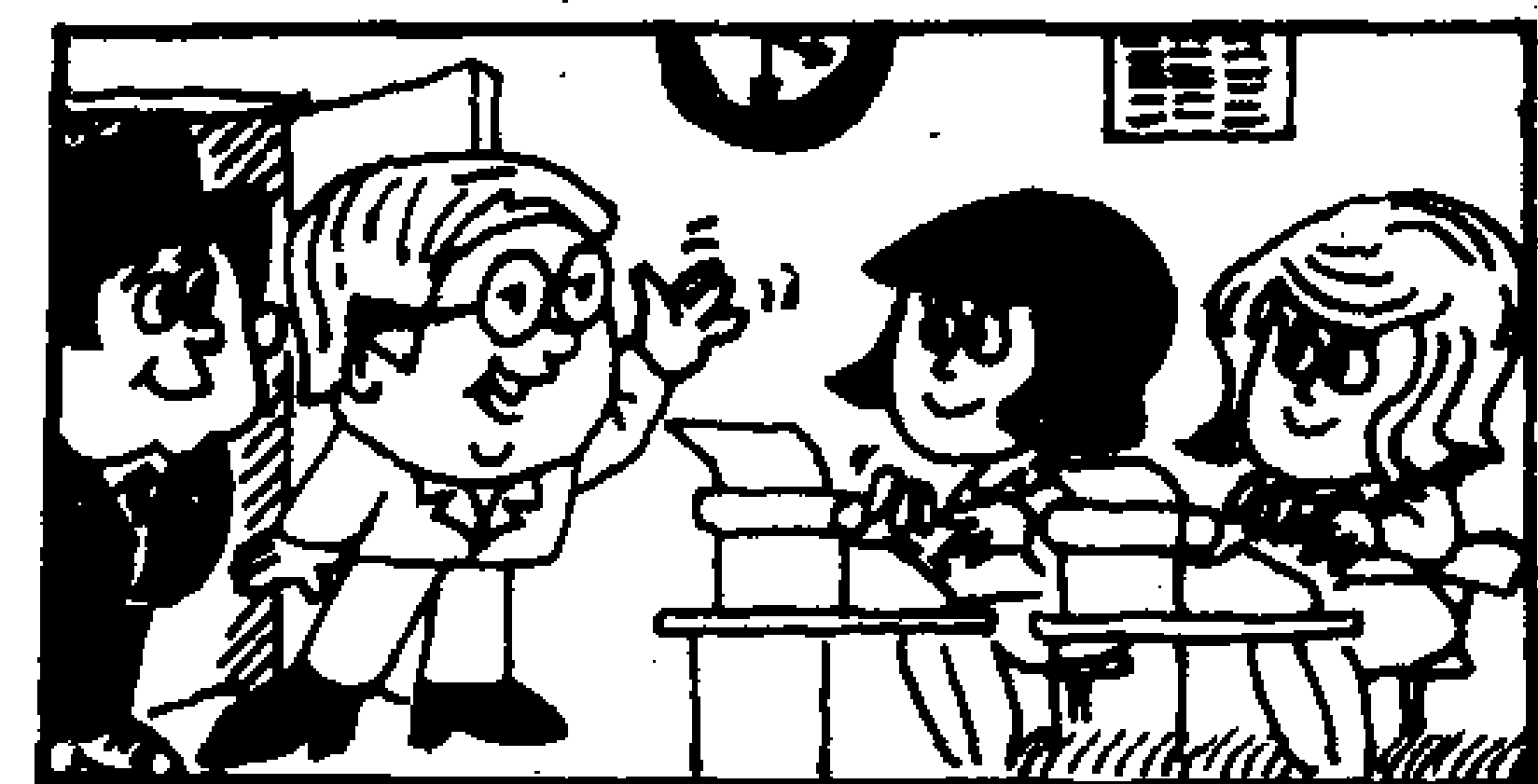
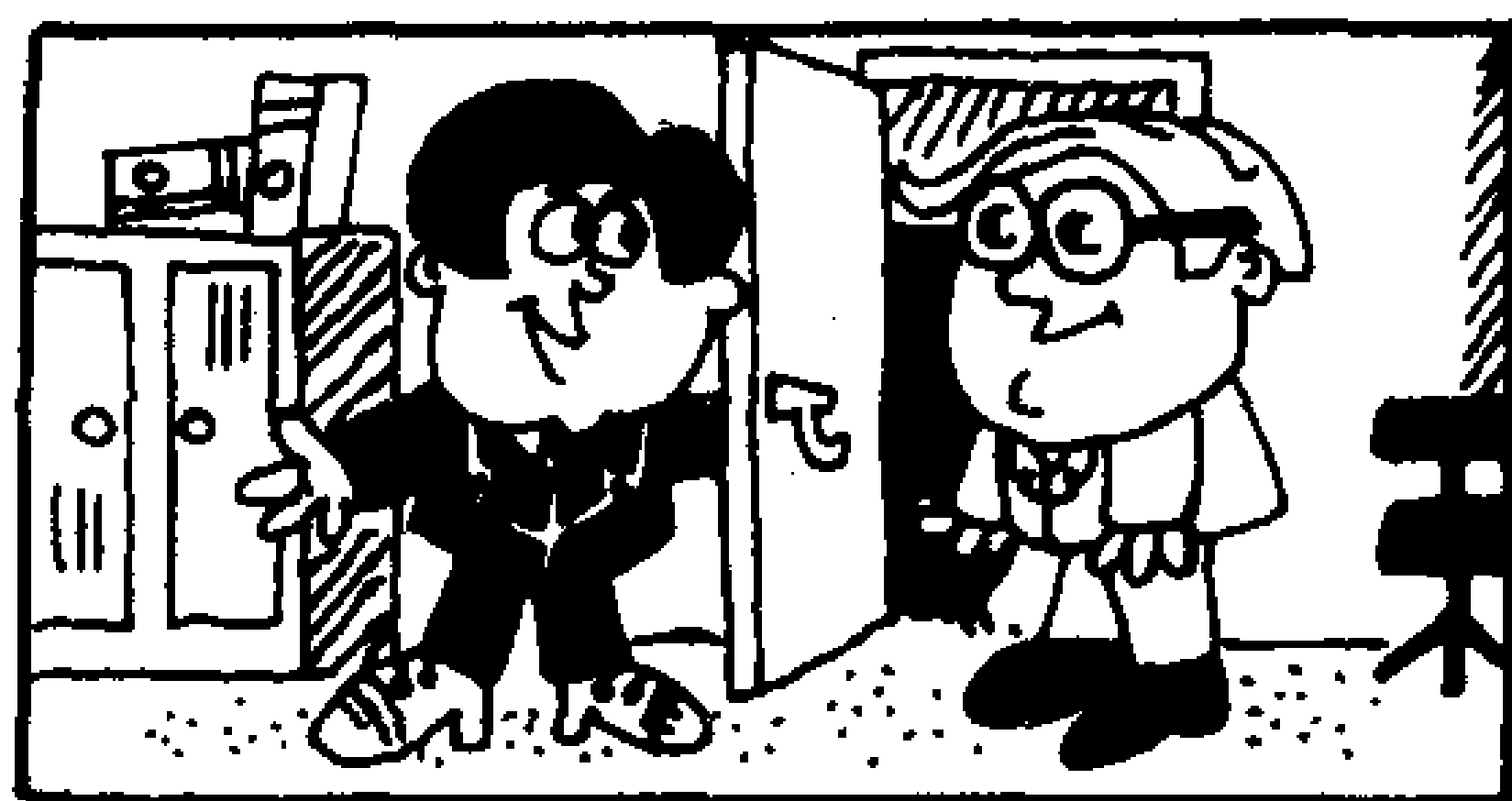
理查兹先生: 你们好!

MR RICHARDS: Thóse girls are véry prétty.
Whát are their jóbs?

MR JACKSON: They're týpists.

理查兹先生: 那些姑娘长得很漂亮。
她们是做什么工作的?

杰克逊先生: 她们是打字员。



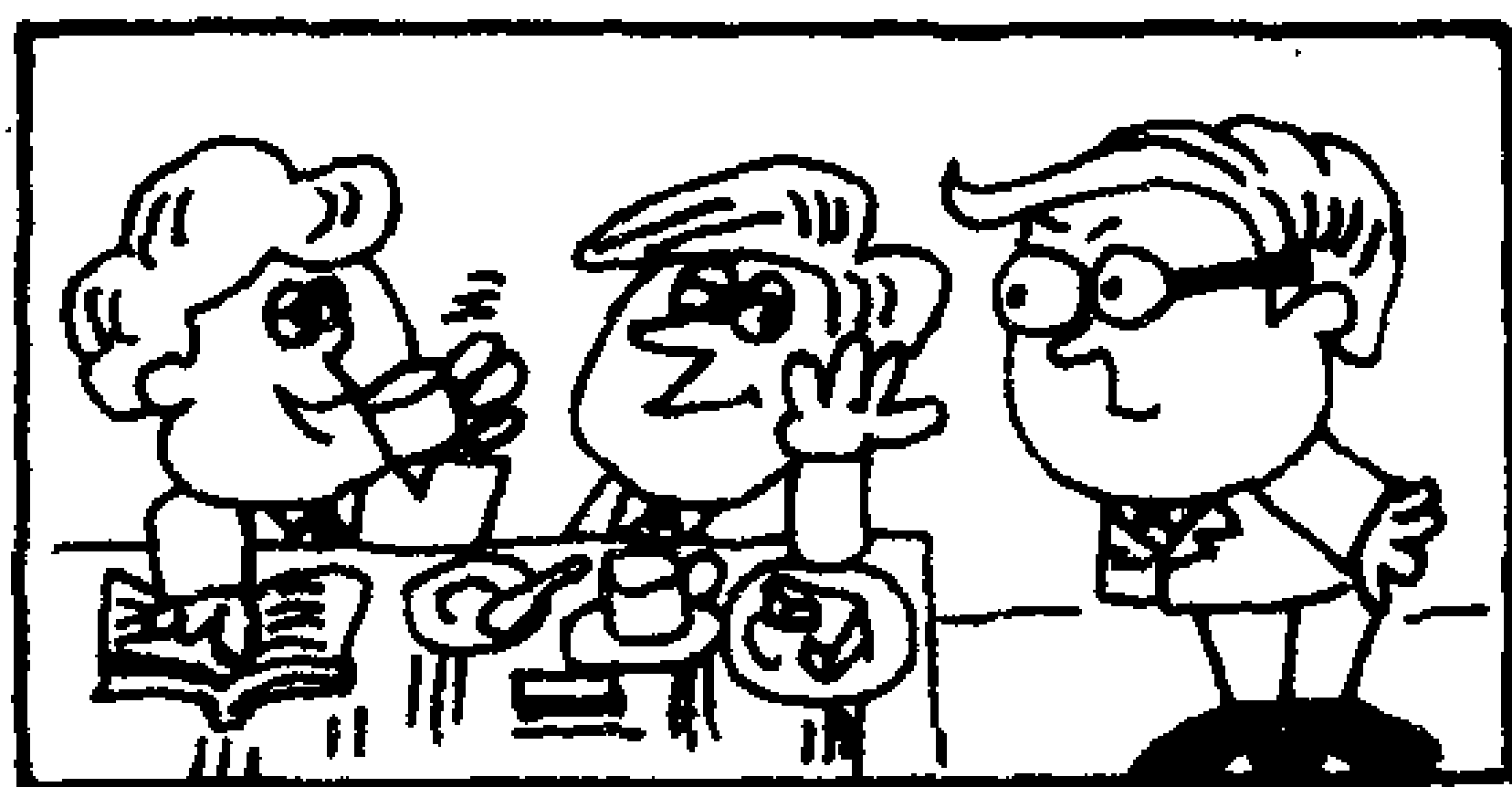
MR JACKSON: This is Mr Baker
and this is Mr Short.

MR RICHARDS: How do you do?

杰克逊先生: 这是贝克先生,
这是肖特先生。

理查兹先生: 你们好!

4



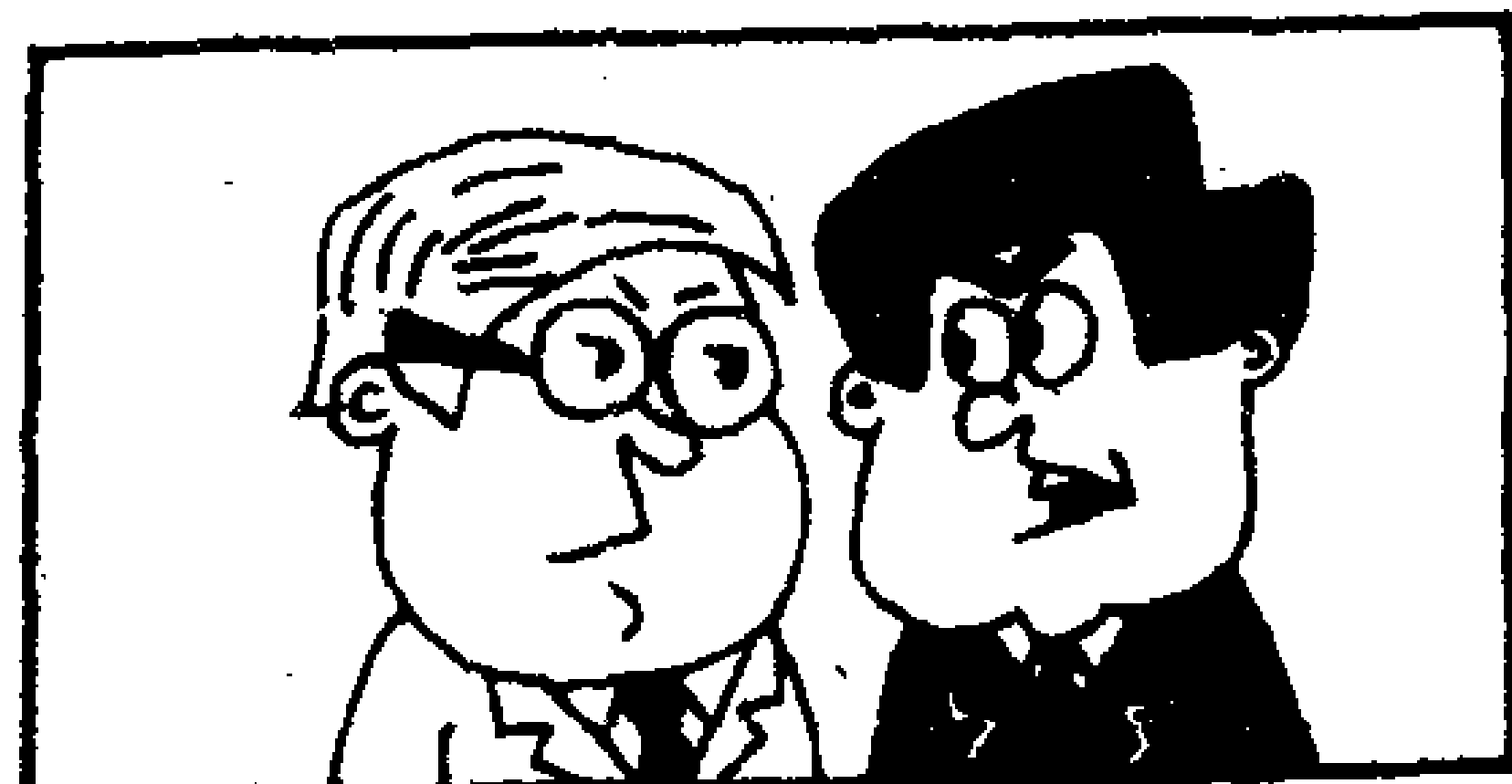
MR RICHARDS: They aren't very busy!
What are their jobs?

MR JACKSON: They're clerks.
They're very lazy.

理查兹先生: 他们不很忙吧!
他们是做什么工作的?

杰克逊先生: 他们是办事员。
他们很懒。

5



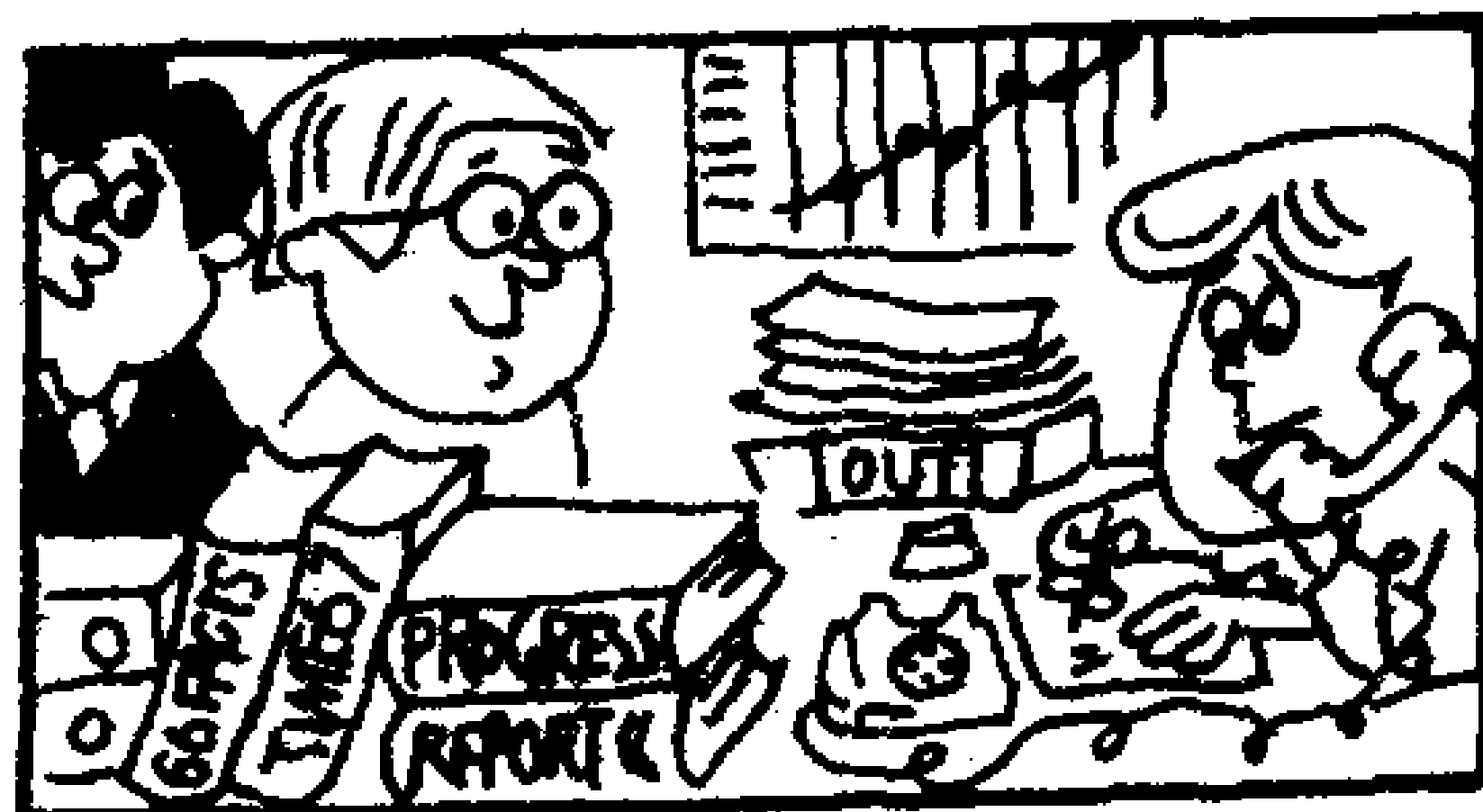
MR RICHARDS: Who is this young man?

MR JACKSON: This is Jim.
He's our office boy!

理查兹先生: 这个年轻人是谁?

杰克逊先生: 这是吉姆。
他是我们办公室的工友。

6



生词和短语

meet [mi:t] (met [met]) *vt.* 遇到

pretty ['prɪti] *a.* 漂亮的, 可爱的

clerk [klɜ:k] *n.* 办事员

employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:] *n.* 雇员

those [ðəʊz] *a., pro.* (that 的复数) 那些

Jackson ['dʒæksn] 杰克逊(姓氏, 男子名)

Richards ['rɪtʃədz] 理查兹(姓氏)

Grey [greɪ] 格雷(姓氏)

Taylor ['teɪlə] 泰勒(姓氏)

Baker ['beɪkə] 贝克(姓氏)

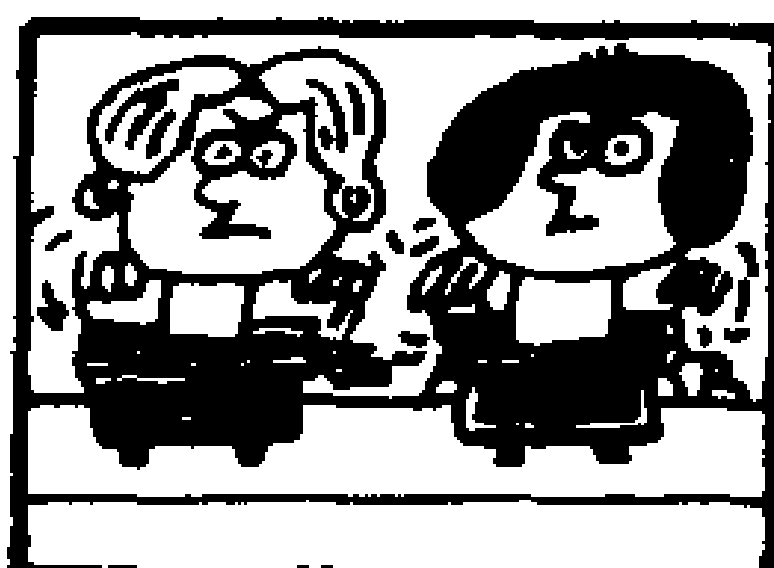
Lesson 18 What are their jobs? 他们是干什么工作的?

100



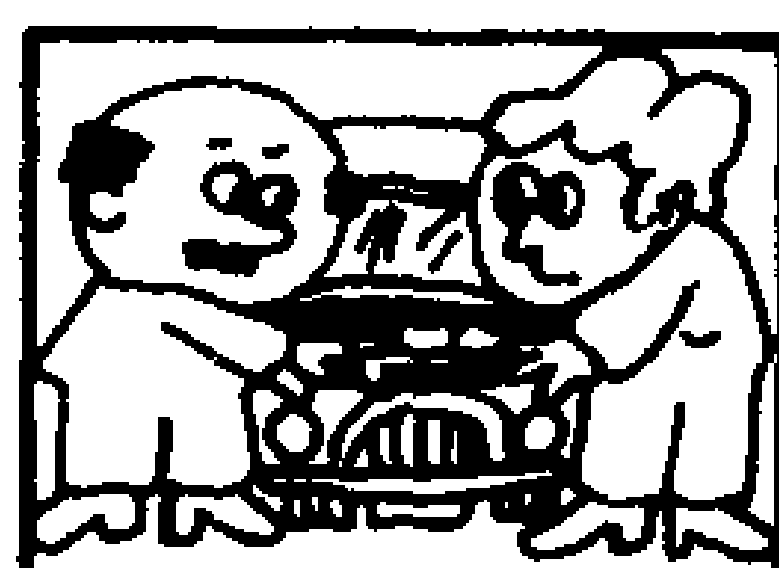
clerks
办事员

200



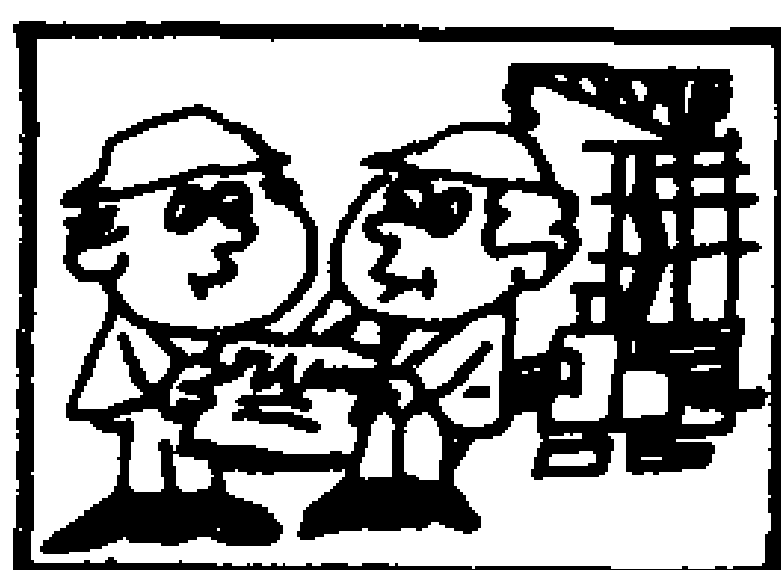
typists
打字员

300



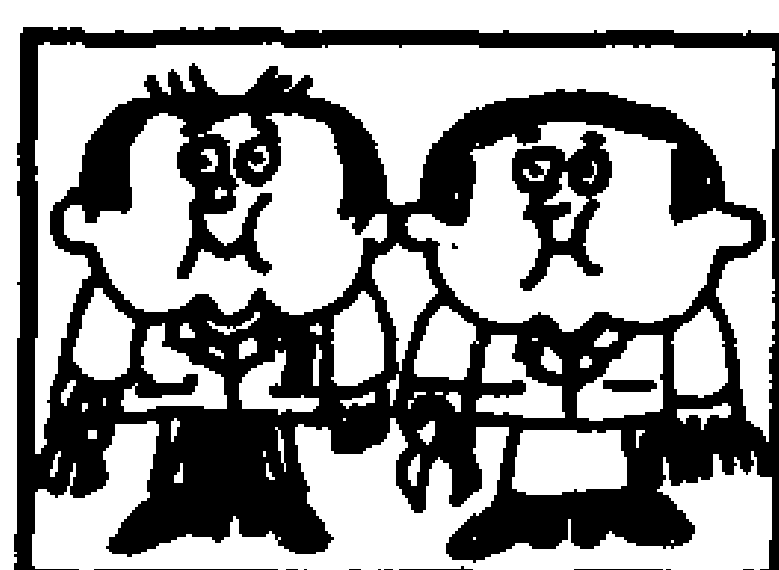
mechanics
机械工人

400



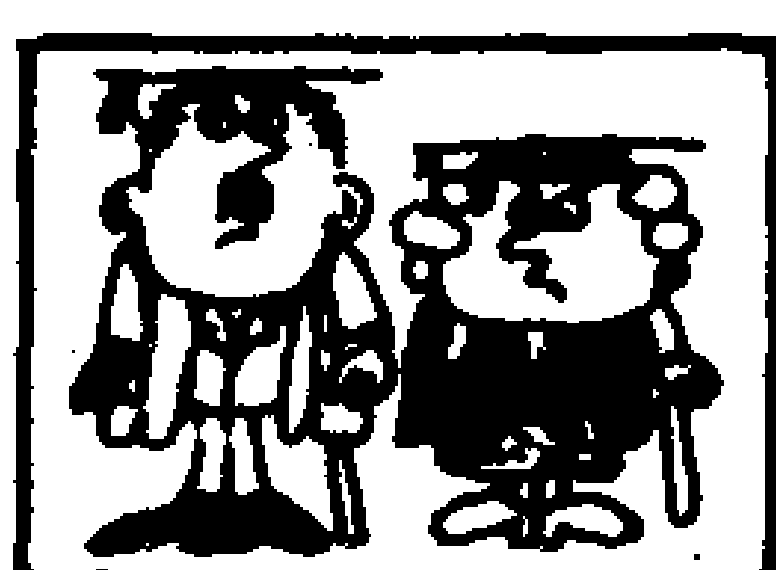
engineers
工程师

500



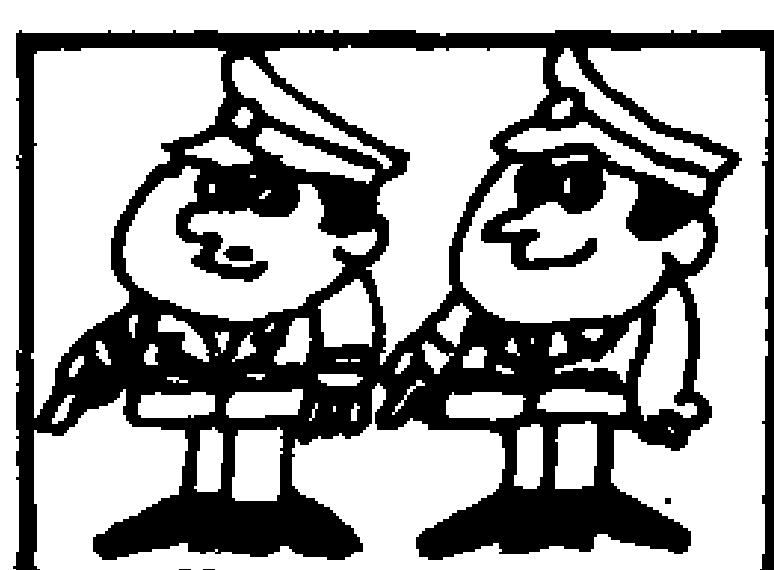
barbers
理发师

600



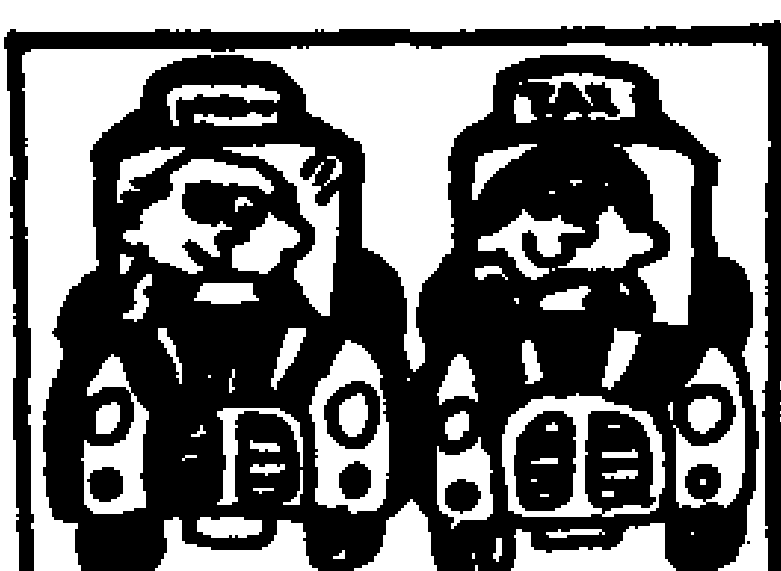
teachers
教师

700



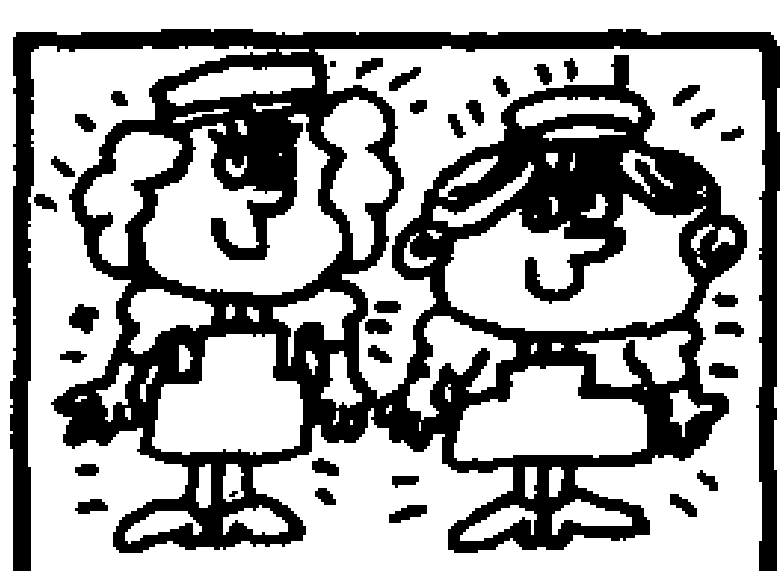
customs officers
海关官员

800



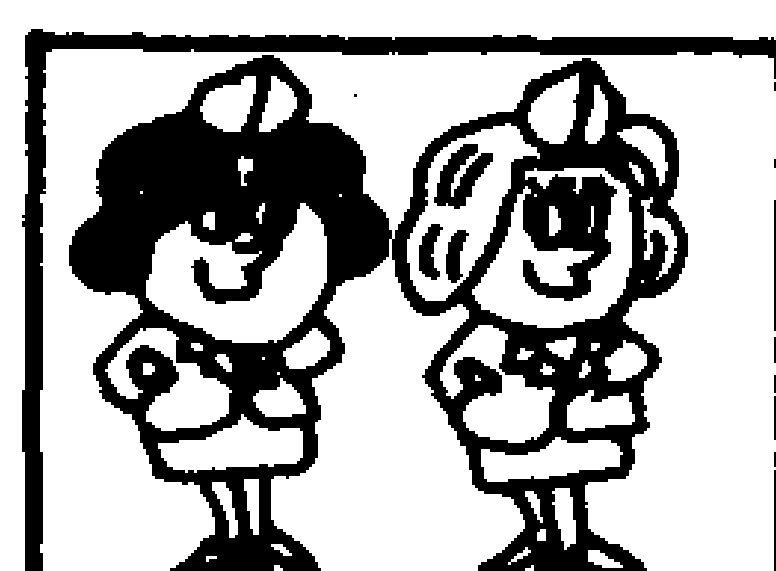
taxi-drivers
出租汽车驾驶员

900



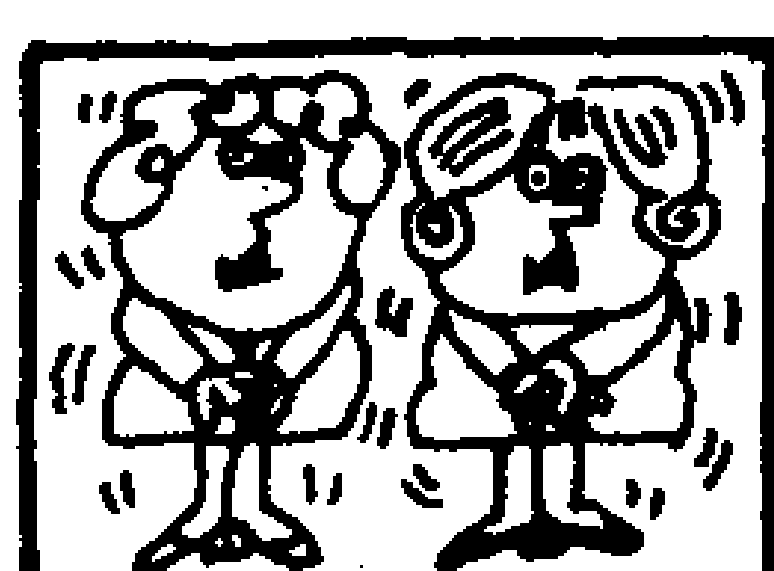
nurses
护士

1000



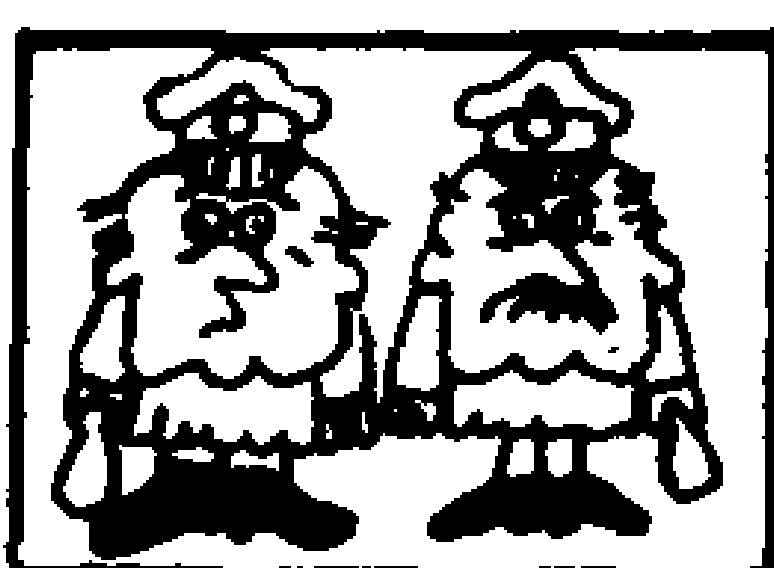
air-hostesses
飞机上的女服务员

1001



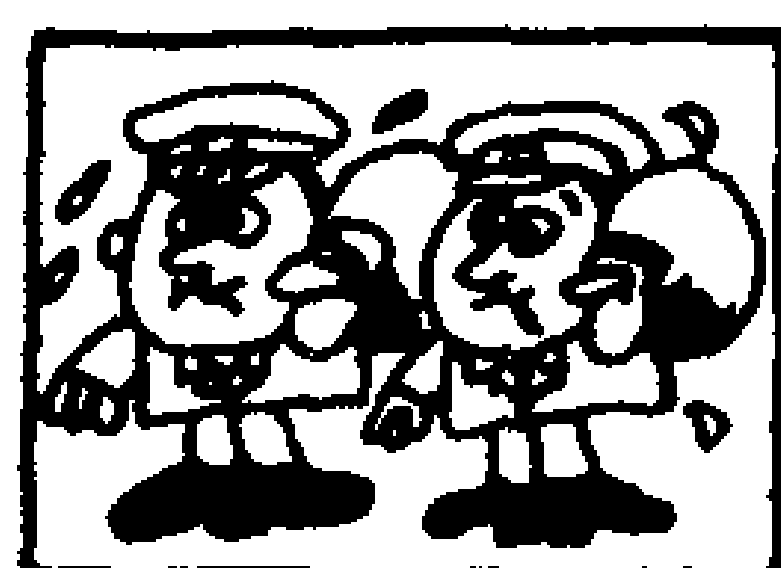
housewives
家庭主妇

1002



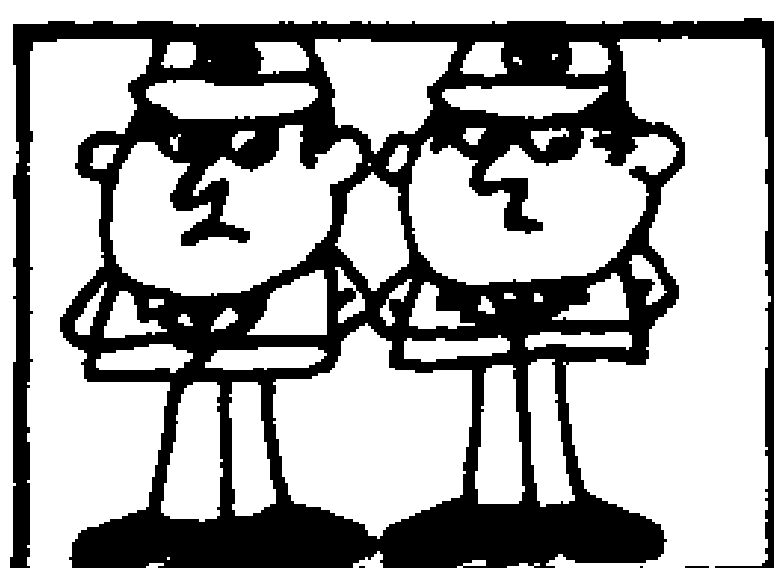
milkmen
送牛奶工人

1003



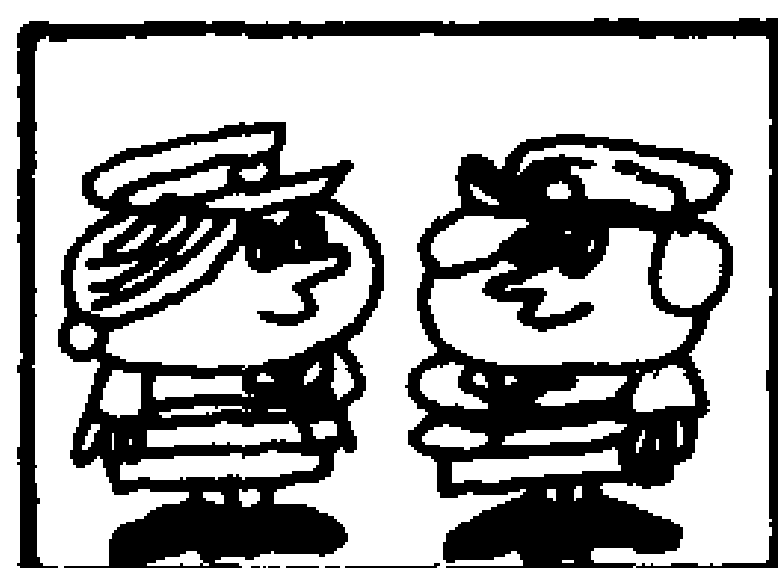
postmen
邮递员

1004



policemen
警察

1005



policewomen
女警察

生词和短语

housewives 是 housewife 的复数。

Exercise

Look at this:

Those men are lazy. . . . are clerks.
Those men are lazy. They are clerks.

Copy this. Put in He, She, We or They.

That man is tall. . . . is a policeman.

Those girls are busy. . . . are typists.

Our names are Britt and Inge. . . . are Swedish.

Look at our office boy. . . . is very busy.

Look at Miss Grey. . . . is very pretty.

Mr Baker and Mr Short are employees. . . . are clerks.

Lesson 19

MOTHER: What's the matter, children?

GIRL: We're tired . . .

BOY: . . . and thirsty, mum.

母亲：孩子们怎么啦？

女孩：我们累了……

男孩：……还渴，妈妈。

MOTHER: Sit down here.

母亲：坐在这里。

MOTHER: Are you all right now?

BOY: No, we aren't.

母亲：现在好了吗？

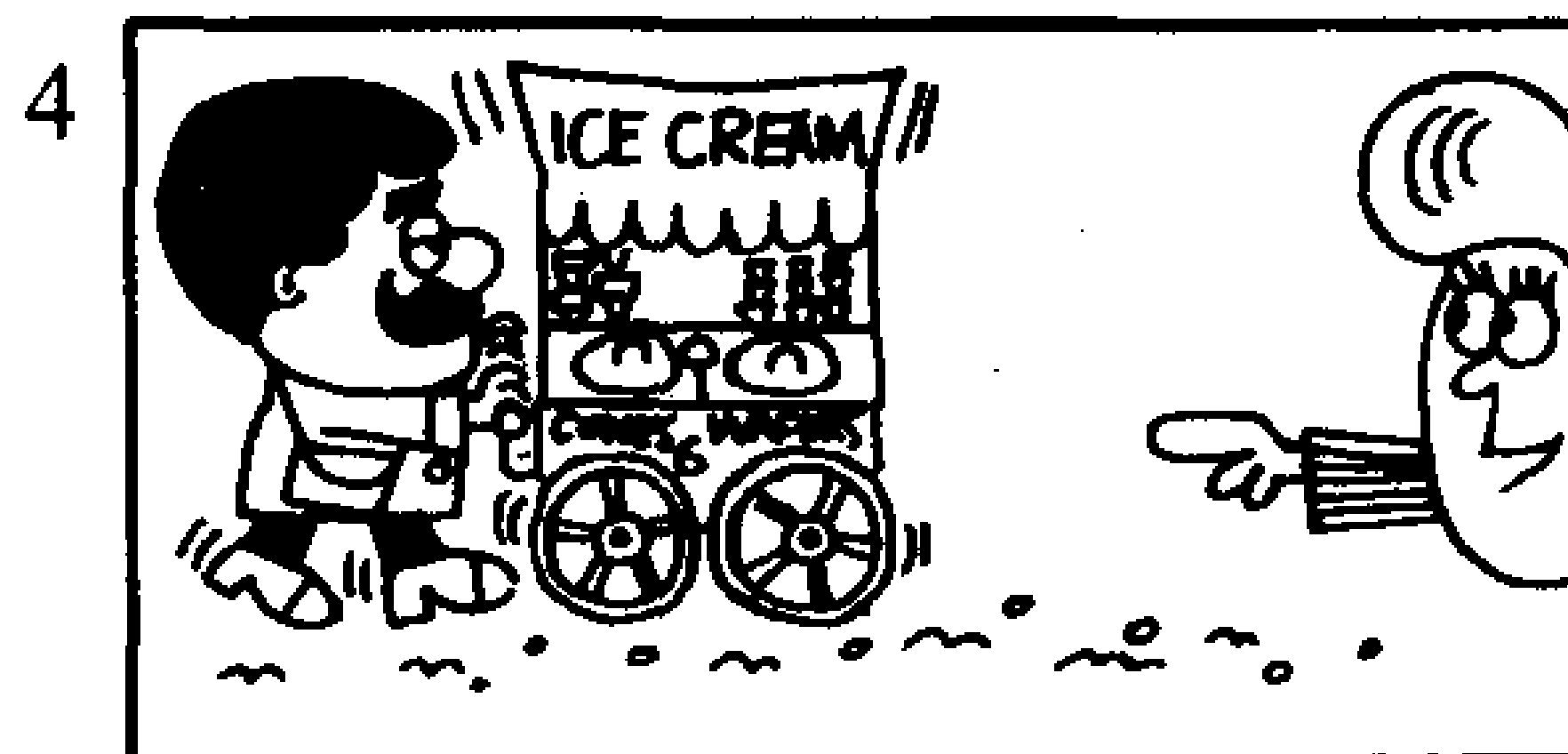
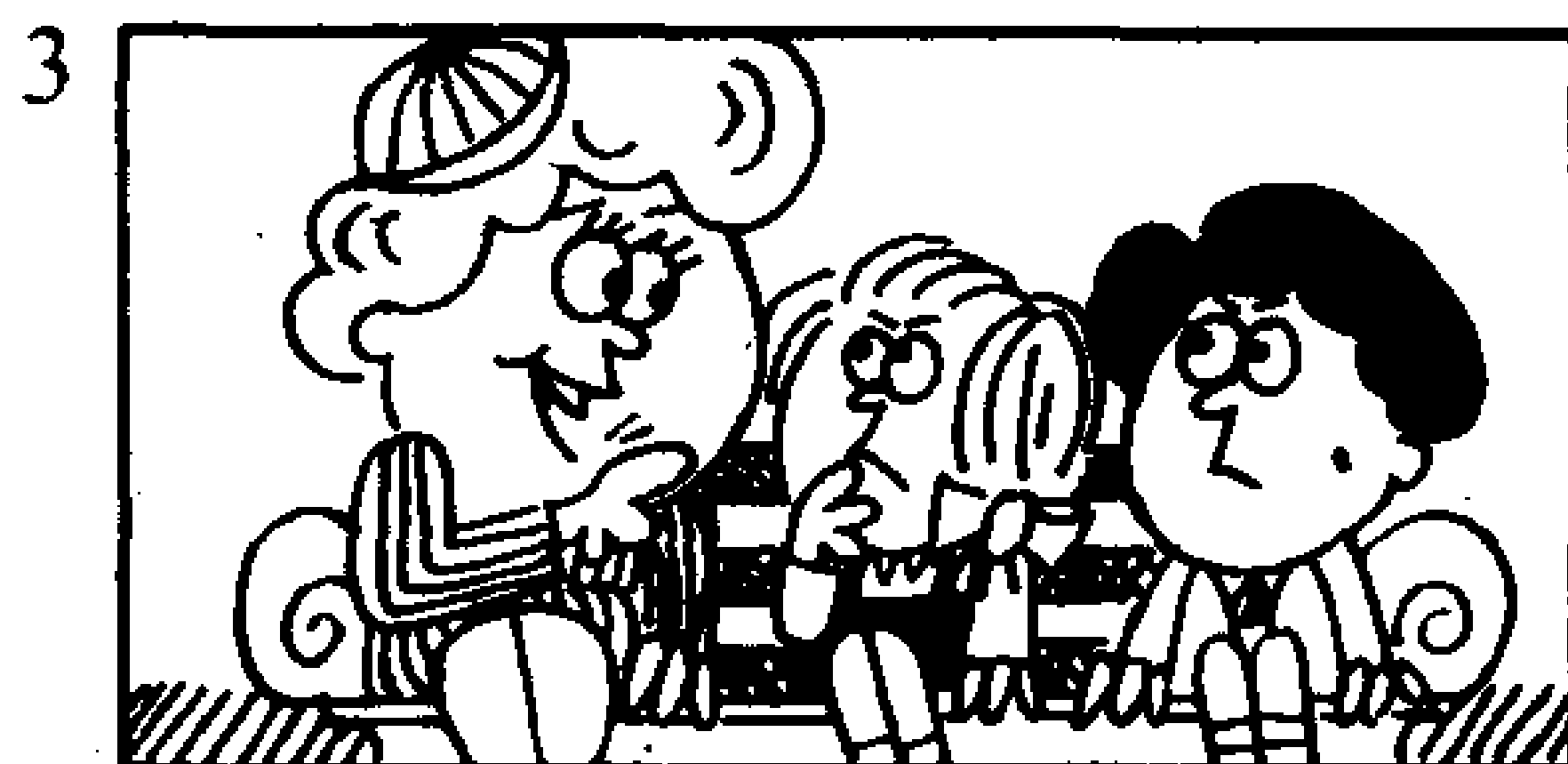
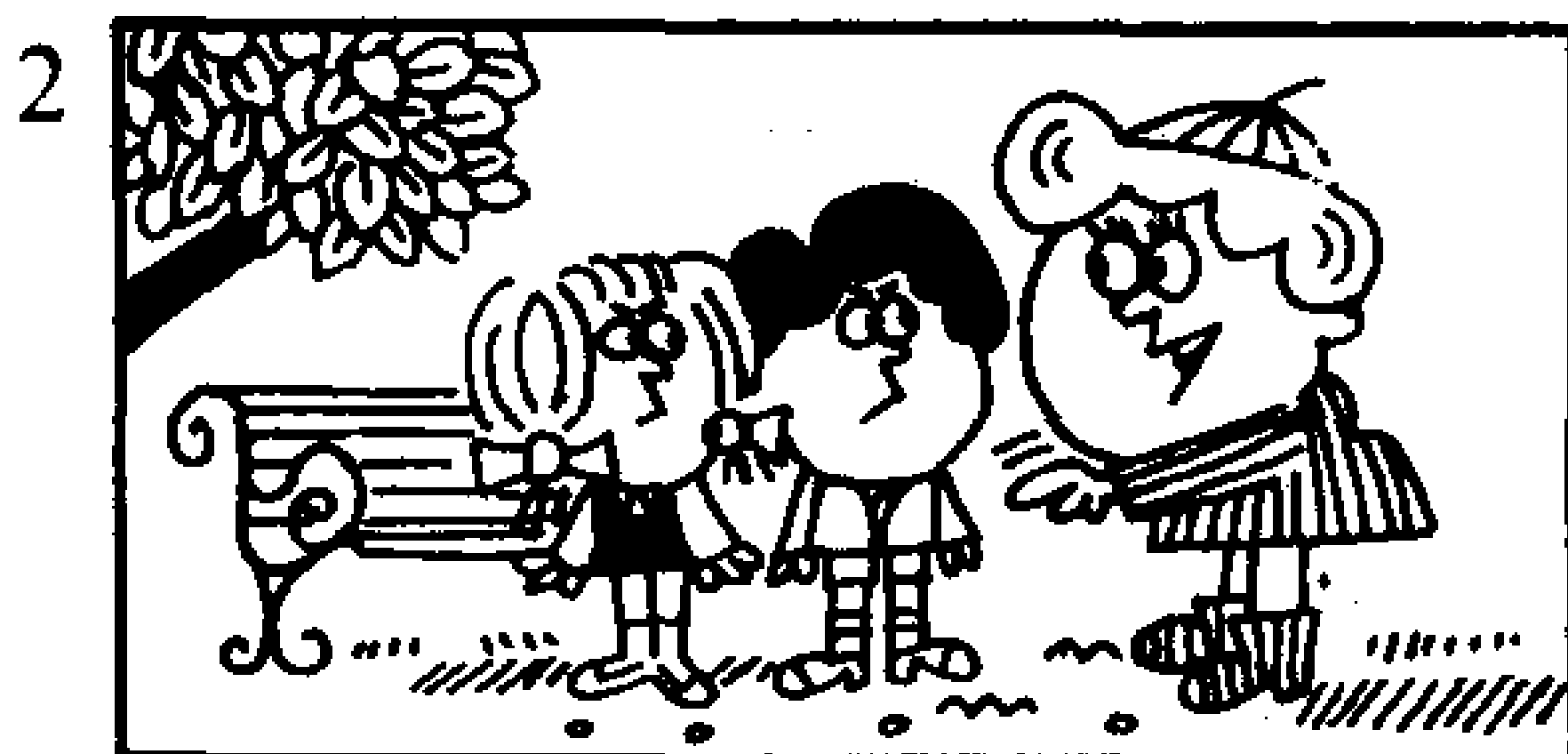
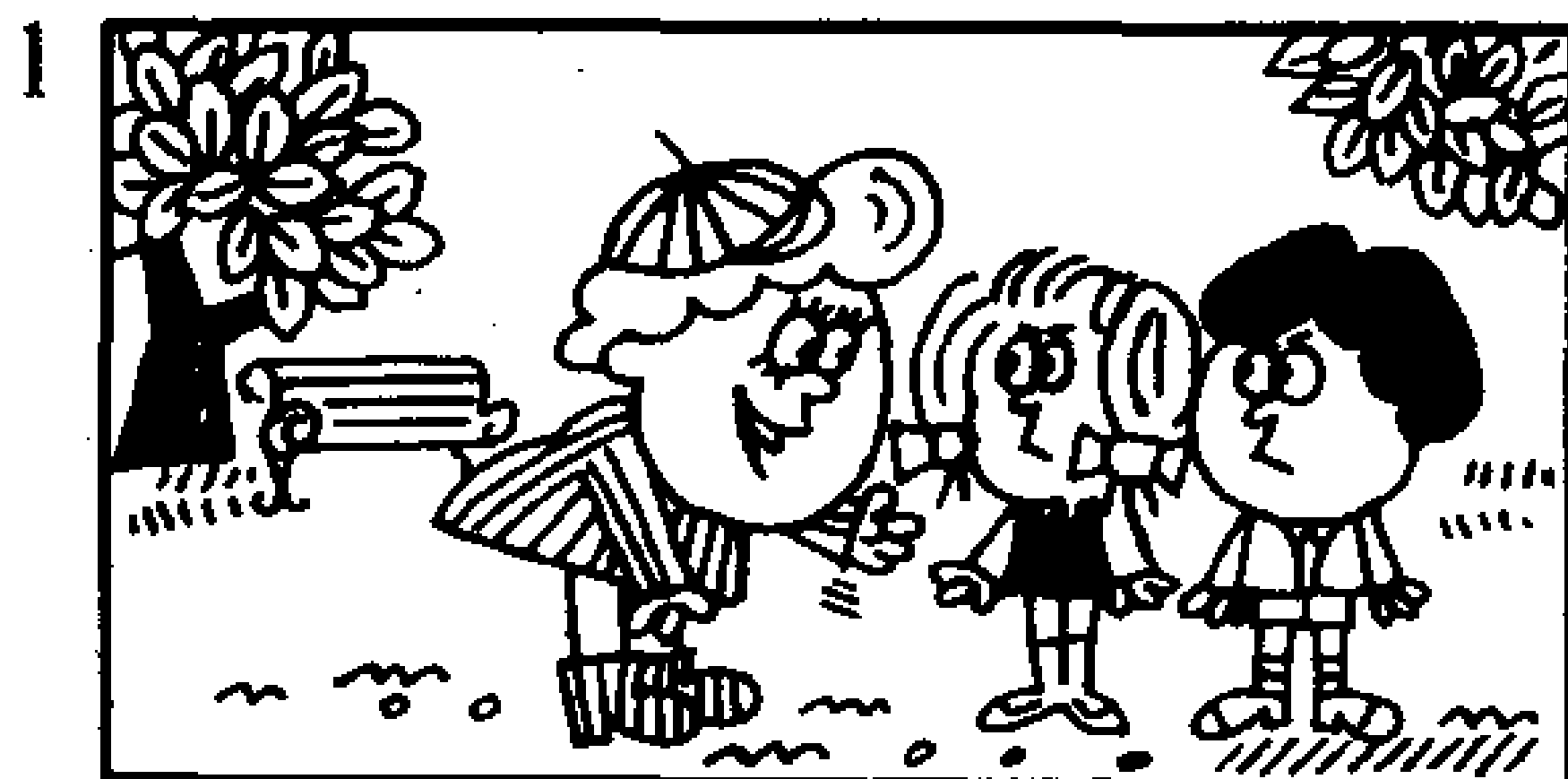
男孩：不，还没有。

MOTHER: Look!

There's an ice-cream man.

母亲：看！

那儿有个卖冰淇淋的人。



MOTHER: Two ice-creams please.

母亲: 请拿两客冰淇淋。

MOTHER: Here you are, children.

CHILDREN: Thanks, mum.

母亲: 孩子, 给你们。

孩子们: 谢谢, 妈妈。

GIRL: These ice-creams are nice.

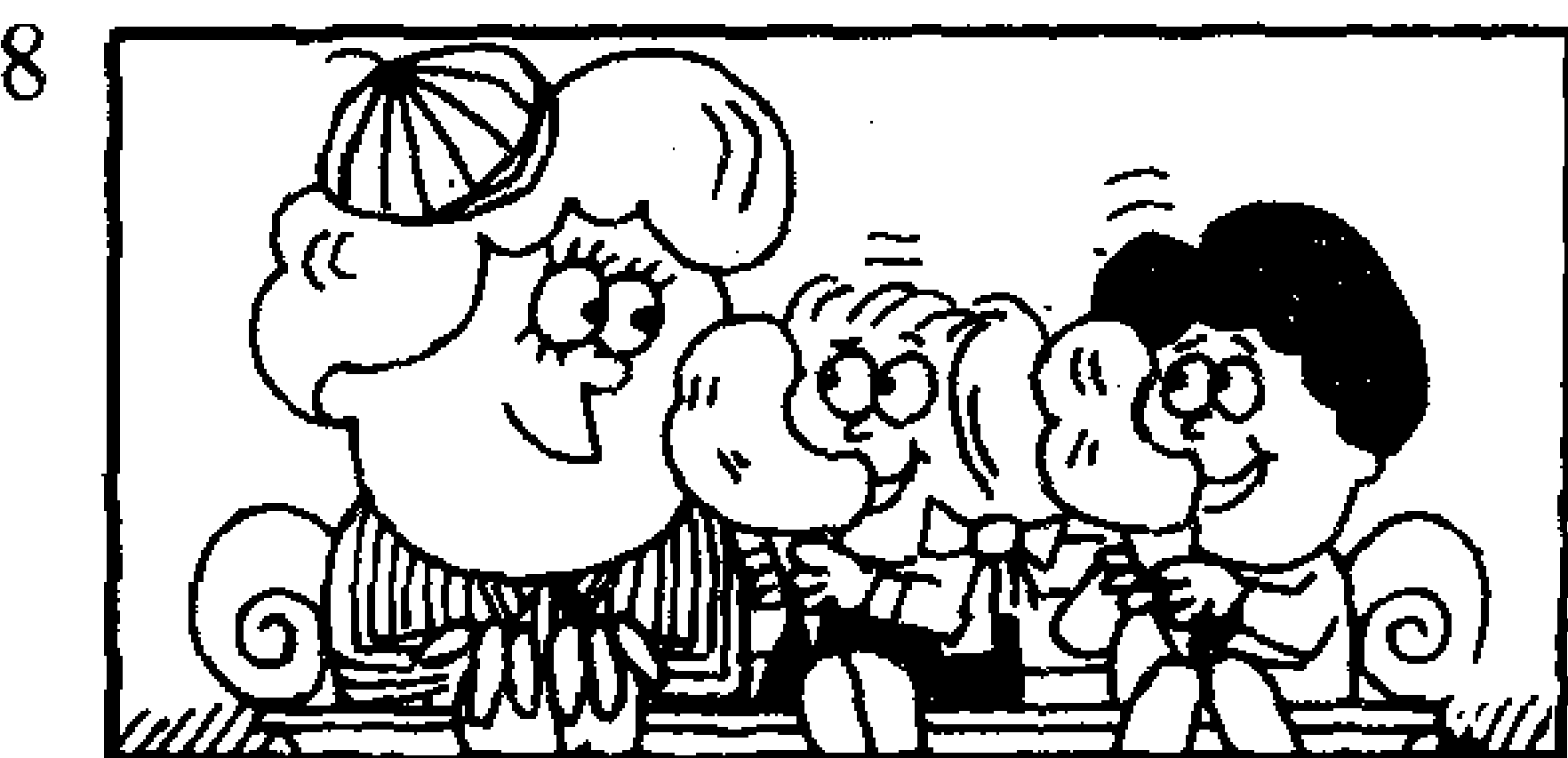
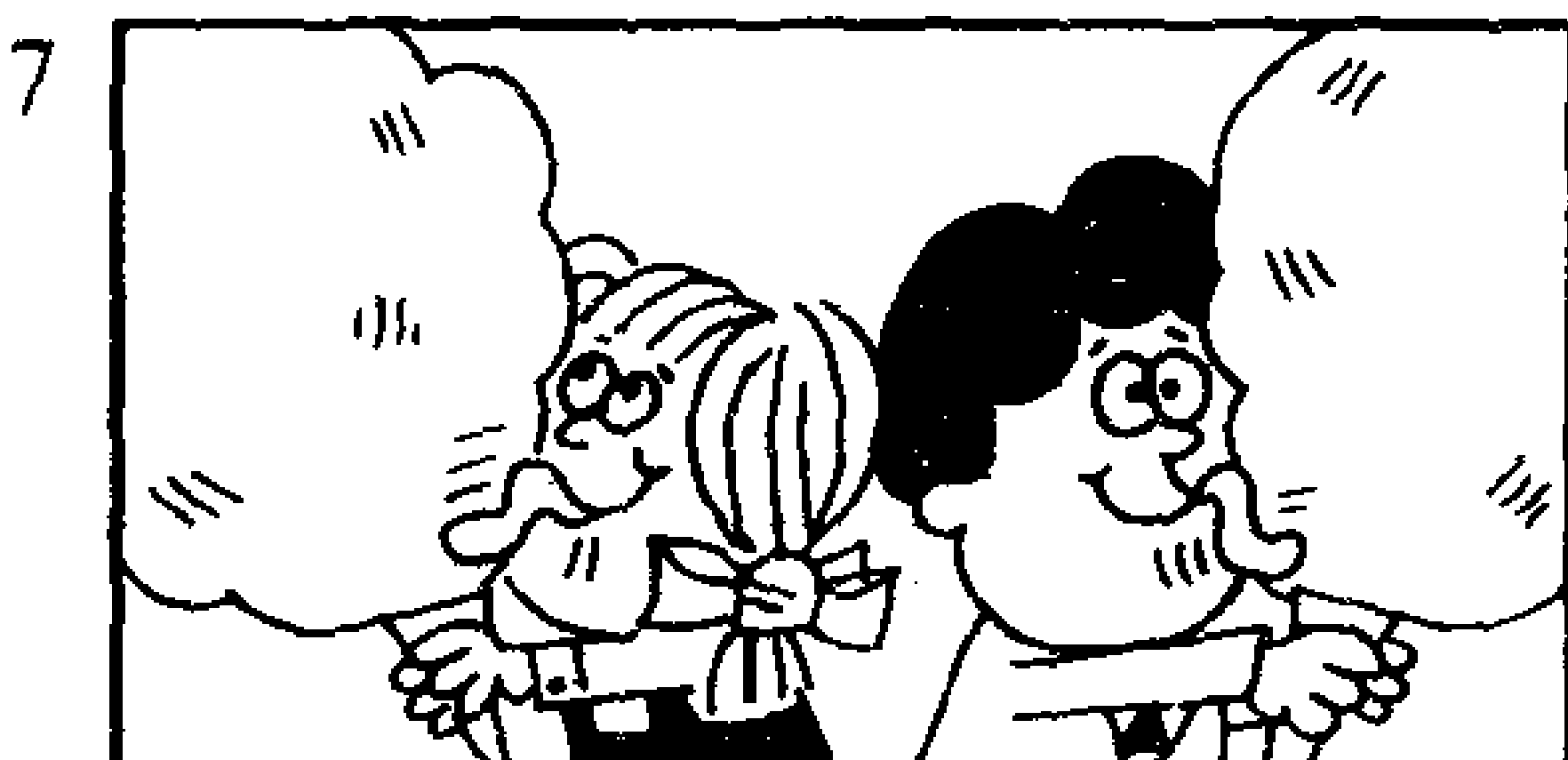
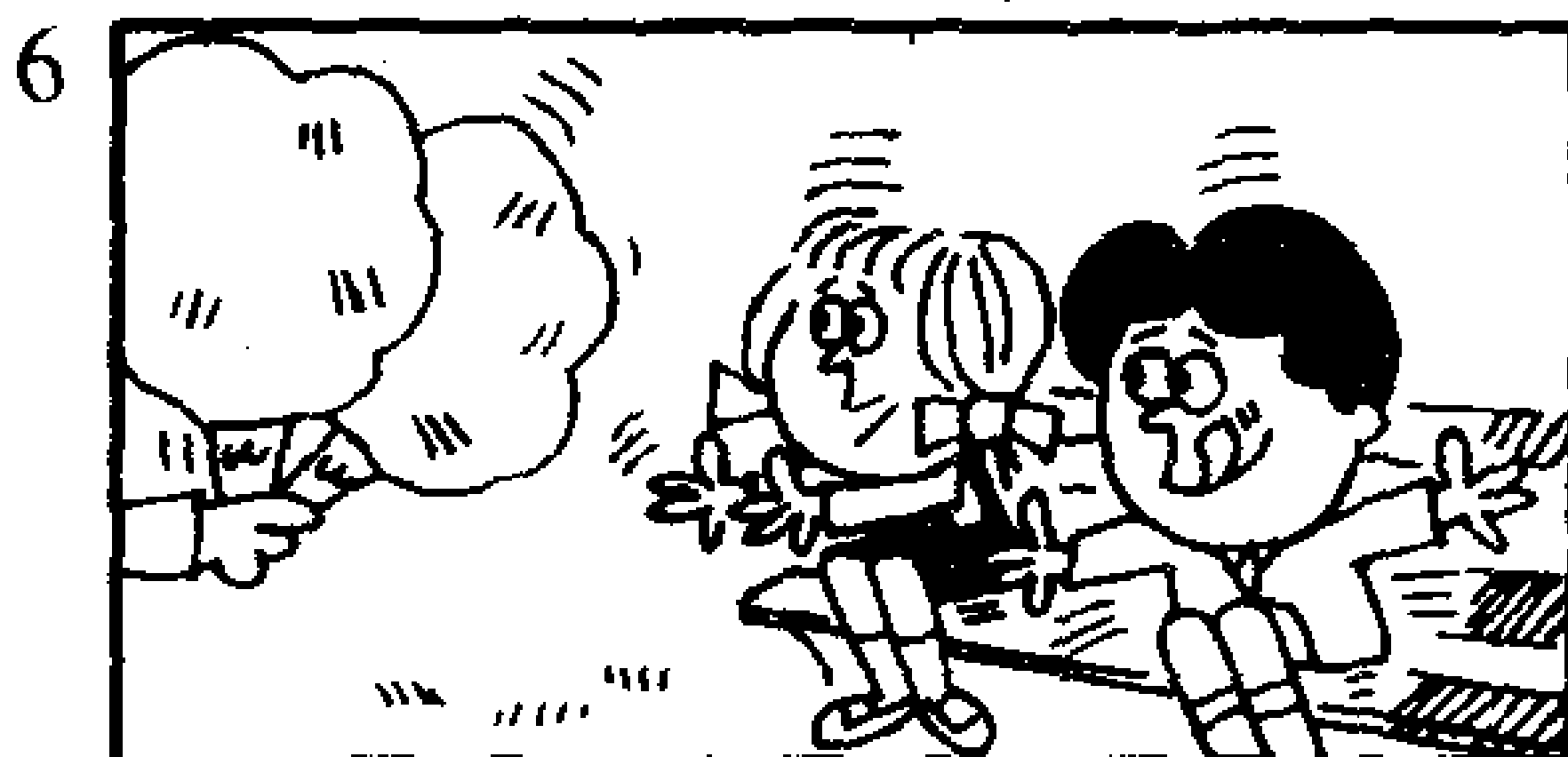
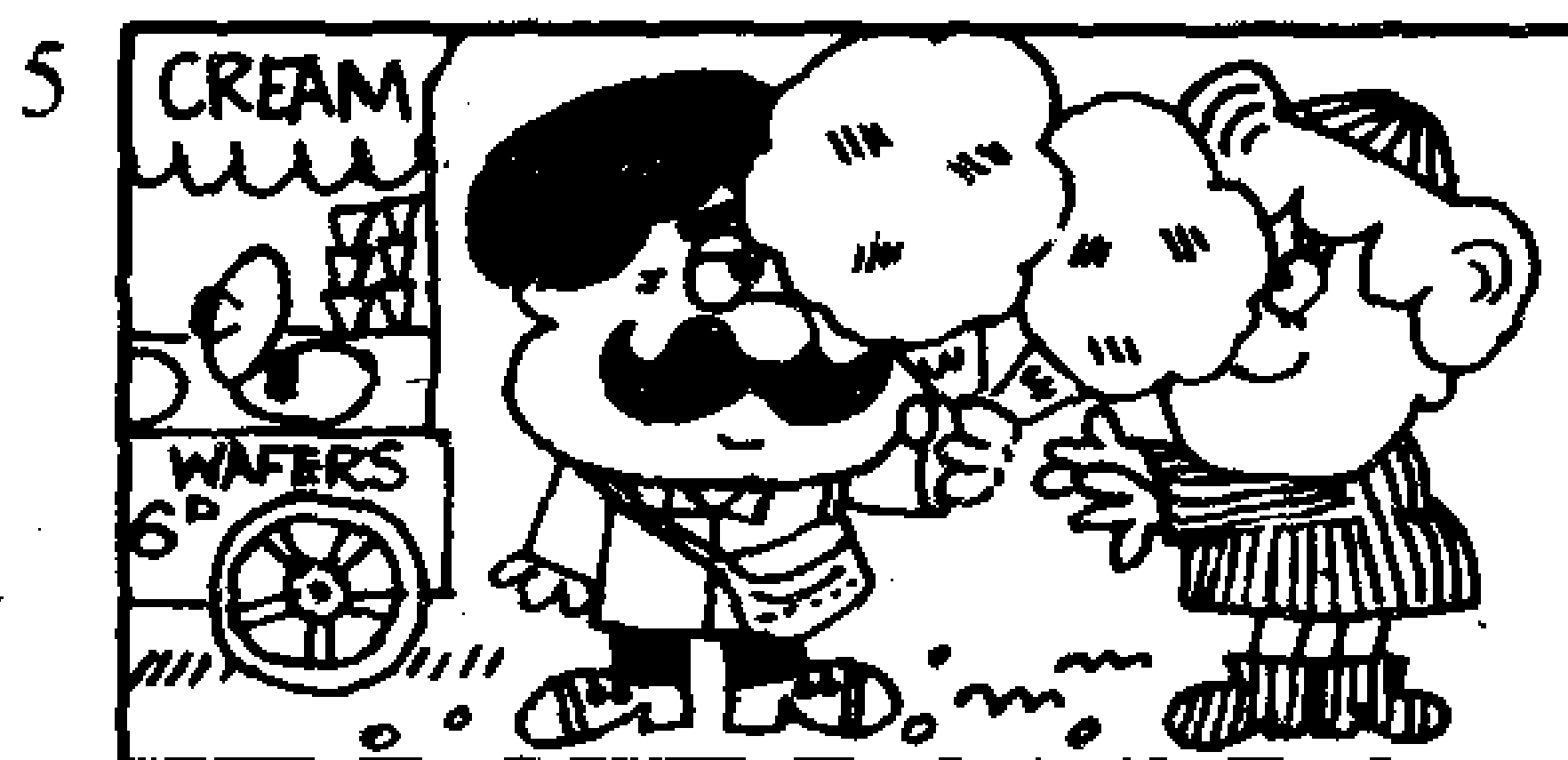
女孩: 这些冰淇淋真好。

MOTHER: Are you all right now?

CHILDREN: Yes, we are, thank you!

母亲: 你们现在好了吗?

孩子们: 是的, 现在好了, 谢谢你!



生词和短语

matter ['mætə] *n.* 事情

tired ['taiəd] *a.* 疲乏, 累

thirsty ['θə:sti] *a.* 渴(望)的, 干(燥, 旱)的

mum [mʌm] *n.* 妈妈

sit [sit] (sat [sæt], sat [sæt]) *vi.* 坐, 就坐

down [daʊn] *ad.* 往下

right [rait] *a.* 好的; *n.* 右边

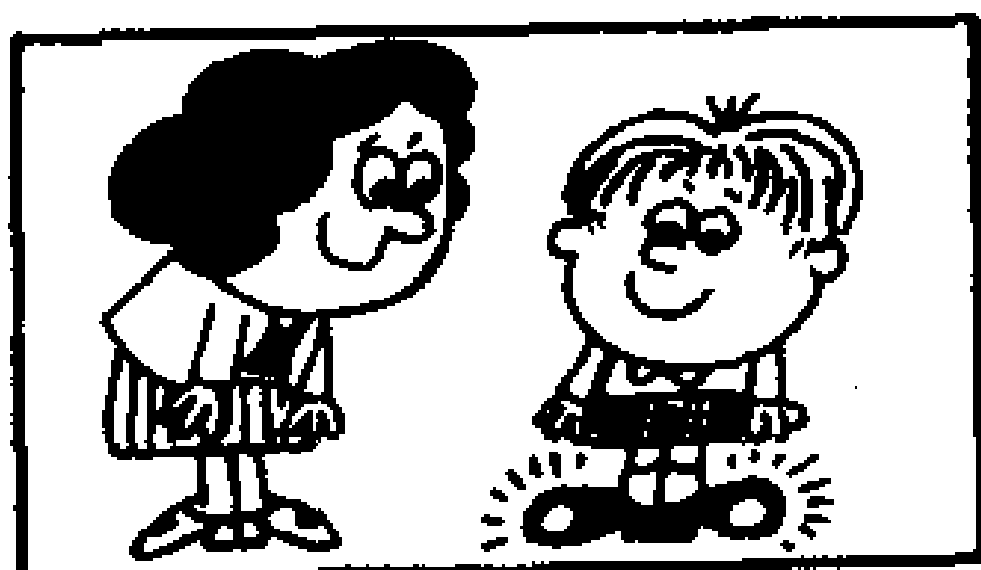
now [naʊ] *ad.* 现在

ice-cream ['ais-'kri:m] *n.* 冰淇淋

children ['tʃɪldrən] *n.* child 的复数

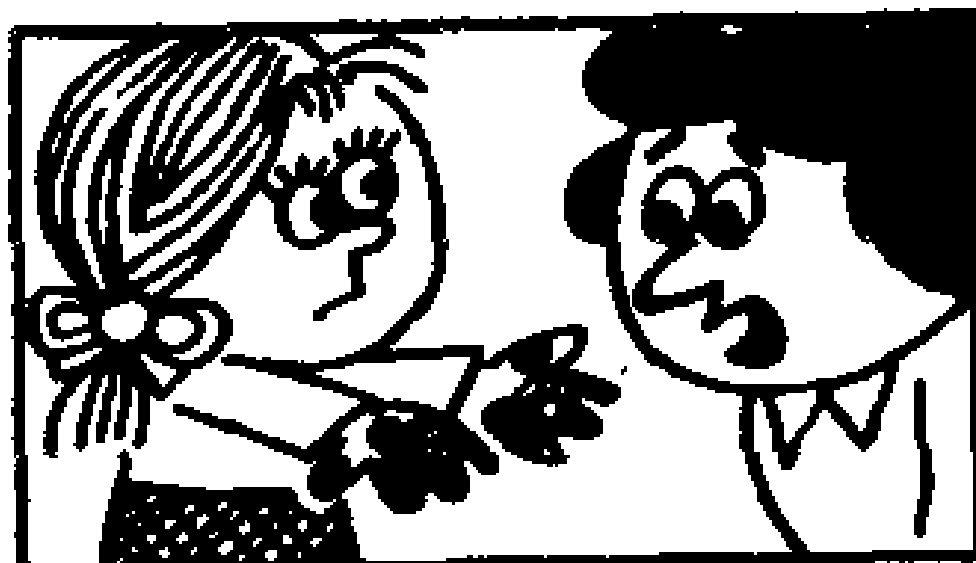
Lesson 20 Look at them! 看他们(它们)!

105



They're clean.
它们是干净的。

106



They're dirty.
它们是脏的。

217



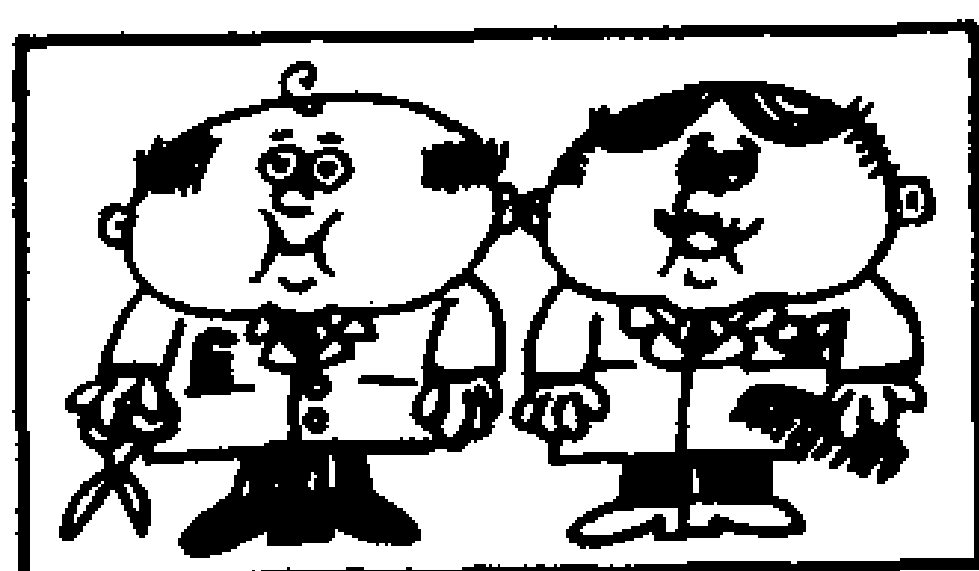
They're hot.
他们热。

218



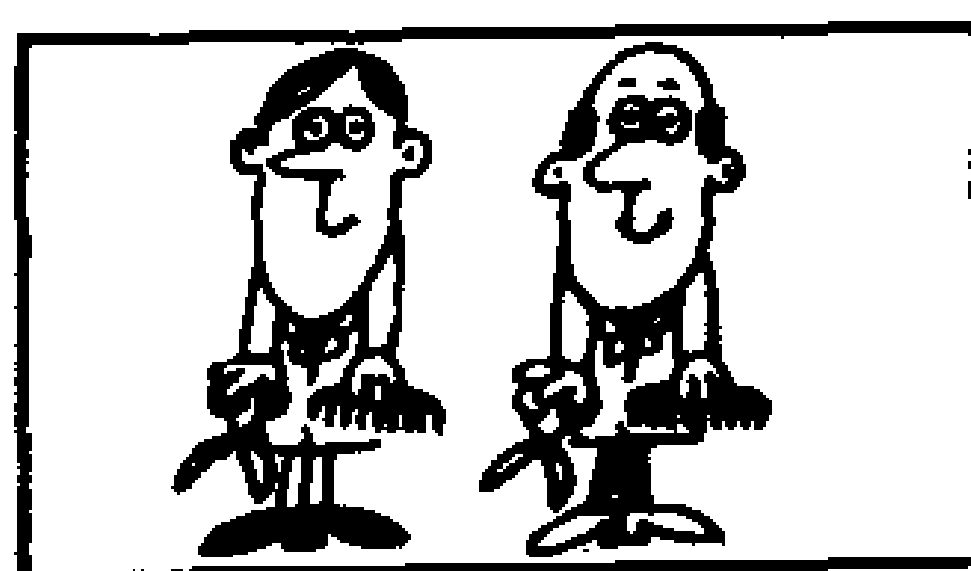
They're cold.
她们冷。

321



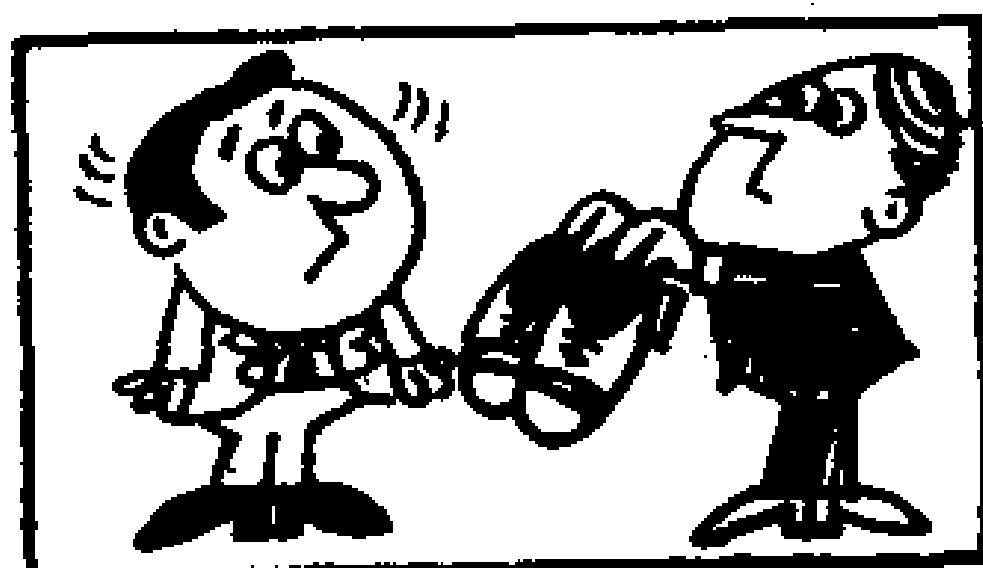
They're fat.
他们胖。

322



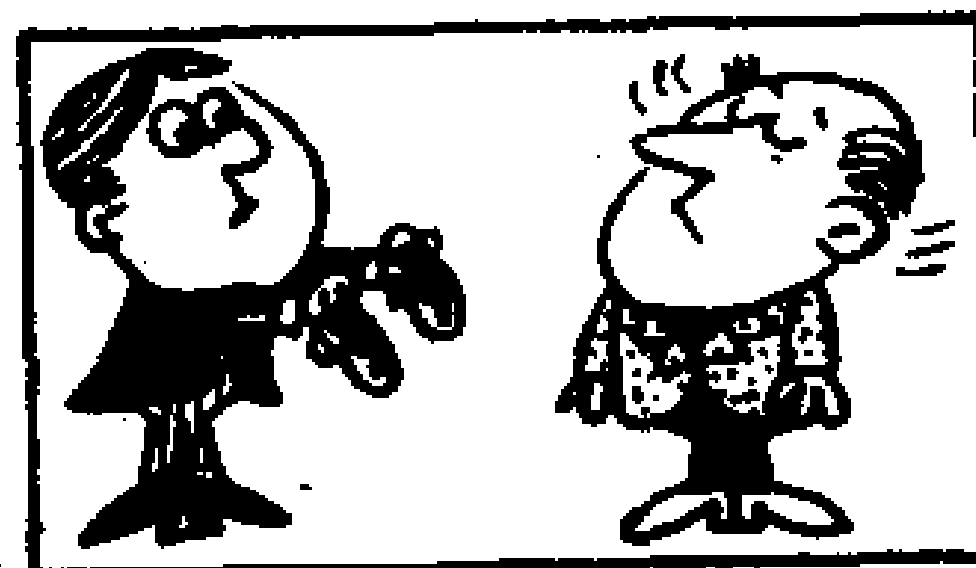
They're thin.
他们瘦。

433



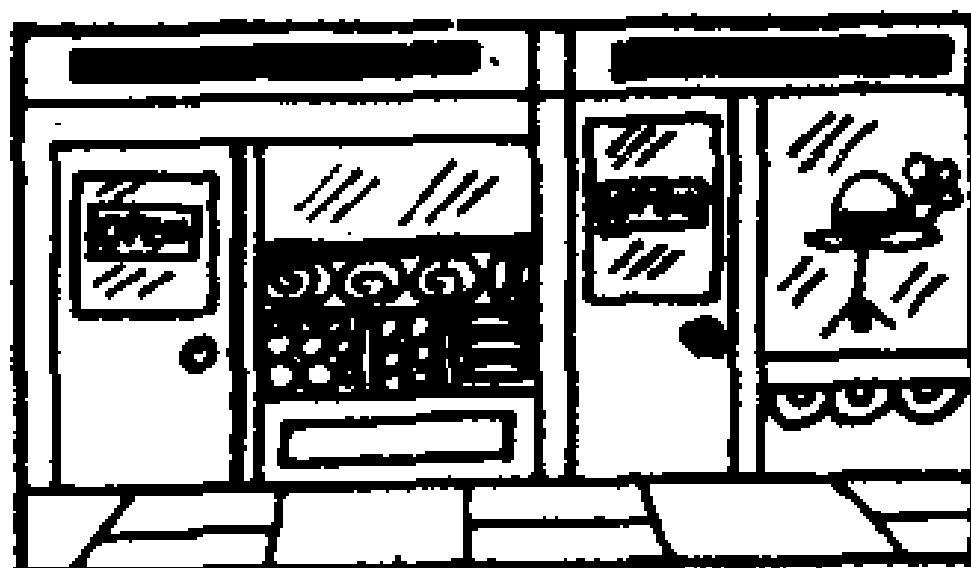
They're big.
它们大。

434



They're small.
它们小。

545



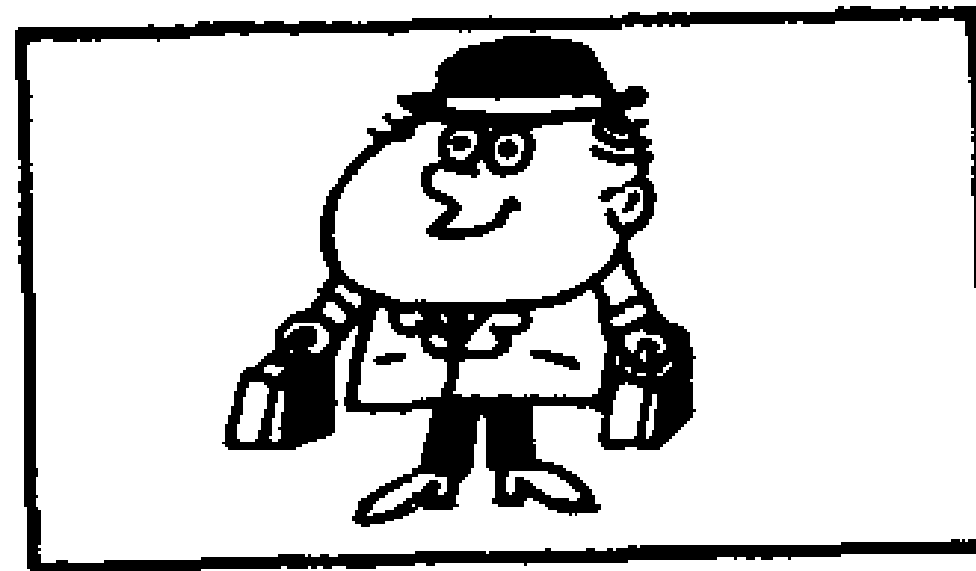
They're open.
它们是开着的。

546



They're shut.
它们是关着的。

657



They're light.
它们轻。

658



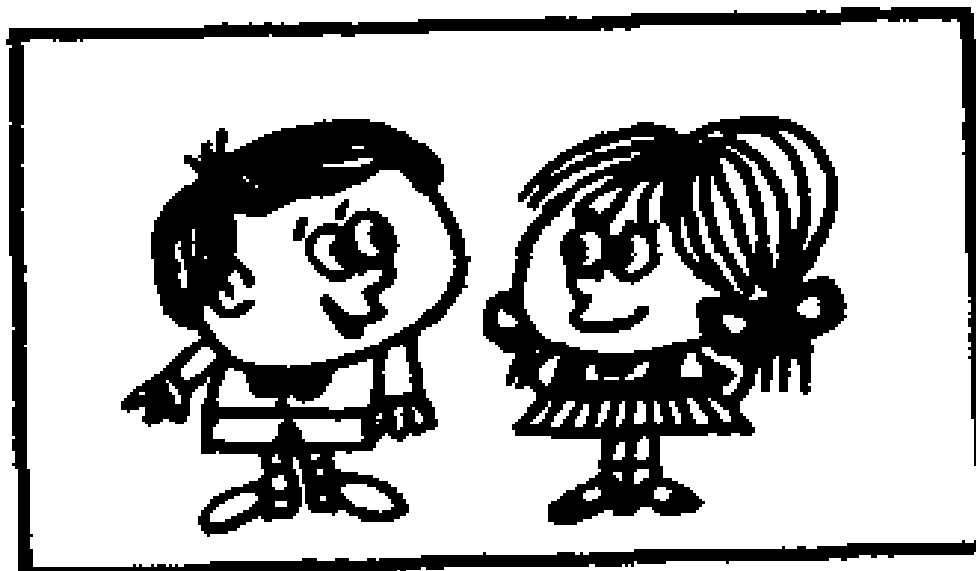
They're heavy.
它们重。

769



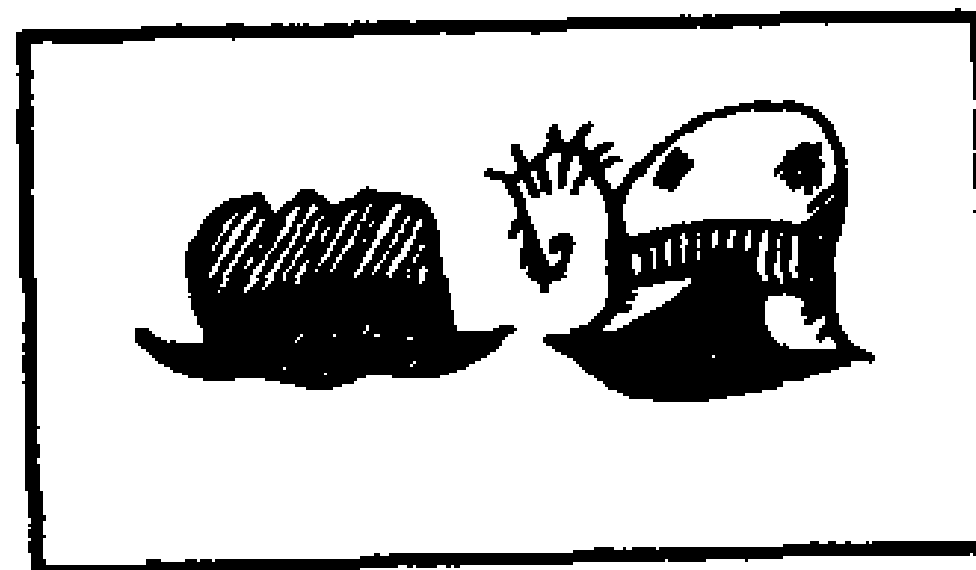
They're old.
他们上了年纪。

770



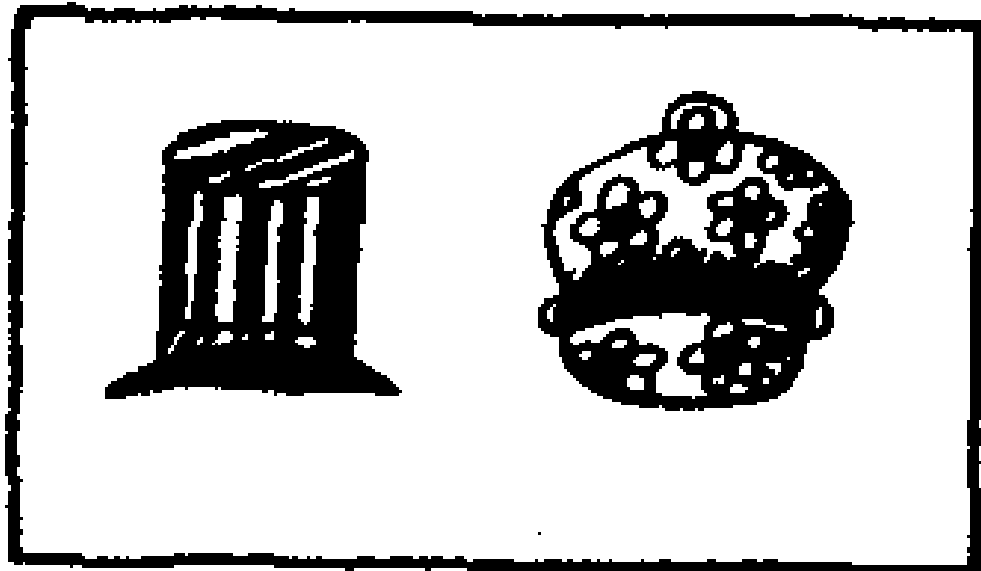
They're young.
他们年轻。

881



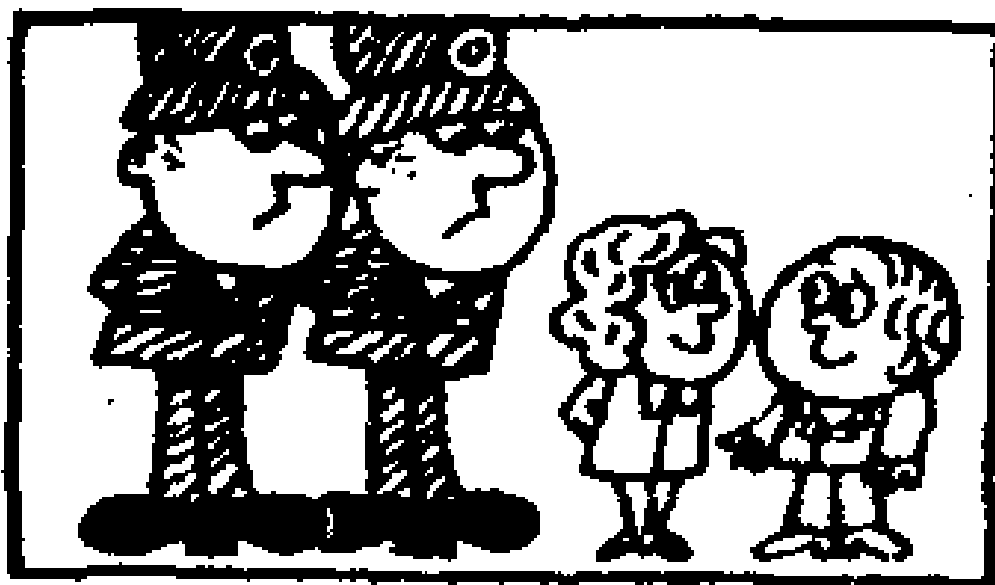
They're old.
它们是旧的。

882



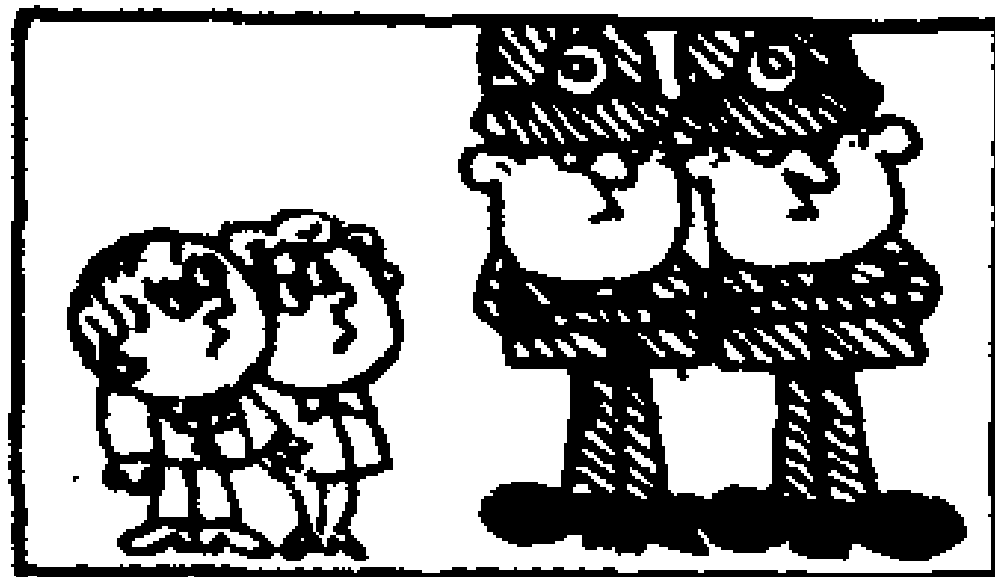
They're new.
它们是新的。

998



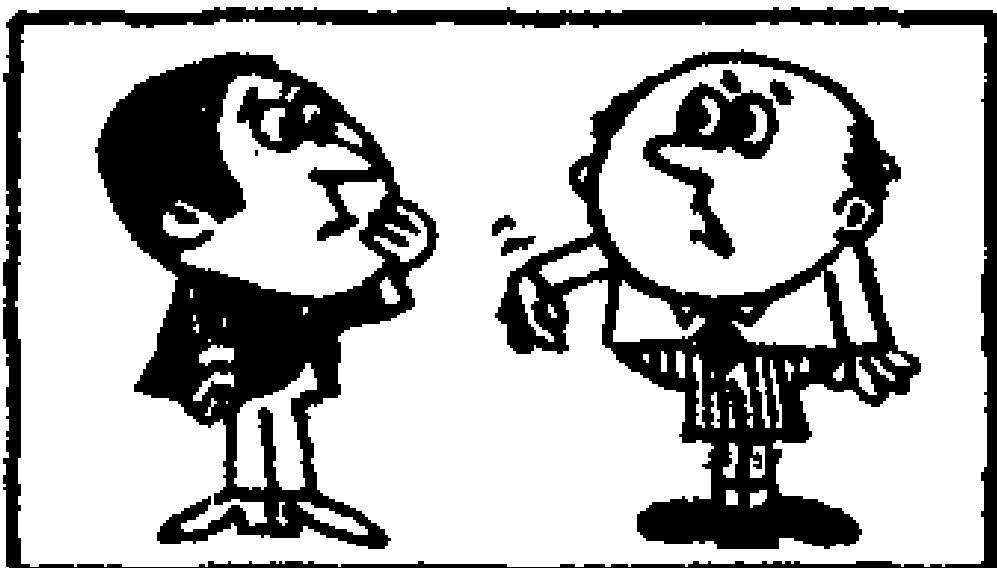
They're short.
他们是矮个子。

999



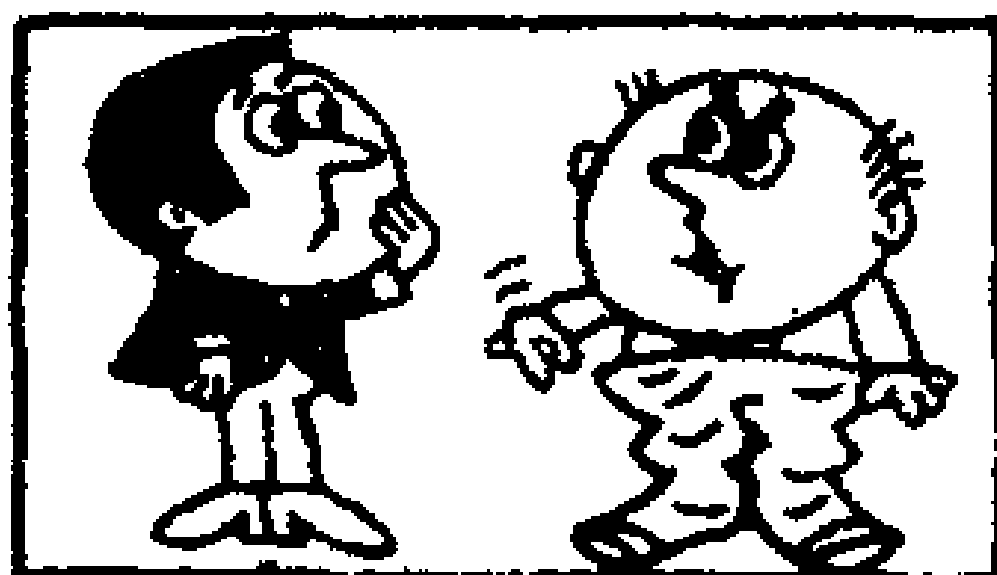
They're tall.
他们是高个子。

1000



They're short.
它们短了。

1001



They're long.
它们长了。

生词和短语

big [big] *a.* 大的

small [smɔ:l] *a.* 小的, 少的

open ['əupən] *a.* 开的; 开着的; *vt.* 打开

shut [ʃʌt] *a.* 关的, 关着的;

(shut, shut) *vt.* 关闭

light [laɪt] *a.* 轻的

heavy ['hevi] *a.* 重的

long [lɒŋ] *a.* 长的

Exercise

Look at this:

Those children . . . thirsty.
Those children are thirsty.

Copy this. Put in *am*, *is* or *are*.

Those children . . . tired.

Their mother . . . tired, too.

That ice-cream man . . . very busy.

His ice-creams . . . very nice.

What's the matter, children? We . . . thirsty.

What's the matter, Tim? I . . . tired.

Lesson 21

MAN: Gíve me a bóok pléase. Jáne.

男：请给我一本书，简。

WOMAN: Which bóok?

女：哪一本？

WOMAN: This one?

女：这一本吗？

MAN: Nó, nó't thát one.
The réd one.

男：不，不是那本。
是那本红的。

WOMAN: This one?

MAN: Yés, pléase.

女：这一本吗？

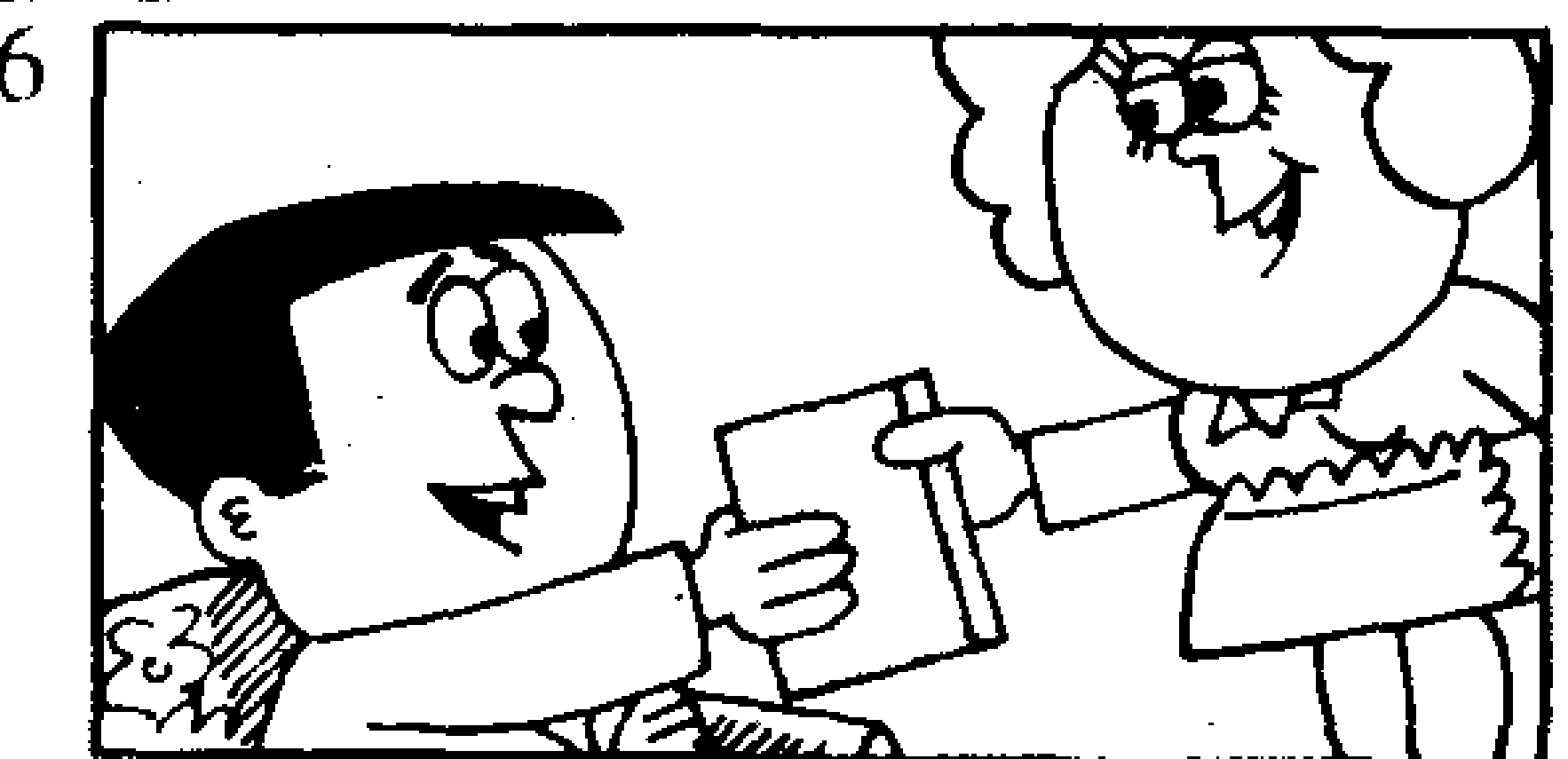
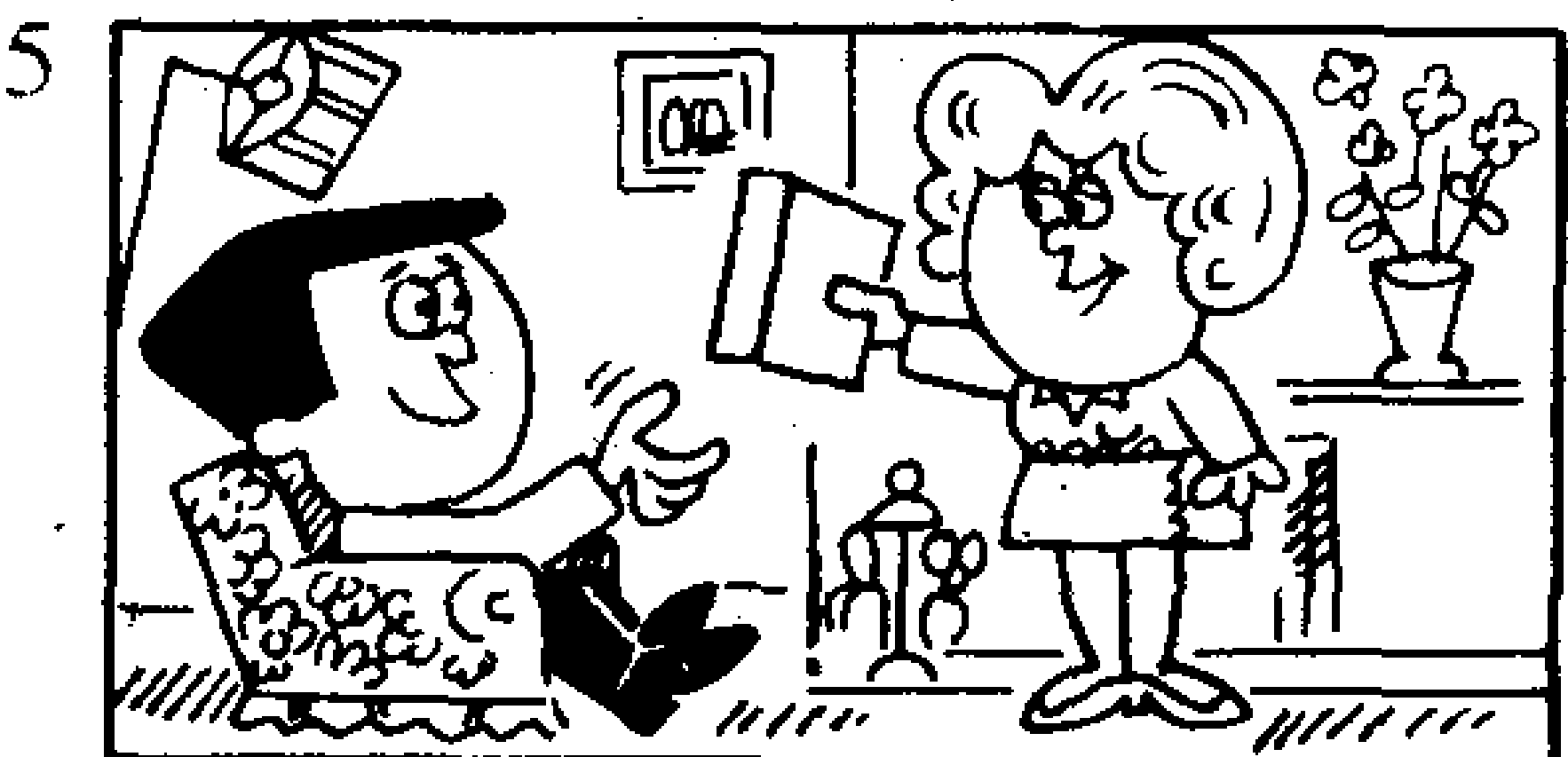
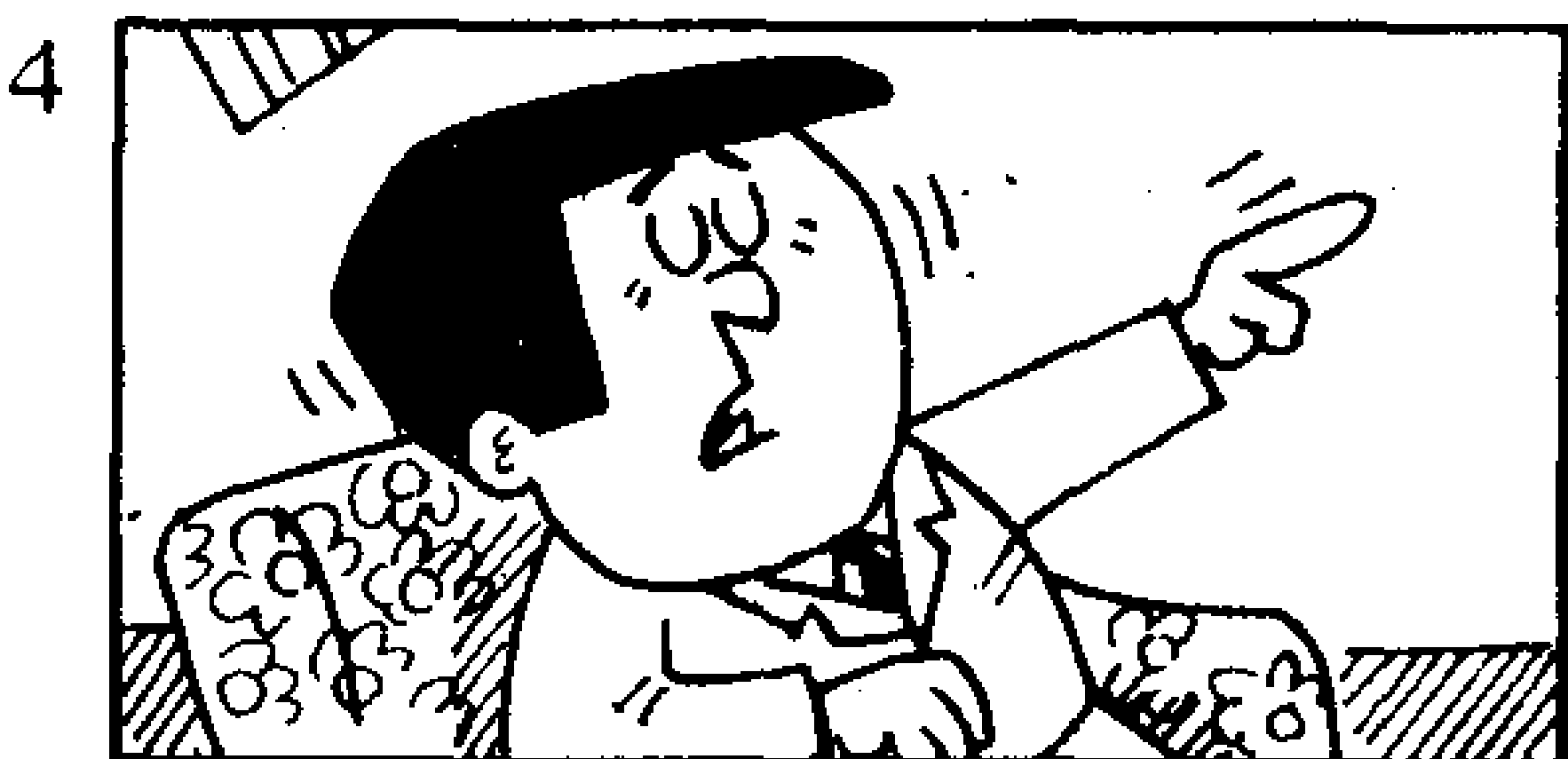
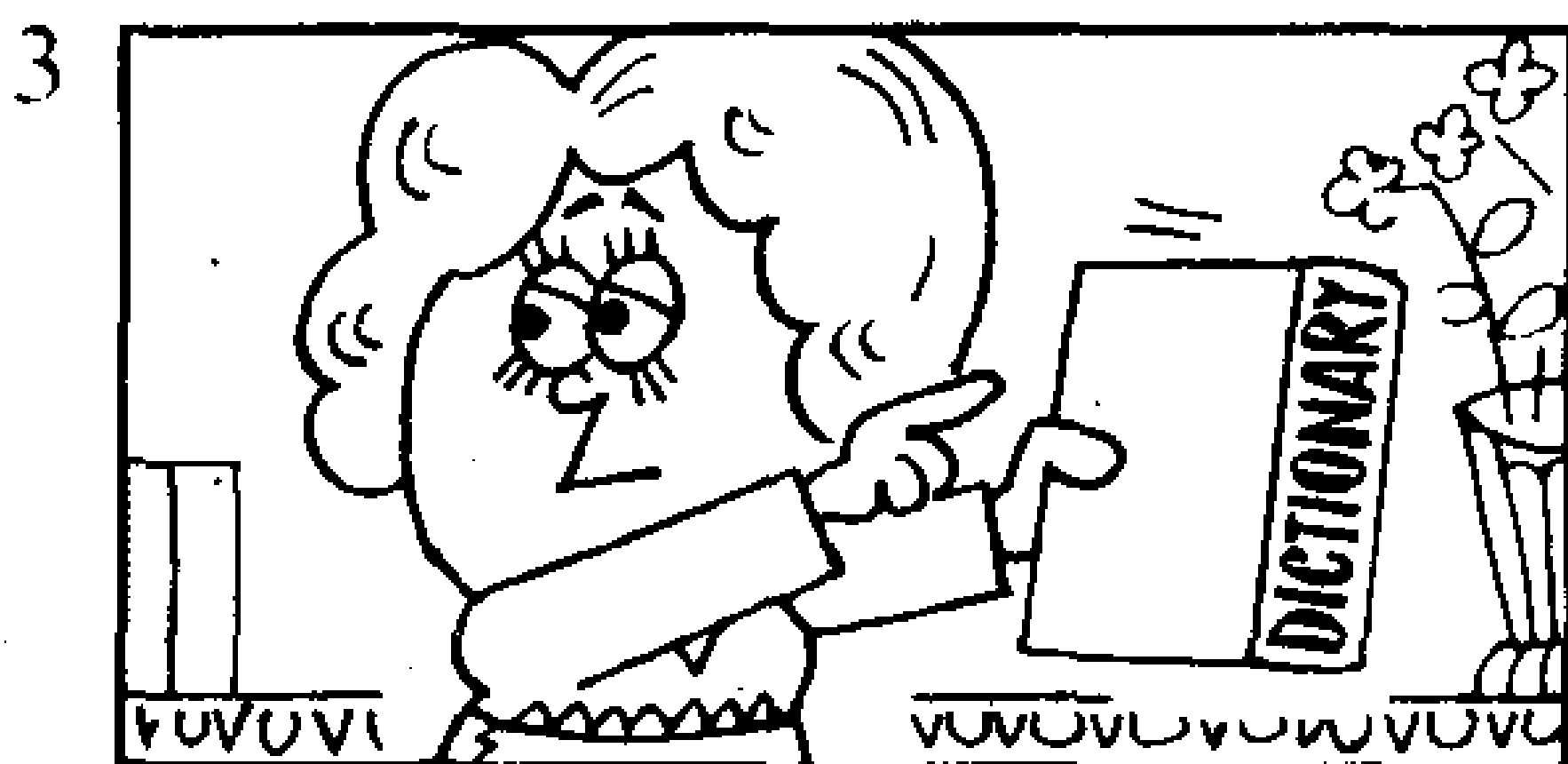
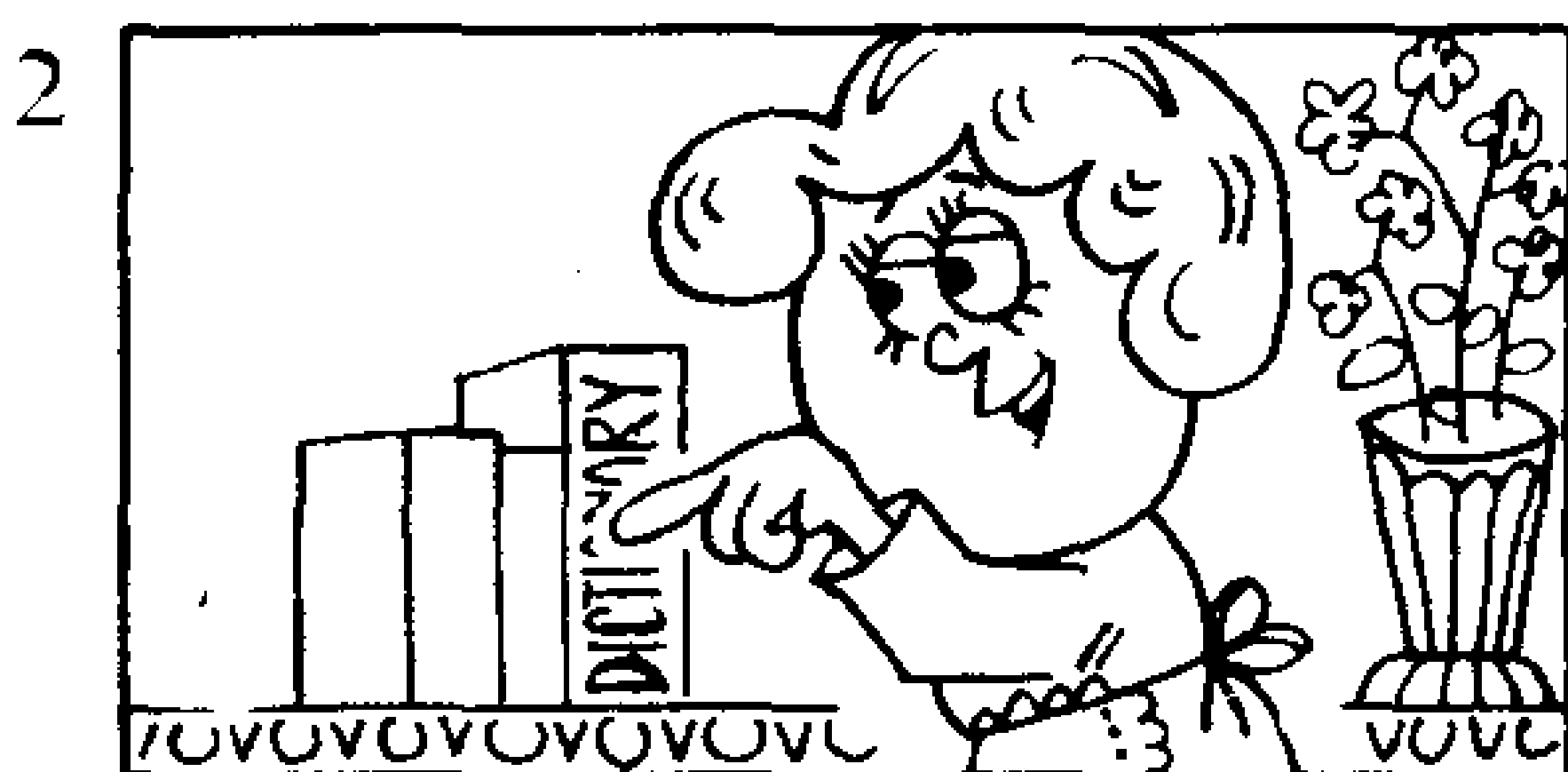
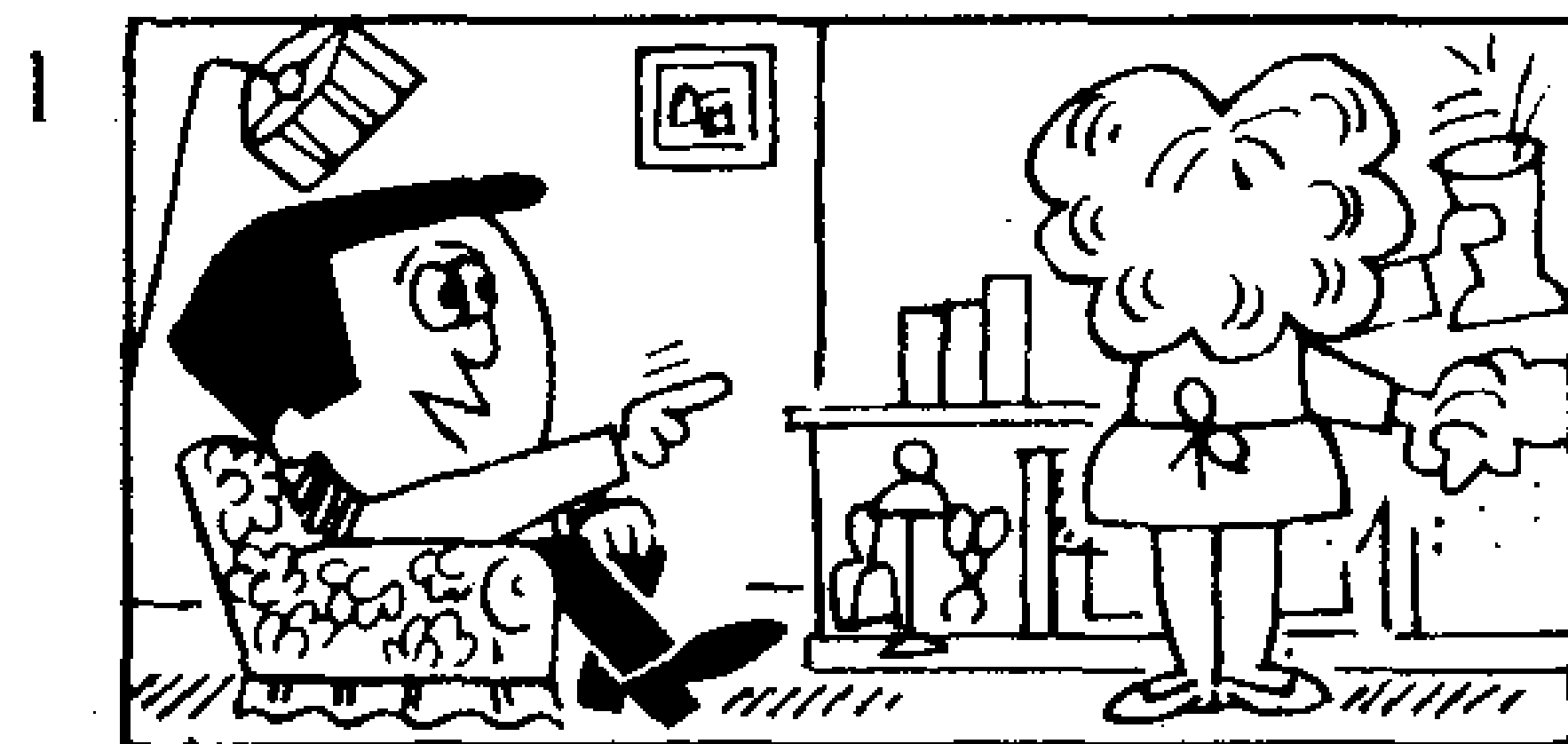
男：是的，劳驾。

WOMAN: Hére you áre.

MAN: Thánk you.

女：给你。

男：谢谢你。



生词和短语

which [hwɪtʃ] *a. & pro.* 哪一(个)

Jane [dʒeɪn] 简(珍妮, 女子名)

Lesson 22 Give me/him/her/us/them a . . .

给我/他/她/我们/他们一个……

Which one?

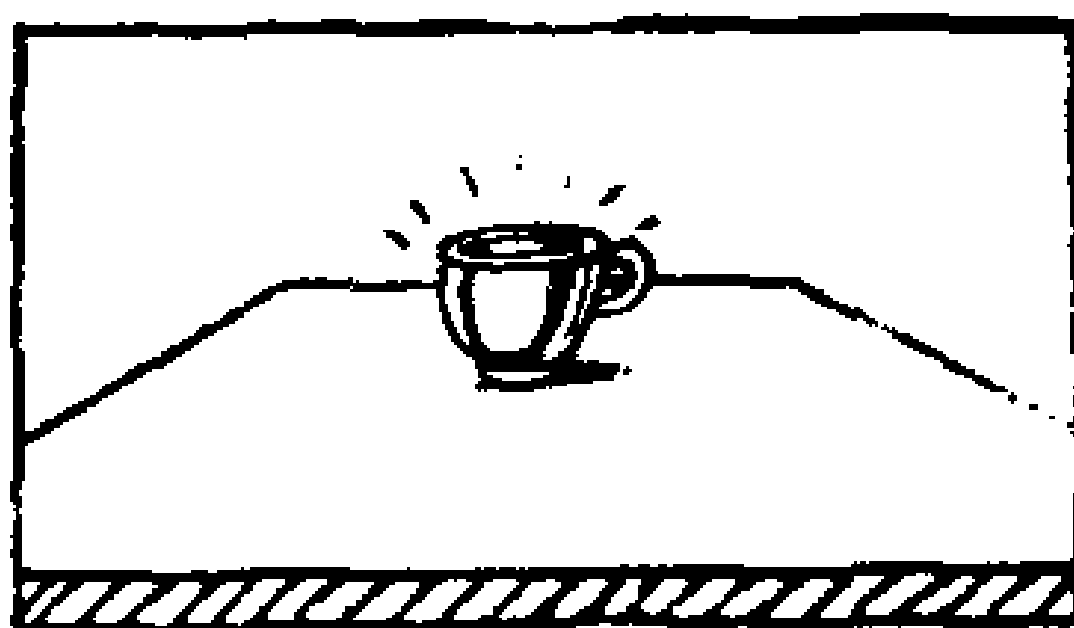
哪一个?

1001



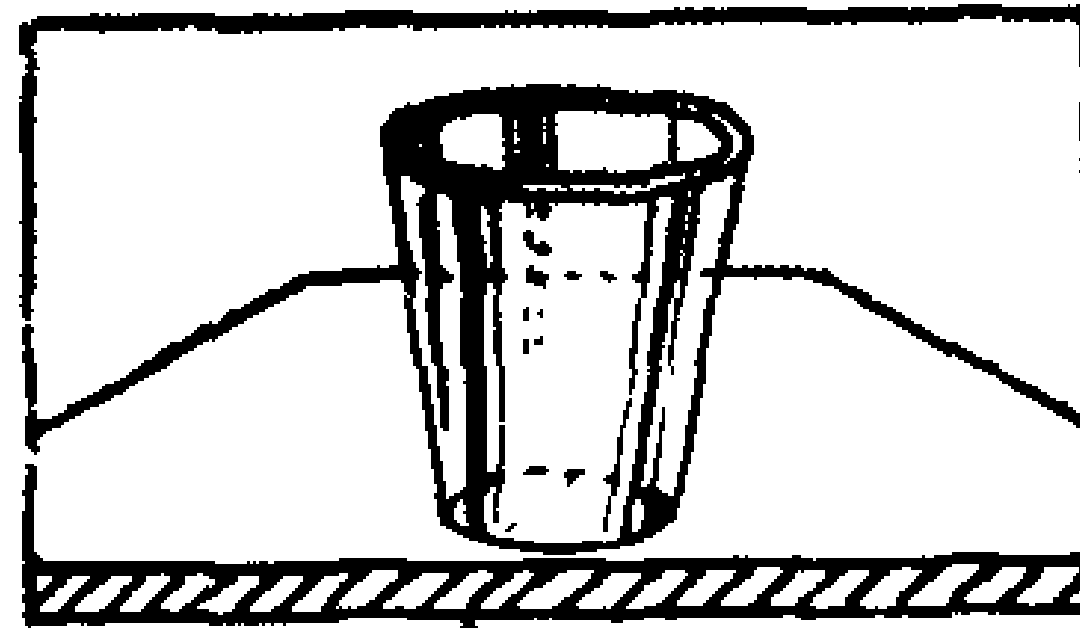
(dirty) 脏

1002



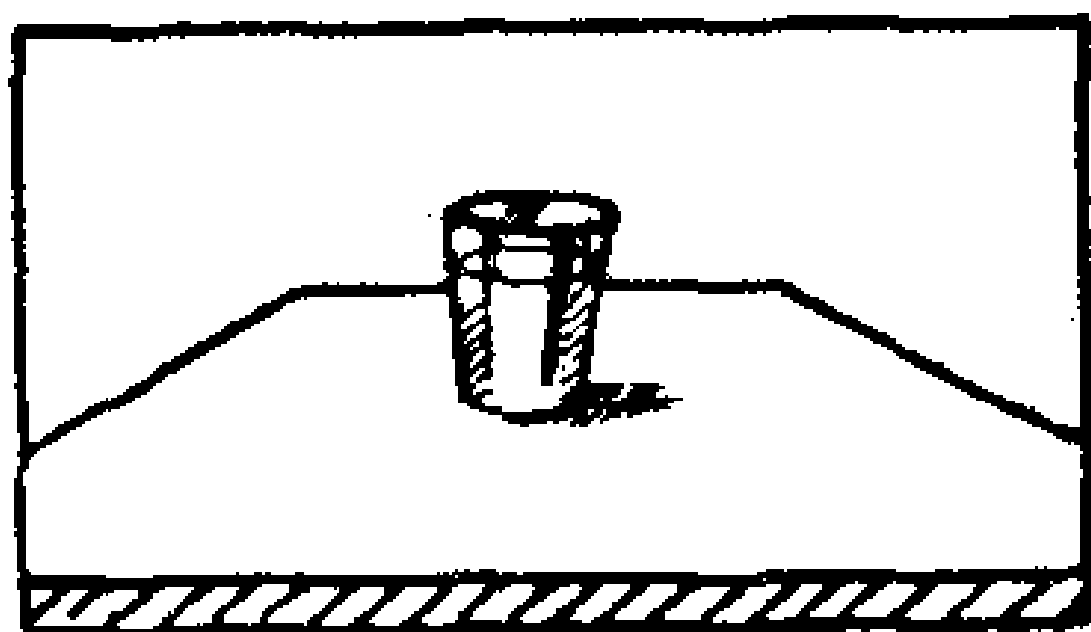
(clean) 干净

1003



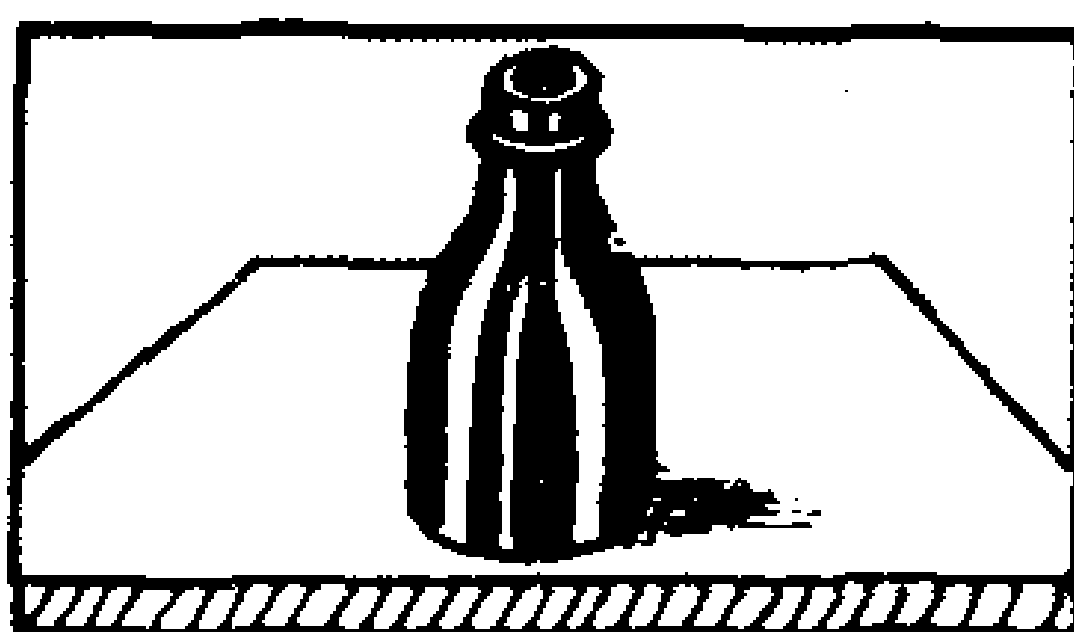
(empty) 空

1004



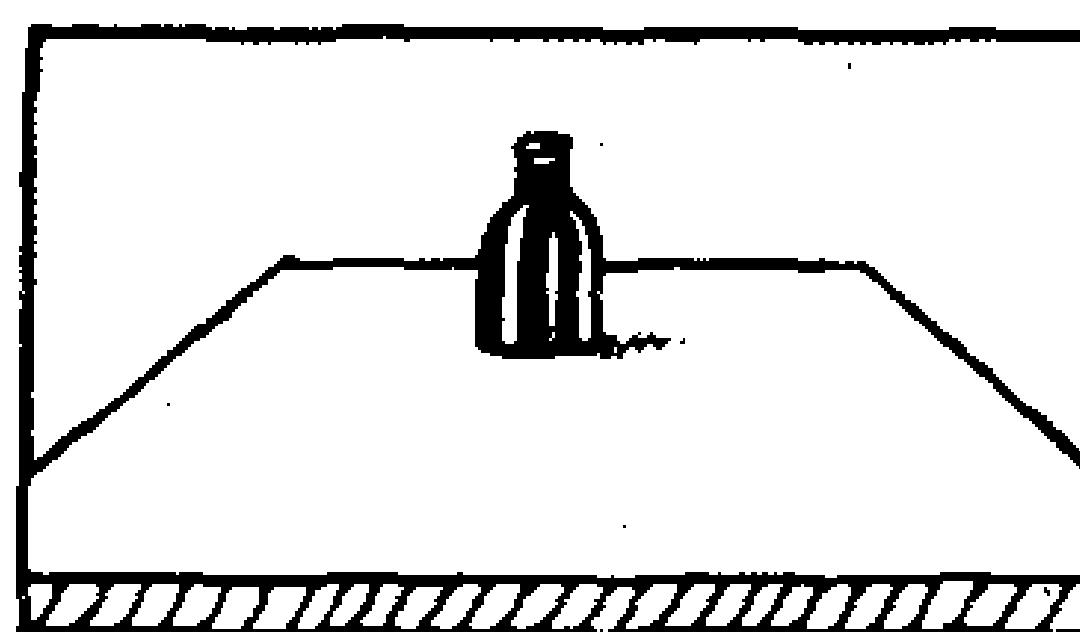
(full) 满

1005



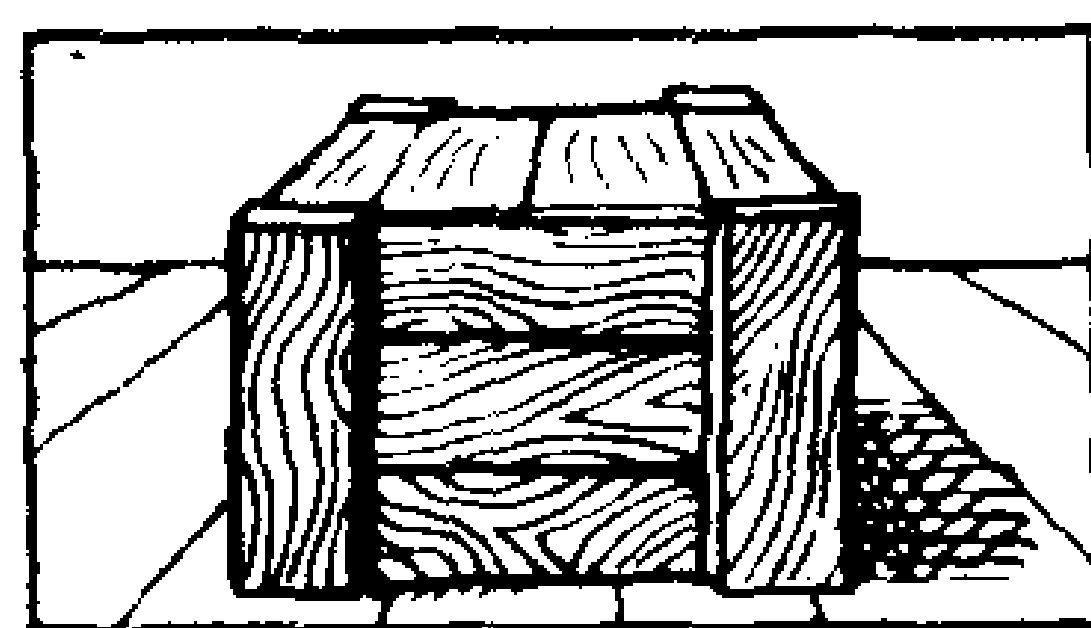
(large) 大

1006



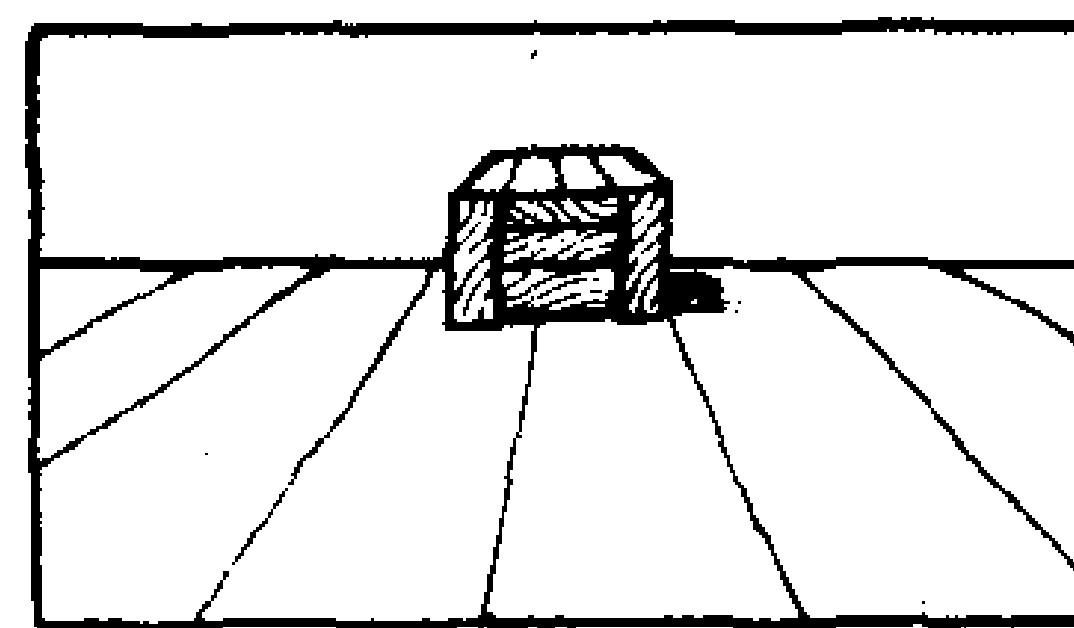
(small) 小

1007



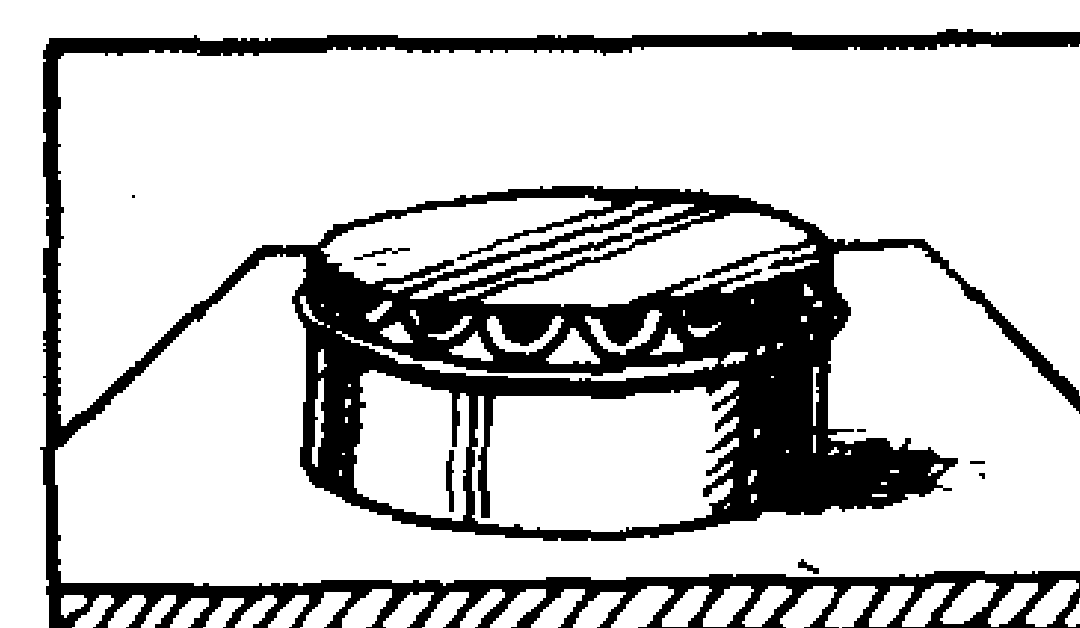
(big) 大

1008



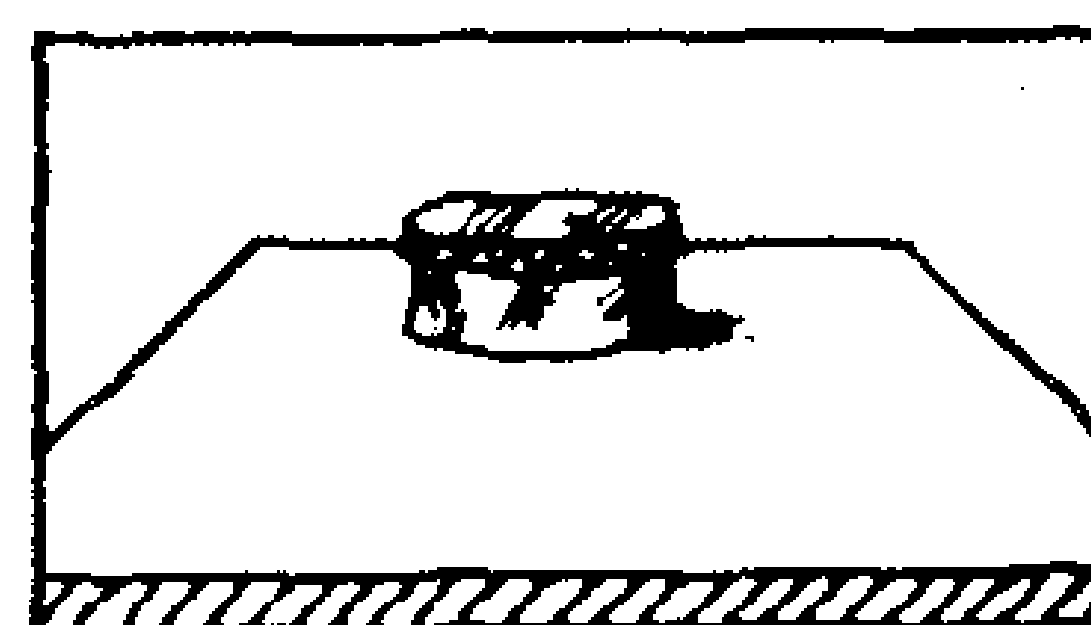
(little) 小

1009



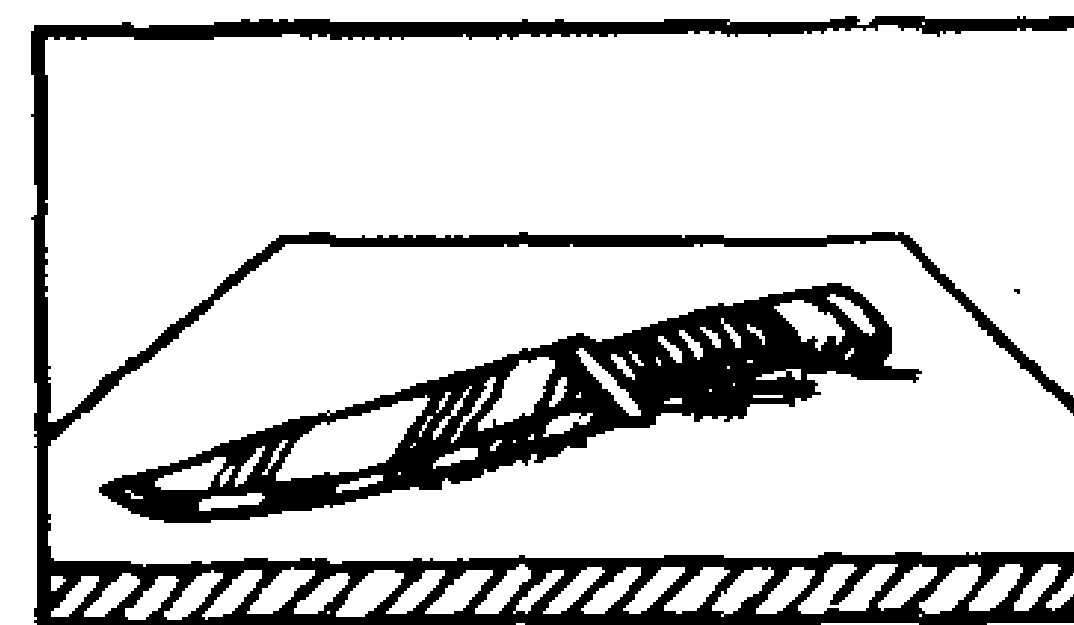
(new) 新

1010



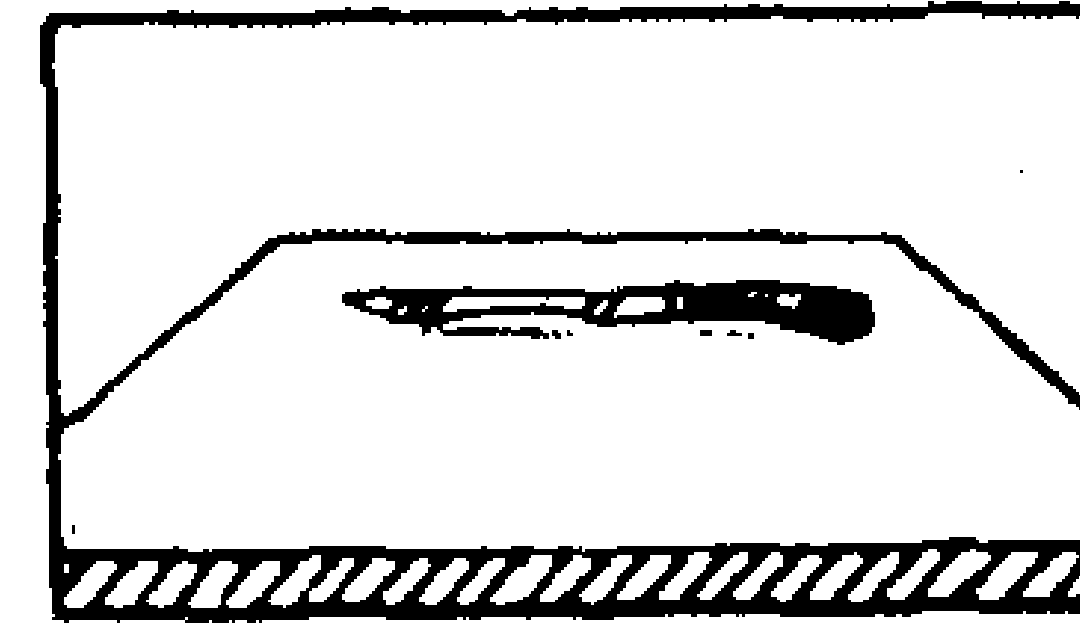
(old) 旧

1011



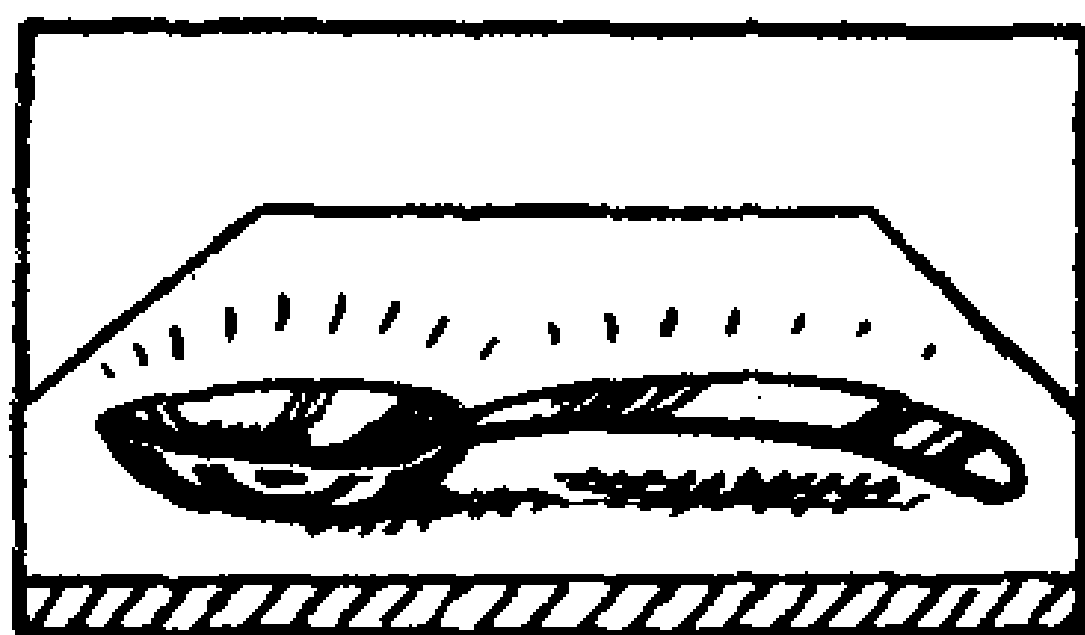
(sharp) 锋利的

1012



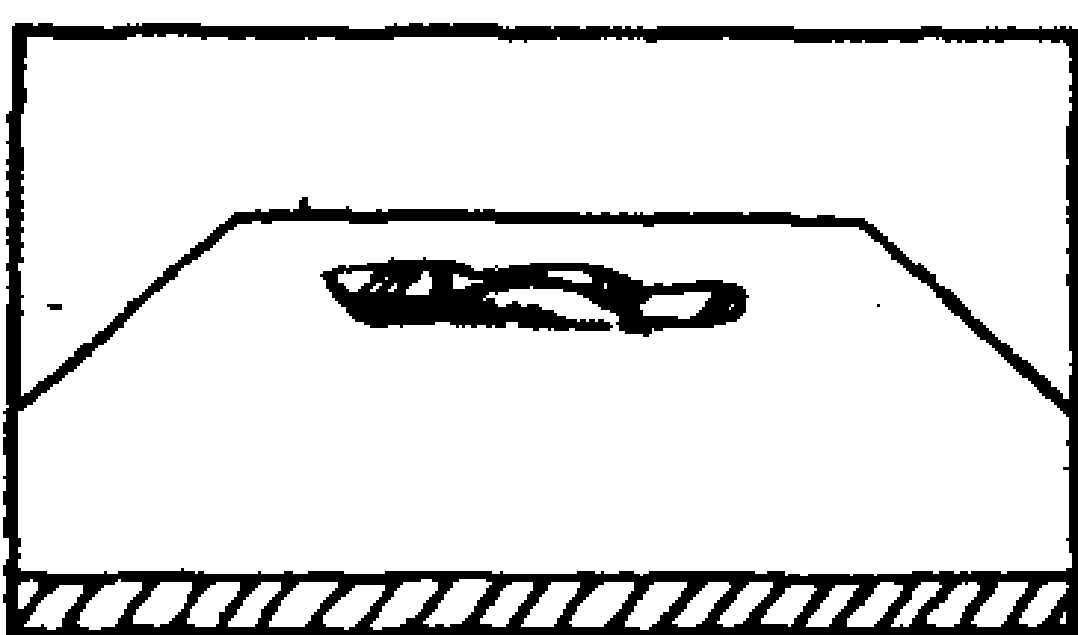
(blunt) 钝的

1013



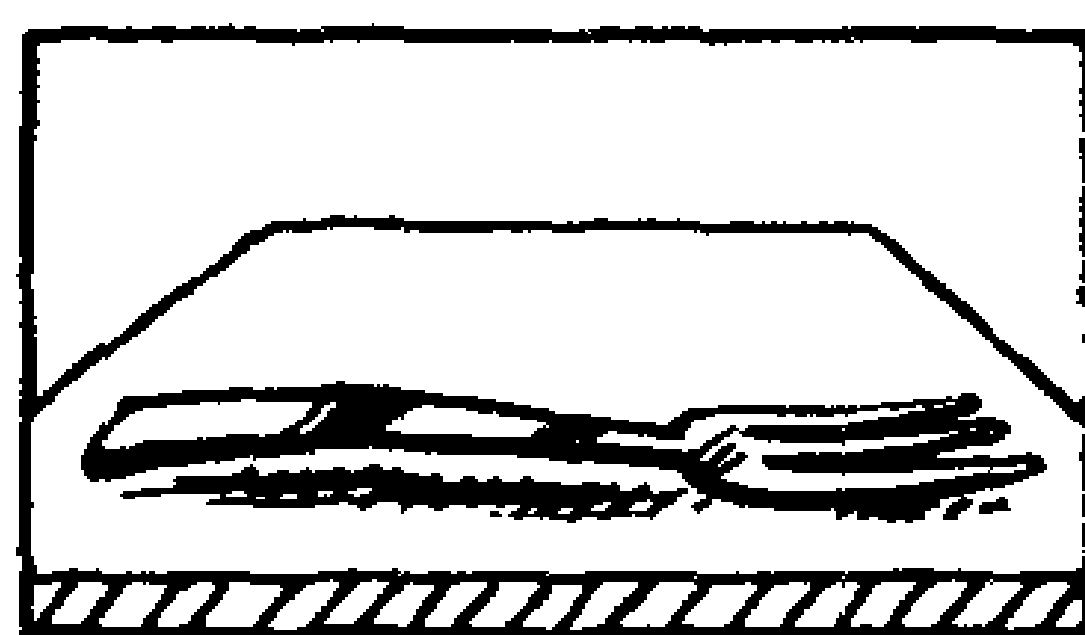
(new) 新

1014



(old) 旧

1015



(large) 大

生词和短语

empty ['empti] *a.* 空的; *vt.* 使空, 倒空

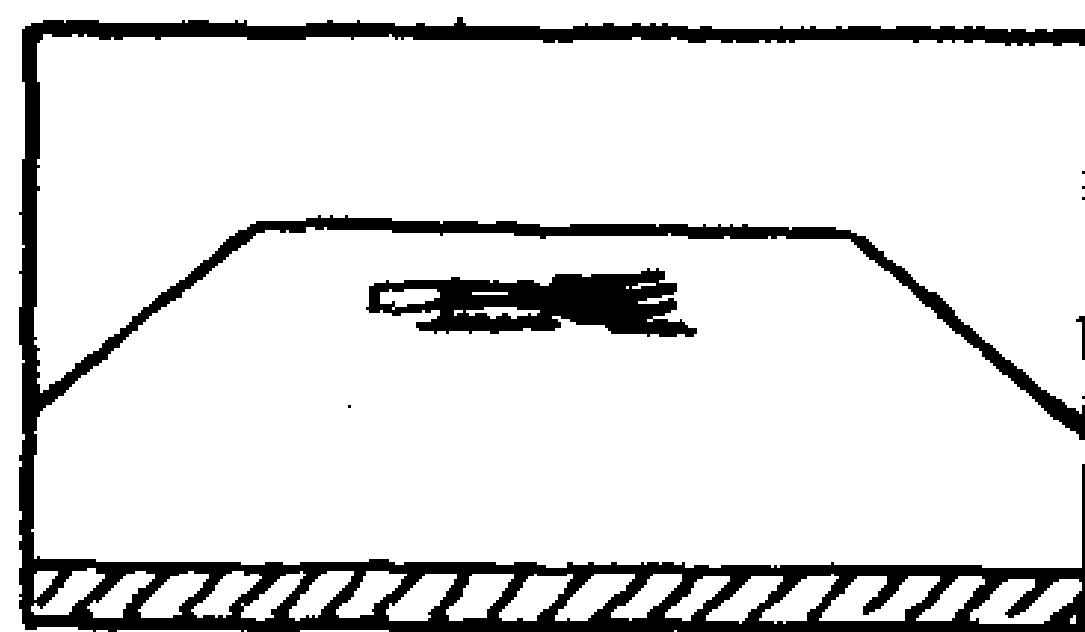
full [ful] *a.* 满的

little ['litl] *a.* 小的

sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a.* 锋利的

blunt [blʌnt] *a.* 钝的

1016



(small) 小

Exercise

Look at this:

Is this Tim's shirt? No, it's not. . . . shirt is white.

Is this Tim's shirt? No it's not. His shirt is white

Copy this. Put in *His, Her, Our or Their*

Is this Miss Grey's coat? No, it's not. . . . coat is grey.

Are these your pens? No, they're not. . . . pens are blue.

Is this Mr Jackson's hat? No, it's not. . . . hat is black.

Are these the children's books? No, they're not. . . . books are red.

Is this Mrs Davis's dog? No, it's not. . . . dog is brown and white.

Is this your father's tie? No, it's not. . . . tie is orange.

Lesson 23

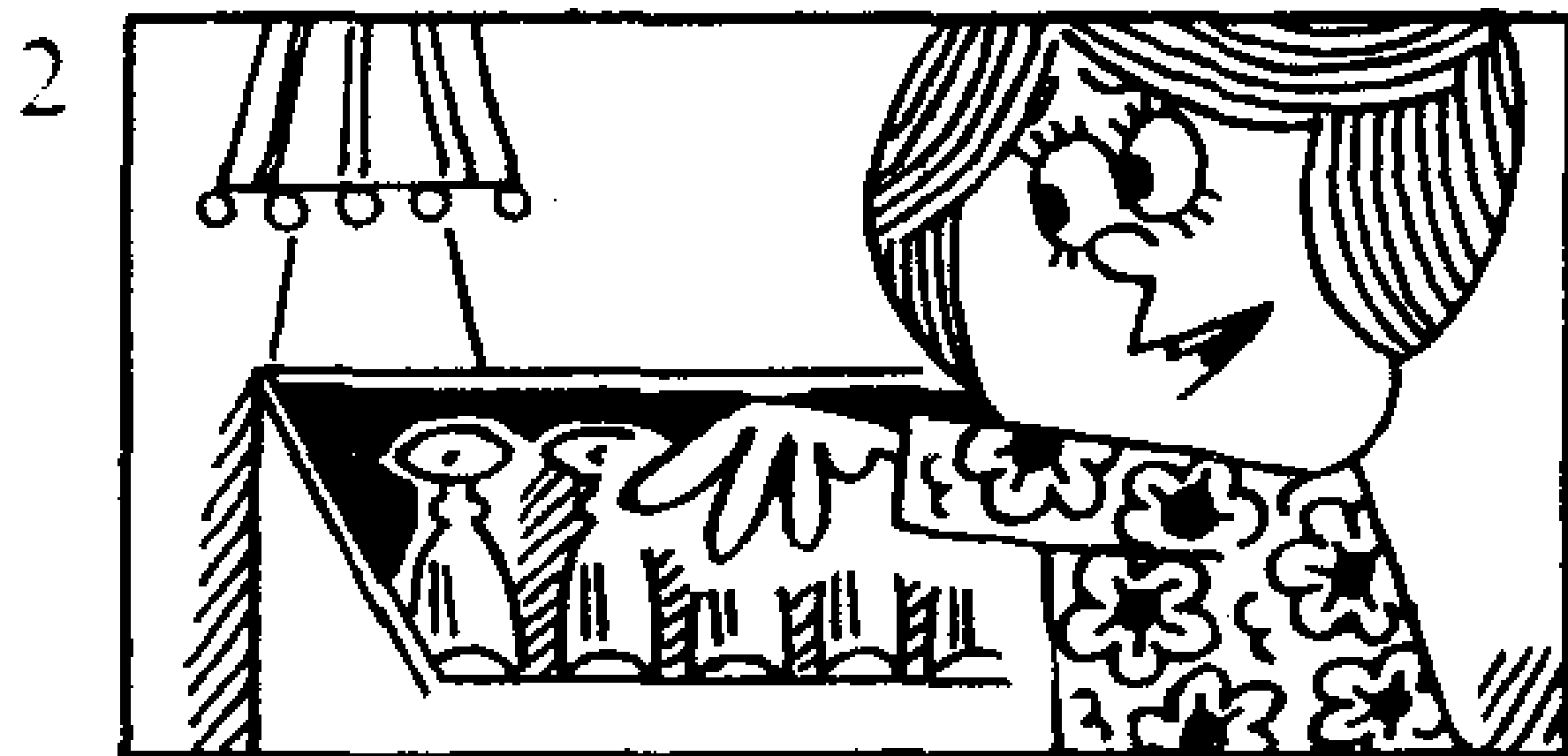
MAN: Give me some glâsses pléase, Jáne

男: 简, 请给我几只玻璃杯。



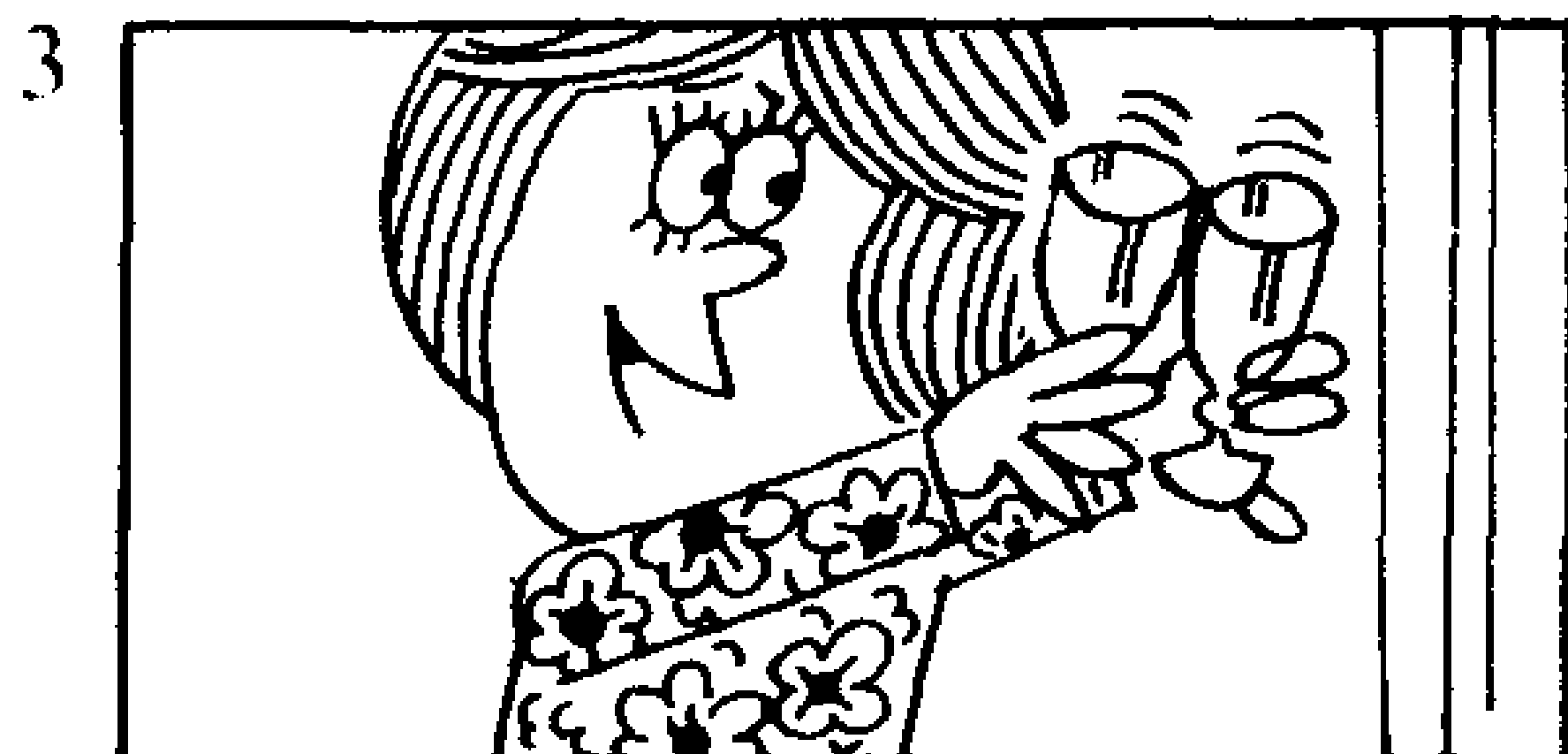
WOMAN: Which glásses?

女: 哪些玻璃杯?



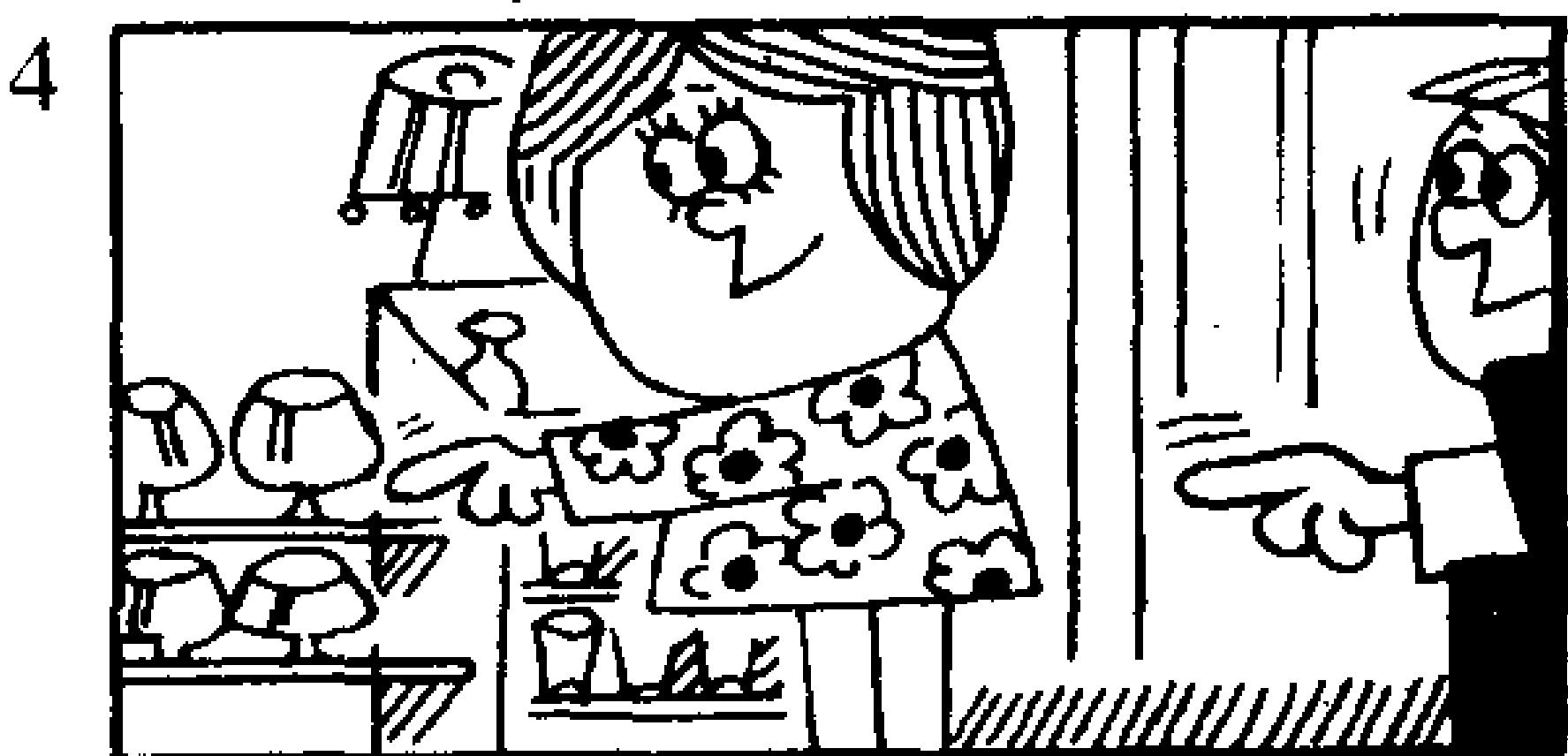
WOMAN: Thése glásses?

女: 是这些玻璃杯吗?



MAN: NÓ, nót thóse.
The ónes on the shélf.

男: 不是, 不是那些。
是架子上的玻璃杯。

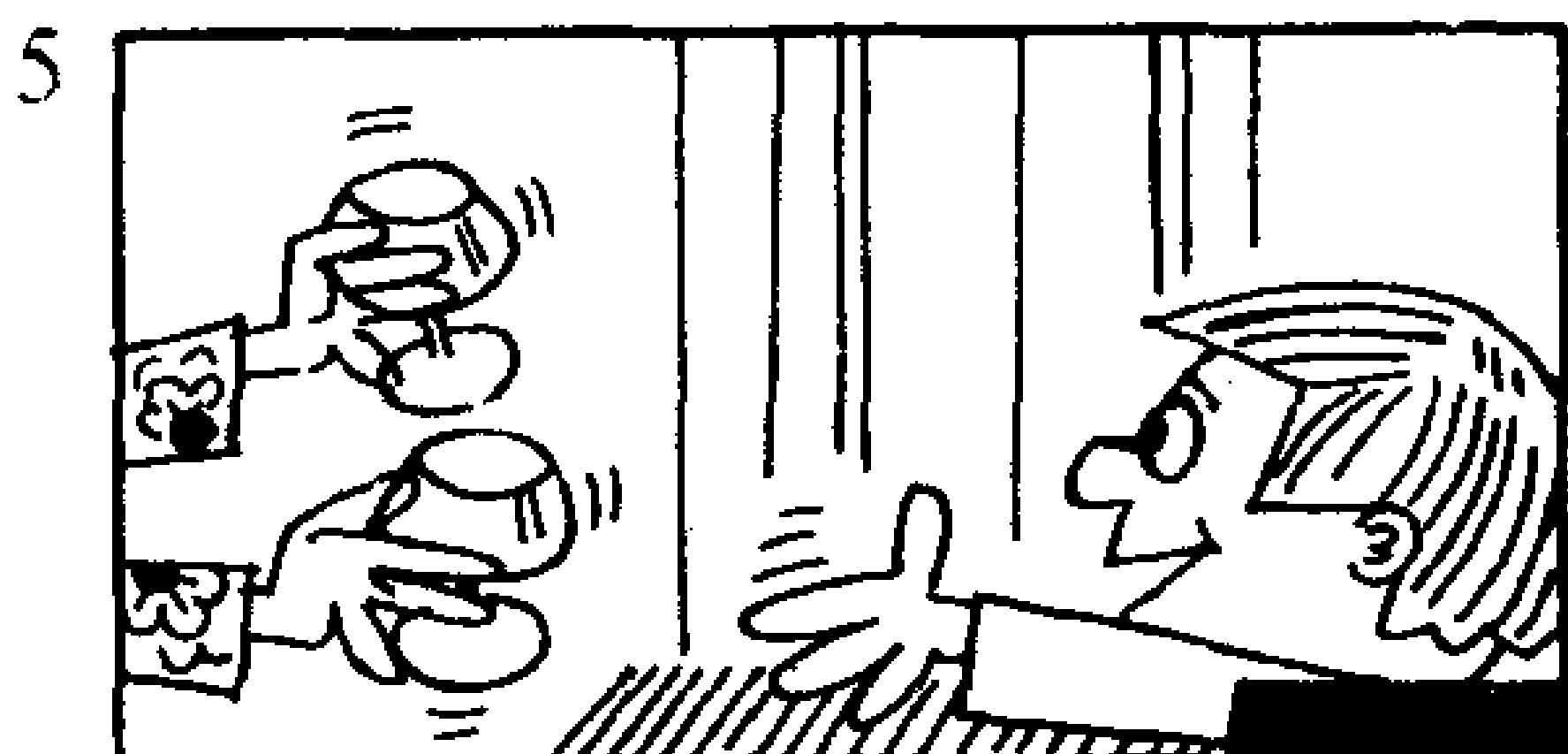


WOMAN: Thése?

MAN: Yés, pléase.

女: 是这些?

男: 是的, 请给我吧。

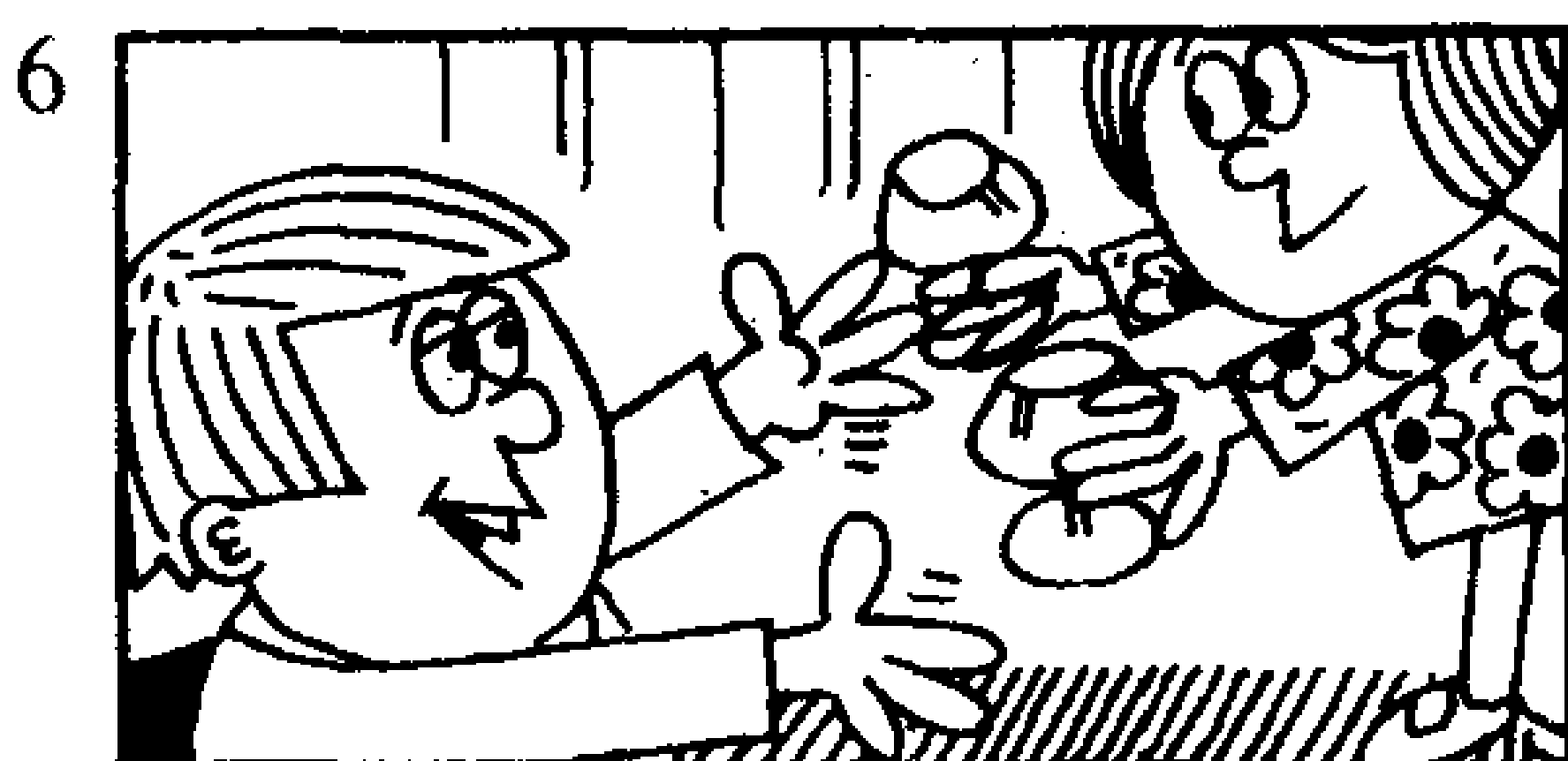


WOMAN: Hére you áre.

MAN: Thánks.

女: 给你。

男: 谢谢。



生词和短语

glass [glɑ:s] *n.* 玻璃, 玻璃杯

shelf [ʃelf] (shelves [ʃelvz]) *n.* 搁板, 架子

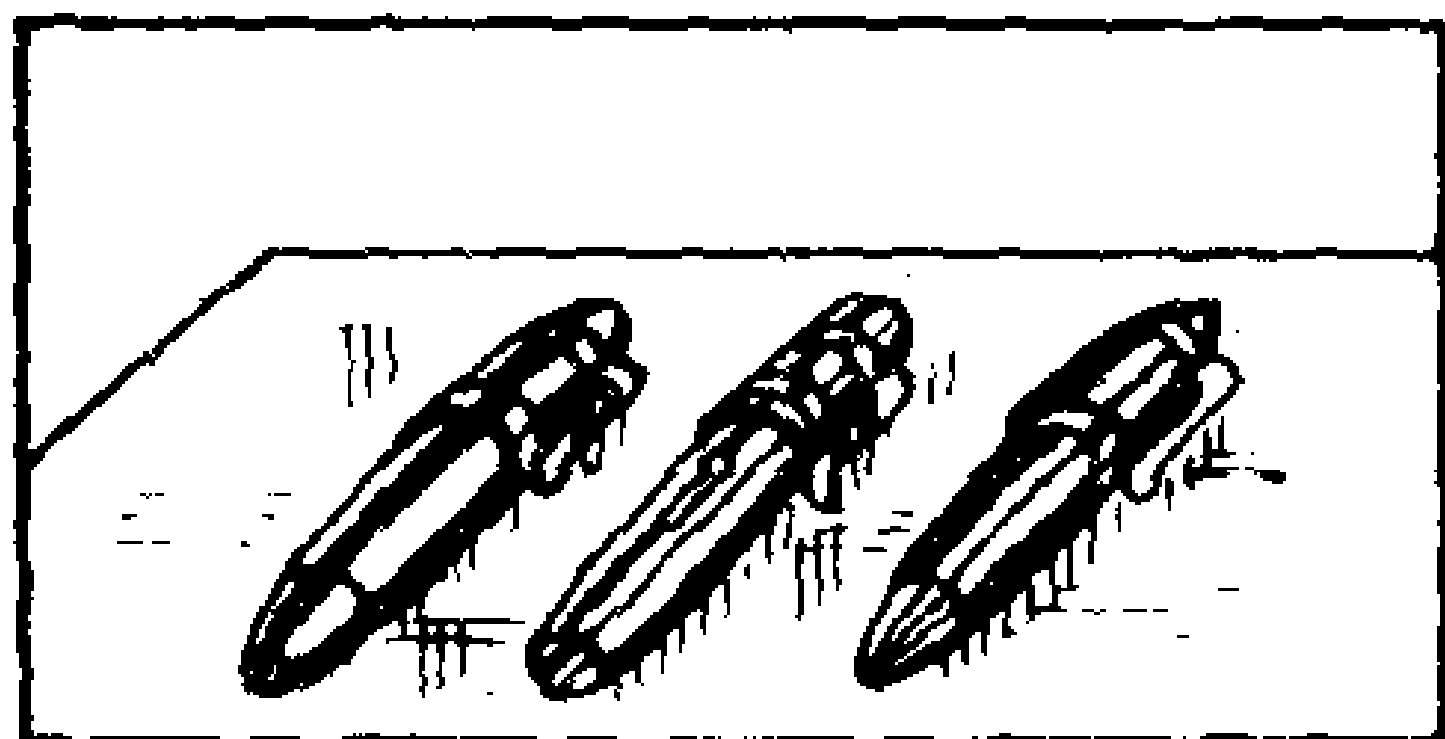
Lesson 24 Give me/him/her/us/them some . . .

给我/他/她/我们/他们一些.....

Which ones?

哪一些?

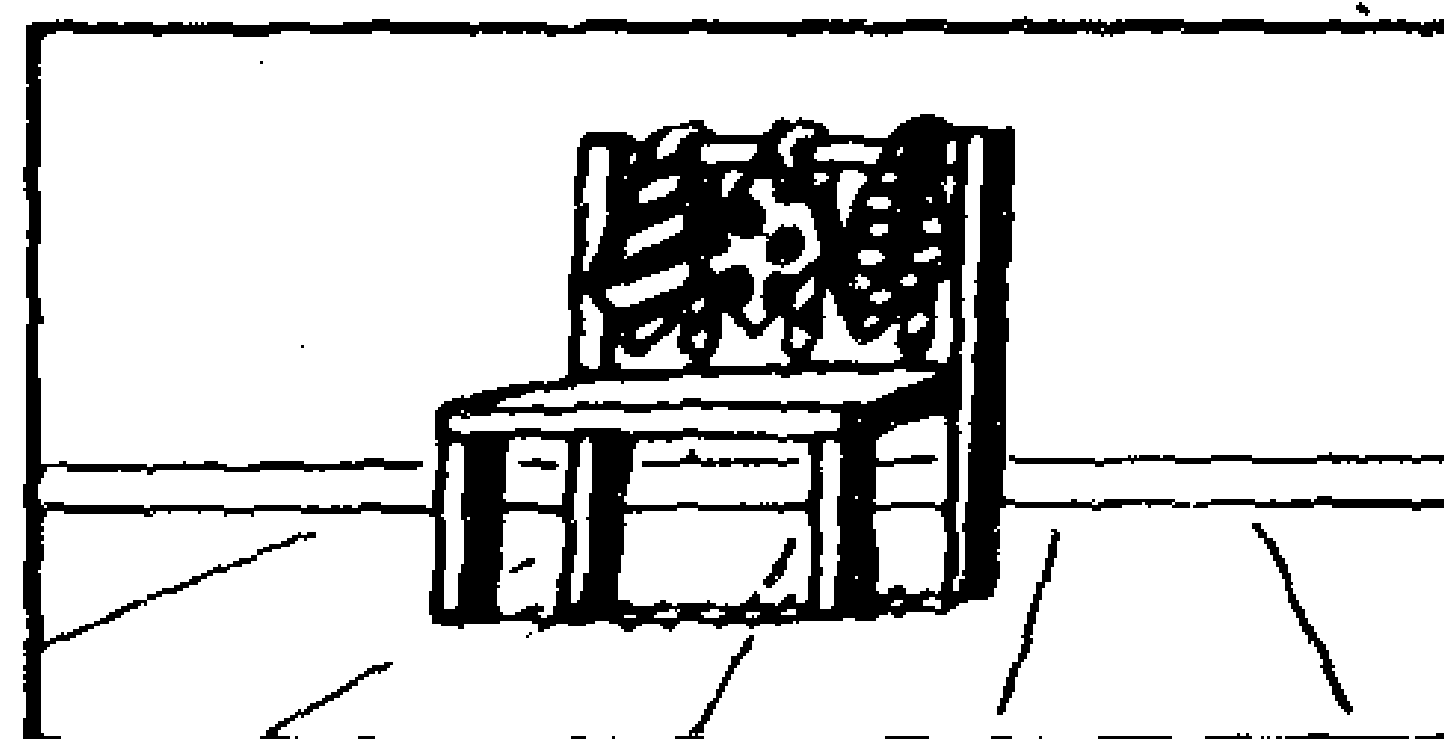
1117



pens on the desk

钢笔/在书桌上

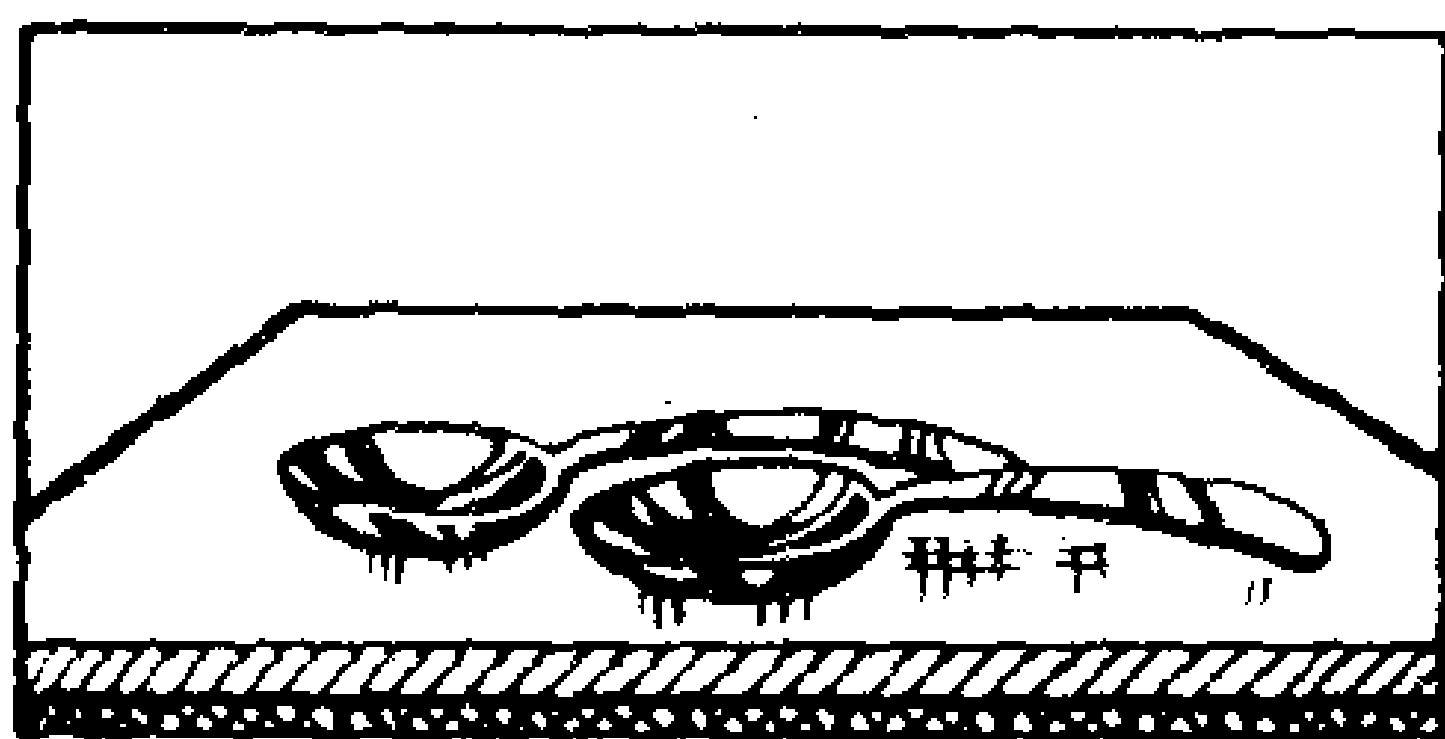
1218



ties on the chair

领带/在椅子上

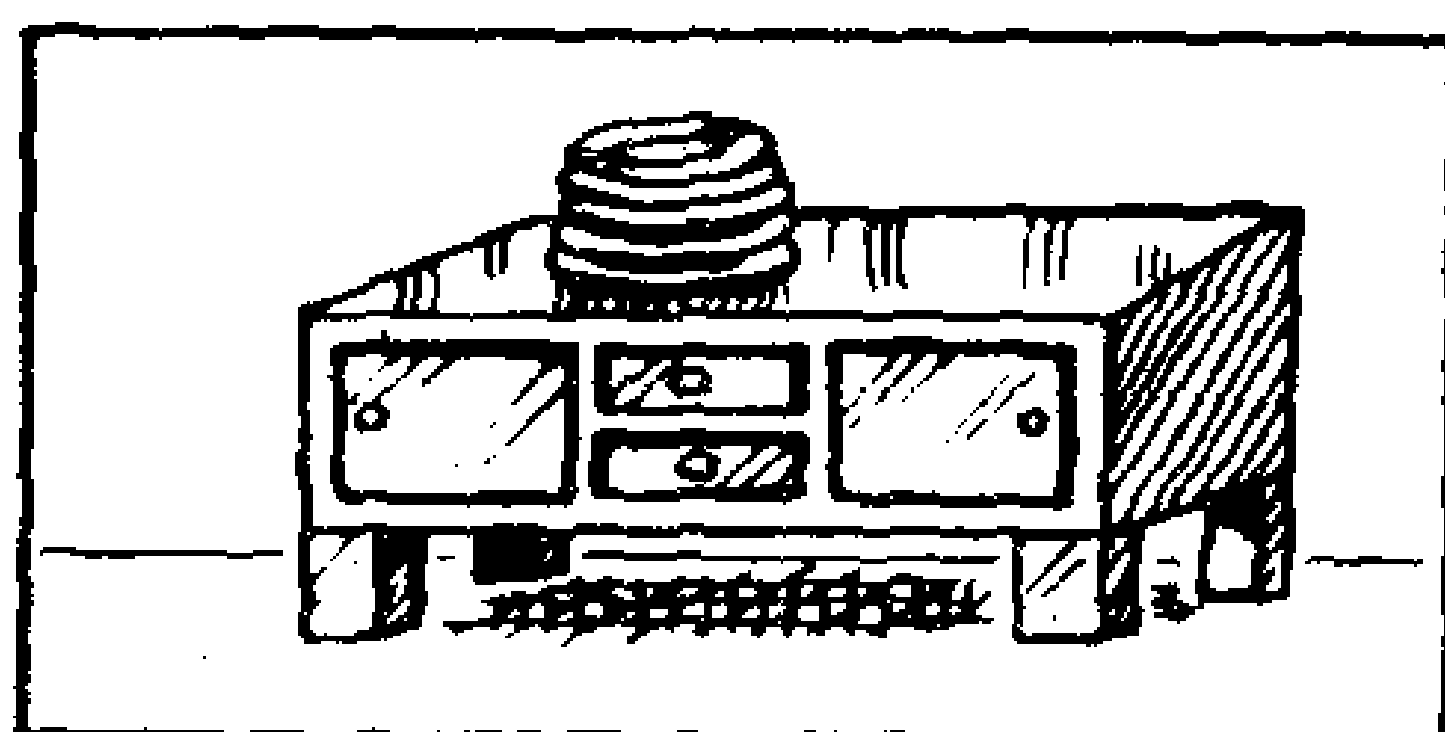
1319



spoons on the table

匙/在桌子上

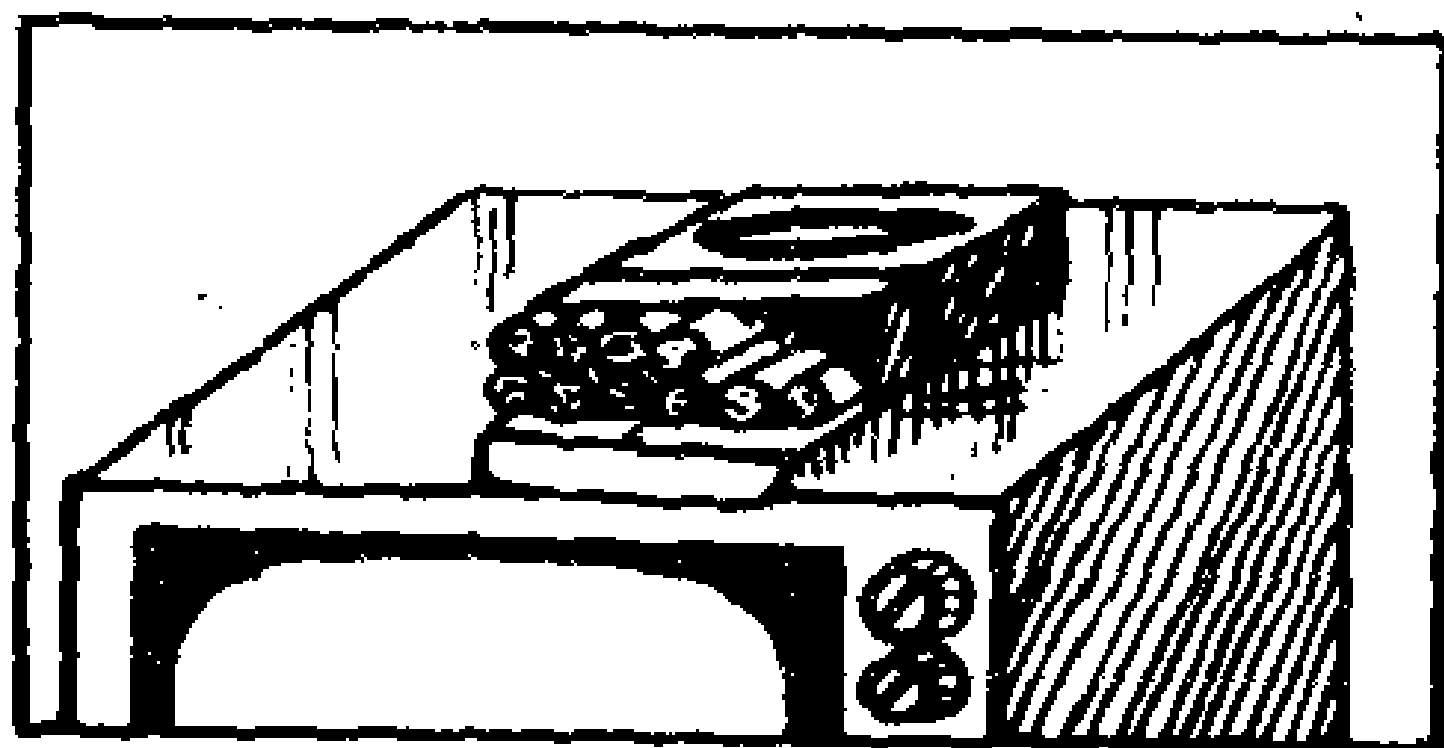
1420



plates on the sideboard

盘子/在餐具橱上

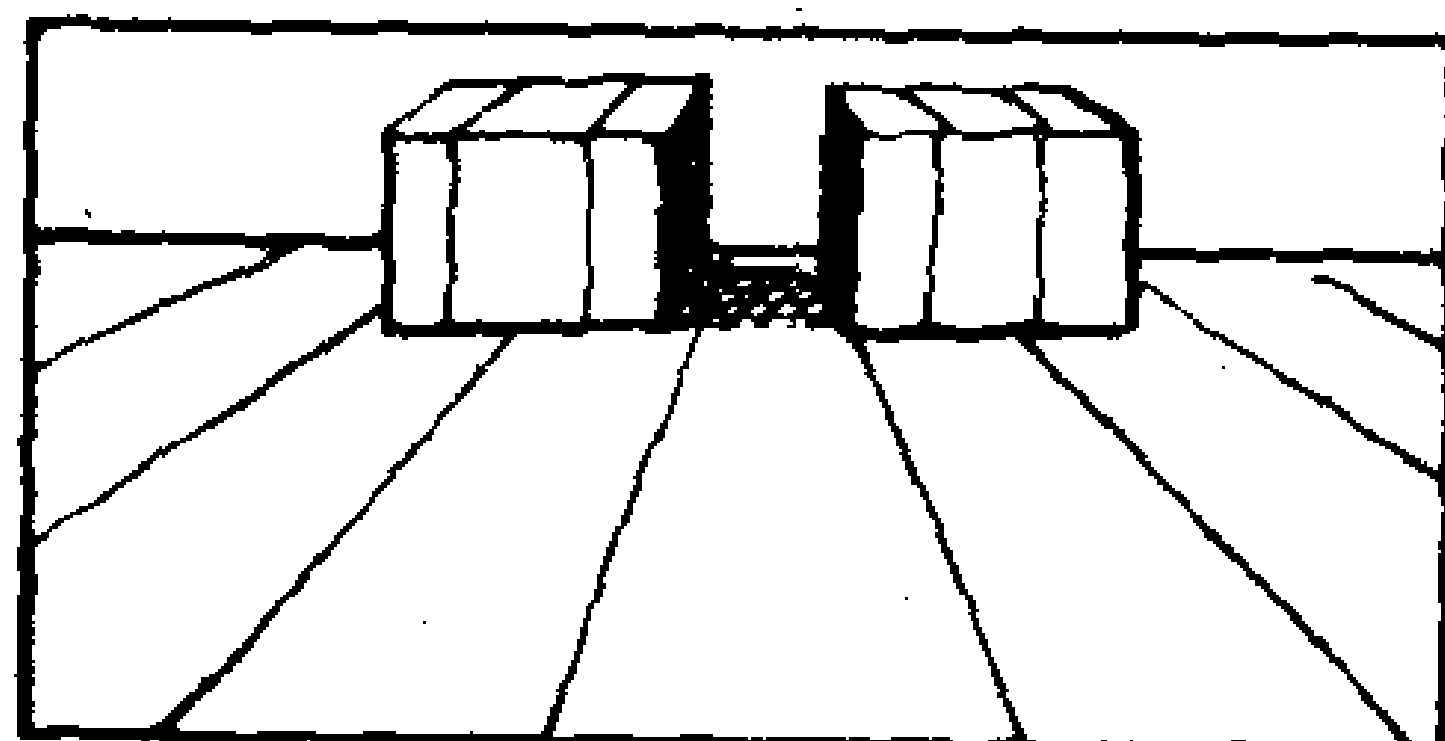
1521



cigarettes on the television

香烟/在电视机上

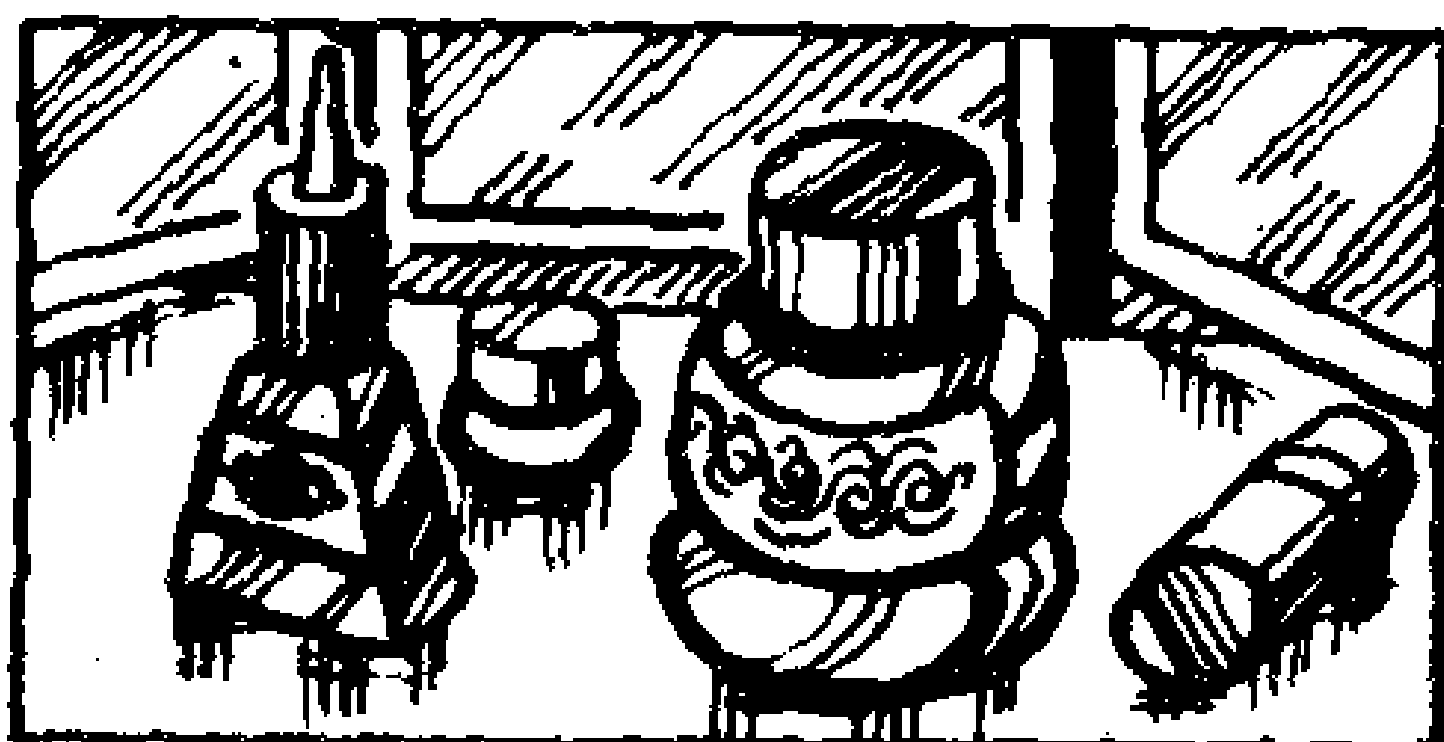
1622



boxes on the floor

箱子/在地板上

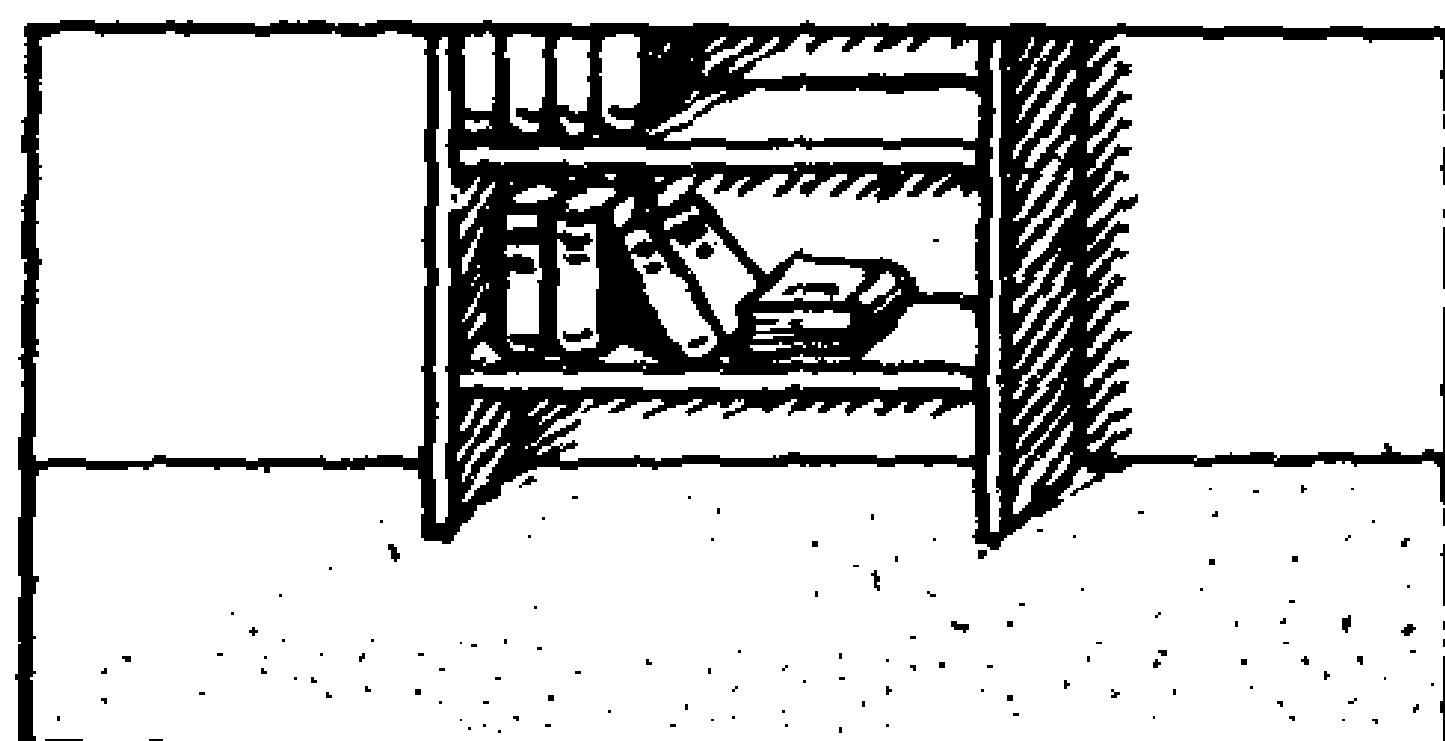
1723



bottles on the dressing-table

瓶/在梳妆台上

1824



books on the shelf

书籍/在书架上

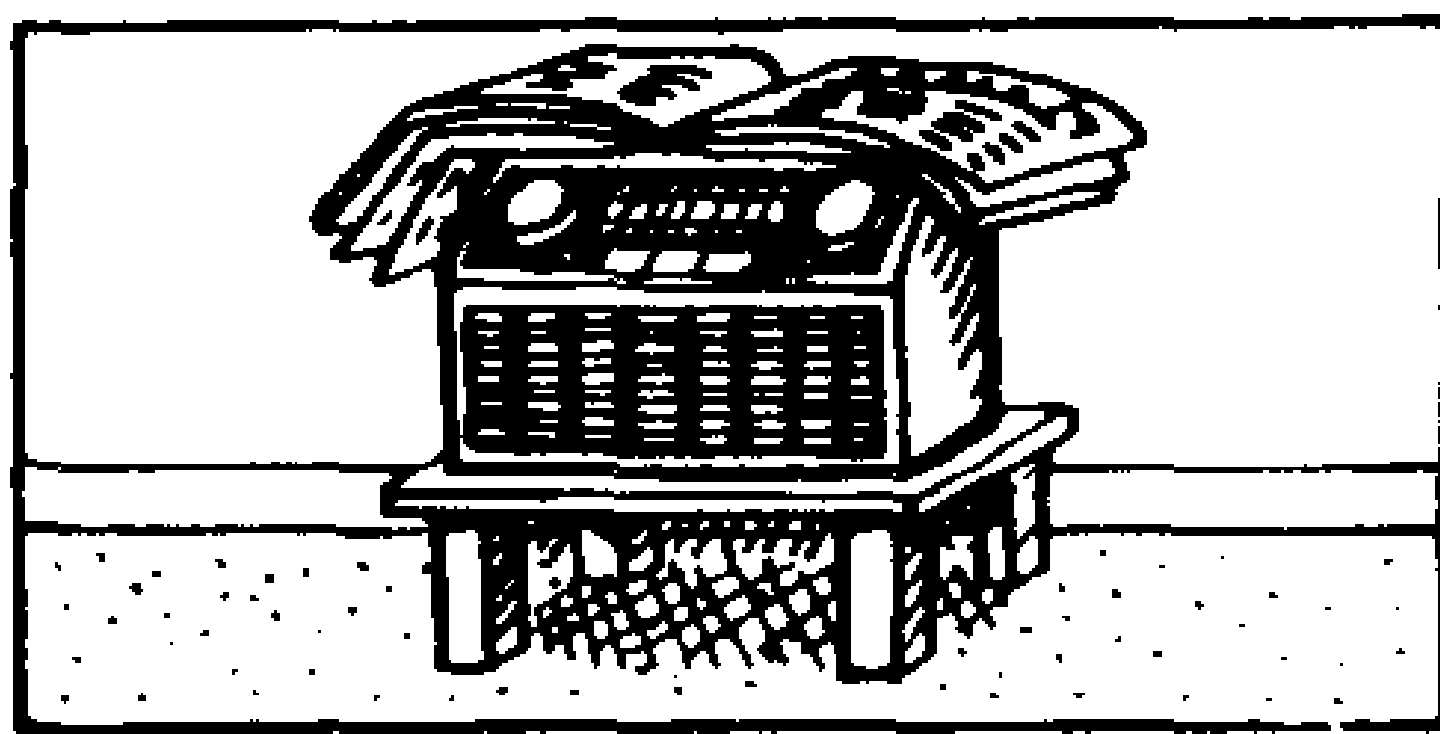
1925



magazines on the bed

杂志/在床上

2000



newspapers on the radio

报纸/在收音机上

生词和短语

desk [desk] *n.* 书桌

spoon [spu:n] *n.* 匙, 调羹

table ['teibl] *n.* 桌子

plate [pleit] *n.* 盘

sideboard ['saidbɔ:d] *n.* 餐具橱

cigaret (te) [sigə'ret] *n.* 香(纸, 卷)烟

television ['teli,vizən] *n.* 电视

box [bɒks] *n.* 盒

floor [flɔ:] *n.* 地板

bottle ['bɒtl] *n.* 瓶子

dressing-table ['dresɪŋ,teibl] *n.* 梳妆台

magazine [ˌmæɡə'zi:n] *n.* 杂志

bed [bed] *n.* 床

newspaper ['nju:speɪpə] *n.* 报纸

radio ['reɪdiəu] *n.* 收音机

Exercise

Look at this:

Give Tim this shirt. Give . . . this one, too.

Give Tim this shirt. Give him this one, too.

Copy this. Put in me, him, her, us, or them.

Give Jane this watch. Give . . . this one, too.

Give the children these ice-creams. Give . . . these ones, too.

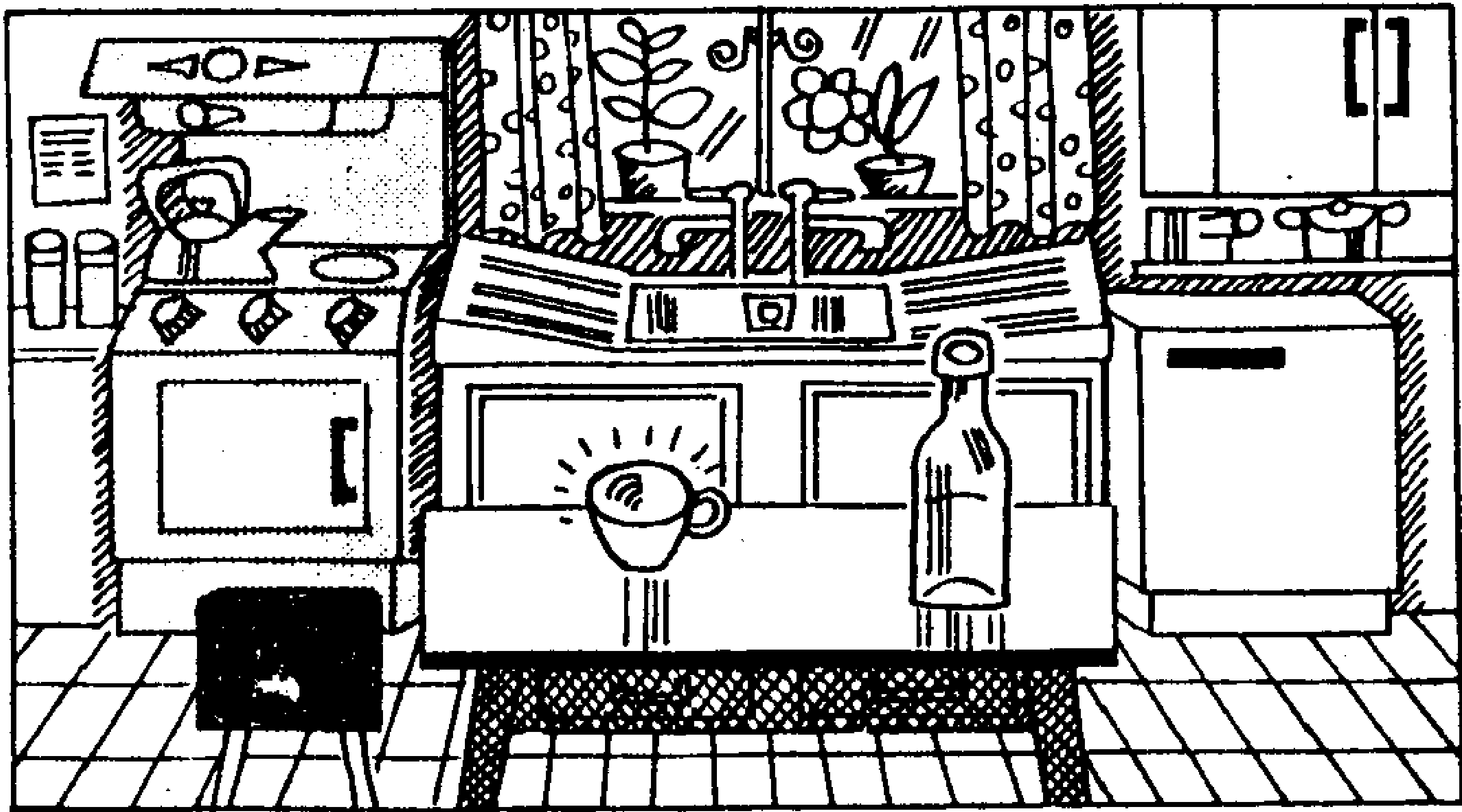
Give Tom this book. Give . . . this one, too.

That is my passport. Give . . . my passport please.

That is my coat. Give . . . my coat please.

Those are our umbrellas. Give . . . our umbrellas please.

Lesson 25



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

史密斯夫人的厨房小。
厨房里有一只电冰箱。
电冰箱是白色的。
它在右边。
厨房里有一只电炉。
电炉是蓝色的。
它在左边。
房子的中央有一张桌子。
桌上有一只瓶子。
瓶子是空的。
桌上还有一只杯子。
杯子是干净的。

生词和短语

kitchen ['kitʃin] *n.* 厨房

refrigerator [ri'fridʒəreitə] *n.* (电)冰箱

electric [i'lektrik] *a.* 电的

cooker ['kukə] *n.* 火炉

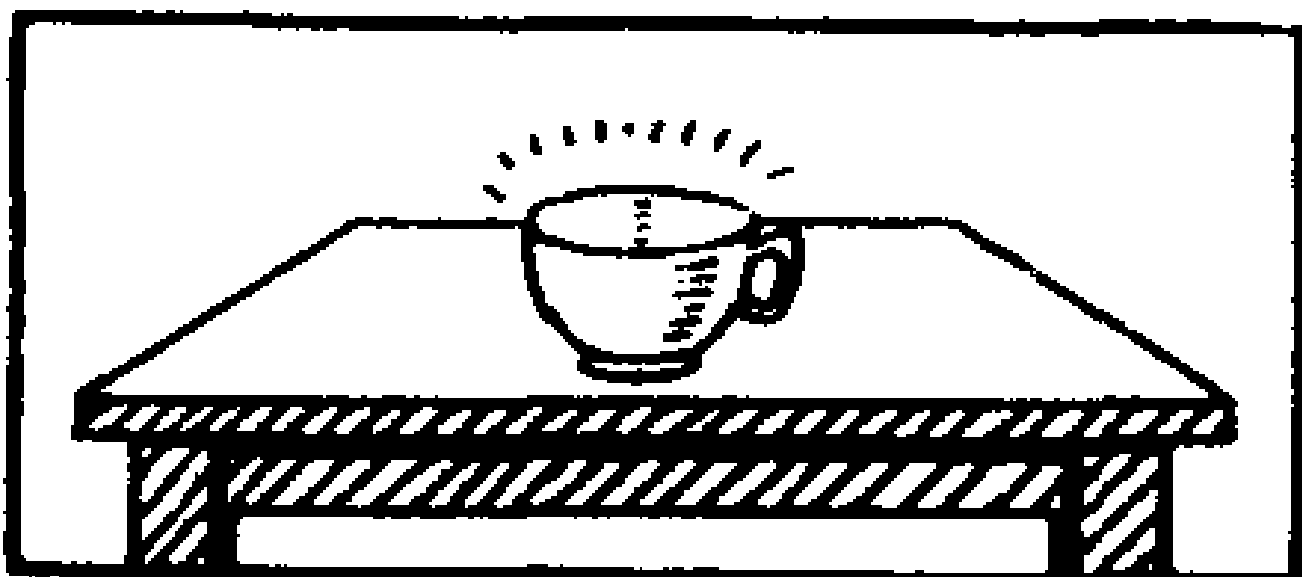
cup [kʌp] *n.* 杯(子, 状物)

left [left] *n.* 左边

Smith [smiθ] 史密斯(姓氏)

Lesson 26 Where is it? 它在哪里?

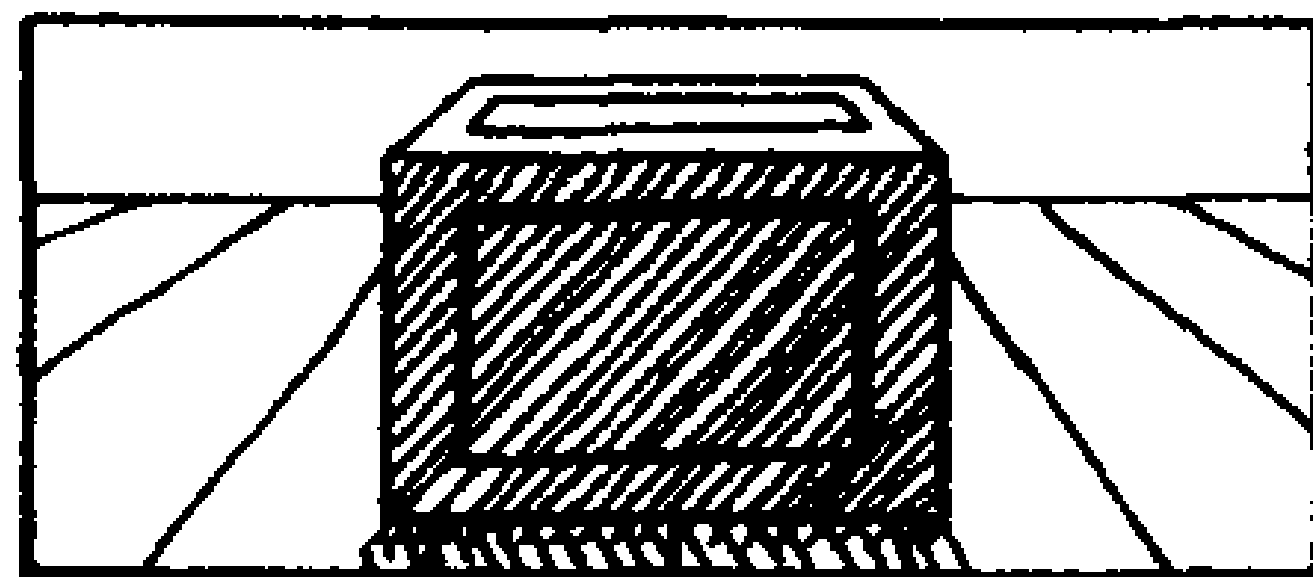
3000



There is a cup on the table.
The cup is clean.

桌上有一只杯子。
杯子是干净的。

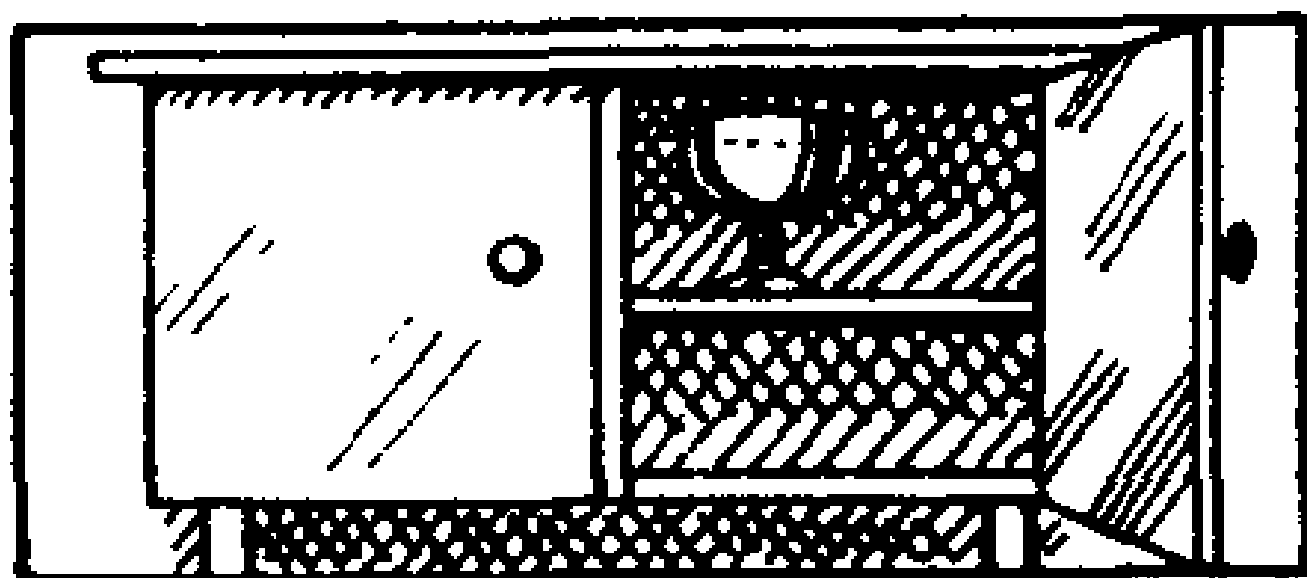
4000



There is a box on the floor.
The box is large.

地板上有一只箱子。
箱子是大的。

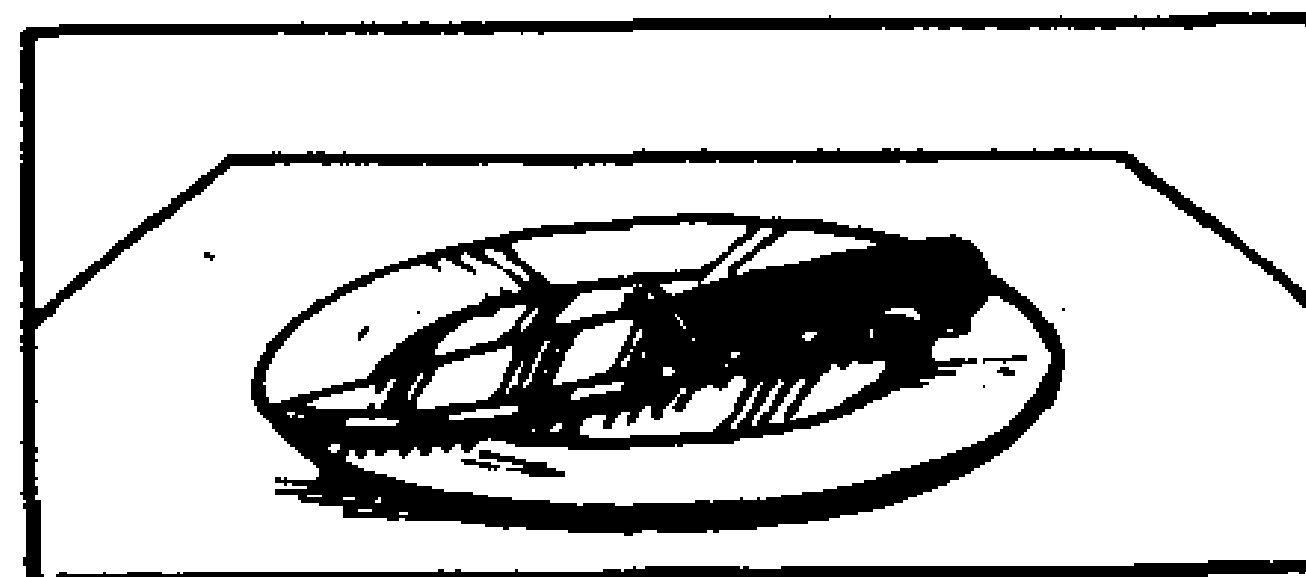
5000



There is a glass in the sideboard.
The glass is empty.

餐具橱内有一只玻璃杯。
玻璃杯是空的。

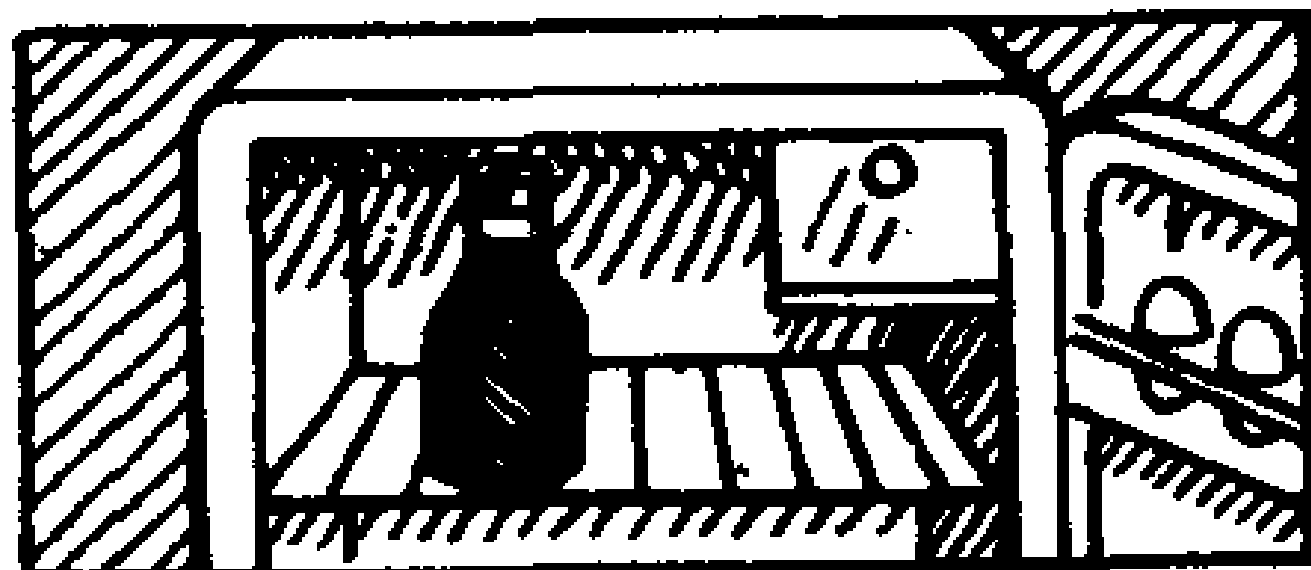
6000



There is a knife on the plate.
The knife is sharp.

盘中有一把刀子。
刀子是锋利的。

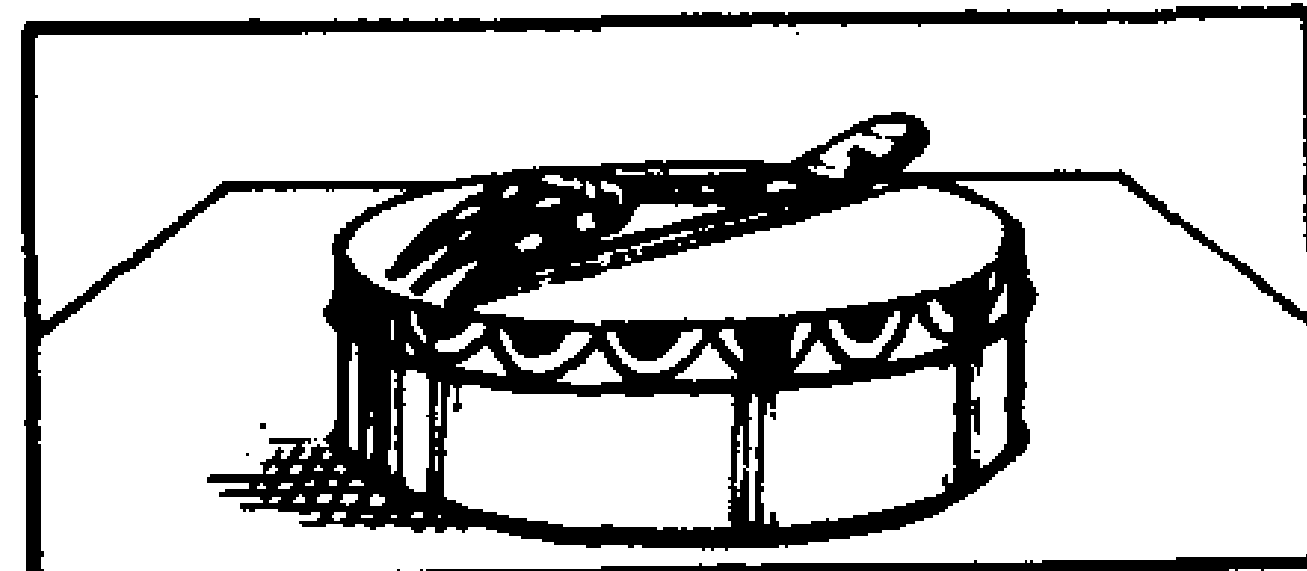
8000



There is a bottle in the refrigerator.
The bottle is full.

电冰箱内有一只瓶子。
瓶子是满的。

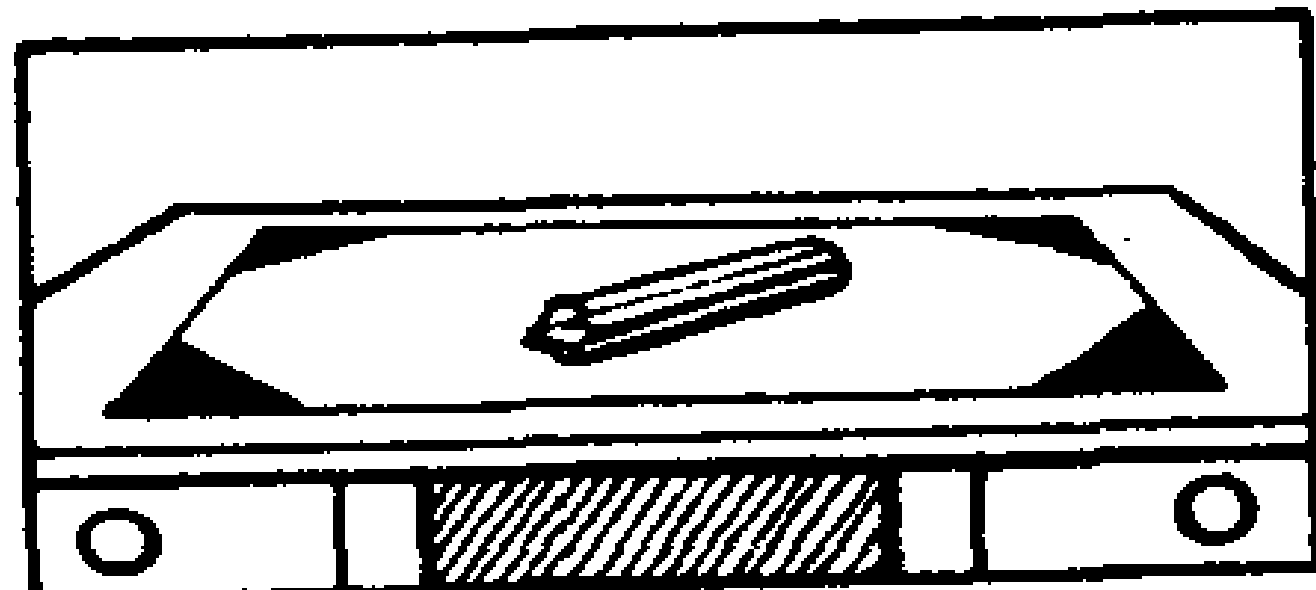
7000



There is a fork on the tin.
The fork is dirty.

罐头上有一把叉。
叉子是脏的。

9000



There is a pencil on the desk.
The pencil is blunt.

书桌上有一支铅笔。
铅笔是钝的。

10.000



There is a spoon in the cup.
The spoon is small.

杯中有一把匙。
匙子是小的。

生词和短语

knife [naif] *n.* 刀子, 小刀

fork [fɔ:k] *n.* 叉

tin [tin] *n.* 白铁罐

Exercise

Look at this:

Give me . . . book. Which book? . . . book on the table.

Give me a book. Which book? The book on the table.

Copy these. Put in a or the.

Give me . . . glass. Which glass? . . . empty one.

Give me some cups. Which cups? . . . cups on the table.

Is there . . . book on . . . table? Yes, there is. Is . . . book red?

Is there . . . knife in that box? Yes, there is. Is . . . knife sharp?

Lesson 27



Mrs Smith's living-room is large.
There is a television in the room.
The television is near the window.
There are some magazines on the television.
There is a table in the room.
There are some newspapers on the table.

史密斯夫人的客厅是大的。
房间里有一台电视机。
这台电视机靠近窗子。
电视机上有几本杂志。
房间里有张桌子。
桌上有几份报纸。

There are some ármchairs in the róom.
 The ármchairs are néar the táble.
 There is a rádio in the róom.
 The rádio is néar the dóor.
 There are some bóoks on the rádio.
 There are some píctures in the róom.
 The píctures are ón the wáll.

房间里有几张扶椅。
 这些扶椅靠近桌子。
 房间里有一台收音机。
 收音机靠近房门。
 收音机上有几本书。
 房间里有几张画。
 这些画挂在墙上。

生词和短语

living-room ['liviŋ,rum] *n.* 起居室, 客厅

armchair ['ɑ:m'tʃɛə] *n.* 扶椅

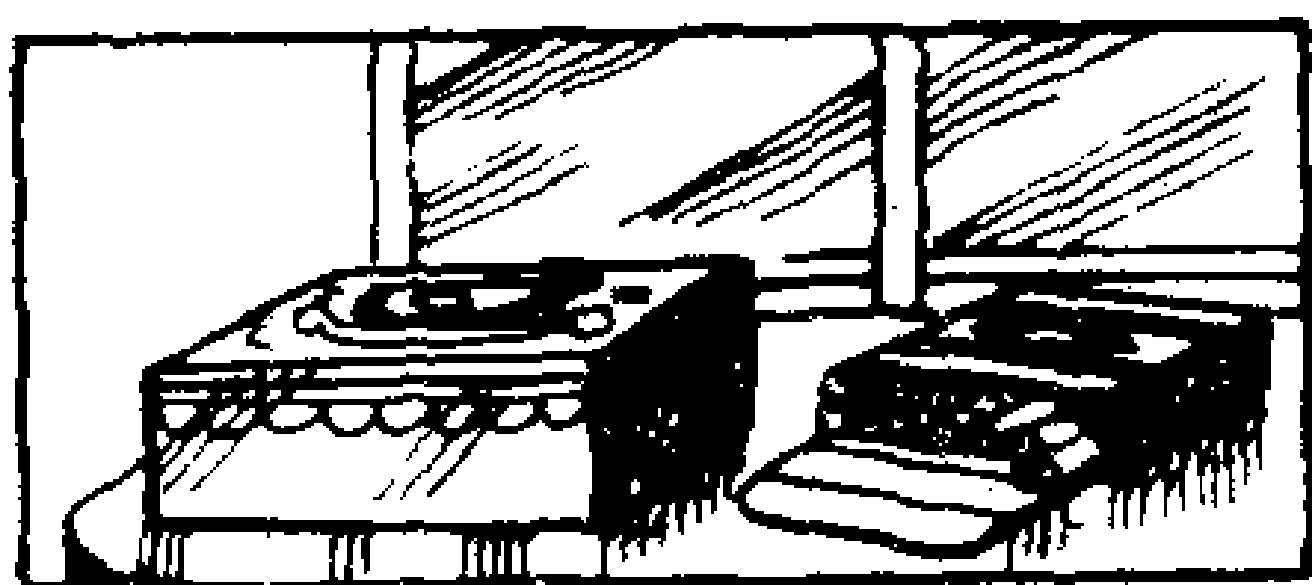
near [niə] *prep.* 靠近; *a.* 亲近的

picture ['piktʃə] *n.* 图画

wall [wɔ:l] *n.* 墙, 墙壁, (复数)城墙

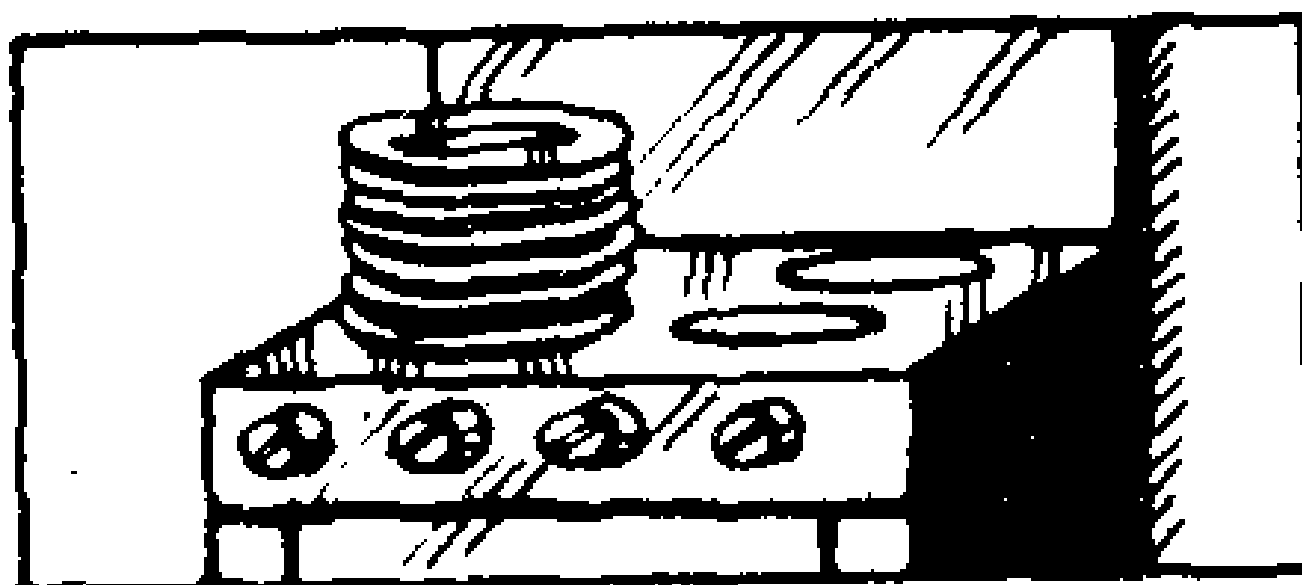
Lesson 28 Where are they? 它们在哪里?

✓ 1120



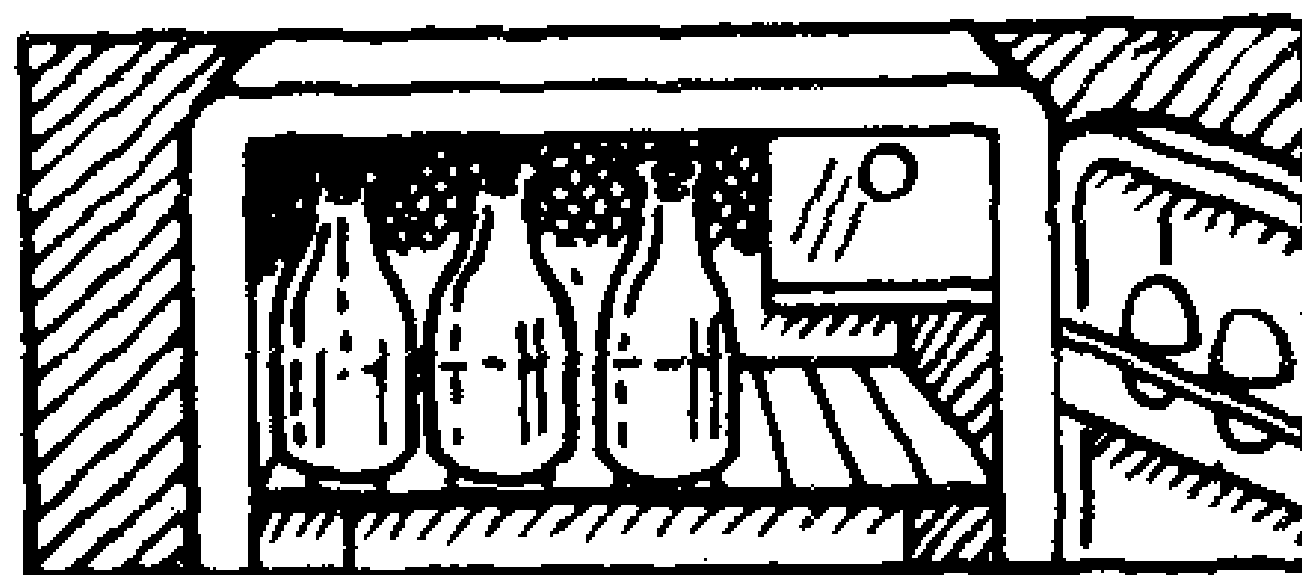
There are some cigarettes
 on the dressing-table.
 They are near that box.
 梳妆台上有些香烟。
 它们靠近那个盒子。

2230



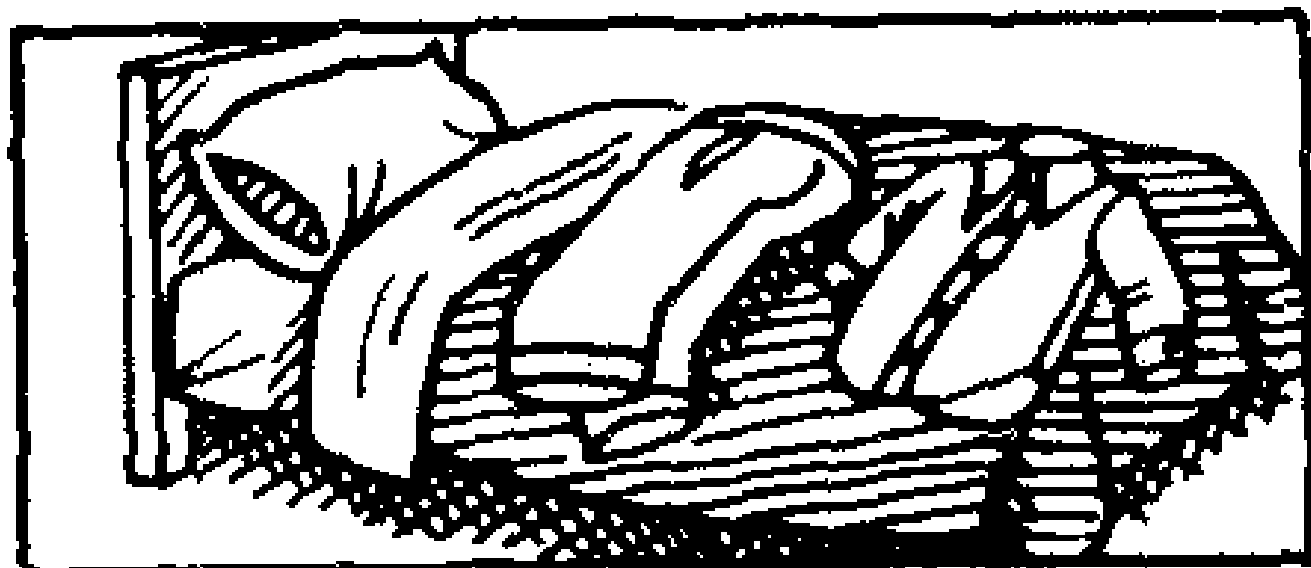
There are some plates on the
 cooker.
 They are clean.
 电炉上有些盘子。
 它们是干净的。

4450



There are some bottles in the
 refrigerator.
 They are empty.
 电冰箱内有几只瓶子。
 它们是空的。

✓ 3340



There are some trousers
 on the bed.
 They are near that shirt.
 床上有几条裤子。
 它们靠近那件衬衣。

5560

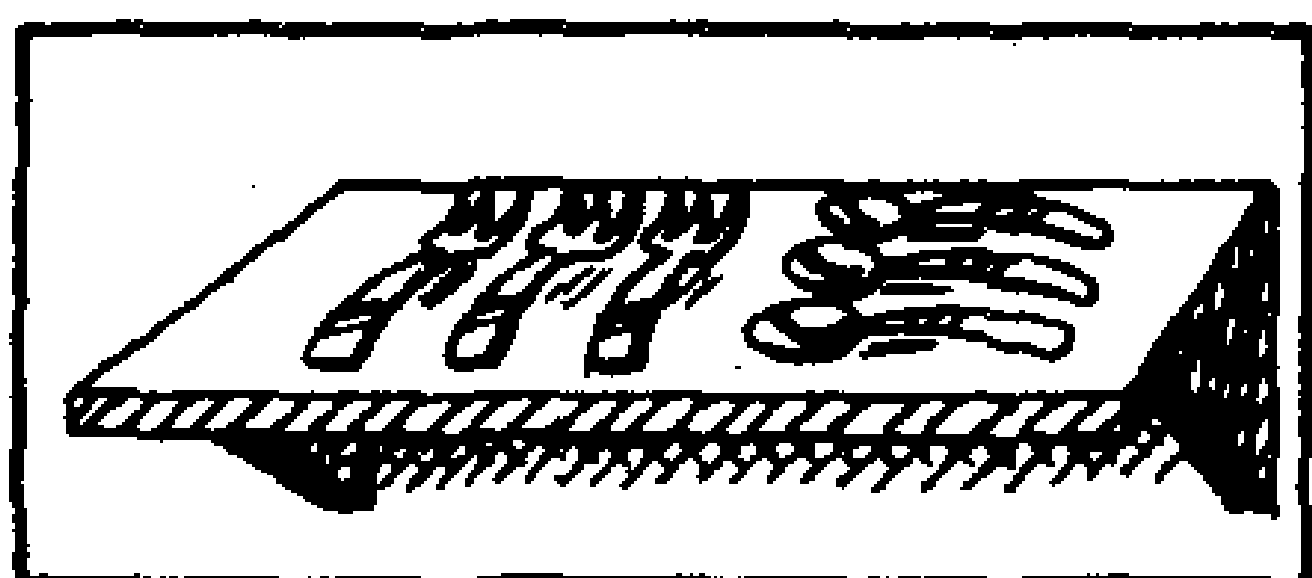


There are some shoes on the floor.
They're near the bed.

地板上有些鞋子。

它们靠近床。

7780

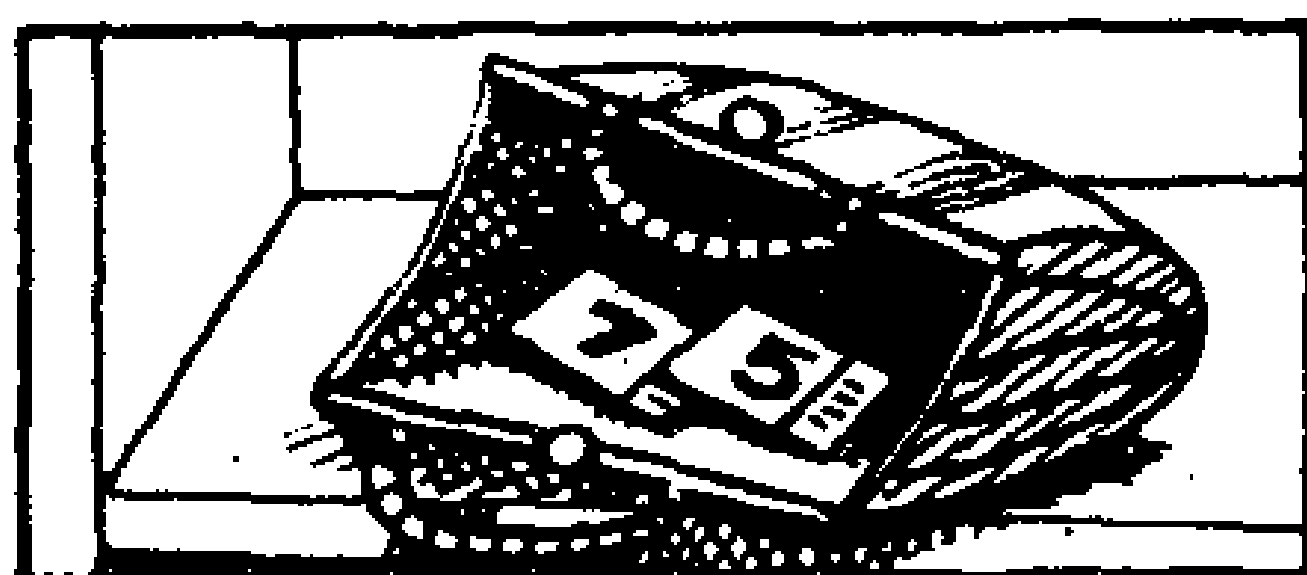


There are some forks on the shelf.
They're near those spoons.

架上有些叉子。

它们靠近匙子。

9999

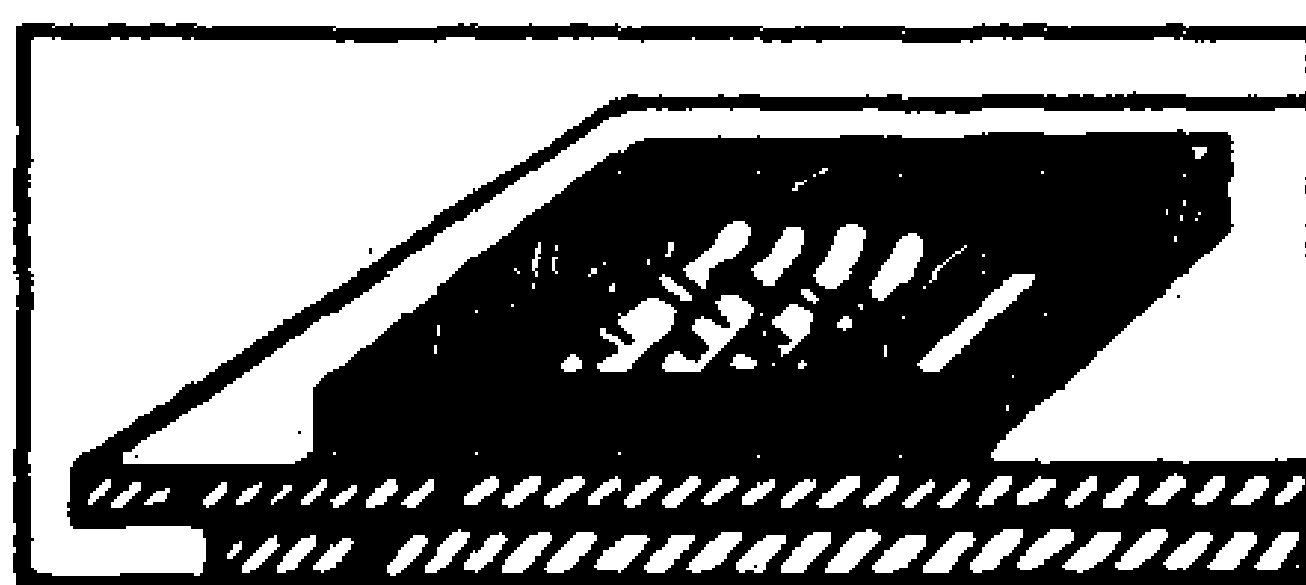


There are some tickets on the shelf.
They're in that handbag.

架子上有几张票。

它们在那个手提包里。

6670



There are some knives on the table.
They're in that box.

桌上有几把刀。

它们在那个盒子里。

8890



There are some bottles on the sideboard.
They're near those tins.

餐具橱上有几只瓶子。

它们靠近那些罐头。

10,001



There are some glasses on the radio.
They're near those bottles.

收音机上有几只玻璃杯子。

它们靠近瓶子。

生词和短语

trousers [/'trauzəz] *n.* (*pl.*) 裤子

shoe [ʃu:] *n.* 鞋

Exercise

Look at these:

a book some books; a man -- some men; a housewife -- some housewives.

Now look at this:

There is a book on the desk. There are some books on the desk.

Copy these and change in the same way:

抄写这些句子，并用同样的方式变更之。

There is a pencil on the desk.

There is a knife near that tin.

There is a policeman in the kitchen.

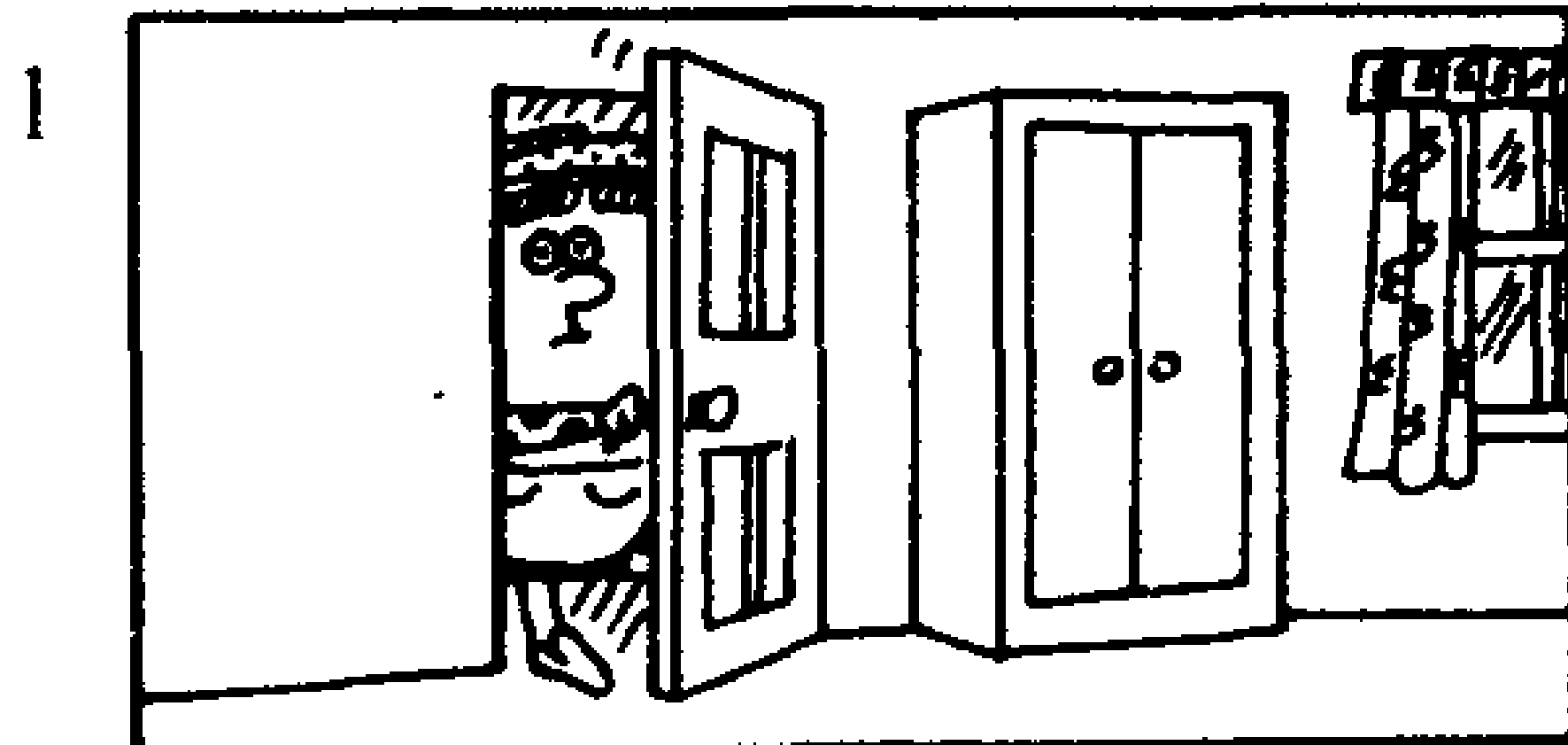
There is a newspaper in the living-room.

There is a typist in the office.

Lesson 29

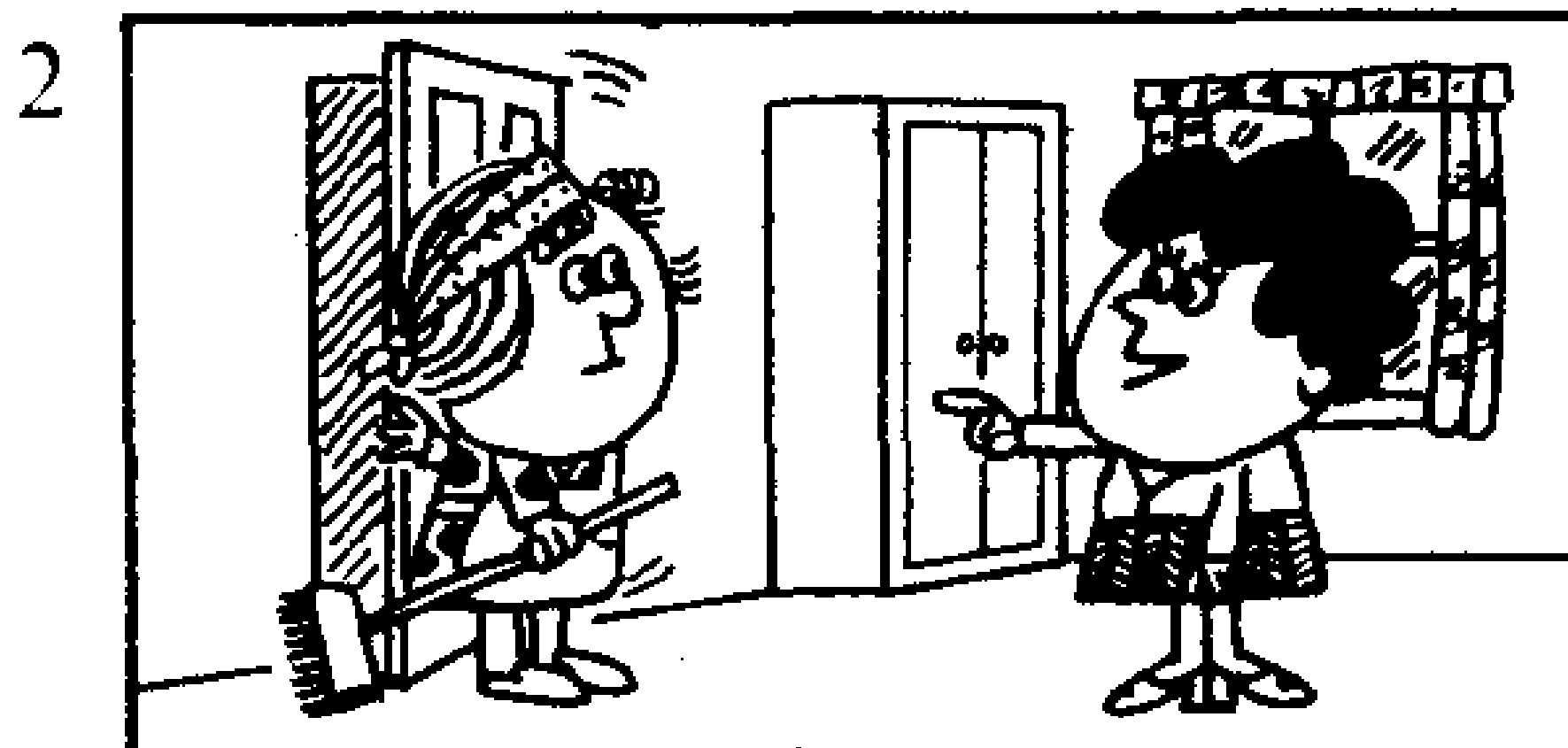
MRS JONES: Come in, Bessie.

琼斯夫人：贝茜，进来。



MRS JONES: Shut the door please.

琼斯夫人：请把门关上。

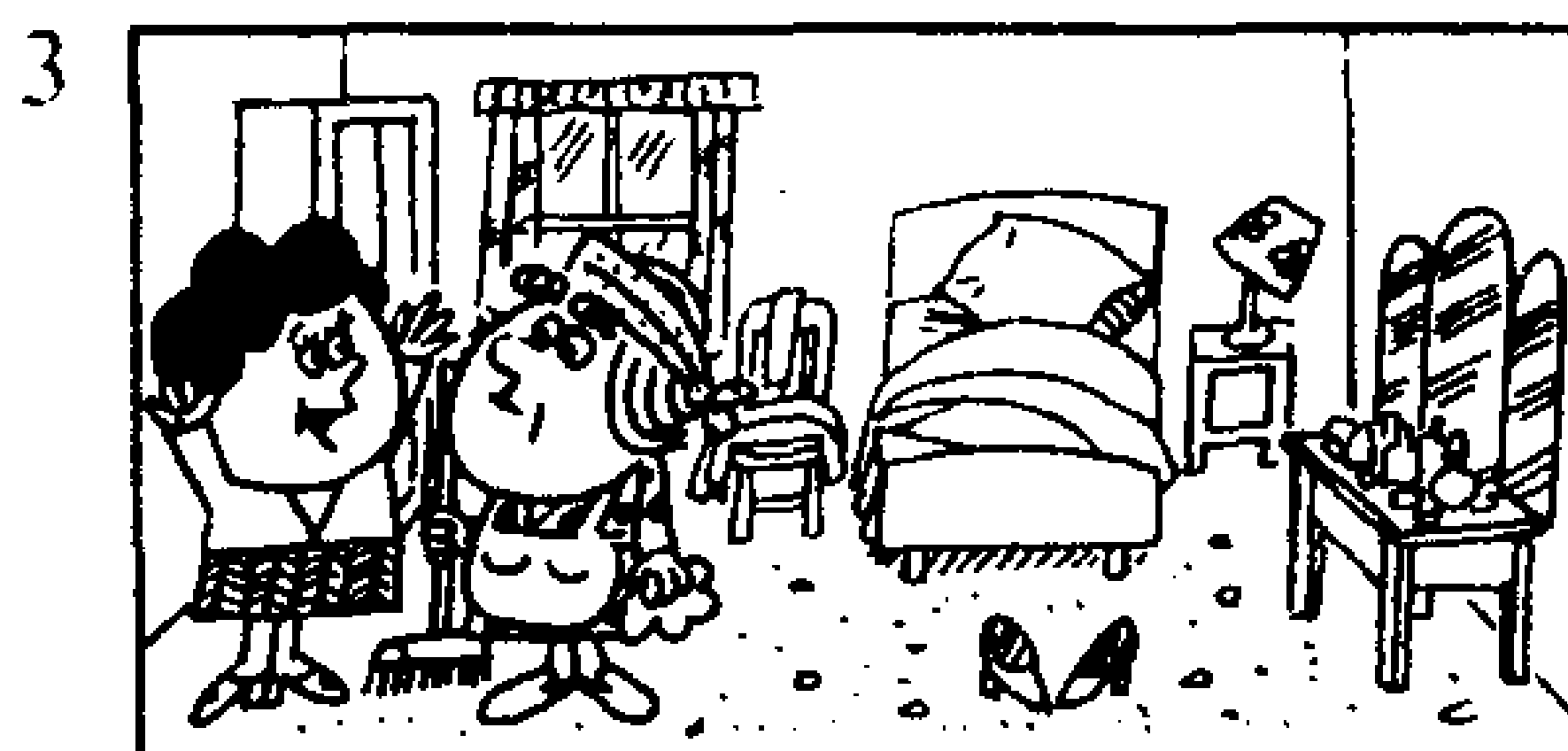


MRS JONES: This bedroom's very untidy.

BESSIE: What must I do, Mrs Jones?

琼斯夫人：这卧室太乱了。

贝茜：我应该怎么办呢，琼斯夫人？



MRS JONES: Open the window
and air the room.

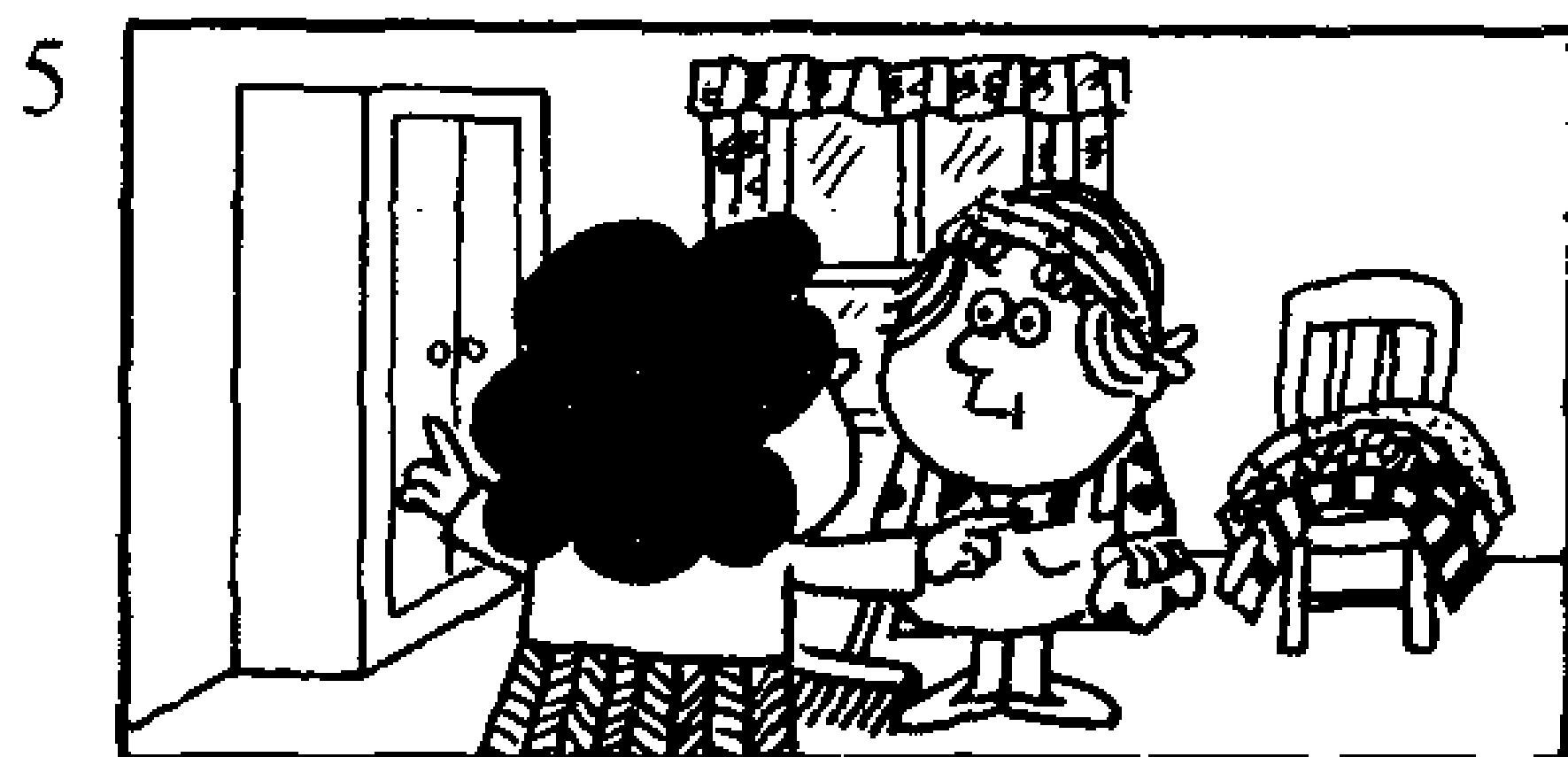
琼斯夫人：打开窗子。

使房间通通风。



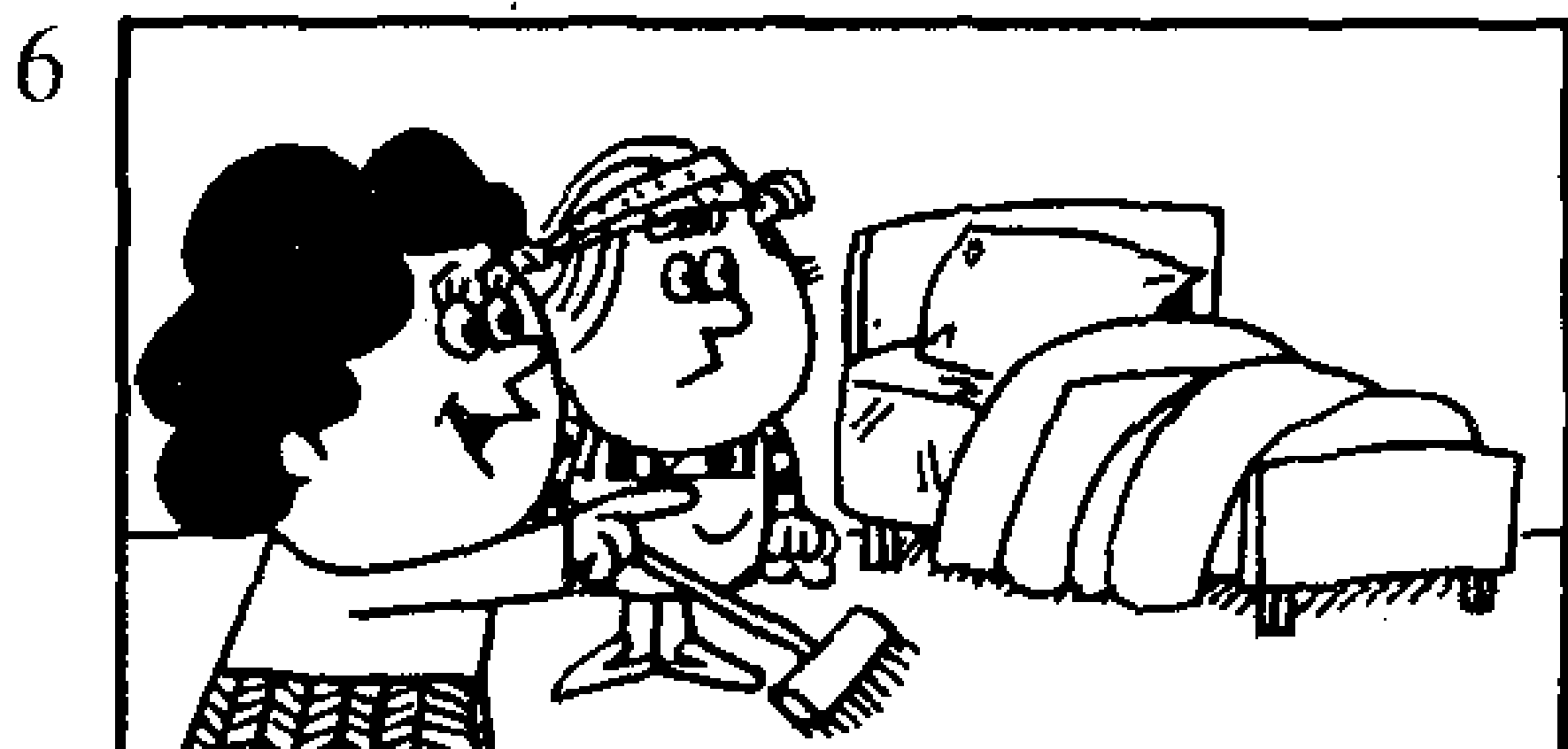
MRS JONES: Then put these clothes
in the wardrobe.

琼斯夫人：然后把这些衣服放到衣橱里去。



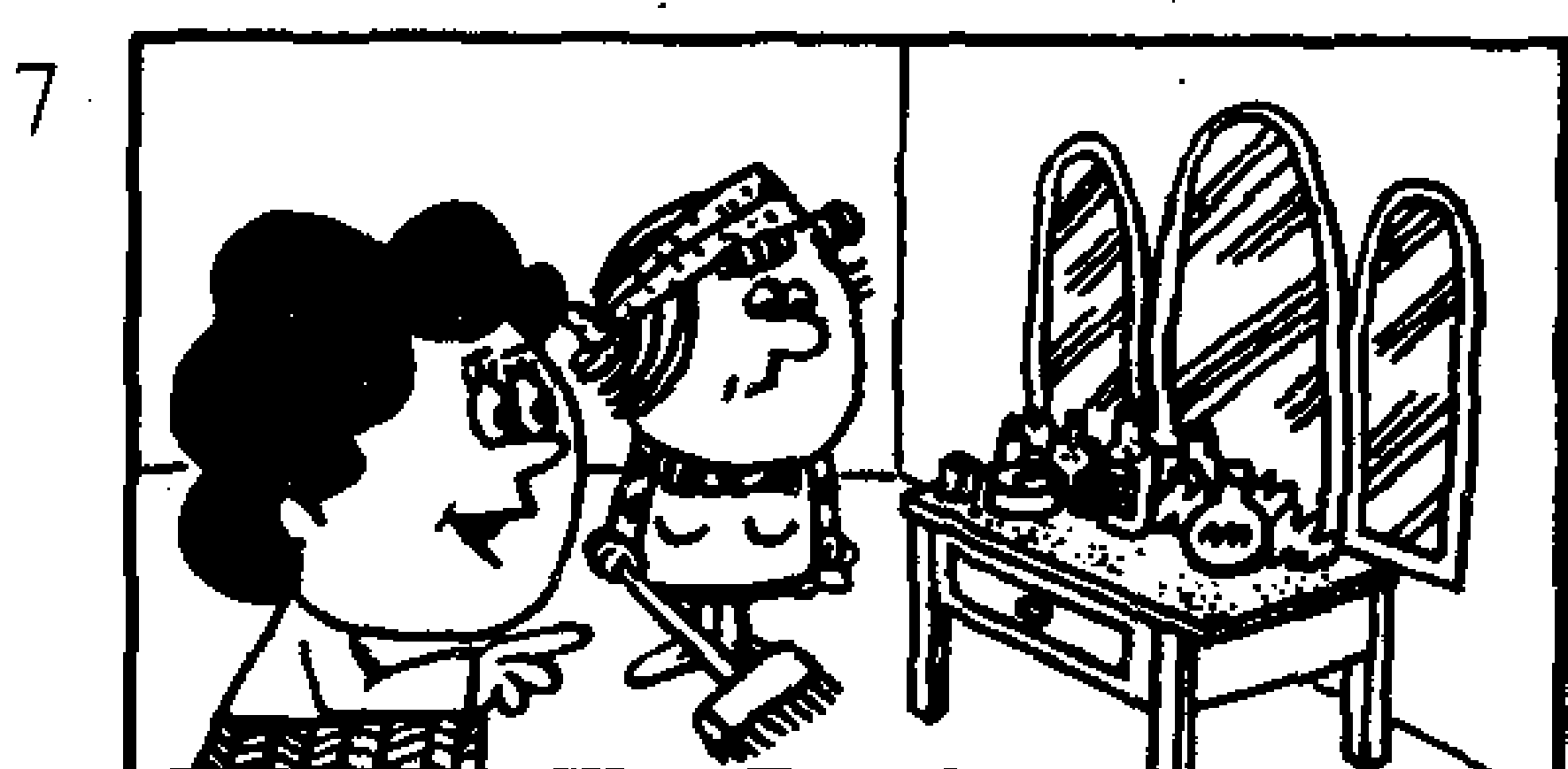
MRS JONES: Then make the bed.

琼斯夫人：然后把床整理一下。



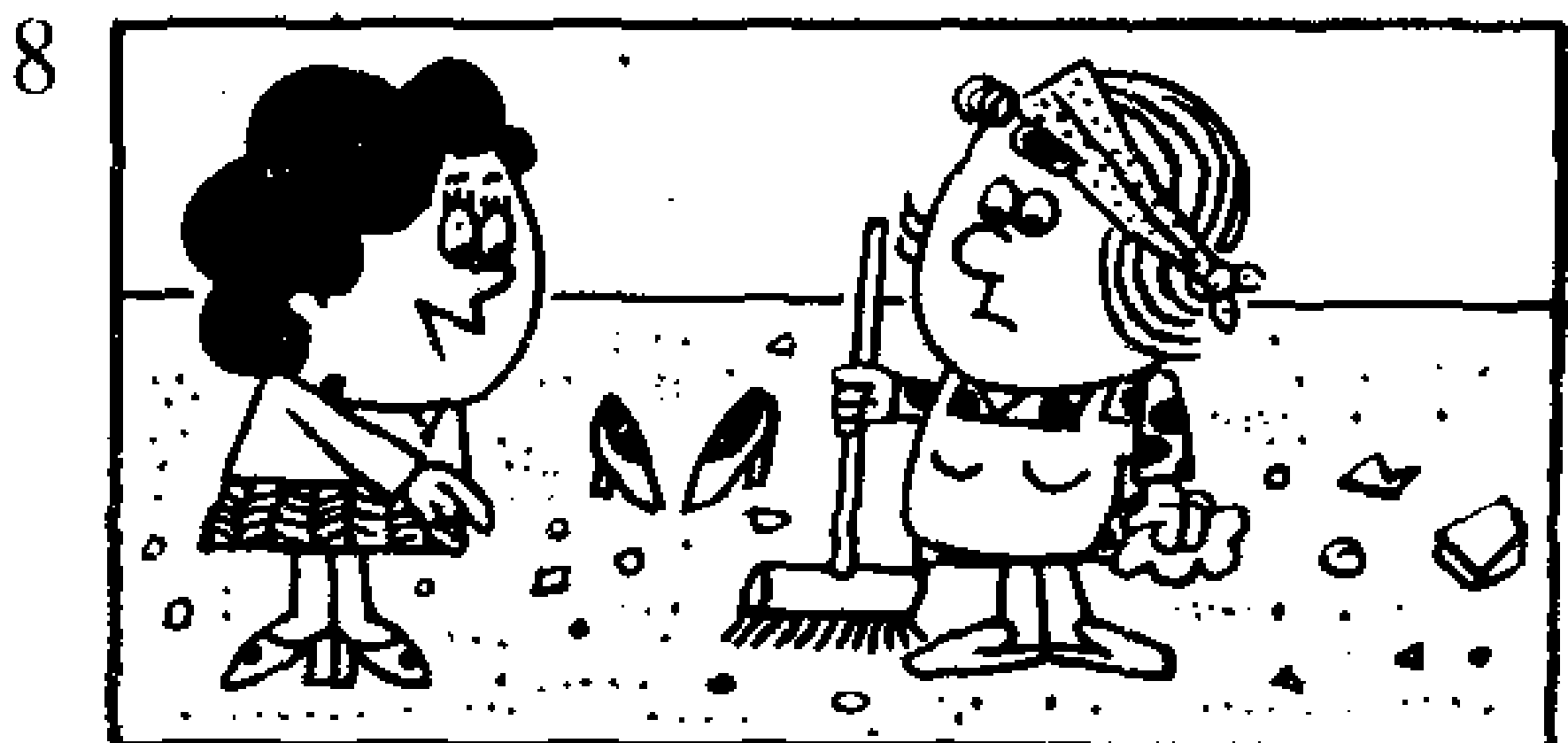
MRS JONES: Dust the dressing-table.

琼斯夫人：拂去梳妆台上的灰尘。



MRS JONES: Then sweep the floor.

琼斯夫人：然后把地板扫扫。



生词和短语

bedroom [/'bedrum] *n.* 卧室

untidy [ʌn'taidi] *a.* 不整齐的, 零乱的

dust [dʌst] *vt.* 拂去灰尘; *n.* 灰尘

window ['windəu] *n.* 窗户

put [put] (put, put) *vt.* 置放于某处

Bessie ['besi] 贝茜(女子名)

Lesson 30 What must I do?

我应该做些什么呢?

打开
Open
Shut
关上

your
你的



1



2



3



4



穿上
Put on
Take off
脱掉

your
你的



5



6



7



8



9



10



打开
Turn on
Turn off
关上

the



11



12



13



14



15



Sweep the
打扫



16



17



18



19



Clean the
擦净



20



21



22



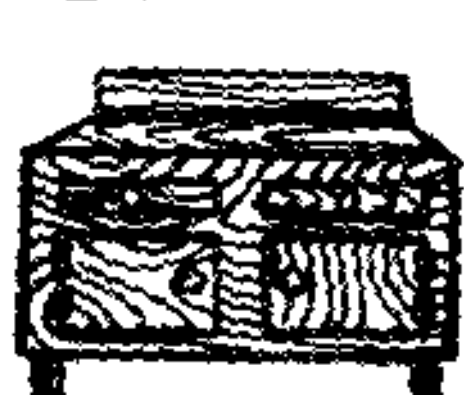
23



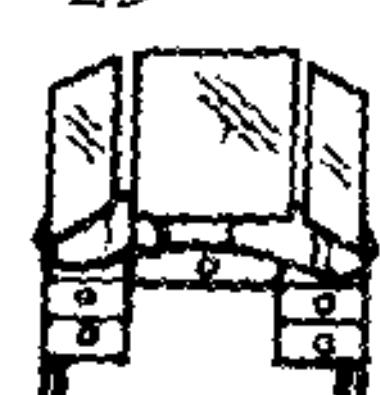
Dust the
拭去(灰尘)



24



25



26



Empty the
倒空(喝干)



27



28



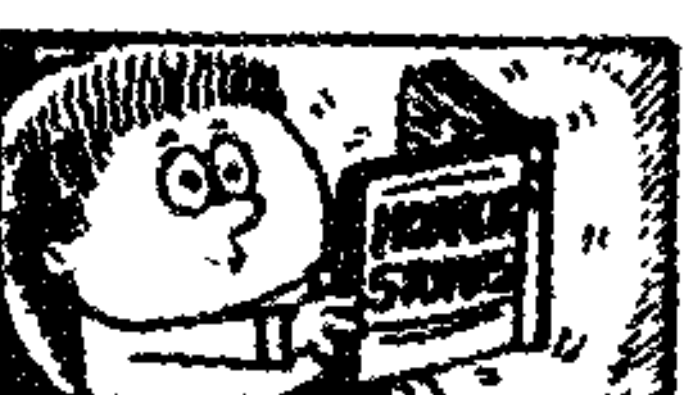
29



30



Read this
阅读这



31



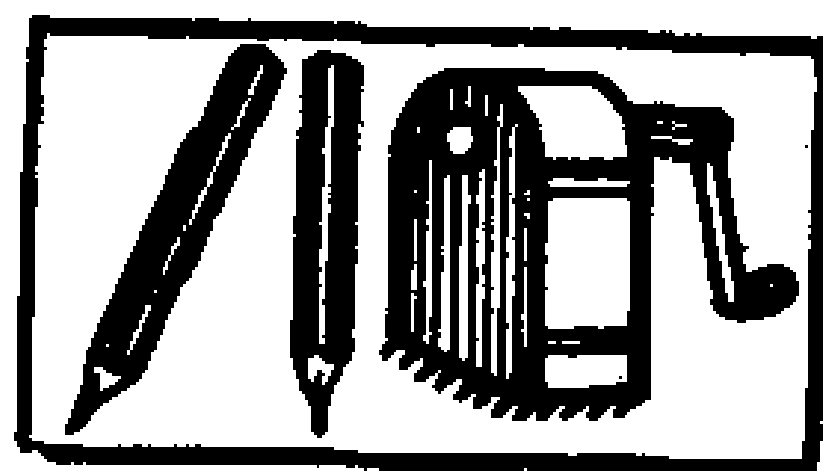
32



33



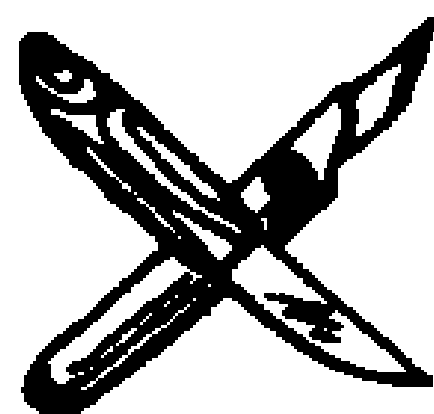
Sharpen these
削尖(磨快)
这些



34



35



生词和短语

put on 穿上

take off 脱掉

turn on 打开(电灯等)

turn off 关上(电灯等)

read [ri:d] (read [red], read [red]) *vt. & vi.* 阅读, 读

sharpen [ˈʃɑ:pən] *vt.* 使锐利, 使尖锐, 削尖

Exercise

Look at this:

The cup isn't empty. *Empty it!*

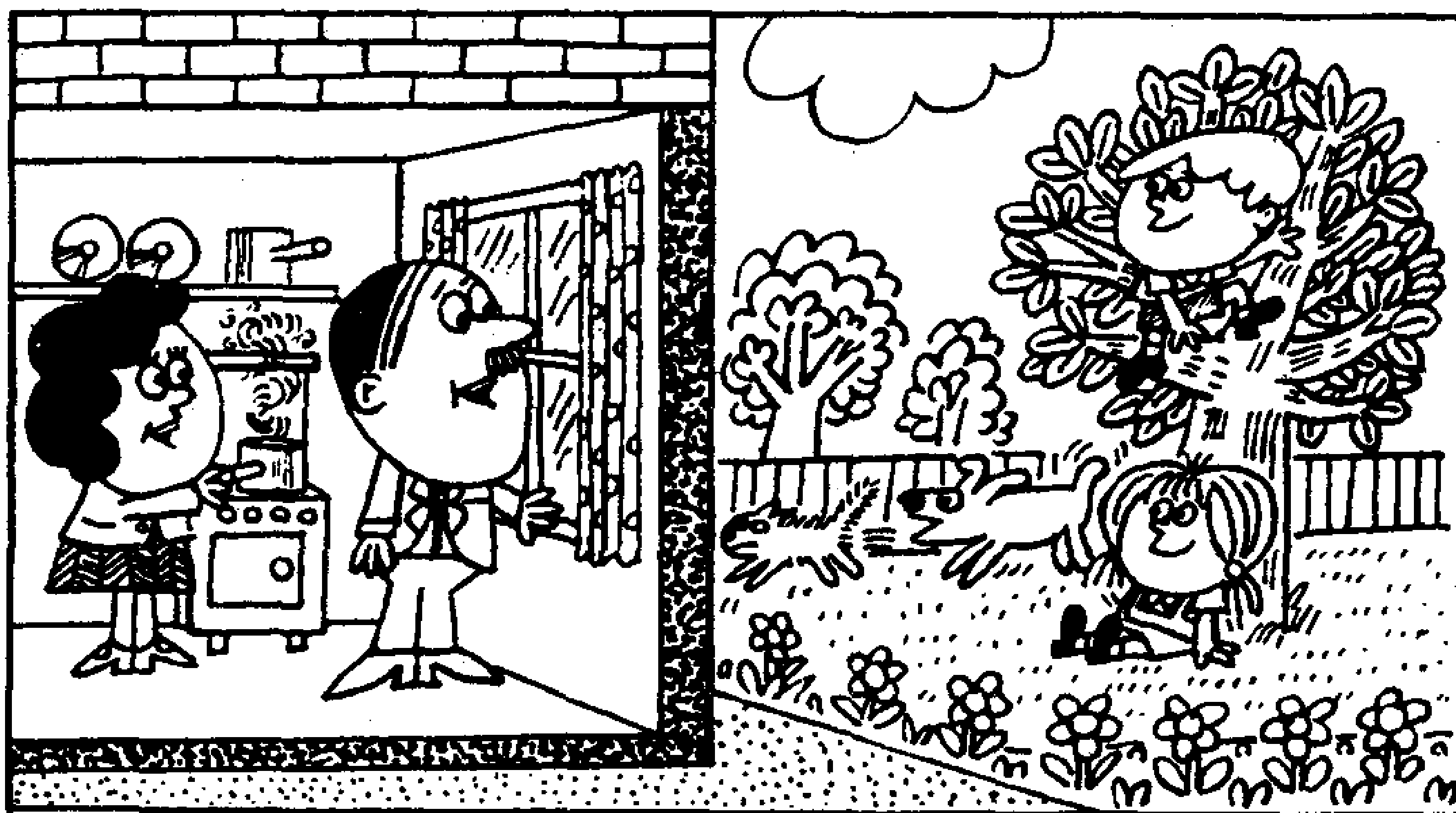
Change in the same way:

The window isn't clean.

The door isn't shut.

The wardrobe isn't open.

Lesson 31



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

琼: 杰克, 莎利在哪里?
 杰克: 她在花园里, 琼。
 琼: 她正在干什么?
 杰克: 她正坐在树荫下。
 琼: 蒂姆是否也在花园里?
 杰克: 是的, 他在花园里。
 他正在爬树。
 琼: 你说什么?
 谁在爬树?
 杰克: 蒂姆在爬树。
 琼: 那么狗呢?
 杰克: 狗也在花园里。
 它正在穿过草地。
 它正在追逐一只猫。

生词和短语

garden ['gɑ:dn] *n.* 园子, 花园, 庭园, 菜园
do [du:] *vt.* 做; *aux.v.* (助动词)
tree [tri:] *n.* 树木
climb [klaɪm] *vt.* 攀登(同义: ascend), 爬
run [rʌn] (ran [ræn], run) *vi. & vt.* 跑, 奔, 逃(同义: flee); 经营
run after 追逐
grass [grɑ:s] *n.* 草, 草地
cat [kæt] *n.* 猫
Jean [dʒi:n] 琼(女子名)
Sally ['sæli] 莎利(女子名)
Jack [dʒæk] 杰克(男子名)

Lesson 32 What is he/she/it doing?

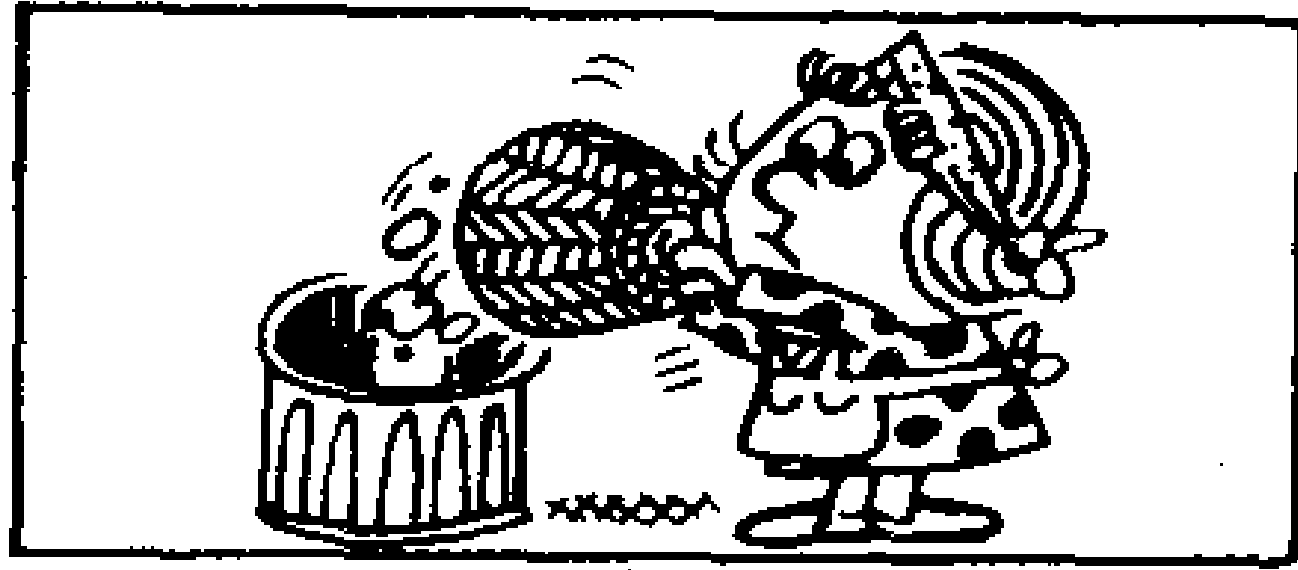
他/她/它正在干什么?

20,000



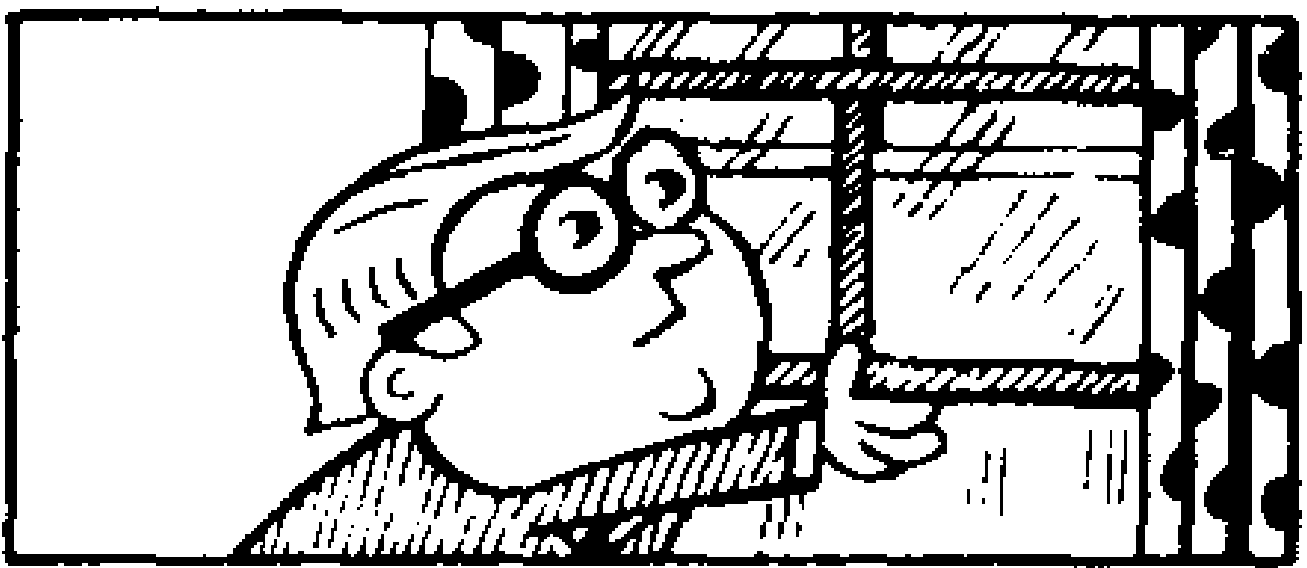
Miss Grey is typing a letter.
格雷小姐正在用打字机打一封信。

30,000



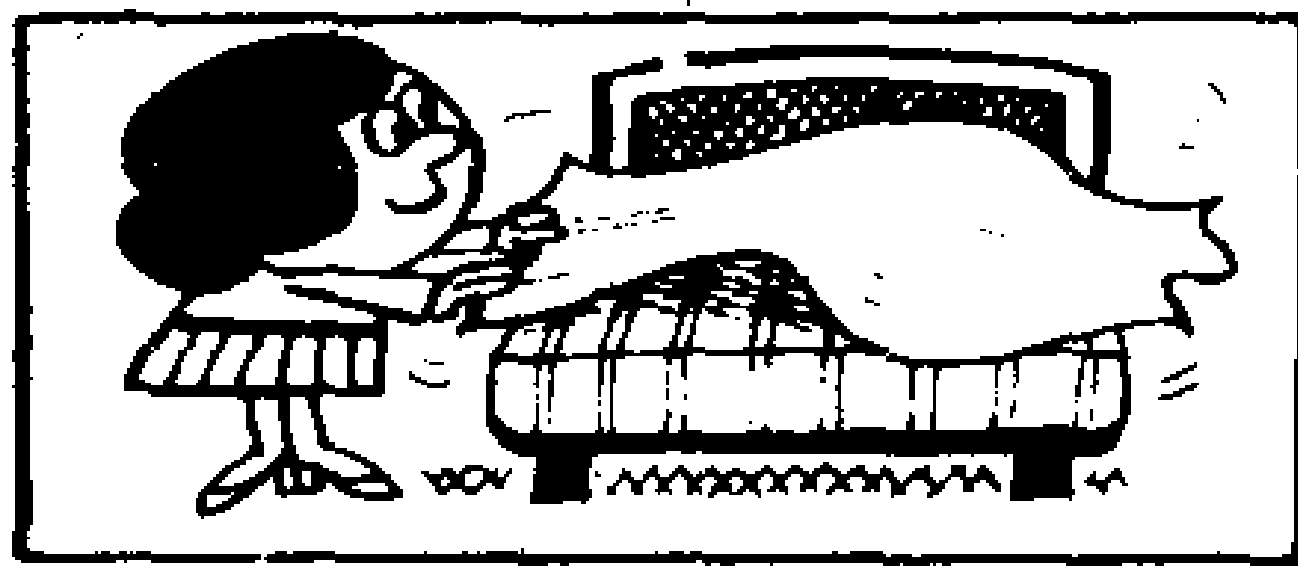
She is emptying a basket.
她正倒空一个篮子。

40,000



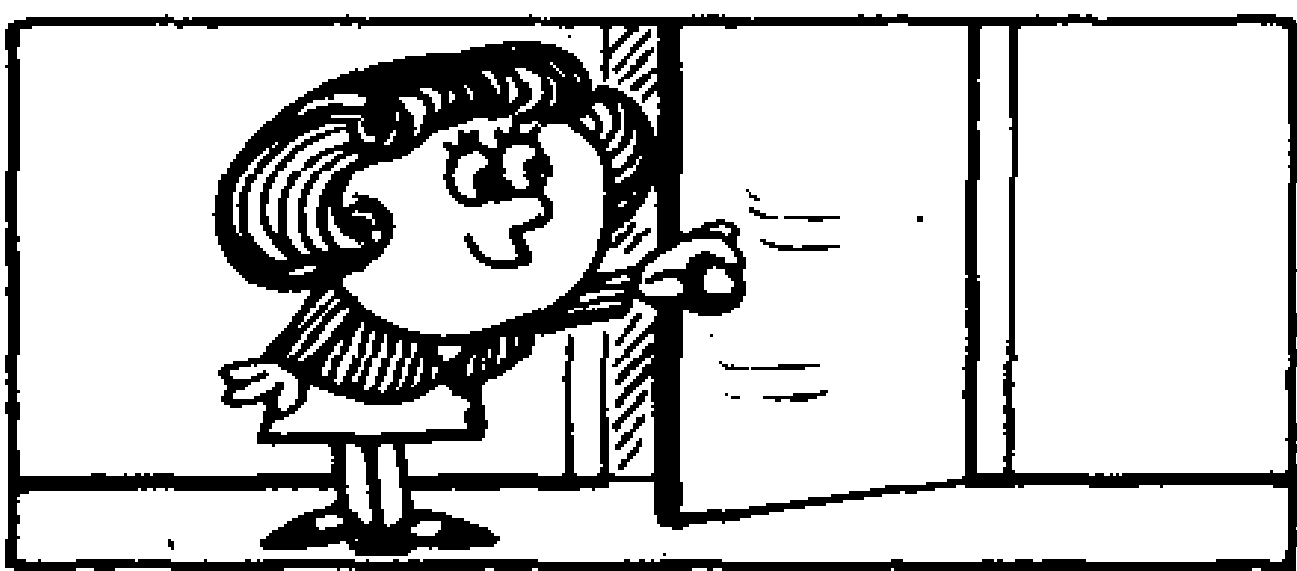
Mr Richards is opening the window.
理查兹先生正在开窗户。

50,000



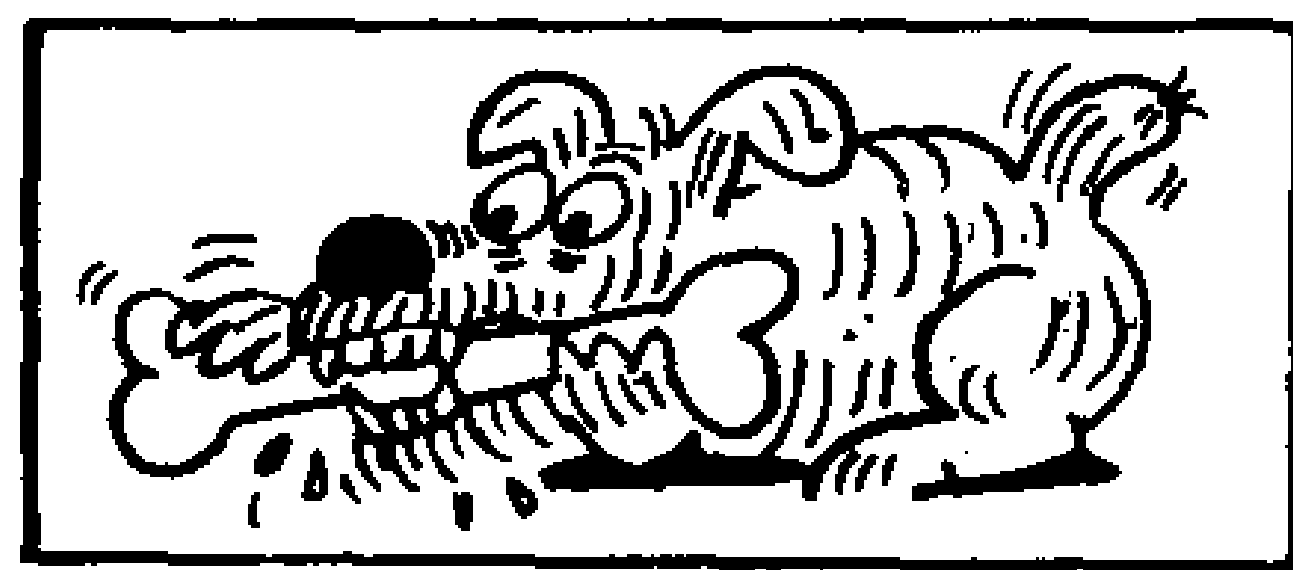
My mother is making the bed.
我的母亲在铺床。

60,000



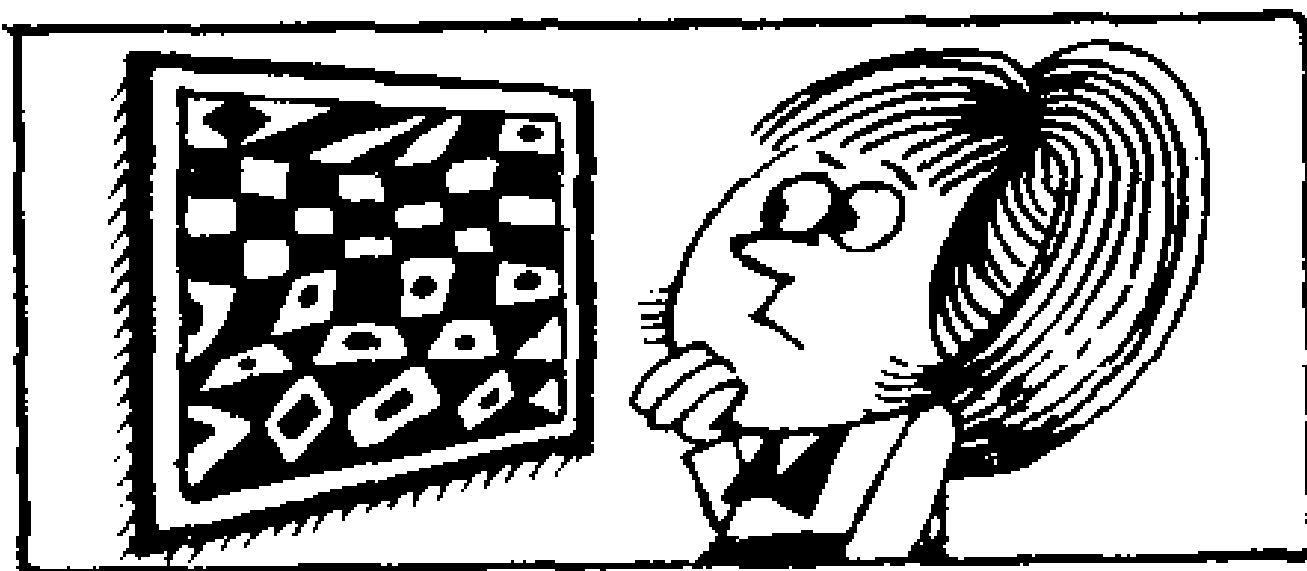
Sally is shutting the door.
莎利在关门。

70,000



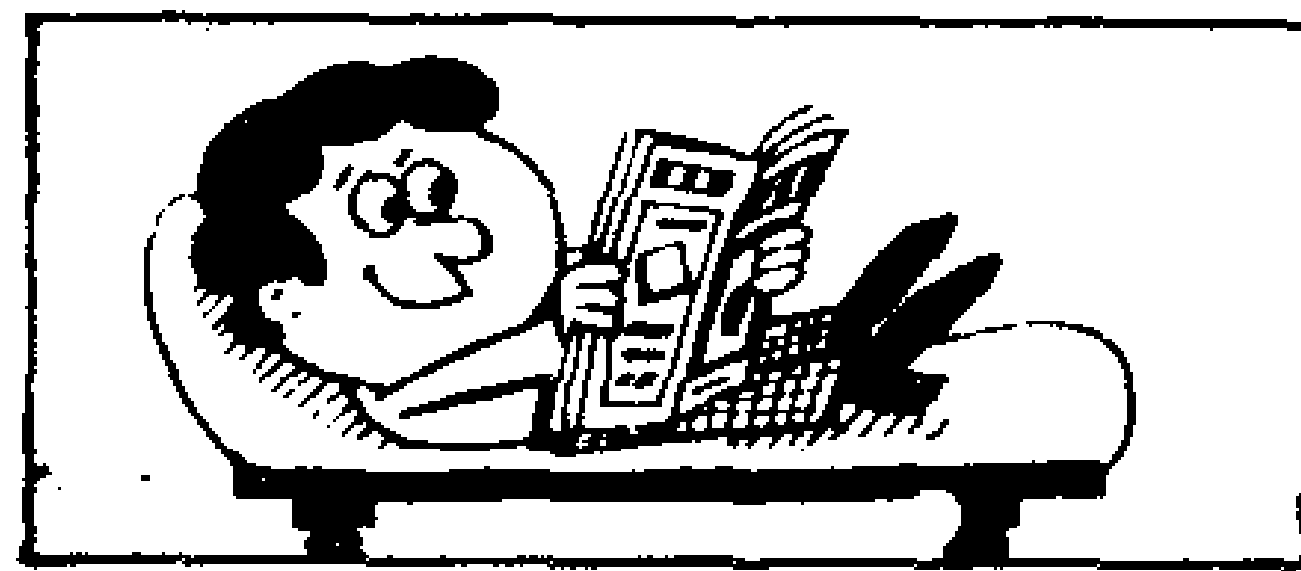
It is eating a bone.
它正在吃一块骨头。

✓ 80,000



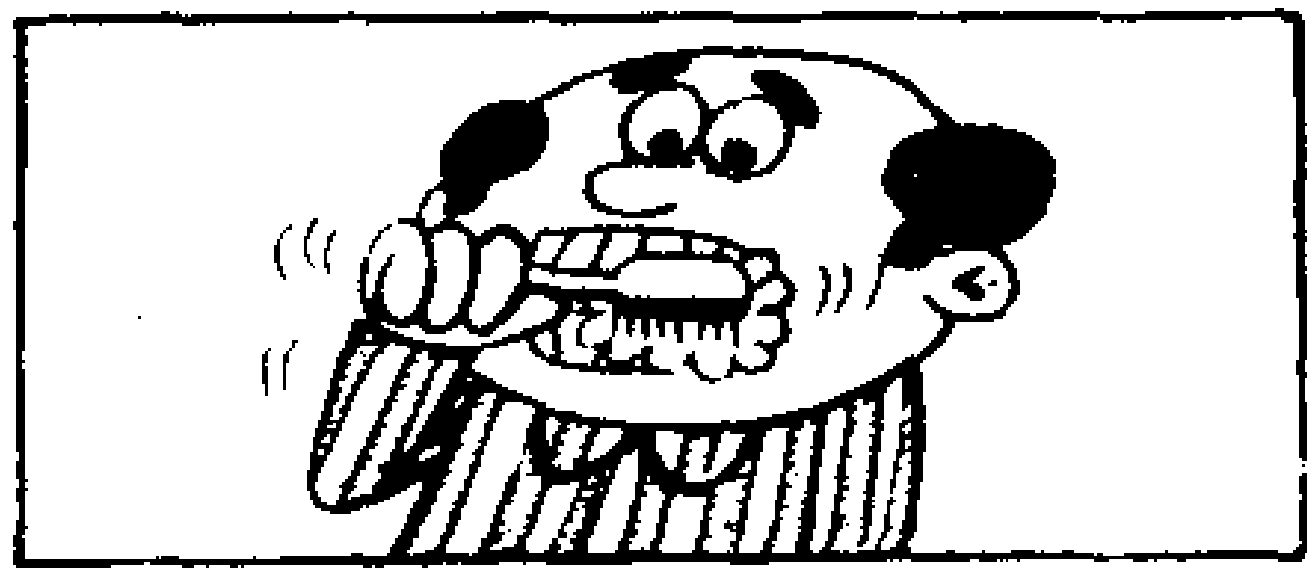
My sister is looking at a picture.
我的妹妹在看一幅画。

90,000



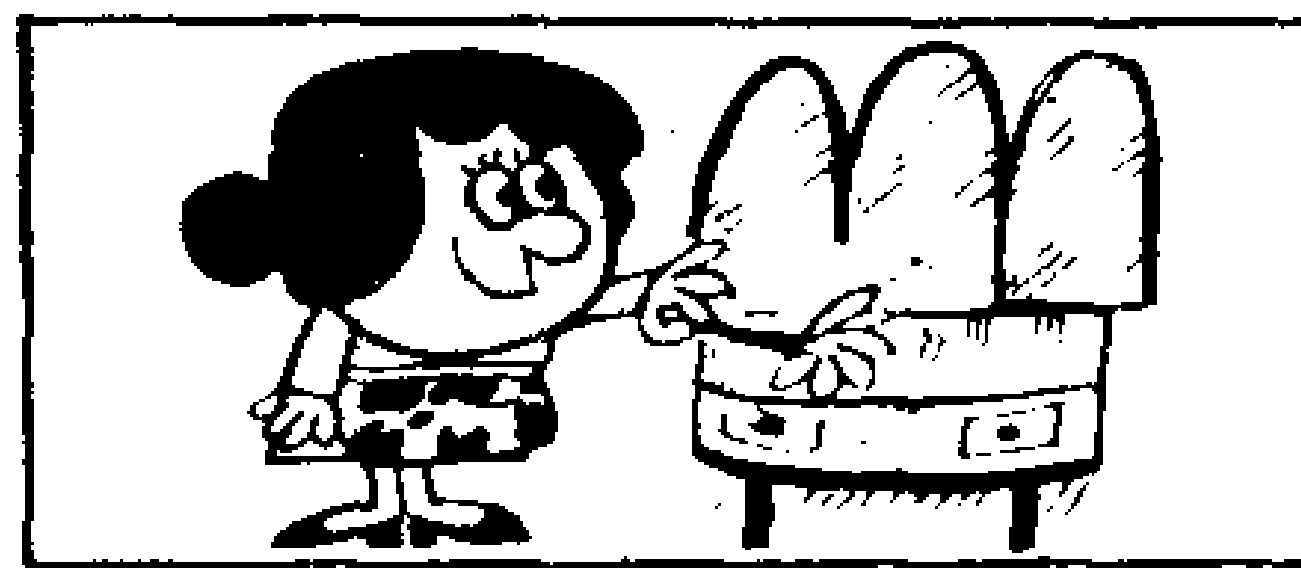
Jack is reading a magazine.
杰克在阅读杂志。

100,000



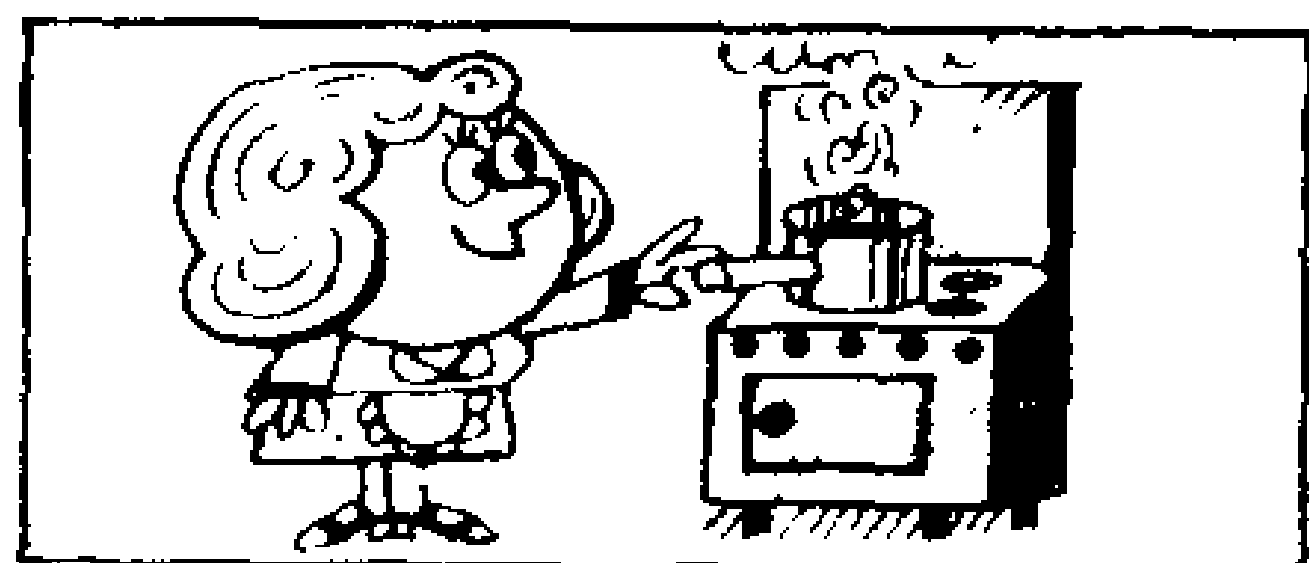
✓ He is cleaning his teeth.
他在刷牙。

200,000



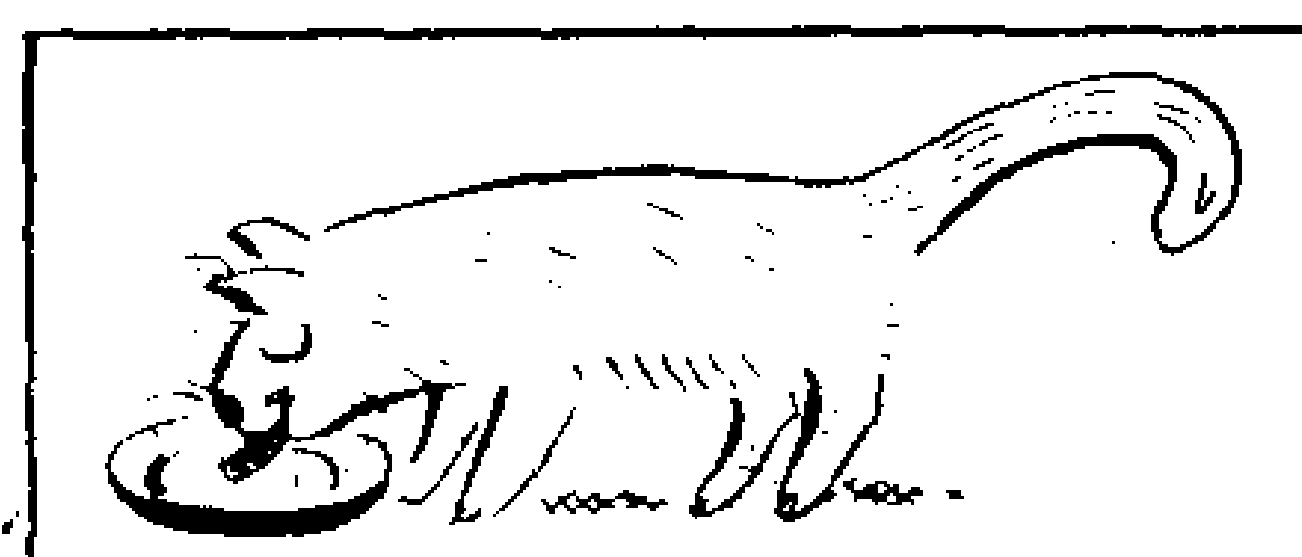
She is dusting the dressing-table.
她在拭去梳妆台上的灰尘。

300,000



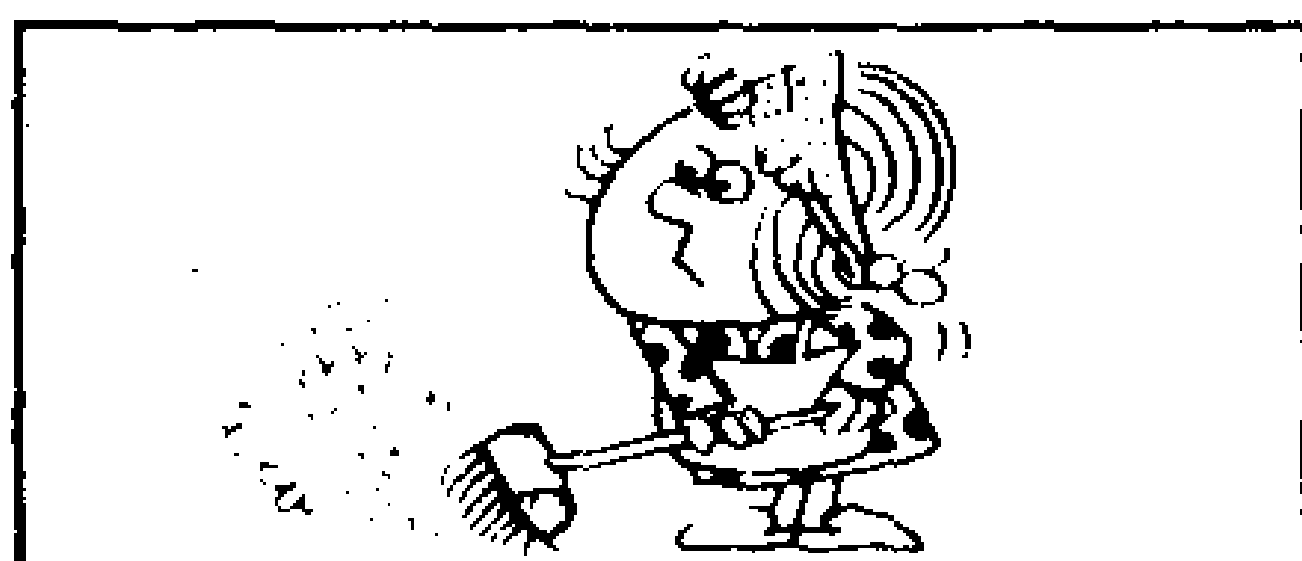
Mrs Ford is cooking a meal.
福特夫人在煮饭。

400,000



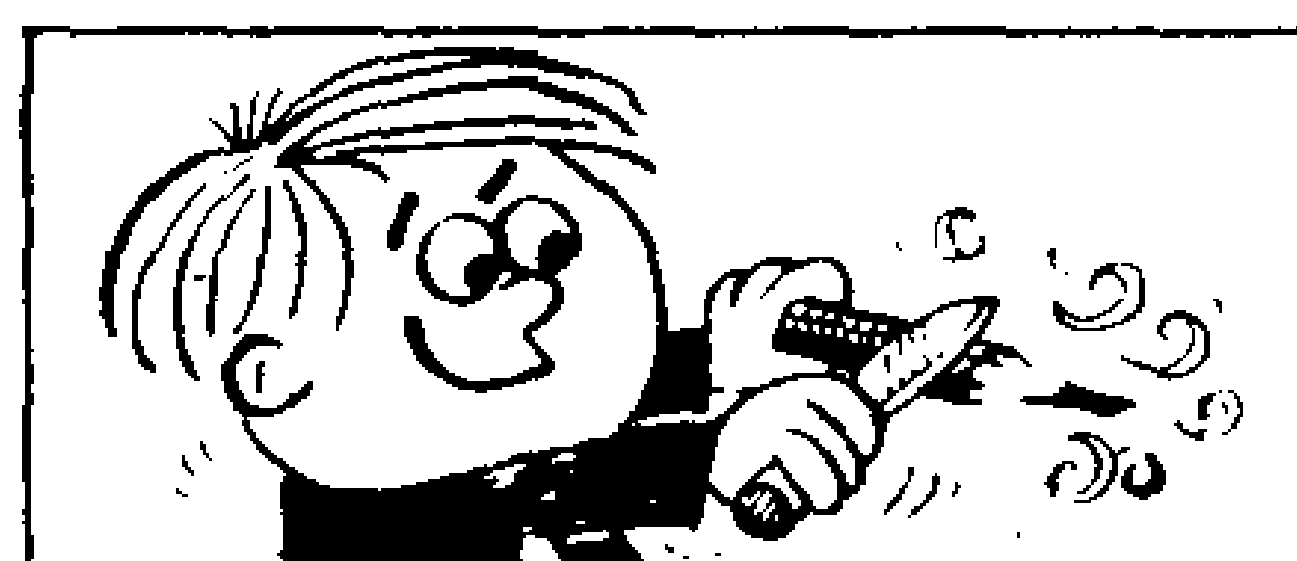
The cat is drinking its milk.
这只猫在喝牛奶。

500,000



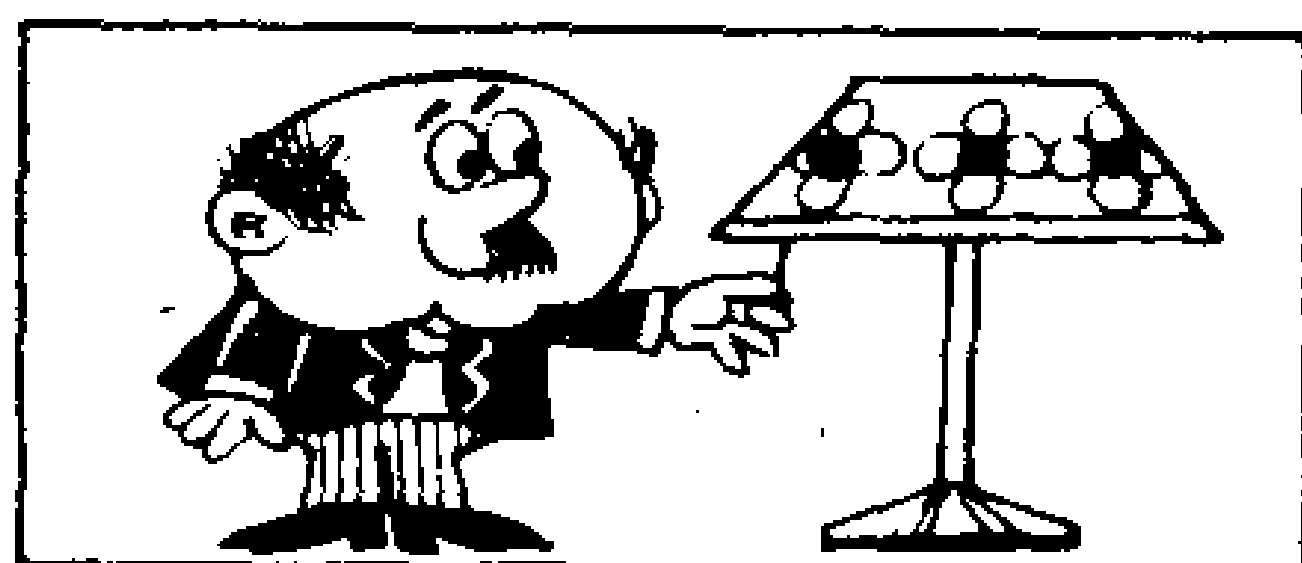
Bessie is sweeping the floor.
贝茜在扫地。

600,000



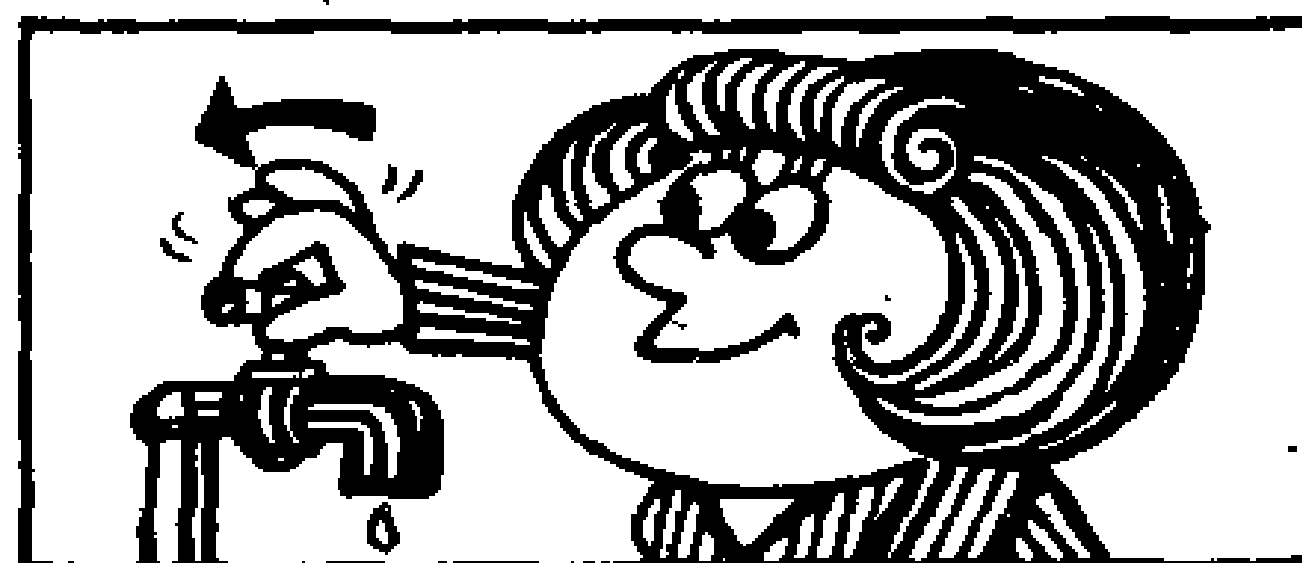
Tim is sharpening a pencil.
蒂姆在削铅笔。

700,000



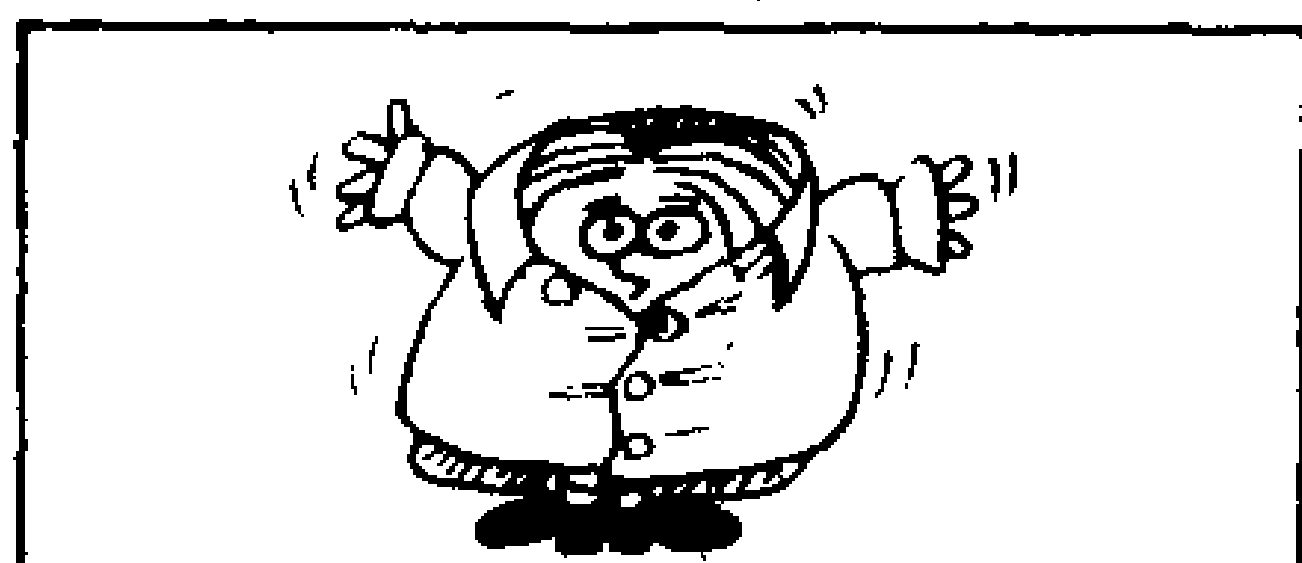
He is turning on the light.
他在开灯。

800,000



The girl is turning off the tap.
这女孩在关龙头。

900,000



The boy is putting on his shirt.
这男孩在穿衬衣。

1,000,000



Mrs Jones is taking off her coat.
琼斯夫人在脱外衣。

生词和短语

type [taip] *vt. & vi.* 打字

letter [ˈletə] *n.* 信

basket [ˈbɑːskit] *n.* 篮子

bone [bəʊn] *n.* 骨头

teeth [tiːθ] *n.* 牙齿

cook [kuk] *vt.* 煮, 烧, 烹调(饭菜等); *n.* 炊事员, 厨师

drink [drɪŋk] *vt.* 喝, 饮

meal [mi:l] *n.* 饭食, (一)餐

tap [tæp] *n.* 龙头

Exercise

Look at this:

Sweep the floor! She *is sweeping it*.

Do these in the same way:

Open the window! He ...

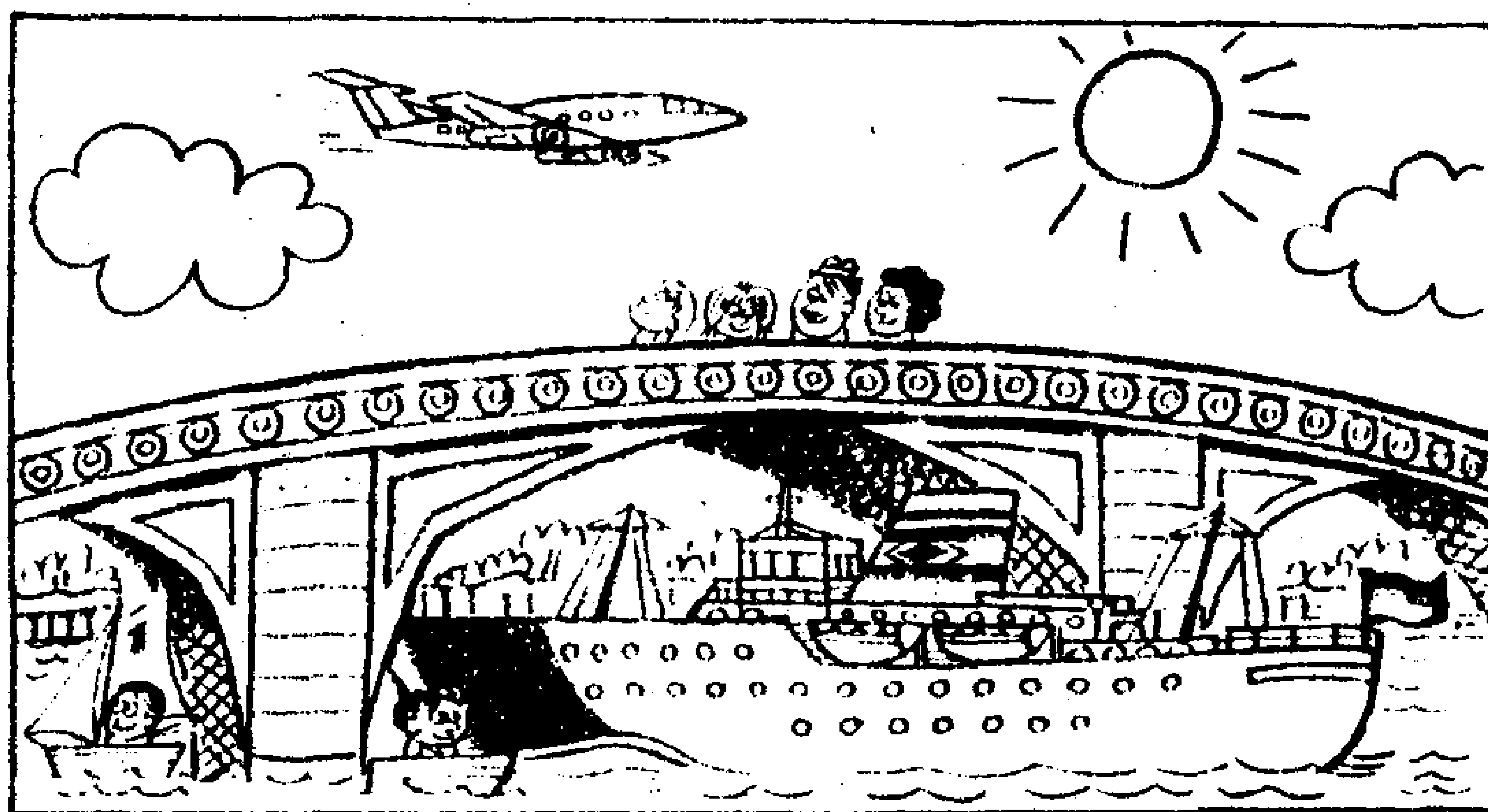
Sharpen this pencil! She ...

Dust the sideboard! She ...

Empty the basket! She ...

Look at the picture! He ...

Lesson 33



It is a fine day today.

There are some clouds in the sky,
but the sun is shining.

Mr Jones is with his family.

They are walking over the bridge.

There are some boats on the river.

Mr Jones and his wife are looking at them.

今天天气晴朗。

天空中有些云彩，

但阳光灿烂。

琼斯先生同他家里的人在一起。

他们正走过大桥。

河面上有一些船。

琼斯先生和他的妻子正在观看。

Sally is lóoking at a big ship.
The ship is góing únder the bridge.
Tim is lóoking at an áeroplane.
The áeroplane is fýing óver the river.

莎利正在看一艘大轮船。
那艘轮船正行驶在桥下。
蒂姆正在看飞机。
那架飞机正在河的上空飞行。

生词和短语

cloud [klaud] *n.* 云

sky [skai] *n.* 天空

shine [ʃain] (shone [ʃɒn], shone [ʃɒn]) *vi.* 照耀, 发光

family [ˈfæmili] *n.* 家庭

bridge [bridʒ] *n.* 桥, 桥梁

boat [bəut] *n.* (小)船, 艇

river [ˈrivə] *n.* 江, 河

look at 看

ship [ʃip] *n.* (大)船, 轮船

under [ˈʌndə] *prep.* 在……之下, 在下

aeroplane [ˈɛərəplein] *n.* 飞机

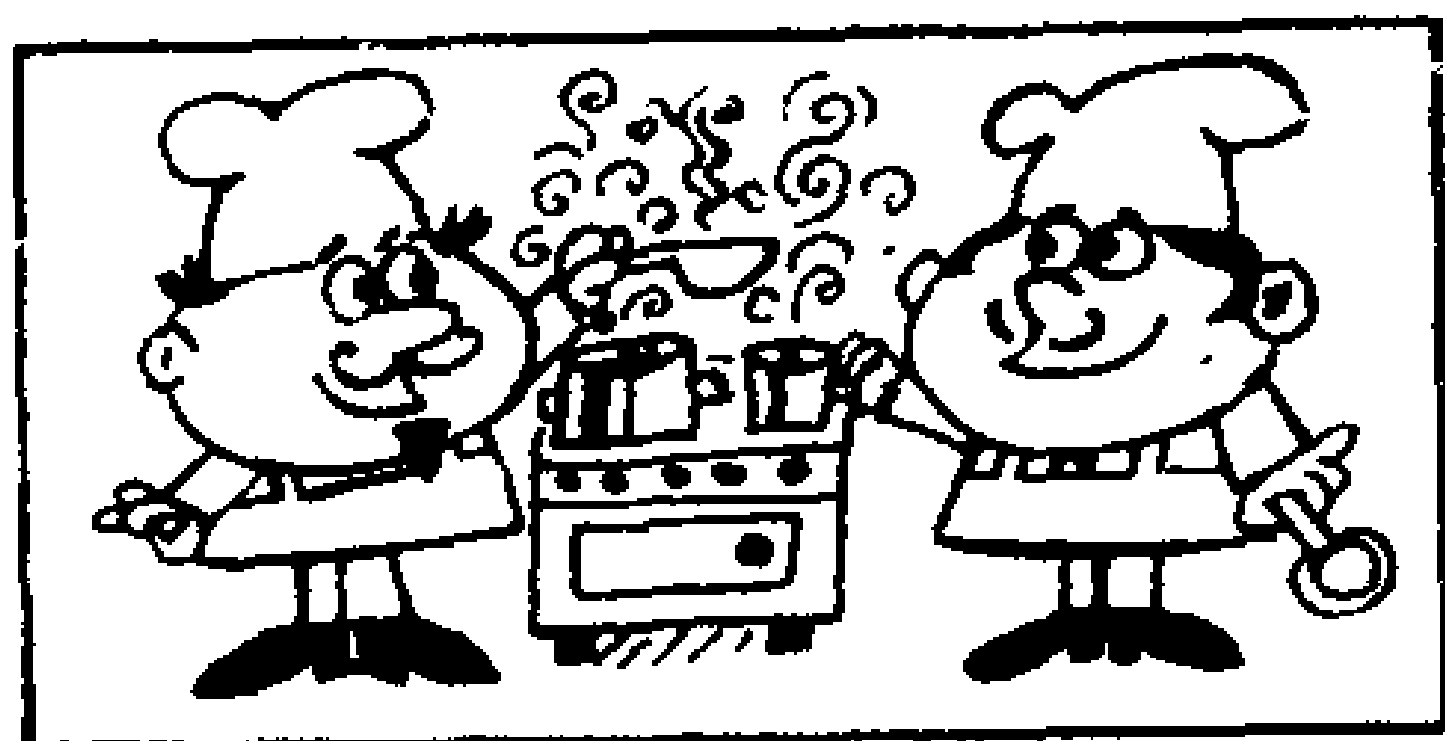
fly [flai] (flew [flu:], flown [flaʊn]) *vi.* 飞, 飞行

over [ˈəʊvə] *prep.* 在……之上, 在上空

Lesson 34 What are they doing?

他们正在做什么?

✓ 220.231



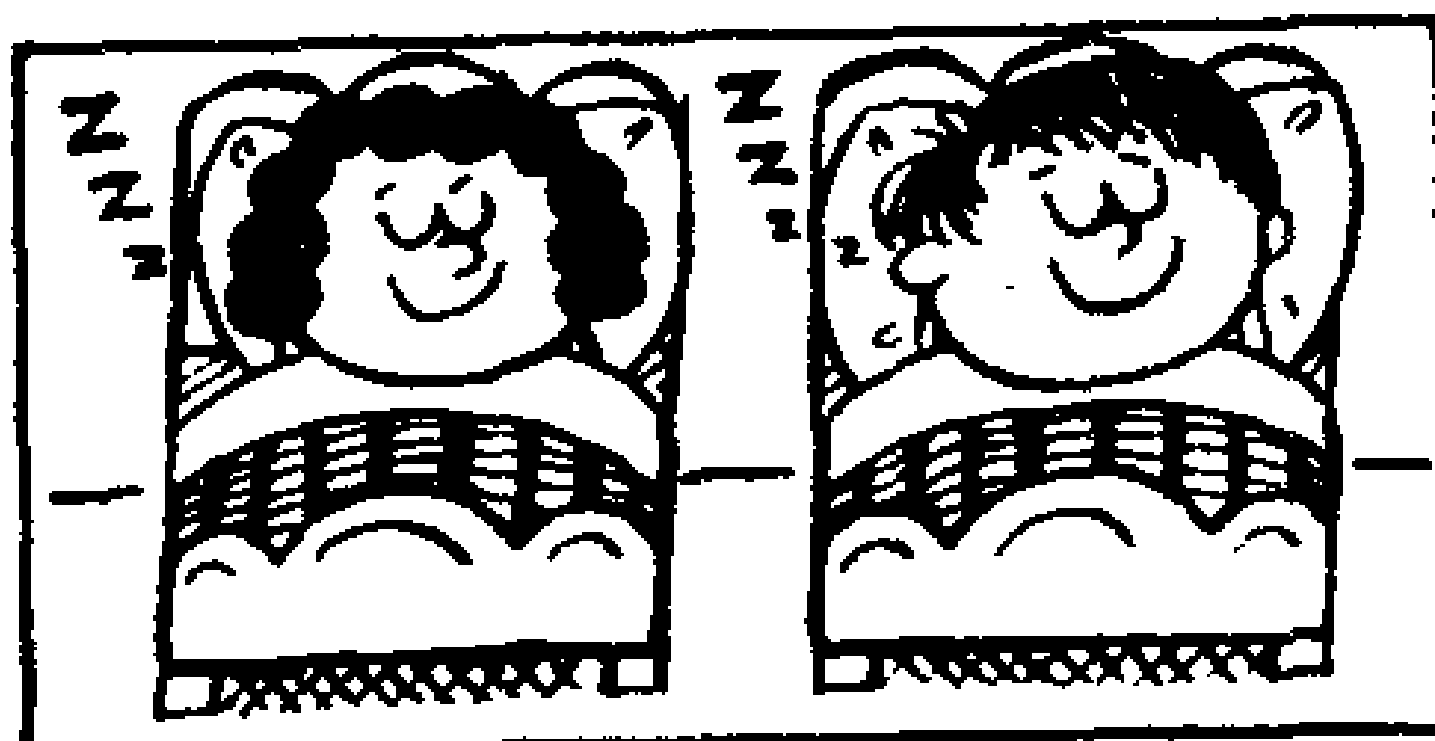
cooking 在烹调

442.453



shaving 在刮胡子

331.342



sleeping 在睡觉

553.564



crying 在哭泣

664,675



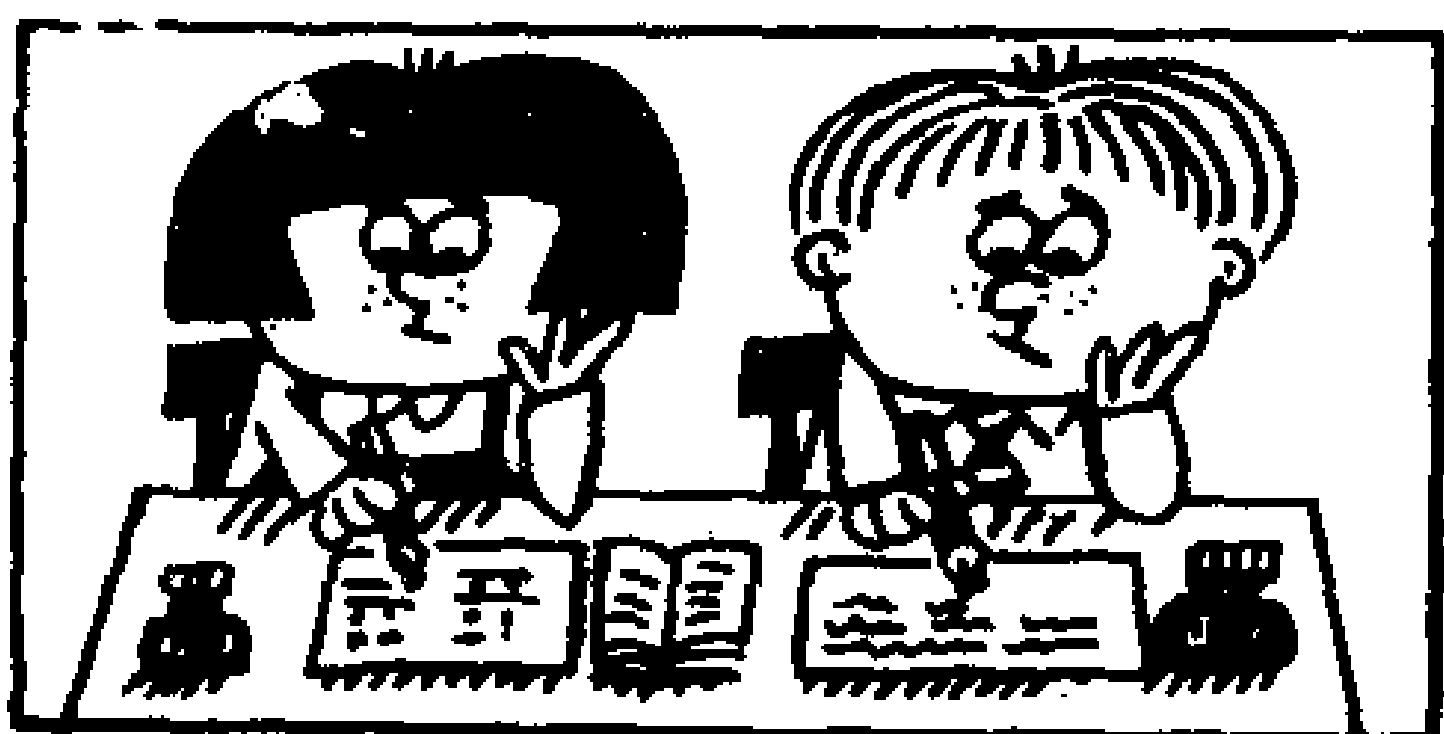
eating 在吃

775,786



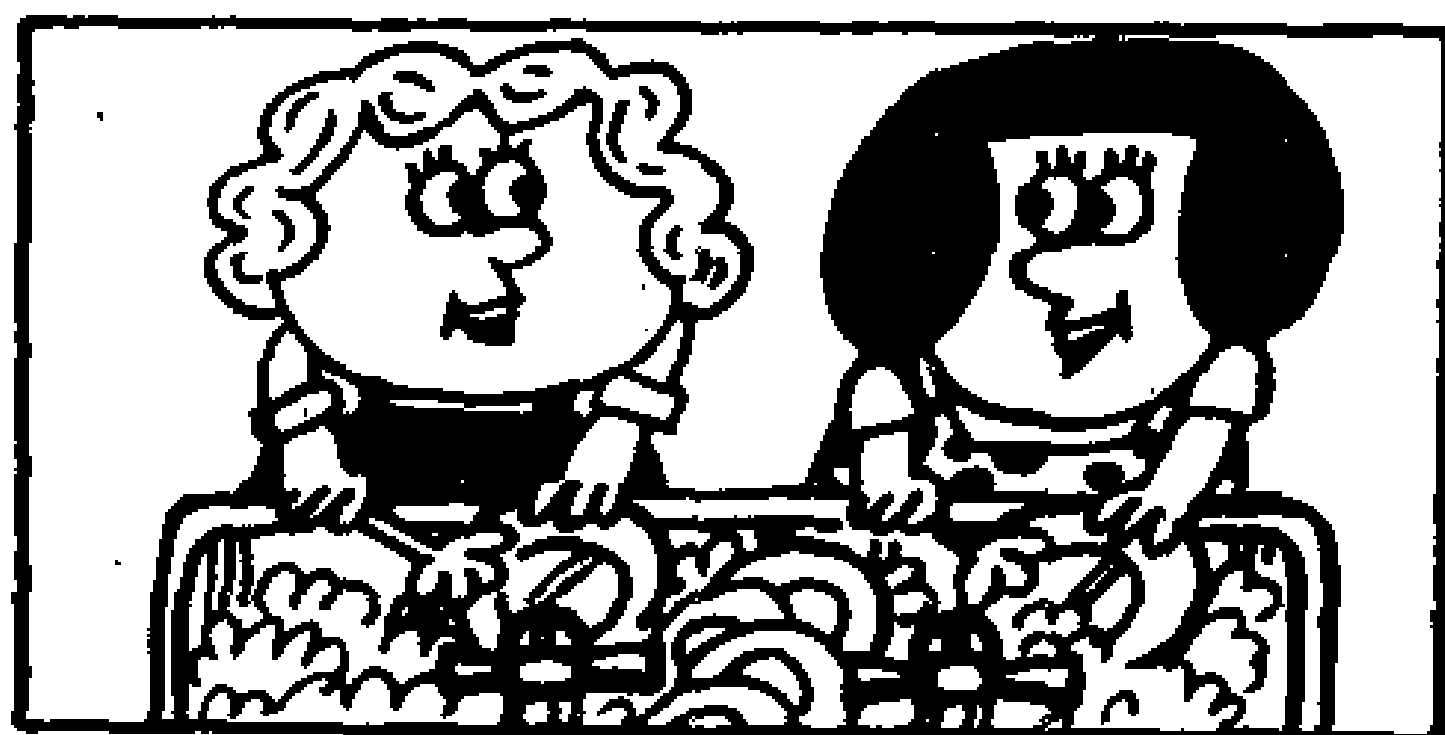
typing 在打字

886,897



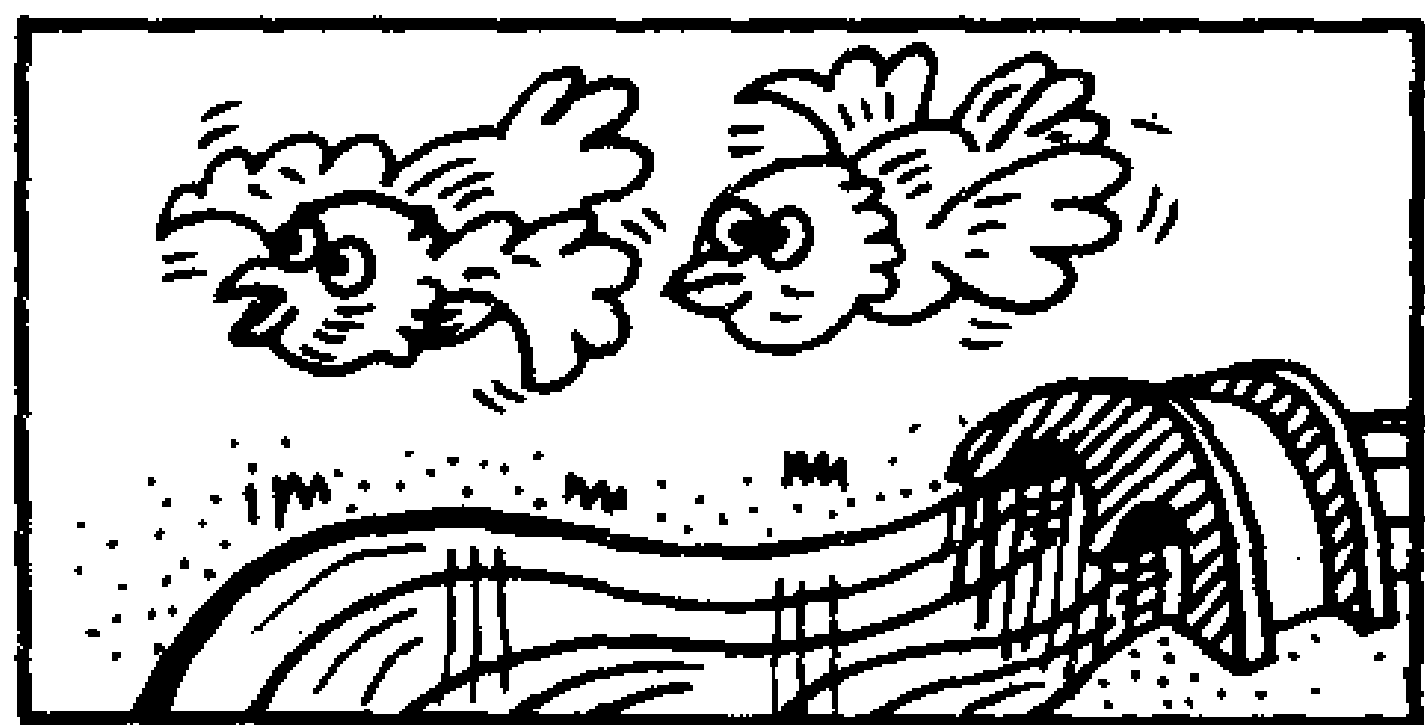
doing 正在做

997,998



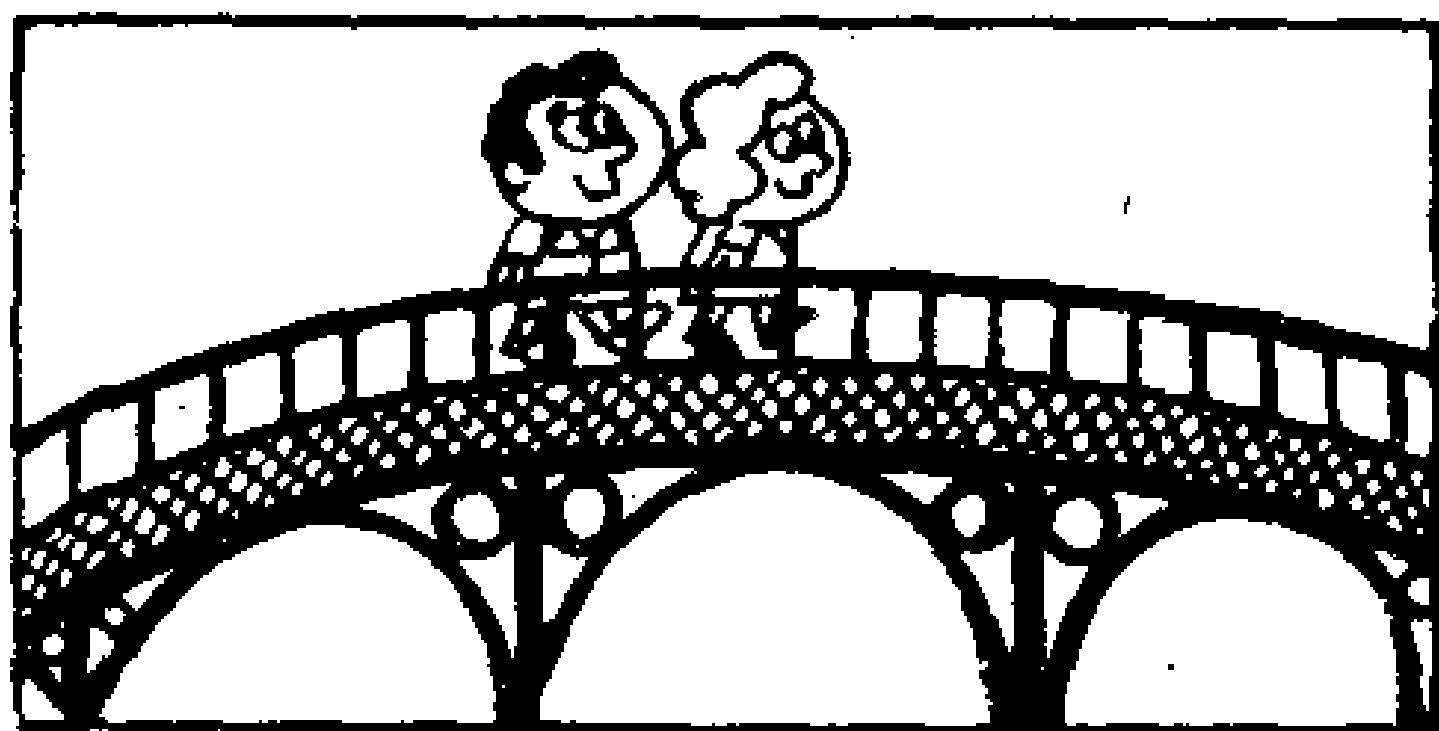
washing 在洗

1,000,001



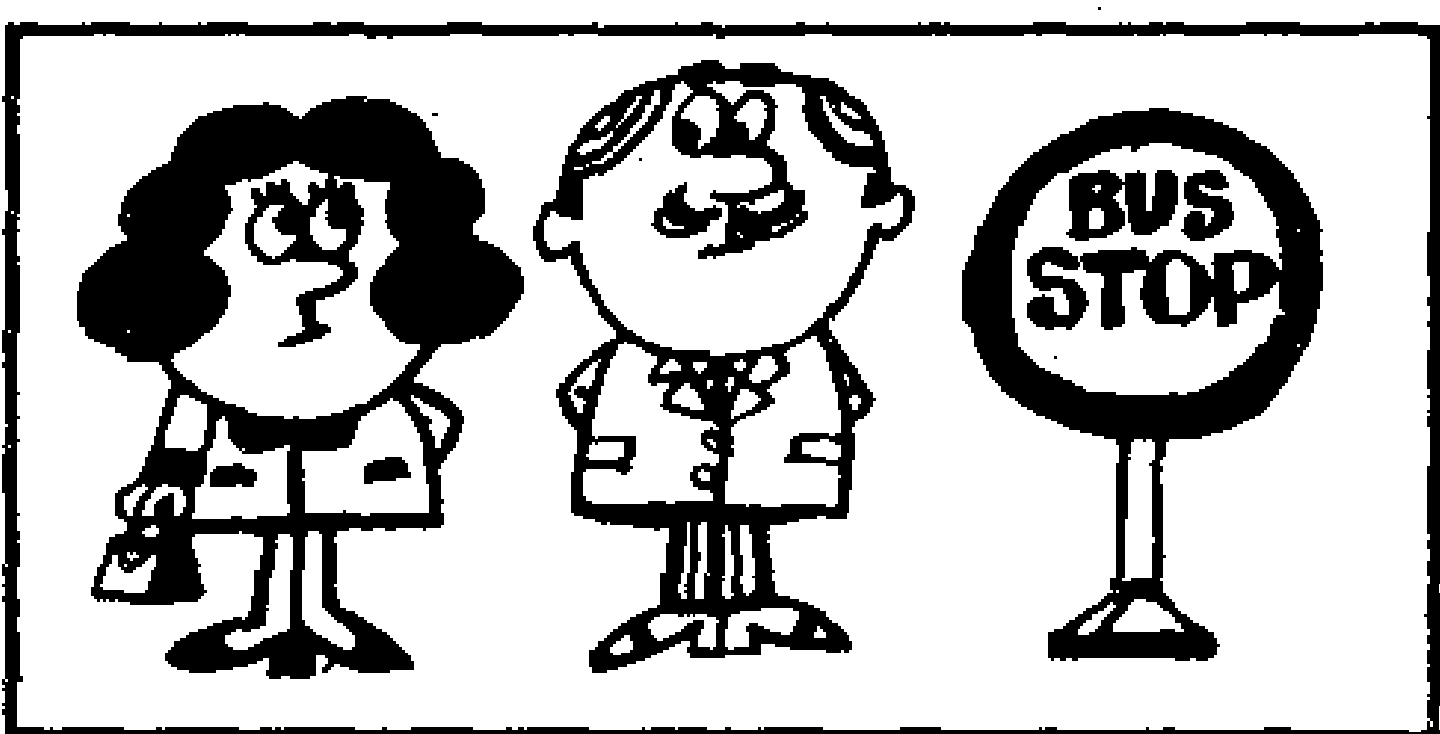
flying 在飞行

1,100,000



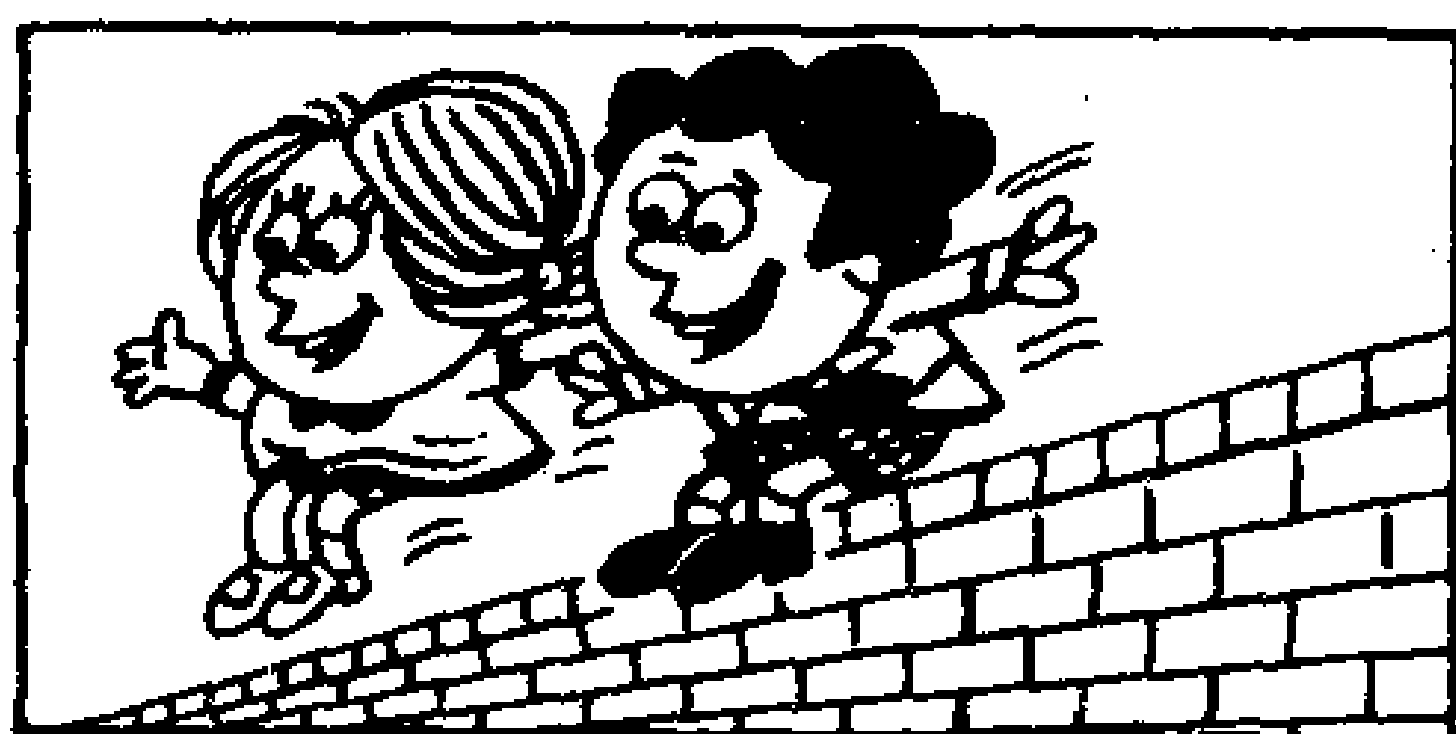
walking 在走

1,500,000



waiting 在等候

2,000,000



jumping 在跳

生词和短语

sleep [sli:p] (slept [slept], slept) *vi.* 睡; *n.* 睡眠

shave [ʃeiv] (shaved, shaved 或 shaven [ʃeivn]) *vi.* 刮胡子, 修面

cry [krai] *vi.* 哭(同义: weep), 叫喊(同义: shout)

eat [i:t] (ate [et], eaten [i:tn]) *vt. & vi.* 吃, 喝(汤)

wash [wɔʃ] *vt.* 洗, 冲洗, 冲走; *vi.* 洗手, 洗脸, 洗澡, 洗衣

walk [wɔ:k] *vi.* 行, 走, 步行

jump [dʒʌmp] *vi.* 跳, 惊跳; *vt.* 跳过(同义: leap, spring)
n. 跳, 跃

Exercise

Look at this:

take taking

Take . . . He is *taking* his book.

Do these in the same way:

Type . . . She is . . . a letter.

Make . . . She is . . . the bed.

Come . . . He is . . .

Shine . . . The sun is . . .

Give . . . He is . . . me some magazines.

Lesson 35

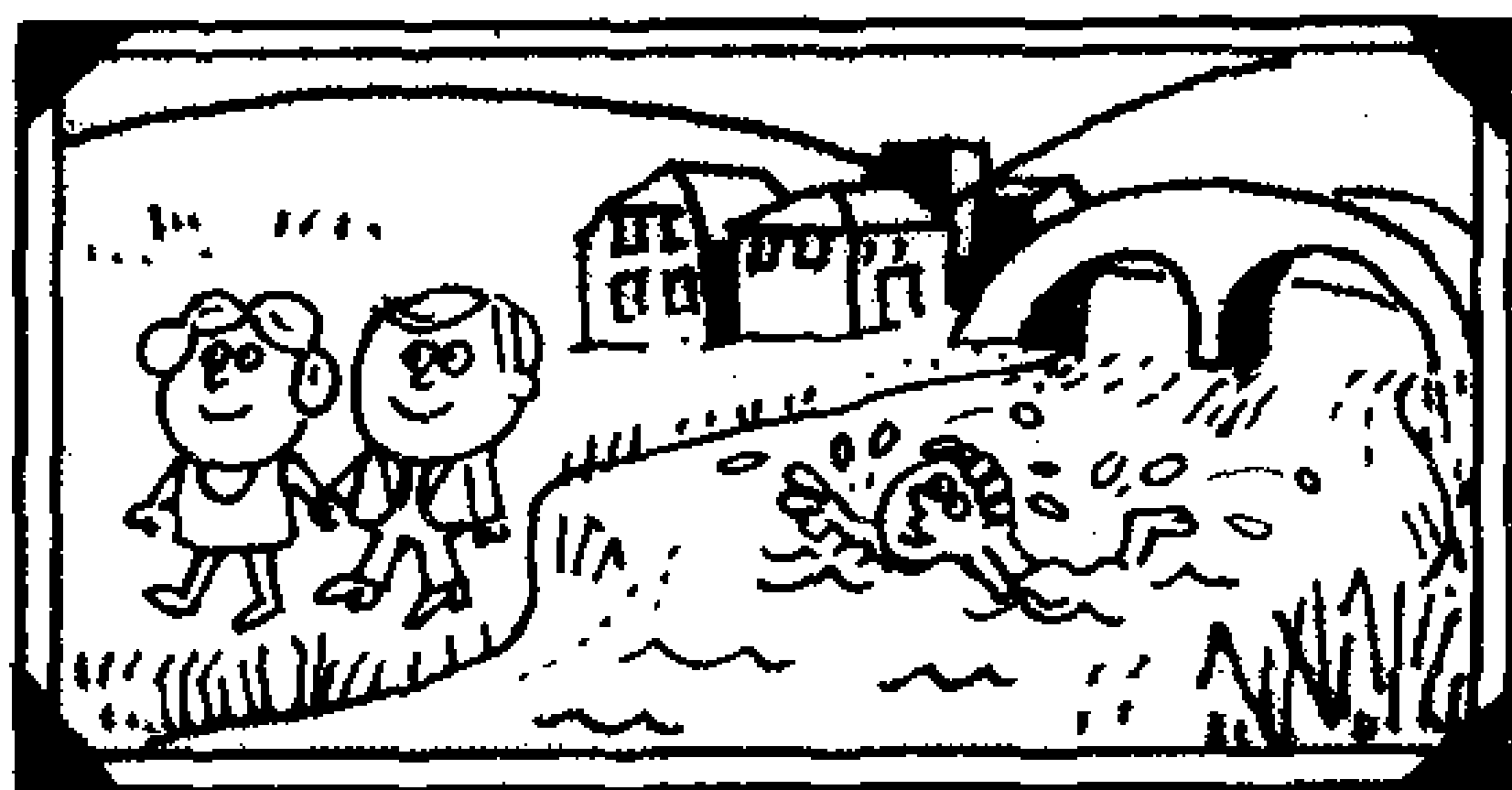
1



这是我们村庄的一张照片。
我们的村庄在一个山谷里。
它在两座小山之间。
村庄在河边上。

This is a photograph of our village.
Our village is in a valley.
It is between two hills.
The village is on a river.

2



这是我们村庄的另一张照片。
我和我的妻子正沿着河岸走着。
我们在河的左边走。
河里有一个男孩。
他正在横渡这条河。

Here is another photograph of the village.
My wife and I are walking
along the banks of the river.
We are on the left.
There is a boy in the water.
He is swimming across the river.

3



这里是另一张照片。
这是学校大楼。
它在公园旁边。
公园在右边。
有些孩子正从楼里走出来。
他们中的一些人正走进公园。

Hére is anóther phótograph.
Thís is the schóol búilding.
It is beside a párk.
The párk is on the ríght.
Some chýldren are cóming óut of the búilding.
Sóme of them are góing ínto the párk.

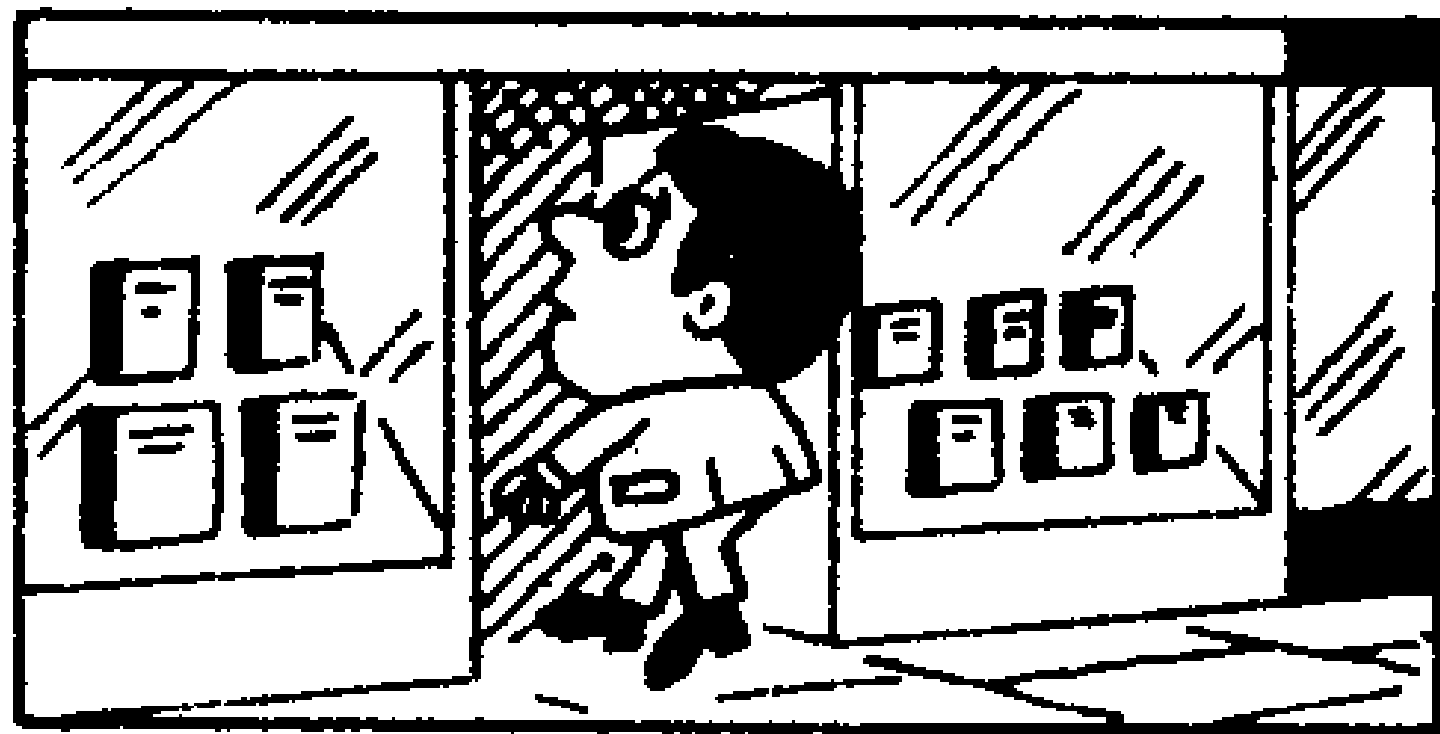
生词和短语

- photograph** [ˈfəʊtəgrɑ:f] *n.* 照片
village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* 村, 村庄, 乡村
valley [ˈvæli] *n.* 山谷
between [biˈtwi:n] *prep.* 在……之间
hill [hɪl] *n.* 小山
on a river 在河边
another [əˈnʌðə] *pro.* 再一, 又一, 另一个
along [əˈlɒŋ] *prep.* 沿着
bank [bæŋk] *n.* (河)岸
water [ˈwɔ:tə] *n.* 水; *vt. & vi.* 浇水; 多水, 出水
swim [swɪm] (swam [swæm], swum [swʌm]) *vi.* 游泳
across [əˈkrɒs] *prep.* 横过, 穿过, 在……对面; *adv.* 横过, 交叉地
building [ˈbɪldɪŋ] *n.* 建筑物, 大楼
come out of... 由……出来
into [ˈɪntu] *prep.* 进入……之内
park [pɑ:k] *n.* 公园

Lesson 36 Where . . . ? 在哪儿……?

1

one



going into 进去

2

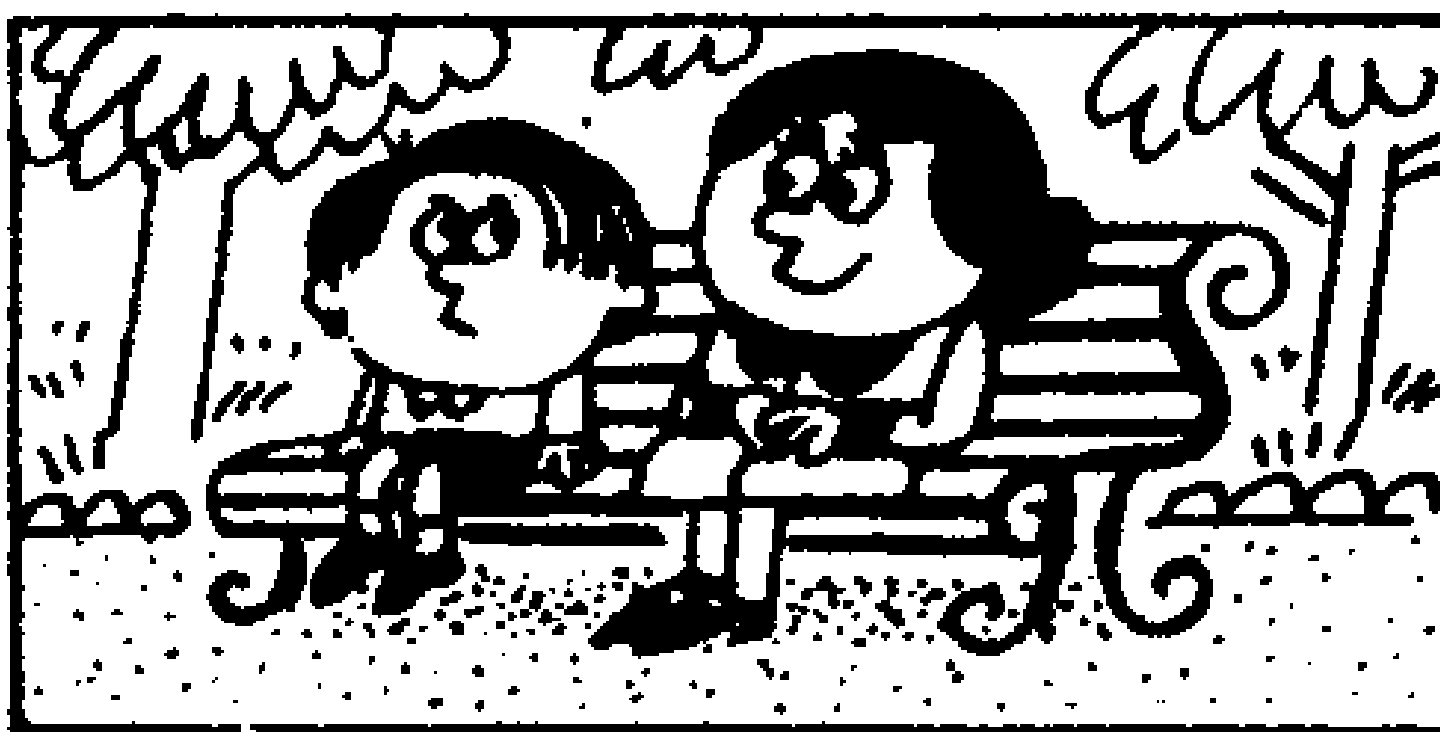
two



going out of 出去

3

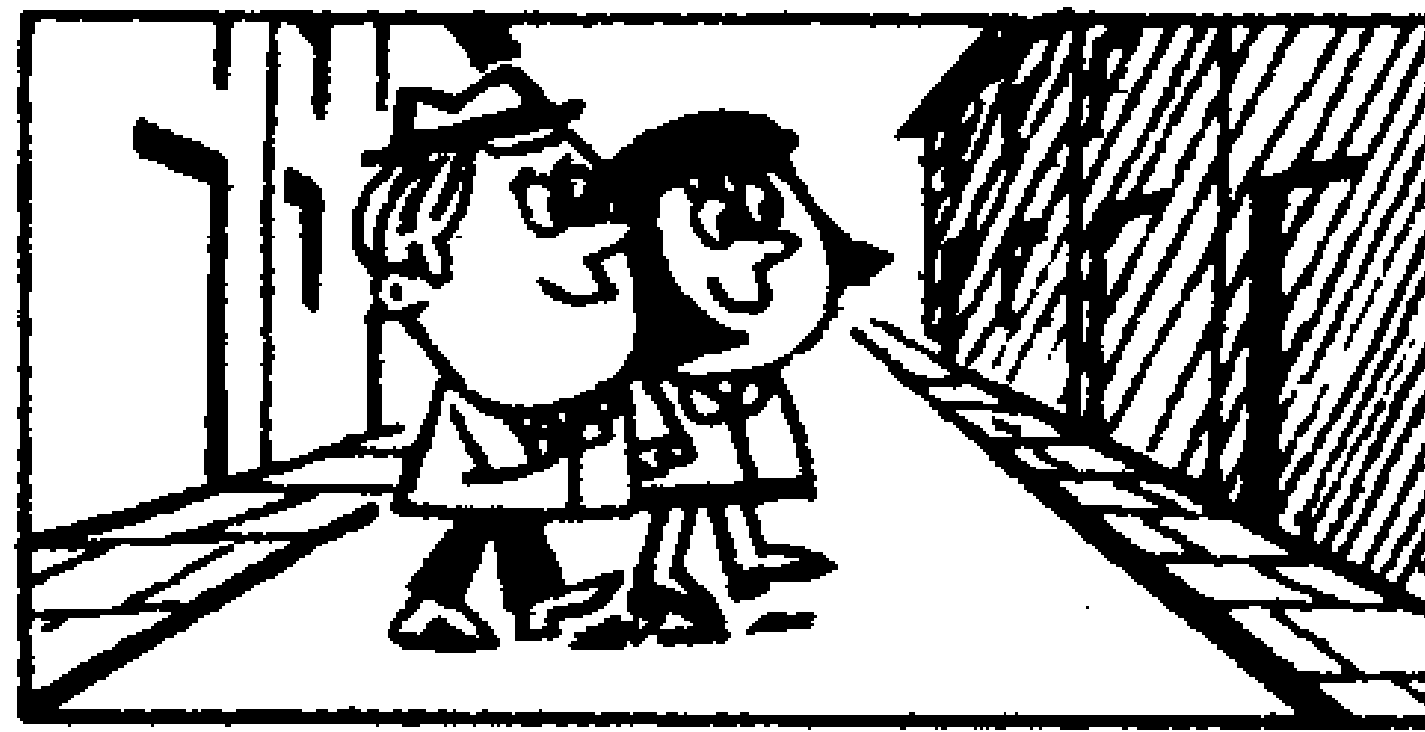
three



sitting beside 坐在……的旁边

4

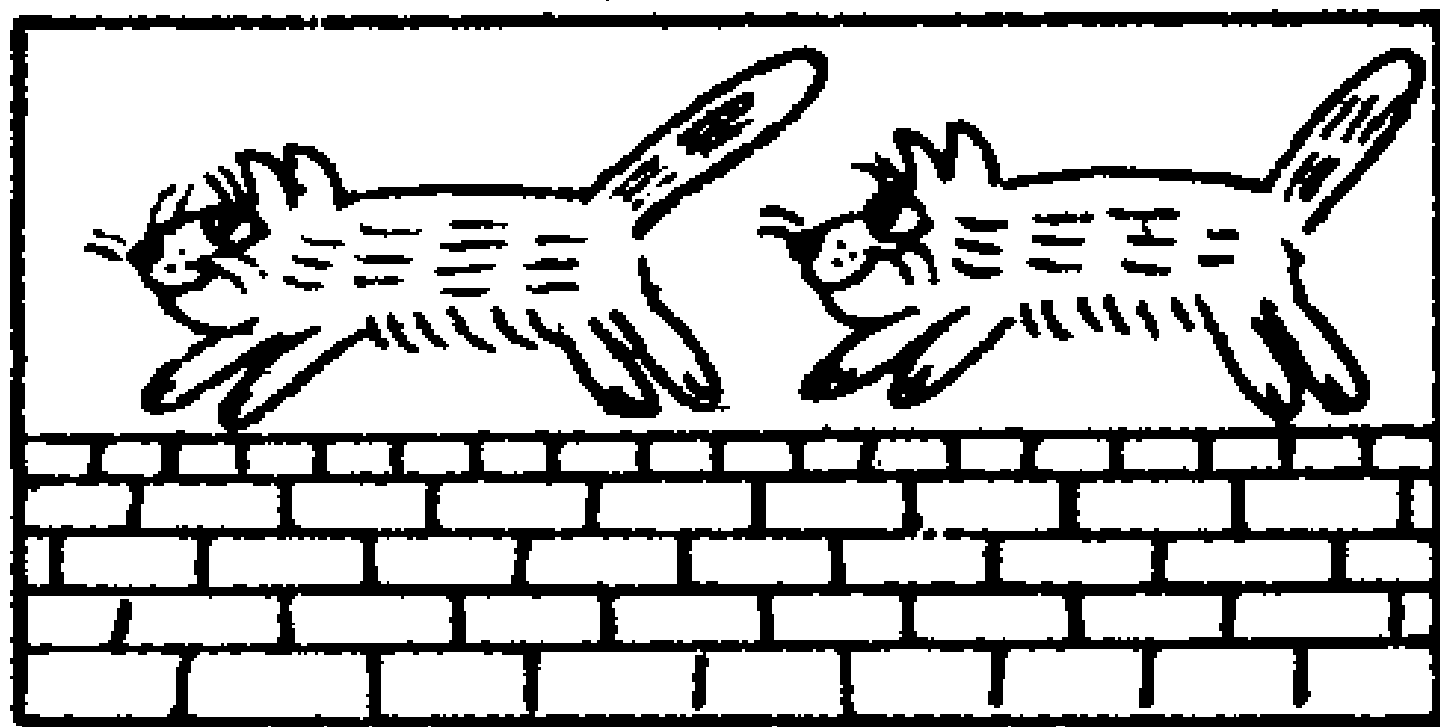
four



walking across 穿过

5

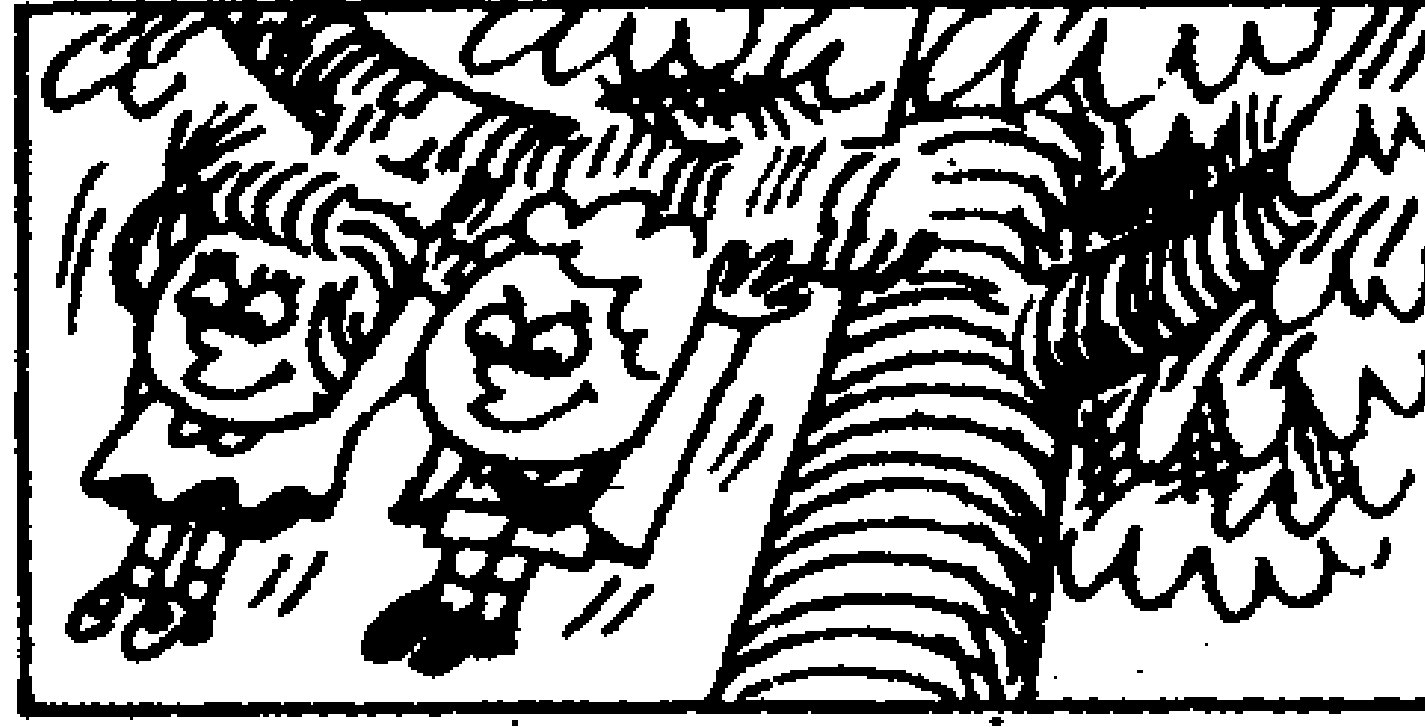
five



running along 沿……跑

6

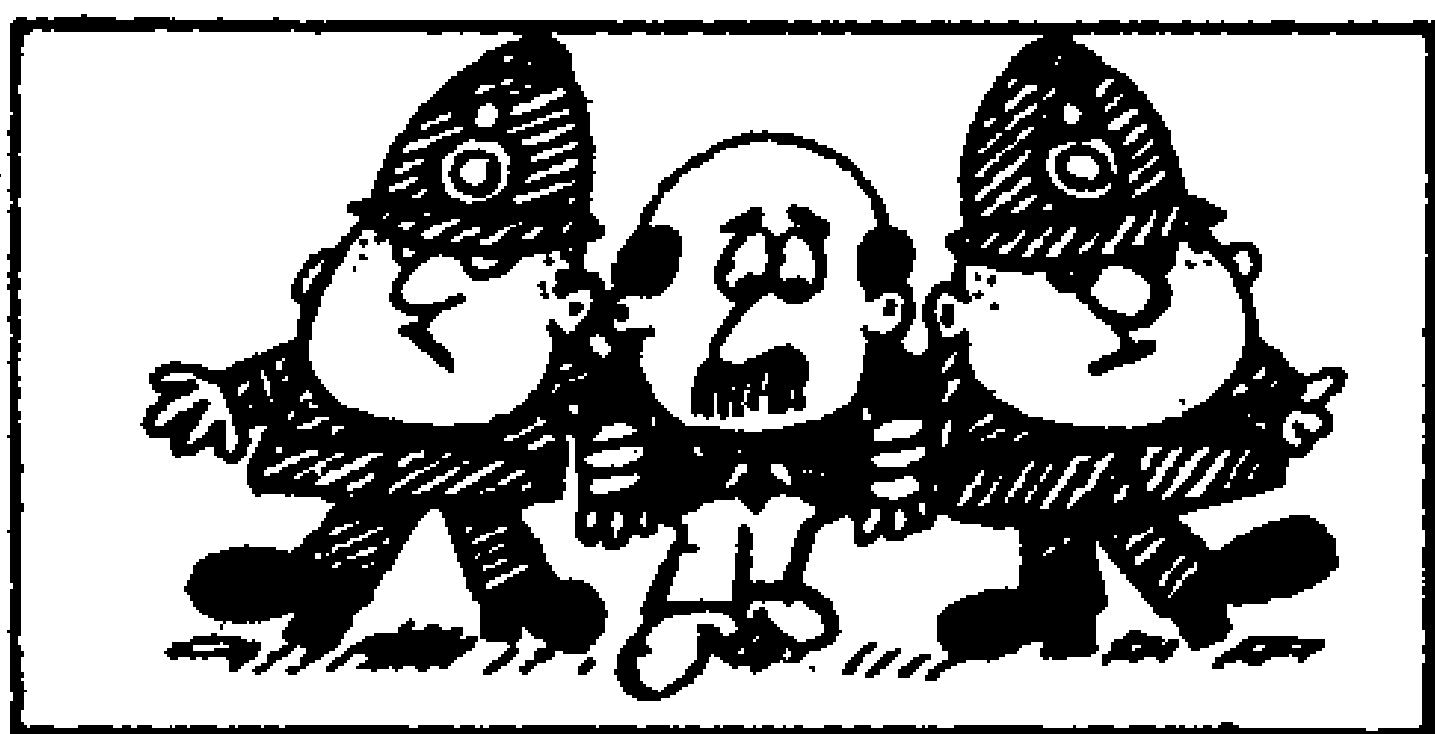
six



jumping off 跳离

7

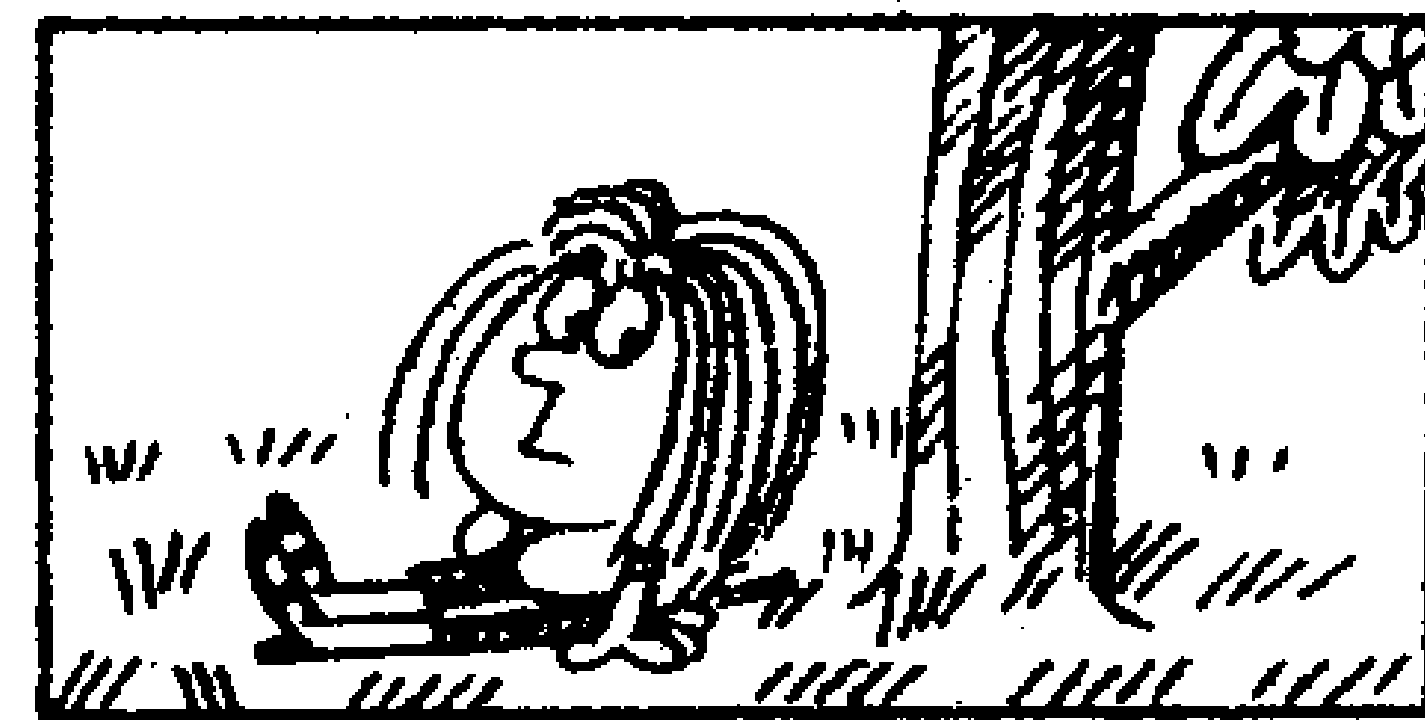
seven



walking between 在……(的)中间走

8

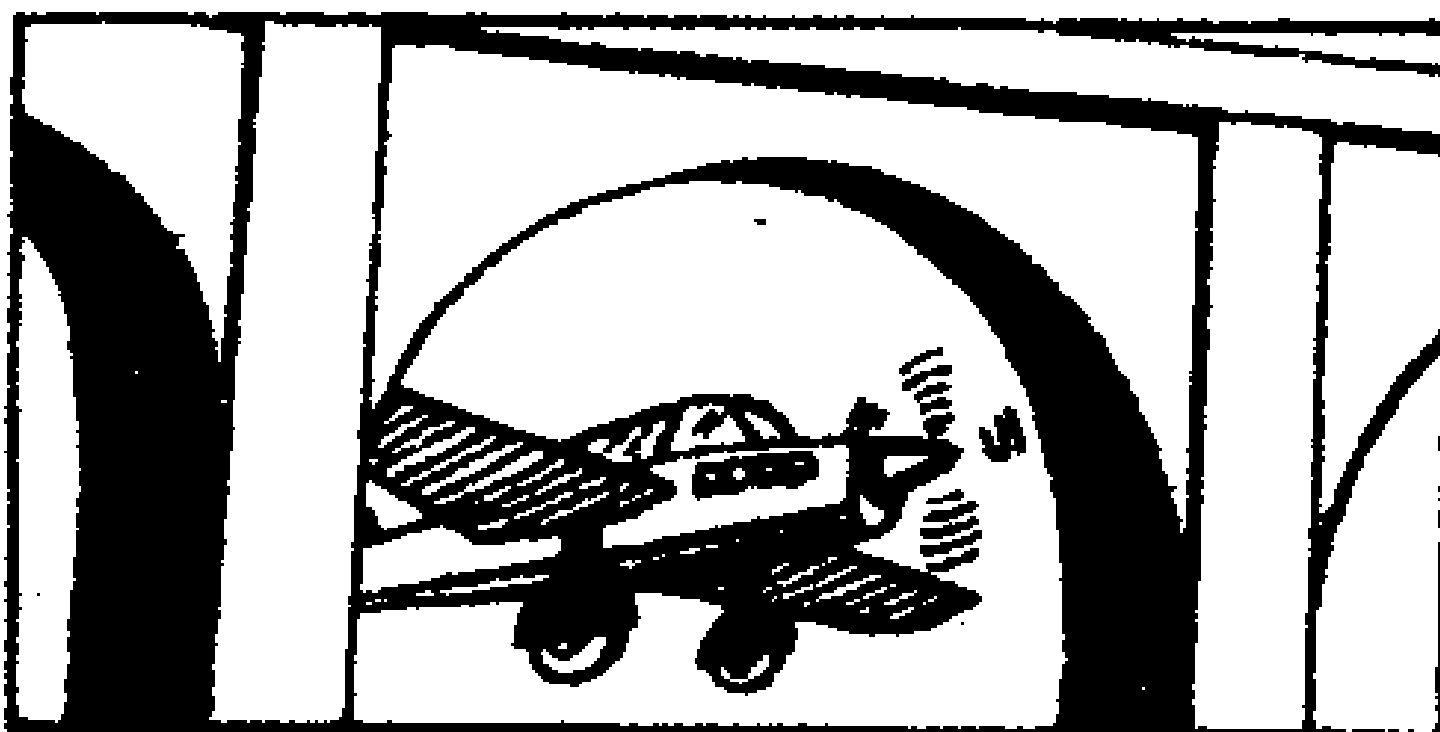
eight



sitting near 靠近……坐着

9

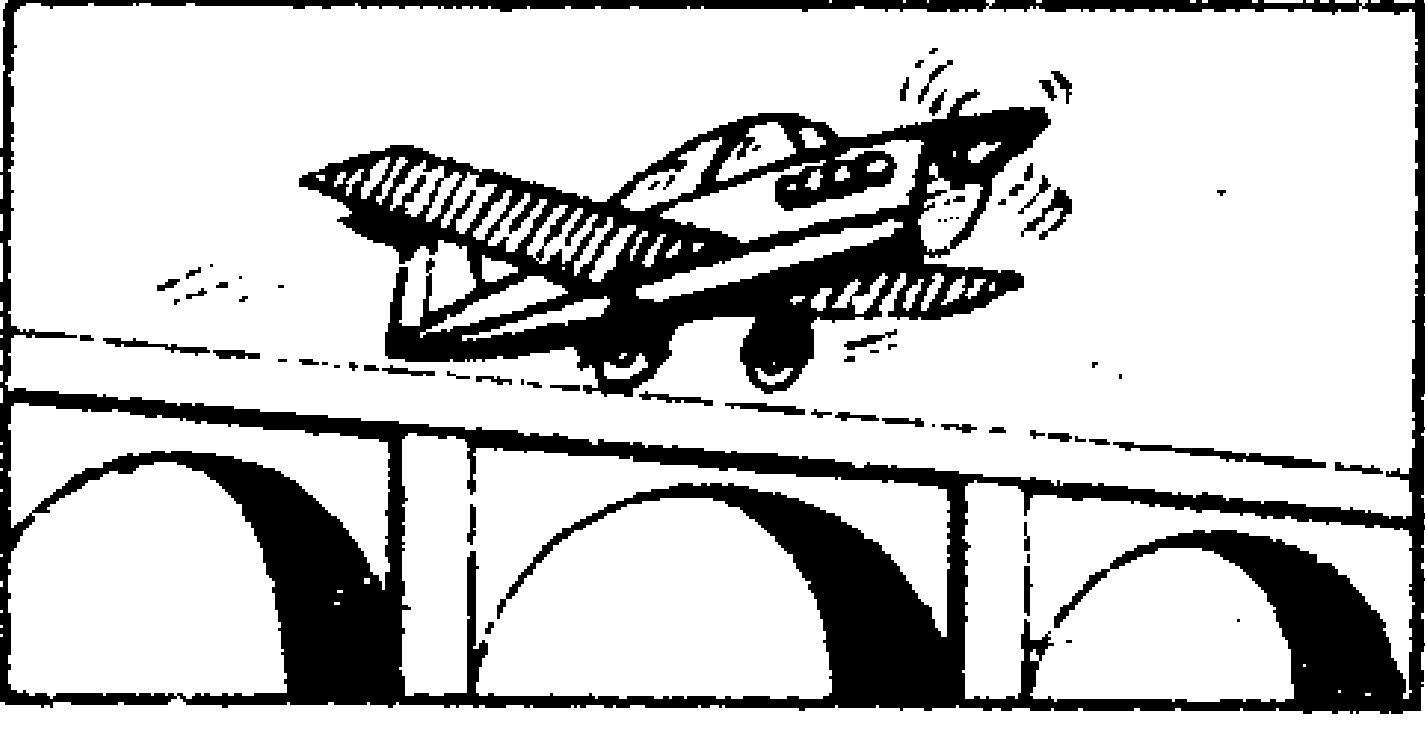
nine



flying under 在……下面飞行

10

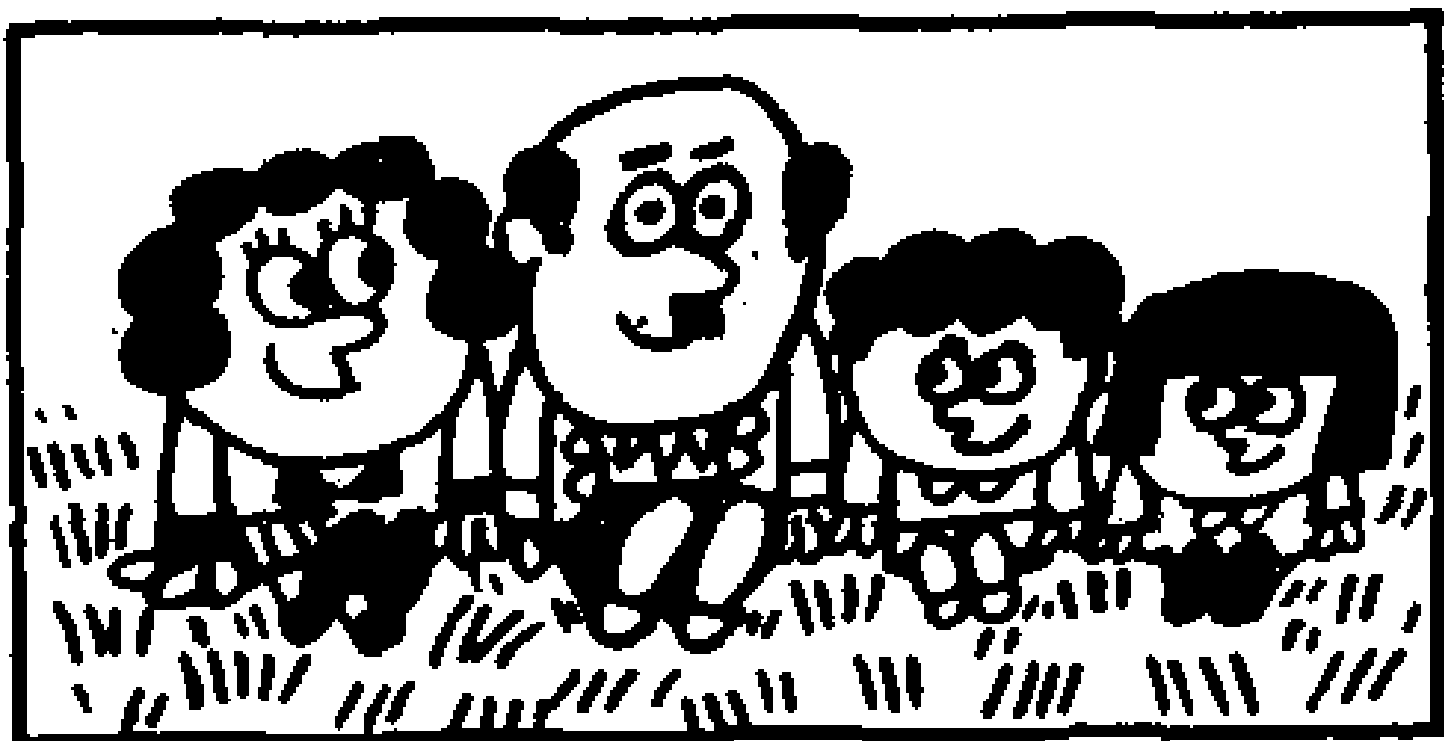
ten



flying over 在……上空飞行

11

eleven



sitting on 坐在……上

12

twelve



reading in 在……里看书

生词和短语

beside [bi'said] *prep.* 在……旁边

Exercise

Look at this:

put – putting

Put . . . He is *putting* on his coat.

Do these in the same way:

Swim . . . He is . . . across the river.

Sit . . . She is . . . on the grass.

Run . . . The cat is . . . along the wall.

Lesson 37

FRED: You're working hard, George. 1
What are you doing?

GEORGE: I'm making a bookcase.

弗雷德：你辛苦了，乔治。

你在干什么？

乔治：我在做书橱。

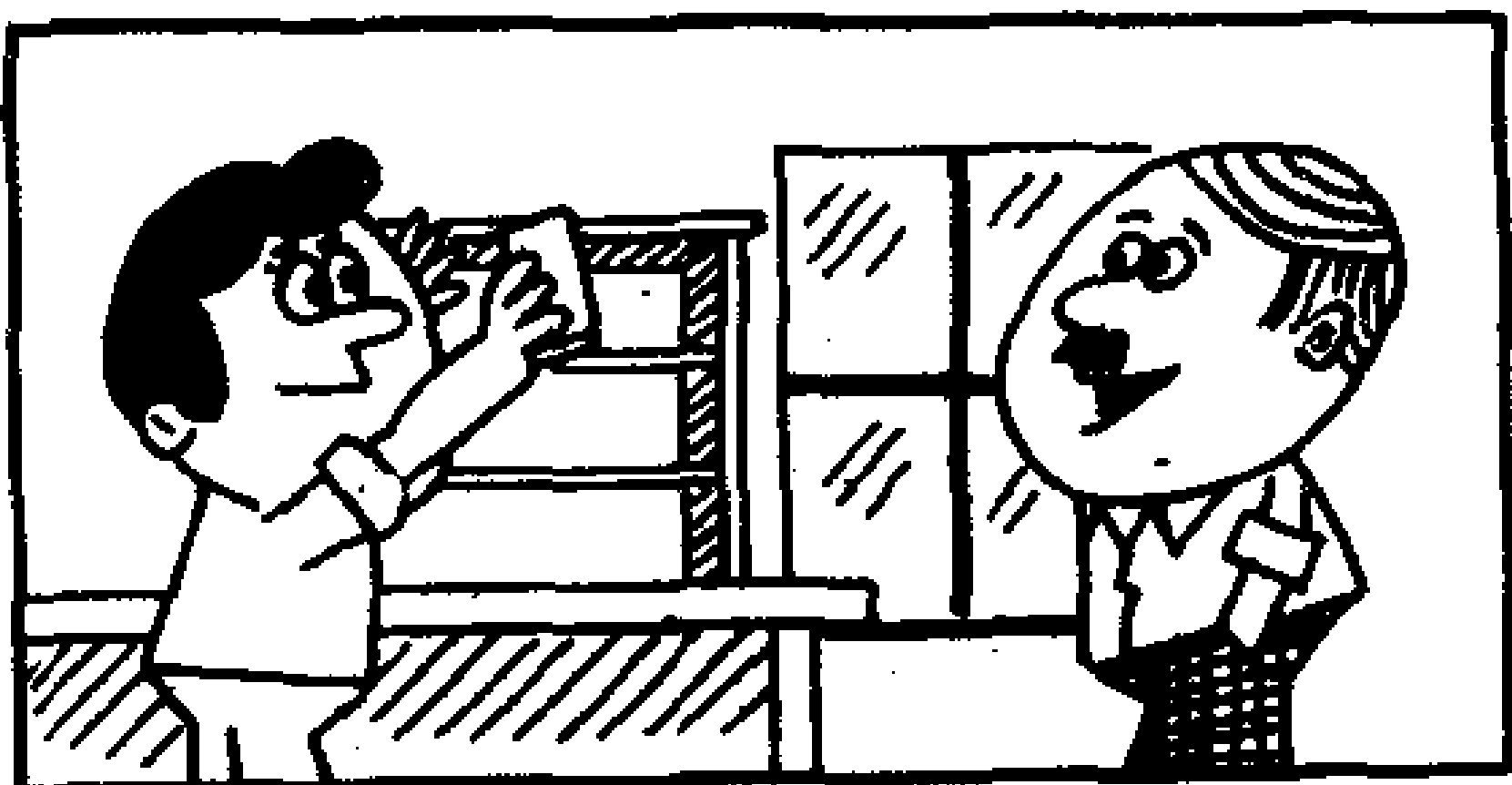
GEORGE: Give me that hammer please, 2
Fred.

FRED: Which hammer?
This one?

乔治：请把那把锤子给我，弗雷德。

弗雷德：哪一把铁锤？

是这一把吗？



GEORGE: Nó, nó't thát óne.
The bíg óne.

乔治: 不, 不是那一把。
是那把大的。

FRED: Hére you áre.

GEORGE: Thánks, Fréd.

弗雷德: 喏, 给你。

乔治: 谢谢, 弗雷德。

FRED: Whát are you góing to dó nów,
Géorge?

GEORGE: I'm góing to páint it.

弗雷德: 你现在打算做什么, 乔治?

乔治: 我打算把它漆一下。

FRED: Whát colour
are you góing to páint it?

GEORGE: I'm góing to páint it pink.

FRED: Pínk!

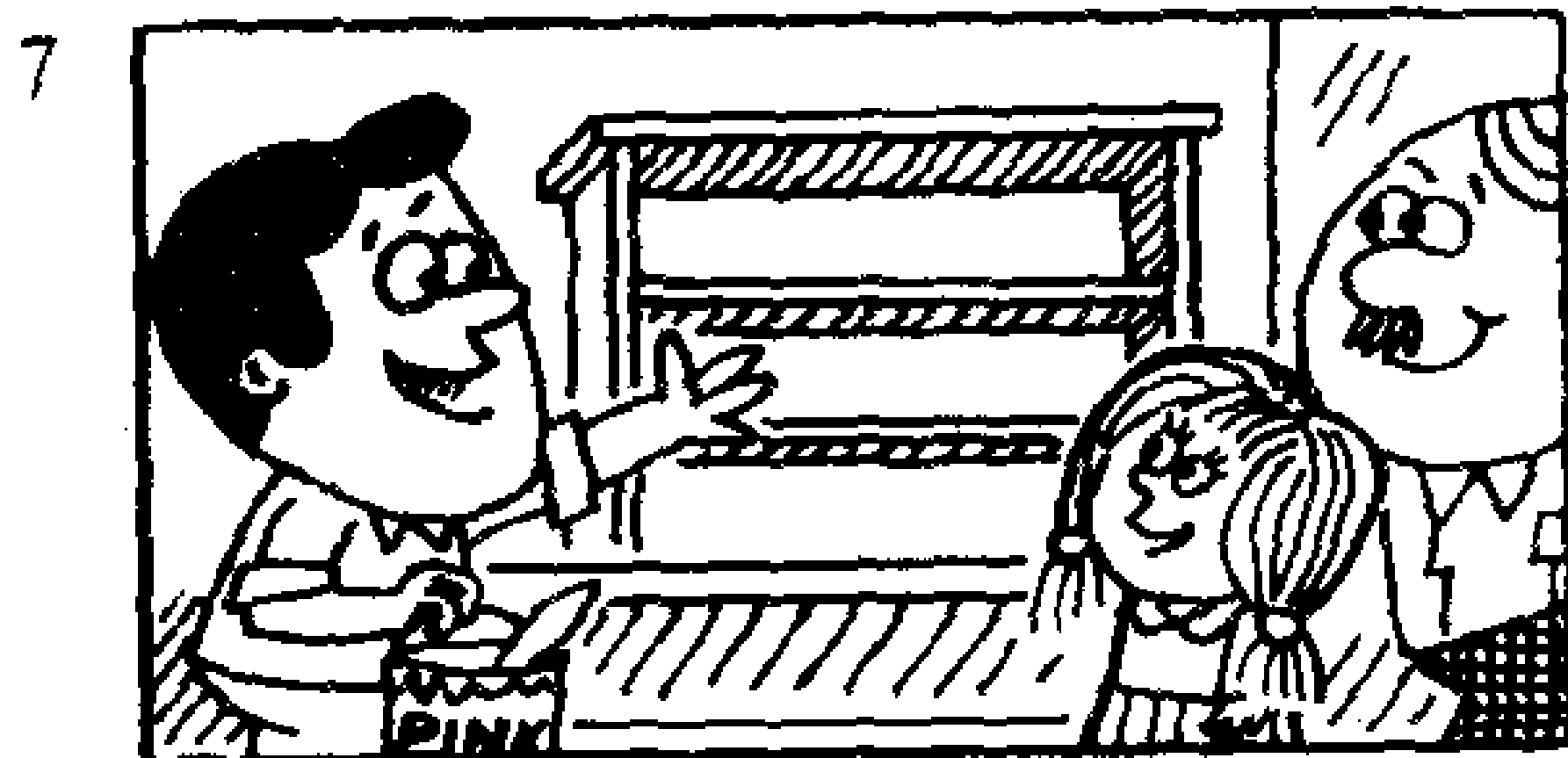
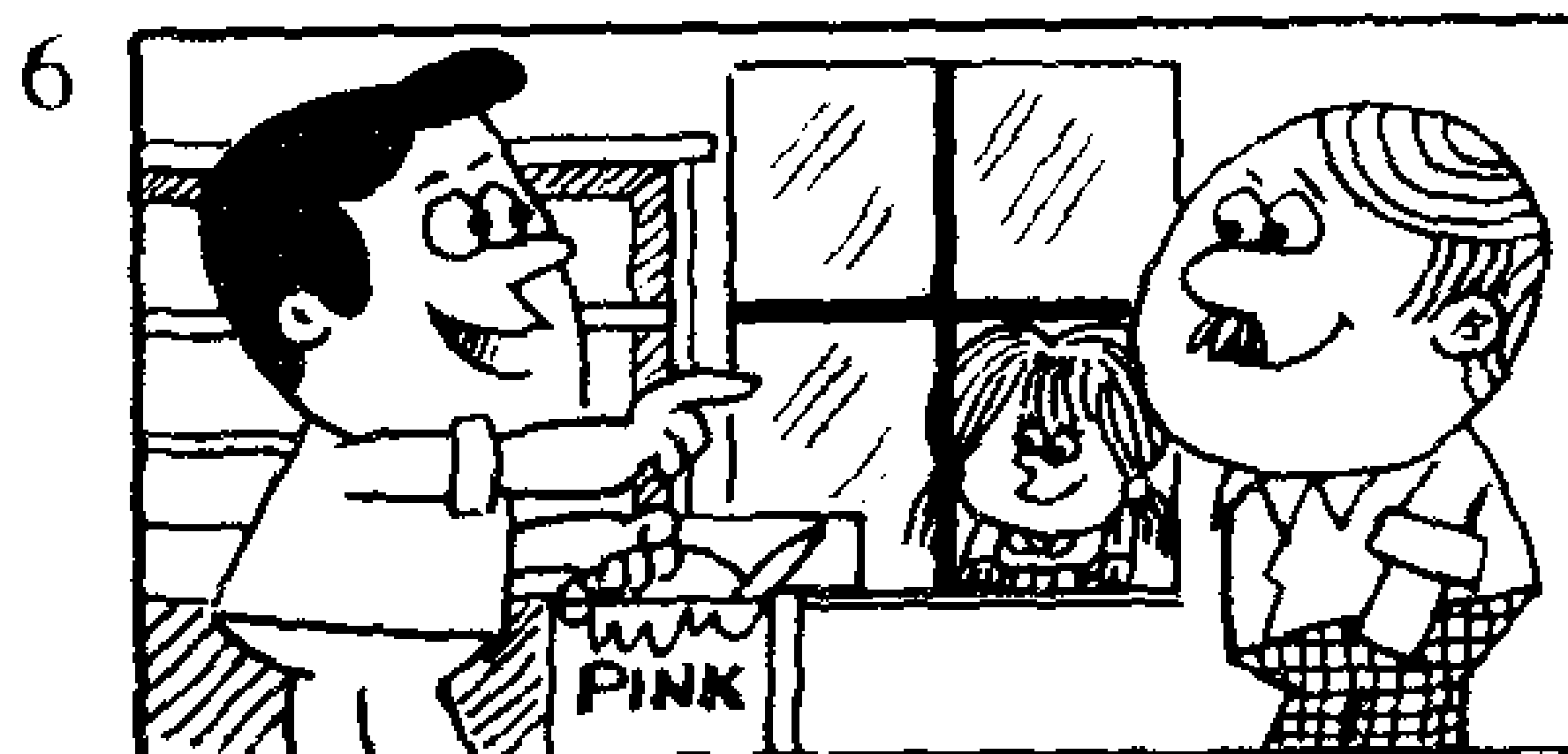
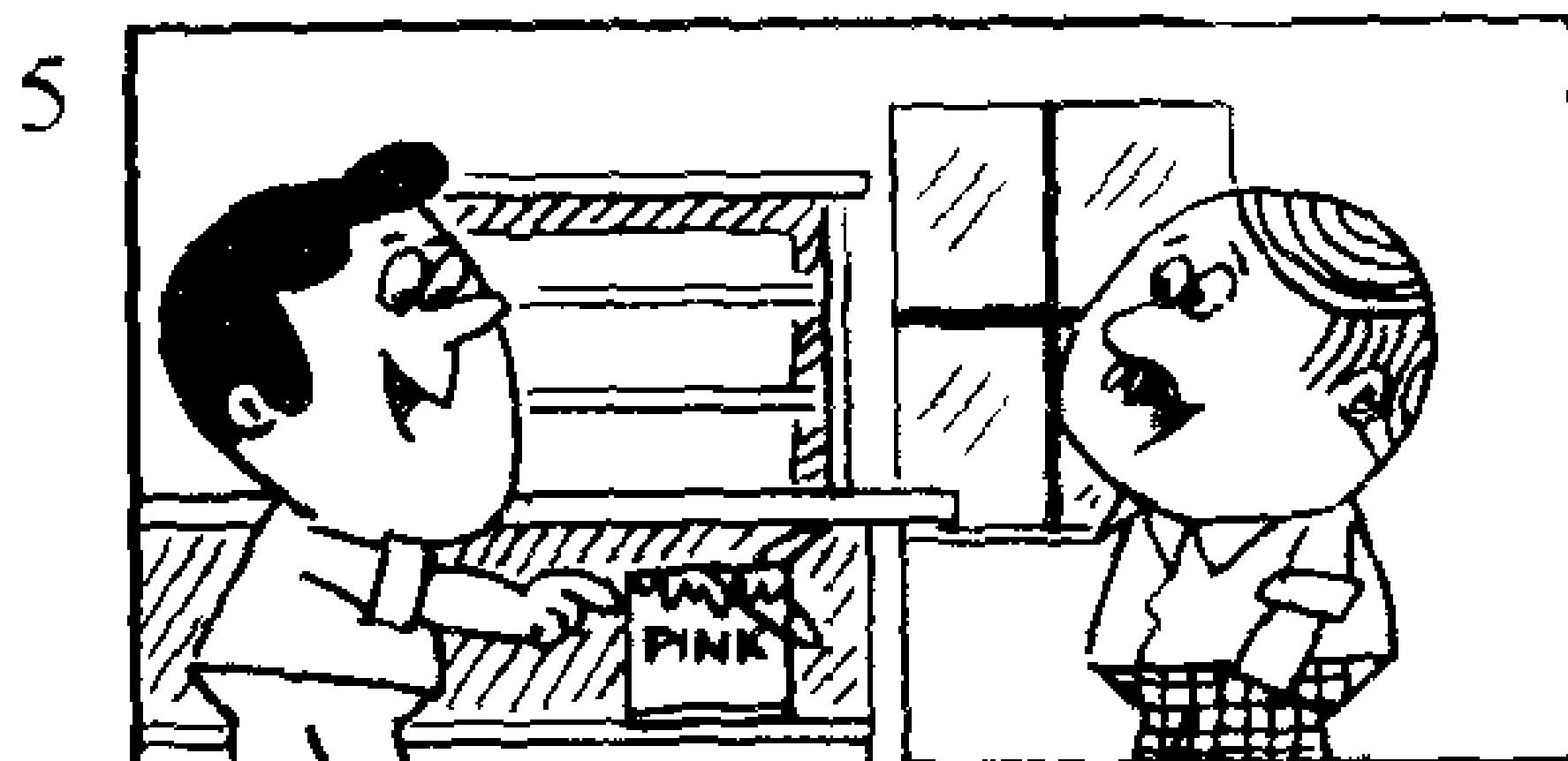
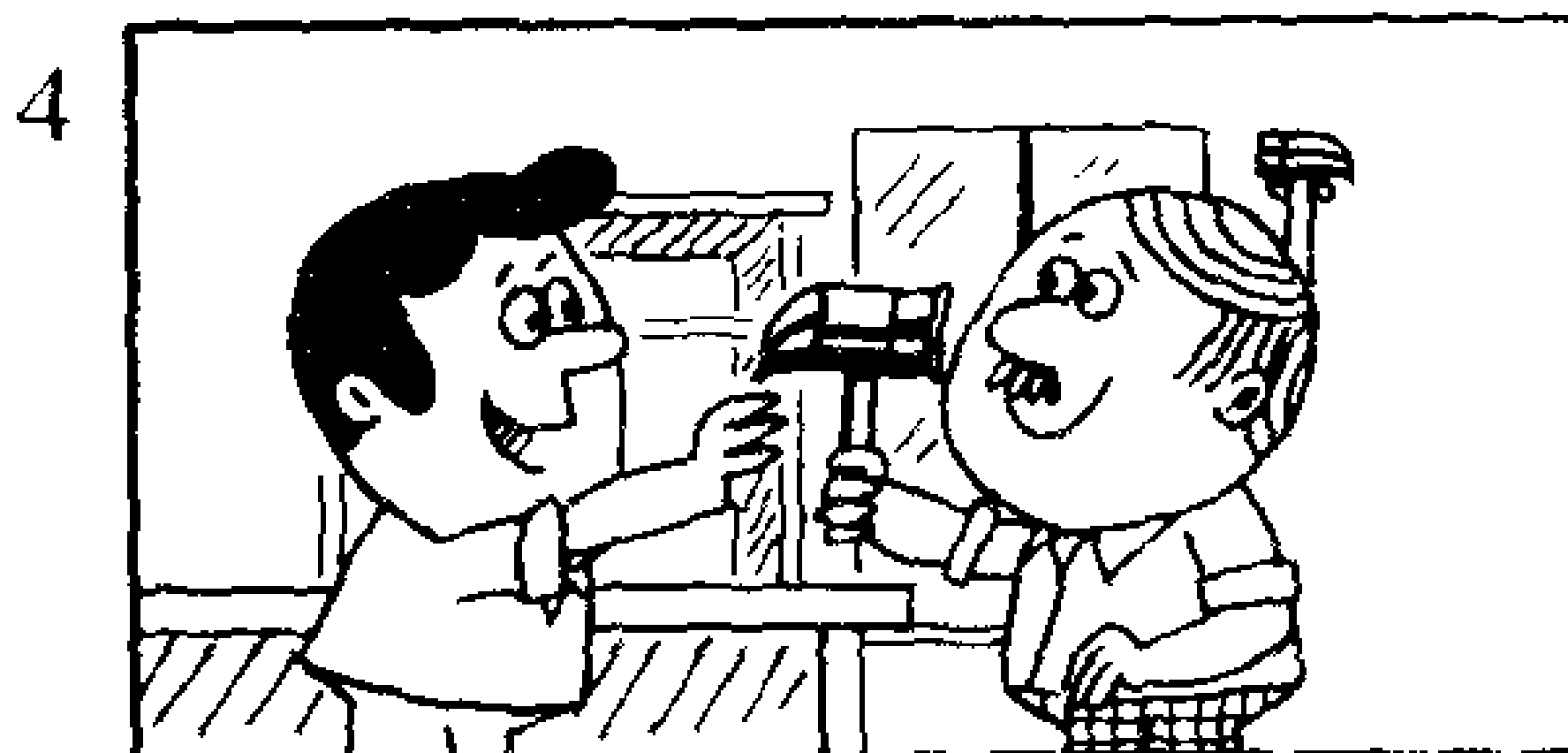
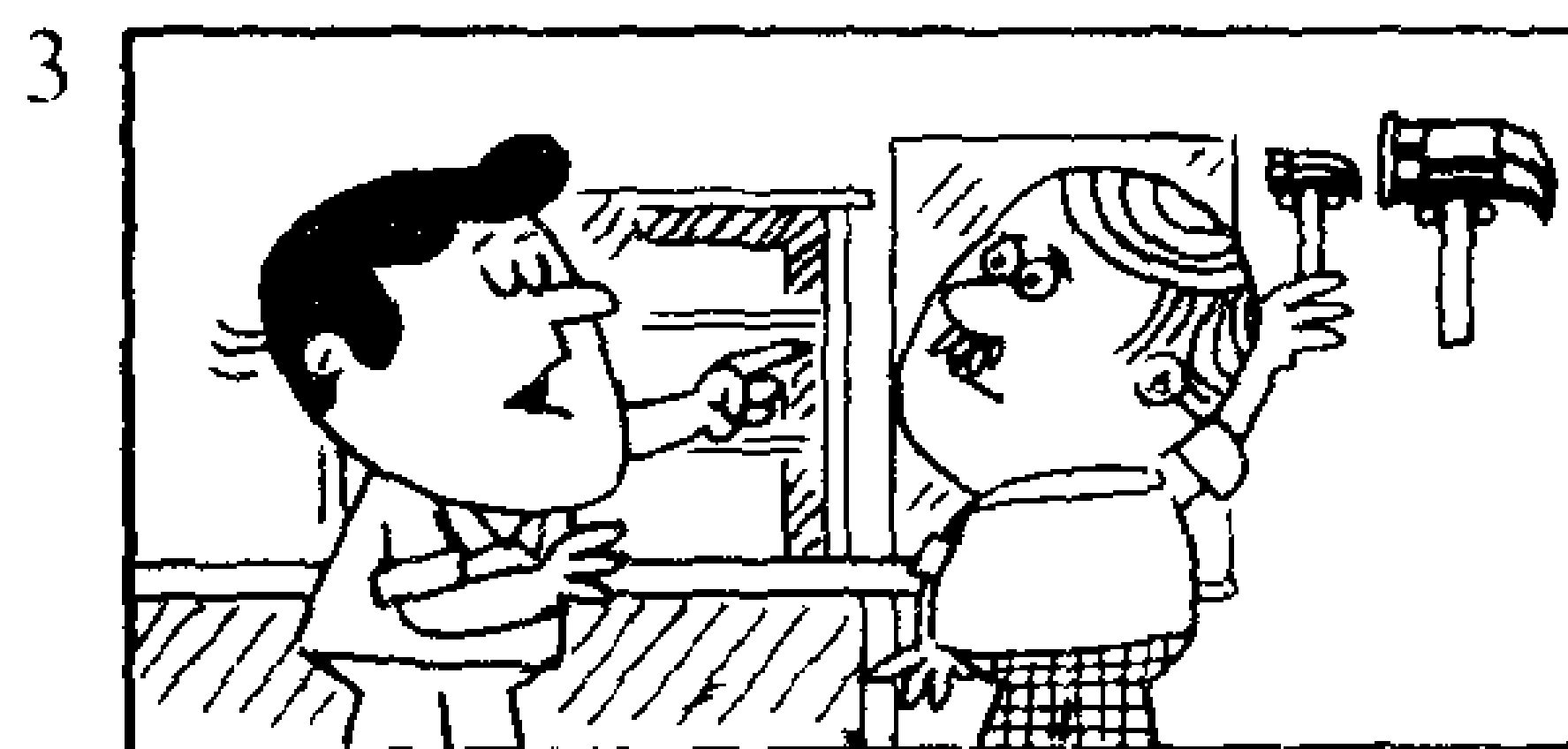
弗雷德: 你打算漆什么颜色?

乔治: 我想漆粉红色。

弗雷德: 粉红色!

GEORGE: This bóokcáse isn't for mé.
It's for my dáughter, Súsán.
Pínk's her fávourite cólour.

乔治: 这个书橱不是我用的。
是为我女儿苏珊做的。
粉红色是她最喜欢的颜色。



生词和短语

hard [hɑ:d] *adv.* 努力地; *a.* 坚硬的

bookcase ['buk keis] *n.* 书橱

hammer ['hæmə] *n.* 锤, 榔头

pink [pink] *n.* 粉红色

favourite [ˈfeivərɪt] *a.* 特别喜爱的

Fred [fred] 弗雷德(男子名)

George [dʒɔːdʒ] 乔治((姓氏, 男子名)

Susan [ˈsuːsən] 苏珊(女子名)

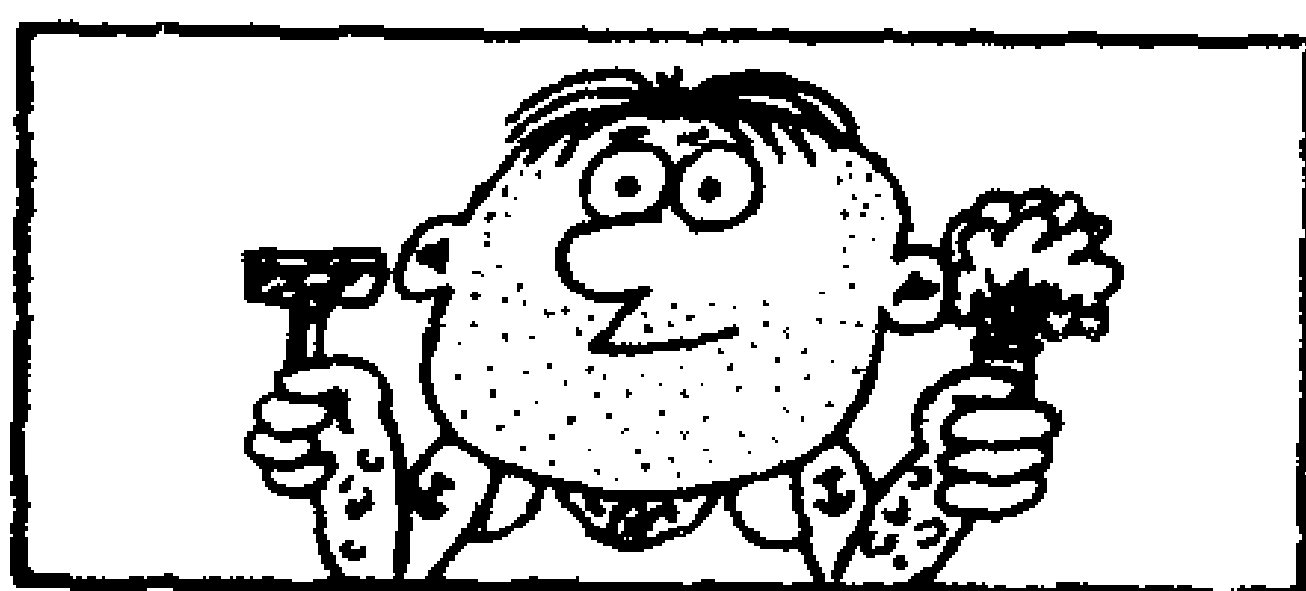
Lesson 38 What are you going to do?

你打算做什么?

What are you doing now?

你正在做什么?

one



I am going to shave.

我想刮胡子。

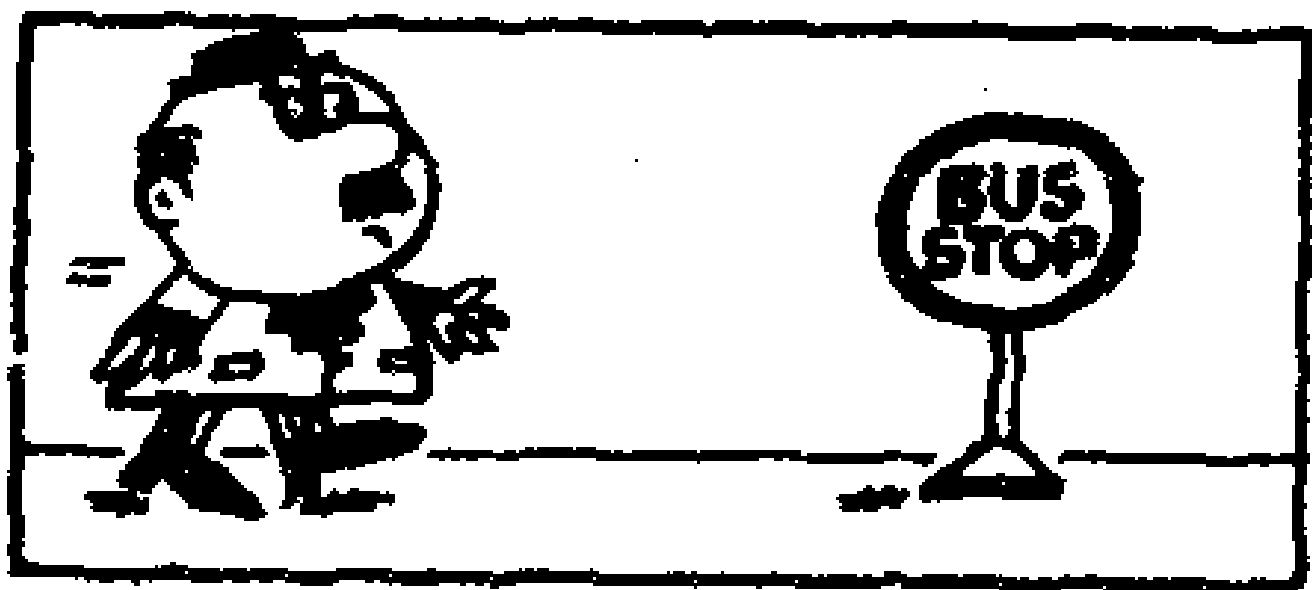
two



Now I am shaving.

现在我正在刮胡子。

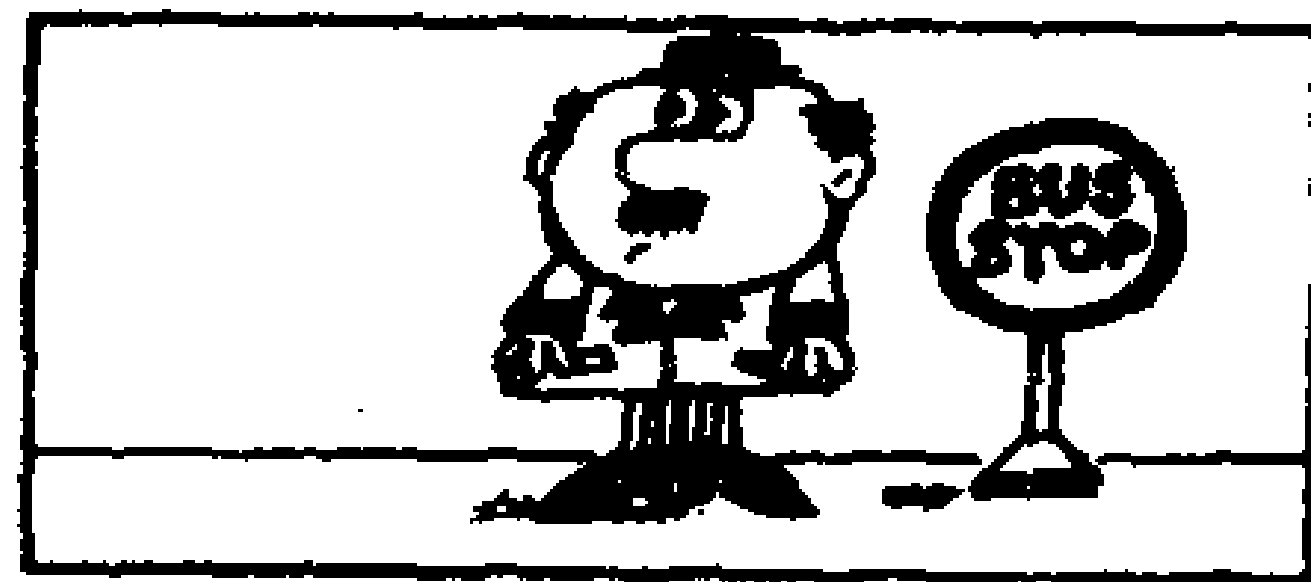
three



I'm going to wait for a bus.

我想等公共汽车。

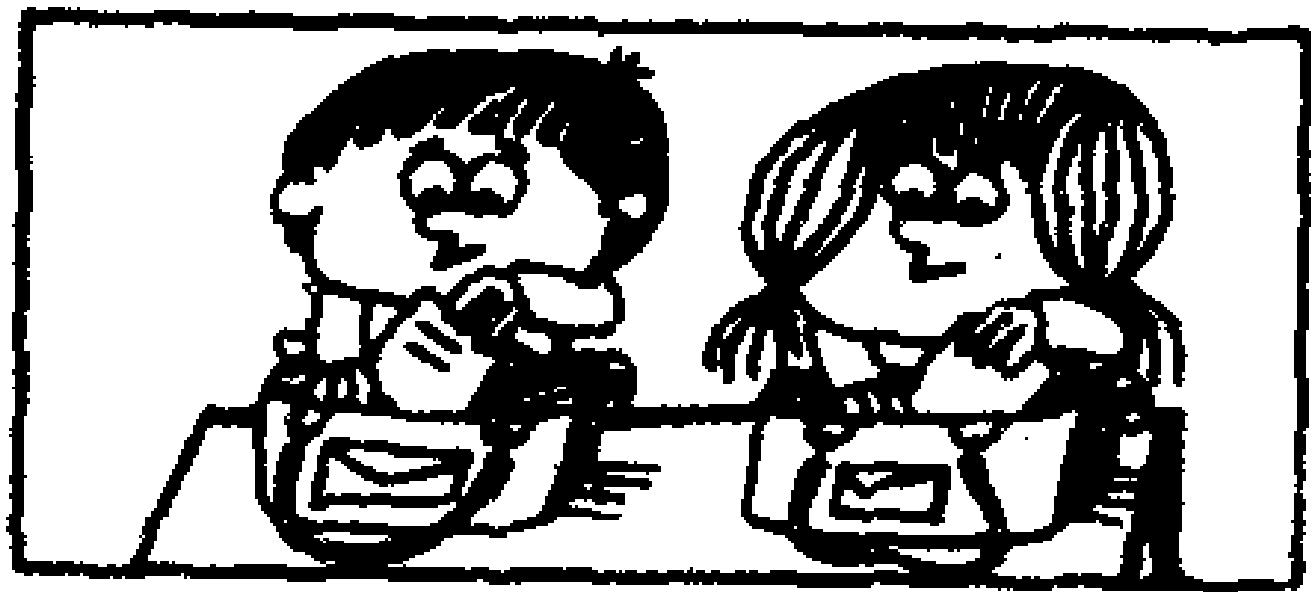
four



Now I'm waiting for a bus.

现在我正在等公共汽车。

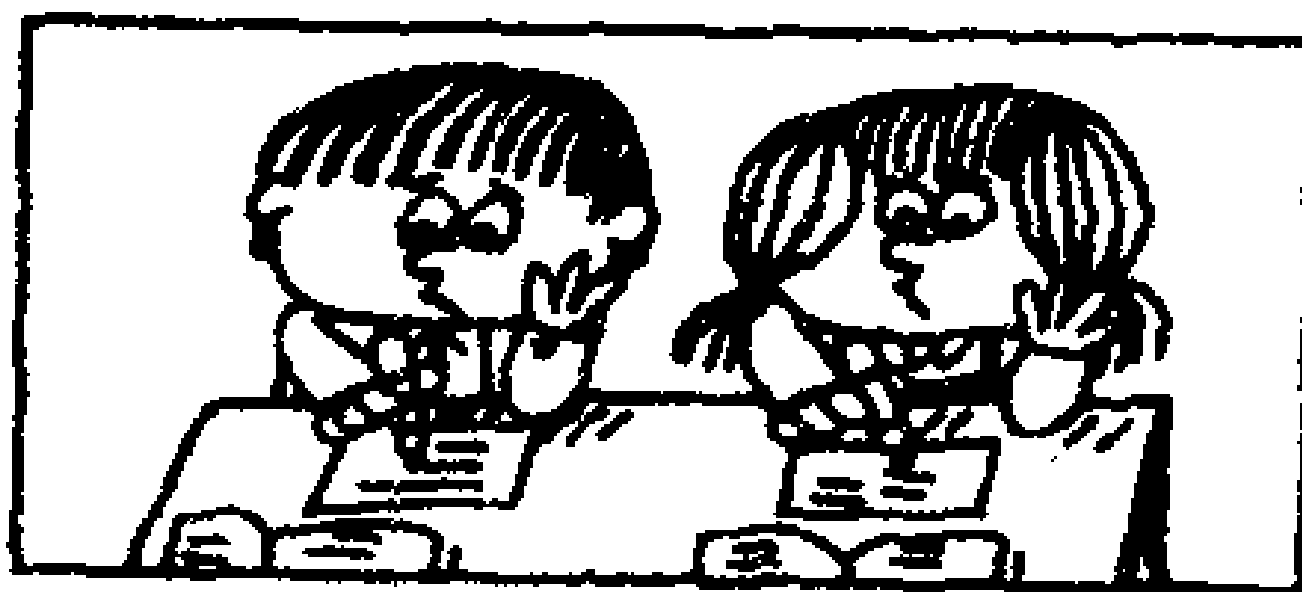
five



We are going to do our homework.

我们打算做家庭作业。

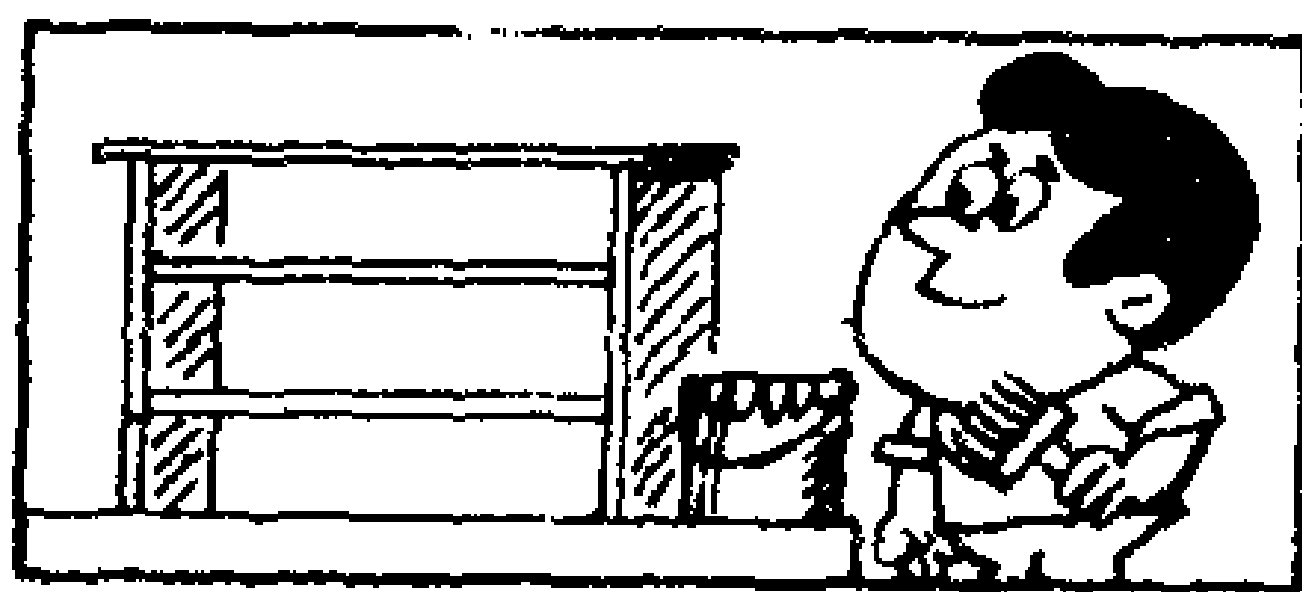
six



Now we are doing our homework.

现在我们正在做家庭作业。

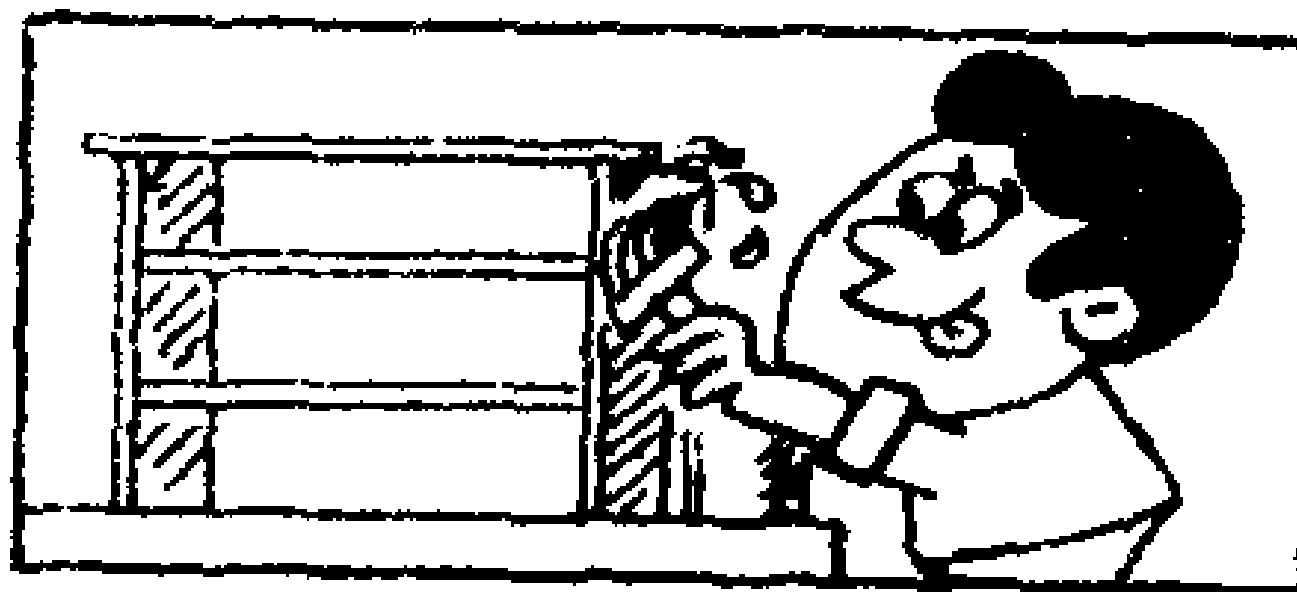
seven



I'm going to paint this bookcase.

我打算把书橱漆一下。

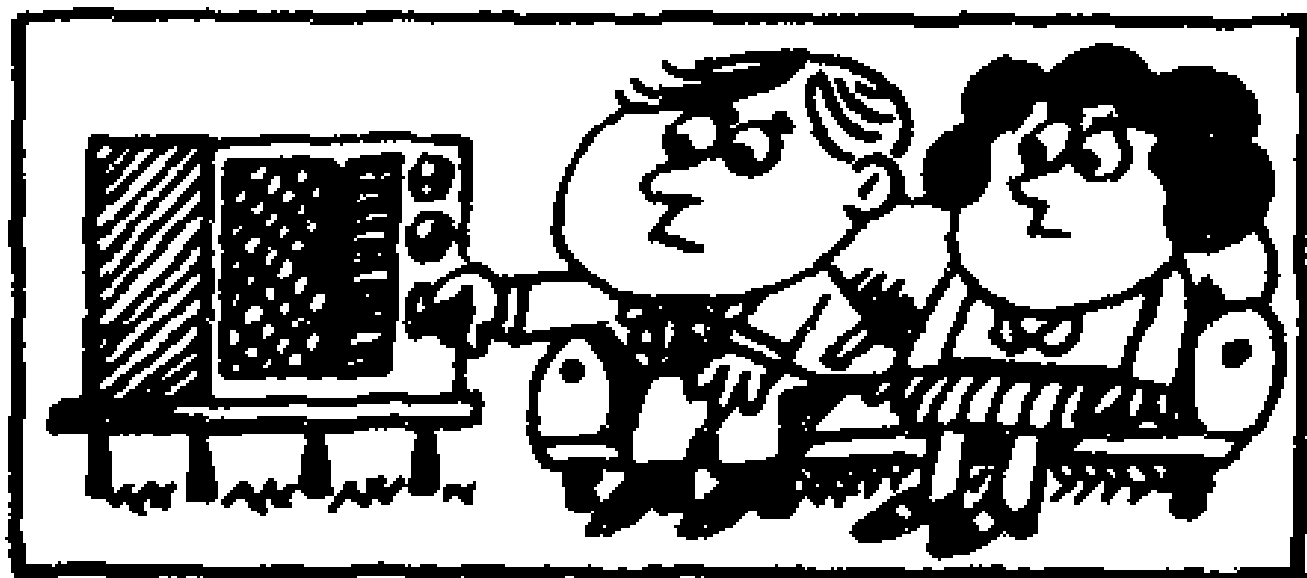
eight



Now I'm painting this bookcase.

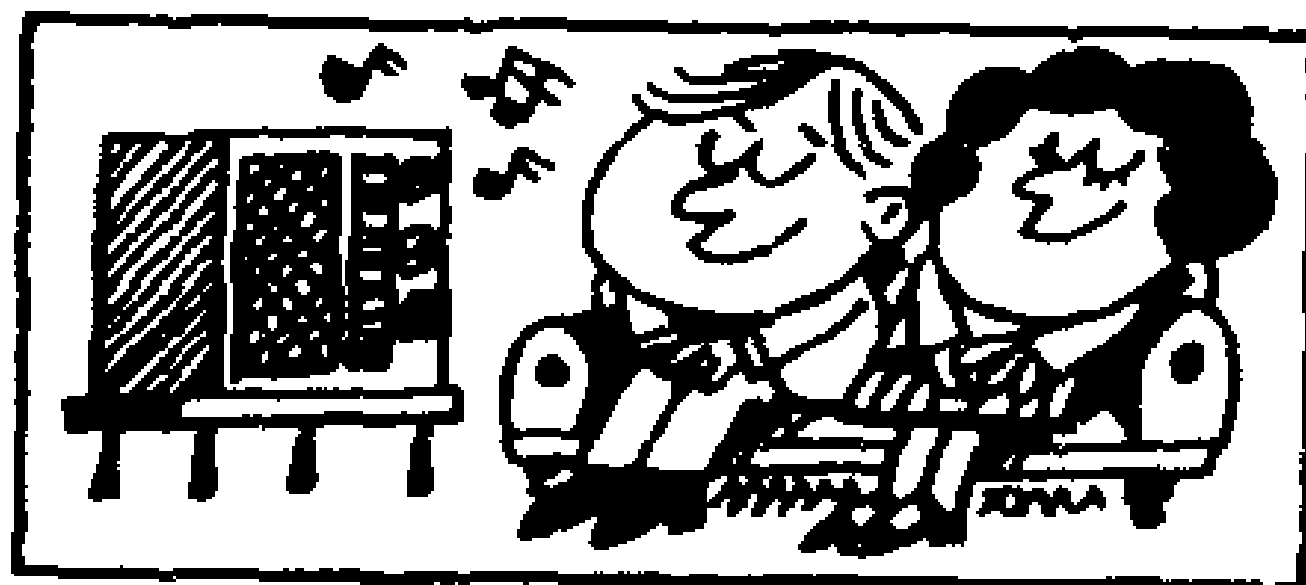
现在我正在漆书橱。

nine



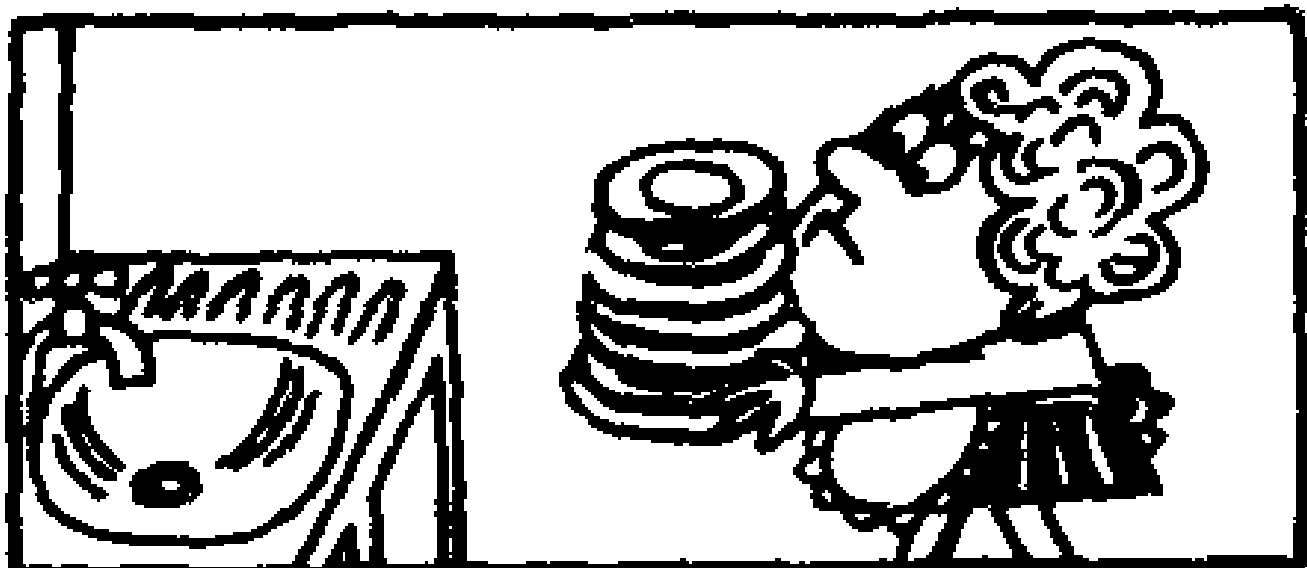
We're going to listen to the radio.
我们打算听收音机。

ten



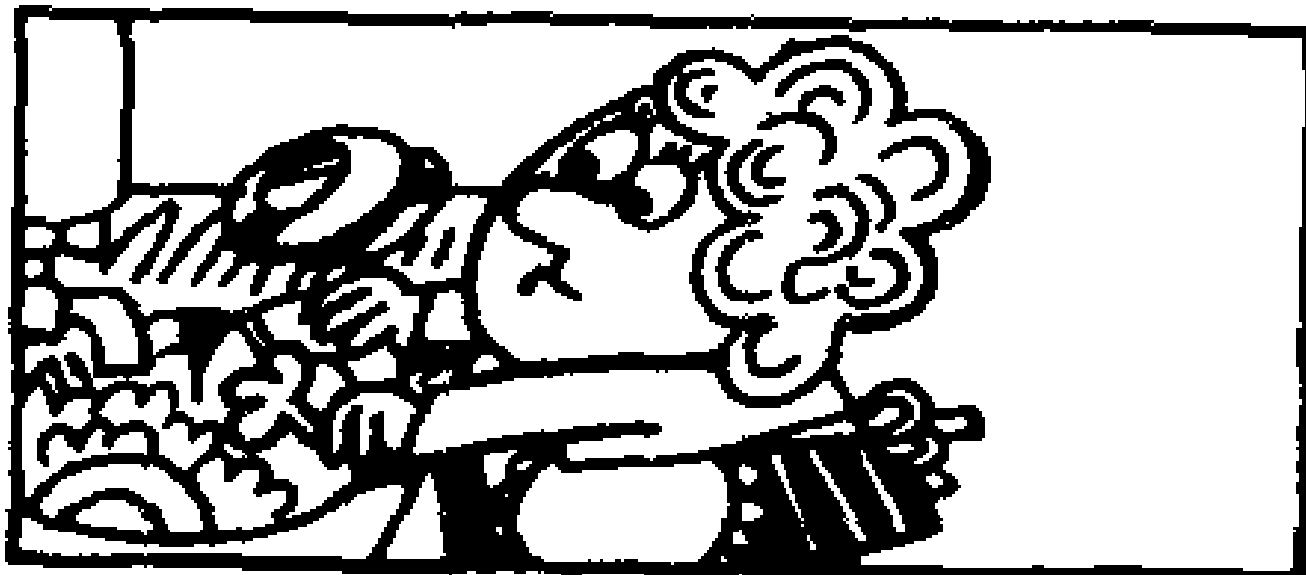
Now we're listening to the radio.
现在我们正在听收音机。

eleven



I'm going to wash the dishes.
我打算洗盘子。

twelve



Now I'm washing the dishes.
现在我在洗盘子。

生词和短语

wait (for) [weit] *vi.* 等候

homework ['həʊmwɜ:k] *n.* (学生的) 家庭作业, 课外作业

listen ['lɪsn] *vi.* 听, 倾听

dish [dɪʃ] *n.* 盘子

Exercise

Look at this:

What . . . you doing?
What are you doing?

We . . . reading.
We are reading.

Copy this. Put in am, is or are.

What . . . you doing? We . . . reading.

What . . . they doing? They . . . doing their homework.

What . . . he doing? He . . . working hard.

What . . . you doing? I . . . washing the dishes.

Lesson 39

JOHN: What are you going to do
with that vase, Máry?

约翰：玛丽，你打算拿花瓶做什么？

MARY: I'm going to put it
on the rádio, Jóhn.

玛丽：约翰，我打算把它放到收音机上。

JOHN: Don't do that.
Give it to me.

约翰：不要放在那儿。
给我。

MARY: What are you going to do
with it?

JOHN: I'm going to put it here,
in front of the window.

玛丽：你打算怎么放置呢？

约翰：我打算把它放在这儿，
窗子前面。

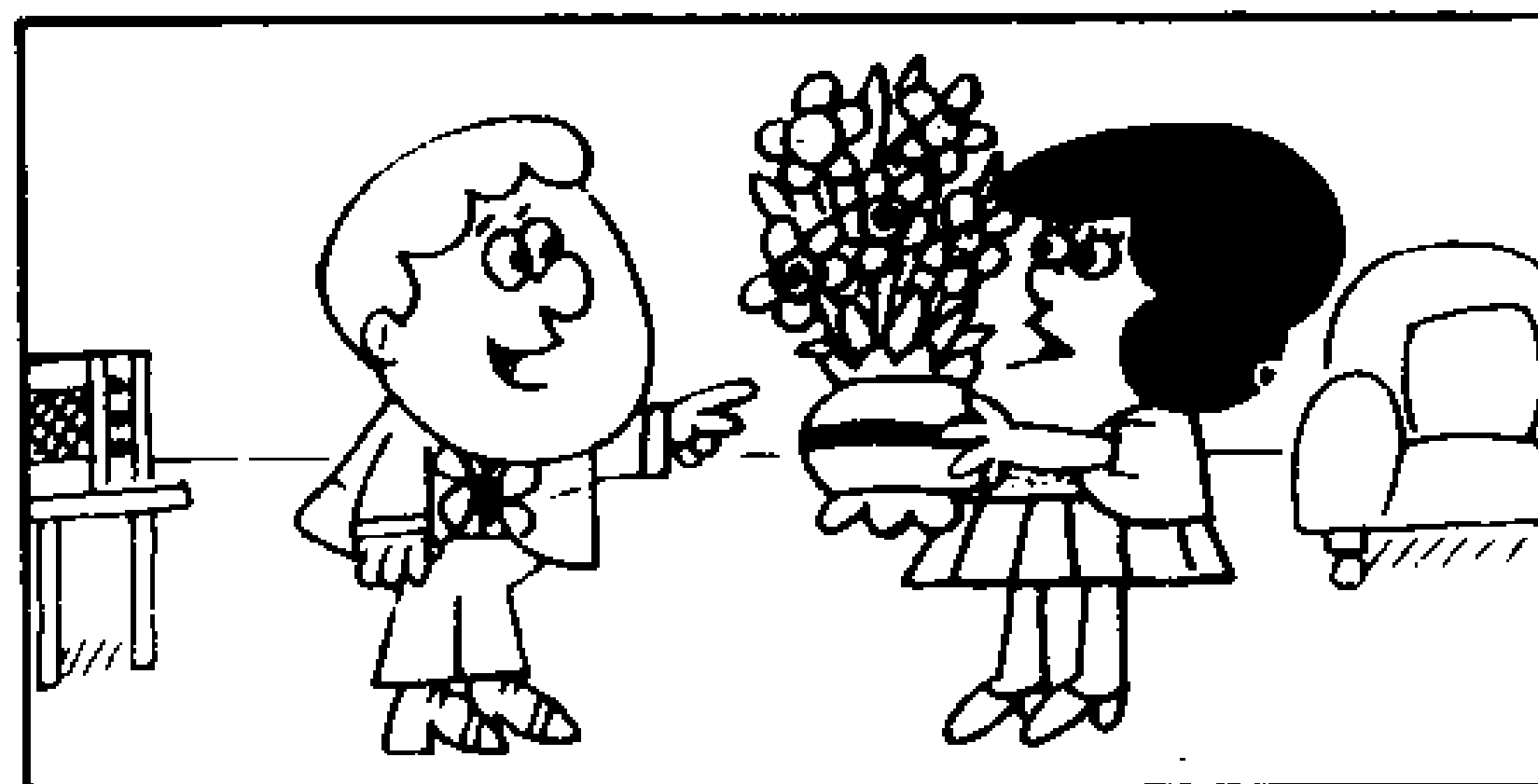
MARY: Be careful!
Don't drop it!

玛丽：小心点！
别摔了！

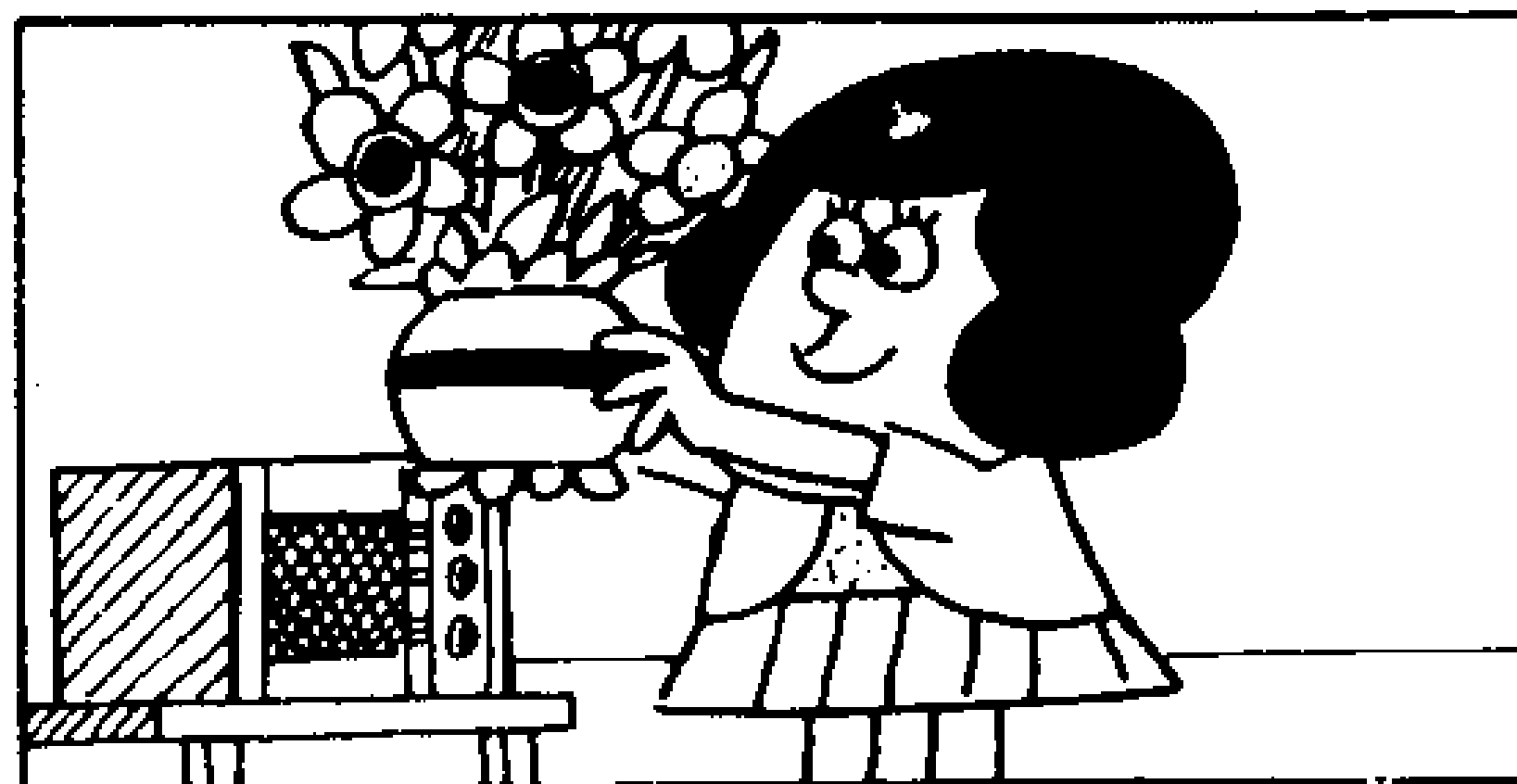
MARY: Don't put it there, Jóhn.
Put it here,
on this shelf.

玛丽：不要放在那儿，约翰。
放在这儿，
这个架子上。

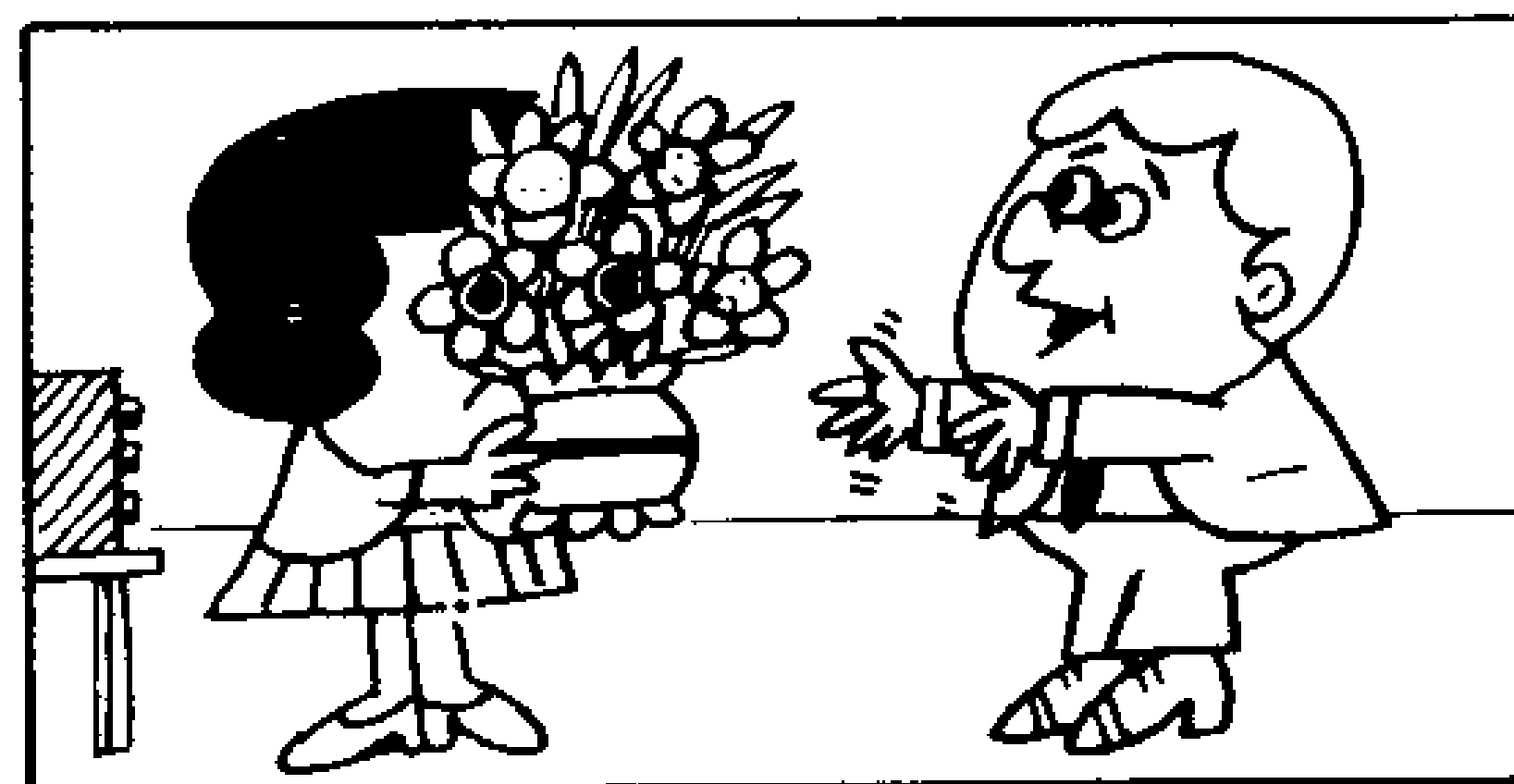
1



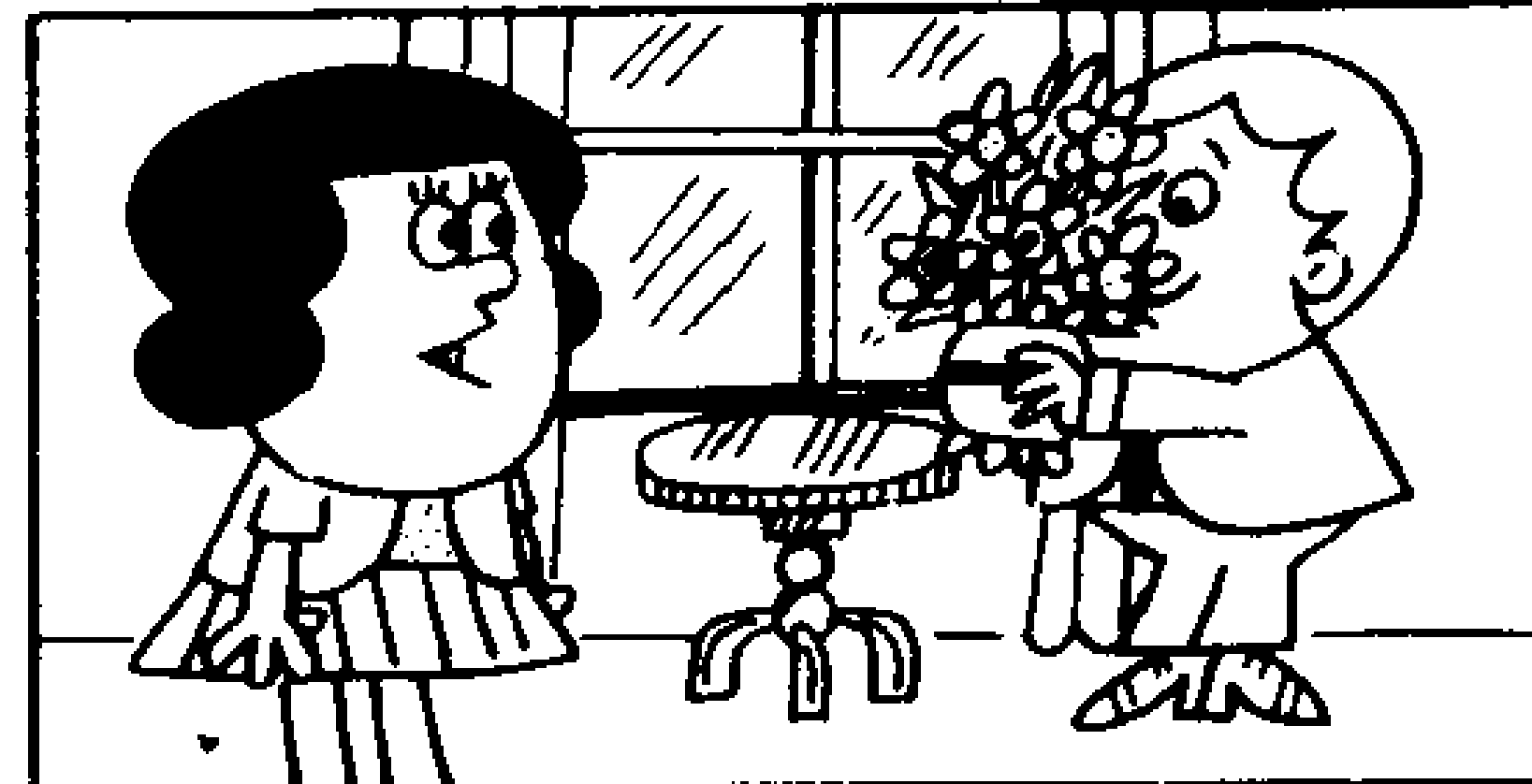
2



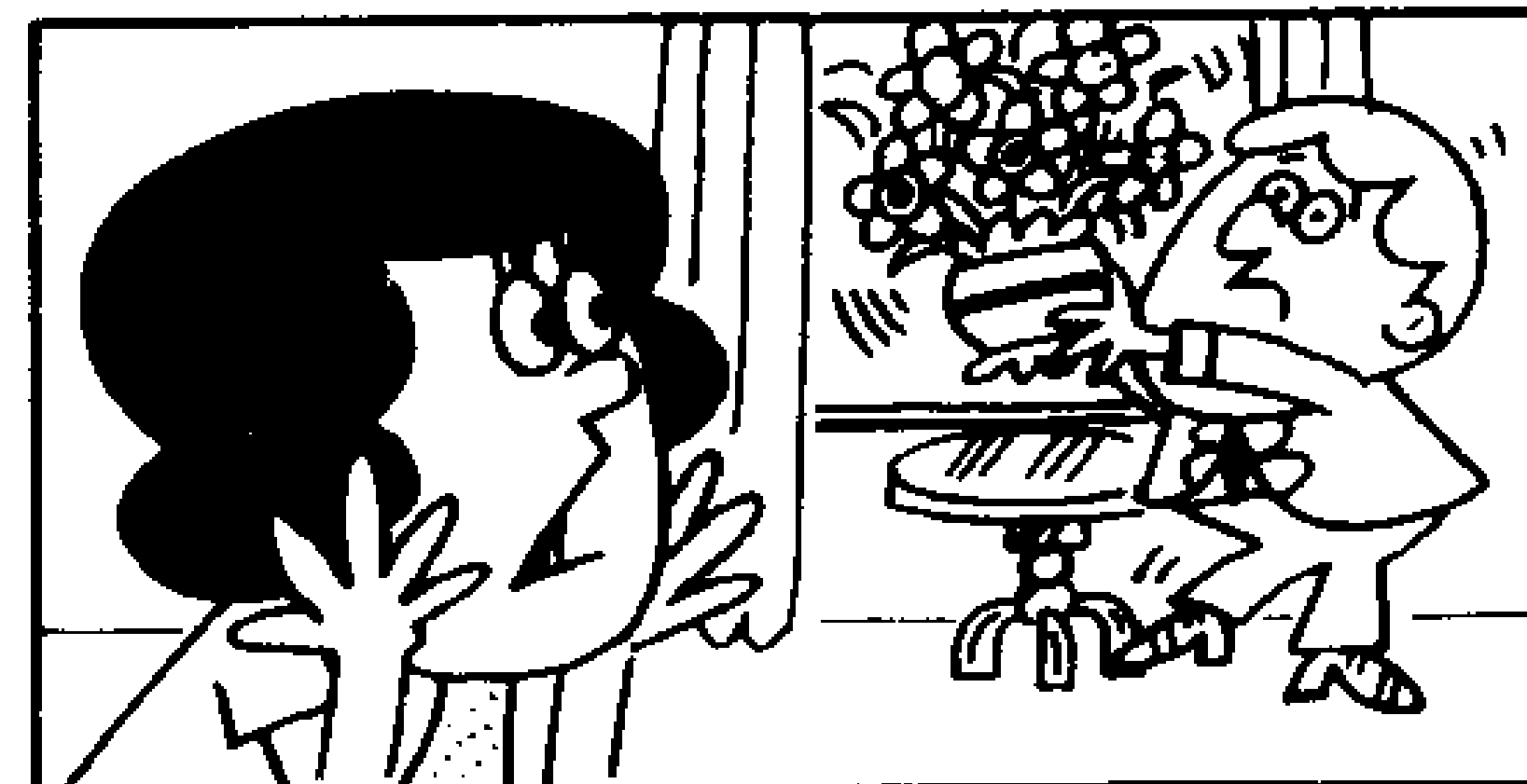
3



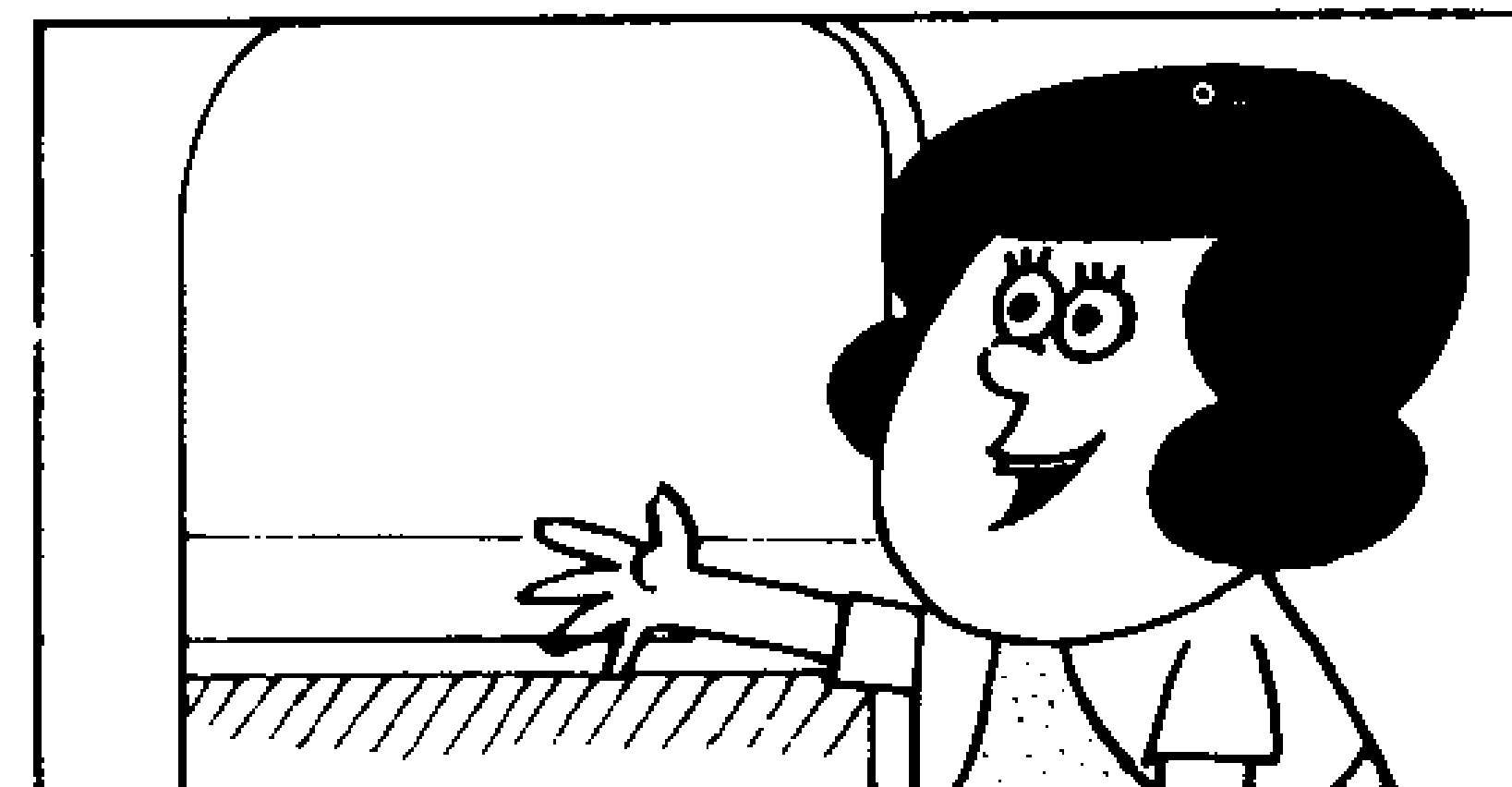
4



5



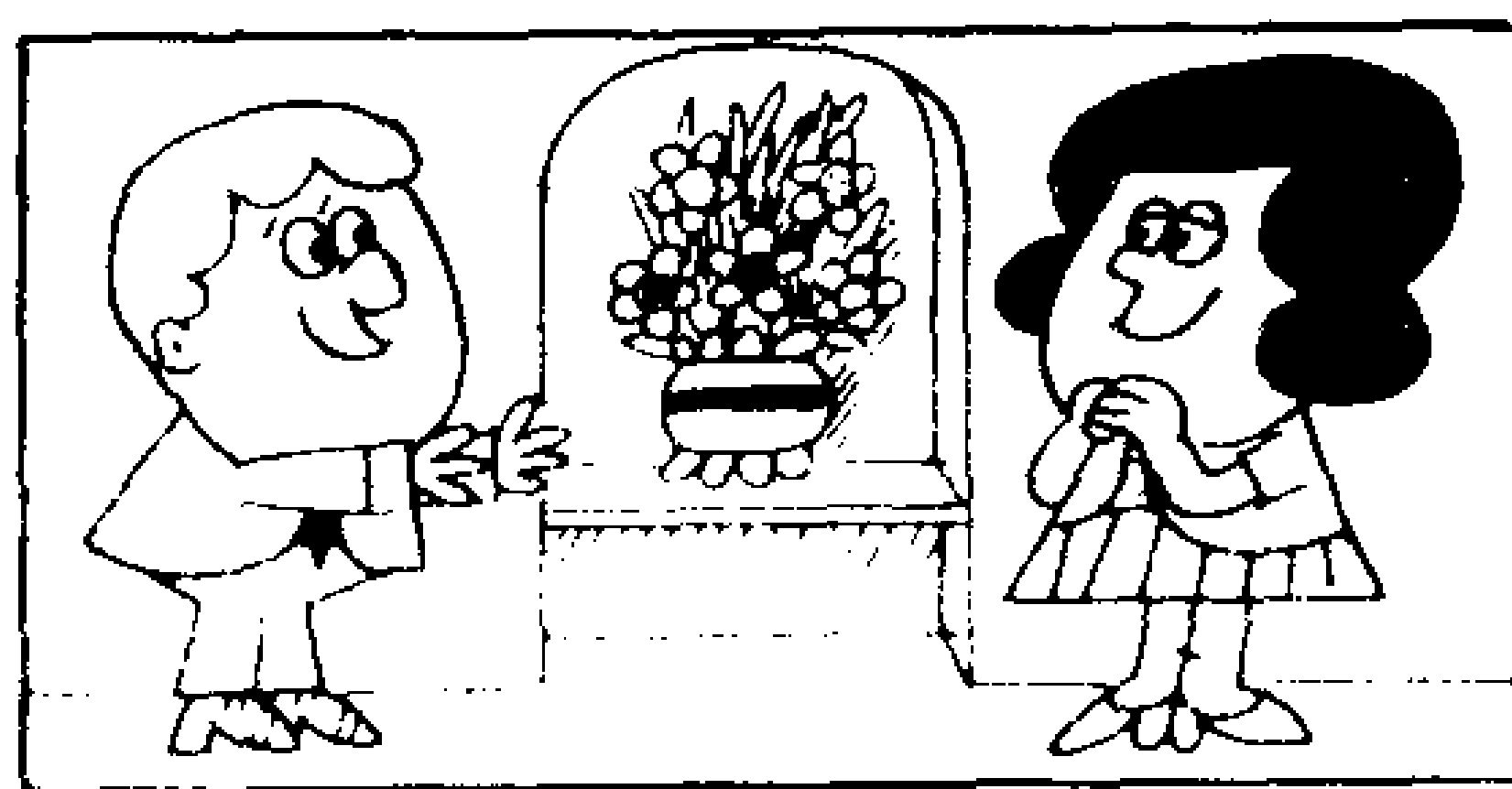
6



JOHN: There we are!
It's a lovely vase.
MARY: Those flowers are lovely, too.

约翰：这正是我们要放的地方！
这是只可爱的花瓶。

玛丽：那些花也很可爱哩。



生词和短语

vase [vɑ:z] *n.* 花瓶

drop [drɒp] *vt.* 摔下, 使落下, 失落

Be careful! 小心点, 当心

in front of 在……前面

John [dʒɒn] 约翰(男子名)

Mary ['mɛəri] 玛丽(女子名)

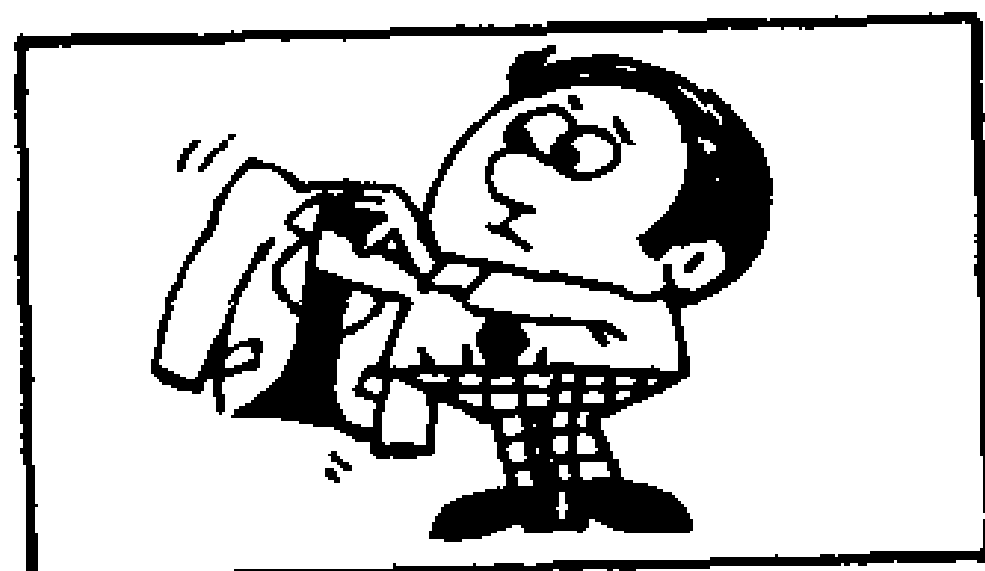
Lesson 40 What are you going to do?

你打算做什么?

I'm going to . . .

我打算……

13 thirteen



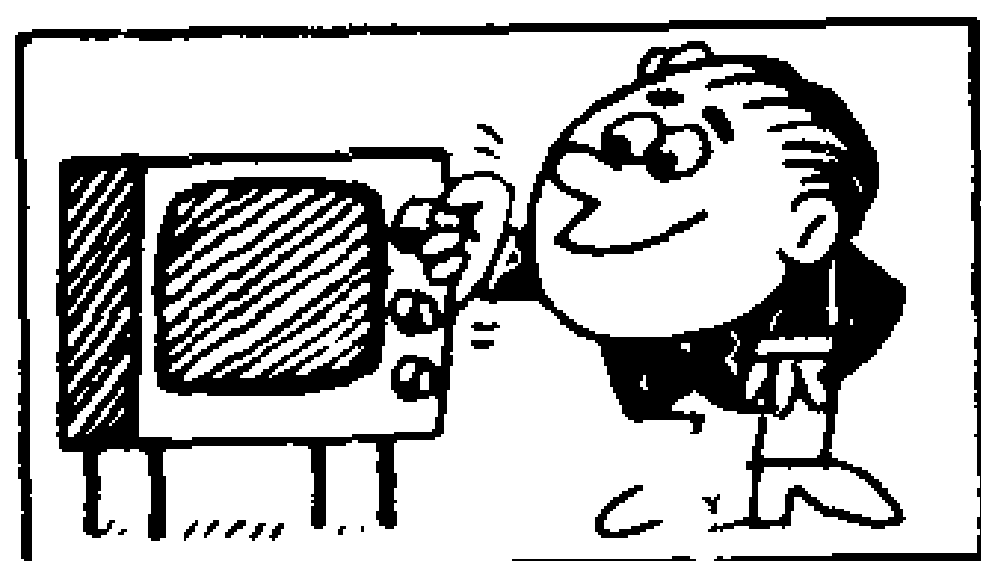
put it . . . !
把它放在……!

14 fourteen



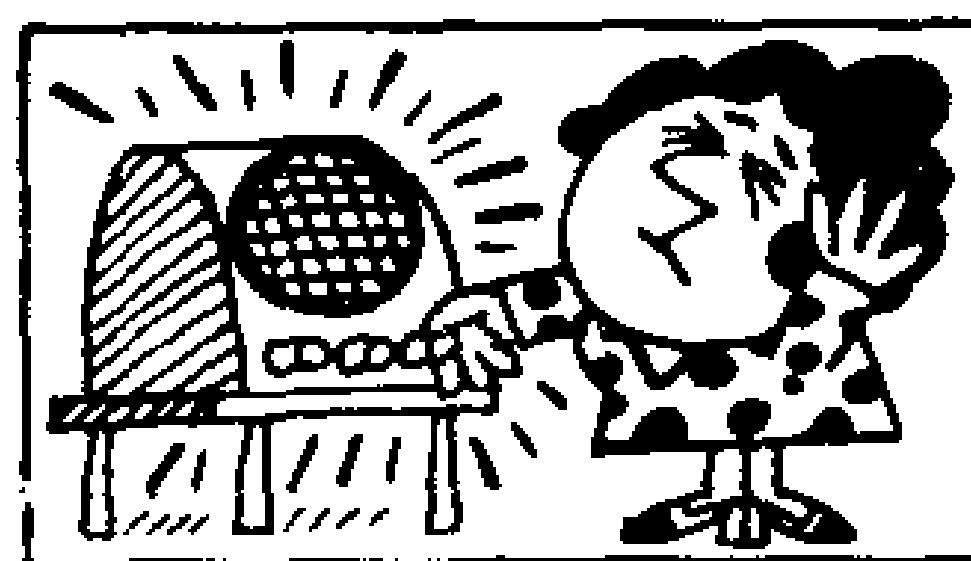
take it . . . !
把它拿到……!

15 fifteen



turn it . . . !
把它旋转到……!

16 sixteen

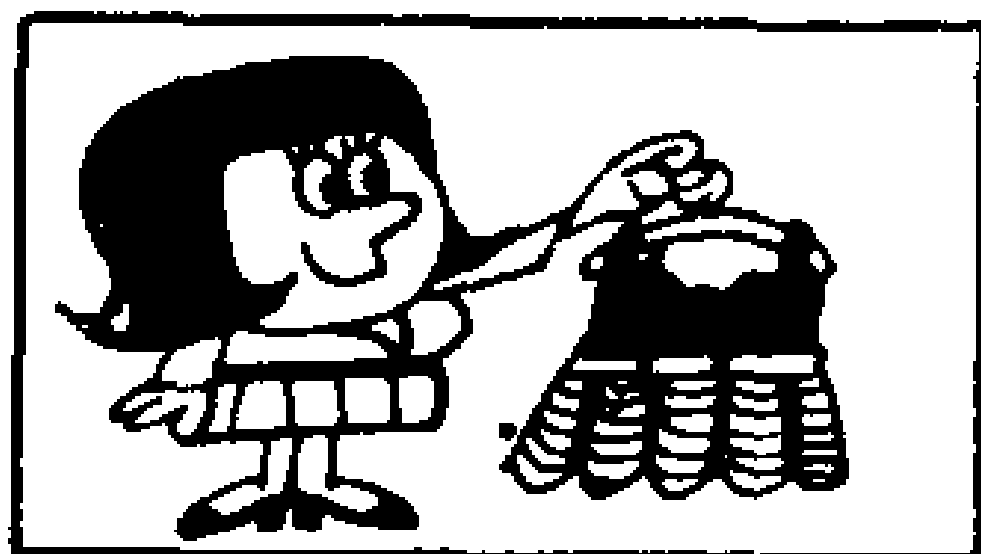


turn it . . . !
把它旋转到……!

What are you going to do with that/those . . .
你打算如何处置那个/那些……呢?

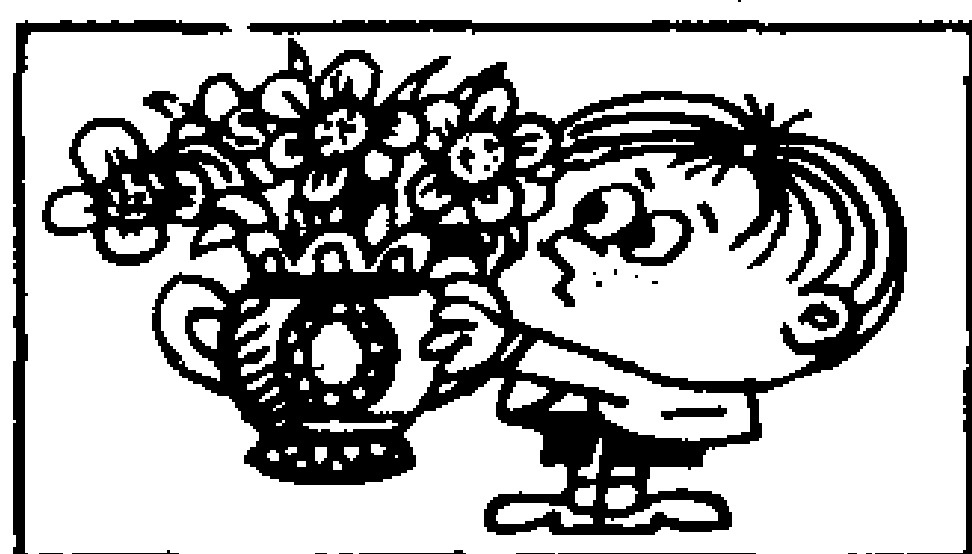
I'm going to give/show/send/take . . .
我打算给/出示/送/拿(取)……

17 seventeen



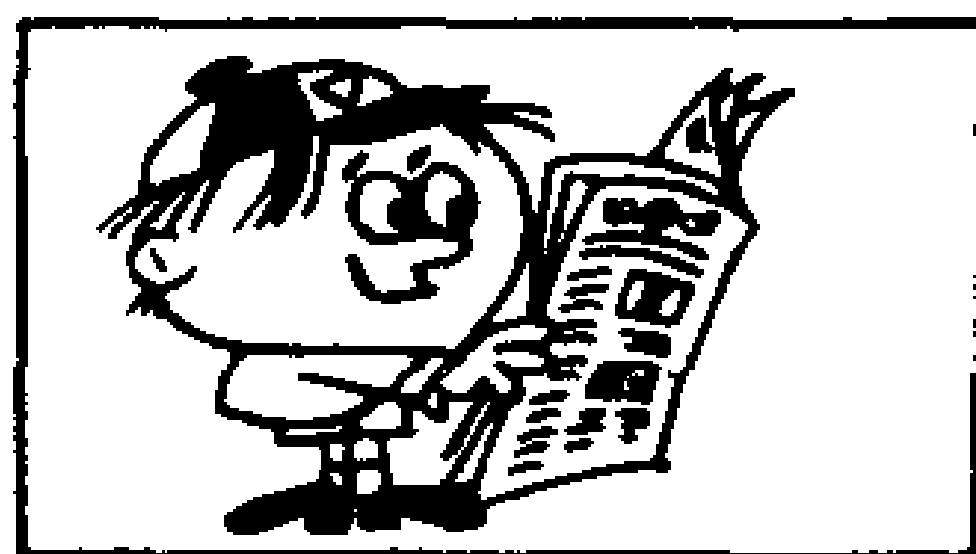
to my daughter
给我的女儿

18 eighteen



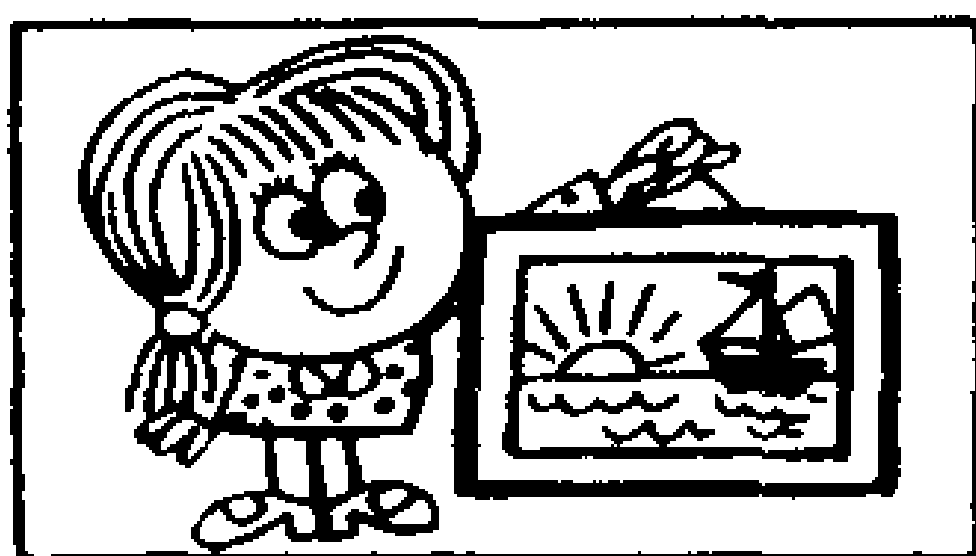
to my grandmother
给我的祖母

19 nineteen



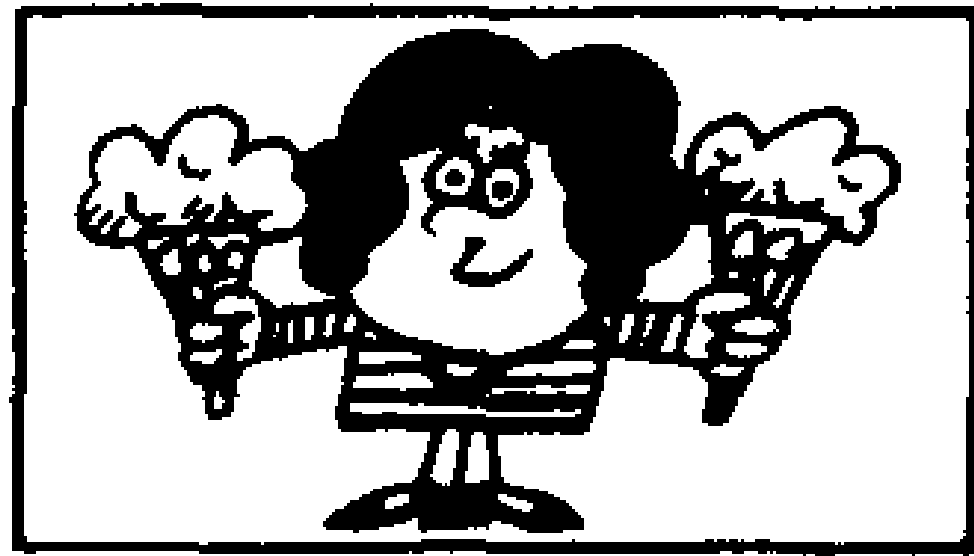
to my father
给我的父亲

20 twenty



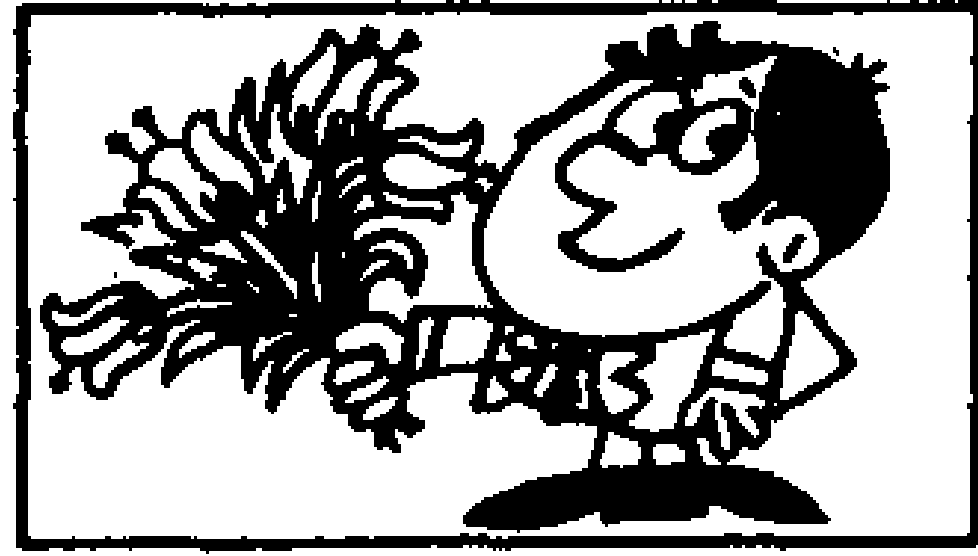
to my mother
给我的母亲

30 thirty



to the children
给孩子们

40 forty



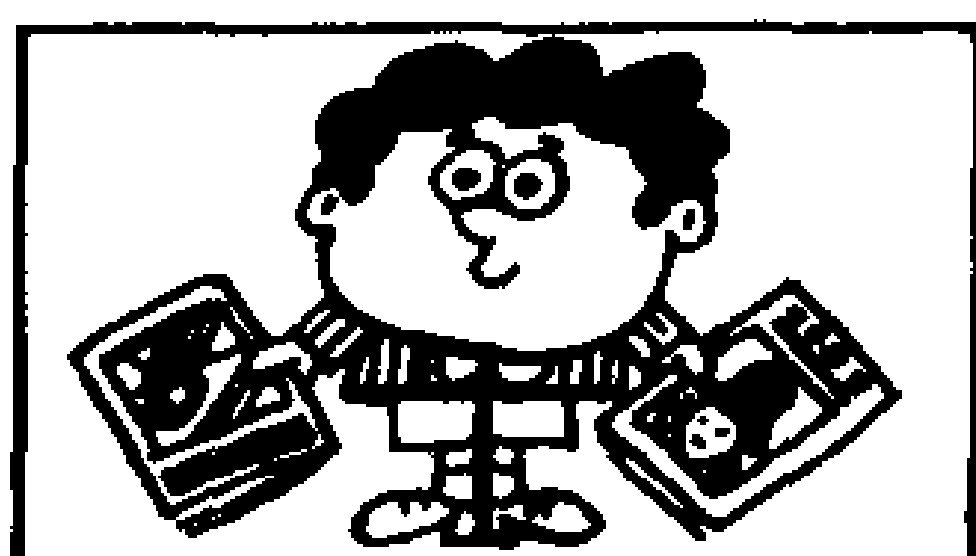
to my wife
给我的妻子

50 fifty



to my grandfather
给我的祖父

60 sixty



to my sister
给我的姐妹

生词和短语

turn [tɜ:n] *vt. & vi.* 转, 旋转; *n.* 旋转

grandmother ['grænd'mʌðə] *n.* 祖母, 外祖母

grandfather ['grænd'fɑ:ðə] *n.* 祖父, 外祖父

Exercise

Look at this:

Give me that vase. Give that vase to me.

Change these in the same way:
 Send George that letter.
 Take her those flowers.
 Show me that picture.
 Give Mrs Jones these books.
 Give the children these ice-creams.

Lesson 41

JOHN: Is that bag héavy, Máry?

MARY: Nót véry.

JOHN: Hére!

Pút it on this cháir.

What's ín it?

约翰：玛丽，那袋子重吗？

玛丽：不很重。

约翰：喂！把它放在这把椅子上。

里面是什么东西？

MARY: A piéce of chéése.

玛丽：一块干酪。

A lóaf of bréad.

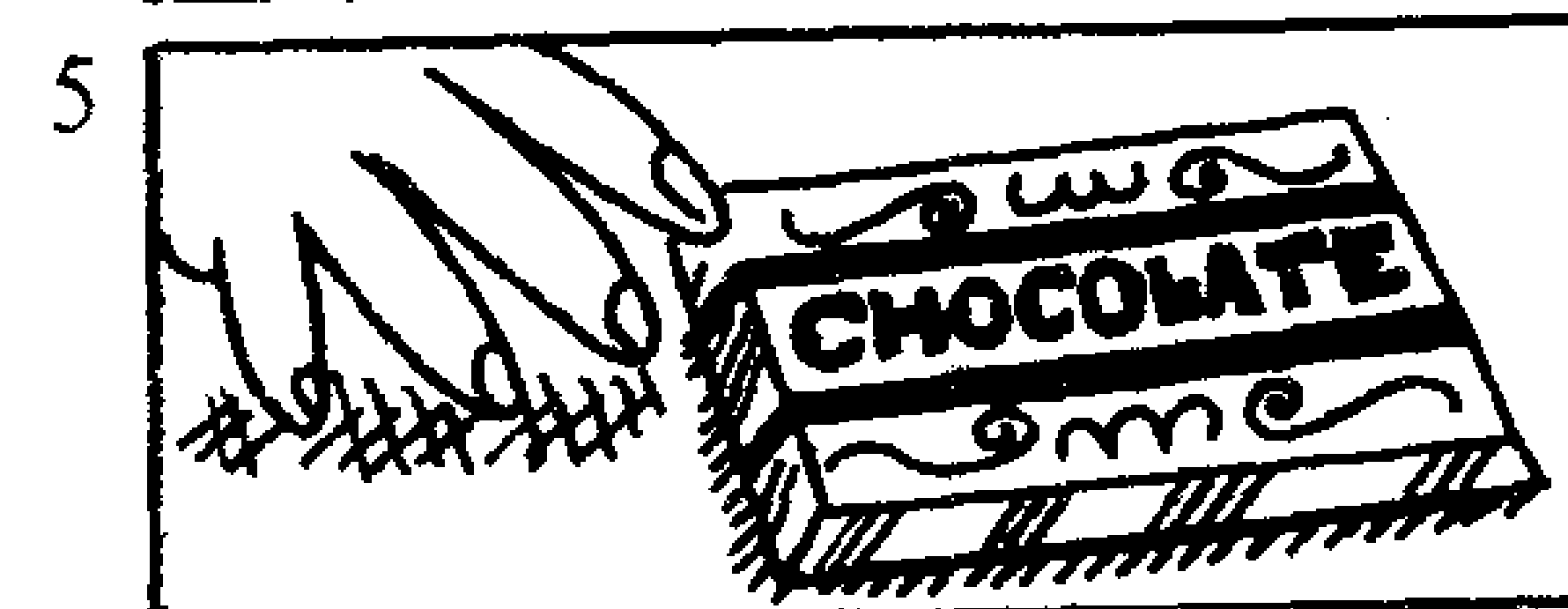
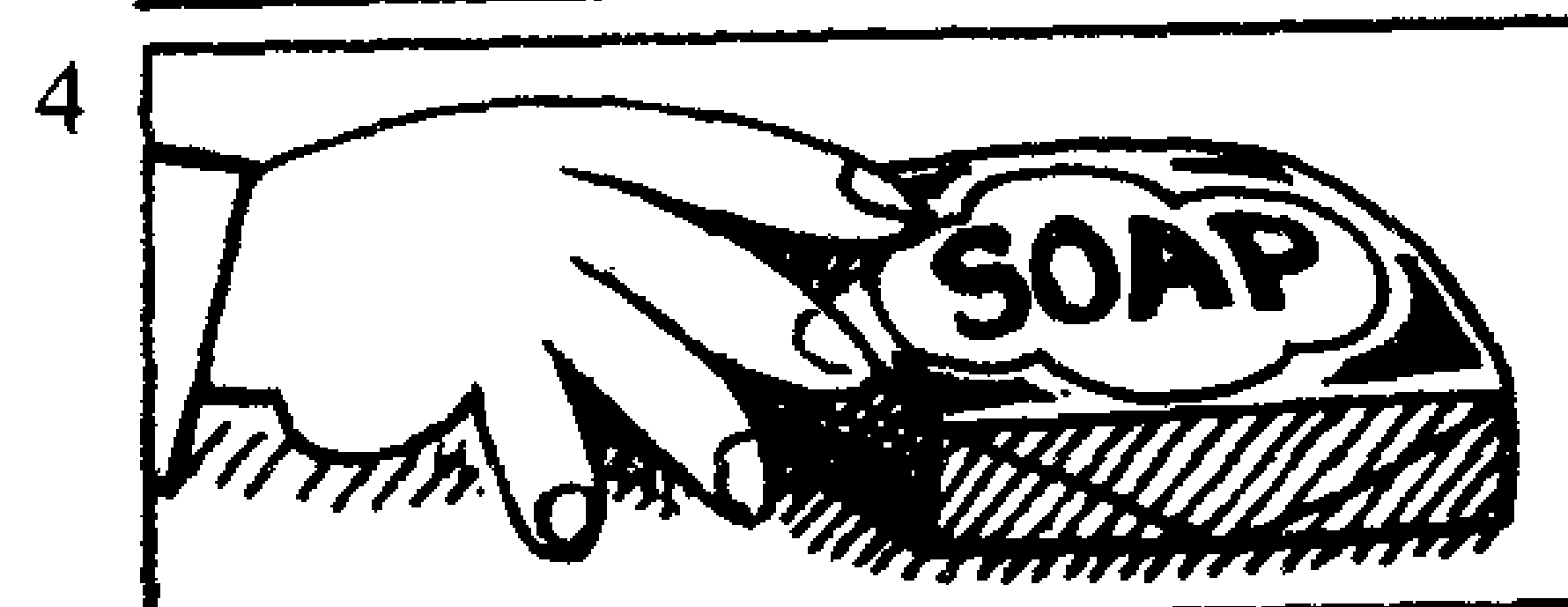
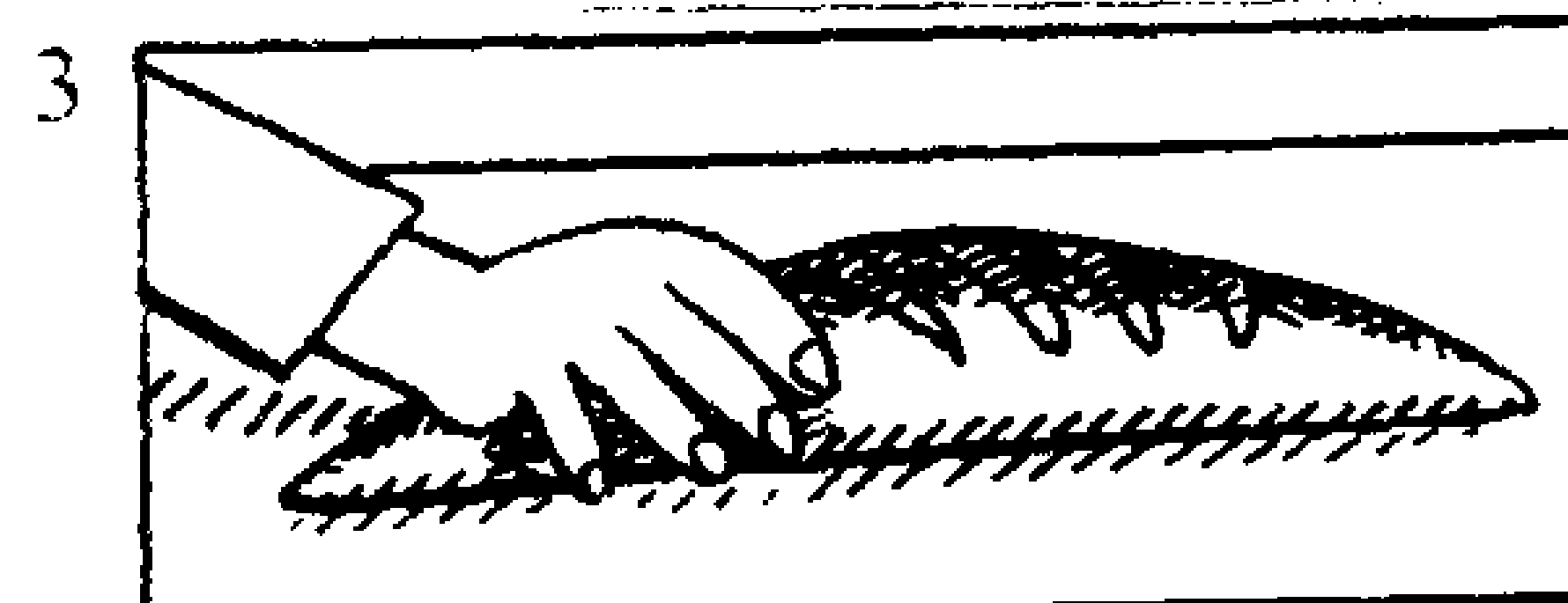
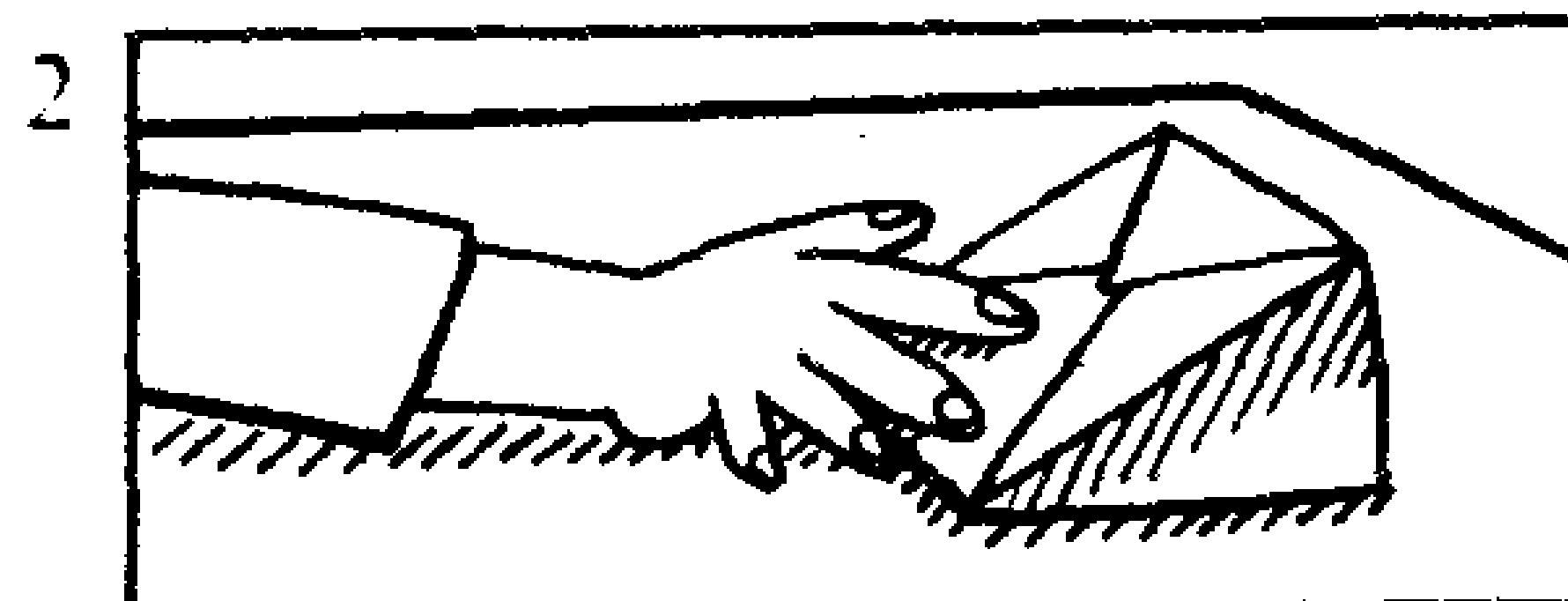
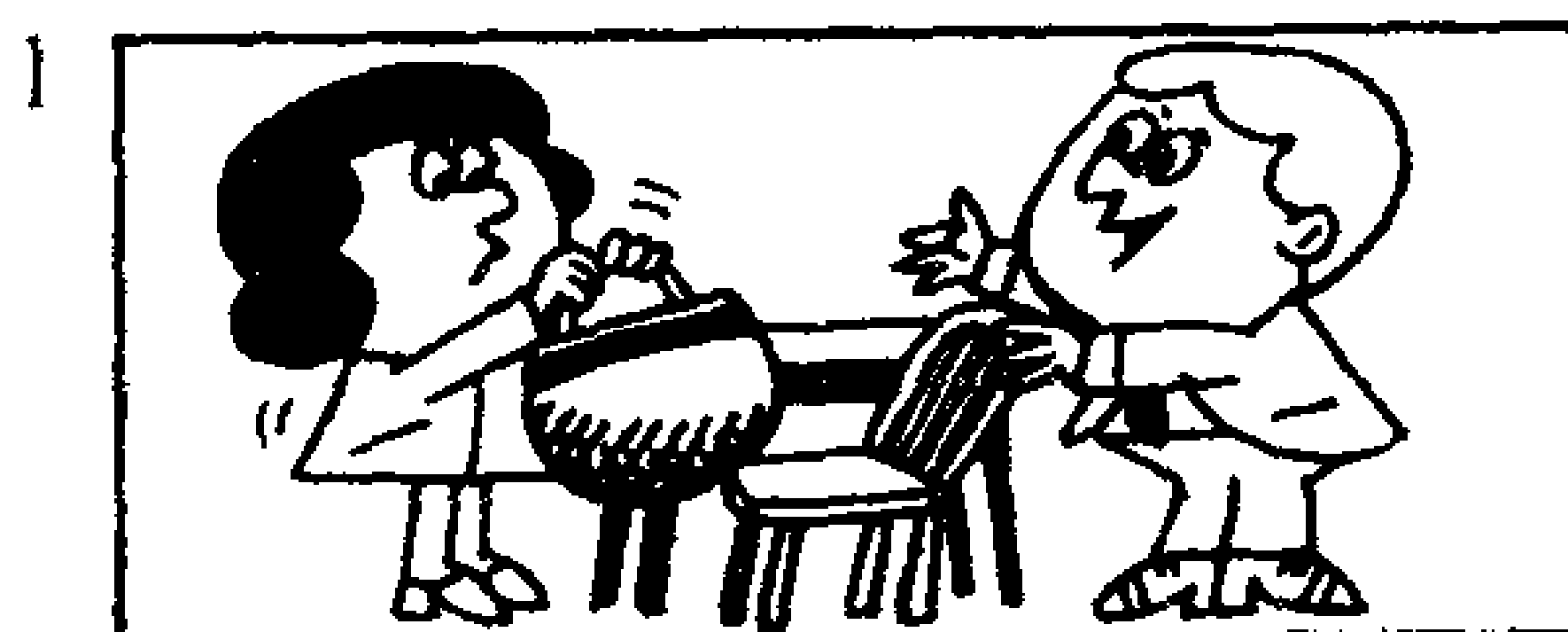
一只面包。

A bár of sóap.

一块肥皂。

A bár of chócolate.

一块巧克力。



A bóttle of mílks.

一瓶牛奶。

A póund of súgar.

一磅白糖。

Hálf a póund of cóffee.

半磅咖啡。

A quáter of a póund of téa.

四分之一磅茶叶。

And a tín of tobácco.

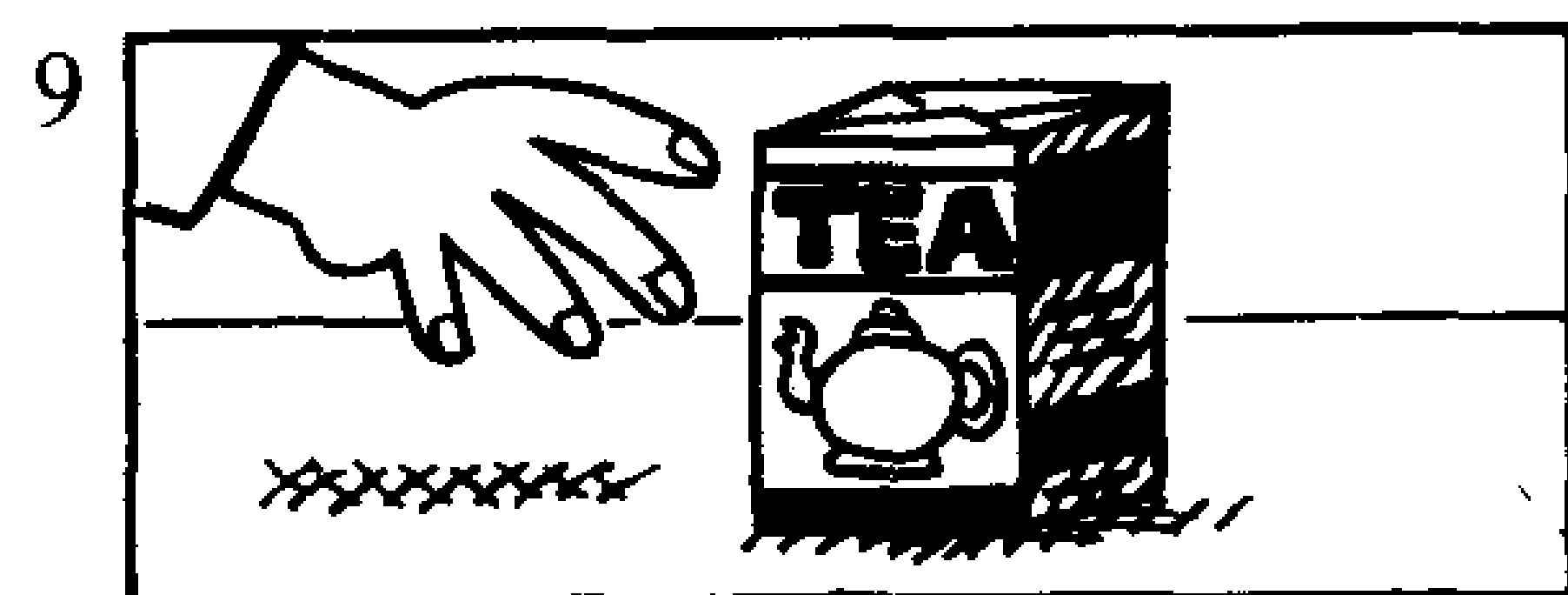
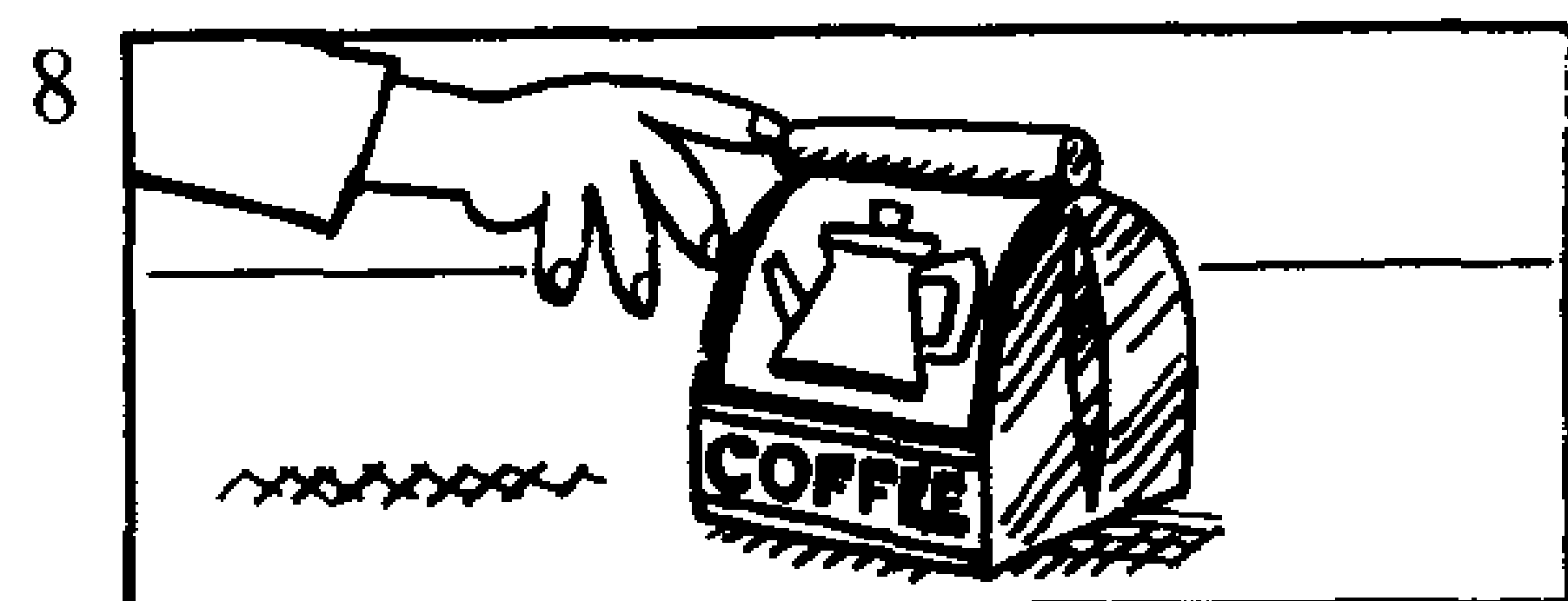
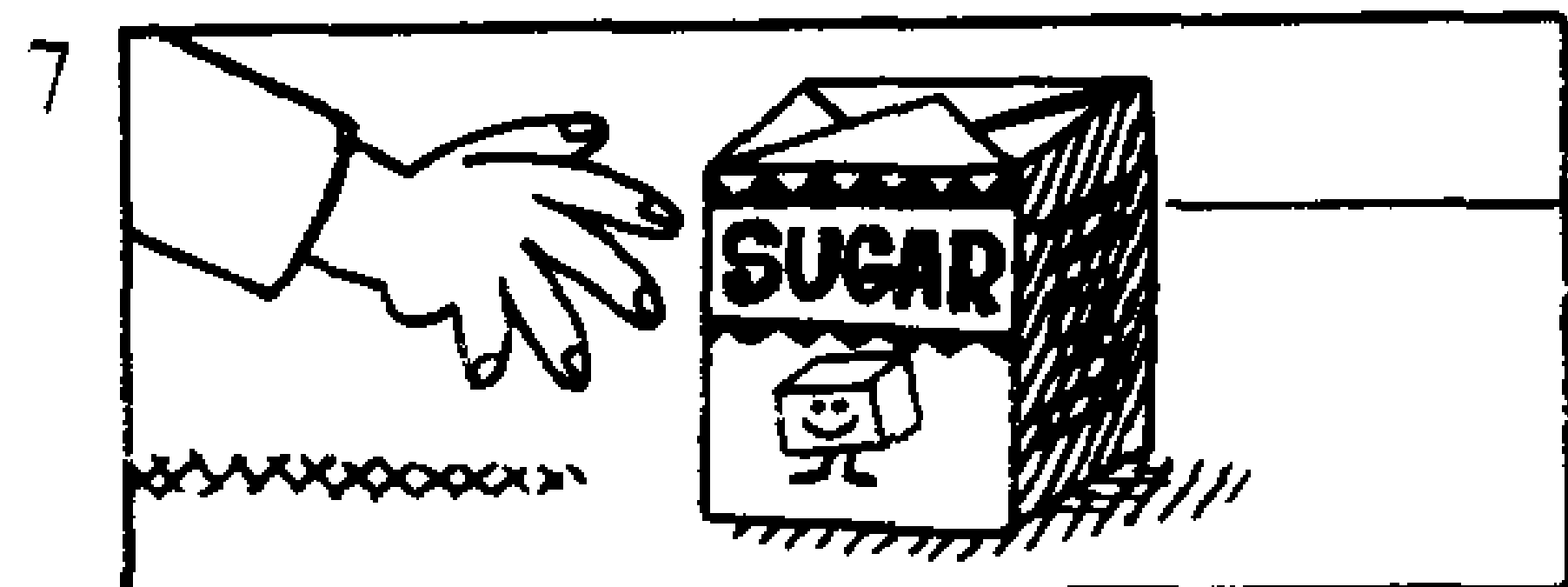
一听烟丝。

JOHN: Ís that tín of tobácco for mé?

MARY: Wéll, it's cértainly nótt for mé!

约翰：那听烟丝是不是给我的？

玛丽：噢，肯定不是给我的喽！



生词和短语

piece [pi:s] *n.* 片, 块

cheese [tʃi:z] *n.* 干酪, 乳酪

bread [bred] *n.* 面包

soap [səʊp] *n.* 肥皂

chocolate [ˈtʃɒkəlɪt] *n.* 巧克力, 巧克力糖

sugar [ˈʃʊgə] *n.* 糖

coffee [ˈkɒfi] *n.* 咖啡

tea [ti:] *n.* 茶, 茶叶

tobacco [təˈbækəʊ] *n.* 烟草, 烟叶, 烟

a piece of 一块, 一片
 a loaf of [ləʊf] 一块
 a bar of 一条
 a bottle of 一瓶
 a pound of 一磅
 a quarter of [ˈkwɔ:tə] 四分之一

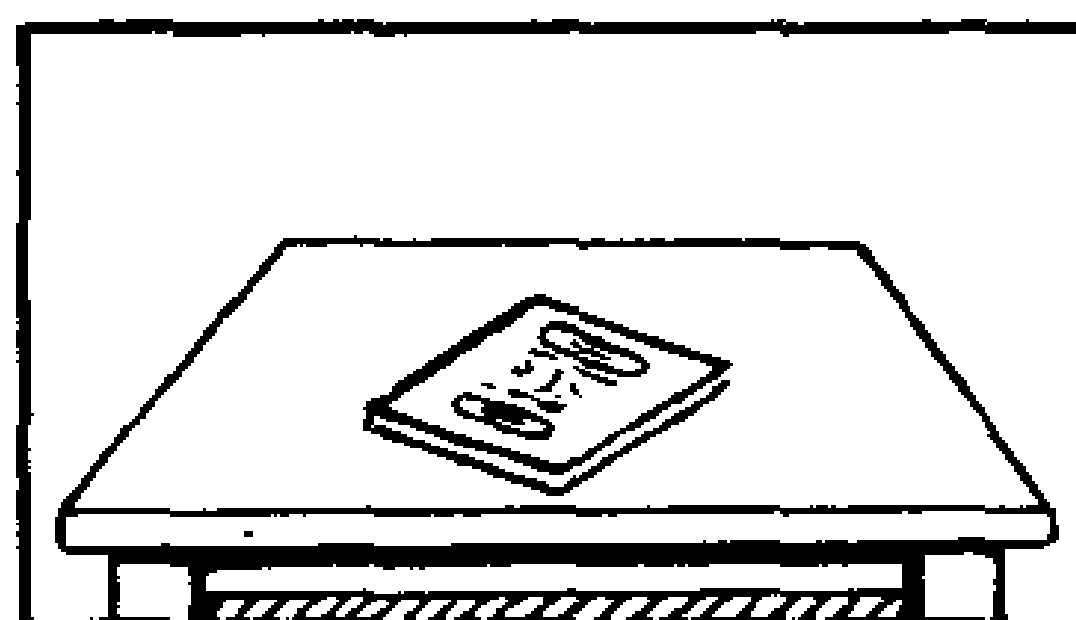
Lesson 42 Is there a . . . in/on that . . . ?

是否有一个……在……里/在那个……上?

Is there any . . . in/on that . . . ?

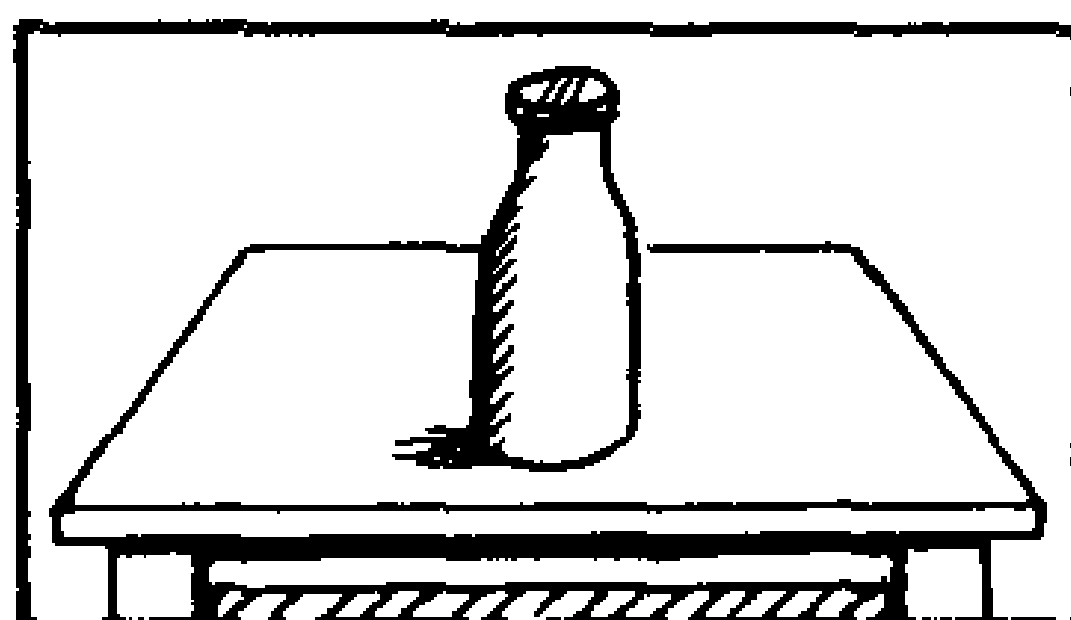
是否有一些……在……里/在那个……上?

thirteen



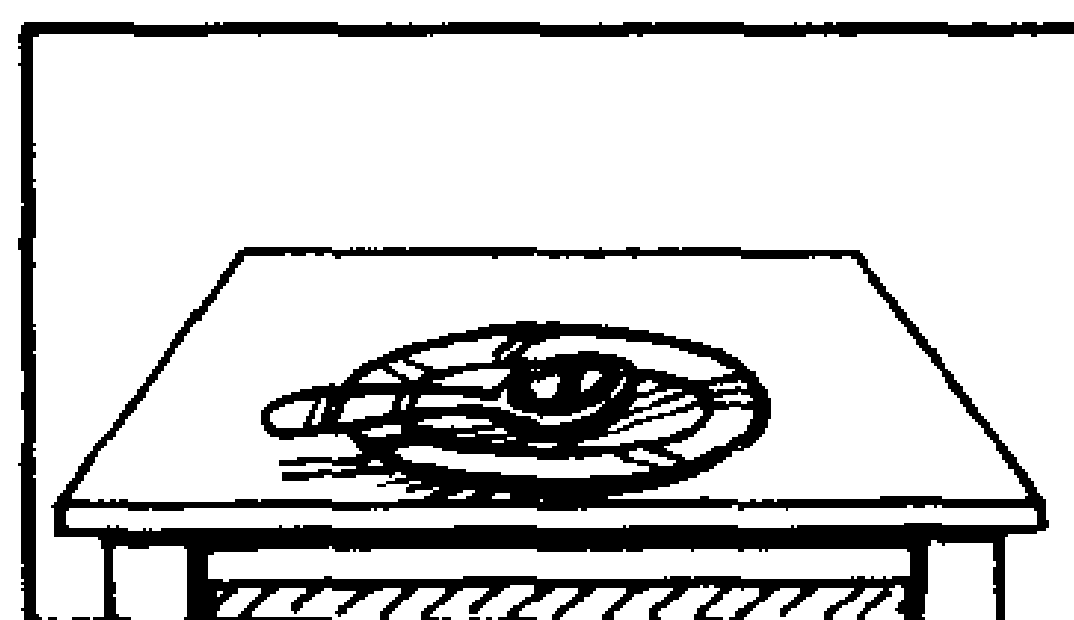
passport 护照

fourteen



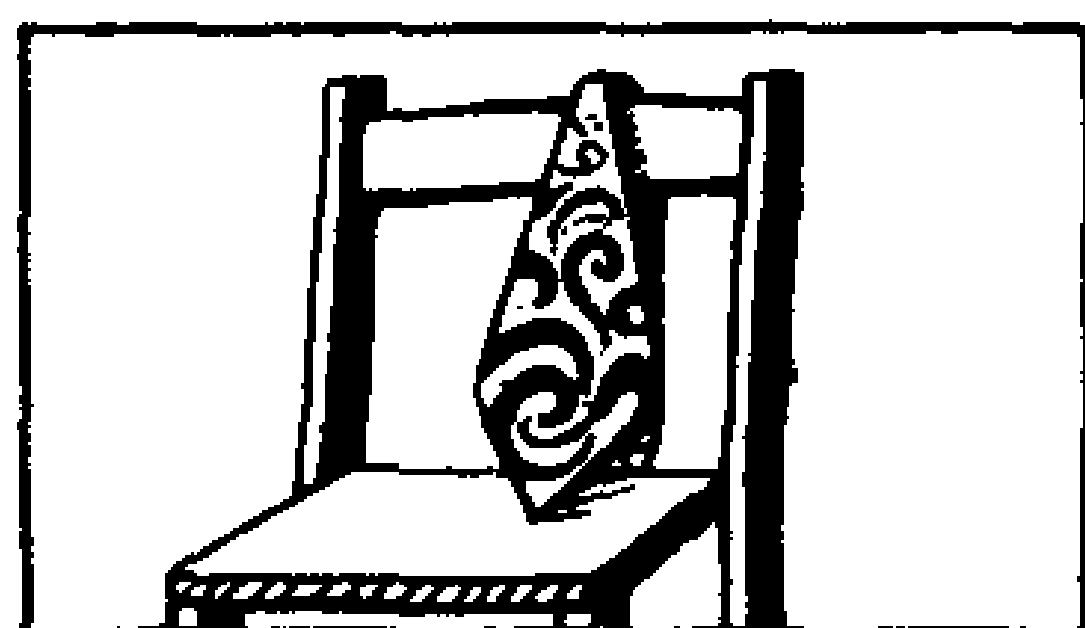
milk 牛奶

fifteen



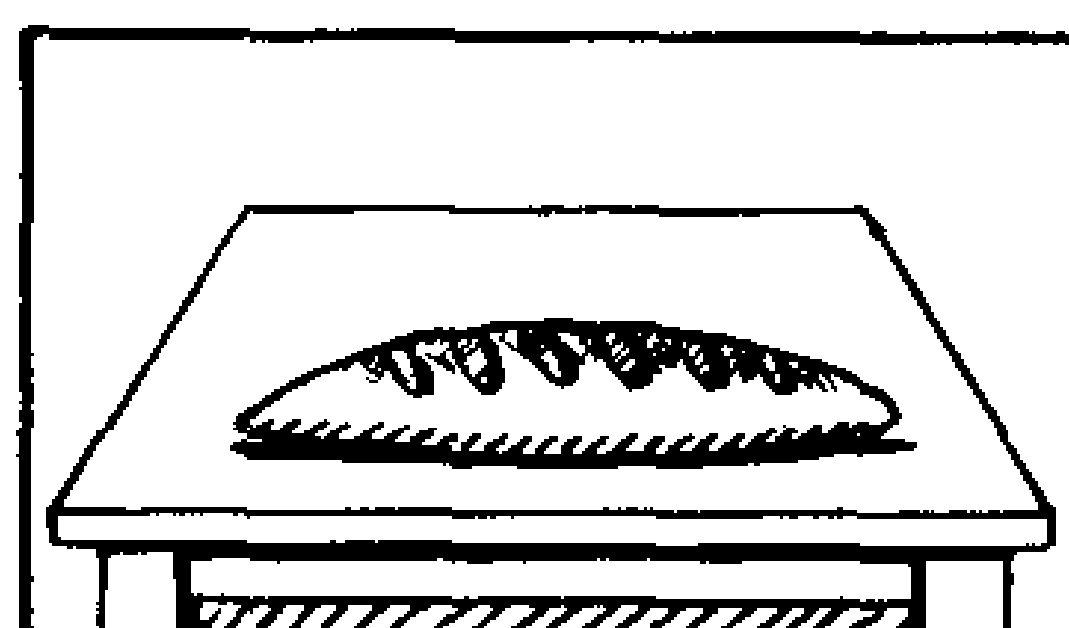
spoon 匙

sixteen



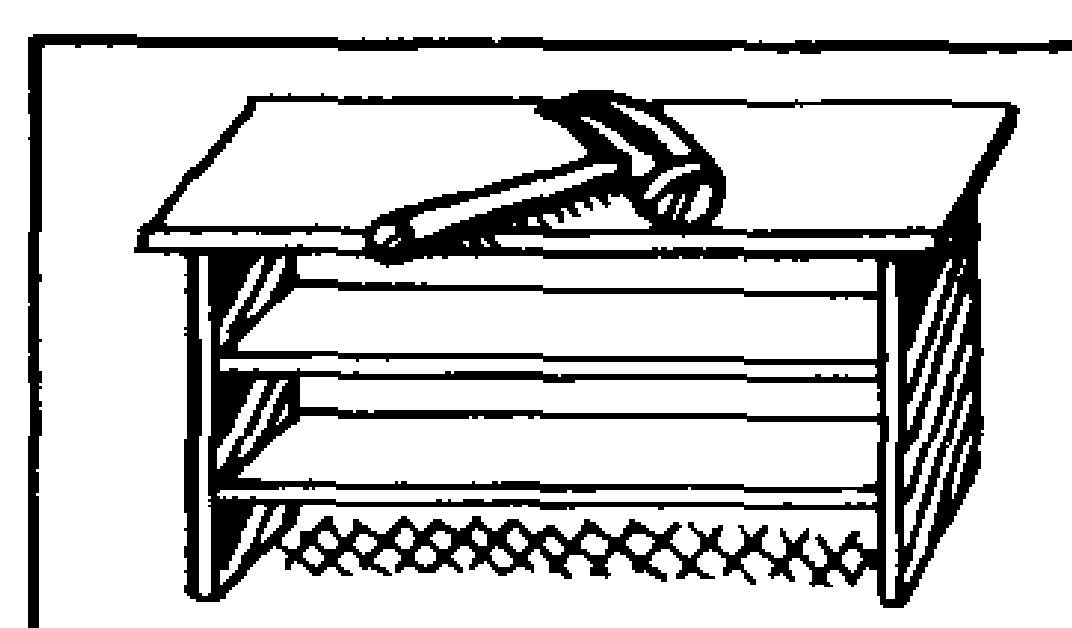
tie 领带

seventeen



bread 面包

eighteen



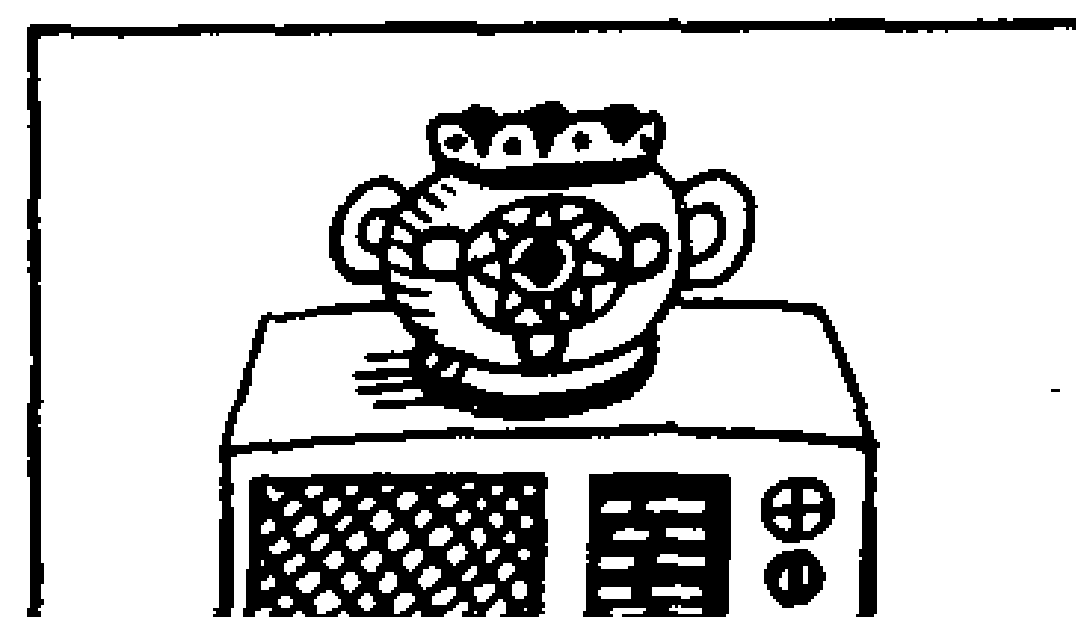
hammer 铁锤

nineteen



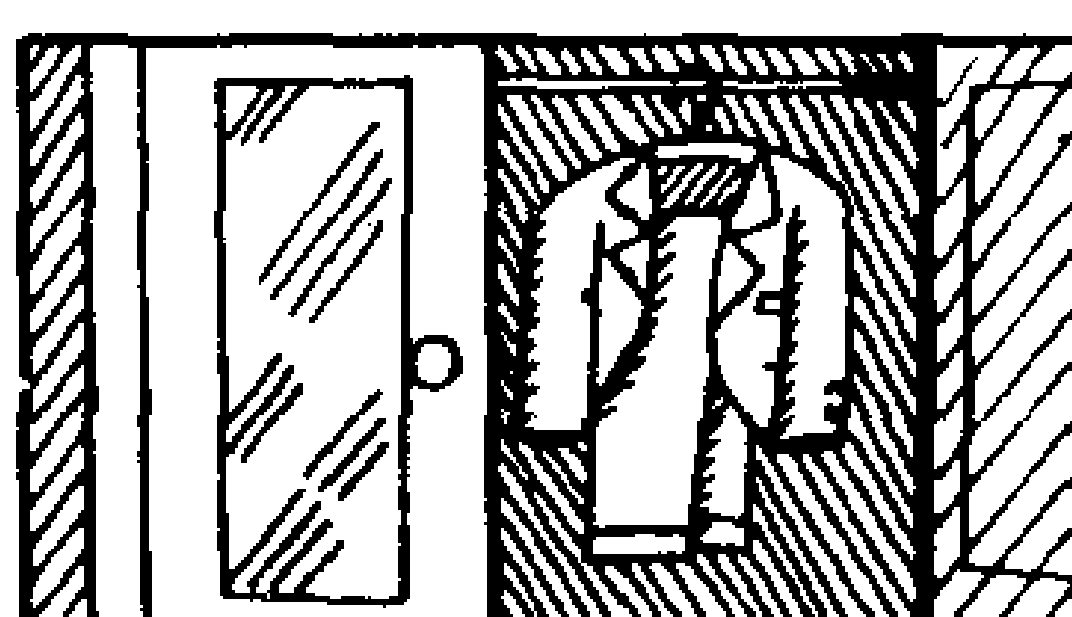
tea 茶叶

twenty



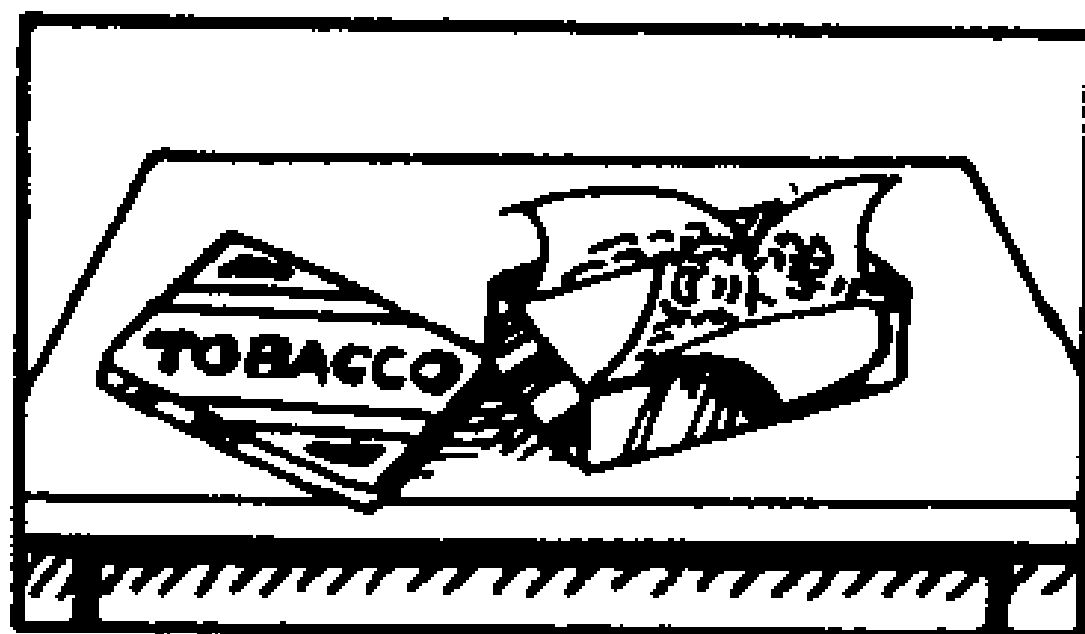
vase 花瓶

thirty



suit 一套衣服

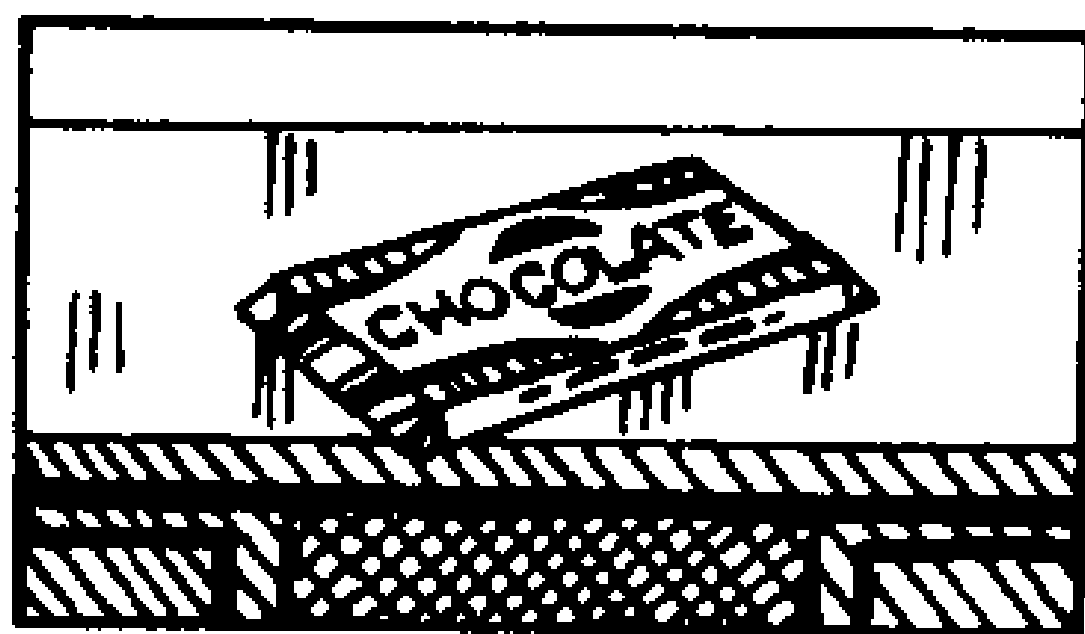
forty



tobacco

烟叶

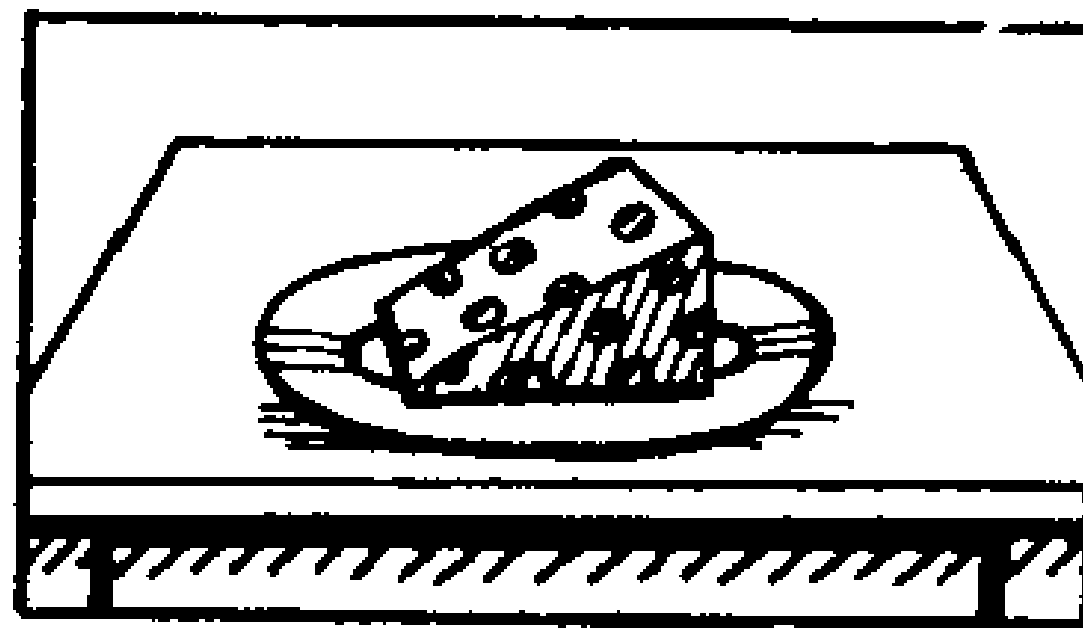
fifty



chocolate

巧克力

sixty

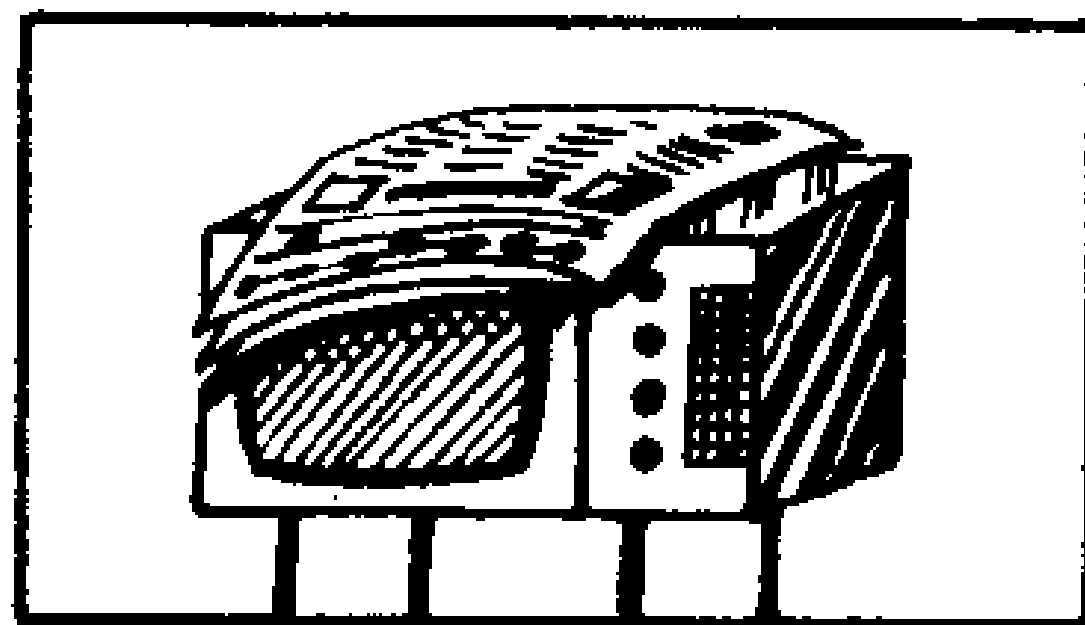


cheese

干酪

70

seventy

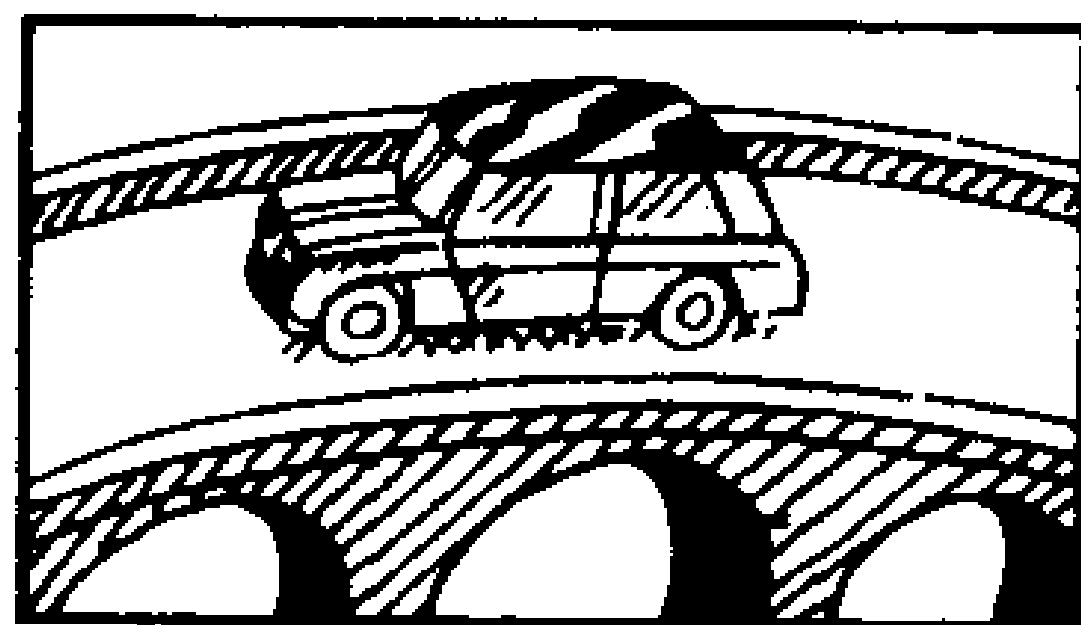


newspaper

新闻报纸

80

eighty

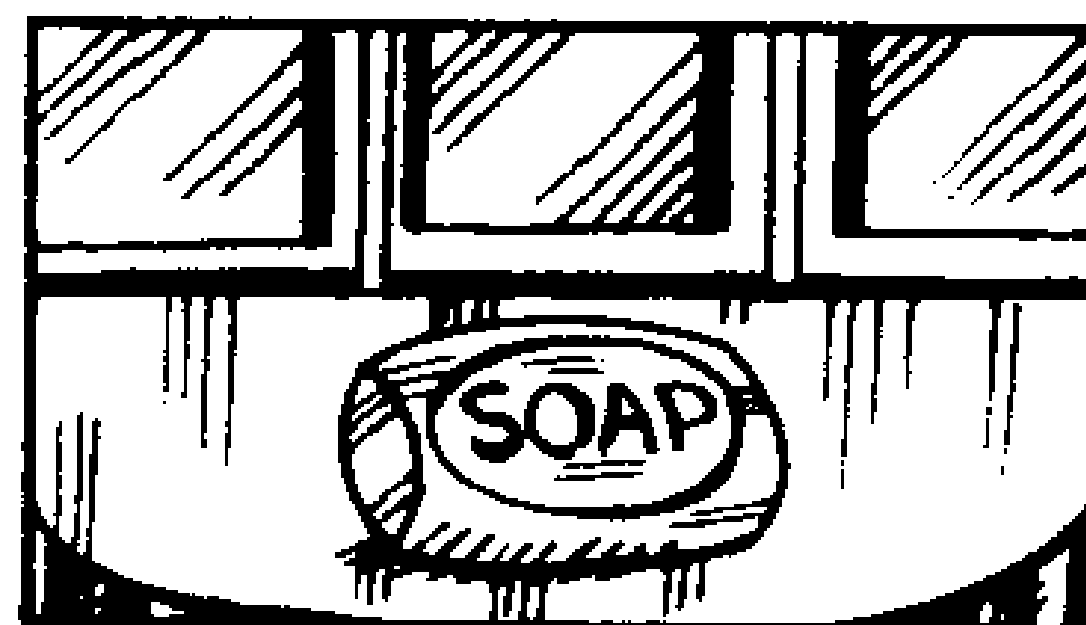


car

汽车

90

ninety



soap

肥皂

Exercise

Look at these:

There's *a* photograph on the desk.
Is there *any* milk in the bottle?
There isn't *any* milk in the bottle.
There's *some* milk in that cup.

100

a hundred



bird

鸟

Copy this. Put in *a*, *any* or *some*.

Is there . . . bread in the kitchen?

There's . . . loaf on the table.

There's . . . coffee on the table, too.

There isn't . . . chocolate on the table.

There's . . . spoon on that dish.

Is there . . . soap on the dressing-table?

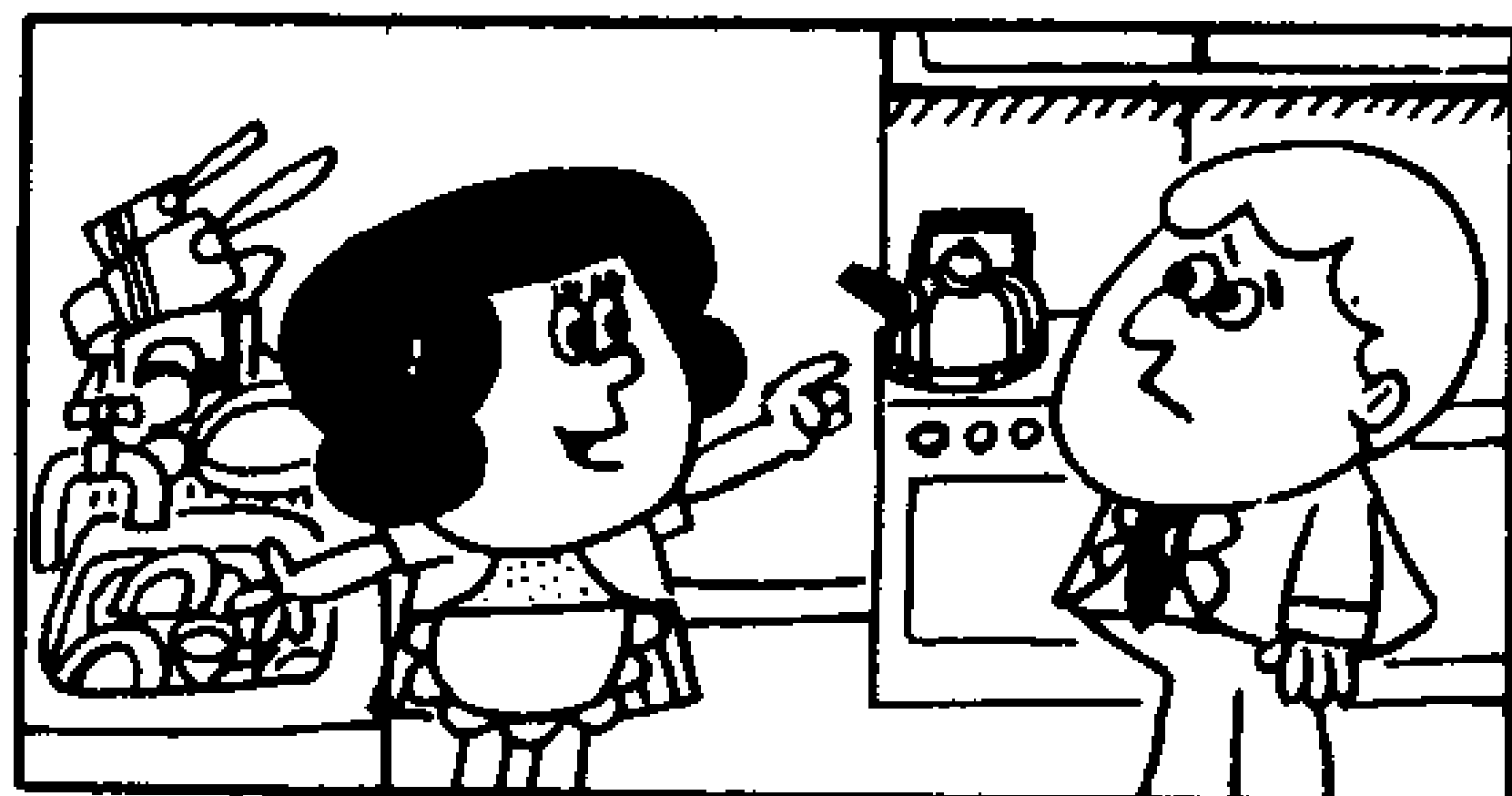
Lesson 43

MARY: Can you make the tea, John?

JOHN: Yes, of course I can, Mary.

玛丽：你会沏茶吗，约翰？

约翰：当然会，玛丽。



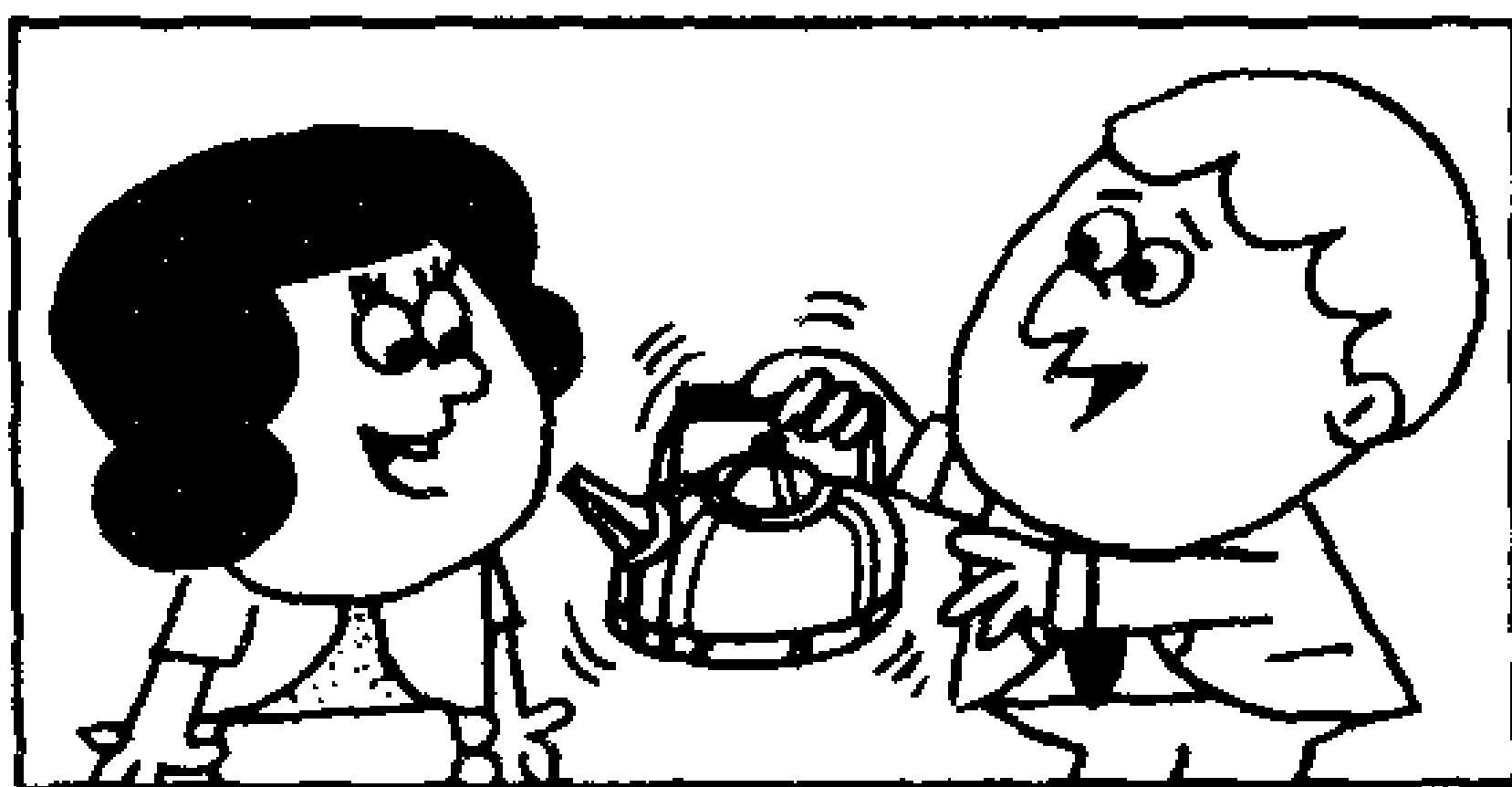
JOHN: Is there any water in this kettle?

2

MARY: Yes, there is.

约翰: 水壶里有没有水?

玛丽: 有水。



JOHN: Where's the tea, dear?

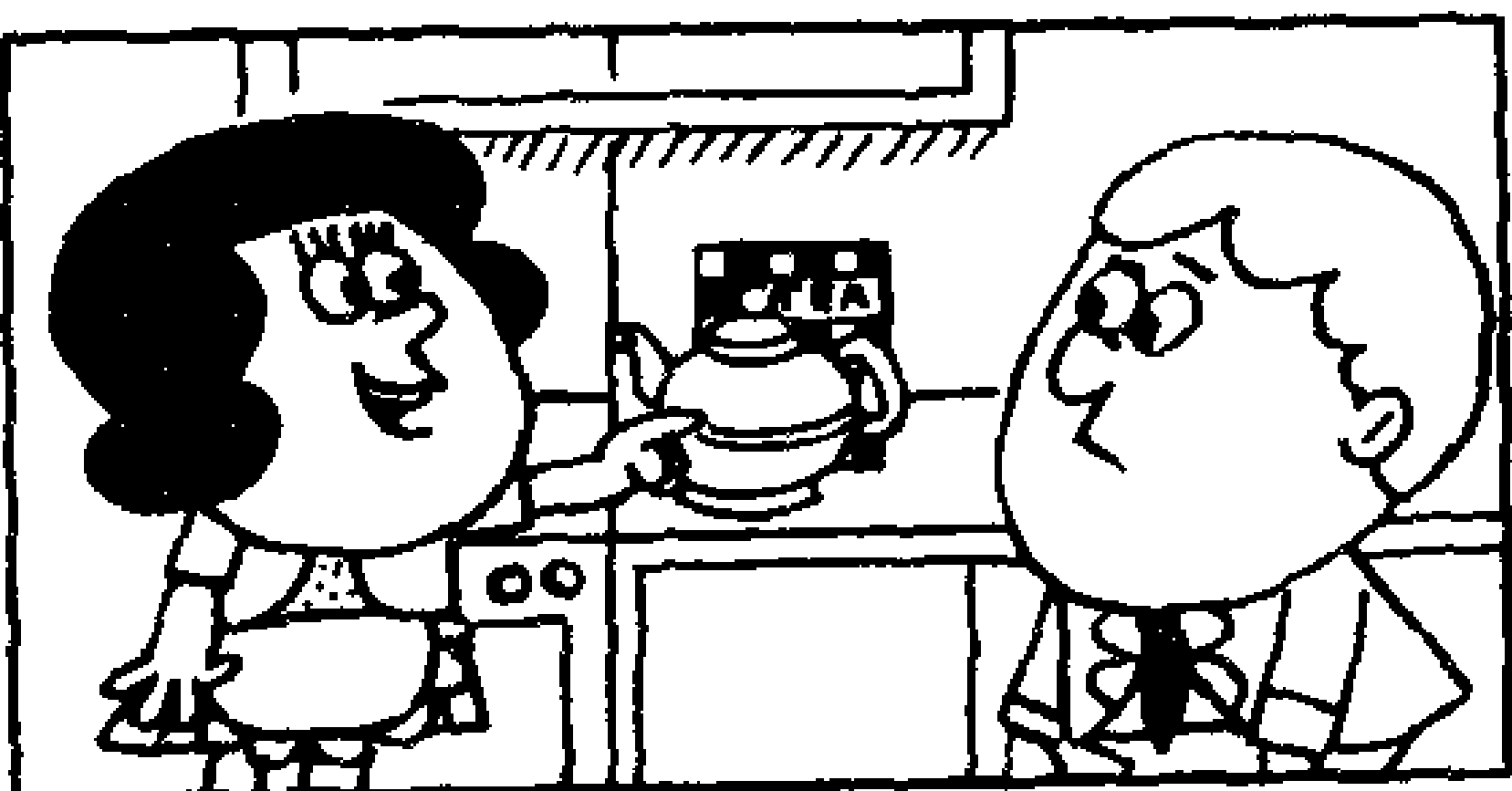
3

MARY: It's over there,
behind the teapot.

约翰: 亲爱的, 茶叶在哪里?

玛丽: 就在那里。

在茶壶后面。



MARY: Can you see it?

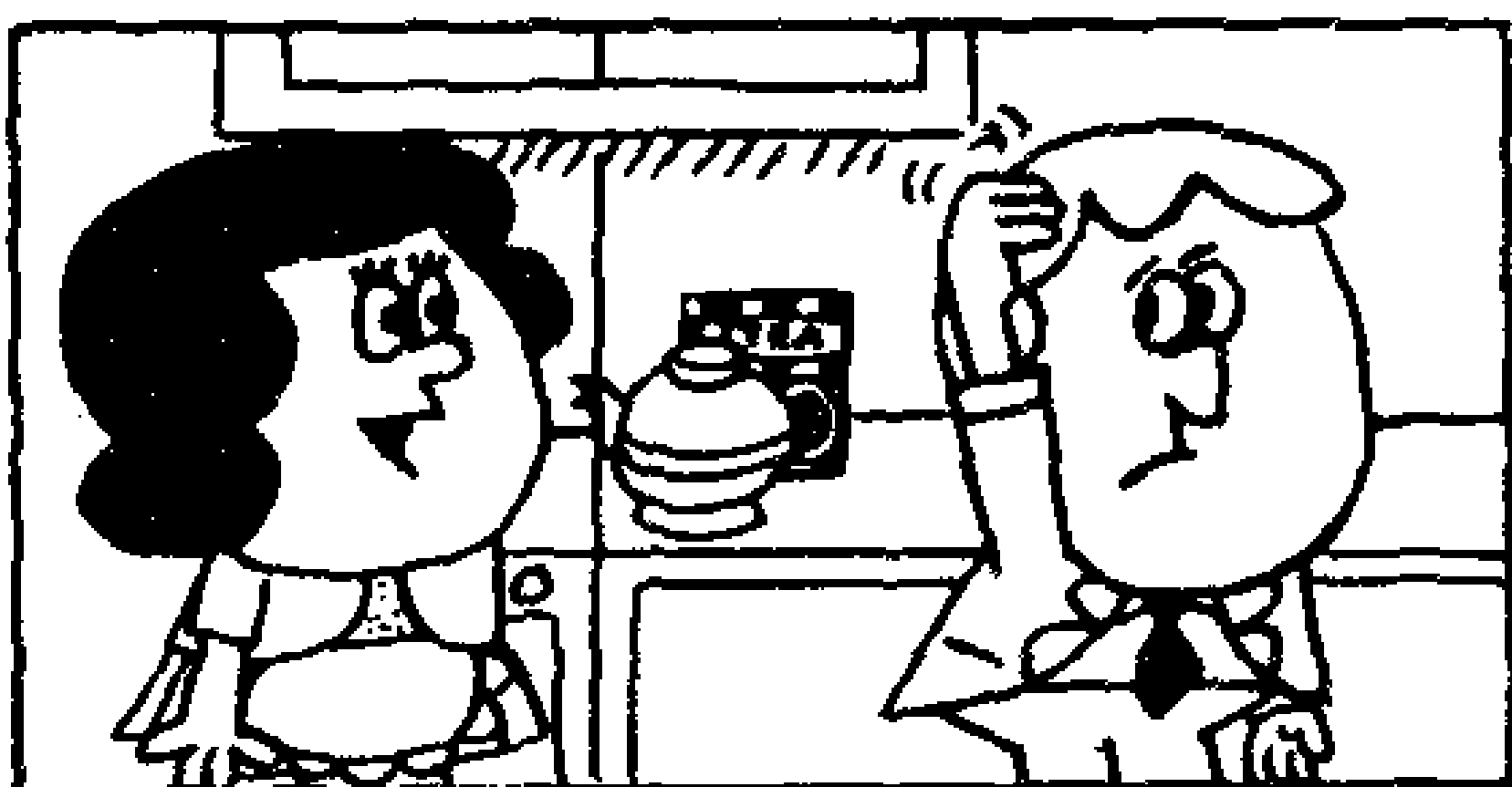
JOHN: I can see the teapot,
but I can't see the tea.

玛丽: 你能看见吗?

约翰: 我能看见茶壶。

但我看不见茶叶。

4



MARY: There it is!

It's in front of you!

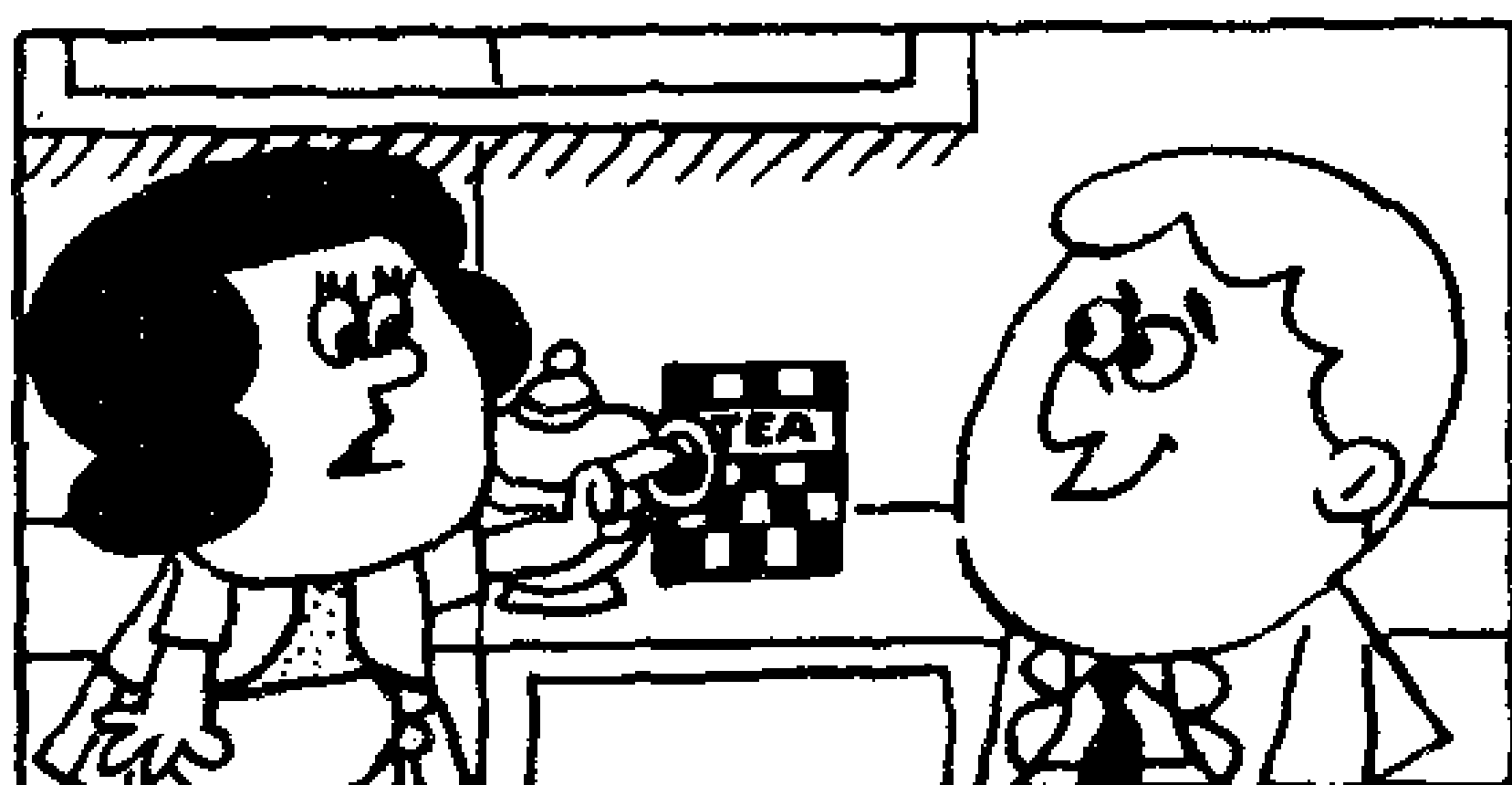
JOHN: Ah yes, I can see it now.

玛丽: 就在那里!

在你前面!

约翰: 哦, 是的, 现在我能看到了。

5



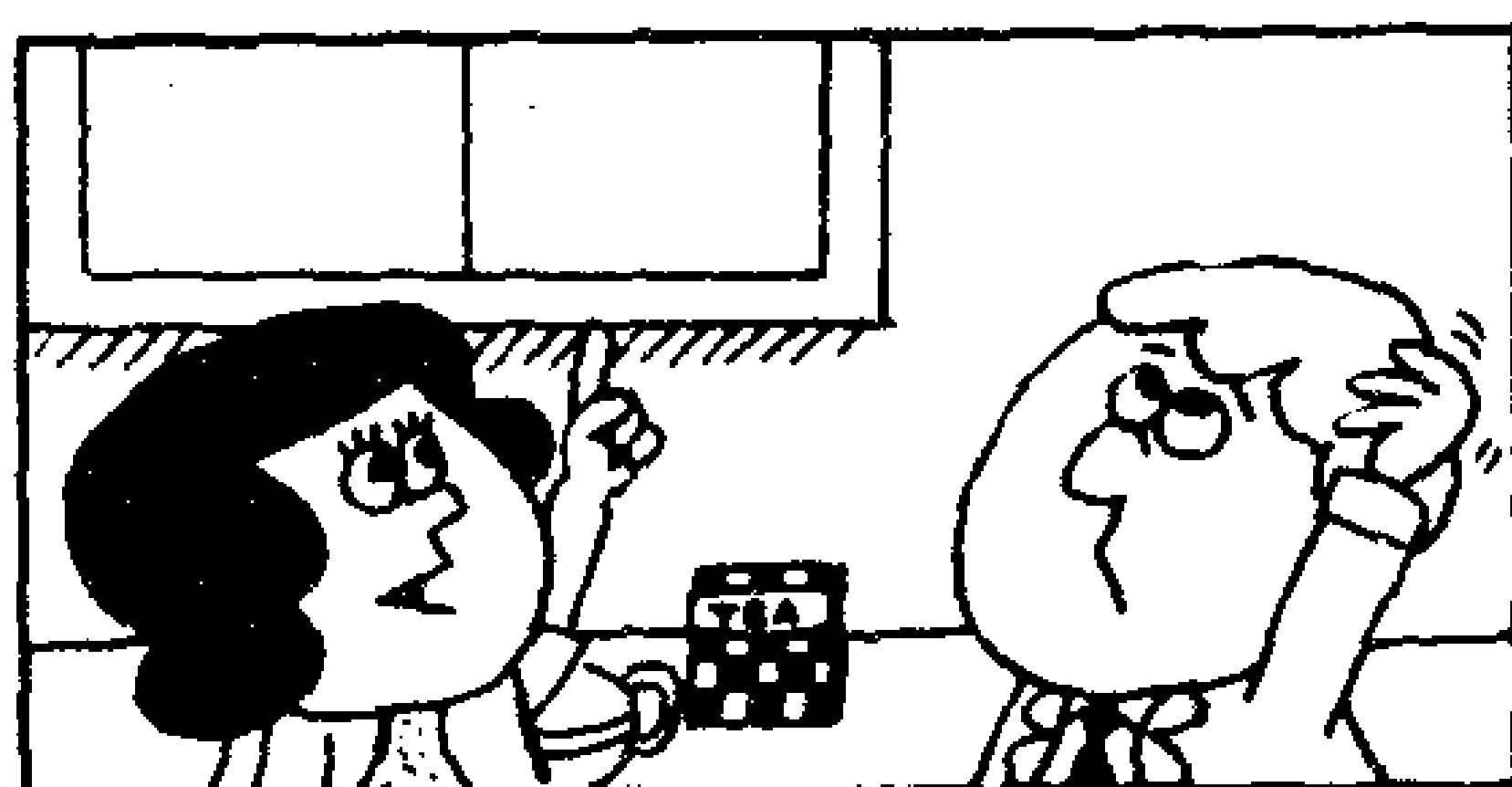
JOHN: Where are the teacups?

MARY: There are some in the cupboard.

约翰: 茶杯在哪里?

玛丽: 碗橱里有几只。

6



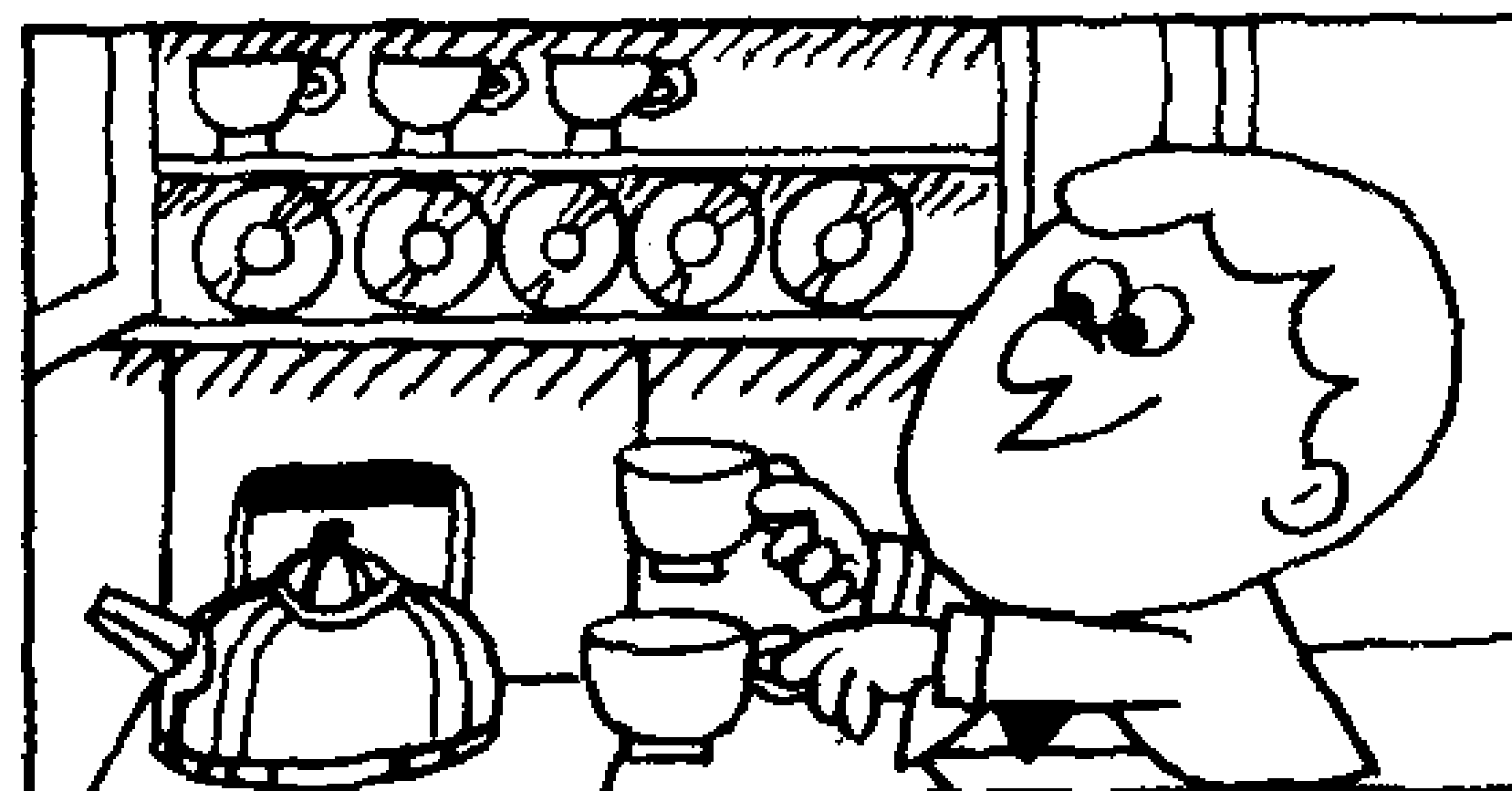
MARY: Can you find them?

JOHN: Yes. Here they are.

玛丽: 你能找到吗?

约翰: 能, 就在这里。

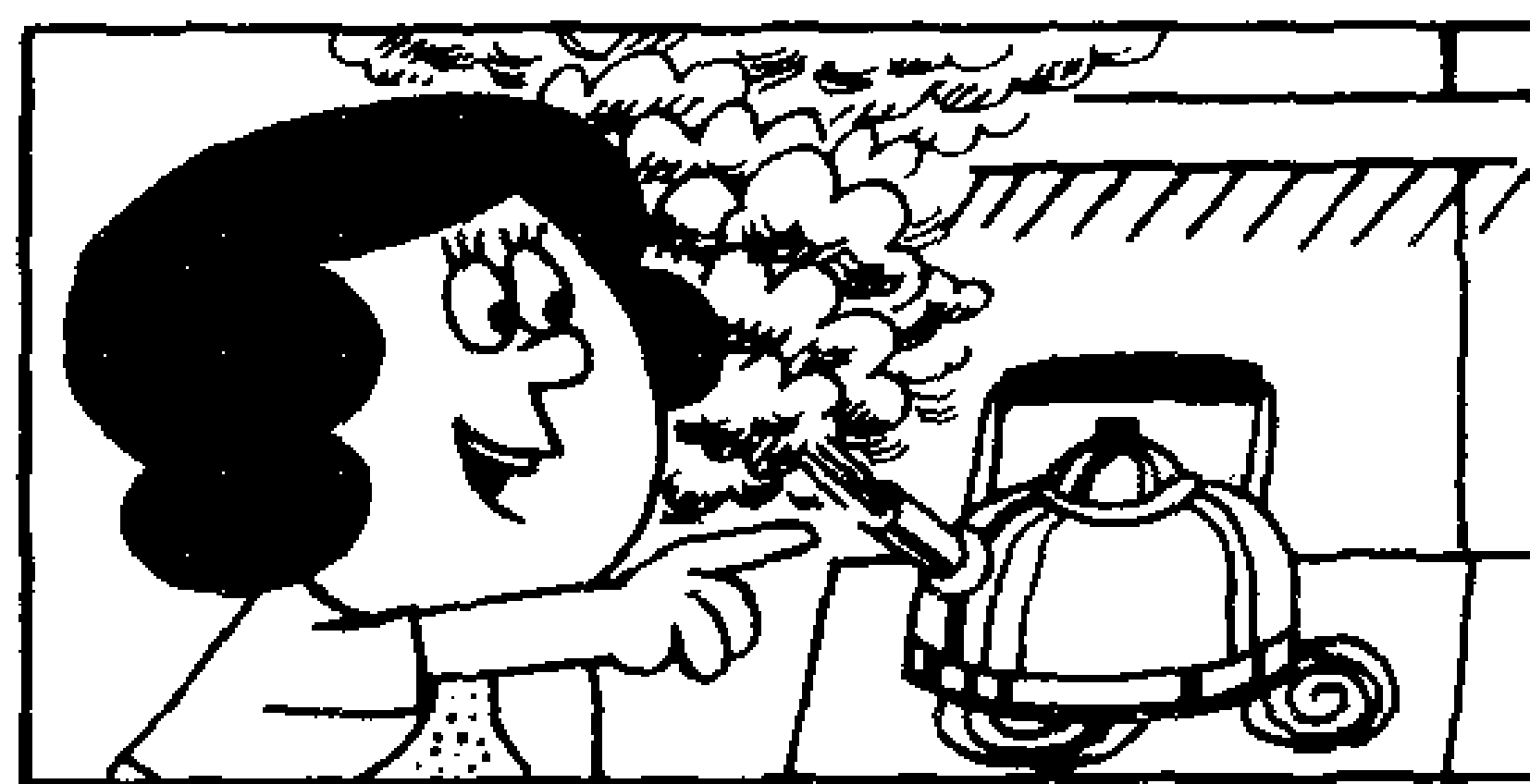
7



MARY: Hurry up, John!
The kettle's boiling!

玛丽: 快, 约翰!
壶里的水开了!

8



生词和短语

kettle [/'ketl] *n.* 水壶

dear [diə] *a.* 亲爱的

behind [bi/'haind] *prep.* 在……后面

teacup [/'ti:kʌp] *n.* 茶杯

cupboard [/'kʌbəd] *n.* 碗橱

boiling [/'bɔɪlɪŋ] *a.* 沸腾的

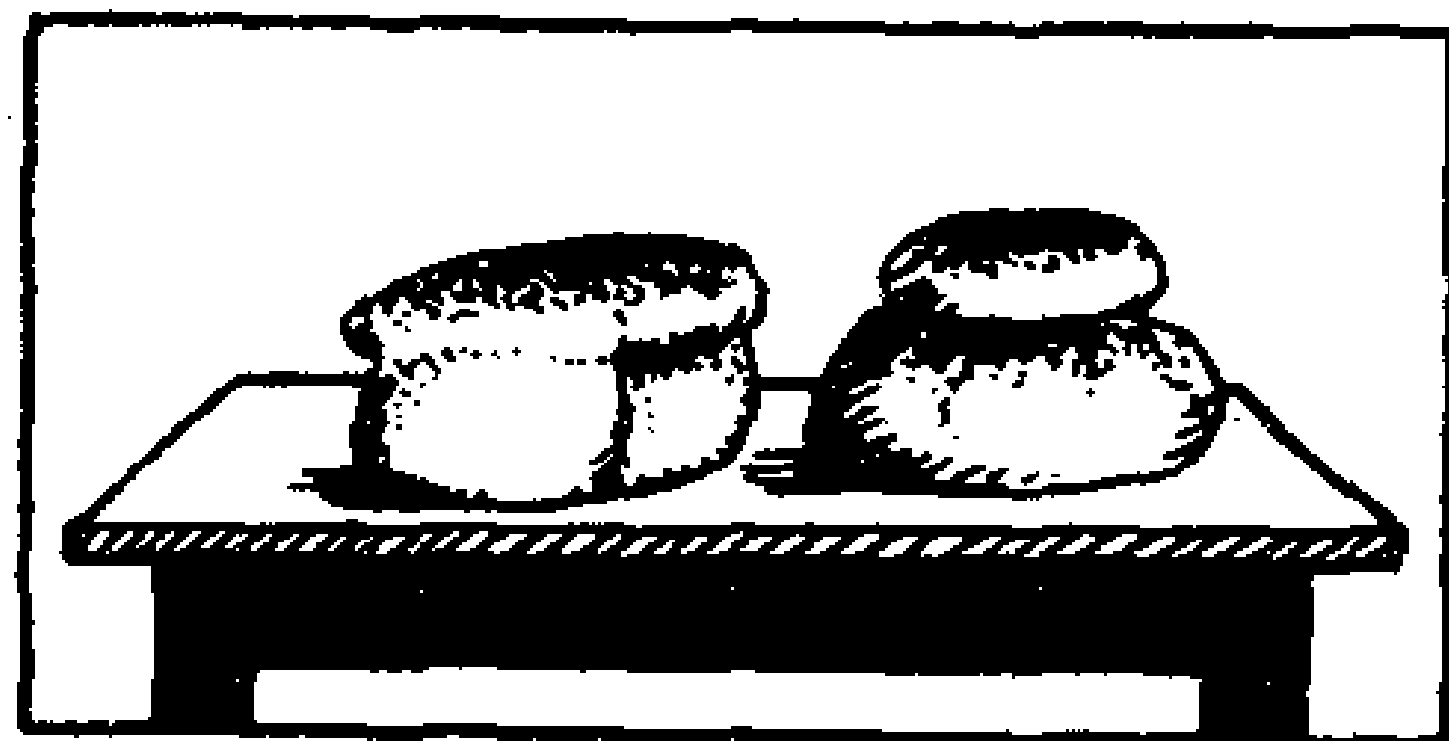
of course 当然

over there 在那边

boil

Lesson 44 Are there any . . . ? 有一些……吗? Is there any . . . ? 有……吗?

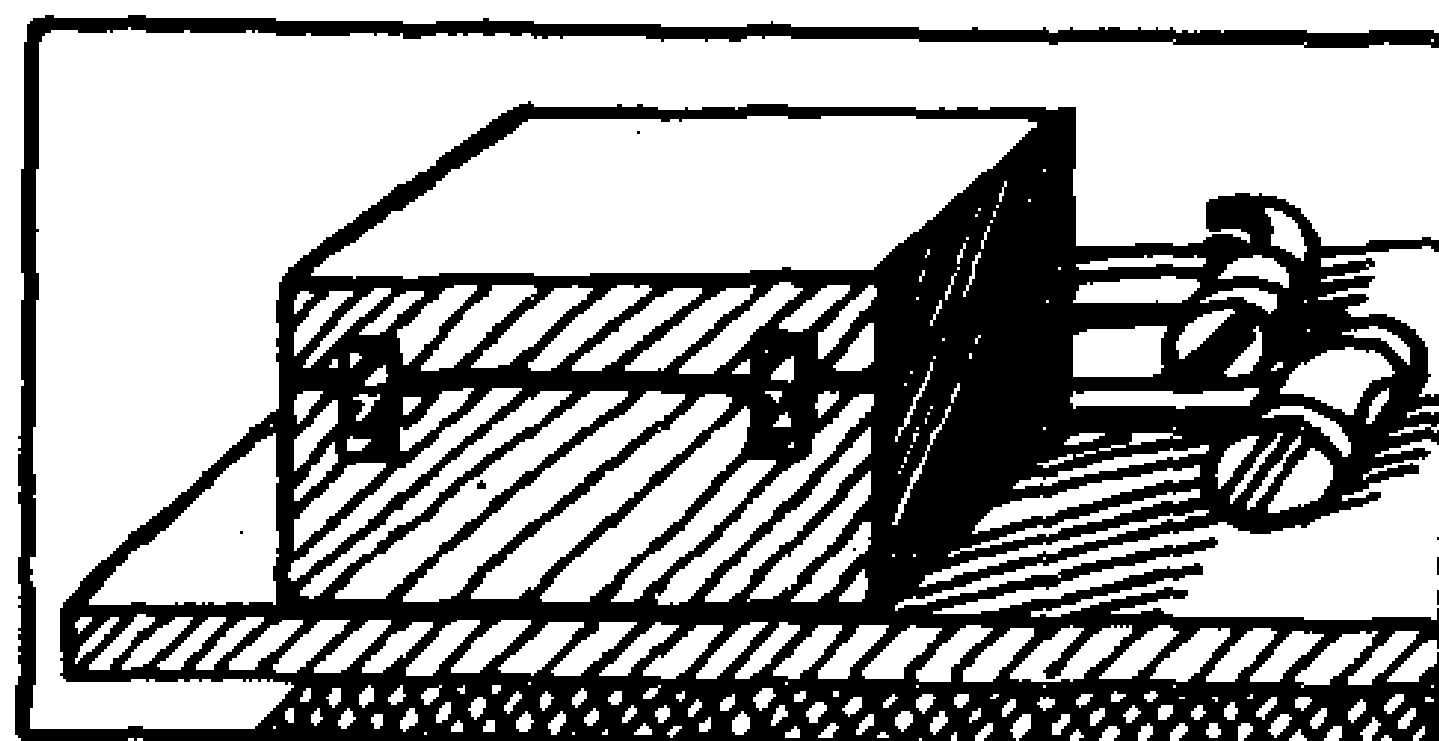
seventy



bread on the table

面包在桌上

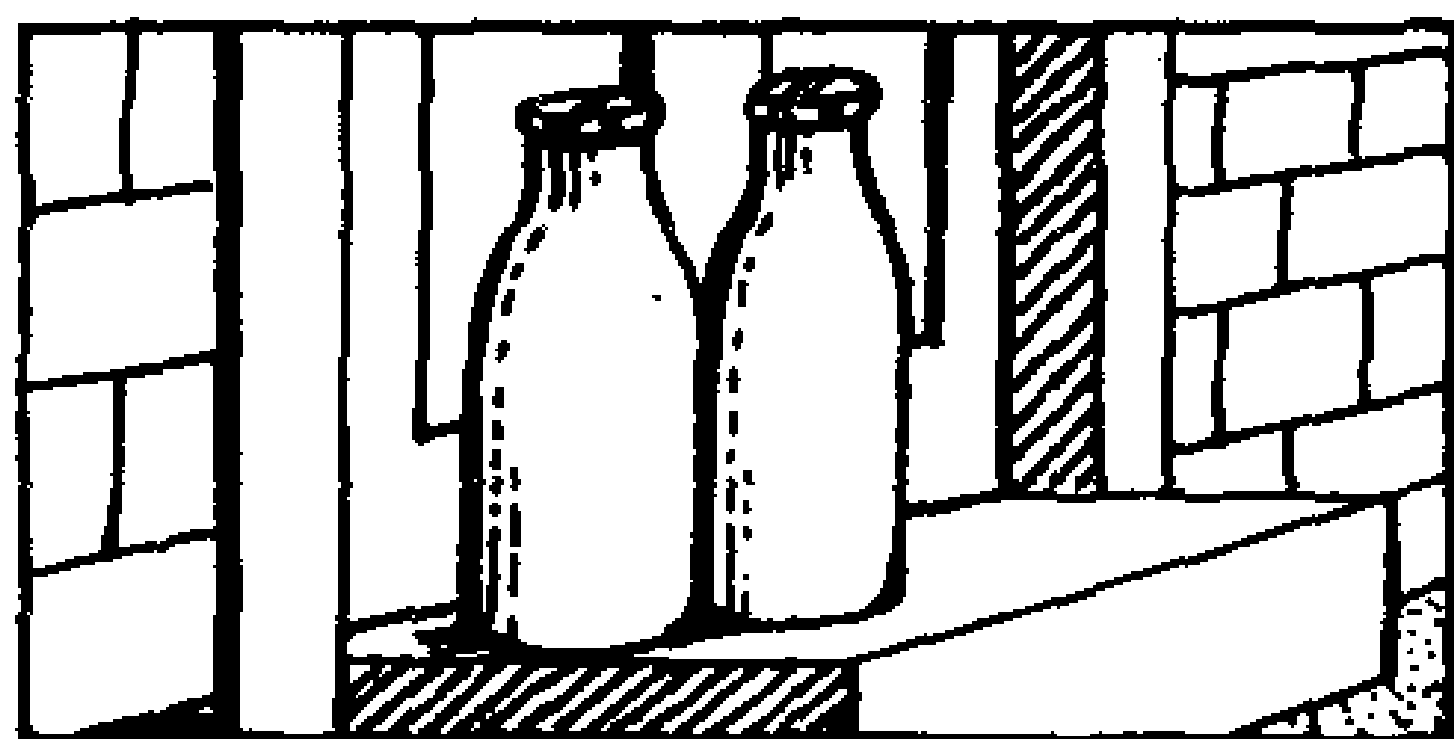
eighty



hammers behind that box

铁锤在那个盒子后面

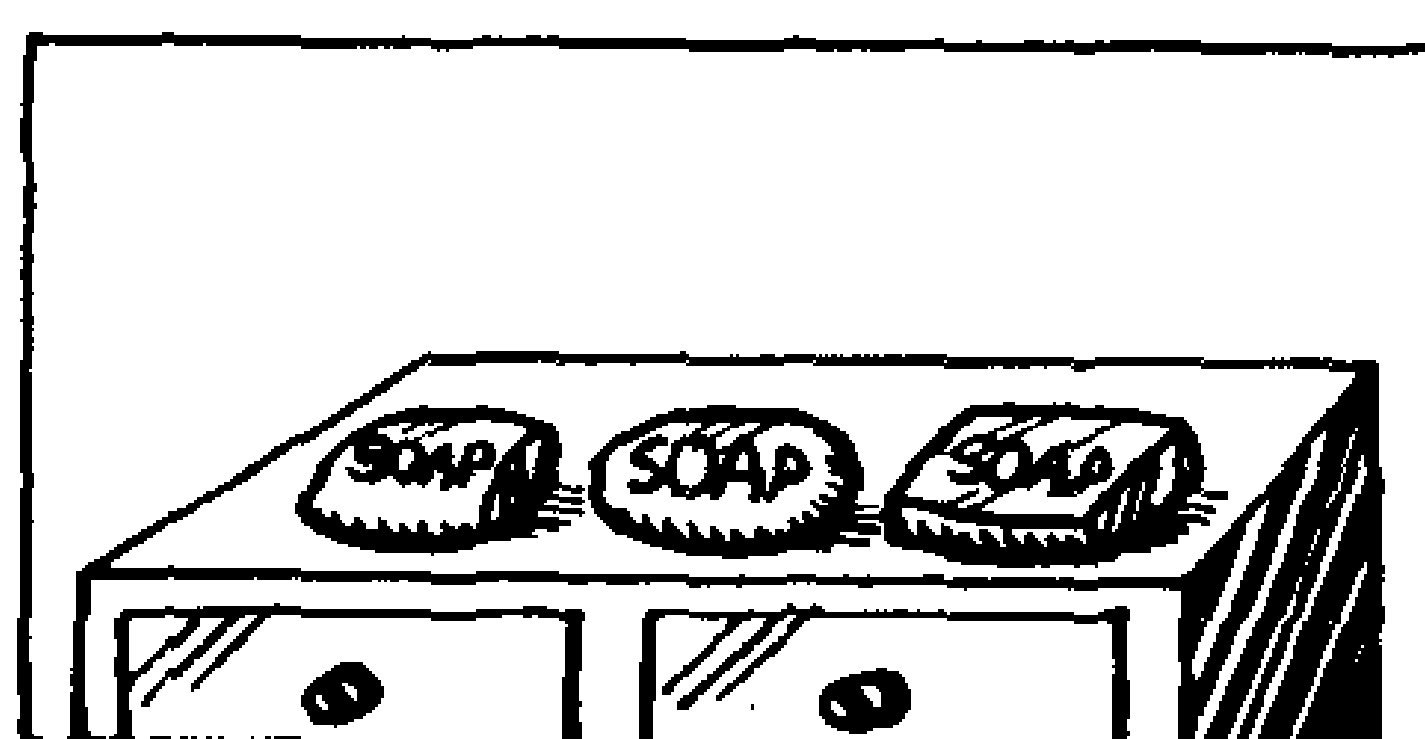
ninety



milk in front of the door

牛奶在门前

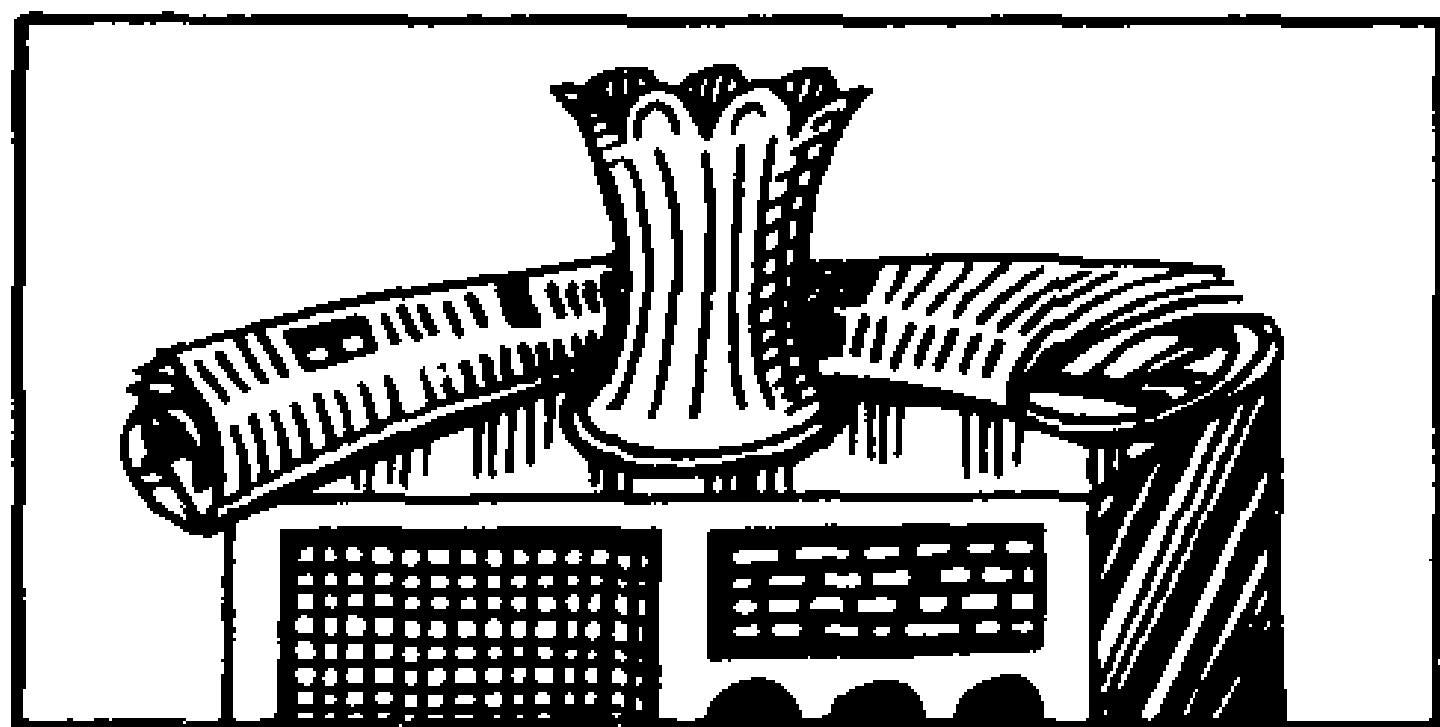
a hundred



soap on the sideboard

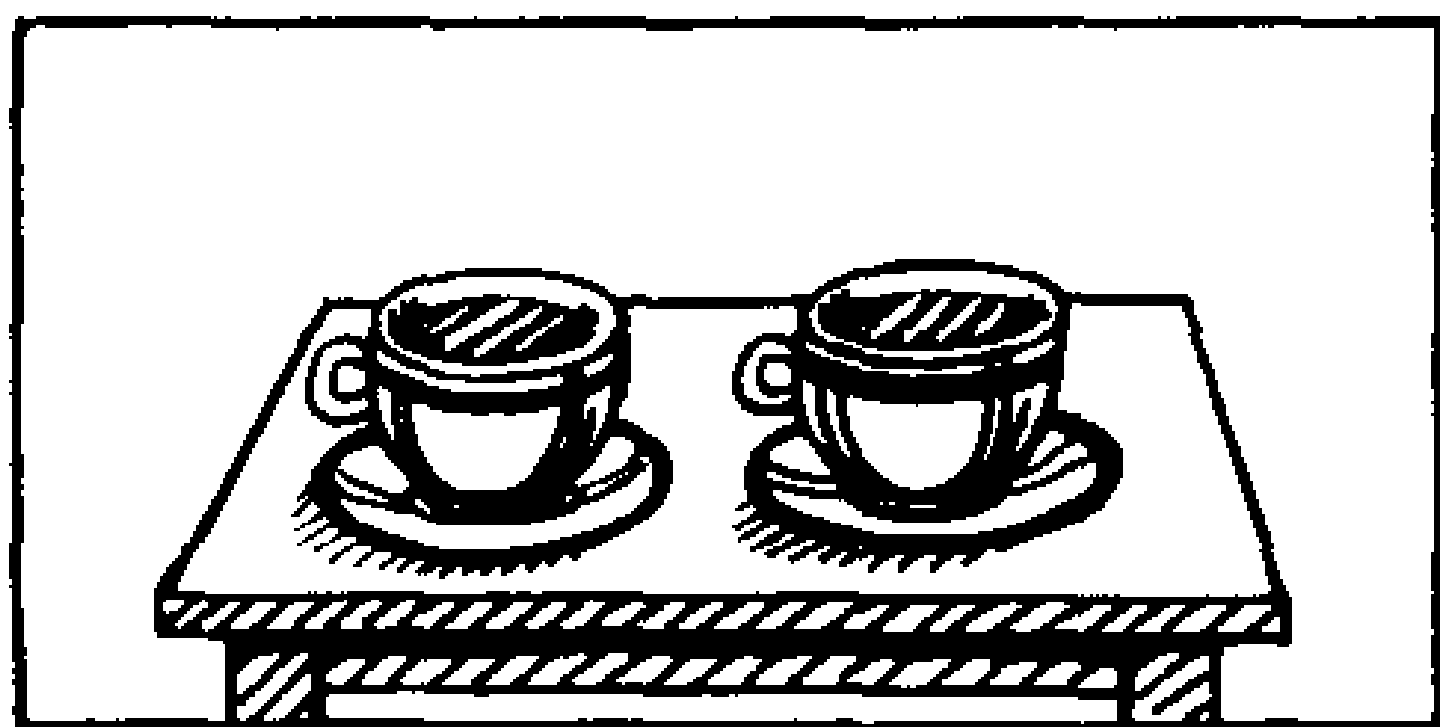
肥皂在餐具橱上

two hundred



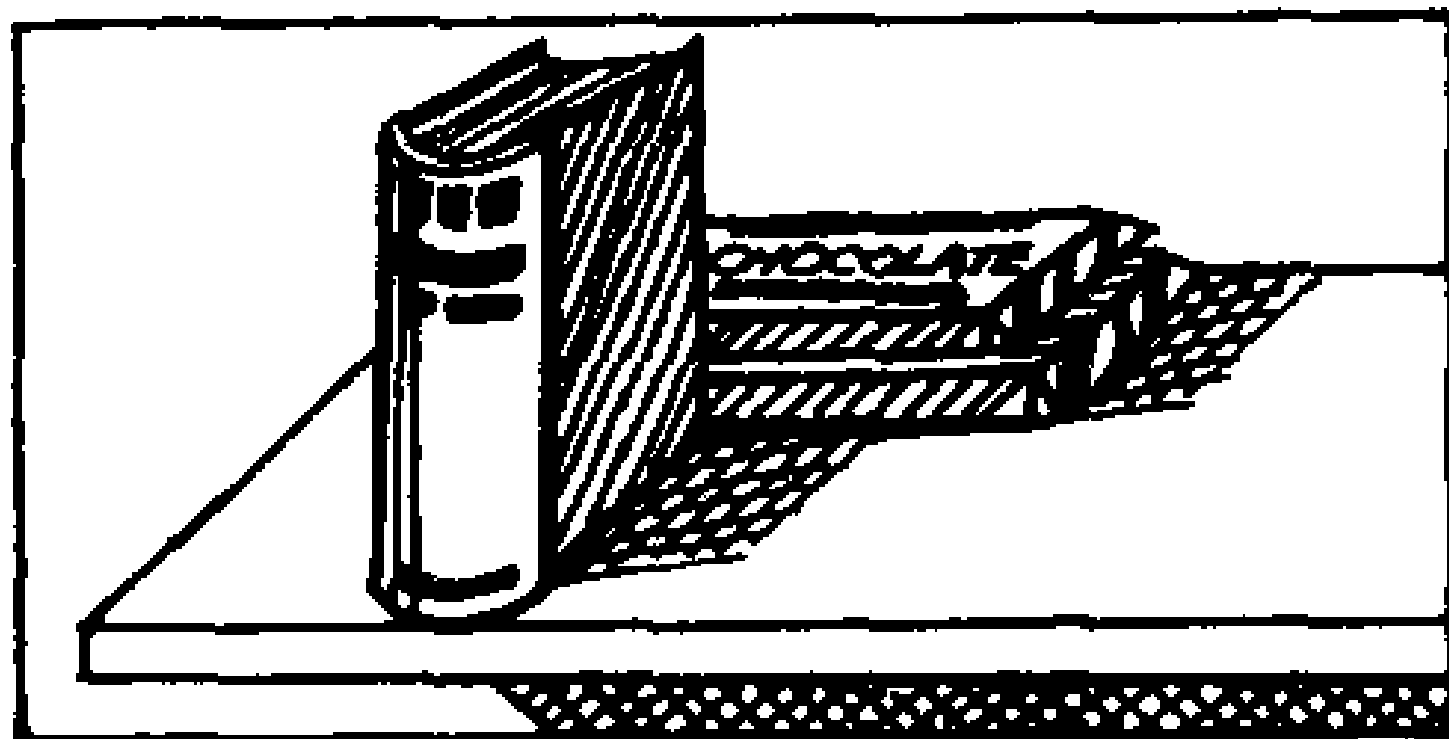
newspapers behind that vase
报纸在那个花瓶后面

four hundred



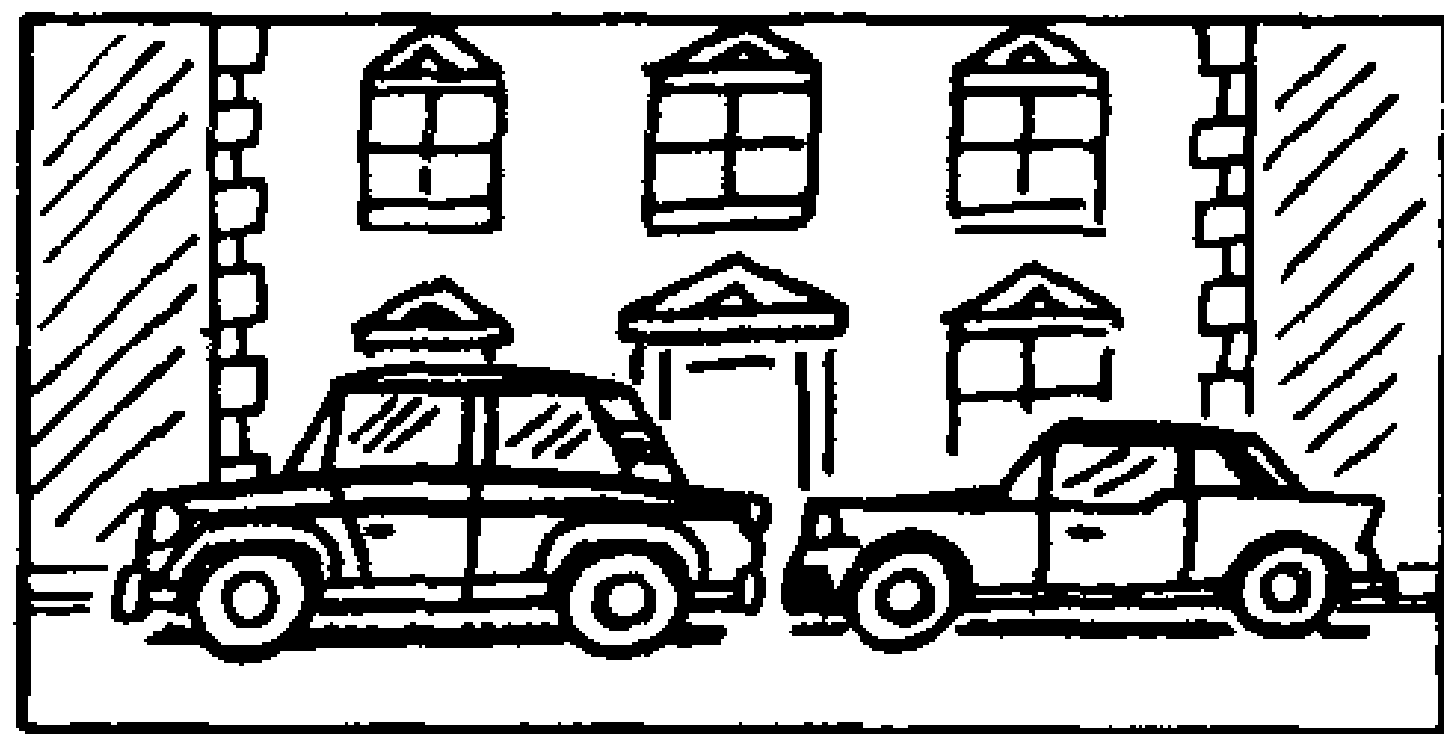
tea in those tea cups
茶叶在那些茶杯里

six hundred



chocolate behind that book
巧克力在那本书后面

eight hundred



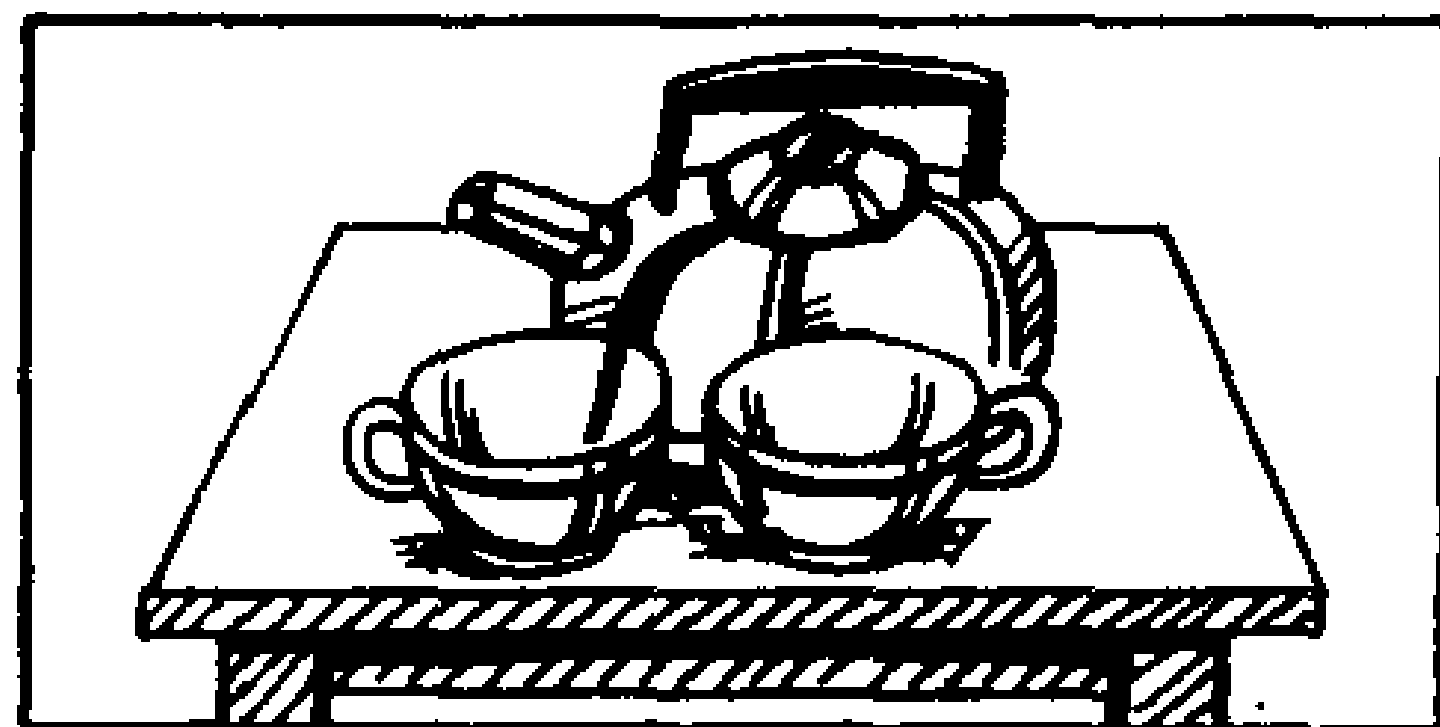
cars in front of that building
小汽车在那座建筑物前面

three hundred



water in those glasses
水在那些玻璃杯里

five hundred



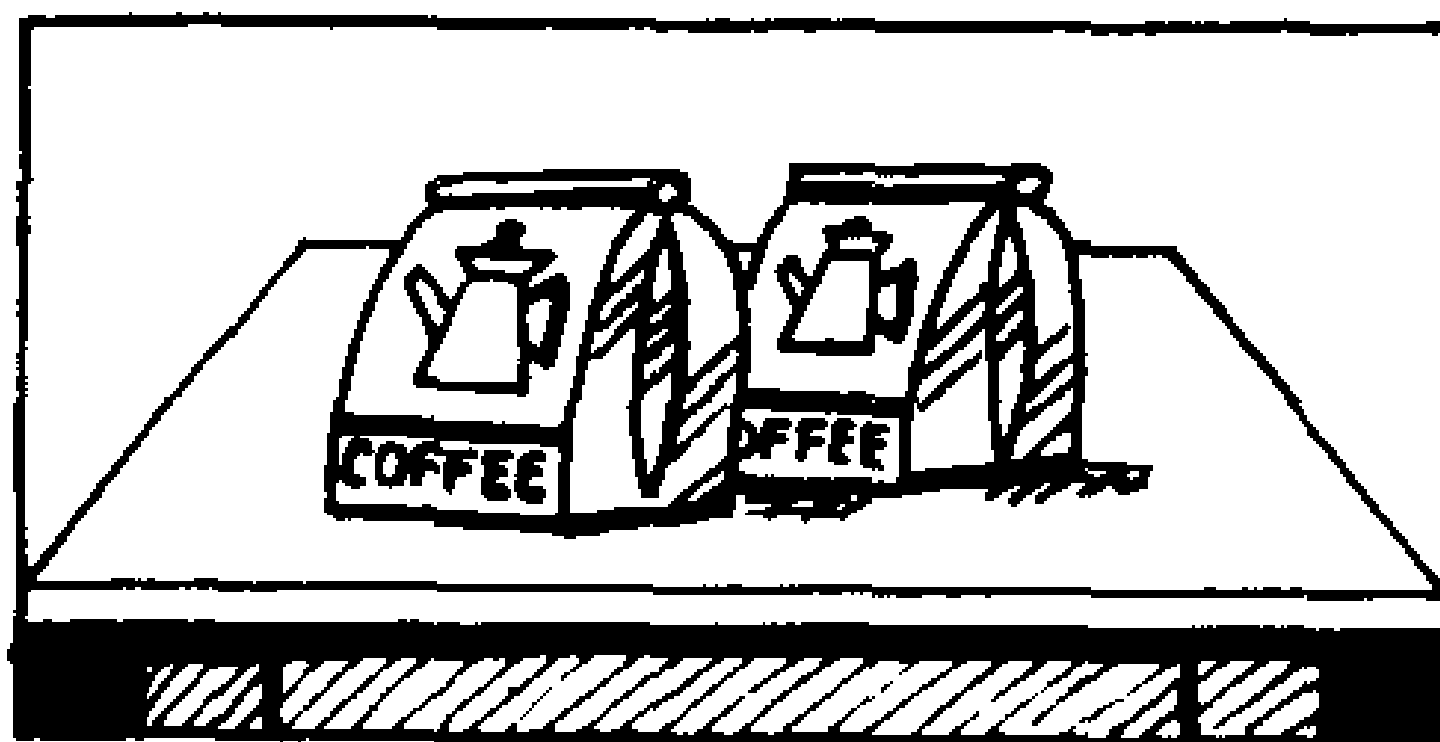
teacups in front of that kettle
茶杯在那只水壶前

seven hundred



teapots in the cupboard
茶壶在碗橱内

nine hundred



coffee on the table.

咖啡在桌上

Exercise

Look at these:

glass glasses; book books; housewife housewives.

Now look at this:

I can see some cups, but I can't see any . . . (glass).

I can see some cups, but I can't see any glasses.

Do these in the same way:

I can see some spoons, but I can't see any . . . (knife).

I can see some hammers, but I can't see any . . . (box).

I can see some coffee, but I can't see any . . . (loaf) of bread.

I can see some cupboards, but I can't see any . . . (shelf).

I can see Mr Jones and Mr Brown, but I can't see their . . . (wife).

I can see some cups, but I can't see any . . . (dish).

I can see some cars, but I can't see any . . . (bus).

Lesson 45

THE BOSS: Cán you cóme hère a mínute
pléase, Bób?

BOB: Yés, sír?

老板: 鲍勃, 请你来一下行吗?

鲍勃: 是, 先生。

THE BOSS: Whére's Míss Jónes?

BOB: She's néxt dóor.

She's ín her óffice, sír.

老板: 琼斯小姐在哪里?

鲍勃: 她在隔壁。

在她的办公室里, 先生。

THE BOSS: Cán she týpe
thís létter for me?

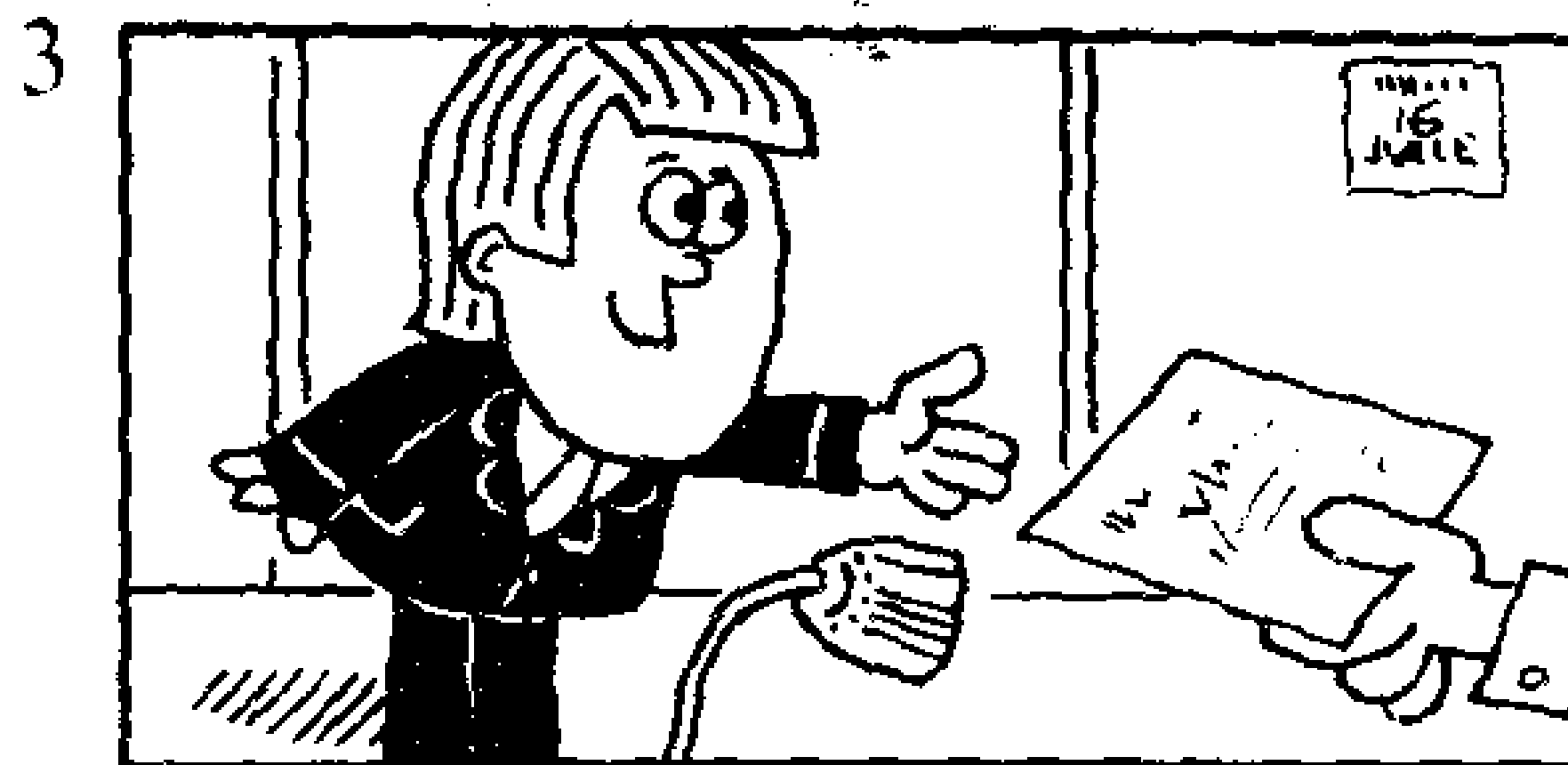
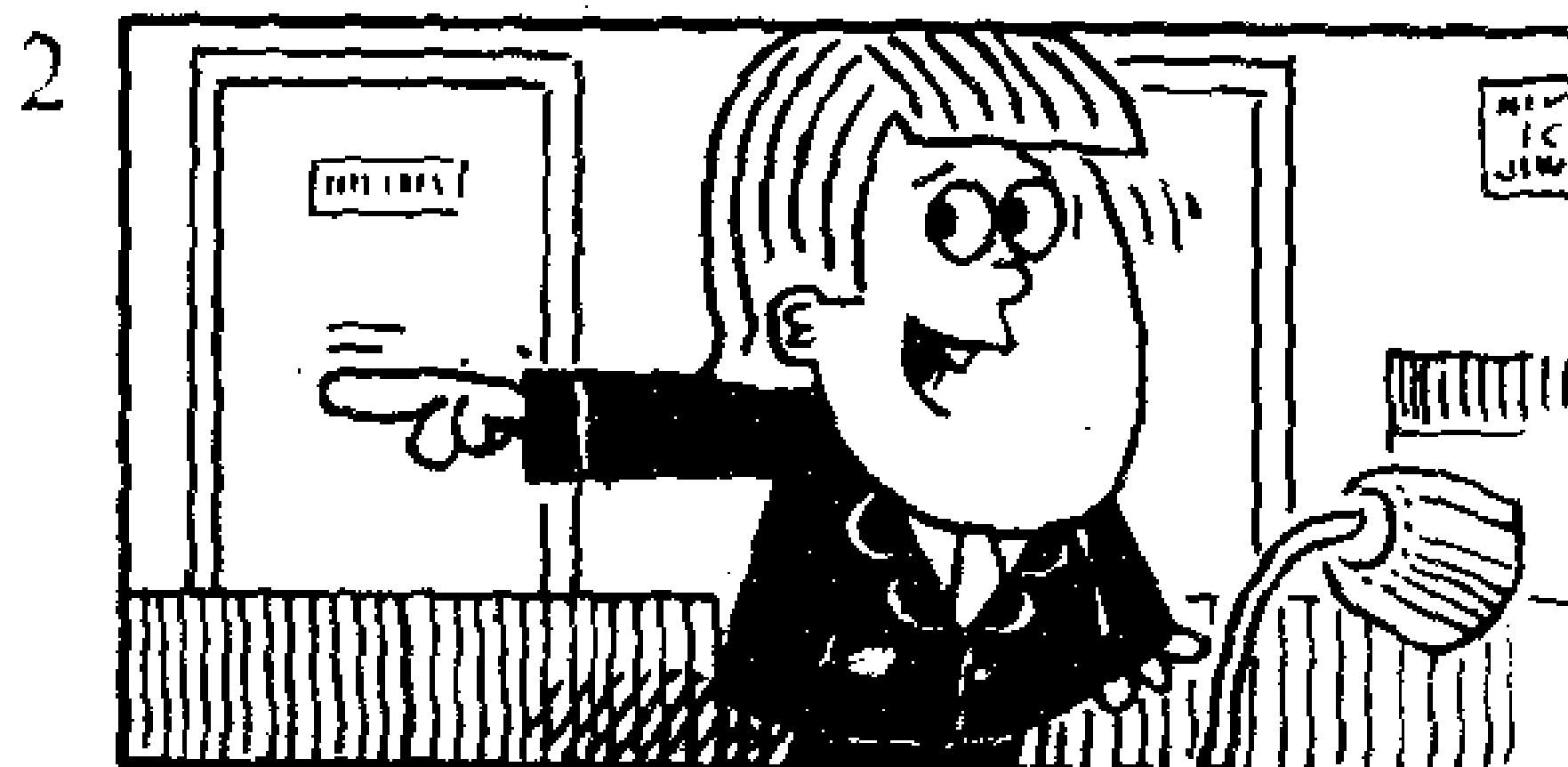
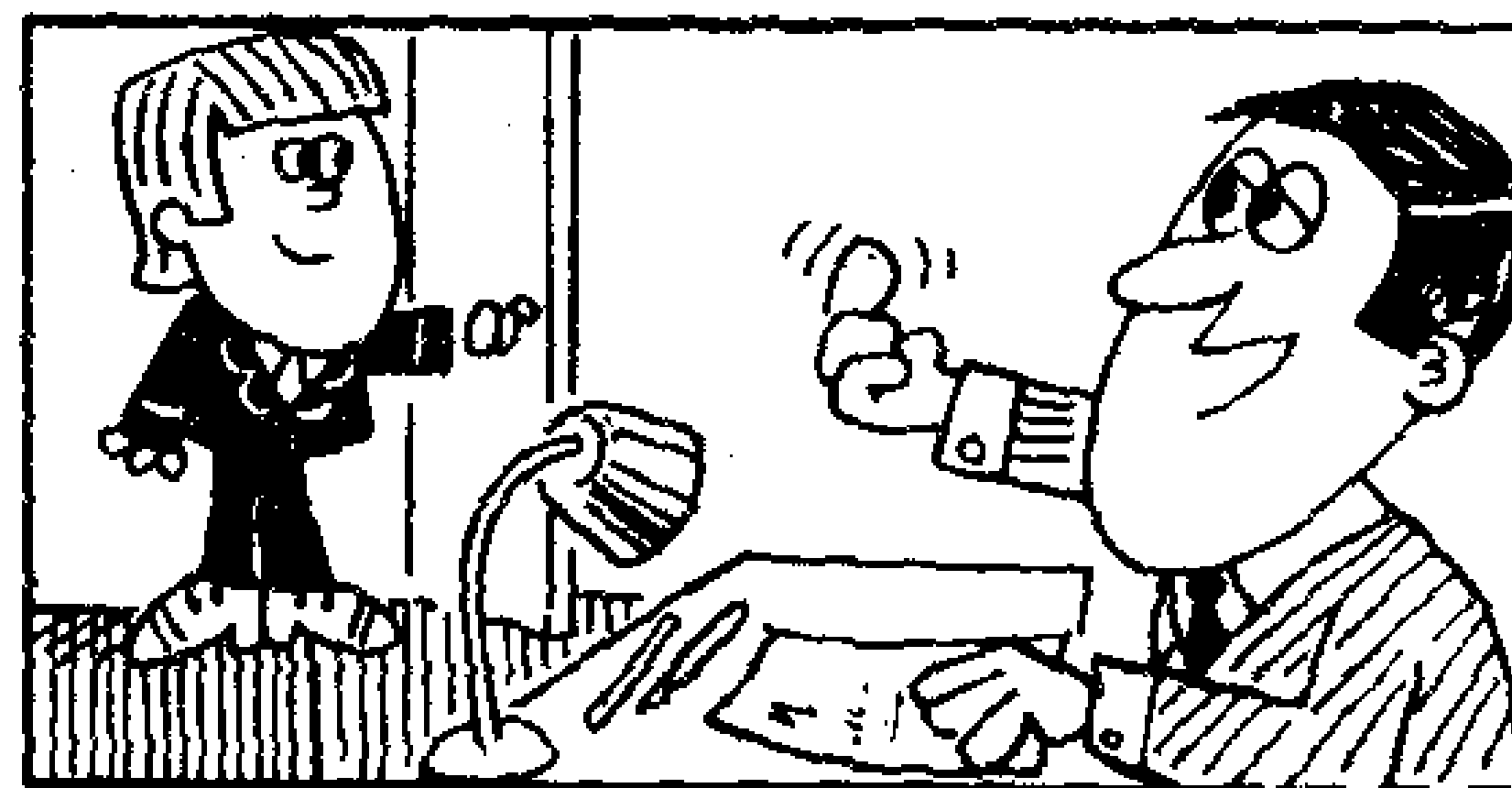
Ásk her pléase.

BOB: Yés, sír.

老板: 她能给我打这封信吗?

请问她一下。

鲍勃: 是, 先生。



BOB: Cán you týpe this létter
for the bóss pléase. Miss Jónes?
MISS JONES: Yés, of cóurse I cán.
鲍勃: 请你给老板打这封信可以吗,
琼斯小姐?

琼斯小姐: 行, 当然可以。

BOB: Hére you áre.
MISS JONES: Thánk you, Bób.

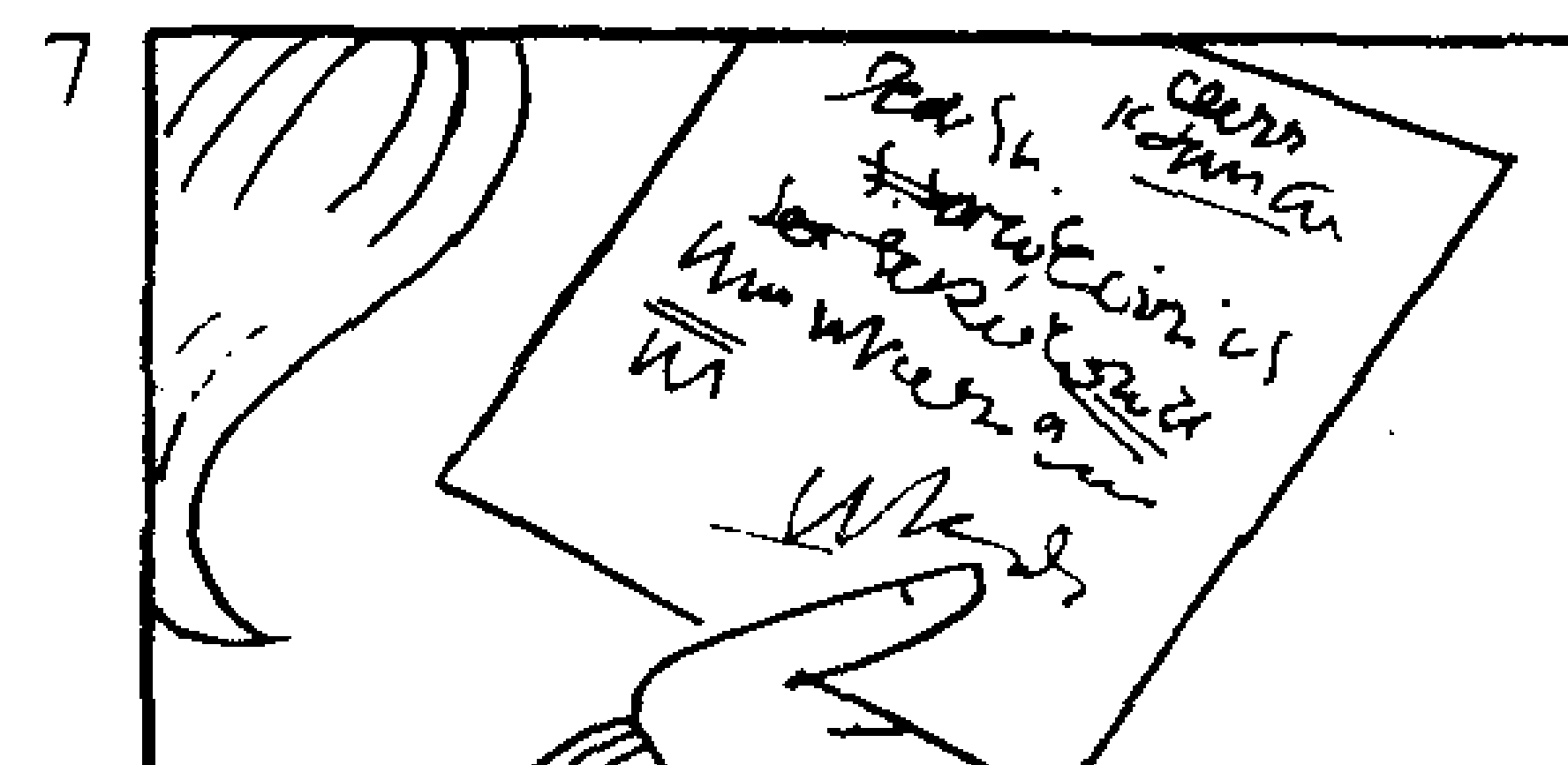
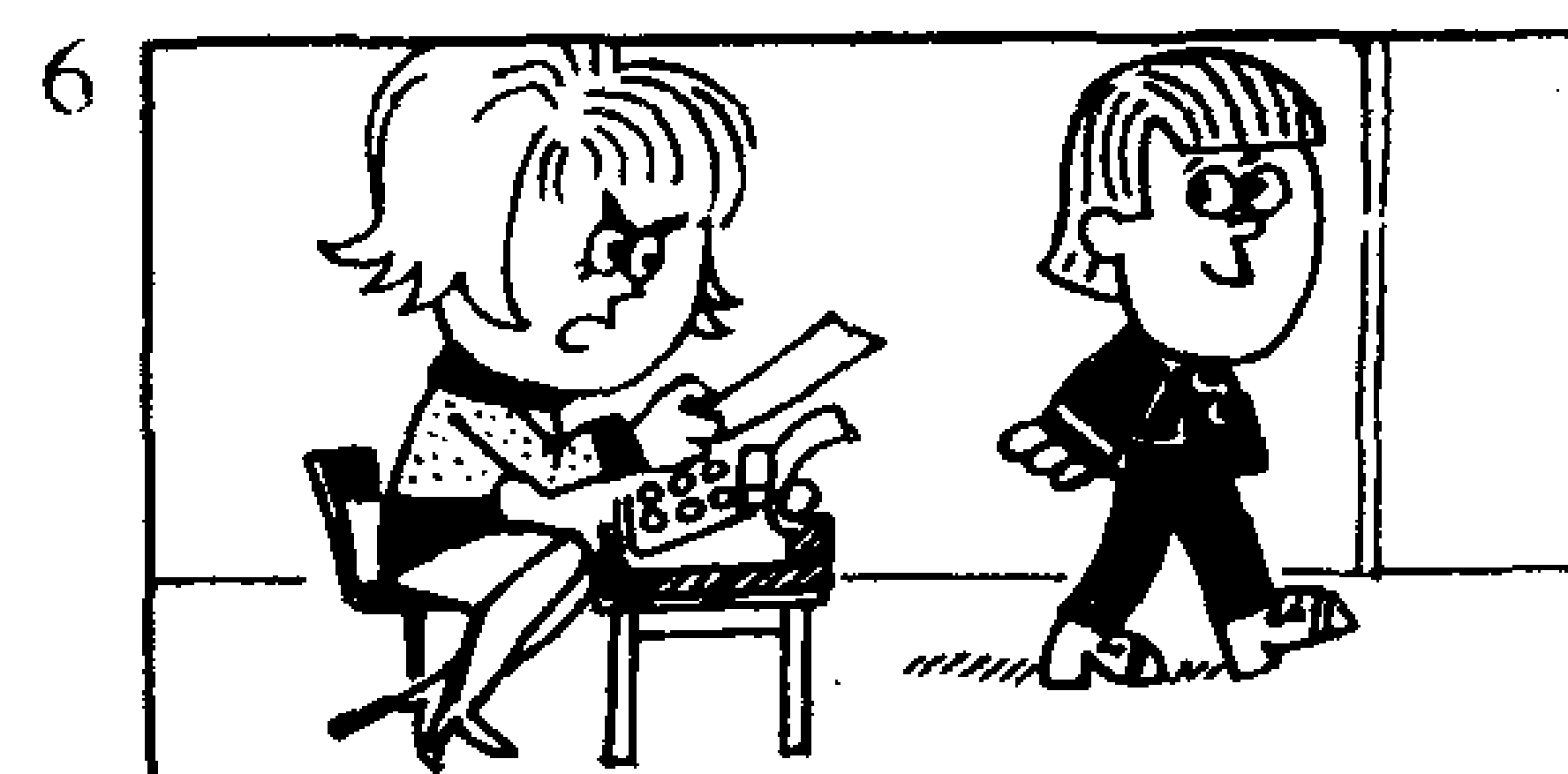
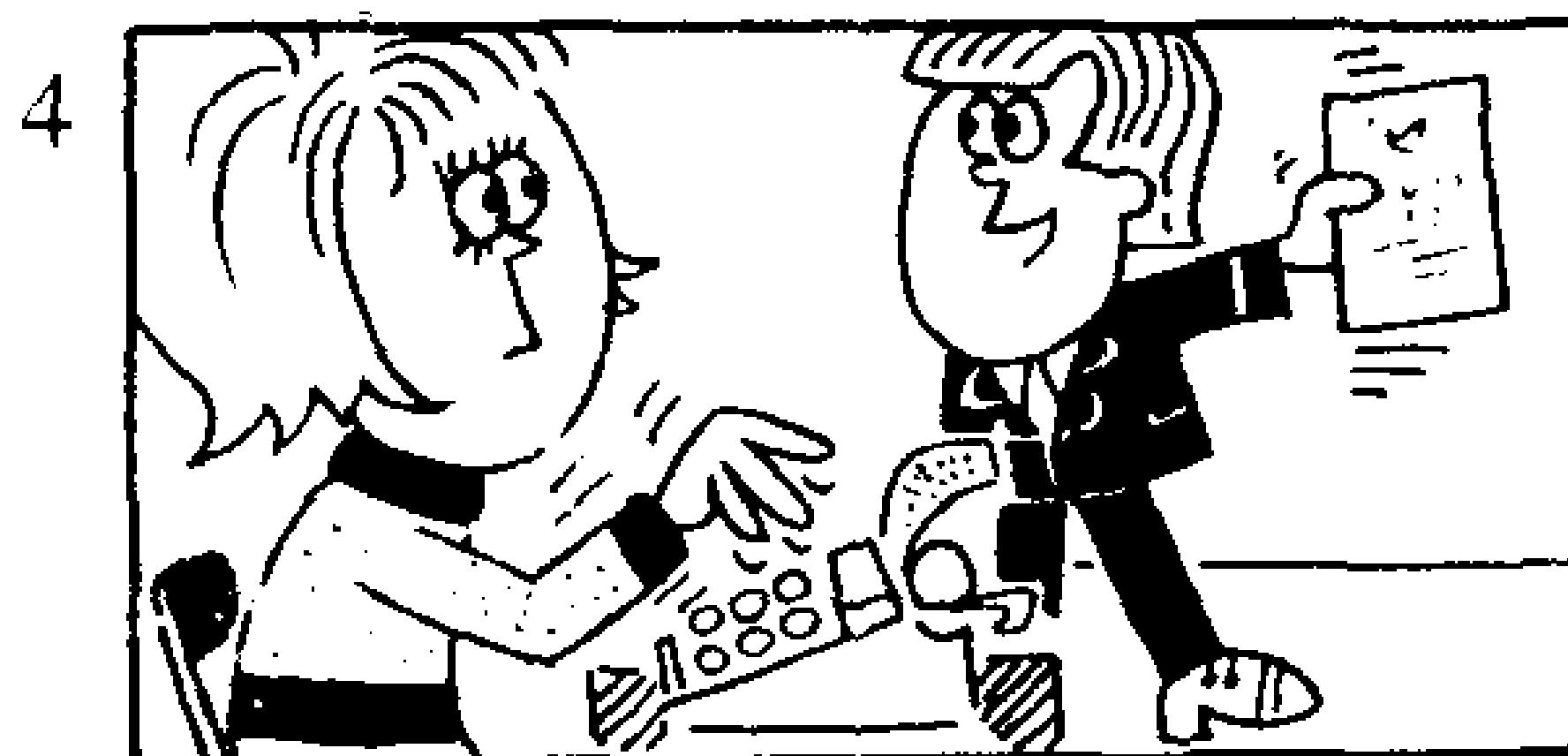
鲍勃: 给你。
琼斯小姐: 谢谢你, 鲍勃。

MISS JONES: Bób!
BOB: Yés?
Whát's the mátter?
MISS JONES: I cán't týpe this létter.

琼斯小姐: 鲍勃!
鲍勃: 什么事?
琼斯小姐: 我不能打这封信。

MISS JONES: I cán't réad it!
The bóss's hándwritíng is
térrible!

琼斯小姐: 这封信我没法读!
老板的字迹太吓人了!



生词和短语

minute ['minit] *n.* 分(钟), 瞬间(同义: moment)

next [nekst] *a.* 下一(个); 与……邻接

door [dɔː, dɒə] *n.* 门, 户

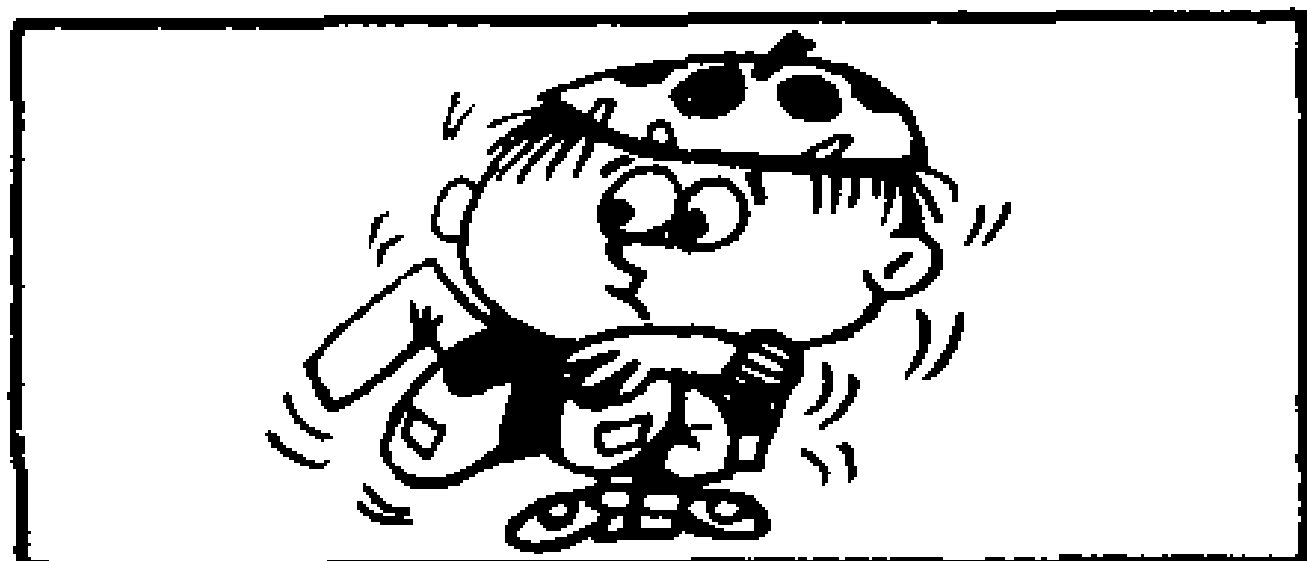
boss [bɒs] *n.* 老板, 头子, (口语)工头

office ['ɒfis] *n.* 办公室, 营业所, 公司

Jones [dʒəʊnz] 琼斯(姓氏)

Lesson 46 Can you . . . ? 你能……吗?

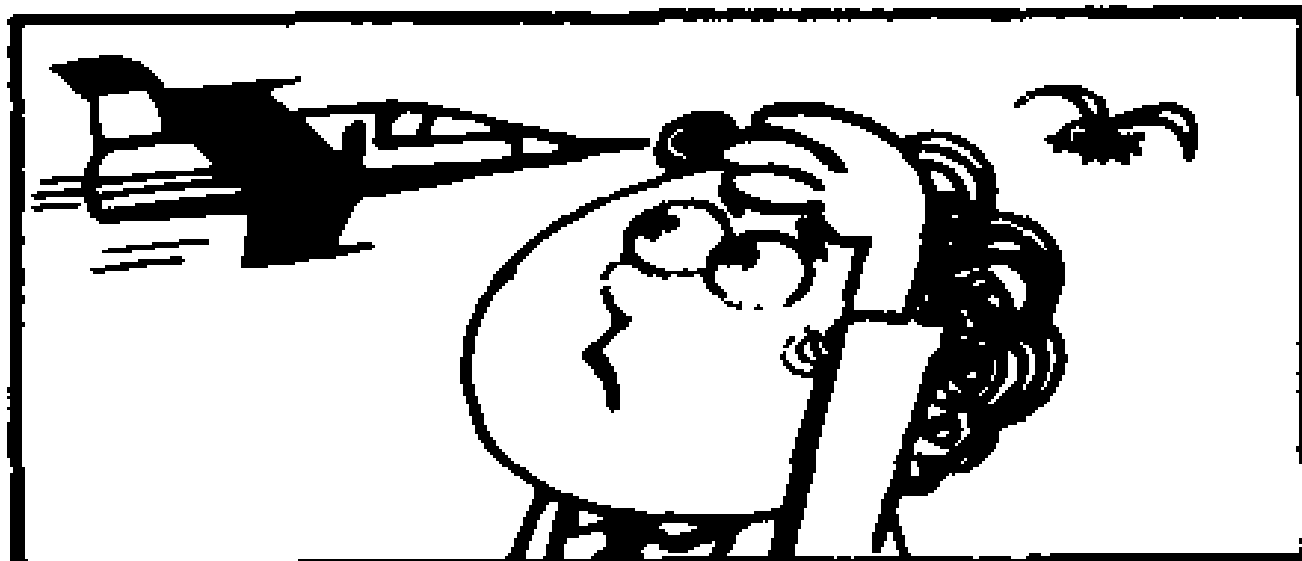
1000
a thousand



I can put my hat on,
but I can't put my coat on.

我能戴帽子，
但我不会穿衣服。

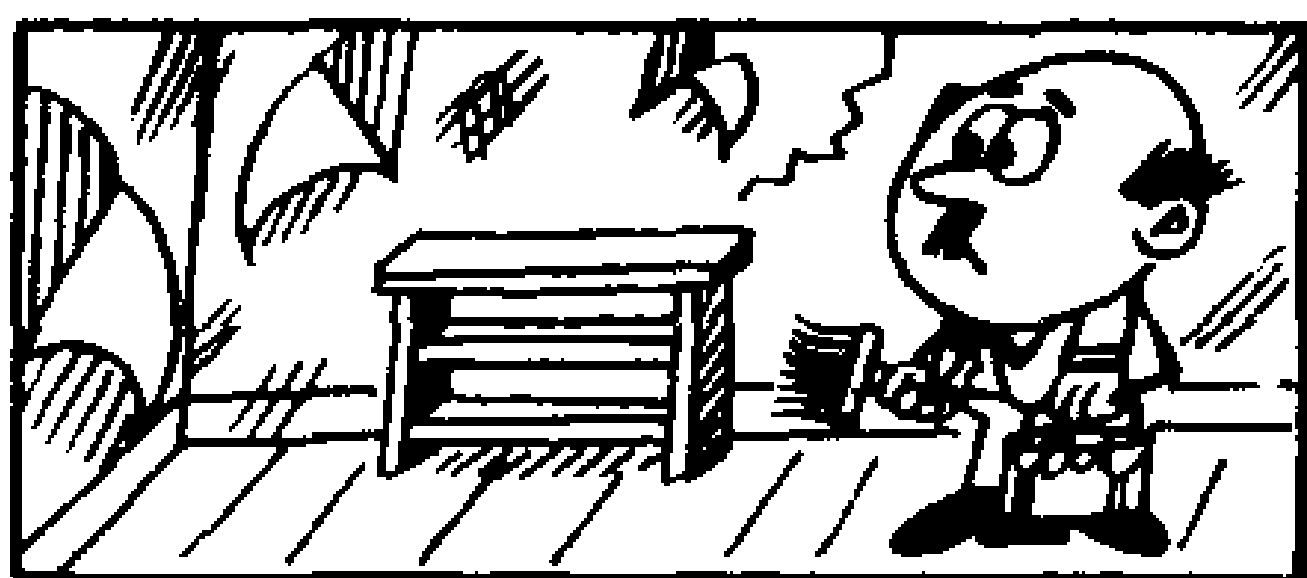
5000
five thousand



I can see that aeroplane,
but I can't see a bird.

我能看到那飞机，
但我看不见一只鸟。

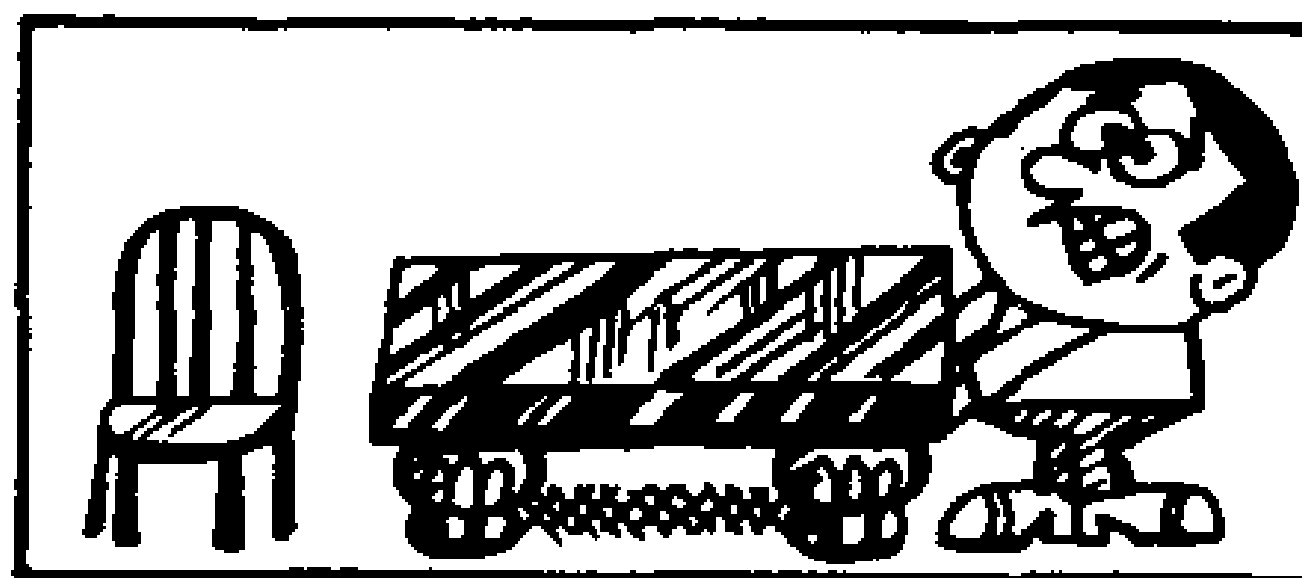
10,000
ten thousand



I can paint this bookcase,
but I can't paint this room.

我能油漆这个书橱，
但我不会油漆这房间。

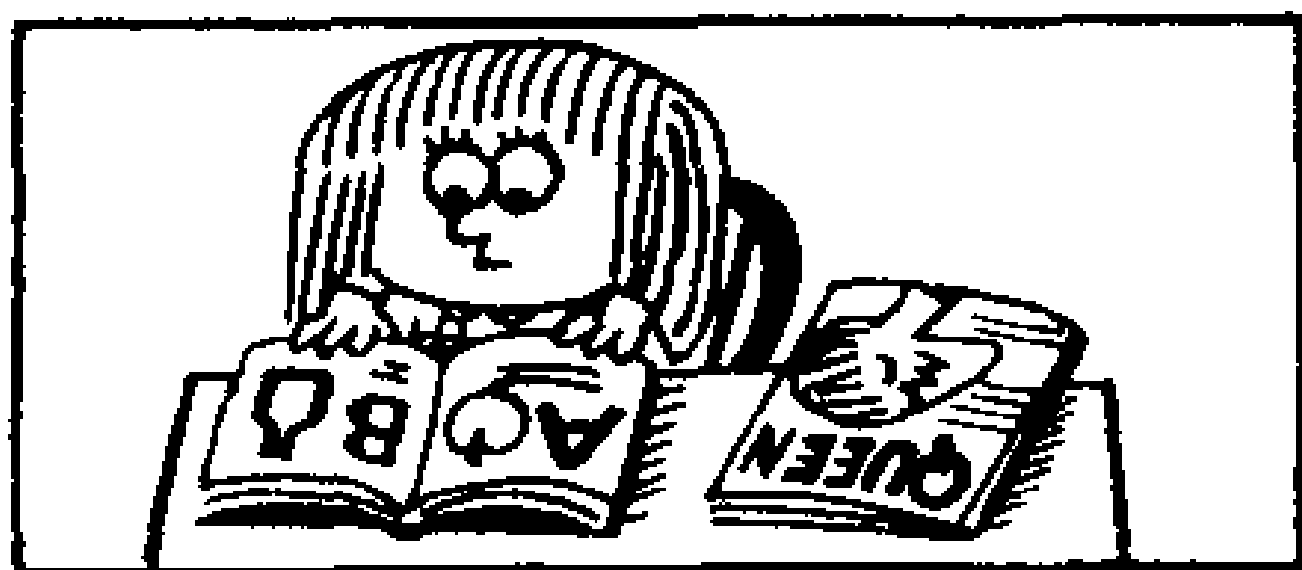
100,000
a hundred thousand



I can lift that chair,
but I can't lift this table.

我能提起那把椅子，
但我提不动这张桌子。

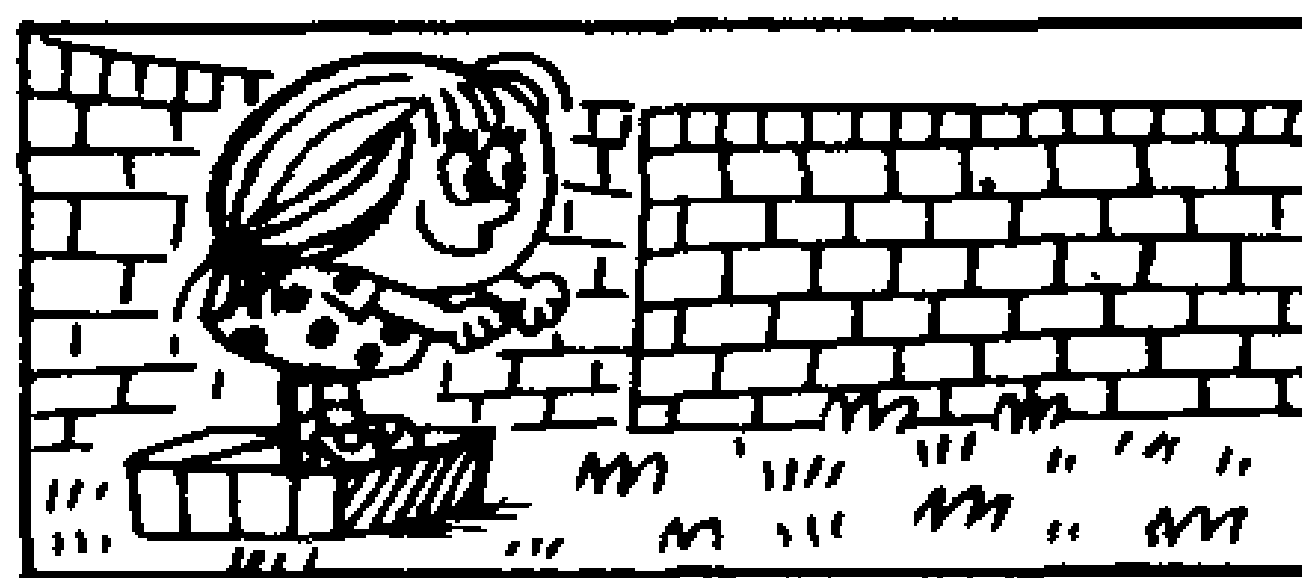
210,000
two hundred and ten thousand



I can read this book,
but I can't read that magazine.

我能读懂这本书，
但我不能读懂那本杂志。

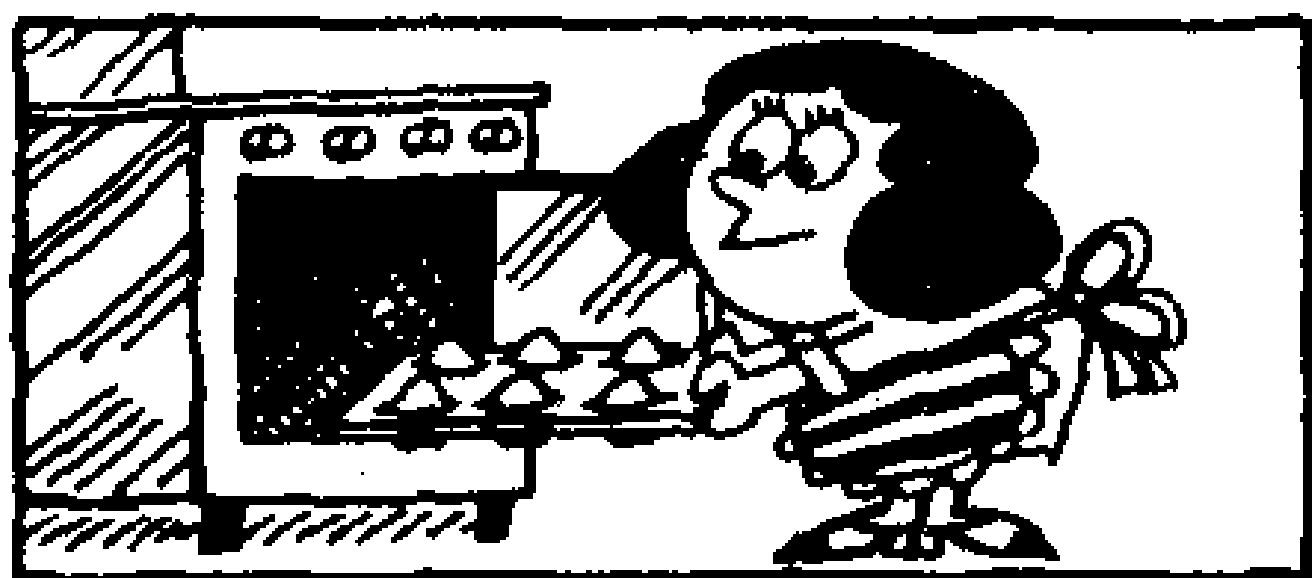
350,000
three hundred and fifty thousand



I can jump off this box,
but I can't jump off that wall.

我能从这个箱子上跳下去，
但我不能从那堵墙上跳下去。

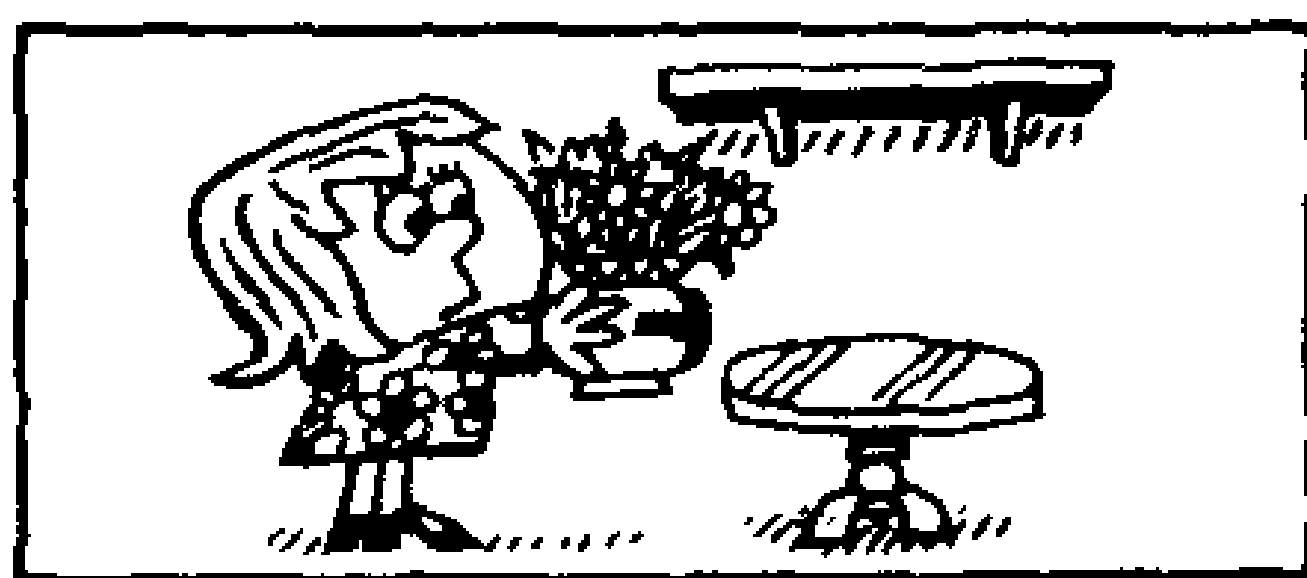
500,000
five hundred thousand



I can make cakes,
but I can't make biscuits.

我会做饼，
但我不会做饼干。

1,000,000
a million



I can put the vase on this table,
but I can't put it on that shelf.

我能把这只花瓶放在桌上，
但我不能把它放到架子上。

生词和短语

off [ɔf] *prep., ad. & a.* 离开, 离去

cake [keik] *n.* 饼, 糕, 蛋糕

biscuit ['biskit] *n.* 饼干

Exercise

Look at these:

He is taking his book. He can take his book.
She is putting on her coat. She can put on her coat

Change these in the same way:

They are typing these letters.

She is making the bed.

You are swimming across the river.

We are coming now.

We are running across the park.

He is sitting on the grass.

I am giving him some chocolate.

Lesson 47

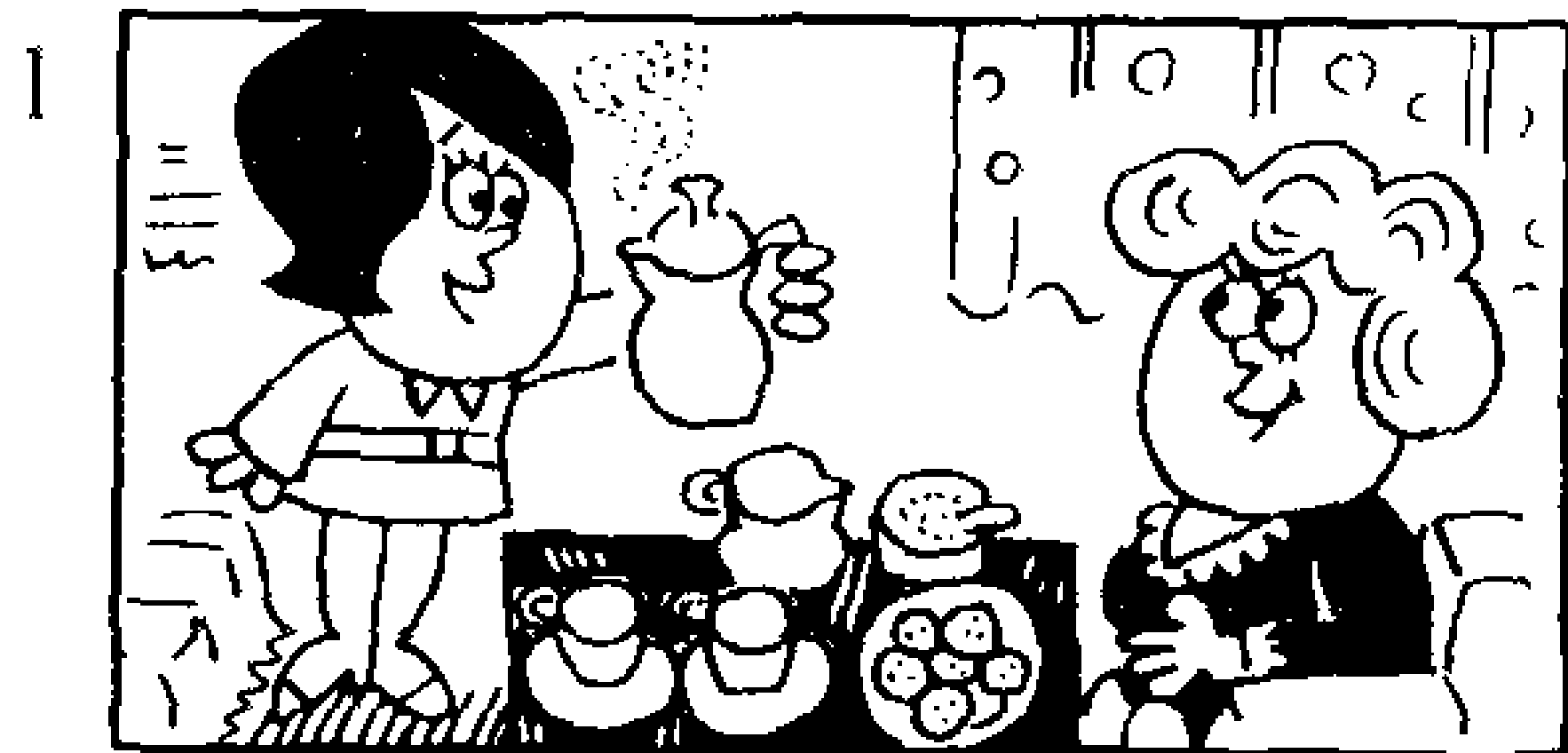
MRS YOUNG: Dó you líke cóffee.

Mrs Price?

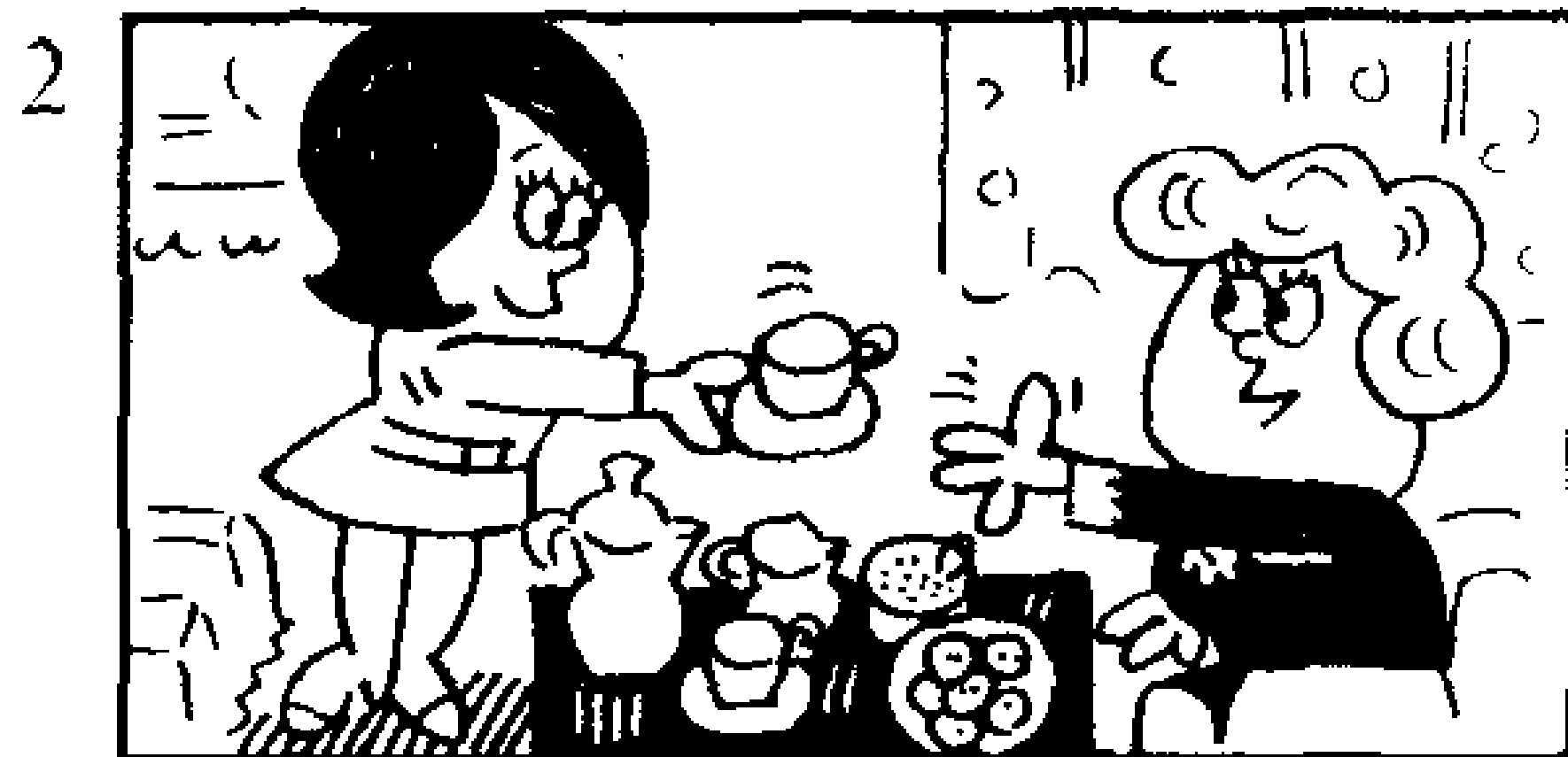
MRS PRICE: Yés, I dó.

杨夫人: 你喜欢咖啡吗, 普赖斯夫人?

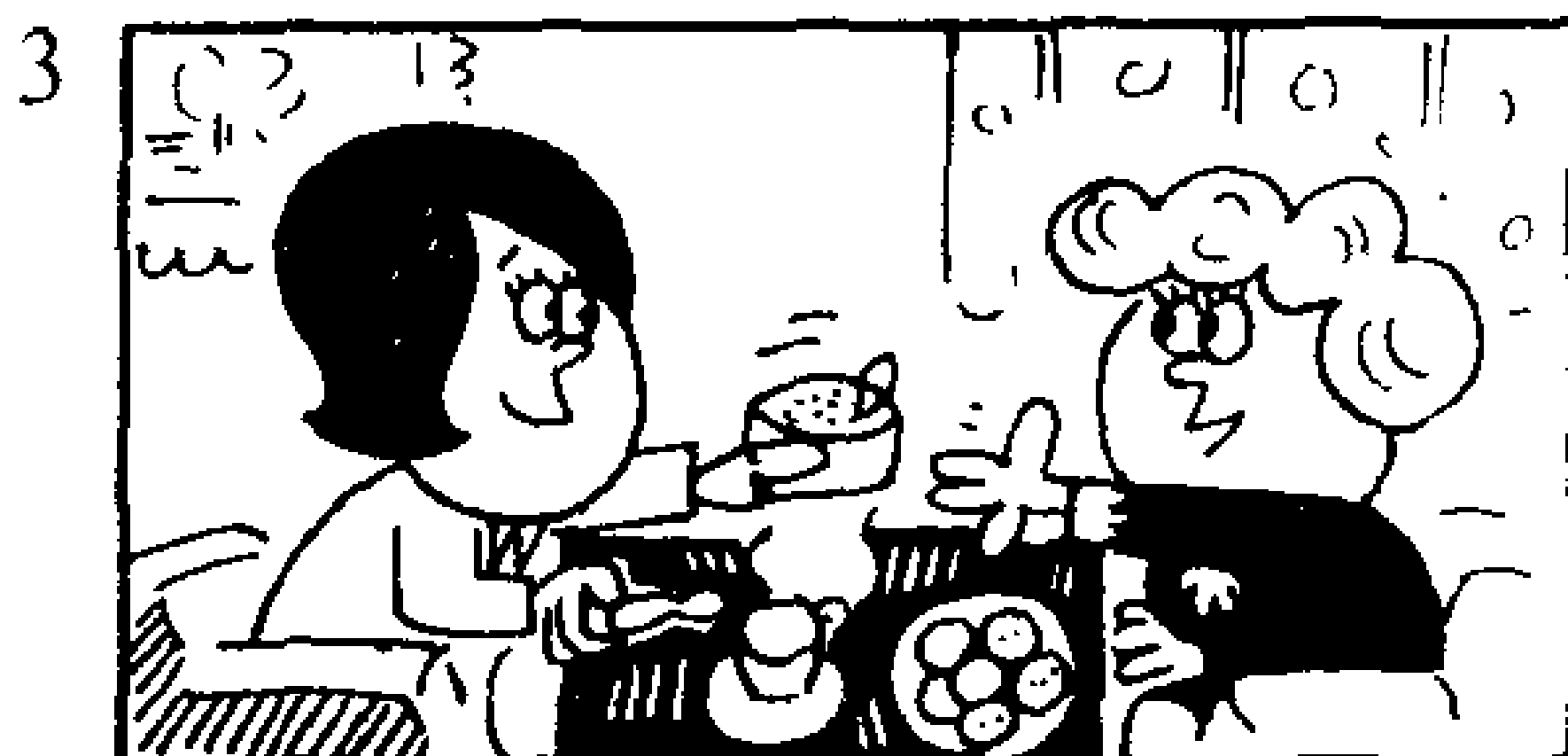
普赖斯夫人: 是的, 我喜欢。



MRS YOUNG: Dó you wánt a cúp?
MRS PRICE: Yés, pléase, M^{rs} Yóung.
杨夫人: 你要一杯吗?
普赖斯夫人: 好的, 杨夫人。



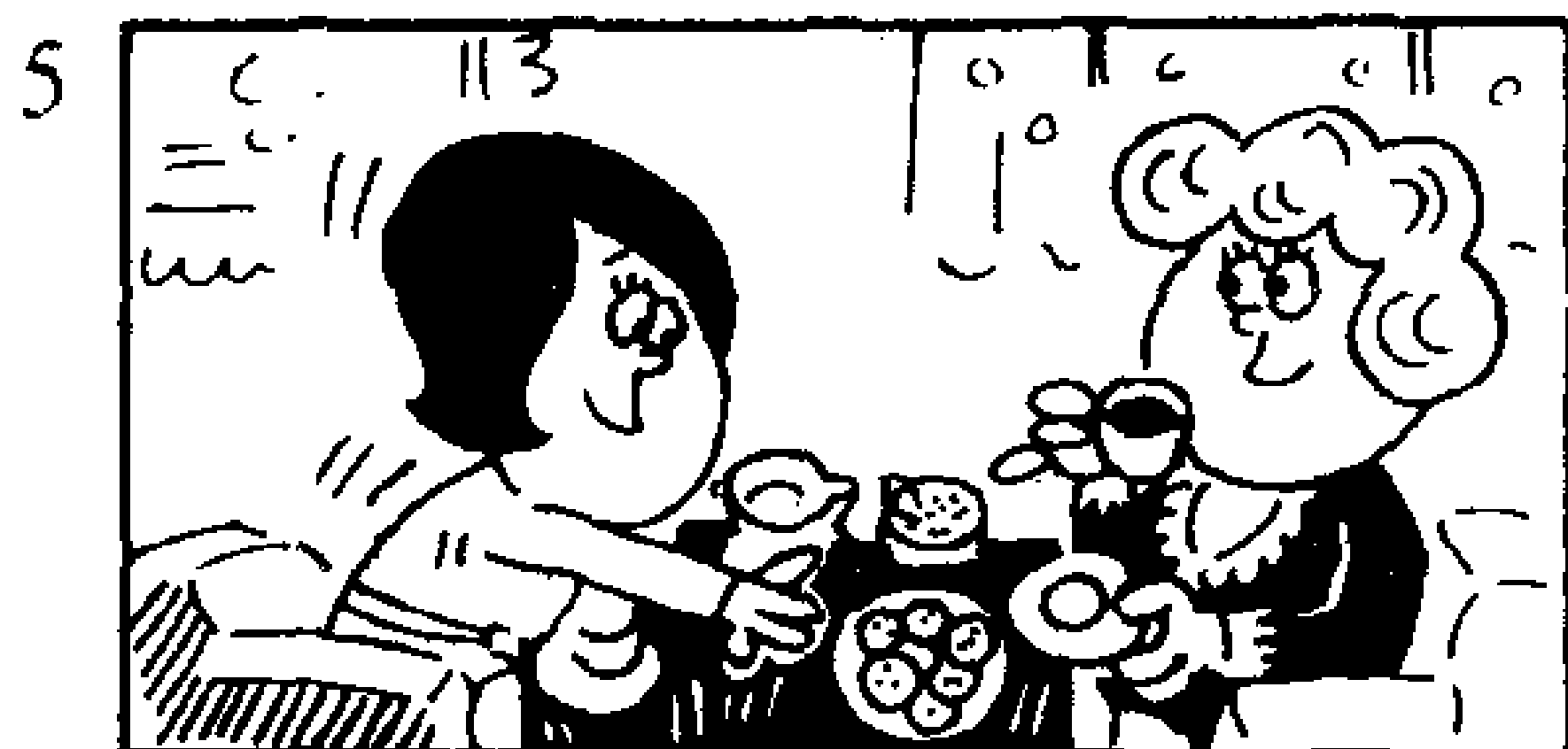
MRS YOUNG: Dó you wánt any súcar?
MRS PRICE: Yés, pléase.
杨夫人: 你要放点糖吗?
普赖斯夫人: 好的。



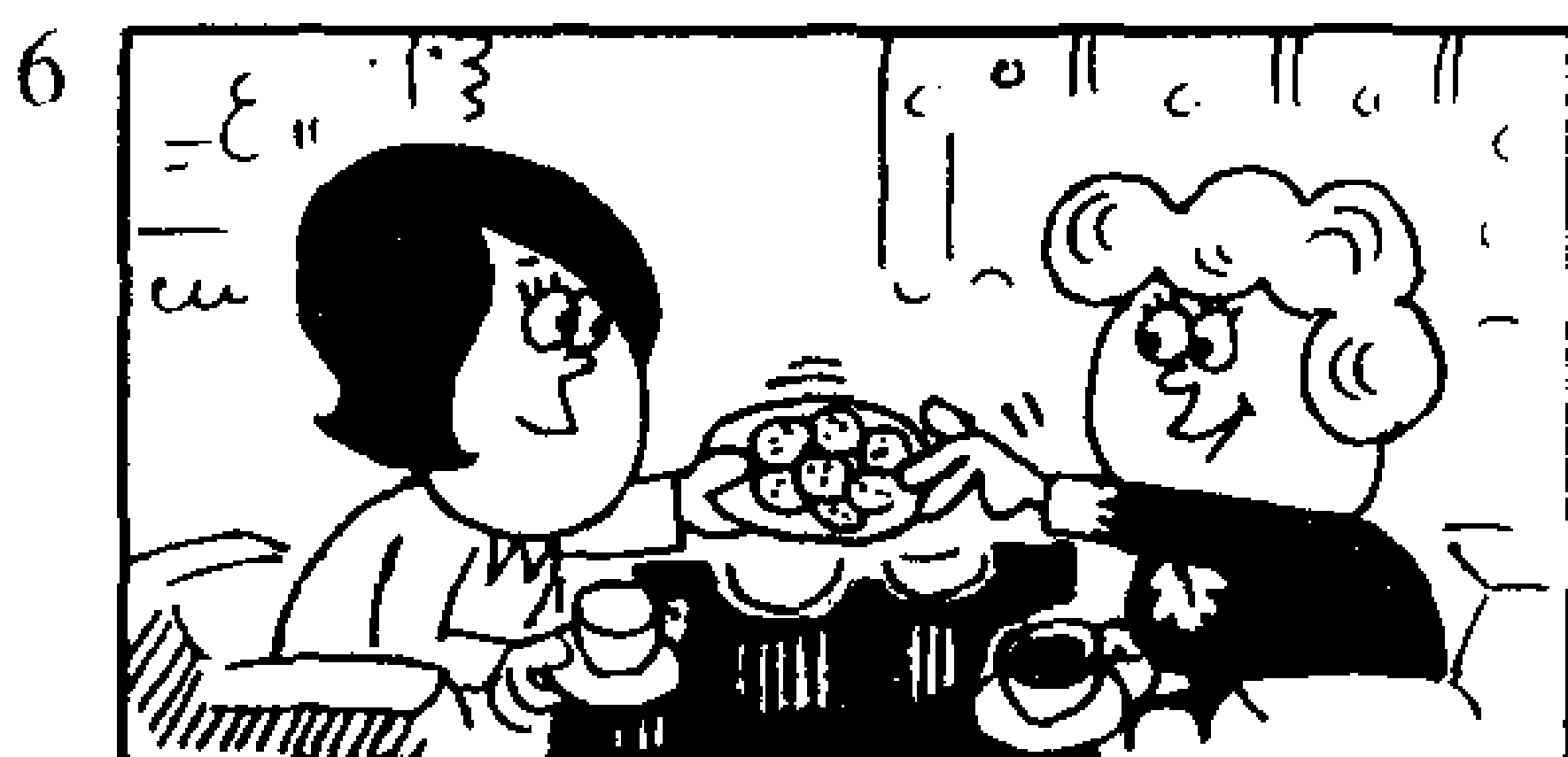
MRS YOUNG: Dó you wánt any mílk?
MRS PRICE: Nó, thánk you.
I dón't líke mílk in my cóffee.
I líke bláck cóffee.
杨夫人: 你要放点牛奶吗?
普赖斯夫人: 不要, 谢谢你。
我不喜欢咖啡中放牛奶。
我喜欢不掺牛奶的咖啡。



MRS YOUNG: Dó you líke bíscuits?
MRS PRICE: Yés, I dó.
杨夫人: 你喜欢饼干吗?
普赖斯夫人: 是的, 我喜欢。



MRS YOUNG: Dó you wánt one?
MRS PRICE: Yés, pléase.
杨夫人: 你要一块吗?
普赖斯夫人: 好, 请给一块。



生词和短语

like [laik] *vt.* 喜欢, 爱好; *a.* 相象的, 相似的;
prep. 象……那样, 和……一样
want [wɒnt] *vt.* 想要

Young [jʌŋ] 扬(姓氏)

Price [praɪs] 普赖斯(姓氏)

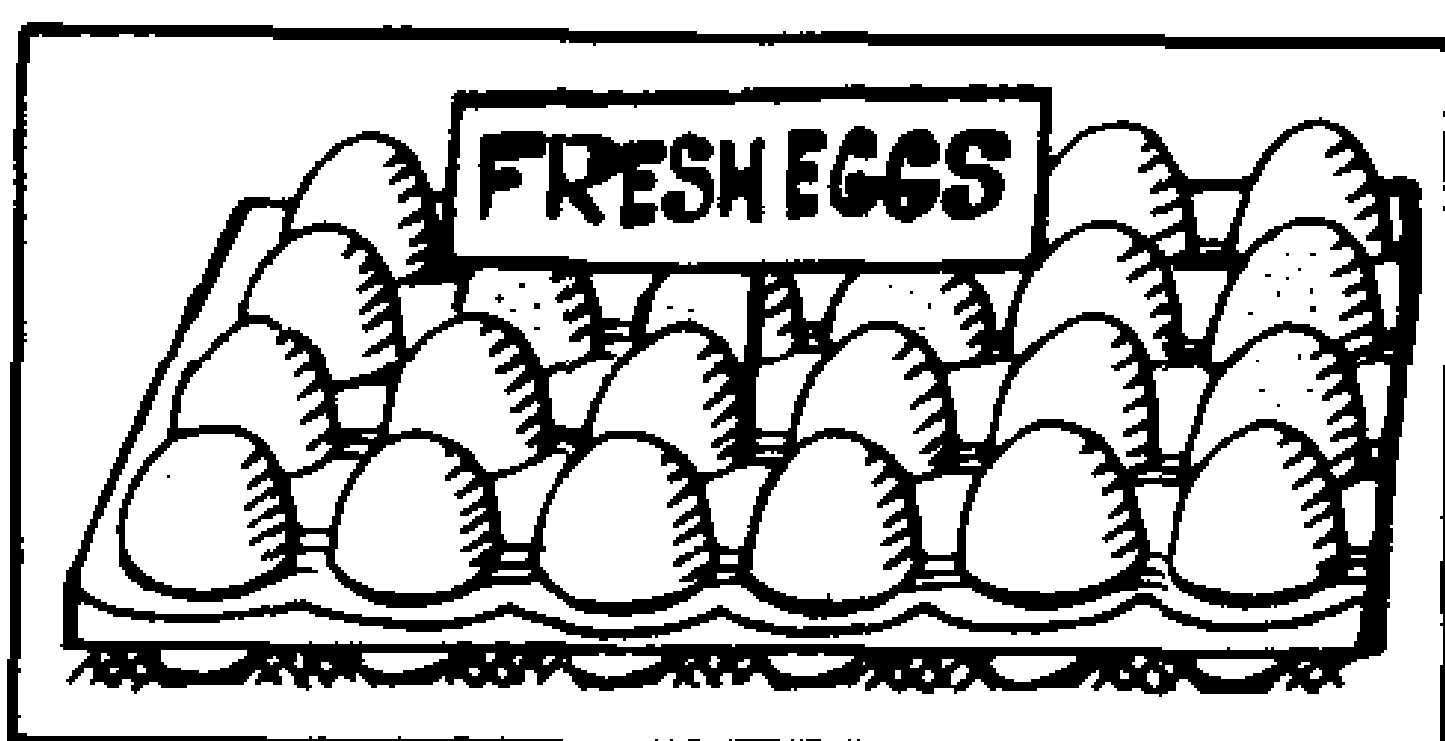
black coffee (不加牛奶和糖的)浓咖啡

Lesson 48 Do you like . . . ?
Do you want . . . ?

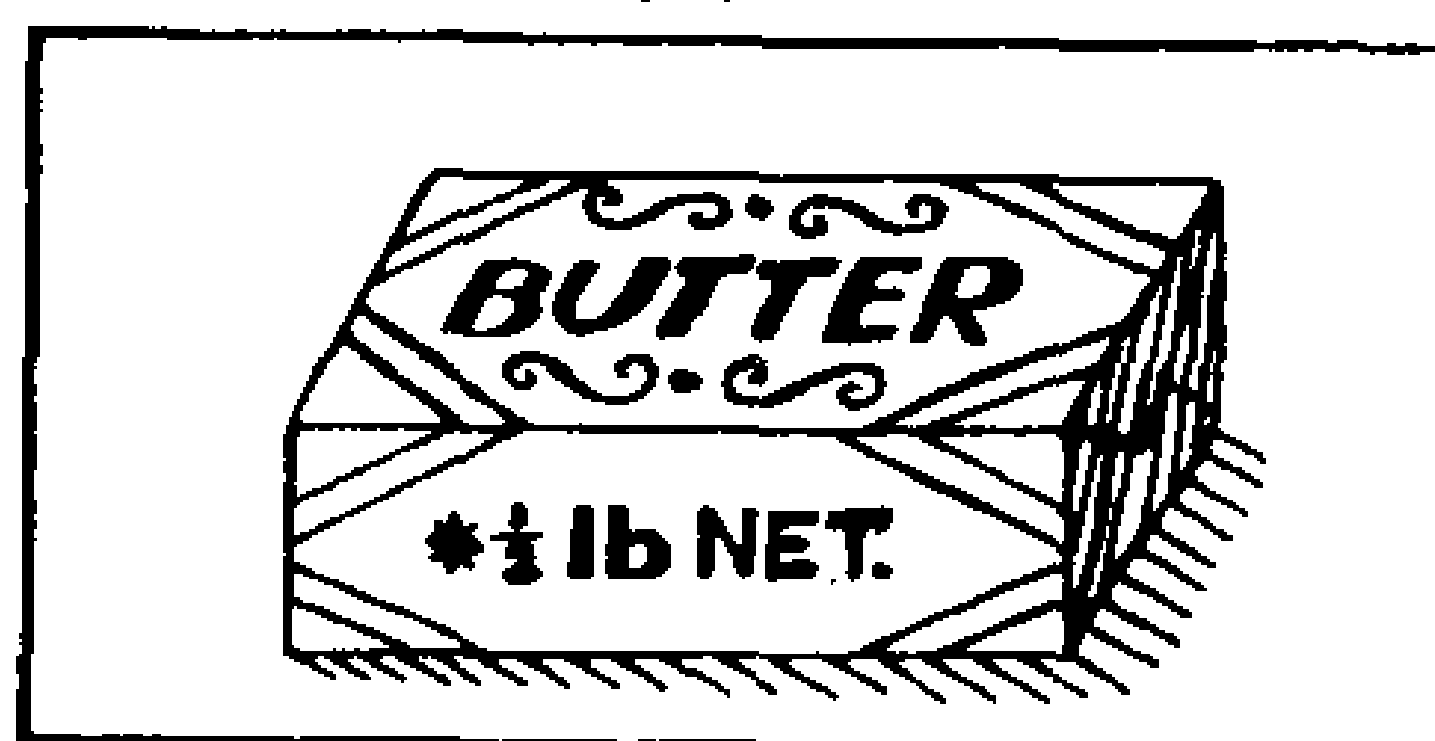
你喜欢……吗?

你想要……吗?

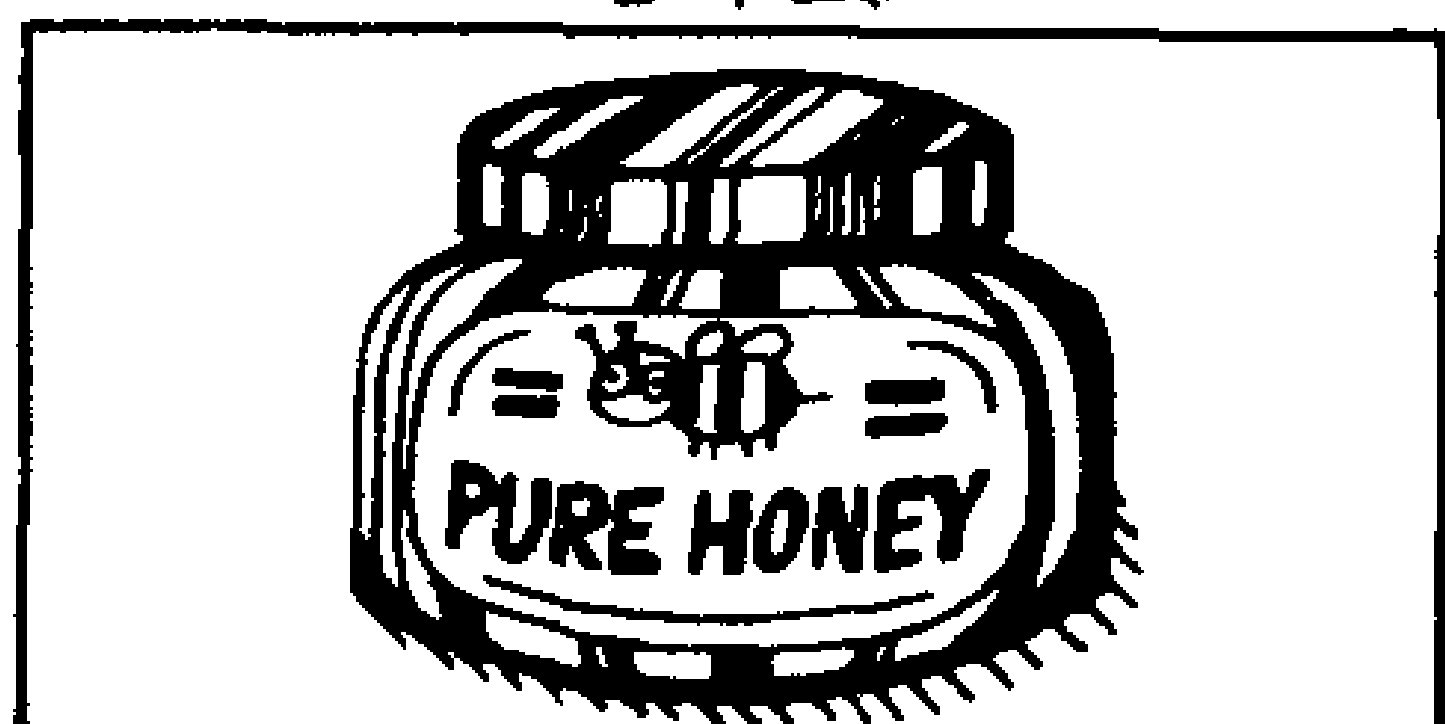
1st 鲜蛋 first



2nd 黄油 second



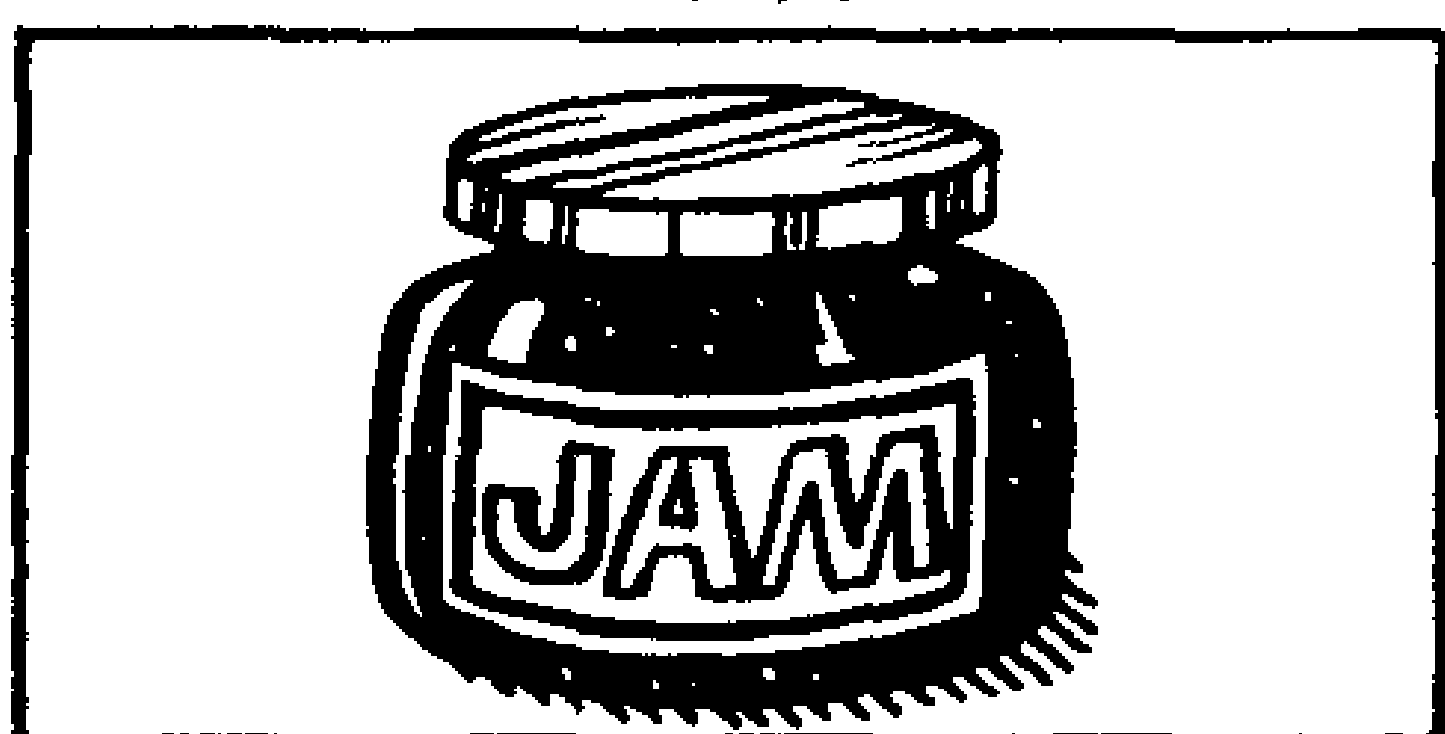
3rd 纯蜂蜜 third



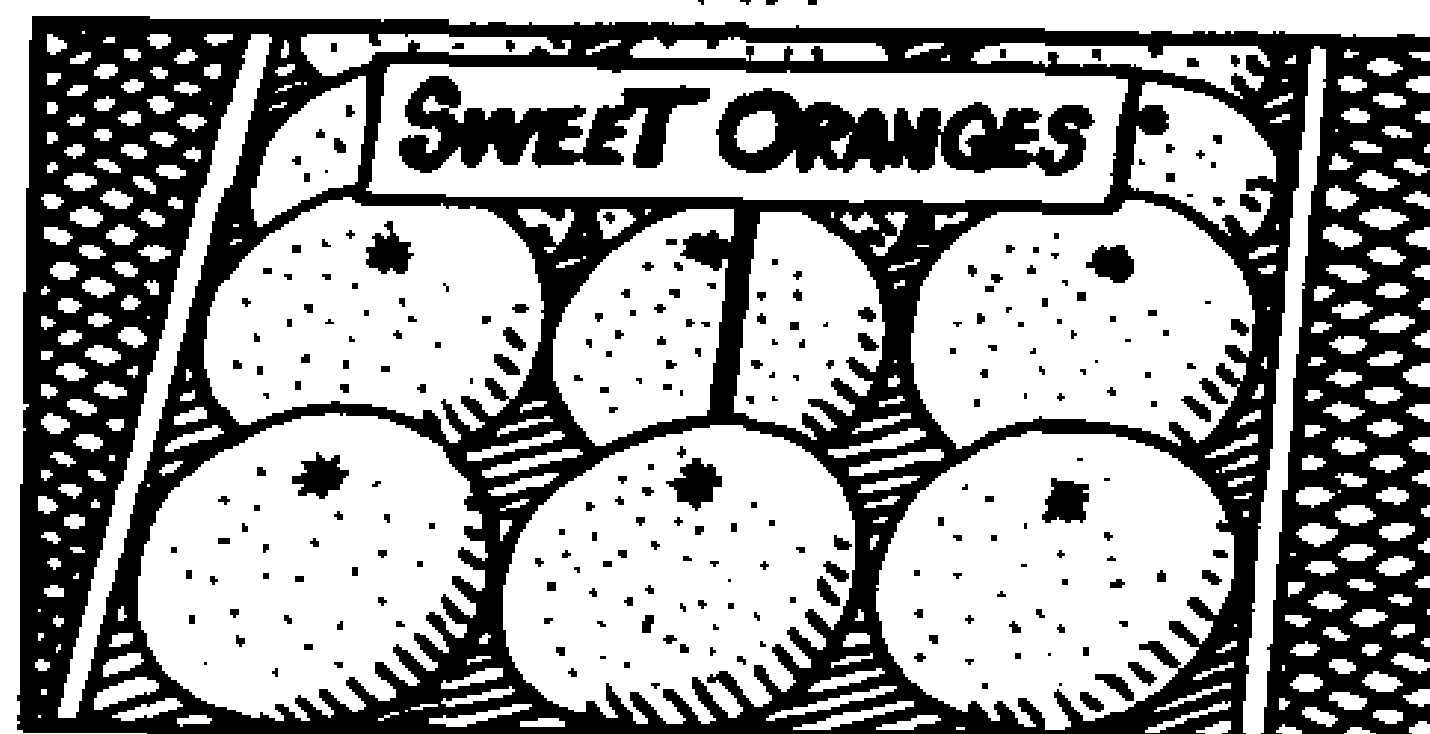
4th 熟香蕉 fourth



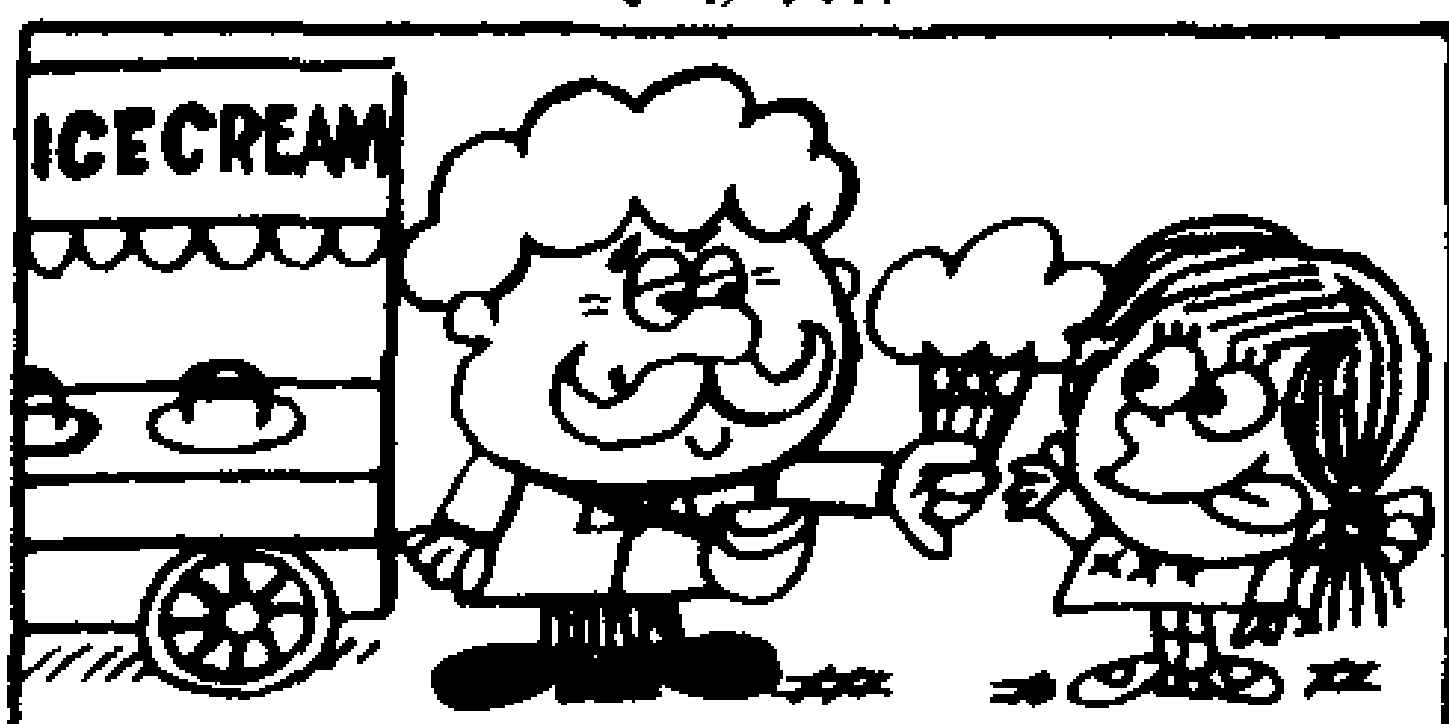
5th 果酱 fifth



6th 蜜桔 sixth



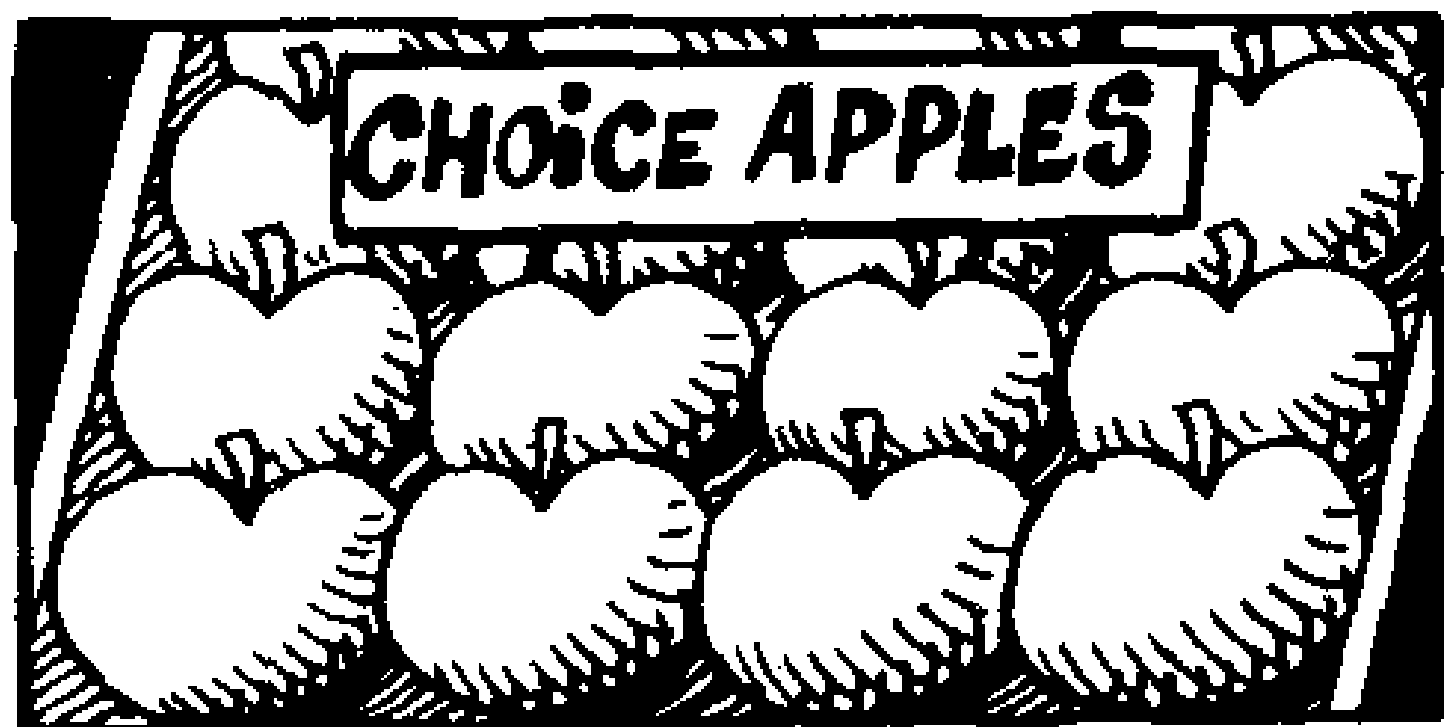
7th 冰淇淋 seventh



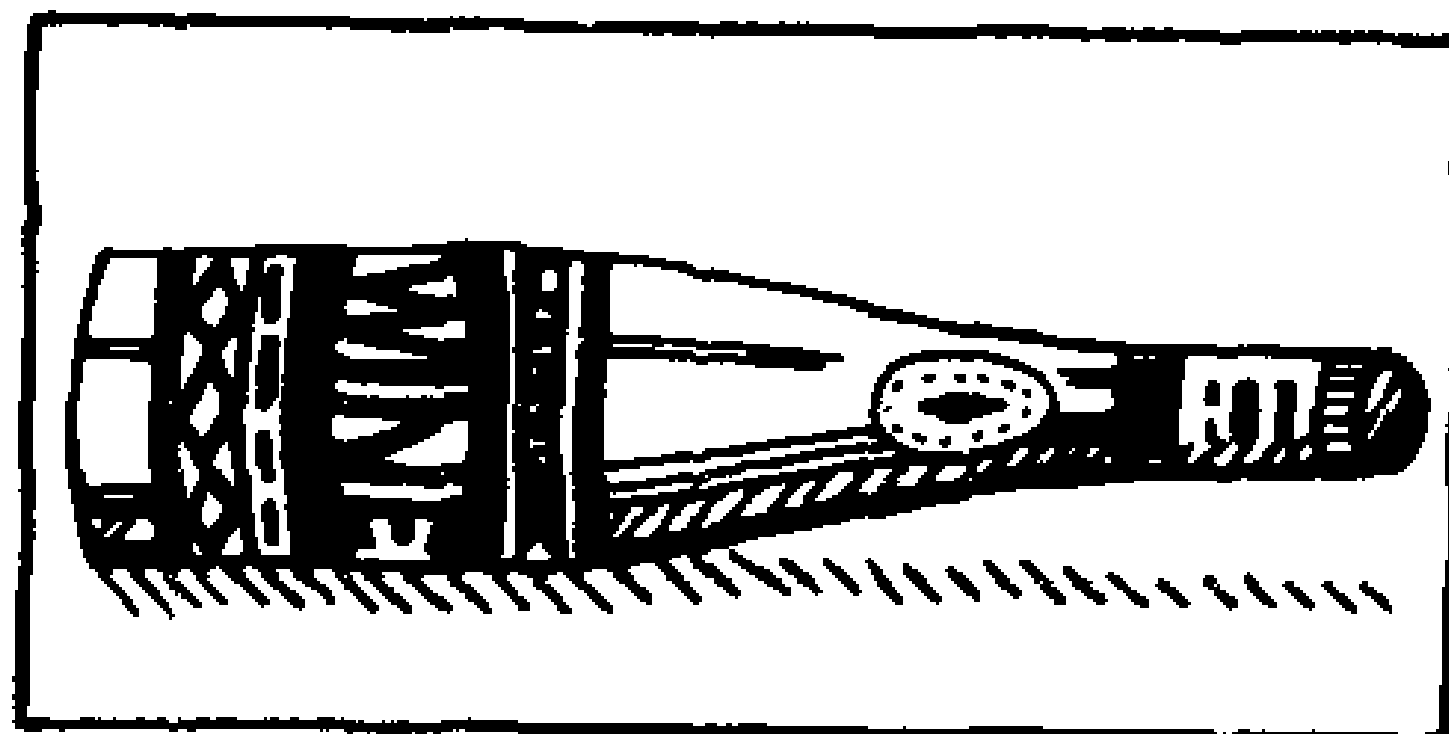
8th 苏格兰威士忌酒 eighth



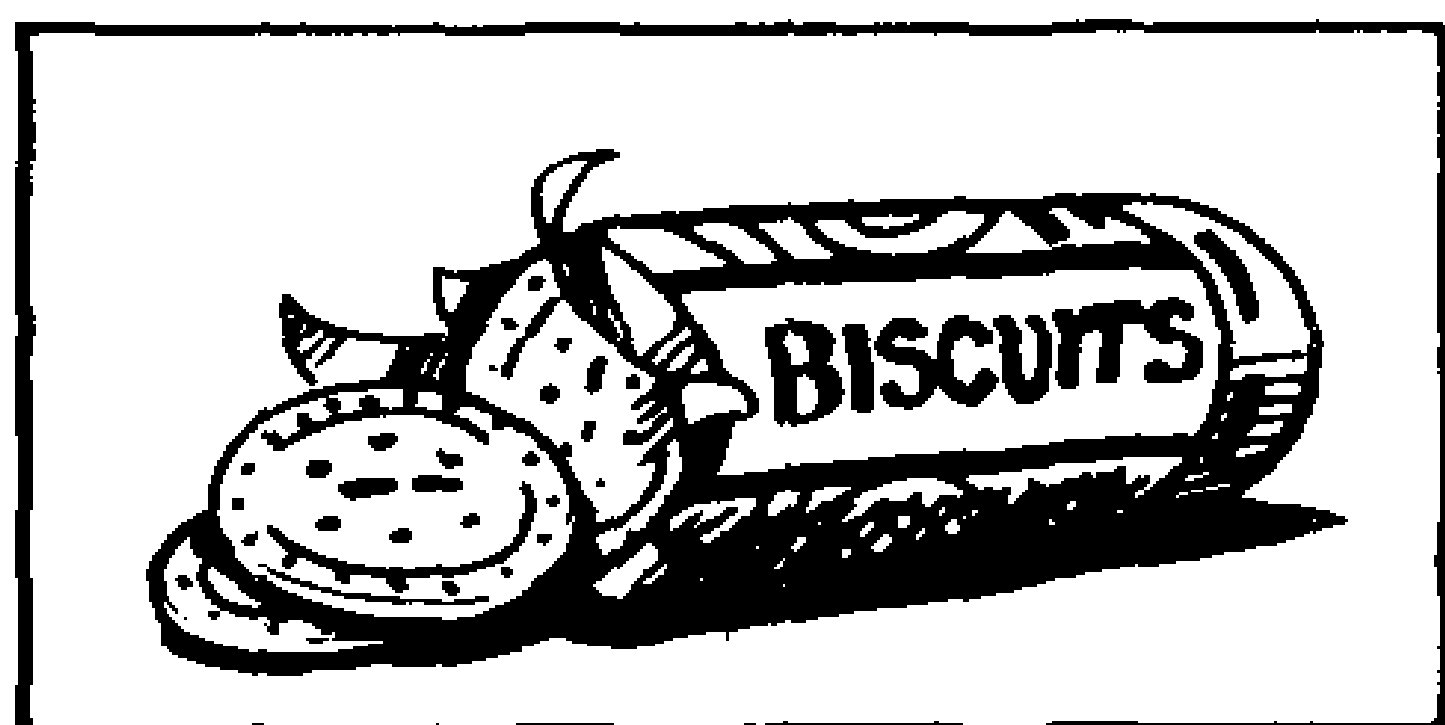
9th 精选的苹果 ninth



10th 酒 tenth



11th 饼干 eleventh



12th 啤酒 twelfth



生词和短语

fresh [freʃ] *a.* 新鲜的

egg [eg] *n.* 蛋, 鸡蛋

butter ['bʌtə] *n.* 奶油

pure [pjʊə] *a.* 纯的

honey ['hʌni] *n.* 蜂蜜

banana [bə'nɑ:nə] *n.* 香蕉

ripe [raip] *a.* 熟的, 成熟的

jam [dʒæm] *n.* 果酱

sweet [swi:t] *a.* 甜的

Scotch [skɒtʃ] *a.* 苏格兰的

whisky ['wiski] *n.* 威士忌酒

apple ['æpl] *n.* 苹果

wine [wain] *n.* 葡萄酒, 果子酒, 酒

beer [biə] *n.* 啤酒

Exercise

Copy these. Put in off, over, between, along, in front of, behind, under, or across.

The aeroplane is flying . . . the village.

The ship is going . . . the bridge. *under*

The children are swimming . . . the river.

Two cats are running . . . the wall.

The boy is jumping . . . the tree.

The girl is sitting . . . her mother and her father.

The teacher is standing . . . the blackboard.

80 The blackboard is . . . the teacher.

Lesson 49

BUTCHER: Dó you wánt any méat today,
Mrs Bird?

MRS BIRD: Yés, pléase.

肉商: 你今天要肉吗, 伯德夫人?

伯德夫人: 是的, 要。

BUTCHER: Dó you wánt béeef or lám-b?

MRS BIRD: Béeef, pléase.

肉商: 你想要牛肉还是要小羊肉?

伯德夫人: 请给我牛肉。

BUTCHER: This lám-b's véry góod.

MRS BIRD: Í like lám-b,

but my húsband dóesn't.

肉商: 这小羊肉很好。

伯德夫人: 我喜欢小羊肉, 但我丈夫不喜欢。

BUTCHER: Whát abóut some stéak?

This is a nice píece.

MRS BIRD: Gíve me thát píece pléase.

肉商: 来些牛排, 好吗?

这块就很好。

伯德夫人: 请给我那一块吧。

MRS BIRD: And a póund of mínce, too.

伯德夫人: 我还要一磅绞肉。

BUTCHER: Dó you wánt a chícken,
Mrs Bird?

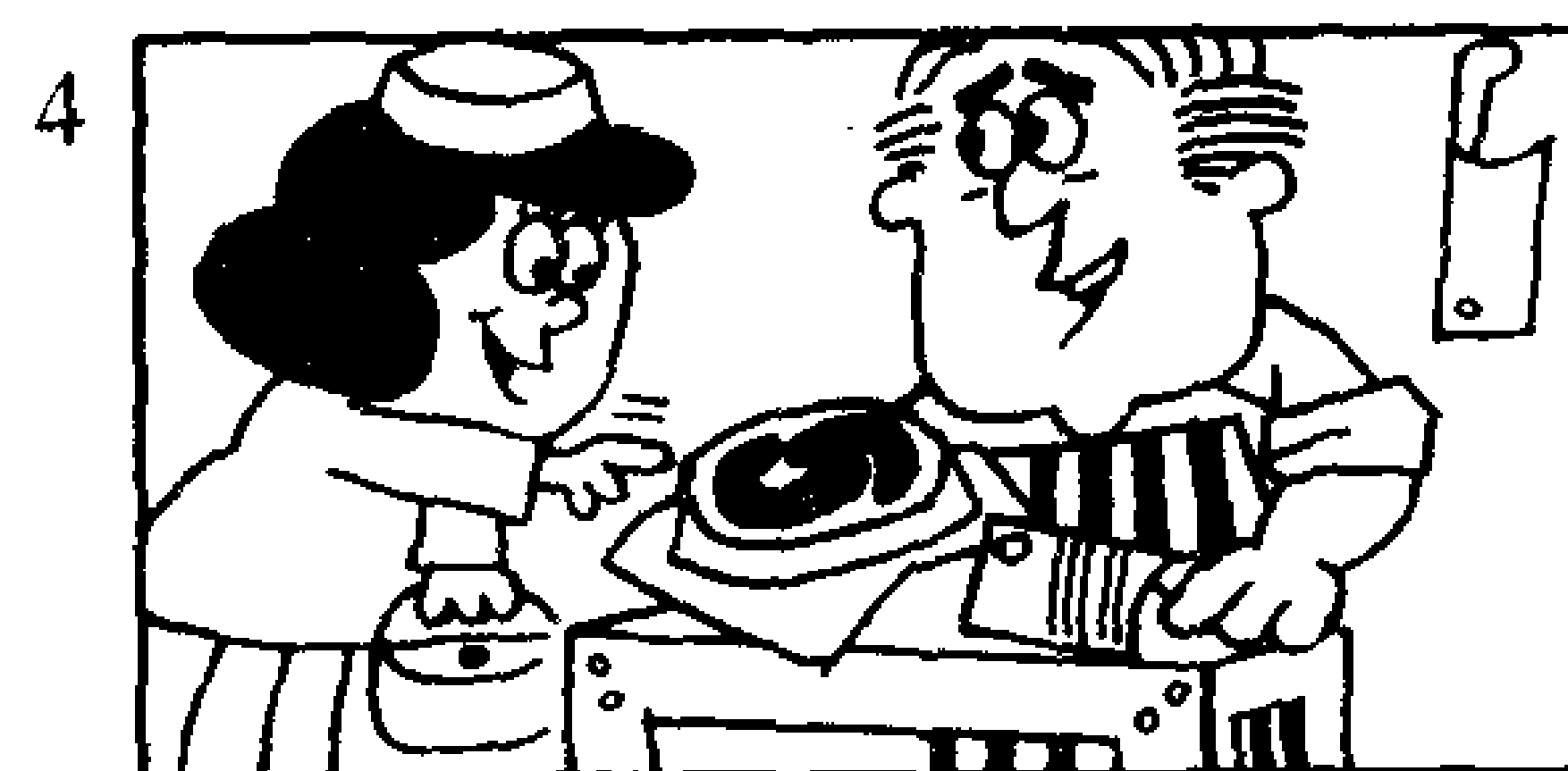
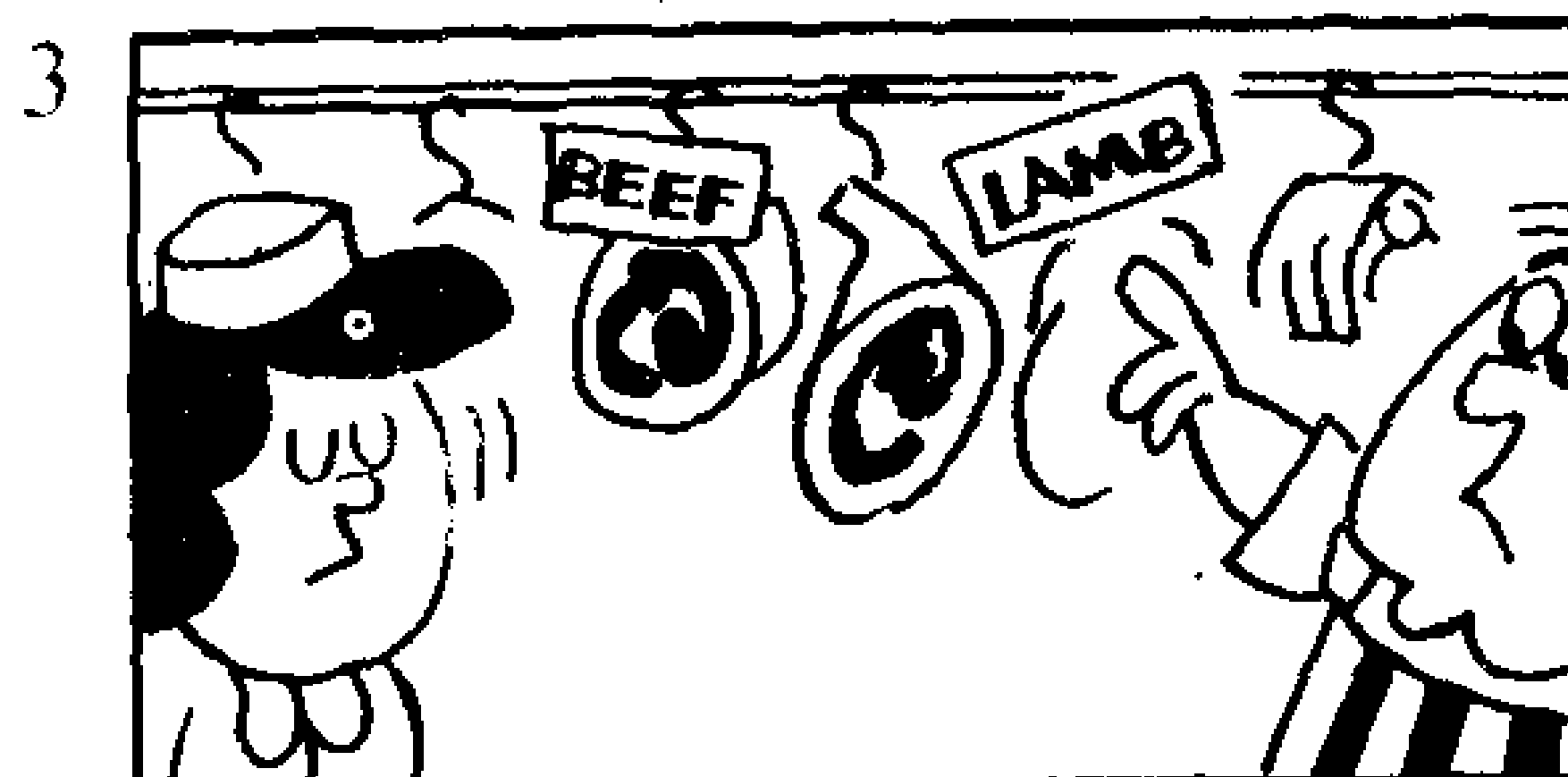
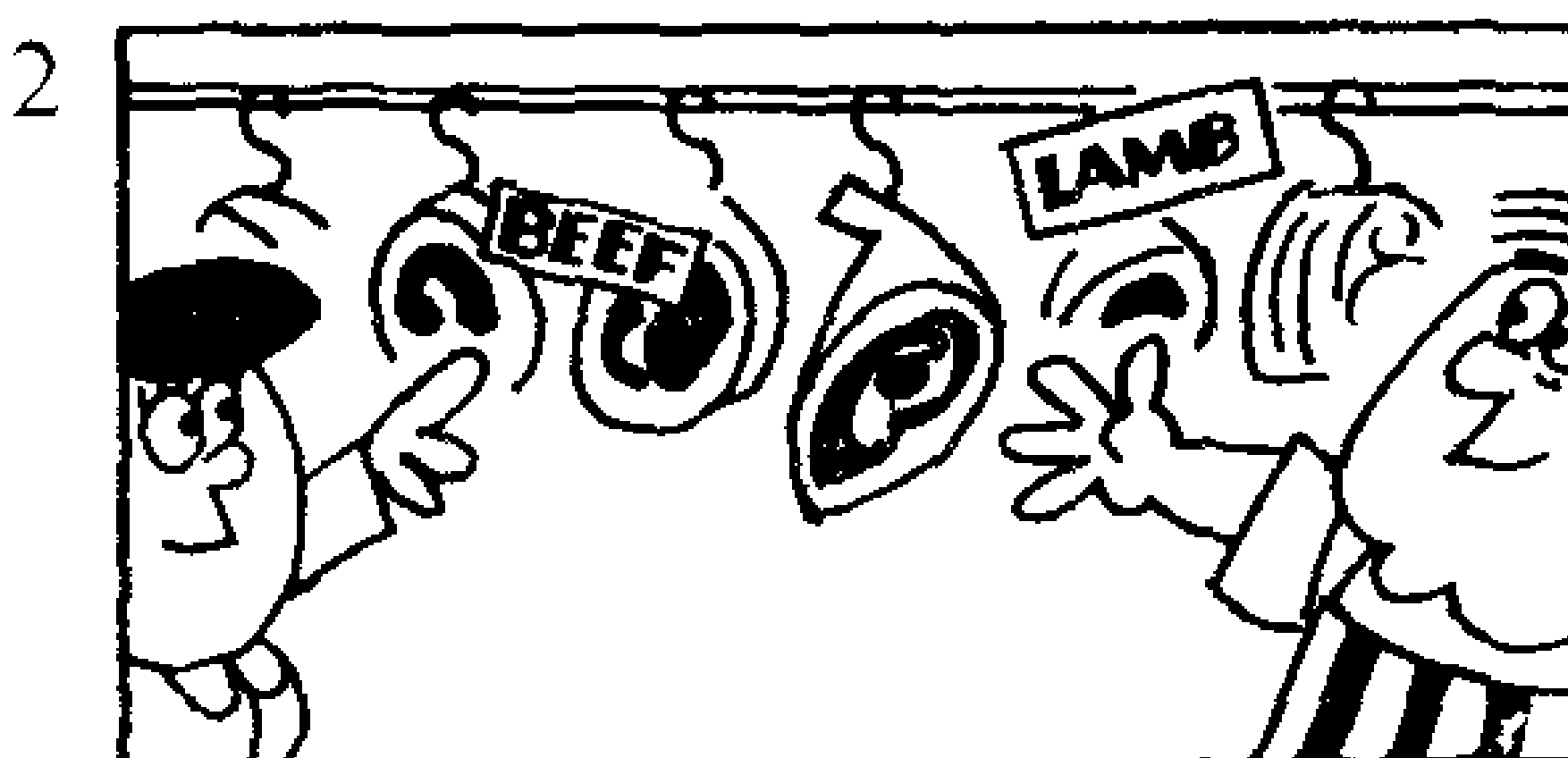
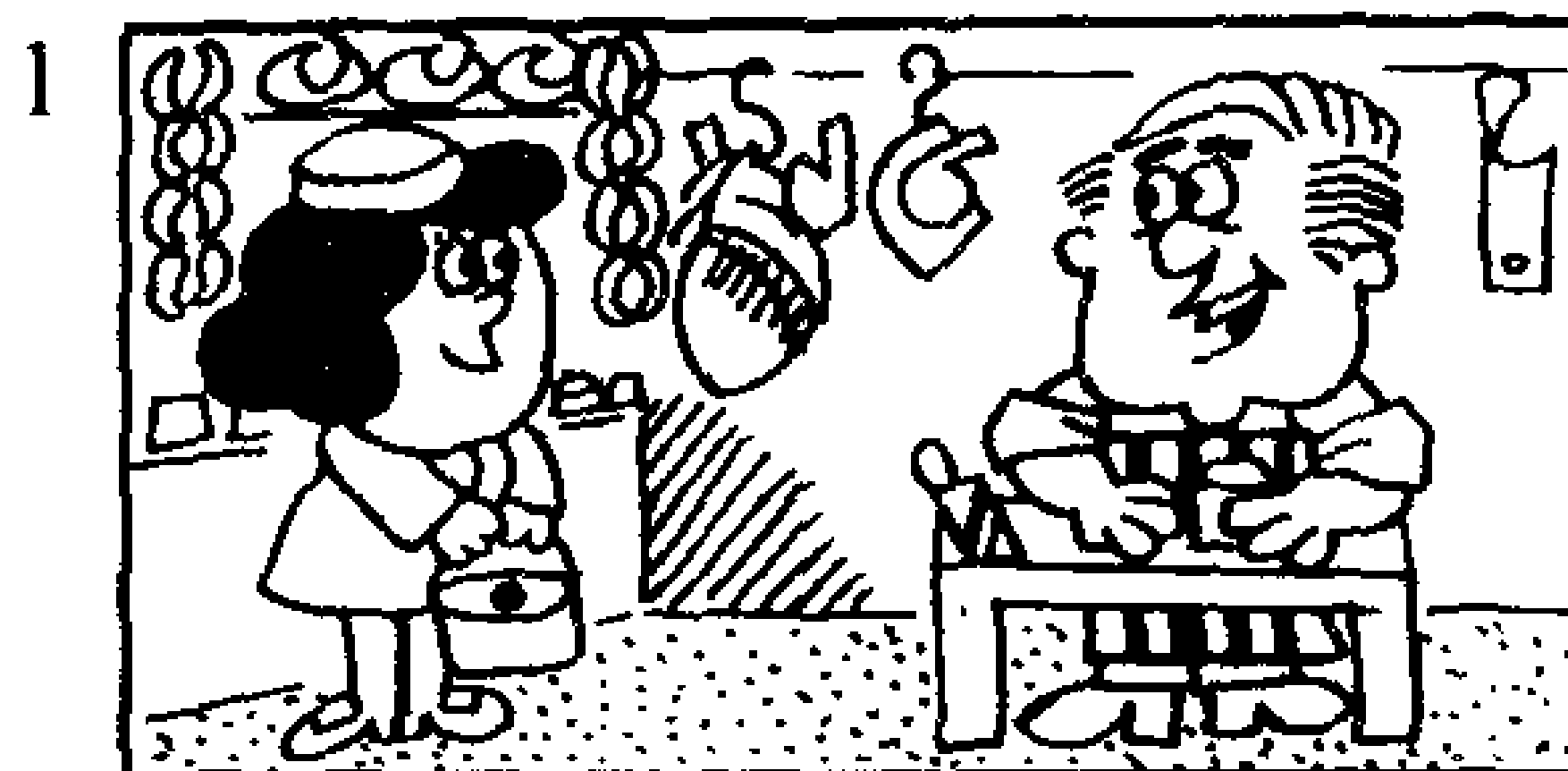
They're véry nice.

MRS BIRD: Nó, thánk you.

肉商: 你要一只鸡吗, 伯德夫人?

这些鸡很好啊。

伯德夫人: 不要啦, 谢谢。



MRS BIRD: My husband likes steak,
but he doesn't like chicken.
BUTCHER: To tell you the truth, Mrs Bird,
I don't like chicken, either!

伯德夫人：我丈夫喜欢牛排，
但他并不喜欢鸡。

肉商：说实话，伯德夫人。
我也不喜欢鸡！



生词和短语

meat [mi:t] *n.* (食用)肉

beef [bi:f] *n.* 牛肉

lamb [læm] *n.* 羔羊, 小羊

husband ['hʌzbənd] *n.* 丈夫

steak [steik] *n.* 牛排

mince [mins] *n.* 绞肉

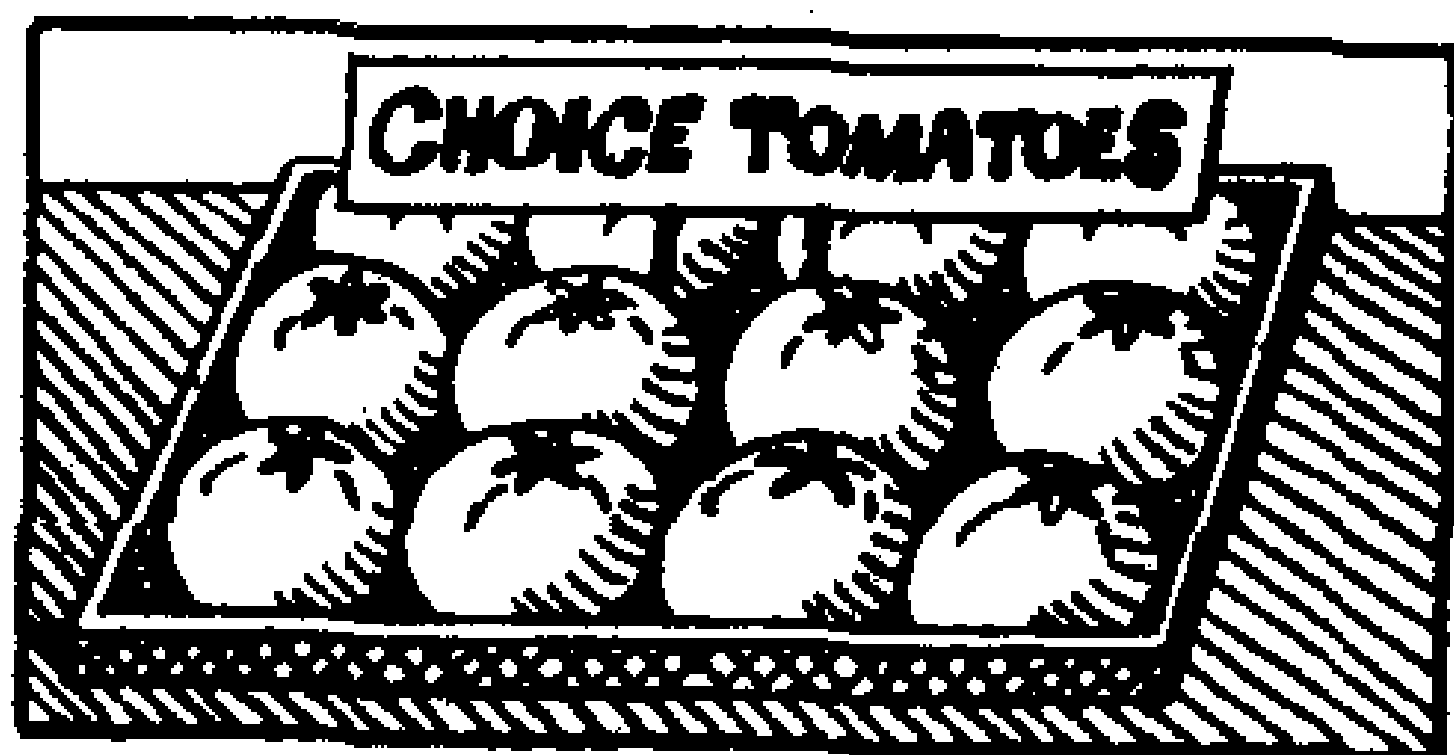
chicken ['tʃikin] *n.* 小鸡, (美)鸡

Bird [bə:d] 伯德(姓氏)

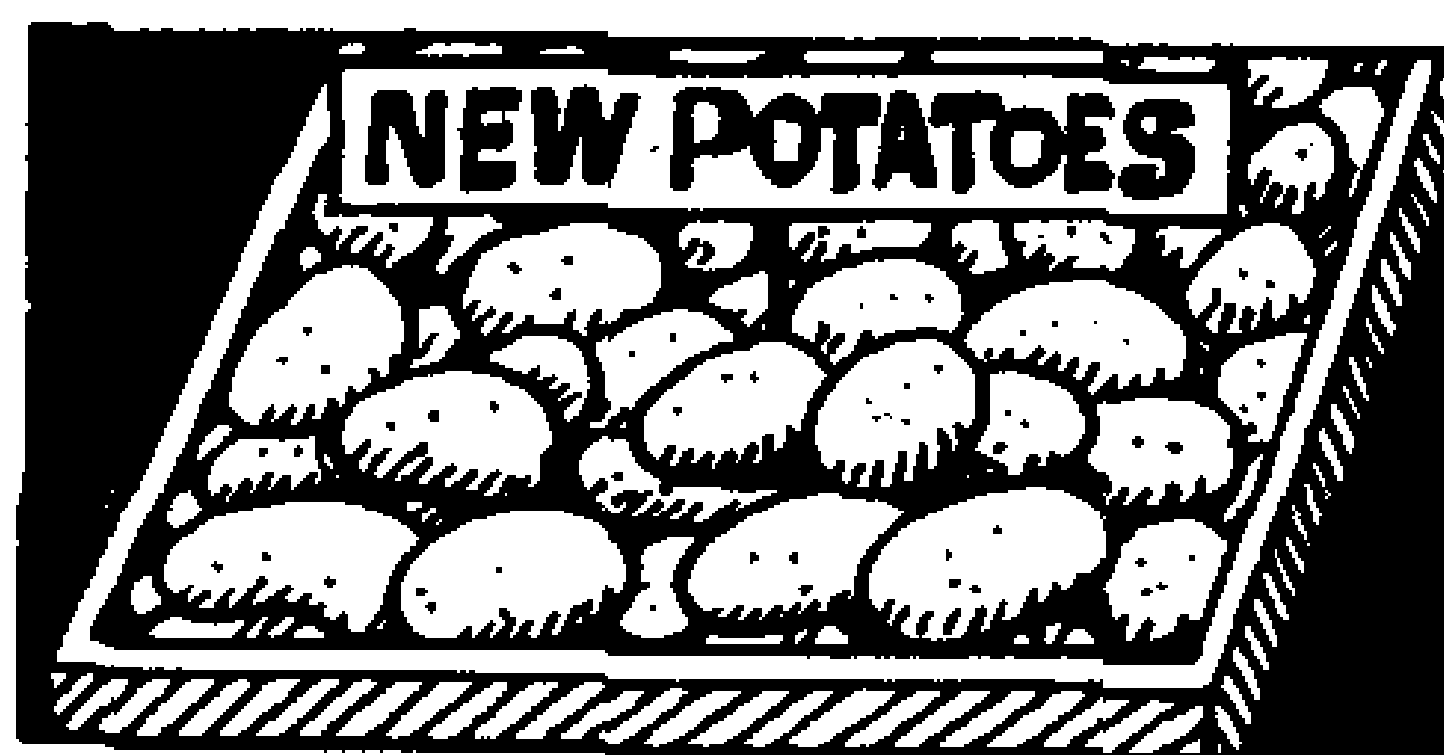
either ['aiðə, 'i:ðə] *a.* 二者之一; *ad.* 也(常用于否定句或否定词组后)

Lesson 50 He likes . . . 他喜欢…… but he doesn't like . . . 但他不喜欢……

13th 精选的西红柿 thirteenth



14th 新上市土豆 fourteenth



15th 新鲜卷心菜 fifteenth



16th 新鲜莴苣 sixteenth



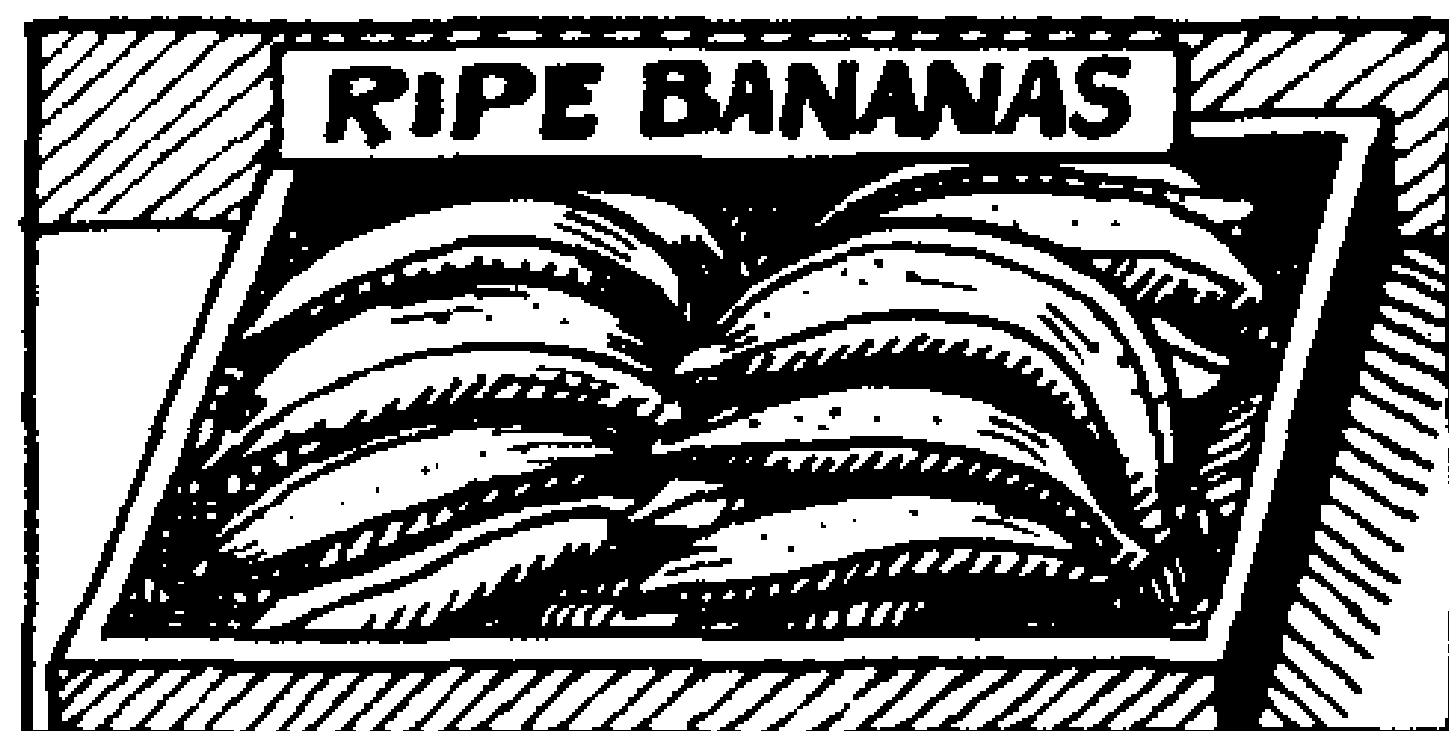
17th 豌豆 seventeenth



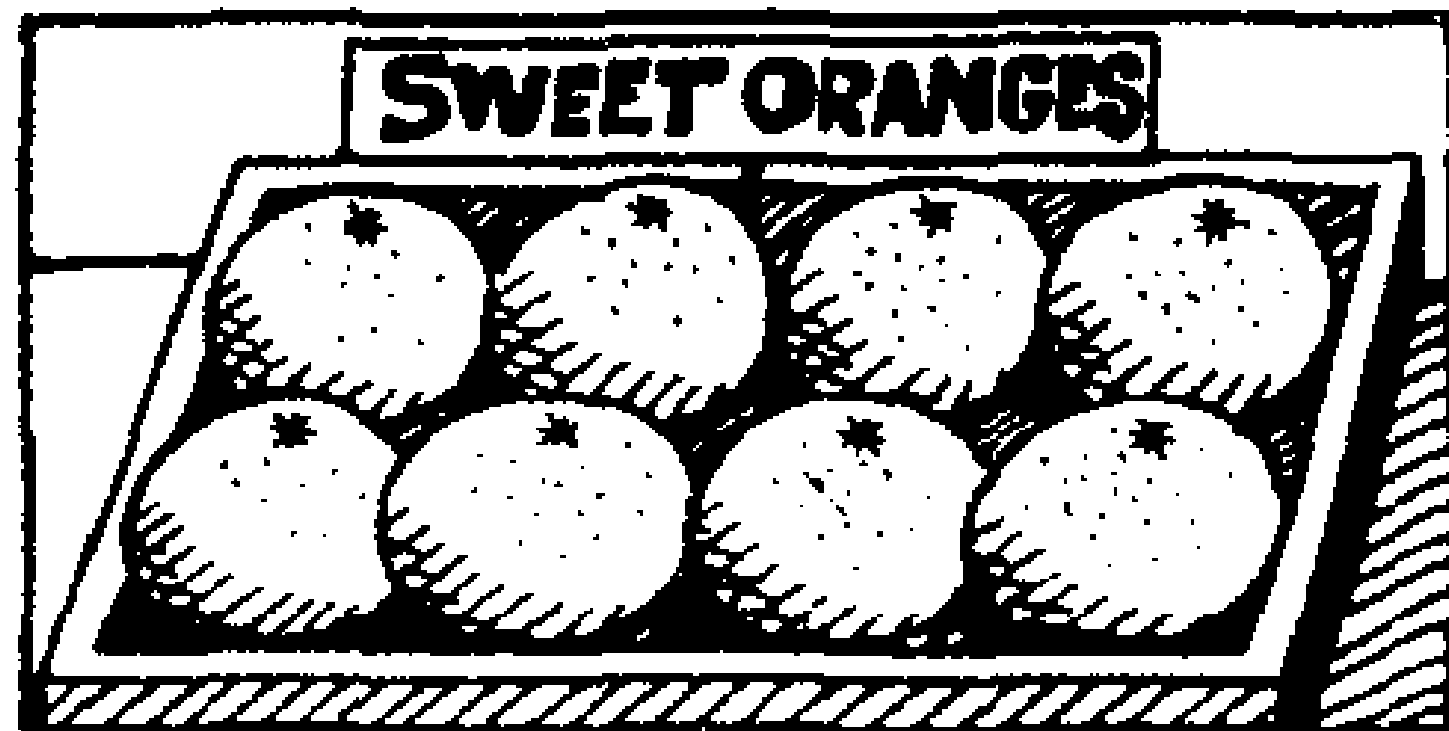
18th 豆荚 eighteenth



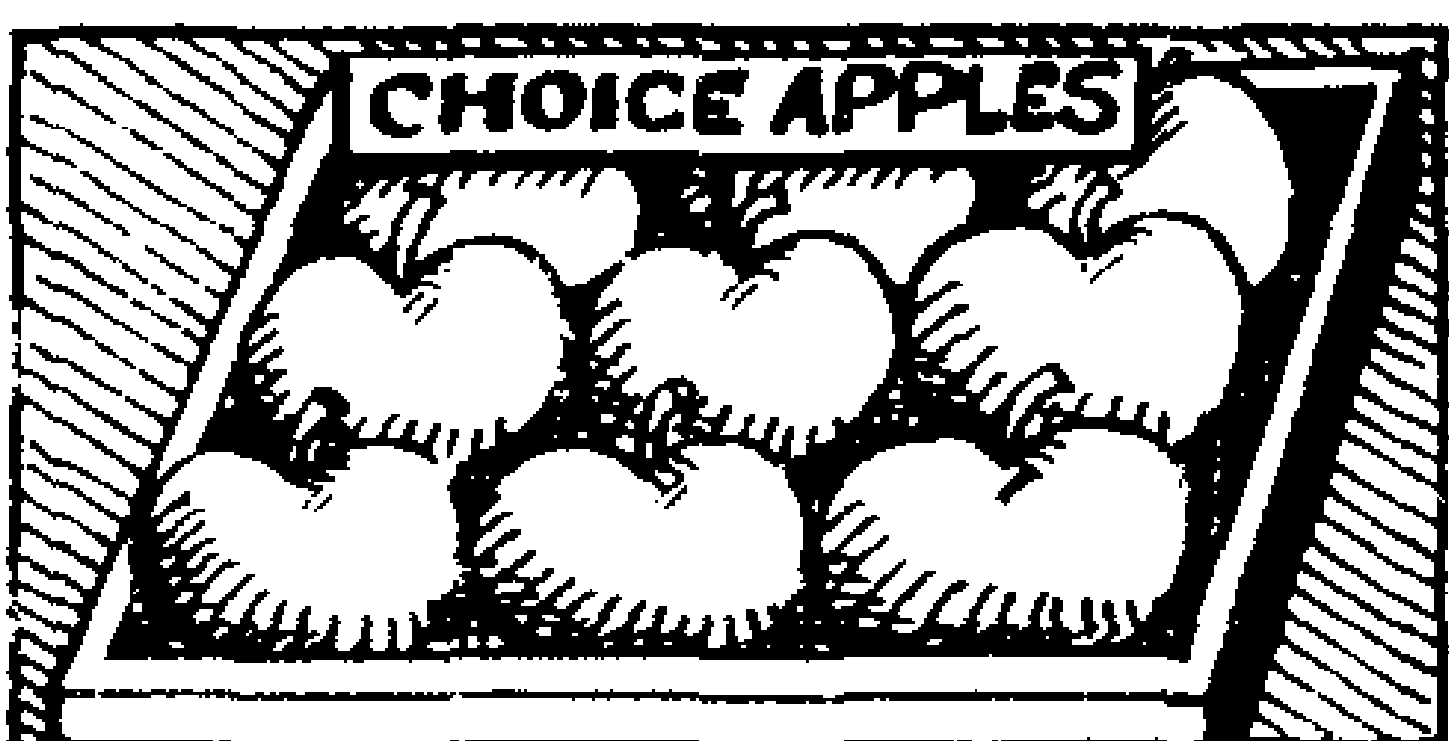
19th 熟香蕉 nineteenth



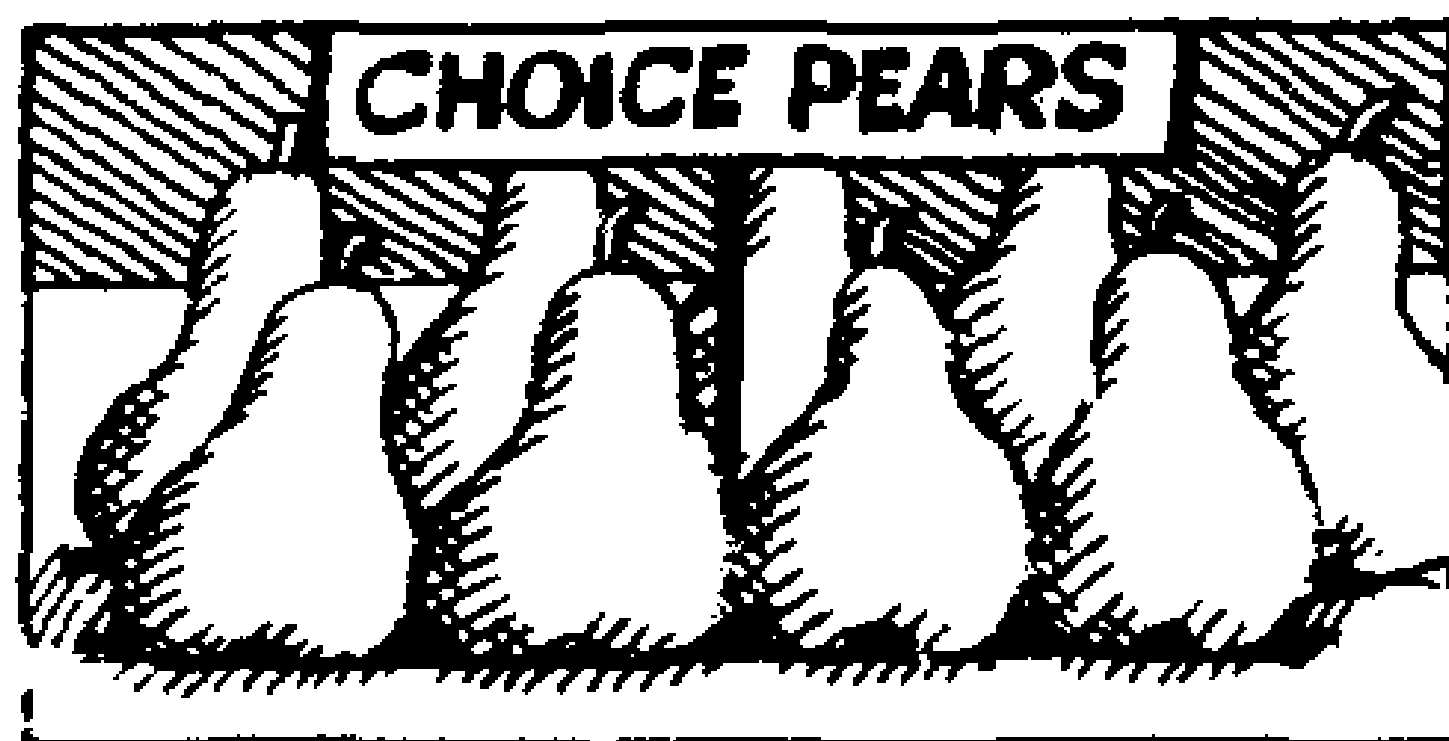
20th 蜜桔 twentieth



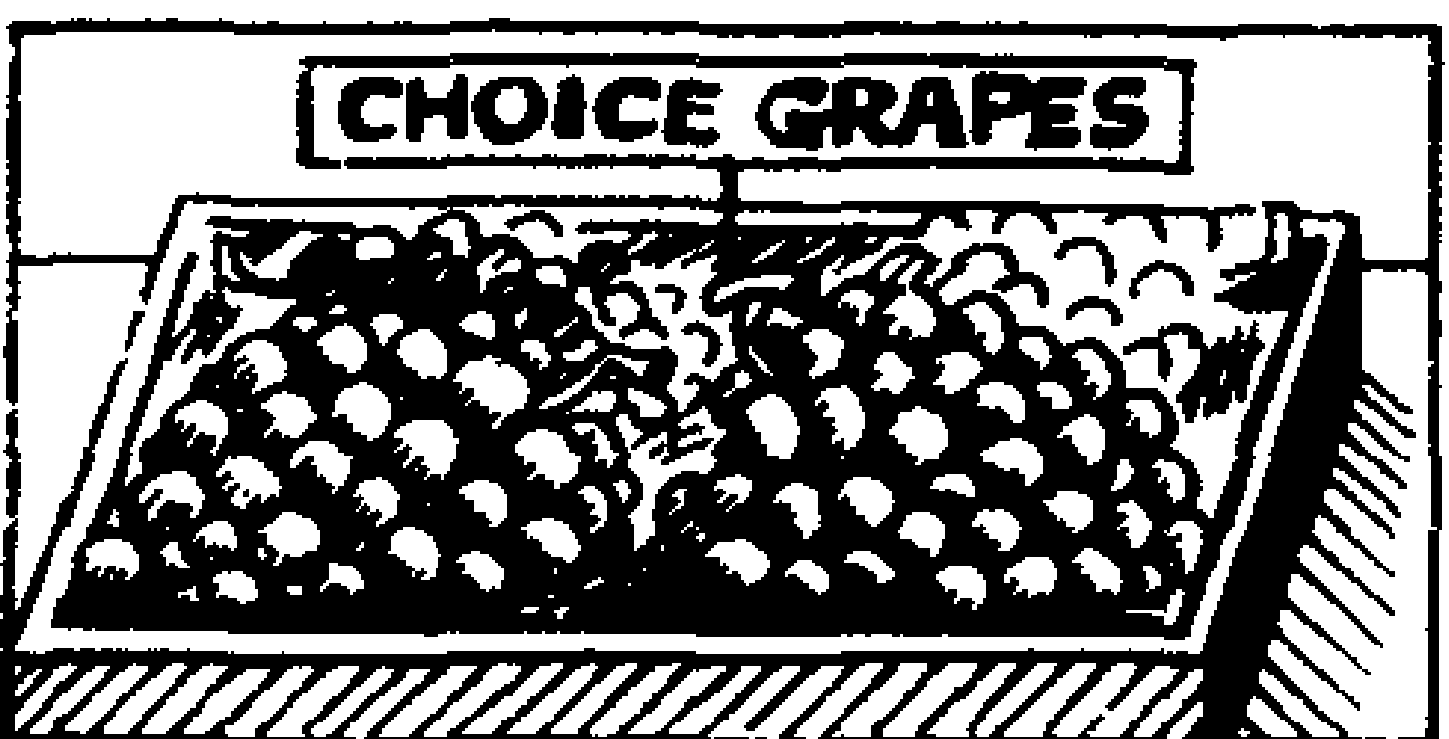
21st 精选的苹果 twenty-first



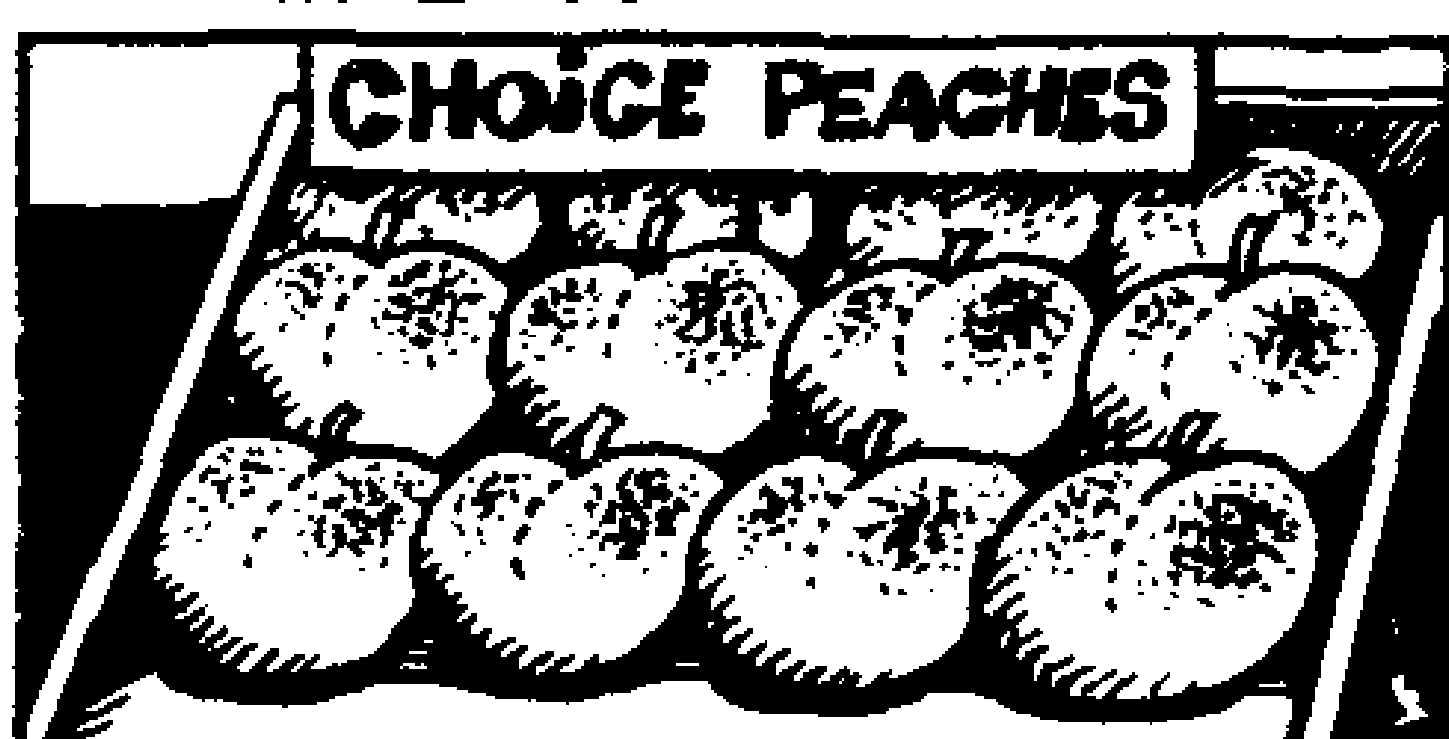
22nd 精选的梨 twenty-second



23rd 精选的葡萄 twenty-third



24th 精选的桃 twenty-fourth



生词和短语

choice [tʃɔɪs] *n.* 选择, 挑选

tomato [tə'mɑ:təu] *n.* 西红柿

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] *n.* 卷心菜

potato [pə'teɪtəu] *n.* 土豆

lettuce ['letɪs] *n.* 莴苣

pea [pi:] *n.* 豌豆

bean [bi:n] *n.* 豆荚

pear [pɛə] *n.* 梨

peach [pi:tʃ] *n.* 桃

Exercise

Look at this:

She likes potatoes, but I . . . *She likes potatoes, but I don't.*

Copy these. Put in am not, aren't, isn't, can't, don't, or doesn't.

He likes coffee, but I . . .

She likes tea, but he . . .

He is eating some bread, but she . . .

She can type very well, but he . . .

They are working hard, but we . . .

He is reading a magazine, but I . . .

Lesson 51

HANS: Where do you come from?

DIMITRI: I come from Greece.

HANS: What's the climate like
in your country?

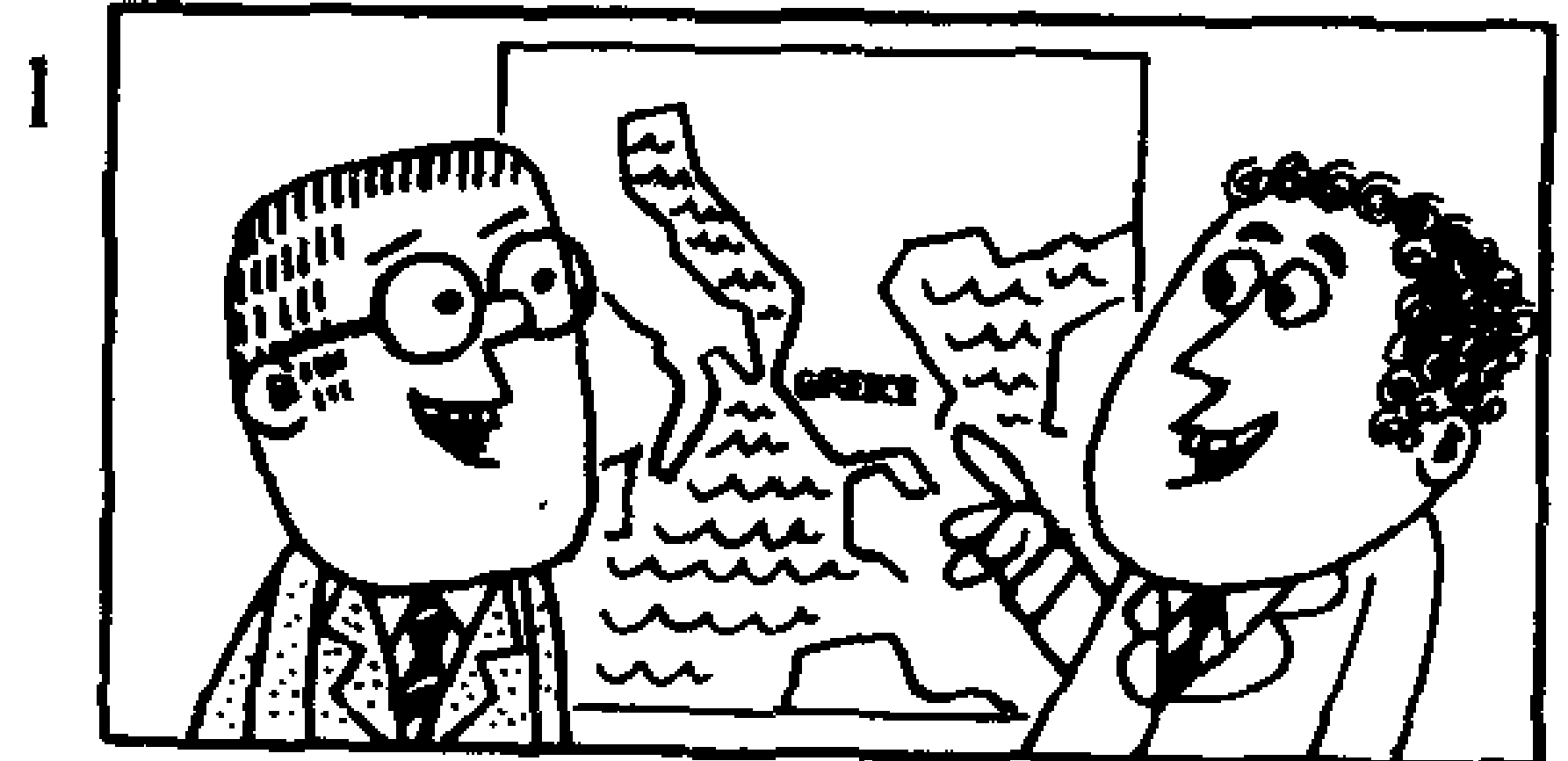
DIMITRI: It's very pleasant.

汉斯：你是哪国人？

迪米特里：我是希腊人。

汉斯：你们国家的气候怎样？

迪米特里：气候非常宜人。



HANS: What's the weather like in spring?

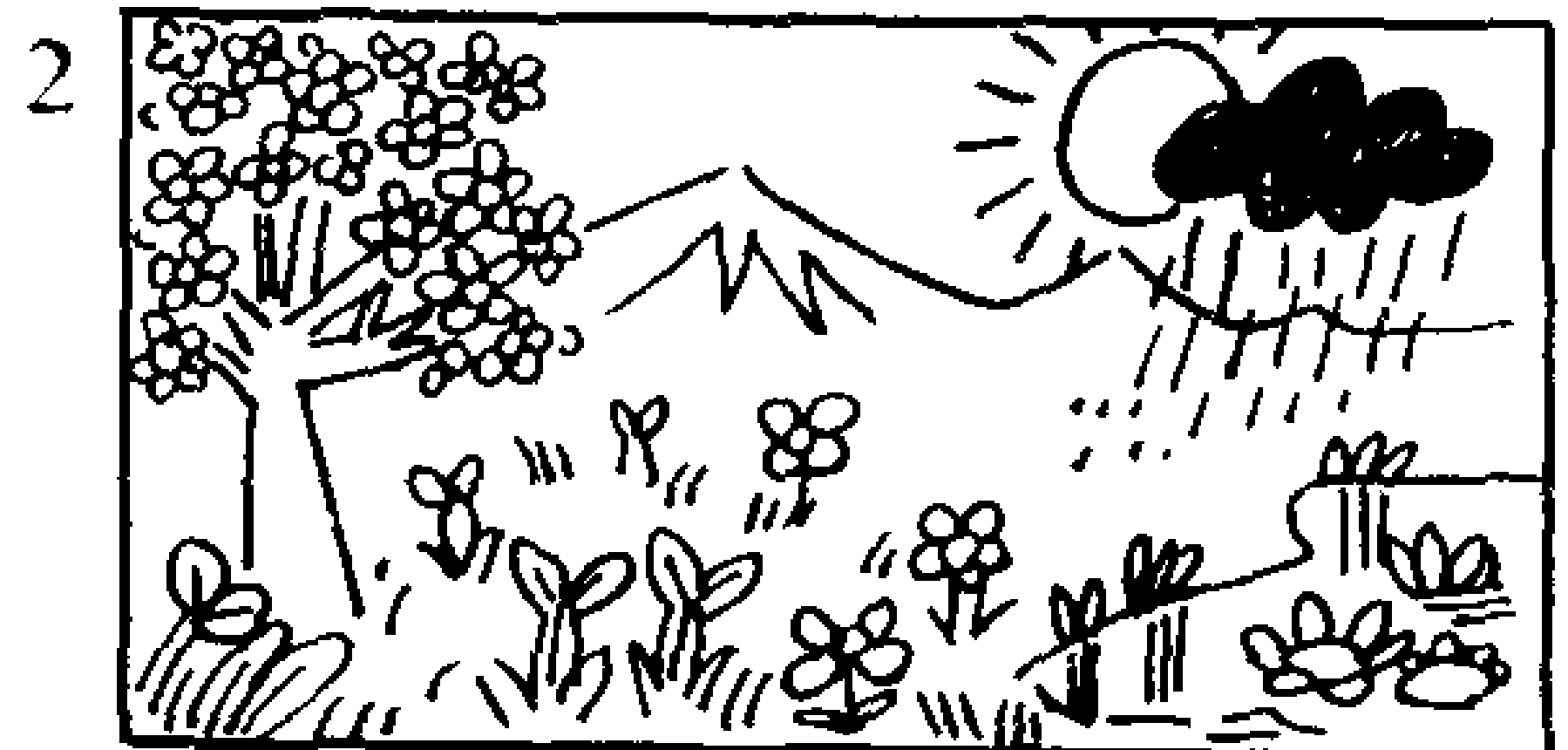
DIMITRI: It's often windy in March.

It's always warm in April and May,
but it rains sometimes.

汉斯：春天的天气怎么样呢？

迪米特里：3月里经常刮风。

4、5月总是暖洋洋的，
但有时也下雨。

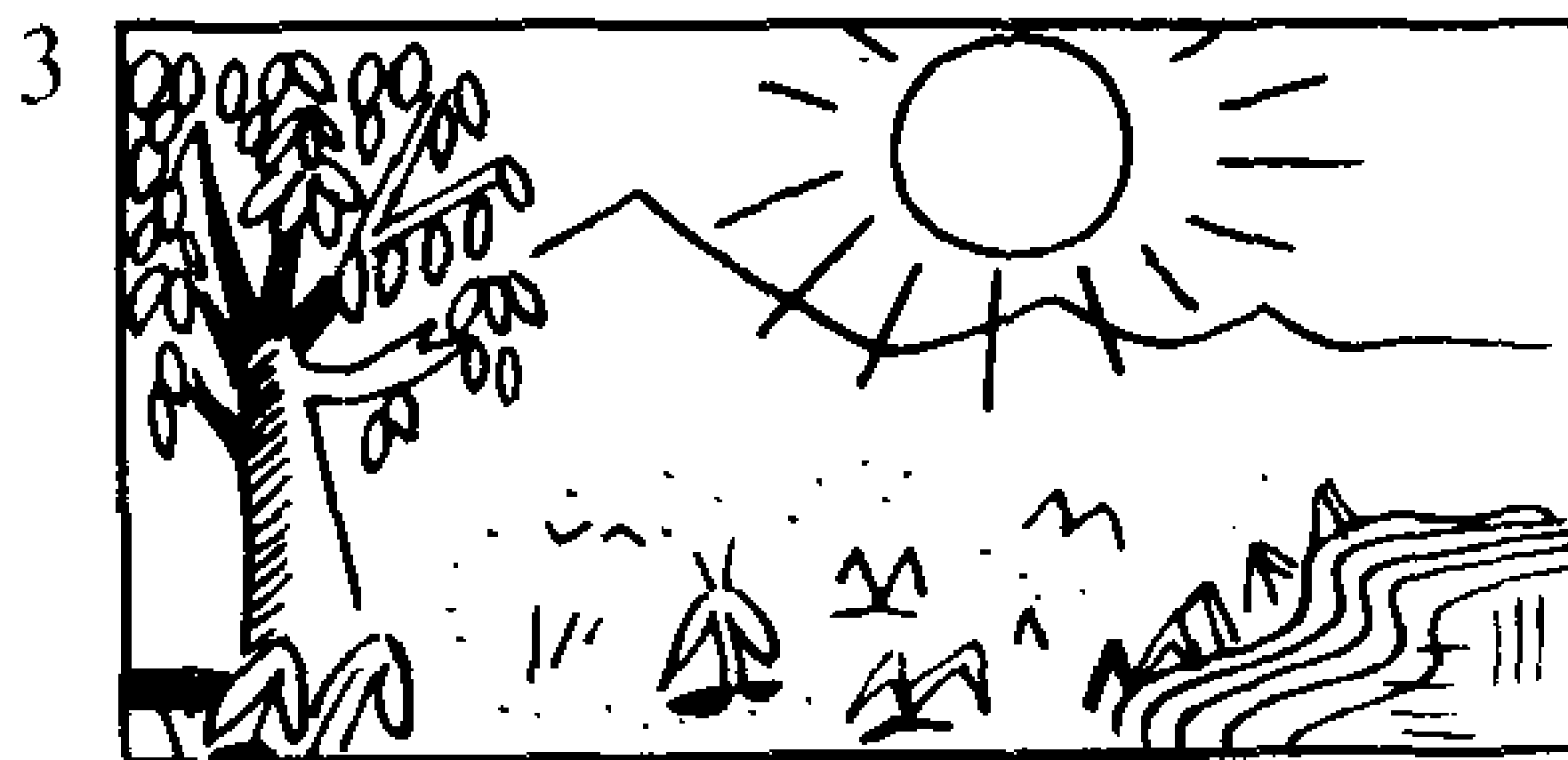


HANS: What's it like in summer?

DIMITRI: It's always hot
in June, July and August.
The sun shines every day.

汉斯: 夏天怎么样呢?

迪米特里: 6、7、8月总是炎热的。
每天阳光灿烂

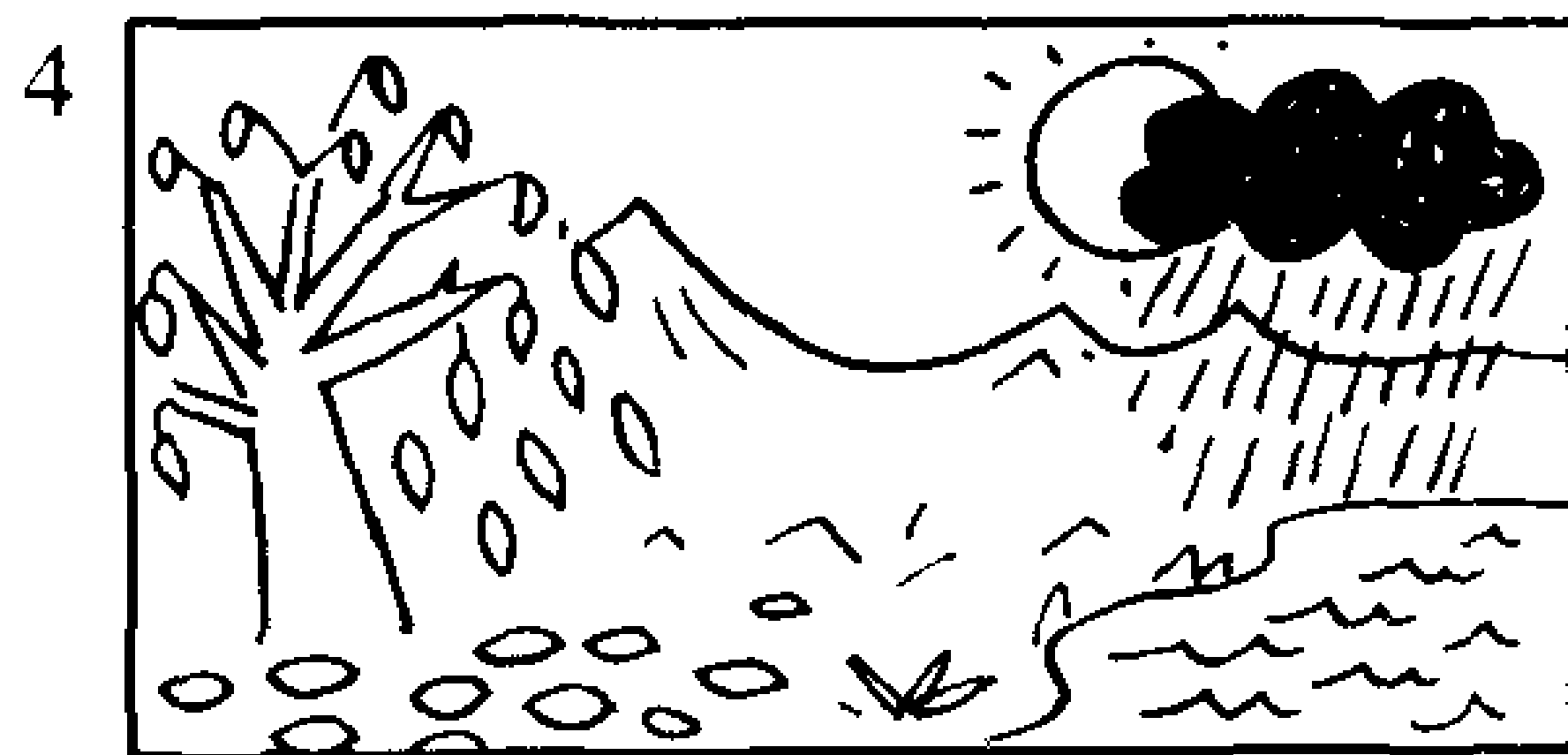


HANS: Is it cold or warm in autumn?

DIMITRI: It's always warm
in September and October.
It's often cold in November
and it rains sometimes.

汉斯: 秋天是冷还是暖和呢?

迪米特里: 9、10月总是暖和的。
到11月天气常常是冷的,
而且有时还下雨。

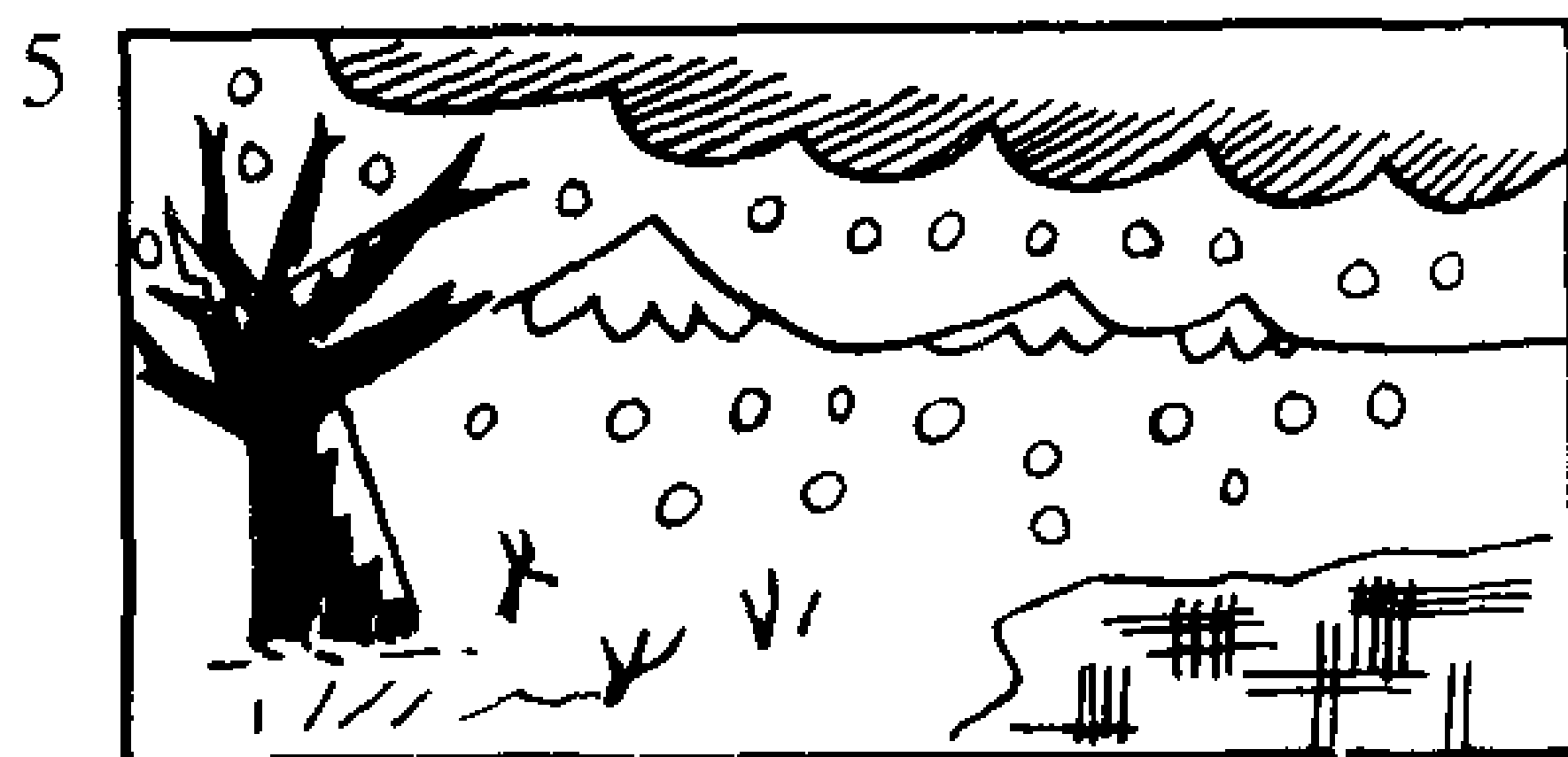


HANS: Is it very cold in winter?

DIMITRI: It's often cold
in December, January and February.
It snows sometimes.

汉斯: 冬天很冷吗?

迪米特里: 12月、1月、2月经常是很冷的。
有时还下雪。



生词和短语

Greece [gri:s] *n.* 希腊(国名)

climate ['klaimit] *n.* 气候

country ['kʌntri] *n.* 国家, 乡间

spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春, 春季

windy ['windi] *a.* 起风的

March [mɑ:tʃ] *n.* 3月(略作: Mar.)

April ['eɪprəl] *n.* 4月(略作: Apr.)

May [mei] *n.* 5月

rain [rein] *n.* 雨; *vi.* 下雨
sometimes [ˈsʌmtaɪmz] *ad.* 有时, 往往
summer [ˈsʌmə] *n.* 夏天
June [dʒu:n] *n.* 6月(略作: Jun.)
July [dʒu(:)ˈlaɪ] *n.* 7月(略作 Jul.)
August [ˈɔ:gəst] *n.* 8月(略作 Aug.)
autumn [ˈɔ:təm] *n.* 秋, 秋季
September [sepˈtembə] *n.* 9月(略作: Sep., Sept.)
October [ɒkˈtəubə] *n.* 10月(略作: Oct.)
November [nəʊˈvembə] *n.* 11月(略作: Nov.)
winter [ˈwɪntə] *n.* 冬, 冬季
December [diˈsembə] *n.* 12月(略作 Dec.)
January [ˈdʒænjuəri] *n.* 1月(略作: Jan.)
February [ˈfebruəri] *n.* 2月(略作: Feb.)
Dimitri [ˈdimitri] 迪米特里(男子名)

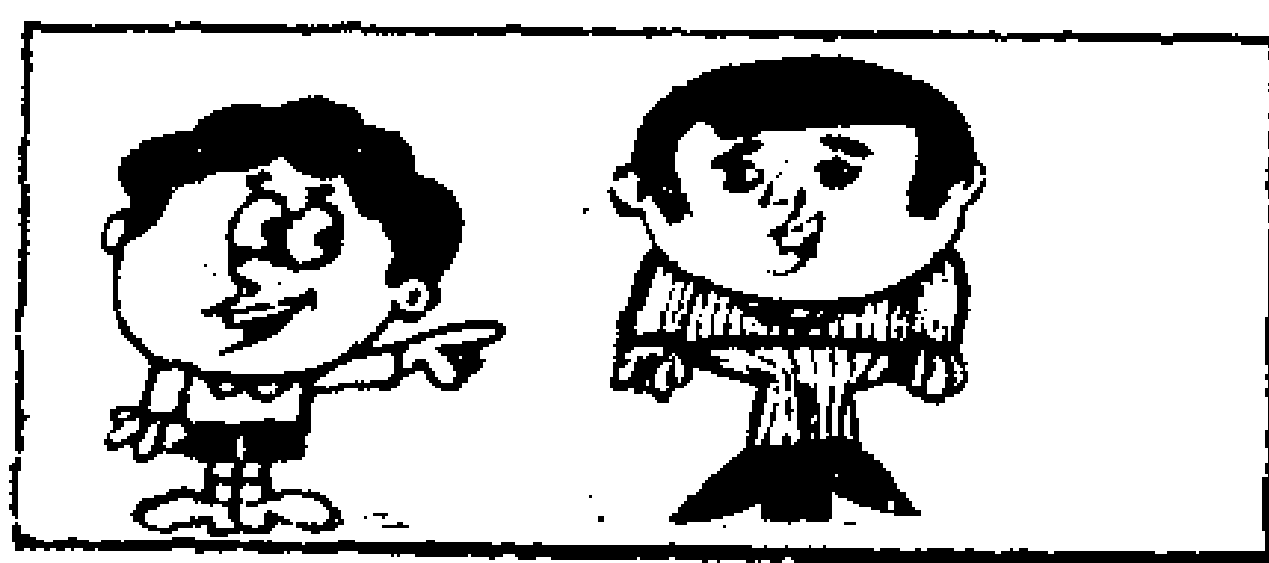
Lesson 52 What nationality are they? 他们是哪国人? Where do they come from? 他们从哪里来?

20th



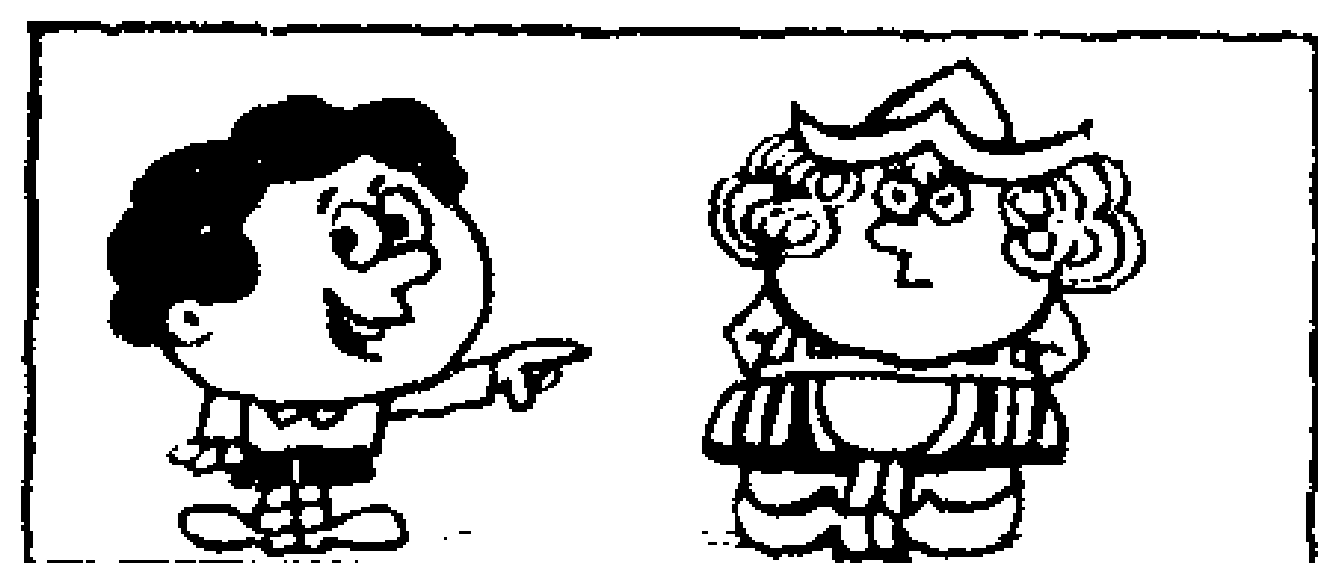
I'm American.
 I come from America.
 我是美国人。
 我来自美国。

21st



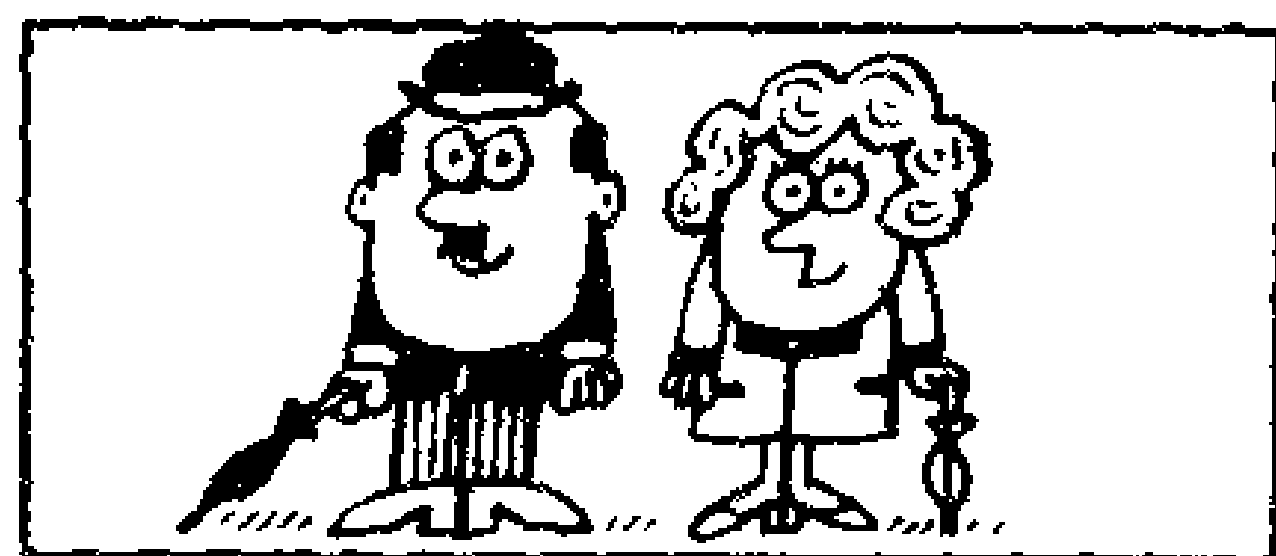
He's Brazilian.
 He comes from Brazil.
 他是巴西人。
 他来自巴西。

22nd



She's Dutch.
 She comes from Holland.
 她是荷兰人。
 她来自荷兰。

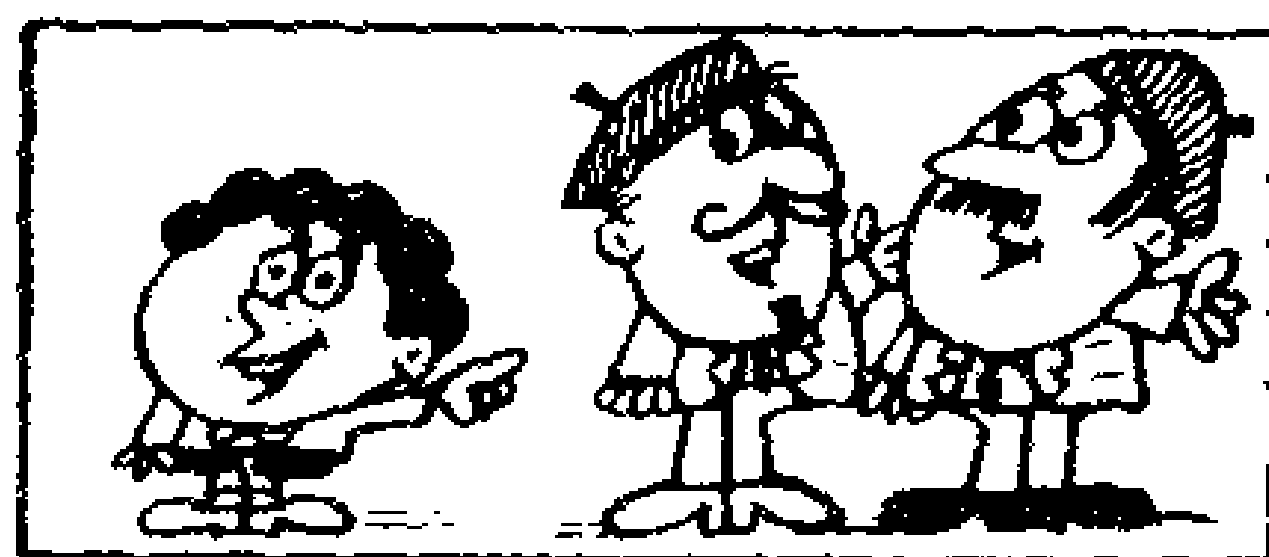
23rd



We're English.
We come from England.

我们是英国人。
我们来自英国。

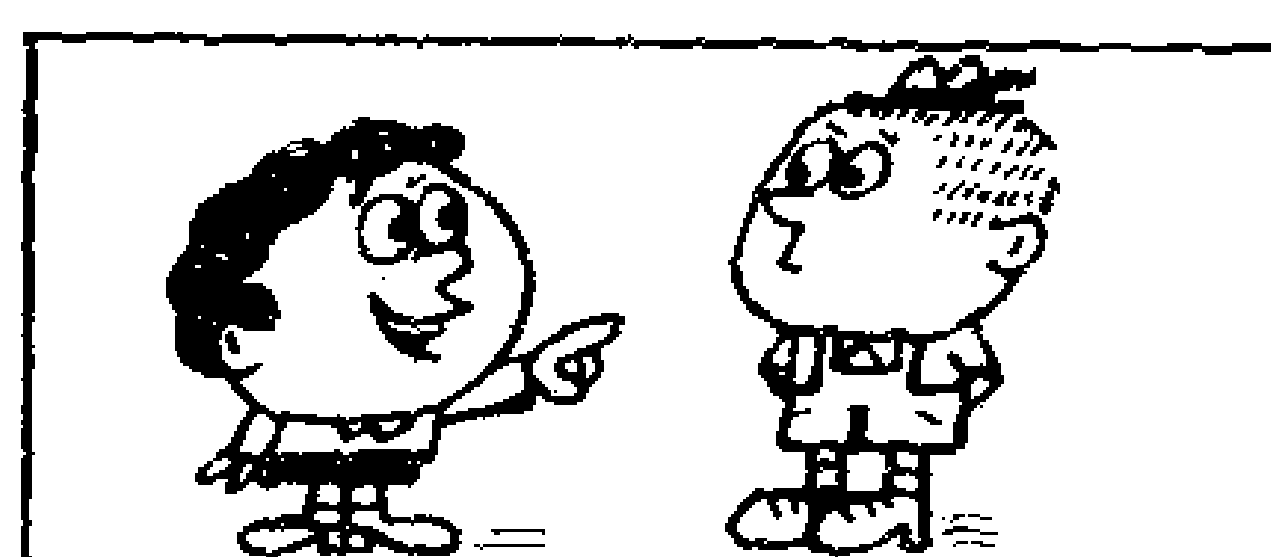
24th



They're French.
They come from France.

他们是法国人。
他们来自法国。

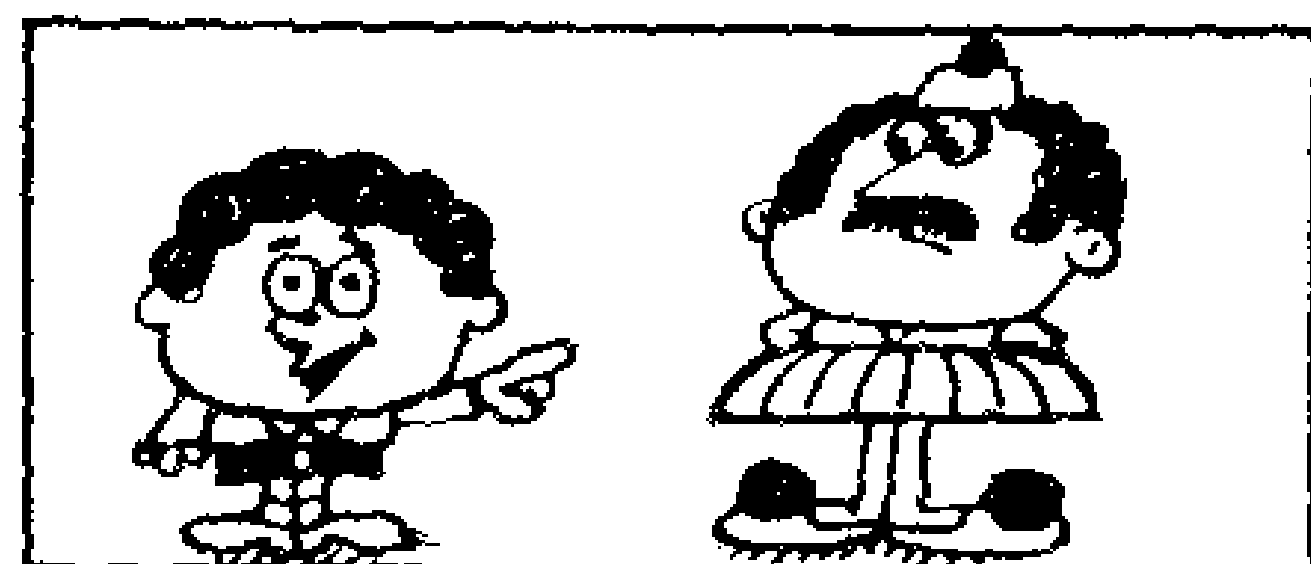
25th



You're German.
You come from Germany.

你是德国人。
你来自德国。

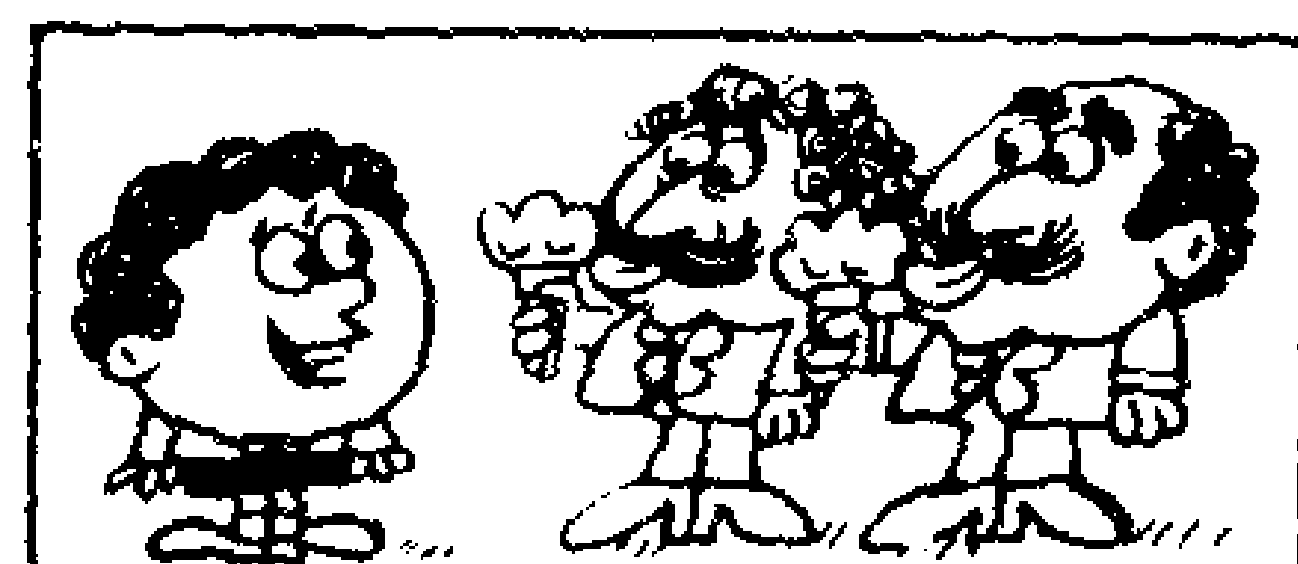
26th



He's Greek.
He comes from Greece.

他是希腊人。
他来自希腊。

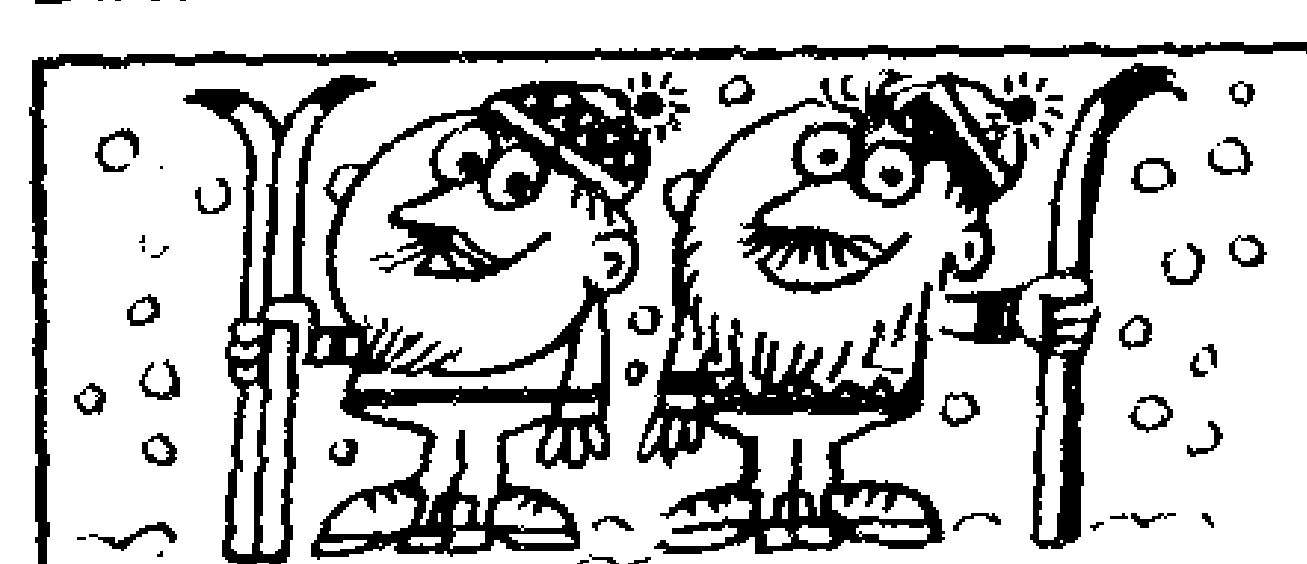
27th



You're Italian.
You come from Italy.

你们是意大利人。
你们来自意大利。

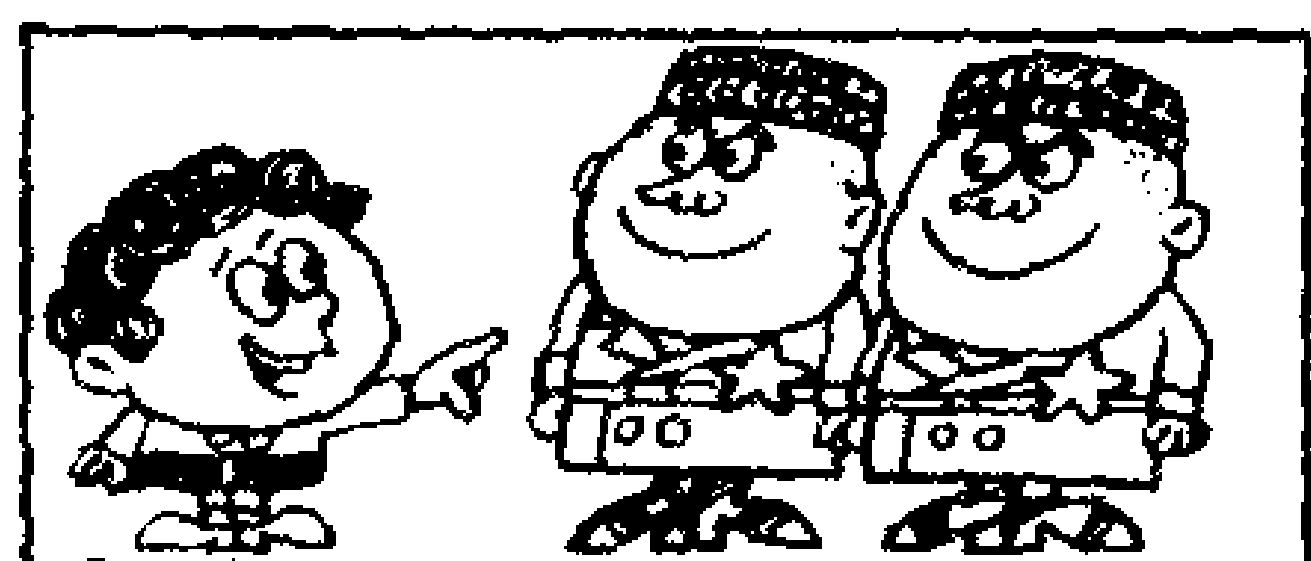
28th



We're Norwegian.
We come from Norway.

我们是挪威人。
我们来自挪威。

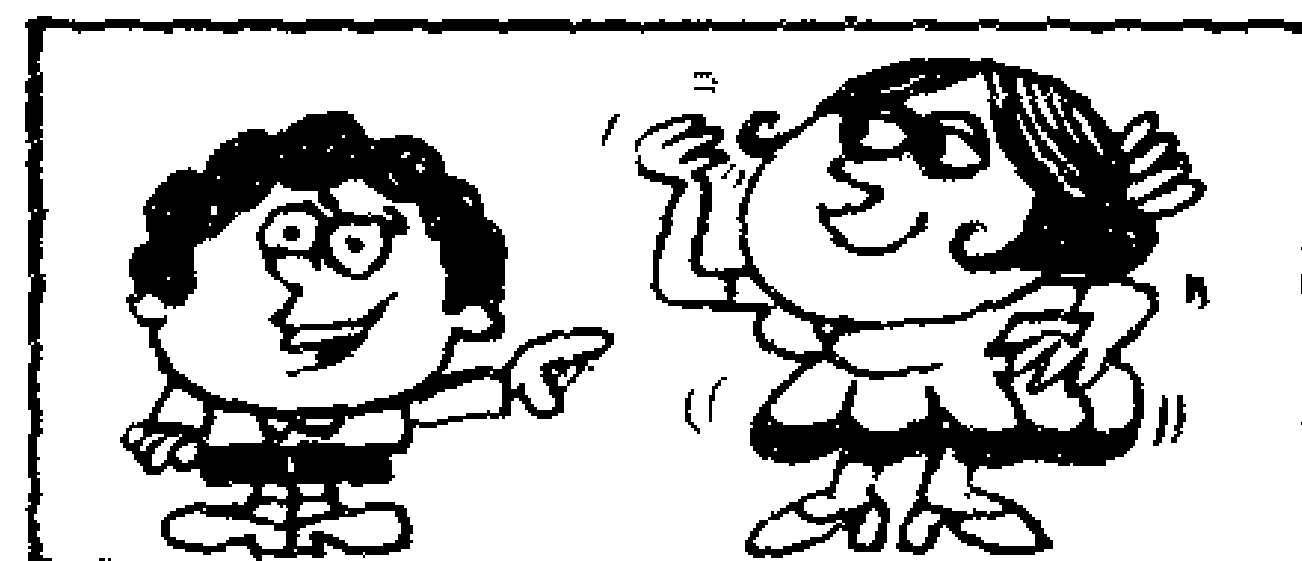
29th



They're Russian.
They come from Russia.

他们是俄国人。
他们来自俄国。

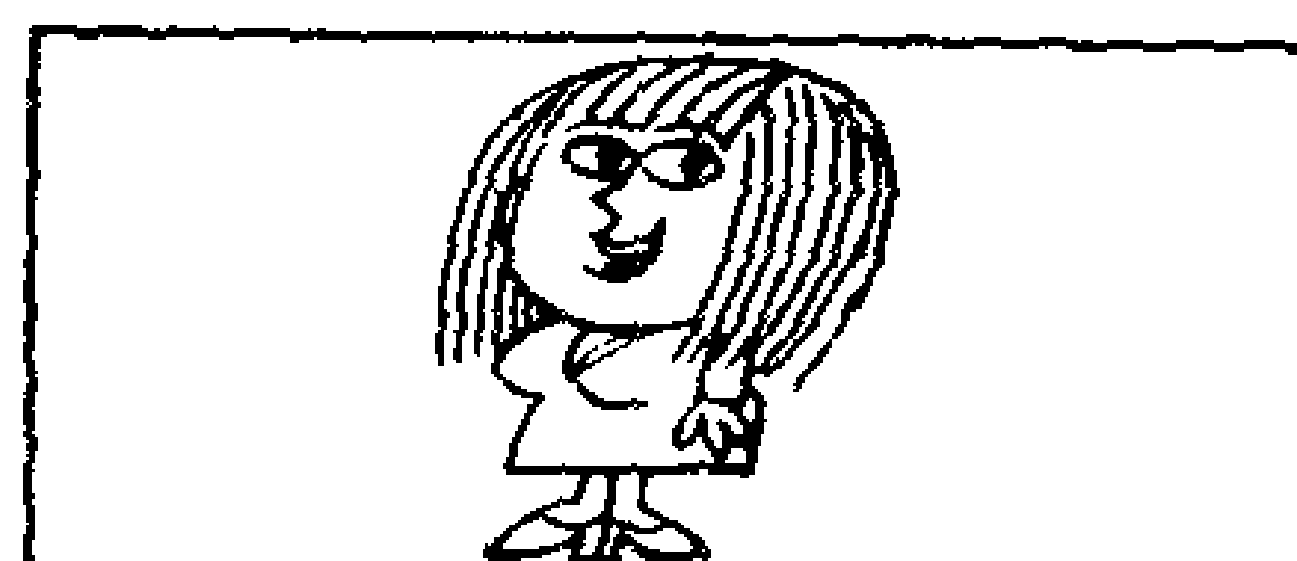
30th



She's Spanish.
She comes from Spain.

她是西班牙人。
她来自西班牙。

31st



I'm Swedish.
I come from Sweden.

我是瑞典人。
我来自瑞典。

生词和短语

America [ə'merikə] *n.* 美国, 美洲

Brazil [brə'zil] *n.* 巴西

Holland ['hələnd] *n.* 荷兰

Germany ['dʒə:məni] *n.* 德国

France ['frɑ:ns] *n.* 法国

Italy ['itəli] *n.* 意大利

Norway [ˈnɔːwei] *n.* 挪威
Russia [ˈrʌʃə] *n.* 俄国, 俄罗斯
Spain [speɪn] *n.* 西班牙
Sweden [ˈswiːdn] *n.* 瑞典

Exercise

Look at this:

I come from England, but Stella . . . from Spain.
I come from England, but Stella comes from Spain.

Do these in the same way:

We come from Germany, but Dimitri . . . from Greece.

I like cold weather, but he . . . warm weather.

He comes from America, but she . . . from England.

She doesn't like the winter, but she . . . the summer.

I come from Norway, but you . . . from Sweden.

Stella comes from Spain, but Hans and Carl . . . from Germany.

We don't come from Spain. We . . . from Brazil.

Lesson 53

HANS: Where do you come from?

JIM: I come from England.

HANS: What's the climate like
in your country?

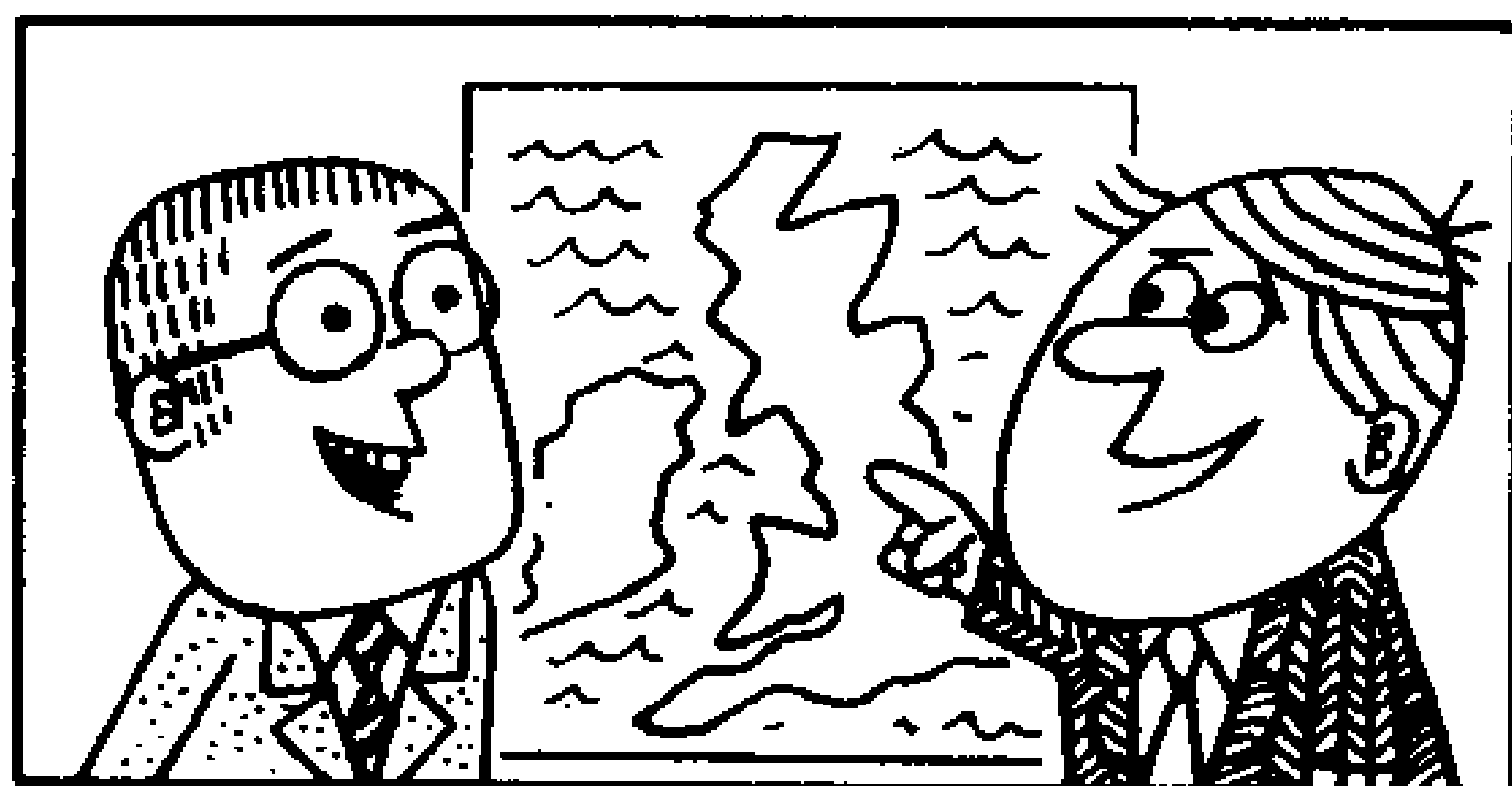
JIM: It's mild,
but it's not always pleasant.

JIM: The weather's often cold in the North
and windy in the East.

It's often wet in the West
and sometimes warm in the South.

吉姆: 北部的天气经常寒冷,
而东部则多风。
西部经常潮湿,
而南部有时是温暖的。

1



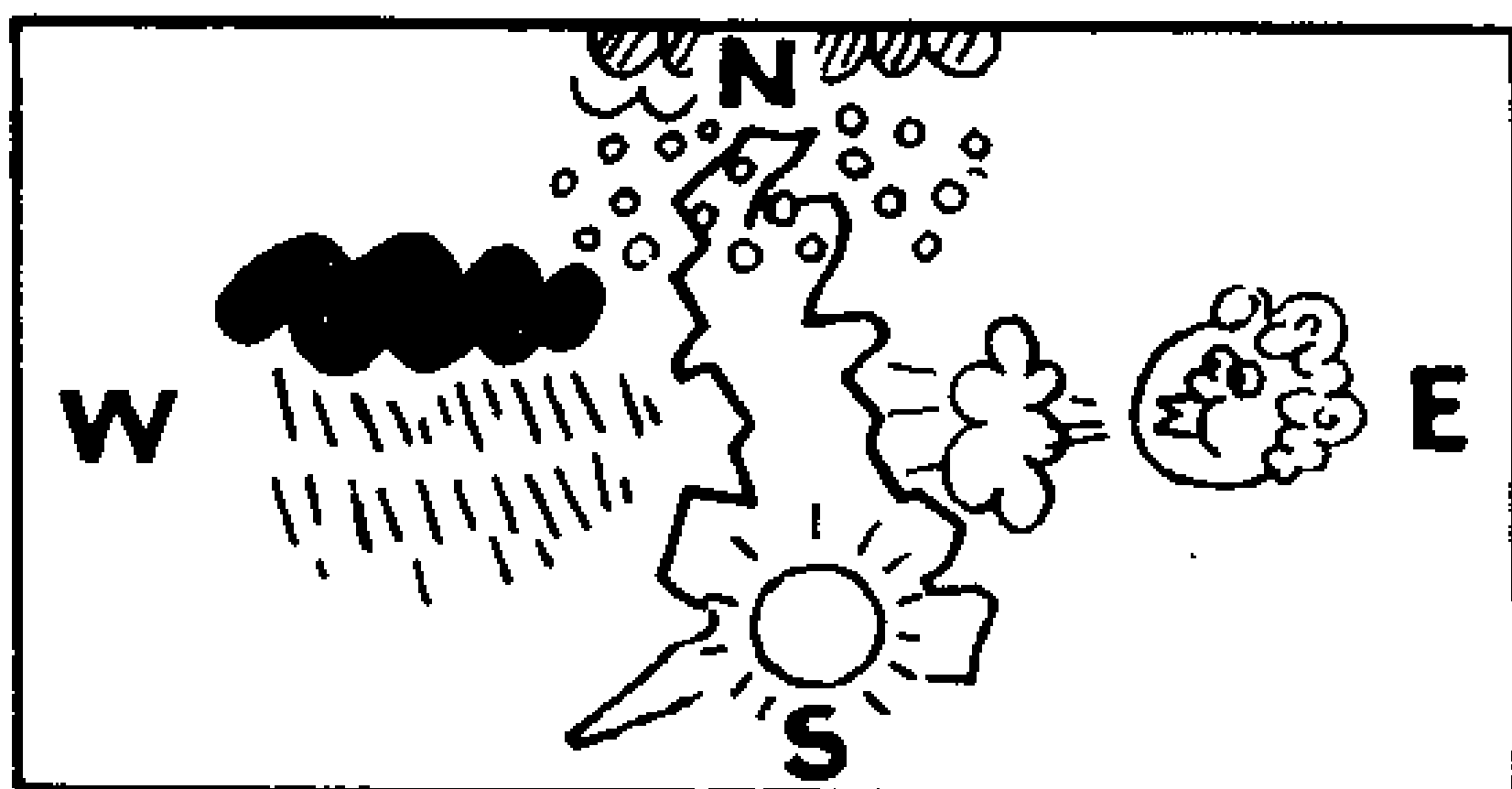
汉斯: 你是哪国人?

吉姆: 我是英国人。

汉斯: 你们国家的气候怎样?

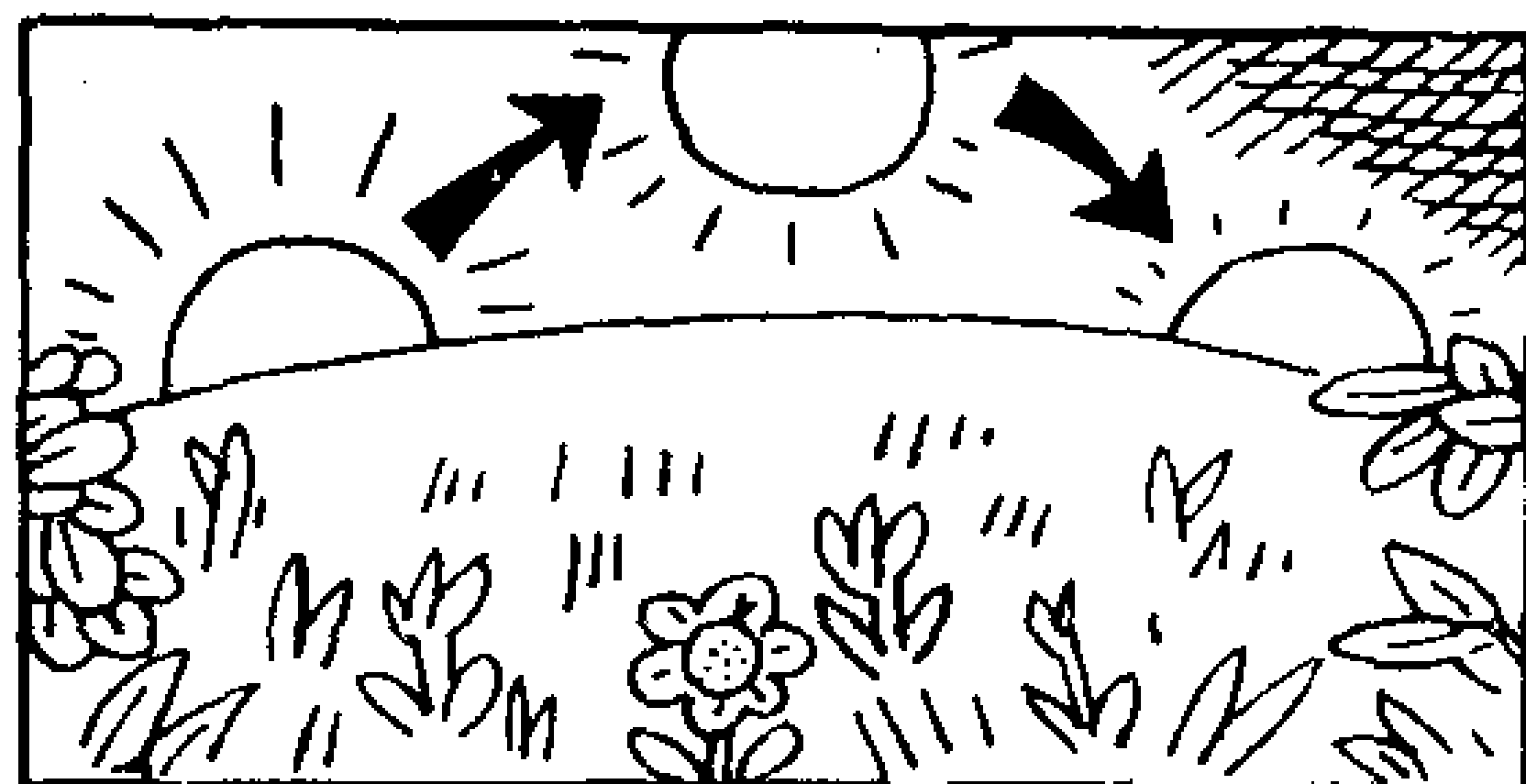
吉姆: 气候温和,
但并不总是令人满意的。

2



HANS: Which seasons do you like best? 3

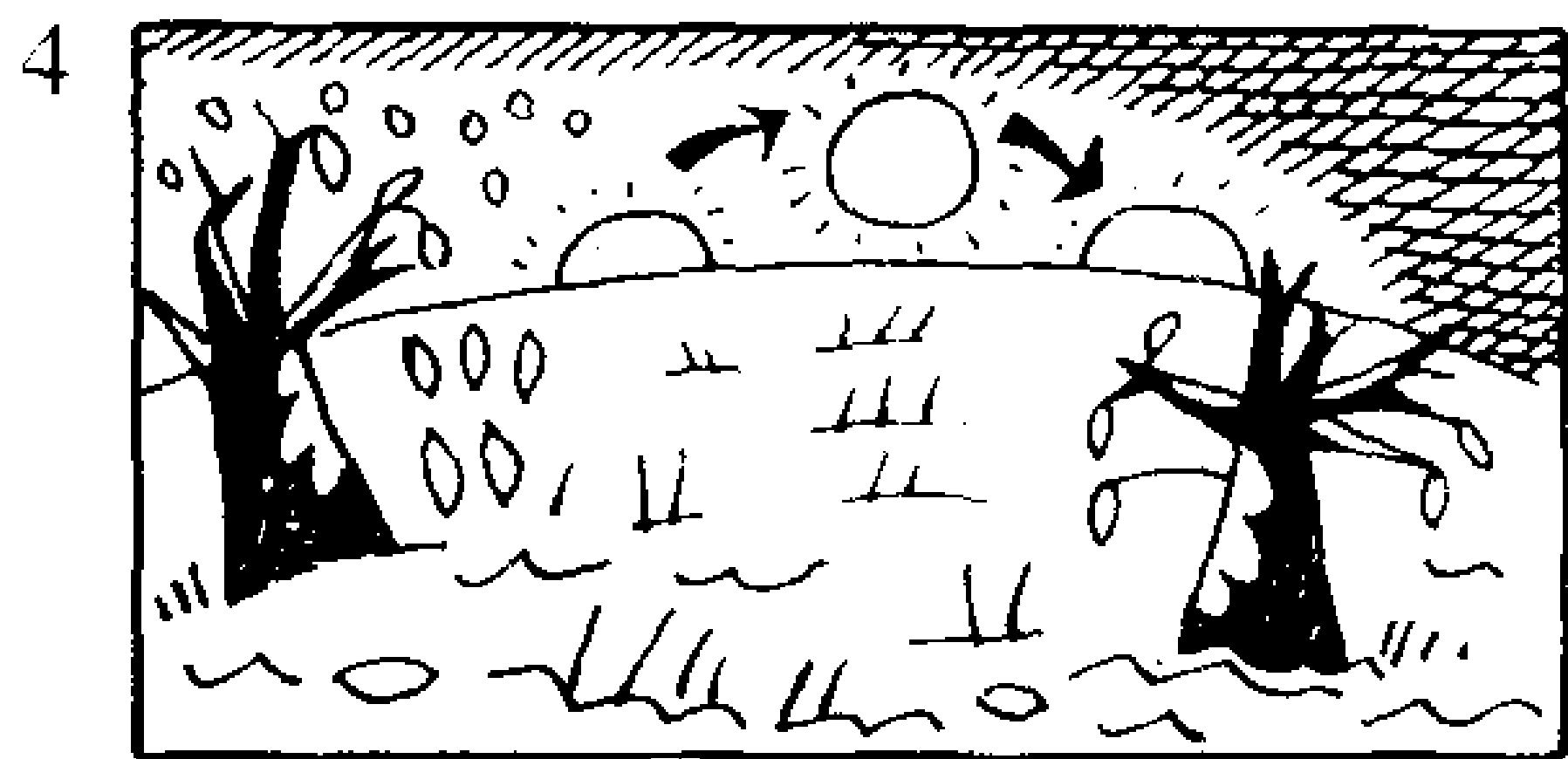
JIM: I like spring and summer.
The days are long
and the nights are short.
The sun rises early
and sets late.



汉斯: 你最喜欢哪些季节呢?

吉姆: 我最喜欢春天和夏天。
白天长而夜晚短。
太阳升起得早而落得晚。

JIM: I don't like autumn and winter.
The days are short
and the nights are long.
The sun rises late
and sets early.
Our climate is not very good,
but it's certainly interesting.
It's our favourite subject
of conversation.



吉姆: 我不喜欢秋天和冬天。

白天短而夜晚长。
太阳升起得迟而落得早。
我国的气候并不很好。
但无疑很有意思。

天气是我们最喜欢谈论的话题。

生词和短语

mild [maɪld] *a.* 温和的, 温暖的 (同义: warm)

always [ˈɔːlwəz] *ad.* 总是, 无例外地

pleasant [ˈpleznt] *a.* 愉快的, 适意的

north [nɔːθ] *n.* 北, 北方, 北部; *a.* 北方的, 北部的;
ad. 向北方, 在北方

east [iːst] *n.* 东, 东方, 东部; *a.* 东的, 东方的;
ad. 在东方, 向东方

west [west] *n.* 西, 西方, 西部; *a.* 西方的, 向西的;
ad. 向西方, 在西方

wet [wet] *a.* 潮湿的

south [sauθ] *n.* 南, 南方, 南部; *a.* 南方的, 南部的;
ad. 向南, 朝南

warm [wɔːm] *a.* 温暖的, 暖和的, 热烈的

season ['si:zn] *n.* 季, 季节

best [best] *a.* 最好的; *ad.* 最, 极

rise [raiz] (rose [rəuz], risen ['rizn]) *vi.* 上升, 站起

early ['ə:li] *ad.* 早;

a. 初期的

interesting ['intristin] *a.* 有趣的, 引起兴趣的

conversation [,kənvə'seɪʃən] *n.* 会话, 谈话

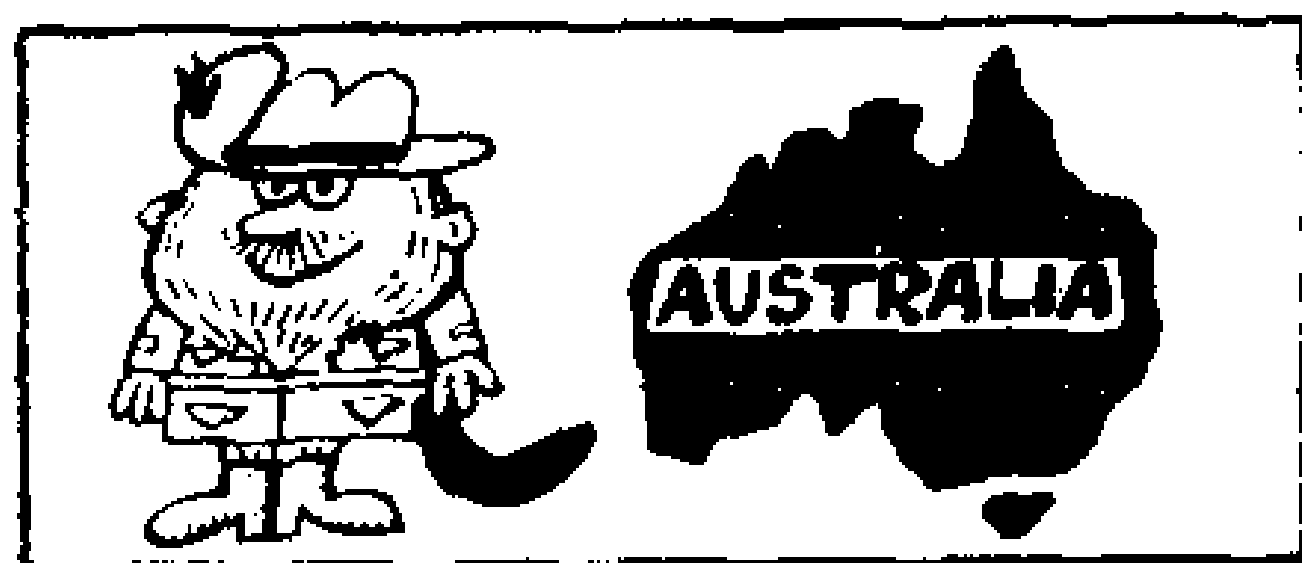
Lesson 54 What nationality are they?

他们是哪国人?

Where do they come from?

他们从哪里来?

20th



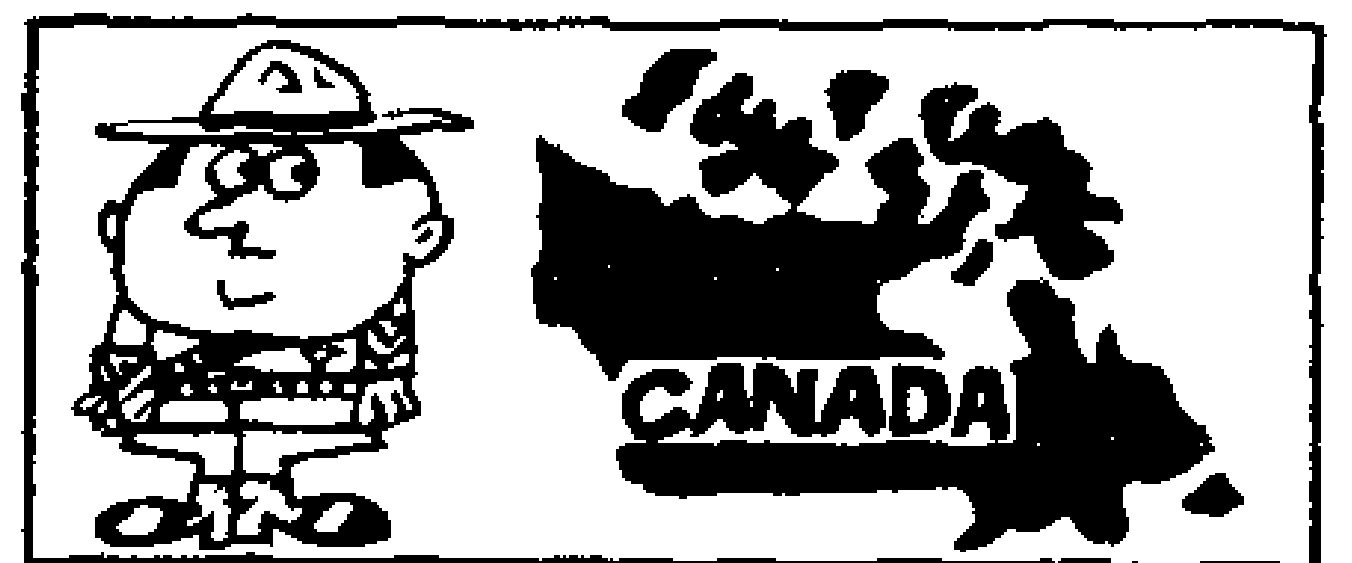
I'm Australian.
I come from Australia.
我是澳大利亚人。
我来自澳大利亚。

30th



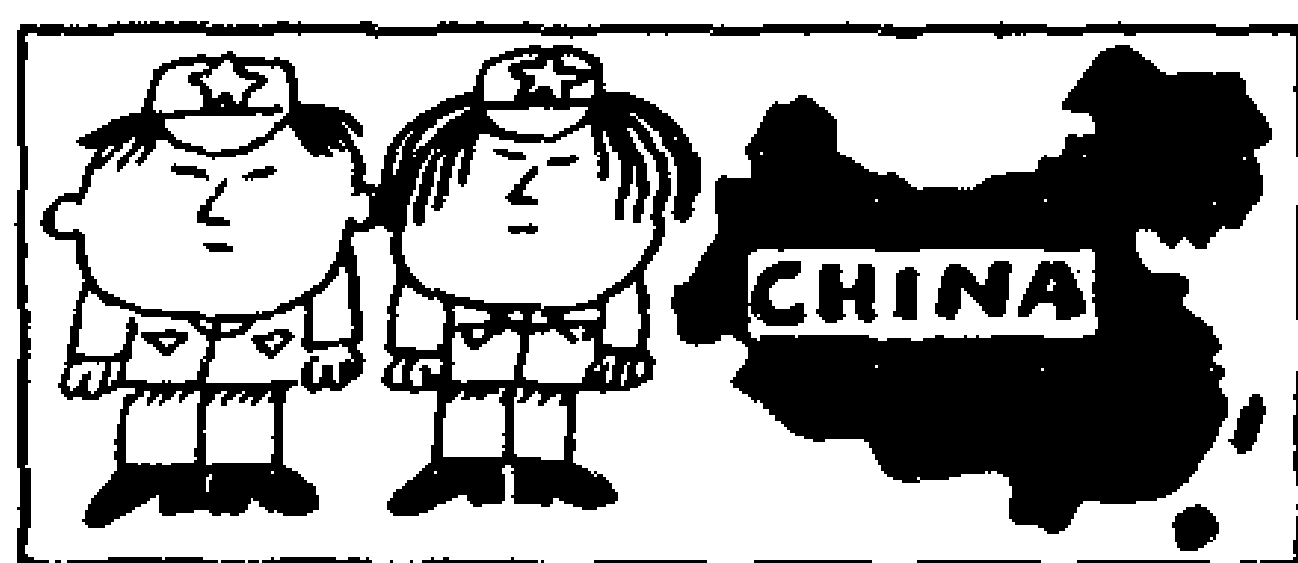
He's Austrian.
He comes from Austria.
他是奥地利人。
他来自奥地利。

40th



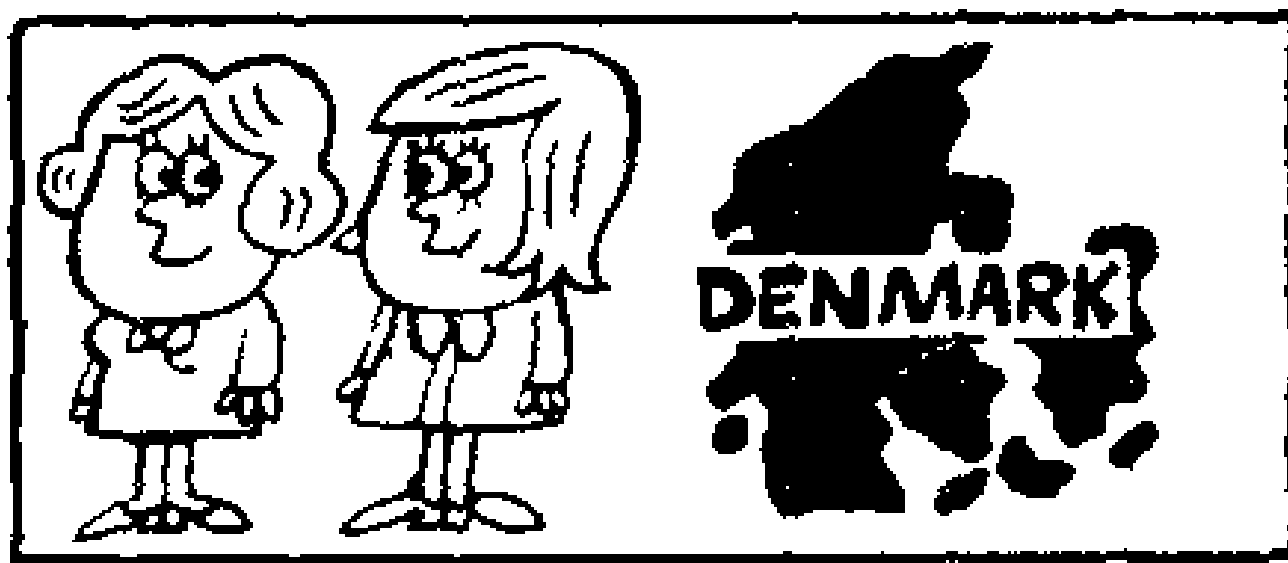
He's Canadian.
He comes from Canada.
他是加拿大人。
他来自加拿大。

50th



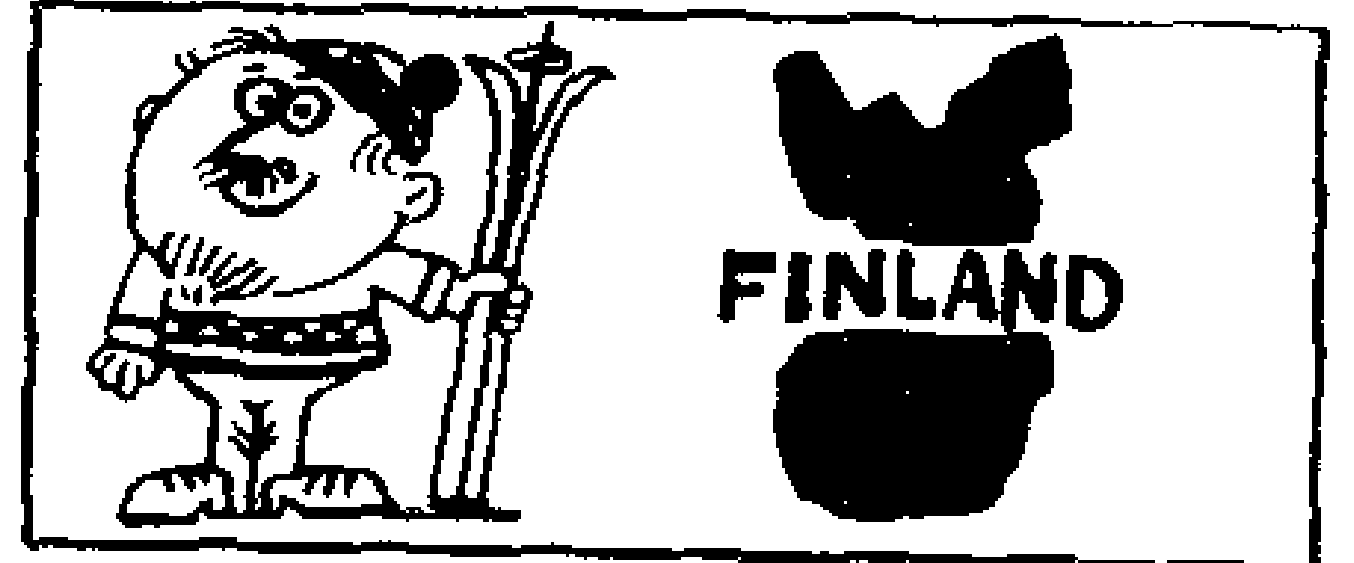
We're Chinese.
We come from China.
我们中国人。
我们来自中国。

60th



They're Danish.
They come from Denmark.
他们是丹麦人。
他们来自丹麦。

70th



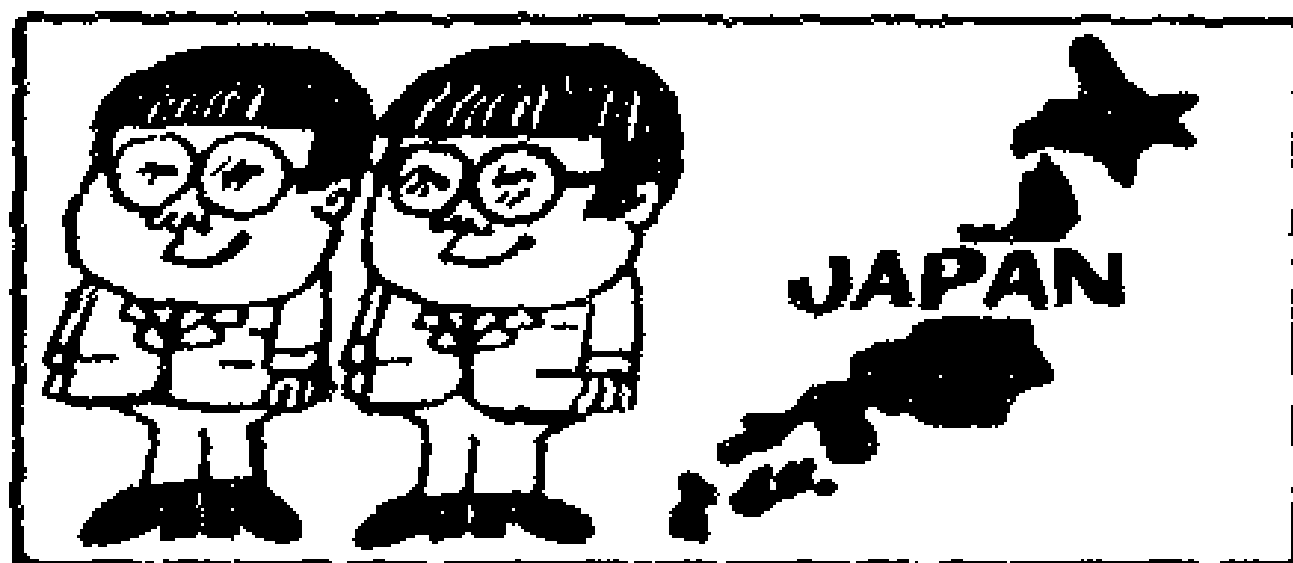
You're Finnish.
You come from Finland.
你是芬兰人。
你来自芬兰。

80th



She's Indian.
She comes from India.
她是印度人。
她来自印度。

90th



You're Japanese.
You come from Japan.
你们是日本人。
你们来自日本。

100th



We're Nigerian.
We come from Nigeria.
我们是尼日利亚人。
我们来自尼日利亚。

101st



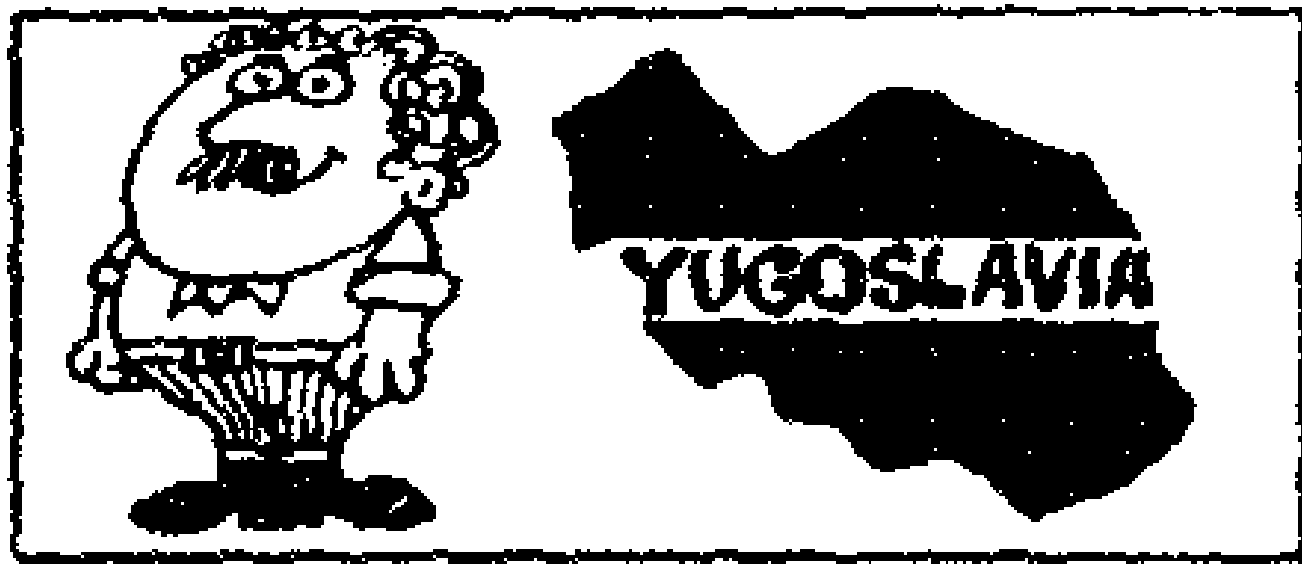
They're Polish.
They come from Poland.
他们是波兰人。
他们来自波兰。

102nd



She's Turkish.
She comes from Turkey.
她是土耳其人。
她来自土耳其。

103rd



I'm Yugoslavian.
I come from Yugoslavia.
我是南斯拉夫人。
我来自南斯拉夫。

生词和短语

Australia [ɔs'treiljə] *n.* 澳洲, 澳大利亚

Australian [ɔs'treiljən] *n.* 澳洲人, 澳大利亚人;
a. 澳洲的, 澳大利亚的

Austria [ˈɔstriə] *n.* 奥地利

Austrian [ˈɔstriən] *n.* 奥地利人; *a.* 奥地利的, 奥地利人的

Canada [ˈkænədə] *n.* 加拿大

Canadian [kə'neidjən] *n.* 加拿大人; *a.* 加拿大的

China [ˈtʃaɪnə] *n.* 中国

Chinese [ˈtʃai'ni:z] *n.* 中国人, 中文, 汉语; *a.* 中国的

Denmark [ˈdenmɑ:k] *n.* 丹麦

India [ˈɪndjə] *n.* 印度

Indian [ˈɪndjən] *n.* 印度人; *a.* 印度的, 印度人的

Japan [dʒə'pæn] *n.* 日本

Japanese [dʒæpə'ni:z] *n.* 日本人; *a.* 日本的, 日本人的

Nigeria [nai'dʒiəriə] *n.* 尼日利亚

Nigerian [nai'dʒiəriən] *n.* 尼日利亚人; *a.* 尼日利亚的

Poland ['pəʊlənd] *n.* 波兰

Polish ['pəʊliʃ] *n.* 波兰人, 波兰语; *a.* 波兰的

Turkey ['tə:ki] *n.* 土耳其

Turkish ['tə:kiʃ] *n.* 土耳其人, 土耳其语; *a.* 土耳其的, 土耳其语的

Finnish ['finiʃ] *n.* 芬兰人

Finland ['finlənd] *n.* 芬兰

Yugoslavian ['ju:gəu'slə:vjən] *n.* 南斯拉夫人; *a.* 南斯拉夫的

Yugoslavia ['ju:gəu'slə:vjə] *n.* 南斯拉夫

Exercise

Look at this:

The sun rises early. *Does the sun rise early?*
The sun doesn't rise early.

Do these in the same way:

The sun sets late.

He likes ice-cream.

Mrs Jones wants a biscuit.

Jim comes from England.

Lesson 55

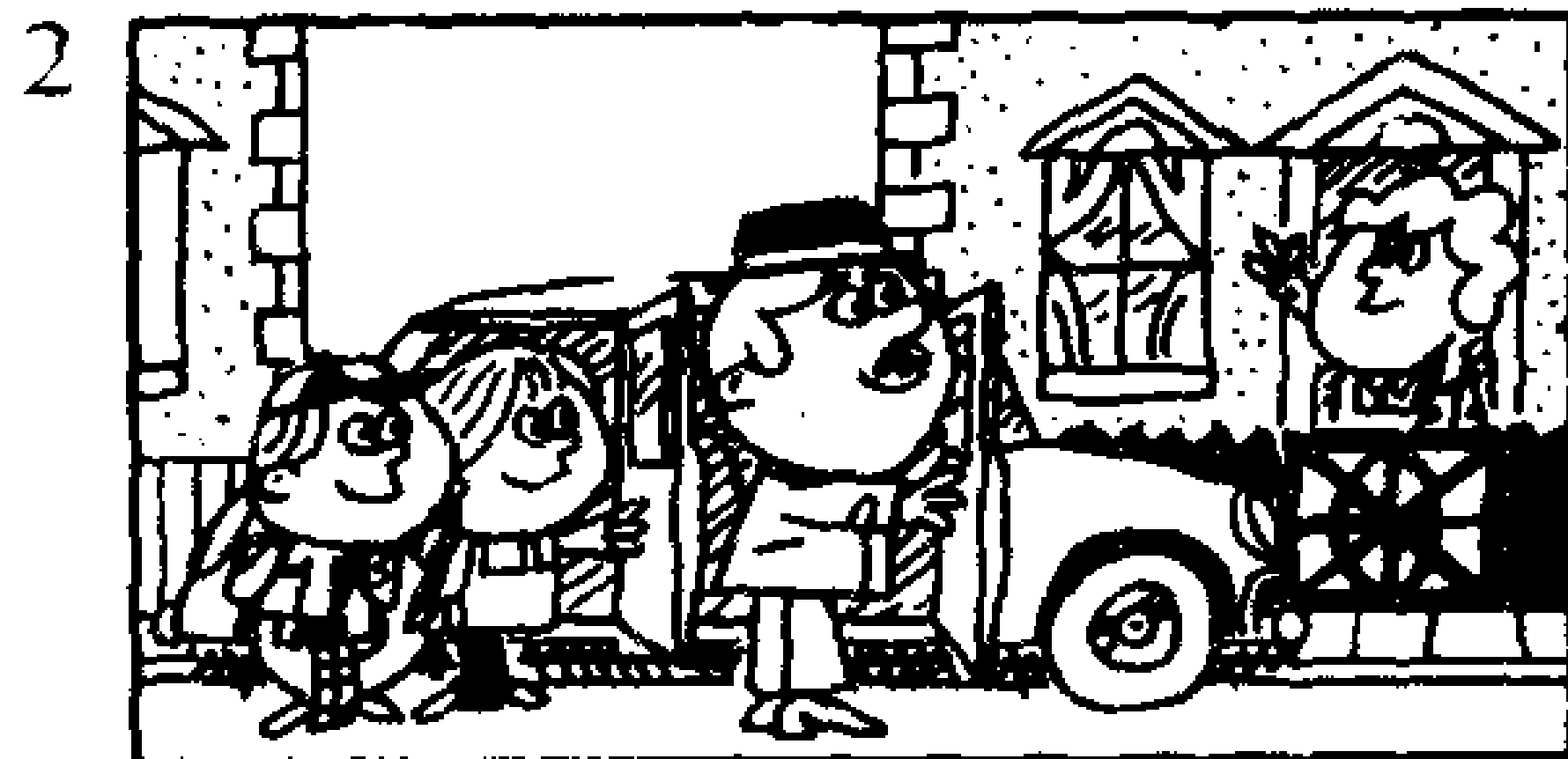
The Sáwyers live at 87 King Street.

索耶一家住在金街 87 号。



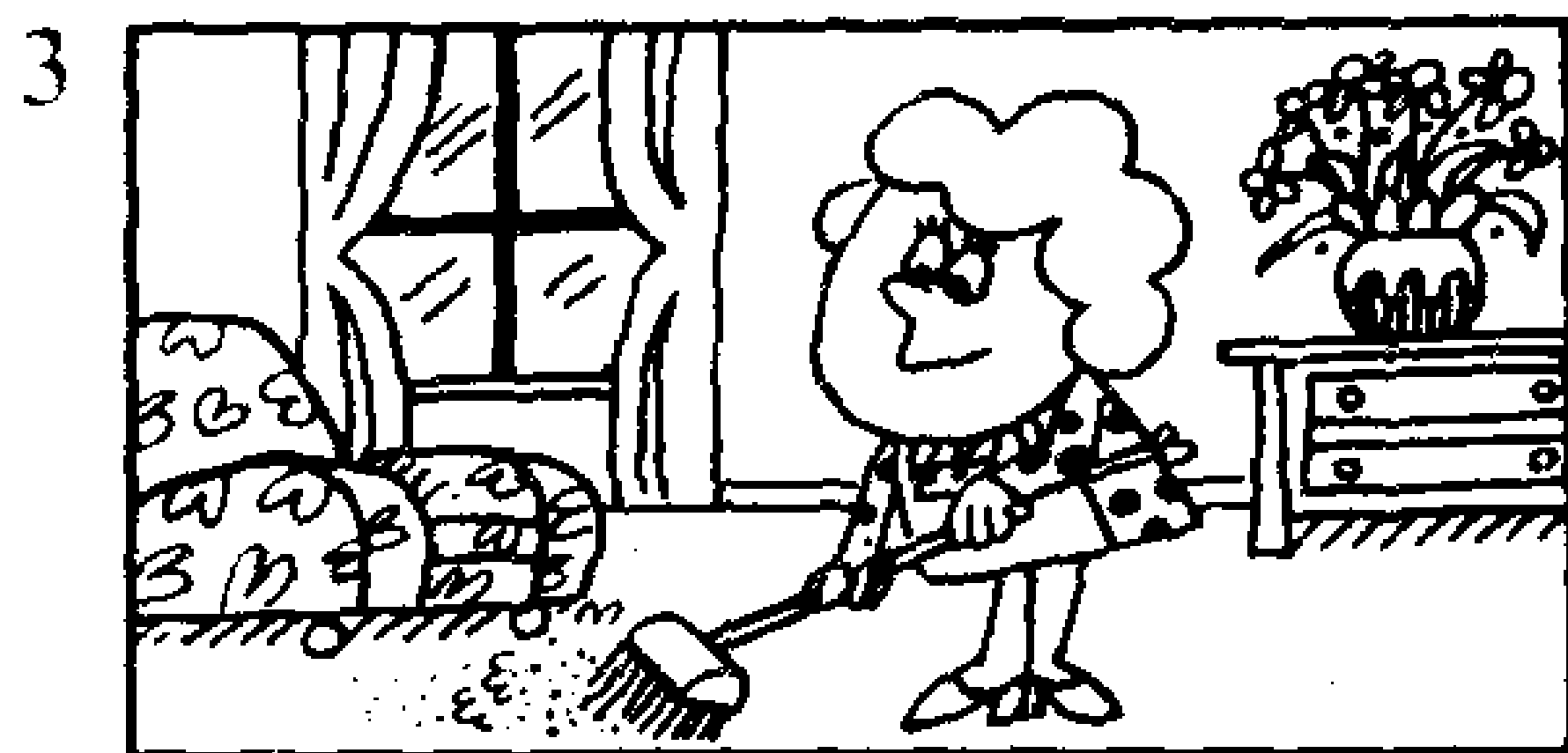
In the mórning, Mr Sáwyer góes to wórk and the children go to schóol.
Their fáther tákes them to schóol évery dáy.

早晨，索耶先生去上班，孩子们去上学。
父亲每天送孩子们去上学。

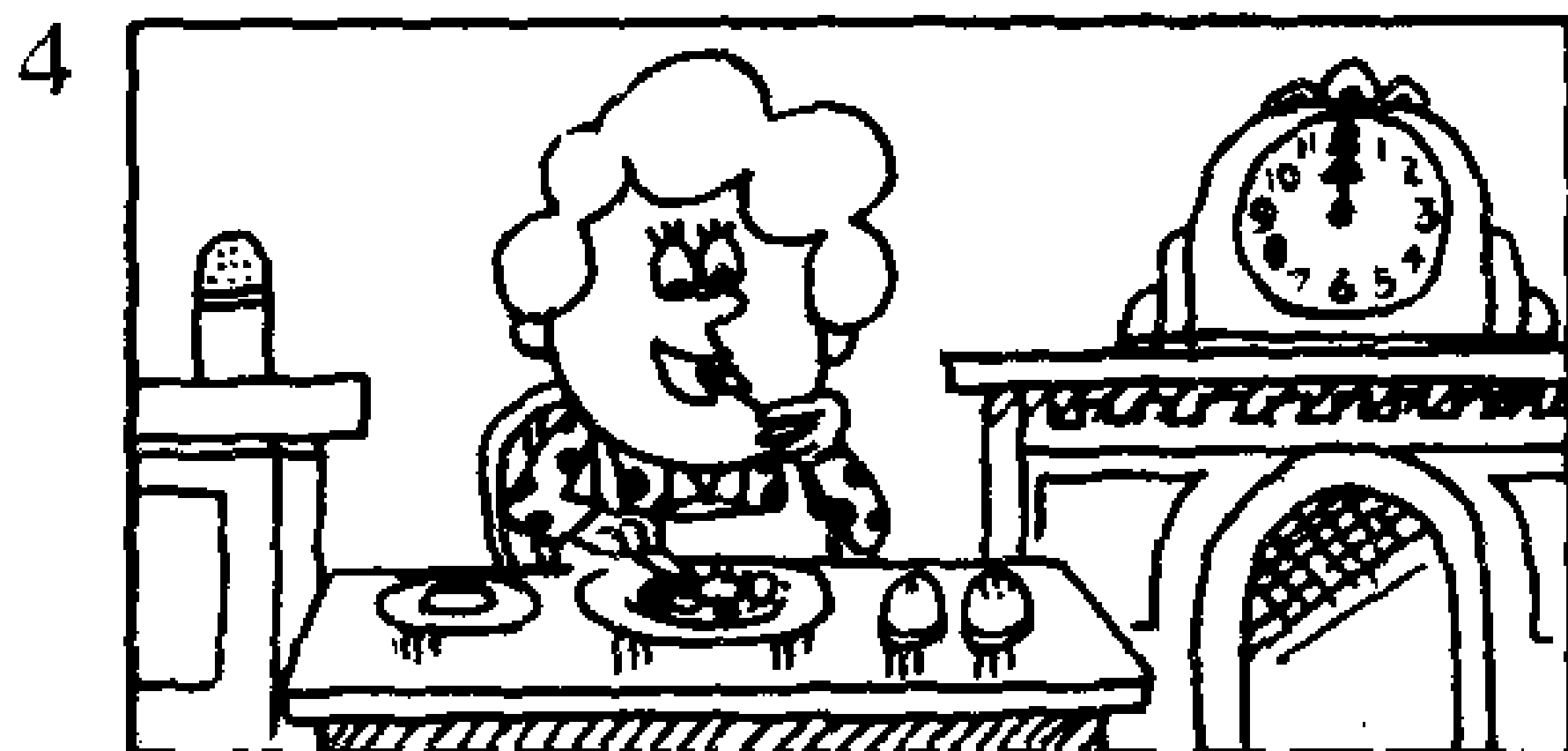


Mrs Sáwyer stáys at hómé évery dáy.
She dóes the hóusework.

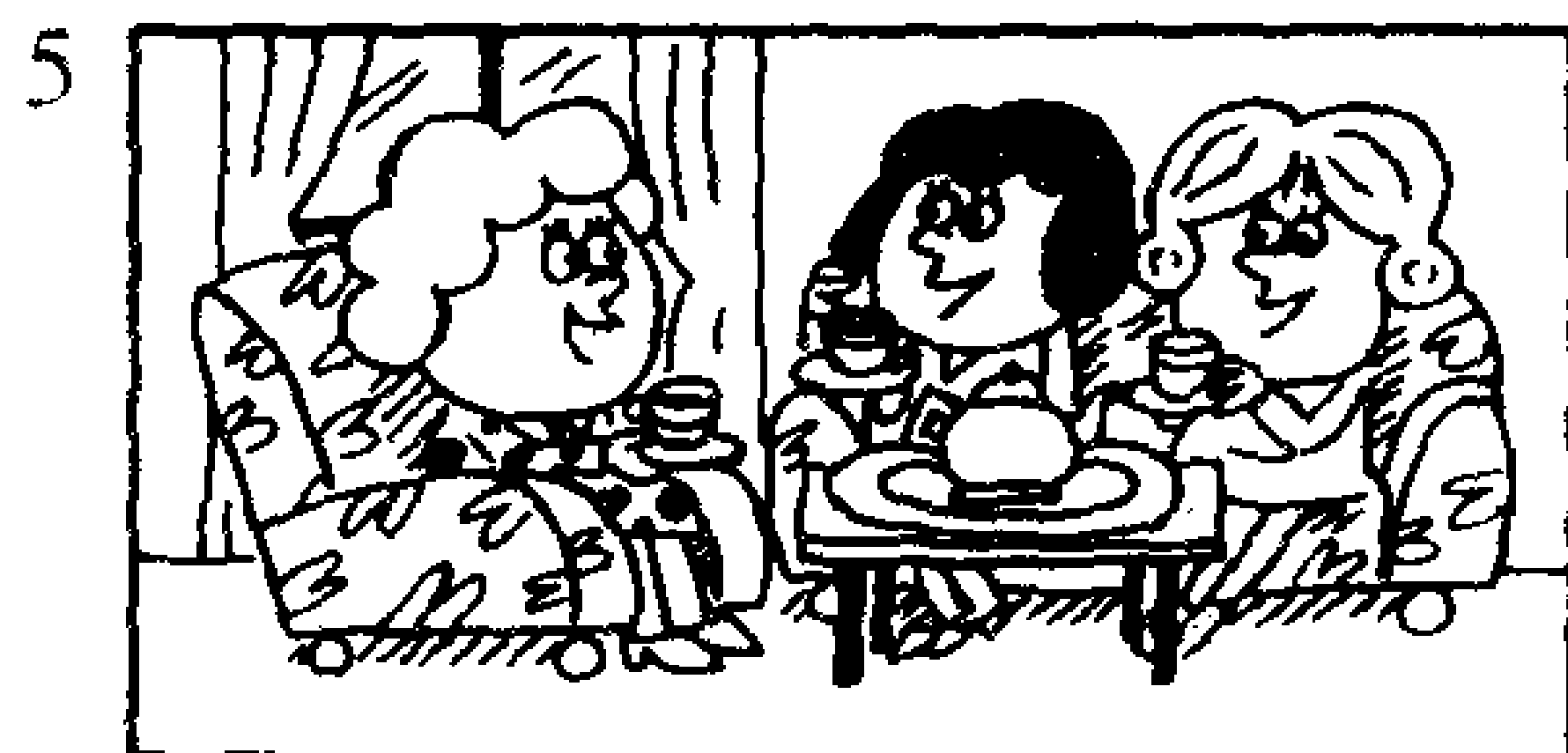
索耶夫人每天呆在家里。
她操持家务。



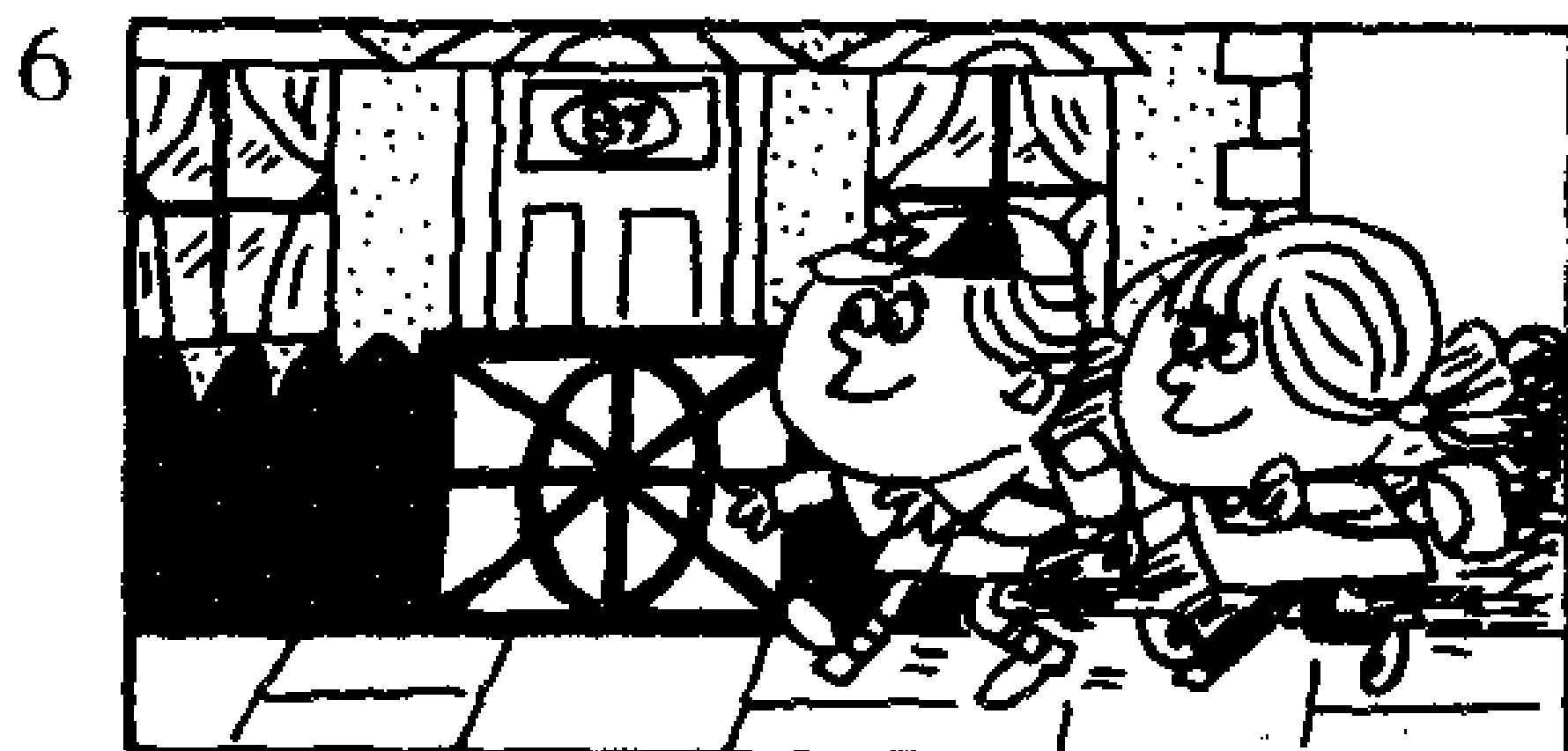
She álways éats her lúunch at nóon.
她总是在正午吃午饭。



In the afternóon,
she úsually sées her friends.
They óften drínk téa togéther.
下午，她通常看望朋友。
她们经常在一起喝茶。



In the évening,
the children cóme hómé from schóol.
They arríve hómé éarly.
傍晚，孩子们放学回家来。
他们到家早。



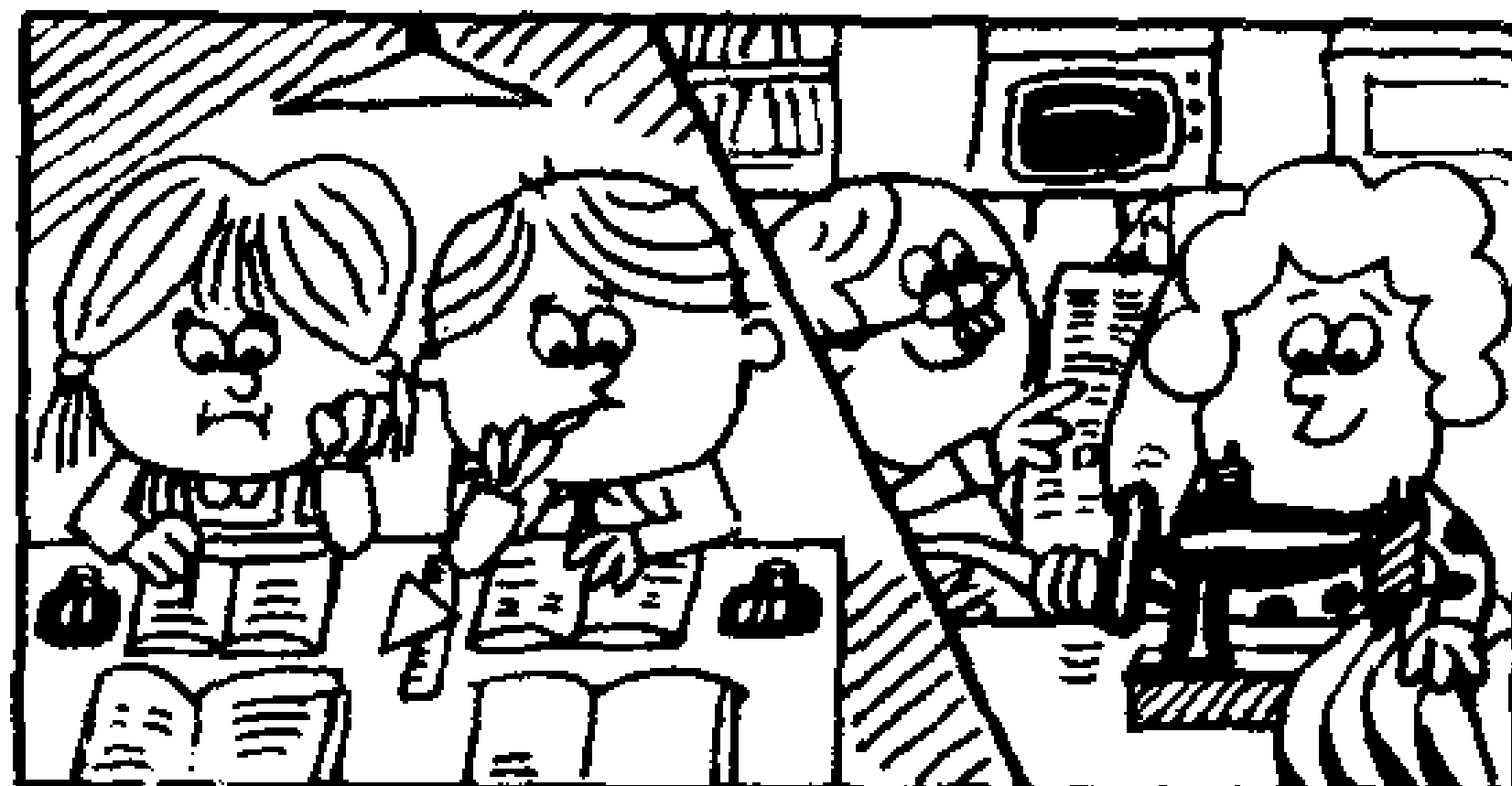
Mr Sáwyer cómes hómé from wórk.
He arríves hómé láte.
索耶先生下班回家。
他到家迟。



At night,
the children always do their homework.
Then they go to bed.
Mr Sawyer usually reads his newspaper,
but sometimes he and his wife watch television.

晚上孩子们总是做作业。
然后他们去睡觉。
索耶先生通常看看报纸，
但有时他和他妻子看电视。

8



生词和短语

noon [nu:n] *n.* 中午
usually ['ju:zuəli] *ad.* 通常
see [si:] *vi. & vt.* 看见
together [tə'geðə] *ad.* 在一起
arrive [ə'raiv] *vi.* 到达(某地)
stay [stei] *vi.* 停留
then [ðen] *ad.* 然后, 其时
Sawyer ['so:jə] 索耶(姓氏)

Lesson 56 What do they usually do? 他们通常做什么事?

every day 每天

in the morning 早晨

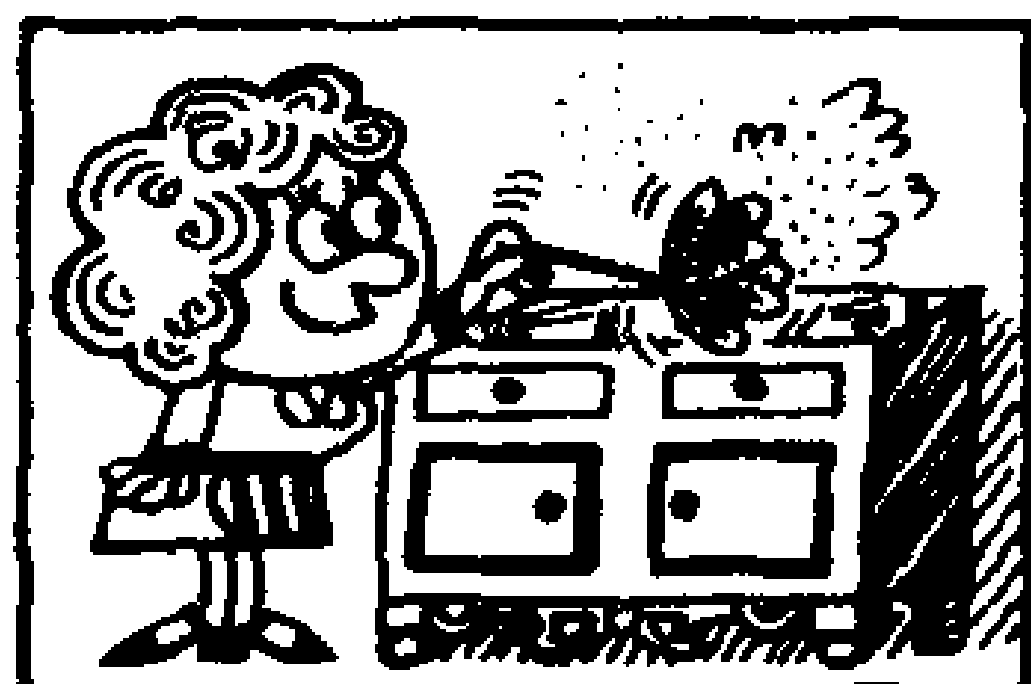
at noon 中午

in the afternoon 下午

at night 晚上

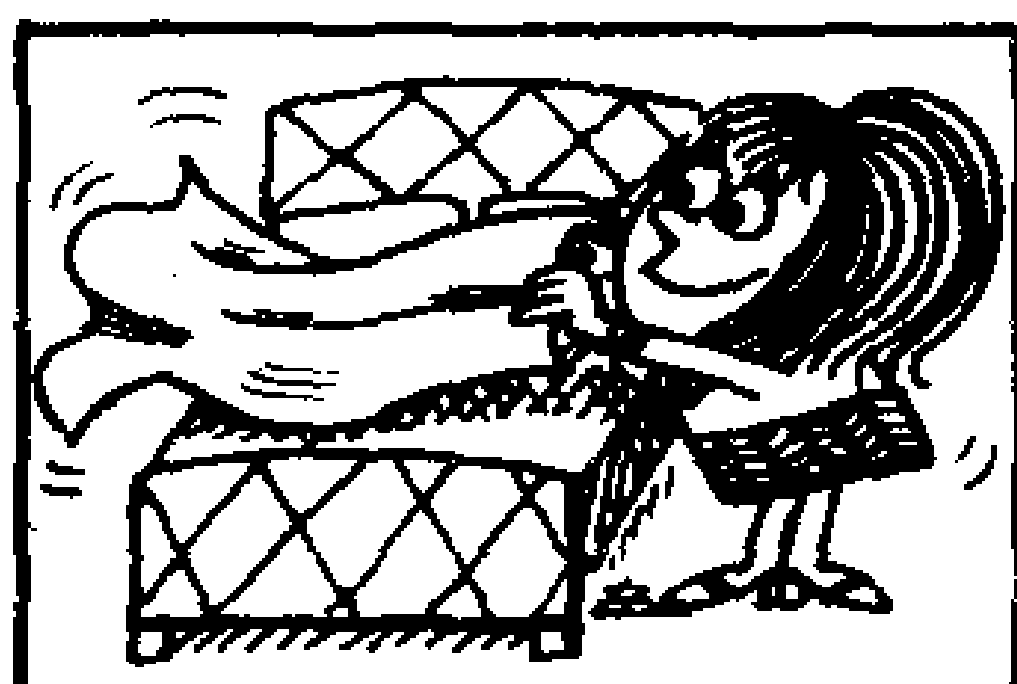
in the evening 傍晚

1st



dusts 掸灰尘

2nd



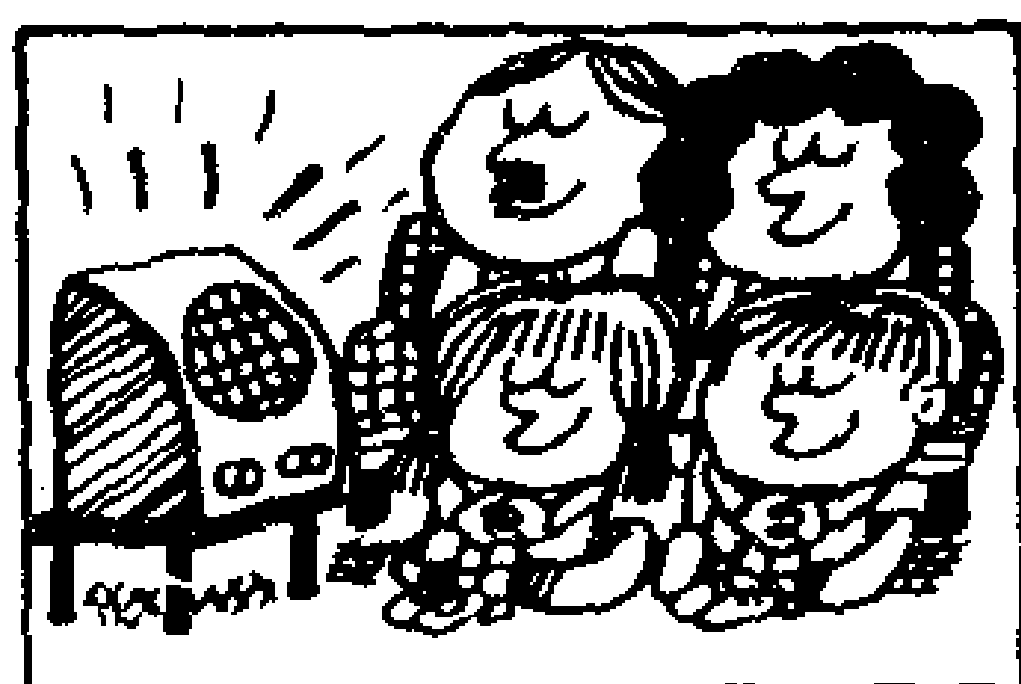
makes 铺(床)

3rd



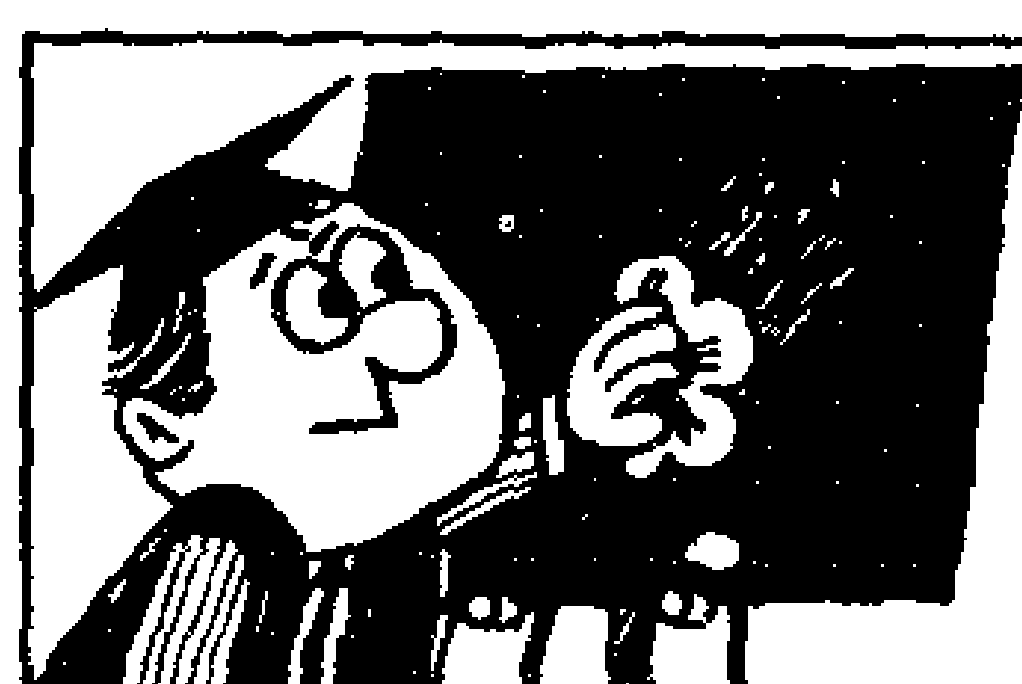
shaves 刮脸

4th



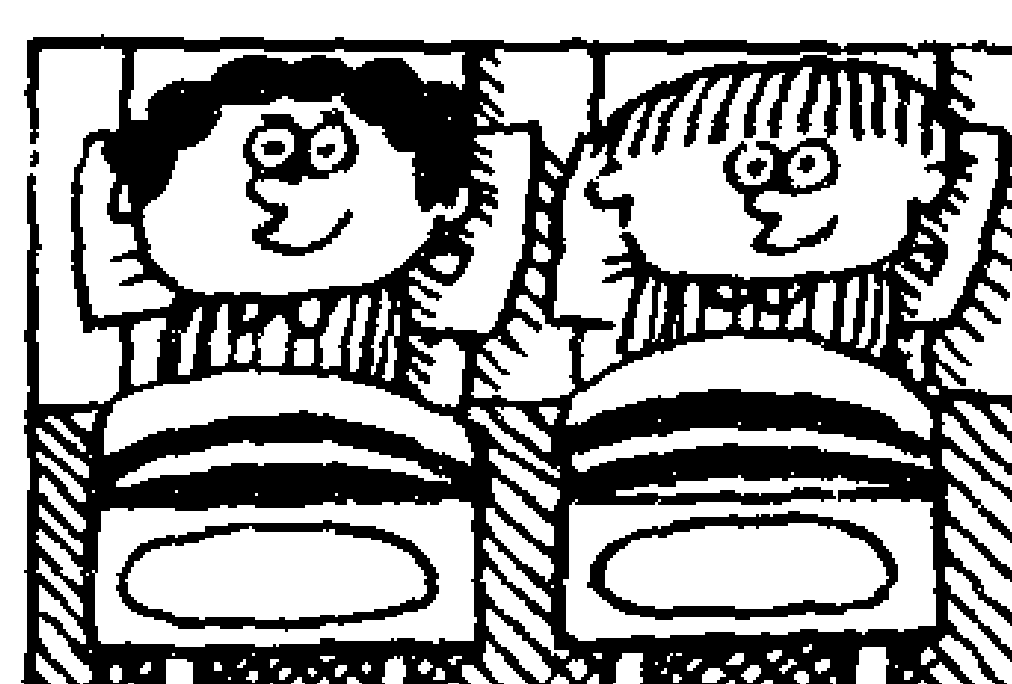
listen 收听

21st



cleans 擦拭

22nd



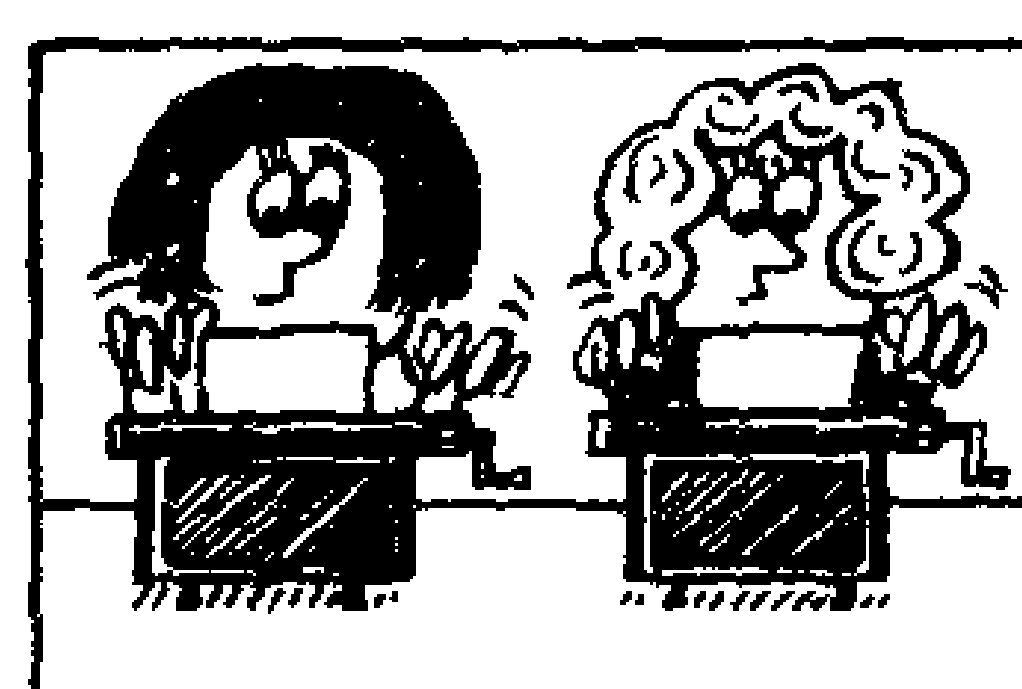
go 睡觉

23rd



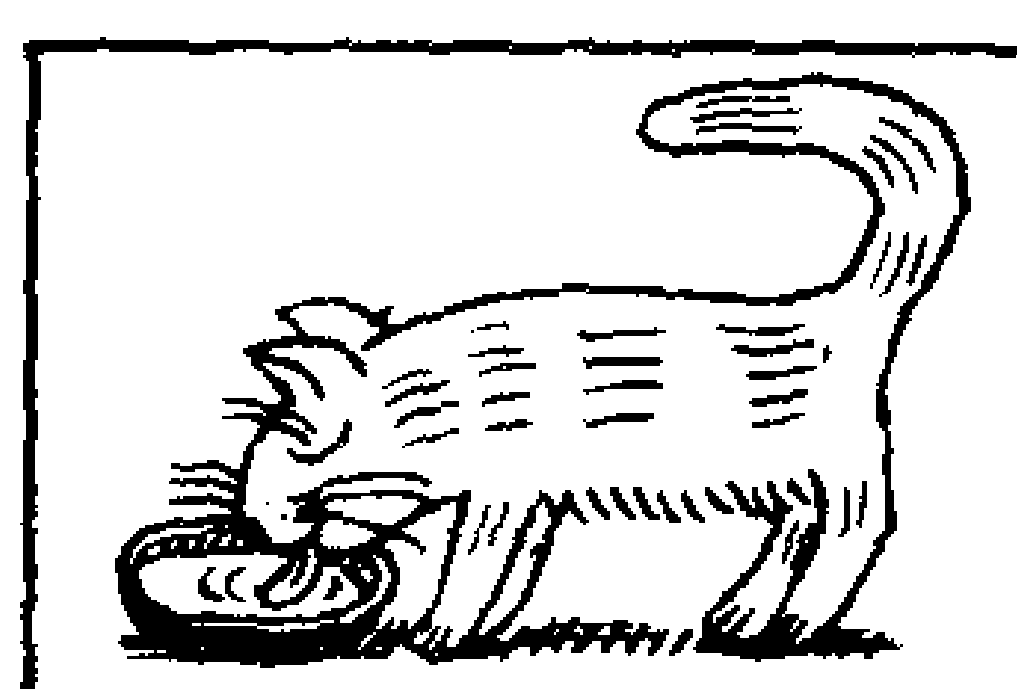
washes 洗涤

24th



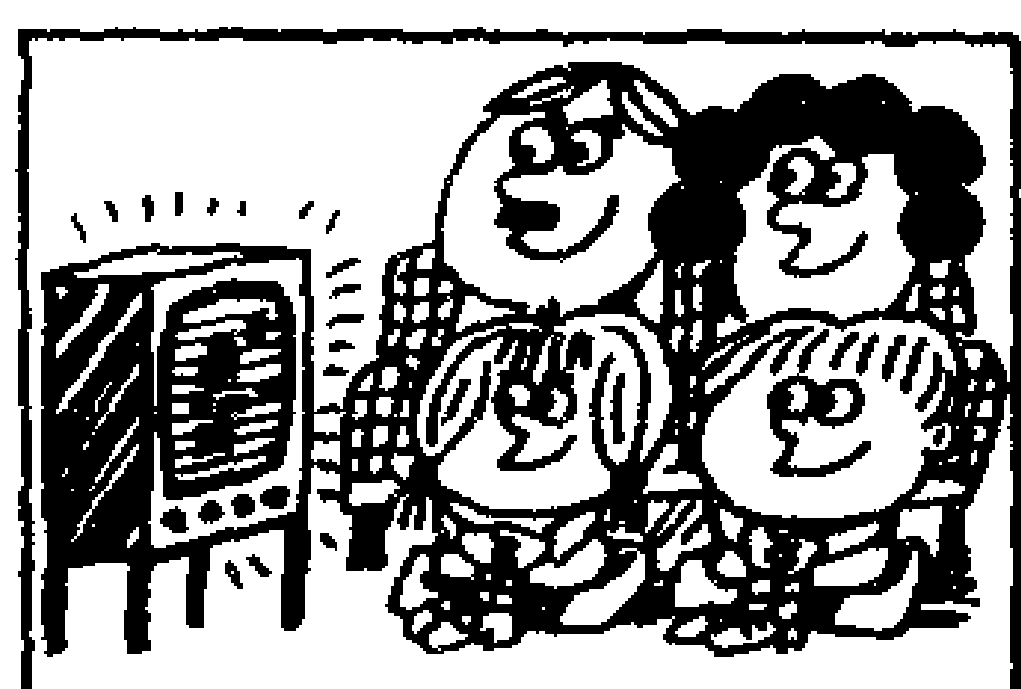
type 打字

31st



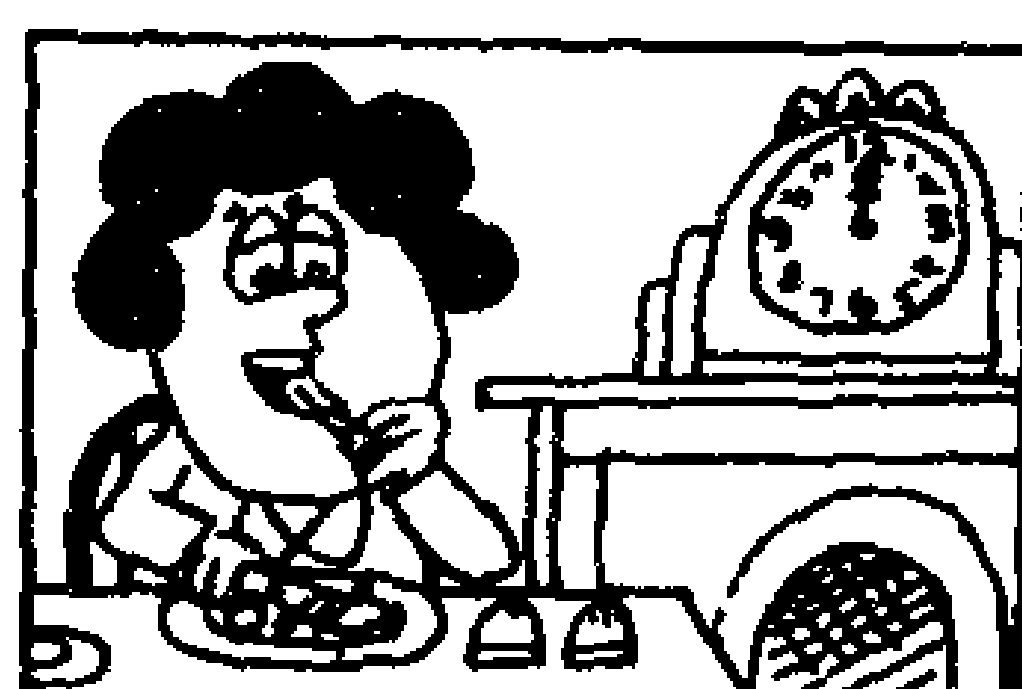
drinks 喝

32nd



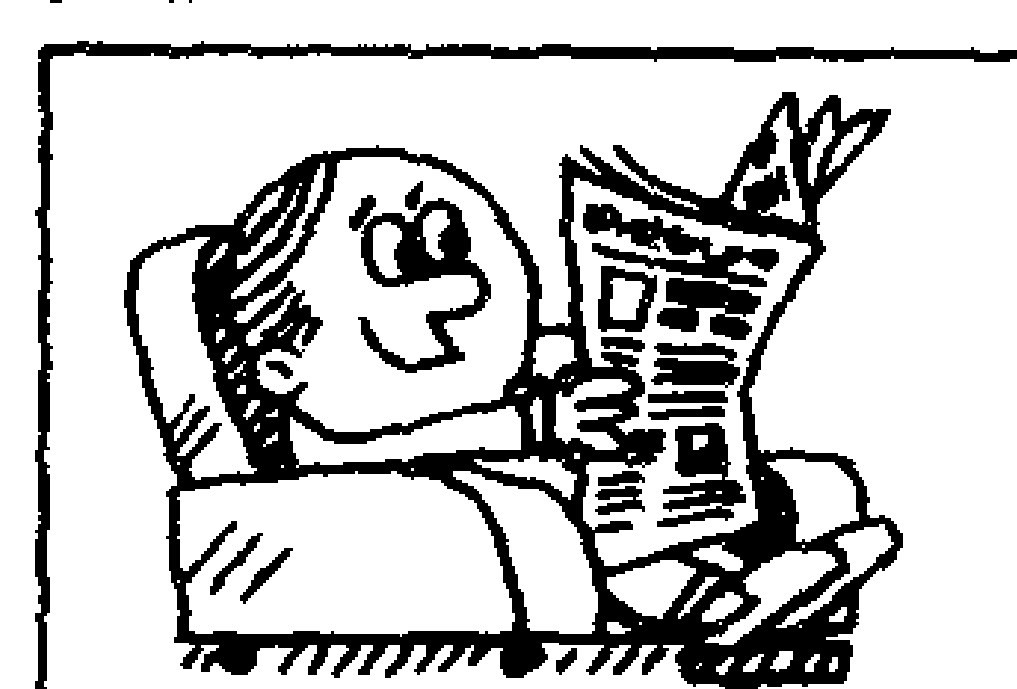
watch 观看

33rd



eats 吃

34th



reads 阅读

Exercise

Look at this:

She wash . . . the dishes every day.
She washes the dishes every day

Copy this. Add s or es where necessary:

The children go . . . to school in the morning.

Their father take . . . them to school.

Mrs Sawyer stay . . . at home.

She do . . . the housework.

She always eat . . . her lunch at noon.

Lesson 57

It is éight o'clock.

The children gó to schóol by cár
évery dáy,

but todáy,

they are góing to schóol on fóot.

现在八点钟。

孩子们每天乘小汽车上学，

但今天，他们步行上学。

It is tén o'clock.

Mrs Sáwyer úsually stáys at hóme
in the mórning.

but this mórning,

she is góing to the shóps.

现在十点钟。

索耶夫人上午通常呆在家里，

但今天上午，

她正去商店买东西。

It is fóur o'clock.

In the áfternóon,

Mrs Sáwyer úsually drínks téa
in the líving-róom.

But this áfternóon,

she is drínking téa in the gárden.

现在是下午四点钟。

下午，索耶夫人通常在起居室喝茶，

但今天下午，

她正在花园里喝茶。

It is six o'clock.

In the évening.

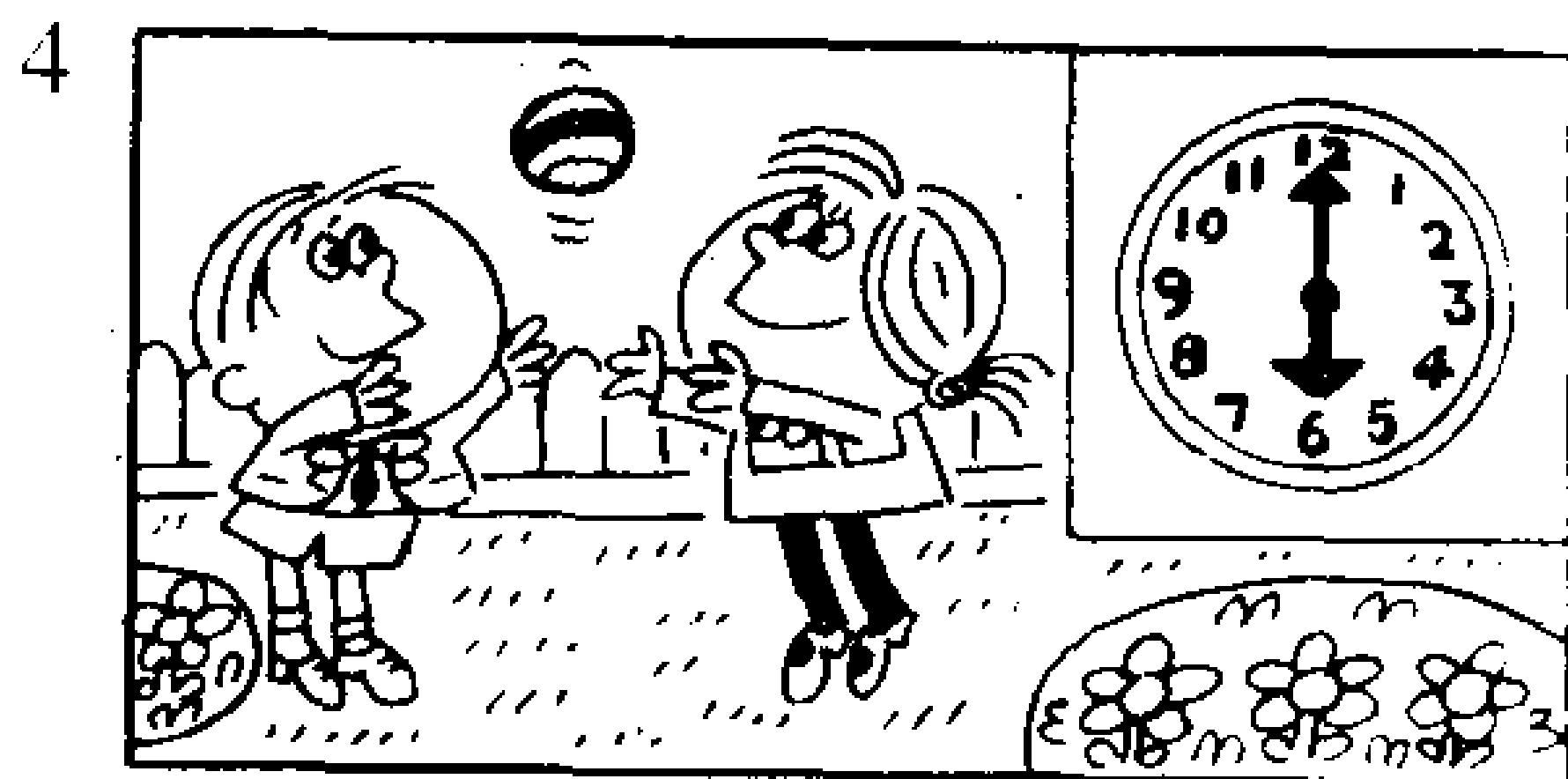
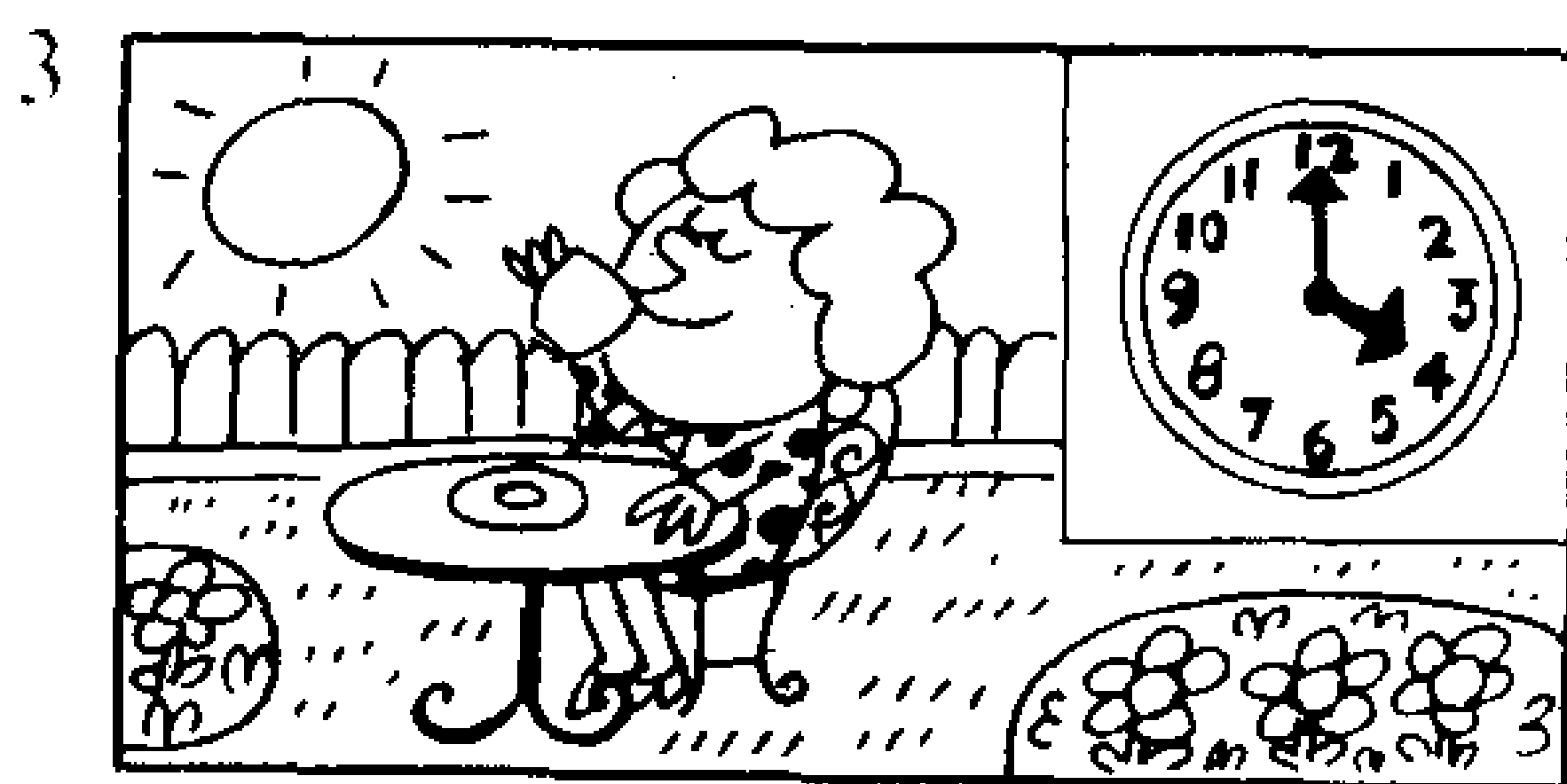
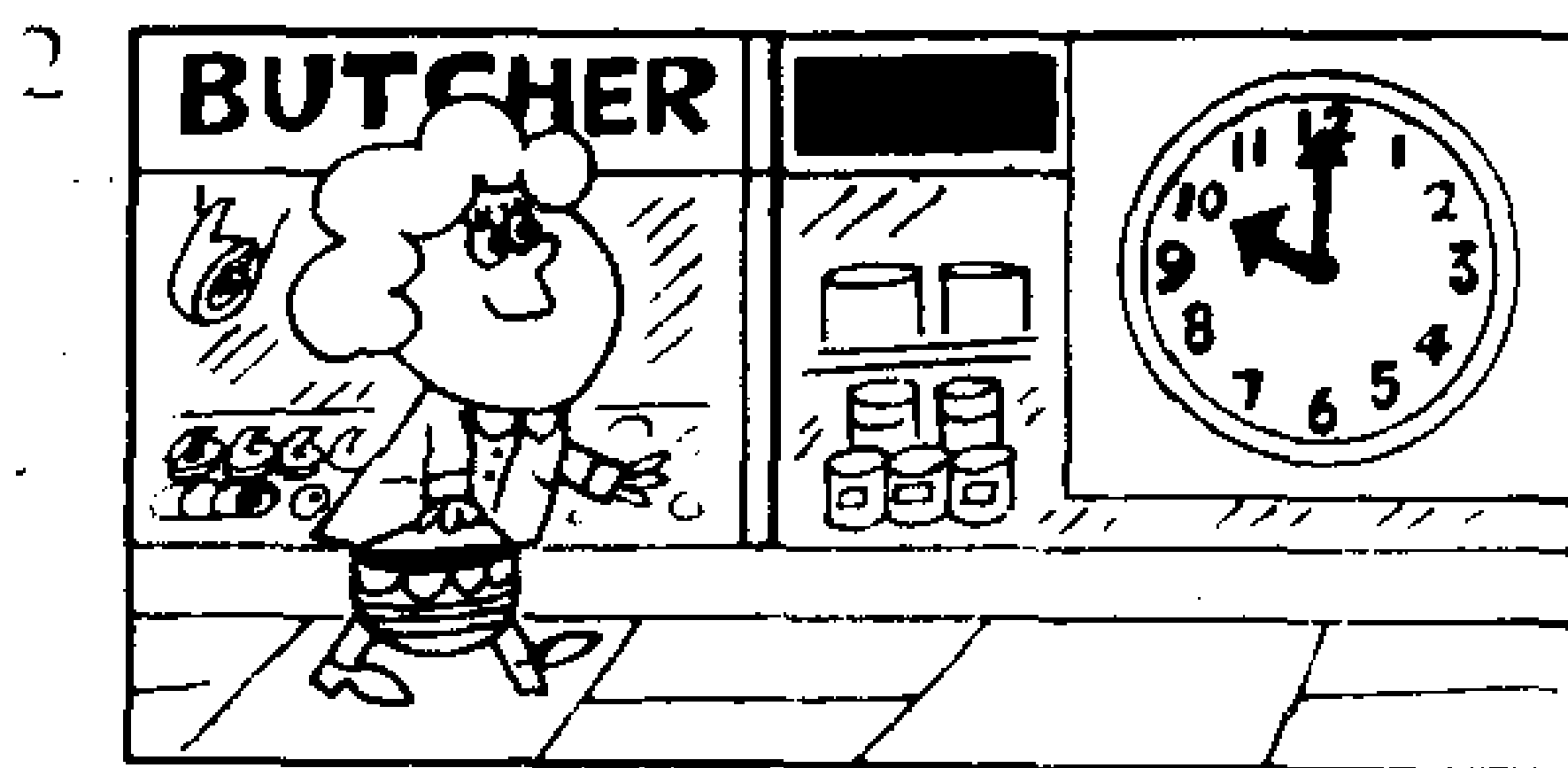
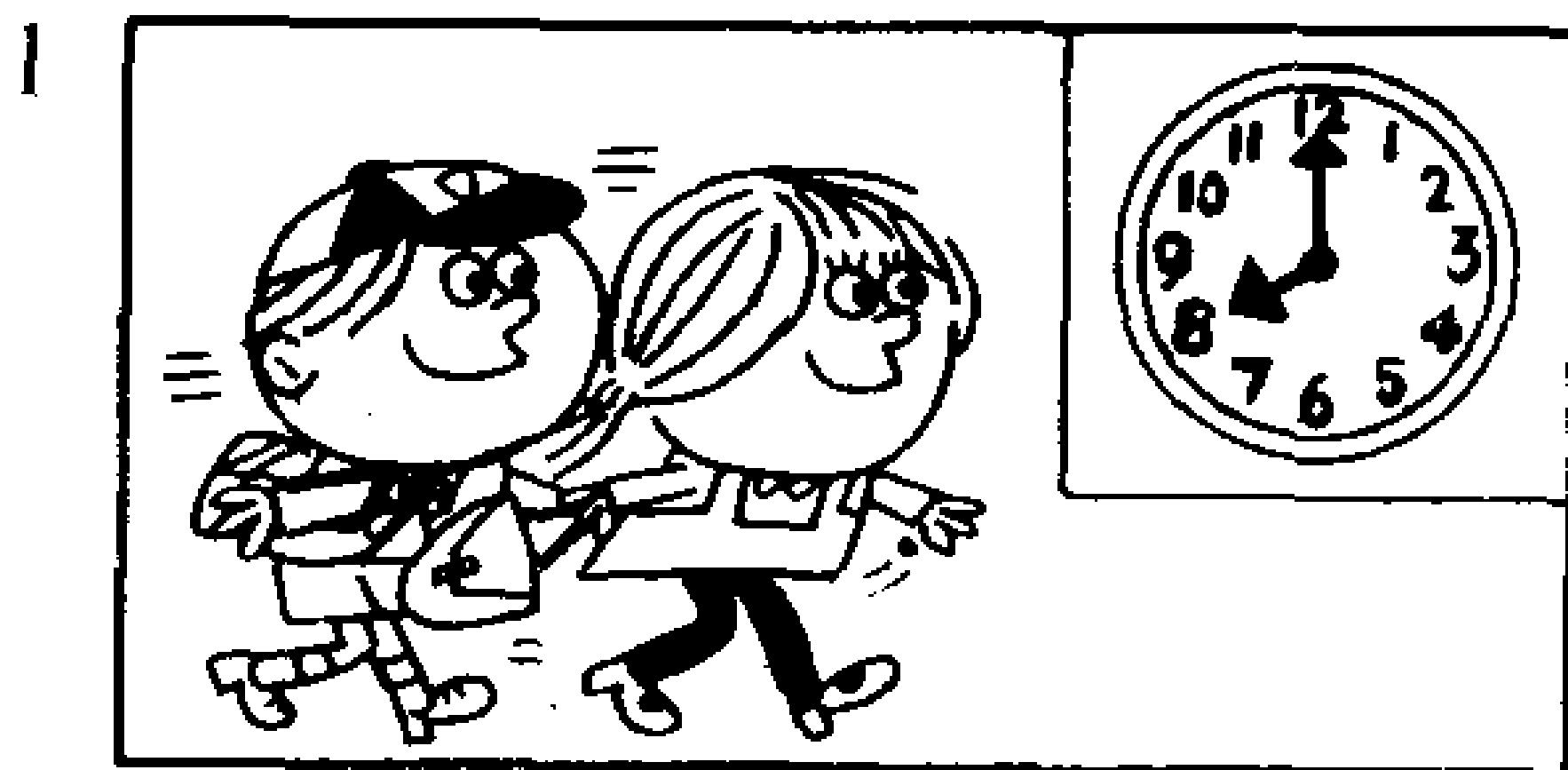
the children úsually dó their hómework.

but this évening,

they are nóting their hómework.

At the móment.

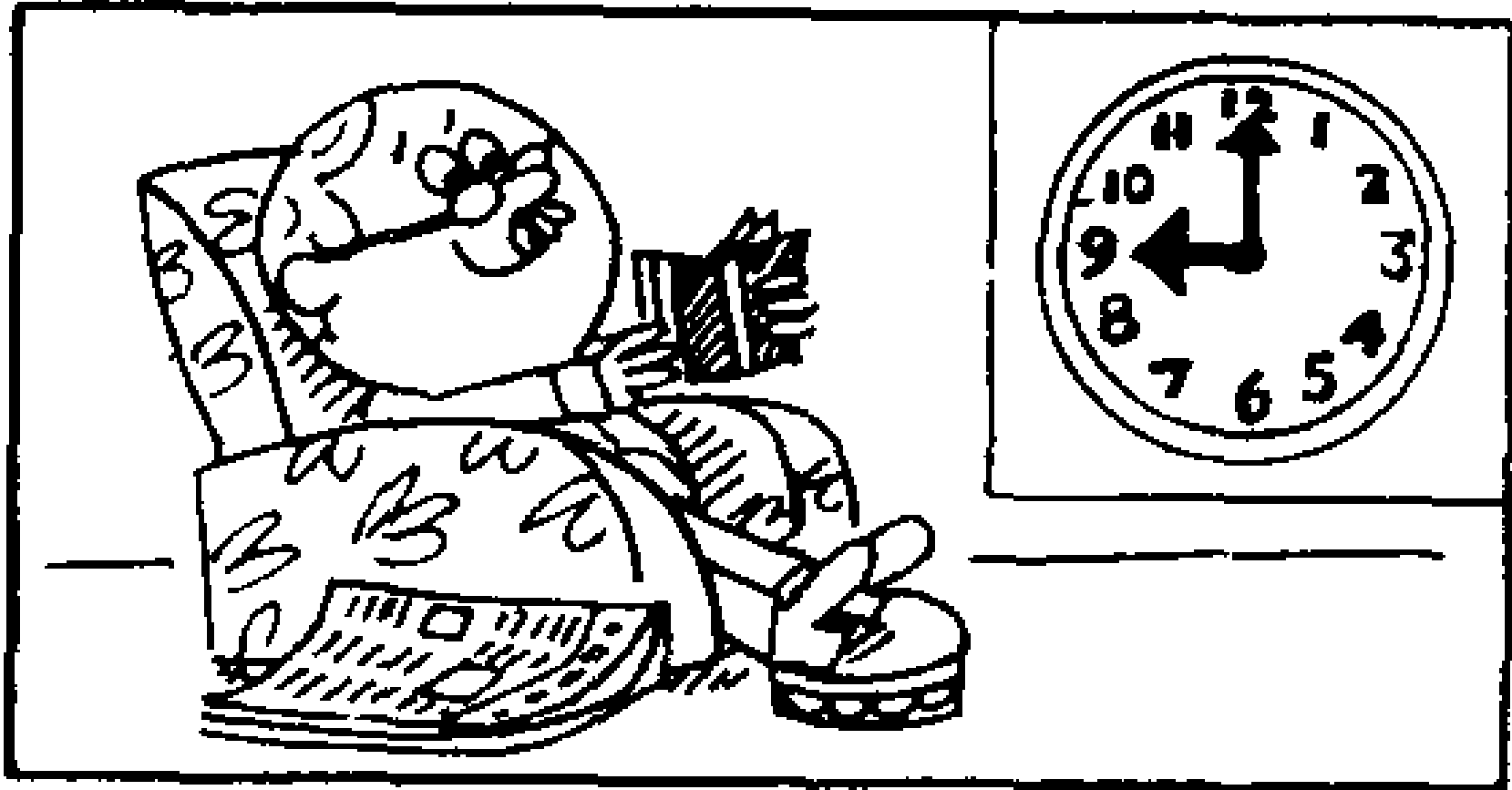
they are pláying in the gárden.



现在是六点钟。
 晚上，孩子们通常做家庭作业，
 但是今天晚上，
 他们不在做作业。
 此刻，他们正在花园里玩。

It is nine o'clock.
 Mr Sawyer usually reads his newspaper
 at night.
 But he's not reading his newspaper tonight.
 At the moment,
 he's reading an interesting book.

5



现在是九点钟。
 索耶先生通常在夜间看报。
 但今天夜里他不在看报。
 此刻，他正在看一本有趣的书。

生词和短语

- o'clock [ə'klɒk] *n.* 点钟
- moment ['məʊmənt] *n.* 片刻, 瞬间
- at the moment 此刻

Lesson 58 What's the time? 几点钟了?

1st		2nd		3rd		4th	
5th		6th		7th		8th	
9th		10th		11th		12th	

They usually . . . but today, they are . . .

他们通常……但今天，他们……

13th



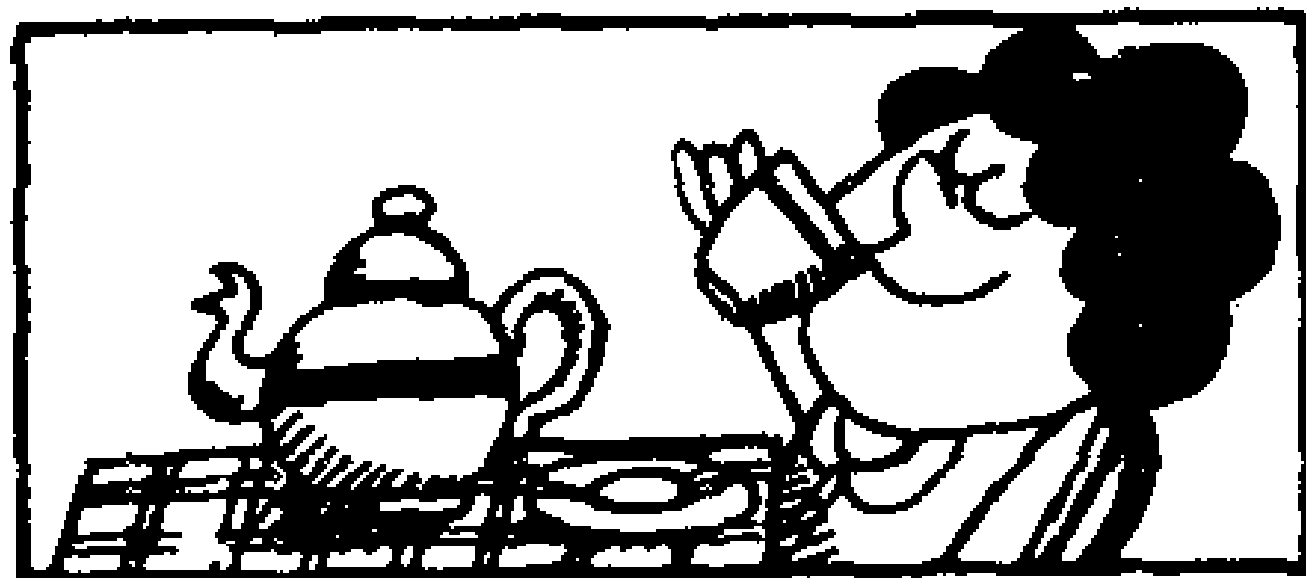
He usually shaves at
7.0 o'clock every day,
他通常每天七点钟刮胡子，

14th



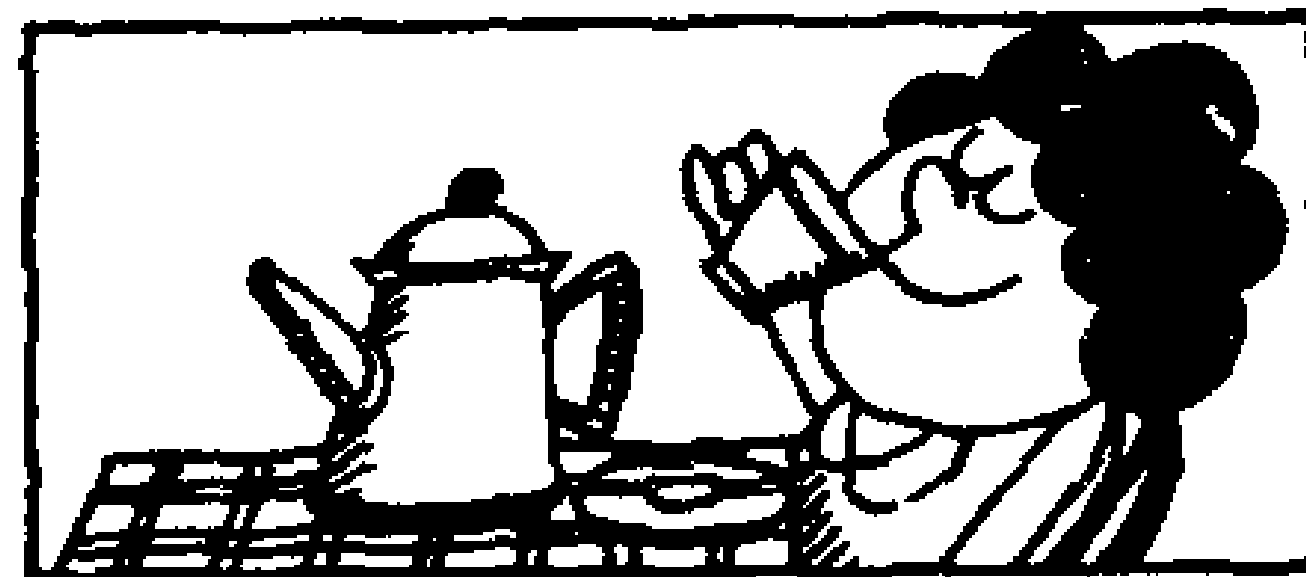
but today, he . . .
但今天，他……

15th



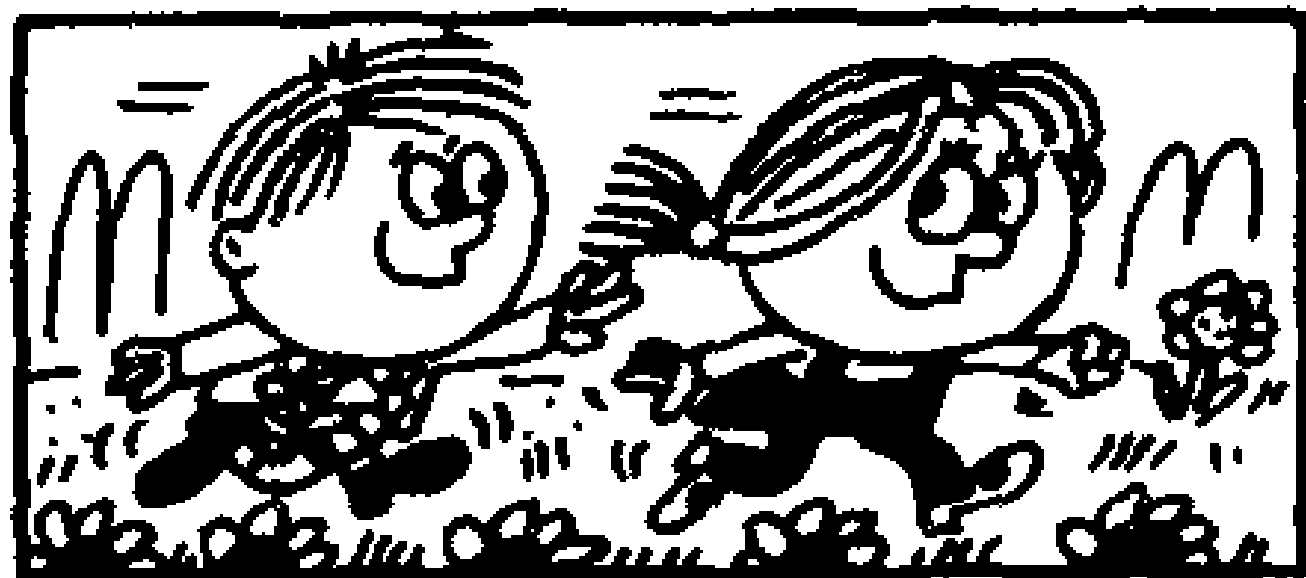
She usually drinks tea in the morning,
她通常在上午饮茶，

16th



but this morning, she . . .
但今天上午，她……

17th



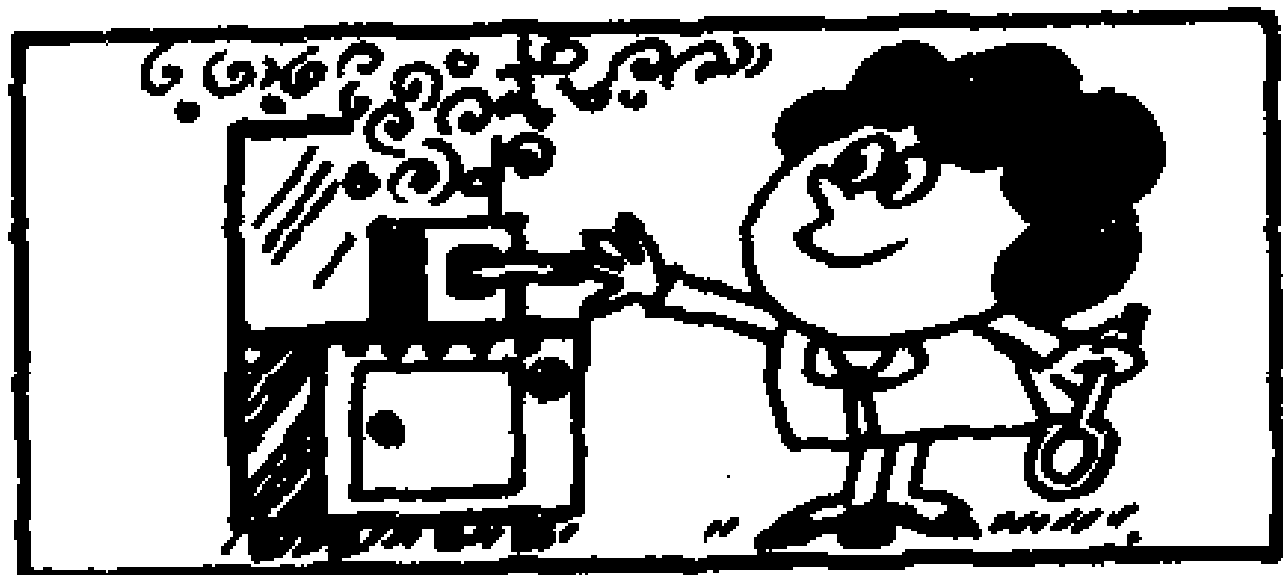
They usually play in the
garden in the afternoon,
他们下午通常在花园里玩，

18th



but this afternoon, they . . .
但今天下午，他们……

19th



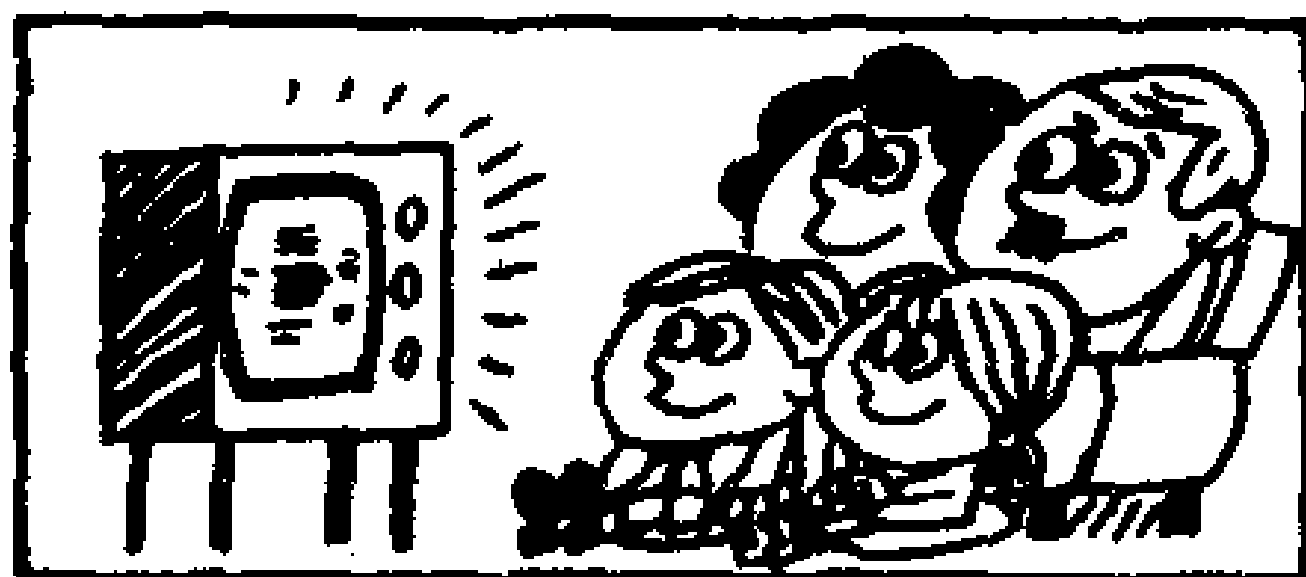
I usually cook a meal in the evening,
我傍晚通常煮饭，

20th



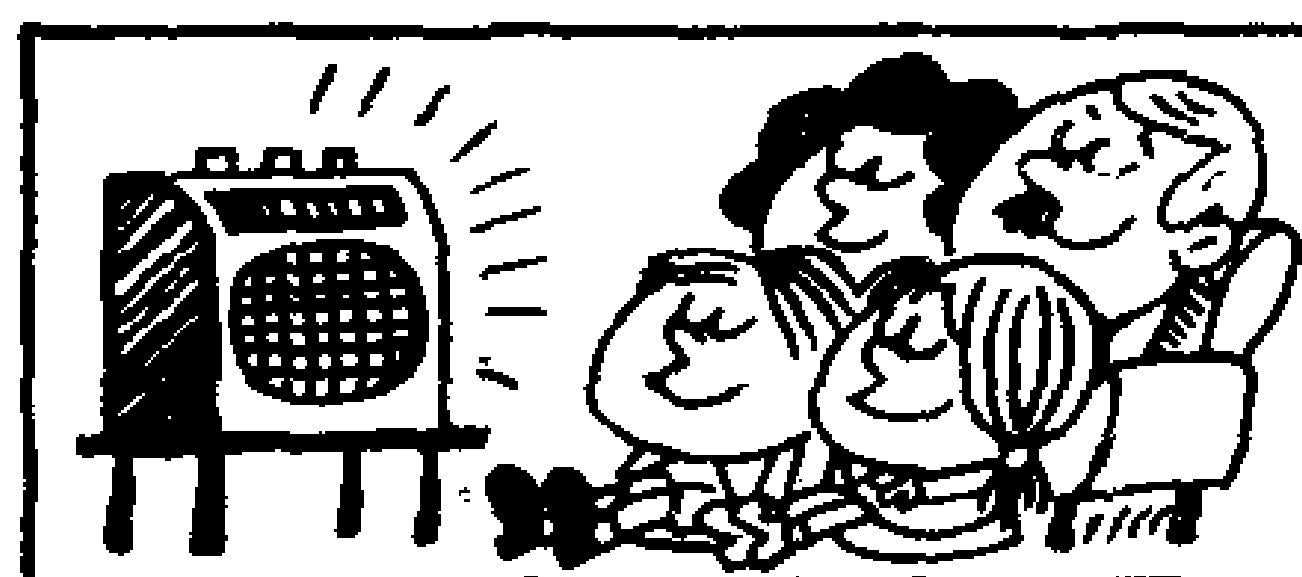
but this evening, I . . .
但今天傍晚，我……

21st



We usually watch television at night,
我们夜晚通常看电视,

22nd



but tonight, we ...
但今天夜晚, 我们……

Exercise

Look at this:

He usually shaves at 7.0, but today, he ... at 8.0.	<i>He usually shaves at 7.0, but today, he is shaving at 8.0.</i>
--	---

Do these in the same way:

She usually drinks tea in the morning, but this morning, she ... coffee.

They usually play in the garden in the afternoon, but this afternoon, they ... in the park.

She usually washes the dishes at night, but tonight she ... clothes.

Lesson 59

LADY: I want some envelopes please. 1

STATIONER: Do you want the large size,
or the small size?

LADY: The large size please.

女士: 我想买些信封。

文具商: 你要大的还是小的?

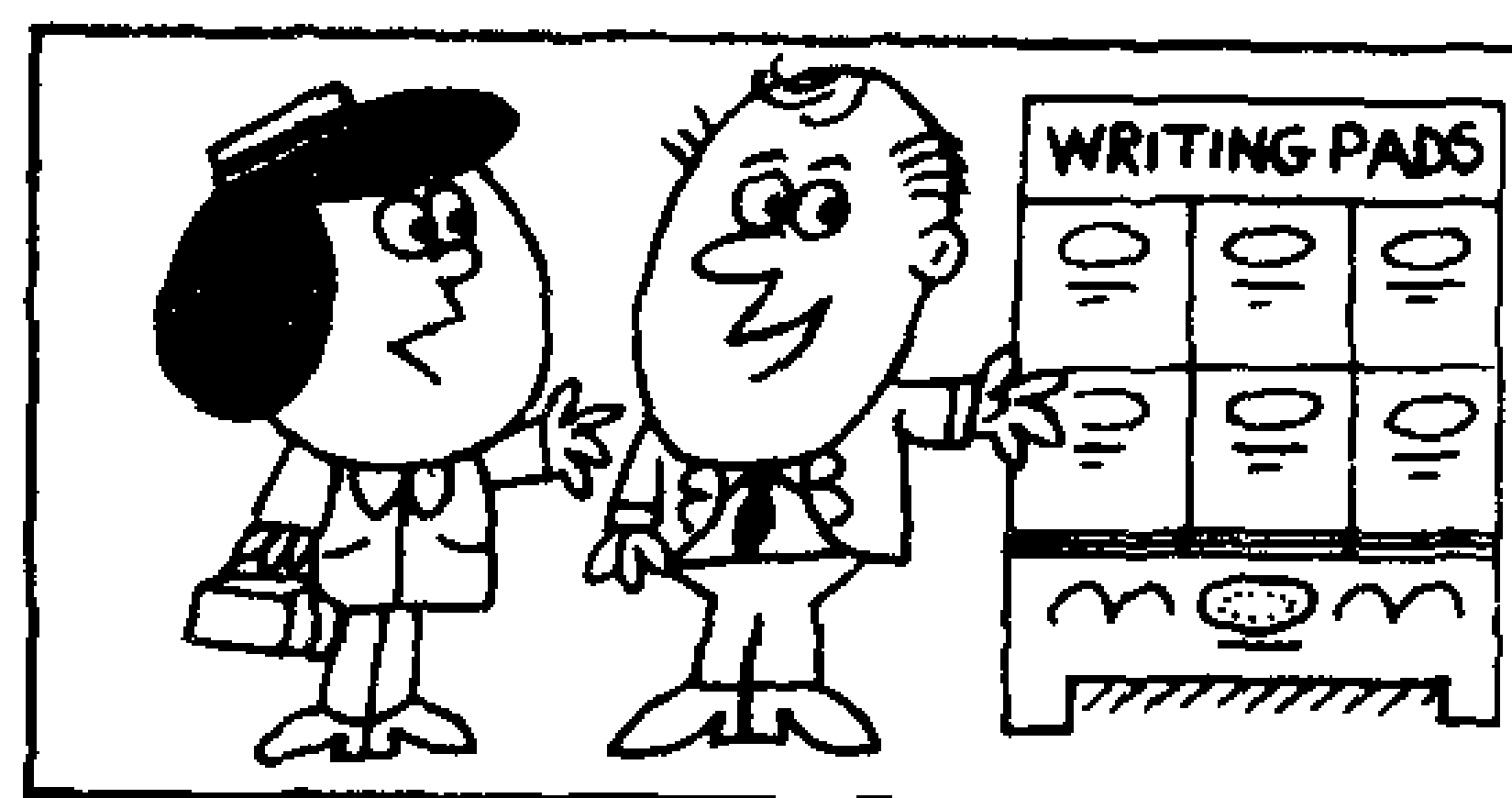
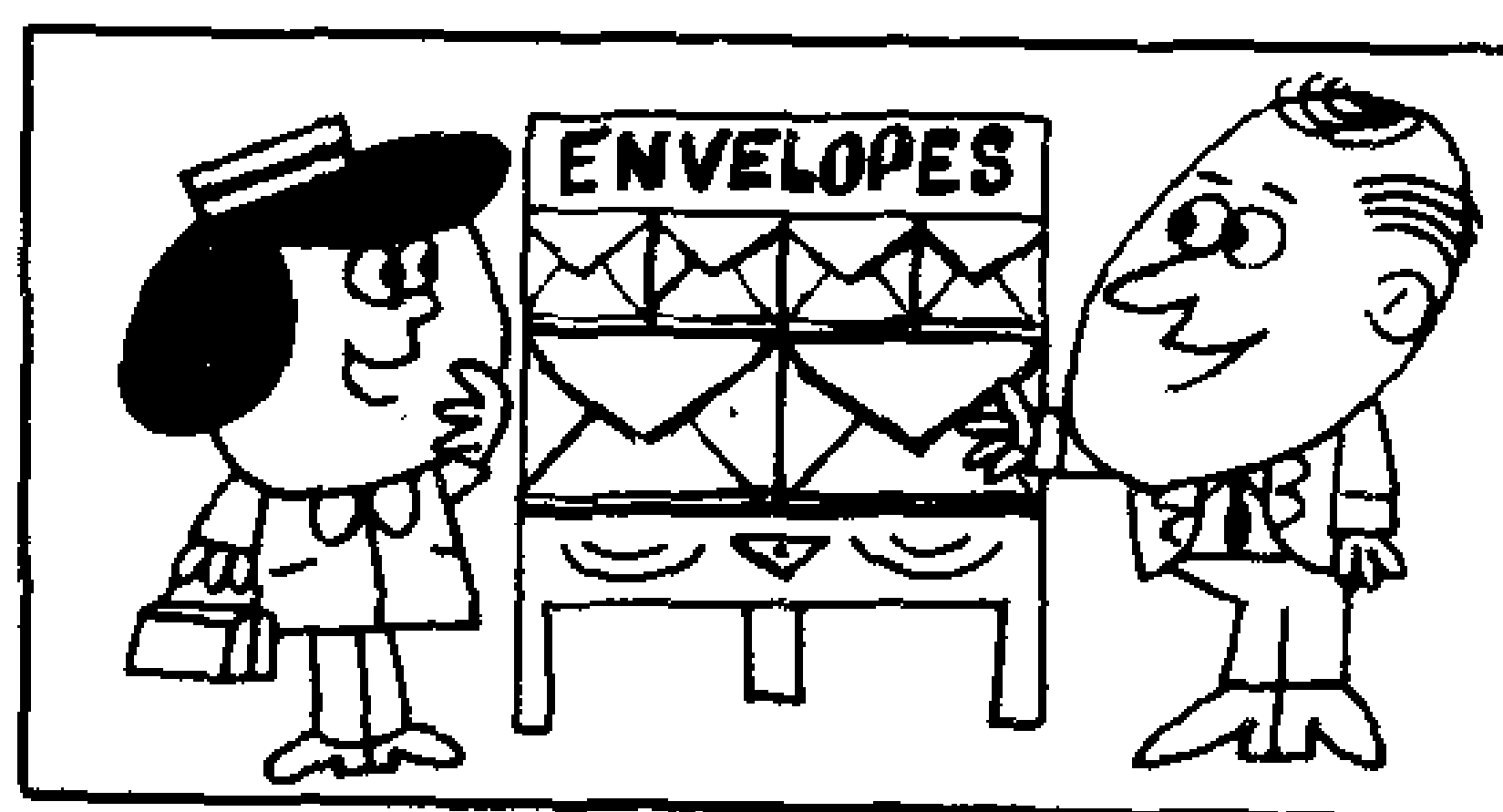
女士: 请拿大的。

LADY: Have you any writing-paper? 2

STATIONER: Yes, we have.

女士: 有信纸吗?

文具商: 有。



STATIONER: I háven't any smáll páds.
I ónly háve lárge ones.
Dó you wánt a pád?

LADY: Yés. pléase.

文具商: 没有小信笺簿。

只有大的。

你要一本吗?

女士: 好, 请拿一本。

LADY: And I wánt some
bláck ínk and some glúe.

STATIONER: A bóttle of ínk
and a bóttle of glúe.

女士: 我还要黑墨水和胶水。

文具商: 一瓶墨水, 一瓶胶水。

LADY: And I wánt
a lárge bóx of chálk, tóo.

STATIONER: I ónly háve smáll boxes.
Dó you wánt one?

LADY: Nó, thánk you.

女士: 我还要一大盒粉笔。

文具商: 只有小盒的。

你要一盒吗?

女士: 不, 谢谢。

STATIONER: Is thát ál?

LADY: Thát's ál, thánk you.

文具商: 就要这些?

女士: 就要这些, 谢谢。

STATIONER: Whát élse do you wánt?

LADY: I wánt my chángé.

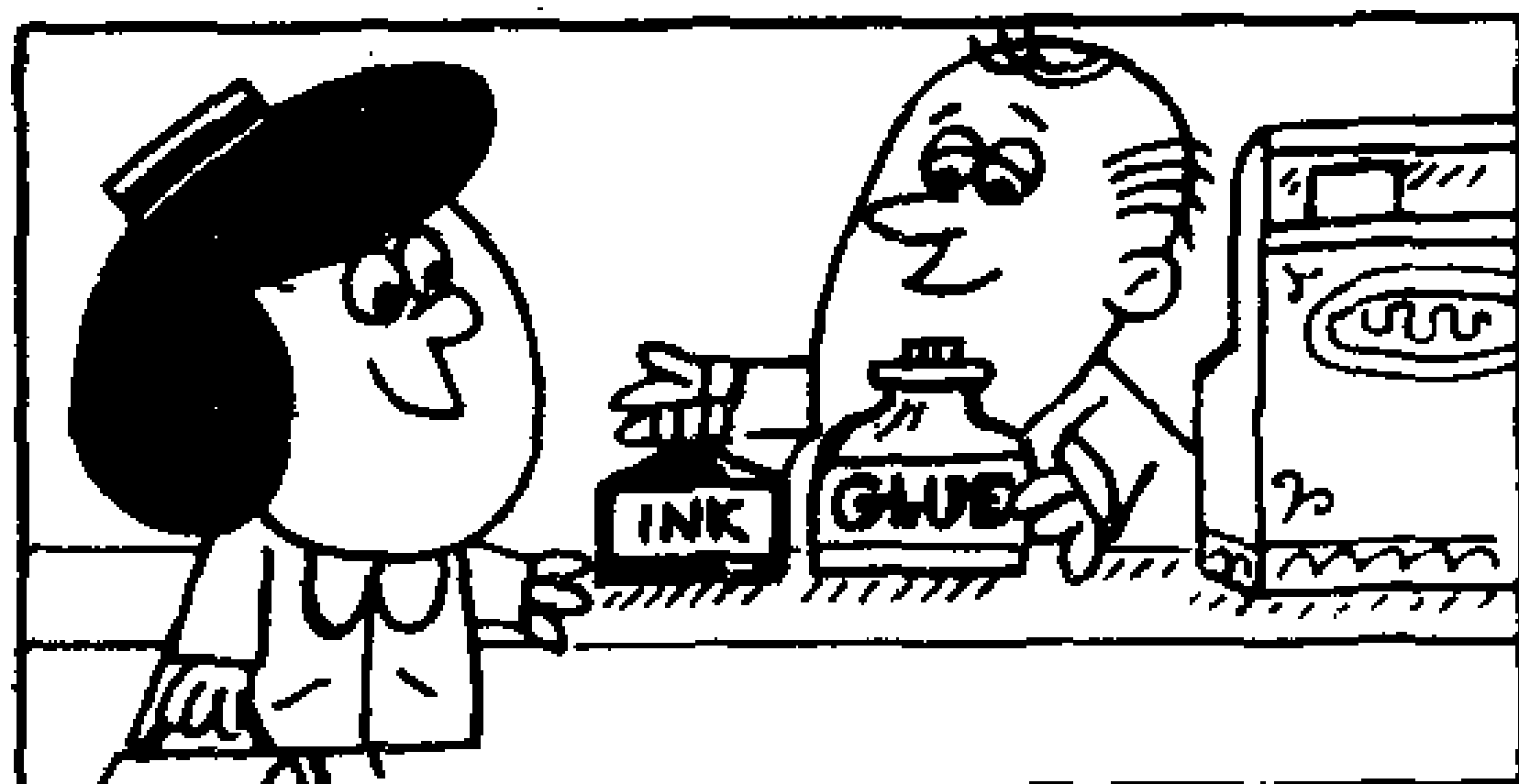
文具商: 你还要什么吗?

女士: 找钱吧。

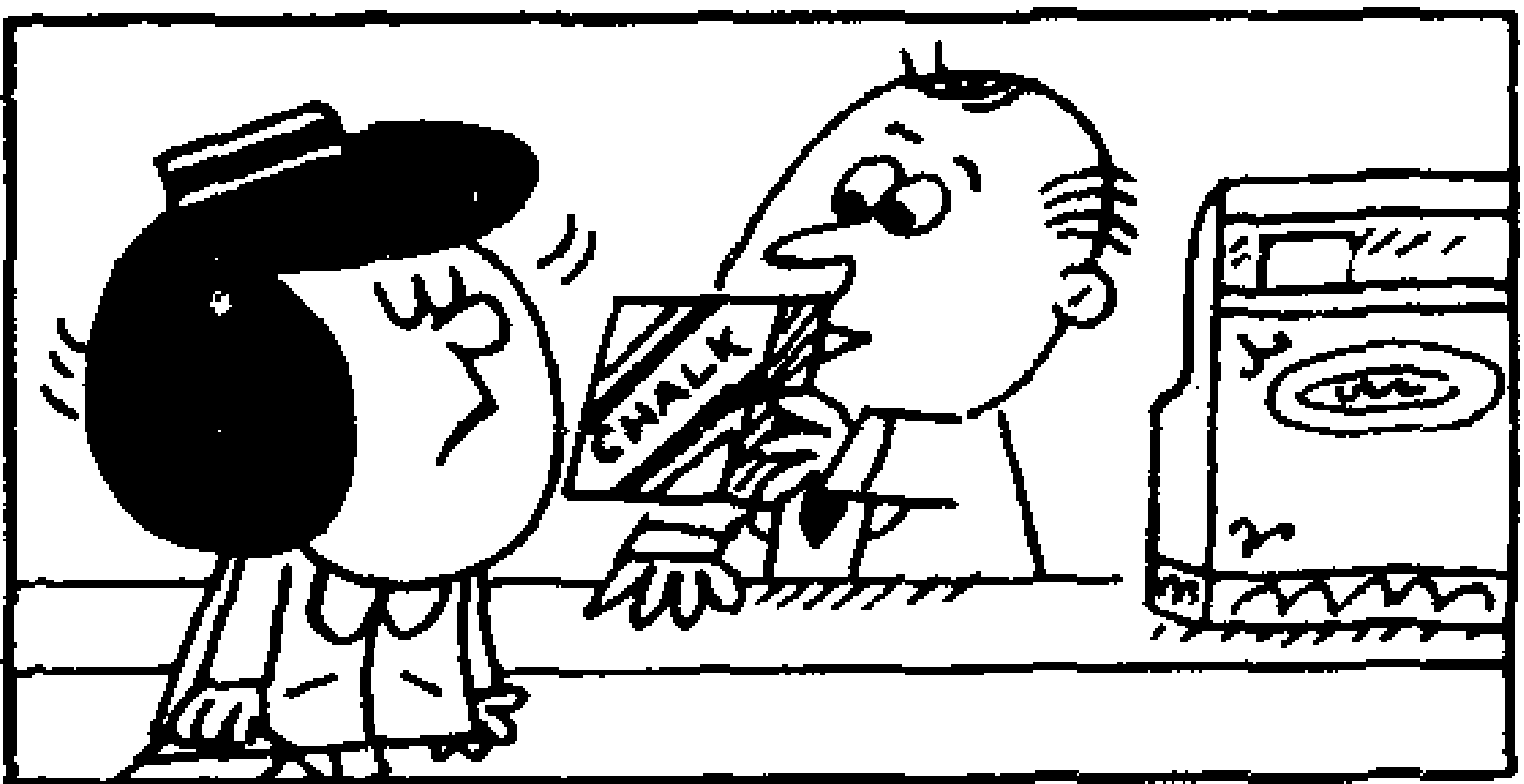
3



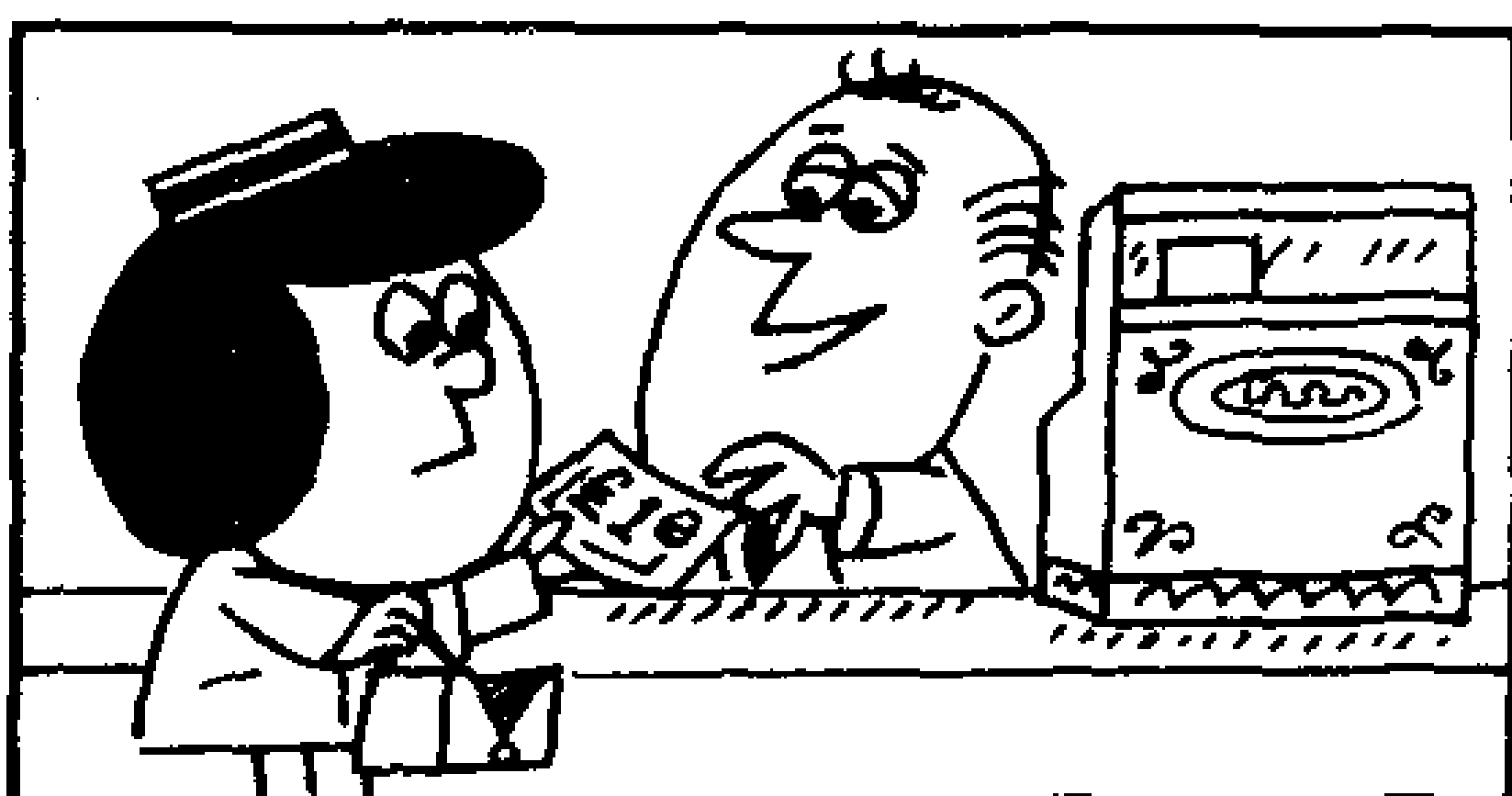
4



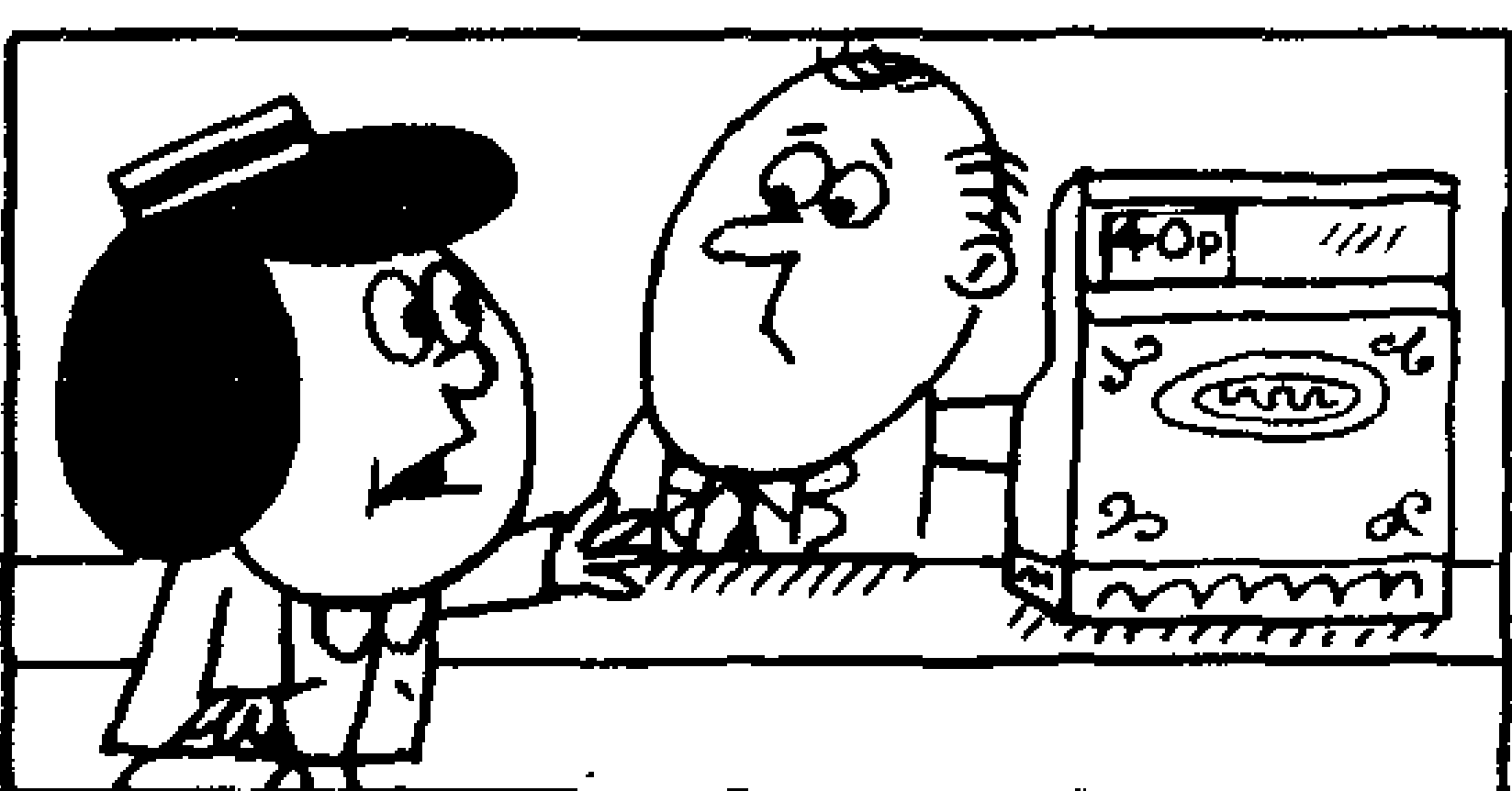
5



6



7



生词和短语

envelope ['enviləup] *n.* 信封

size [saiz] *n.* 大小, 尺寸, 尺码, (鞋、帽等的)号

pad [pæd] *n.* 衬垫, (活页式)信纸

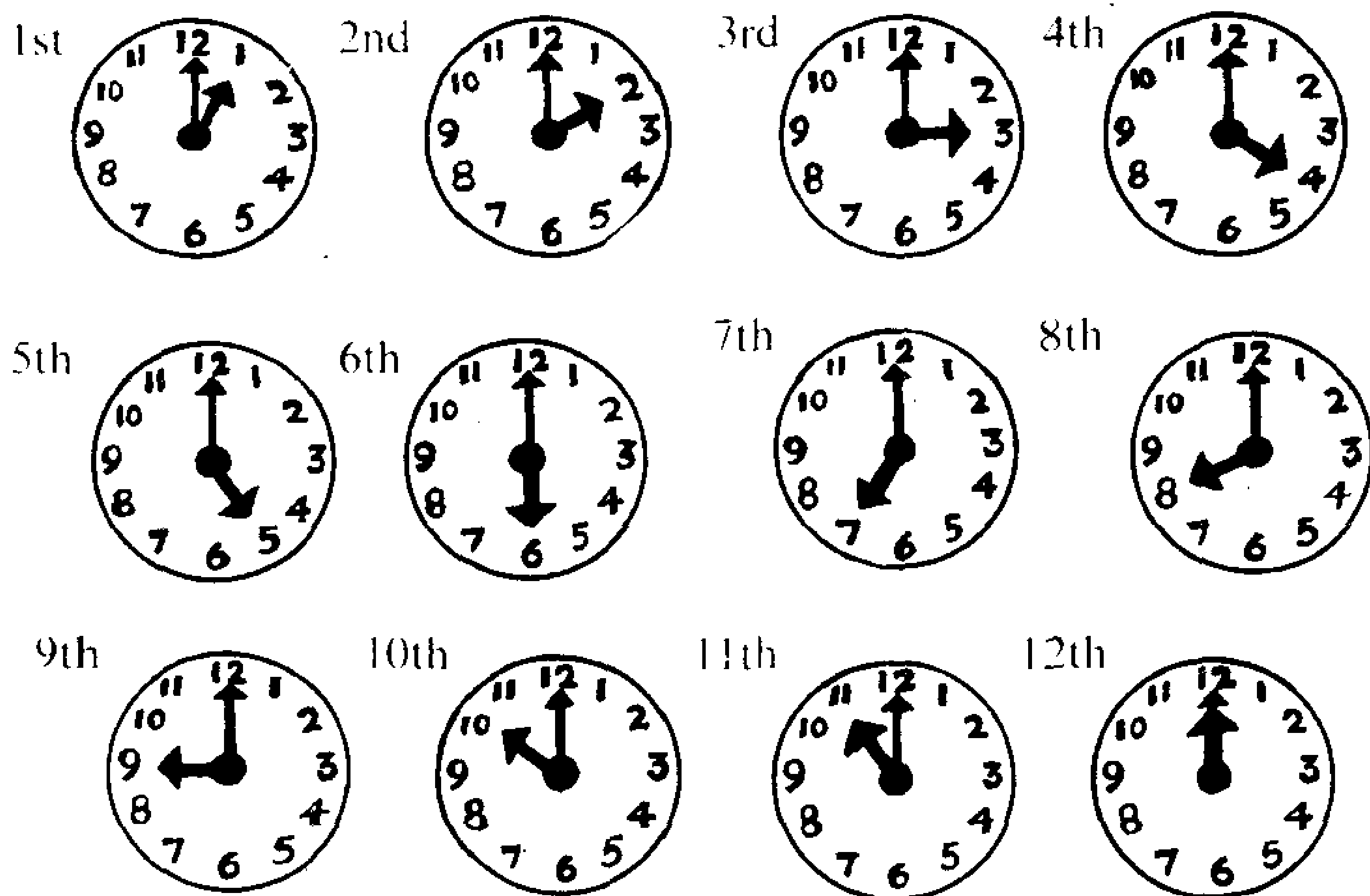
ink [ɪŋk] *n.* 墨水

glue [glu:] *n.* 胶水, 胶; *vt.* 用胶粘

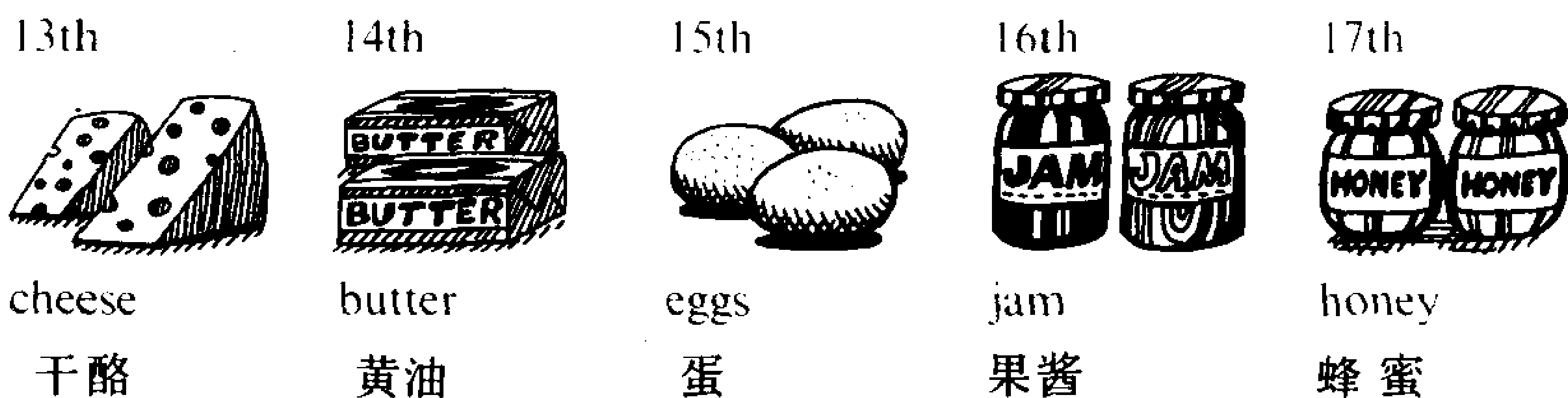
chalk [tʃɔ:k] *n.* 粉笔

change ['tʃeɪndʒ] *n.* 零钱, 找头; 小额货币; 改变

Lesson 60 What's the time? 几点钟了?



Have you any . . . ? 你有……吗?

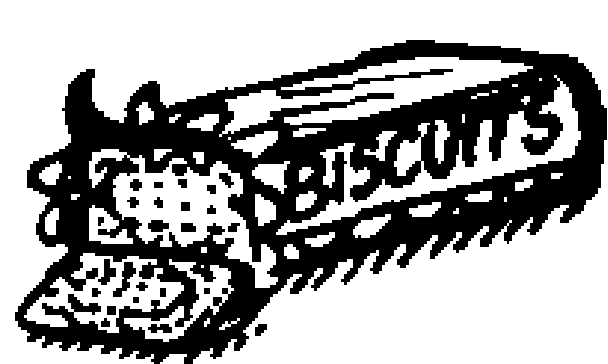


18th



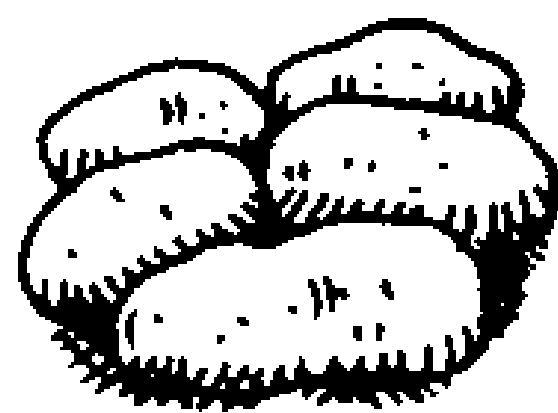
bread
面包

19th



biscuits
饼干

20th



potatoes
土豆

21st



tomatoes
西红柿

22nd



peas
豌豆

23rd



beans
豆

24th



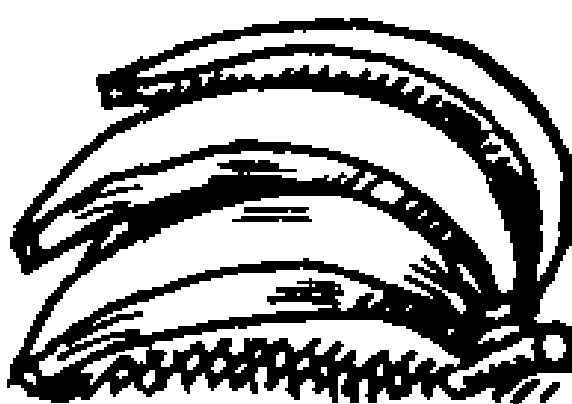
cabbages
莴苣

25th



lettuces
卷心菜

26th



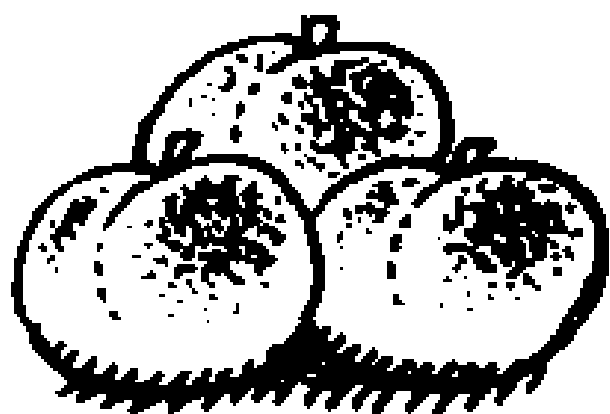
bananas
香蕉

27th



grapes
葡萄

28th



peaches
桃子

29th



steak
牛排

30th



mince
绞肉

31st



chicken
鸡肉

32nd



whisky
威士忌酒

33rd



beer
啤酒

34th



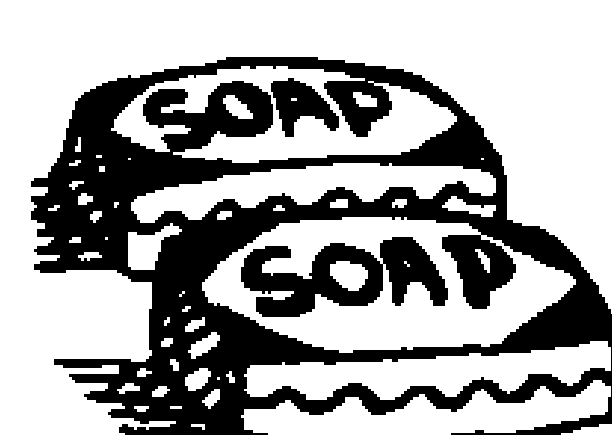
wine
酒

35th



tobacco
烟丝

36th



soap
肥皂

Exercise

Look at these:

I haven't any *banana*, but I have some *peach*.
 I haven't any *bananas*, but I have some *peaches*.
 I haven't any *coffee*, but I have some *milk*.
 I haven't any *coffee*, but I have some *milk*.

Copy these. Add *s* or *es* where necessary.

抄写这些句子，在必要的地方加*s*或*es*。

I haven't any *grape*, but I have some *peach*.

I haven't any *tomato*, but I have some *potato*.

I haven't any *mince*, but I have some *steak*.

I haven't any *glue*, but I have some *ink*.

I haven't any *envelope*, but I have some *writing-paper*.

Lesson 61

MR WILLIAMS: Whére's Jimmy?

MRS WILLIAMS: Hé's in béd.

MR WILLIAMS: Whát's the mátter with him?

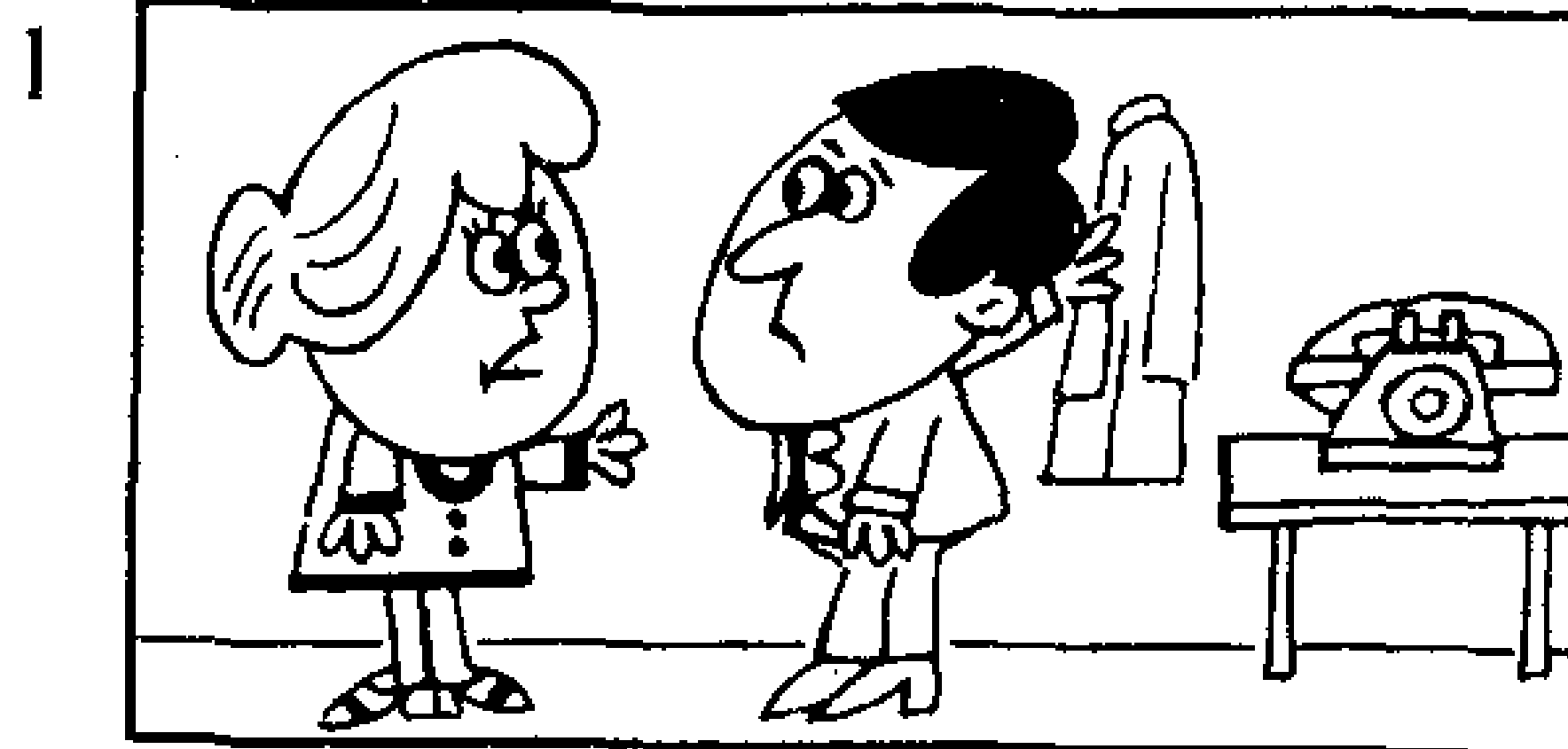
MRS WILLIAMS: He féels ill.

威廉斯先生：吉米在哪里？

威廉斯夫人：他睡在床上。

威廉斯先生：他怎么啦？

威廉斯夫人：他病了。



MR WILLIAMS: He lóoks ill.

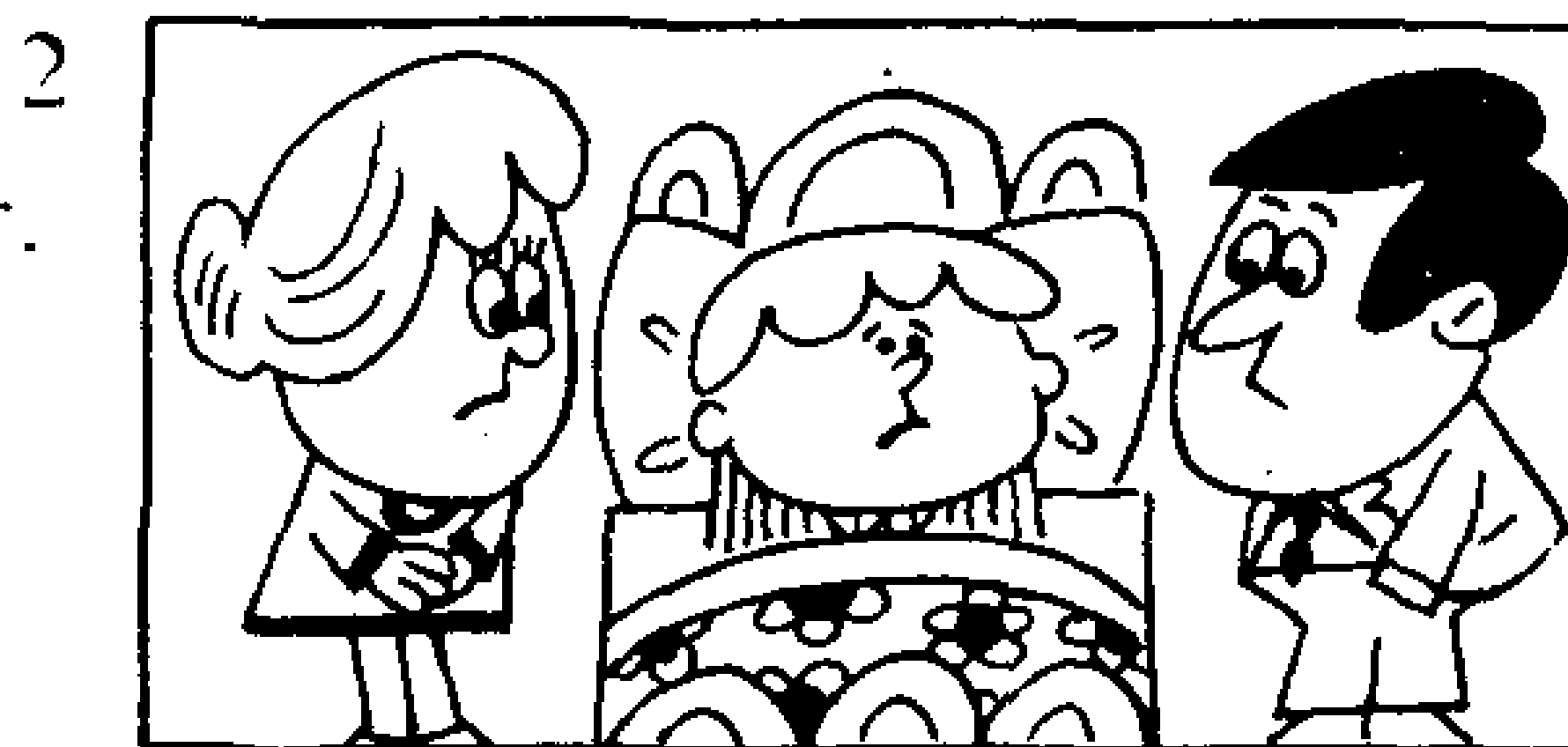
MRS WILLIAMS: We must cáll the dóctor.

MR WILLIAMS: Yés, we múst.

威廉斯先生：他看上去是病了。

威廉斯夫人：我们得请医生。

威廉斯先生：是的，一定要请。

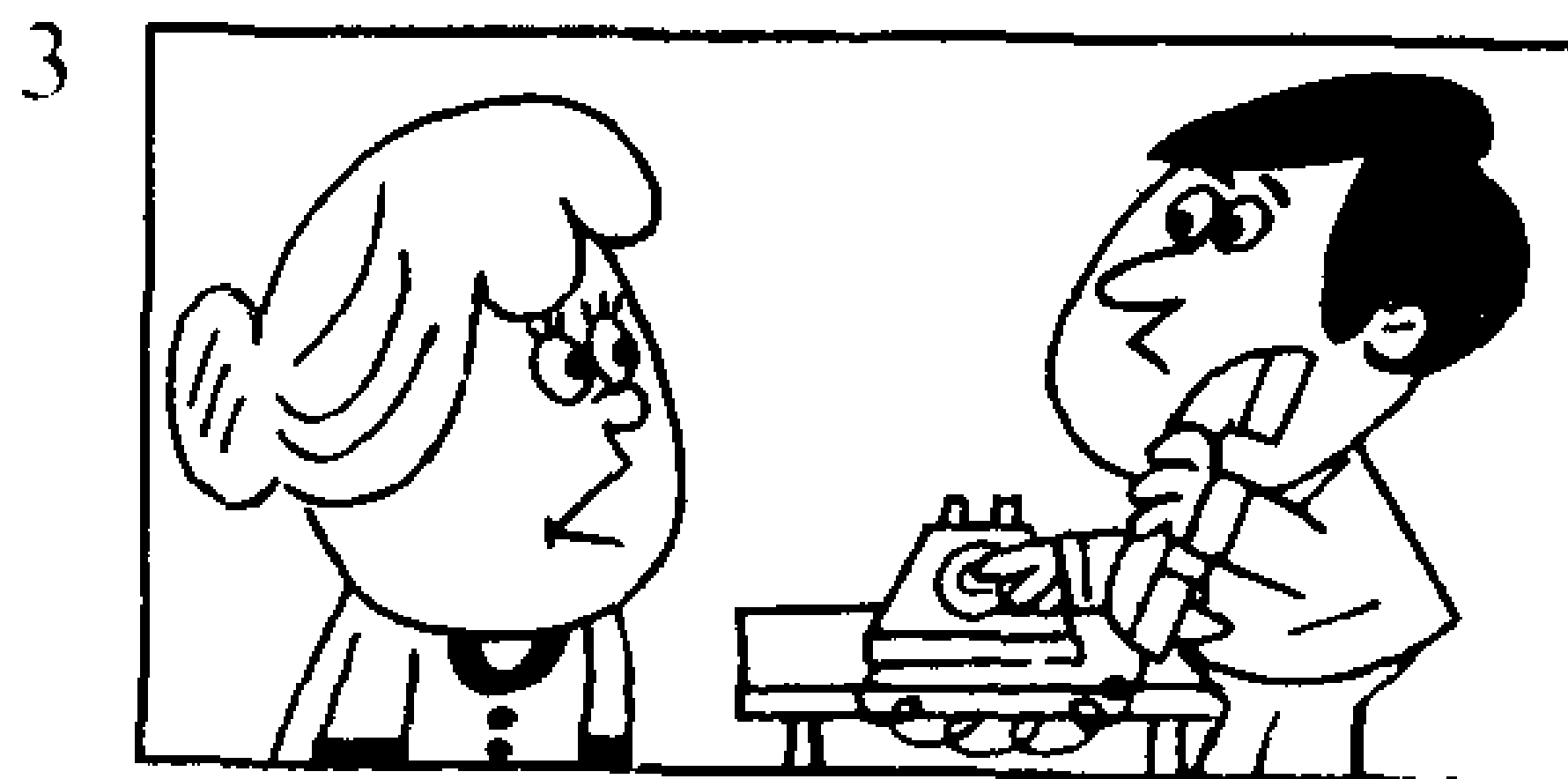


MR WILLIAMS: Cán you remémber the dóctor's téléphone númber?

MRS WILLIAMS: Yés.
It's 09754.

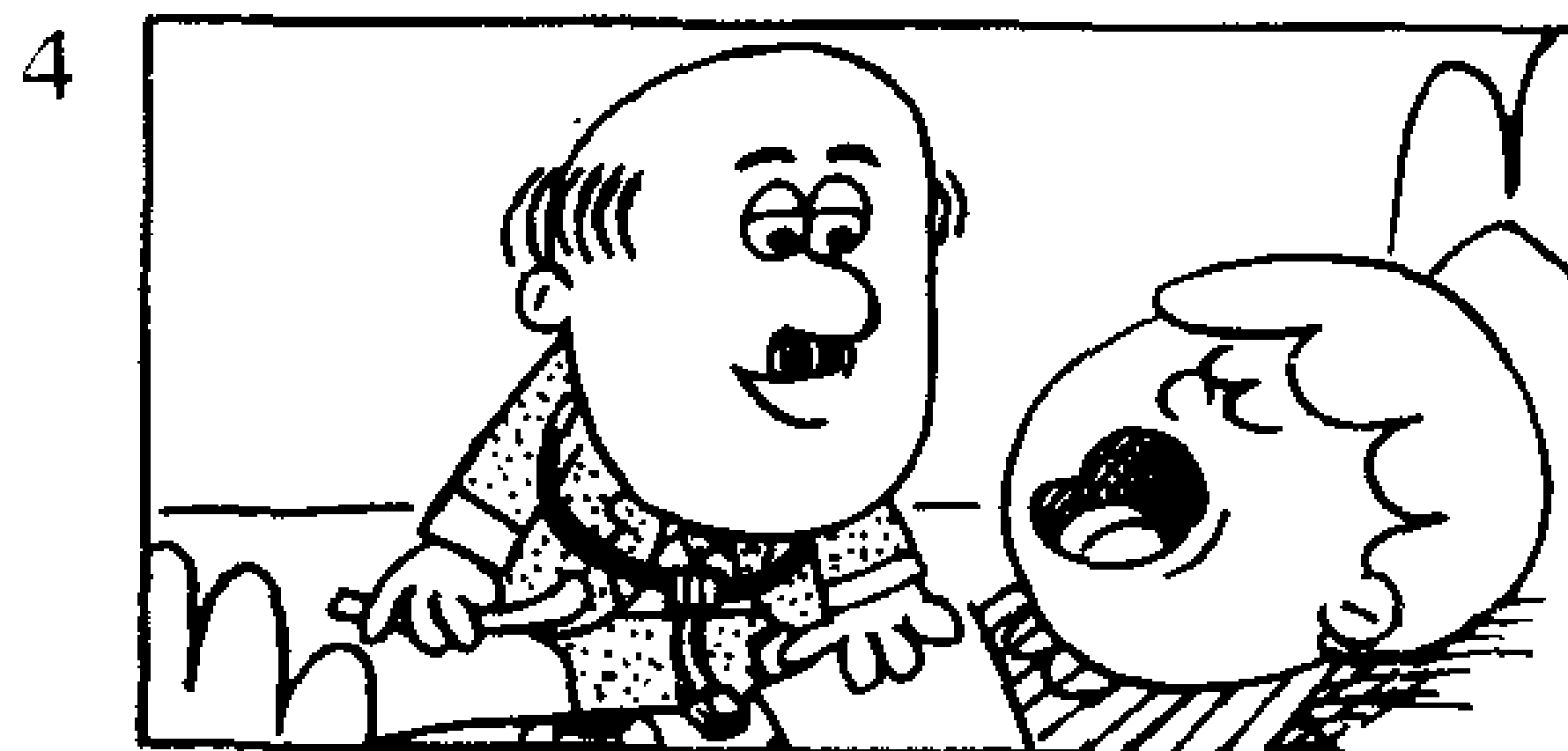
威廉斯先生：你还记得医生的电话号码吗？

威廉斯夫人：记得，09754。



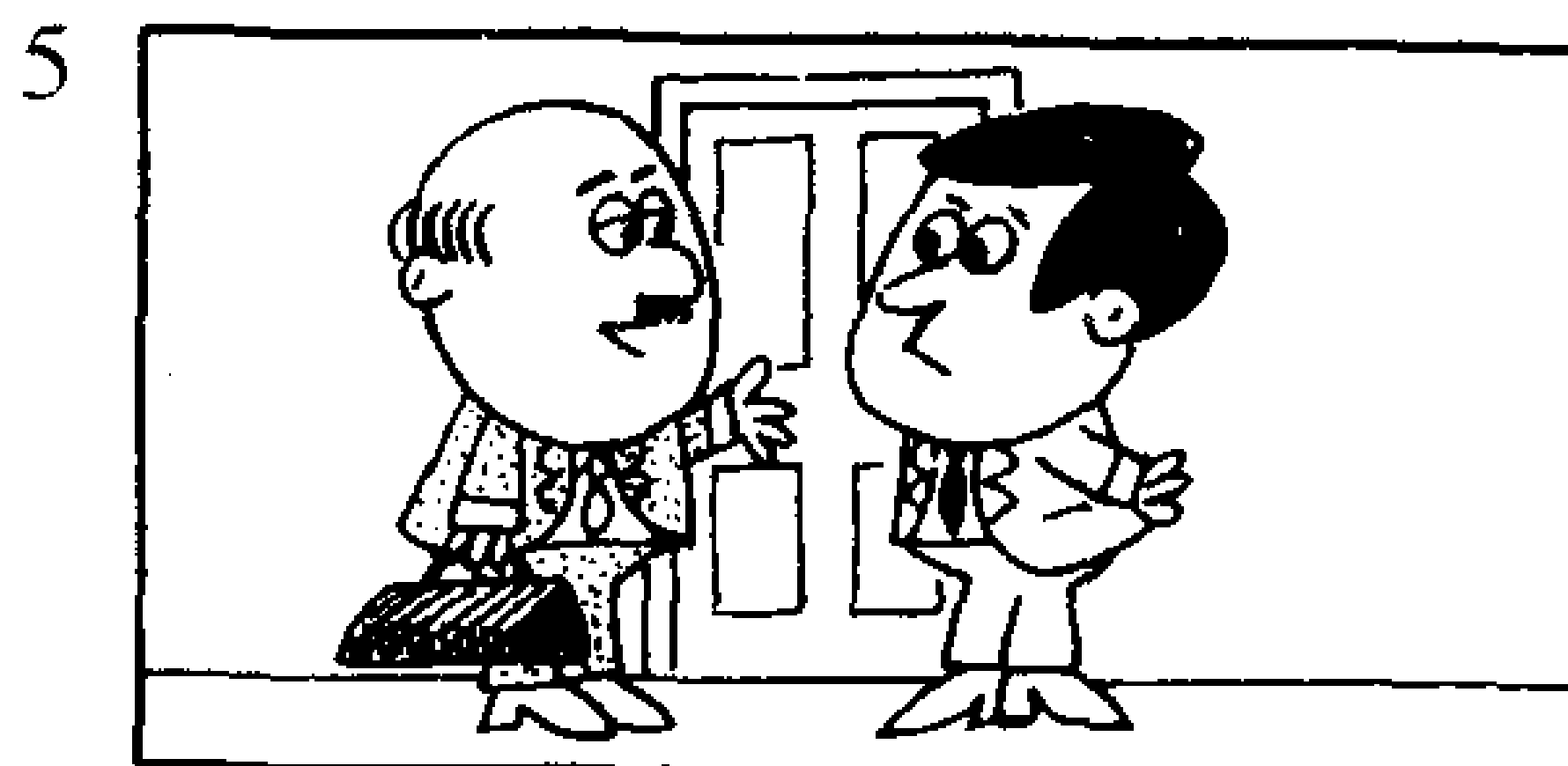
DOCTOR: Ópen your móuth, Jimmy.
Shów me your tóngue.
Sáy, 'Áh'.

医生：吉米，把嘴张开让我看看舌头。
说“啊”。



MR WILLIAMS: Whát's the mátter with him, dóctor?

DOCTOR: He has a bád cóld, Mr Williams, so he must stáy in béd for a wéek.



威廉斯先生：他怎么啦，医生？

医生：他得了重感冒，威廉斯先生，

因此，他必须卧床一周。

MRS WILLIAMS: That's good news for Jimmy.

DOCTOR: Good news?

Why?

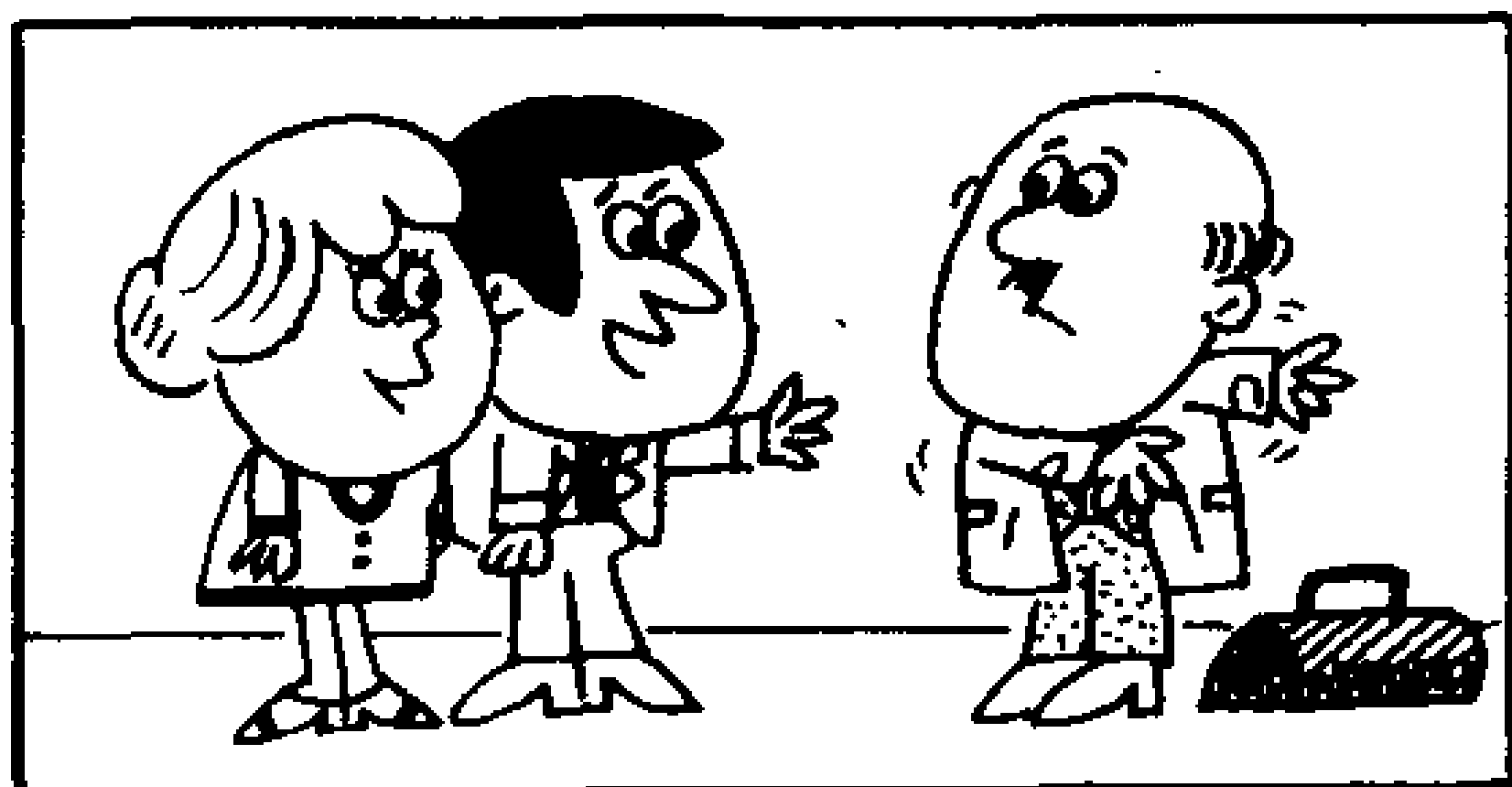
MR WILLIAMS: Because he doesn't like school!

威廉斯夫人：对吉米来讲，这是个好消息。 6

医生：好消息？

为什么？

威廉斯先生：因为他不喜欢上学。



生词和短语

telephone ['telifəun] *n.* 电话, 电话机

remember [ri'membə] *vt.* 记住, 记得, 想起, 回忆 (同义: recall)

tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* 舌, 语言 (同义: language)

Williams ['wɪljəmz] 威廉斯 (姓氏)

Jimmy ['dʒɪmi] 吉米 (男子名)

Lesson 62 What's the matter with them?

他们怎么啦？

What must they do?

他们该怎么办？

41st



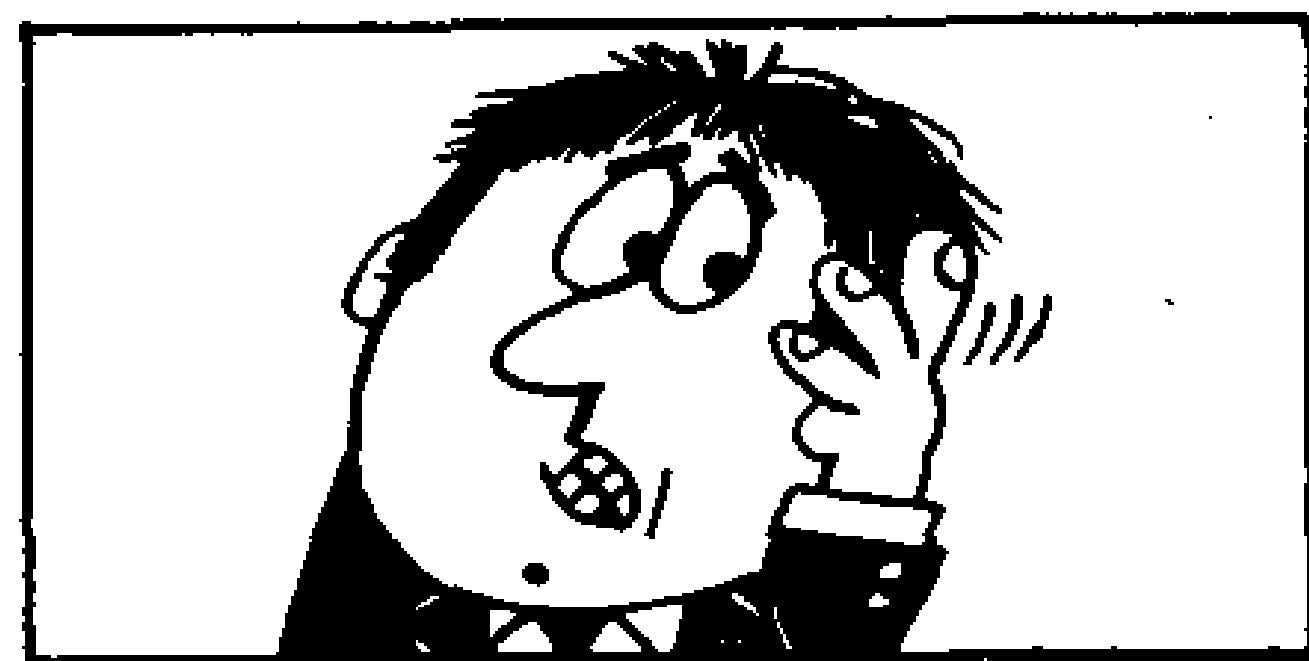
She has a headache.

So she must take an aspirin.

她头痛。

所以必须给她服一片阿斯匹林。

52nd



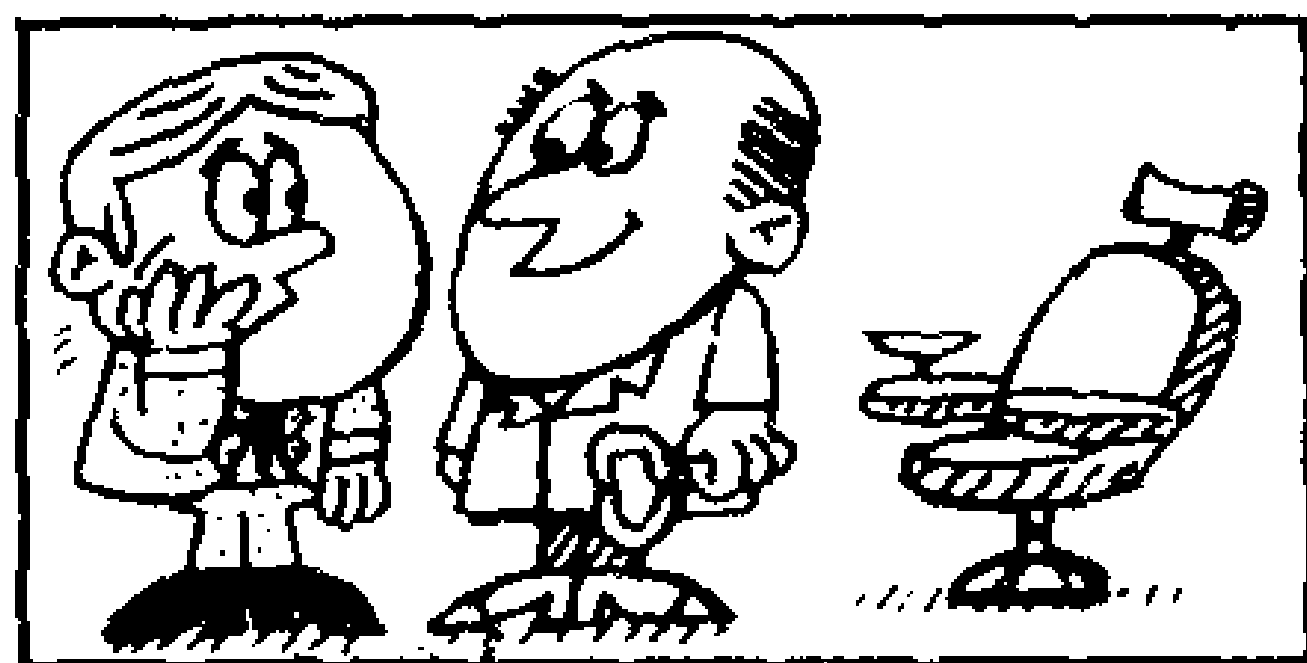
George has an ear-ache.

So he must see a doctor.

乔治耳痛。

因此他必须去看医生。

63rd



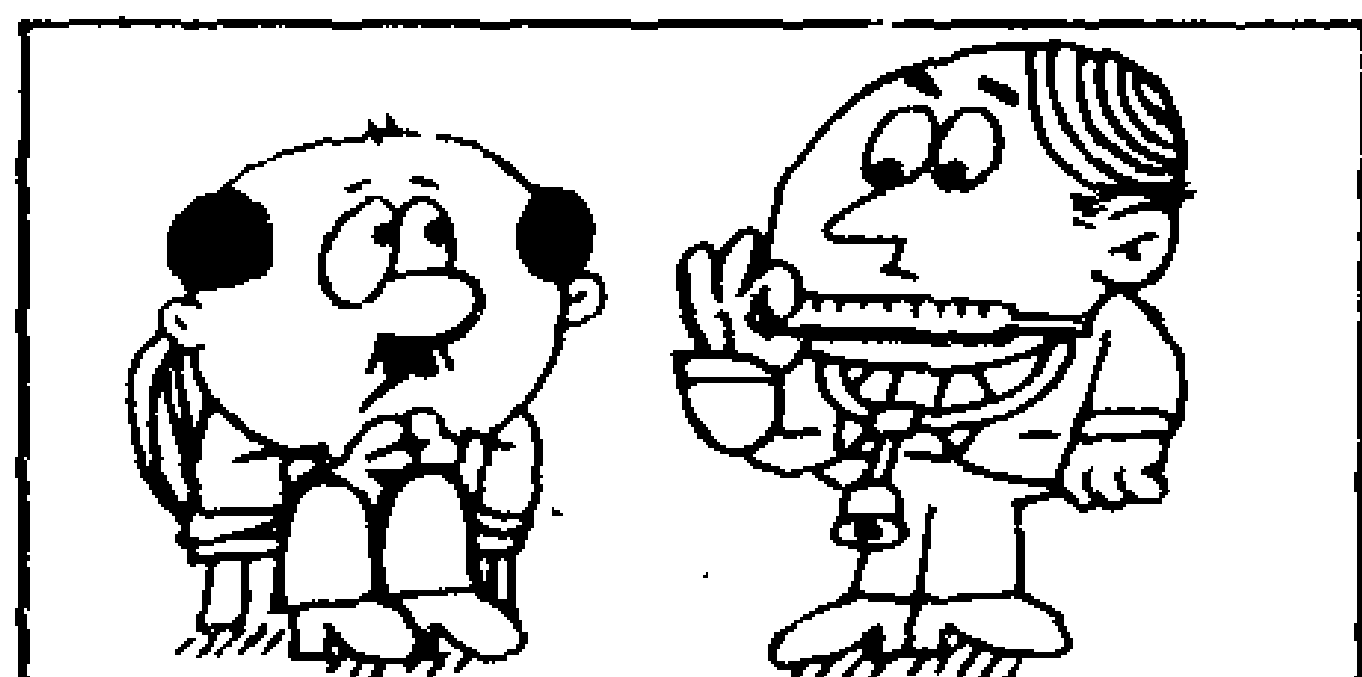
He has toothache.
So he must see a dentist.
他牙痛。
所以他必须看牙科医生。

74th



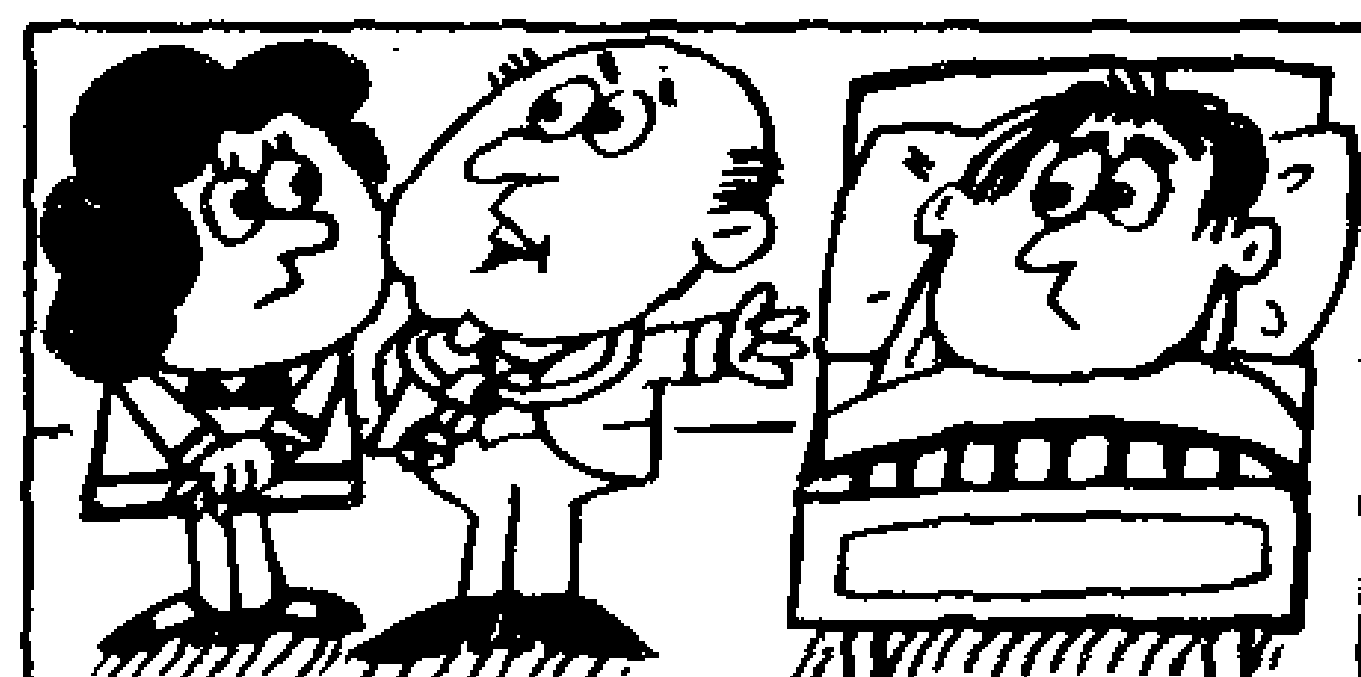
Jane has a stomach-ache.
So she must drink some medicine.
简胃痛。
因此她必须喝些药水。

85th



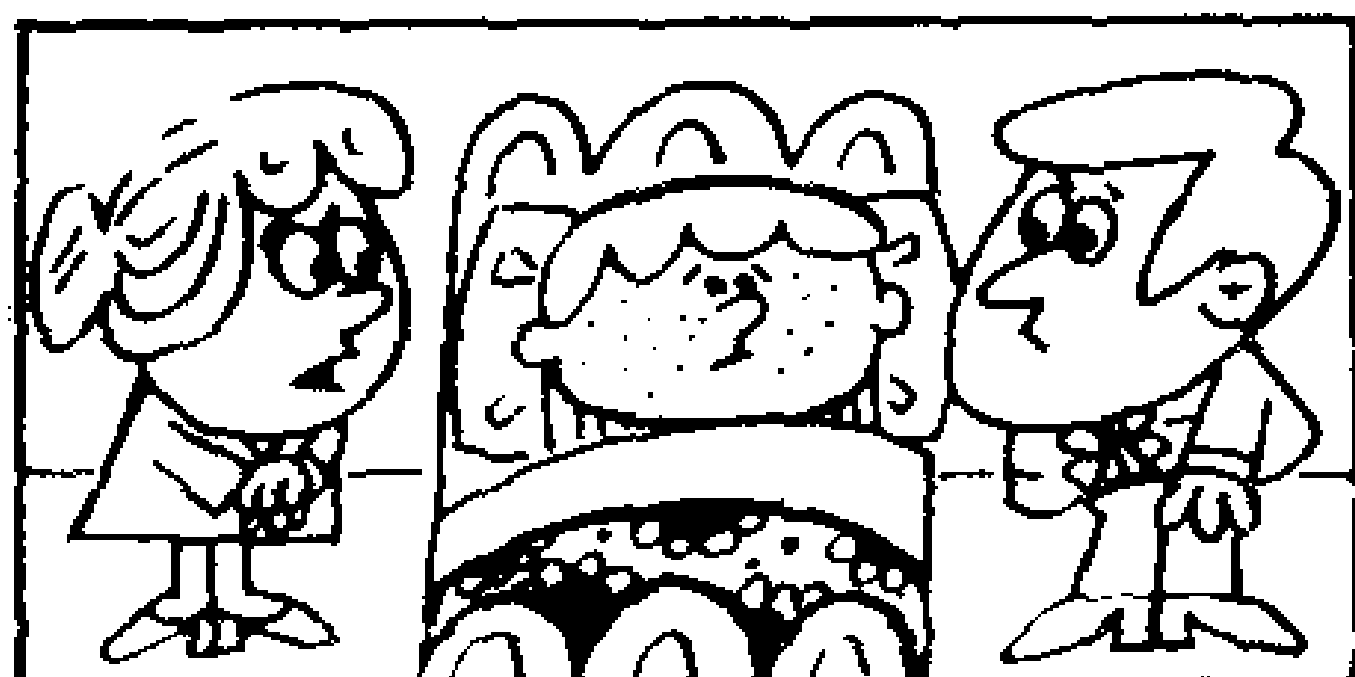
Tom has a temperature.
So he must go to bed.
汤姆发烧。
因此她必须上床休息。

96th



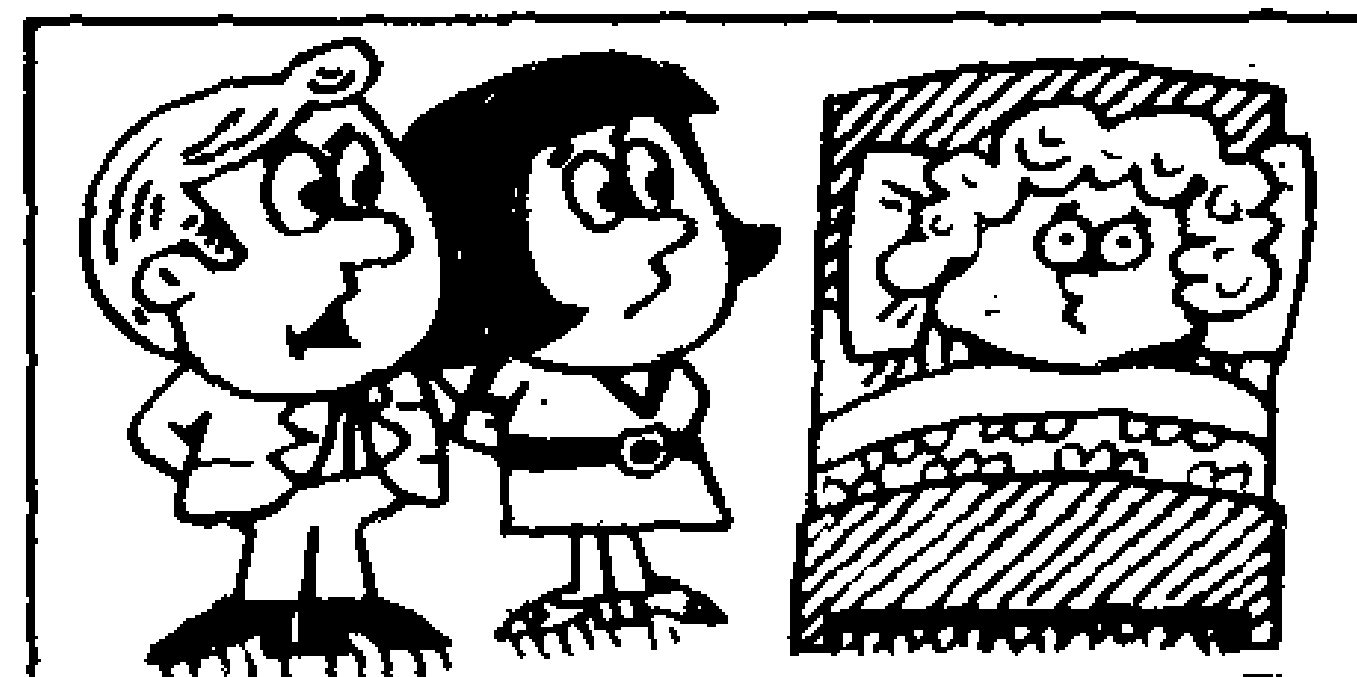
Frank has flu.
So he must stay in bed.
法兰克患流感。
因此他必须卧床。

107th



Jimmy has measles.
So we must call the doctor.
吉米出麻疹。
所以我们必须请医生。

118th



Susan has mumps.
So we must call the doctor.
苏珊患腮腺炎。
所以我们必须请医生。

生词和短语·

headache ['hedeik] *n.* 头痛

aspirin ['æspərin] *n.* 阿司匹林

ear-ache ['iə-eik] (earache ['iəreik]) *n.* 耳痛

toothache ['tu:θeik] *n.* 牙痛

dentist ['dentist] *n.* 牙医

stomach-ache ['stʌmək-eɪk] *n.* 胃痛

temperature ['temprɪtʃə] *n.* 温度

medicine ['medsɪn] *n.* 药

flu [flu:] *n.* 流行性感

measles ['mi:zlz] *n.* 麻疹

mumps [mʌmps] *n.* 腮腺炎

Exercise

Look at these:

I have a headache. *He has a headache.*
I must stay at home. *He must stay at home.*

Write these again. Begin each sentence with He.

改写这些句子，每句的开头用He。

I have a cold. He ...

I can't go to work. ...

I am not well. ...

I feel ill. ...

I must see a doctor. ...

I do not like doctors. ...

Lesson 63

DOCTOR: Hów's Jimmy todáy?

MRS WILLIAMS: He's bétter thánk you,
 dóctor.

DOCTOR: Cán I sée him pléase,
 Mrs Williams?

MRS WILLIAMS: Cértainly, dóctor.
 Cóme upstáirs.

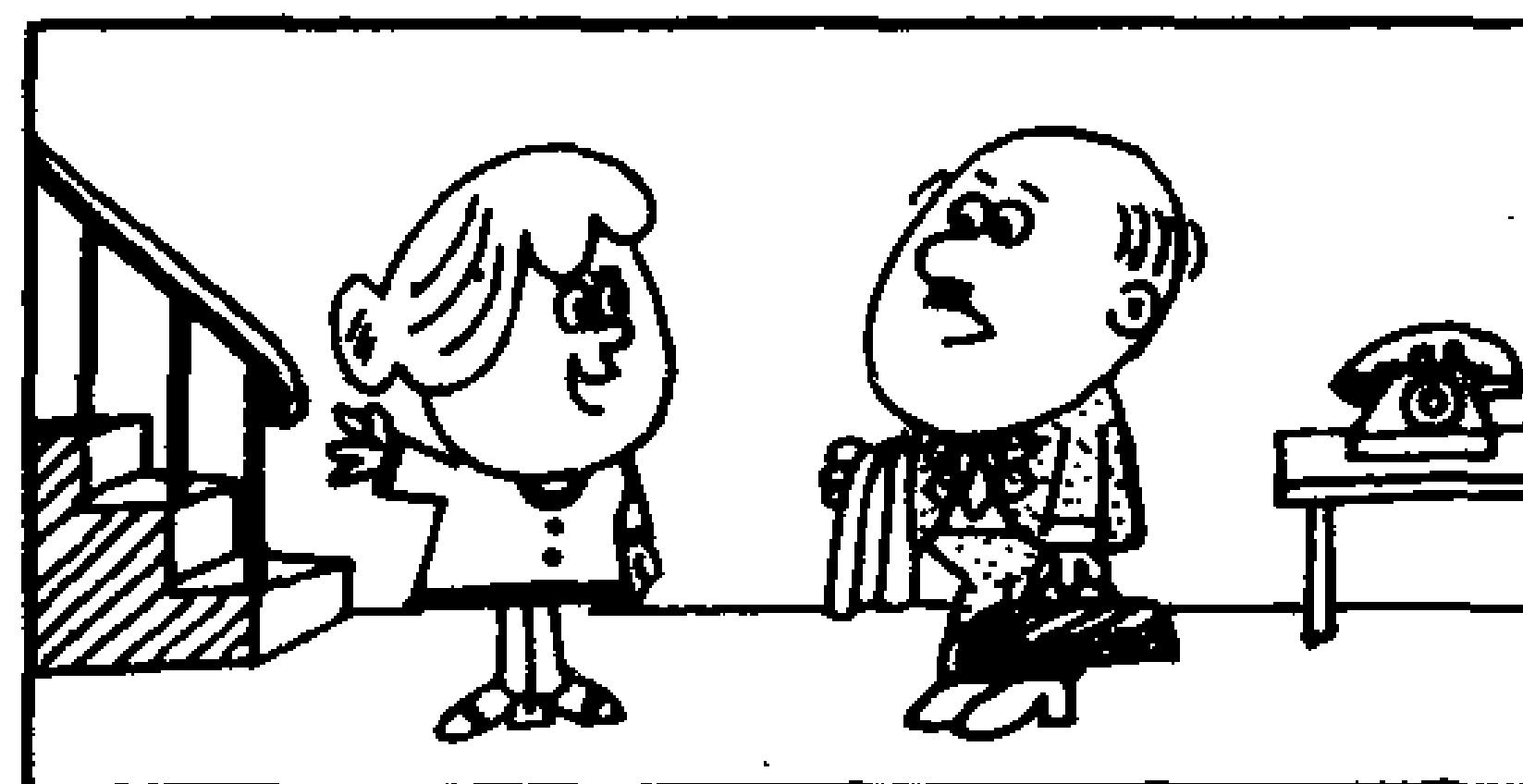
医生：吉米今天怎么样了？

威廉斯夫人：他好些了，谢谢医生。

医生：我能看看他吗，威廉斯夫人？

威廉斯夫人：当然可以，医生。

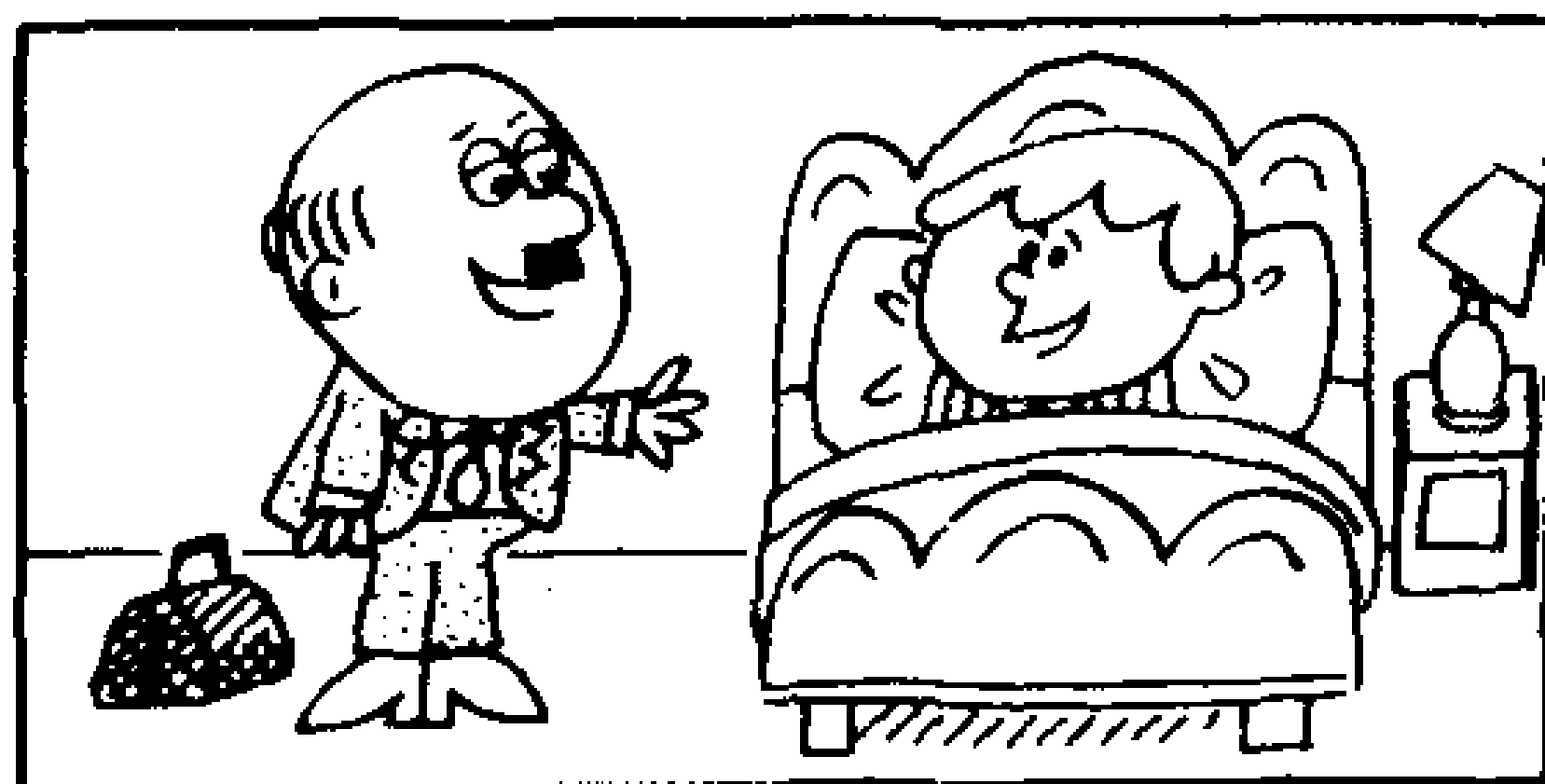
上楼吧。



DOCTOR: You look véry wéll, Jimmy.
You are bétter nów,
but you mústn't get up yét.
You must stáy in béd
for anóther two dáy.

医生：你看上去很好啊，吉米
你现在好些了，但你还不可以起床。
你必须再卧床两天。

2



DOCTOR: The bóy mústn't
gó to school yét, Mrs Williams.
And he mústn't éat rích fód.

MRS WILLIAMS: Hás he a témpérature,
dóctor?

DOCTOR: Nó, he hásn't.

MRS WILLIAMS: Múst he stáy in béd?

DOCTOR: Yés.

He must remáin in béd for anóther two dáy.

He can gét úp for about two hóurs éach dáy,
but you múst keep the róom wárm.

医生：这孩子还不能上学，威廉斯夫人。

而且他不应当吃油腻的食物。

威廉斯夫人：他还发烧吗，医生？

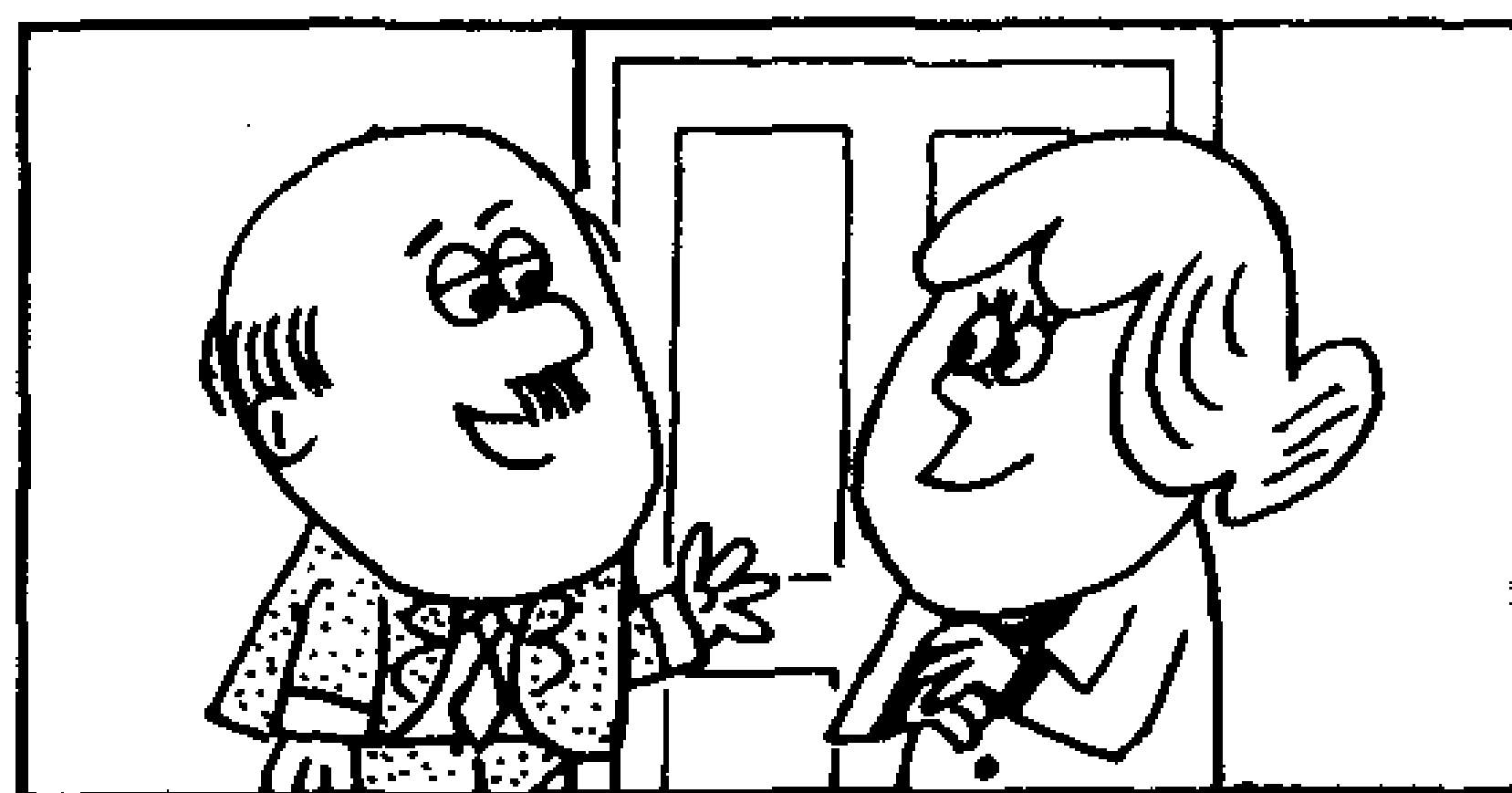
医生：不，他不发烧了。

威廉斯夫人：他还需要卧床吗？

医生：是的。他必须再卧床两天。

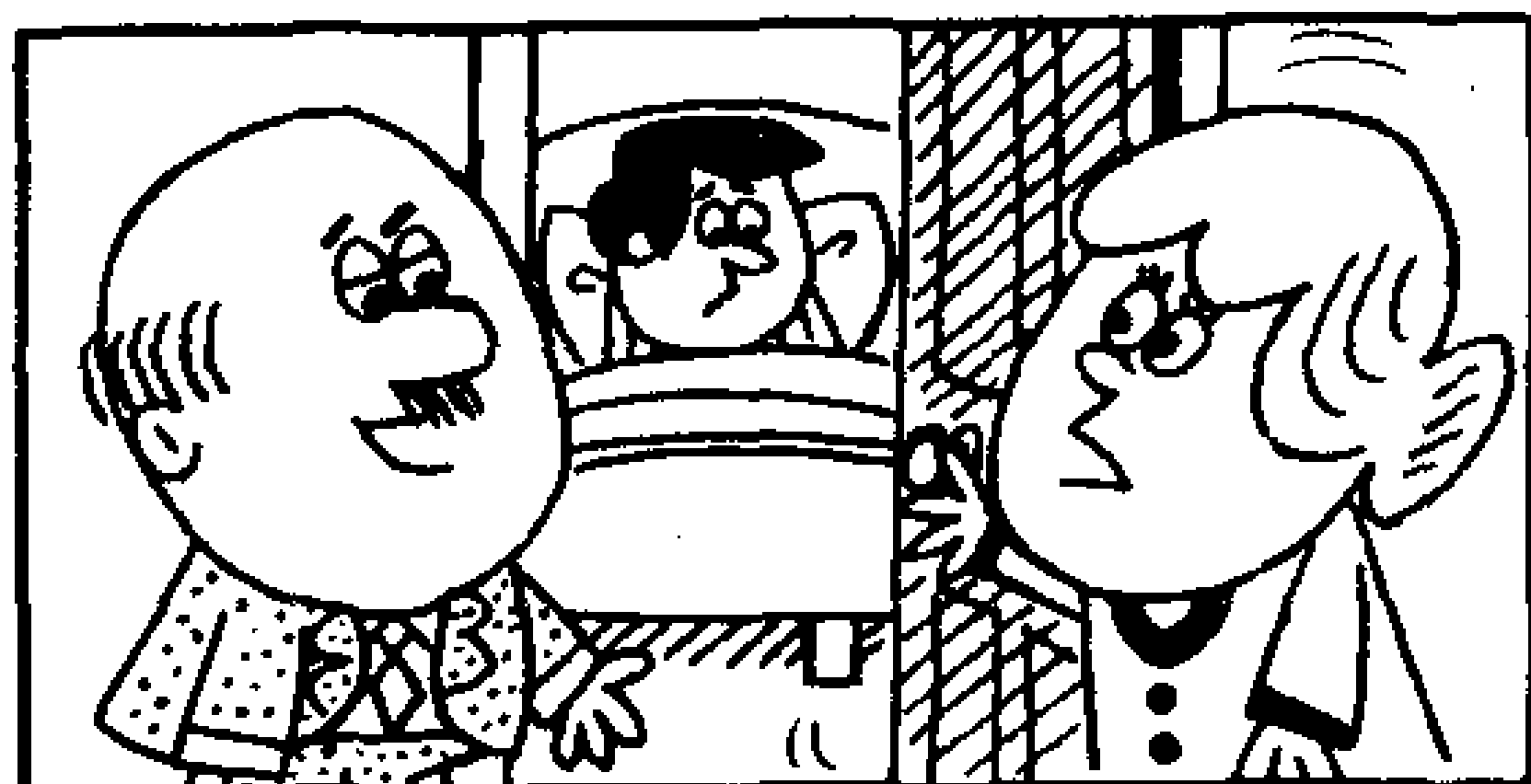
每天他可以起来两小时左右，但你必须使房间保持温暖。

3



DOCTOR: Where's Mr Williams this 4
evening?

MRS WILLIAMS: He's in béd, dóctor.
Cán you sée him pléase?
Hé has a bád cóld, tóo!



医生: 今晚威廉斯先生在哪里?

威廉斯夫人: 他睡觉了, 医生。

你能看看他吗?

他也得了重感冒。

生词和短语

yet [jet] *ad.* 还, 仍, 更

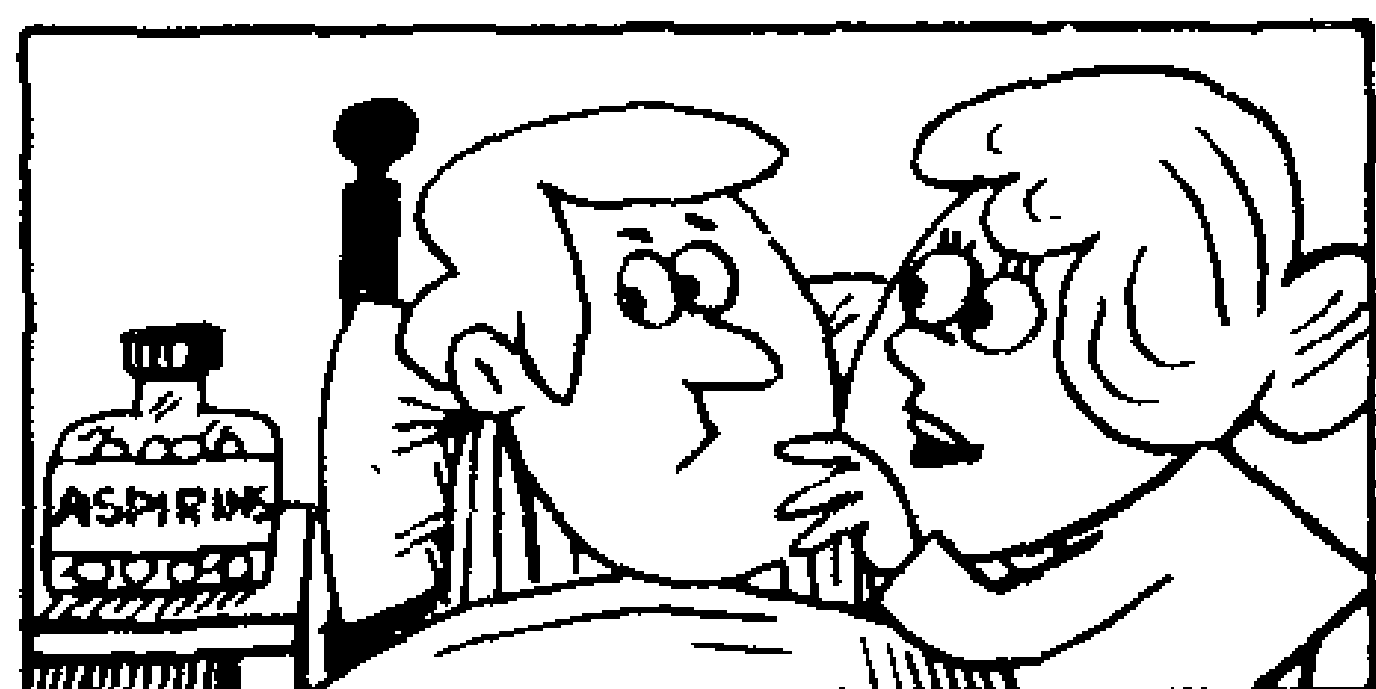
remain [ri/'mein] *vi.* 保持, 继续

for another two days 再要两天

Lesson 64 Don't ... ! 不要……!

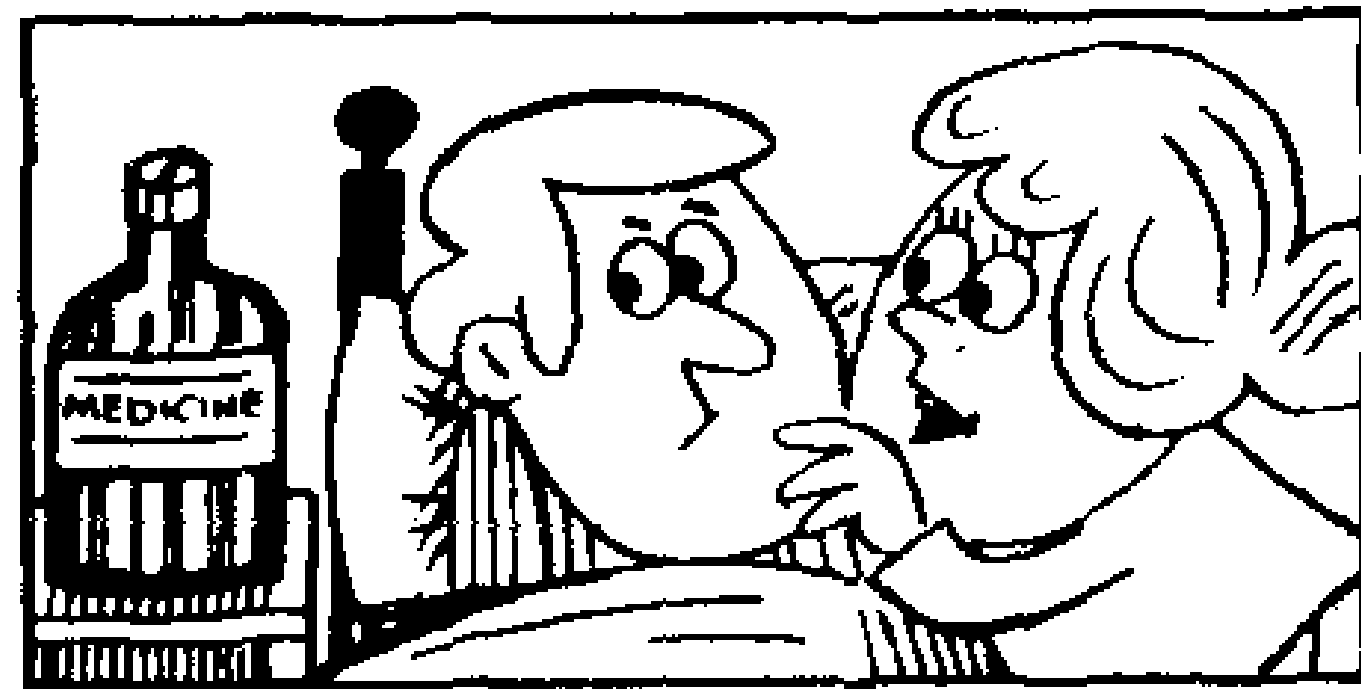
You mustn't ... ! 你不可以……!

110



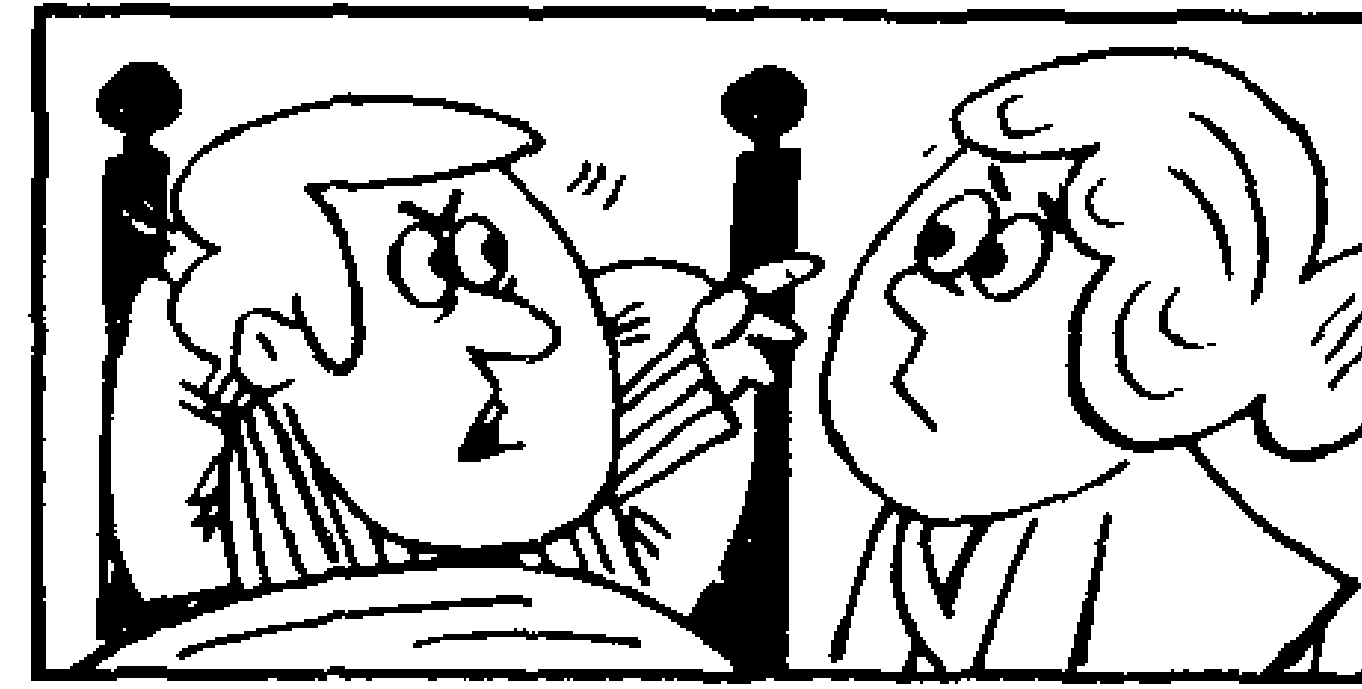
... take any
aspirins! 服阿斯匹林!

221



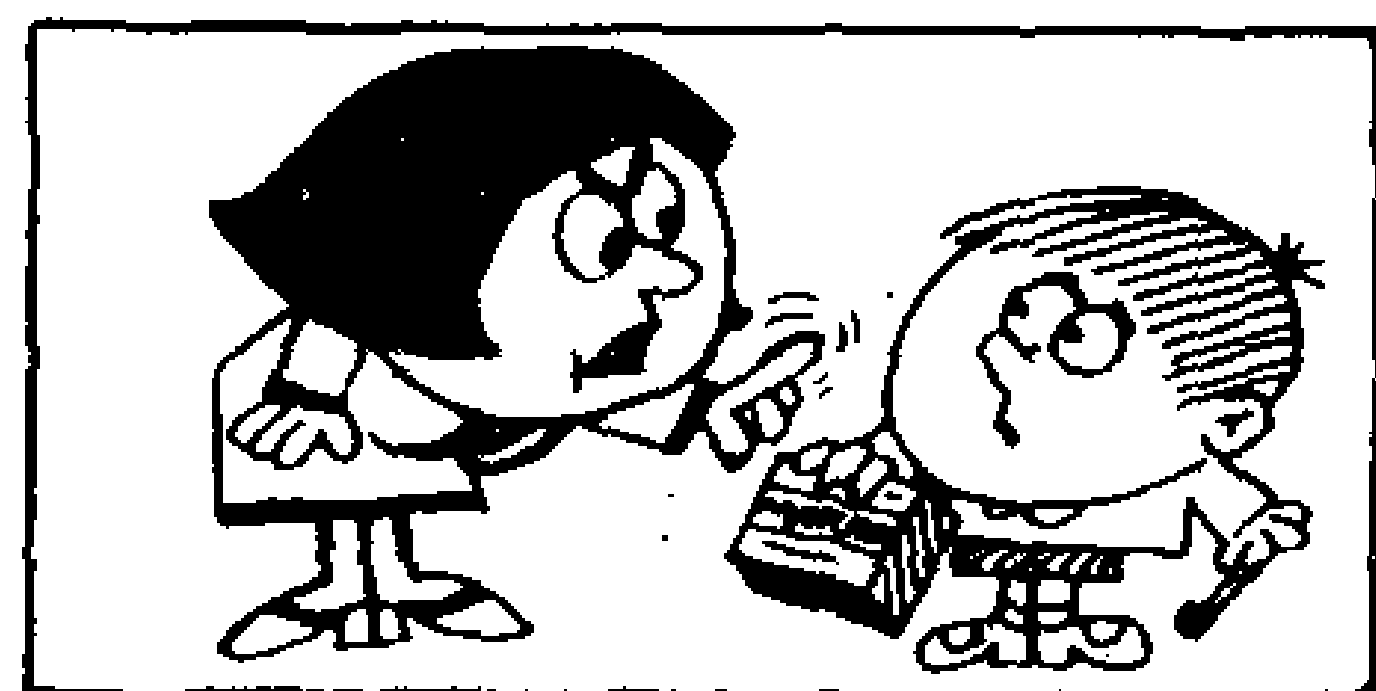
... drink this
medicine! 喝这种药水!

332



... call the
doctor! 请医生!

443



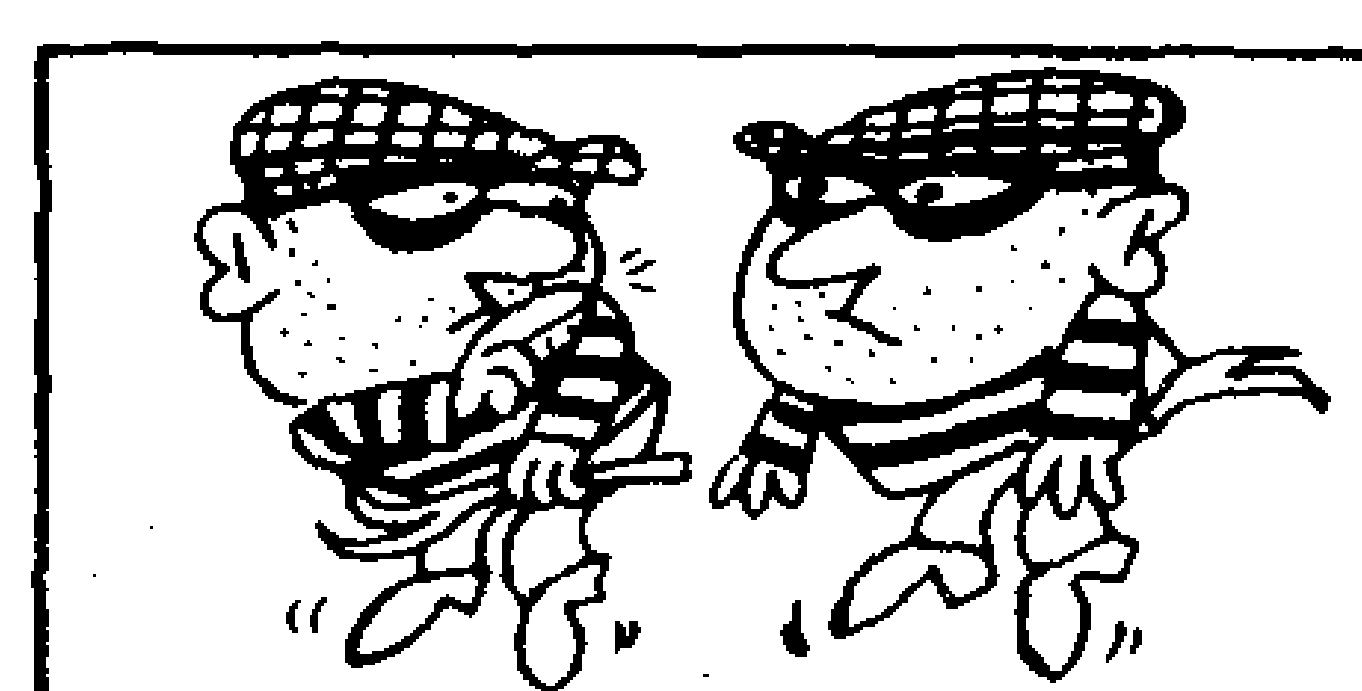
... play with
matches! 玩火柴!

554



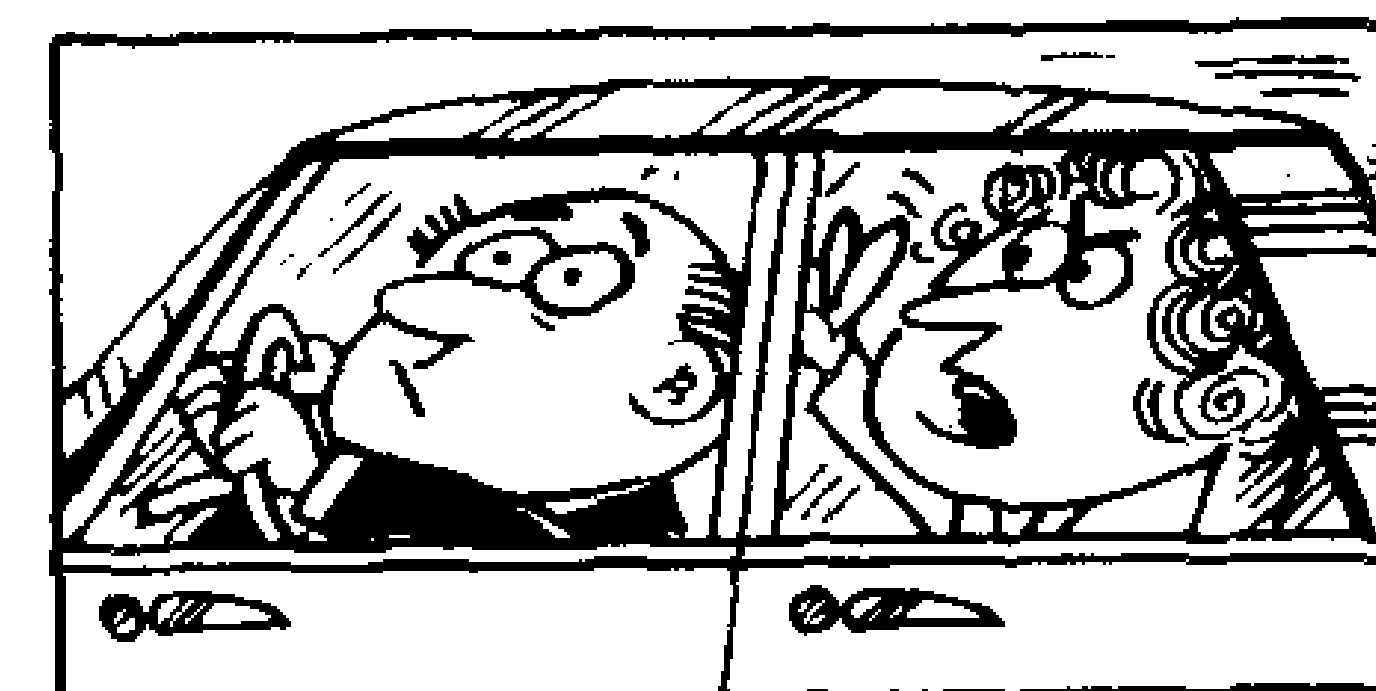
... talk in the
library! 在图书馆谈话!

665



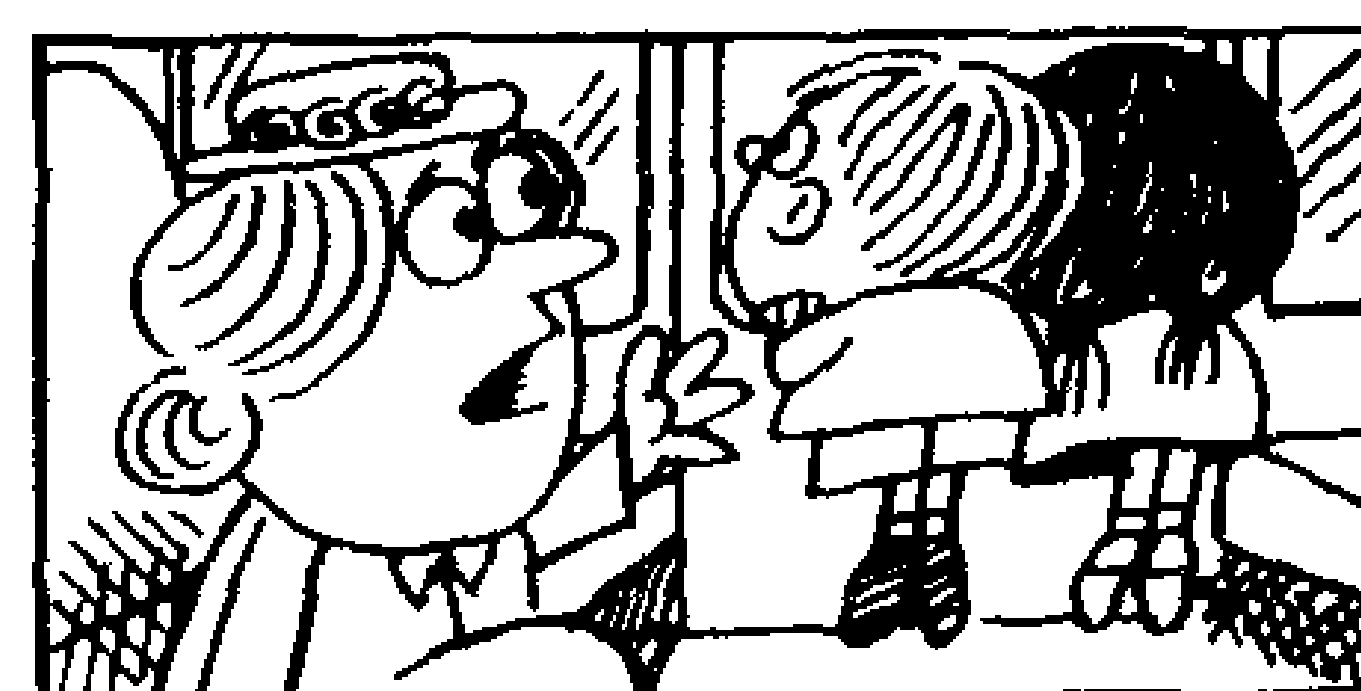
... make a noise!
.....搞出声音来!

776



... drive so
quickly! 开得这样快!

887



... lean out of
the window!
.....把头伸出窗外!

998



... break that vase!
.....打破那个花瓶!

生词和短语

match [mætʃ] *n.* 火柴

noise [nɔɪz] *n.* 闹声, 噪音, 声响

library ['laɪbrəri] *n.* 图书馆(室)

lean [li:n] *v.* 倾斜

drive [draɪv] *vt. & vi.* 驱使, 驾车, 开车

Exercise

Look at this:

I mustn't take any aspirins.

Jimmy mustn't take any aspirins.

Write these again. Begin each sentence with Jimmy.

I am better now but I mustn't get up yet.

I have a cold and I must stay in bed.

I can get up for two hours each day.

I often read in bed.

I listen to the radio, too.

I don't feel ill now.

Lesson 65

FATHER: What are you going to do
this evening, Betty?

BETTY: I'm going to meet some friends,
Dad.

父亲: 贝蒂, 今晚你打算干什么?

贝蒂: 我打算去看几个朋友, 爸爸。

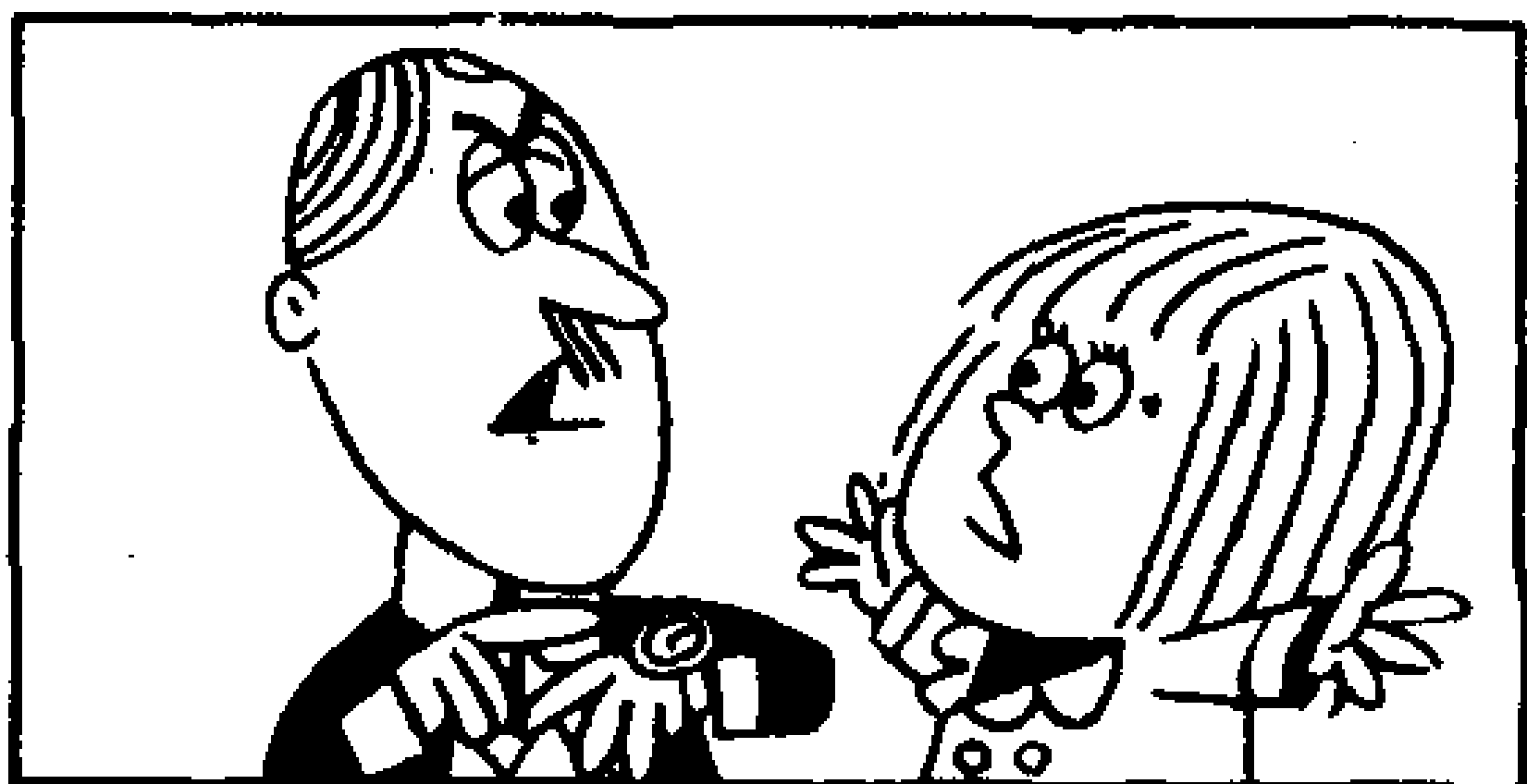
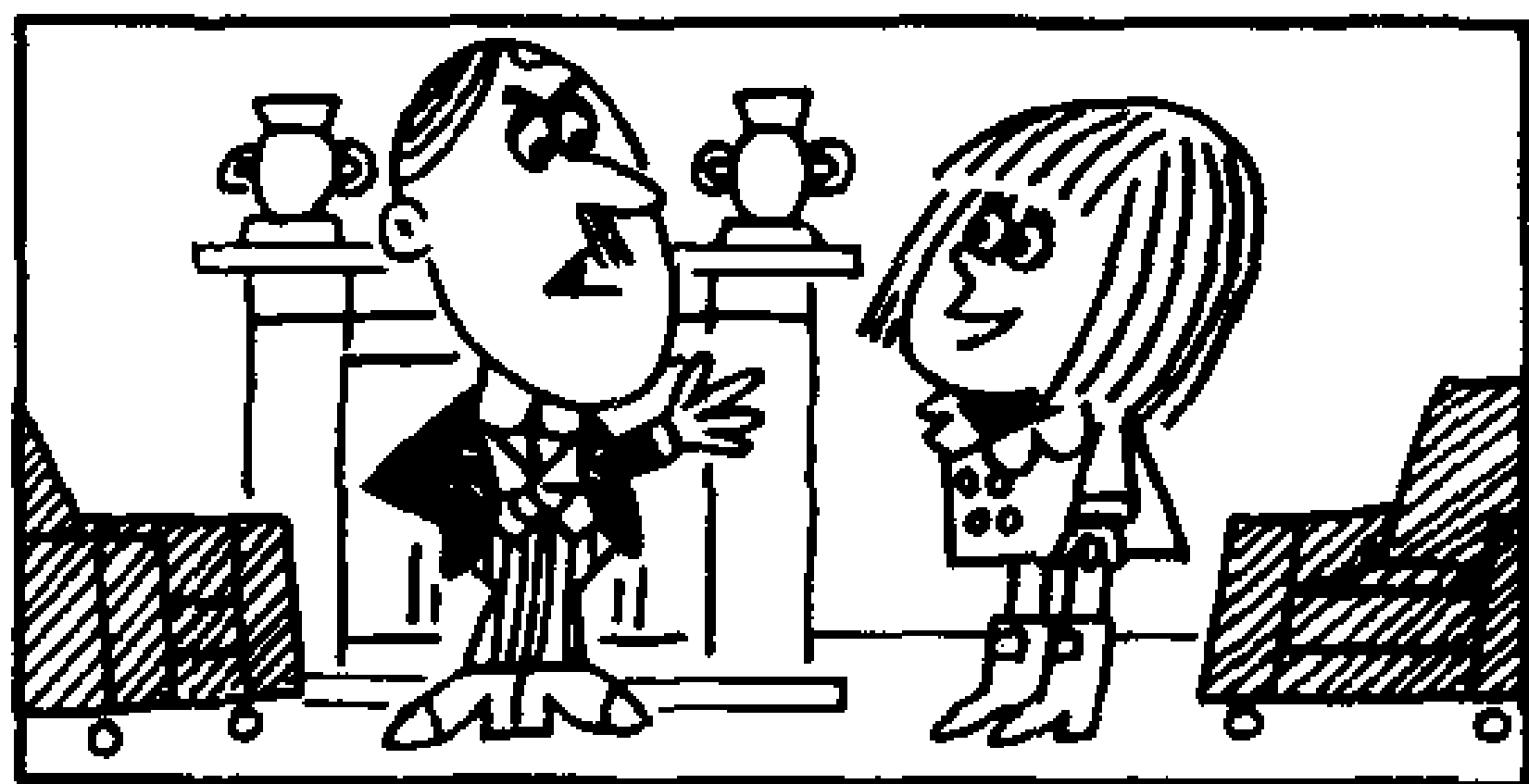
FATHER: You mustn't come home late. 2
You must be home at half past
ten.

BETTY: I can't get home so early, Dad!

父亲: 你不可以回家很晚。

你必须在十点半回到家里。

贝蒂: 我不能这么早就回到家里, 爸爸!



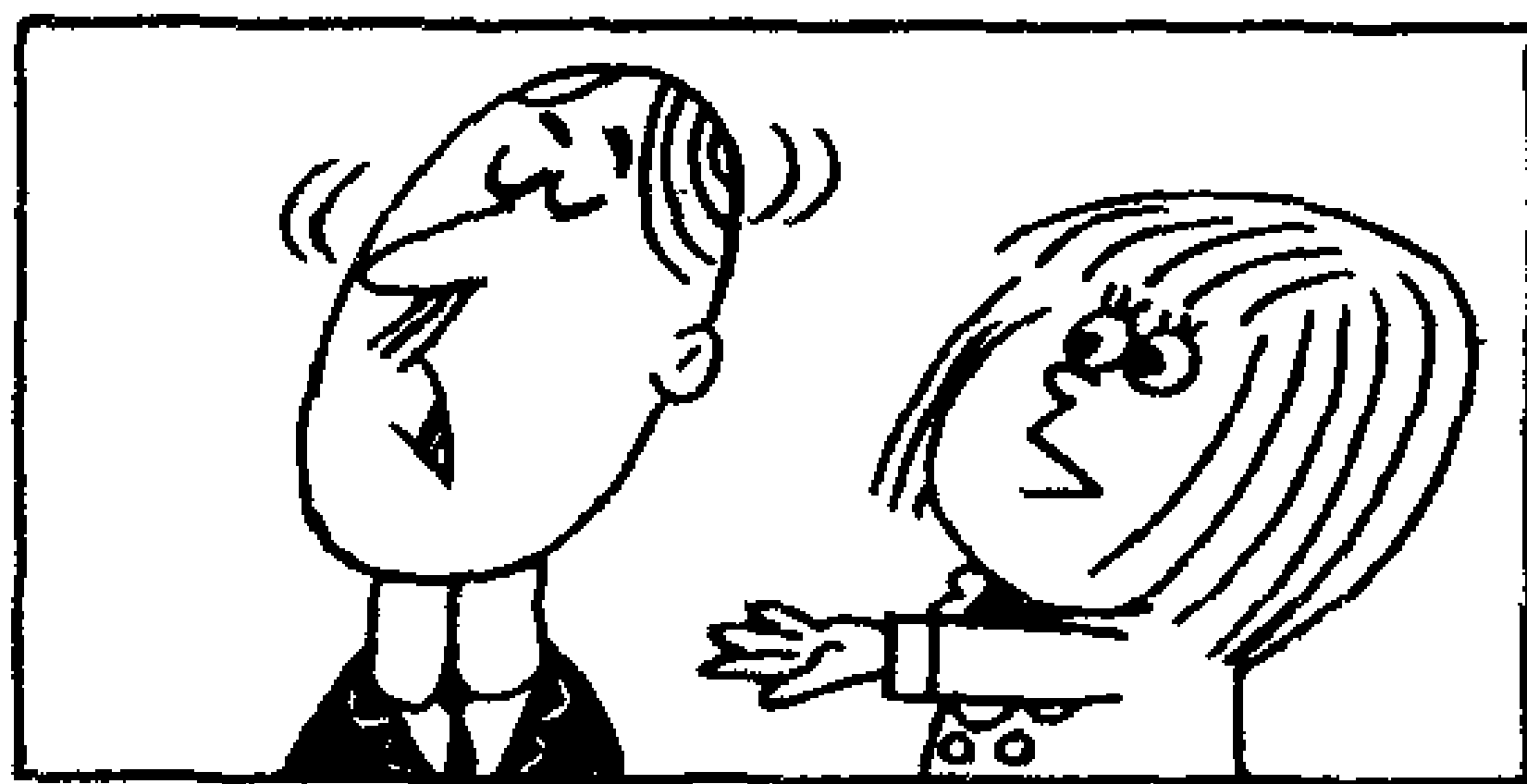
BETTY: Cán I háve the káy
to the frónt dóor. pléase?

FATHER: Nó, you cán't.

贝蒂: 我可以带前门钥匙吗?

父亲: 不行, 你不能拿。

3



MOTHER: Bétty's éighteen yéars óld, Tórn.
She's nó a báby.

Give her the káy.

She álwáys comes home éarly.

FATHER: Oh, áll ríght!

母亲: 贝蒂十八岁了, 汤姆

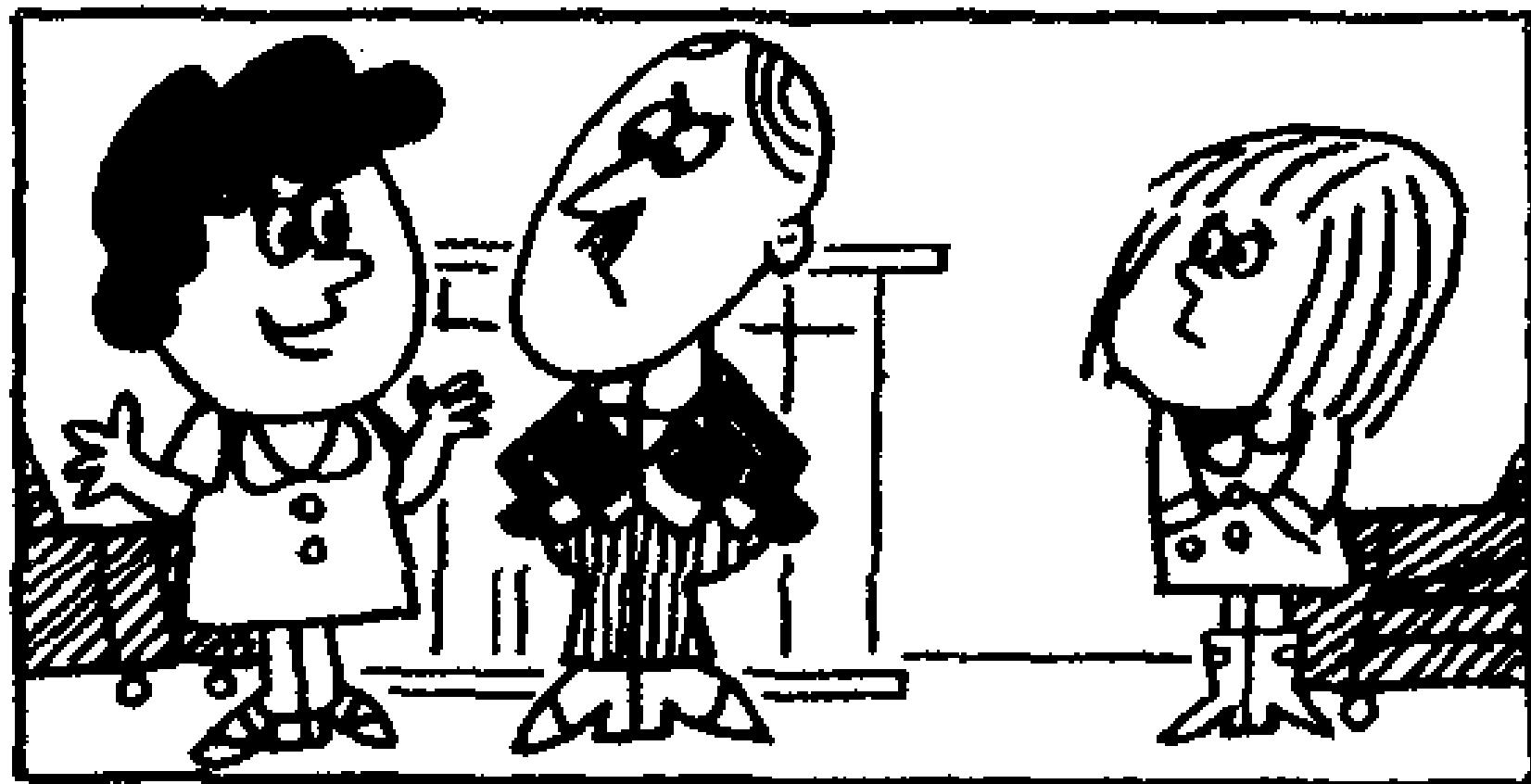
她不是小孩子了。

把钥匙给她吧。

她总是早回来的。

父亲: 哦, 好吧!

4



FATHER: Hére you áre.

But you mústn't cóme hóme
after a quártér pást éléven.

Dó you héar?

BETTY: Yés, Dád.

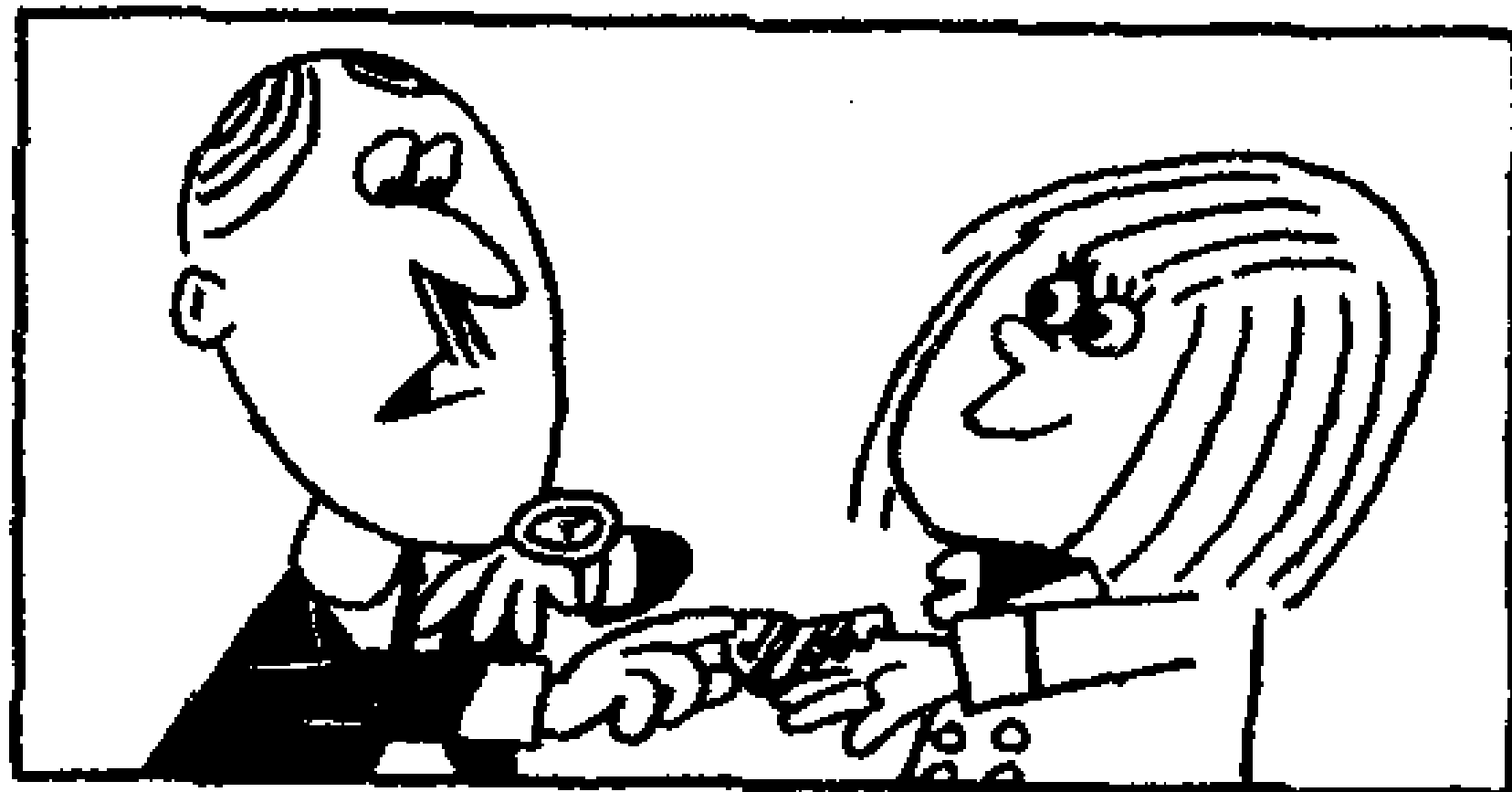
父亲: 拿去吧!

但你不要超过十一点一刻回家。

听见了吗?

贝蒂: 是, 爸爸。

5



BETTY: Thánks, Múm.

MOTHER: Thát's áll ríght, déar.

Góodbye.

Enjóy yourself!

BETTY: We álwáys enjóy óurselves, Múm.

Býe, býe.

贝蒂: 谢谢, 妈妈。

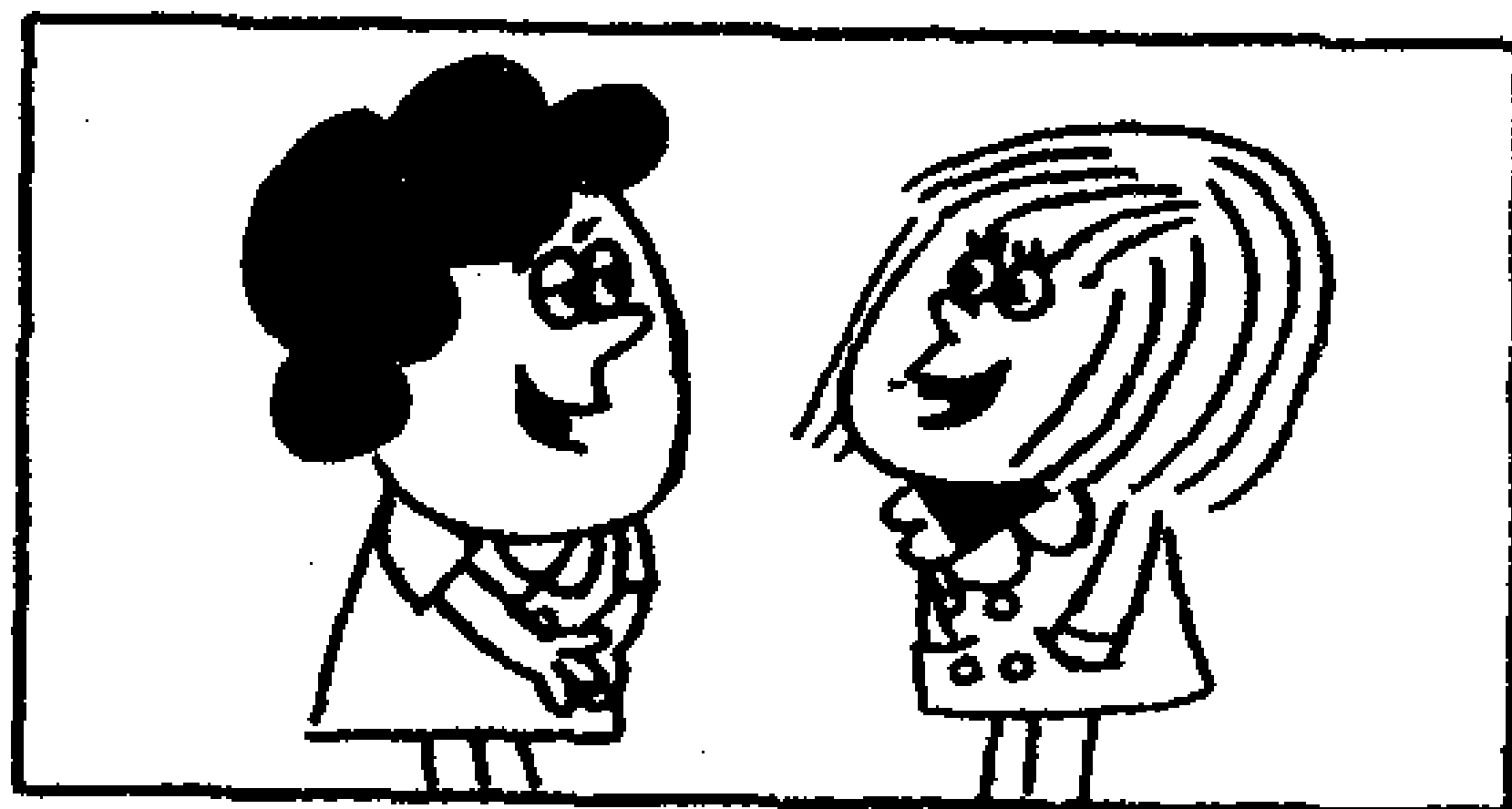
母亲: 不用谢, 亲爱的。

再见。好好玩吧!

贝蒂: 我们总是玩得很好的, 妈妈。

再见。

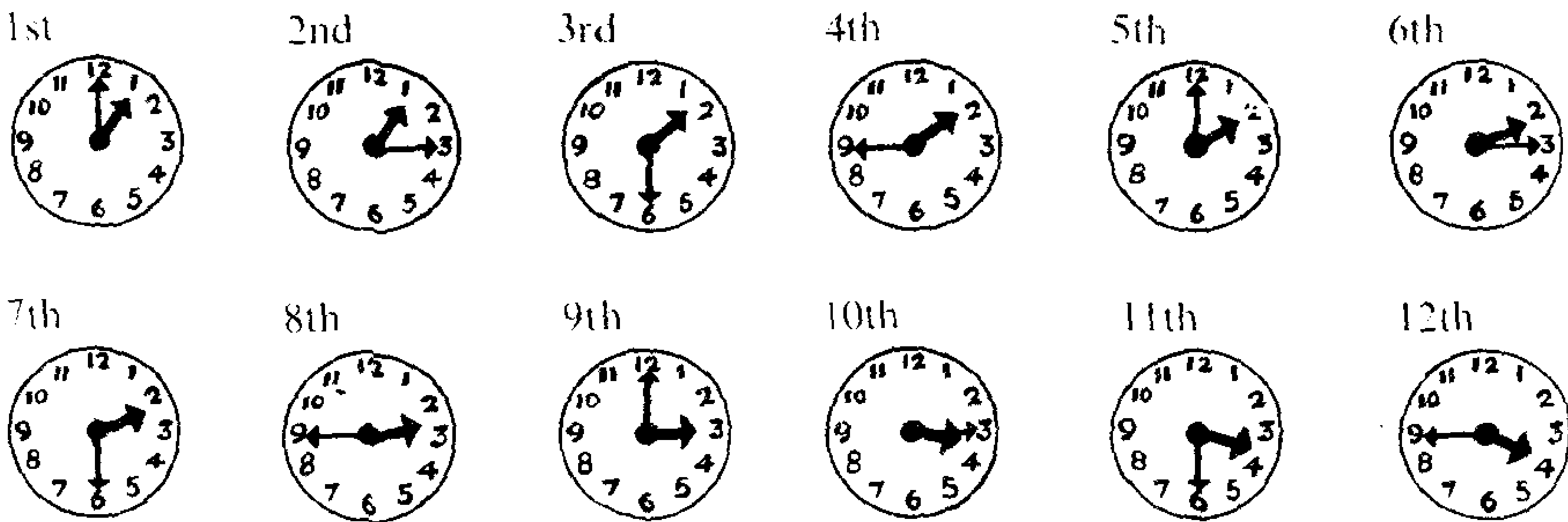
6



生词和短语

dad [dæd] *n.* 爸爸
key [ki:] *n.* 锁匙
baby ['beibi] *n.* 婴儿, 小儿
hear [hiə] *vt. & vi.* 听见
Betty ['beti] 贝蒂(女子名)

Lesson **66** What's the time? 几点钟了?

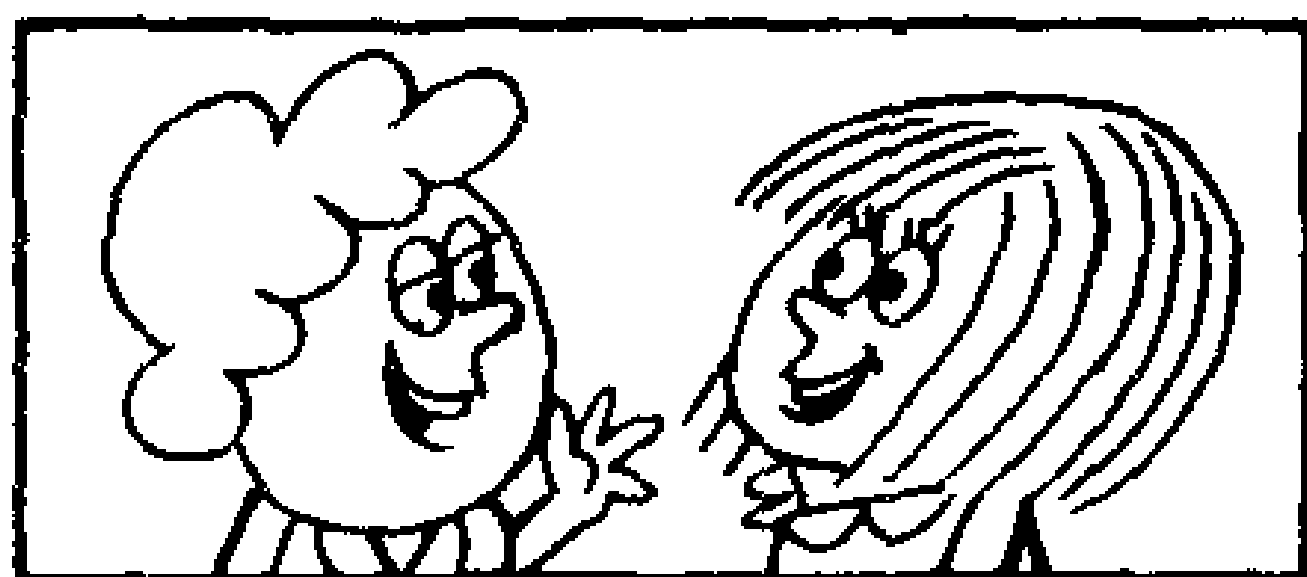


When's your birthday? 你的生日在哪天?
How old are you? 你多大(年纪)了?

JULY					
S		7	14	21	28
M	1	8	15	22	29
Tu	2	9	16	23	30
W	3	10	17	24	31
Th	4	11	18	25	
F	5	12	19	26	
S	6	13	20	27	

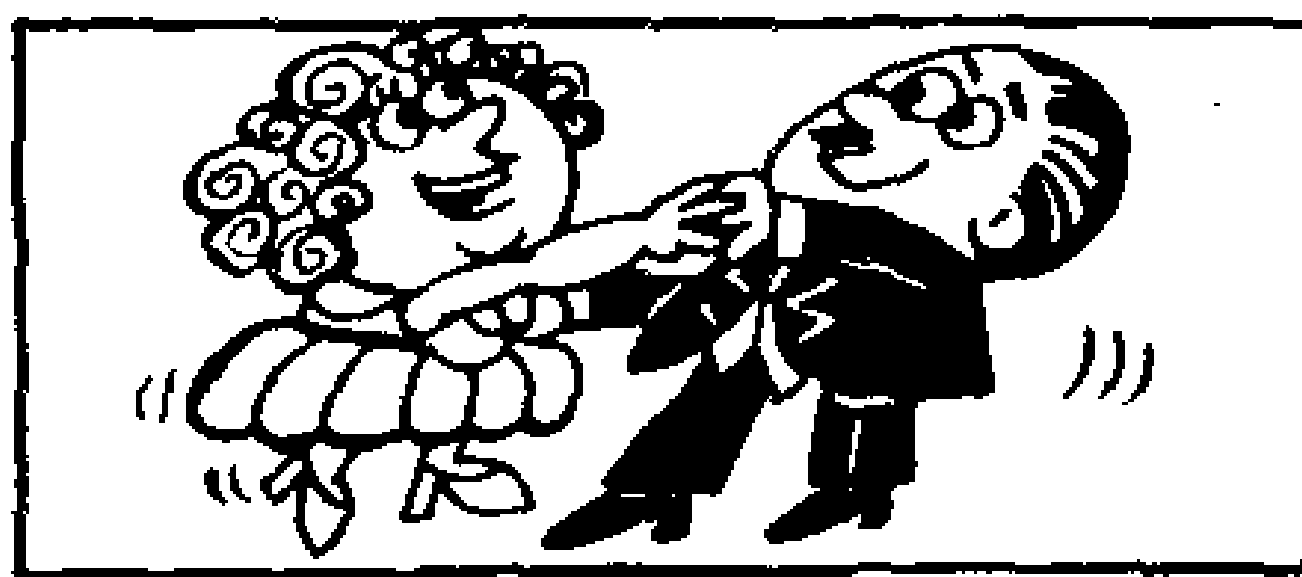
Enjoy yourself! 好好玩吧!

13th



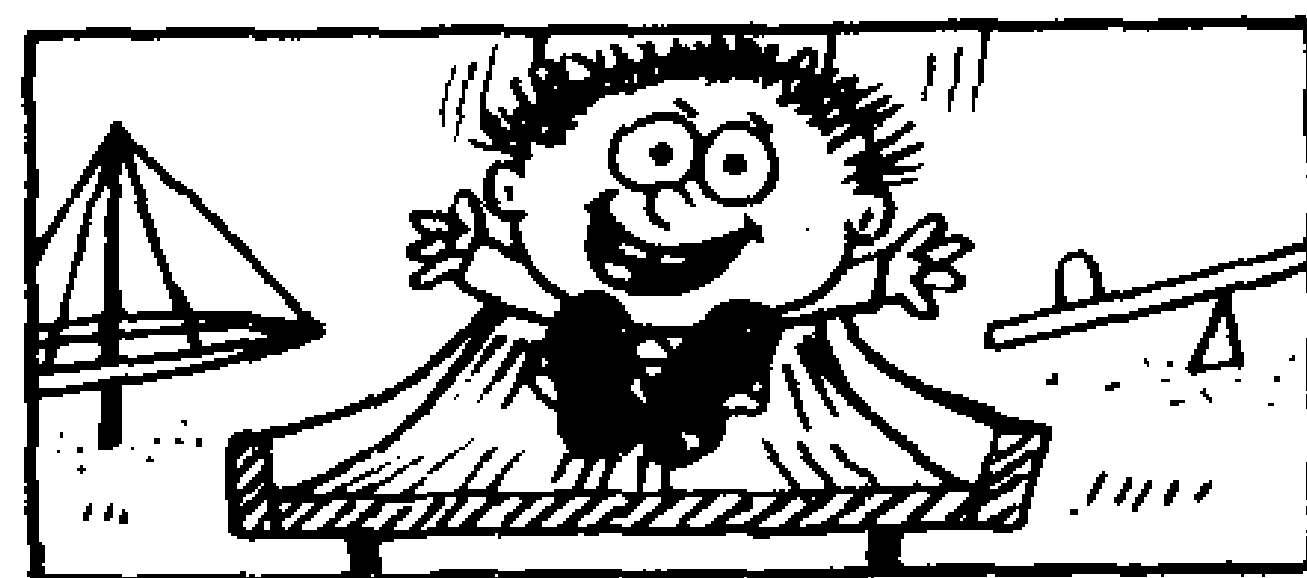
Enjoy yourself!
I always enjoy myself.
好好玩吧!
我总是玩得很好的。

14th



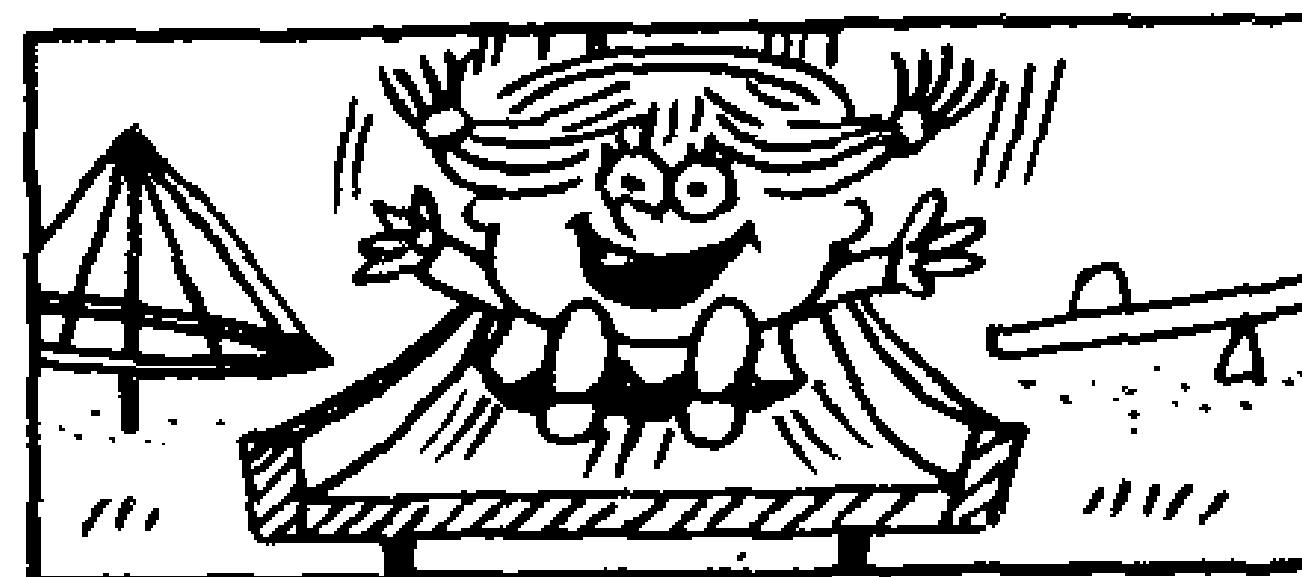
We're enjoying ourselves.
They're enjoying themselves.
我们正痛快地玩着。
他们正痛快地玩着。

15th



He's enjoying himself.
他正痛快地玩着。

16th



She's enjoying herself.
她正痛快地玩着。

生词和短语

enjoy [in/'dʒɔɪ] *vt.* 享受……之乐趣; 乐于; 喜爱

enjoy oneself 过得快乐

Exercise

Copy these. Put in in, at or from.

I am going to see him . . . ten o'clock.

It often rains . . . November.

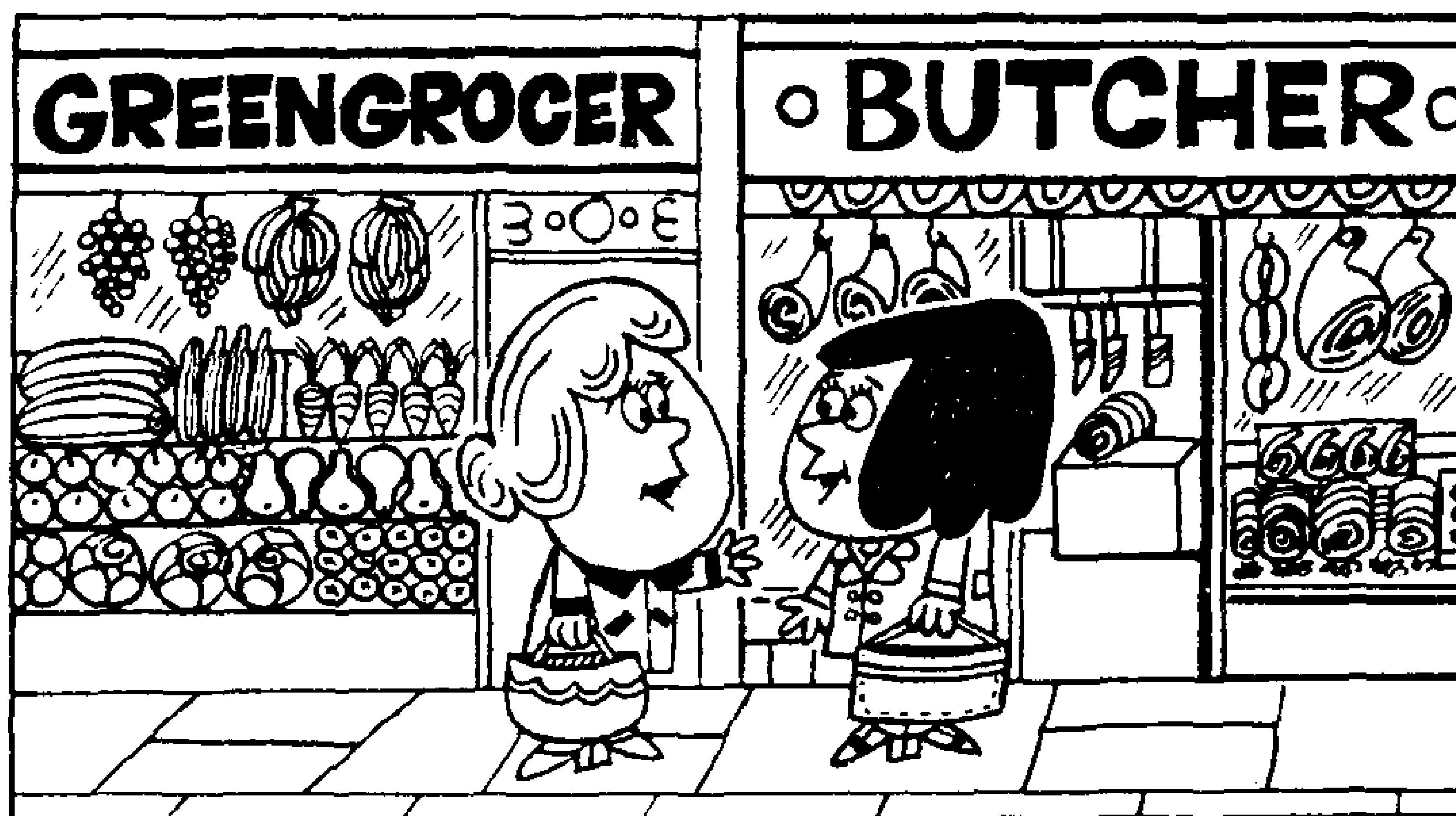
Where do you come . . . ? I come . . . France.

I always go to work . . . the morning.

What's the climate like . . . your country?

It's cold . . . winter and hot . . . summer.

Lesson 67



MRS JOHNSON: Húлло, Mrs Williams.

Wére you at the bútcher's?

MRS WILLIAMS: Yés, I wás.

Wére yóu at the bútcher's, too?

MRS JOHNSON: Nó, I wásn't.

Í was at the gréengrocer's.

Hów's Jímmy todáy?

MRS WILLIAMS: He's véry wéll, thánk you.

MRS JOHNSON: Wás he ábsent from schóol lást wéek?

MRS WILLIAMS: Yés, he was.

He was ábsent on Mónday,

Túesday.

Wédnesday and Thúrsday.

Hów are yóu áll kéeing?

MRS JOHNSON: Véry wéll, thánk you.

We're góing to spénd thrée dáy's
in the cóuntry.

We're góing to stáy at my móther's
for the wéek-énd.

MRS WILLIAMS: Fríday, Sátorday and Súnday
in the cóuntry!

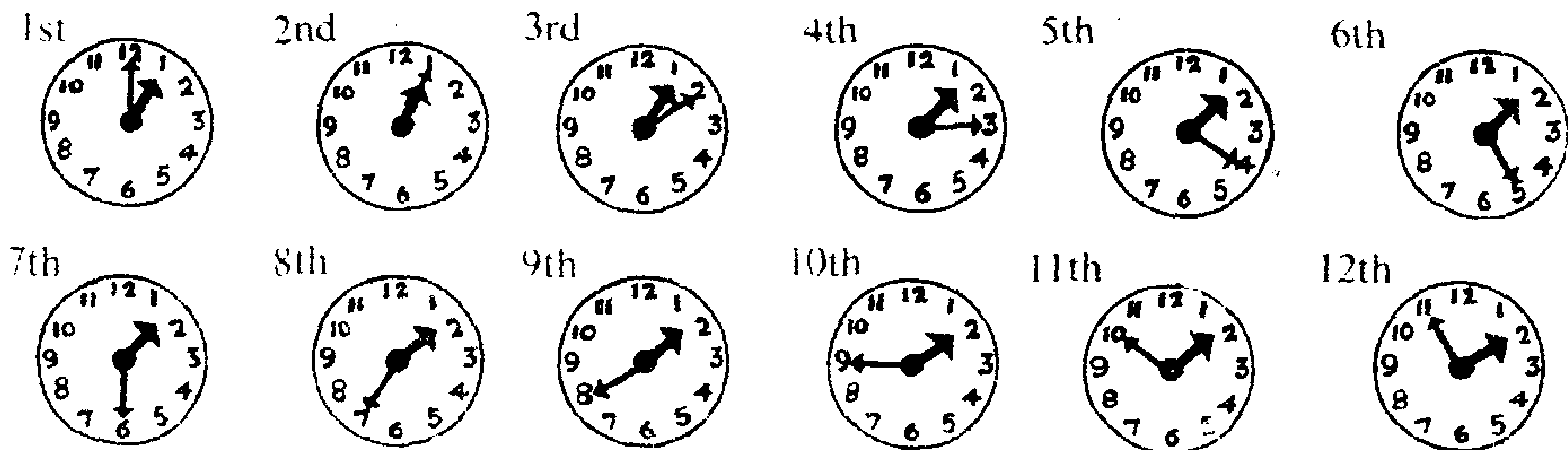
Áren't you lucky!

约翰逊夫人：喂，威廉斯夫人。
 你刚才在肉店里吗？
 威廉斯夫人：是的，我在肉店。
 你刚才也在肉店里吗？
 约翰逊夫人：不，我不在。
 我在蔬菜水果店里。
 吉米今天怎样了？
 威廉斯夫人：他很好，谢谢你。
 约翰逊夫人：他上个星期没上学吧？
 威廉斯夫人：是的，他没上学。
 星期一、星期二、星期三和
 星期四没上学。
 你们都过得好吗？
 约翰逊夫人：很好，谢谢你。
 我们准备到乡下去过三天。
 我们打算到我母亲家去度周末。
 威廉斯夫人：星期五、星期六和星期天在
 乡下。
 你们真幸运！

生词和短语

hullo [hʌ'ləu] *int.* 喂
butcher [ˈbʊtʃə] *n.* 屠夫，肉商
 (butcher's=butcher's shop 肉店)
greengrocer [ˈɡri:n'grəʊsə] *n.* 蔬菜水果商
 (greengrocer's=greengrocer's shop 蔬菜水果店)
absent [ˈæbsənt] *a.* 缺席的，不在的
to be absent from school 缺课
keep [ki:p] *vt. & vi.* 遵守；保持
spend [spend] (spent [spent], spent) *vt.* 度过，花费(钱、时间等)，消耗
lucky [ˈlʌki] *a.* 幸运的
week-end [ˈwi:k 'end] *n.* 周末
Johnson [ˈdʒɒnsn] 约翰逊(姓氏)

Lesson 68 What's the time? 几点钟了?

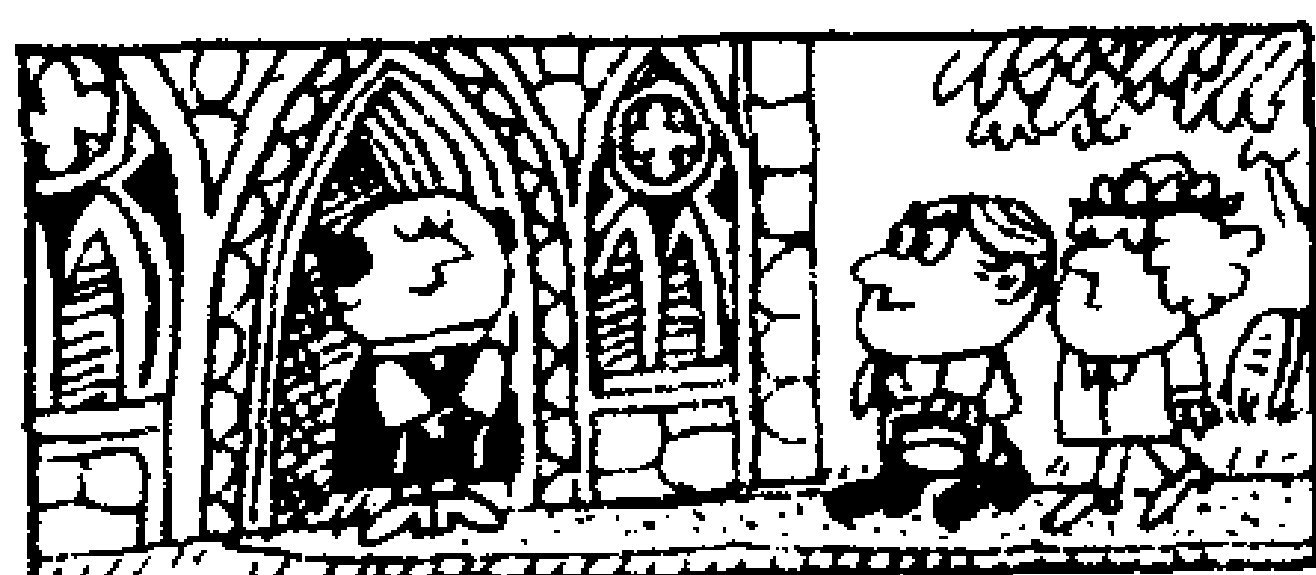


Where were you on . . . ? 你……(某日)在哪里?

When were you at . . . ? 你……(某时)在哪里?

Sunday, January 1st

星期天, 1月1日

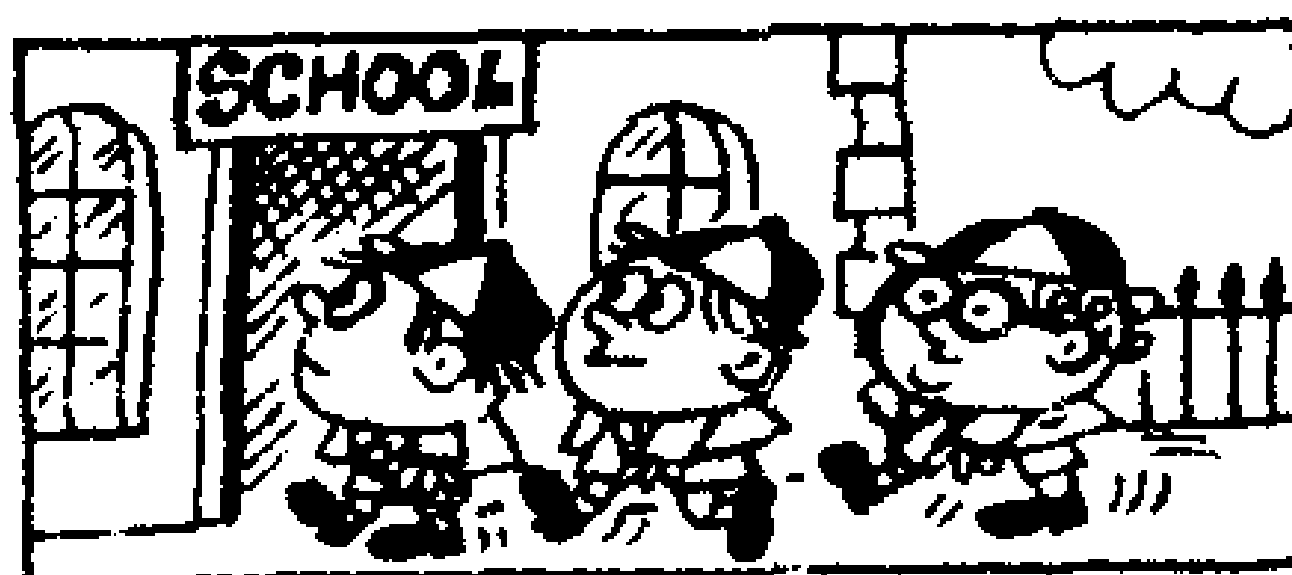


church

教堂

Monday, February 2nd

星期一, 2月2日

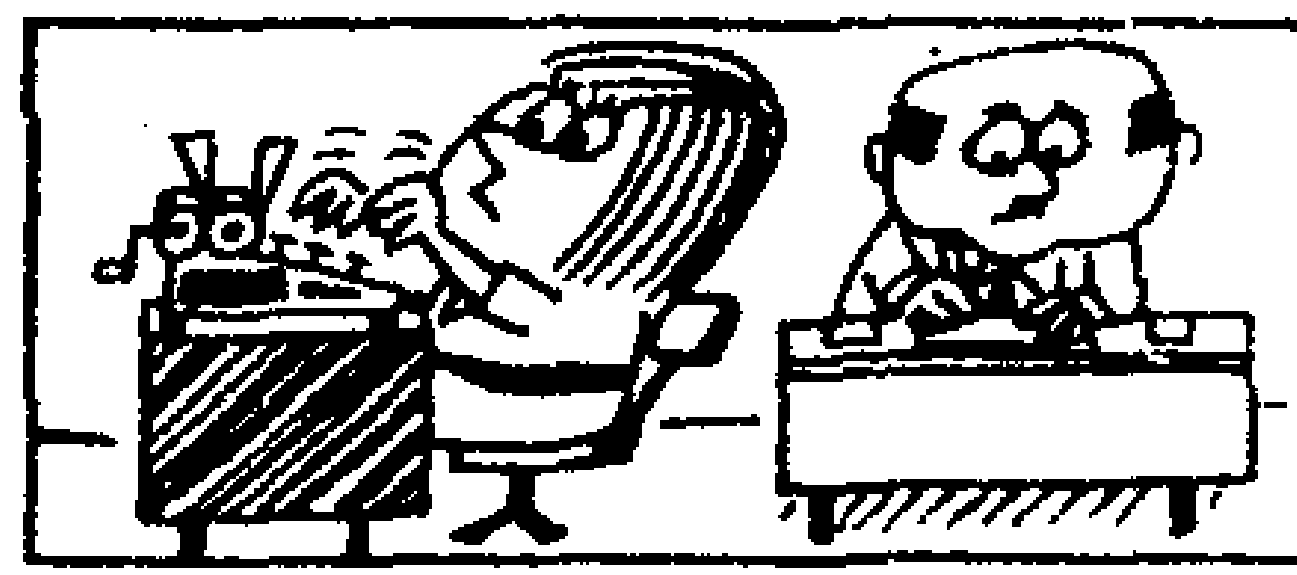


school

学校

Tuesday, March 3rd

星期二, 3月3日

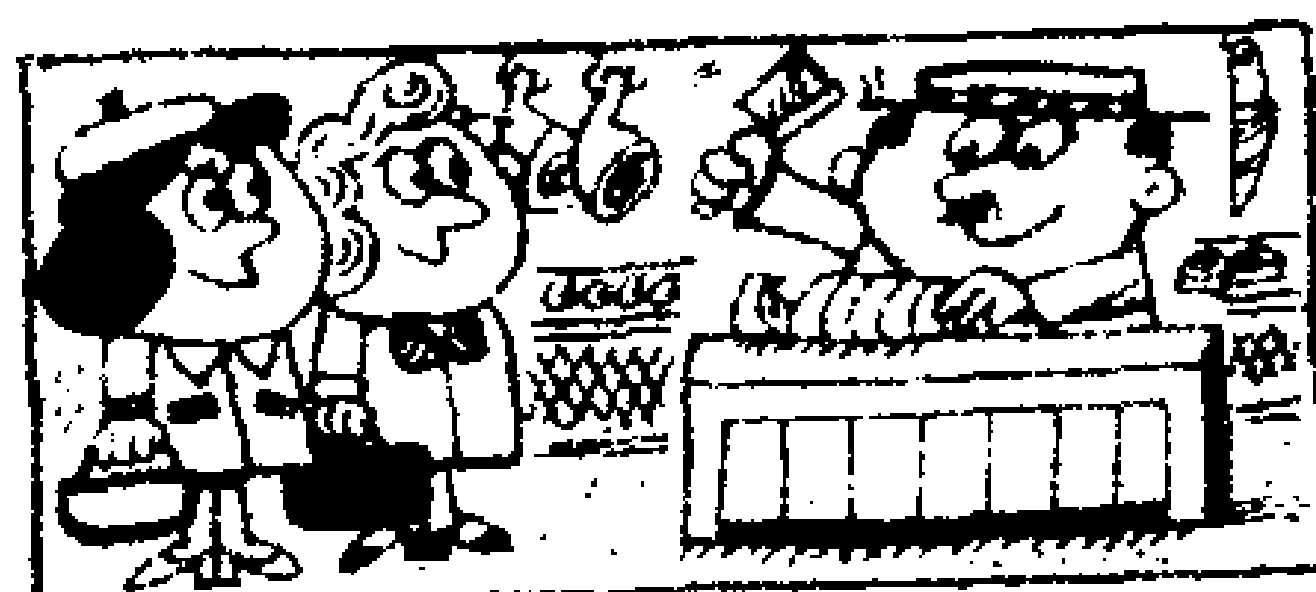


the office

办公室

Wednesday, April 4th

星期三, 4月4日

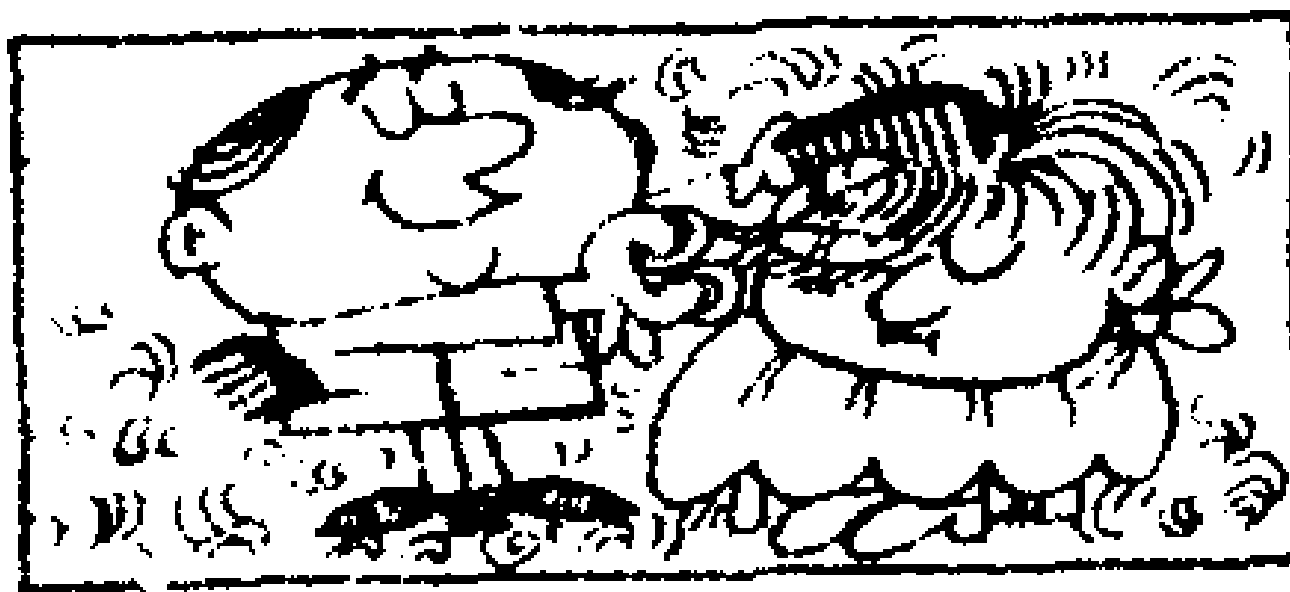


the butcher's

肉店

Thursday, May 5th

星期四, 5月5日

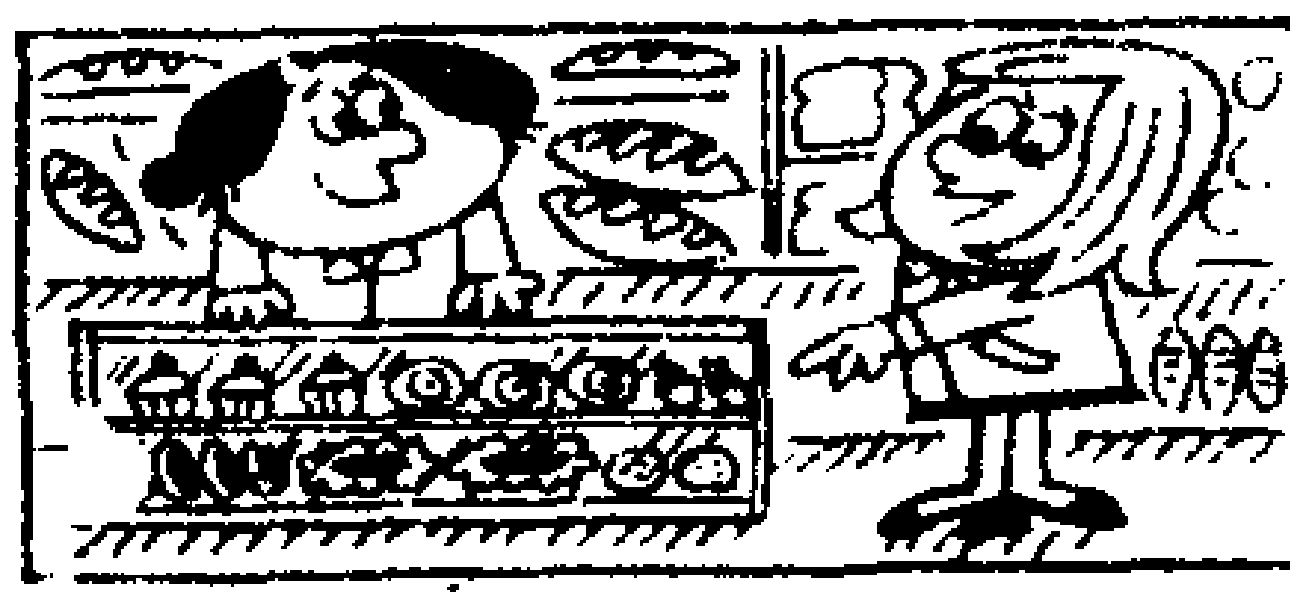


the barber's

理发店

Friday, June 6th

星期五, 6月6日

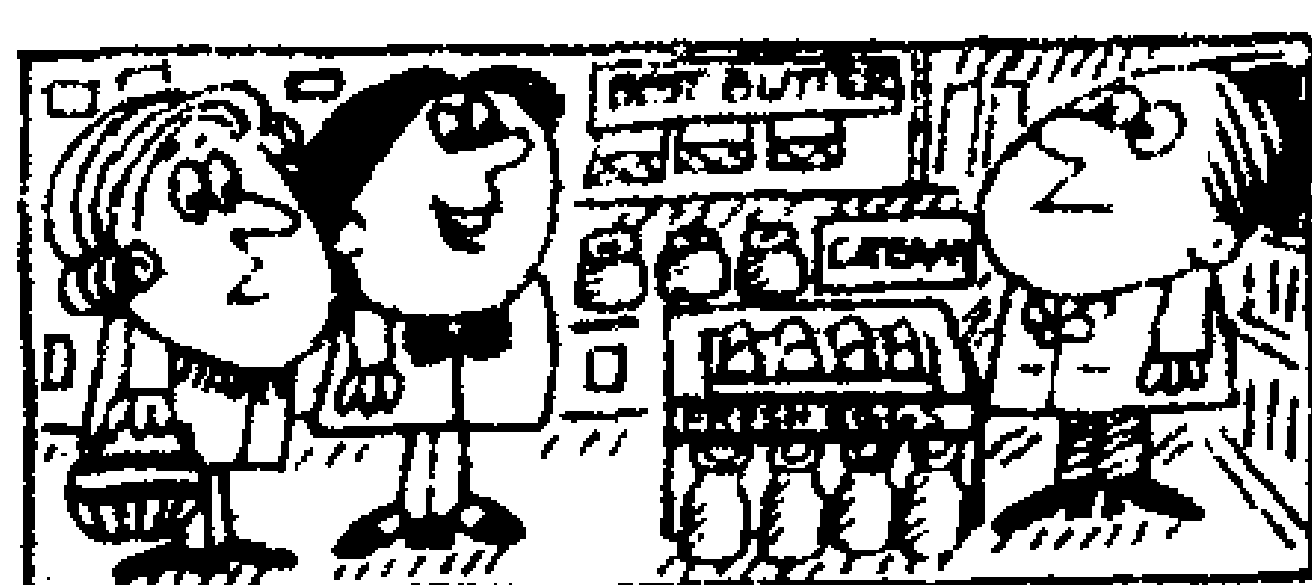


the baker's

面包店

Saturday, July 7th

星期六, 7月7日



the dairy

牛奶店

Sunday, August 8th

星期天, 8月8日



home

家

Monday, September 9th

星期一, 9月9日



the grocer's

杂货店

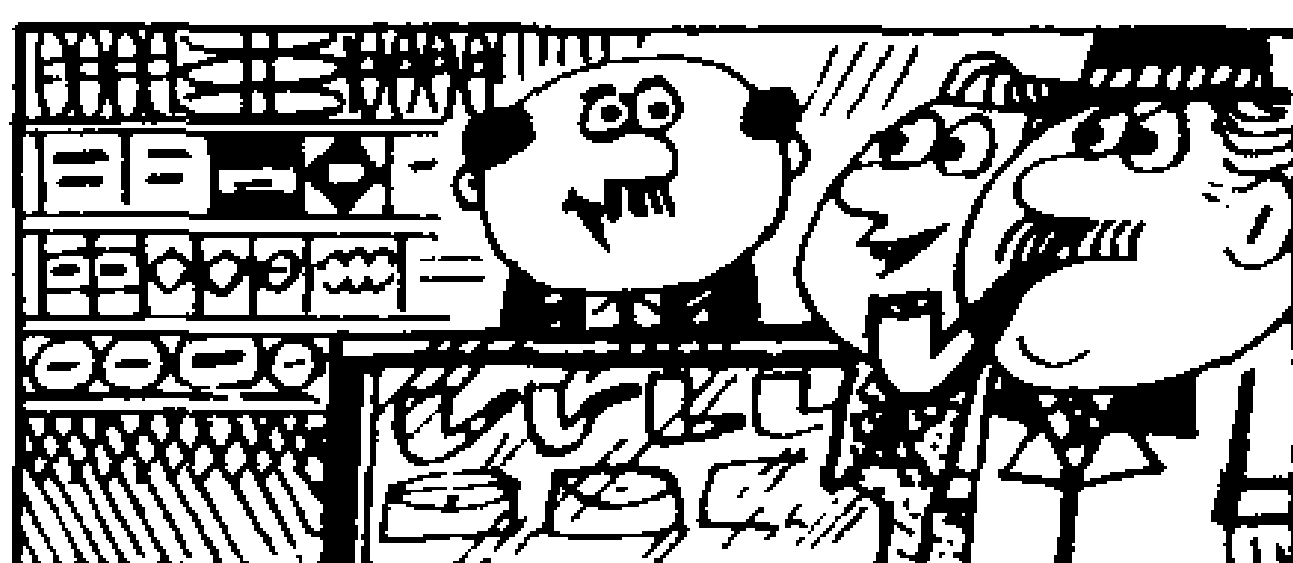
Tuesday, October 10th
星期二, 10月10日

Wednesday, November 11th
星期三, 11月11日

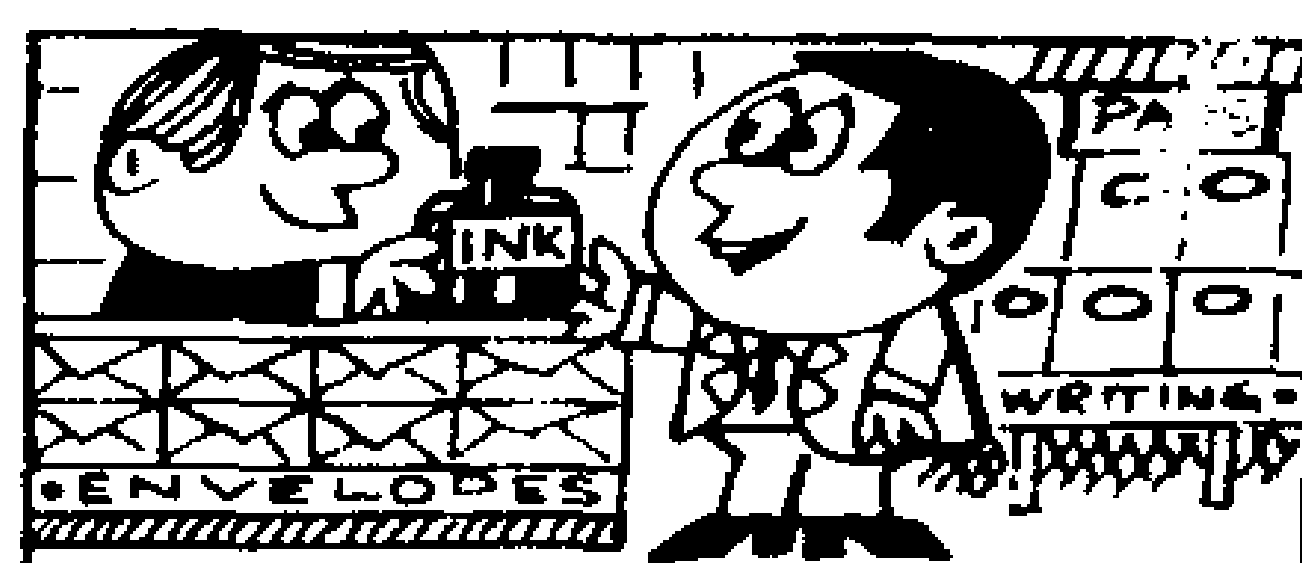
Thursday, December 12th
星期四, 12月12日



the greengrocer's
蔬菜水果店



the tobacconist's 烟店



the stationer's 文具店

生词和短语

baker [/'beikə] *n.* 面包师傅

dairy [/'deəri] *n.* 牛奶场, 奶品店

tobacconist [tə/'bækəunist] *n.* 烟草商

stationer [/'steiʃənə] *n.* 文具商

Exercise

Copy these. Put in the where necessary.

I was at . . . church on Sunday.

I was at . . . office on Monday.

My son was at . . . school on Tuesday.

My wife was at . . . butcher's on Wednesday.

She was at . . . grocer's on Thursday.

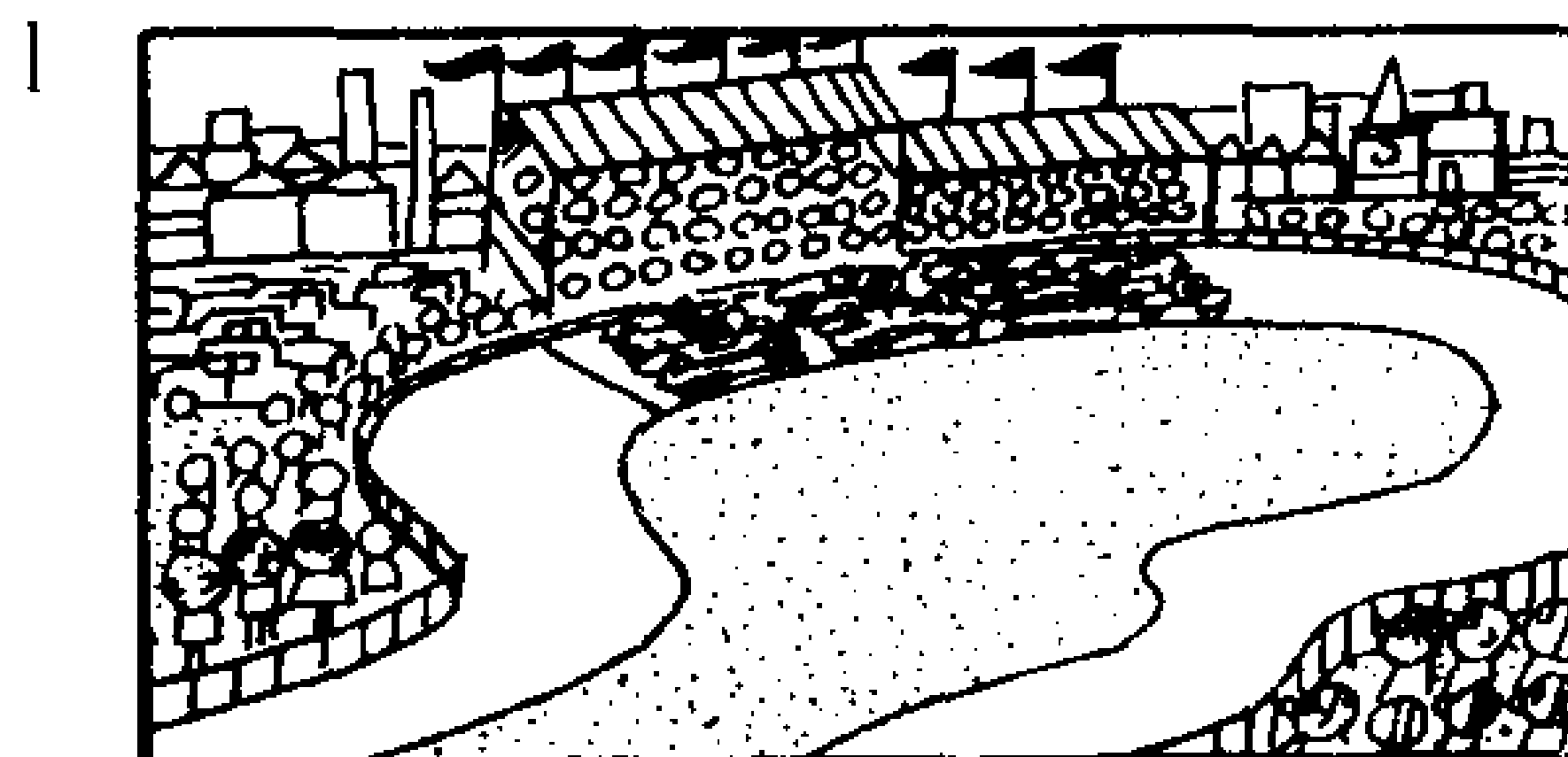
My daughter was in . . . country on Friday.

I was at . . . home on Saturday.

Lesson 69

There is a car race
near our town every year.
In 1968,
there was a very big race.

每年在我们镇附近有一次汽车比赛。
1968年有一次很大的比赛。



There were hundreds of people there.
My wife and I were at the race.
Our friends, Julie and Jack
were there, too.
You can see us in the crowd.
We are standing on the left.

那里有许多人。
我和我的妻子在比赛场。
我们的朋友朱丽和杰克也在那里。
你能在人群中看到我们。
我们站在左边。

There were twenty cars in the race.
There were English cars, French cars,
German cars, Italian cars,
American cars and Japanese cars.

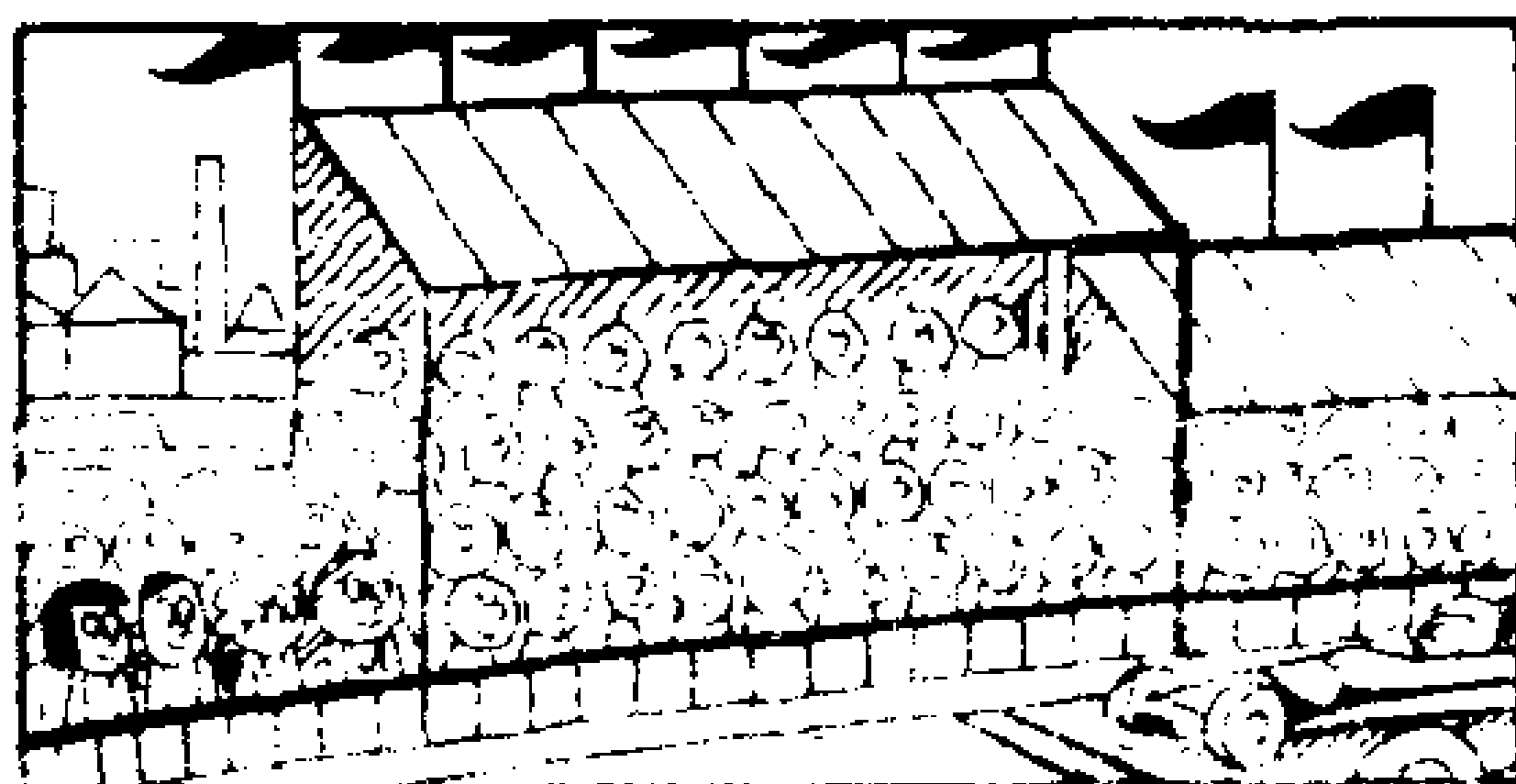
比赛中有二十辆车。
有英国汽车、法国汽车、德国汽车、意大利汽车、美国汽车和日本汽车。

It was an exciting finish.
The winner was Billy Stewart.
He was in car number fifteen.
Five other cars were just behind him.

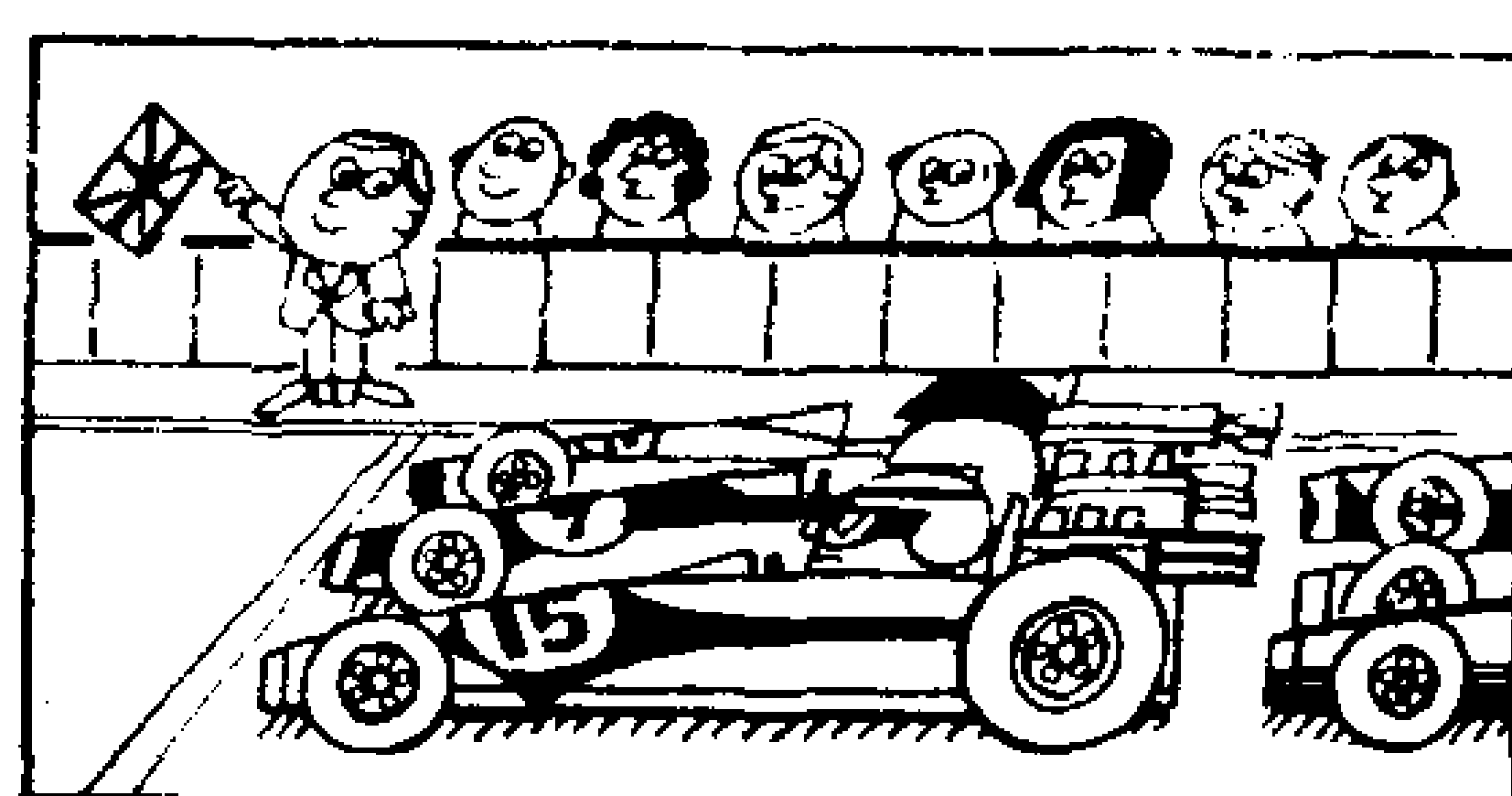
比赛结尾是激动人心的。
获胜者是比利·斯图尔特。
他在 15 号车里。
其他五辆车子紧跟在后面。

On the way home,
my wife said to me,
"Don't drive so quickly!
You're not Billy Stewart!"
在回家的路上, 我妻子对我说:
“不要开得这样快!
你不是比利·斯图尔特!”

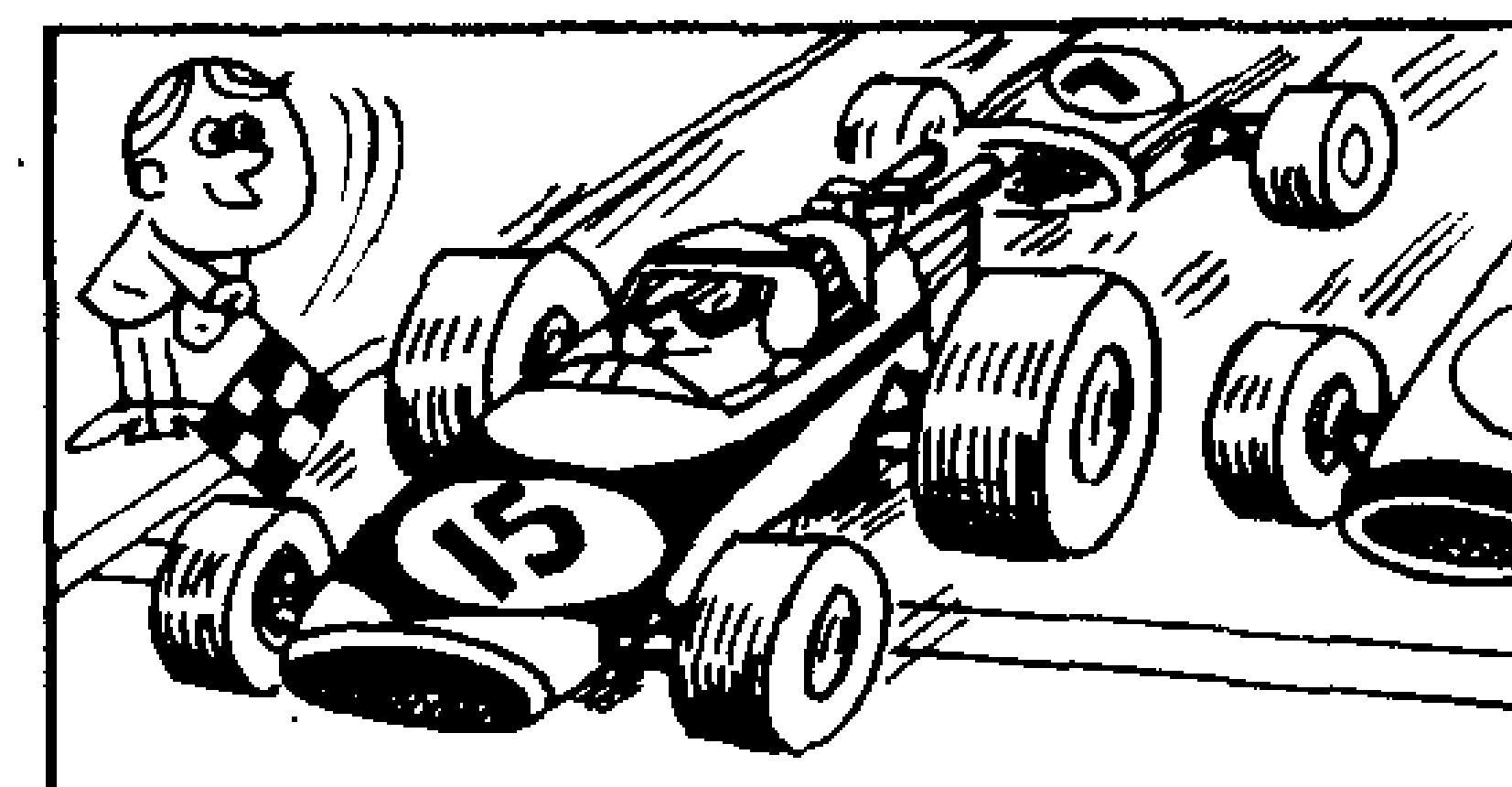
2



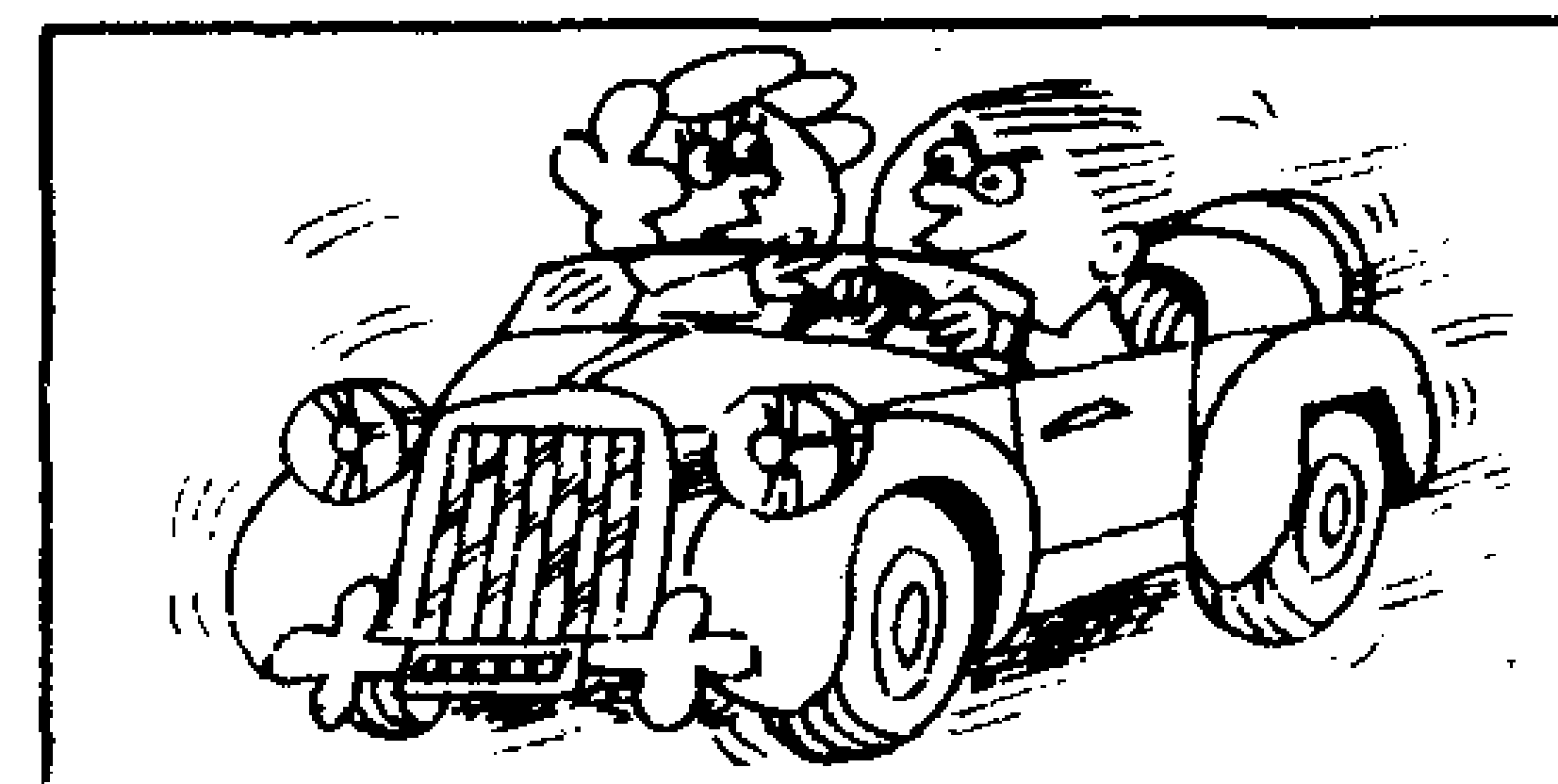
3



4



5



生词和短语

race [reis] *n.* 比赛, 赛跑, 赛马, 赛车, 赛船; *vi.* 赛跑, 竞走, 疾走

crowd [kraud] *n.* 群, 人群

stand [stænd] *vi* & *vt.* 站立; 持久; 经历

finish ['finiʃ] *vt.* 完成(同义: complete), 结束;

vi. 结束, 终止; *n.* 结束, 终结

Julie ['dʒu:ljə] 朱利(男子名)

Billy Stewart ['bilistjuət] 比利·斯图尔特(男子姓名)

Lesson 70 When were they there?

他们是什么时候在那里的?

ON

Monday

星期一

Tuesday

星期二

Wednesday

星期三

Thursday

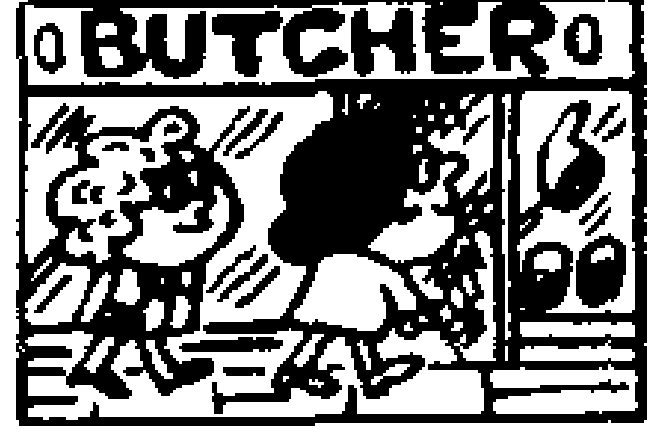
星期四

Friday

星期五

Saturday

星期六



At:

ON

Jan. 21st

1月21日

Feb. 22nd

2月22日

March 23rd

3月23日

April 24th

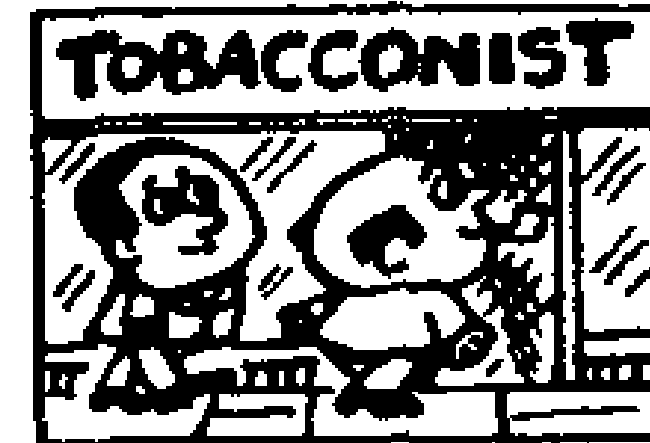
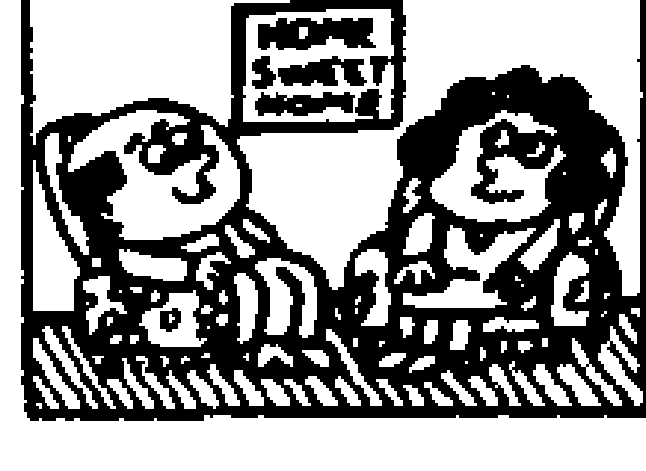
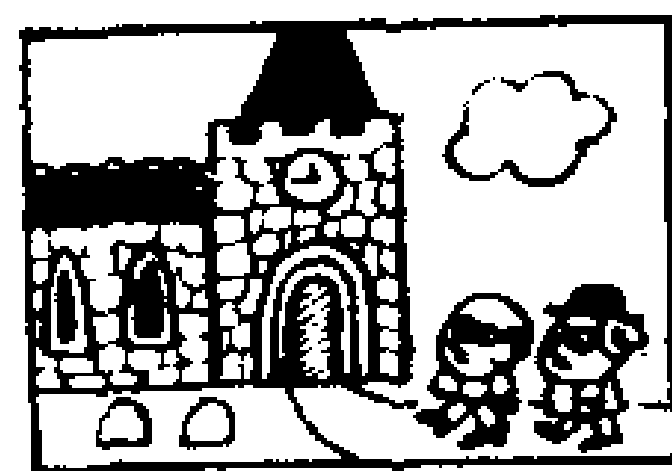
4月24日

May 25th

5月25日

June 26th

6月26日



At:

IN

July

7月

August

8月

September

9月

October

10月

November

11月

December

12月



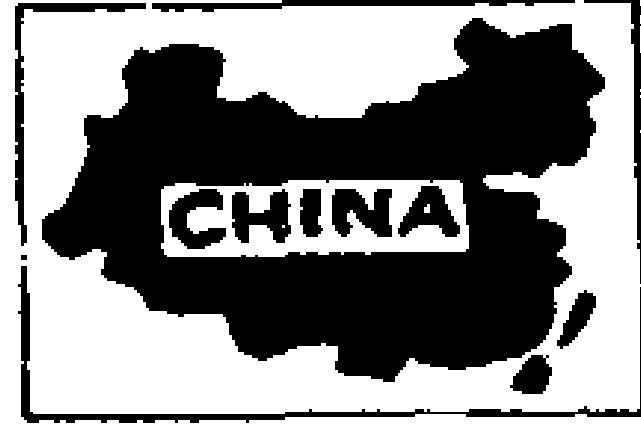
In: 澳洲



奥地利



加拿大



中国



丹麦



芬兰

IN

1931



In 印度

1947



日本

1952



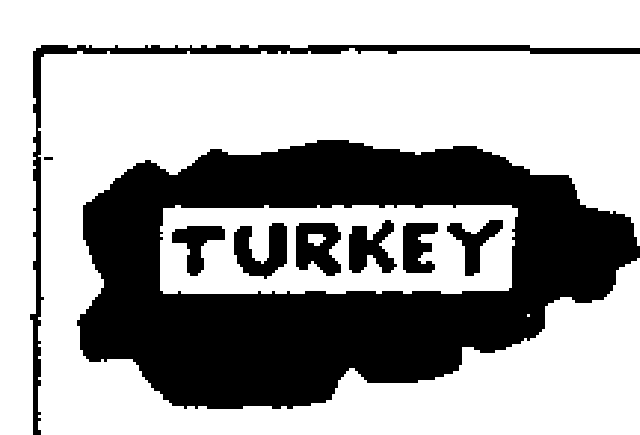
尼日利亚

1956



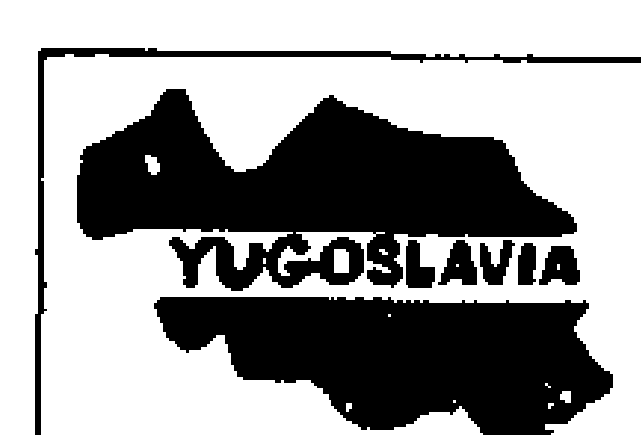
波兰

1960



土耳其

1967



南斯拉夫

Exercise

Copy these. Put in at, on or in.

We were ... the stationer's ... Monday.

We were there ... four o'clock.

They were ... Australia ... September.

They were there ... spring.

... November 25th, they were ... Canada.

They were there ... 1967.

Lesson 71

JANE: What's Ron Marston like, Pauline?

PAULINE: He's awful!

He telephoned me

four times yesterday.

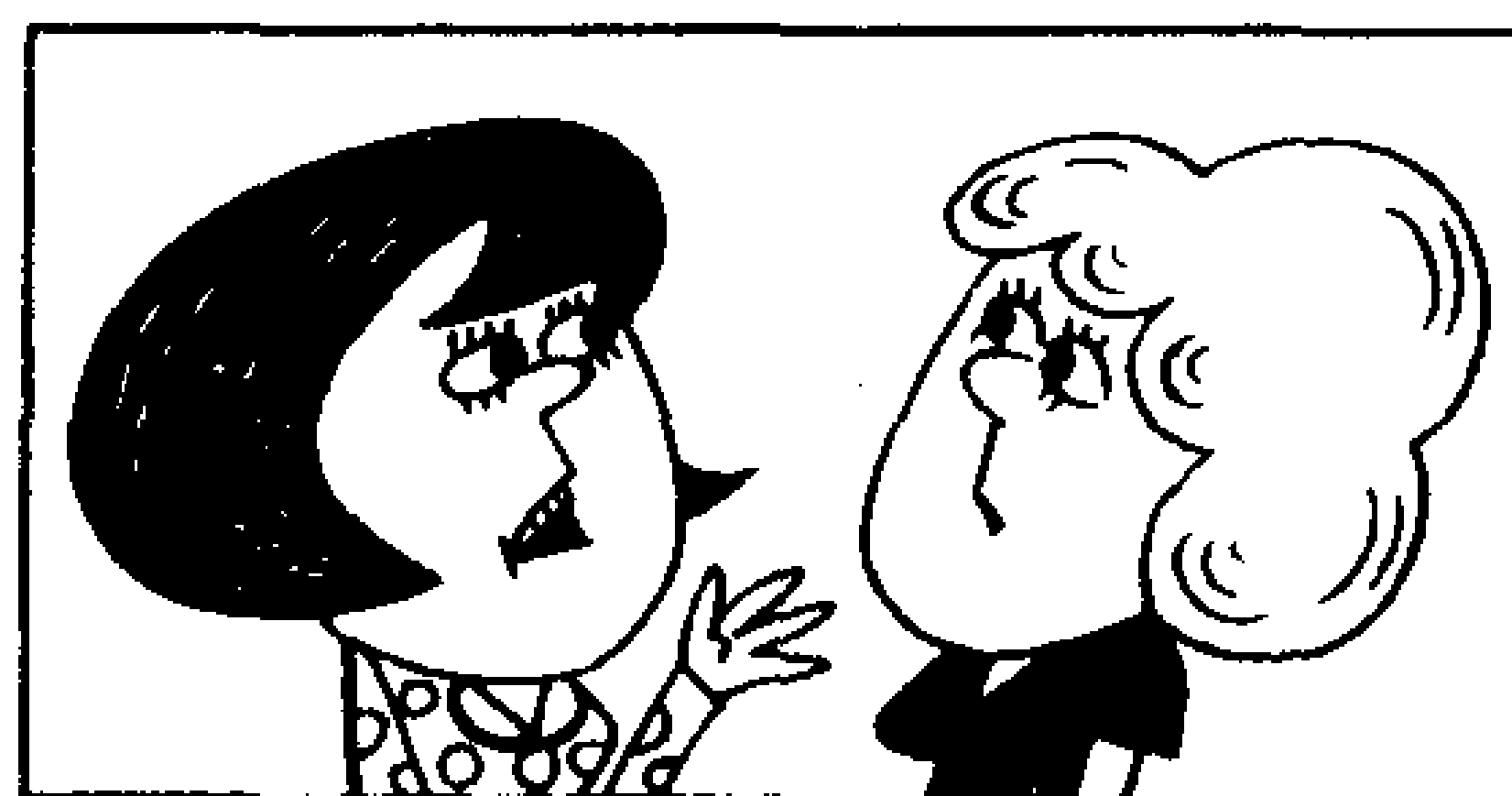
and three times

the day before yesterday.

简：波琳，朗·马斯顿是怎样一个人？

波琳：他糟透了！他昨天打了四次电话
给我，

前天打了三次。



PAULINE: He telephoned the office

yesterday morning

and yesterday afternoon.

My boss answered the telephone.

波琳：他昨天上午和下午把电话打到我办
公室去。

是我老板接的电话

2



JANE: What did your boss say to him? 3

PAULINE: He said, "Miss White is typing letters.

She can't speak to you now!"

简: 老板是怎样跟他讲的?

波琳: 他说: "怀特小姐在打字。

她现在不能跟你通话!"



PAULINE: Then I arrived home at six o'clock yesterday evening.

He telephoned again.

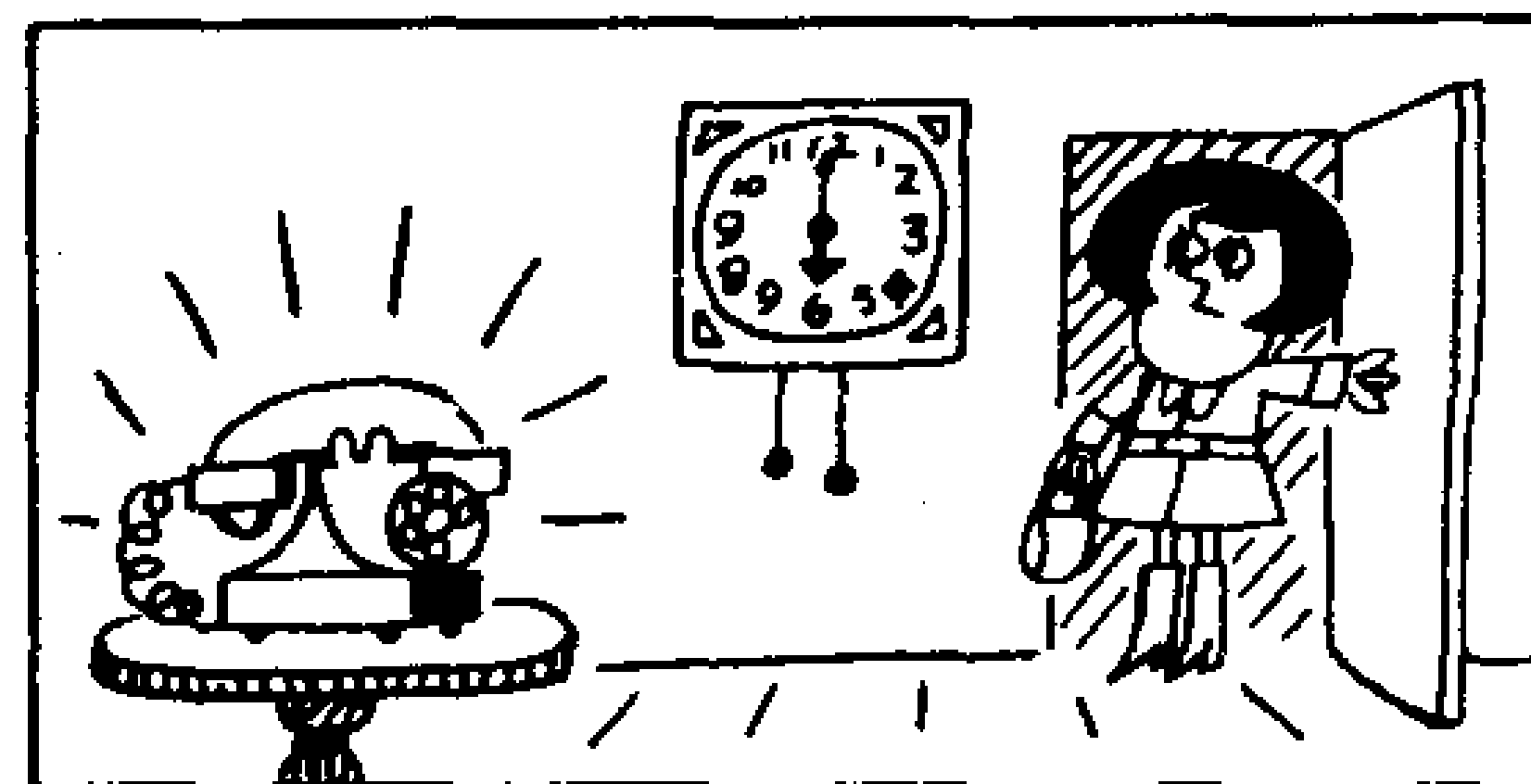
But I didn't answer the phone!

波琳: 后来, 昨晚六点钟我回到家里。

他又打电话来了。

但我没接电话。

4



JANE: Did he telephone again last night?

PAULINE: Yes, he did.

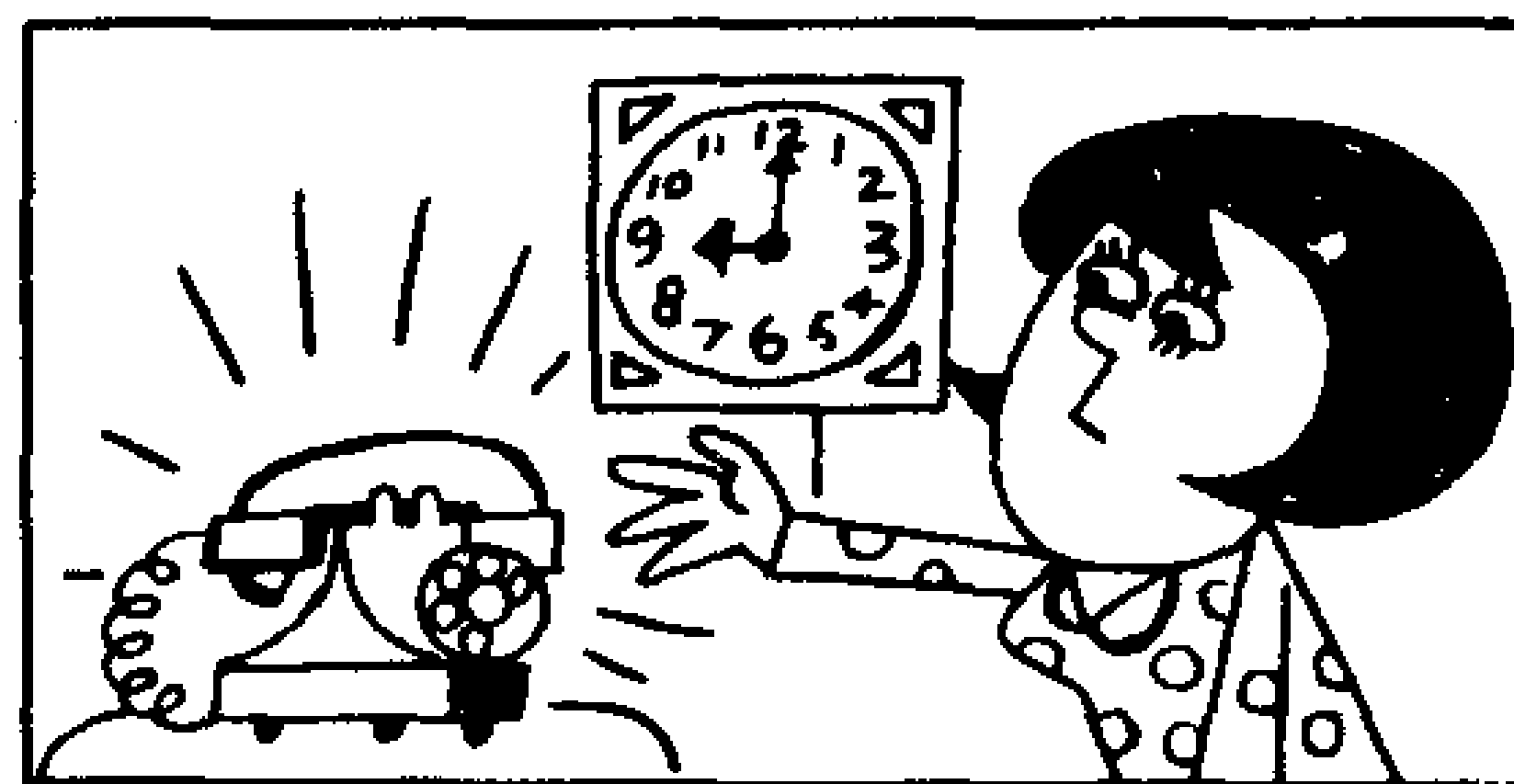
He telephoned at nine o'clock.

简: 他昨天夜里又打电话来了吗?

波琳: 是的, 他打了。

他是在九点钟打的。

5



JANE: What did you say to him?

PAULINE: I said, "This is Pauline's mother.

Please don't telephone my daughter again!"

简: 你是怎样跟他讲的?

波琳: 我说: "我是波琳的母亲。

请不要再给我女儿打电话了!"

6



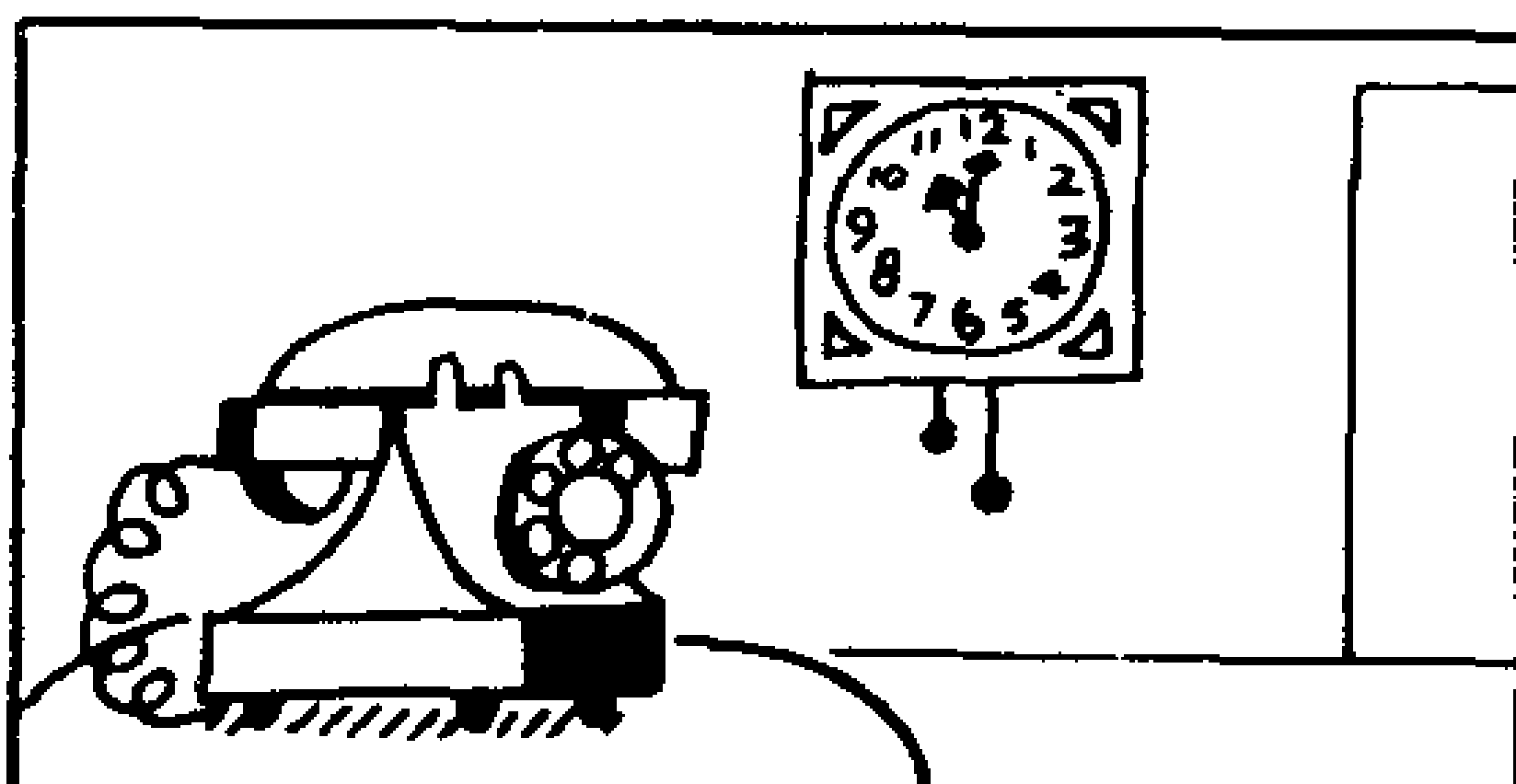
JANE: Did he telephone again?

PAULINE: No, he didn't!

简: 他再打了没有?

波琳: 不, 他没有打。

7



生词和短语

awful ['ɔ:ful] *a.* 极坏的

time [taim] *n.* 次(数)

answer ['ɑ:nsə] *vt. & vi.* 回答, 答复

Ron Marston [rɒn'mɑ:stən] 朗·马斯顿 (男子姓名)

Pauline ['pɔ:li:n] 波琳 (女子名)

Lesson 72

TODAY

今天

this morning

今天早晨

this afternoon

今天下午

this evening

今天傍晚

tonight

今天夜晚

YESTERDAY

昨天

yesterday morning

昨天早晨

yesterday afternoon

昨天下午

yesterday evening

昨天傍晚

last night

昨天夜晚

THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY

前天

the day before yesterday

in the morning 前天早晨

the day before yesterday

in the afternoon 前天下午

the day before yesterday

in the evening 前天傍晚

the night before last 前天夜晚

When did you . . . ? 你在什么时候……?

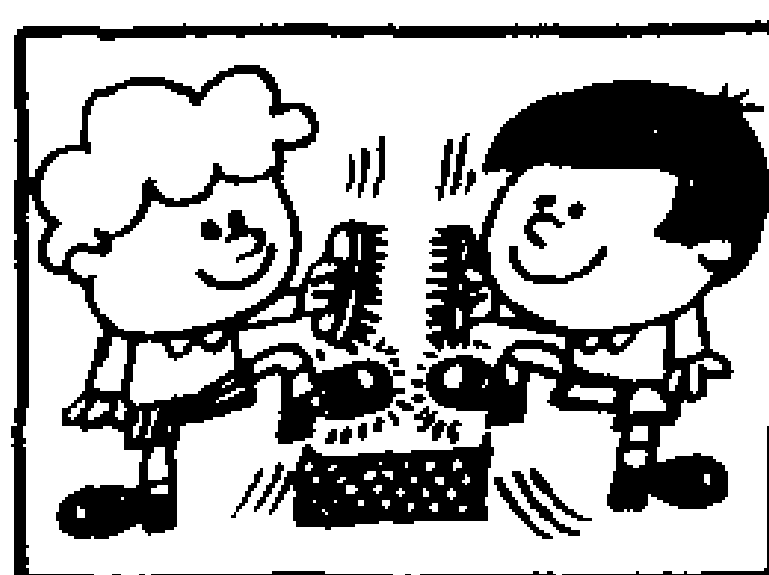
1st



aired

通风

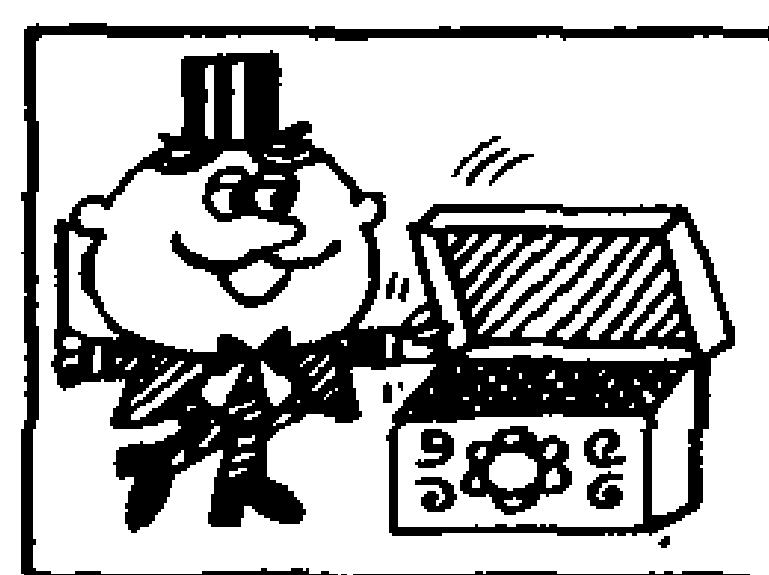
2nd



cleaned

刷

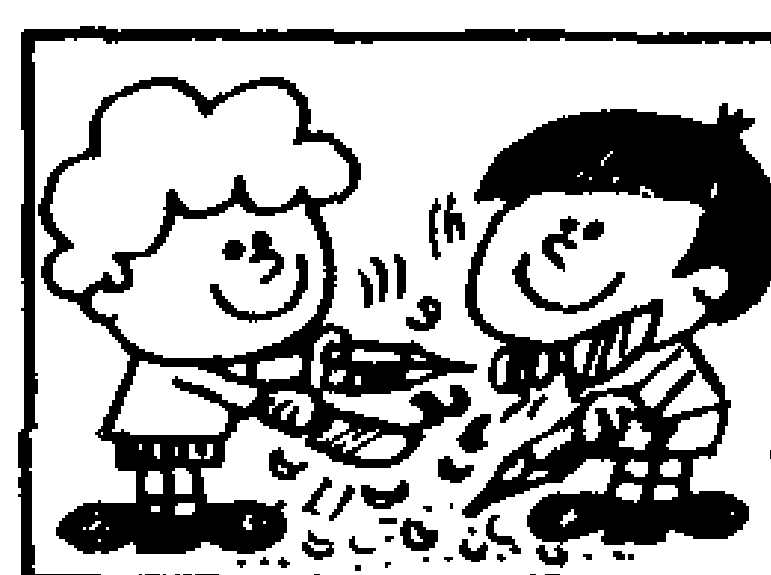
3rd



opened

开启

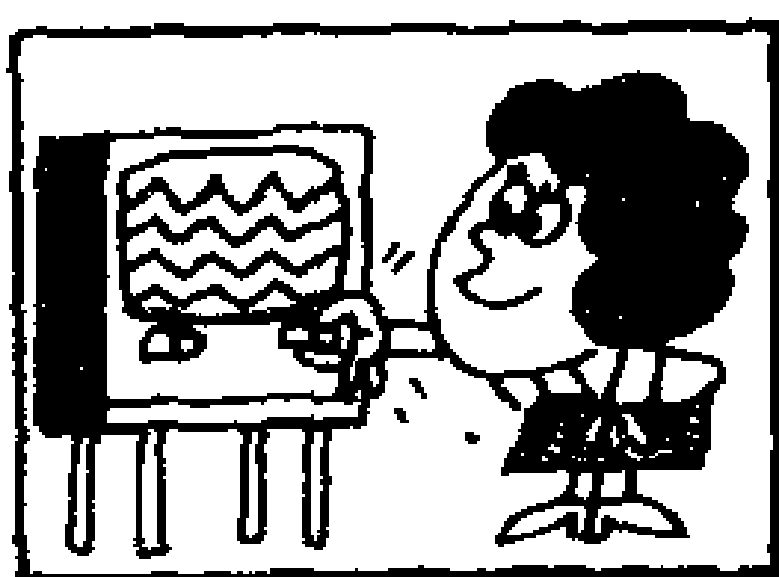
4th



sharpened

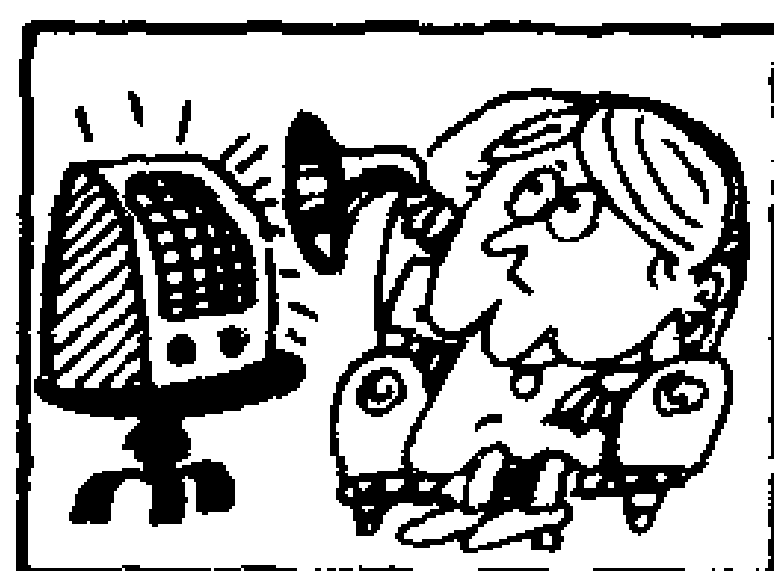
削尖

5th



turned on (拧) 开 listened 收听

6th

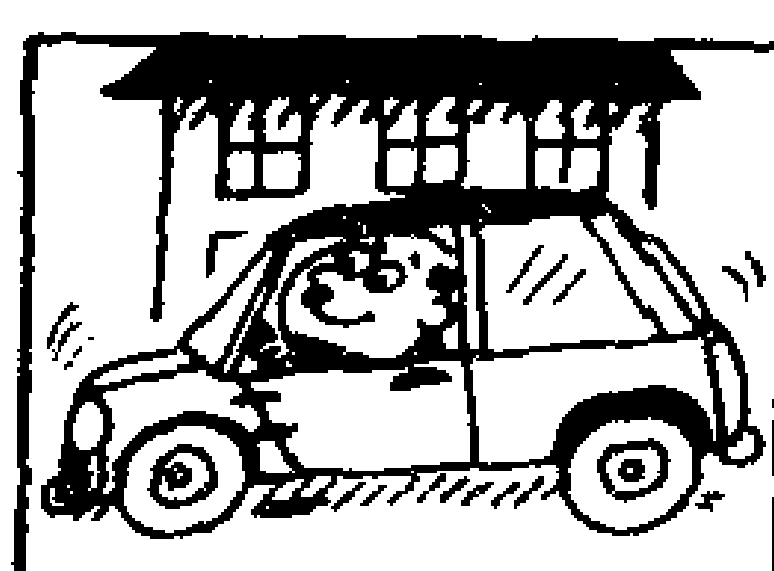


7th



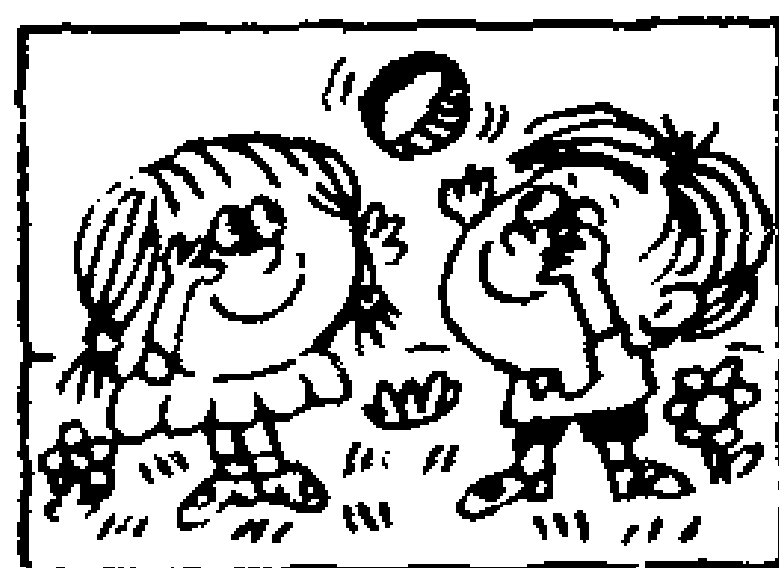
boiled 煮沸

8th



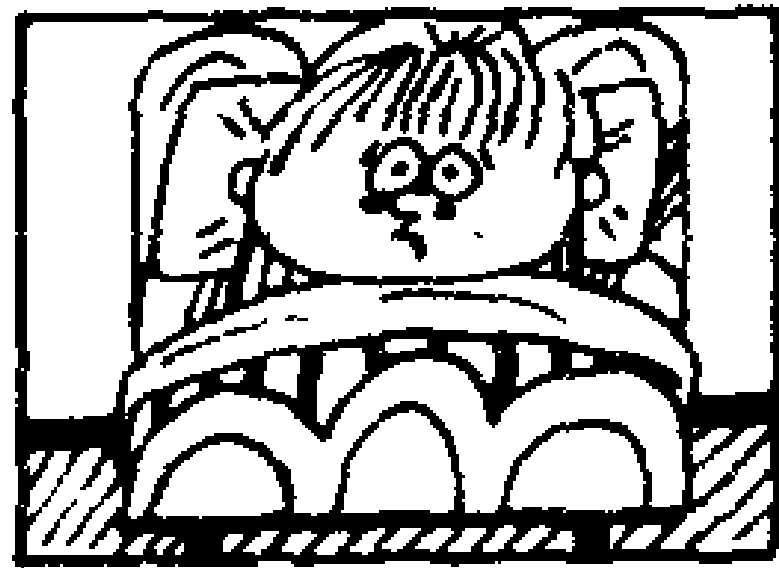
arrived 到达

9th



played 玩

10th



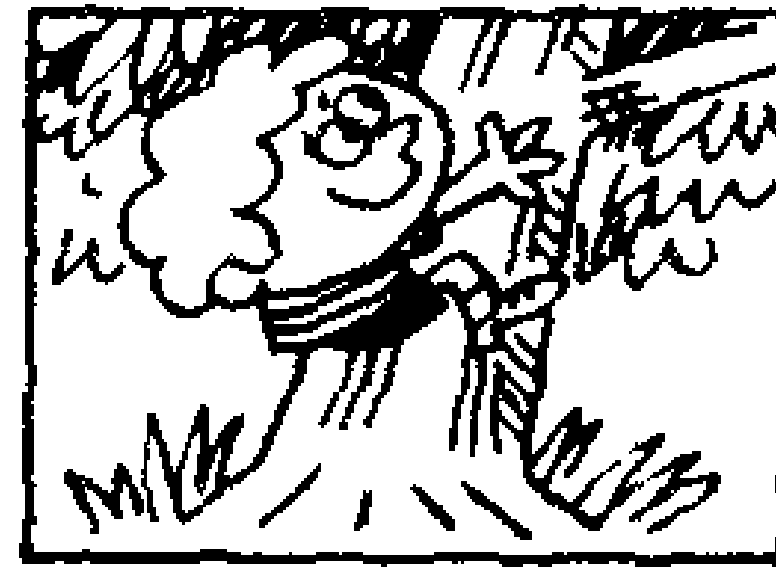
stayed 呆着

11th



shaved 刮脸

12th



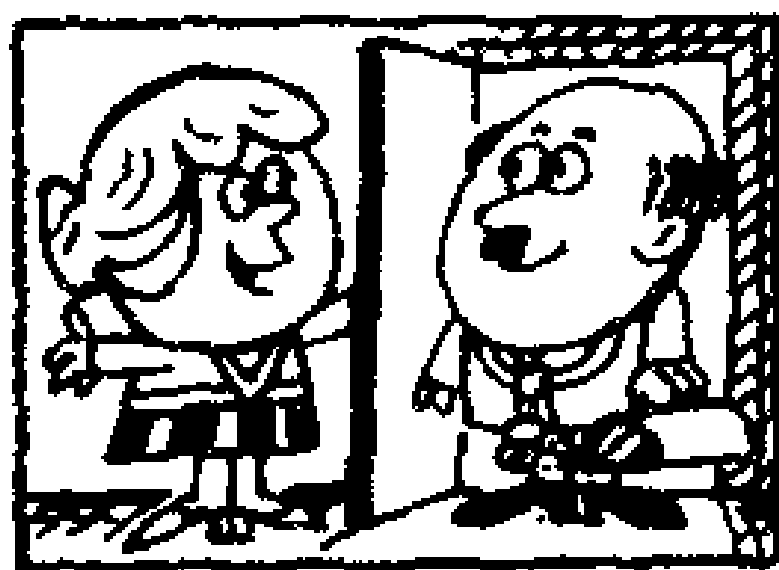
climbed 爬

13th

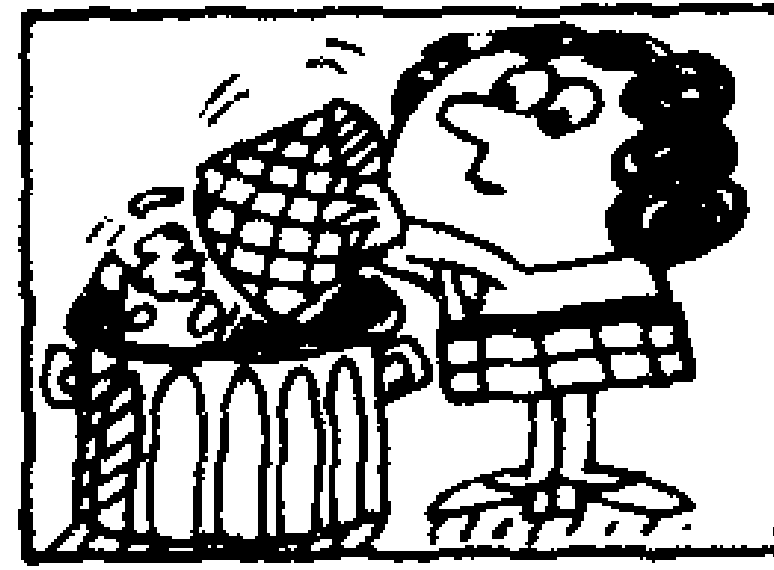


telephoned 打电话 called 请

14th



15th



emptied 倒空

生词和短语

boil [bɔɪl] *vi.* 沸腾, (煮) 沸

Exercise

Look at this:

She is airing the room now. She . . . it yesterday.

She aired it yesterday

Do these in the same way:

It is raining now. It . . . yesterday.

It is snowing now. It . . . yesterday.

She is boiling some eggs. She . . . some yesterday.

We are enjoying our lunch. We . . . it yesterday, too.

They are hurrying to work. They . . . to work yesterday, too.

Can you do this Test?

I. Dictation. 听写

II. Look at this:

I am tired.

He is tired.

Write these again. Begin each sentence with *He*.

1. I must call the doctor. *He*
2. I am going to telephone him. ...
3. I can go with her. ...
4. I have a new car. ...
5. I come from America. ...
6. I am American. ...
7. I like ice-cream. ...
8. I want a newspaper. ...
9. I was at school yesterday. ...
10. I don't live here. ...

III. Look at this:

There is a pencil on the desk.

There are some pencils on the desk.

Write these again. Begin each sentence with *There are* . . .

1. *There is a watch* on the table.
2. *There is a knife* near that tin.
3. *There is a policeman* in the kitchen.
4. *There is a cup* on the table.
5. *There is a letter* on the shelf.
6. *There is a peach* on the desk.
7. *There is a passport* on the shelf.
8. *There is a dish* in the cupboard.
9. *There is a tree* in the garden.
10. *There is a boat* on the river.

IV. Put in *a*, *some* or *any*:

1. I have . . . new car.
2. There are . . . clouds in the sky.
3. There is . . . milk in the bottle.
4. Is there . . . chocolate on the shelf?
5. There is . . . bar of chocolate on the table.
6. I want . . . loaf of bread, please.
7. Do you want . . . bread?
8. No, I don't want . . . bread.
9. I want . . . tea.
10. I want . . . biscuits, too.

V. Put in *in, at, from* or *on*:

1. He is going to telephone . . . five o'clock.
2. My birthday is . . . May 21st.
3. It is always cold . . . February.
4. She isn't French. She comes . . . Spain.
5. My father was there . . . 1942.
6. Were you . . . school yesterday?
7. He doesn't live here. He lives . . . England.
8. They always do their homework . . . the evening.
9. Can you come . . . Monday?
10. She's not here. She's . . . the butcher's.

VI. Put in *across, over, between, off, along, in, on, into, out of*, or *under*.

1. The aeroplane is flying . . . the village.
2. The ship is going . . . the bridge.
3. The boy is swimming . . . the river.
4. Two cats are running . . . the wall.
5. My books are . . . the shelf.
6. The bottle of milk is . . . the refrigerator.
7. The boy is jumping . . . the tree.
8. Mary is sitting . . . her mother and her father.
9. It is 9.0 o'clock. The children are going . . . class.
10. It is 4.0 o'clock. The children are coming . . . class.

VII. Look at this:

Take . . .

He is *taking* his book.

Do these in the same way:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Make . . . | She is . . . the bed. |
| 2. Swim . . . | They are . . . across the river. |
| 3. Shine . . . | The sun is . . . |
| 4. Shave . . . | My father is . . . |
| 5. Run . . . | They are . . . across the park. |
| 6. Sit . . . | She is . . . in an armchair. |
| 7. Type . . . | We are . . . letters. |
| 8. Put . . . | He is . . . on his coat. |
| 9. Come . . . | I am . . . |
| 10. Give . . . | I am . . . it to him. |

VIII. Look at this:

	He is sitting in an armchair.
QUESTION:	<i>Is he sitting in an armchair?</i>
QUESTION:	<i>Where is he sitting?</i>
NEGATIVE:	<i>He isn't sitting in an armchair.</i>

Do these in the same way:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. He can come now. | 2. There is a newspaper on the desk. |
| Q: ... | Q: ... |
| Q: When ... | Q: What ... |
| N: ... | N: ... |
| 3. He wants a new car. | 4. He is going to come now. |
| Q: ... | Q: ... |
| Q: What ... | Q: When ... |
| N: ... | N: ... |
| 5. They like ice-cream. | 6. He comes from Germany. |
| Q: ... | Q: ... |
| Q: What ... | Q: Where ... |
| N: ... | N: ... |
| 7. They must go home now. | 8. He feels ill. |
| Q: ... | Q: ... |
| Q: When ... | Q: How ... |
| N: ... | N: ... |
| 9. He has a headache. | 10. He cleaned his shoes. |
| Q: ... | Q: ... |
| Q: What ... | Q: When ... |
| N: ... | N: ... |

认真回答以上考题后，再查对本书末尾的答案 并计算得分。

Lesson 73

Lást wéck Mís Mills wént to Lóndon.
She dóes not knów Lóndon véry wéll,
and she lóst her wáy.

上星期米尔斯夫人到伦敦去。
她不太熟悉伦敦，所以她迷了路。

Súddenly, she sáw a mán
néar a bús-stóp.

"I can ásk him the wáy,"
she sáid to hersélf.

忽然，她在公共汽车站附近看见一个男人。

"我可以向他问路，"

她自言自语地说。

"Excúse me," she sáid.

"Cán you téll me the wáy
to Kíng Stréet pléase?"

"对不起，"她说。

"请问去金街的路怎么走?"

The mán smíled pléasantly.

He díd not únderstánd Énglish!

He spóke Gérman.

He was a tóurist.

这个男人斯文地一笑。

他不懂英语!

他讲德语。

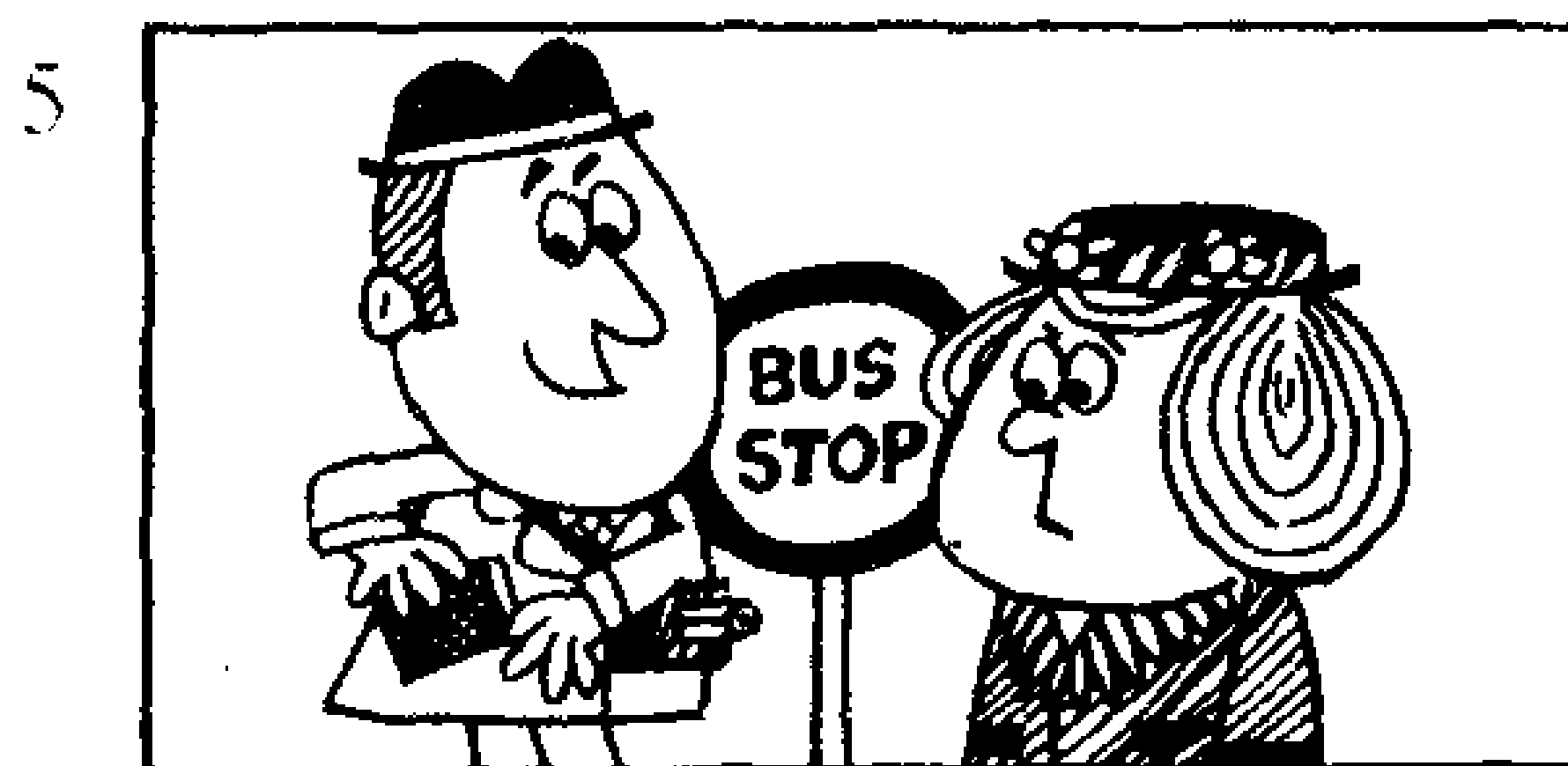
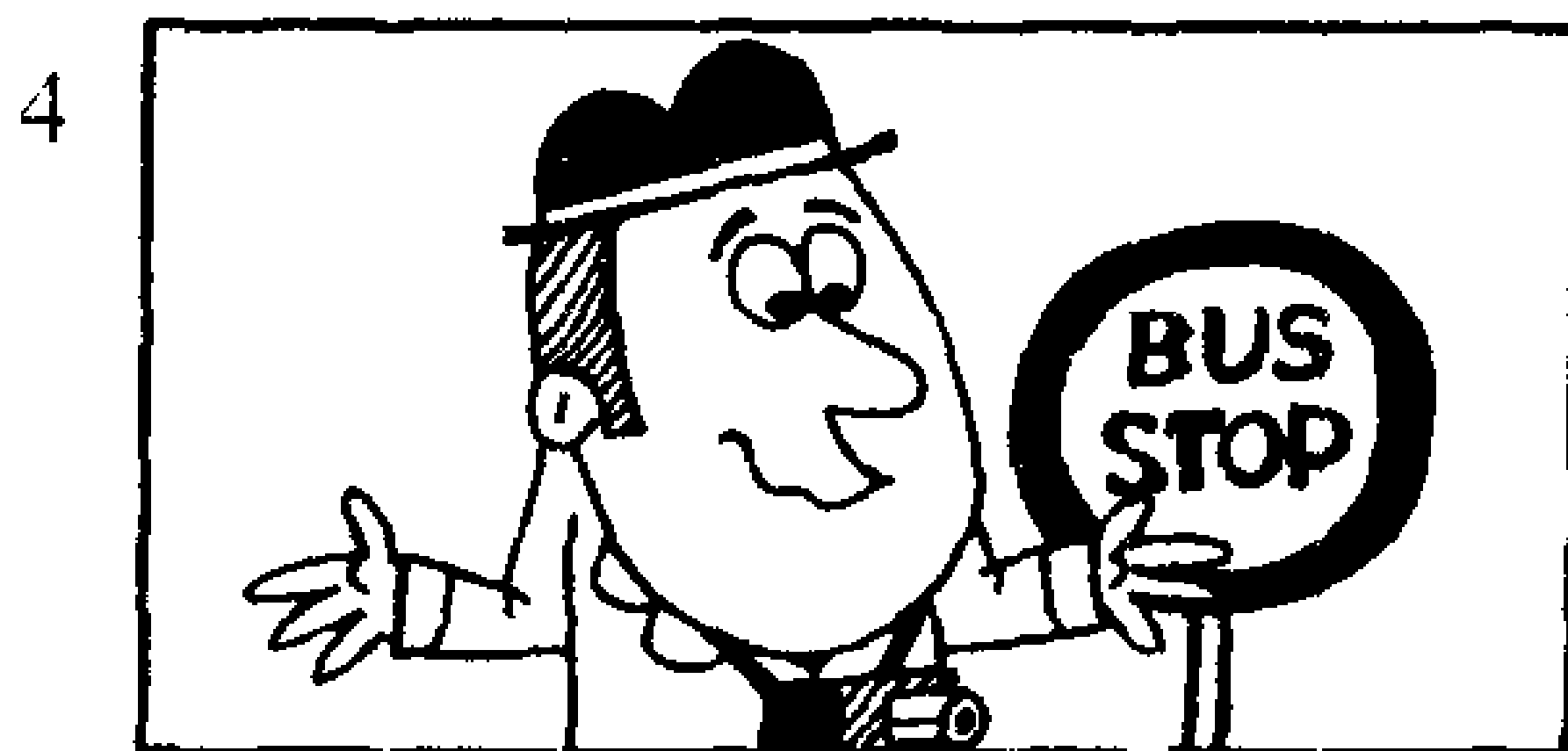
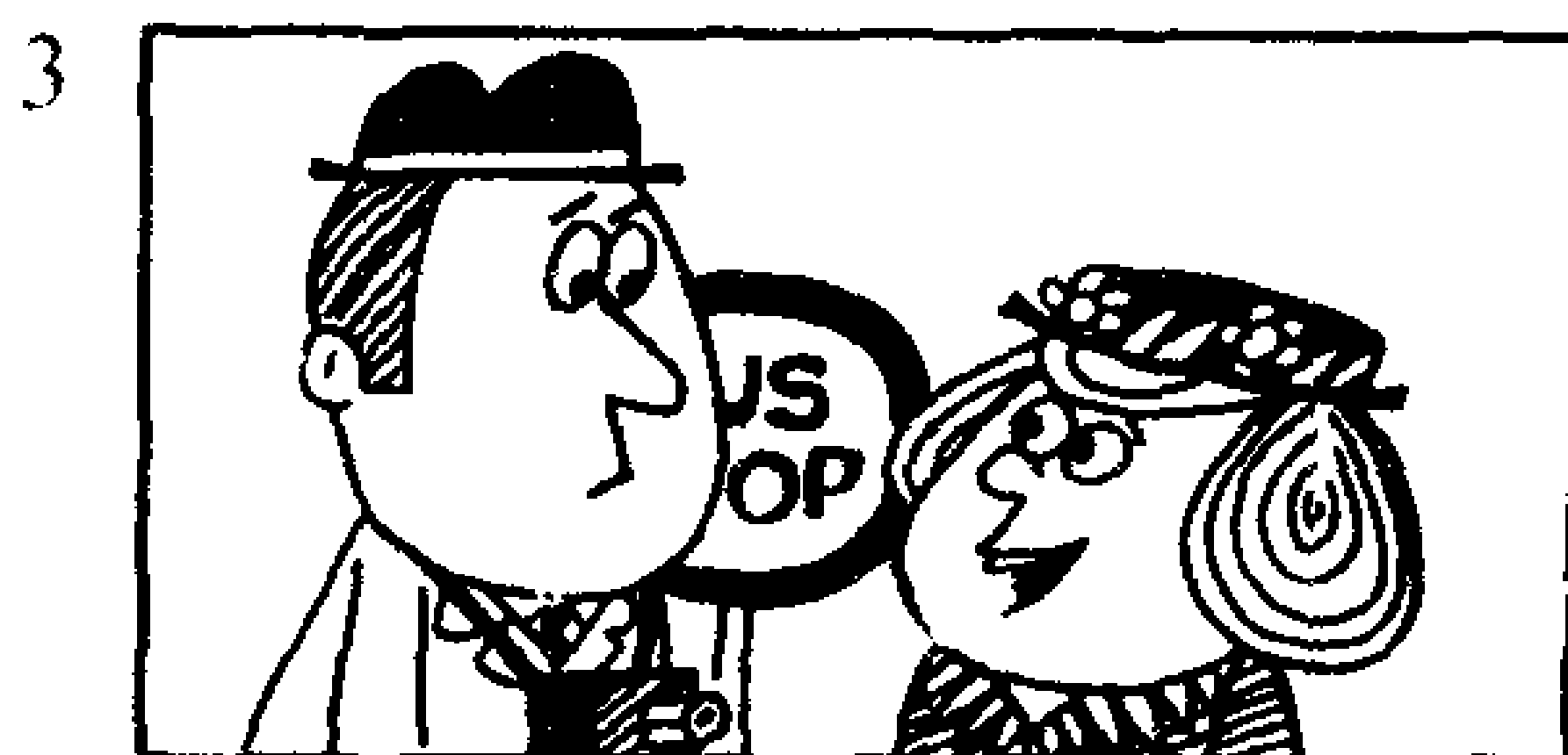
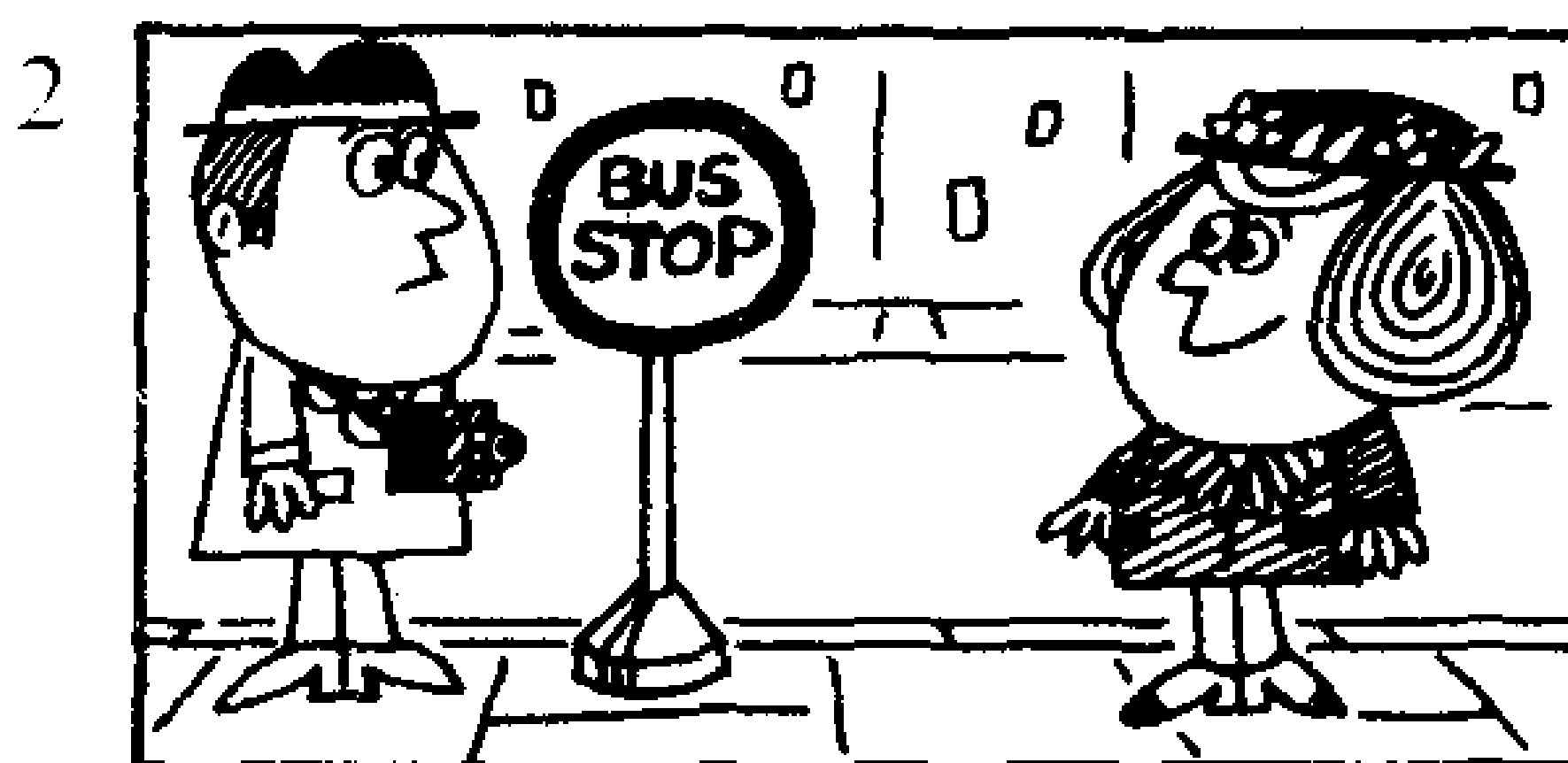
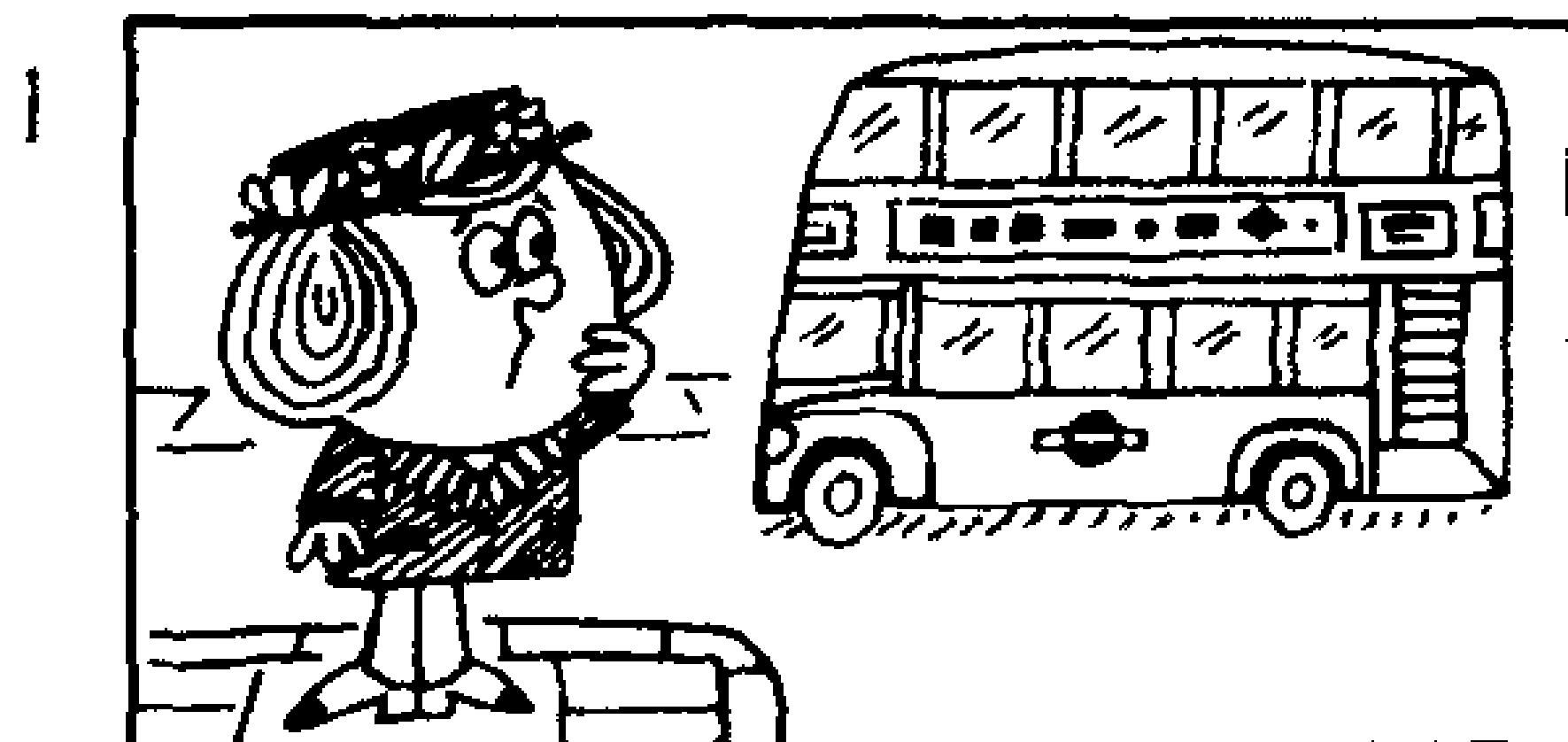
他是个旅游者。

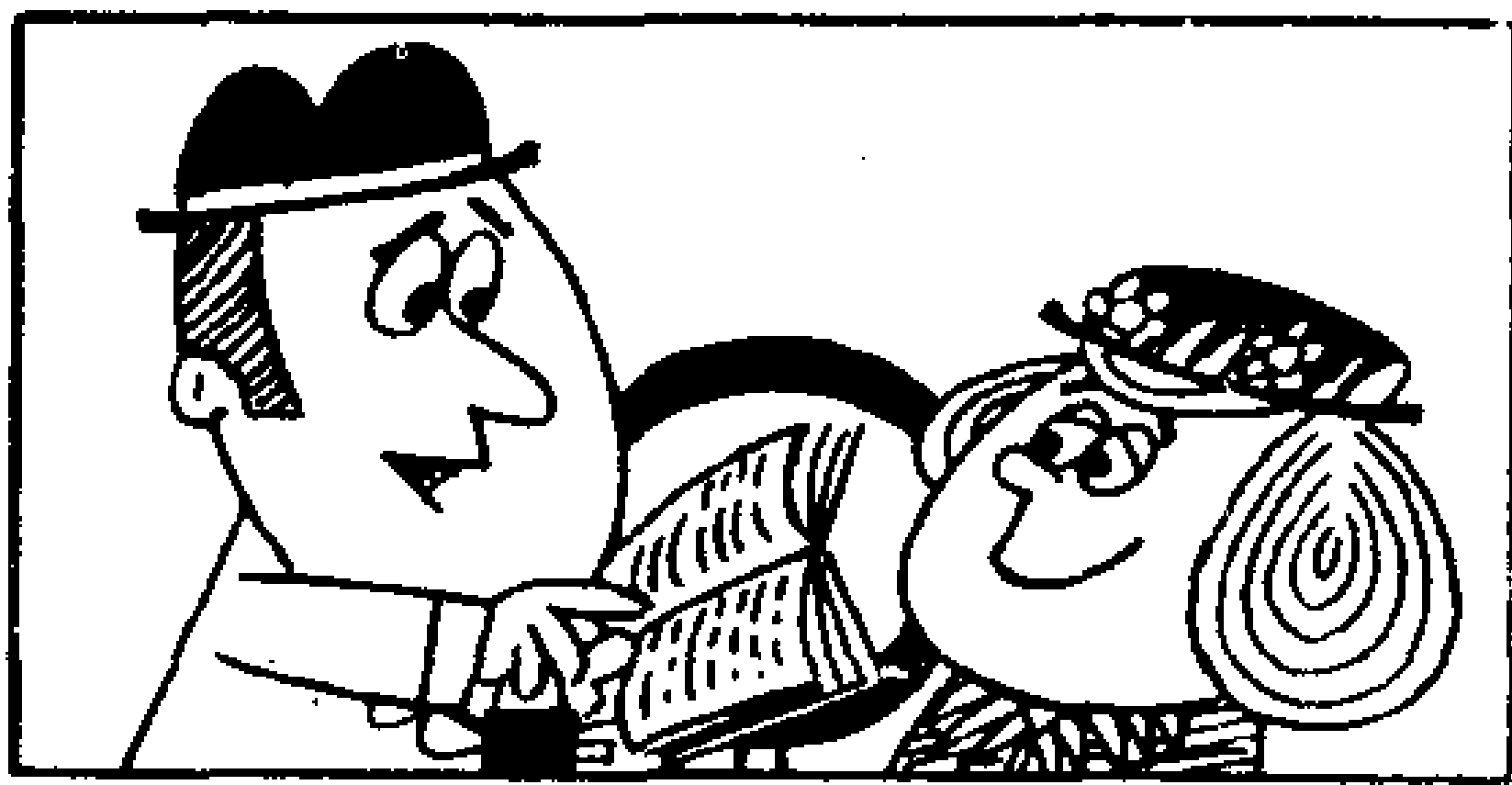
Thén he pút his hánd
into his pócket,

and tóok óut a phráse-bóok.

然后他把手伸进他的口袋，

掏出一本短语集





He opened the book
and found a phrase.
He read the phrase slowly.
“I am sorry,” he said.
“I do not speak English.”

他翻开了书，找出一条短语。
他缓慢地读着短语。

“我抱歉。”他说。

“我不会讲英语。”

生词和短语

London ['lʌndən] *n.* 伦敦(英国首都)

suddenly ['sʌdnli] *ad.* 突然地

smile [smaɪl] *vi. & n.* 微笑

bus-stop ['bʌs'stɒp] *n.* 公共汽车站

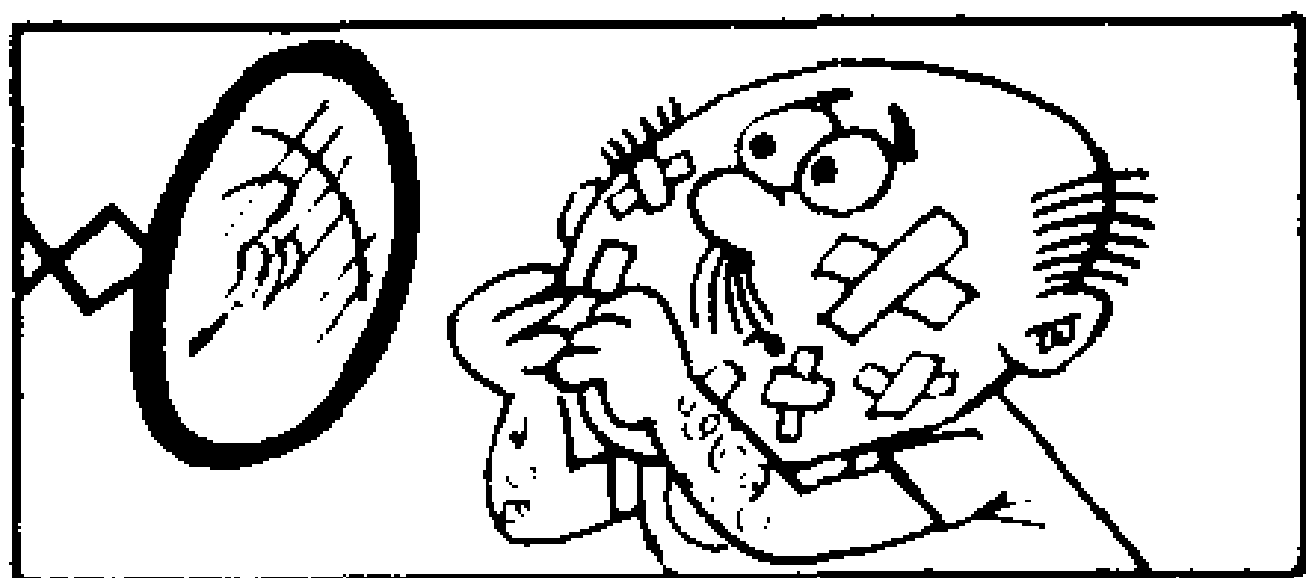
pleasantly ['plezntli] *ad.* 愉快地

understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] (understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd], understood)

vt. & vi. 了解, 理解, 懂得

Lesson 74 What did they do? 他们做了些什么?

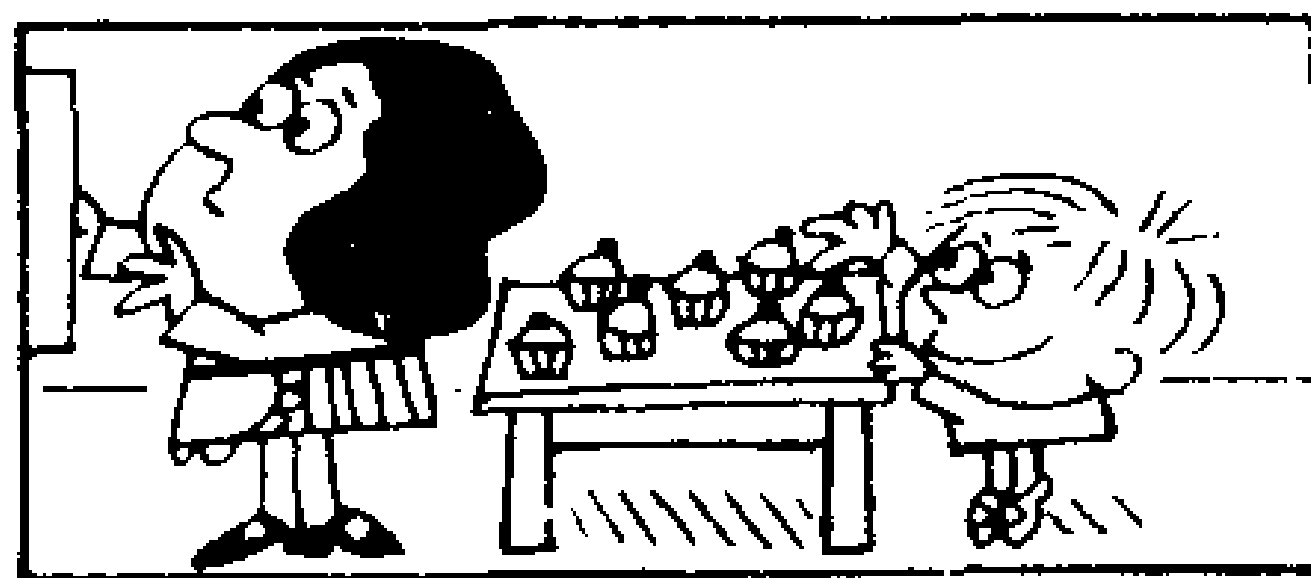
101



He shaved hurriedly
this morning and
cut himself badly.

他今天早晨匆匆忙忙地刮脸，
刮破得好厉害。

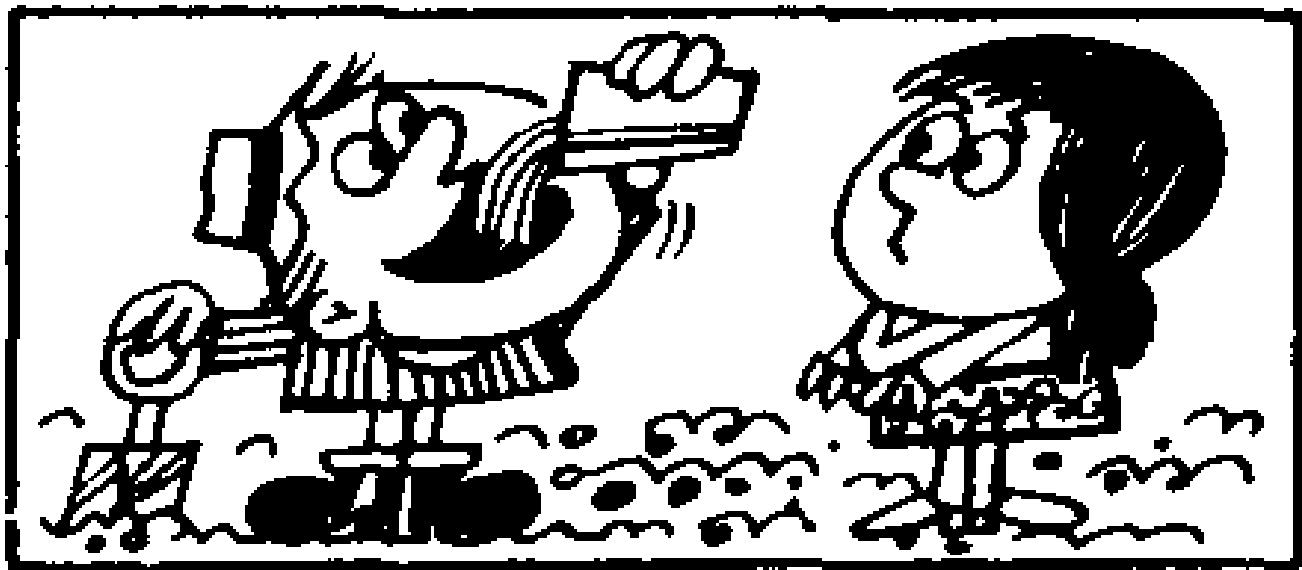
102



He took a cake
and ate it quickly.

他拿了一块糕，
吃得很快。

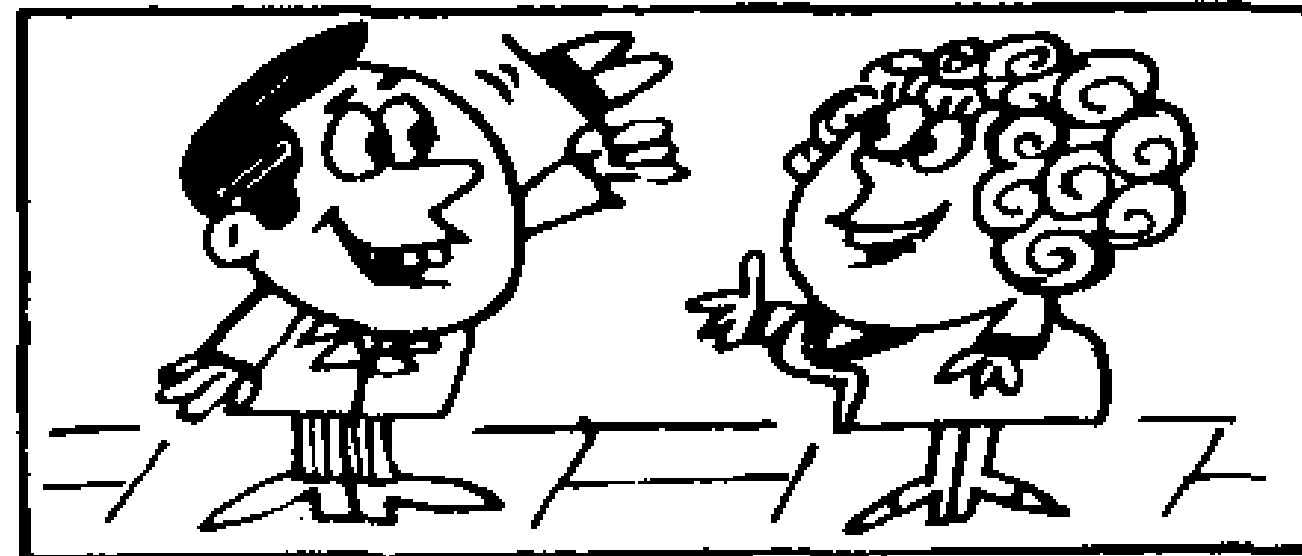
103



I gave him a glass of water
and he drank it thirstily.

我给他一杯水，
他大口喝下去。

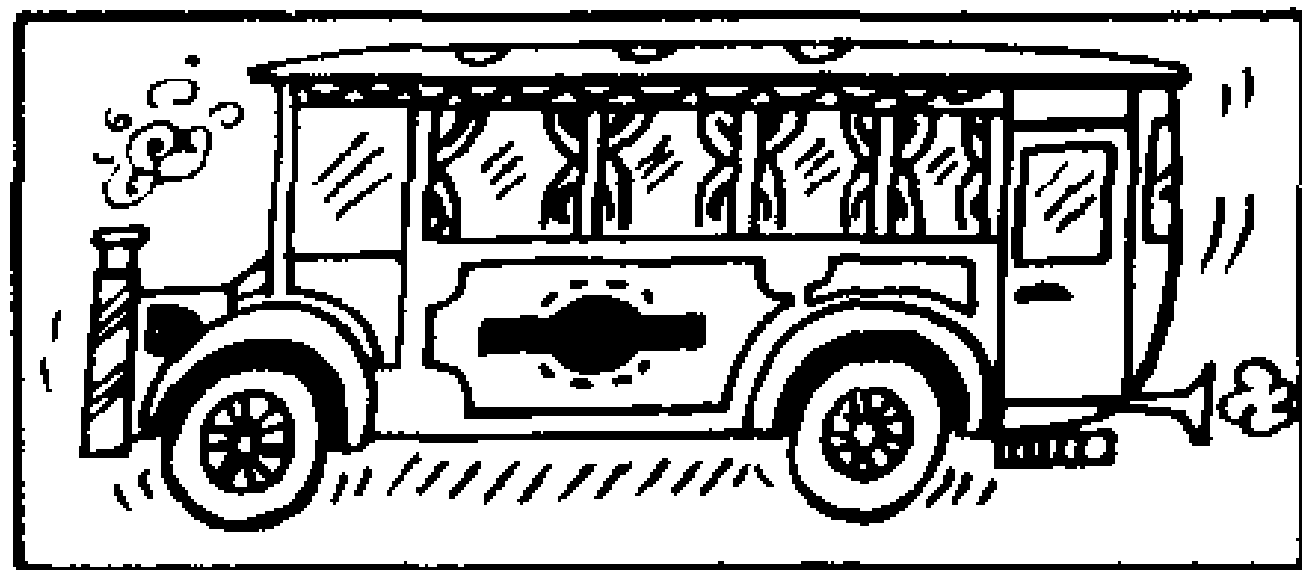
104



I met her in the street
the day before yesterday
and she greeted me warmly.

我前天在马路上遇见她，
她热情地招呼我。

105



The bus went slowly
yesterday afternoon
and we arrived home late.

昨天下午公共汽车行驶很慢，
我们到家晚了。

106



They worked very hard
this morning.

今天早晨他们工作很努力。

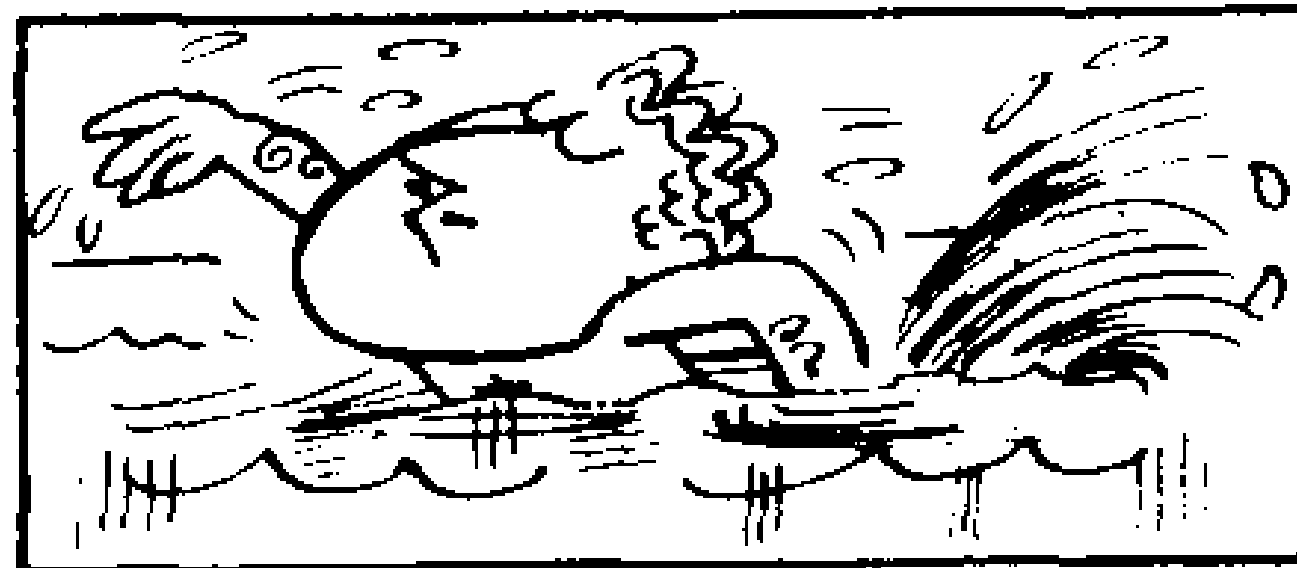
107



We enjoyed ourselves
very much last night.

昨天晚上我们玩得很痛快。

108



He swam very well this afternoon.

今天下午他游得很出色。

生词和短语

thirstily ['θɜːstɪli] *ad.* 口渴

warmly ['wɔːmli] *ad.* 热情地

greet [gri:t] *vt. & vi.* 致候, 问安

hurriedly ['hʌrɪdli] *ad.* 匆促地, 慌忙地, 急速地

slowly ['sləʊli] *ad.* 慢慢地

Exercise

Look at this:

quick quickly; thirsty thirstily; careful carefully.

Now look at this:

She smiled . . . (pleasant) *She smiled pleasantly.*

Do these in the same way:

He read the phrase . . . (slow)

He worked . . . (lazy)

He cut himself . . . (bad)

He worked . . . (careful)

The door opened . . . (sudden)

Lesson 75

LADY: Have you any shoes like these?

SALESMAN: What size?

LADY: Size five.

SALESMAN: What colour?

LADY: Black.

SALESMAN: I'm sorry.

We haven't any.

LADY: But my sister bought this pair last month.

SALESMAN: Did she buy them here?

LADY: No, she bought them in the U.S.A.

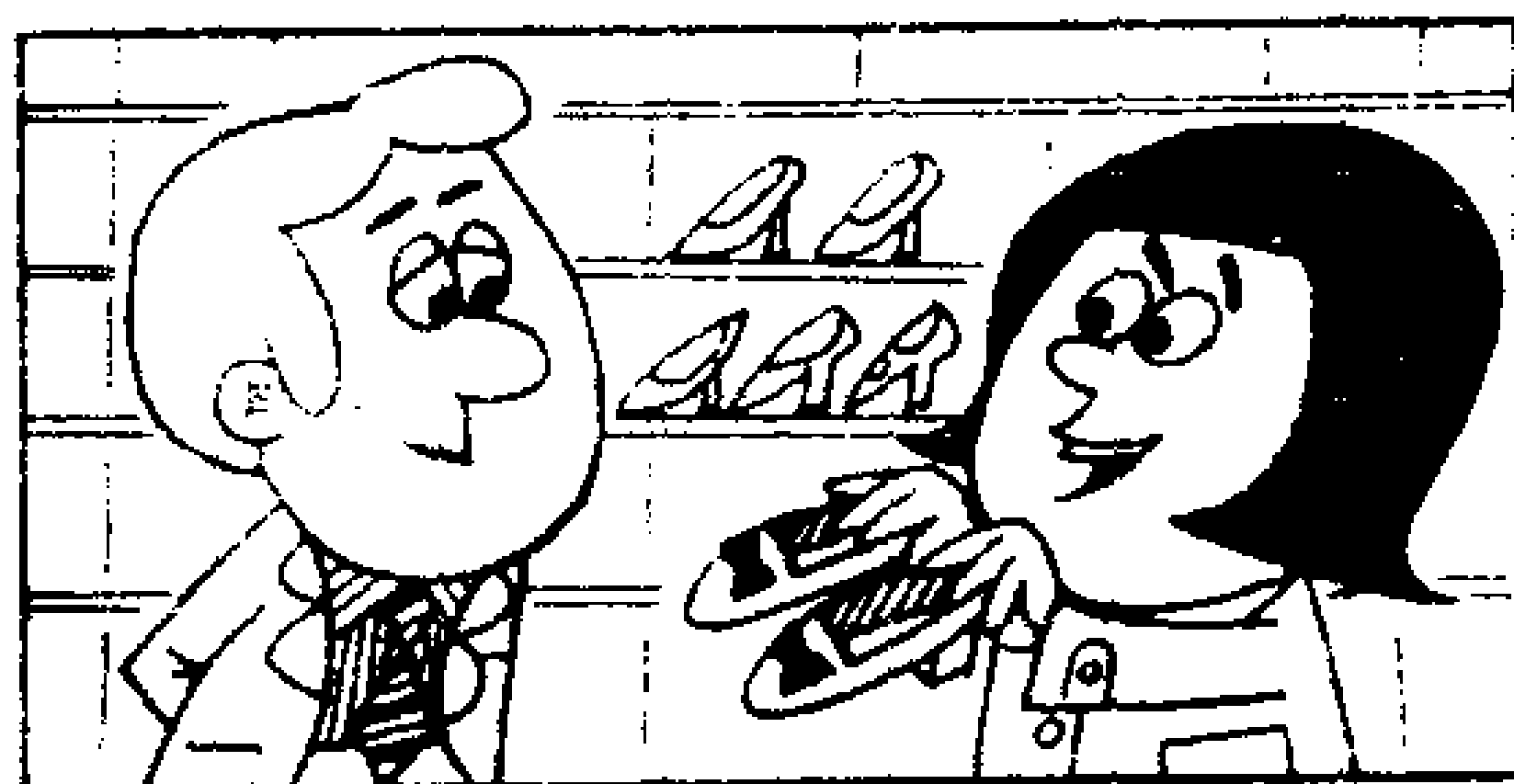
SALESMAN: We had some shoes like those a month ago, but we haven't any now.

LADY: Can you get a pair for me please?

SALESMAN: I'm afraid that I can't.

They were in fashion last year and the year before last.

But they're not in fashion this year.



女士：你们有象这样的鞋吗？

售货员：什么尺码？

女士：五号的。

售货员：什么颜色？

女士：黑的。

售货员：很抱歉，我们没有。

女士：但这一双是我姐（妹）上个月买的。

售货员：她在这里买到的吗？

女士：不，她在美国买的。

售货员：一个月前象那样的鞋我们有一些，

但现在一双也没有了。

女士：请你为我找一双，行吗？

售货员：恐怕不行。

这鞋去年和前年时行。

但今年已不时髦了。

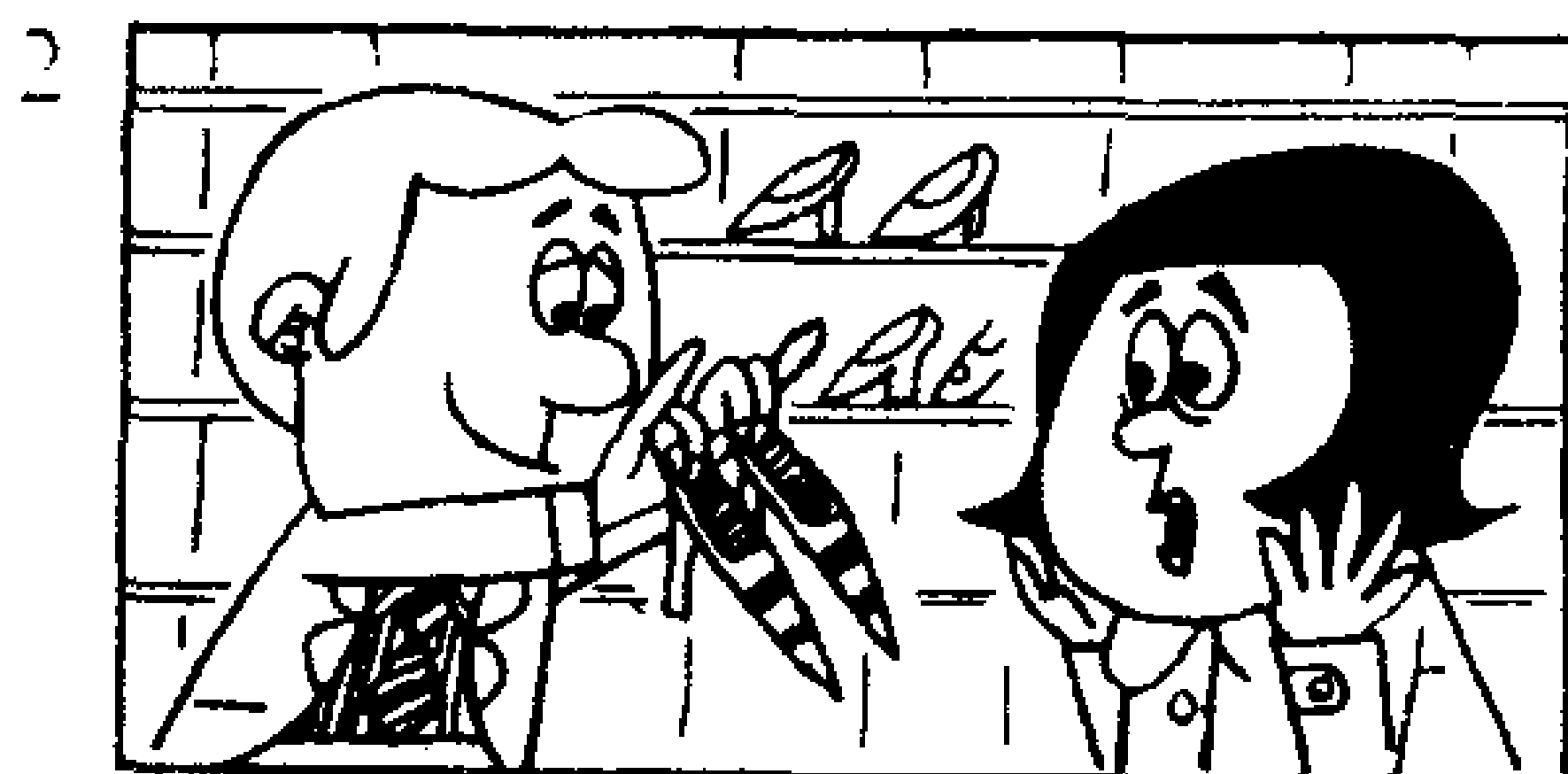
SALESMAN: These shoes are in fashion now.
 LADY: They look very uncomfortable.
 SALESMAN: They *are* very uncomfortable.
 But women always wear
 uncomfortable shoes!

售货员：这些鞋子现在是时行的。

女士：它们看上去很不舒服。

售货员：它们是很不舒服。

可是妇女总愿穿不舒服的鞋。



生词和短语

pair [peə] *n.* 一双, 一对

fashion ['fæʃən] *n.* 流行, 时代

uncomfortable [ʌn'kʌmfətəbl] *a.* 不舒服的

Lesson 76

this week 这星期

this month 这个月

this year 今年

last week 上星期

last month 上个月

last year 去年

the week before last 上上星期

the month before last 上上个月

the year before last 前年

a minute

一分钟前

an hour

一小时前

a day

AGO

一天前

a week

一周前

a month

一个月前

a year

一年前

two minutes

两分钟前

five hours

五小时前

three days

AGO

三天前

two weeks

两星期前

four months

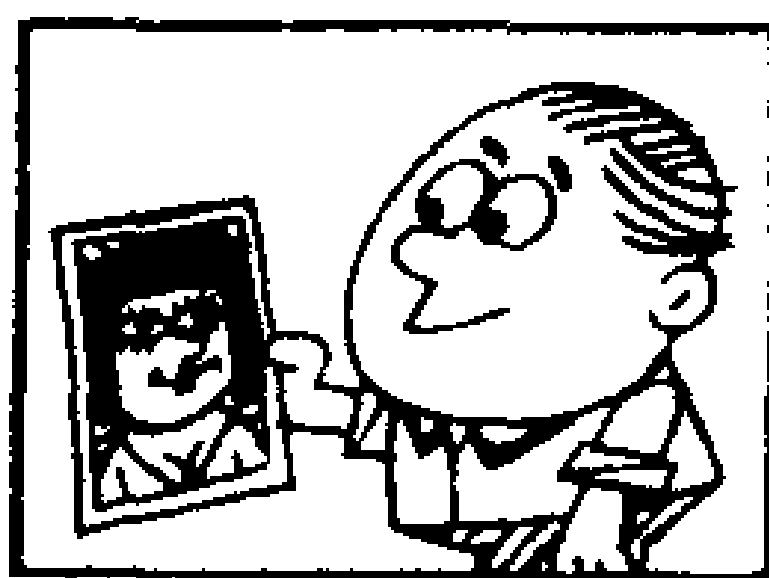
四个月前

six years

六年前

When did you . . . ? 你什么时候……?

109



looked

看

110



jumped

跳

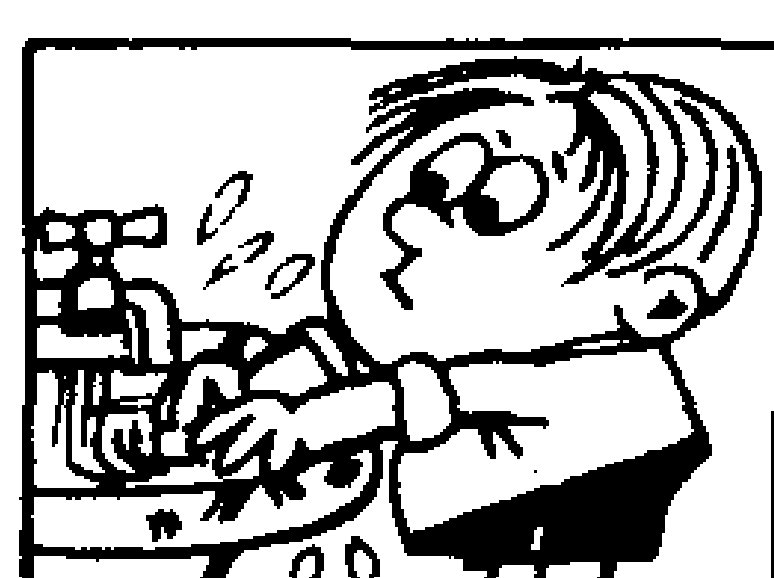
111



walked

走

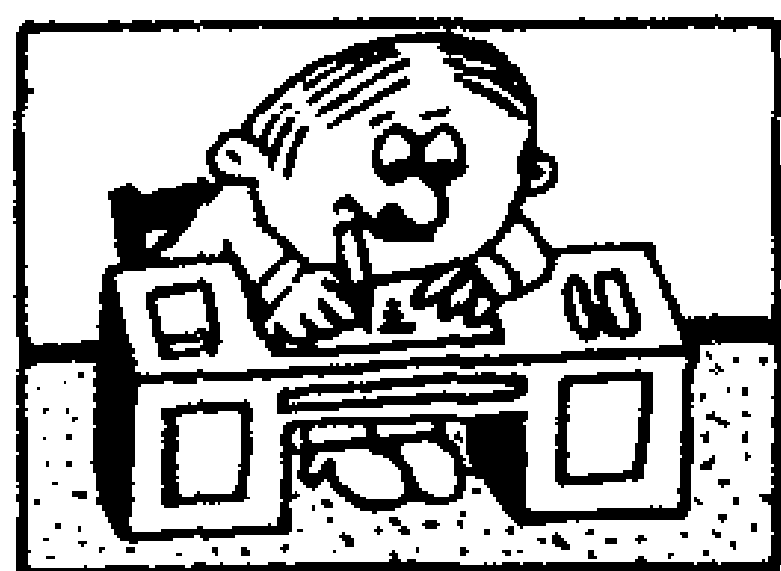
112



washed

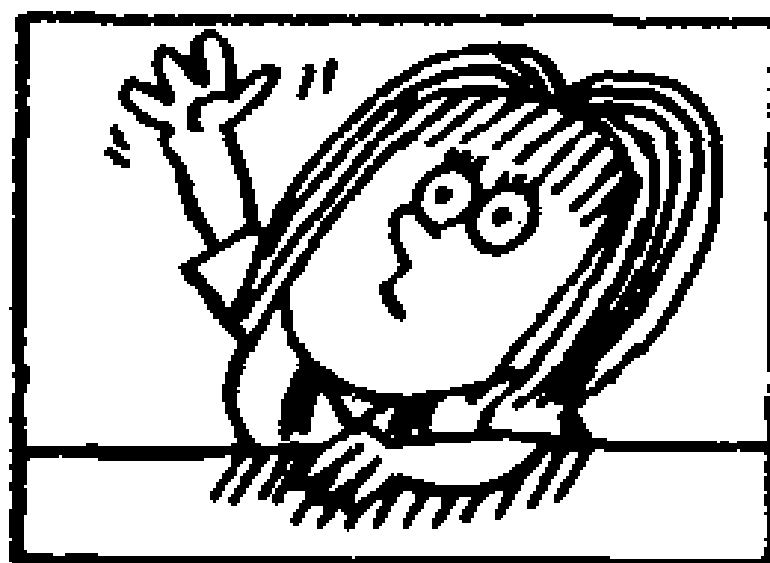
洗

113



worked 工作

114



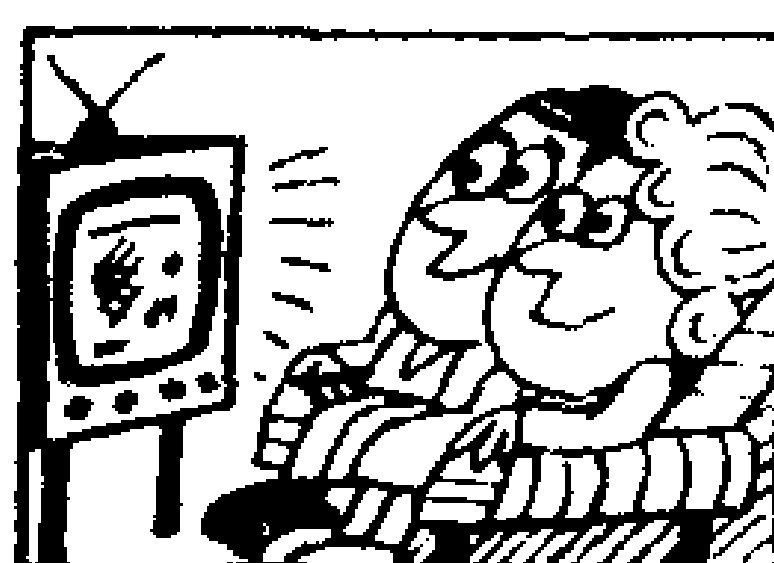
asked 问

115



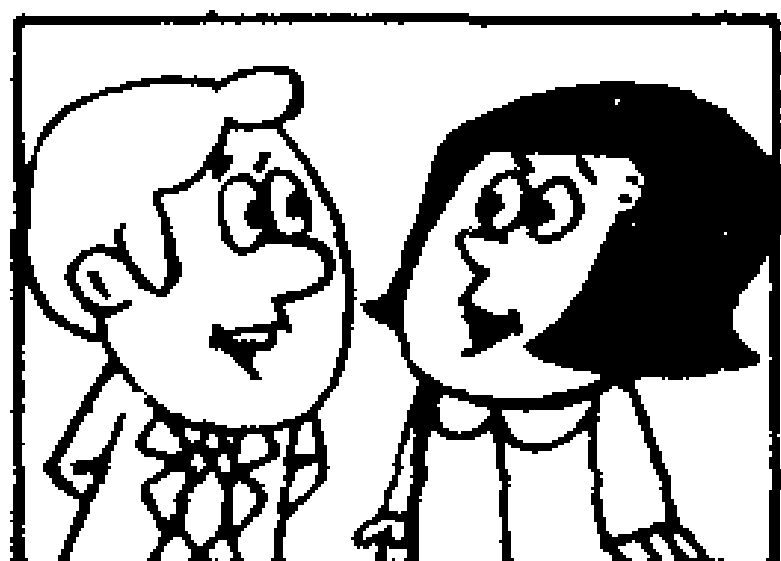
typed 打字

116



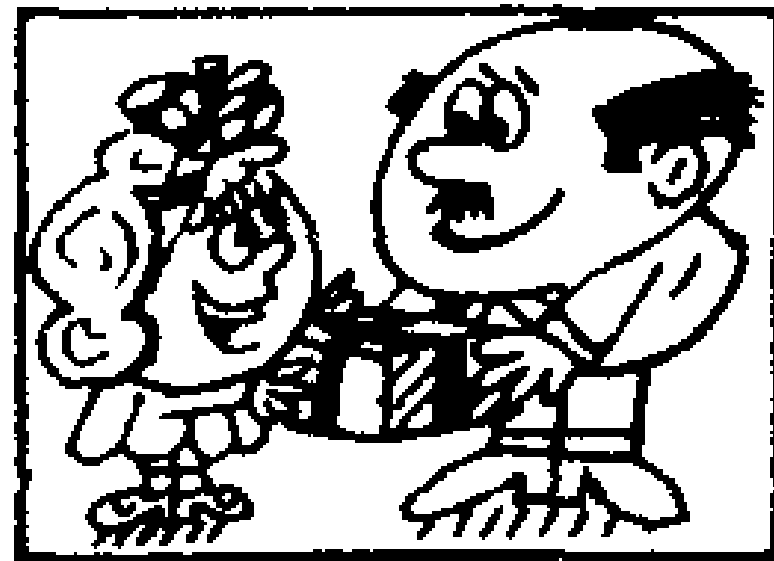
watched 看

117



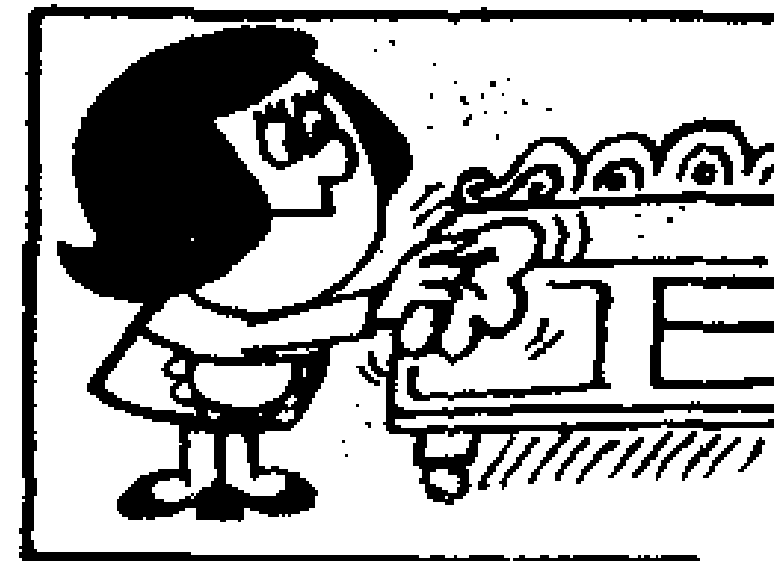
talked 交谈

118



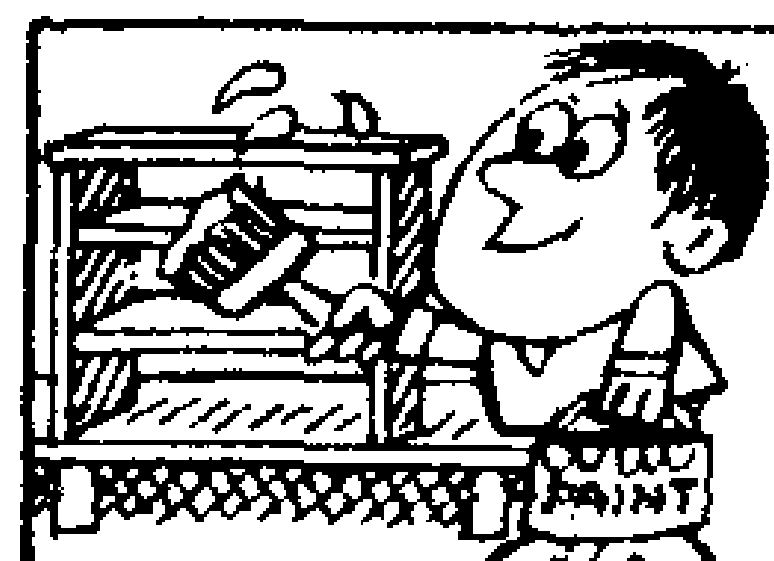
thanked 感谢

119



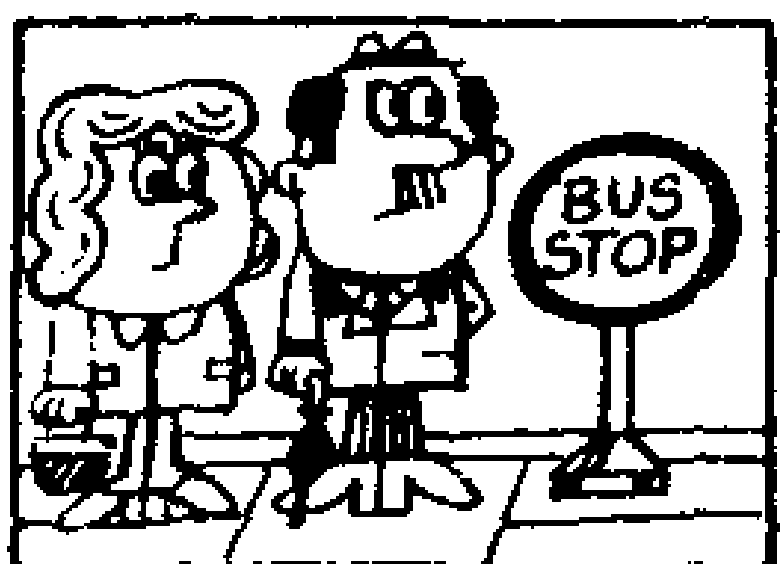
dusted 拭去

120



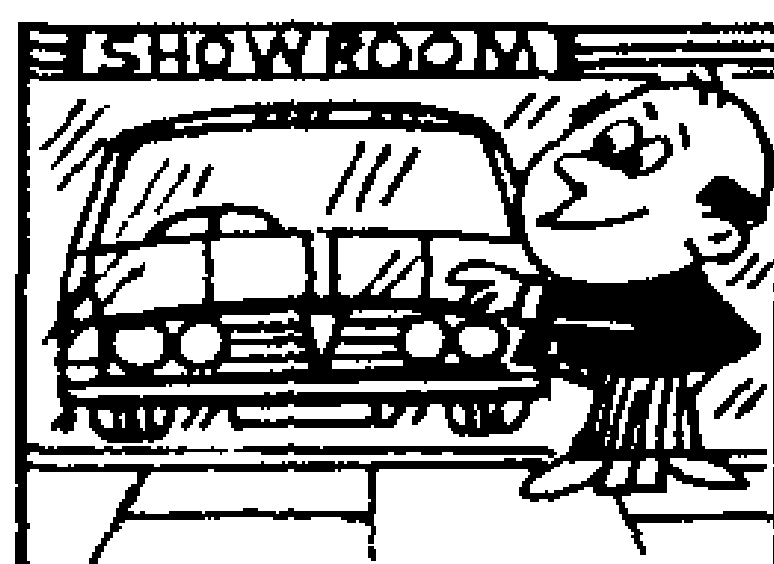
painted 油漆

121



waited 等候

122



wanted 想要

123



greeted 问候

Exercise

Look at this:

She goes to town every day. She went to town yesterday.

Do these in the same way:

She meets her friends every day.

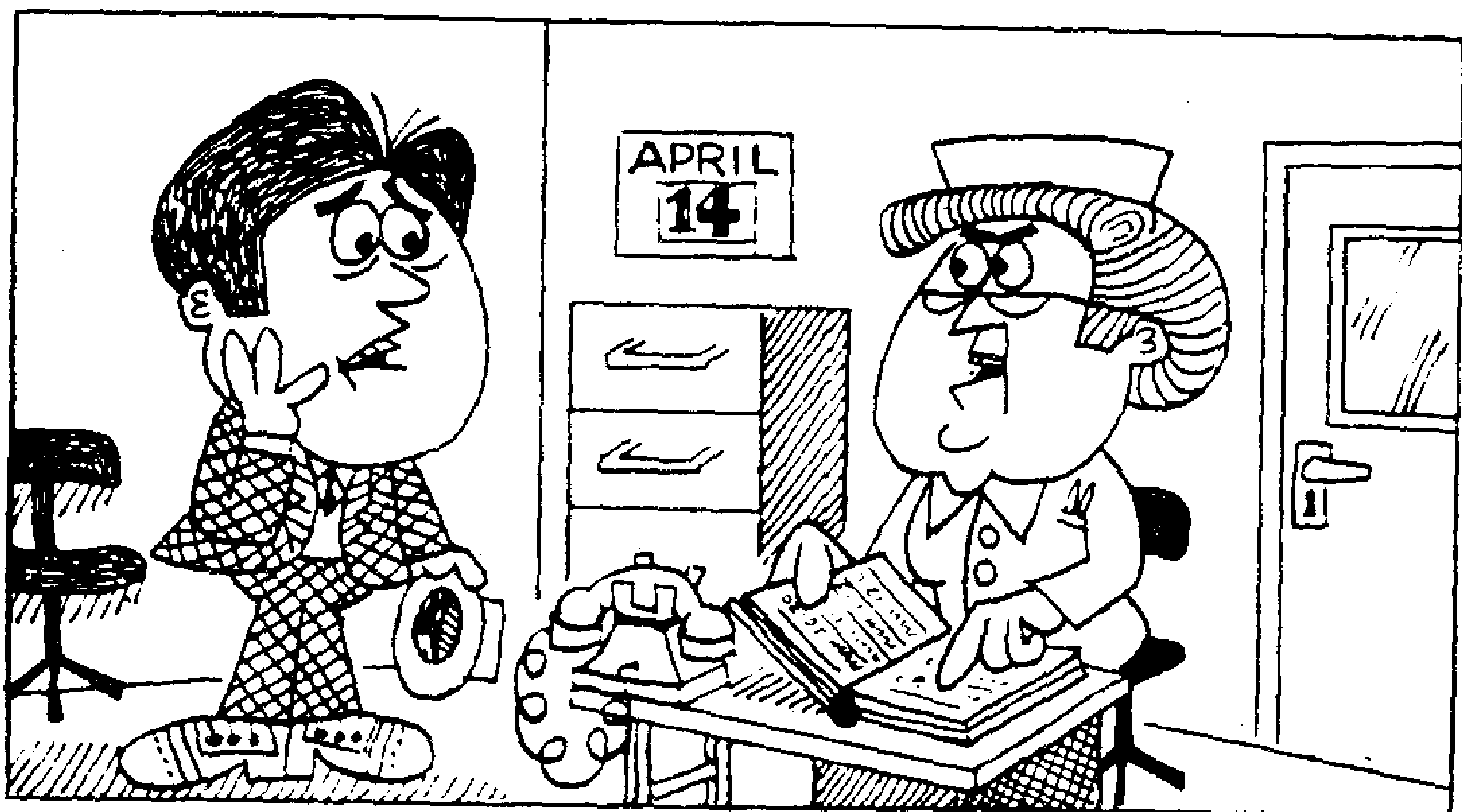
They drink some milk every day.

He swims in the river every day.

She takes him to school every day.

He cuts himself every morning.

Lesson 77



NURSE: Good mórning, Mr Croft.

MR CROFT: Good mórning, núrse.

I wánt to sée the déntist, pléase.

NURSE: Háve you an appóintment?

MR CROFT: Nó, I háven't.

NURSE: Ís it úrgent?

MR CROFT: Yés, it ís.

It's véry úrgent.

I féel áwful.

I háve térrible tóothache.

NURSE: Cán you cóme at 10 a.m.

on Móndeý, Ápril 24th?

MR CROFT: I múst sée the déntist nów, núrse.

NURSE: The déntist ís véry búsy
at the móment.

Cán you cóme at 2.0 p.m.?

MR CROFT: That's véry láte.

Cán't the déntist sée me nów?

NURSE: I'm afráid that he cán't, Mr Croft.

Cán't you wáit till this áfternóon?

MR CROFT: I can wáit,

but my tóothache cán't!

护士：早上好，克罗夫特先生

克罗夫特先生：早上好，护士

我想看牙科医生

护士：你预约了吗？

克罗夫特先生：没有

护士：很急吗？

克罗夫特先生：是的，很急

情况很急。

我觉得很难受

牙齿痛极了。

护士：你能不能在4月24日星期

一上午十点来呢？

克罗夫特先生：我必须现在看牙

科医生，护士。

护士：牙科医生现在很忙，

你能否下午二点来呢？

克罗夫特先生：那就很晚了，

难道牙科医生现在不能给

我看吗？

护士：恐怕他不能吧，

克罗夫特先生。

难道你就不能等到今天下午吗？

克罗夫特先生：我能等，但我的

牙痛等不及啦！

生词和短语

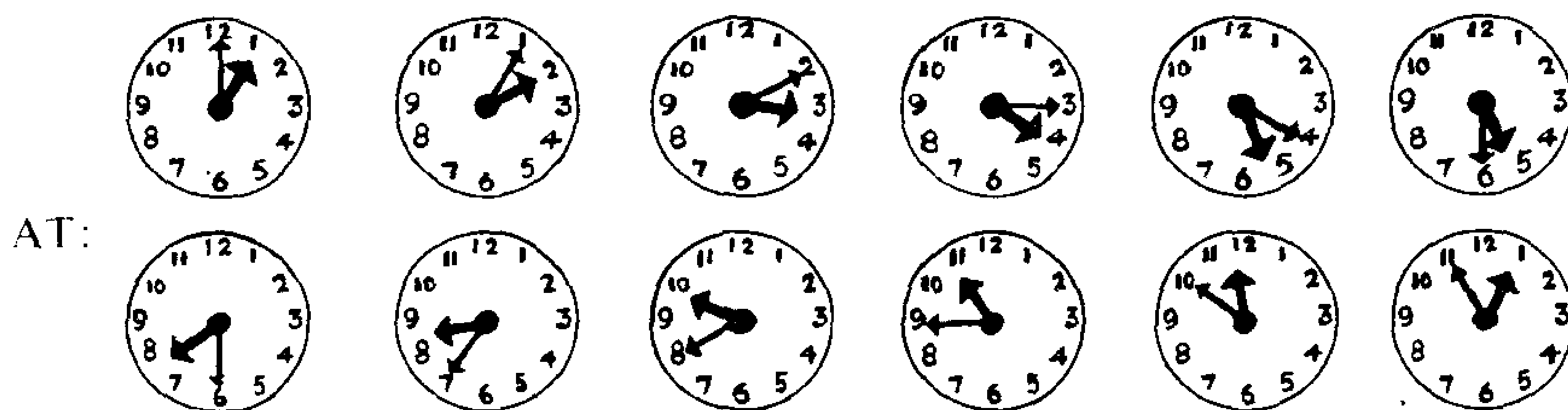
appointment [ə'pointmənt] *n.* 任命, 约定(见面), 约会

urgent ['ʌ:dʒənt] *a.* 紧急的, 急切的

afraid [ə'freid] *a.* 害怕的

terrible ['terəbl] *a.* 可怕的, 使人感到极不舒服的

Lesson 78 When did you . . . ? 你什么时候……?



ON: Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

IN: January February March April May June

July August September October November December

IN: 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968

ON: July 1st Aug. 2nd Sept. 3rd 4th Oct. 5th Nov. 6th Dec.

Exercise

Look at this:

She goes to town every day. She *went* to town yesterday.

Do these in the same way:

He buys a new car every year. He . . . a new car last year.

She airs the room every day. She . . . it this morning.

He often loses his pen. He . . . his pen this morning.

He always listens to the news. He . . . to the news yesterday.

She empties this basket every day. She . . . it yesterday.

Lesson 79

TOM: What are you doing, Péggy?

PEGGY: I'm máking a shópping-list, Tóm.

汤姆：佩吉，你在干什么？

佩吉：我在写一份采购单子，汤姆。

TOM: What do we néed?

PEGGY: We néed a lót of things this wéek.

汤姆：我们要些什么呢？

佩吉：这个星期我们需要好多东西。

PEGGY: I múst gó to the grócer's.

We háven't gót much téa or cóffee,
and we háven't gót any súcar or
jám.

佩吉：我们必须去一下食品杂货店。

茶叶和咖啡我们不多了，

糖和果酱一点也没有了。

TOM: What about végetables?

PEGGY: I múst gó to the gréengrócer's.

We háven't gót many tomátoes,
but we've gót a lót of potátoes.

汤姆：蔬菜呢？

佩吉：我们必须到蔬菜水果商店去一下。

我们西红柿不多了，但土豆还有许多。

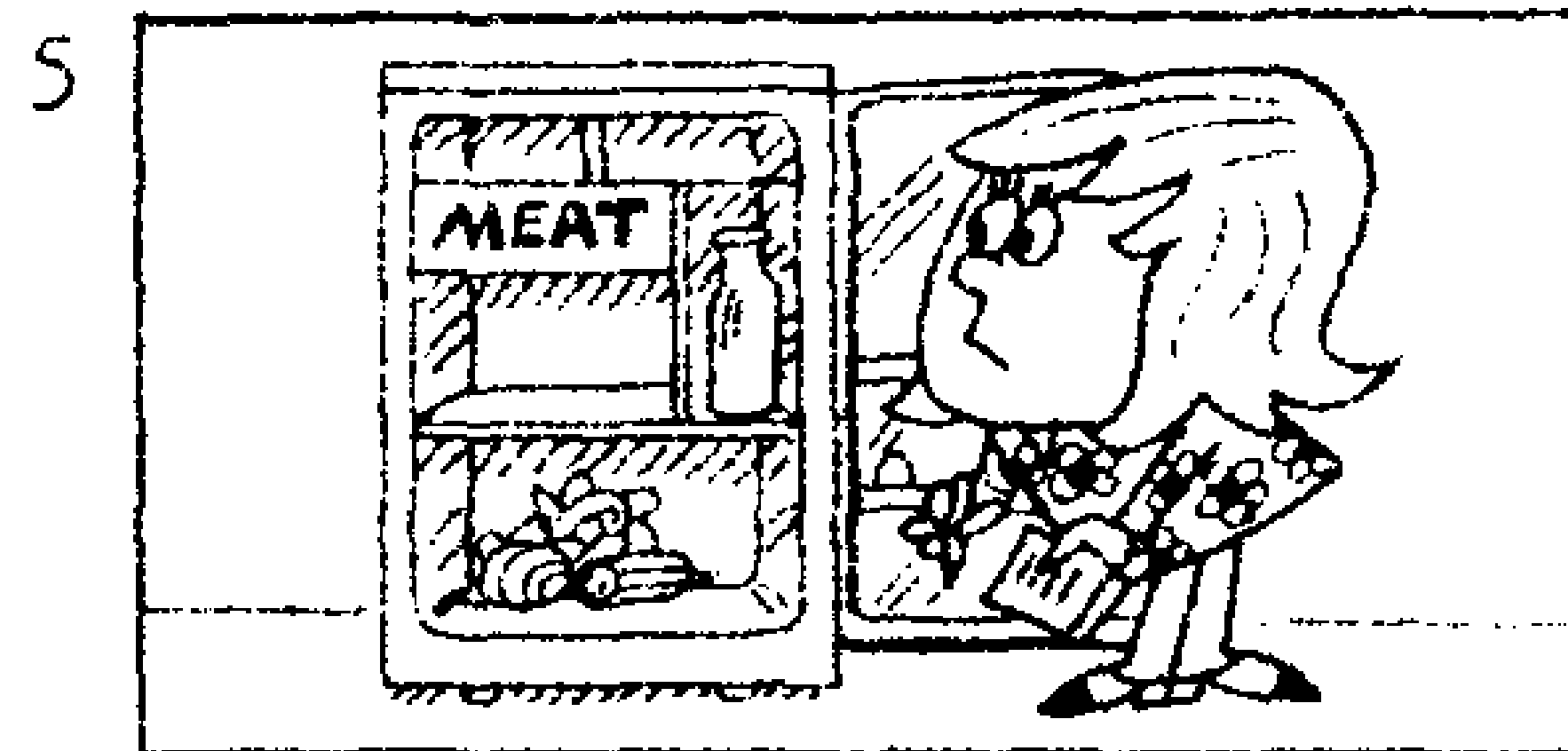
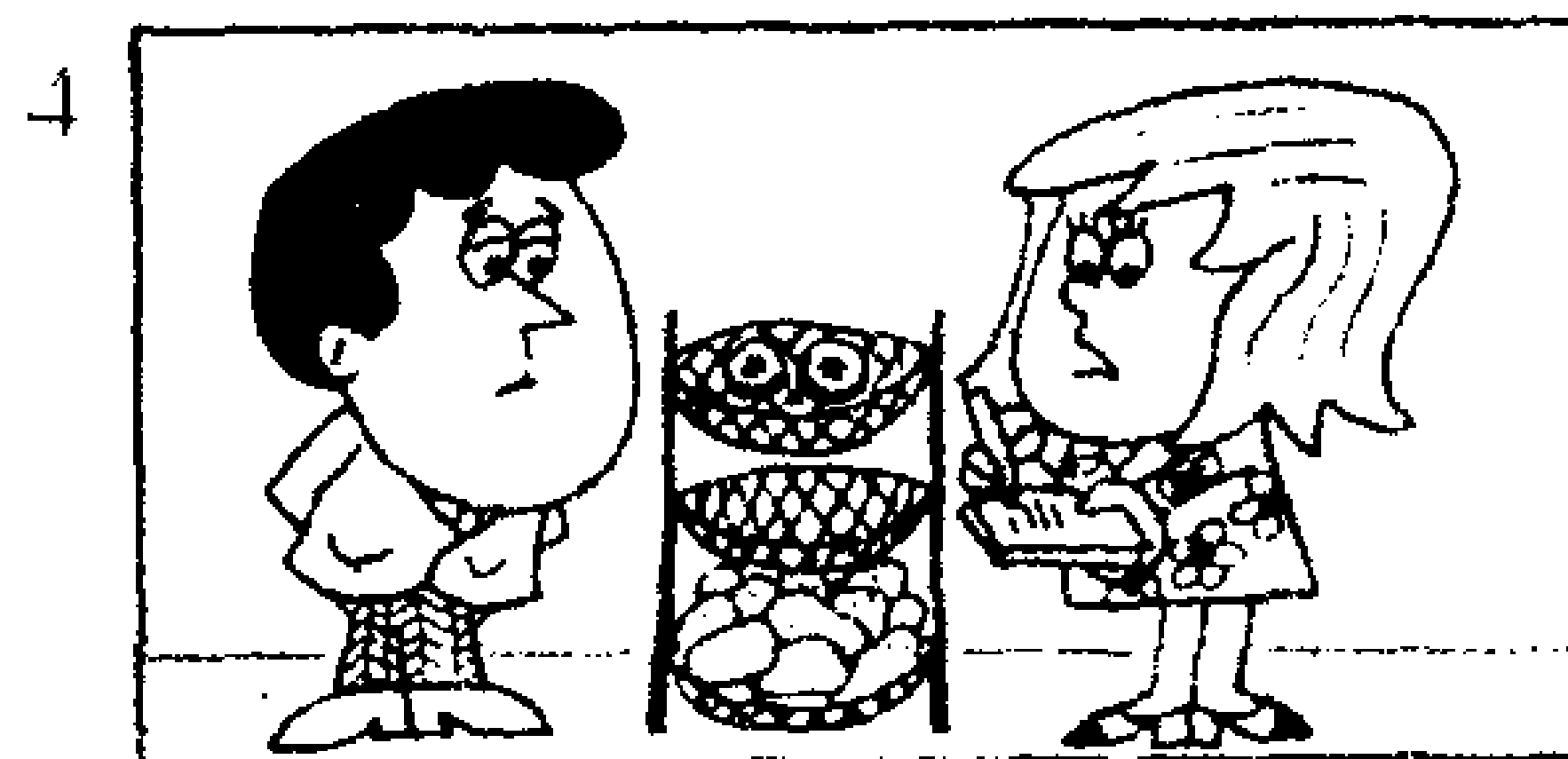
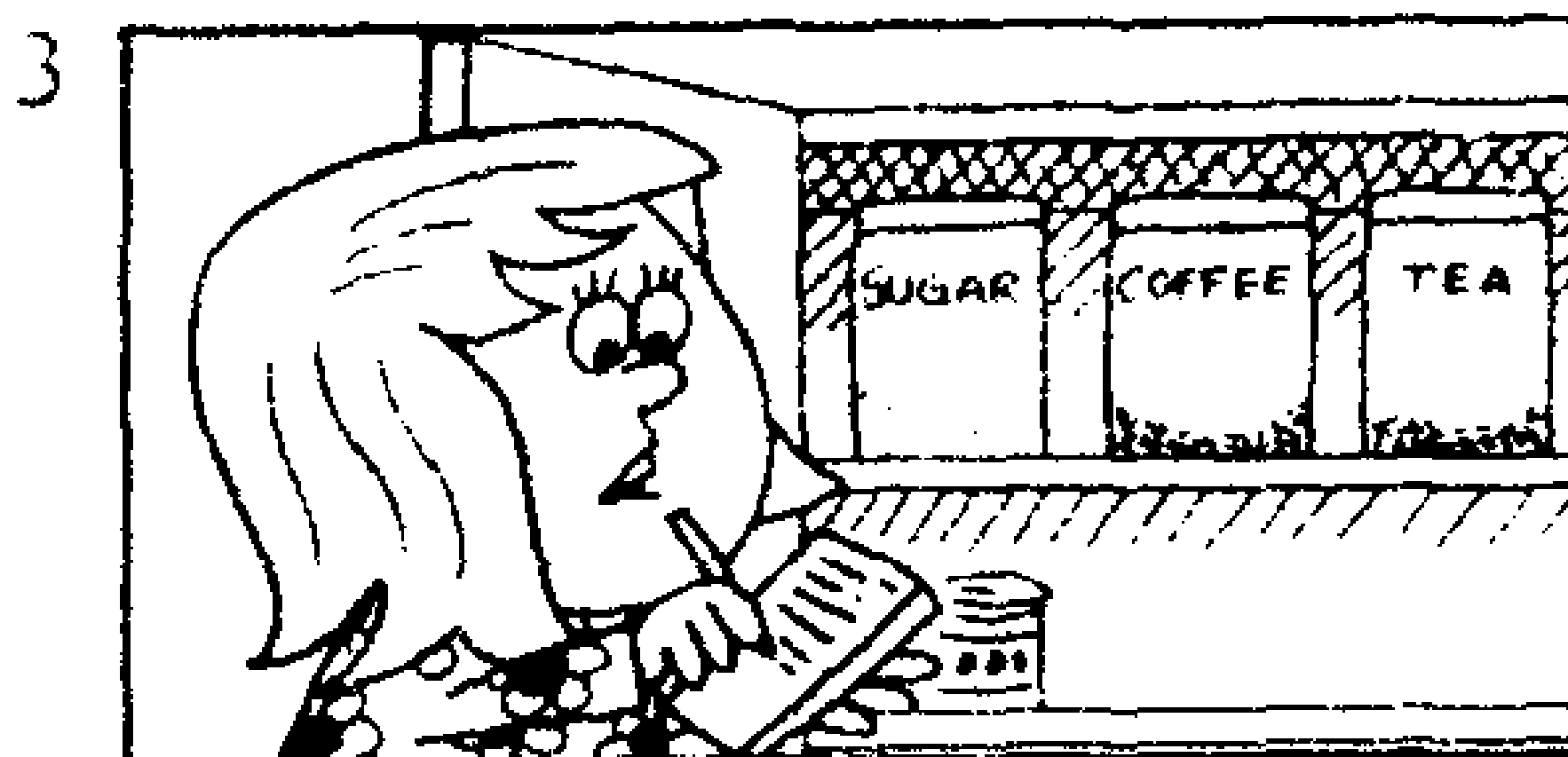
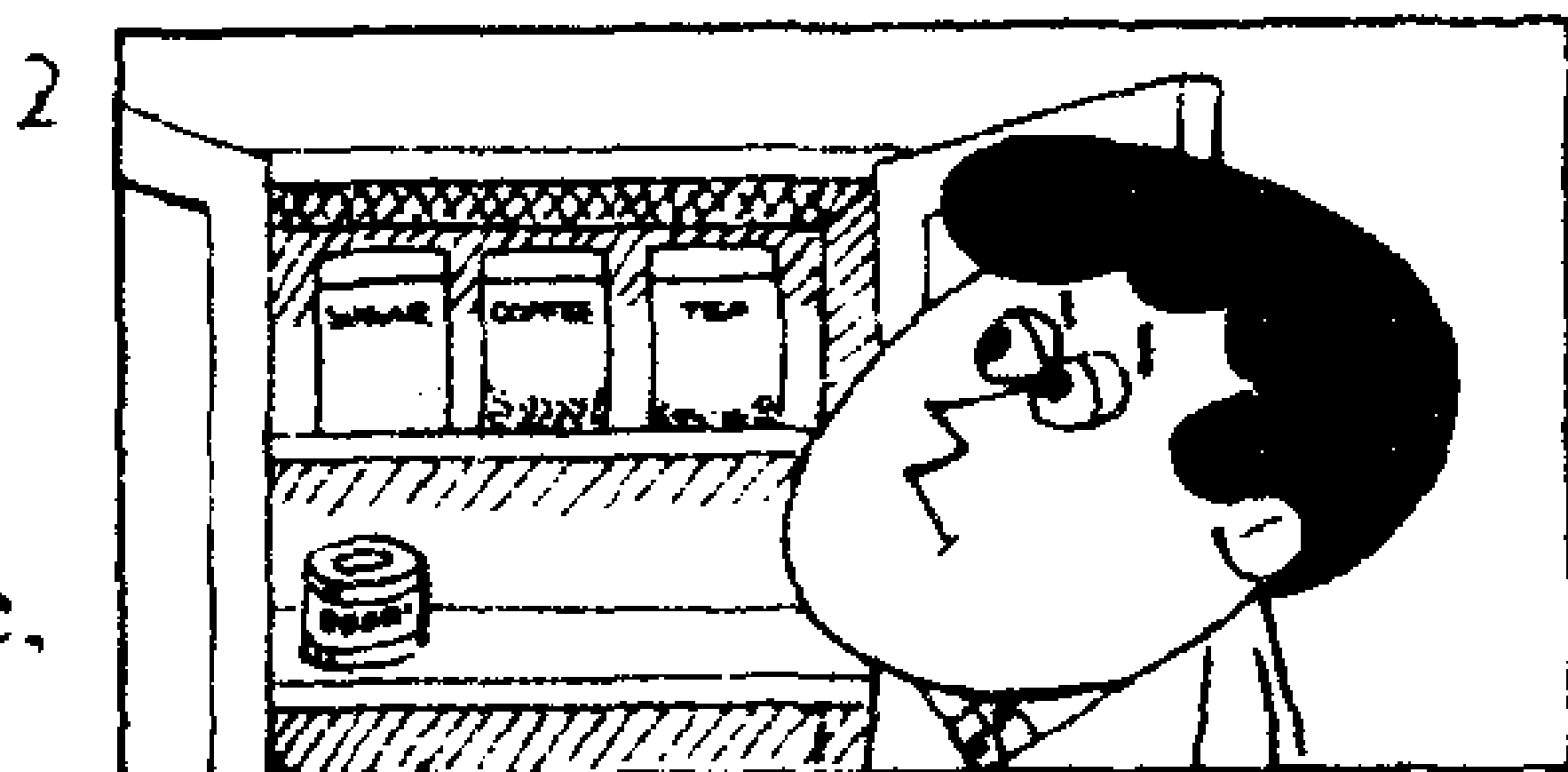
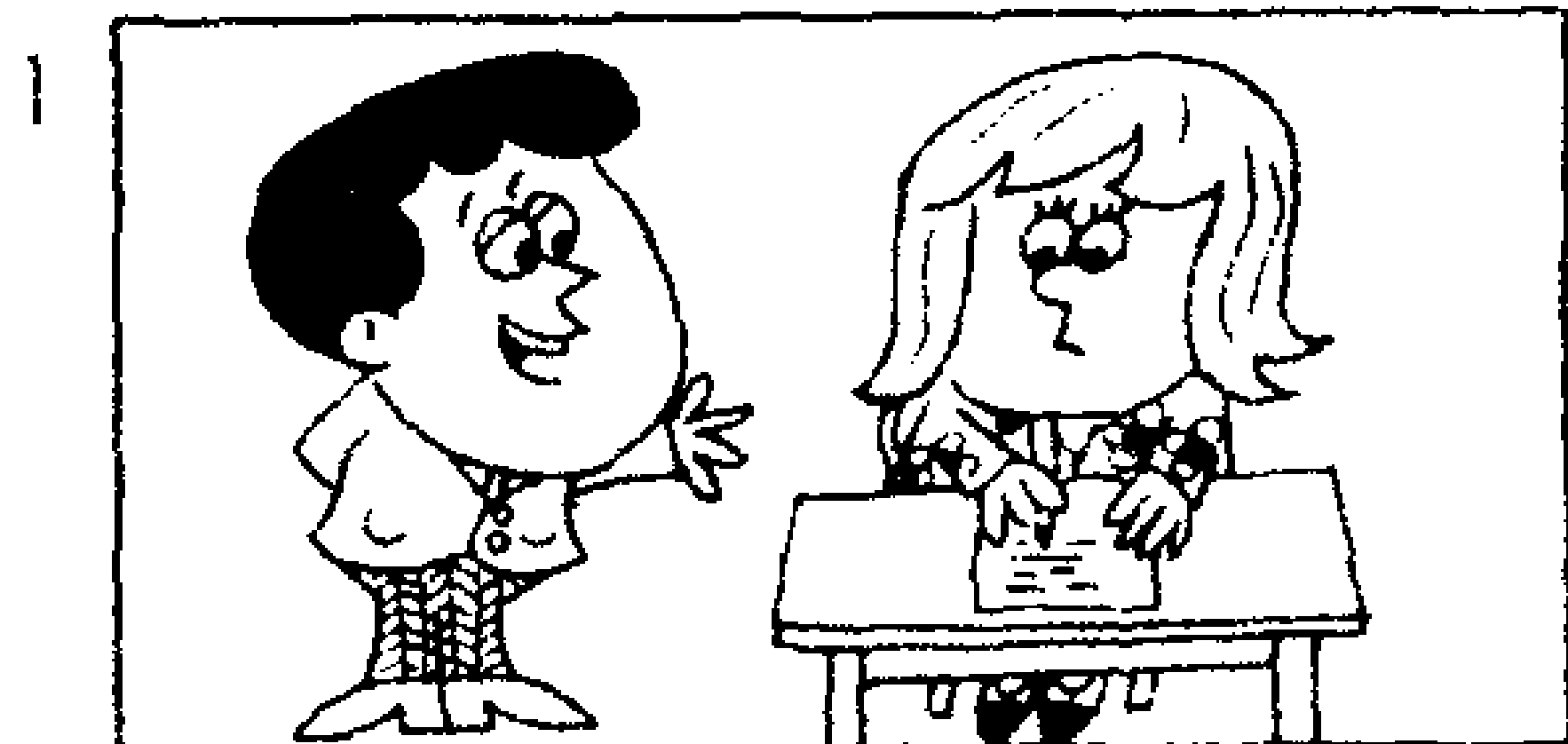
PEGGY: I múst gó to the búcher's, too.

We néed some méat.

We háven't gót any méat at ál.

佩吉：我还必须到肉店去一下，我们需要
些肉。

我们一点肉也没有了。



TOM: Háve we gót any béer and wíne? 6

PEGGY: NÓ, we háven't.

And I'm nót góing to gét ány!

汤姆：我们还有啤酒和酒吗？

佩吉：没有了。

不过，我不准备买。

TOM: I hópe that you've gót some móney. -

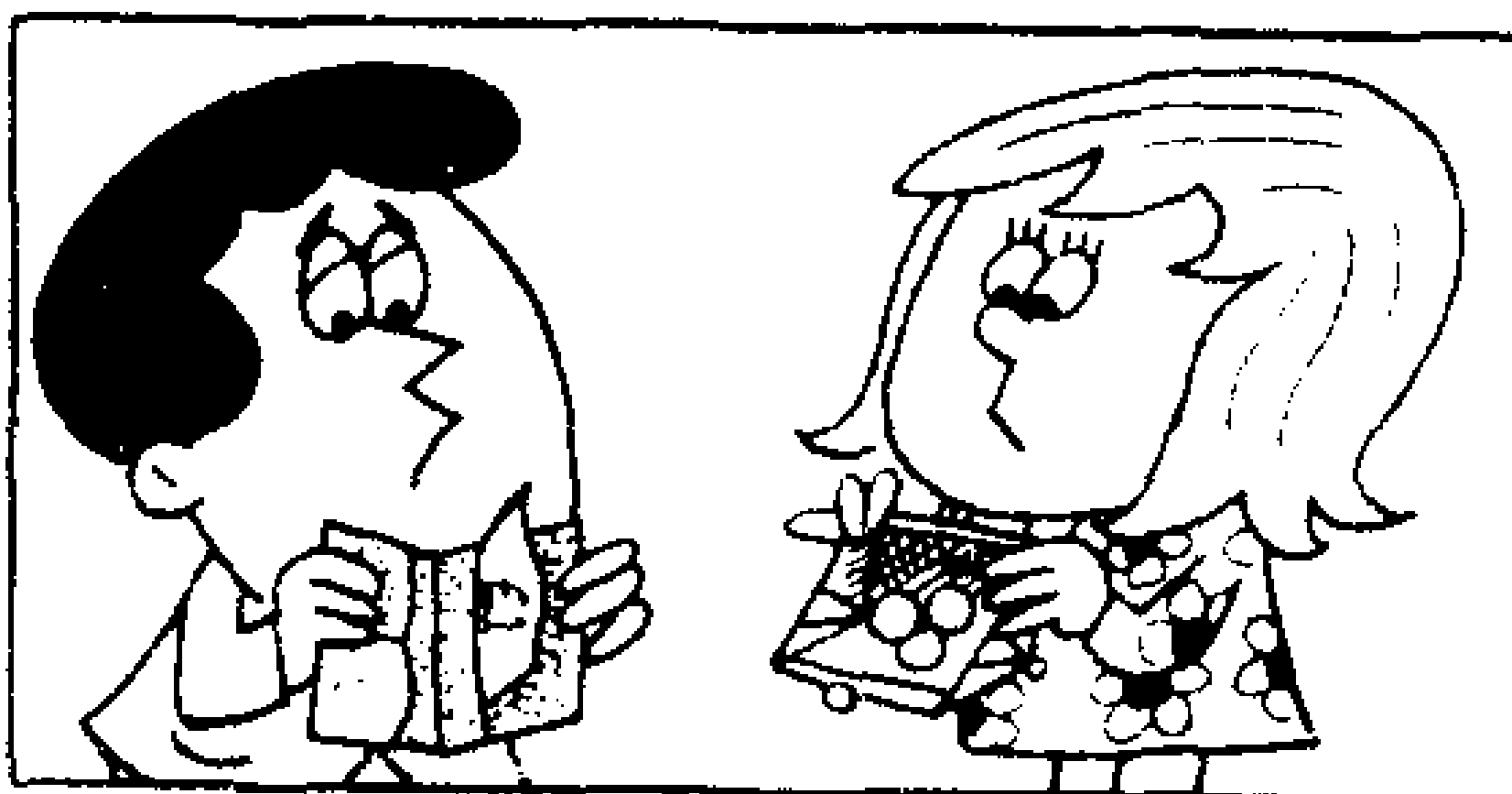
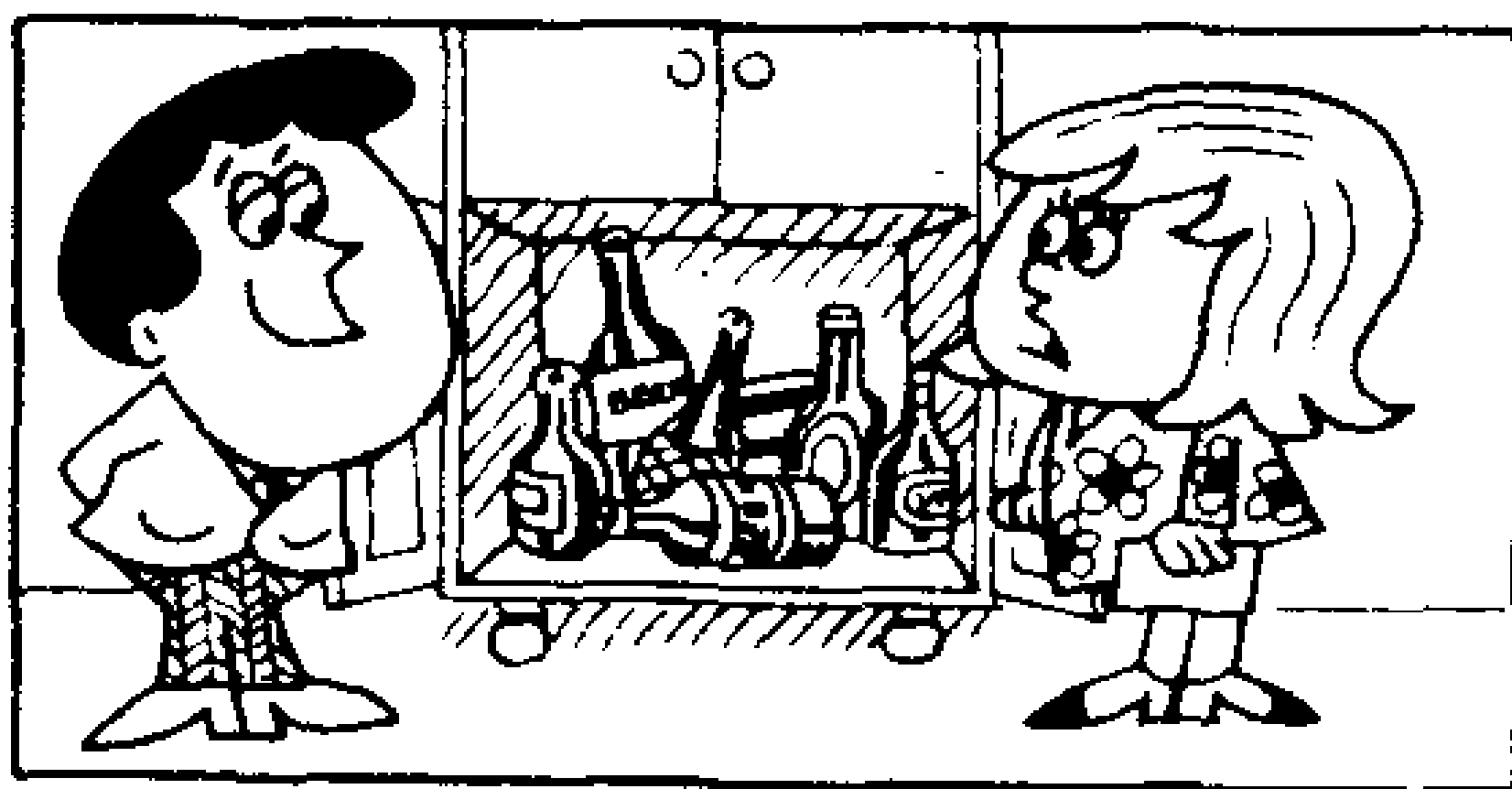
PEGGY: I háven't gót mÚch.

TOM: Well I háven't gót mÚch éither!

汤姆：我想你会有些钱的。

佩吉：我钱不多了。

汤姆：咳，我的钱也不多了！



生词和短语

vegetable [ˈvedʒɪtəbl̩] *n.* 蔬菜

shopping [ˈʃɒpɪŋ] *n.* 购物

list [lɪst] *n.* 名单, 清单

shopping-list 购物单

need [ni:d] *vt.* 需要

hope [həʊp] *vt.* 希望

Peggy [ˈpegi] 佩吉(女子名)

Lesson 80 I must go to the . . . 我必须去……

GROCER'S to get some GROCERIES:

食品杂货店买些食品:

120



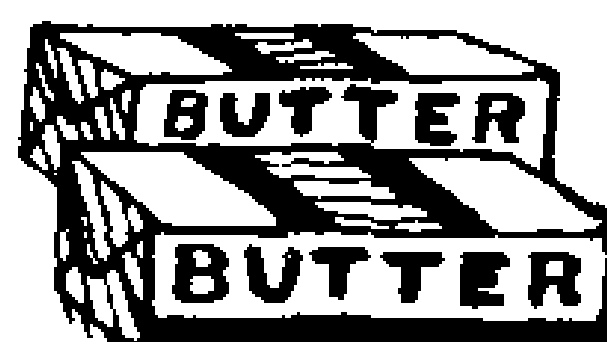
cheese

121



eggs

122



butter

123



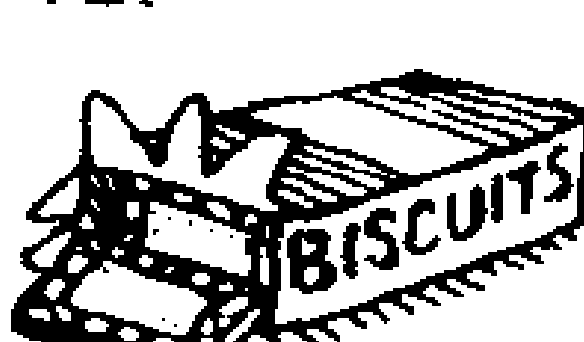
honey

124



jam

125



biscuits

GREENGROCER'S to get some FRUIT and VEGETABLES:

水果店买些水果和蔬菜:

226



pears

227



oranges

228



bananas

229



beans

230



peas

231

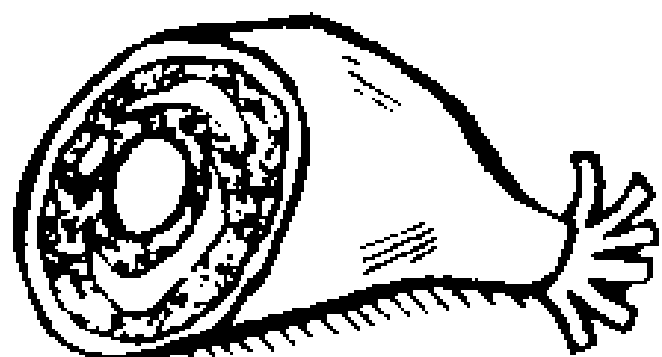


cabbages

BUTCHER'S to get some MEAT:

肉店买些肉:

332



lamb

333



beef

334



steak

335



mince

336



chicken

STATIONER'S to get some STATIONERY:

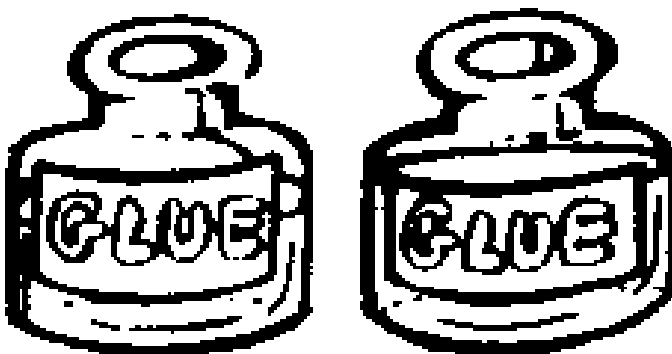
文具店买些文具用品:

437



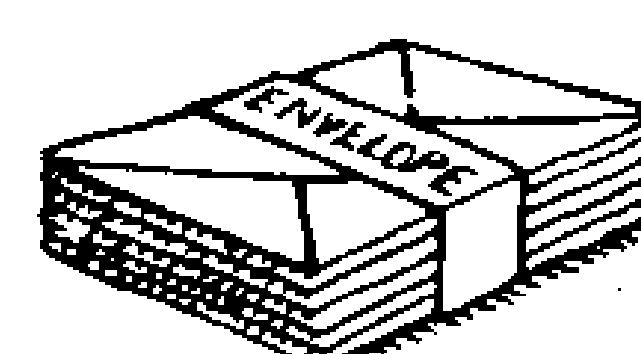
ink

438



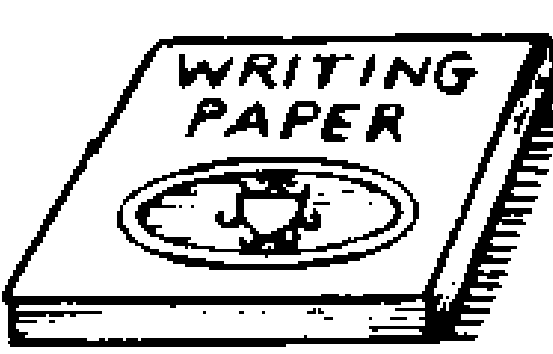
glue

439



envelopes

440



writing-paper

NEWSAGENT'S to get some:

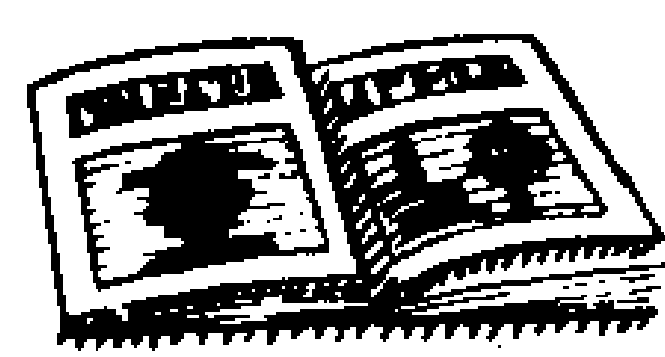
报纸经销社买些:

541



newspapers

542



magazines

BAKER'S to get some:

面包店买些:

543



bread

544



cakes

TOBACCONIST'S to get some:

烟店买些:

645



cigarettes

646



tobacco

647



aspirins

648



medicine

生词和短语

grocery ['greusəri] *n.* 杂货

fruit [fru:t] *n.* 水果

stationery ['steiʃnəri] *n.* 文具

newsagent ['nju:z,eidzənt] *n.* 报纸杂志经销社

chemist ['kemist] *n.* 药店, 化学家

Exercise

Look at this:

I haven't any eggs. *I haven't got many eggs.*
He hasn't any coffee. *He hasn't got much coffee.*

Do these in the same way:

I haven't any butter.

You haven't any cigarettes.

We haven't any milk.

She hasn't any biscuits.

They haven't any stationery.

Lesson 81

JOHN: Húлло. Péggý!

Where's Tómm?

PEGGY: He's úpstáirs.

He's háving a báth.

约翰: 喂, 佩吉!

汤姆在哪里?

佩吉: 他在楼上。

他正在洗澡。

PEGGY: Tómm!

TOM: Yés?

PEGGY: Jóhnn's hére.

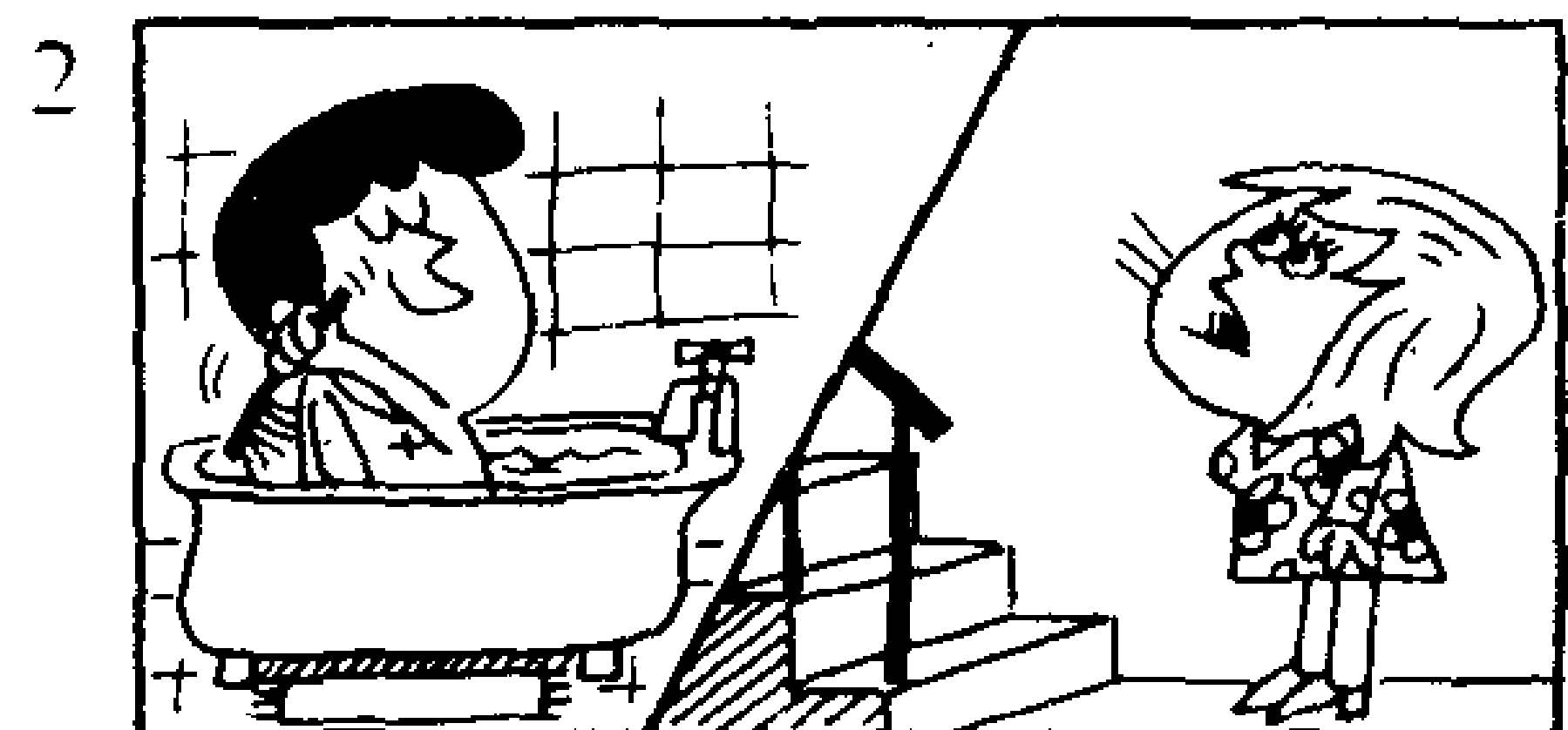
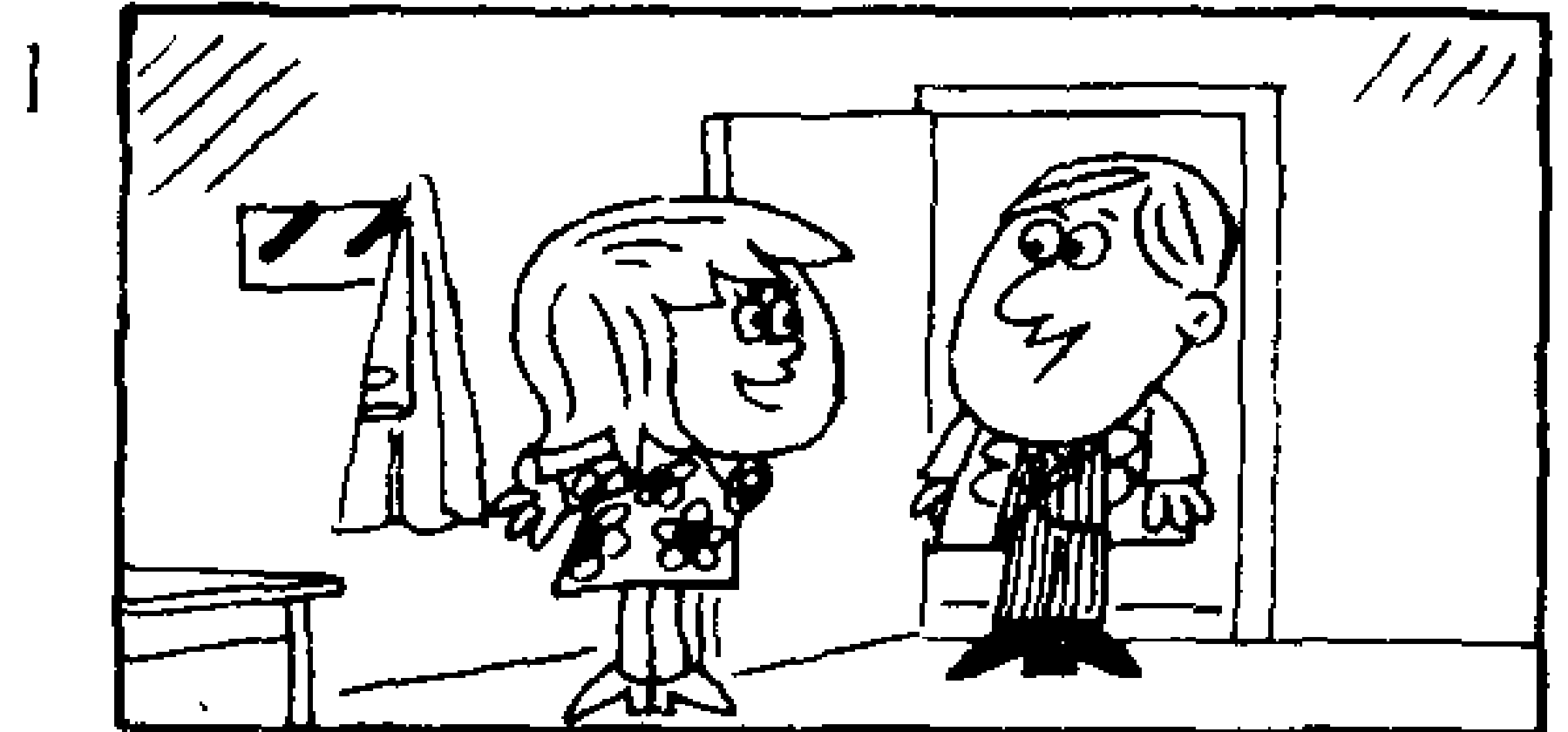
TOM: I'm néarly réady.

佩吉: 汤姆!

汤姆: 什么事?

佩吉: 约翰来了。

汤姆: 我这就洗好。



TOM: Hullo, Jóhn.
 Háve a cigarète.
 JOHN: Nó thanks, Tórn.
 TOM: Háve a glássh of whisky then.
 JOHN: Ó.K. Thánks.

汤姆：约翰，你好。
 抽支烟。

约翰：不，谢谢，汤姆。
 汤姆：那么喝杯威士忌吧。
 约翰：好的，谢谢。

TOM: Is dinner réady, Péggy?
 PEGGY: It's néarly réady.
 We can háve dinner at séven
 o'clock.

汤姆：佩吉，饭好了吗？
 佩吉：就要好了。
 七点我们可以吃饭。

TOM: Jóhn and I had lúneh toghéther todáy.
 We wént to a réstaurant.

PEGGY: Whát did you háve?

TOM: We had róast béeef and potátóes.

汤姆：今天我和约翰一起吃的午饭。
 我们去饭馆吃的。

佩吉：你们吃些什么？

汤姆：我们吃了土豆烤牛肉！

PEGGY: Oh!

TOM: Whát's the mátter, Péggy?

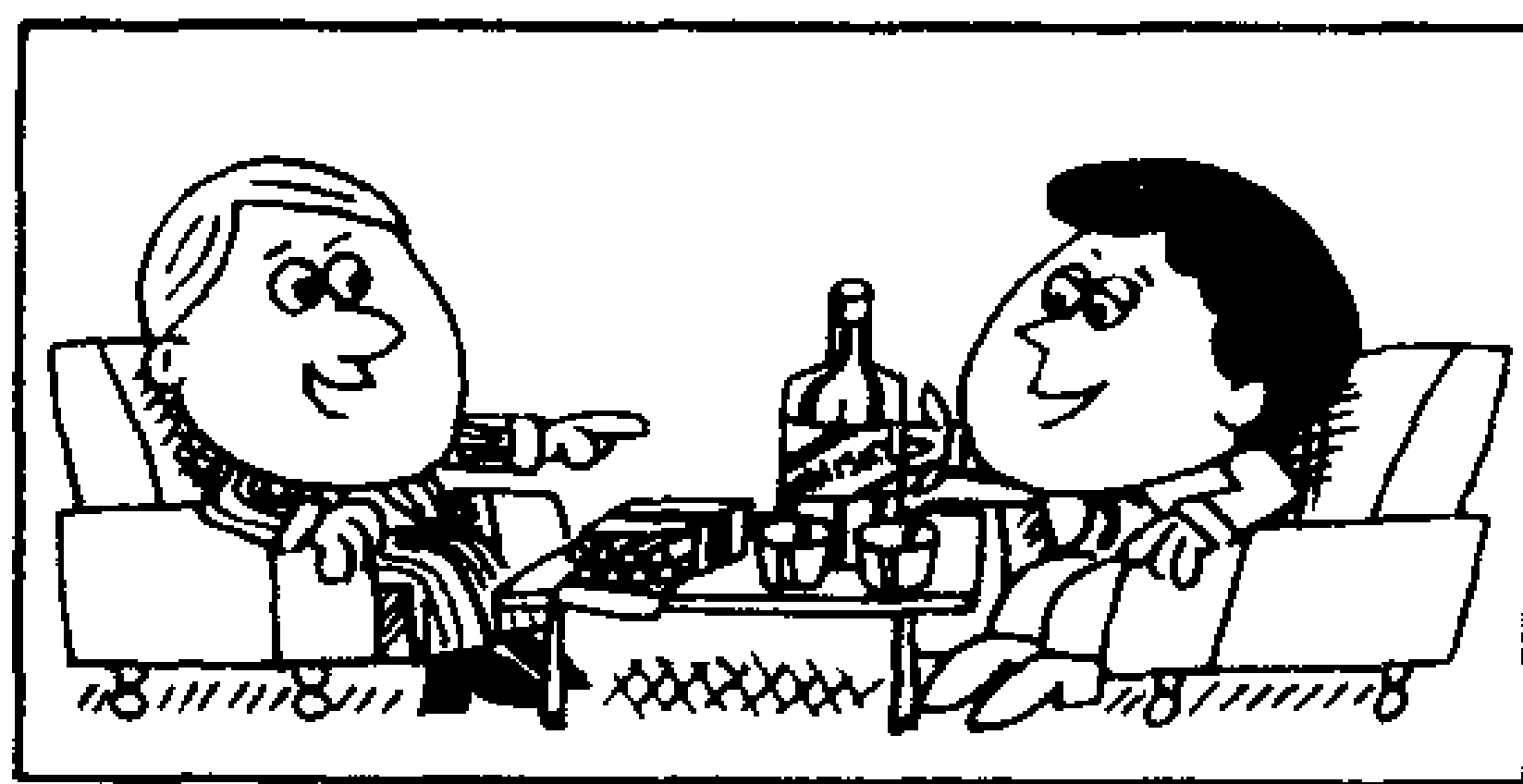
PEGGY: Wéll, you're góing to háve
 róast béeef and potátóes agáin
 tonight!

佩吉：唷！

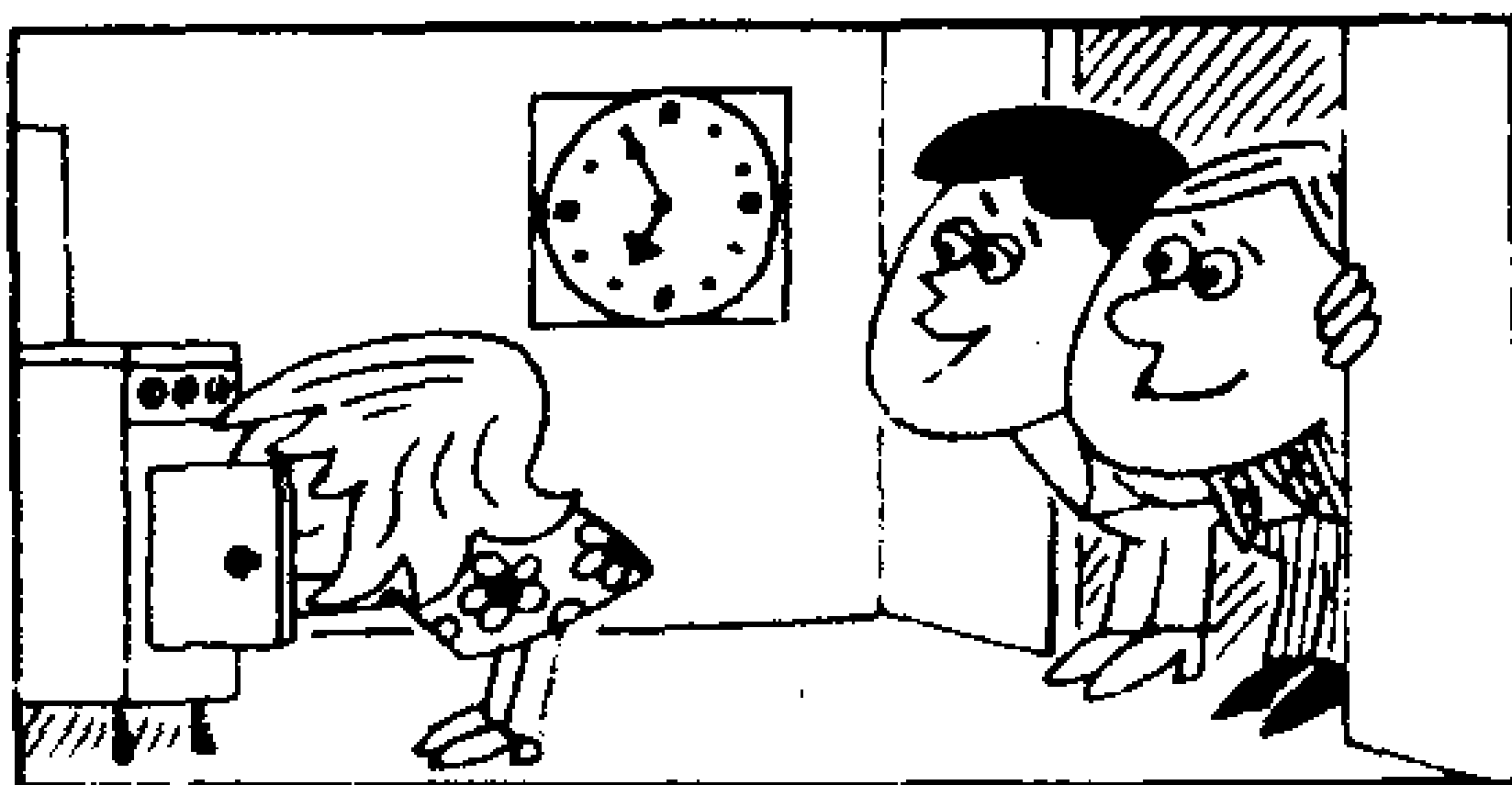
汤姆：怎么啦，佩吉？

佩吉：唉！今晚你们又要吃土豆烤牛肉了！

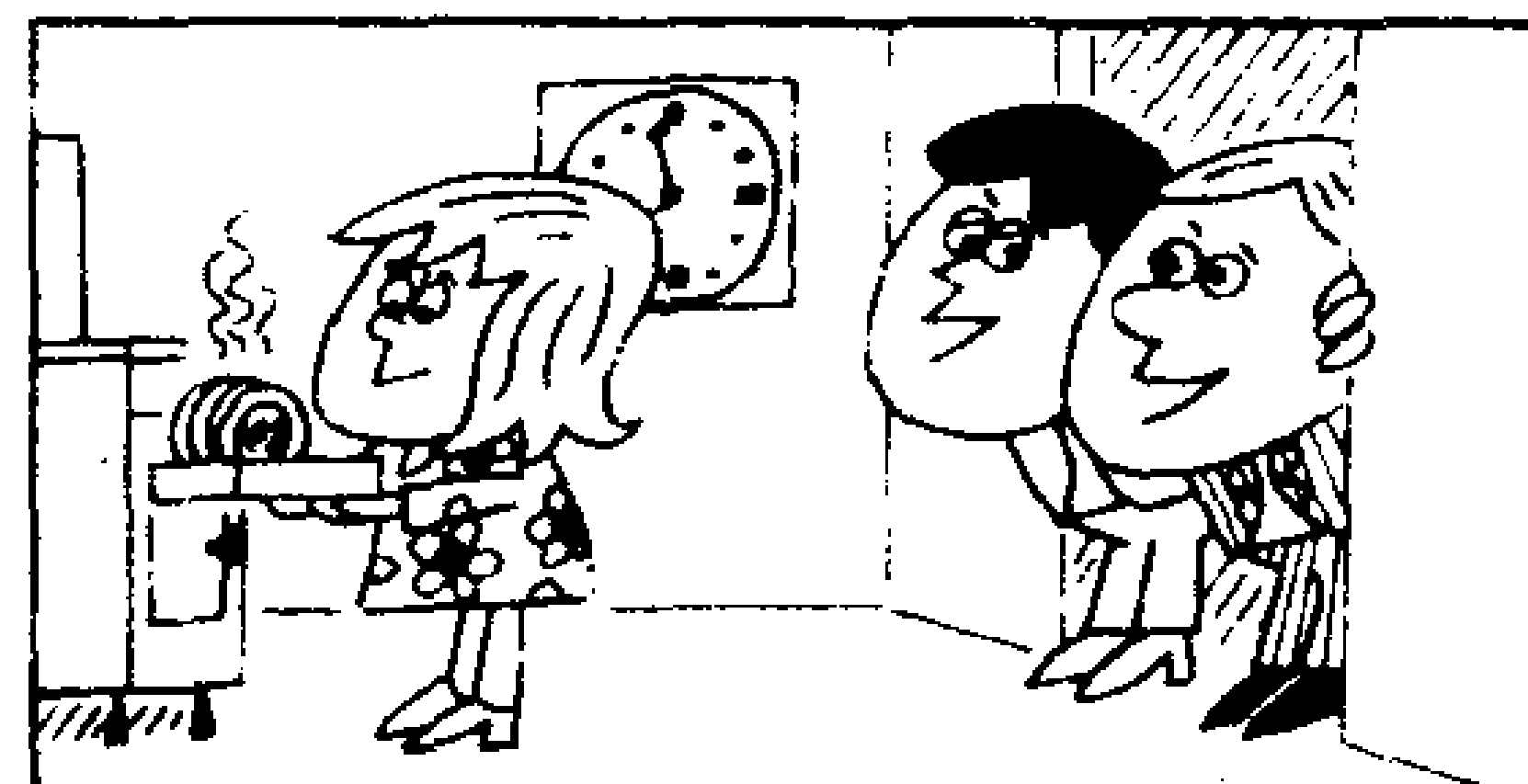
3



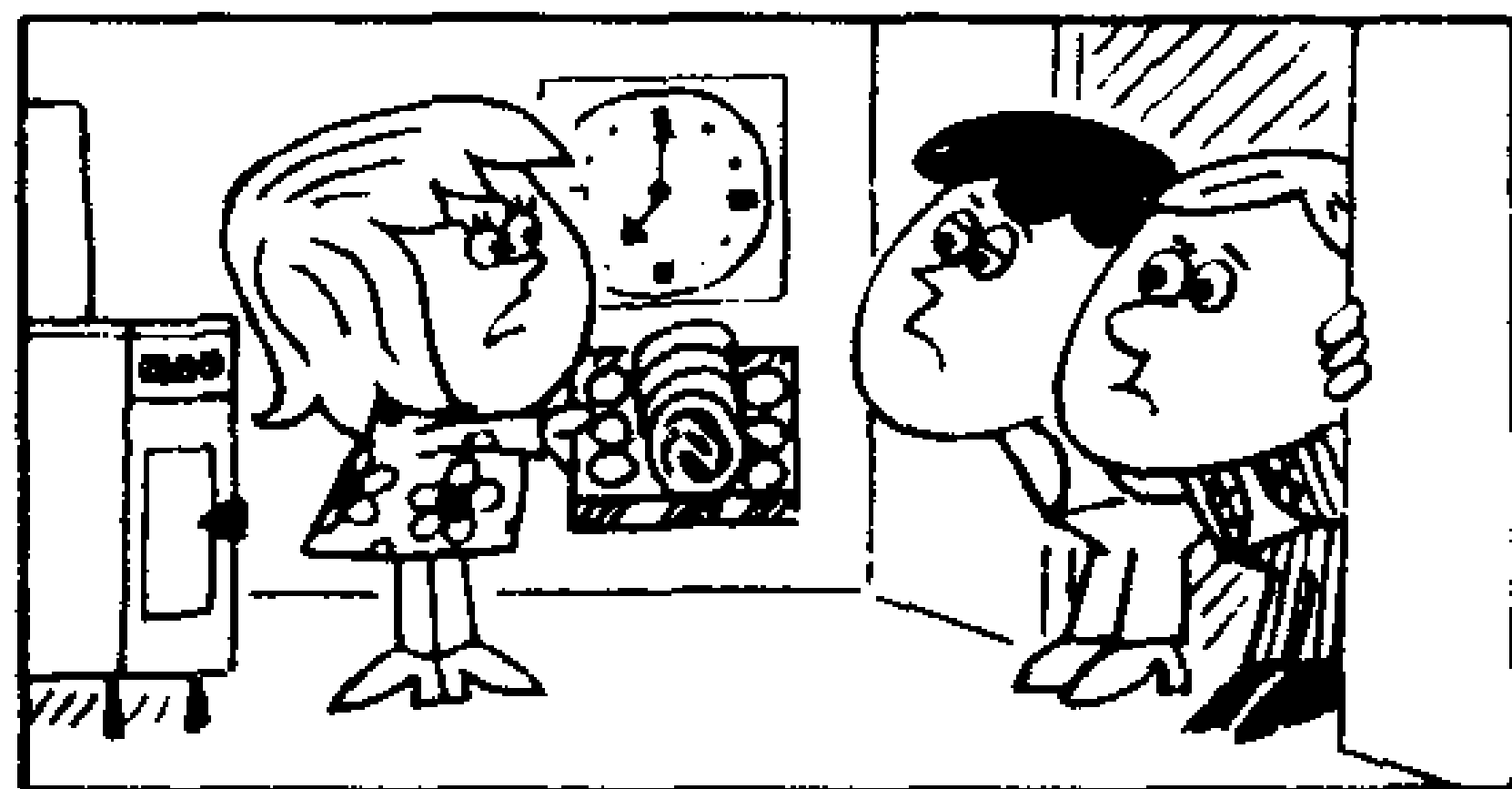
4



5



6



生词和短语

nearly ['niəli] *ad.* 几乎, 将近

bath [bɑ:θ] *n.* 洗澡

have [hæv] *vt.* 用膳, 有, 洗

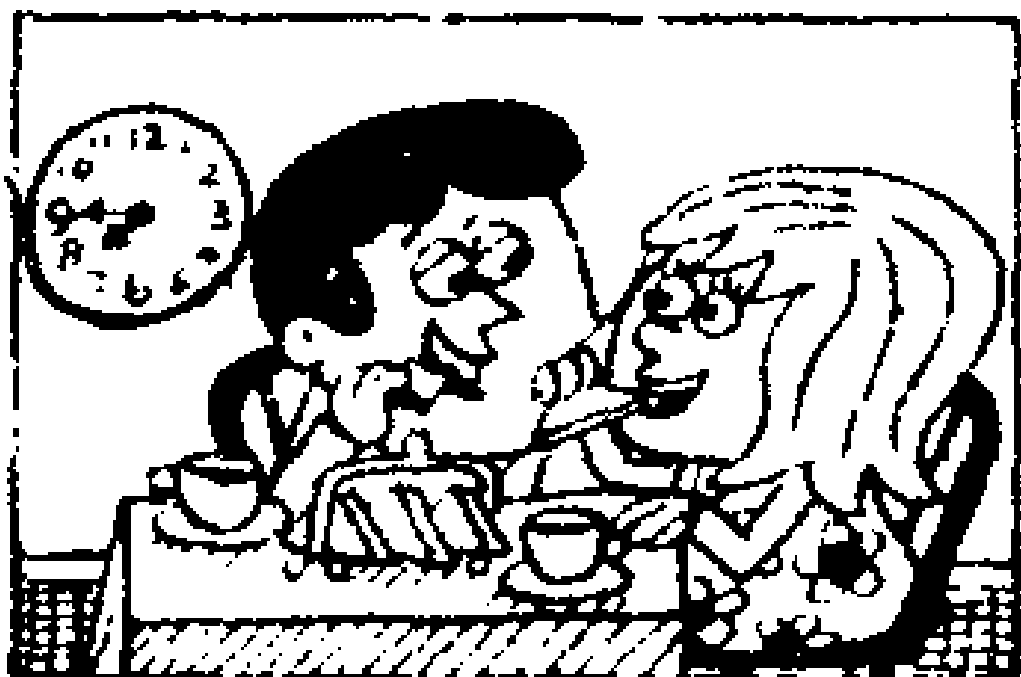
ready ['redi] *a.* 准备好的, 有准备的

dinner ['dinə] *n.* (一天中的) 主餐, 正餐, (正式的) 晚宴

restaurant ['restərɔ:ŋ, 'restərənt] *n.* 饭店, 餐馆

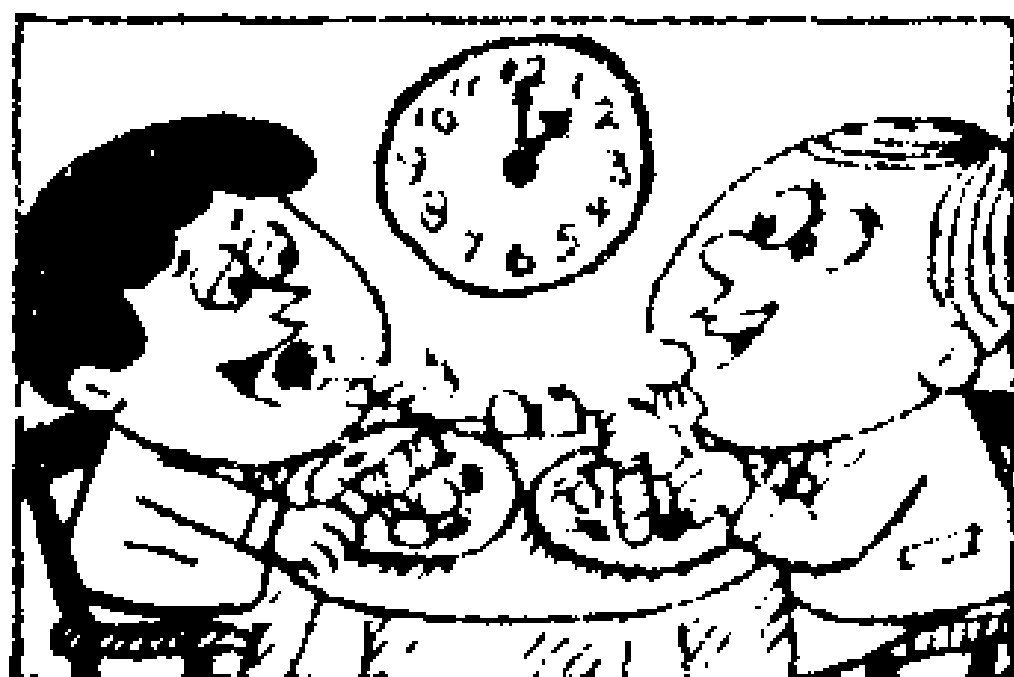
Lesson 82 I had ... 我吃了/进行了/参加了/过了……

760



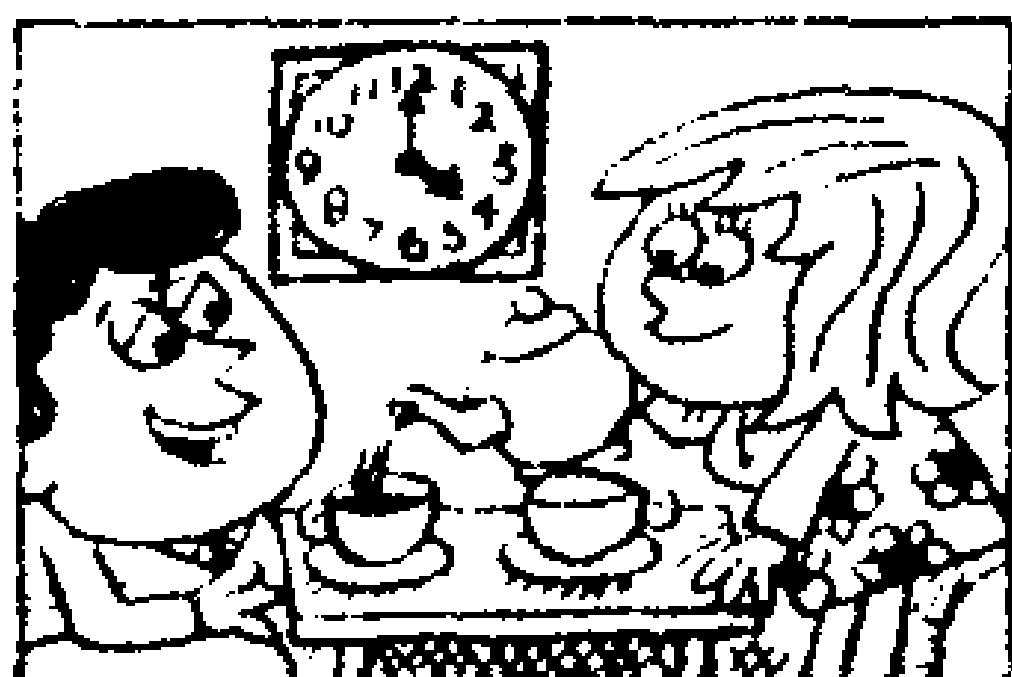
breakfast

870



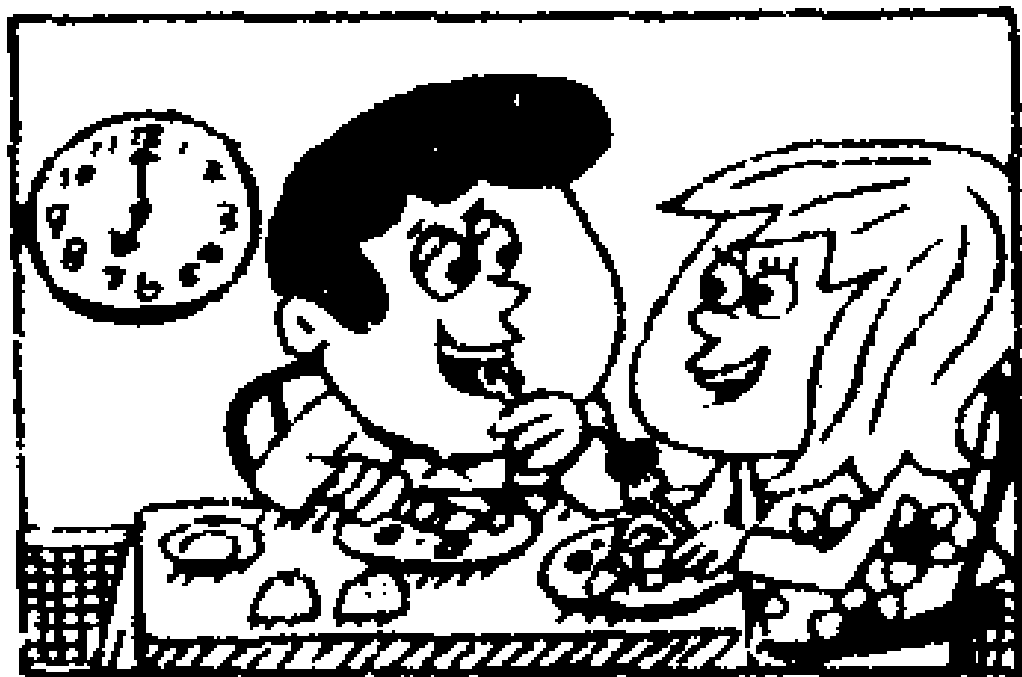
lunch

980



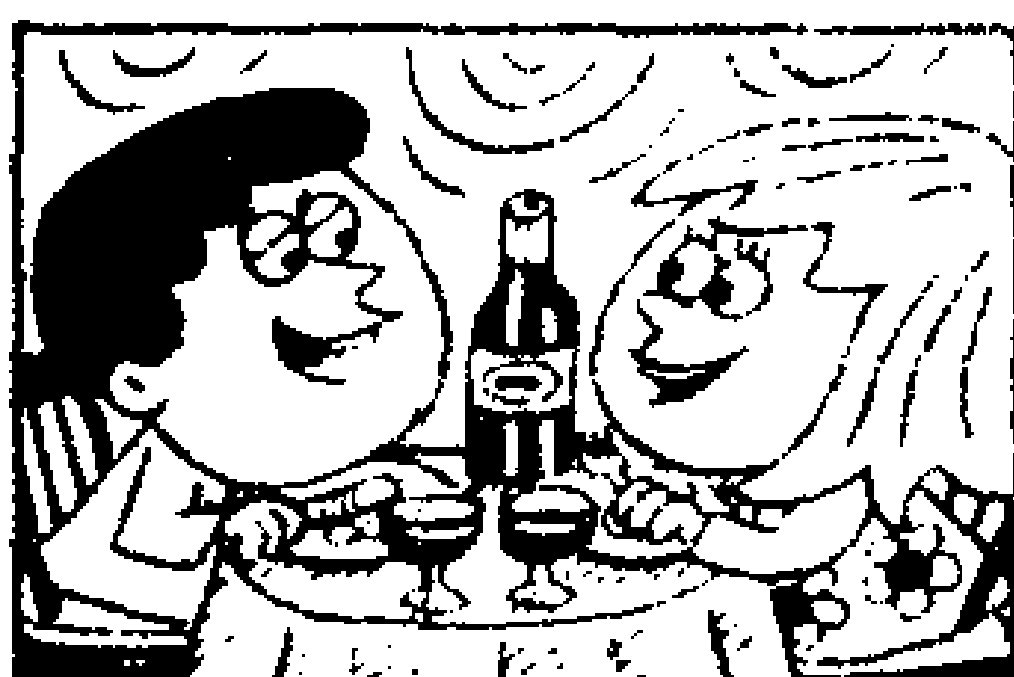
tea

1010



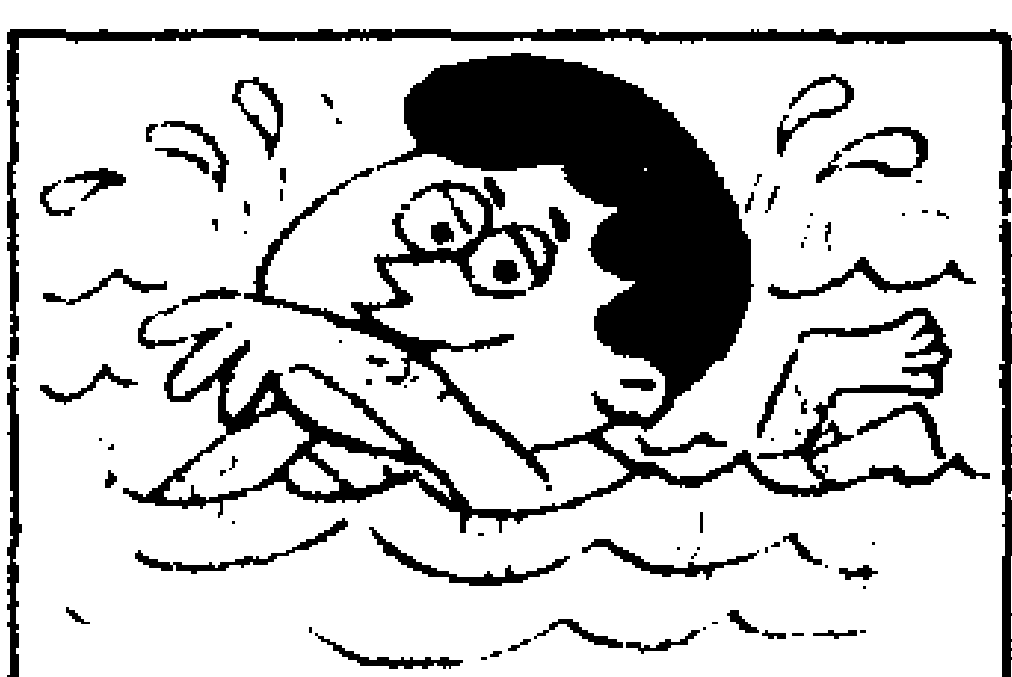
dinner

1020



a meal

1030



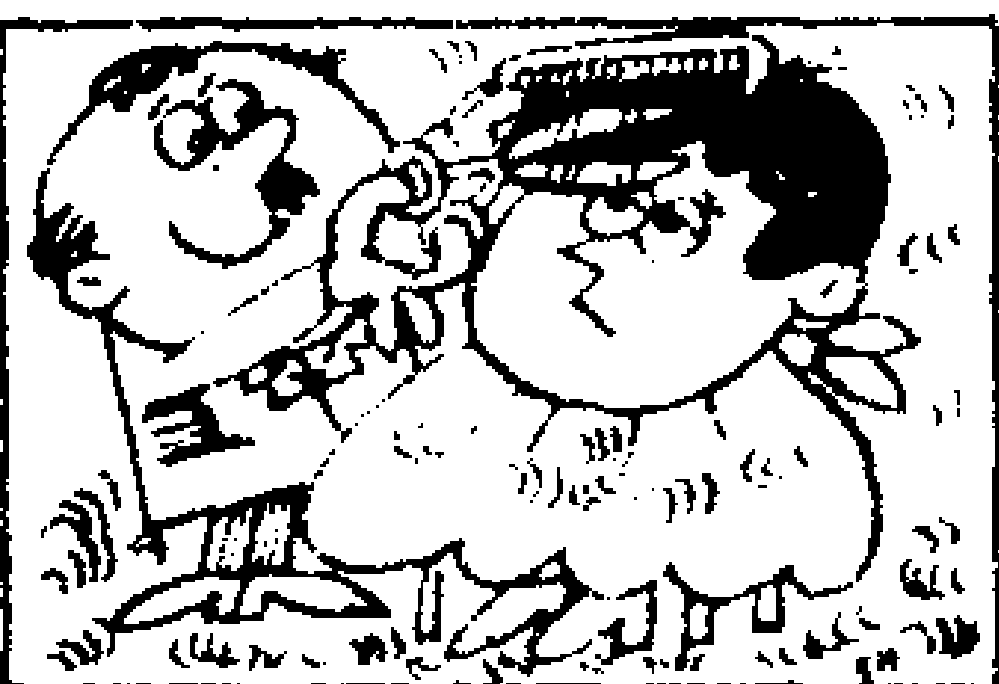
a swim

1040



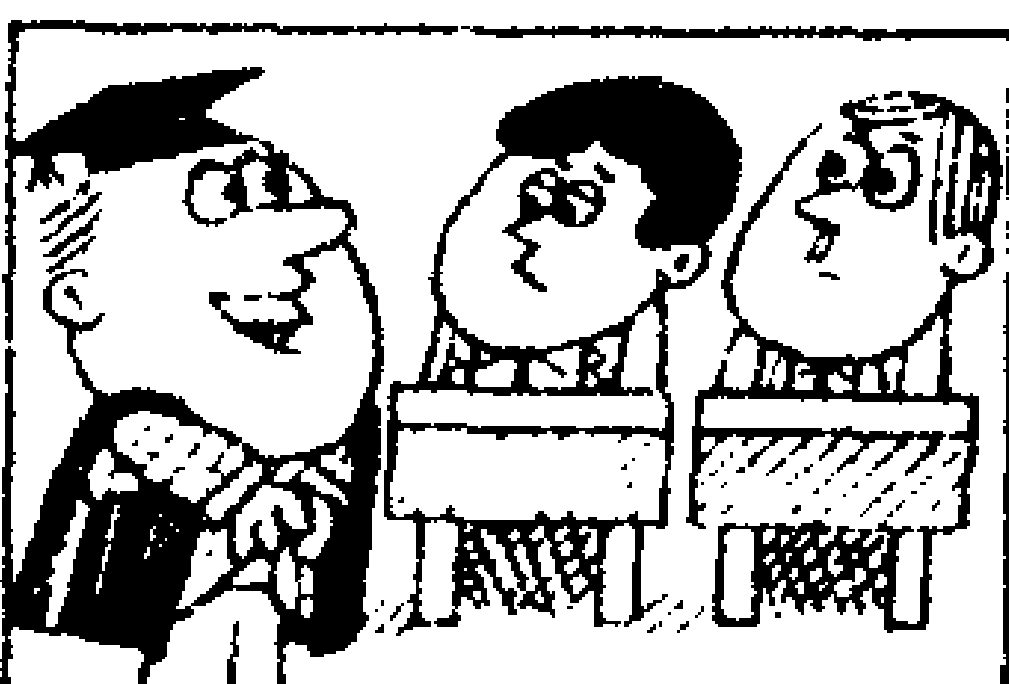
a bath

1050



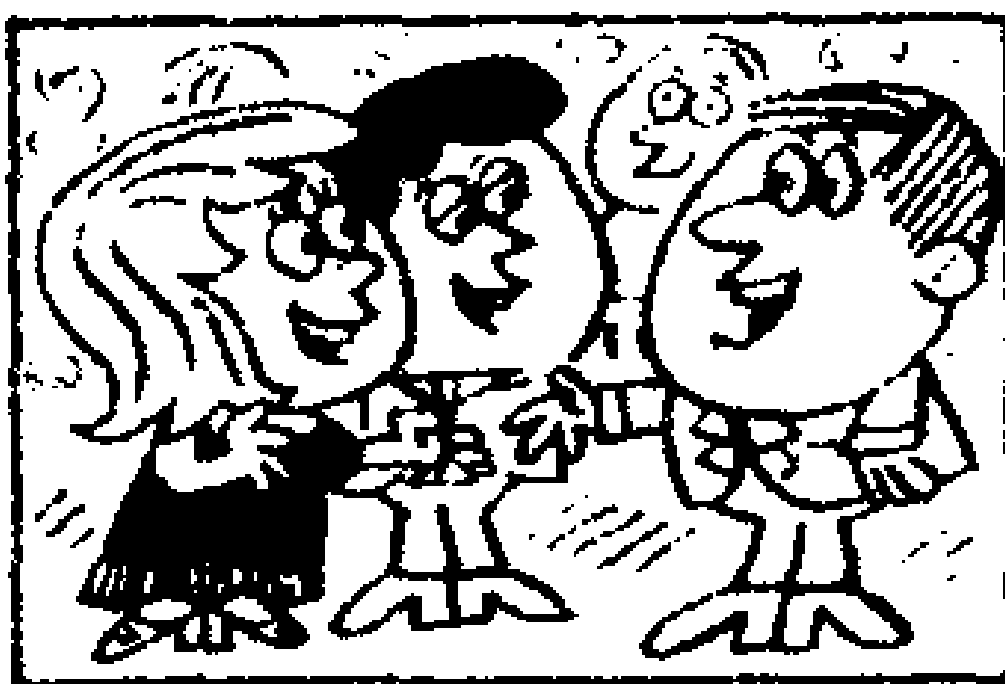
a haircut

1060



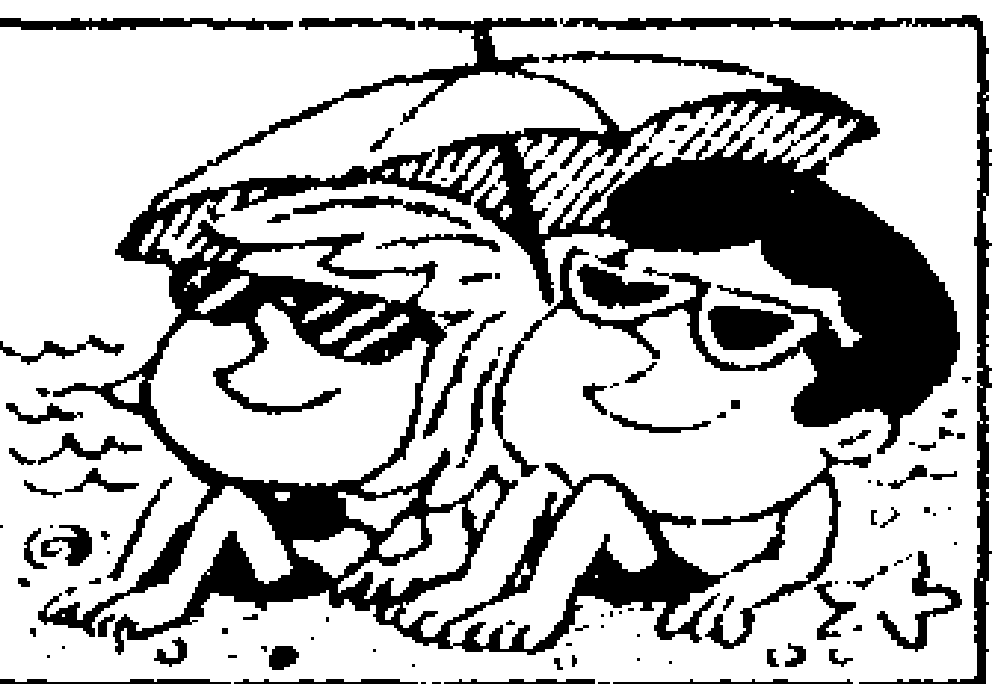
a lesson

1070



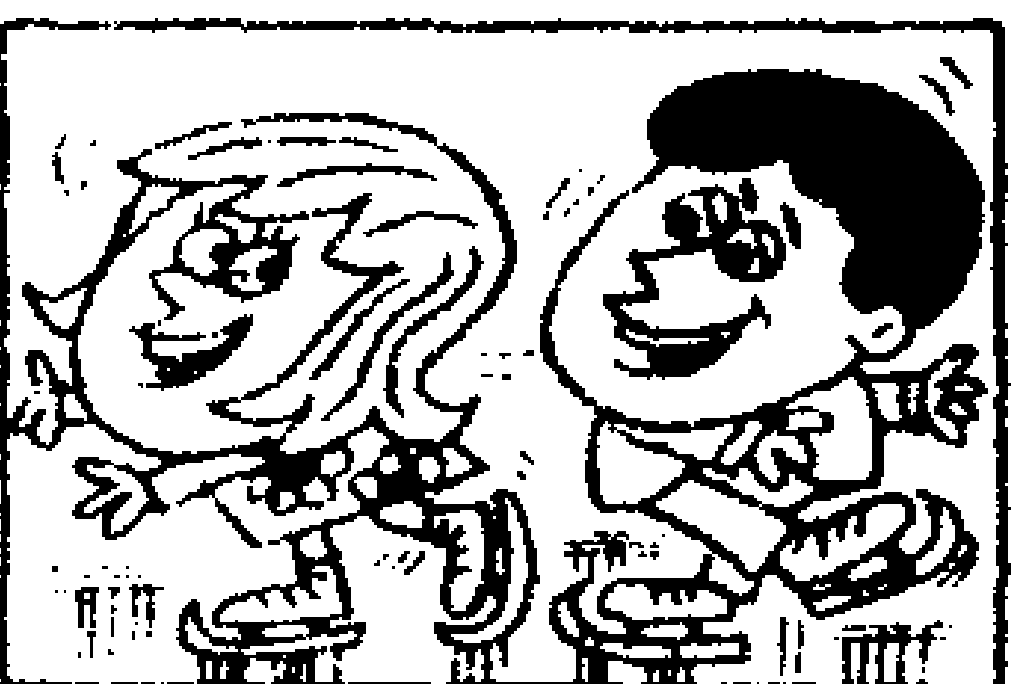
a party

1080



a holiday

1090



a good time

生词和短语

breakfast [ˈbrekfəst] *n.* 早餐

lunch [lʌntʃ] *n.* 午餐, 午饭

lesson [ˈlesn] *n.* 一课, 课程

haircut [ˈheəkʌt] *n.* 理发

party [ˈpɑ:ti] *n.* 聚会, 政党

holiday [ˈhɒlədi] *n.* 假日, 节日; (复数)假期, 休假

Exercise

Look at this:

I *had* a cup of coffee. I *drank* a cup of coffee.

Do these in the same way. Put in drank, enjoyed yourself, are eating, went for, ate, or take.

They *had* a meal at a restaurant. They . . . a meal at a restaurant.

We *had* a holiday last month. We . . . a holiday last month.

Have a cigarette. . . . a cigarette.

You *had* a good time. You . . .

They *are having* their lunch. They . . . their lunch.

I *had* a glass of milk. I . . . a glass of milk.

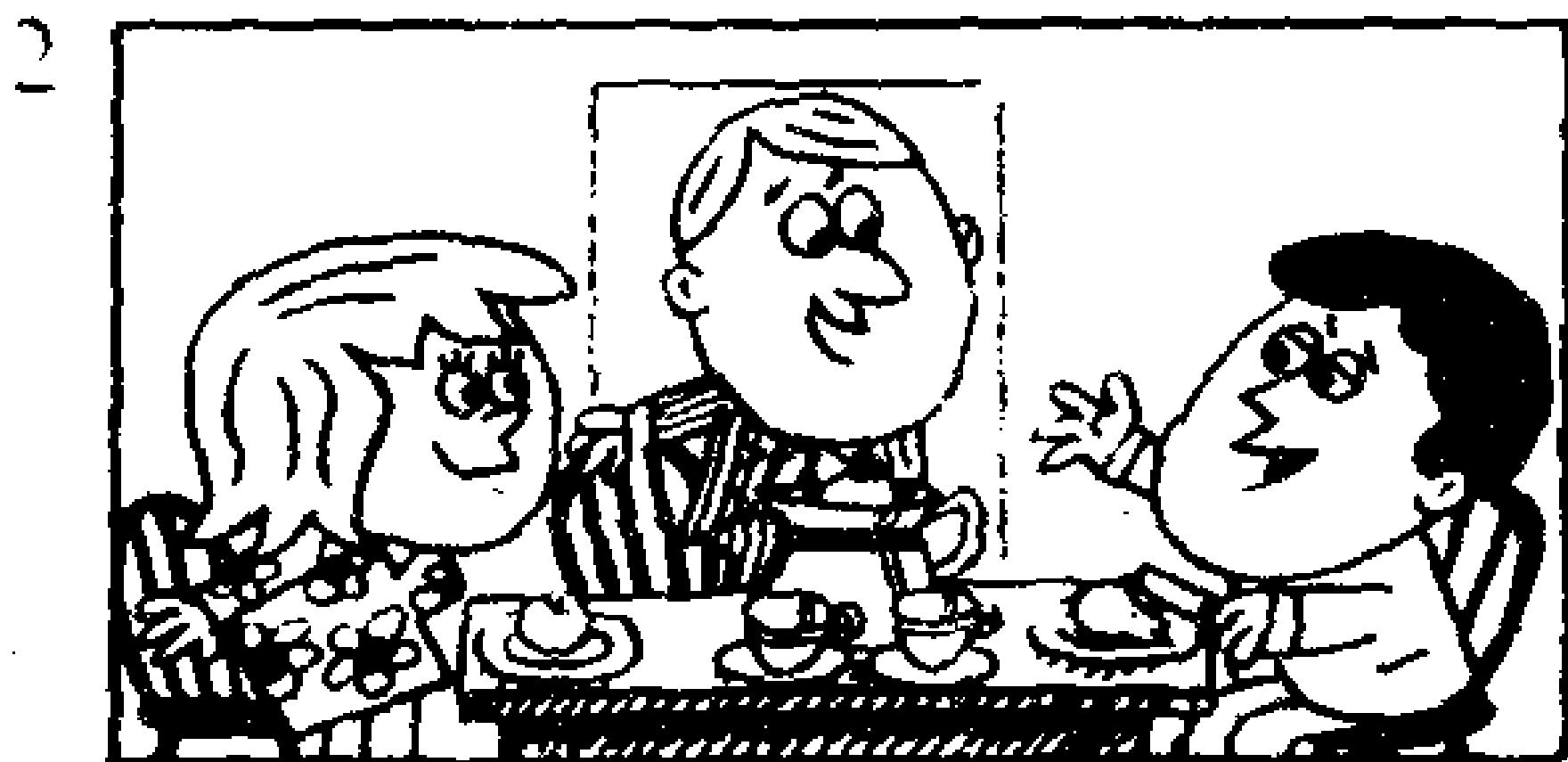
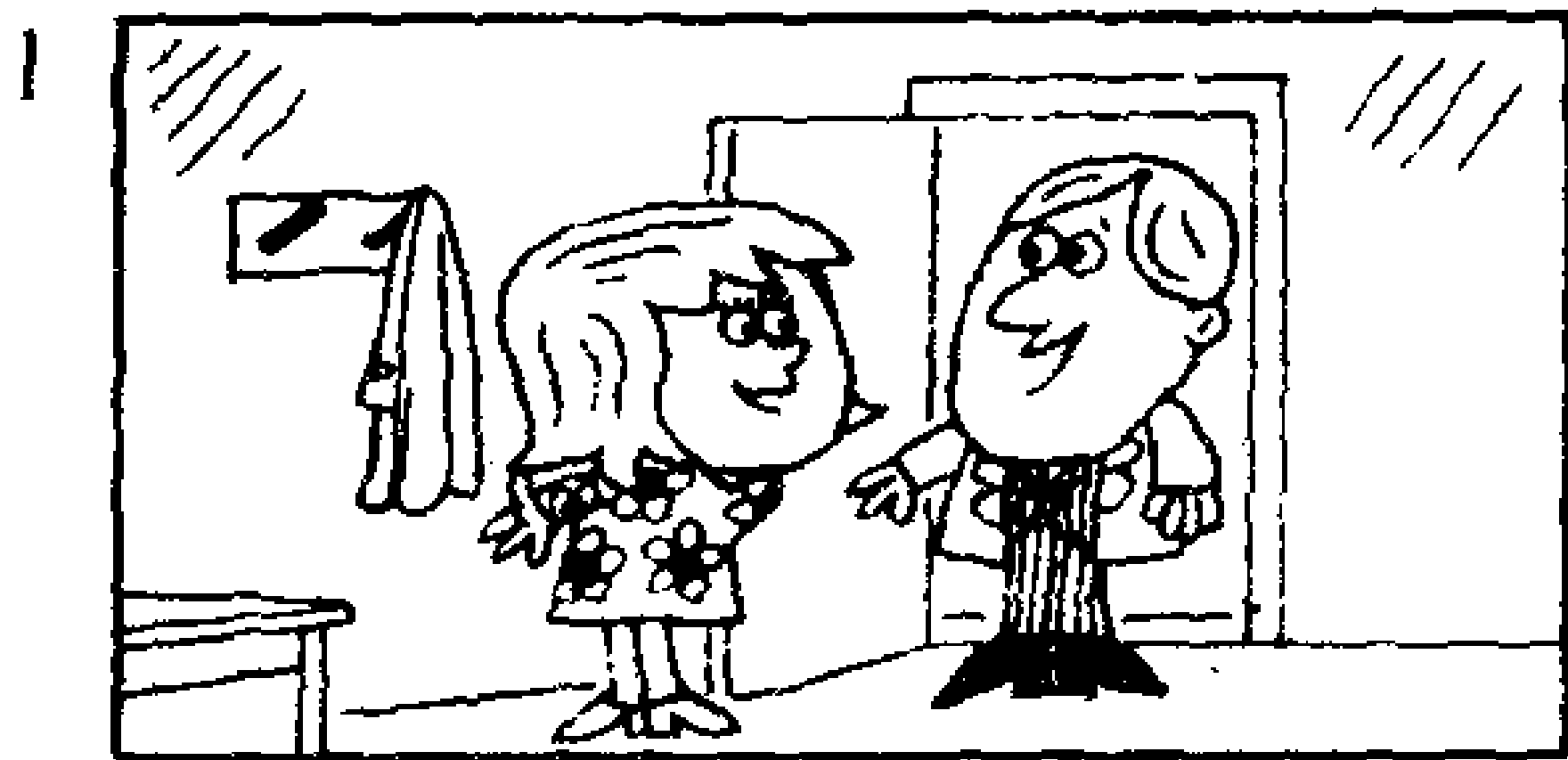
Lesson 83

PEGGY: Húлло. Jóhn.
Cóme in.

佩吉: 你好, 约翰。
进来吧。

TOM: Húлло. Jóhn.
We're háving lúnych.
Dó you want to háve lúnych with
us ?

JOHN: Nó thánk you. Tórn.
I've álready hád lúnych.
I hád lúnych at hálf pást twélve.



汤姆：你好，约翰。
我们正在吃午饭。
你和我们一起吃午饭好吗？

约翰：不，汤姆，谢谢。
我已经吃过了。
我在十二点半吃的午饭。

PEGGY: Have a cup of coffee then.
JOHN: I've just had a cup, thank you.
I had one after my lunch.

佩吉：那就喝杯咖啡吧。
约翰：我刚喝了一杯，谢谢。
我是在午饭后喝的。

TOM: Let's go into the living-room, Peggy.
We can have our coffee there.

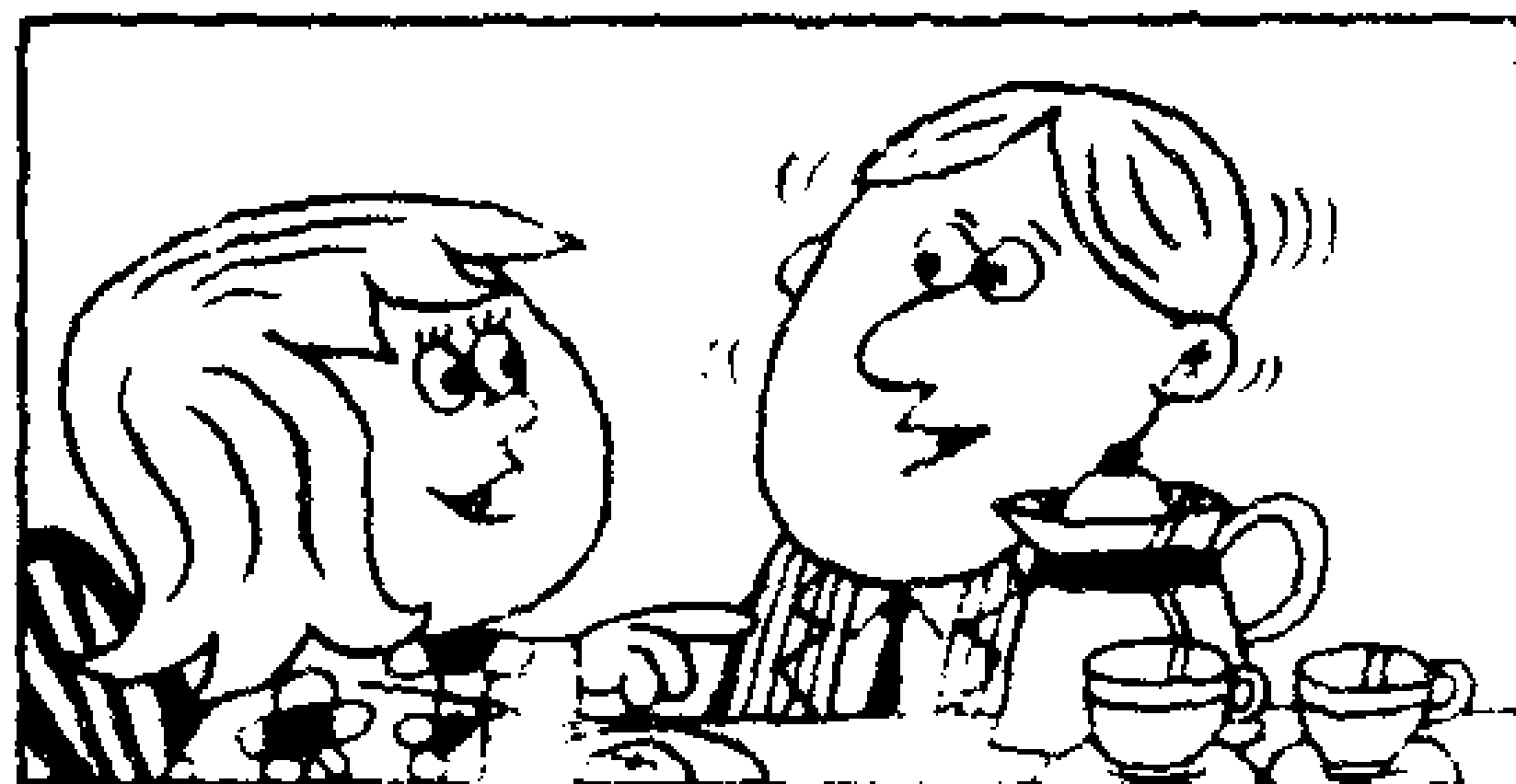
汤姆：我们到客厅去吧，佩吉。
我们可以在那里喝咖啡。

PEGGY: Excuse the mess, John.
This room's very untidy.
We're packing our suitcases.
We're going to leave tomorrow.
Tom and I are going to have a

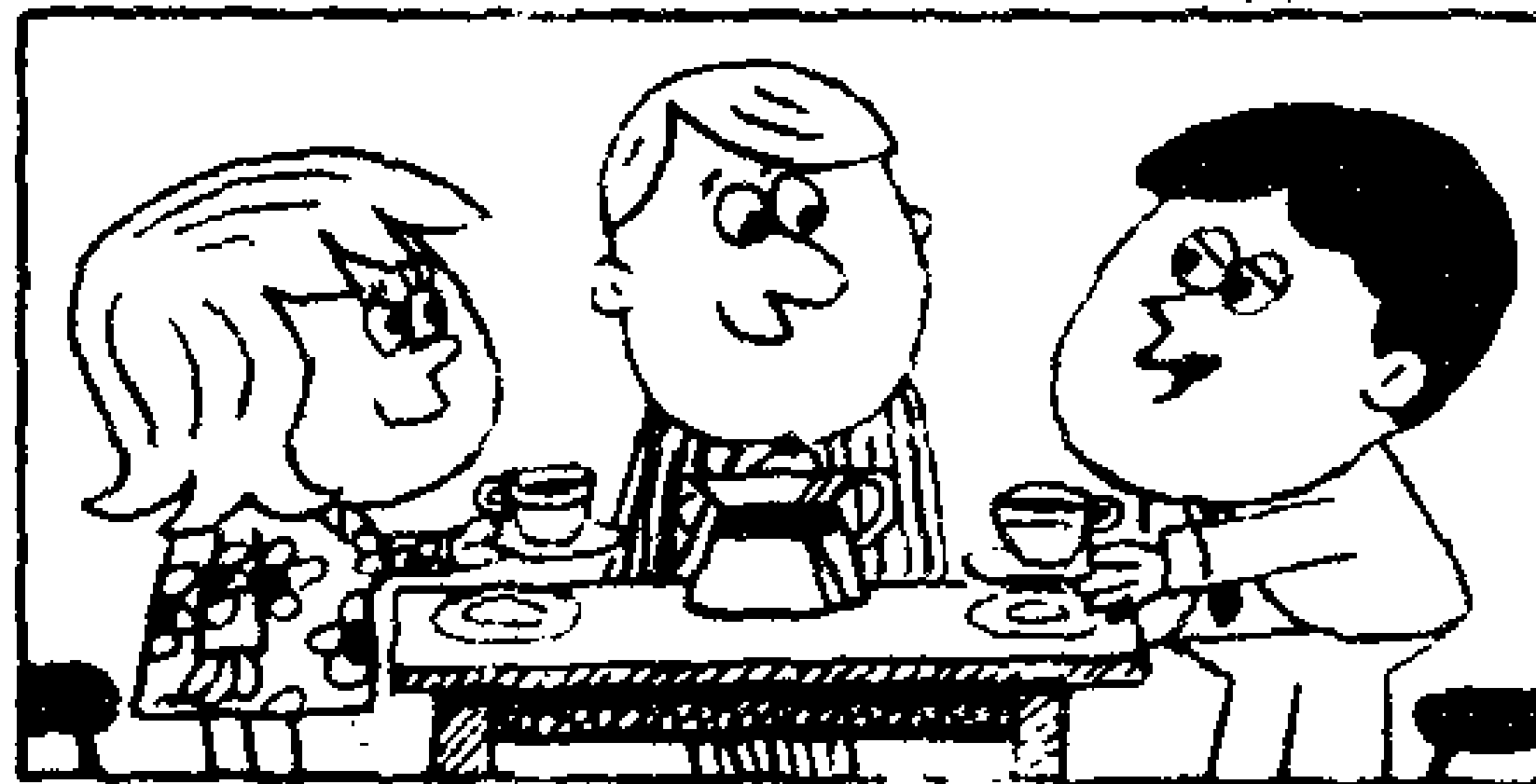
佩吉：屋子很乱，请原谅，约翰。
这个房间不整洁。
我们正在装箱子。
我们明天就要走了。
汤姆和我准备去度假。

JOHN: Aren't you lucky!
TOM: When are you going to
have a holiday, John?
JOHN: I don't know.
I've already had my holiday this year.
PEGGY: Where did you go?
JOHN: I stayed at home!
约翰：你们真幸运！
汤姆：约翰，你打算什么时候去度假？

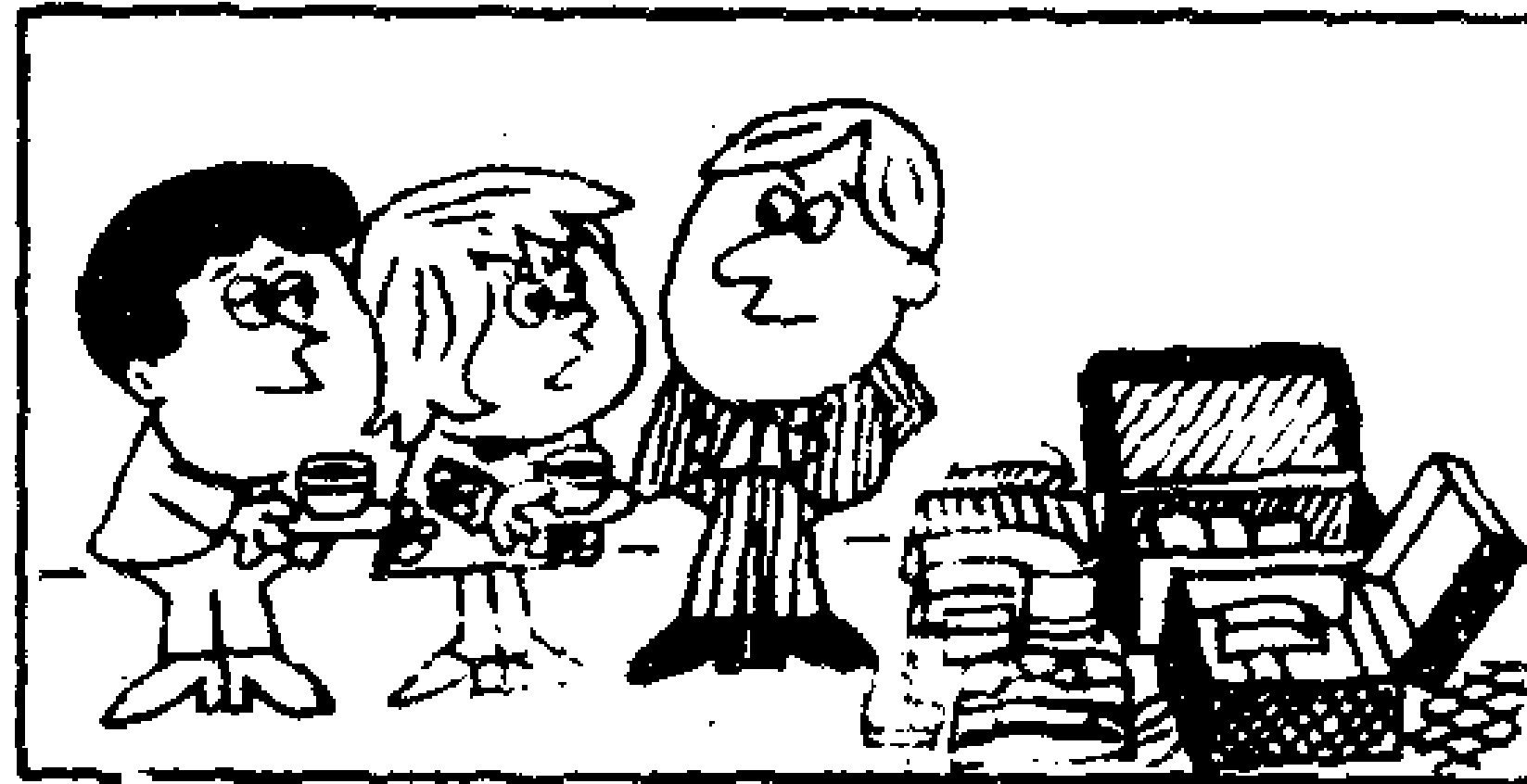
3



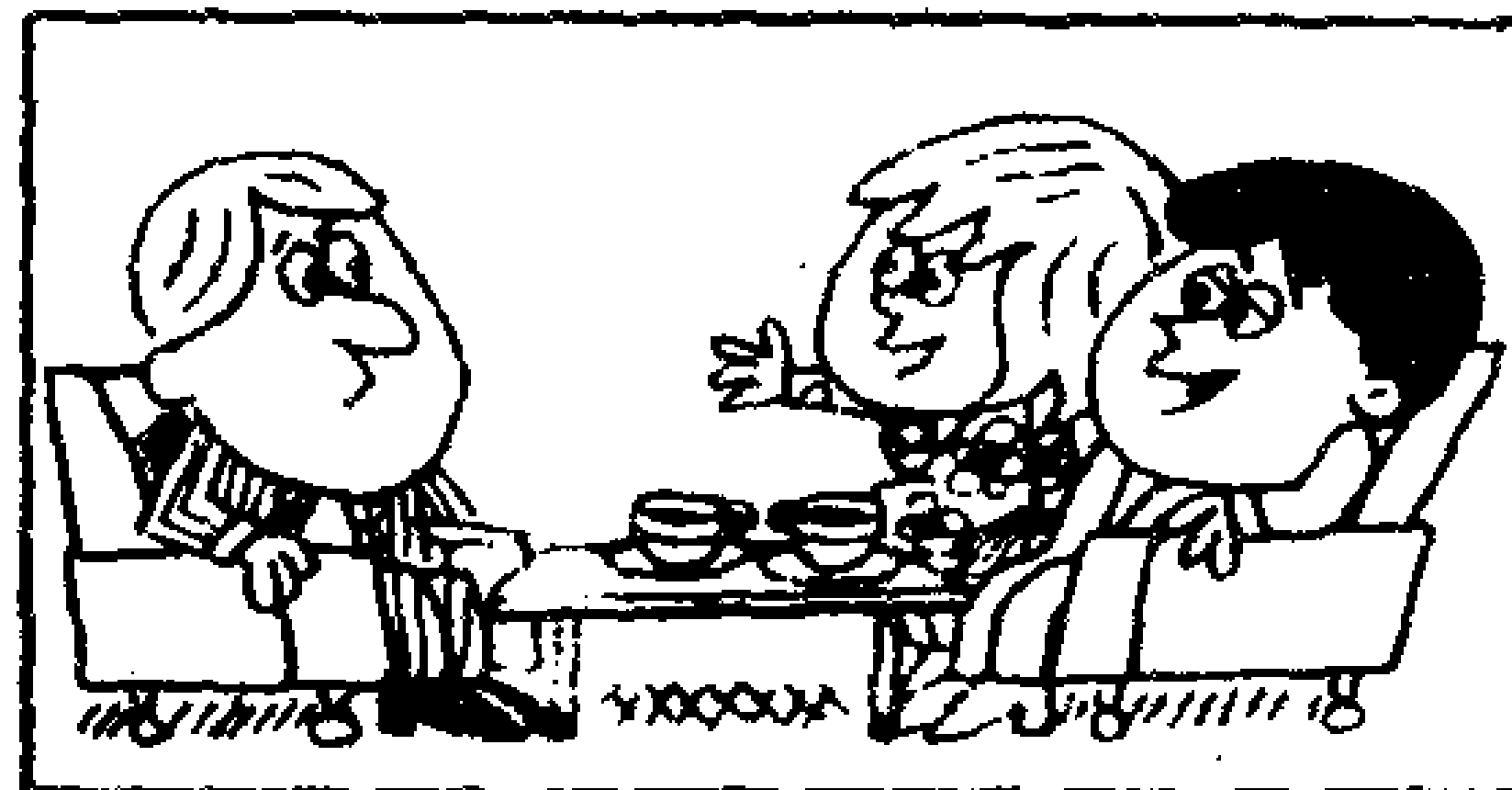
4



5



6



约翰: 我不知道。
 今年我已经度过假了。

似吉: 你到哪儿去的?

约翰: 我呆在家里。

生词和短语

pack [pæk] *vt.* 包装, 挤满

suitcase ['sju:tkeis] *n.* 小提箱

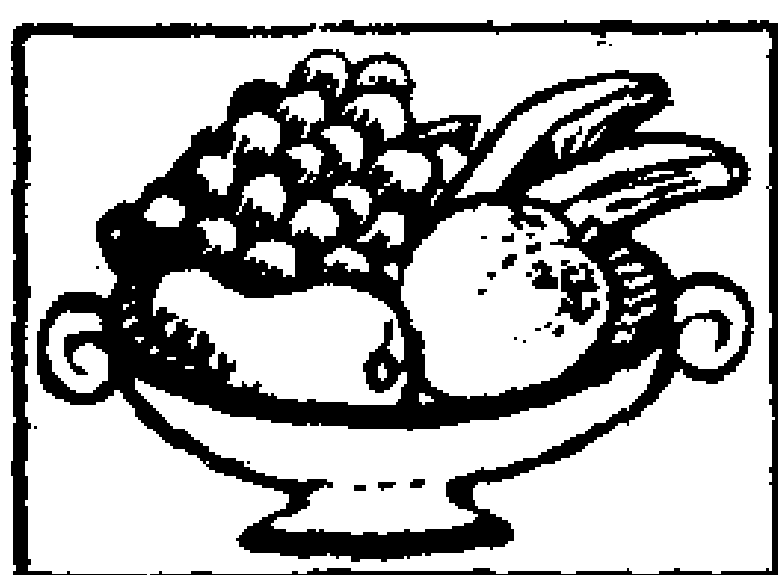
leave [li:v] *vt. & vi.* 离开, 遗忘

already [ɔ:l'redi] *ad.* (用于肯定句) 已经, 早已

Lesson 84 Have you had . . . ?

你吃过/喝过/进行过/参加过……吗?

1000



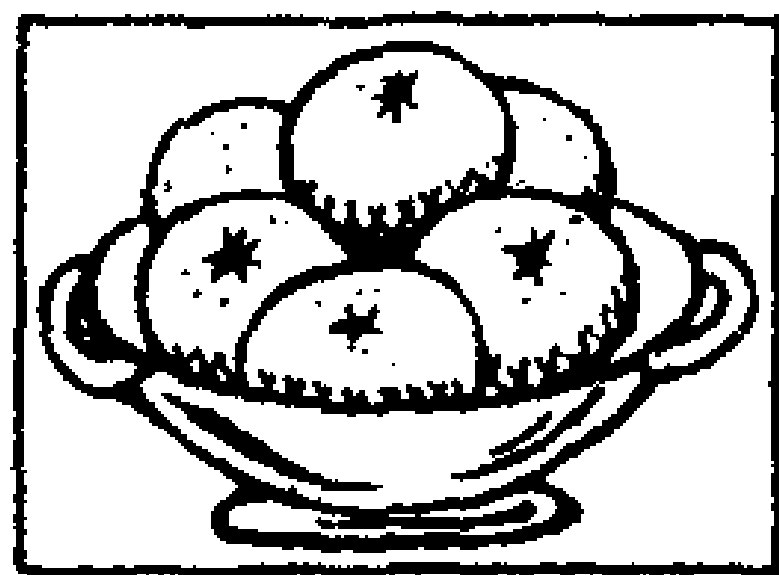
fruit

2000



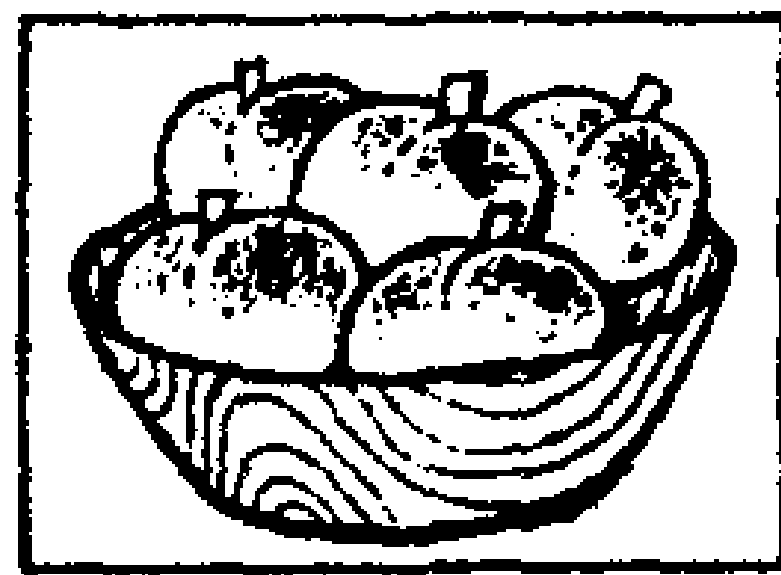
bananas

3000



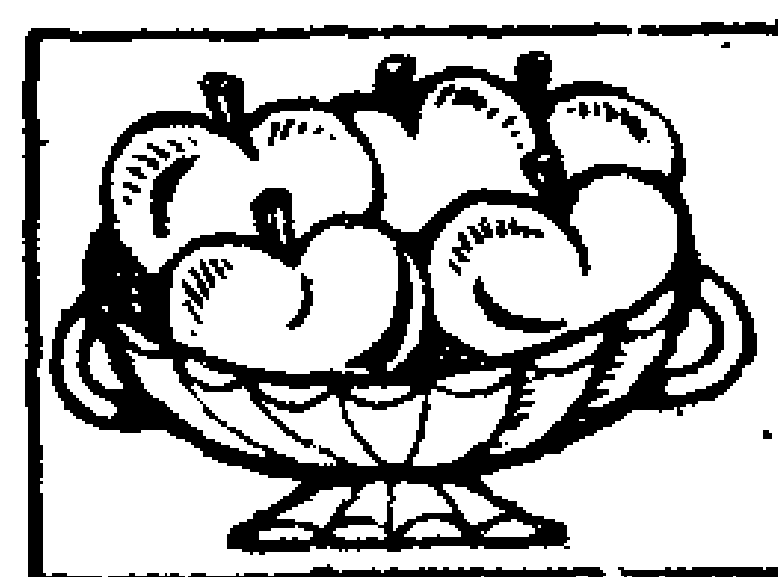
oranges

4000



peaches

5000



apples

6000



vegetables

7000



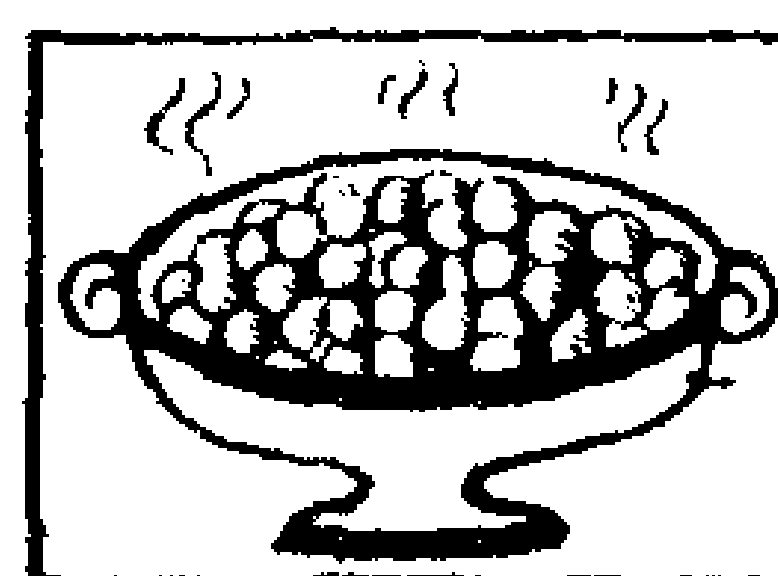
lettuce

8000



cabbage

9000



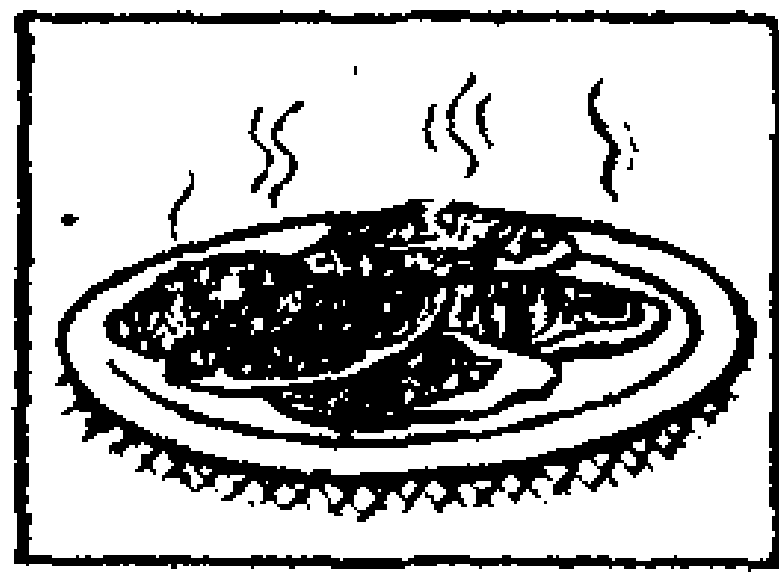
peas

10,000



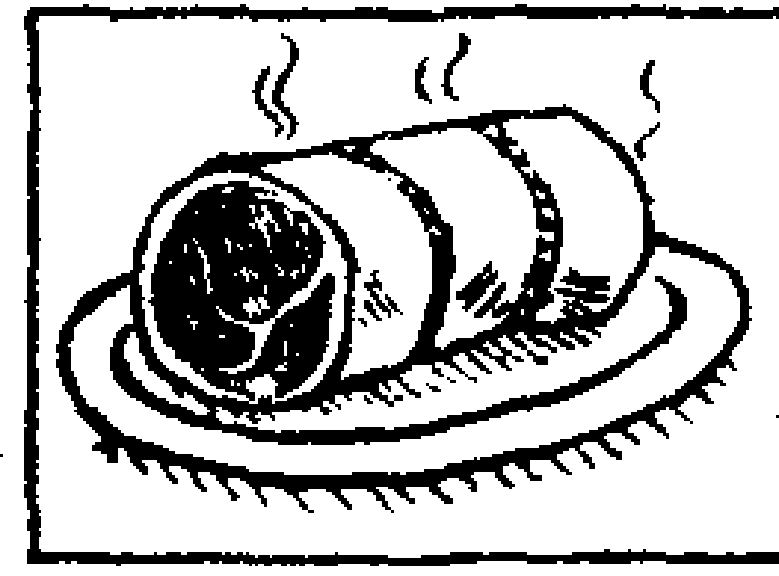
beans

11,000



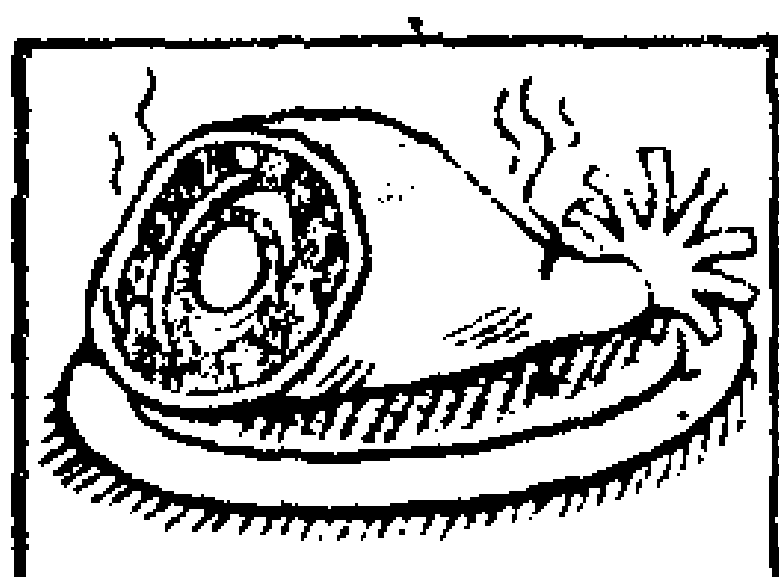
meat

12,000



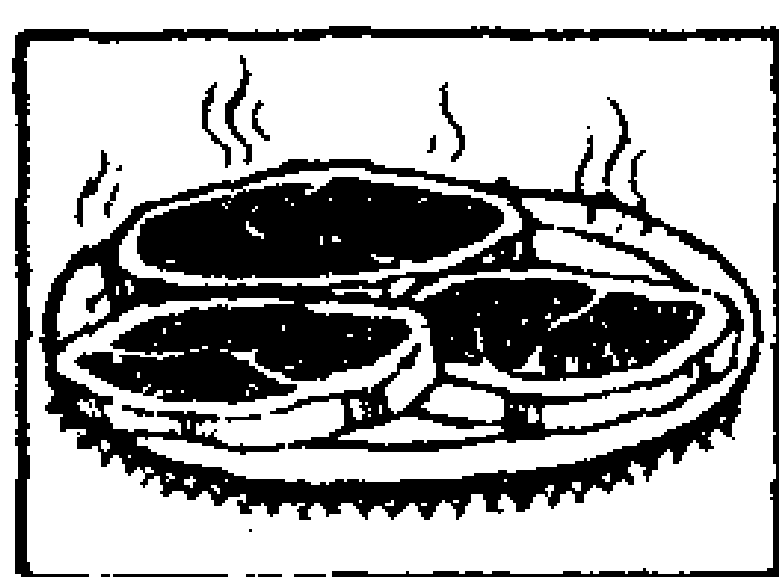
beef

13,000



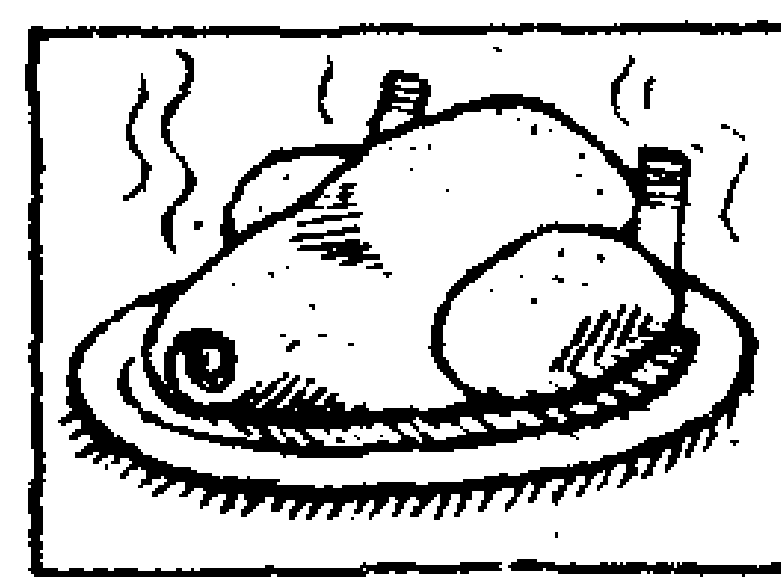
lamb

14,000



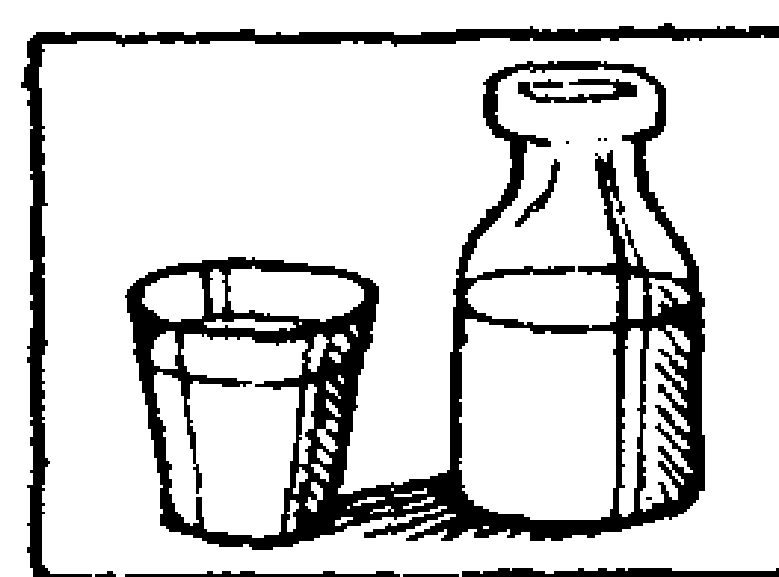
steak

15,000



chicken

16,000



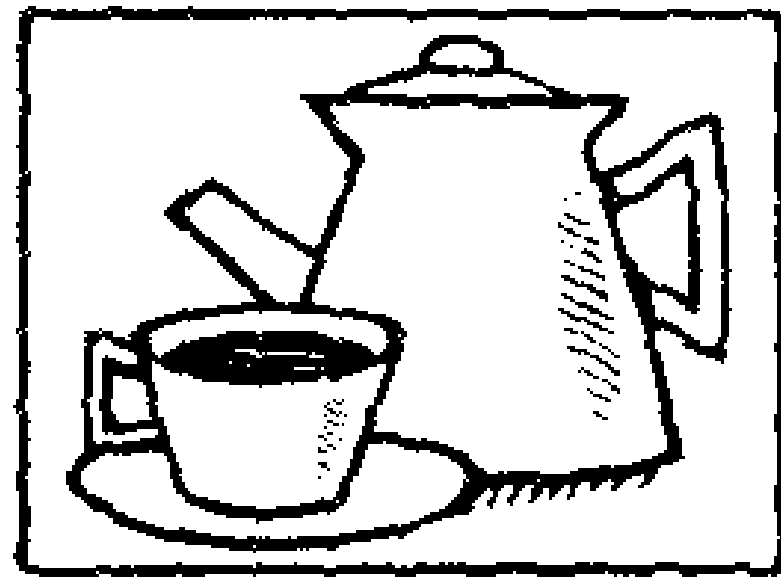
milk

17,000



tea

18,000



coffee

19,000



wine

20,000



beer

Exercise

Look at this:

Have some coffee.

Have a banana.

I've already had some.
I've already had one.

Do these in the same way:

Have some beer.

Have an apple.

Have a peach.

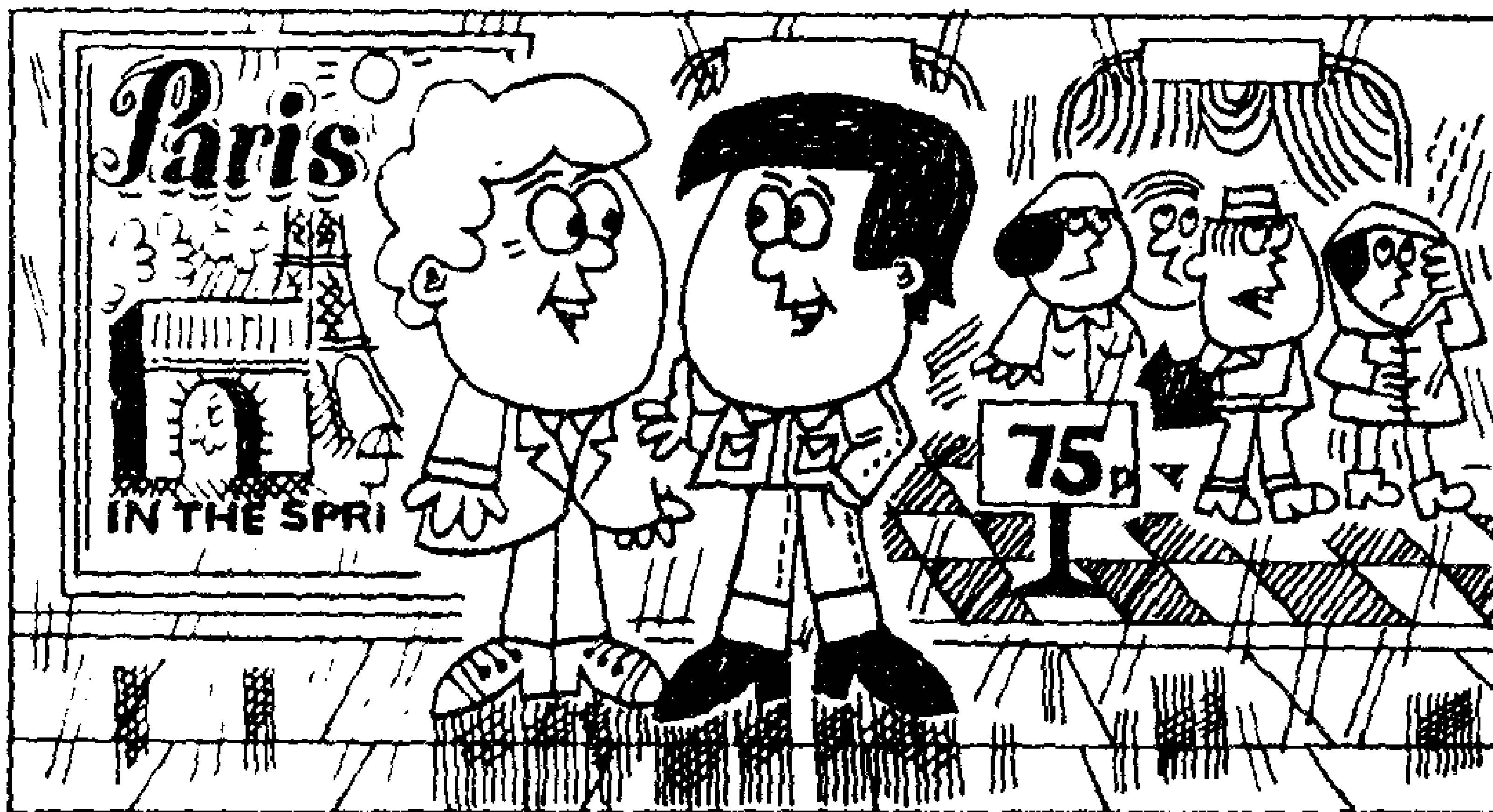
Have some milk.

Have a glass of water.

Have a biscuit.

Have some cheese.

Lesson 85



GEORGE: Húillo, Kén.
 KEN: Húillo, Géorge.
 GEORGE: Háve you just béen to the cínema?
 KEN: Yés, I háve.
 GEORGE: What's ón?
 KEN: "Páris in the Spríng".
 GEORGE: Óh, I've alréady séen it.
 I saw it on a B.B.C. télévision
 prógramme lást yéar.
 It's an óld film,
 but it's véry góod.
 KEN: Páris is a béautiful cíty.
 GEORGE: I have néver béen thére.
 Have yóu ever béen there, Kén?
 KEN: Yés, I háve.
 I was thére in Ápril.
 GEORGE: Páris in the spríng, éh?
 KEN: It was spríng,
 but the wéather was áwful.
 It ráined áll the tíme.
 GEORGE: Júst líke déar óld Lóndon!

乔治: 你好, 肯恩。
 肯恩: 你好, 乔治。
 乔治: 你刚去过电影院吗?
 肯恩: 是的, 我刚去过。
 乔治: 放什么电影?
 肯恩: 《巴黎之春》。
 乔治: 哦, 我已经看过了。
 我是去年在英国广播公司
 电视节目中看的。
 这是一部老片子, 但很好看。
 肯恩: 巴黎是座美丽的城市。
 乔治: 我从未去过那里。
 肯恩, 你去过那里吗?
 肯恩: 我去过。
 我 4 月份在那儿的。
 乔治: 啊! 春天的巴黎。
 肯恩: 是春天,
 但天气很不好,
 一直在下雨。
 乔治: 就象该诅咒的伦敦!

生词和短语

cinema [ˈsɪnɪmə] *n.* 电影院

programme, (美) **program** [ˈprəʊgræm] *n.* 程序, 节目

film [fɪlm] *n.* 胶卷, 电影

beautiful [ˈbju:tɪfʊl] *a.* 美丽的

city [ˈsɪti] *n.* 城市

Ken [ken] 肯恩(男子名)

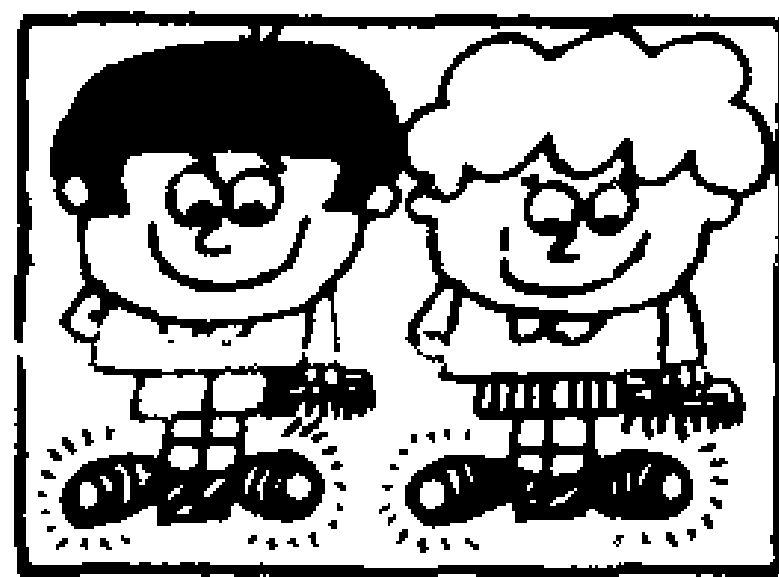
Lesson 86 What have you done? 你做了什么事?

1st



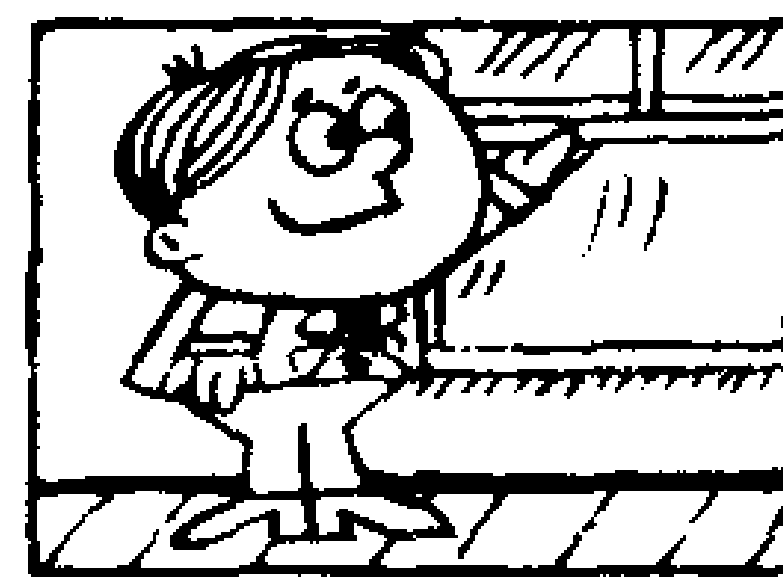
aired 使通风

2nd



cleaned 刷净

3rd



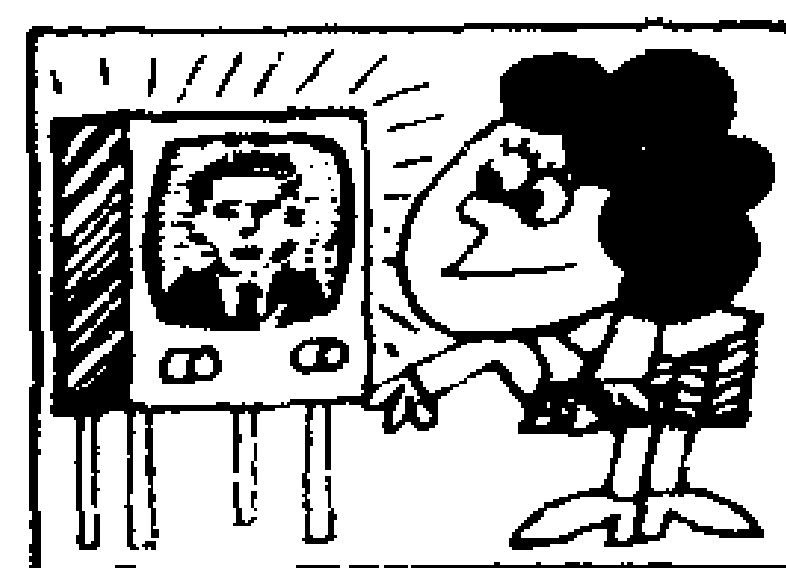
opened 开

4th



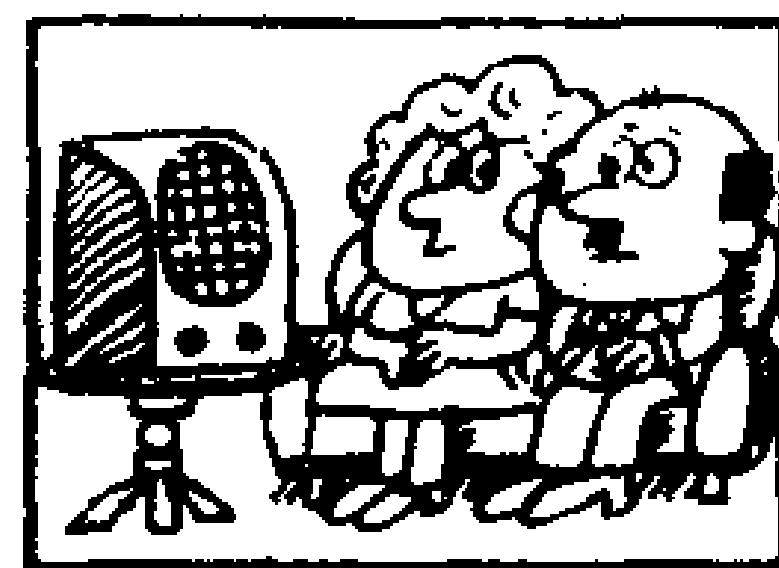
sharpened 削

5th



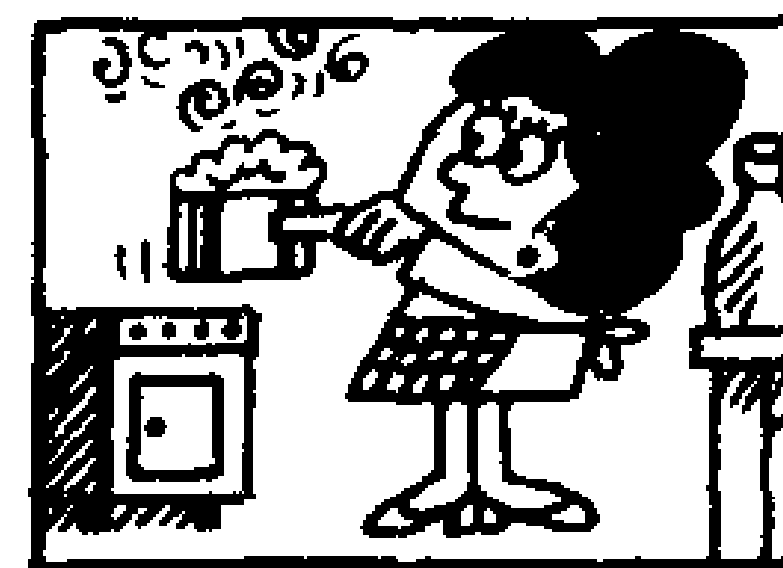
turned on 开

6th



listened to 收听

7th



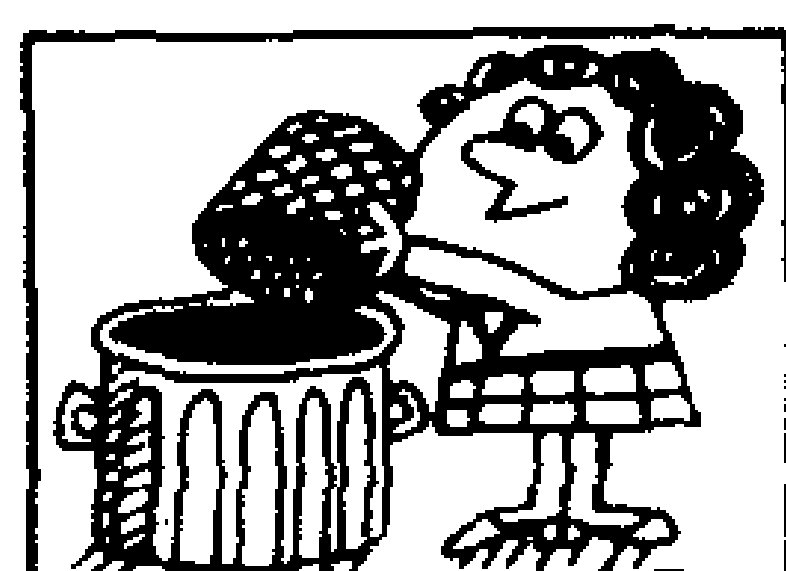
boiled 煮

8th



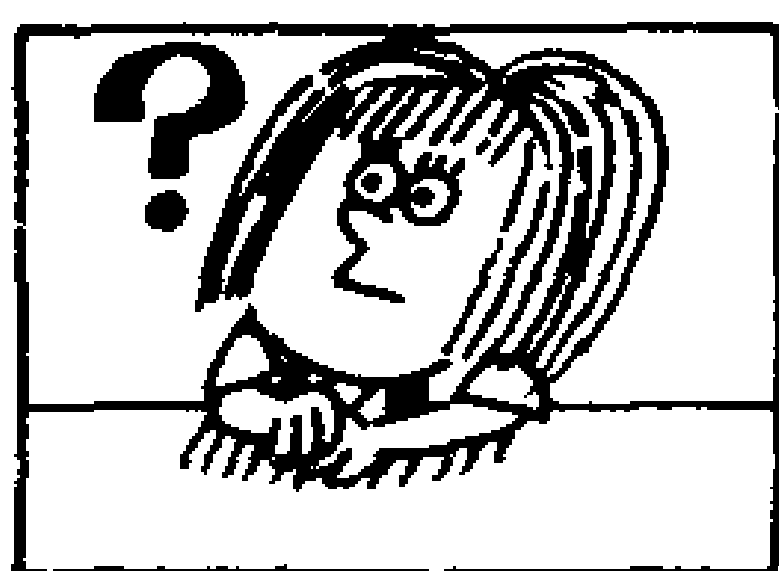
answered 接

9th



emptied 倒空

10th



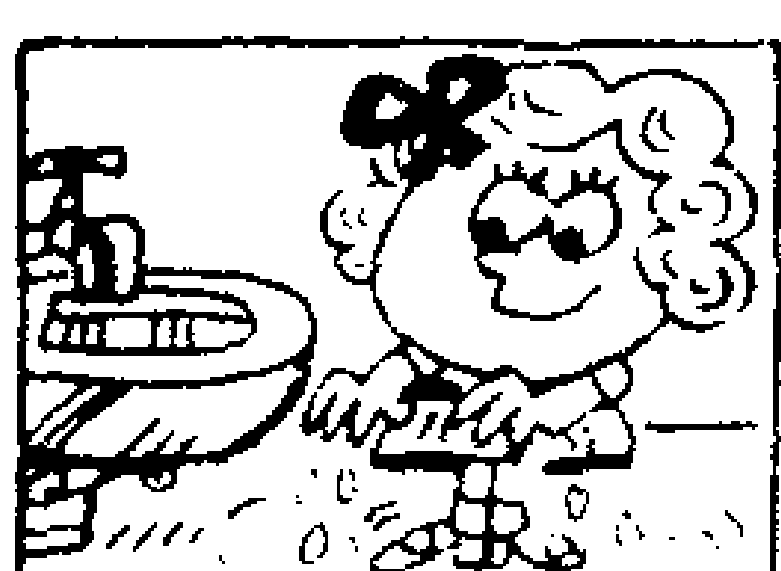
asked 问

11th



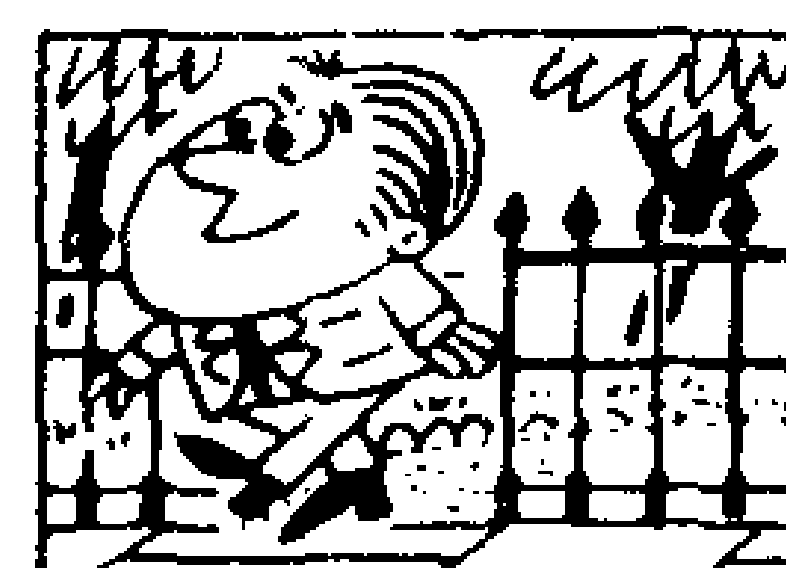
typed 打字

12th



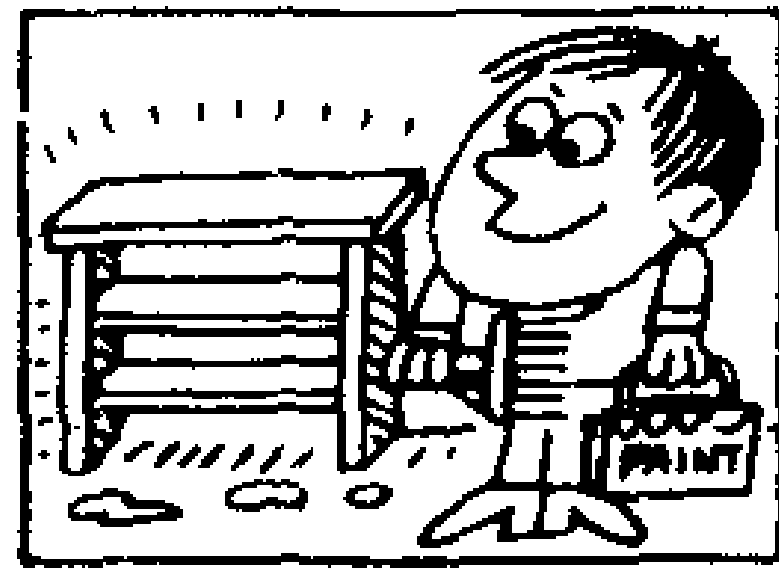
washed 洗

13th



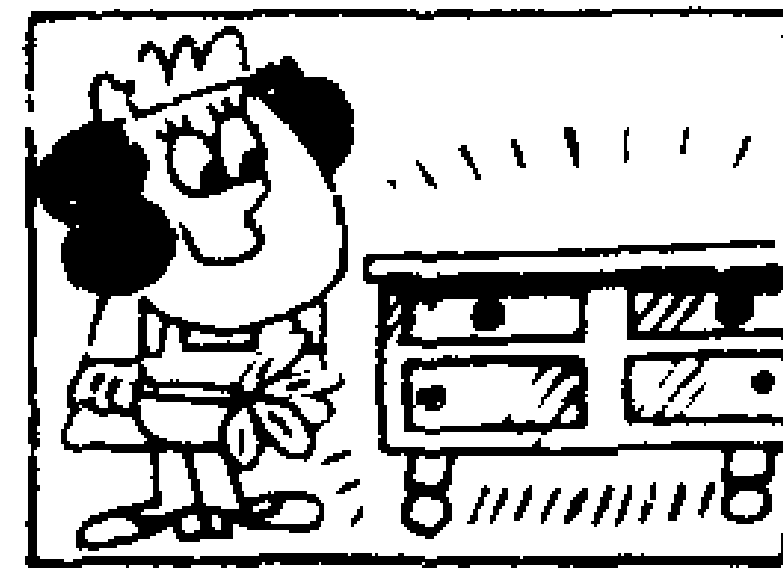
walked 走

14th



painted 漆

15th



dusted 掸

Exercise

Look at these two sentences:

She has already aired the room.
She aired it this morning.

In which of these sentences can we put has:

在这些句子中哪句可以填入has?

She . . . just boiled an egg.

She . . . boiled it a minute ago.

She . . . never been to Yugoslavia, but he . . . was there in 1966.

He . . . already painted that bookcase.

He . . . painted it a week ago.

She . . . emptied the basket this morning.

She . . . just dusted the sideboard.

Lesson 87

MR WOOD: Is my car ready yet?

ATTENDANT: I don't know, sir.

What's the licence number
of your car?

MR WOOD: It's LFZ 312G.

ATTENDANT: When did you bring it to us?

MR WOOD: I brought it here three days ago.

ATTENDANT: Ah yes, I remember now.

MR WOOD: Have your mechanics finished yet?

ATTENDANT: No, they're still working on it.

Lét's go into the garage
and have a look at it.

伍德先生：我的汽车修好了吗？

服务员：我不知道，先生。

你的汽车牌号是多少？

伍德先生：是LFZ312G。

服务员：你什么时候送来的？

伍德先生：我三天前送来的。

服务员：哦，是的。我现在记起来了。

伍德先生：你们的技工汽车修好了吗？

服务员：没有，他们还在修呢！

我们到汽车房看一下吧。

ATTENDANT: Isn't that your car?

MR WOOD: Well, it *was* my car.

ATTENDANT: Didn't your wife have a crash?

MR WOOD: That's right.

She drove it into a lamp post.

Can your mechanics repair it?

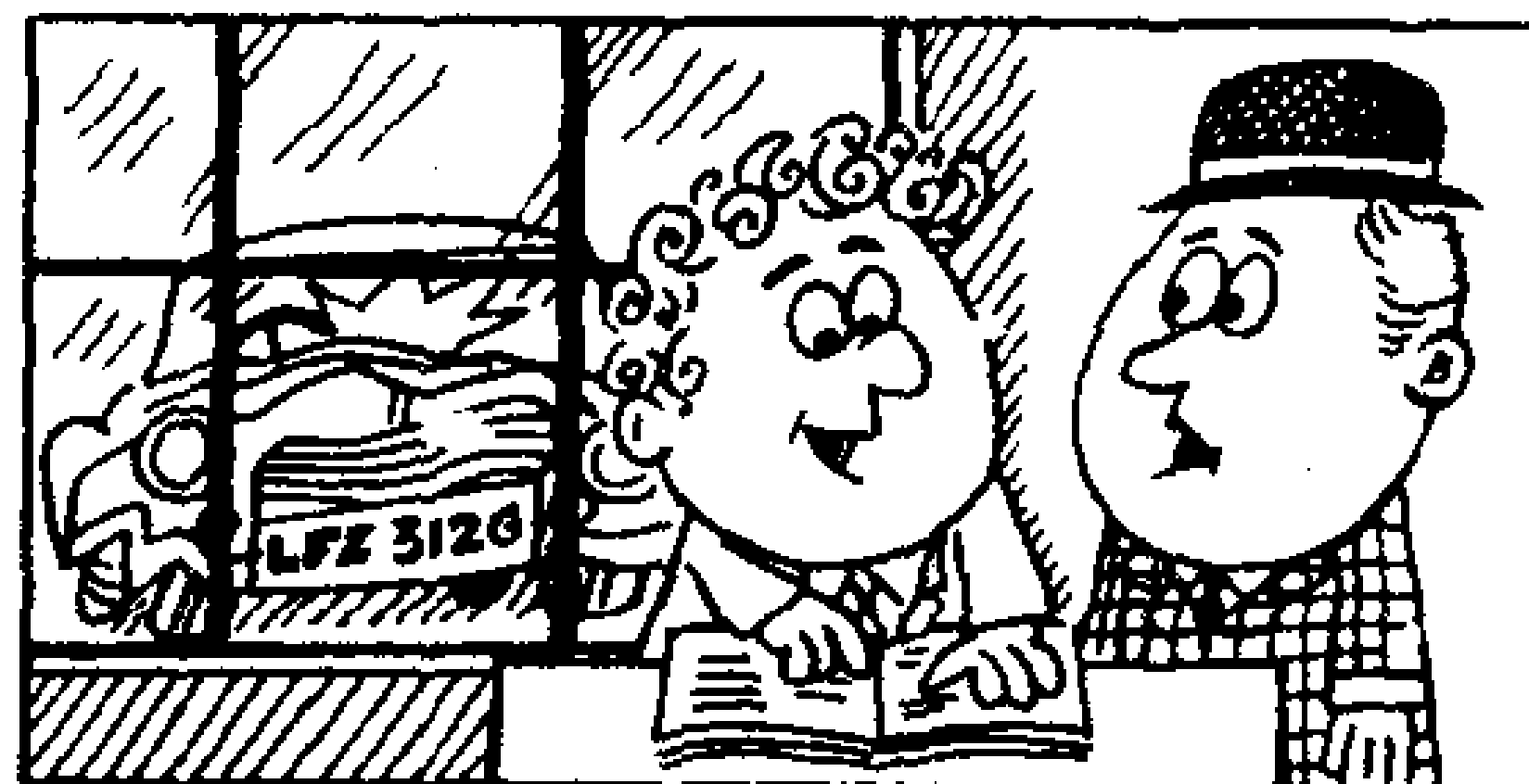
ATTENDANT: Well,

they're trying to repair it, sir.

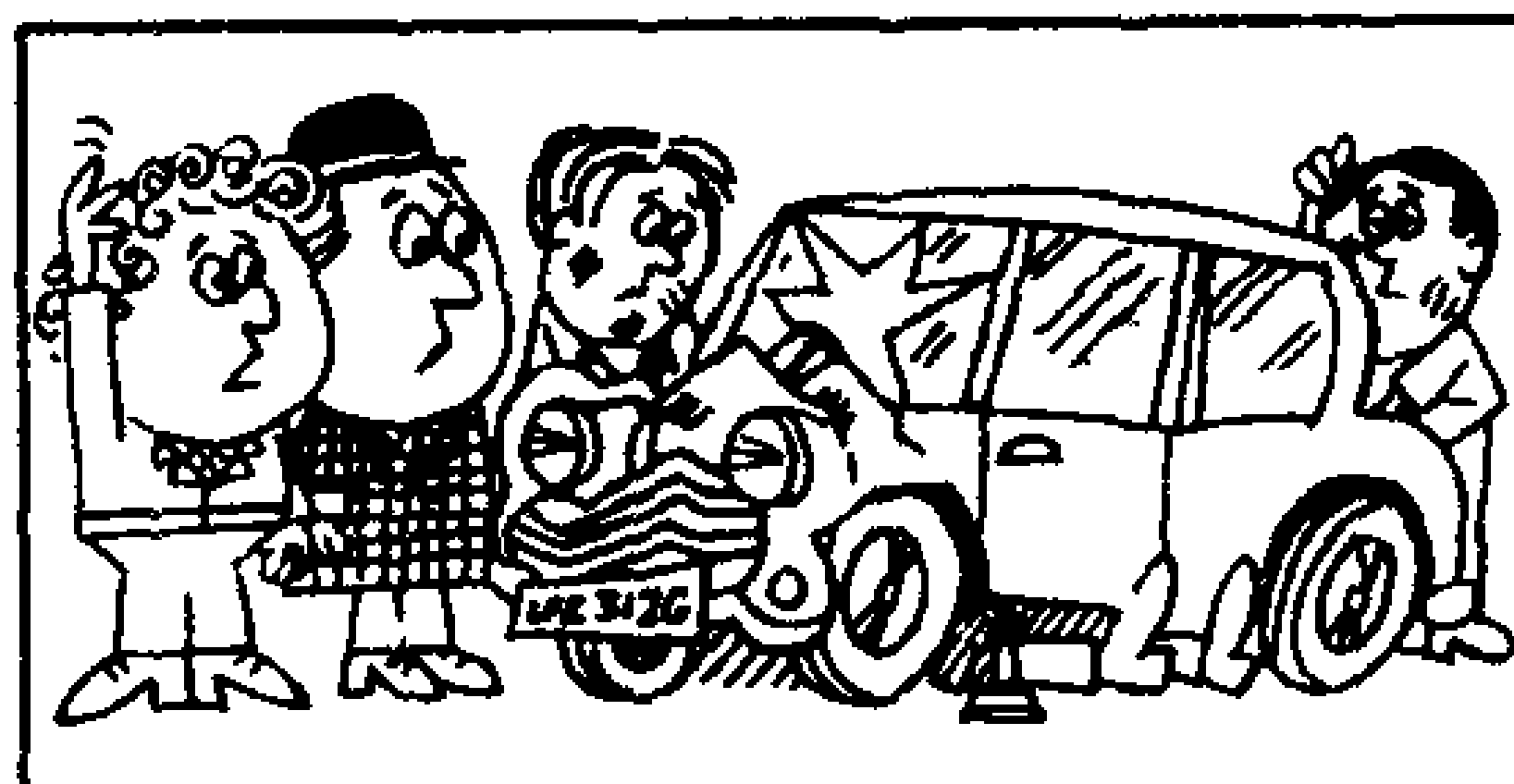
But to tell you the truth,

you need a new car!

1



2



服务员：这不就是你的汽车吗？

伍德先生：哎，这就是我那辆车。

服务员：不就是你妻子把车子撞了一下吗？

伍德先生：是啊。

她把车子开到路灯柱子上去了。

你们的技工能把它修好吗？

服务员：这个，他们正在尽力修呢，先生。

不过老实说，

你最好买辆新车才是。

生词和短语

licence, (美) **license** [ˈlaɪsəns] *n.* 许可, 特许, 执照

bring [brɪŋ] (brought [brɔ:t], brought) *vt.* 带来, 拿来

garage [ˈɡærɑ:ʒ, -rɪdʒ] *n.* 汽车修理厂, (汽)车库

lamp [læmp] *n.* 灯

lamp post (post [pəʊst]) *n.* 灯柱

try [traɪ] *vt. & vi.* 试, 试着

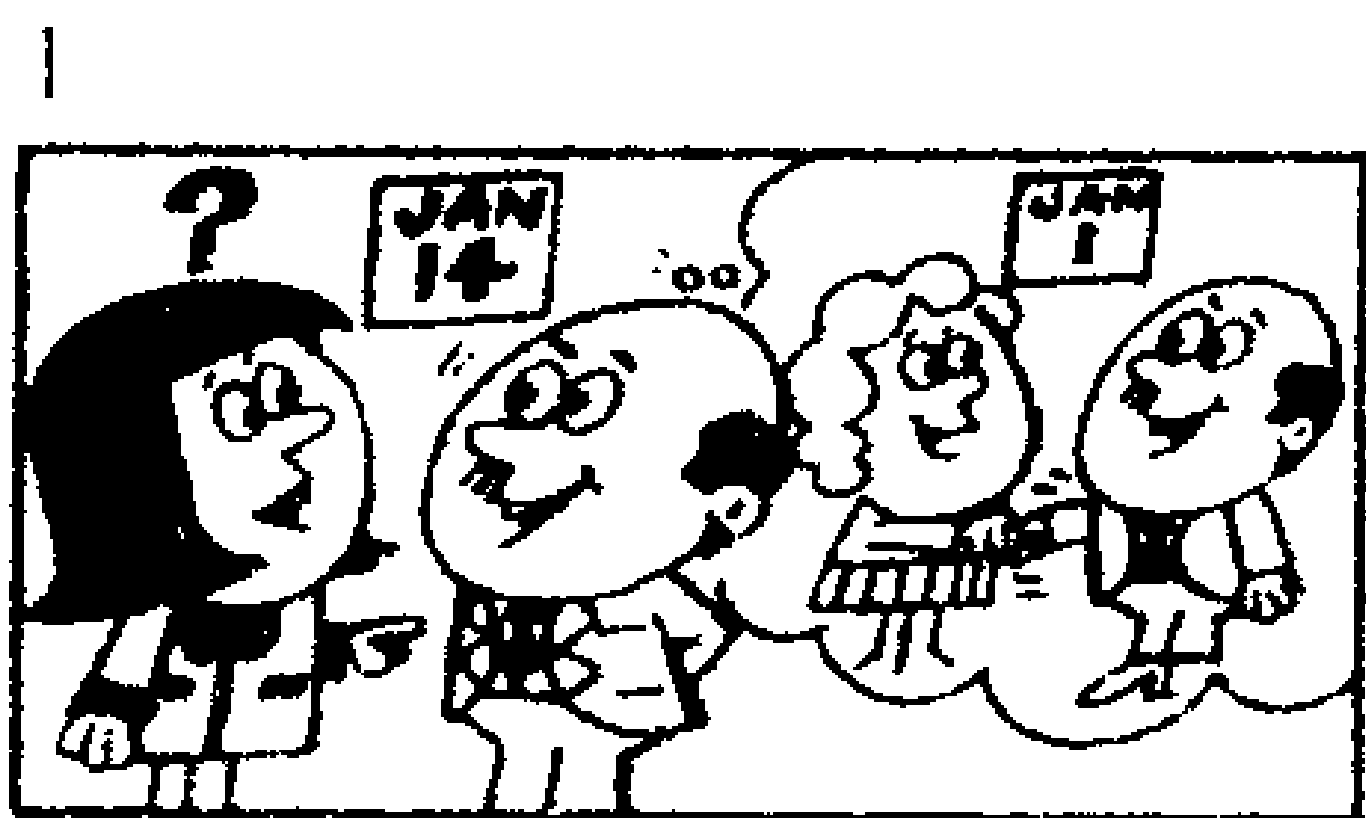
repair [rɪˈpeə] *vt. & vi.* 修理, 修补

crash [kræʃ] *n.* 碰撞

have a crash 撞车

Wood [wud] 伍德(姓氏)

Lesson 88 Have you . . . yet? 你已经……了吗？



Have you met Mrs Jones yet?

Yes, I have.

When did you meet her?

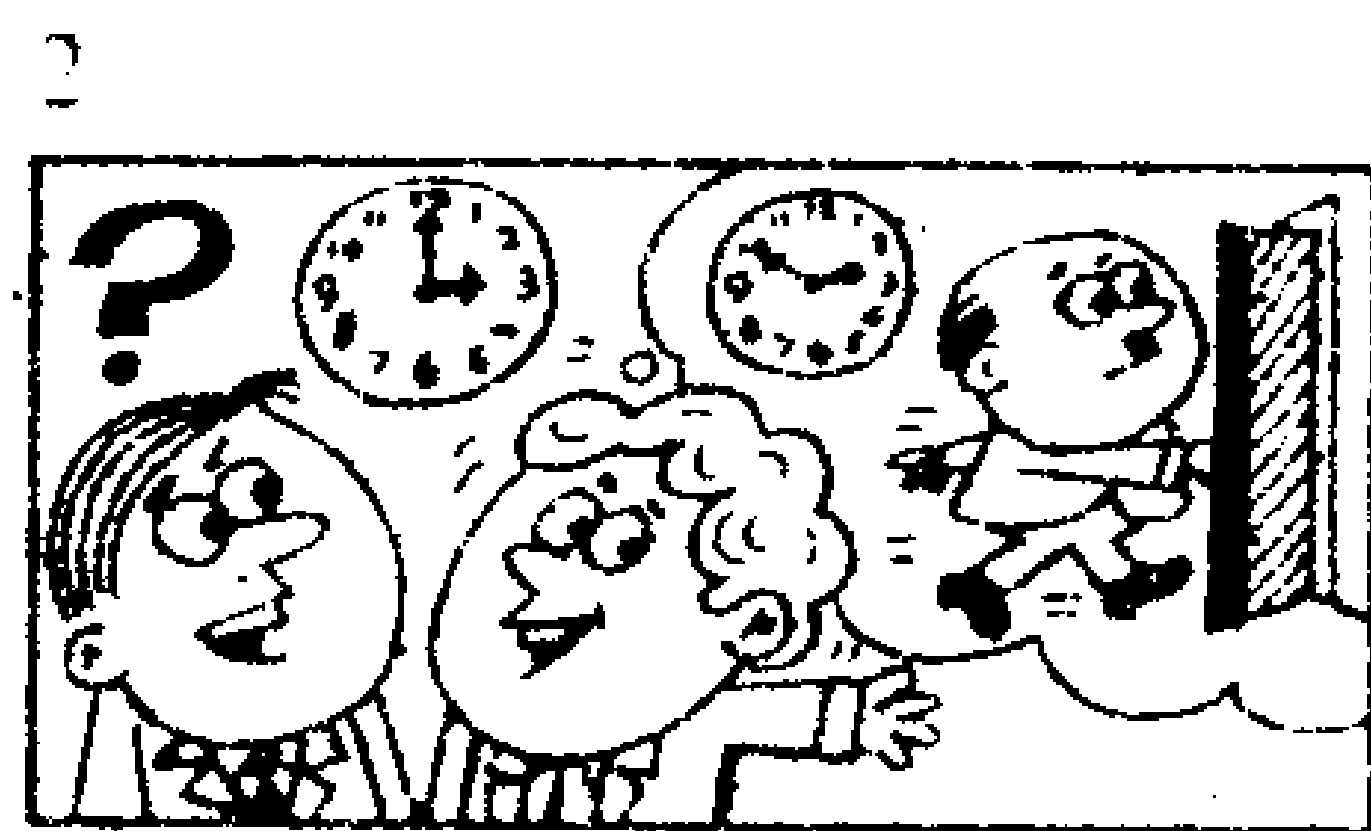
I met her two weeks ago.

你见到琼斯夫人了吗？

是的，我见到了。

你在什么时候见到她的？

我是两星期前见到她的。



Has the boss left yet?

Yes, he has.

When did he leave?

He left ten minutes ago.

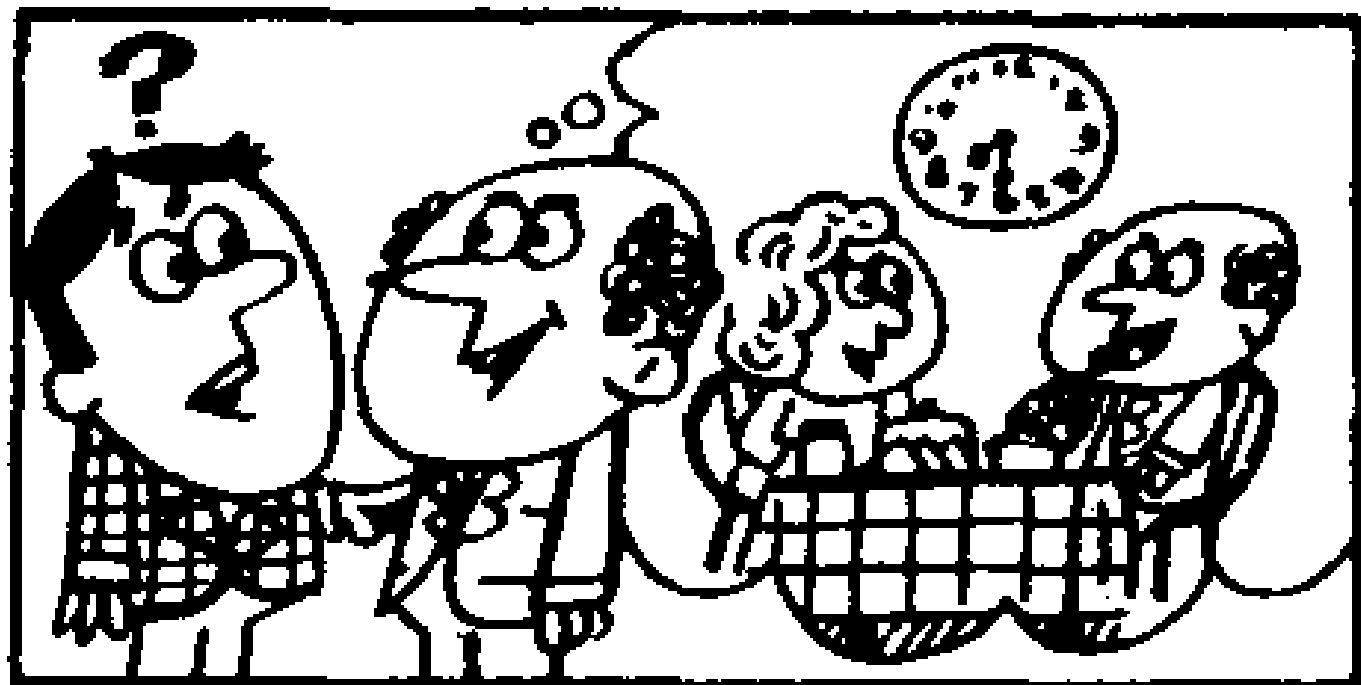
老板已走了吗？

是的，他已经走了。

他什么时候走的？

他在十分钟前走的。

3



Have you had breakfast yet?

Yes, we have.

When did you have it?

We had it at half past seven.

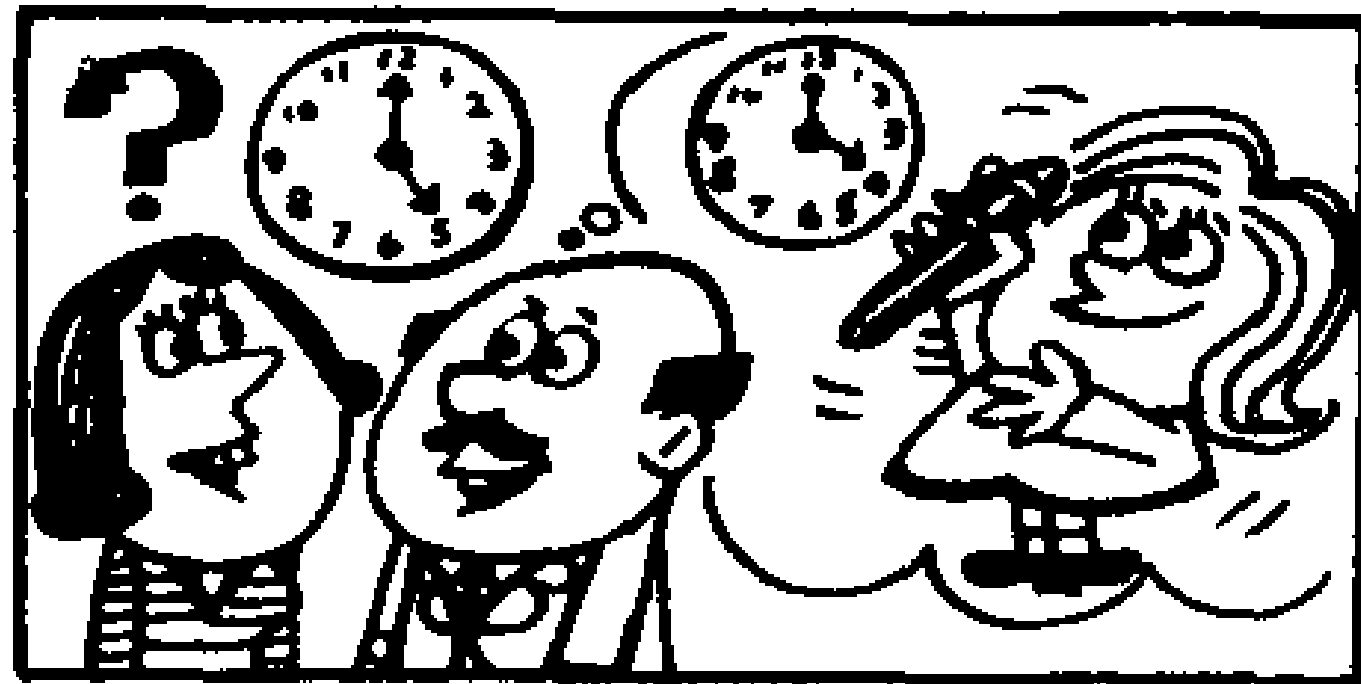
你们吃过早饭了吗?

是的, 我们已经吃过了。

你们什么时候吃早饭的?

我们在七点半吃的。

4



Has she found her pen yet?

Yes, she has.

When did she find it?

She found it an hour ago.

她找到她的钢笔了吗?

是的, 她已经找到了。

她什么时候找到的?

她在一小时前找到的。

Study these verbs:

buy	bought	bought	lose	lost	lost
find	found	found	make	made	made
get	got	got	meet	met	met
have	had	had	send	sent	sent
hear	heard	heard	sweep	swept	swept
leave	left	left	tell	told	told

Exercise

Look at this:

He bought a house last year.

QUESTION: *Did he buy a house last year?*

NEGATIVE: *He didn't buy a house last year.*

Do these in the same way:

He found his pen a minute ago.

He got a new television last week.

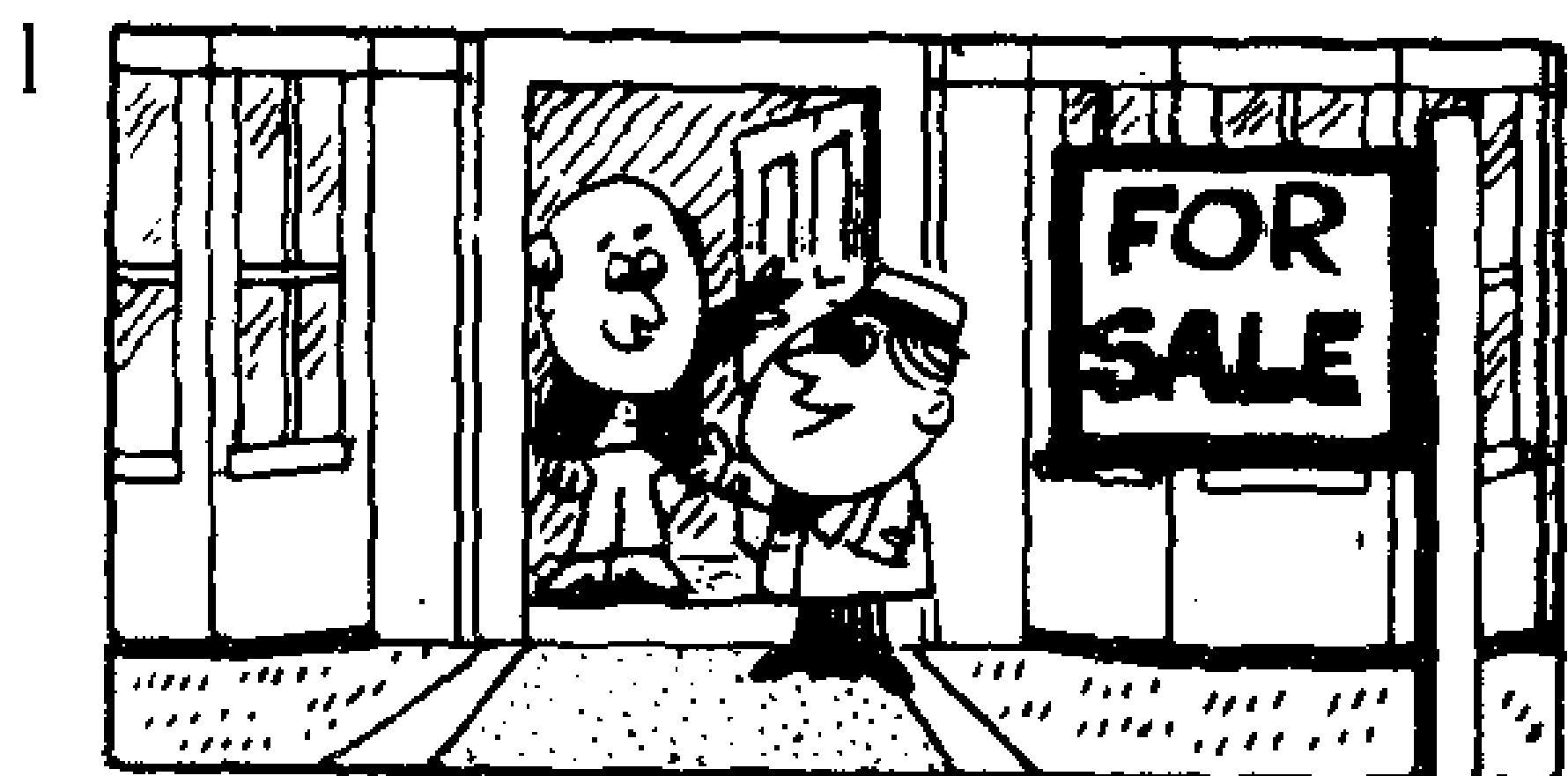
We heard the news on the radio.

They left this morning.

He lost his umbrella yesterday.

I swept the floor this morning.

Lesson 89



MR HILL: Góod afternóon.

I believe that
this hóuse is for sále.

MR WEST: Thát's right.

MR HILL: Máy I háve a lóok at it pléase?

MR WEST: Yés. of cóurse.

Cóme in.

MR HILL: Hów lóng have you lived hére?

MR WEST: I have lived hére for twénty yéars.

MR HILL: Twénty yéars!

Thát's a lóng time.

MR WEST: Yés. I have béen hére since 1947.

MR HILL: Then whý do you wánt to séll it?

MR WEST: Becáuse I have júst retíred.

I wánt to búy
a smáll hóuse in the cóuntry.

MR HILL: Hów múch does this hóuse cóst?

MR WEST: £6850.

MR HILL: Thát's a lót of móney!

MR WEST: It's wóρθ évery pénny of it.

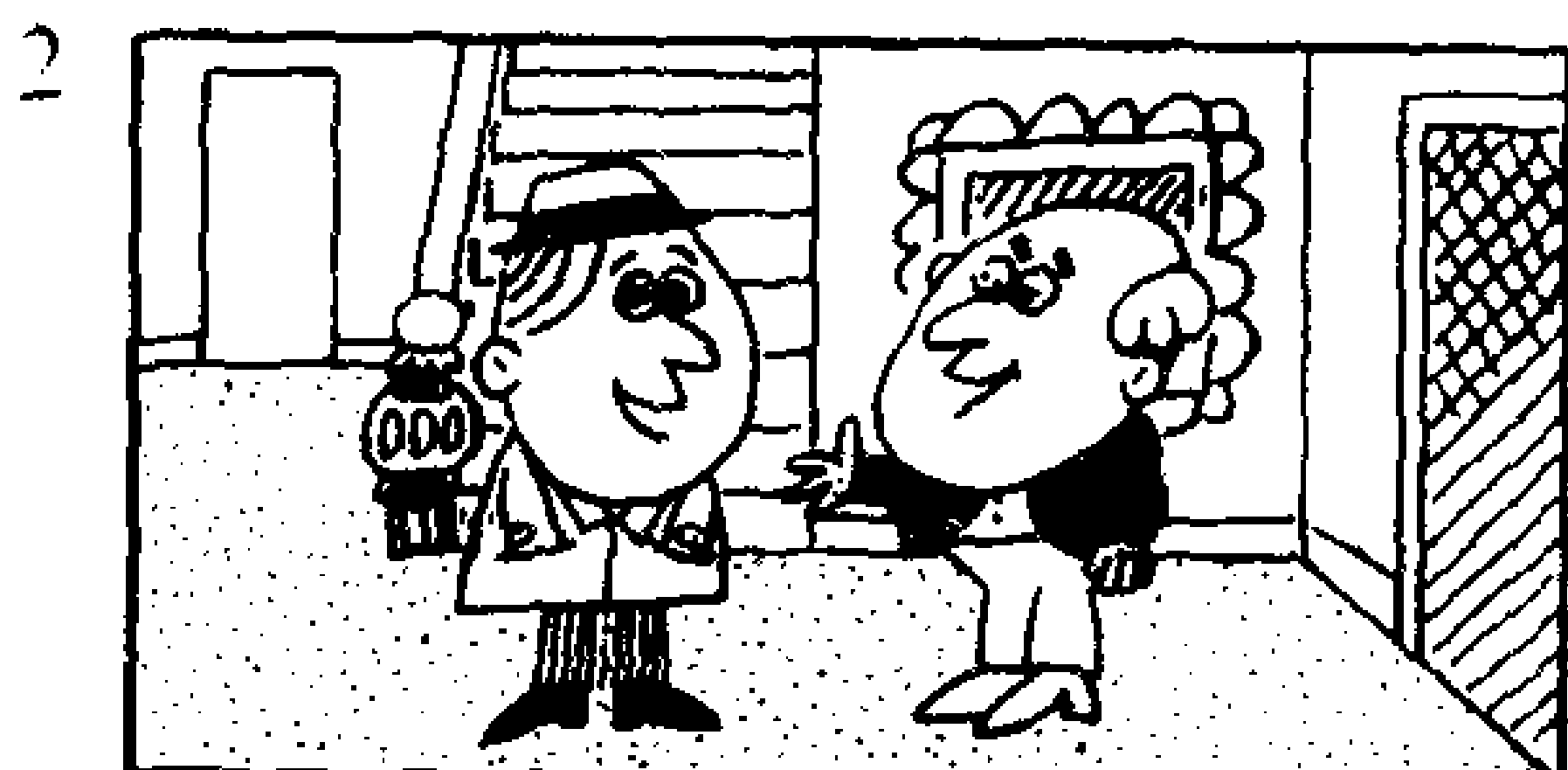
MR HILL: Wéll, I líke the hóuse,

but I cán't decide yét.

My wífe must sée it first.

MR WEST: Wómen álways háve

the lást wórd.



希尔先生：午安。

我想这房子是出售的吧！

韦斯特先生：是的。

希尔先生：我可以看一下吗？

韦斯特先生：可以，当然可以。

请进。

希尔先生：你住在这里多久了？

韦斯特先生：我住这里已经二

十年了。

希尔先生：二十年！

这是很长的时间。

韦斯特先生：是的，1947 年以

来我一直住在这里。

希尔先生：那么为什么要卖掉

它呢？

韦斯特先生：因为我刚刚退休。

我想在家乡买一幢小房子。

希尔先生：这座房子要多少钱？

韦斯特先生：6850 英镑。

希尔先生：真是相当多的一笔钱啊！

韦斯特先生：它就值这些钱。

希尔先生：啊，我喜欢这房子，

但我还不能定下来。

我妻子一定要先看一下

韦斯特先生：女人总是最后拍板的。

生词和短语

believe [bi'li:v] *vt. & vi.* 相信, 认为(后亦可接宾语从句)

sale [seil] *n.* 卖, 拍卖, 销路

since [sins] *conj.* 自……以来, 自……以后; 既然, 因为(同义: because)

prep. 自从, 从……以来;

ad. 从那时起, 以前(同义: ago)

sell [sel] sold [səuld], sold) *vt.* 卖, 出售, 销售

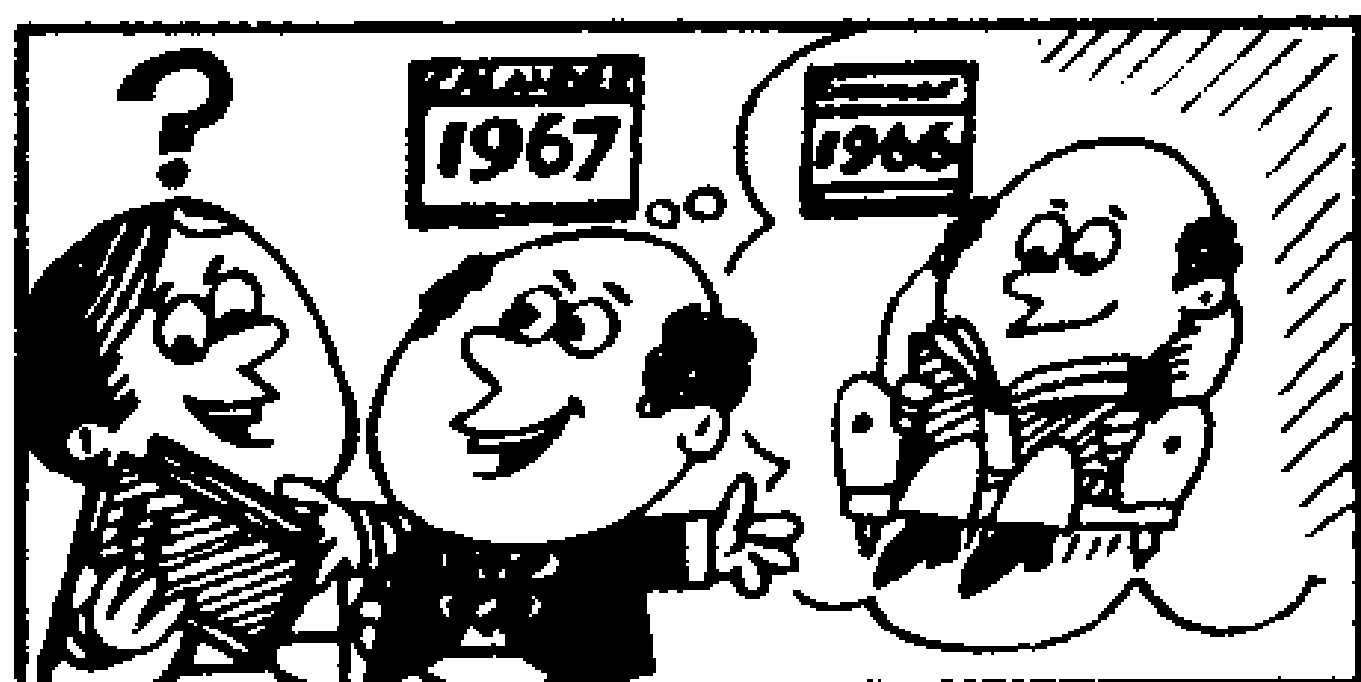
retire [ri'taia] *vt.* 退休

worth [wə:θ] *a.* 值, 相当……之价值

for sale 待售

Lesson 90 Have you . . . yet? 你已经……了吗?

1



Have you read this book yet?

Yes, I have.

When did you read it?

I read it last year.

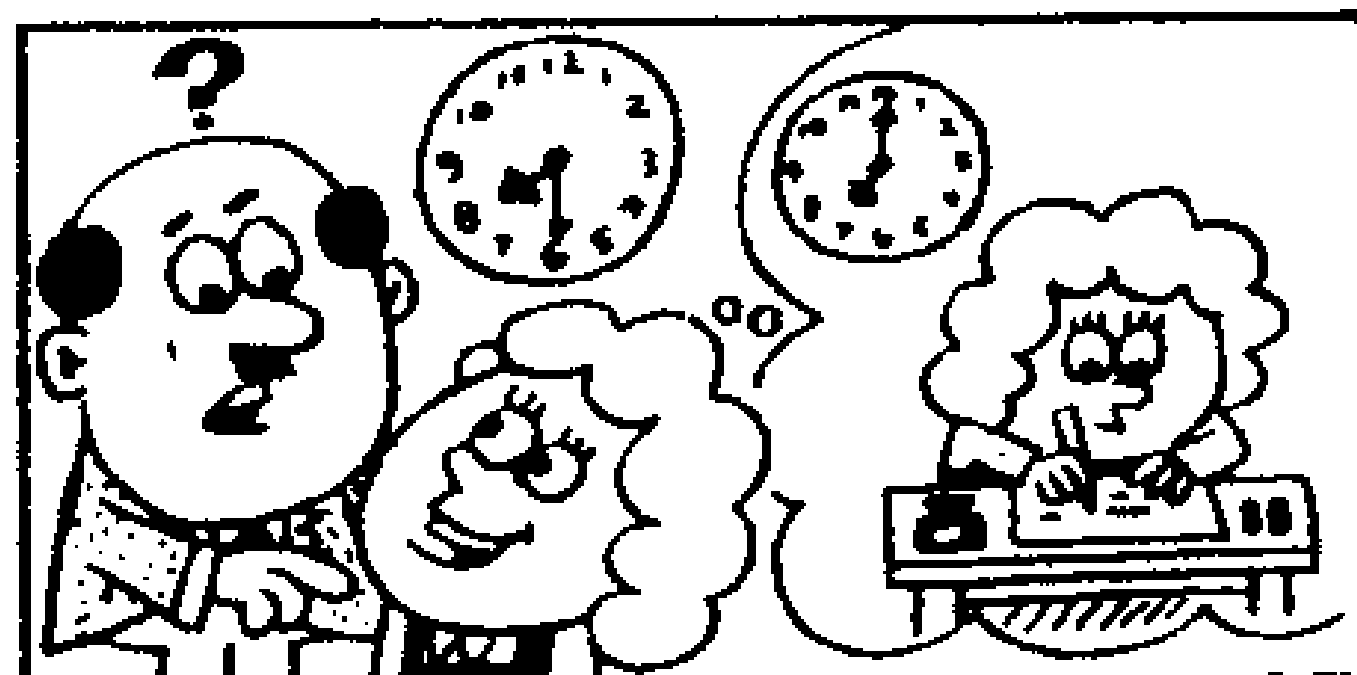
你看过这本书了吗?

是的, 我看过。

你什么时候看的?

我去年看的。

2



Have you done your homework yet?

Yes, I have.

When did you do it?

I did it half an hour ago.

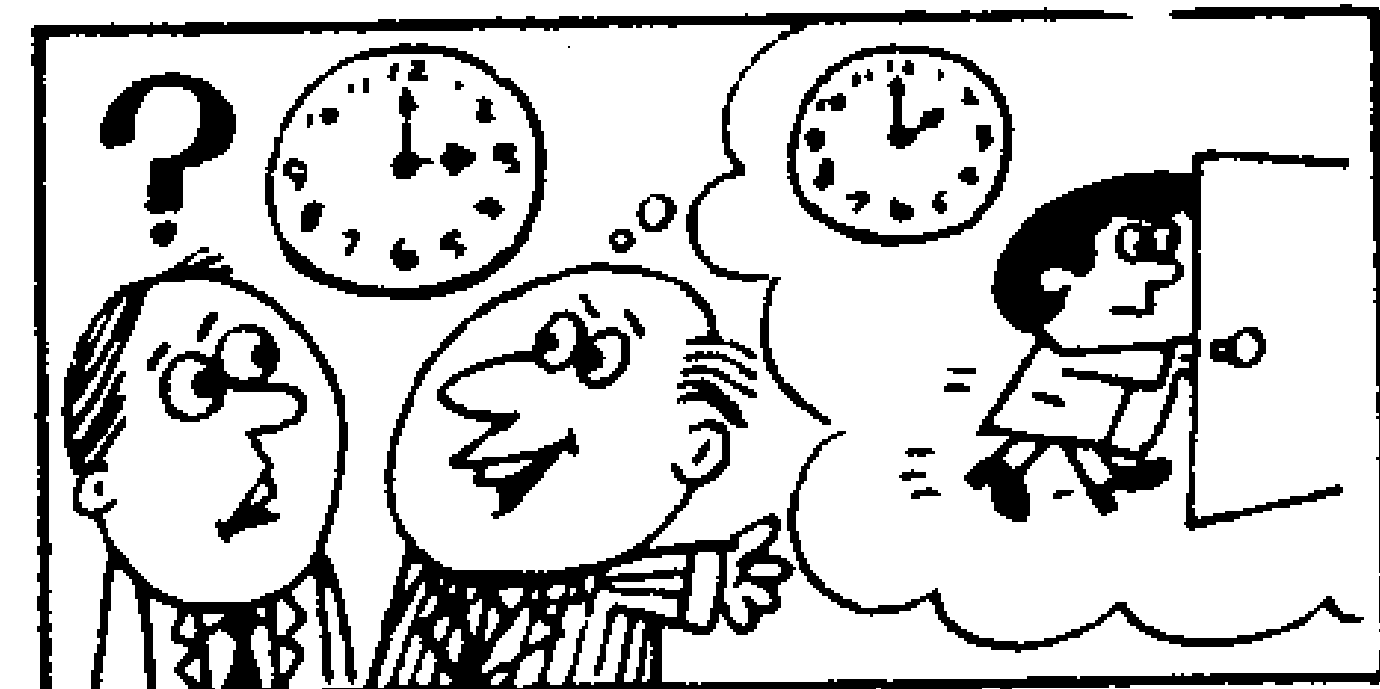
你已做了家庭作业了吗?

是的, 我做了。

你什么时候做的?

我半小时前做的。

3



Has he gone yet?

Yes, he has.

When did he go?

He went an hour ago.

4



Has she spoken to him yet?

Yes, she has.

When did she speak to him?

She spoke to him yesterday.

他走了吗?
是的, 他走了。
他什么时候走的?
他一个小时前走的。

她同他谈过了吗?
是的, 她谈过了。
她什么时候同他谈的?
她昨天同他谈的。

Study these verbs:

cut	cut	cut	do	did	done	eat	ate	eaten
put	put	put	come	came	come	go	went	gone
read	read	read	give	gave	given	rise	rose	risen
set	set	set	swim	swam	swum	see	saw	seen
shut	shut	shut	take	took	taken	speak	spoke	spoken

Exercise

Look at this:

He read this book last week.

QUESTION: Did he read this book last week?

NEGATIVE: He didn't read this book last week.

Do these in the same way:

The sun set at twenty past seven.

He ate his lunch at one o'clock.

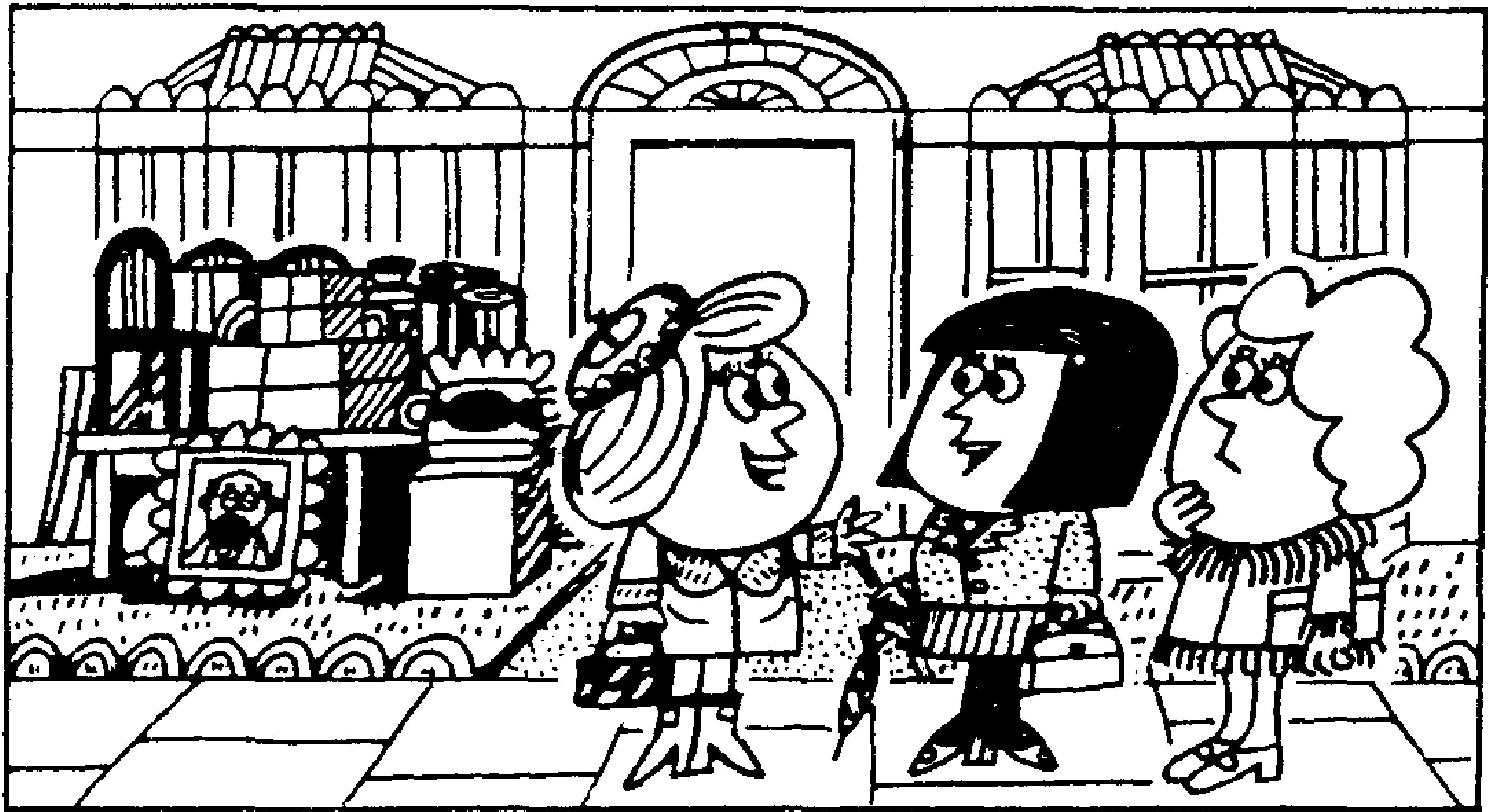
They did their homework last night.

He came by car this morning.

The sun rose at half past five.

We swam across the river yesterday.

Lesson 91



MRS SMITH: Hás Mr Wést sóld his hóuse yét?	史密斯夫人: 韦斯特先生已把 自己的房子卖掉了吗?
MRS BROWN: Yés, he hás. He sóld it lást wéek.	布朗夫人: 是的, 卖了。 他是上星期卖的。
MRS SMITH: Hás he móved to his nów hóuse yét?	史密斯夫人: 他已经迁进新居了吗?
MRS BROWN: Nó, nó yét. He's stíll hère. He's góing to móve tomórrow.	布朗夫人: 不, 还没有。 他还在这儿。 他明天准备搬家。
MRS SMITH: Whén? Tomórrow mórning?	史密斯夫人: 什么时候? 明天上 午吗?
MRS BROWN: Nó. Tomórrow afternóon. Í shall míss him. He has álways béen a góod néighbour.	布朗夫人: 不, 明天下午。 我会想念他的。 他一向是位好邻居。
MRS GREEN: He's a véry nice péerson. We shall ál míss him.	格林夫人: 他是一个很好的人。 我们大家都会想念他的。
MRS SMITH: Whén will the nów péople móve into this hóuse?	史密斯夫人: 新房客什么时候搬 进这所房子?
MRS BROWN: I think that they will móve in the dáy after tomórrow.	布朗夫人: 我想是后天搬进来吧。
MRS GREEN: Will you sée Mr Wést today. Mrs Brówn?	格林夫人: 你今天能见到韦斯特 先生吗, 布朗太太?
MRS BROWN: Yés, I shall.	布朗夫人: 是的, 我能见到。
MRS GREEN: Pléase gíve him my regálds.	格林夫人: 请代我问候他。
MRS SMITH: Póor Mr Wést! He dídn't wánt to léave this hóuse.	史密斯夫人: 可怜的韦斯特先生! 他并不想离开这所房子。
MRS BROWN: Nó, hé dídn't wánt to léave, but his wífe díd!	布朗夫人: 不想, 他不想离开, 而是他的妻子想离开

生词和短语

move [mu:v] *vi.* 搬迁
 neighbour ['neibə] *n.* 邻居
 miss [mis] *vt.* 惦念; 未赶上, 错过
 person ['pə:sn] *n.* 人; 人称
 give regards to sb. 问候某人
 want to do sth. 想做某事
 not...but... 不是……而是……

Lesson 92

TODAY

今天

this morning

今天早晨

this afternoon

今天下午

this evening

今天晚上

tonight

今天夜里

TOMORROW

明天

tomorrow morning

明天早晨

tomorrow afternoon

明天下午

tomorrow evening

明天晚上

tomorrow night

明天夜里

THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW

后天

the day after tomorrow

in the morning 后天早晨

the day after tomorrow

in the afternoon 后天下午

the day after tomorrow

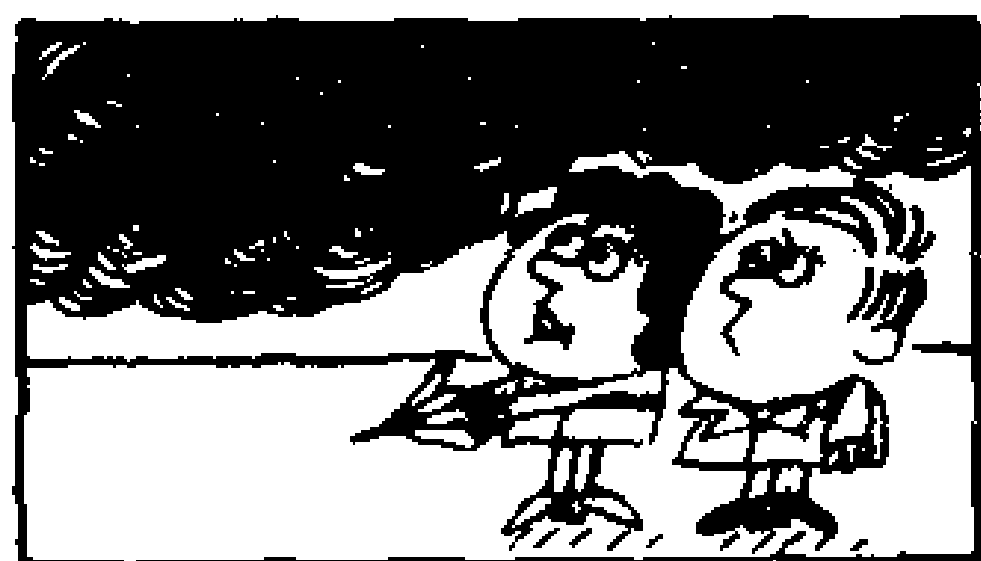
in the evening 后天晚上

the night after next

后天夜里

When will . . . ? 什么时候将……?

1st



rain

下雨

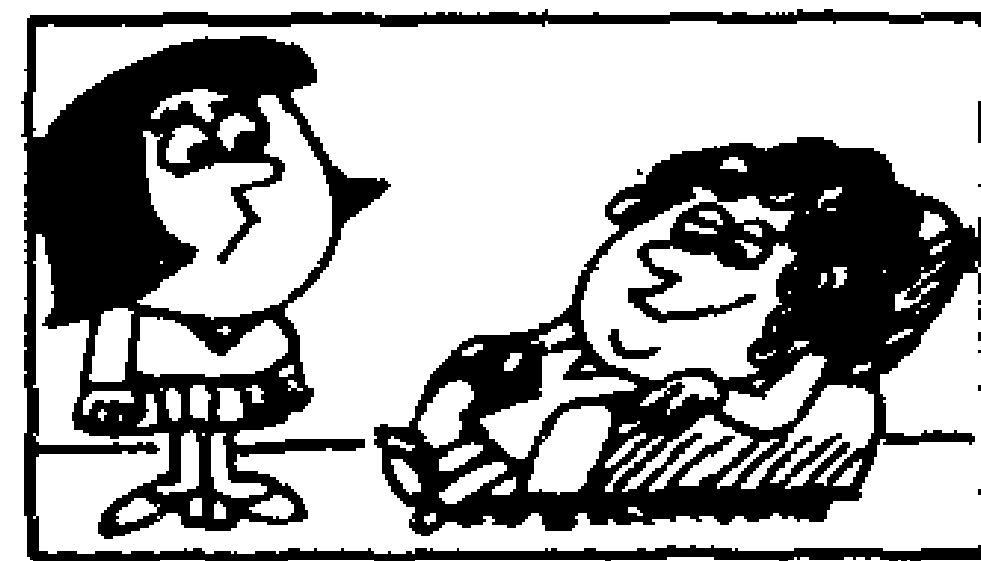
2nd



snow

下雪

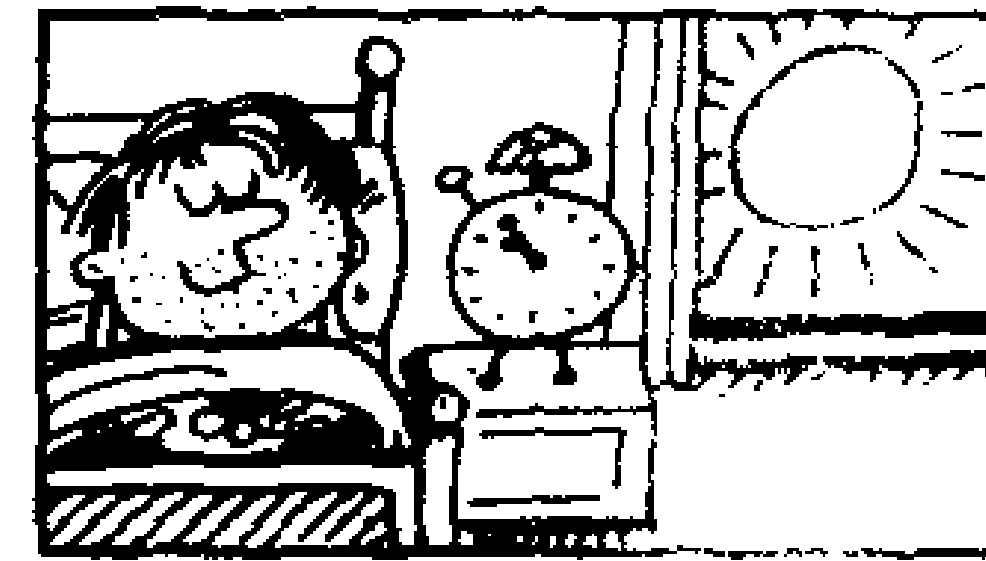
3rd



leave

动身

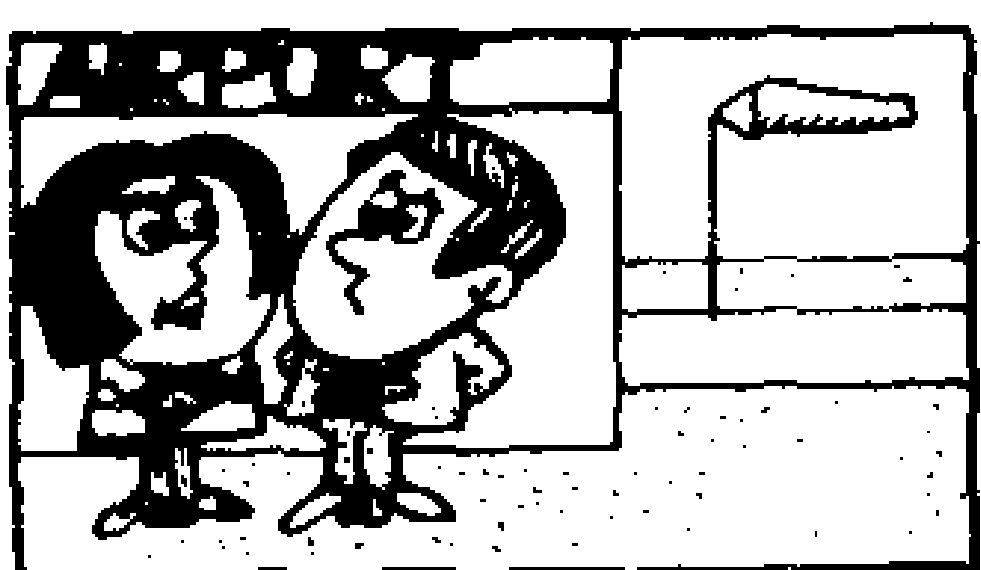
4th



get up

起床

5th



arrive

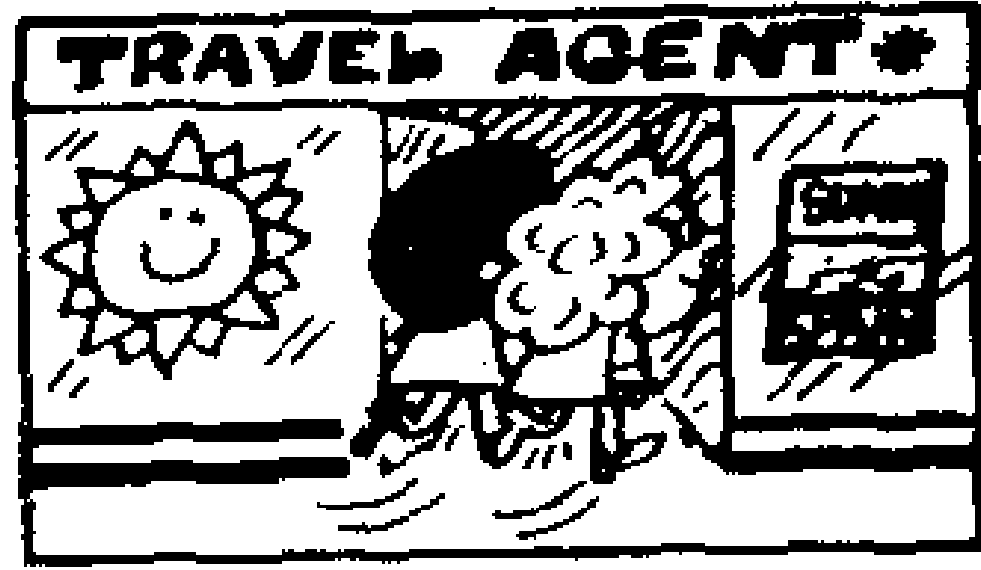
到达

6th



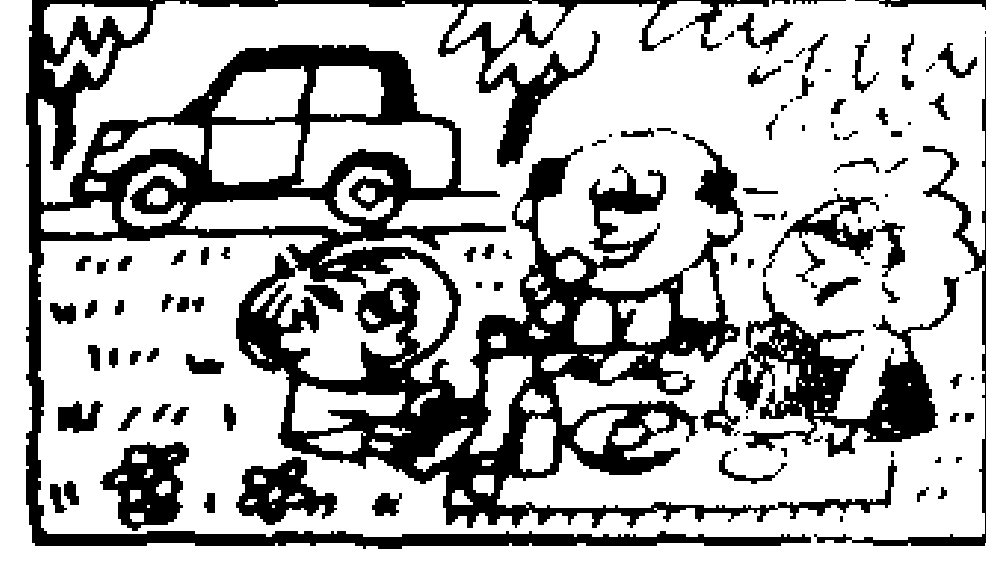
finish work 结束工作

7th



have a holiday 休假

8th



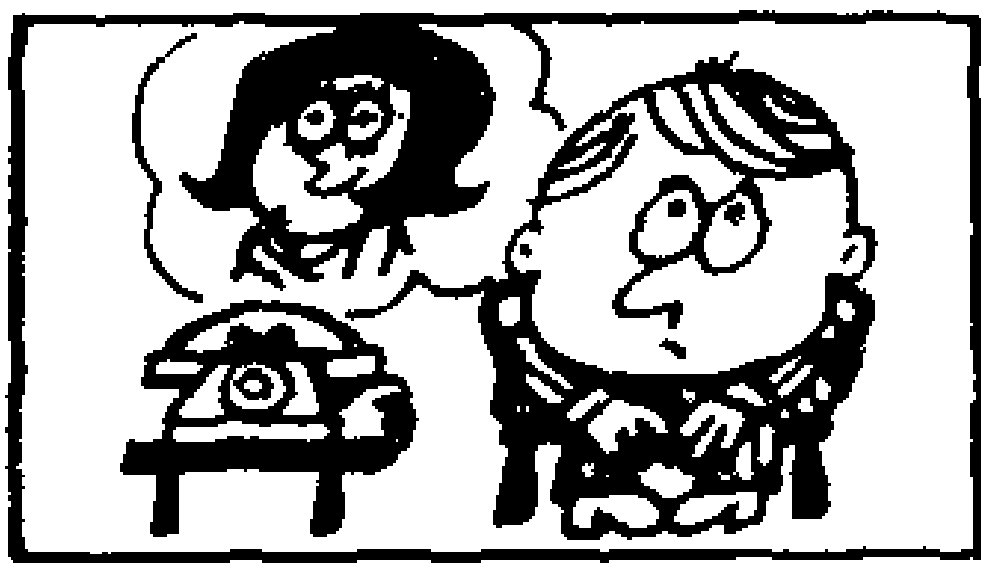
drive home 驱车回家

9th



have a haircut 理发

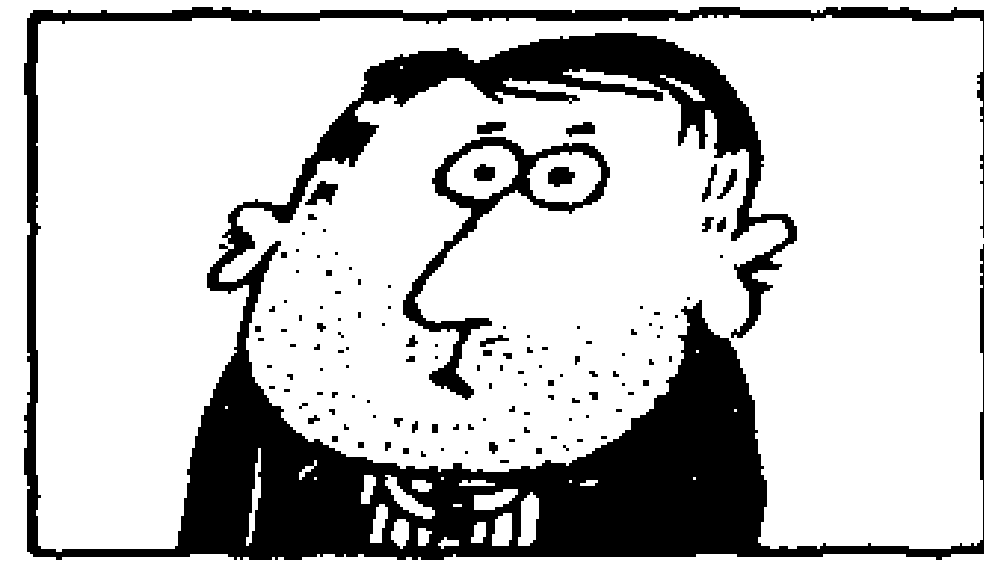
10th



telephone me

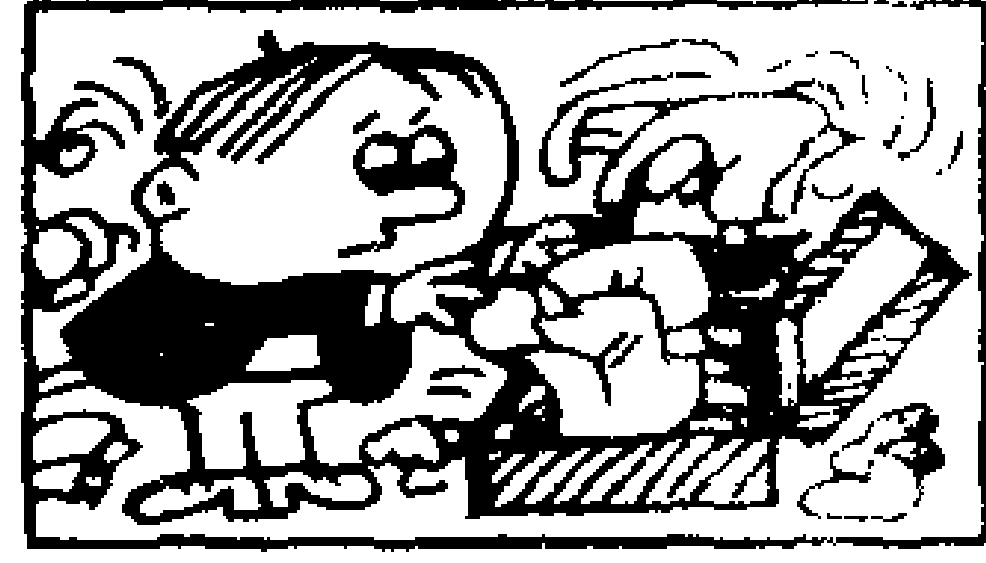
给我打电话

11th



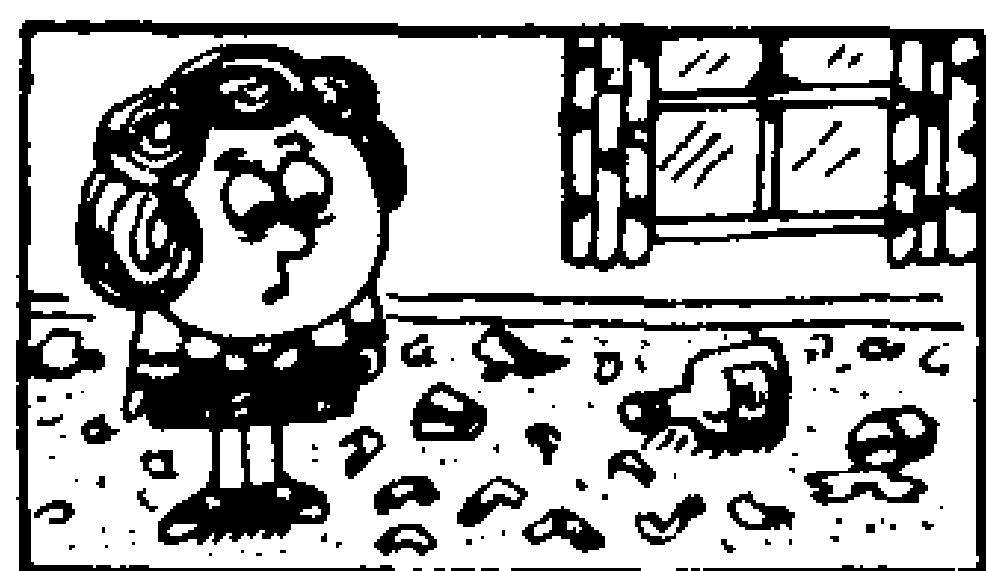
have a shave 刮胡子

12th



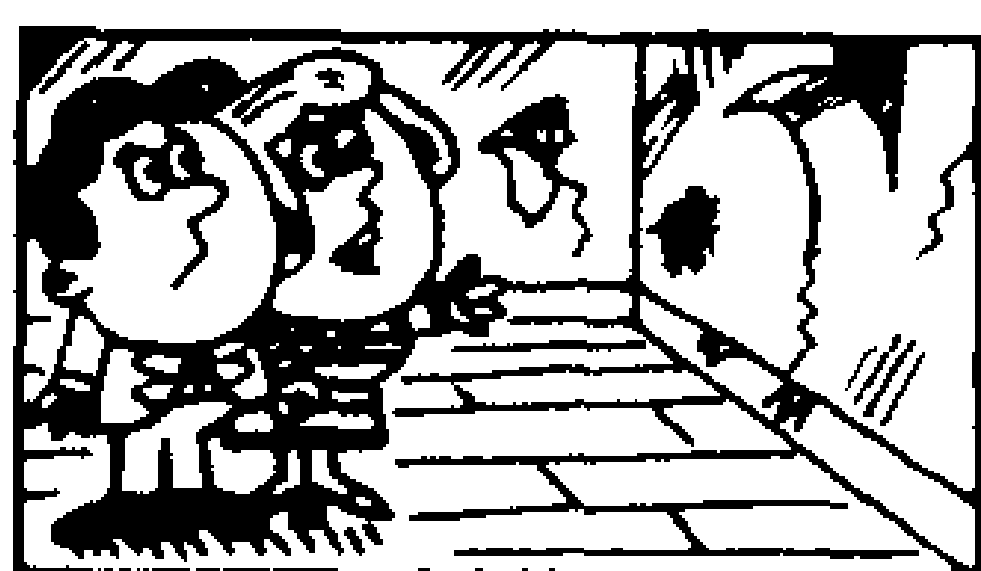
pack his bags 打行李

13th



sweep the floor 扫地

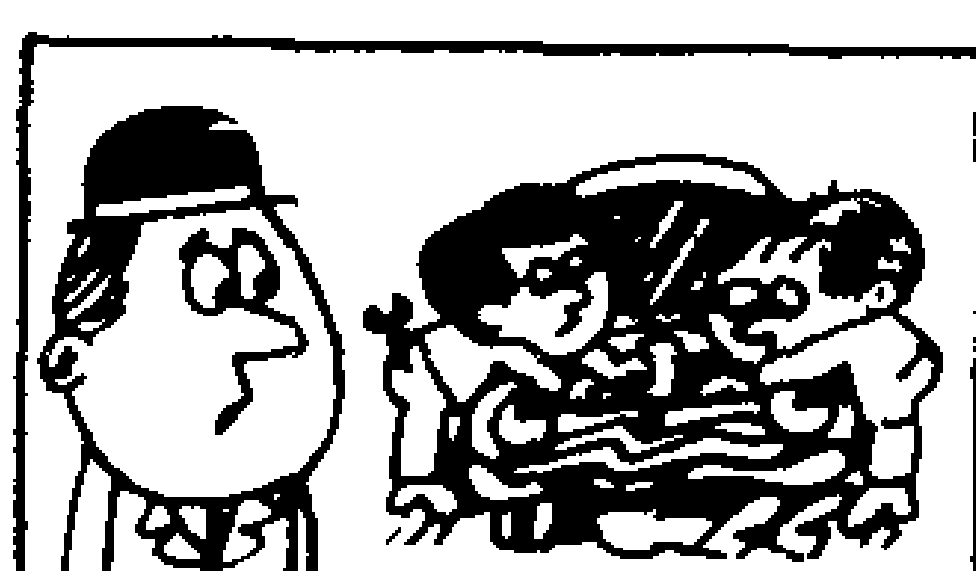
14th



paint this room

油漆房间

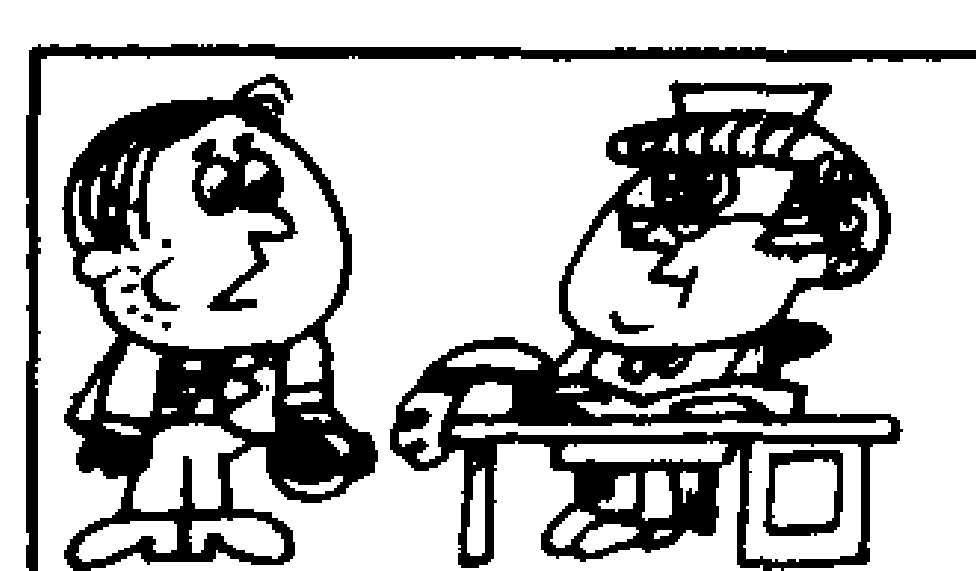
15th



repair my car

修理我的汽车

16th



make an appointment

预约

Exercise

Look at this:

It will rain tomorrow. It'll rain tomorrow.

Write these again. Use short forms:

改写这些句子，用简略式。

He will arrive tomorrow morning.

She will come this evening.

I shall see you the night after next.

We shall meet him next week.

It will snow tonight.

He will not believe me.

We shall not remain here.

Lesson 93

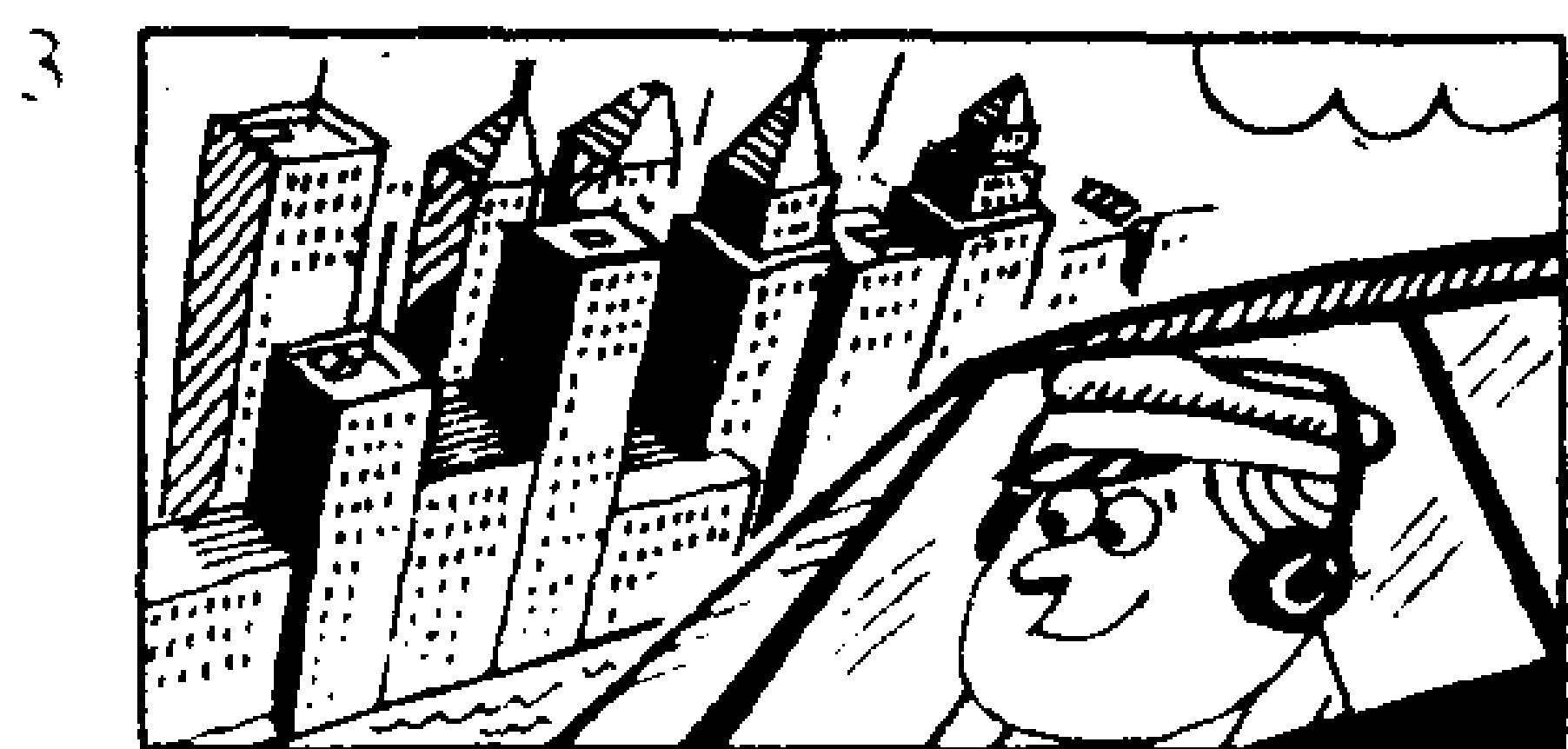
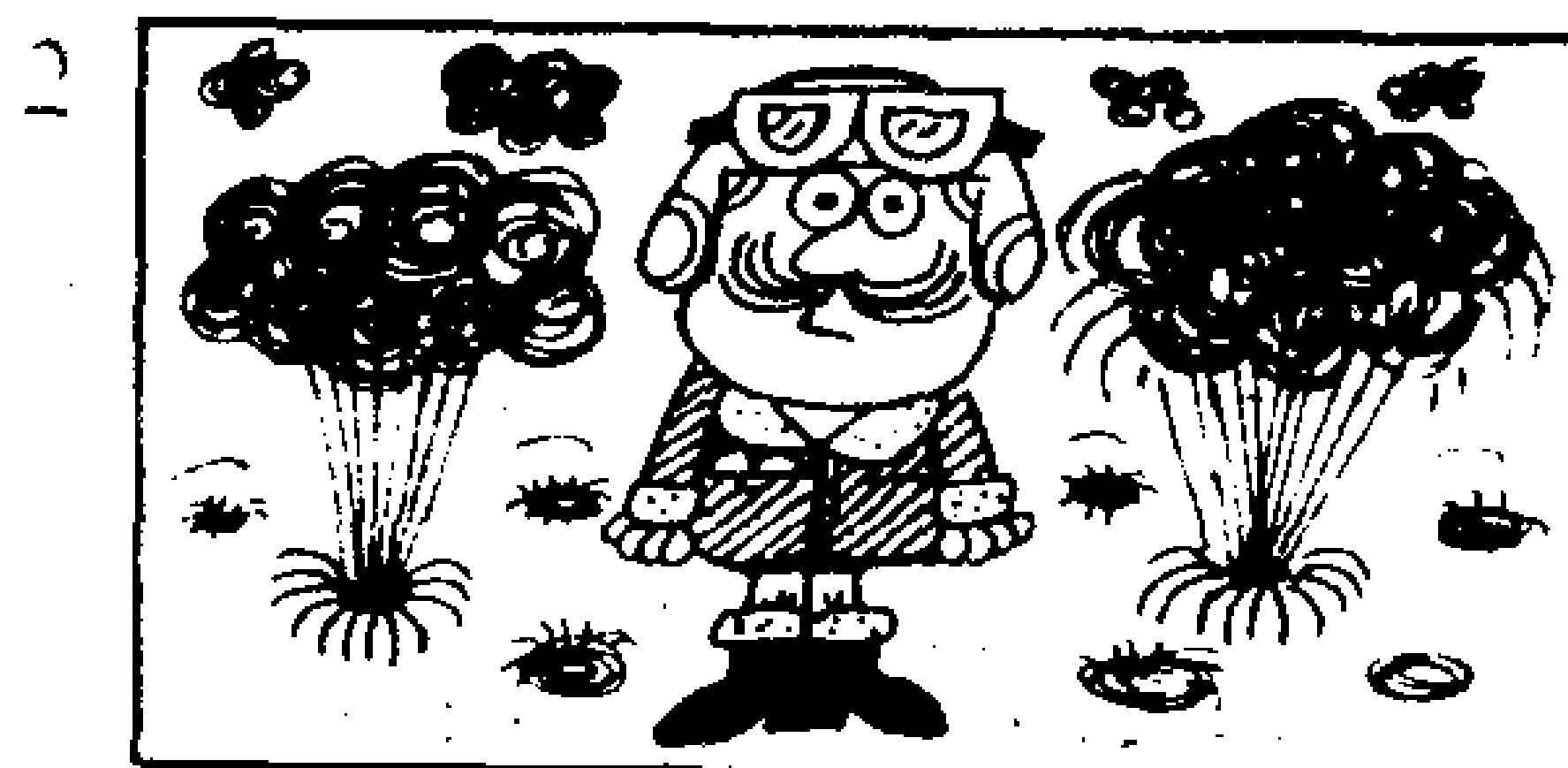
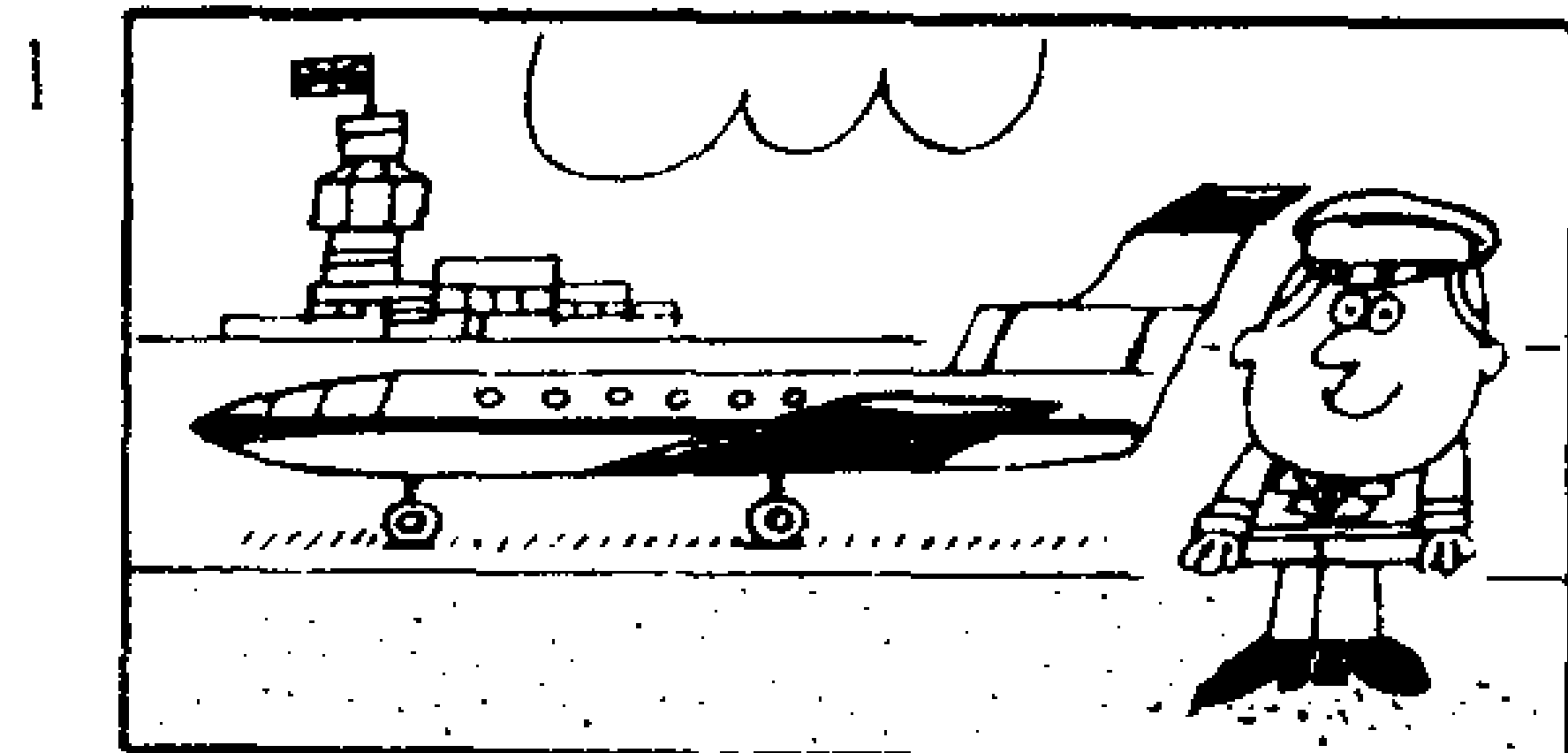
Mr Hill is our new next-door neighbour.
He's a pilot.

希尔先生是我们新来的隔壁邻居。
他是个飞行员。

He was in the R.A.F.
他曾在皇家空军里供职。

He will fly to New York next month.

下个月他将飞往纽约。



The mónth after néxt
hé will flý to Tókyo.

下下个月他将飞往东京。

Át the móment,
he's in Madrid.
He fléw to Spáin a wéek agó.
现在，他在马德里。
一个星期前他坐飞机去过西班牙。

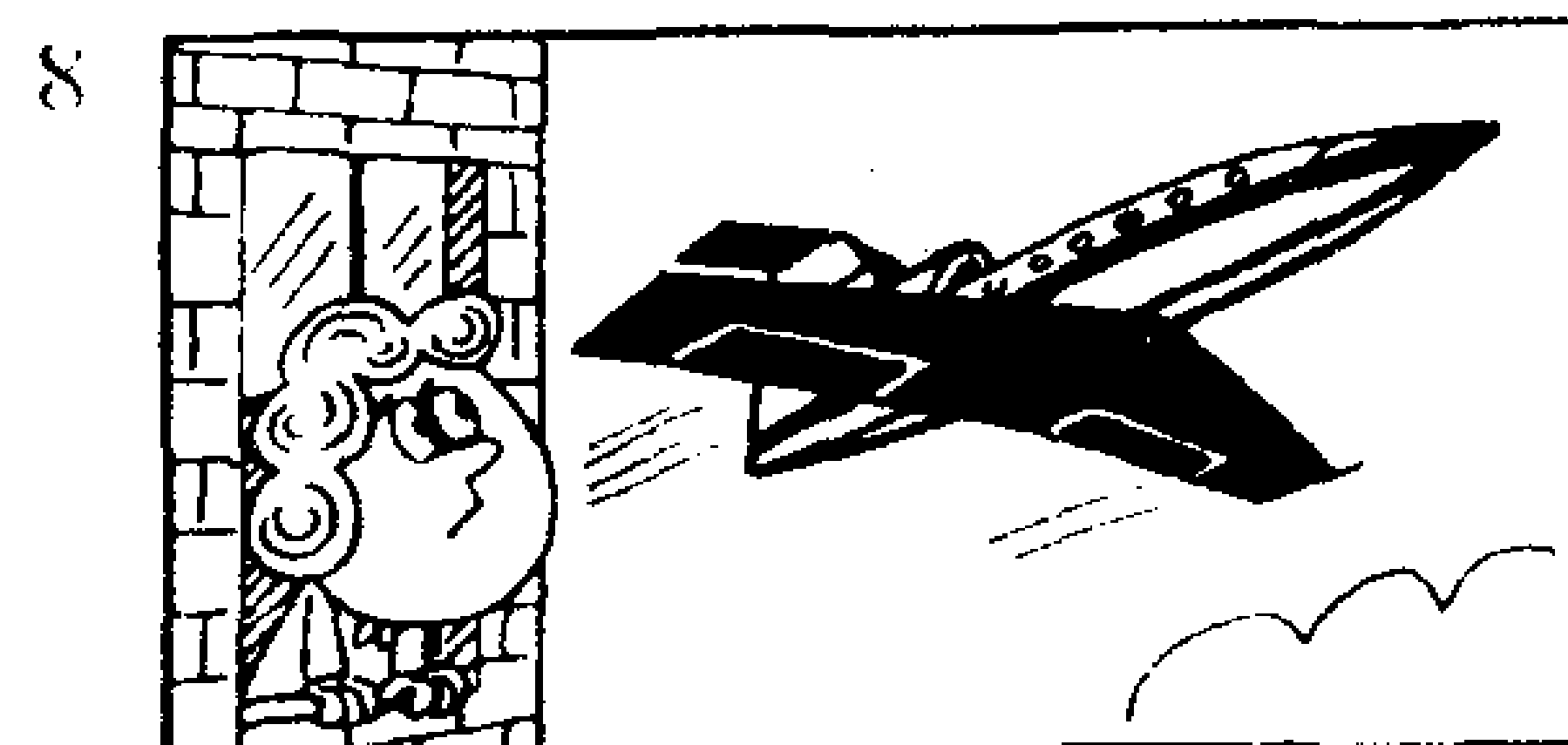
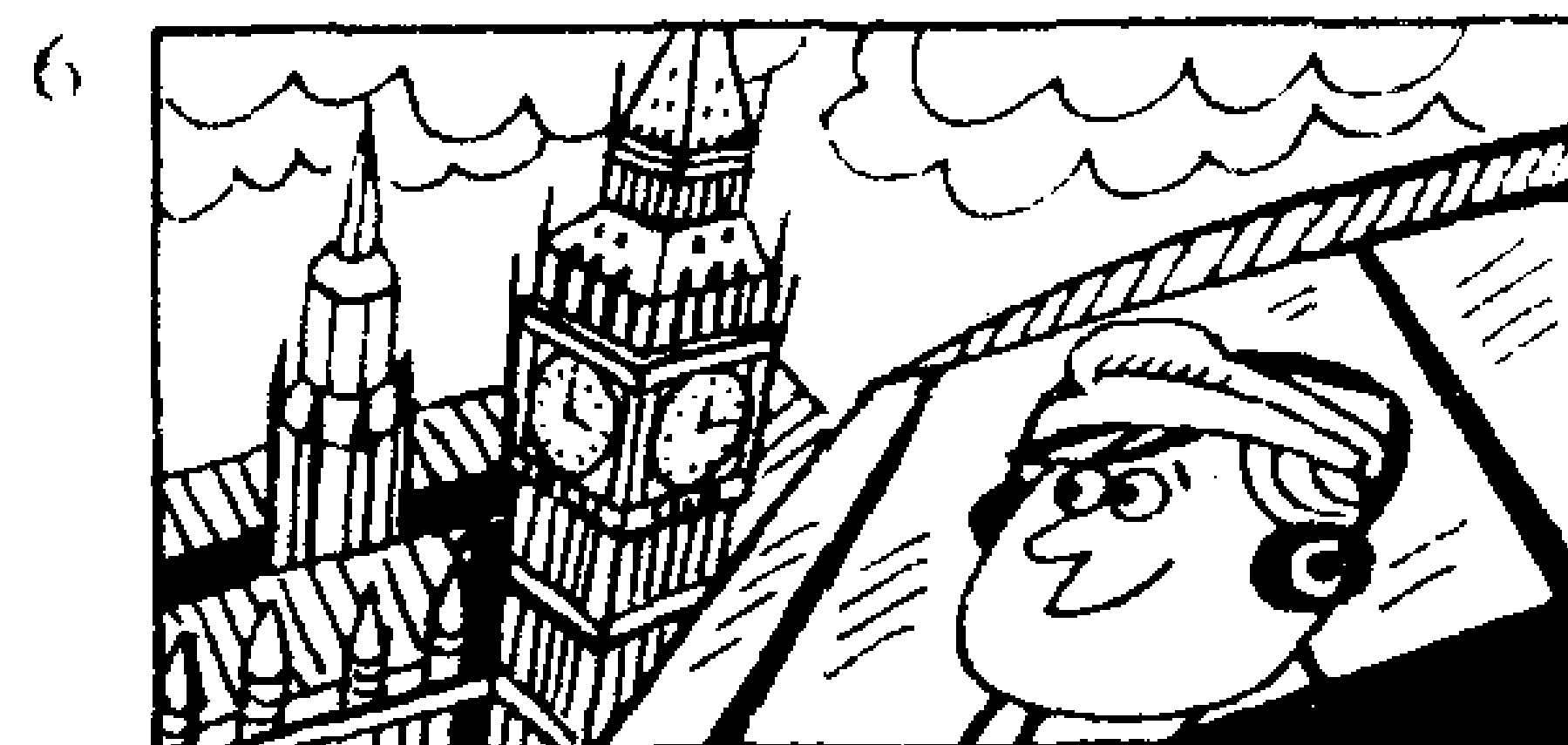
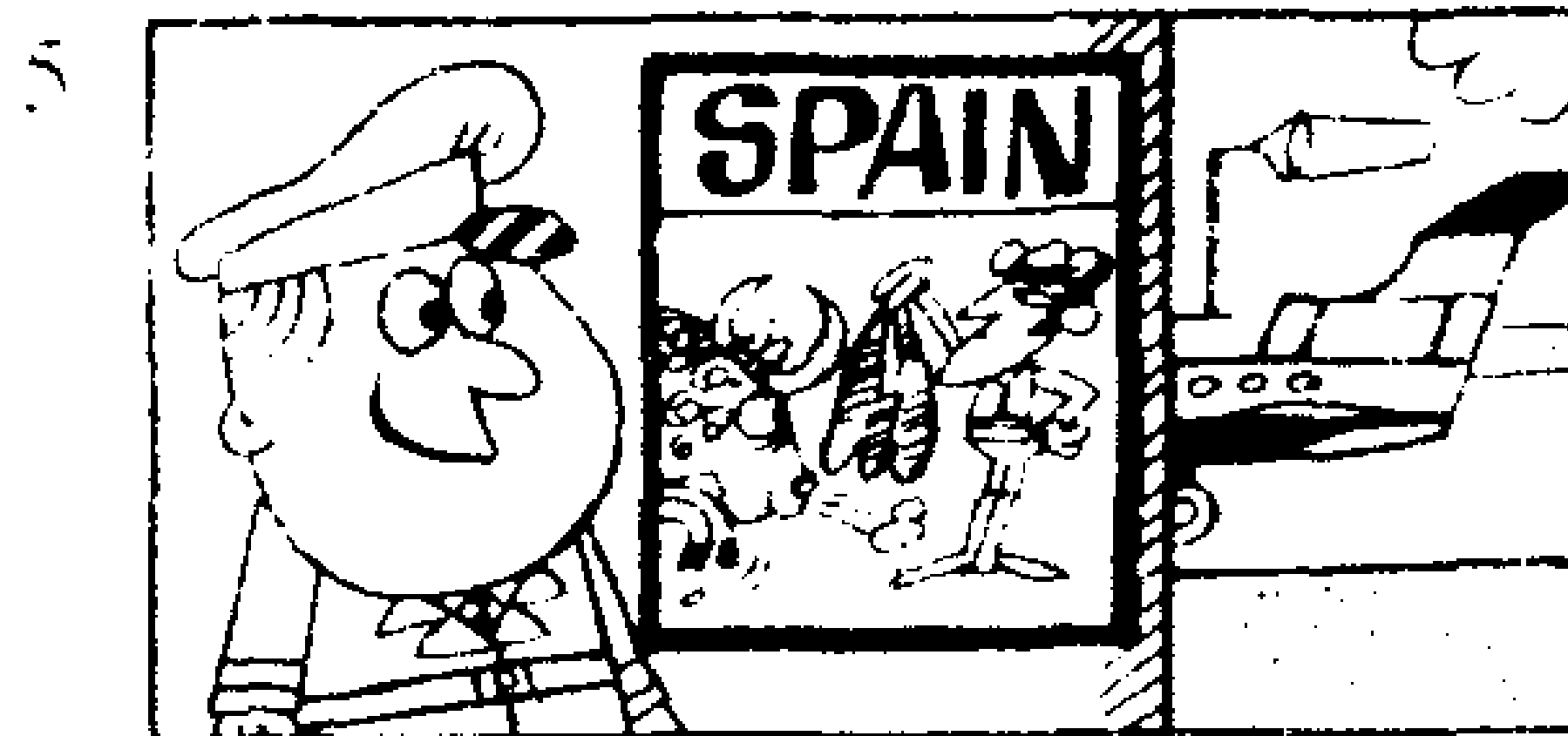
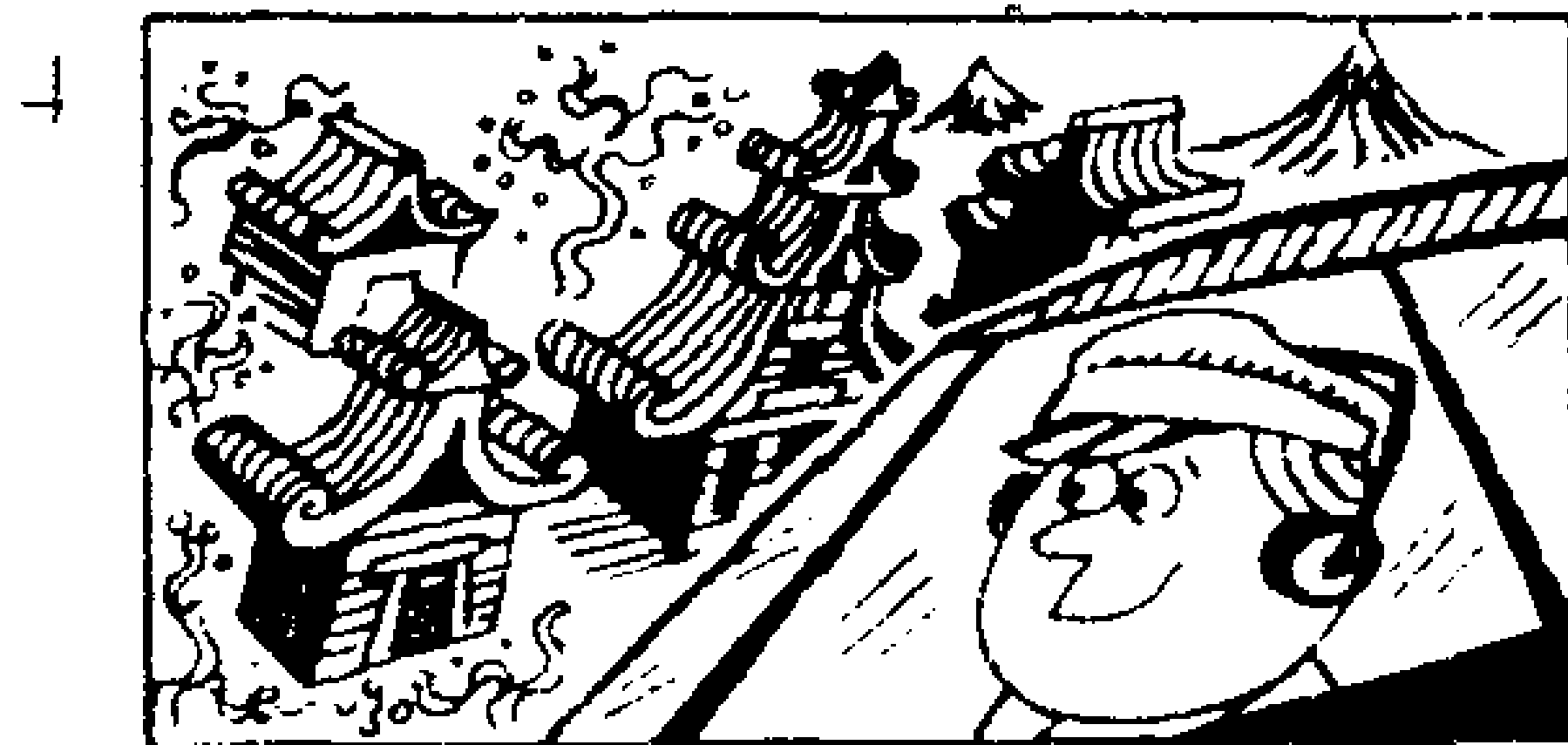
He will retúrn to Lóndon
the wéek after néxt.

下下个星期他将返回伦敦。

He's ónly fórtý-óne yéars óld,
and he has alréady béen
to néarly évery cóuntry in the wórd.
他年仅四十一岁，
却几乎到过世界上所有的国家。

Mí Hill is a véry lúcky mán.
But his wífe isn't véry lúcky.
She úsually stáys at hóme!

希尔先生是个很幸运的人。
而他的妻子却不很幸运。
通常她都是呆在家里。



生词和短语

pilot ['pailət] *n.* 飞行员; 领航员

New York ['nju:/'jɔ:k] *n.* 纽约(美国城市), 纽约州(美国)

Tokyo ['təukiəu] *n.* 东京(日本首都)

Madrid [mə'drid] *n.* 马德里(西班牙首都)

return [ri'tə:n] *vt. & vi.* 回来; 归还

Lesson 94

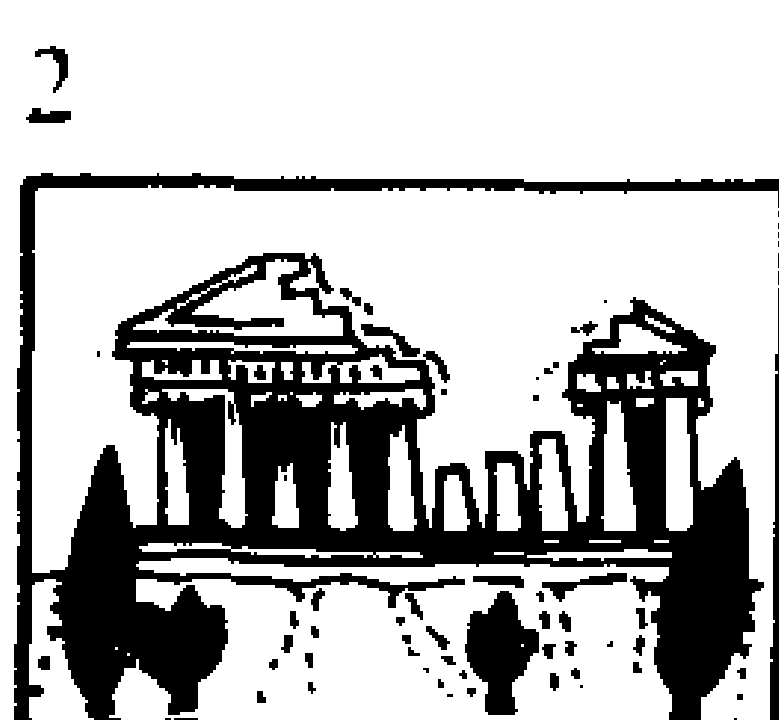
last week 上星期	this week 这星期	next week 下星期	the week after next 下下个星期
last month 上个月	this month 这个月	next month 下个月	the month after next 下下个月
last year 去年	this year 今年	next year 明年	the year after next 后年

When did you/will you go to . . . ?

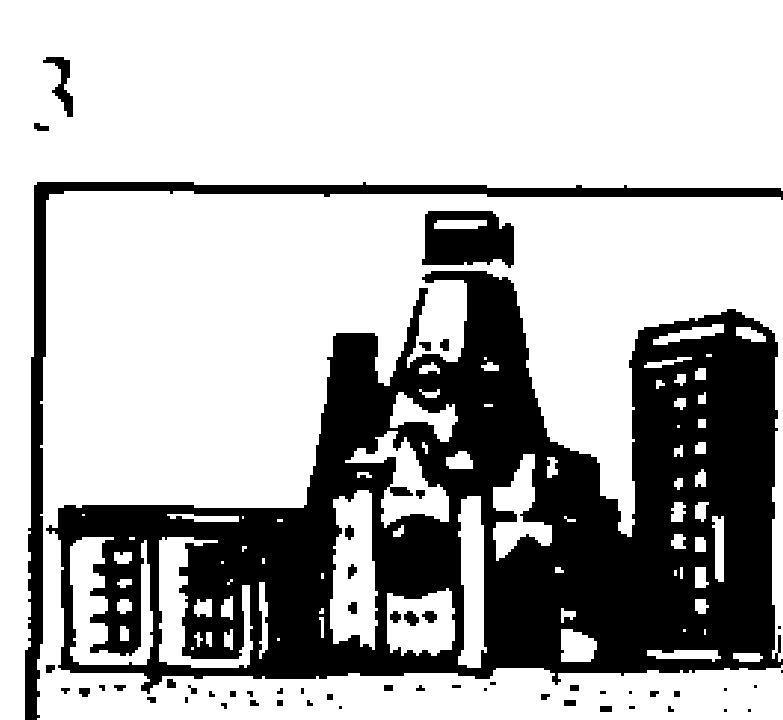


Accra

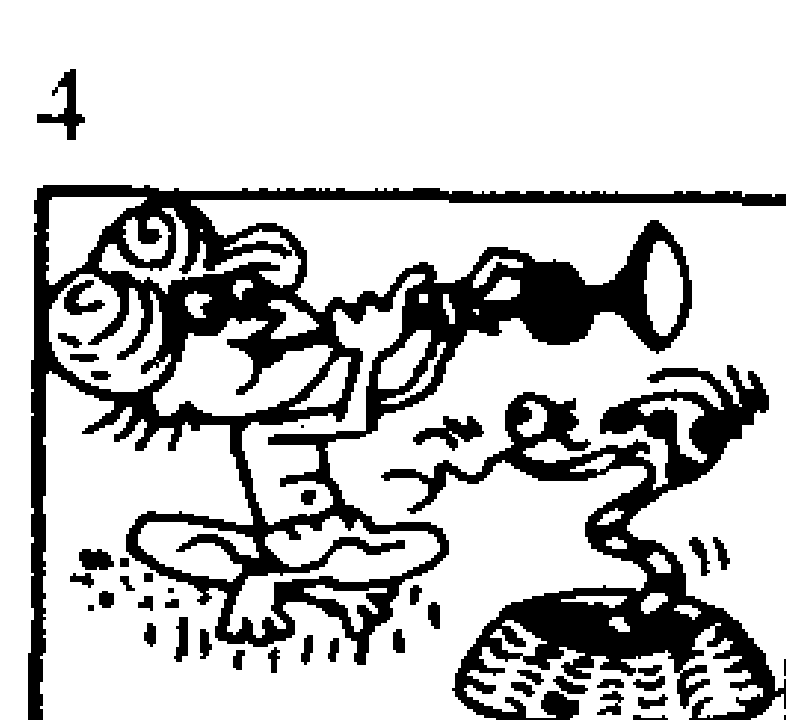
阿克拉 (加纳首都)



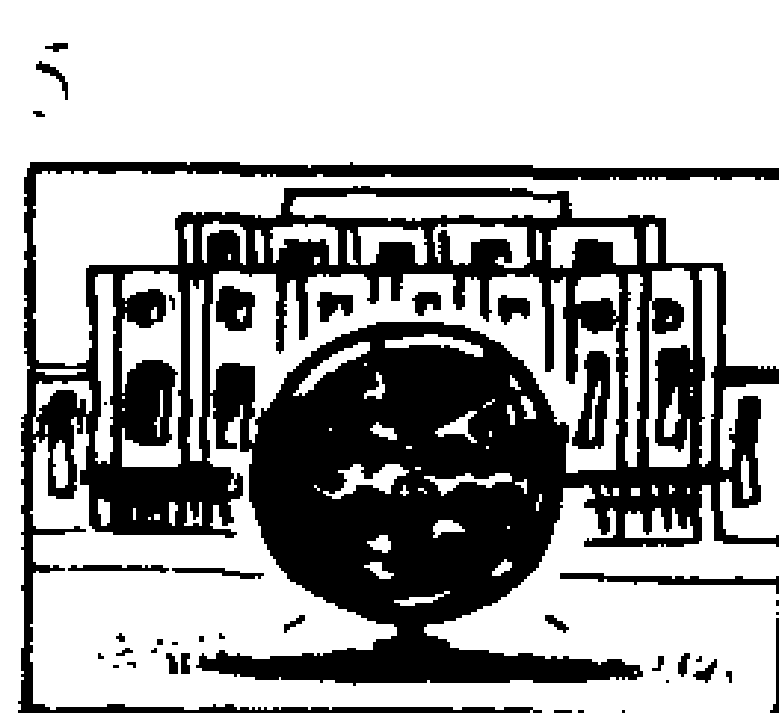
Athens 雅典



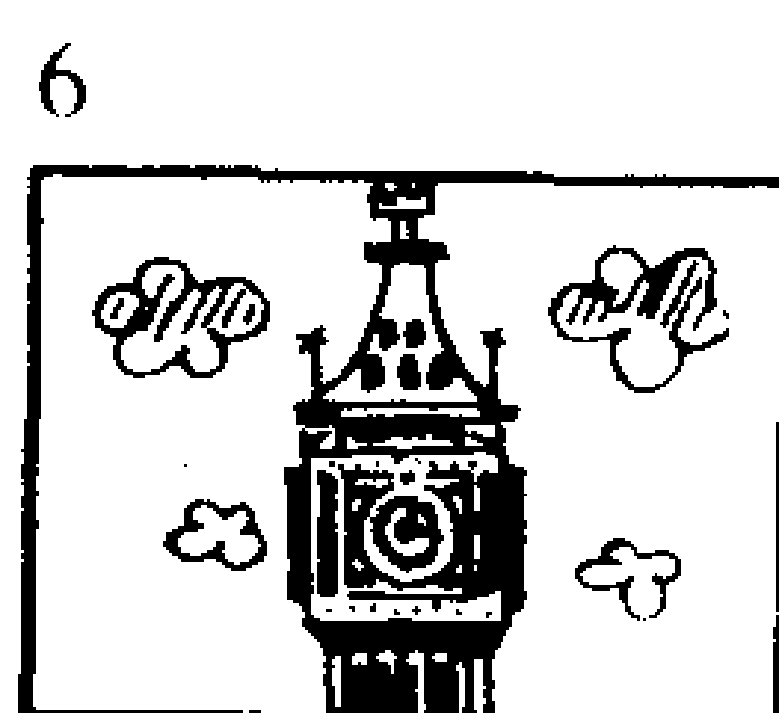
Berlin 柏林



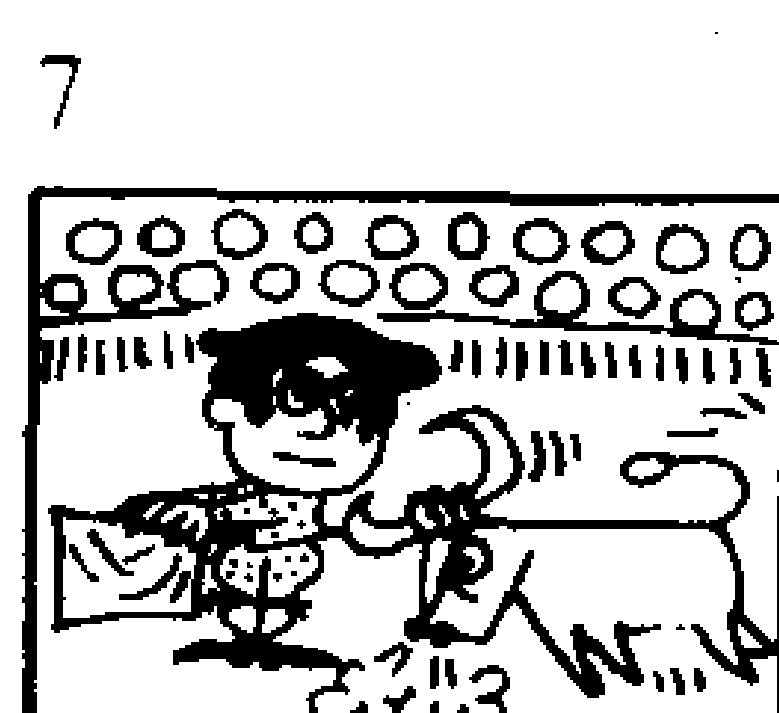
Bombay 孟买



Geneva 日内瓦



London 伦敦



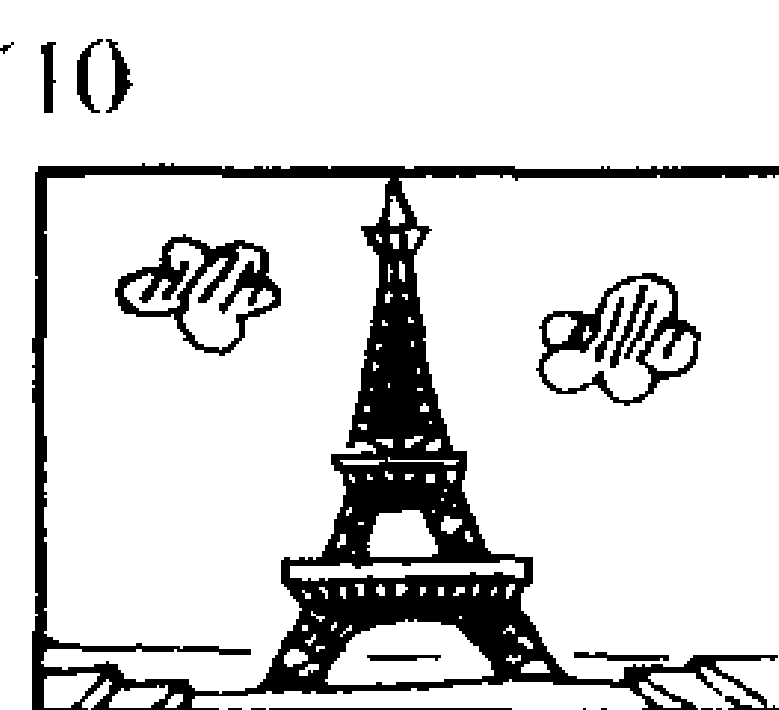
Madrid 马德里



Moscow 莫斯科



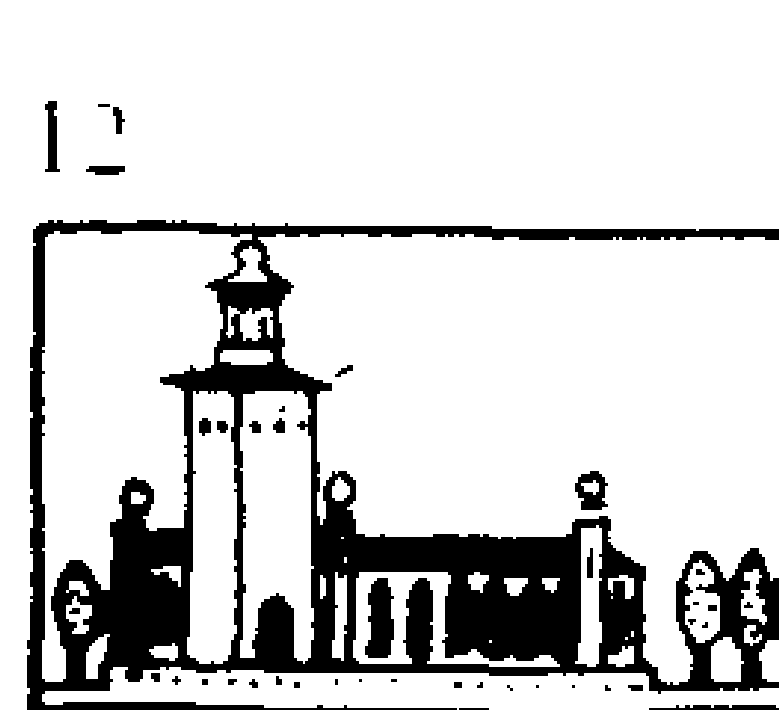
New York 纽约



Paris 巴黎



Rome 罗马

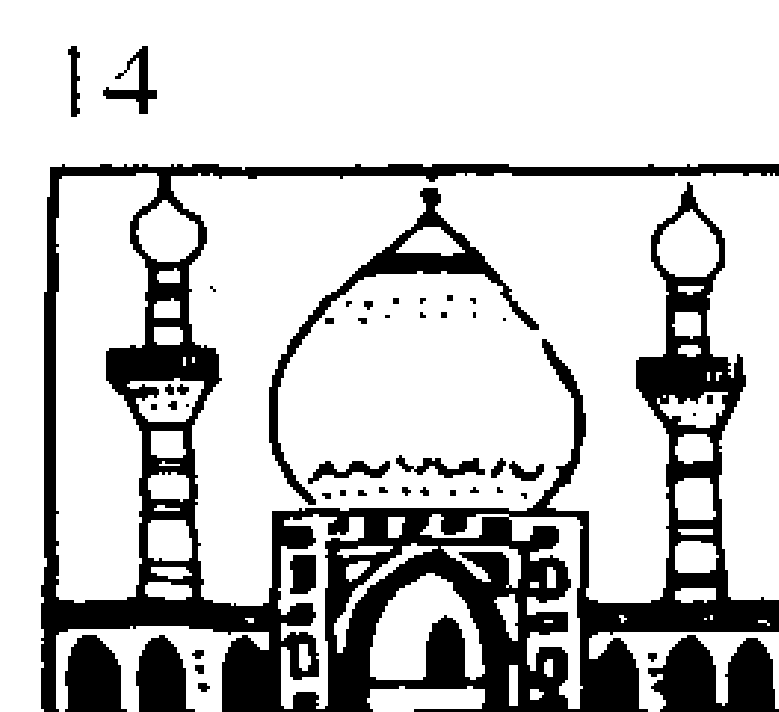


Stockholm

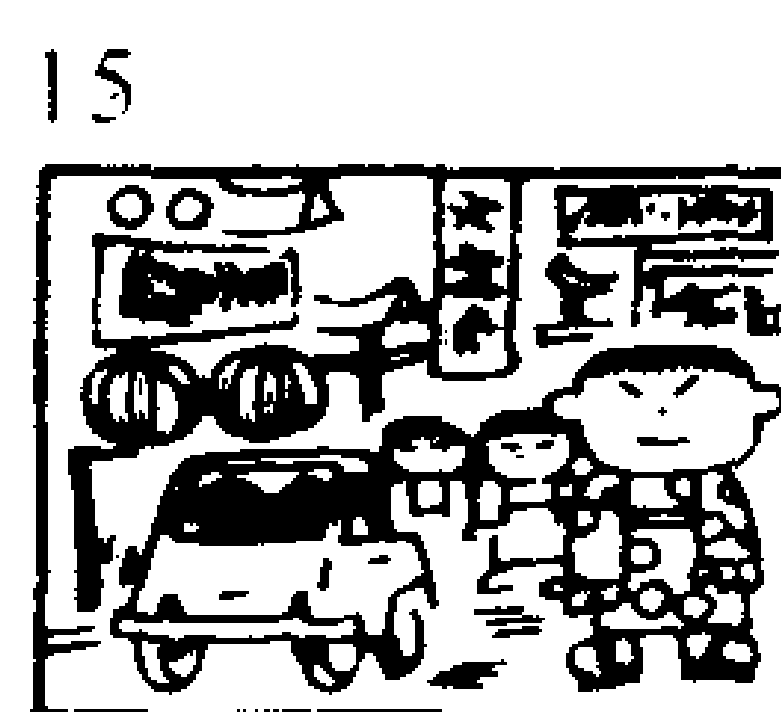
斯德哥尔摩



Sydney 悉尼



Teheran 德黑兰



Tokyo 东京

生词和短语

Accra [ə/'krɑ:] *n.* 阿克拉(加纳首都)

Athens [/'æθinz] *n.* 雅典(希腊首都)

Bombay [bɒm/'bei] *n.* 孟买

Geneva [dʒi/'nivə] *n.* 日内瓦

Stockholm [/'stɒkhəʊm] *n.* 斯德哥尔摩

Teheran [,tehə/'rɑ:n, tiə/'rɑ:n] *n.* 德黑兰(伊朗首都)

Moscow [/'mɒskəʊ] *n.* 莫斯科(苏联首都)

Rome [rəʊm] *n.* 罗马(意大利首都)

Berlin [bə:'lin] *n.* 柏林

Exercise

Look at this:

He went to Accra last year.

He will go to Accra next year.

Do these in the same way:

He went to New York last week.

She went to Sydney last month.

I went to Paris the year before last.

We went to Stockholm last year.

They went to Geneva the week before last.

Lesson 95

GEORGE: Two return tickets to London please.

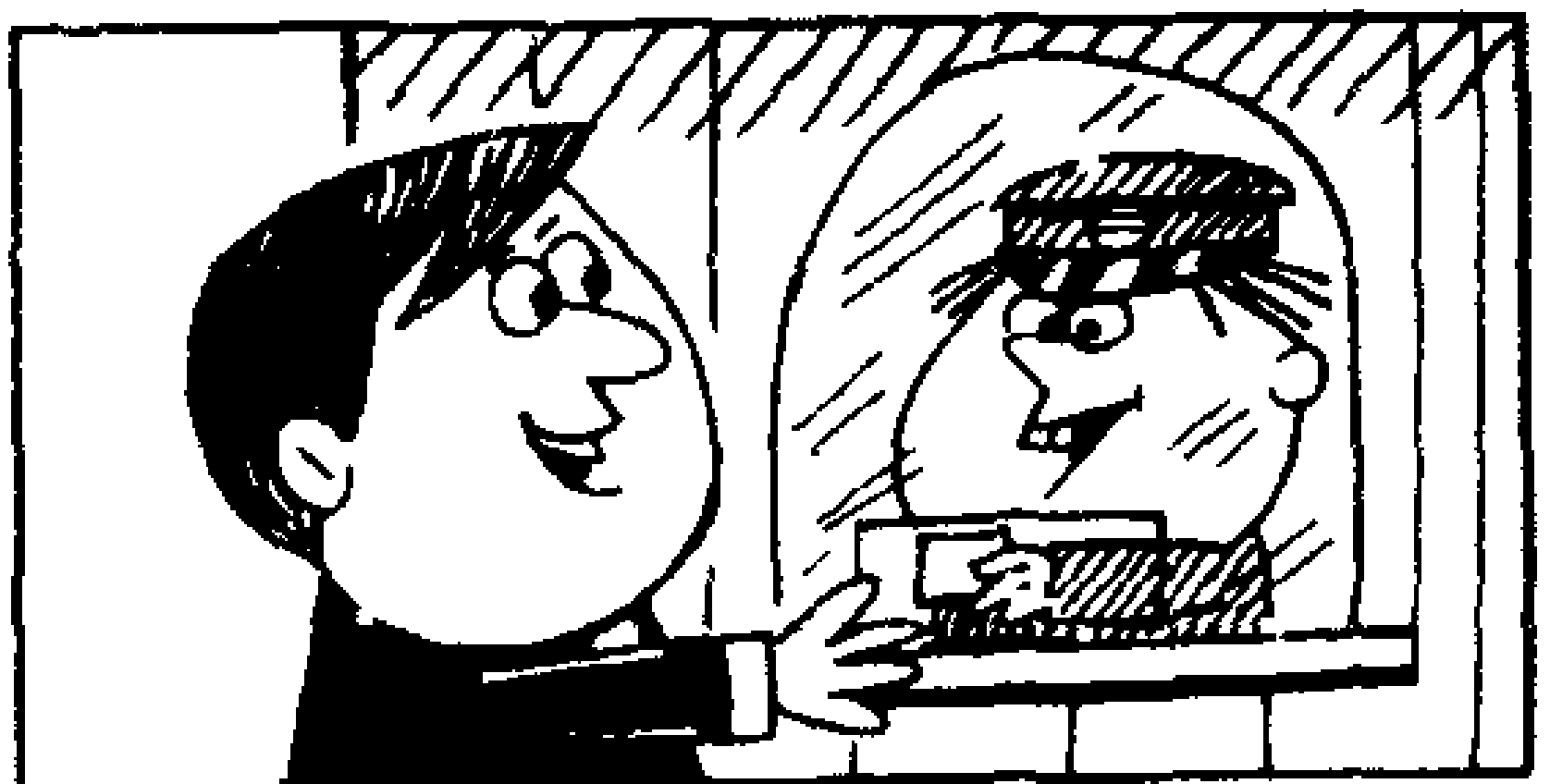
What time will the next train leave?

ATTENDANT: At nineteen minutes past eight.

乔治：买两张去伦敦的来回车票。

下一班火车什么时候开？

服务员：八点十九分。



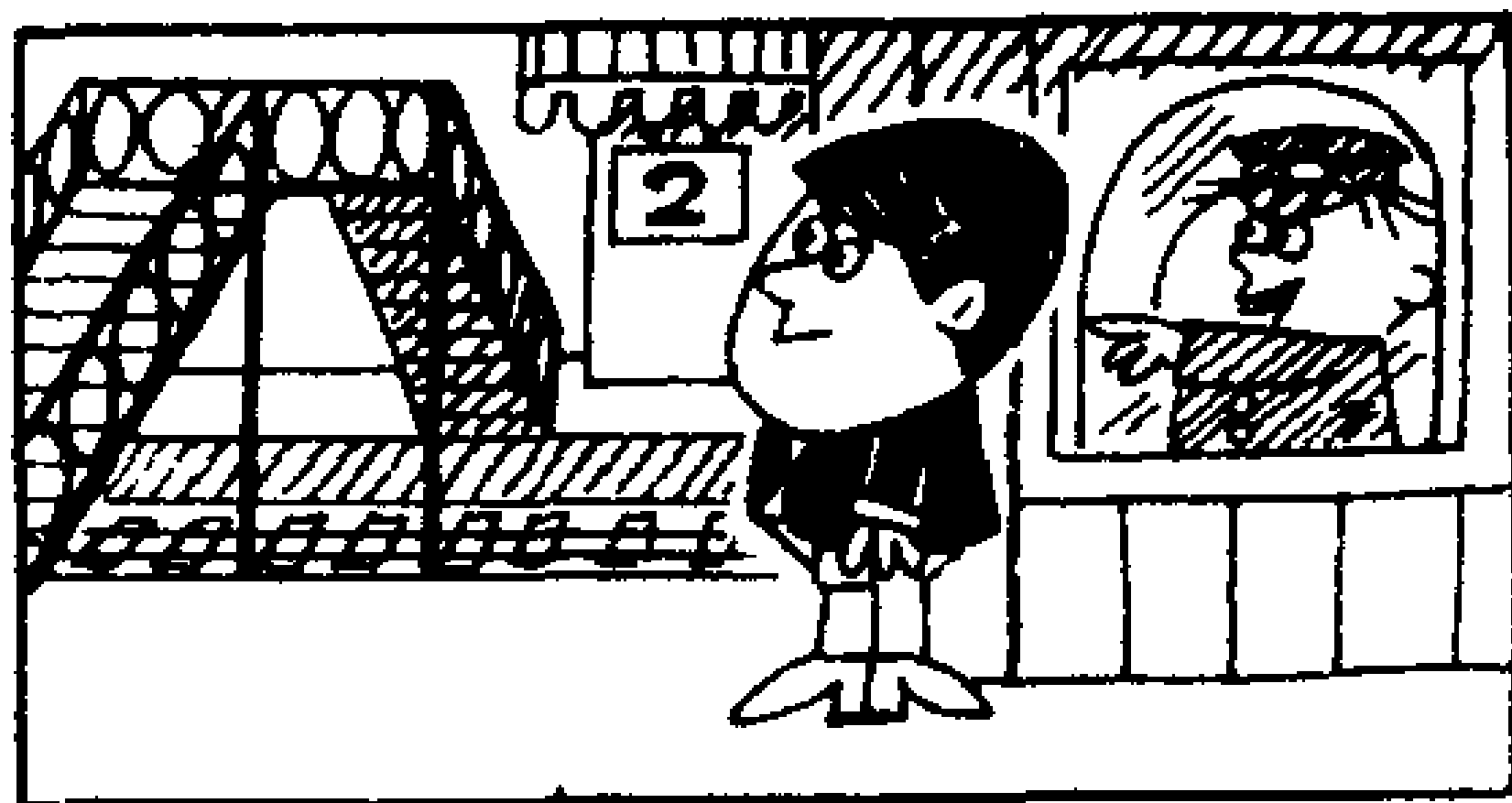
GEORGE: Which platform?

ATTENDANT: Platform Two.
Over the bridge.

乔治：在几号月台？

服务员：2号月台，过天桥。

2



KEN: What time will the next train leave?

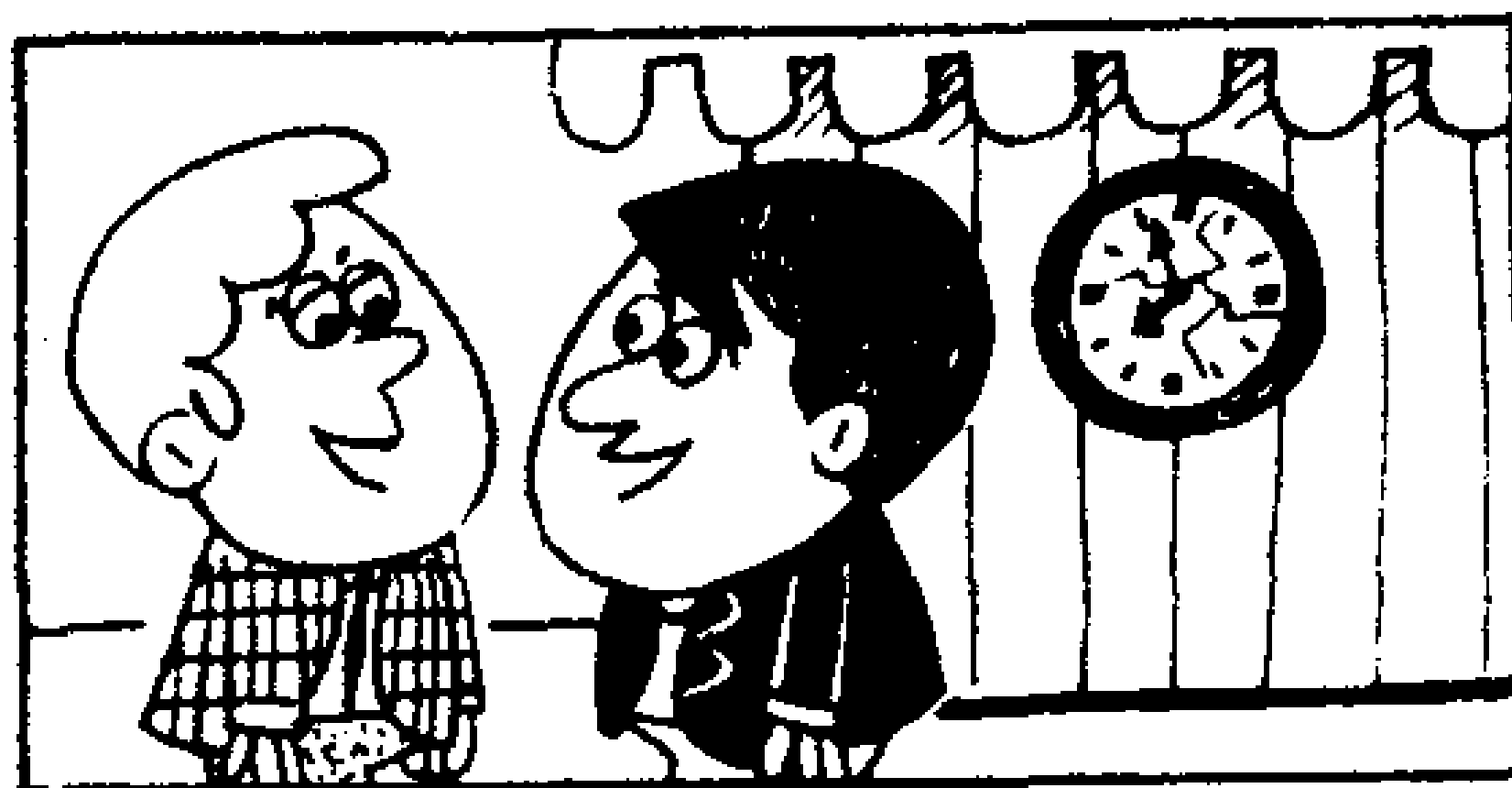
GEORGE: At eight nineteen.

KEN: We've got plenty of time.

肯恩：下一班火车什么时候开？

乔治：八点十九分。

肯恩：我们的时间还充裕。



George: It's only three minutes to eight.

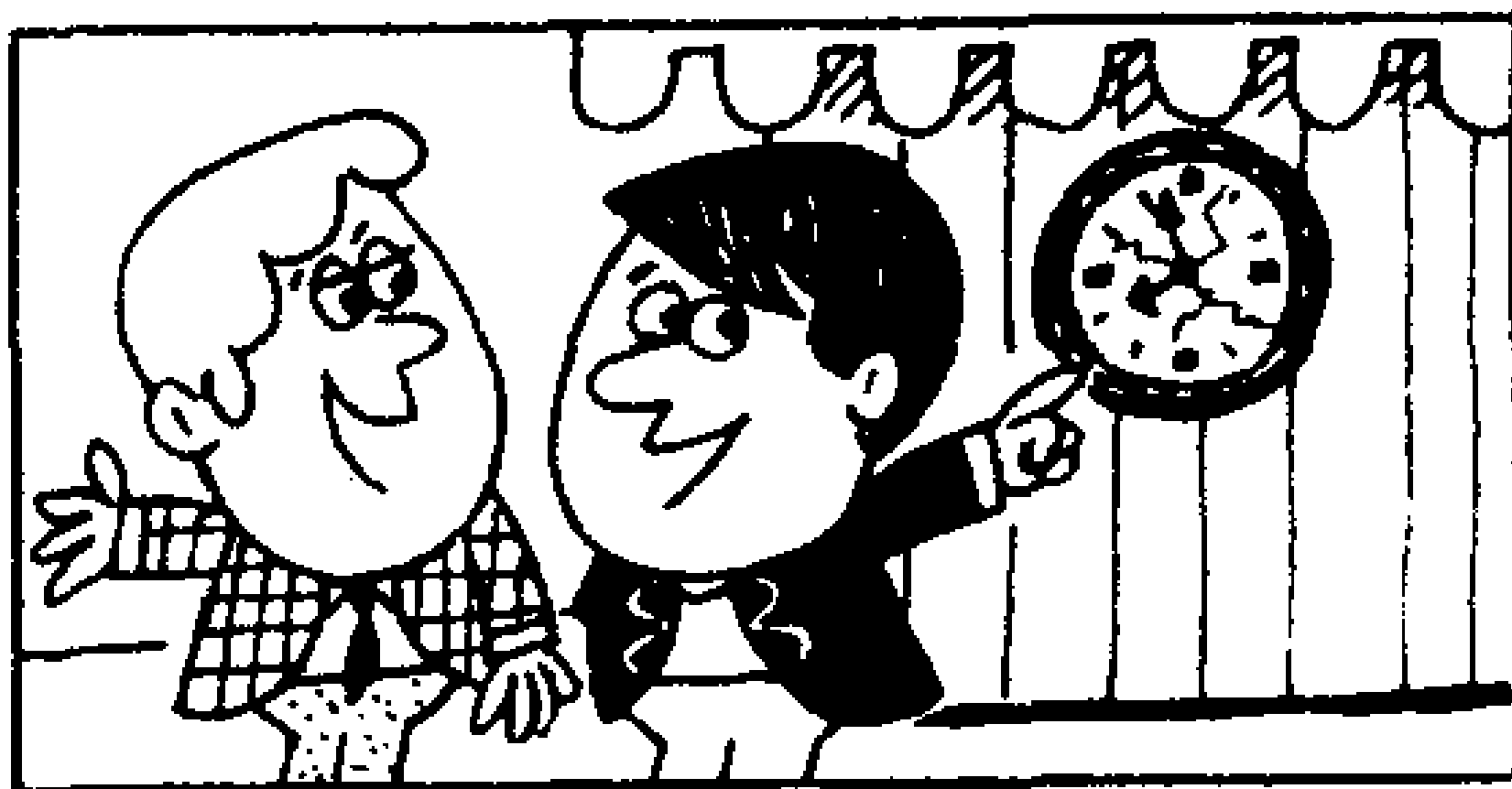
KEN: Let's go and have a drink.
There's a bar
next door to the station.

乔治：现在才七点五十七分。

肯恩：我们去喝点什么吧。

车站隔壁有个酒吧间。

4



GEORGE: We had better
go back to the station now,
Ken.

乔治：肯恩，现在我们最好还是回车站吧。

PORTER: Tickets please.

GEORGE: We want to catch
the eight nineteen to London

PORTER: You've just missed it!

服务员：请出示车票。

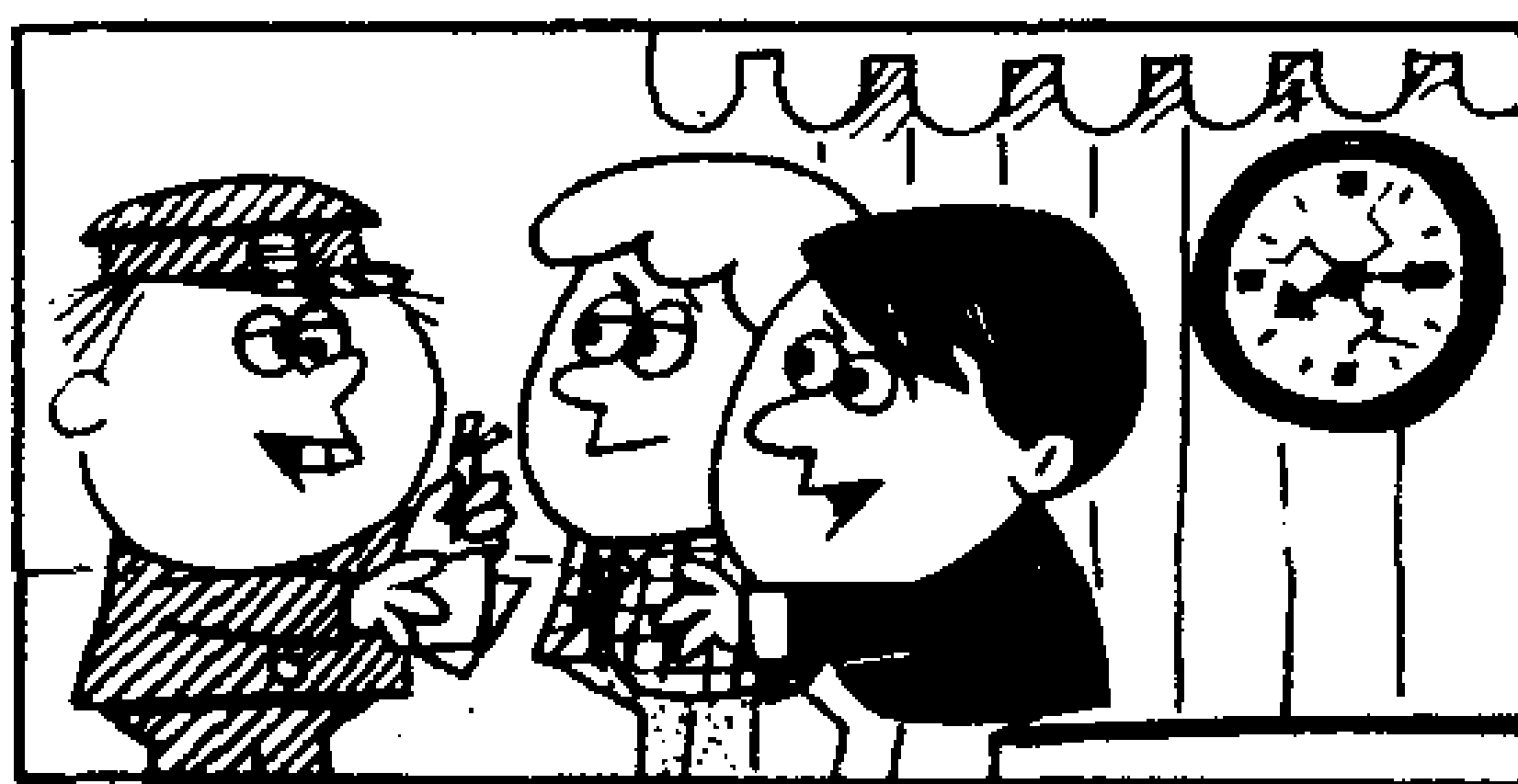
乔治：我们想乘八点十九分的火车
去伦敦。

服务员：你们刚好错过了！

5



6



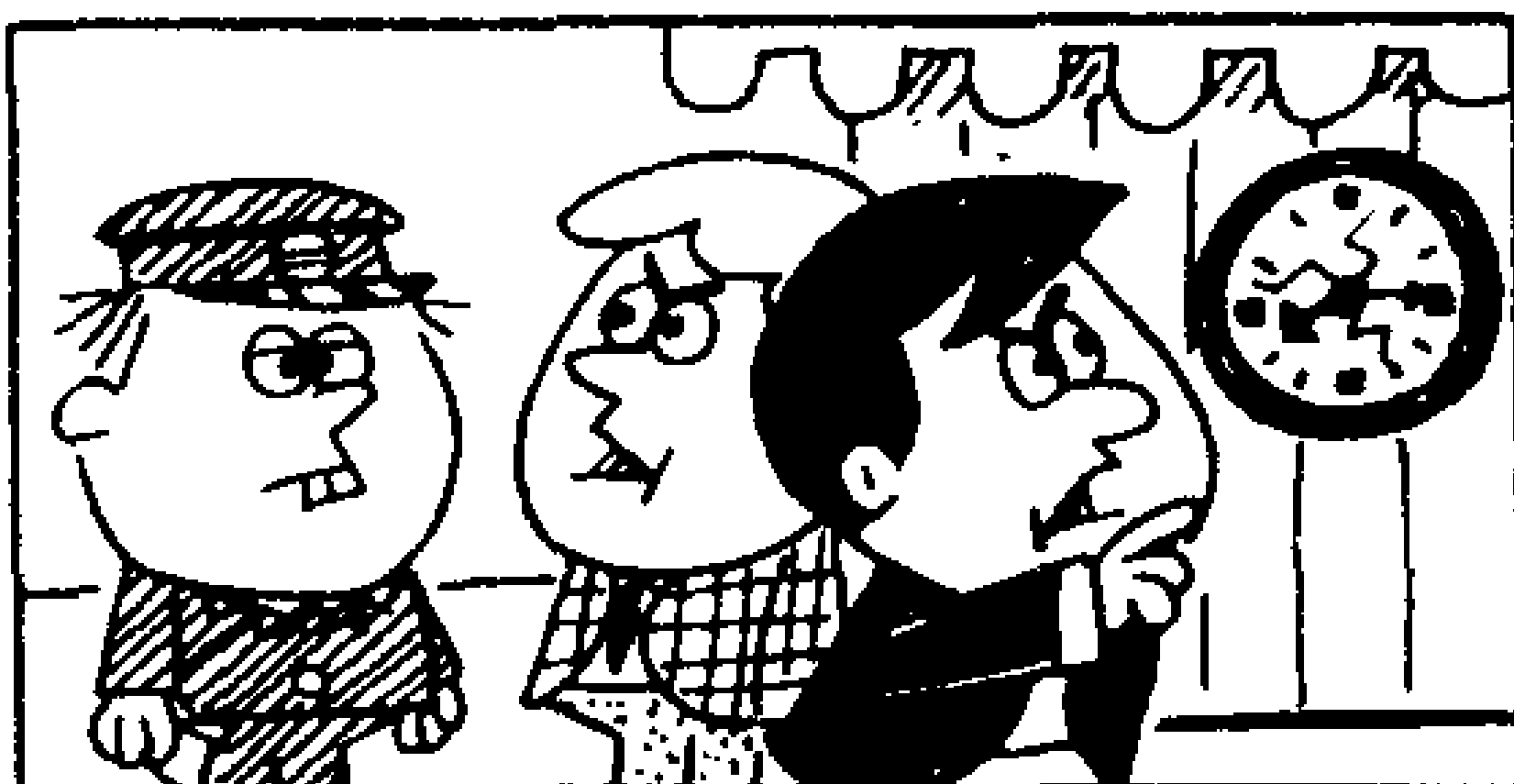
GEORGE: What!
It's only eight fifteen.

PORTER: I'm sorry, sir.
That clock's ten minutes slow.

GEORGE: When's the next train?

PORTER: In five hours' time!

7



乔治：什么！现在才八点一刻。

服务员：对不起，先生。

那个钟慢了十分钟。

乔治：下一班是什么时候？

服务员：五个小时以后。

生词和短语

return tickets 来回车票

station [ˈsteɪʃən] *n.* 车站

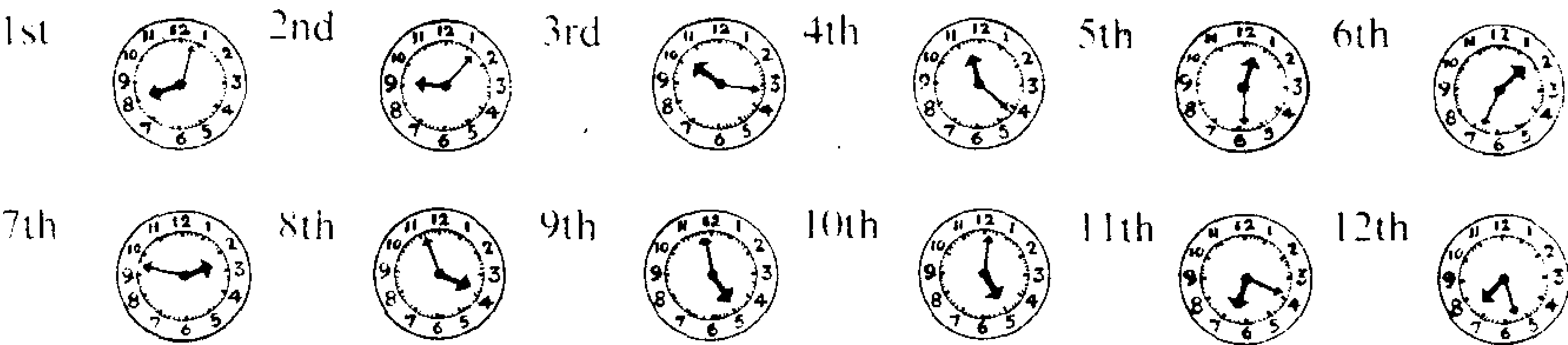
platform [ˈplætfɔ:m] *n.* 月台

bar [bɑ:] *n.* 酒吧, 小伙食店

catch [kætʃ] (caught [kɔ:t], caught) *vt.* 赶上(车、船等)

Lesson 96 What's the exact time?

现在准确时间是几点？



a minute two minutes

一分钟/两分钟

an hour two hours

一小时/两小时

a day two days

一天/两天

a week two weeks

AGO 一个星期/两个星期之前

a month two months

一个月/两个月

a year two years

一年/两年

a minute's two minutes'

一分钟/两分钟

an hour's two hours'

一小时/两小时

a day's two days'

一天/两天

IN

a week's two weeks'

TIME

一个星期/两个星期

之内(的时间)

a month's two months'

一个月/两个月

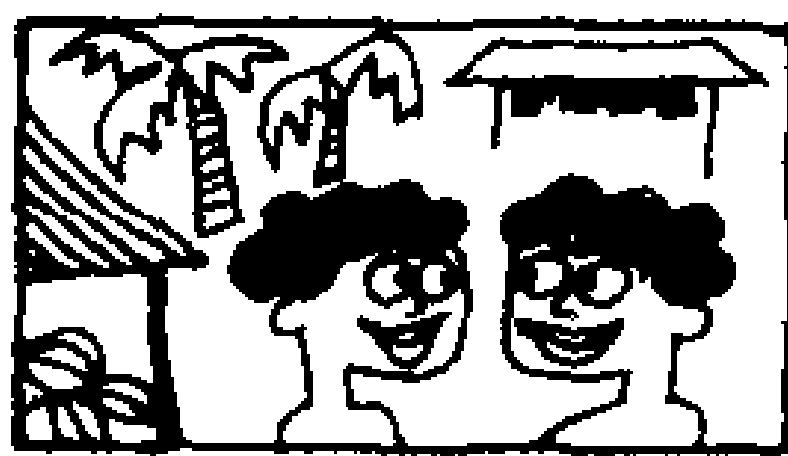
a year's two years'

一年/两年

When did he/will he go to . . . ?

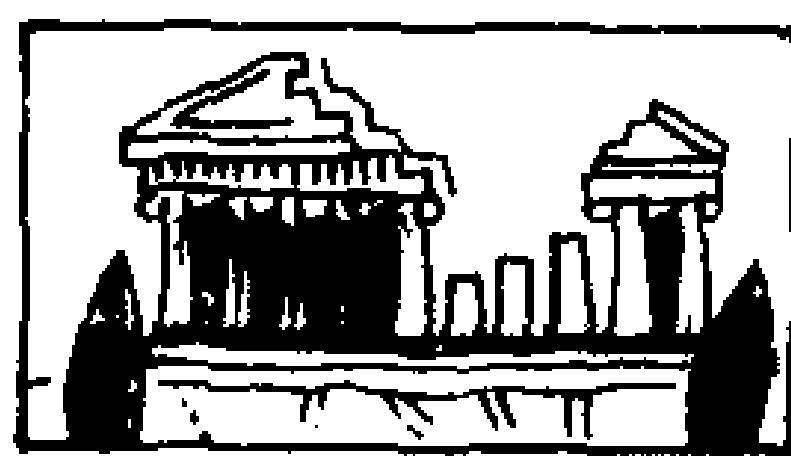
他是何时到……去的/他将于何时到……去?

1



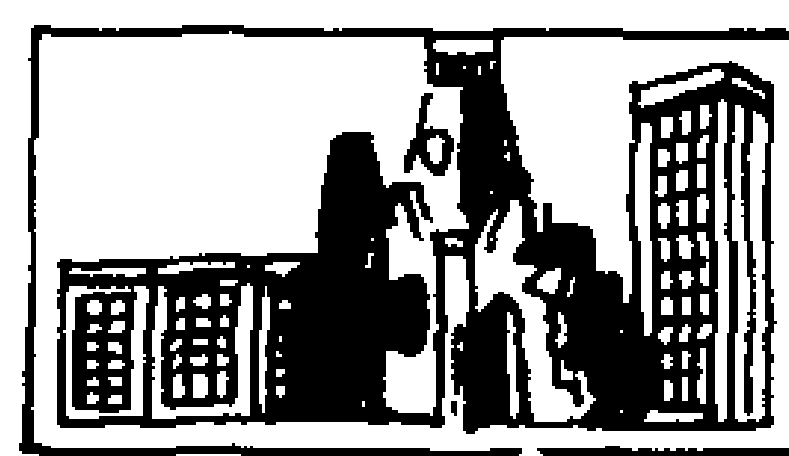
Accra

2



Athens

3



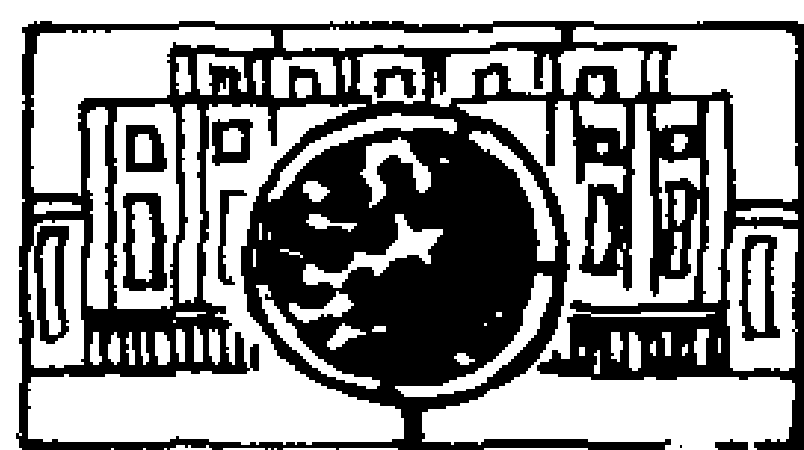
Berlin

4



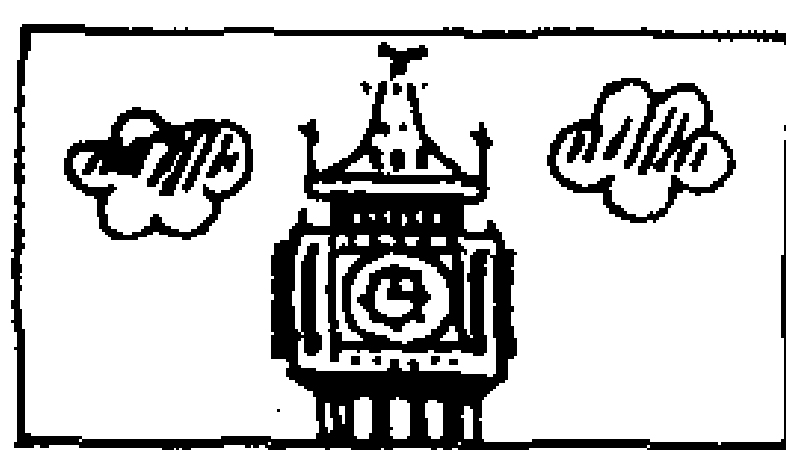
Bombay

5



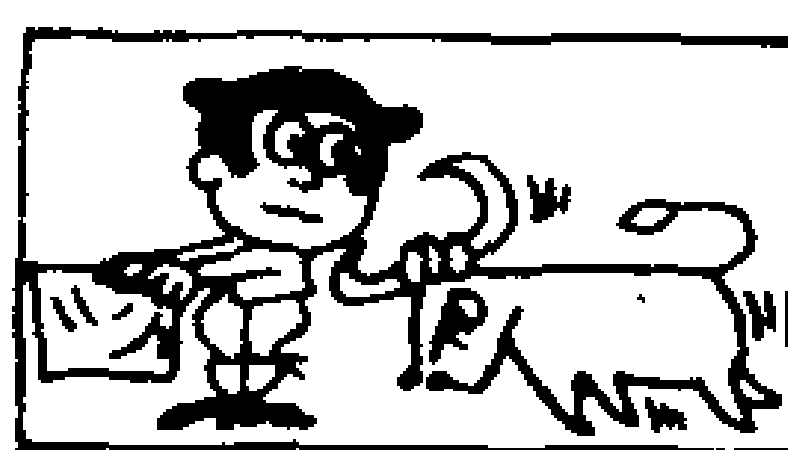
Geneva

6



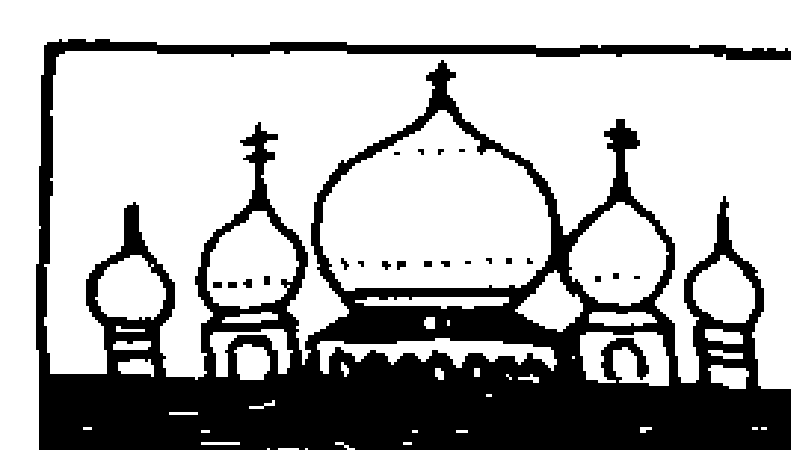
London

7



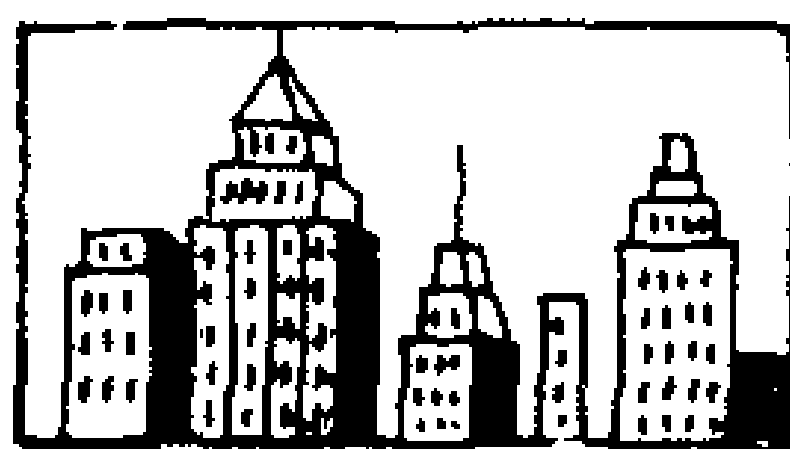
Madrid

8



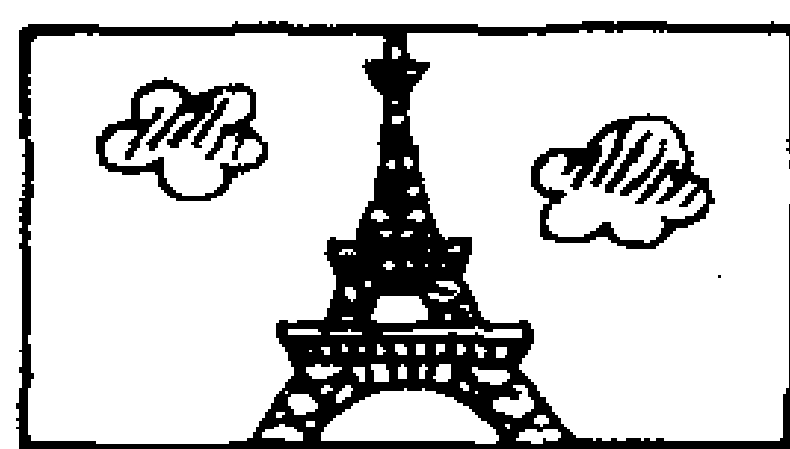
Moscow

9



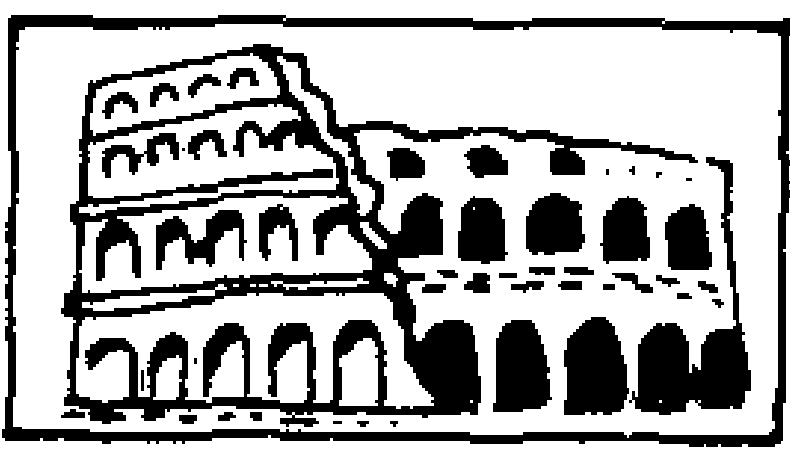
New York

10



Paris

11



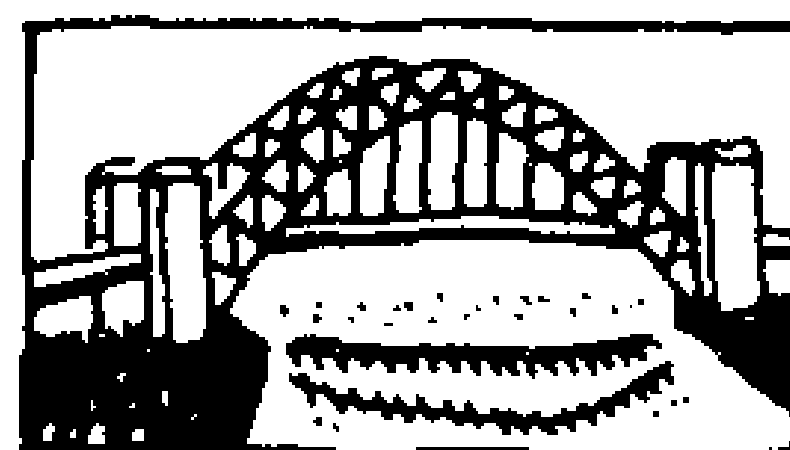
Rome

12



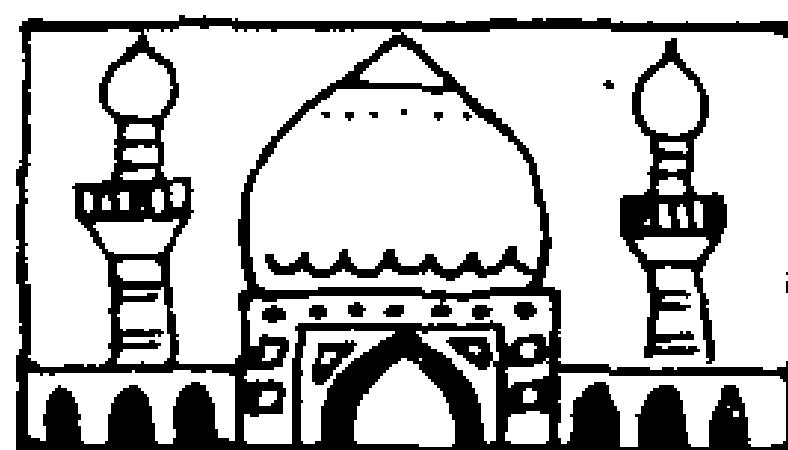
Stockholm

13



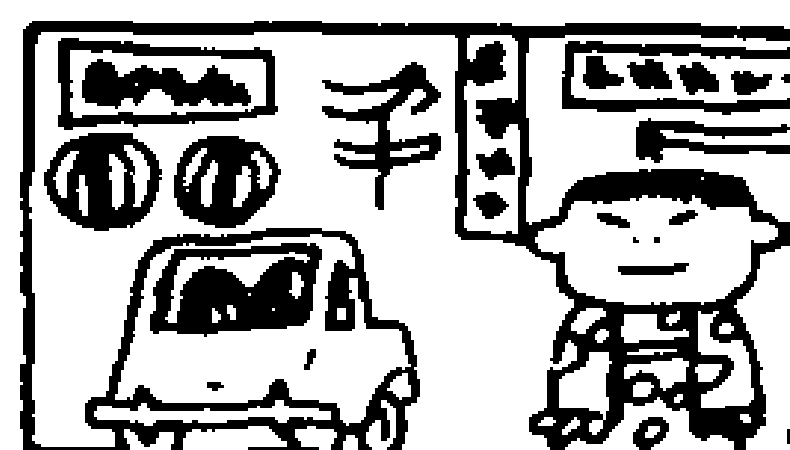
Sydney

14



Teheran

15



Tokyo

Exercise

Look at this:

We must go back to the station.

We had better go back to the station.

Change these sentences in the same way: 用相同的方式改变这些句子。

I must stay here.

We must wait for him.

You must call a doctor.

They must go home.

She must hurry.

You must be careful.

Lesson 97

MR HALL: I léft a súitcase
on the tráin to Lóndon
the óther dáy.

ATTENDANT: Cán you descríbe it, sír?

霍尔先生：几天前我把一个手提箱忘在
去伦敦的火车上了。

服务员：你能把箱子的样子讲一下吗，先生？

MR HALL: It's a smáll blúe cáse
and it's gót a zíp.
There's a lábel on the hándle
with my náme and addréss
on it.

霍尔先生：那是一只蓝色的小箱子，有个
拉链。在箱把上有一张记着我
姓名地址的标签

ATTENDANT: Ís this cáse yóurs?

MR HALL: NÓ, thát's not mine.

服务员：这只箱子是您的吗？

霍尔先生：不，那不是我的

ATTENDANT: Whát abóut this óne?
This óne's gót a lábel.

MR HALL: Lét me sée it.

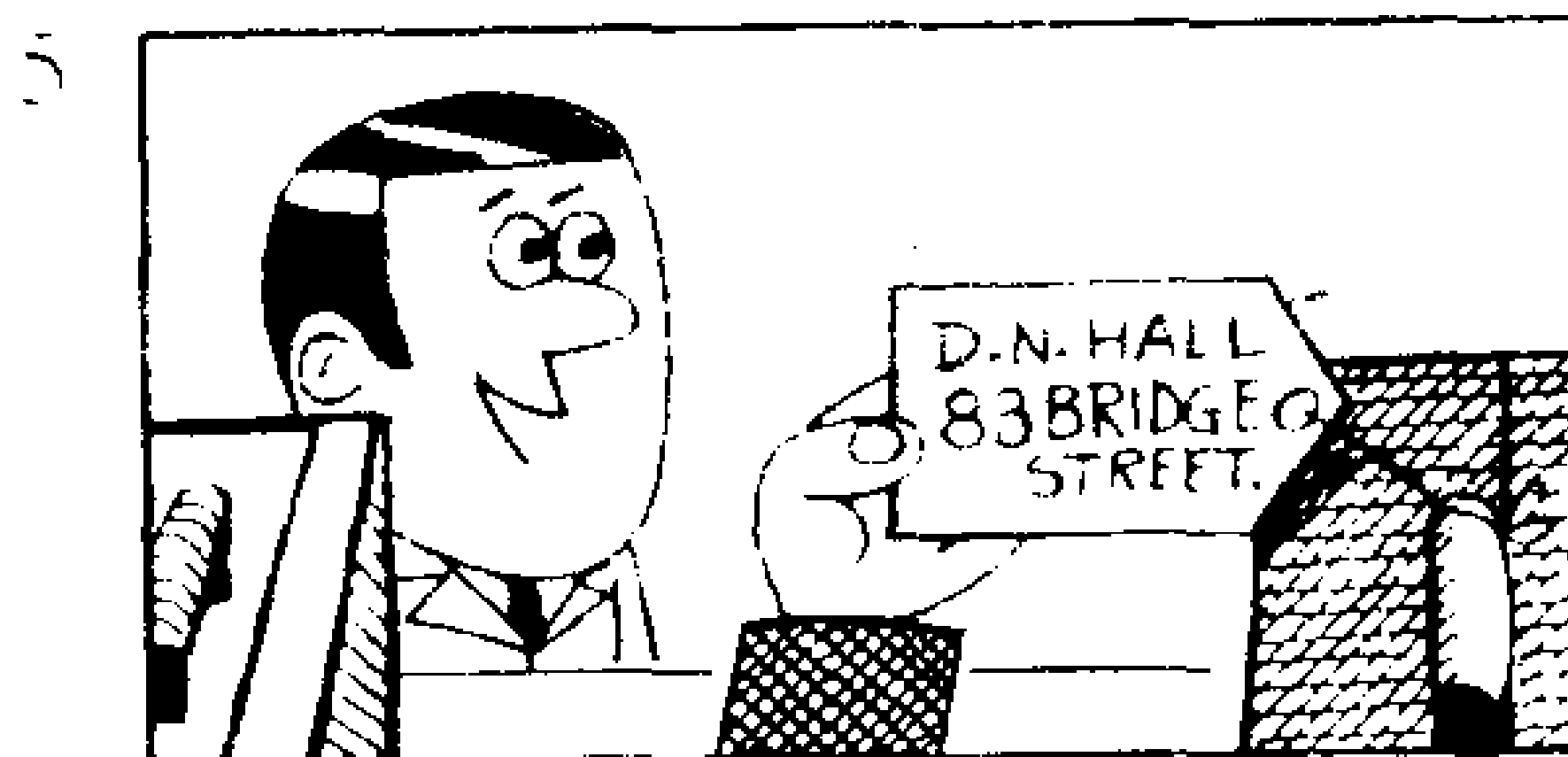
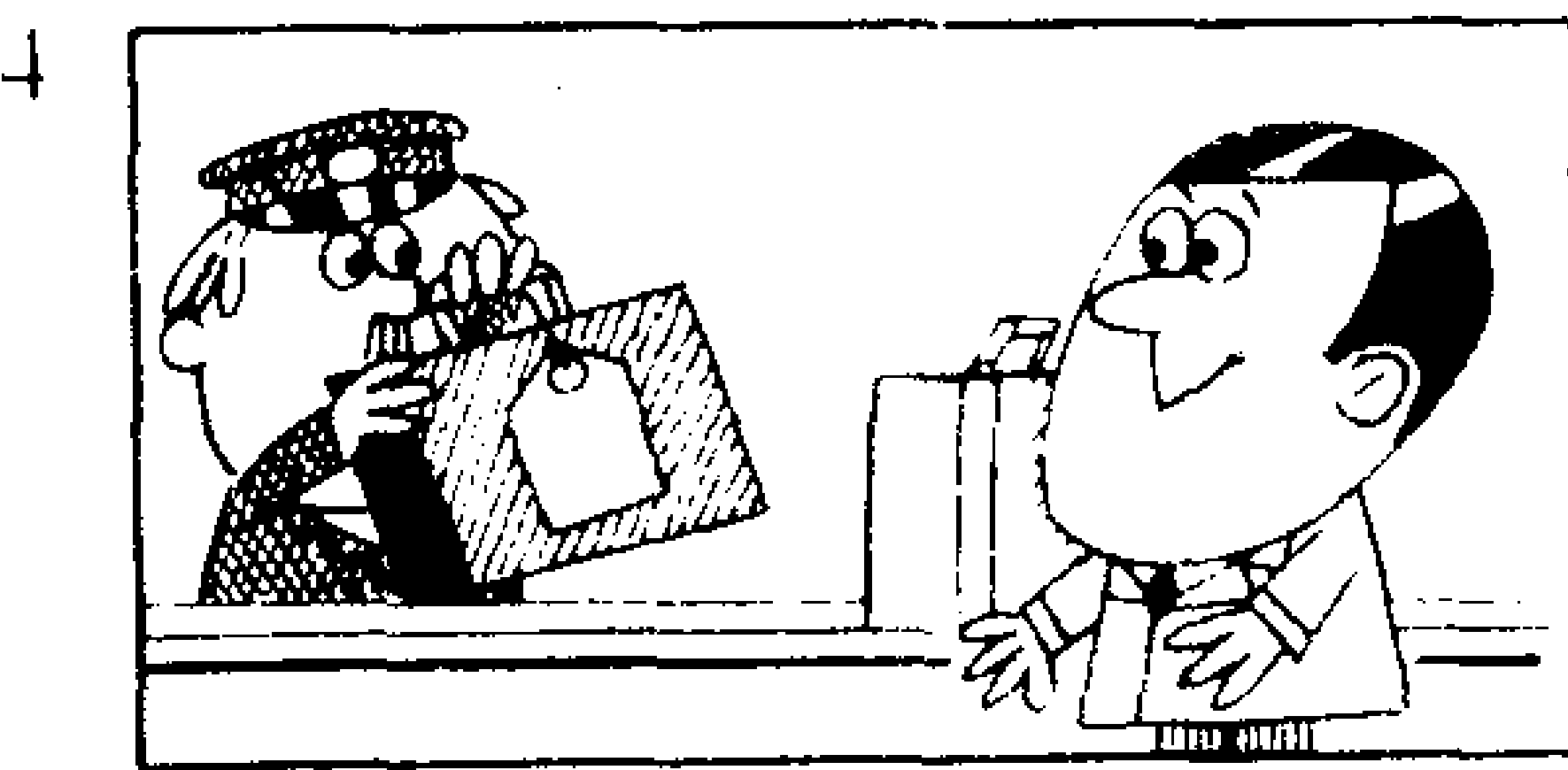
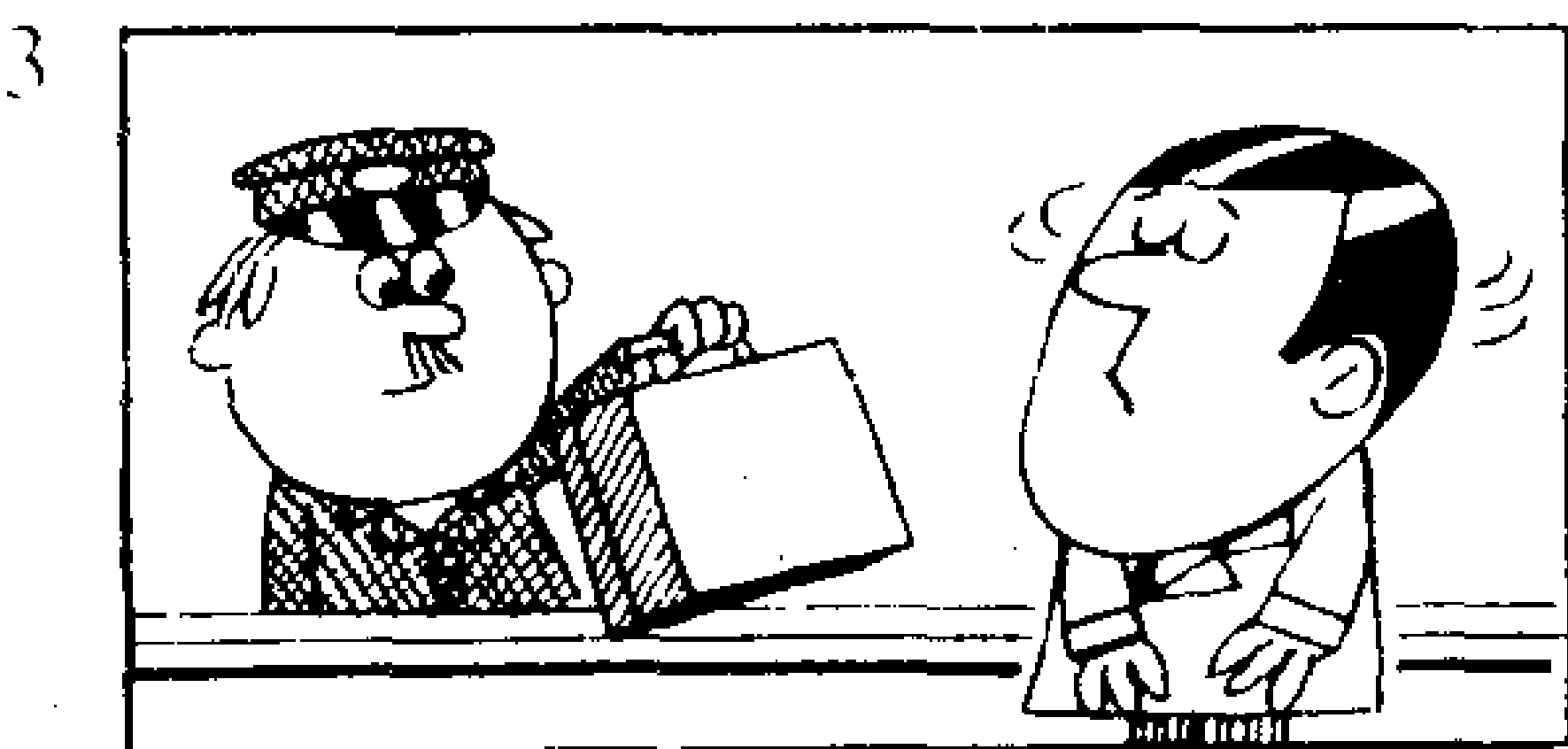
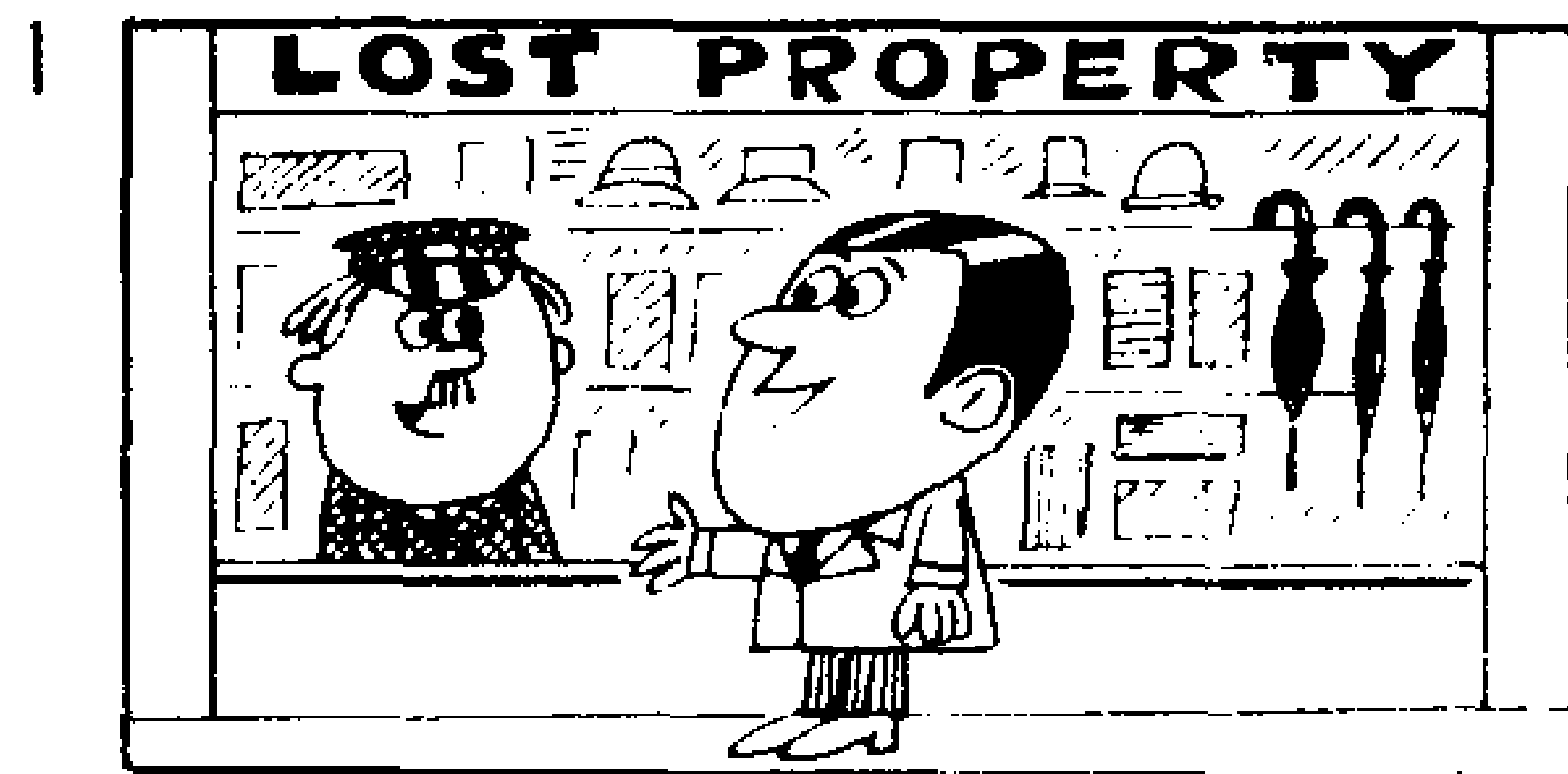
服务员：那么这只呢？

这只箱子有个标签

ATTENDANT: Whát's your náme and addréss?

MR HALL: Dávid Háll,
83. Bridge Stréet.

ATTENDANT: Thát's ríght.
D. N. Háll,
83. Bridge Stréet.



服务员：你贵姓，住在哪儿？
 霍尔先生：戴维·霍尔，住在大桥街 83 号。
 服务员：那对了。D·N·霍尔，大桥街 83 号。

ATTENDANT: Fifty pence please.
 MR HALL: Here you are.
 ATTENDANT: Thank you.

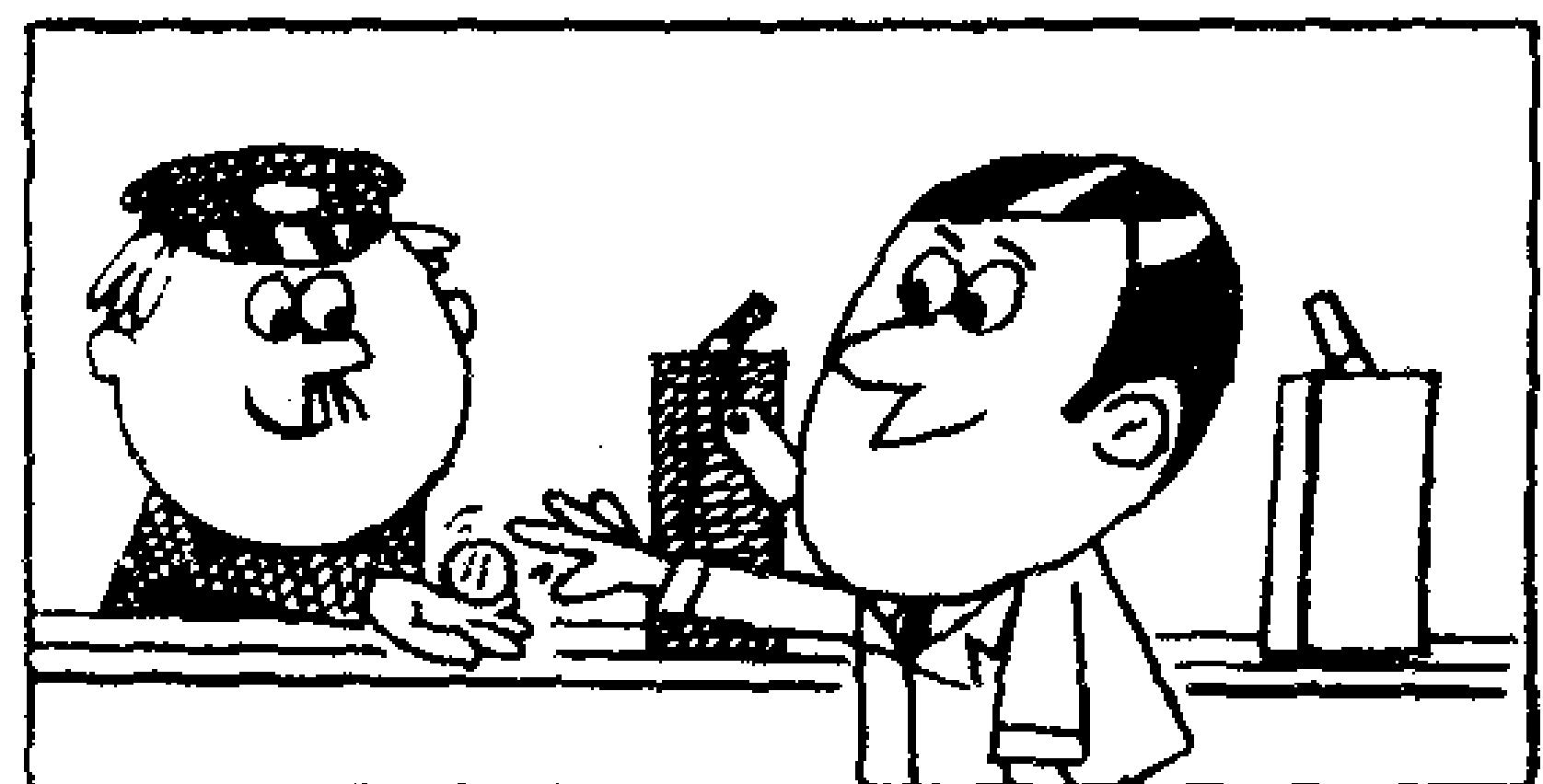
服务员：请付 50 便士。
 霍尔先生：给你。
 服务员：谢谢你。

MR HALL: Hèy!
 ATTENDANT: What's the matter?
 霍尔先生：嗨！
 服务员：怎么啦？

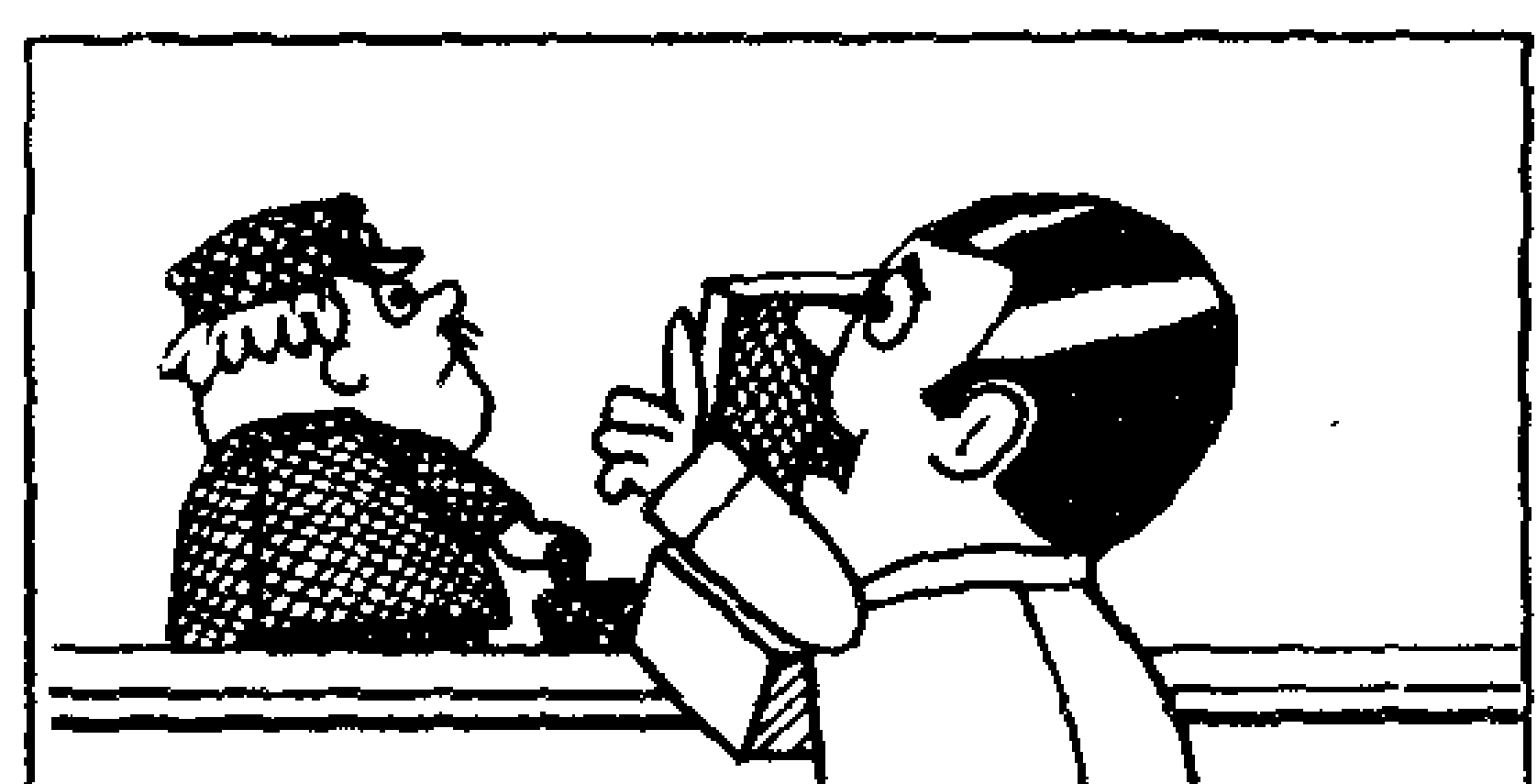
MR HALL: This case doesn't belong to mé!
 You've given me the wrong case!

霍尔先生：这个箱子不是我的！
 你给错了箱子！

6



7



8



生词和短语

- describe** [dis/'kraib] *vt.* 描述
handle ['hændl] *n.* 提手, 柄
zip [zip] *n.* 拉链
label ['leibl] *n.* 标签
pence (**penny** 的复数) [pens] *n.* 便士(英货币)
belong [bi/'lɒŋ] *vi.* 属于, 归(某人)所有
wrong [rɒŋ] *a.* 错误的, 不适当的
Hall [hɔ:l] 霍尔(姓氏, 男子名)

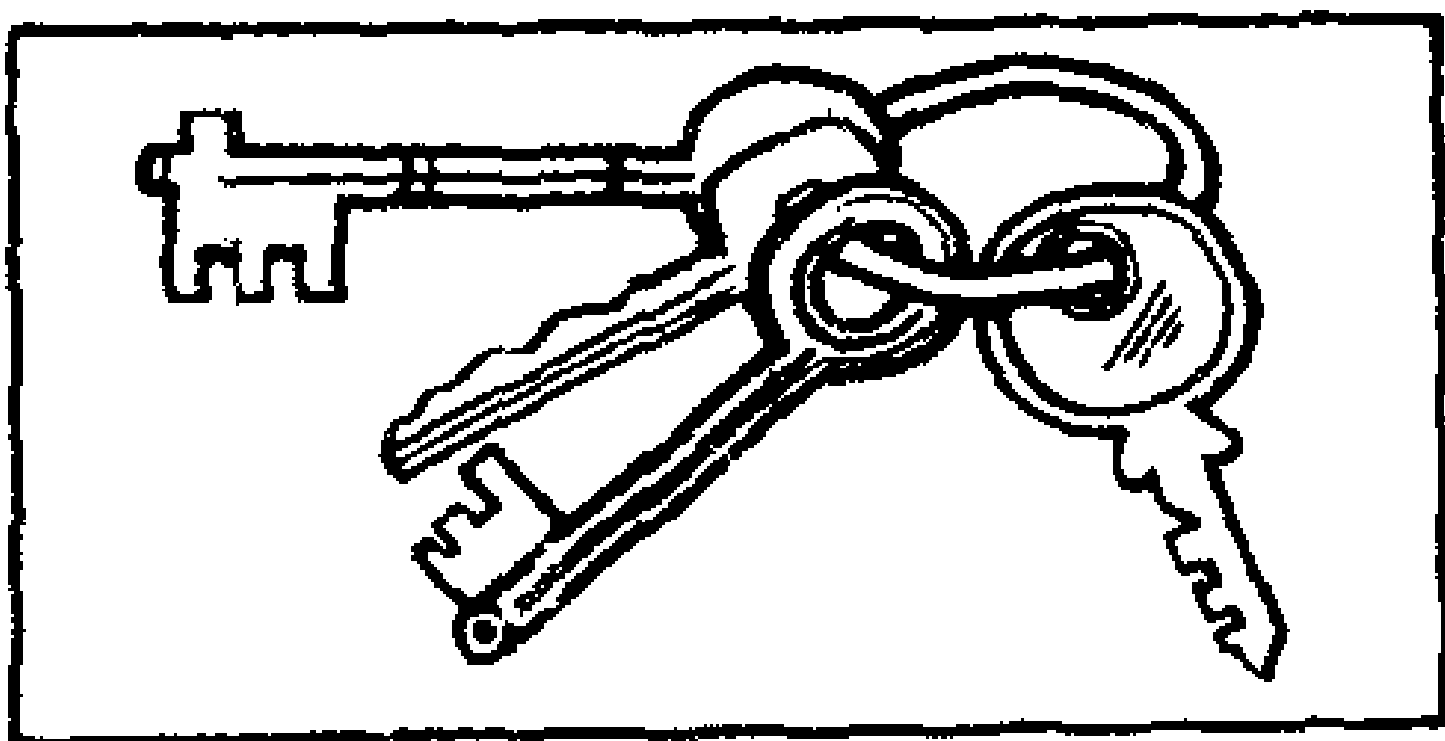
Lesson 98

Does this belong to me? Is this mine? 这是属于我的吗？这是我的吗？
 Does this belong to you? Is this yours? 这是属于你的吗？这是你的吗？

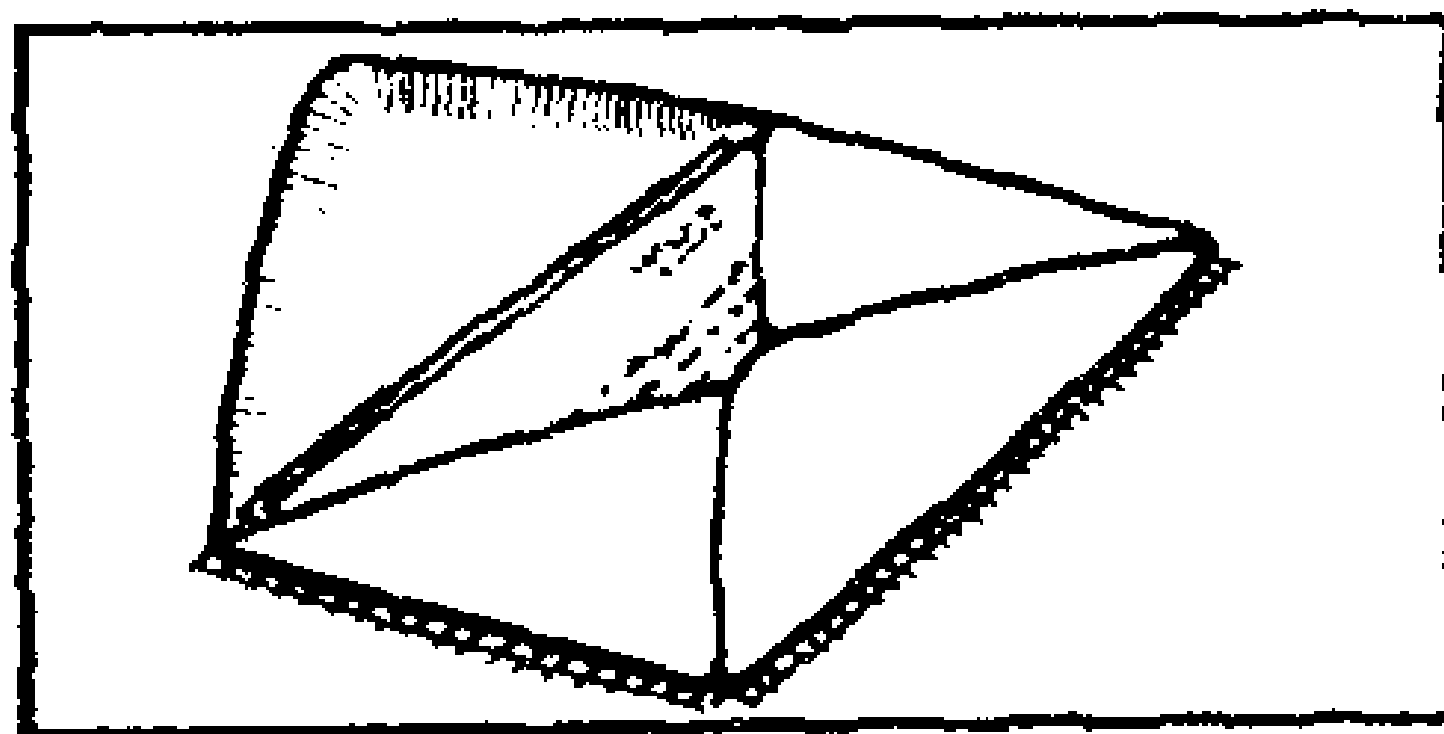
Does this belong to him?	Is this his?	这是属于他的吗? 这是他的吗?
Does this belong to her?	Is this hers?	这是属于她的吗? 这是她的吗?
Do these belong to us?	Are these ours?	这些是属于我们的吗? 这些是我们的吗?
Do these belong to you?	Are these yours?	这些是属于你们的吗? 这些是你们的吗?
Do these belong to them?	Are these theirs?	这些是属于他们的吗? 这些是他们的吗?

Whose is it?	这是谁的?
Whose are they?	这些是谁的?

1



2



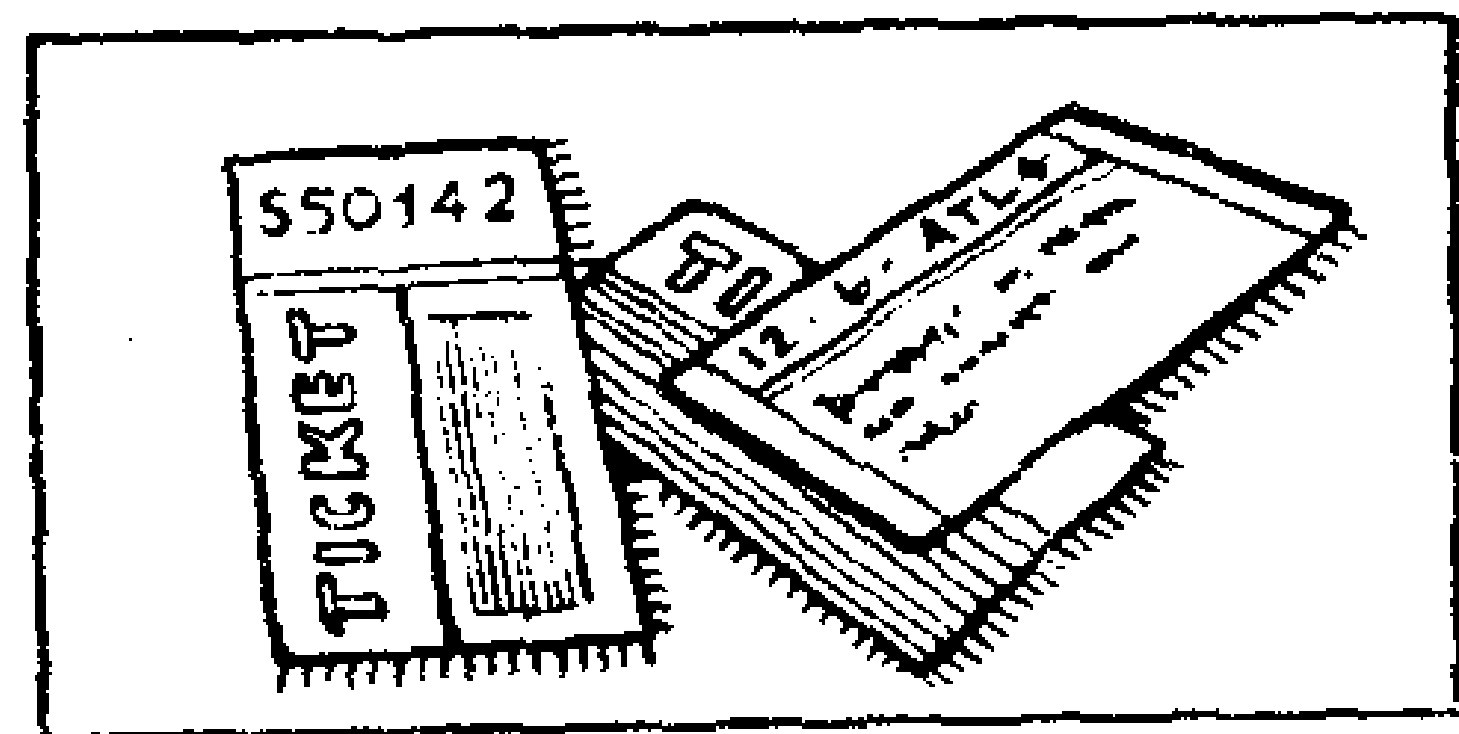
3



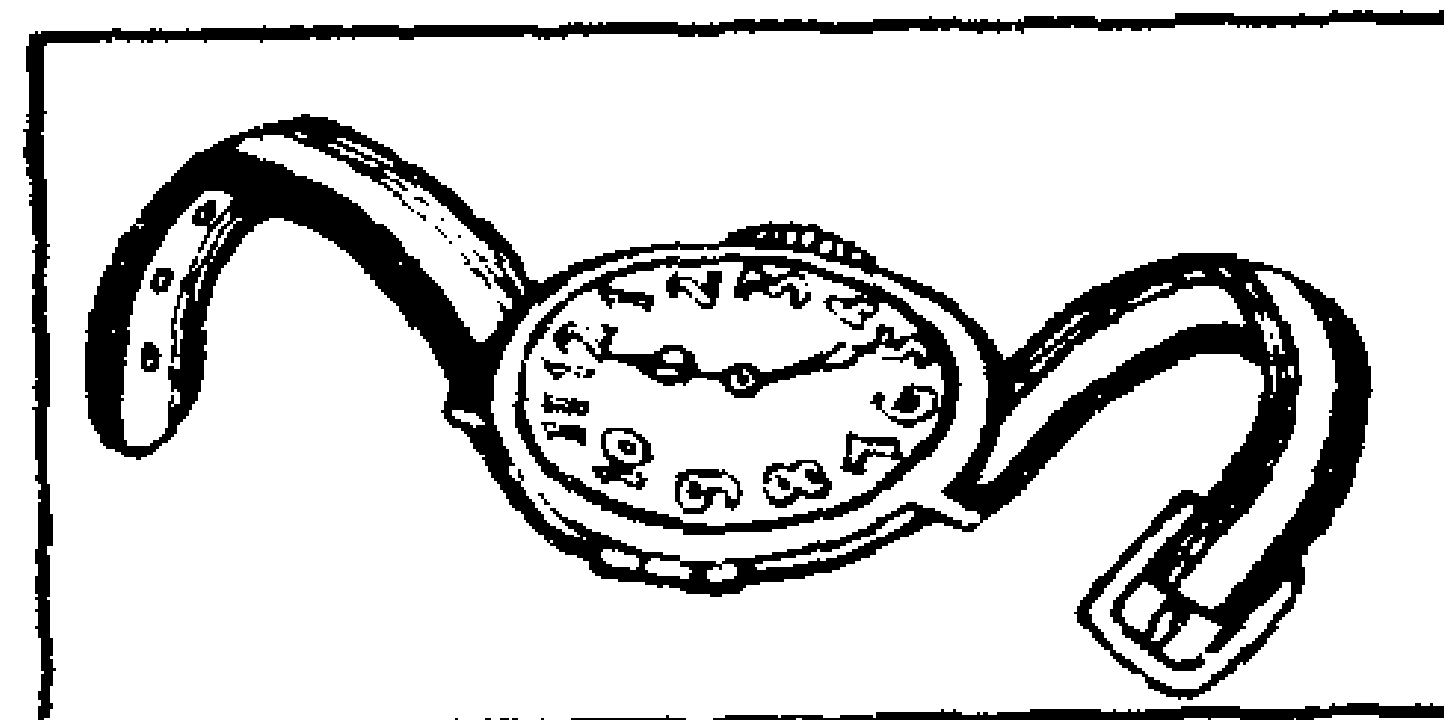
4



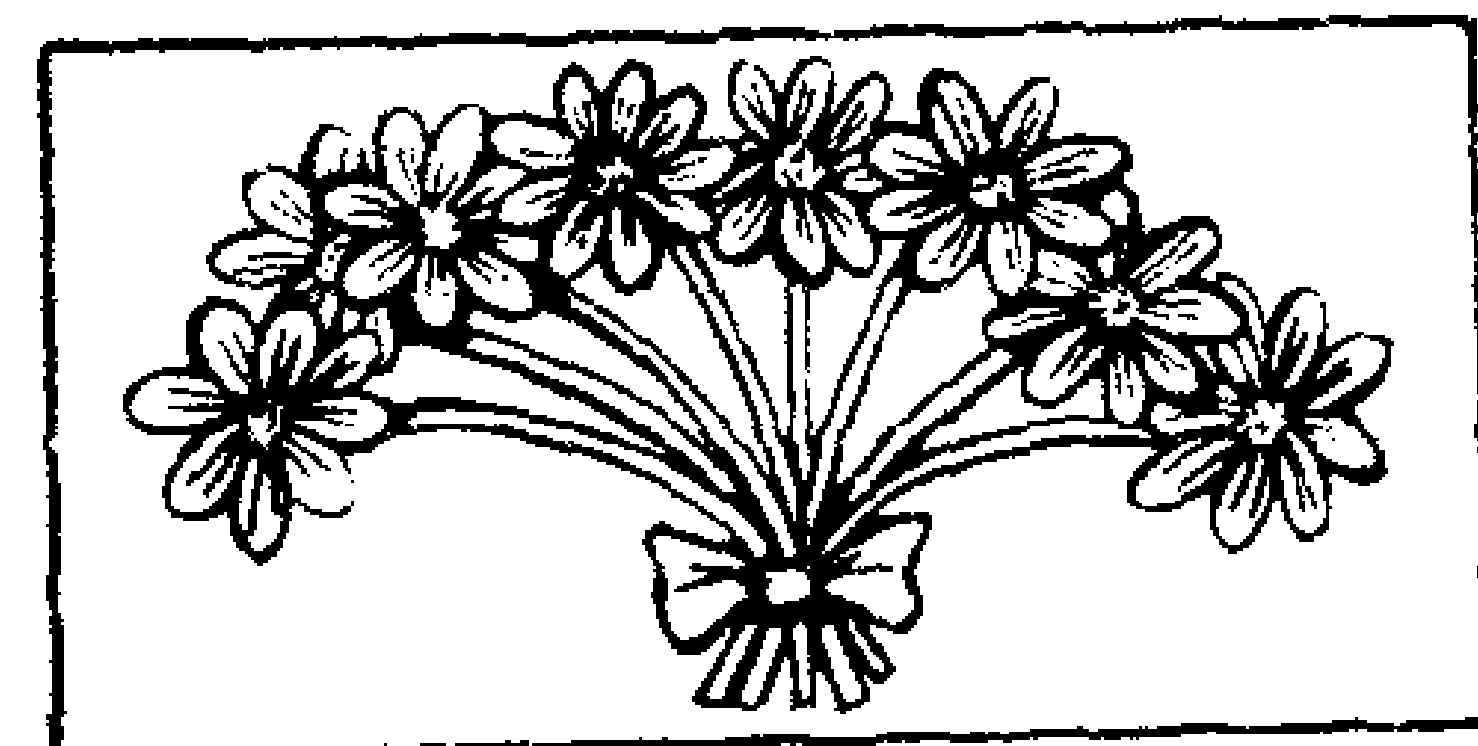
5



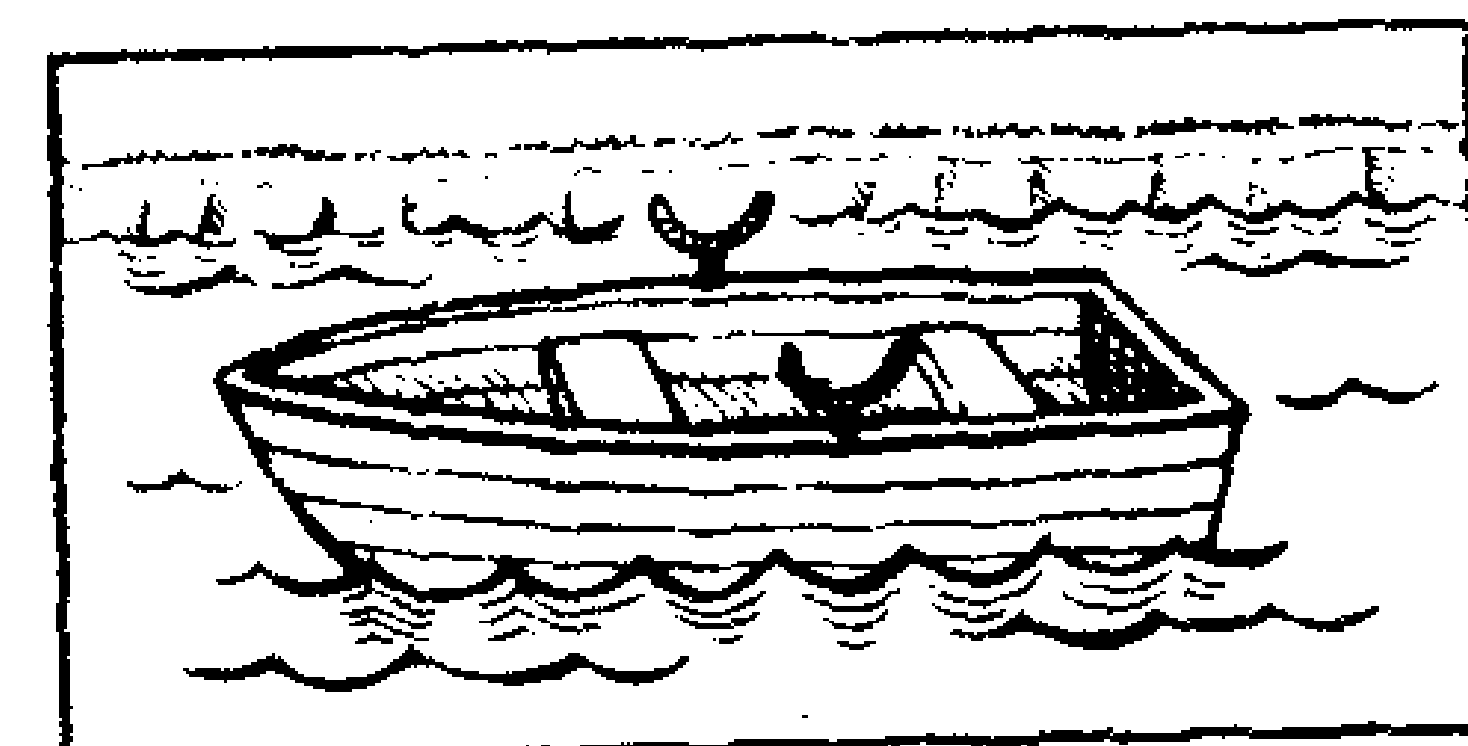
6



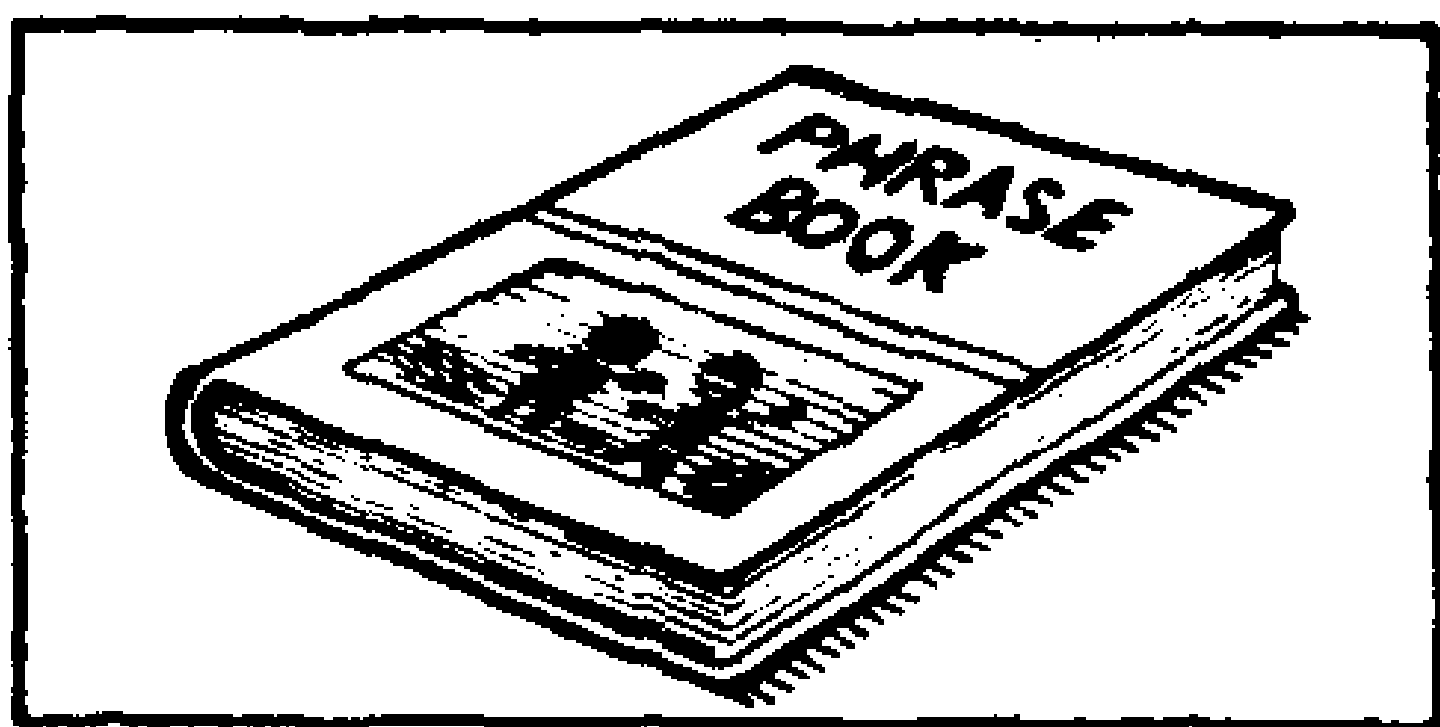
7



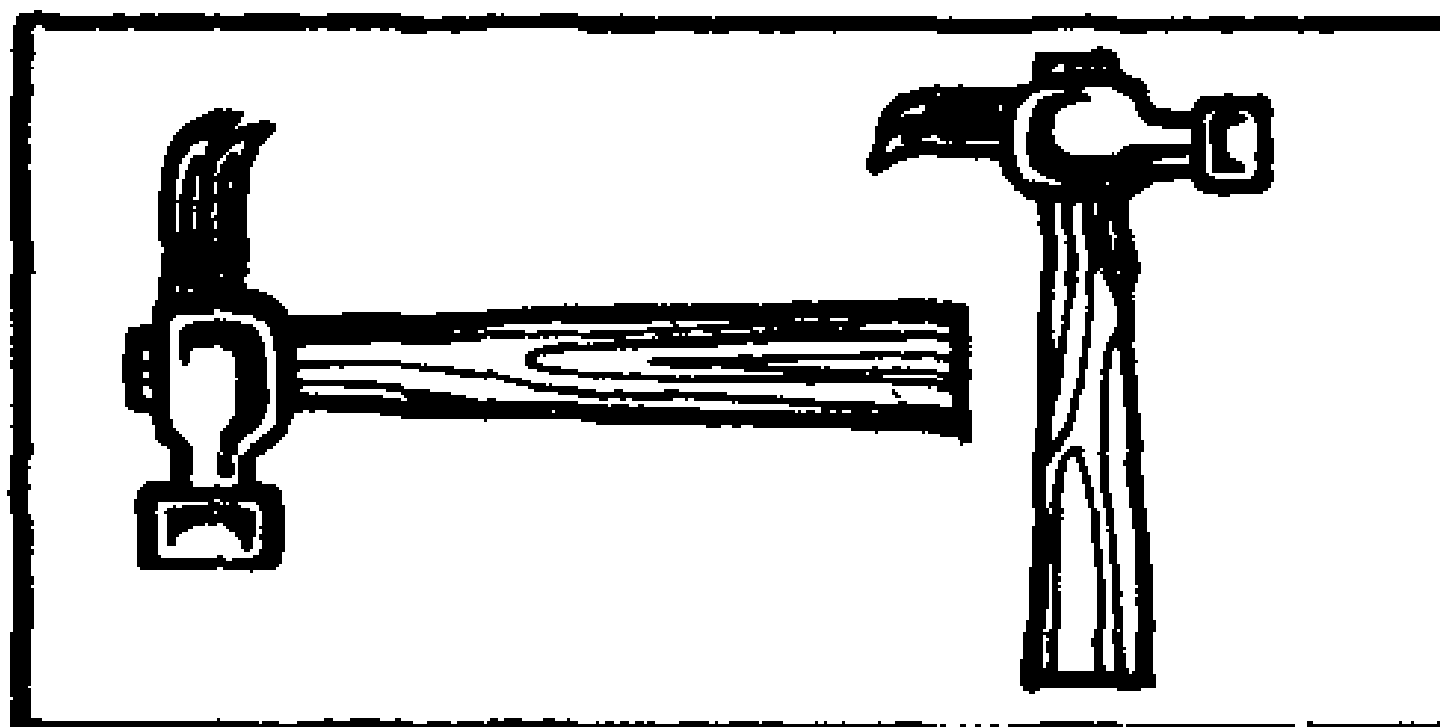
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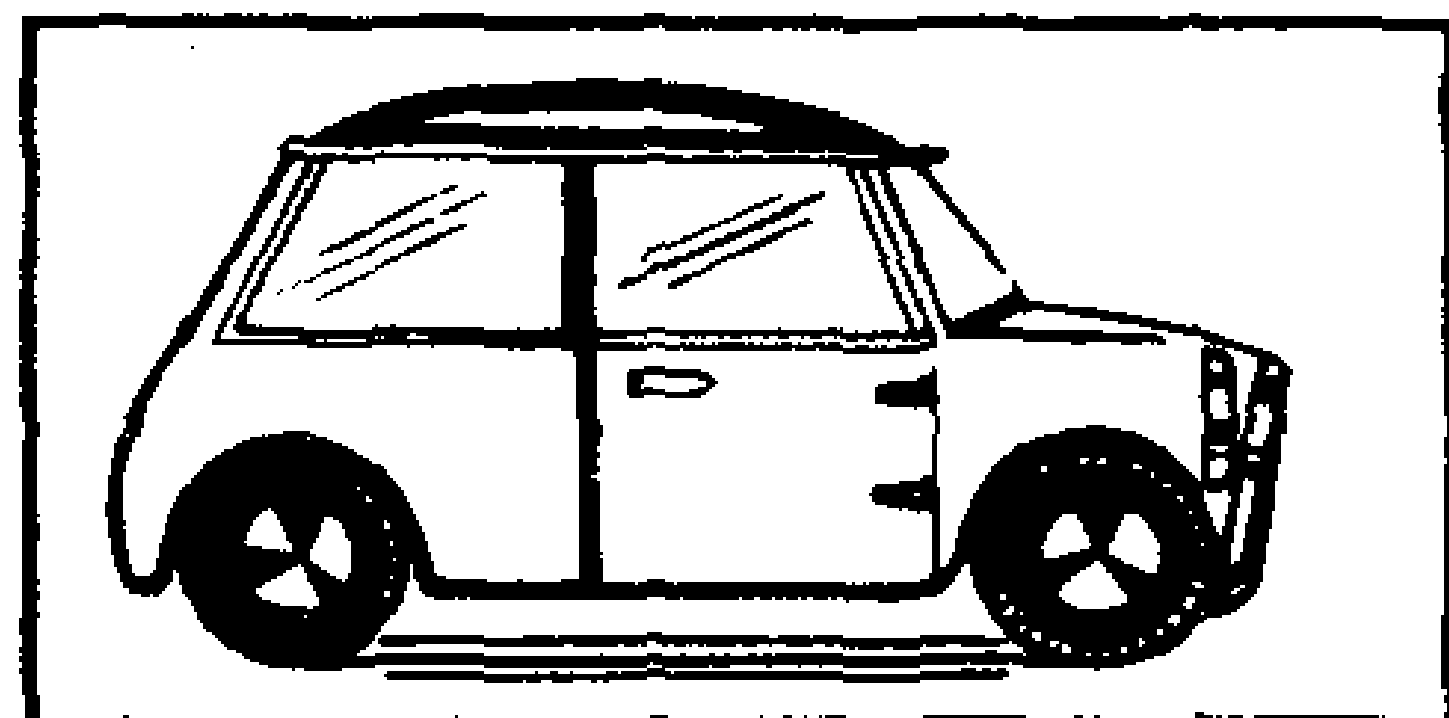
9



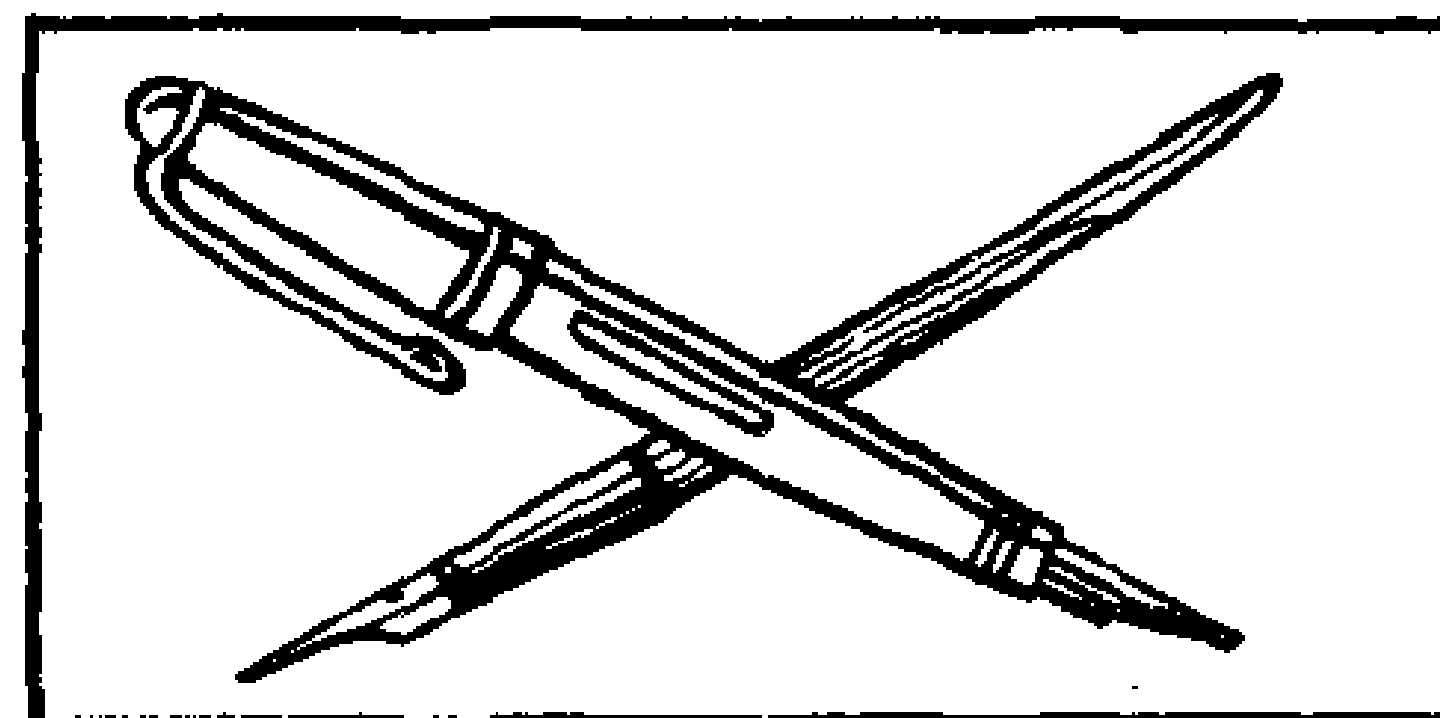
10



11



12



Exercise

Look at this:

This dress belongs to my sister. It *is* hers.

Do these in the same way:

These things belong to my husband. They . . .

This coat belongs to me. It . . .

These shoes belong to my wife. They . . .

These books belong to my brother and me. They . . .

These pens belong to Tom and Betty. The pens . . .

This suitcase belongs to you. It . . .

Lesson 99

TED: Ów!

特德: 喔唷!

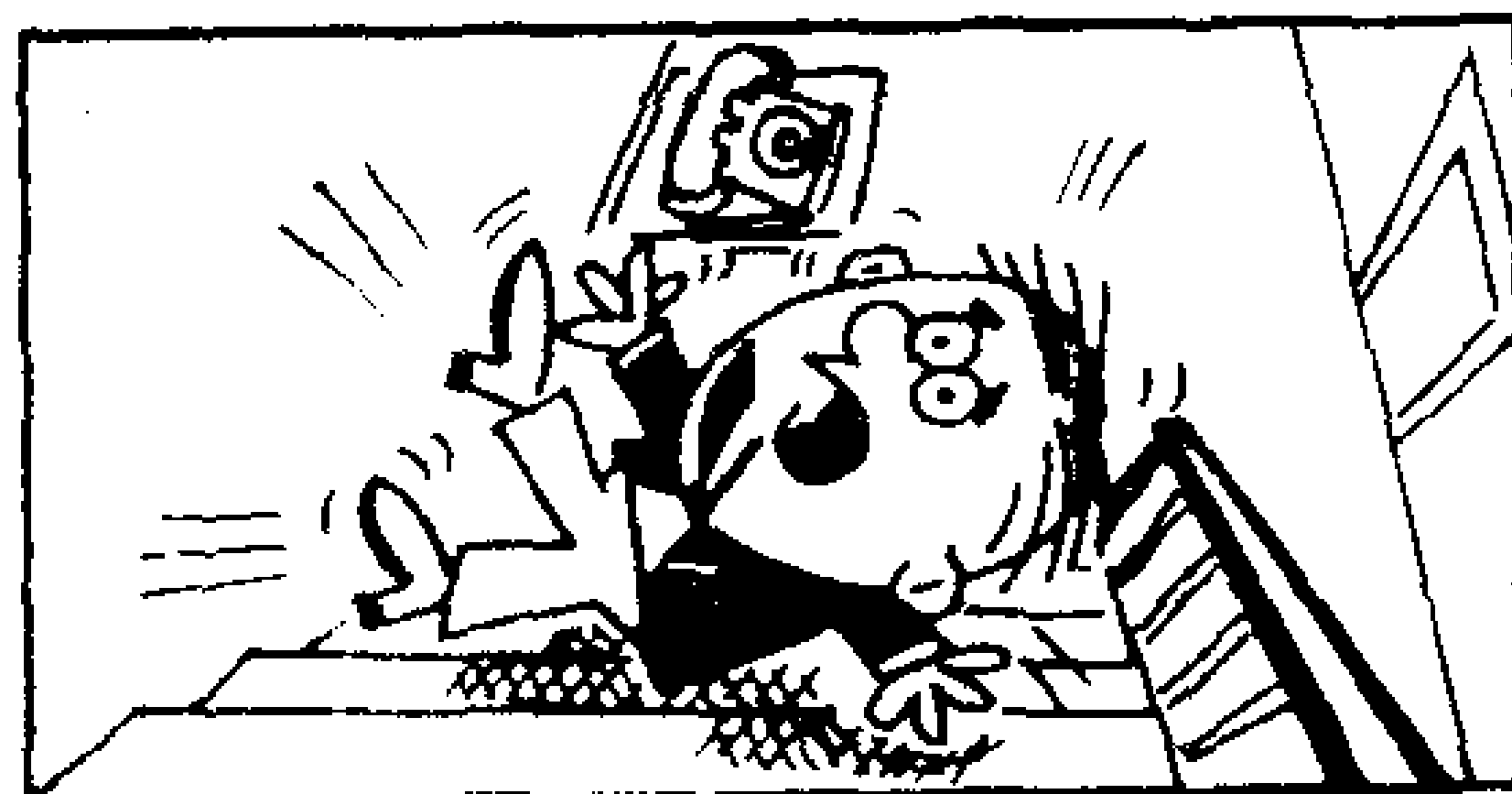
PAT: What's the matter, Téd?

TED: I slipped and féll downstairs.

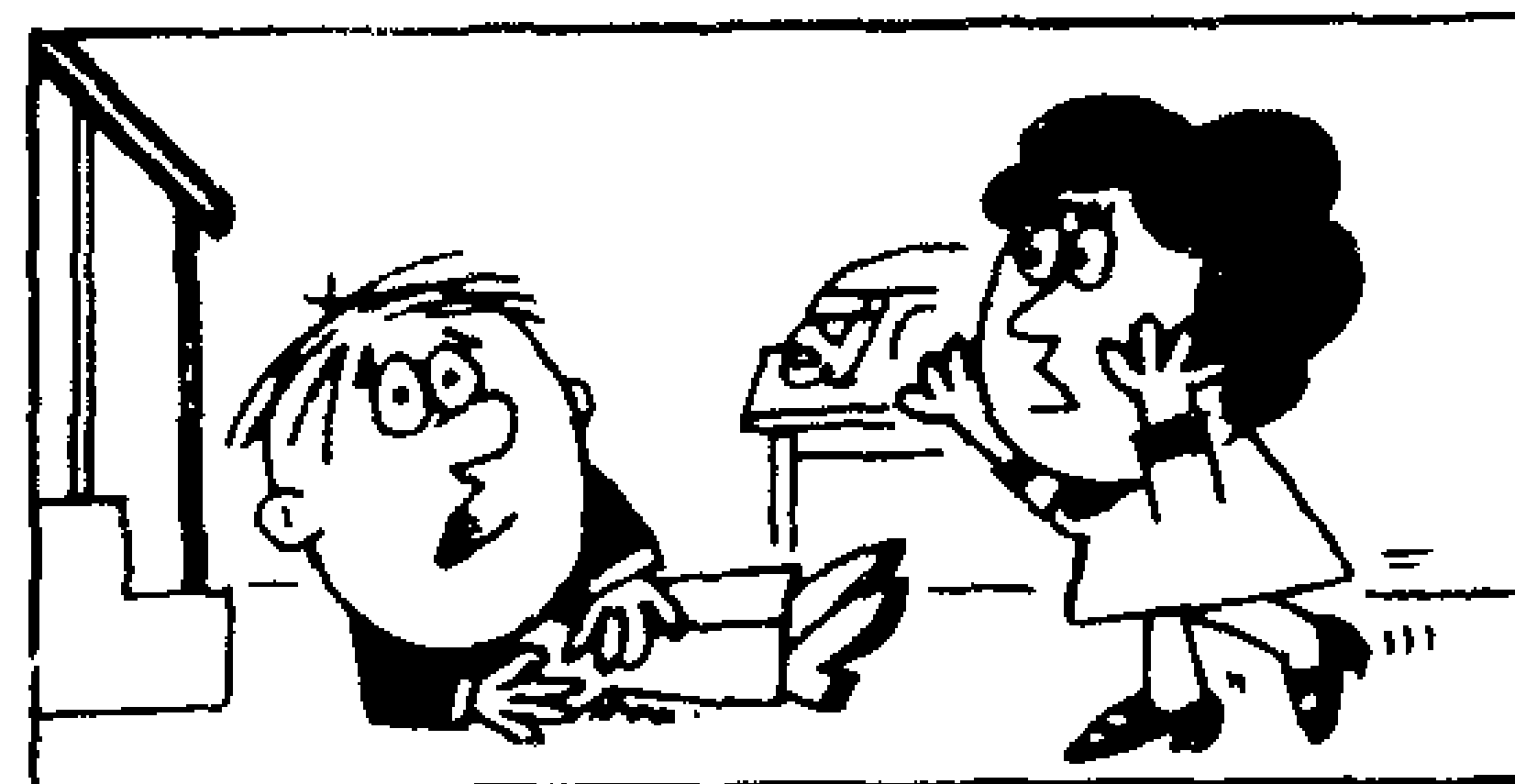
帕特: 怎么回事, 特德?

特德: 我滑了一下, 从楼梯上摔了下来。

1



2



PAT: Háve you húrt yourself?

TED: Yés, I háve.

I thínk that

I've húrt my báck.

帕特: 你摔伤了没有?

特德: 是的, 伤了。

我想我把背部摔伤了。

PAT: Try and stánd úp.

Cán you stánd úp?

Hére.

Lét me hélp you.

帕特: 试试, 站起来。

你能站起来吗?

来, 让我来帮你。

TED: I'm sórry, Pát.

I'm afráid that

I cán't gét úp.

特德: 对不起, 帕特。

我恐怕站不起来。

PAT: I thínk that

the dóctor had bétter sée you.

I'll téléphone Drí Cárter.

帕特: 我看还是请医生给你检查一下为好。

我去给卡特医生打电话。

PAT: The dóctor sáys that

he will cóme at ónce.

I'm súde that

you néed an X-ray, Téd.

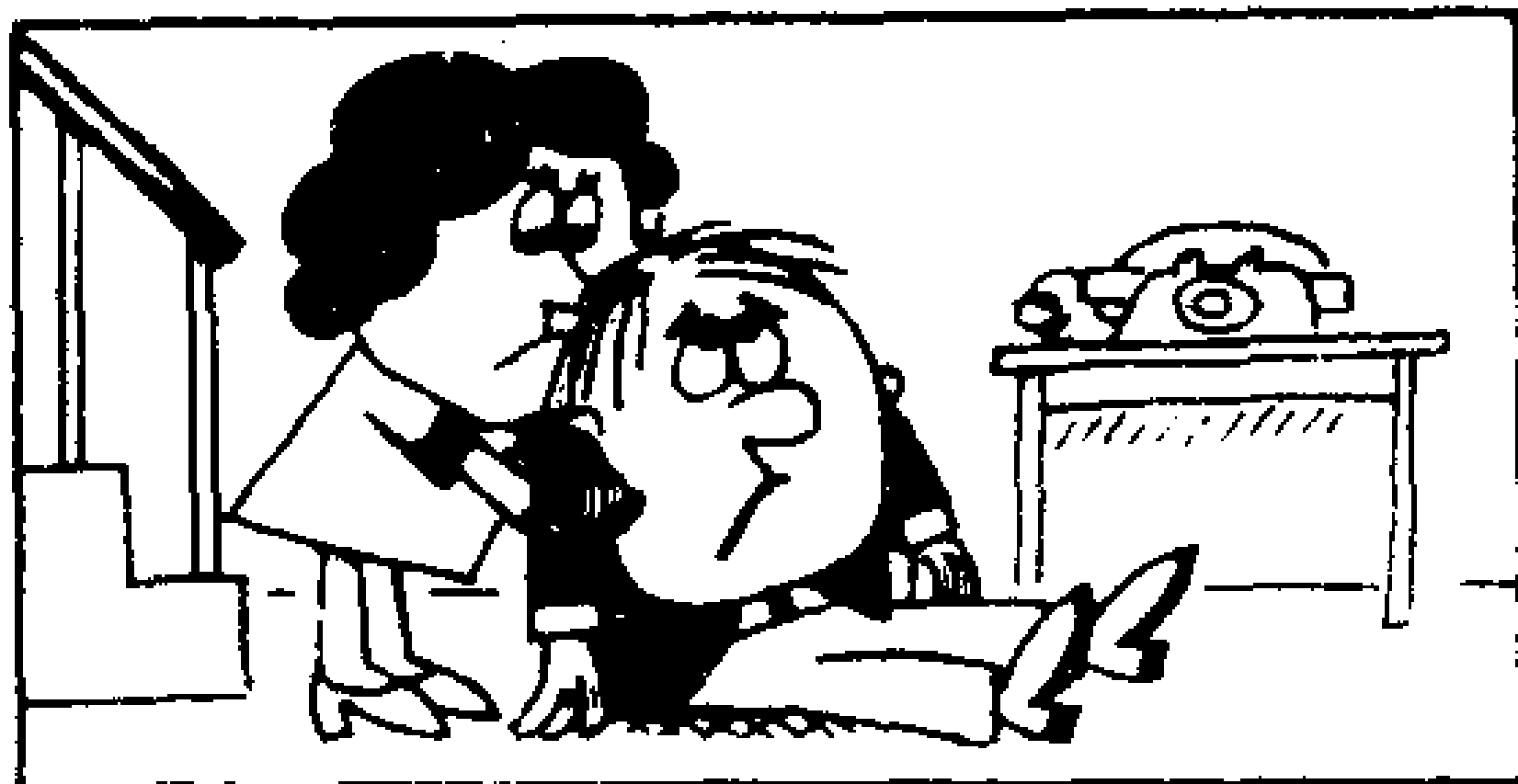
帕特: 医生说, 他马上就来。

我能肯定你需要透视一下, 特德。

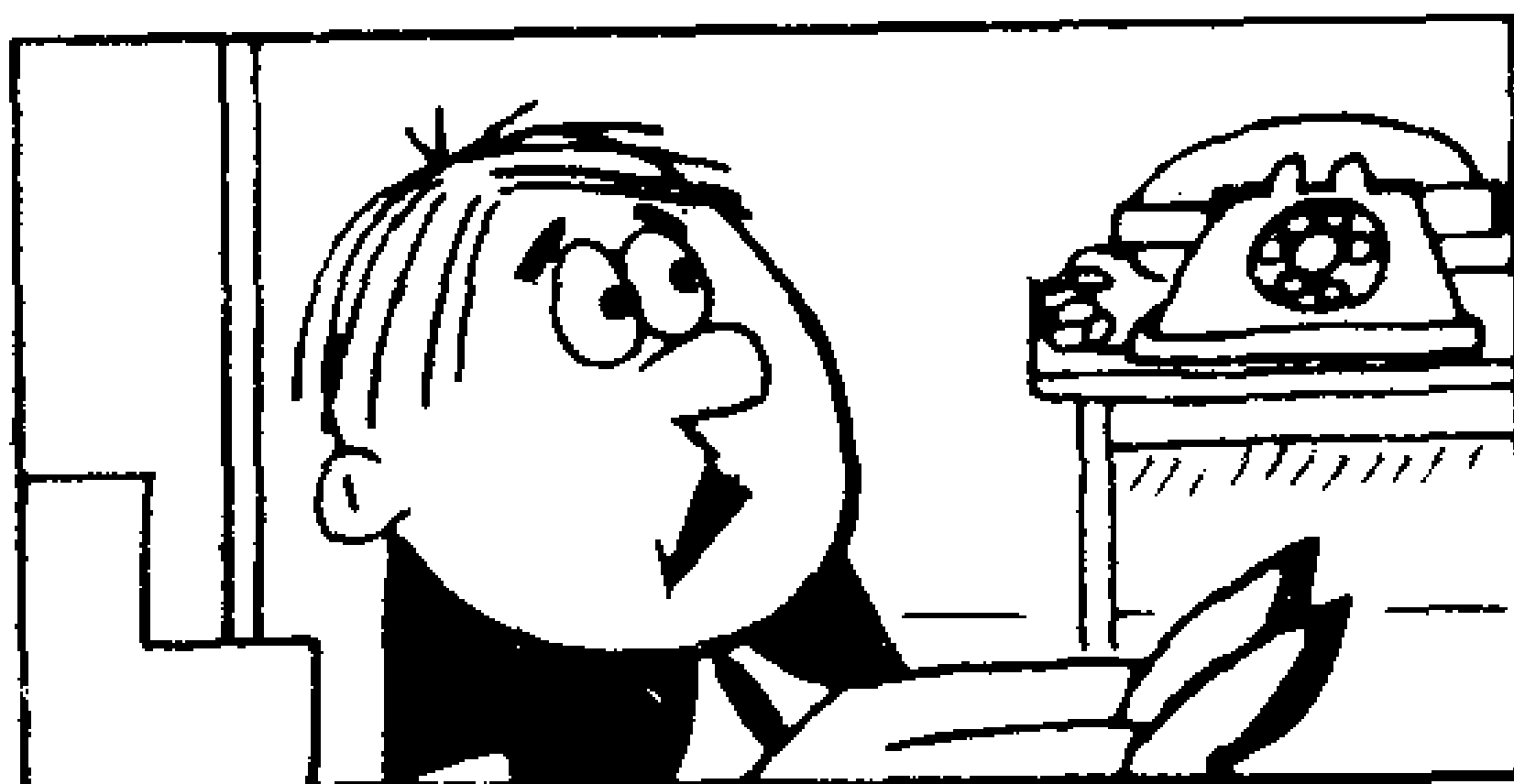
3



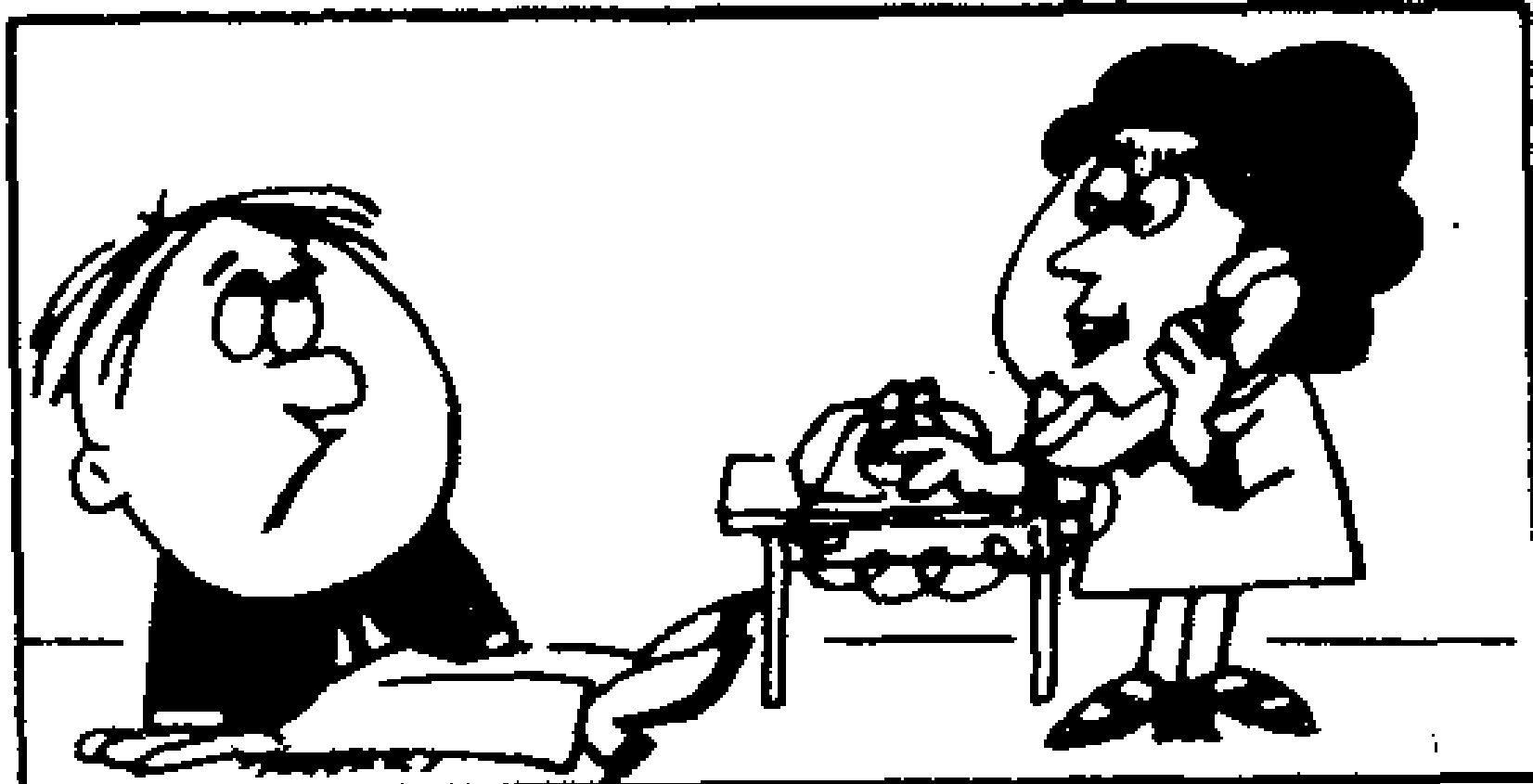
4



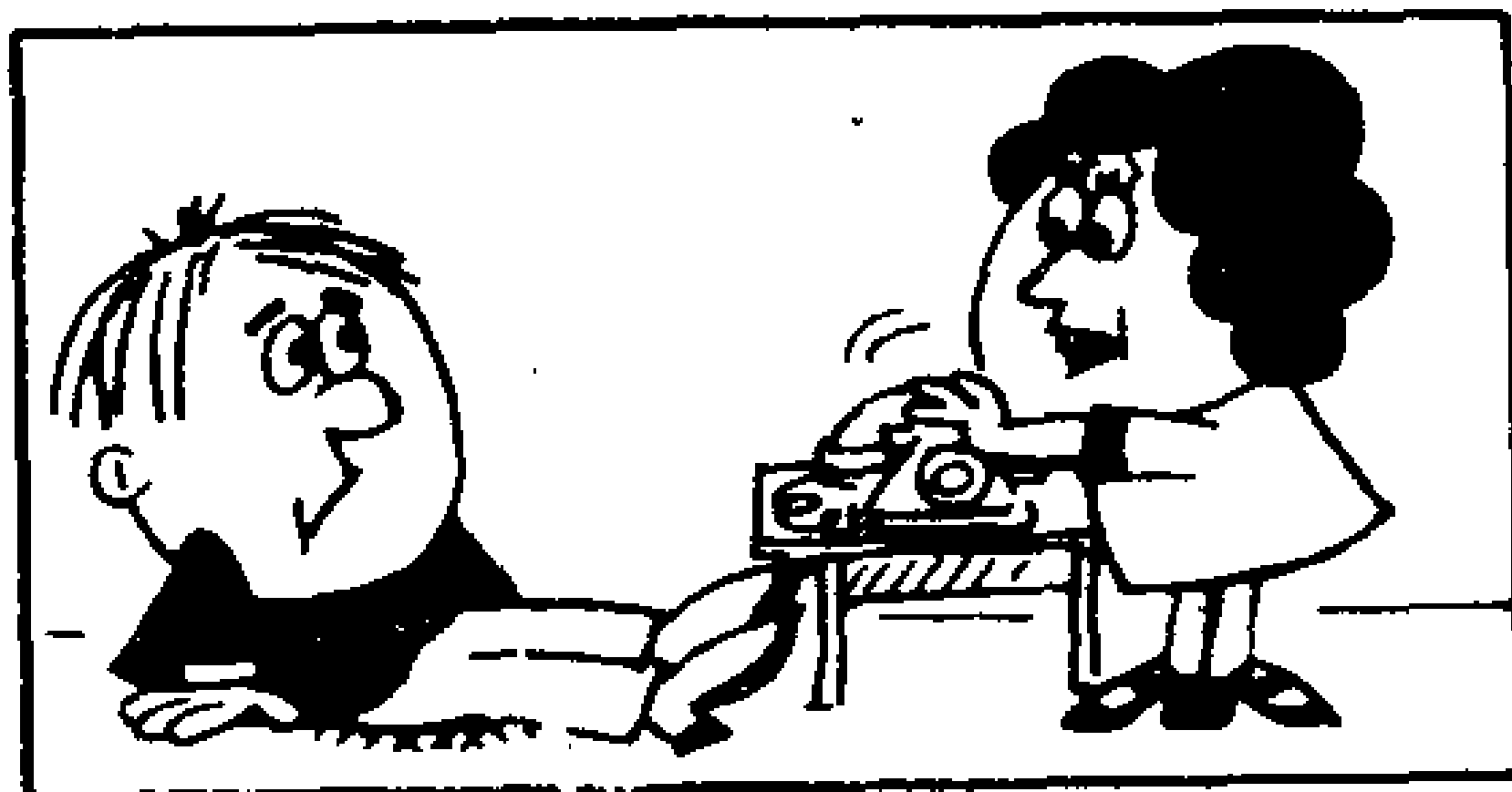
5



6



7



生词和短语

slip [slip] *vt. & vi.* 滑倒; 失足

fall [fɔ:l] (**fell** [fel], **fallen** [ˈfɔ:lən] *vi.* 落下, 倒下, 跌倒

hurt [hɜ:t] (**hurt**, **hurt**) *vt.* 使受伤, 伤害; *vi.* (手、脚等)疼痛

back [bæk] *n.* 背部

up [ʌp] *ad.* 直立

ow [au] *int.* 喔唷

ray [rei] *n.* 光线, 射线

X-ray ['eksrei] *n.* X射线, X光

Lesson 100

He says
thinks
believes
knows
understands
is afraid
is sorry
is sure

that he

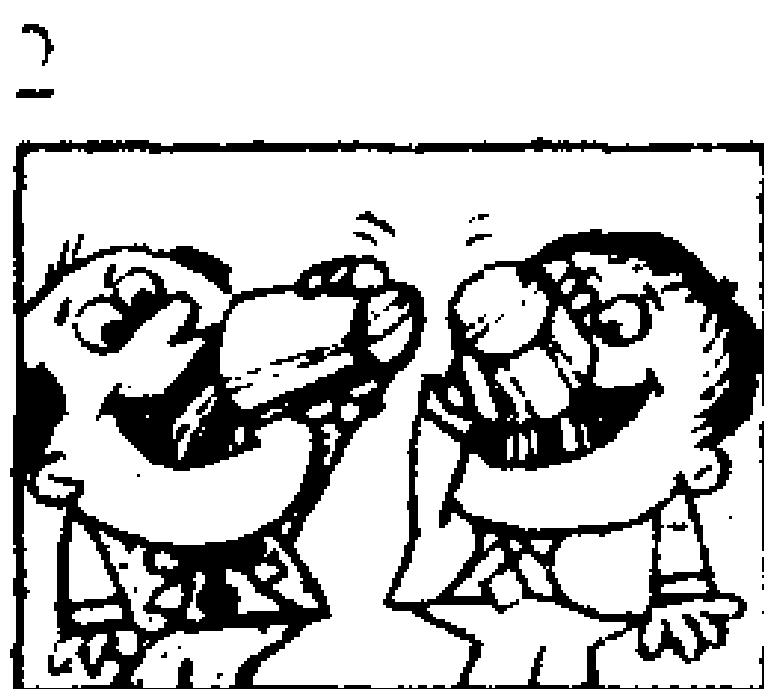
is ...
feels ...
has (got) ...
needs ...
wants ...
can ...
must ...
will ...

He says that ... She says that ... They say that ...

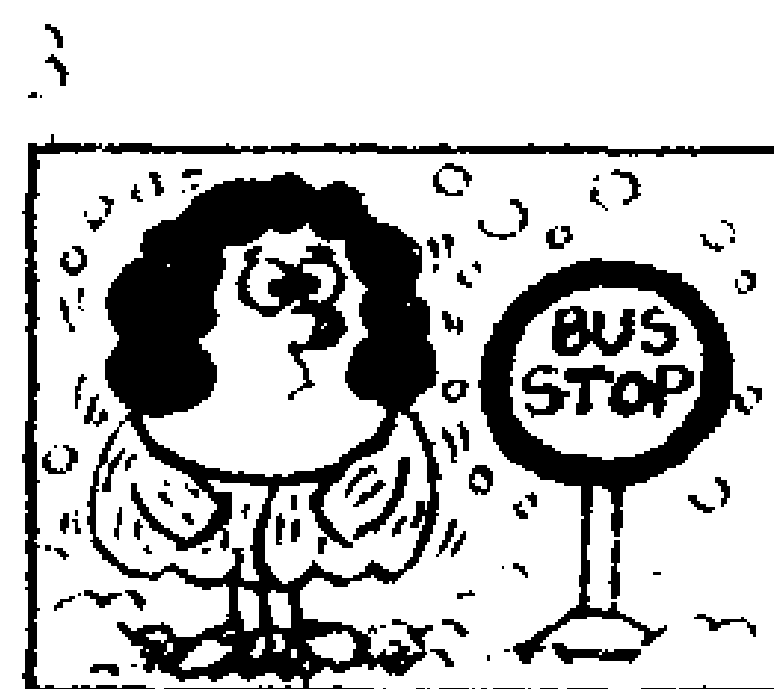
是
is are
feel(s)
感觉



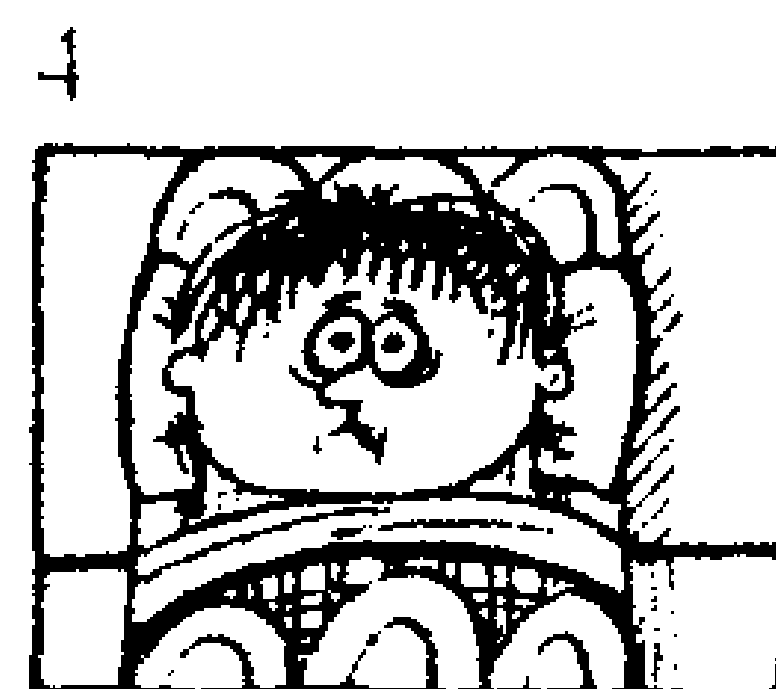
tired 疲倦



thirsty 口渴



cold 冷



ill 生病

has have
(got)
得了



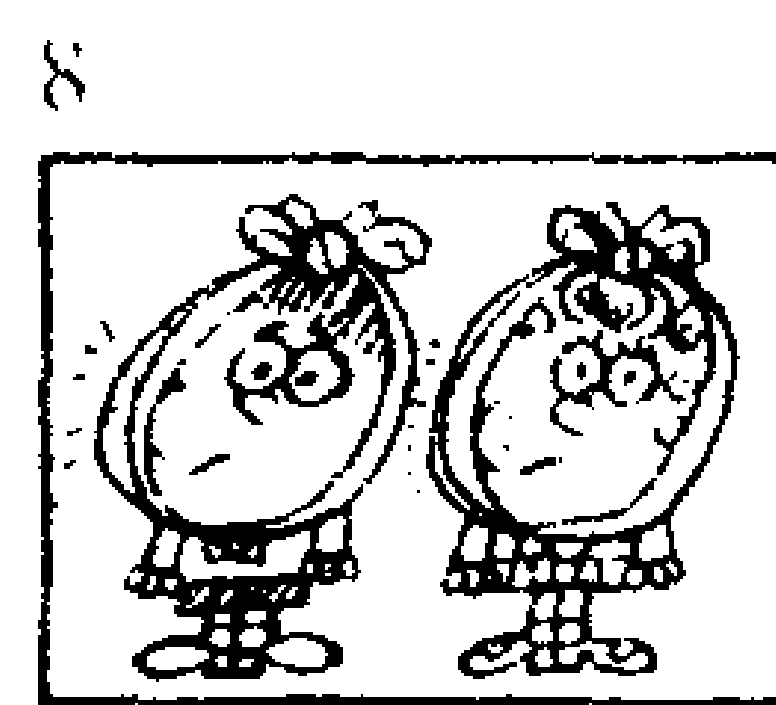
a cold 感冒



a headache 头痛

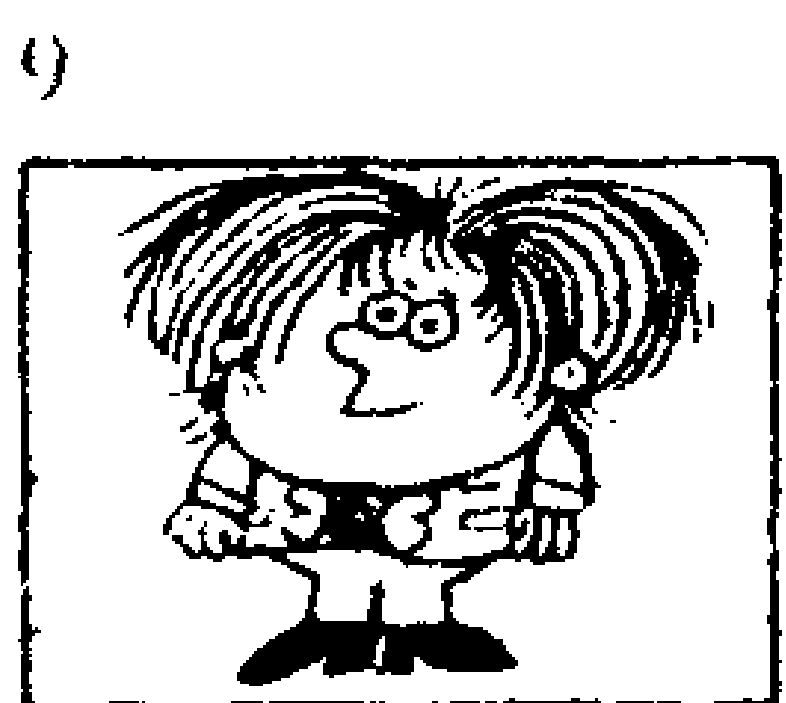


an ear-ache 耳痛

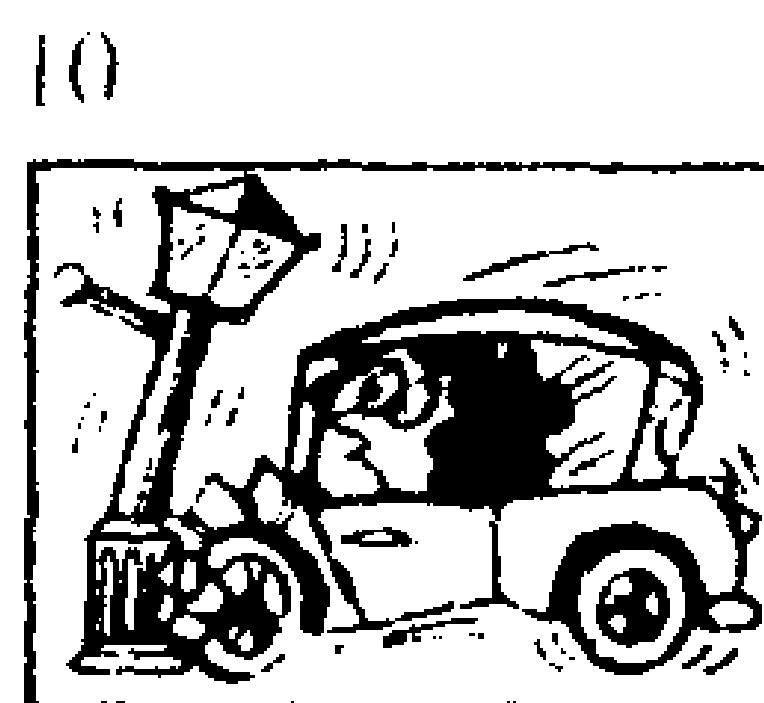


toothache 牙痛

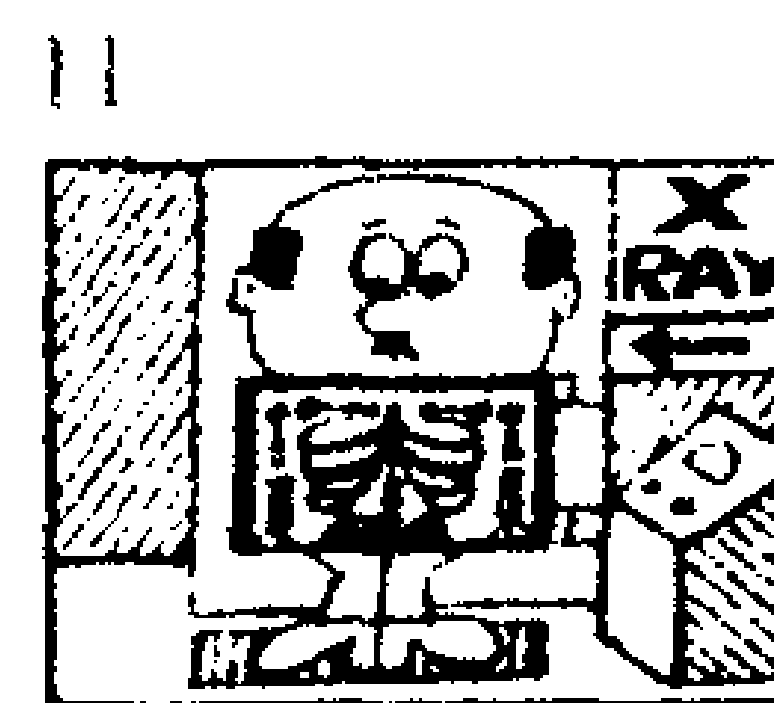
需要
need(s)
want(s)
想要



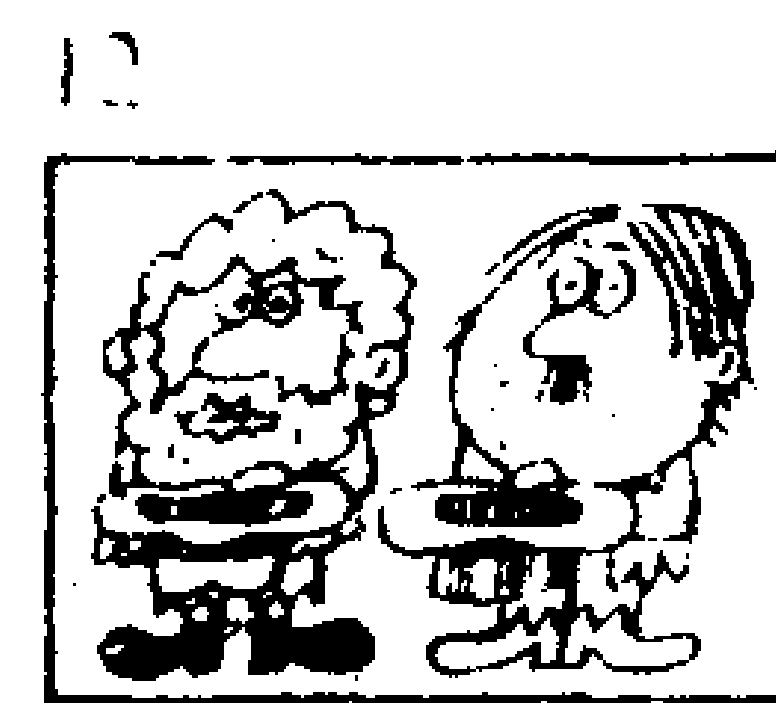
a haircut 理发



a licence 执照

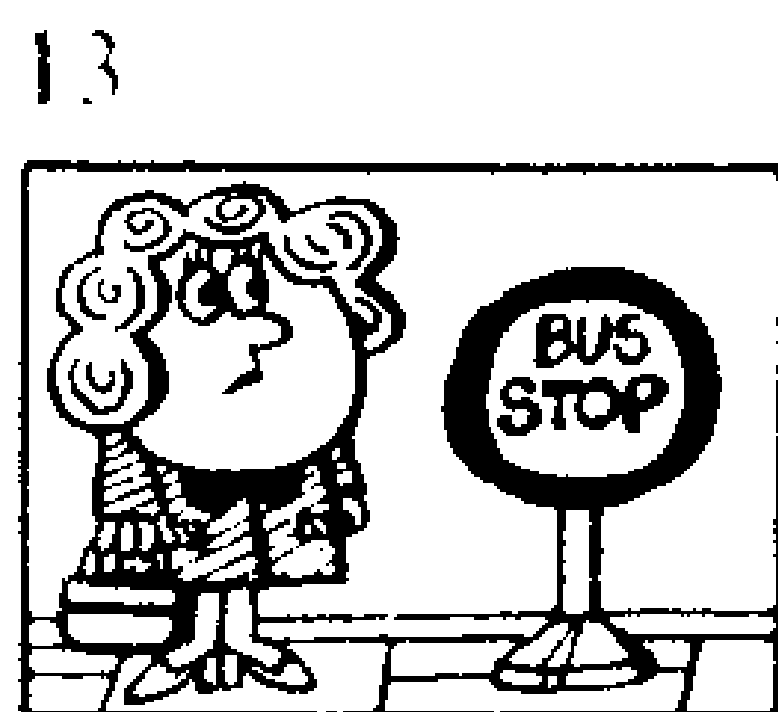


an X-ray X射线

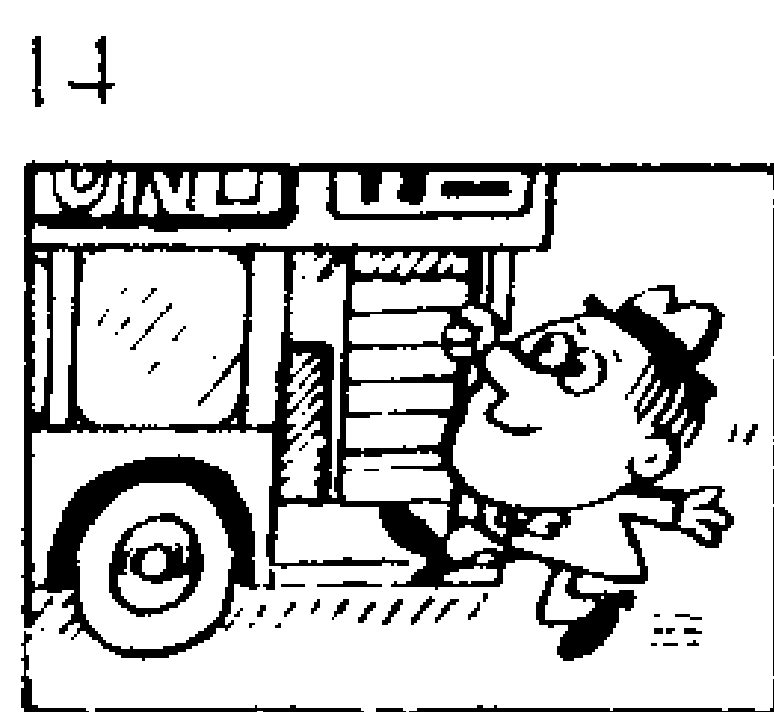


some money
一些钱

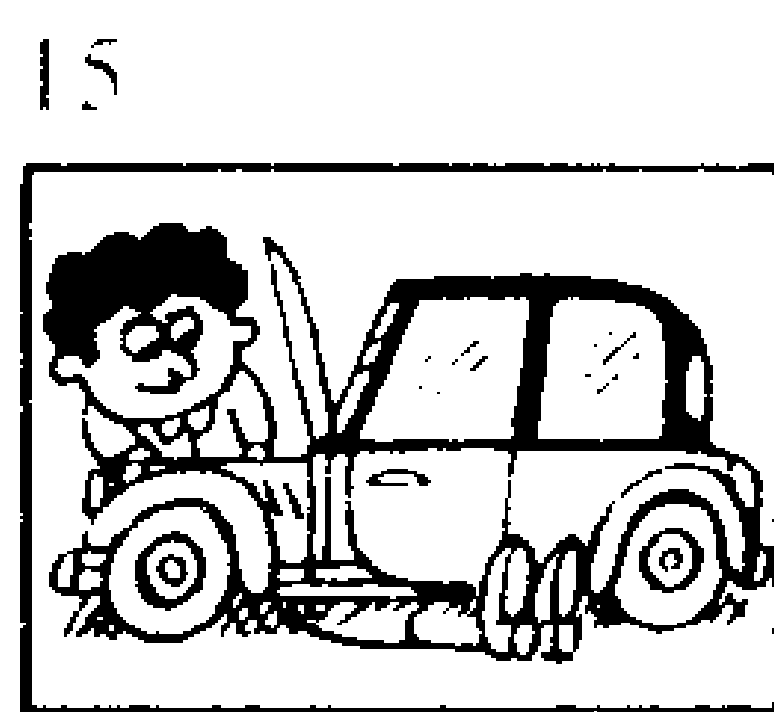
can 能
must 必须
will 将



wait 等候



catch 赶上



repair 修理



sell 出售

Exercise

Look at this:

He is drinking his milk. *He says that he is drinking his milk*

Do these in the same way:

She has found her pen.

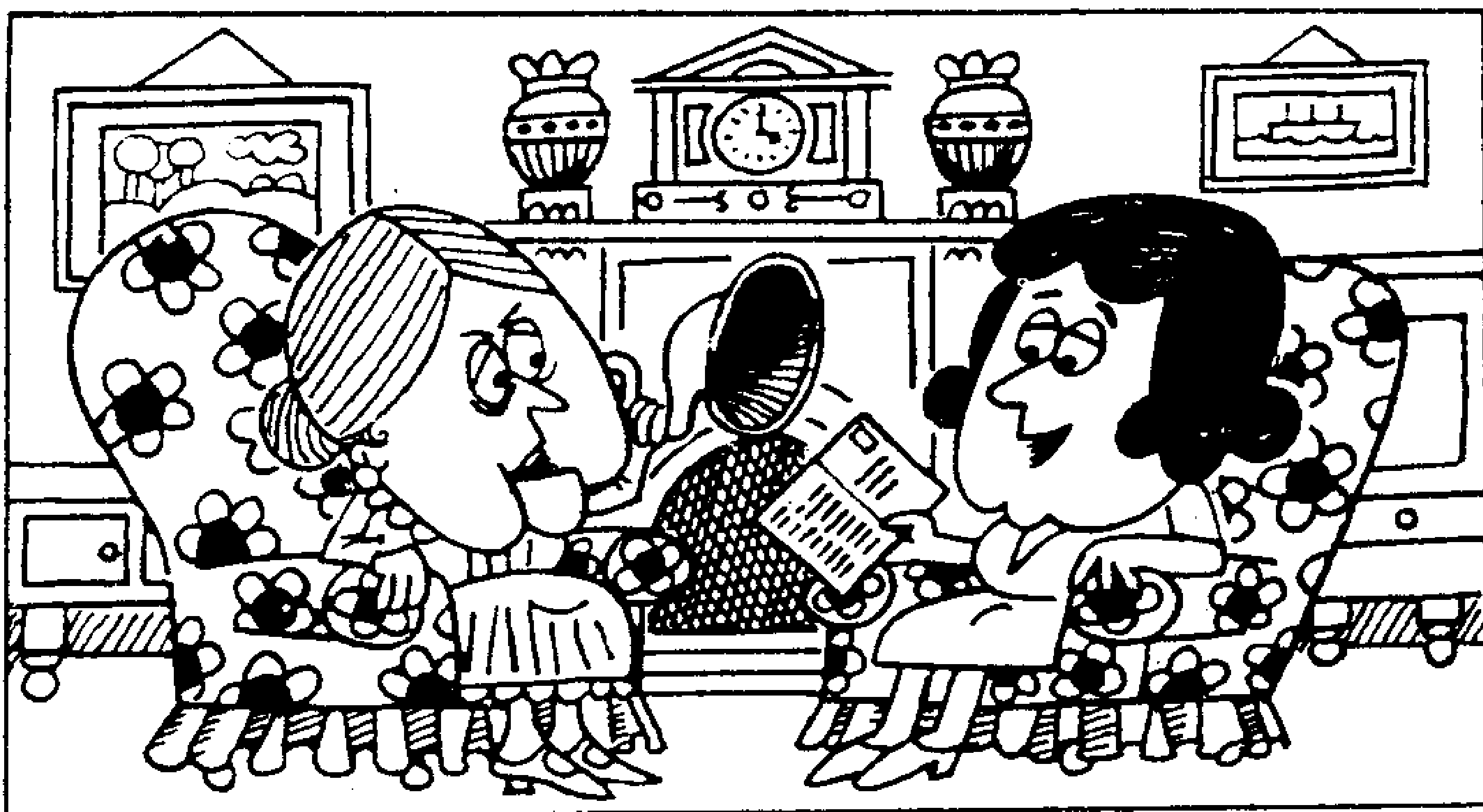
They must remain here.

He remembers you.

She doesn't speak English.

They are washing the dishes.

Lesson 101



GRANDMOTHER: Réad Jimmy's cárd to me pléase, Máry.

MARY: "I have júst arrived in Scótlánd
and I'm stáying at a Yóuth Hóstel."

GRANDMOTHER: Éh?

MARY: He sáys he's júst arríved in Scótlánd.
 He sáys he's stáying at a Yóuth Hóstel.
 You knów he's a mémber of the Y.H.A.

GRANDMOTHER: The whát?

MARY: The Y.H.A., móther.
 The Yóuth Hóstels Associátion.

GRANDMOTHER: Whát élse does he sáy?

MARY: "I'll wríte a lètter sóon.
 I hópe you are áll wéll."

GRANDMOTHER: Whát?
 Spéak úp, Máry.
 I'm afráid I cán't héar you.

MARY: He sáys he'll wríte a lètter sóon.
 He hópes we are áll wéll.
 "Lóve, Jímmy."

GRANDMOTHER: Is thát áll?
 He dóesn't sáy véry mých, dóes he?

MARY: He cán't wríte véry mých
 on a cárd, móther.

祖母：请你把吉米的明信片读给我听听，玛丽。

玛丽：“我刚到苏格兰，我住在一家青年招待所。”

祖母：呃？

玛丽：他说他刚到苏格兰。他说他住在一家青年招待所。你知道他是
 “青招协”的一个成员。

祖母：什么？

玛丽：“青招协”，妈妈。青年招待所协会。

祖母：他还说些什么？

玛丽：“不久我还会写信的。我希望你们都好。”

祖母：什么？大声说，玛丽。我怕听不见。

玛丽：他说他不久就会写信的。他希望我们都好。“致以问候，吉米。”

祖母：就这些？他没说什么话，是吗？

玛丽：明信片上他不能写许多话，妈妈。

生词和短语

card [kɑ:d] *n.* 明信片，卡片

association [ə,səusi'eɪʃən] *n.* 协会

Scotland ['skɒtlənd] *n.* 苏格兰(英国)

Lesson 102

He
says
thinks
believes
knows
hopes
is afraid
is sorry
is sure

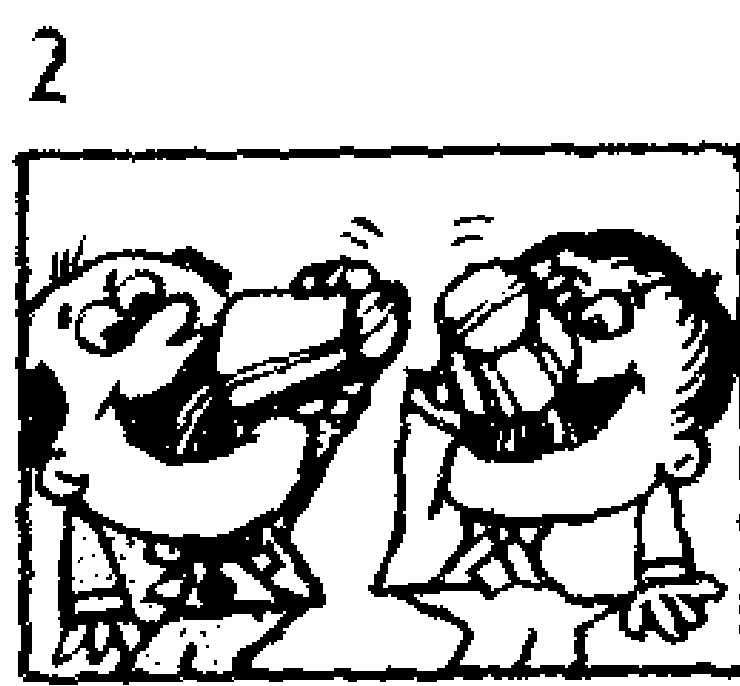
he
is ...
feels ...
has (got) ...
needs ...
wants ...
can ...
must ...
will ...

He says he ... She says she ... They say they ...

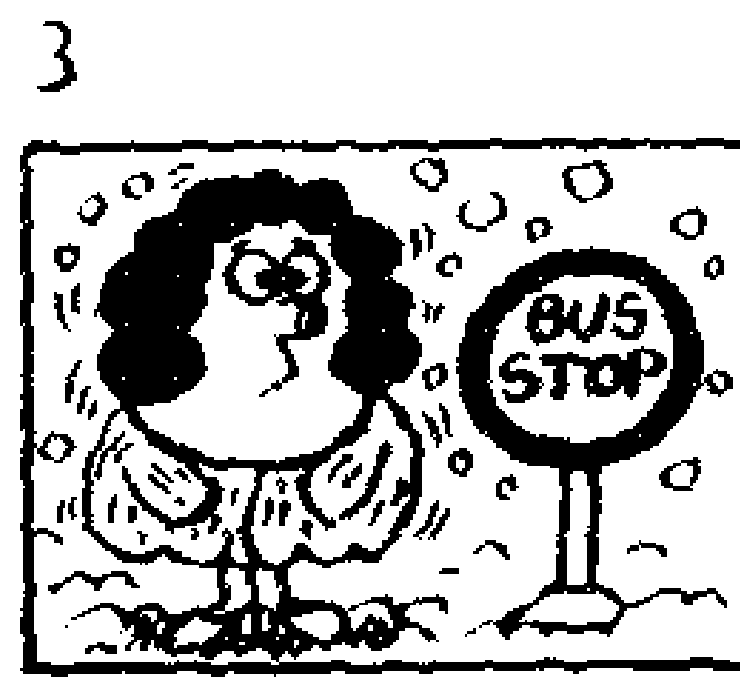
is/are
feel(s)



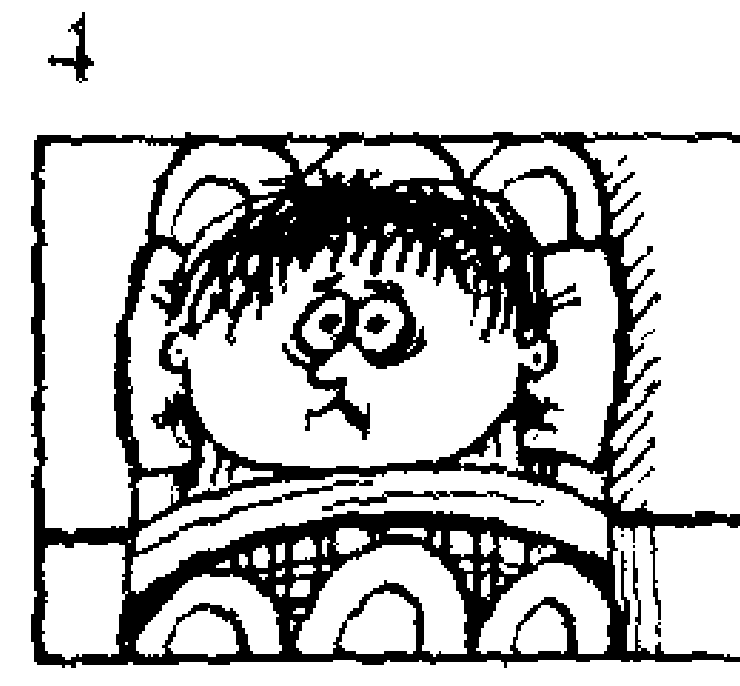
tired



thirsty

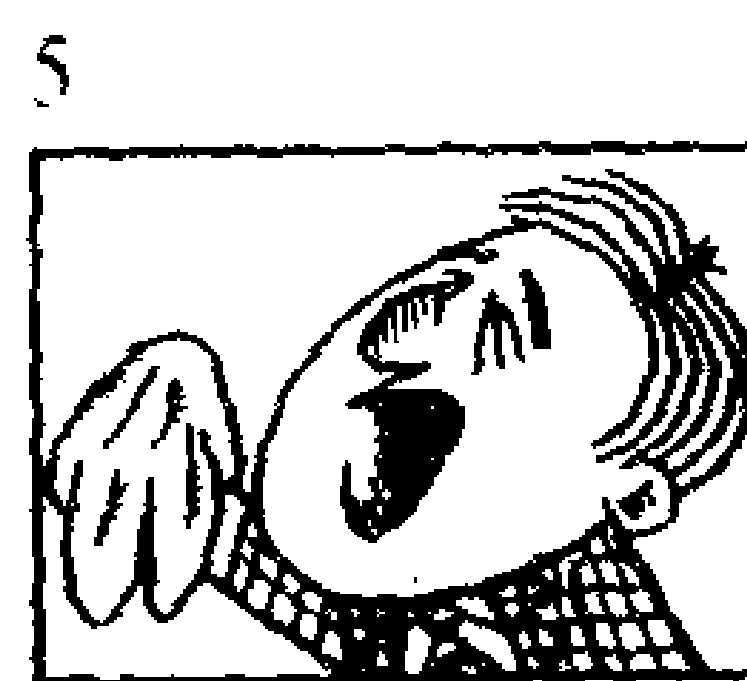


cold

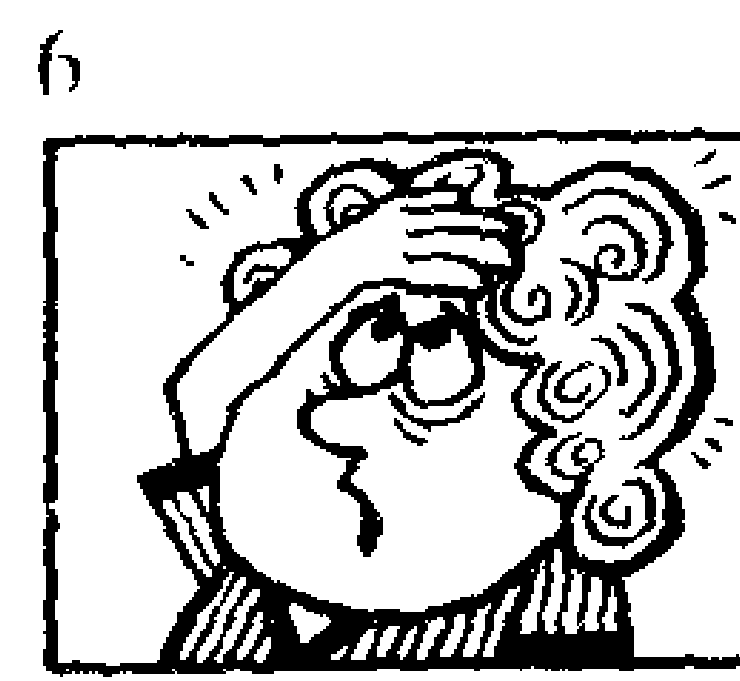


ill

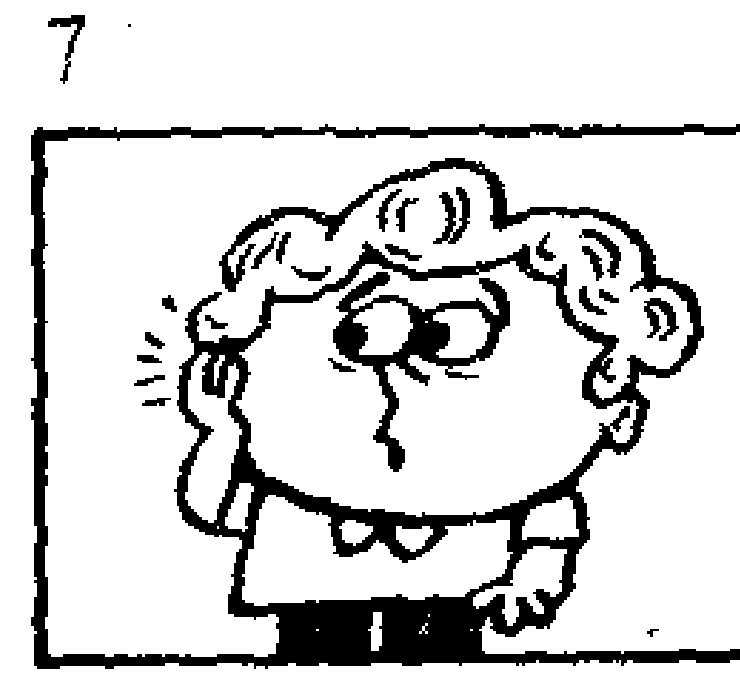
has/have
(got)



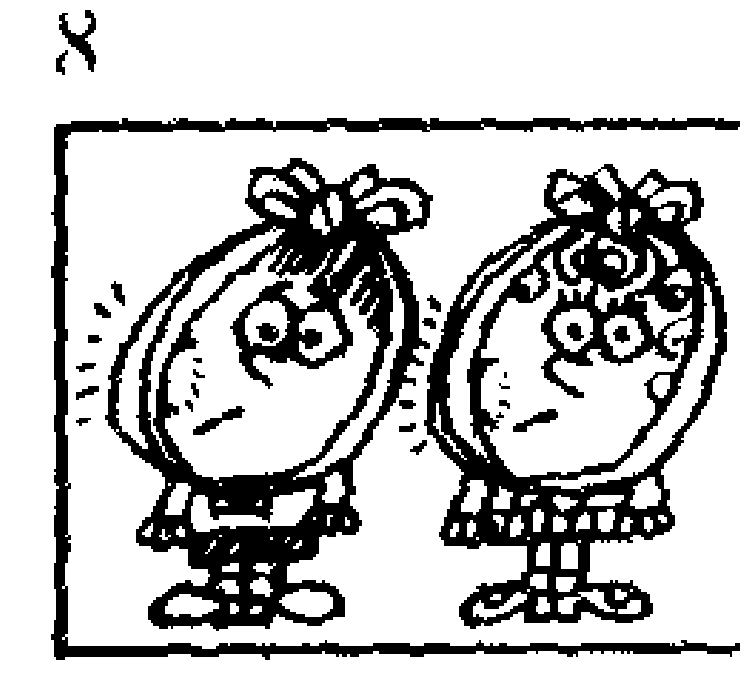
a cold



a headache

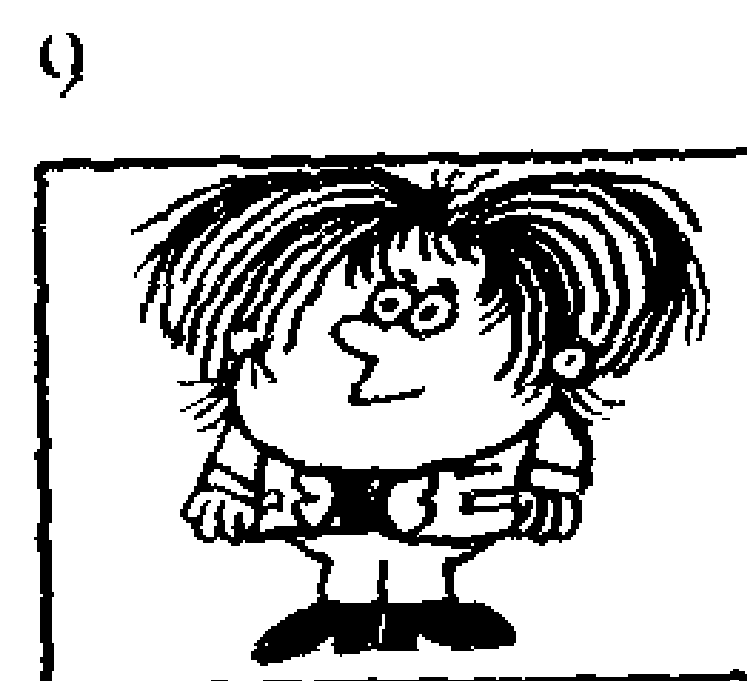


an ear ache

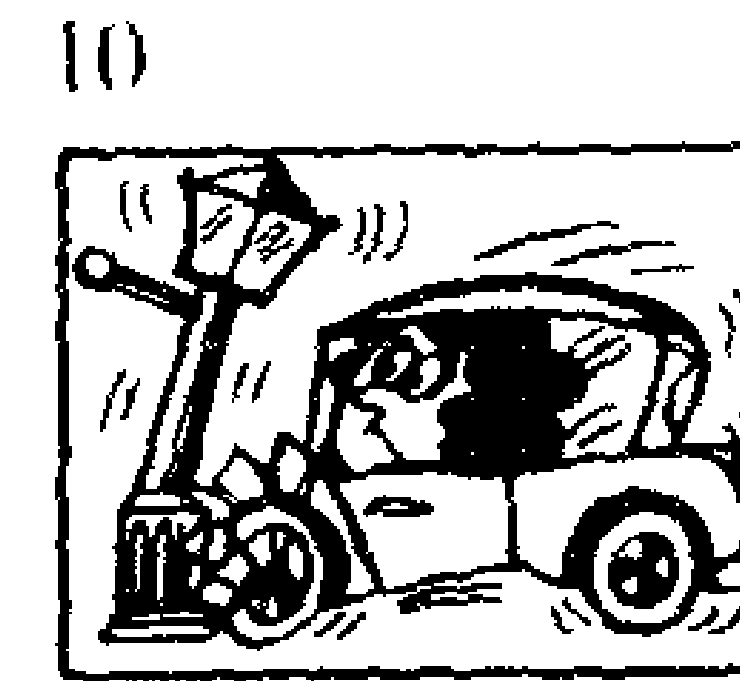


toothache

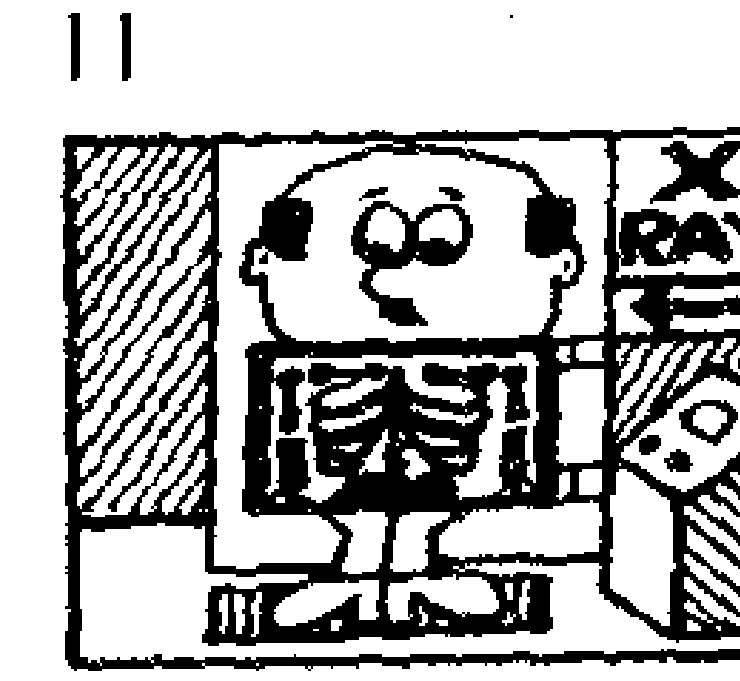
need(s)
want(s)



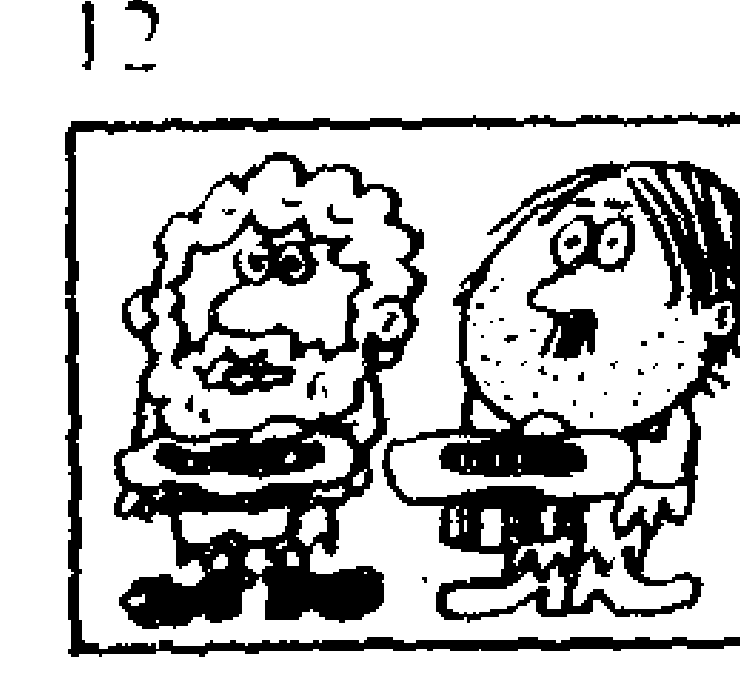
a haircut



a licence

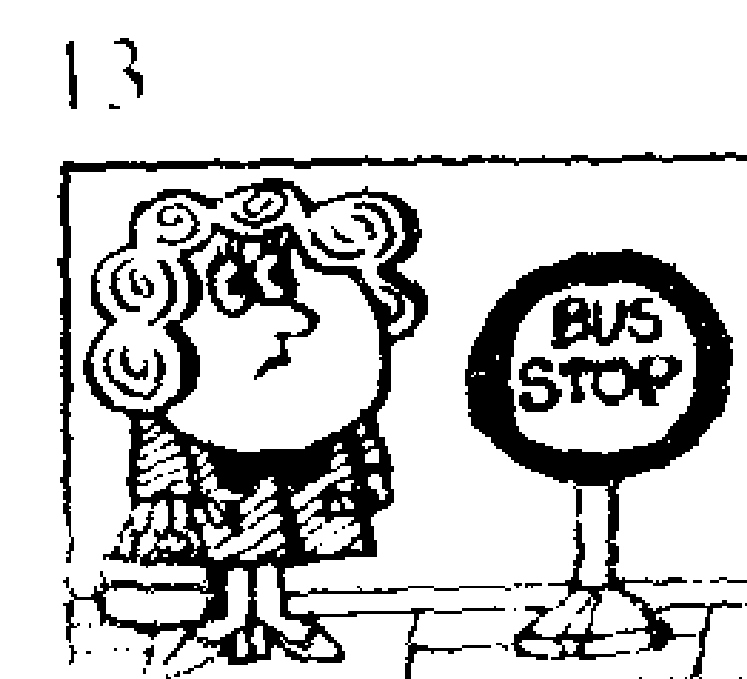


an X-ray

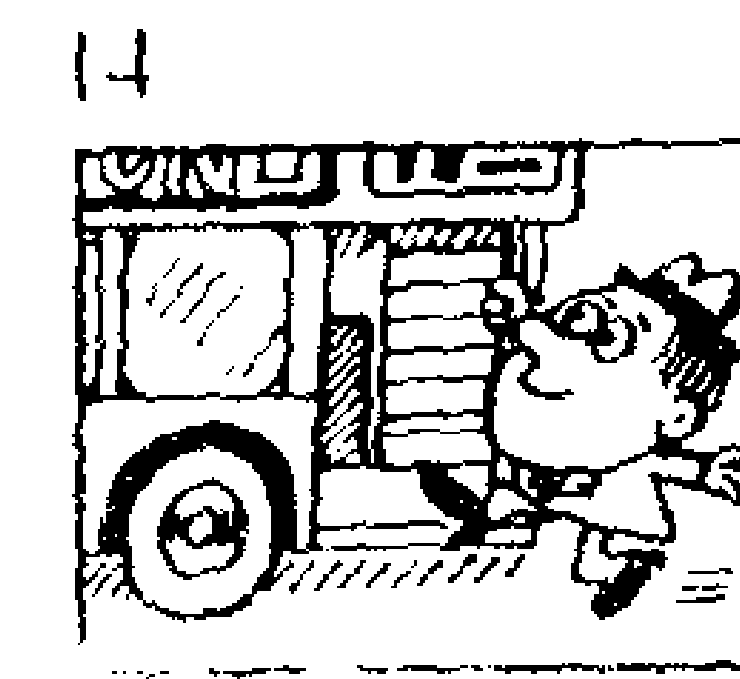


some money

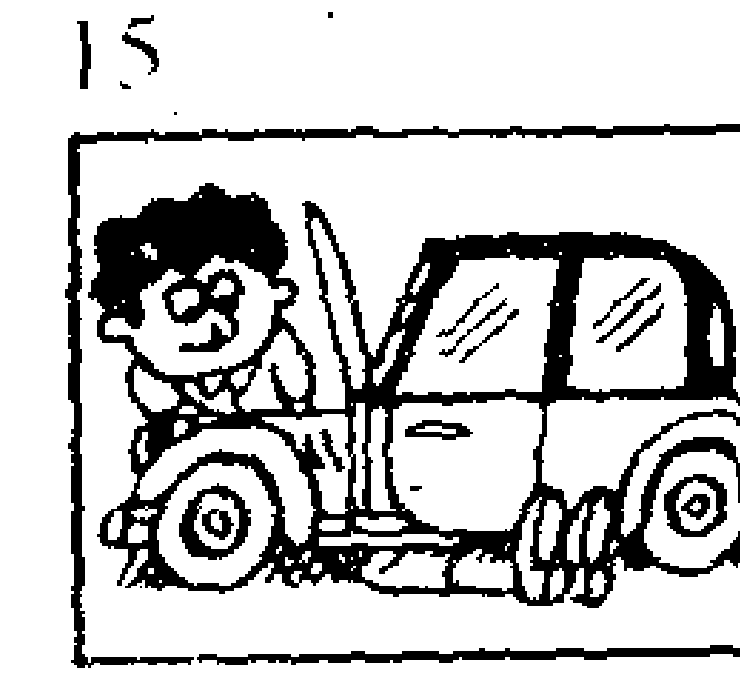
can
must
will



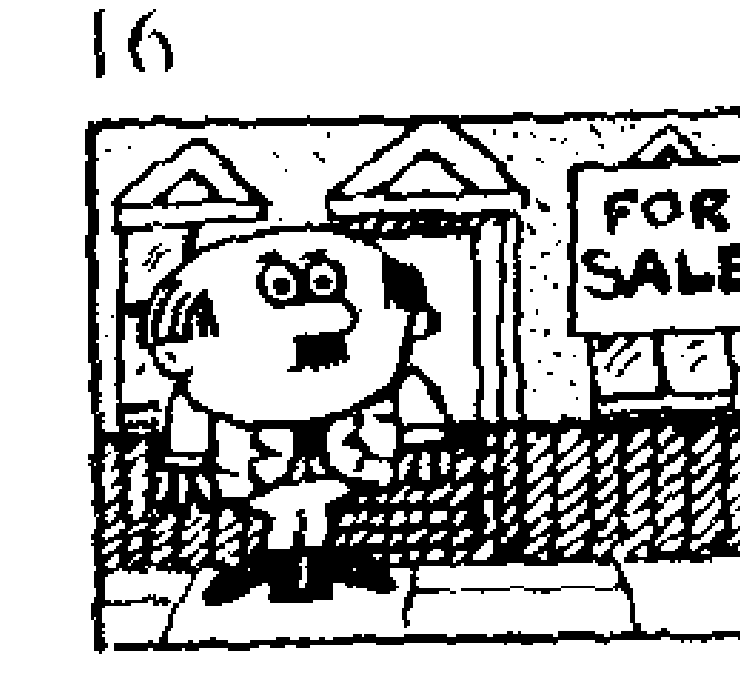
wait



catch



repair



sell

Exercise

Look at this:

He is drinking his milk. *He says he has drunk his milk.*

Do these in the same way:

She is shutting the door.

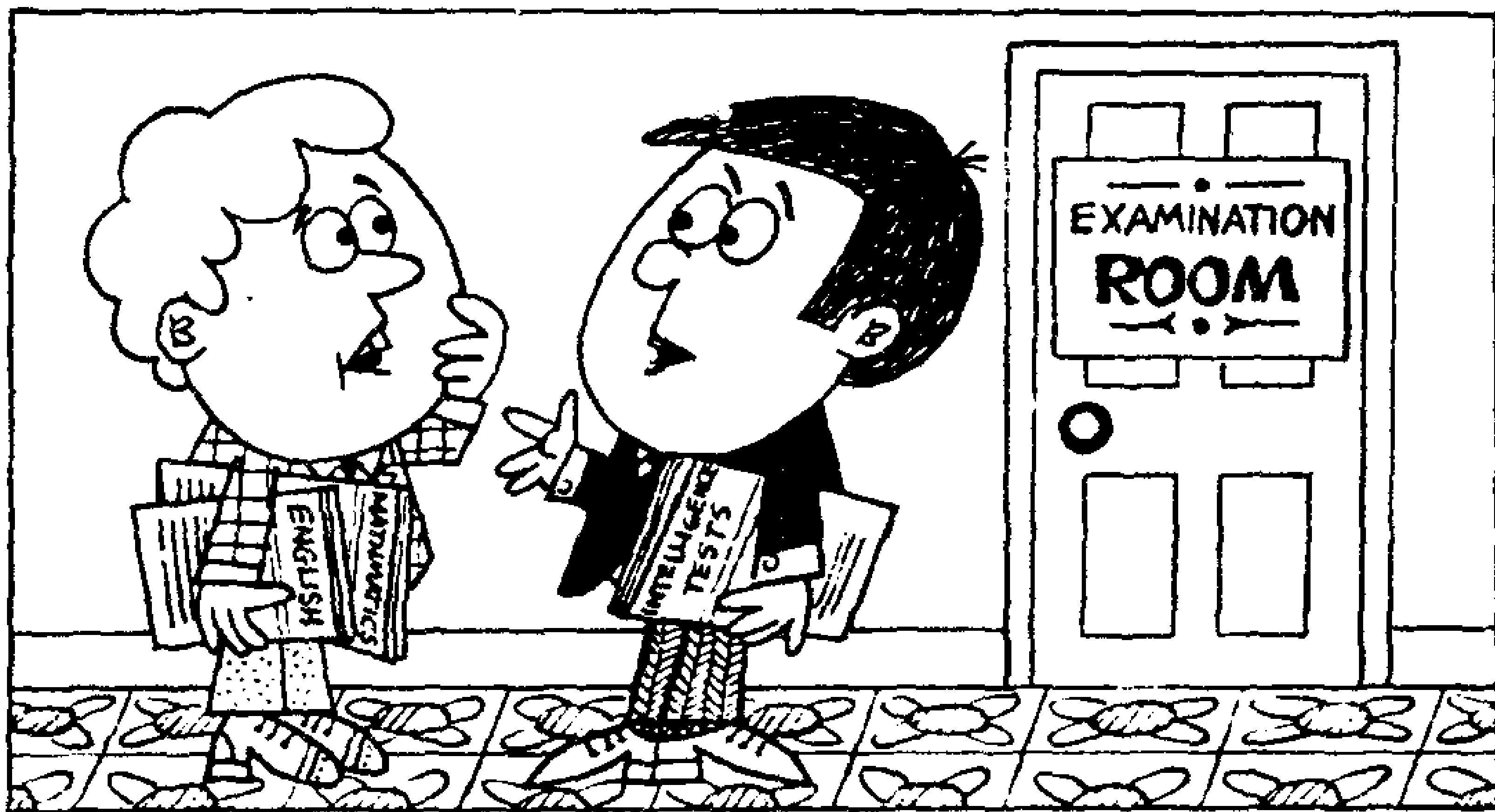
He is putting on his coat.

He is reading this magazine.

They are speaking to the boss.

The sun is rising.

Lesson 103



HARRY: Hów was the examination, Dick?

DICK: Nót too bad.

I think I pássed in Énglish and Máthematics.

The quéstions were véry éasy.

Hów abóut yóu, Hárry?

HARRY: The Énglish and Máths pápers wéren't éasy enóugh for mé.

I hópe I háven't fáiled.

DICK: I think I fáiled the Intélligence Tést.

I could ánsWER síxteen of the quéstions.

They were véry éasy.

But I couldn't ánsWER the rést.

They were too dífficult for mé.

HARRY: Intelligence tests are awful, aren't they?

DICK: I hate them.

I'm sure I've got a low I.Q.

HARRY: Oh, cheer up!

Perhaps we didn't do too badly.

The fellow next to me wrote his name
at the top of the paper.

DICK: Yes?

HARRY: Then he sat there

and looked at it for three hours!

He didn't write a word!

哈里：考试考得怎么样，迪克？

迪克：不太坏。我想我的英语和数学及格了。问题很容易。哈里，你呢？

哈里：英语和数学题对我来说不很容易。我希望我不会不及格。

迪克：我想我智力测验不及格。我能回答其中的十六道题。这些题都是非常容易。但是我回答不出其余的问题。对我来说这些题太难了。

哈里：智力测验太可怕了，不是吗？

迪克：我讨厌智力测验。我肯定我得了个低智商。

哈里：啊，别灰心！也许我们考得并不坏。坐在我旁边的那个人在考卷顶
上面写了自己的名字。

迪克：真的吗？

哈里：然后他坐在那儿看了三个小时的考卷。他连一个字都没写。

生词和短语

examination [ig,zæmi/'neiʃən] *n.* 考试；检查

pass [pɑ:s] *vt. & vi.* 通过

mathematics [ˌmæθi/'mætiks] (maths [mæθs] 为略语) *n.* 数学

easy ['i:zi] *a.* 容易的

intelligence [in/'telidʒəns] *n.* 智力

cheer [tʃiə] *vt. & vi.* 高兴

cheer up 振作起来

enough [i/'nʌf] *ad. & a.* 充足，充分；足够

rest [rest] *n.* 其余者

fellow ['feləu] *n.* 人

Harry ['hæri] 哈里(男子名)

Dick [dik] 迪克(姓氏，男子名)

Lesson 104

I could answer the questions.

They were very easy.

I couldn't answer the questions.

They were too difficult.

The questions were easy enough for me to answer.

The questions were too difficult for me to answer.

我能回答这些问题。

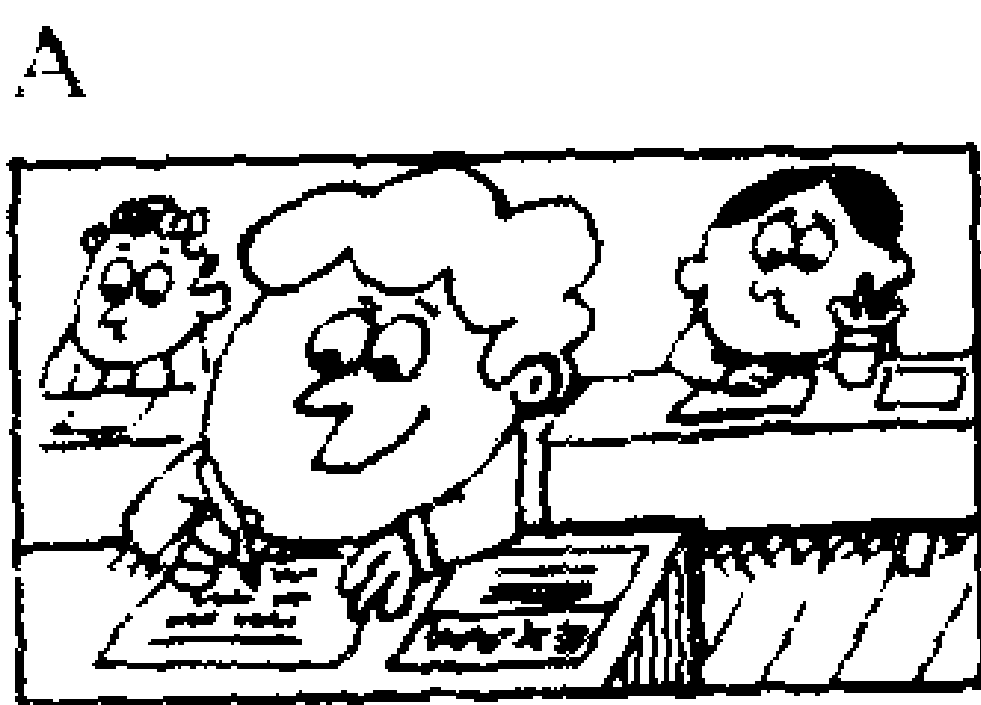
它们很容易。

我回答不出这些问题。

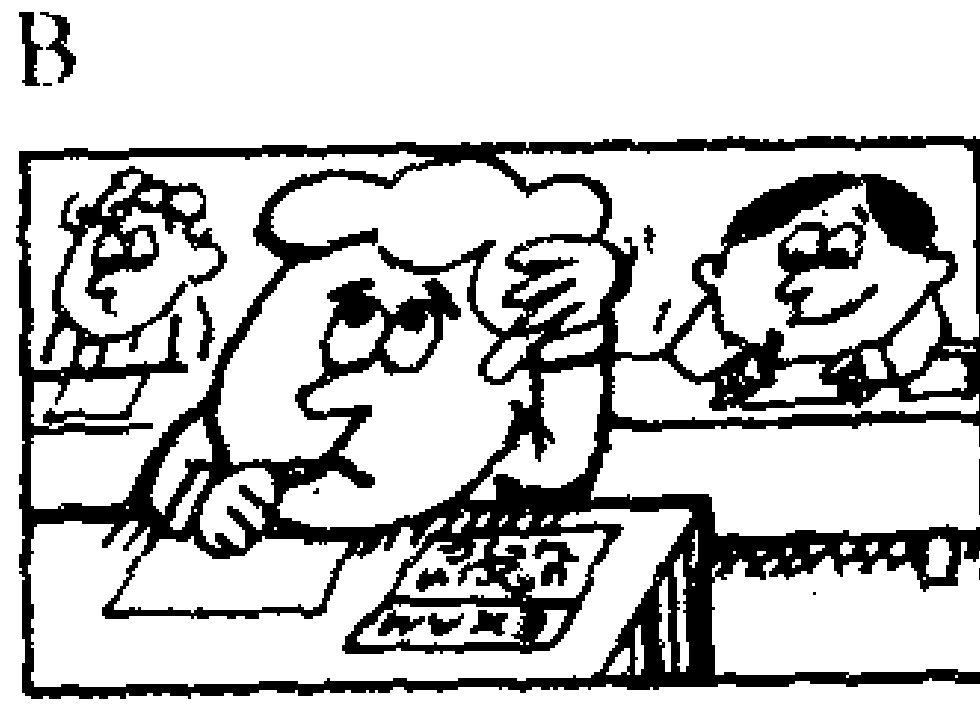
它们太难了。

这些问题我很容易回答。

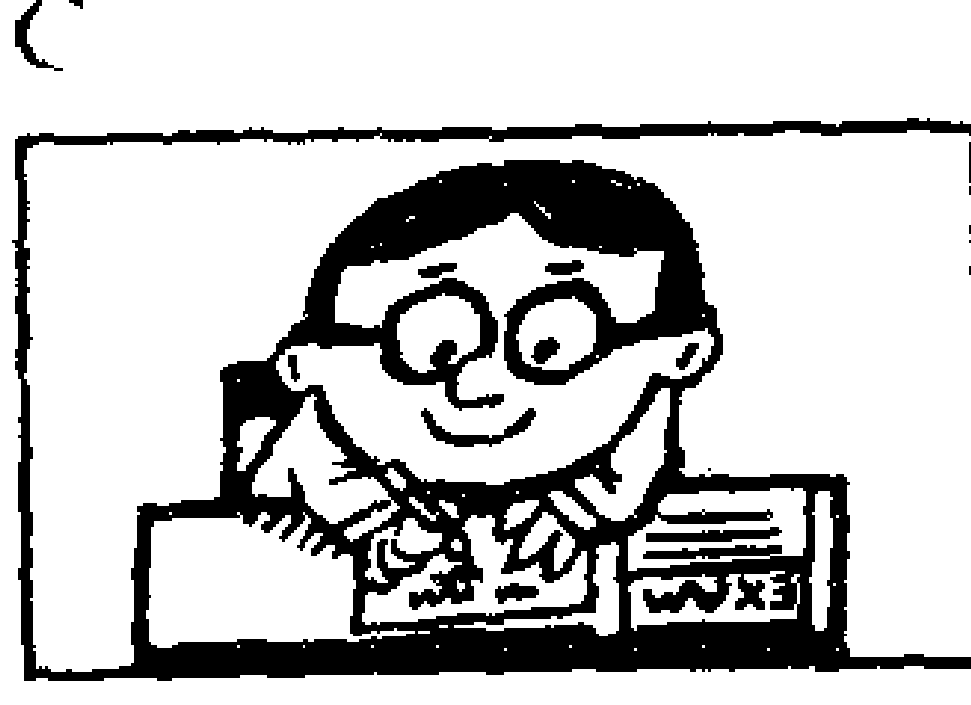
这些问题太难了，我回答不了。



easy



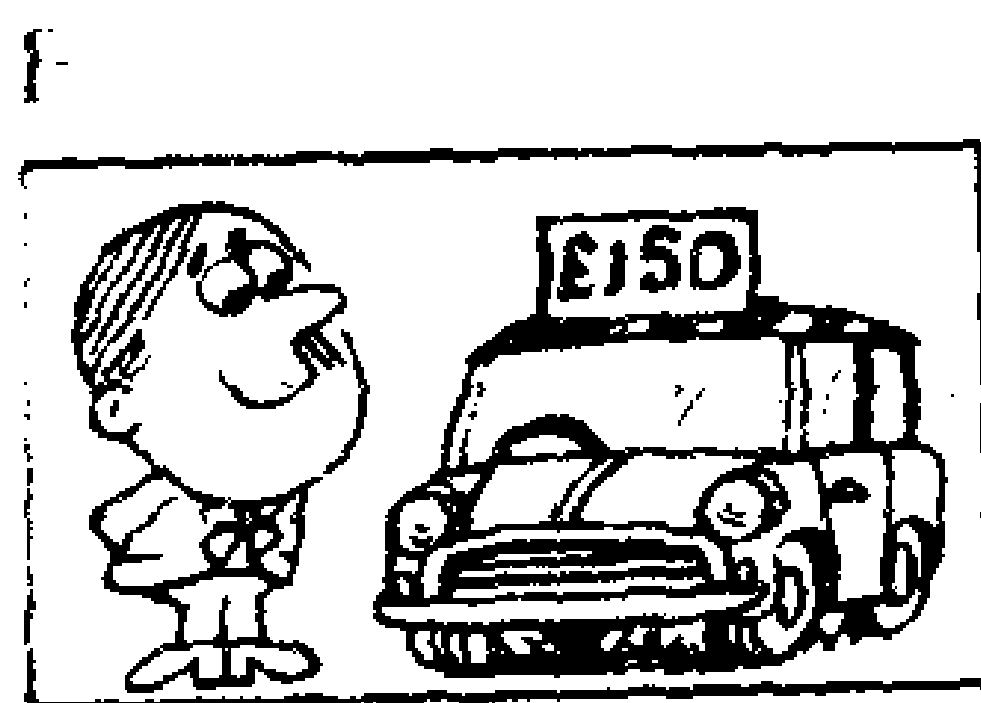
difficult



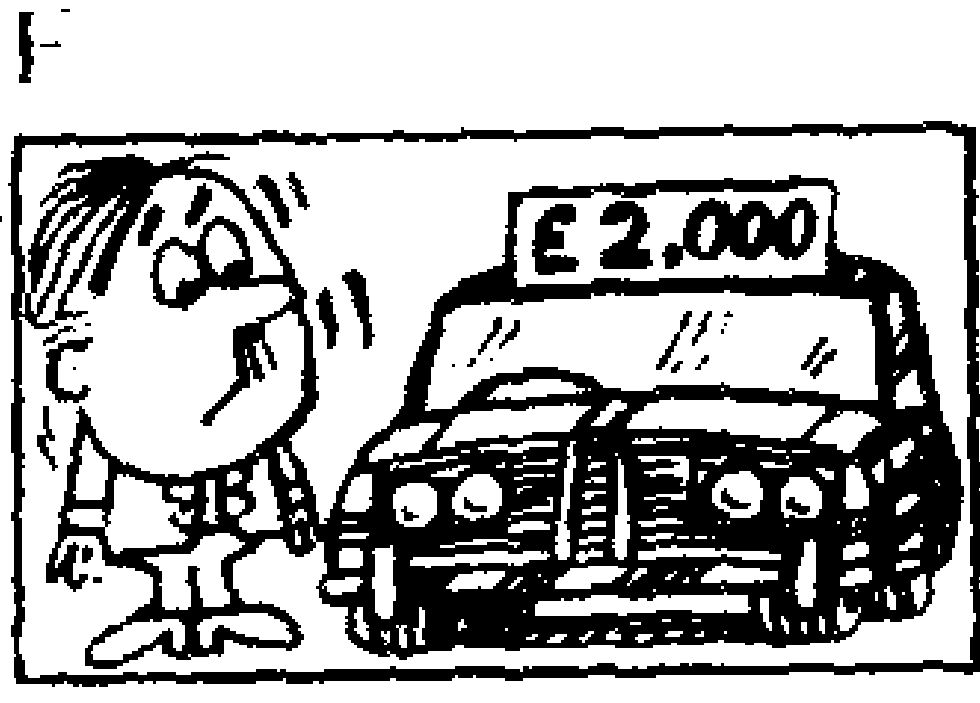
clever



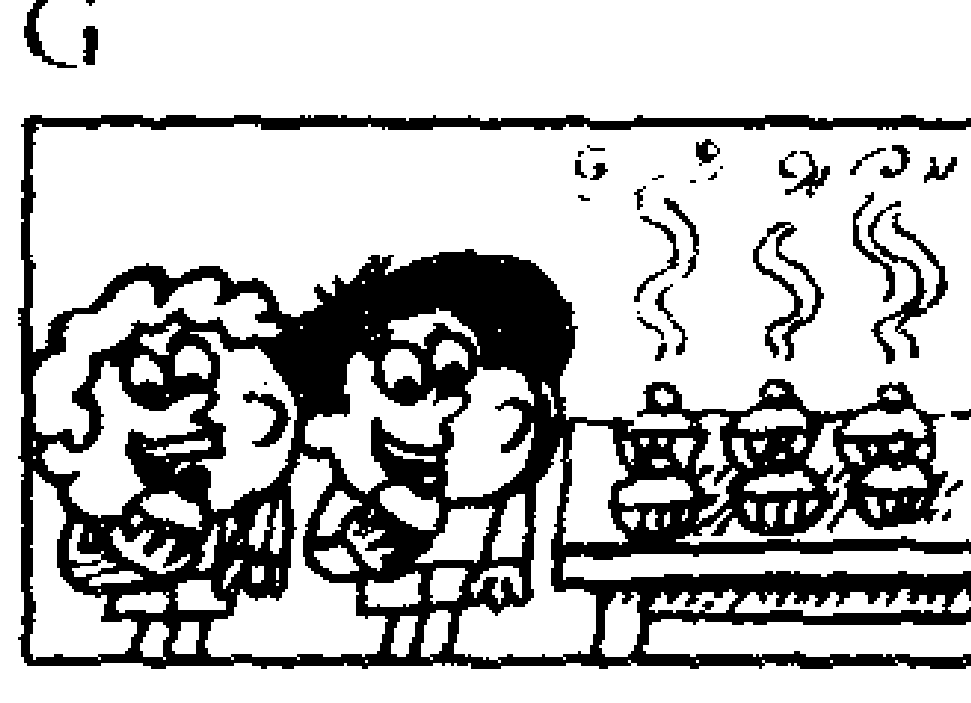
stupid



cheap



expensive



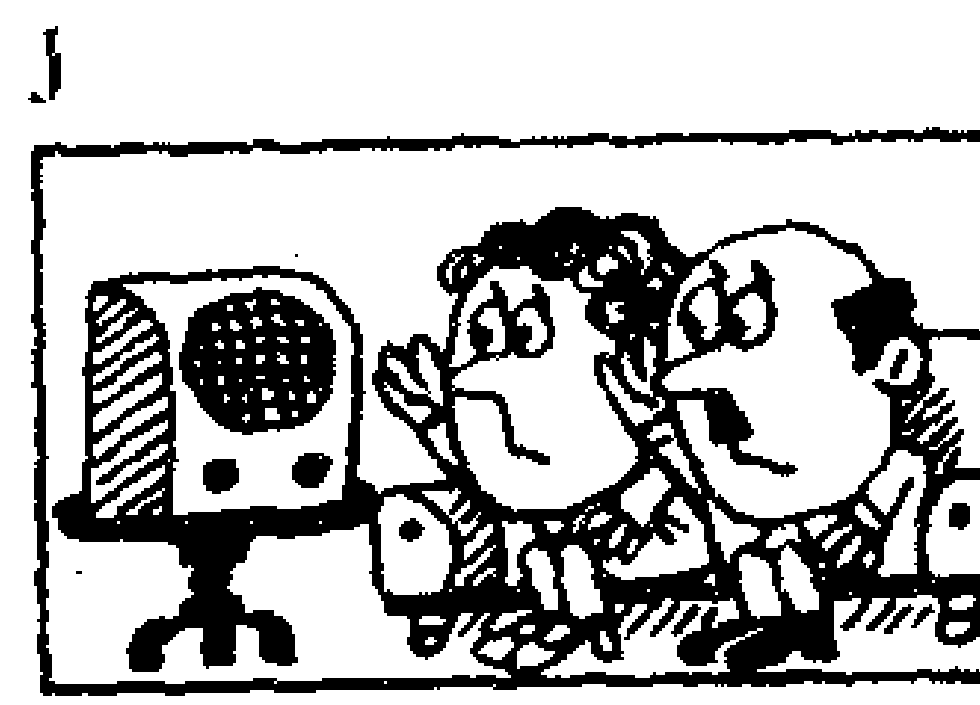
fresh



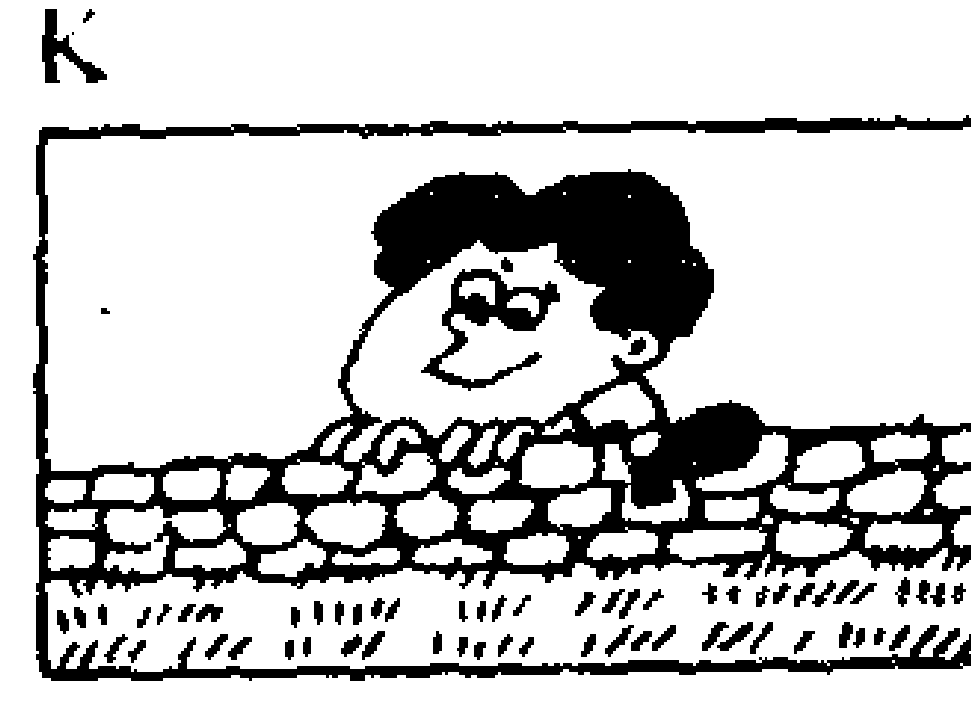
stale



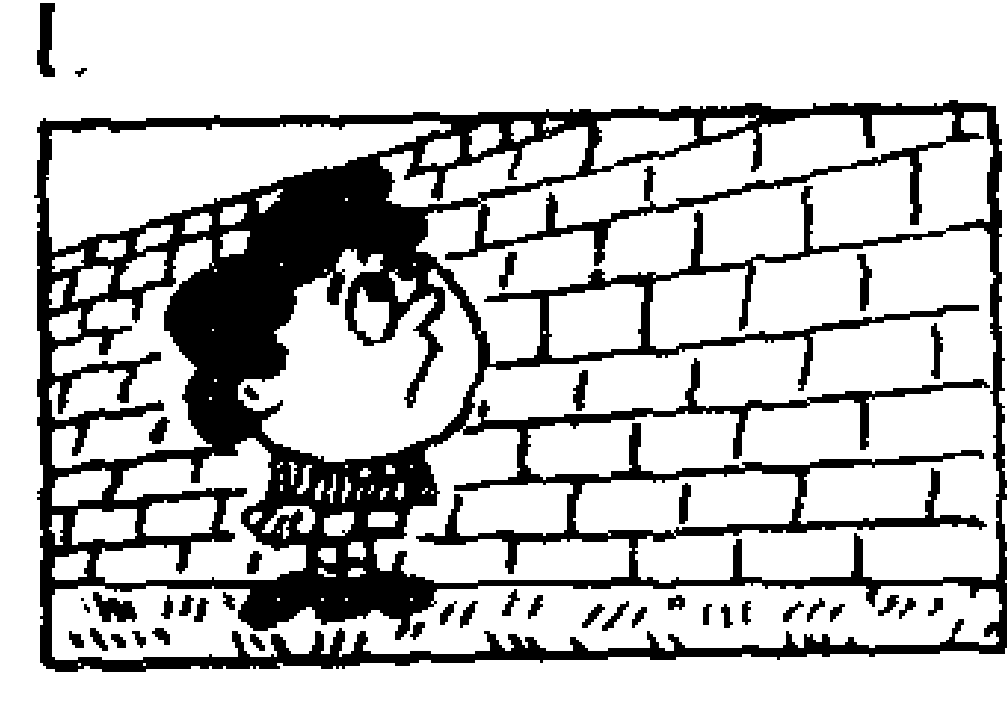
loud



low



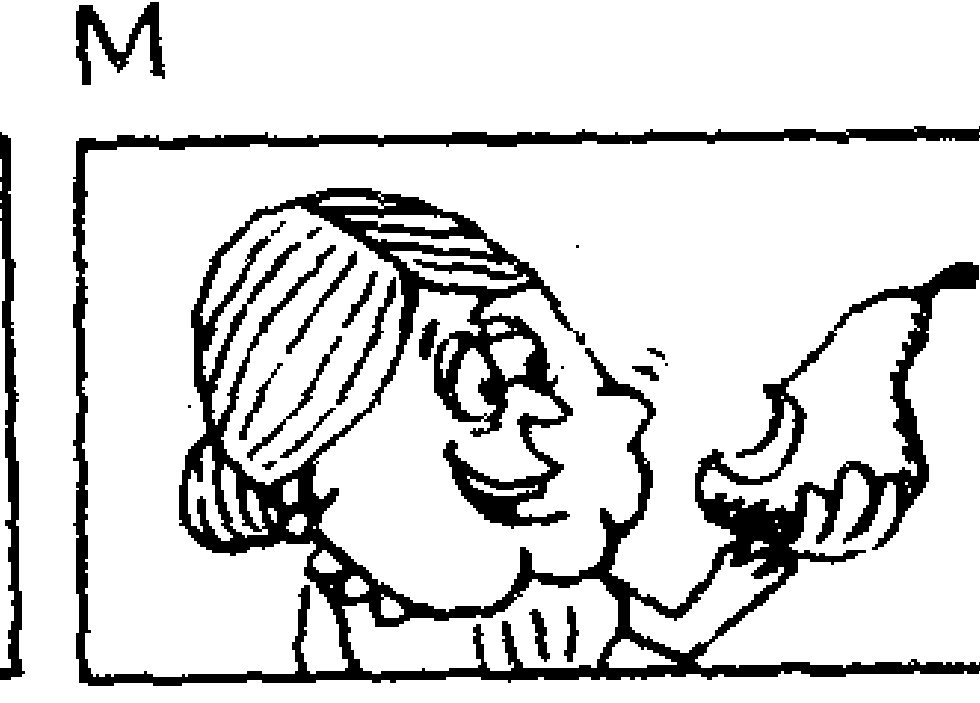
low



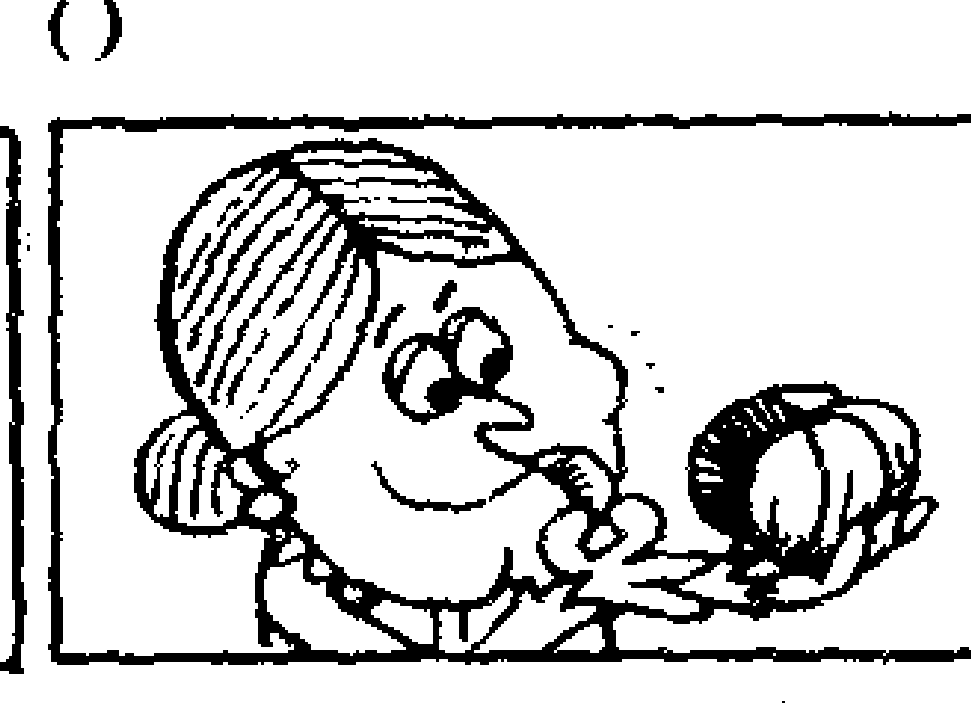
high



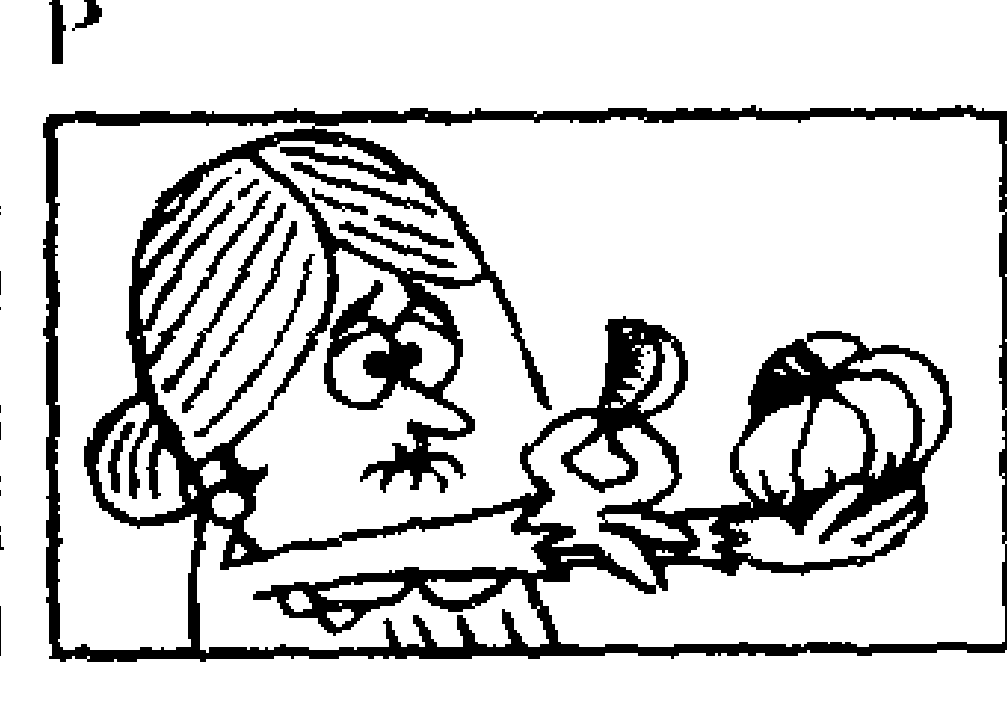
hard



soft



sweet



sour

生词和短语

clever ['klevə] *a.* 聪明的

stupid ['stju:pid] *a.* 愚笨的

loud [laʊd] *a.* 响亮的, 大声的
low [ləʊ] *a.* 低的, 矮的
high [haɪ] *a.* 高的
soft [sɒft] *a.* 软的, 柔软的
cheap [tʃi:p] *a.* 便宜的, 廉价的
stale [steɪl] *a.* 陈腐的
sour ['saʊə] *a.* 酸的

Exercise

Copy these sentences. Put in too, very, or enough.

I couldn't speak to the boss. He was . . . busy.

I couldn't go out. It was . . . cold for me to go out.

I could answer all the questions. They were . . . easy.

Is that suitcase light . . . for you to carry?

Is your brother old . . . to be a member of our association?

They couldn't see that film. They were . . . young.

Lesson 105

THE BOSS: Where's Miss Simpson. Bob?

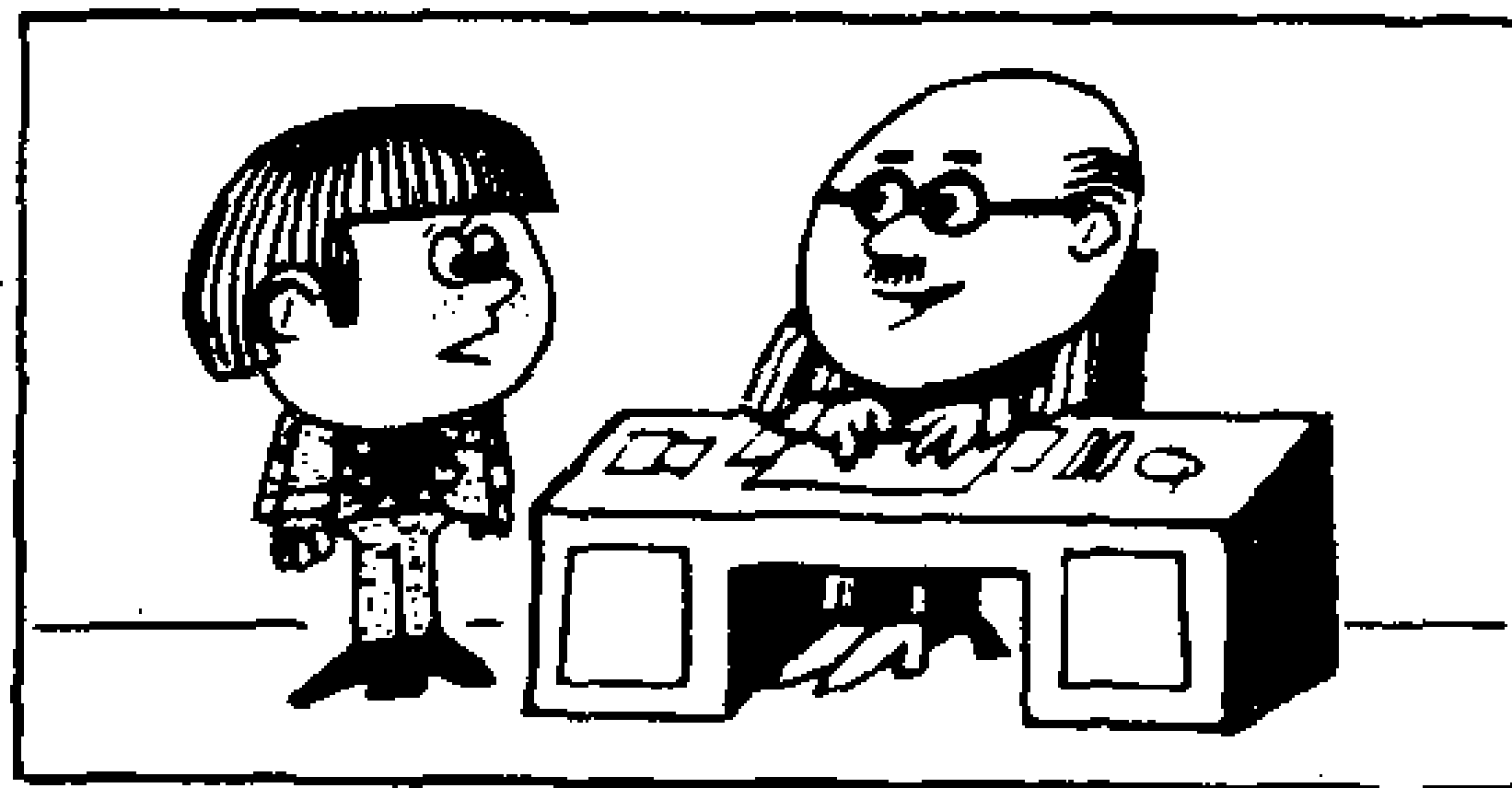
I want her.

BOB: Do you want to speak to her, sir?

THE BOSS: Yes, I do.

I want her to come to my office.

Tell her to come at once.



老板: 鲍勃, 辛普森小姐在哪里? 我要找她。

鲍勃: 先生, 你要跟她讲话吗?

老板: 是的。我要她到我办公室来。叫她马上就来。

2

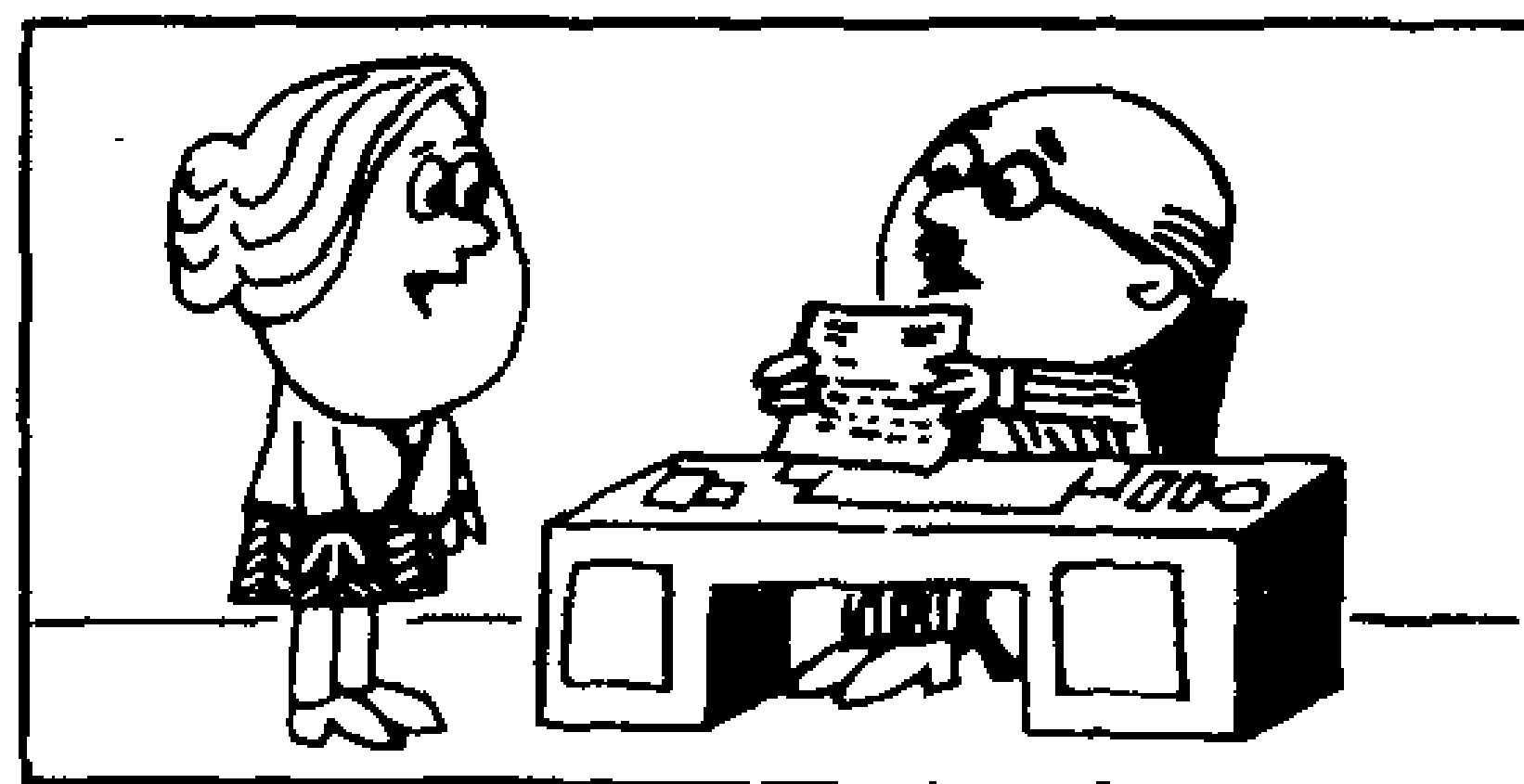
MISS SIMPSON: Did you want to see me, sir?

THE BOSS: Ah, yes, Miss Simpson.

How do you spell "intelligent"?

Can you tell me?

MISS SIMPSON: I-N-T-E-L-L-I-G-E-N-T.



辛普森小姐：你找我吗，先生？

老板：噢，是的，辛普森小姐。“Intelligent”怎么拼写？你能告诉我吗？

辛普森小姐：I—N—T—E—L—L—I—G—E—N—T。

THE BOSS: That's right.

You've typed it with only one "L".

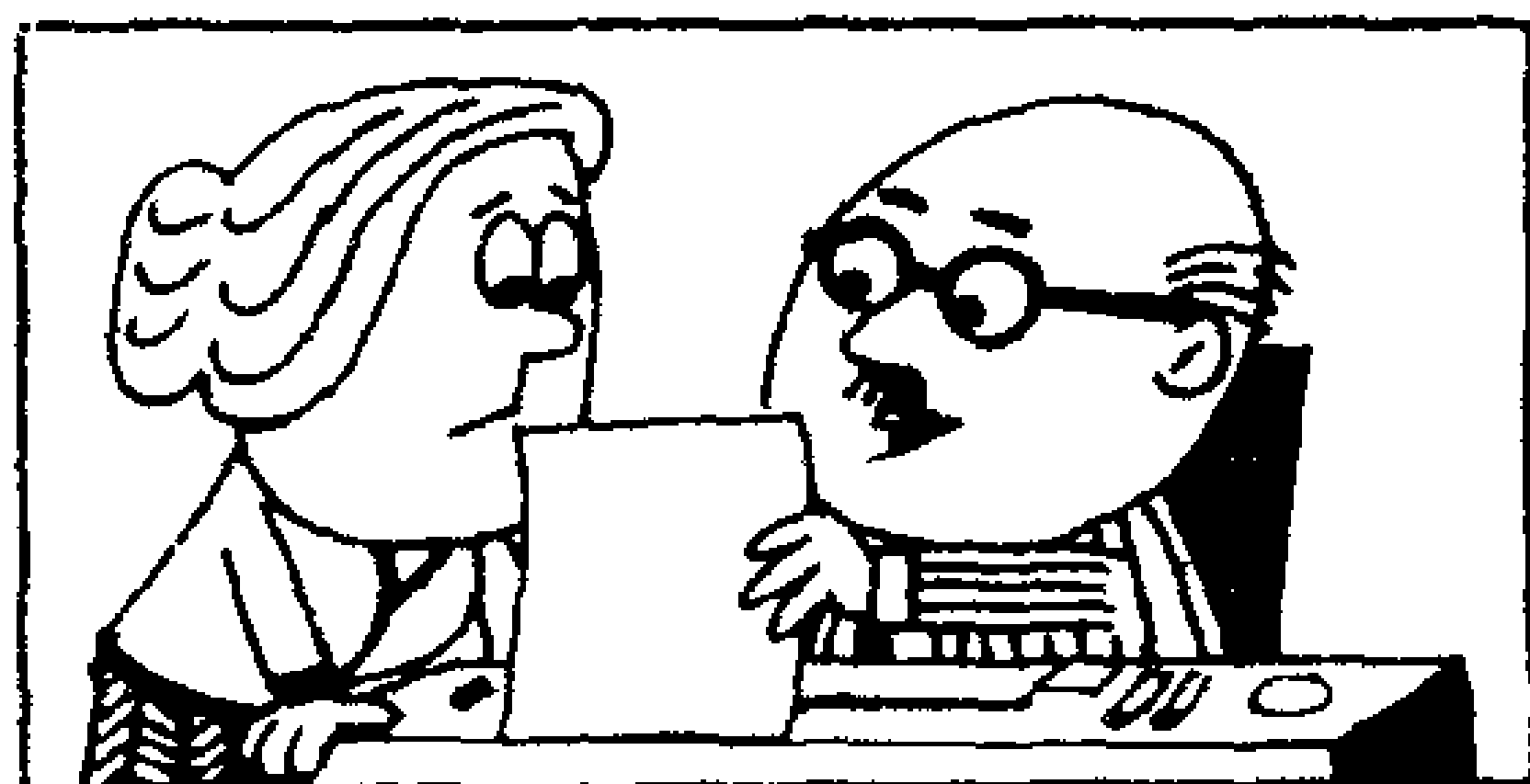
This letter's full of mistakes.

I want you to type it again.

MISS SIMPSON: Yes, sir.

I'm sorry about that.

3



老板：对了。但你只打了一个“L”。这封信尽是错误。我要你重打一遍。

辛普森小姐：是的，先生。很抱歉。

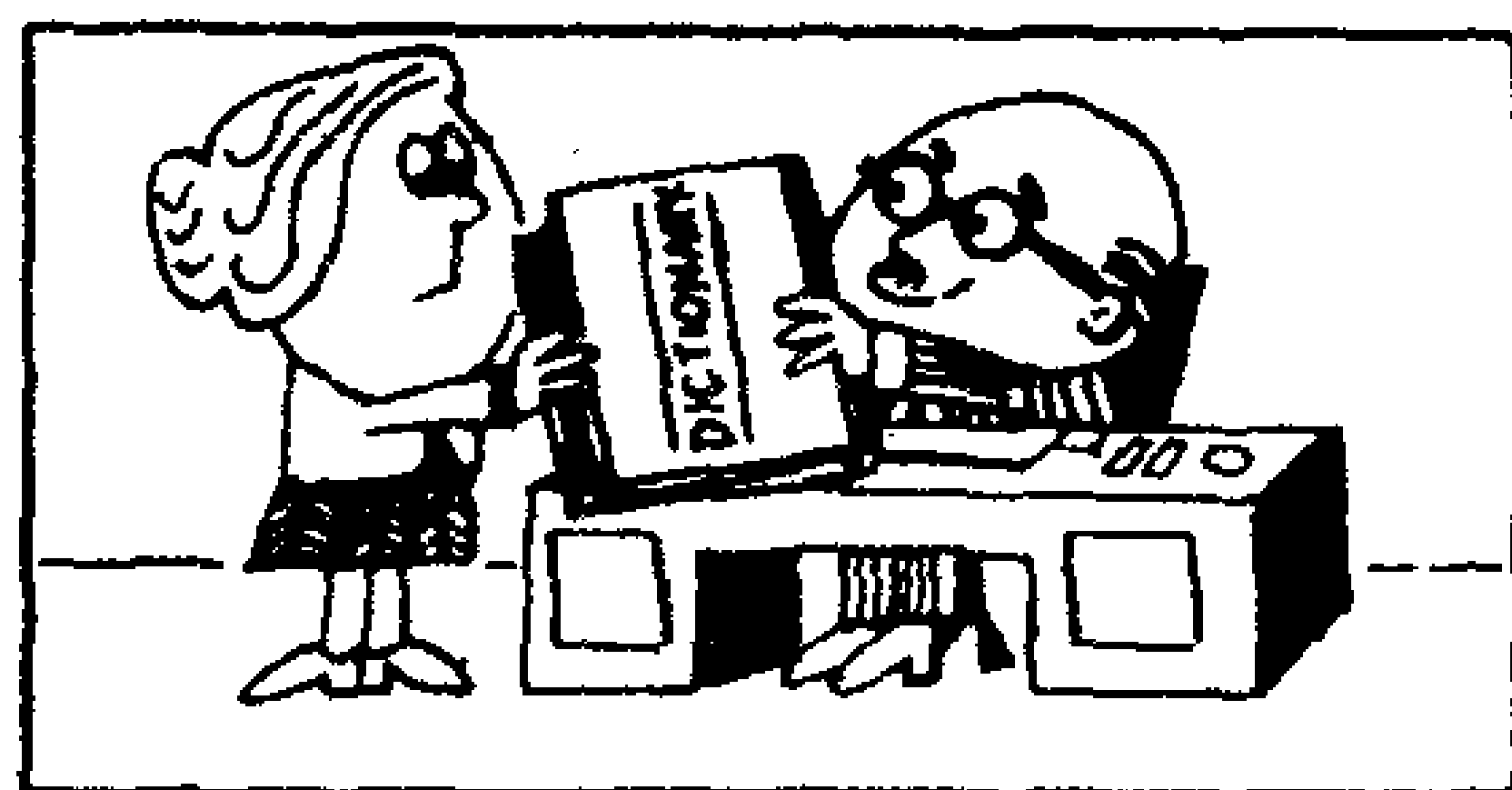
THE BOSS: And here's a little present for you.

MISS SIMPSON: What is it?

THE BOSS: It's a dictionary.

I hope it will help you.

4



老板：给你一件小礼物。

辛普森小姐：什么礼物？

老板：是一本词典。我希望它会对你有帮助。

生词和短语

spell [spel] *vt. & vi.* 拼写

dictionary ['dikʃənəri] *n.* 词典

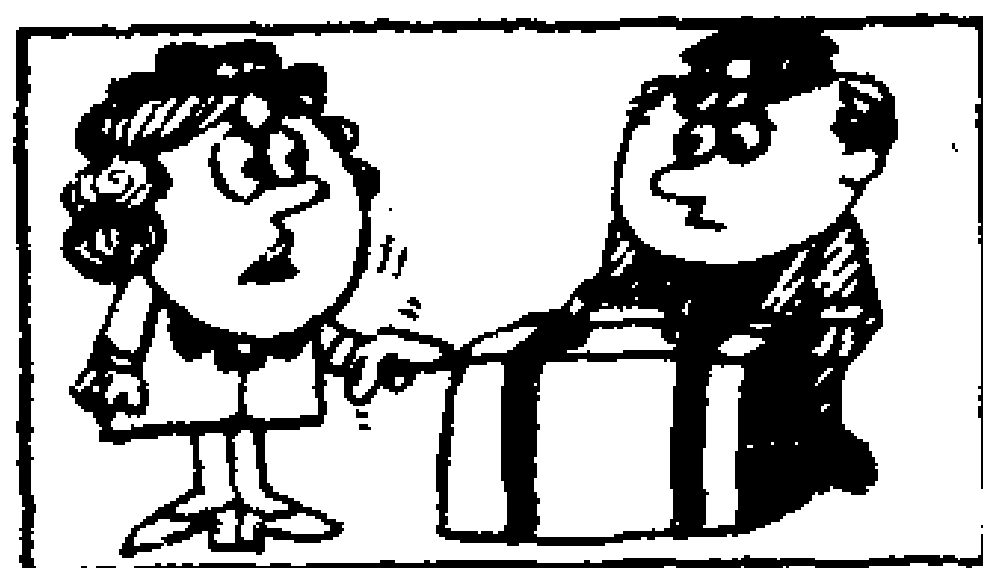
present ['prezənt] *n.* 礼物

Lesson 106 I want you to . . . Tell (him) to . . .

我要你……

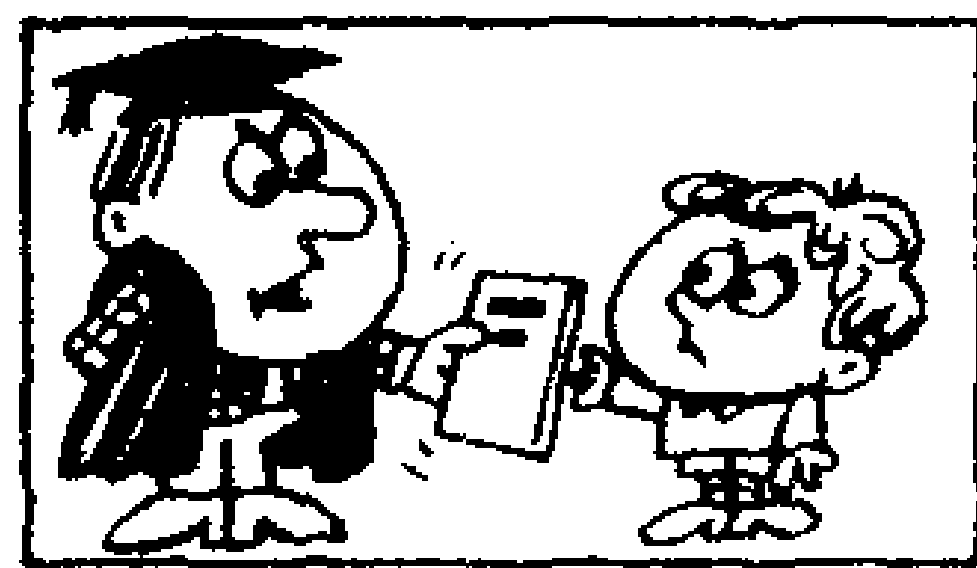
叫(他)……

K



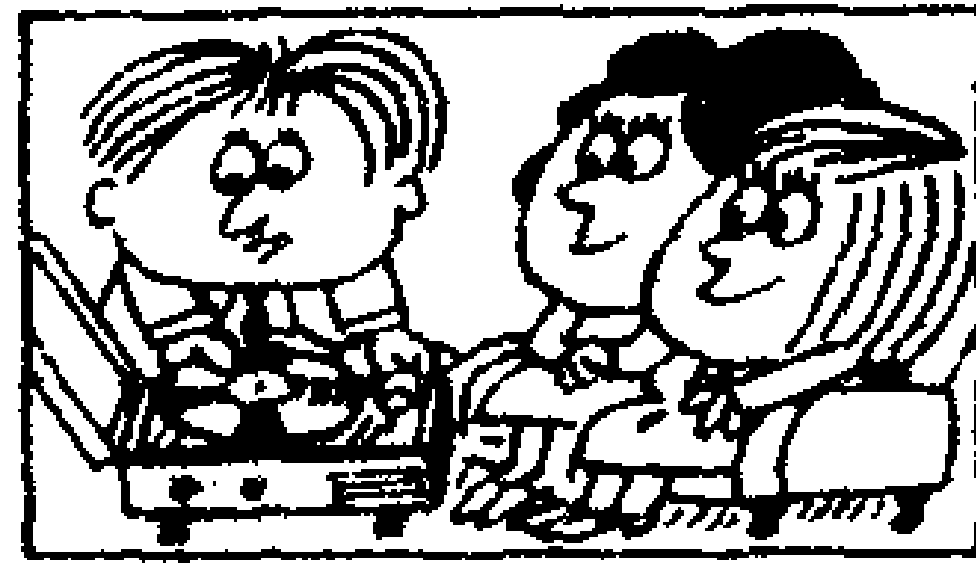
carry it

L



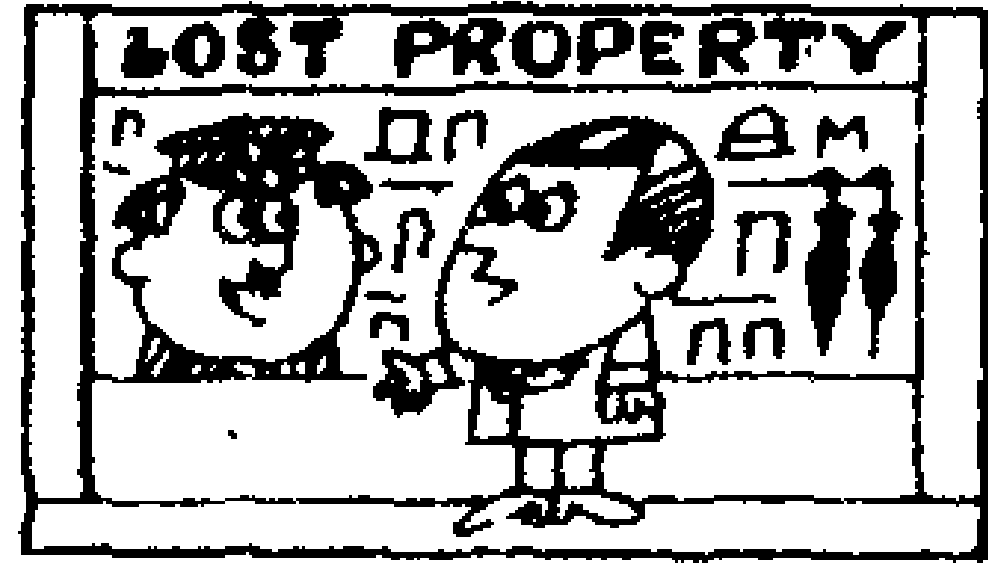
correct it

M



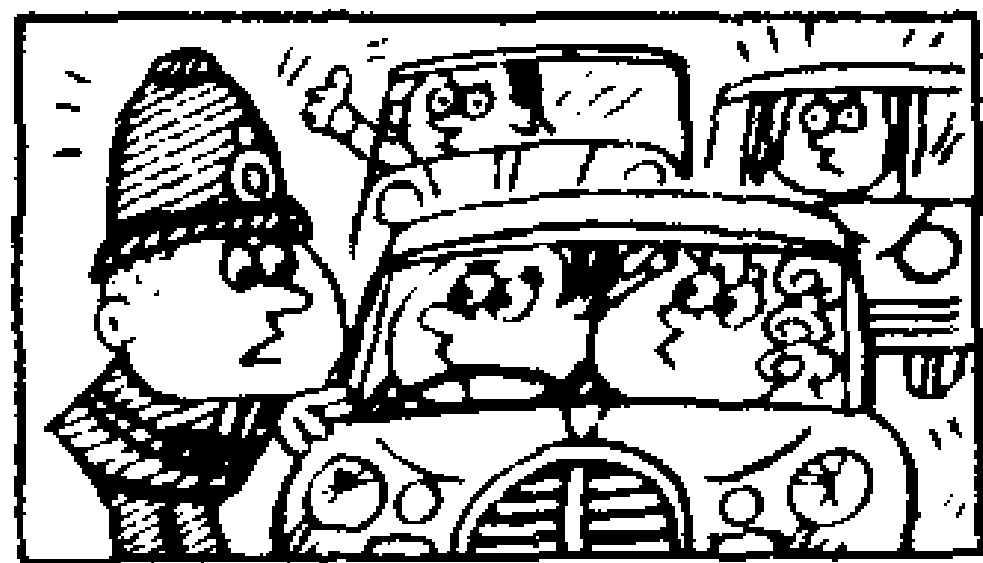
listen to it

N



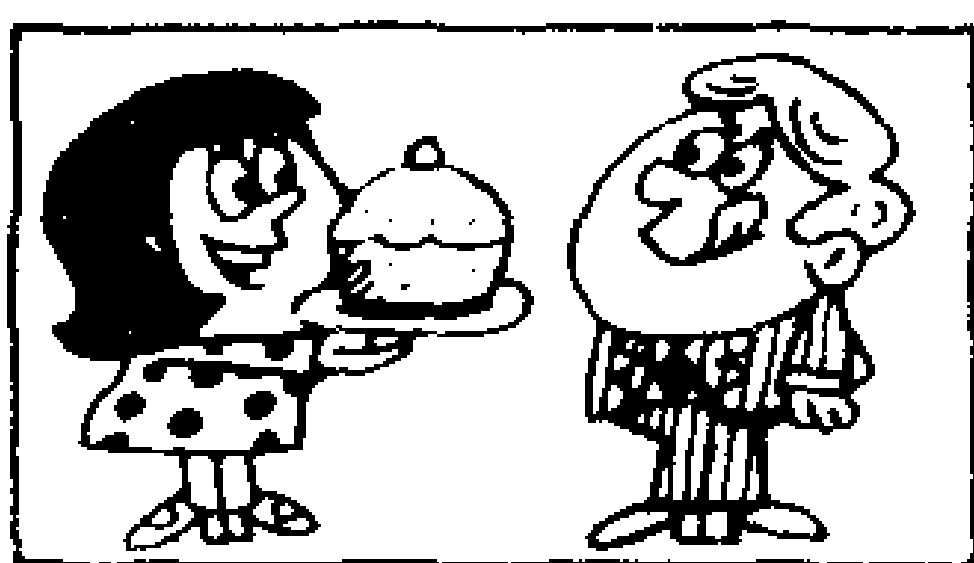
describe it

O



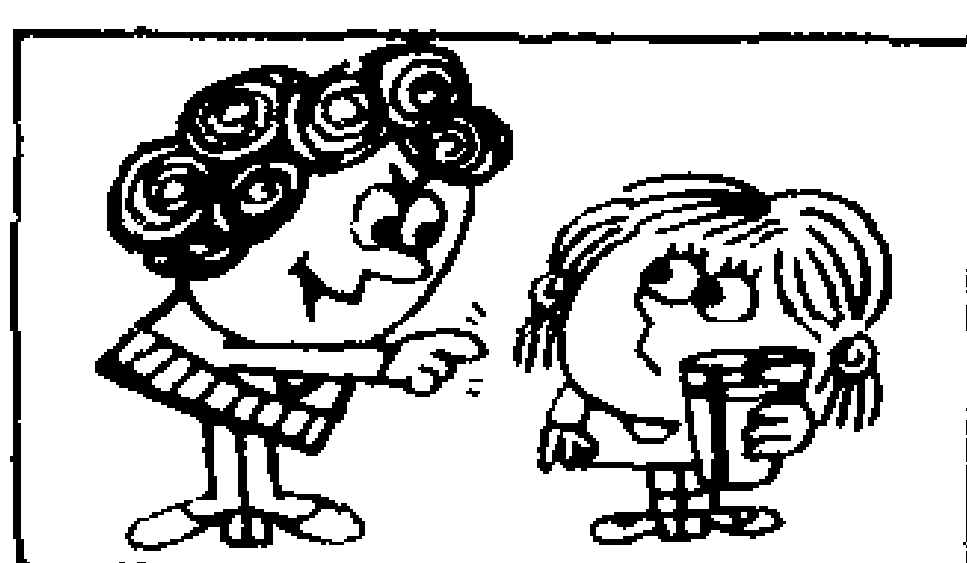
move it

P



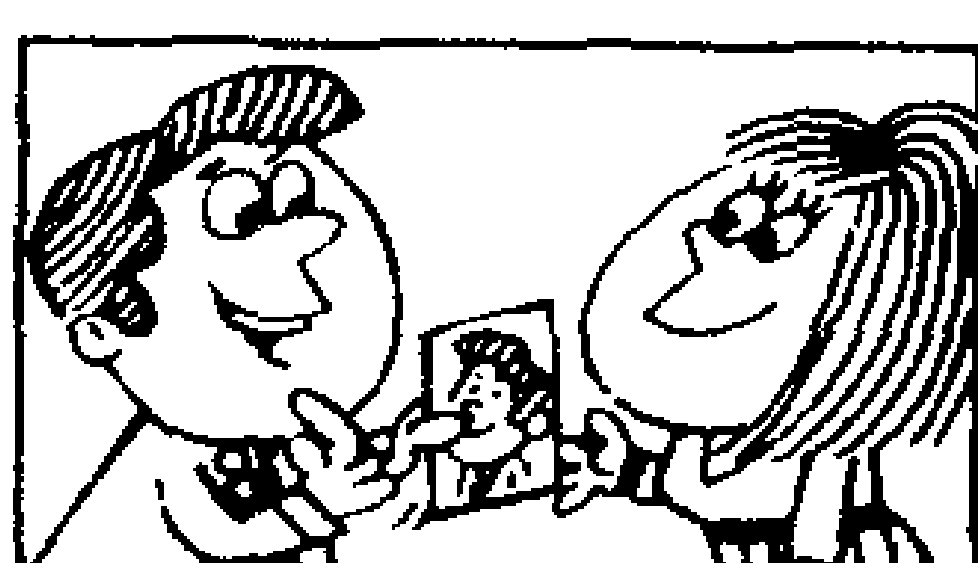
try it

Q



finish it

R



keep it

I don't want you to . . . Tell (him) not to . . .

我不要你……

叫(他)不要……

S



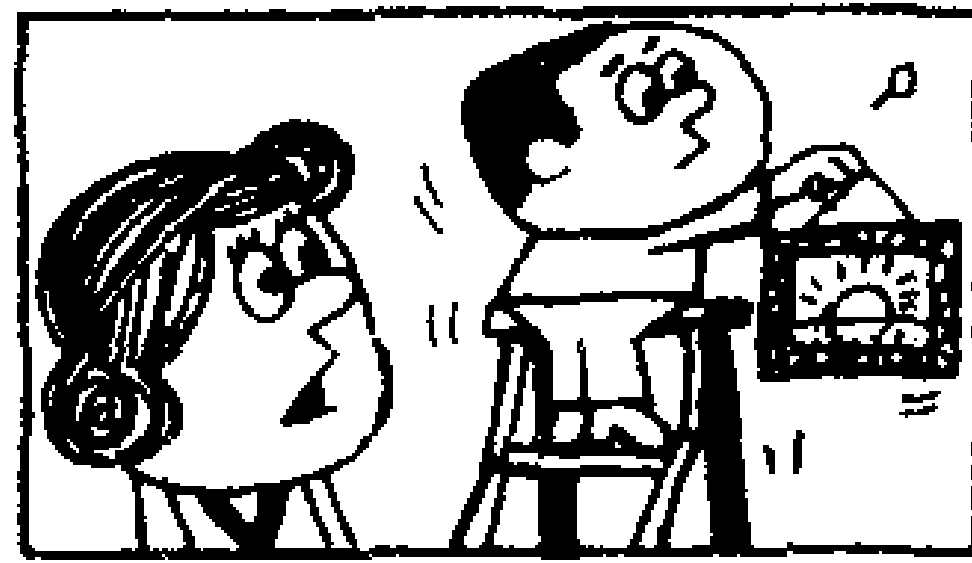
hurt yourself

T



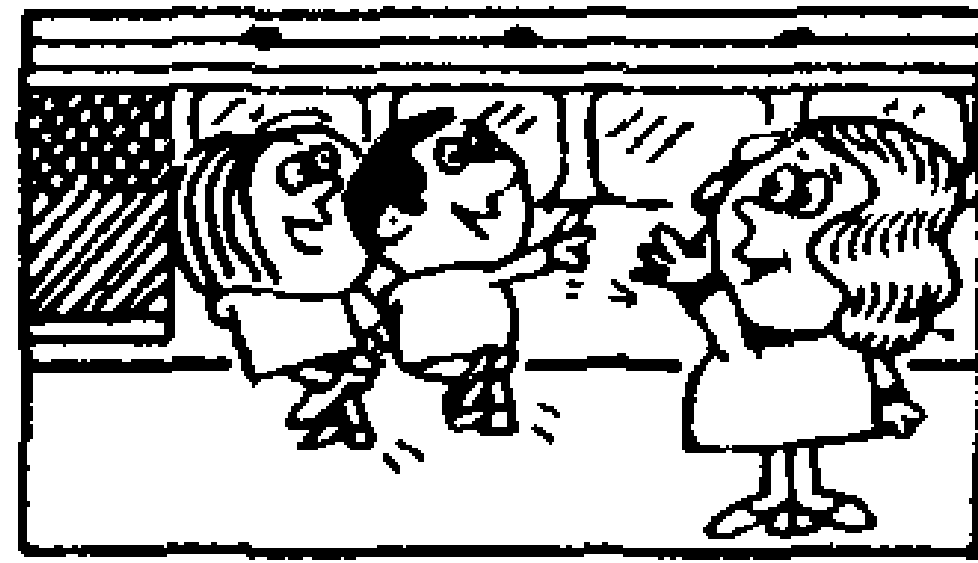
slip

U



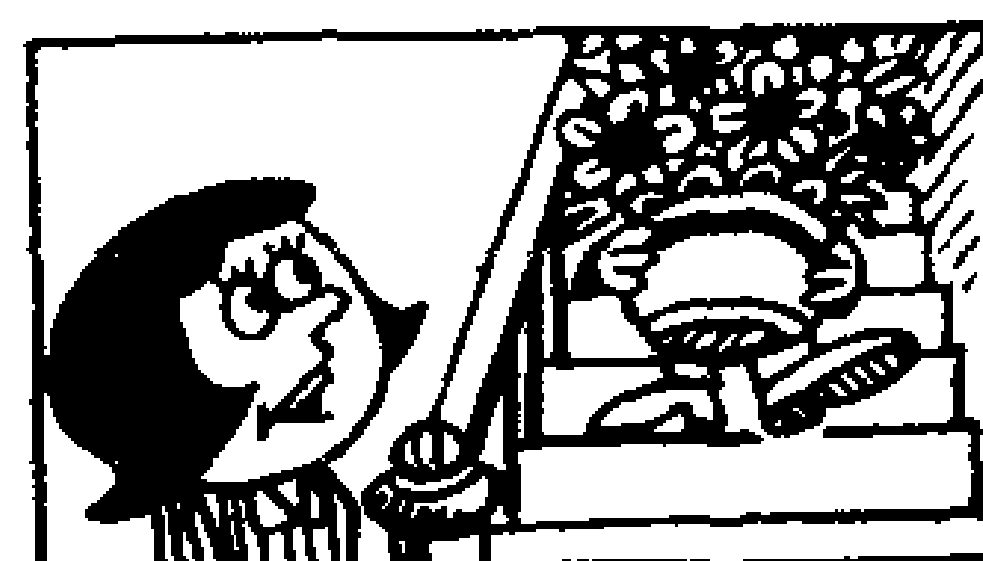
fall

V



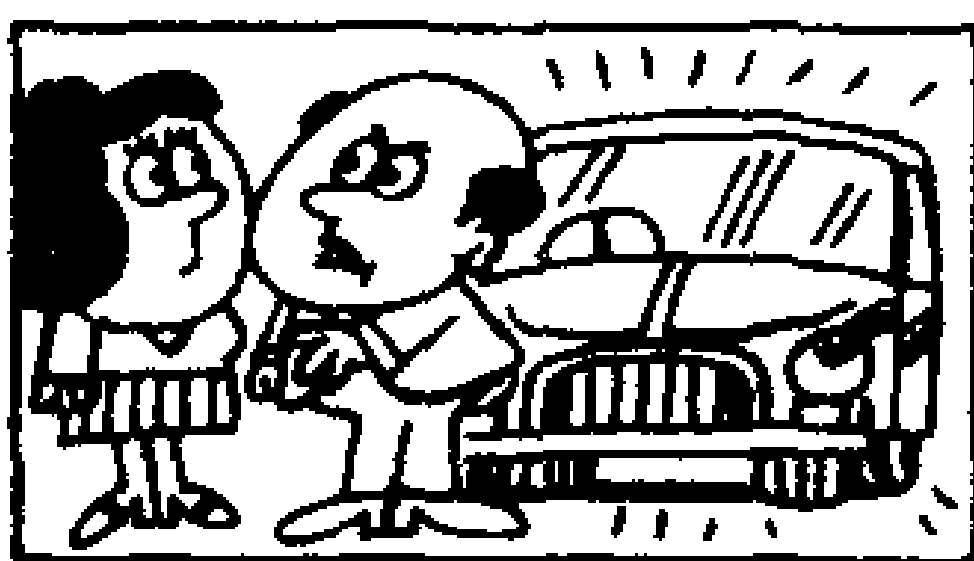
miss it

W



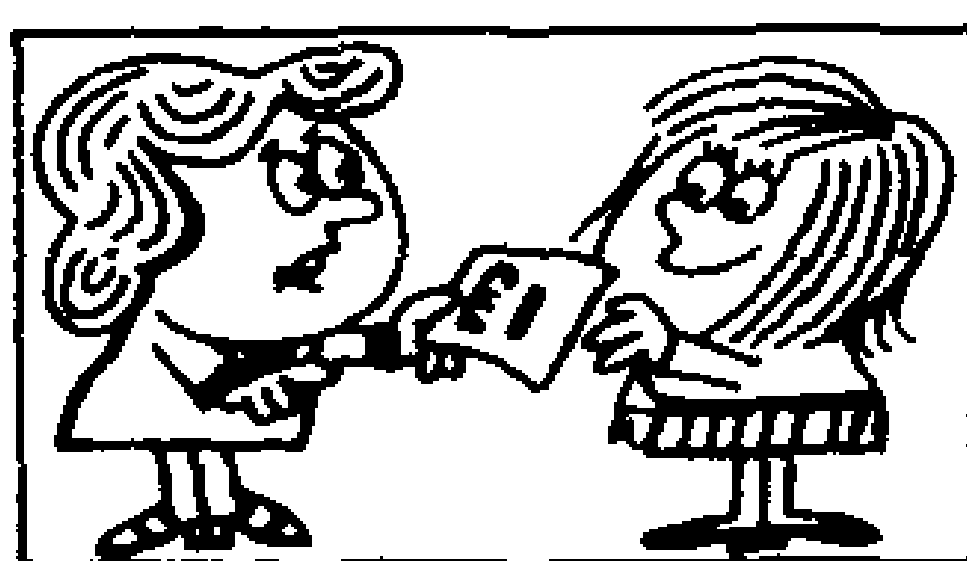
break it

X



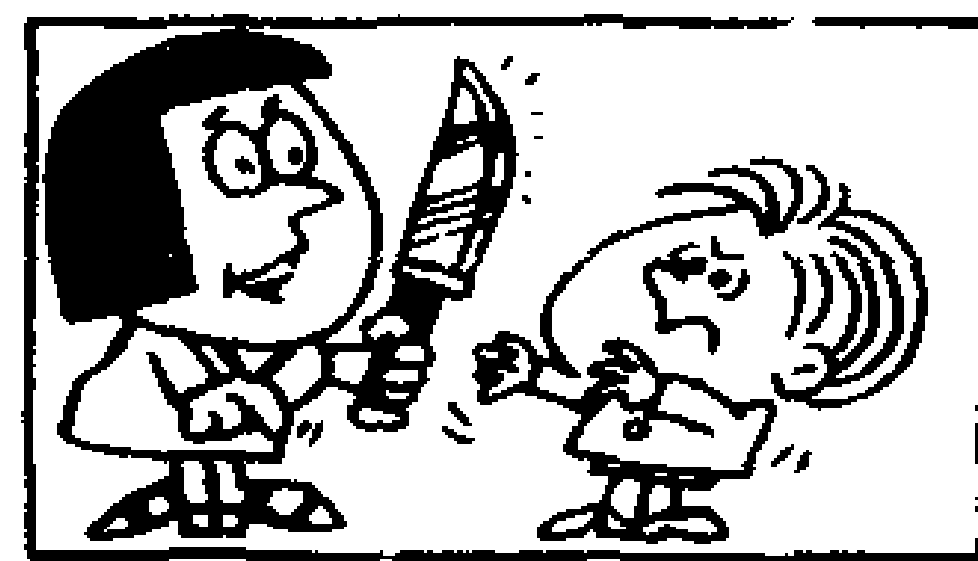
drive it

Y



lose it

Z



cut yourself

生词和短语

correct [kə'rekt] *vt.* 改正; *a.* 正确的

carry ['kæri] *vt.* 搬, 运送, 携带

break [breik] (broke [brəuk], broken ['brəukən]) *vt.* 打碎, 打断

lose [lu:z] (lost [lɒst], lost) *vt.* 遗失

cut [kat] (cut, cut) *vt.* 切, 割

Exercise

Look at this:

Please repair it. I want you to repair it.

Do these in the same way:

Please spell it.

Please telephone him.

Please wear it.

Please ask her.

Please tell them.

Please help us.

Lesson 107

ASSISTANT: Dó you like this dréss, mádam?

LADY: I like the cólour véry mých. 1
It's a lóvely dréss,
but it's tóo smáll for mé.

营业员: 太太, 你喜欢这件连衣裙吗?

妇人: 我非常喜欢这种颜色。

这件连衣裙好看。但是我穿太小了。

ASSISTANT: What abóut this óne? 2

It's a lóvely dréss.
It's véry smárt.
Shórt skírts are in fáshion nów.
Wóuld you like to trý it?

LADY: Áll ríght.

营业员: 这件怎么样? 这件很好看, 非常时髦。短裙现在时行。你想

穿上试试吗?

妇人: 好。

LADY: I'm afráid this gréen dréss 3
is tóo smáll for me as wéll.
It's smállér than the blúe óne.

妇人: 恐怕这件绿色的衣裙我穿也太小了。

它比那件蓝色的还要小。

LADY: I dón't like the cólour éither. 4
It dóesn't súit me at áll.
I thínk the blúe dréss is préttier.

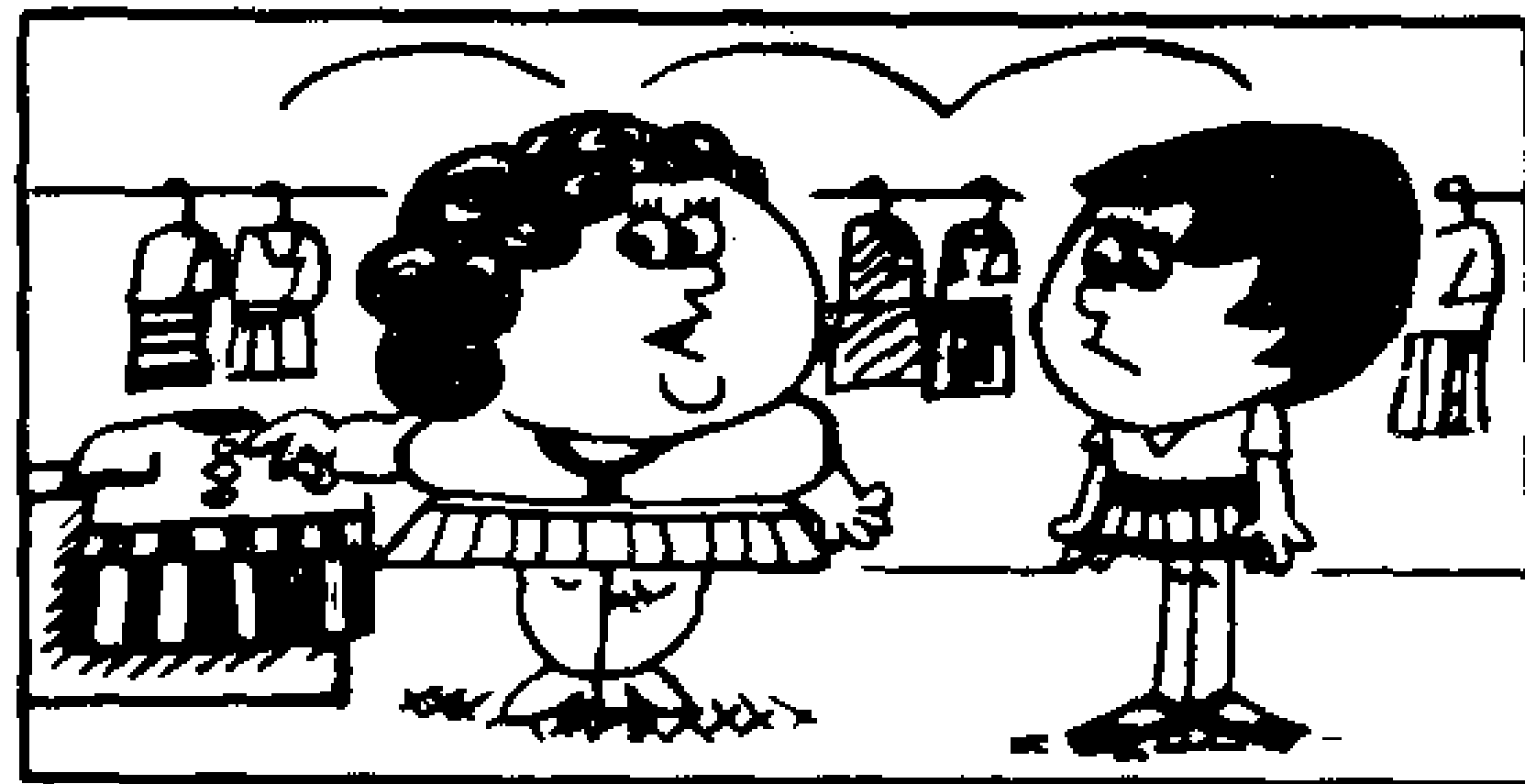
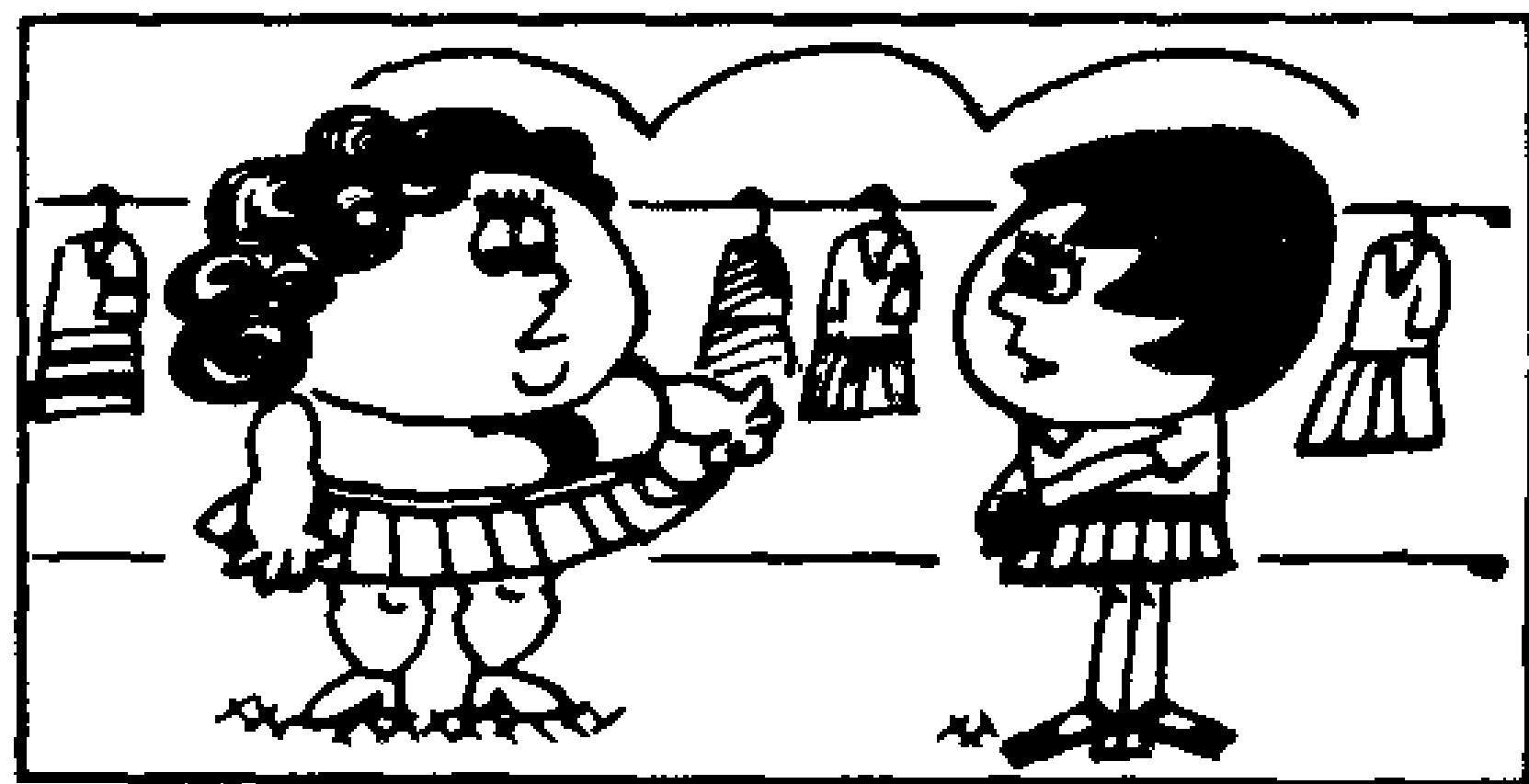
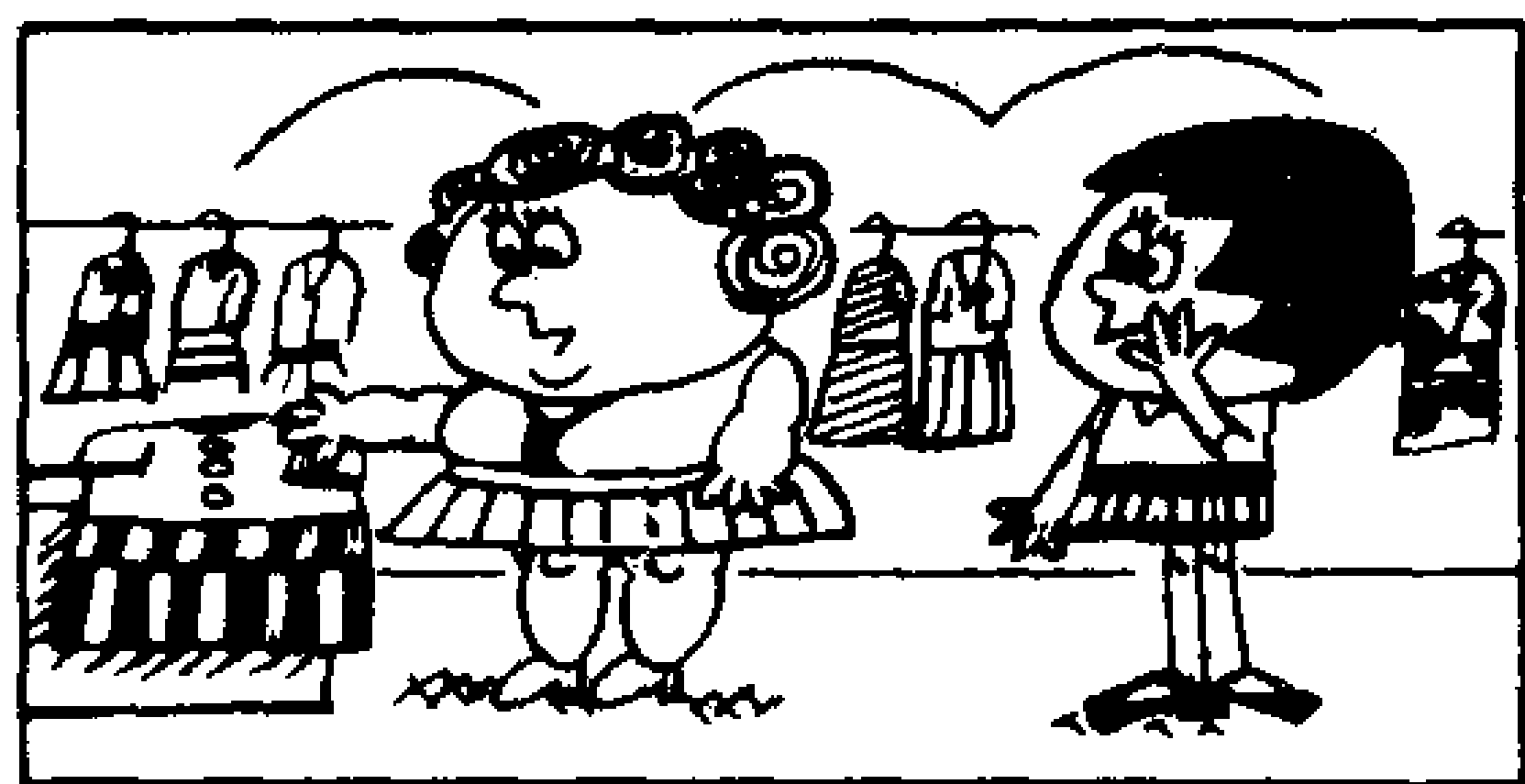
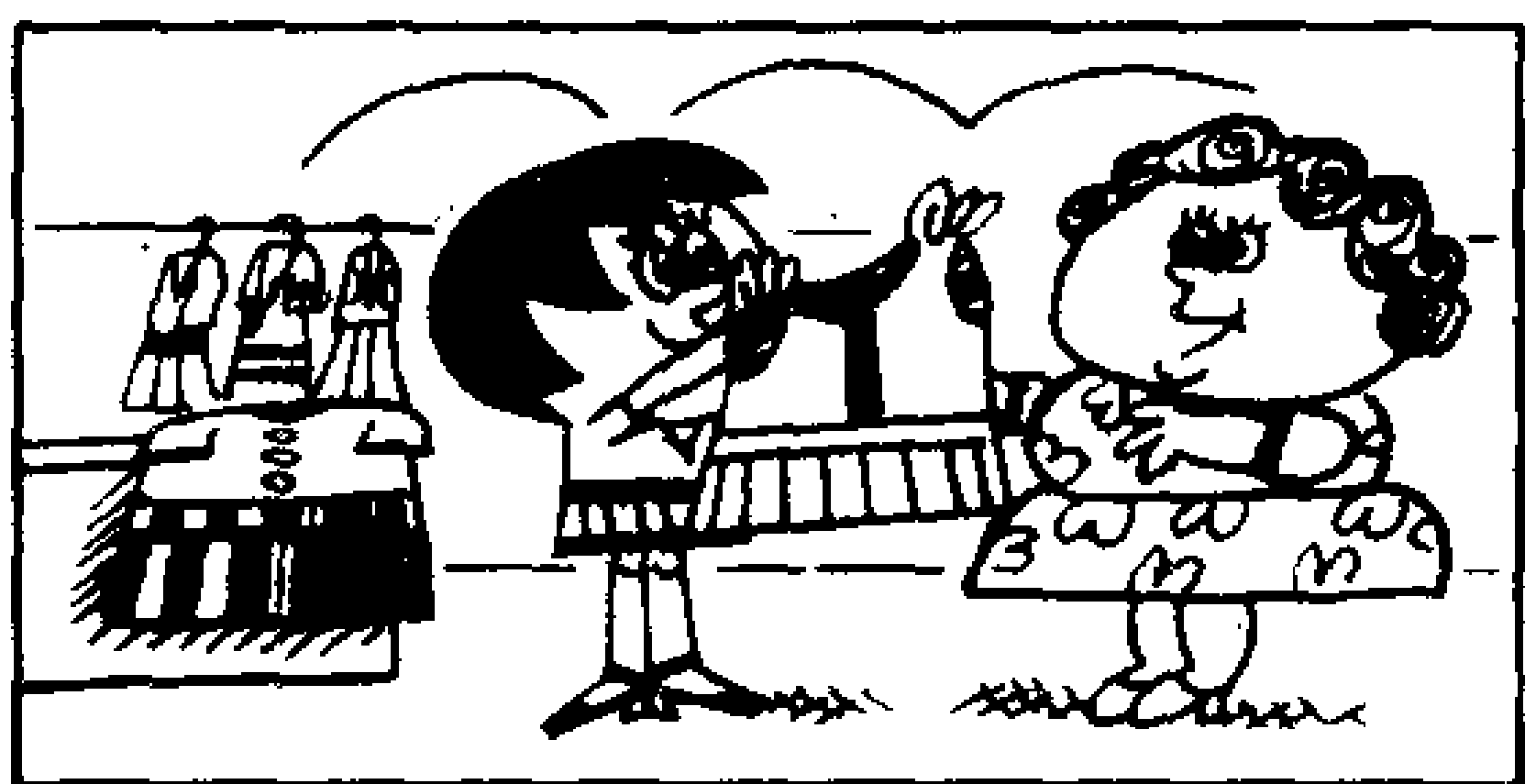
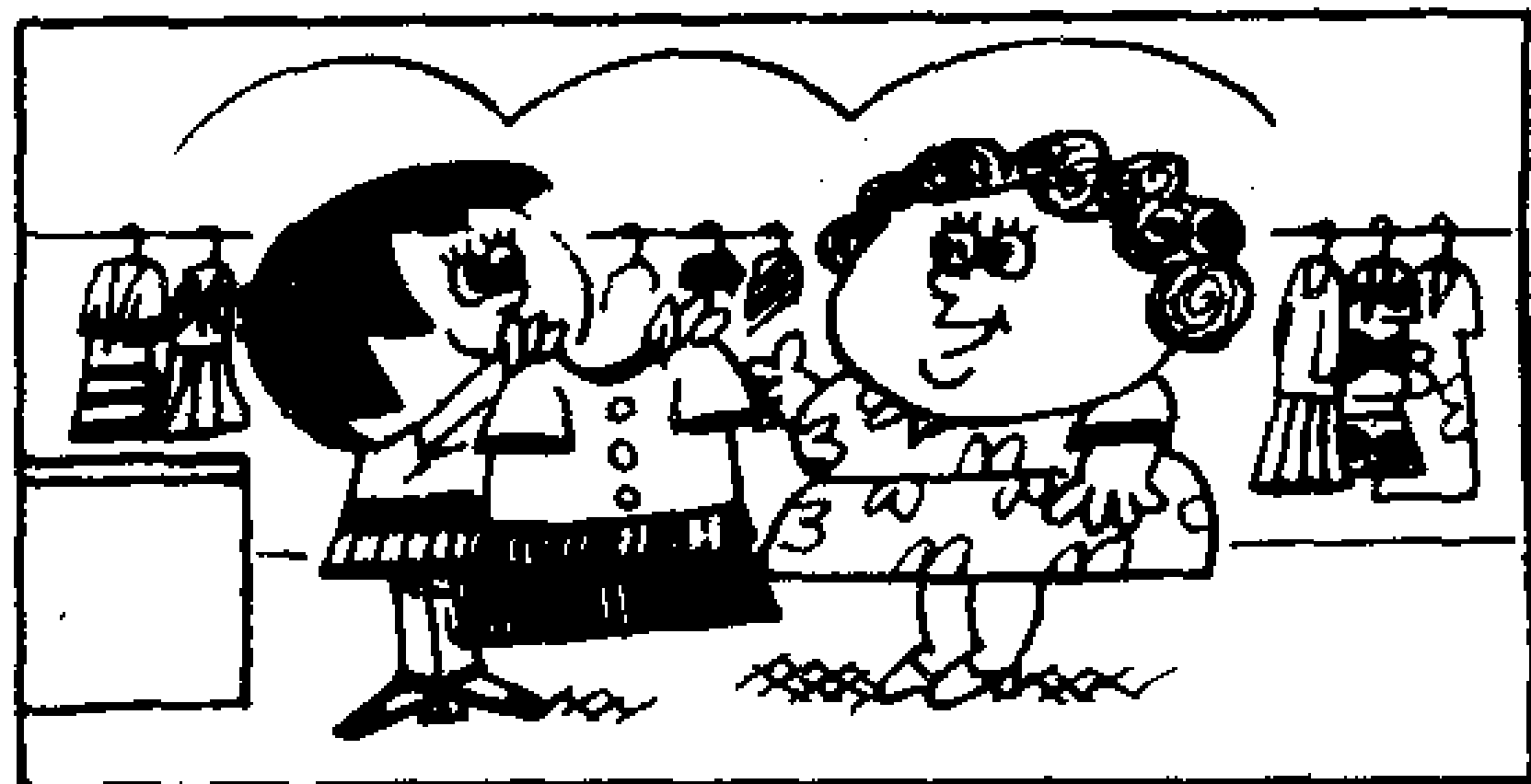
妇人: 我也不喜欢这种颜色。这颜色我穿根本

不合适。我认为蓝色的连衣裙漂亮些。

LADY: Cóuld you shów me 5
anóther blúe dréss?
I wánt a dréss like thát óne,
but it múst be mý size.

妇人: 请再拿一件蓝色的连衣裙给我看, 好吗?

我想要象那件一样的连衣裙, 但必须是
我的尺码。



ASSISTANT: I'm afraid I haven't got a 6
larger dress.

This is the largest dress in the shop.

营业员：恐怕不会有更大的连衣裙了。

这是店里最大的连衣裙



生词和短语

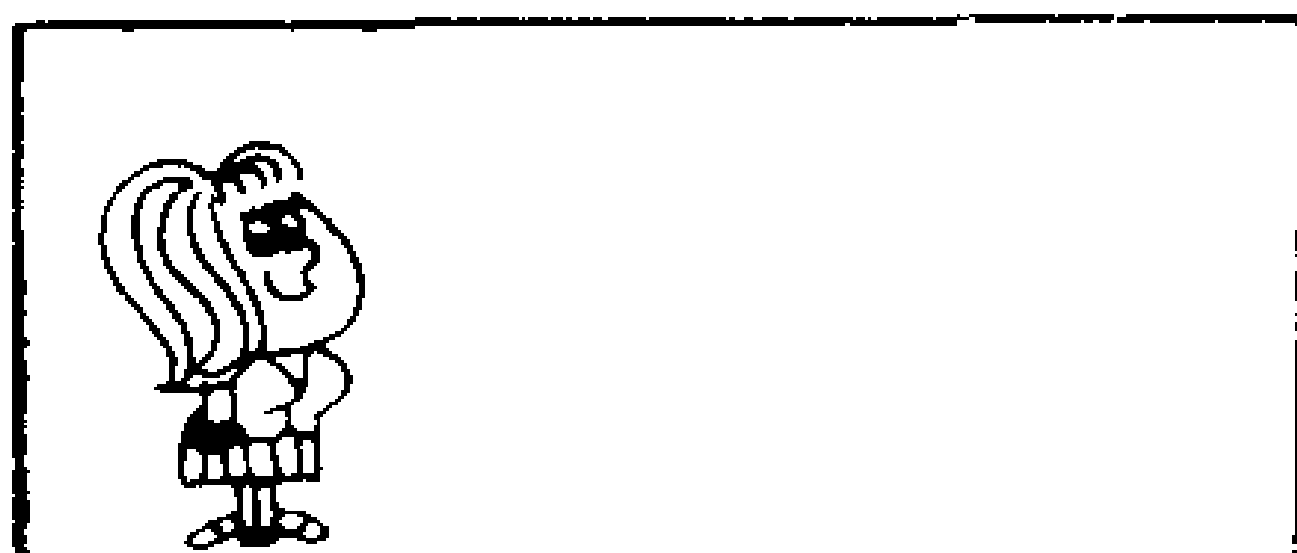
smart [smɑ:t] *a.* 时髦的

show [ʃəʊ] (showed [ʃəʊd], shown [ʃəʊn]) *vt.* 给……看, 显示

as well 同样, 也

Lesson 108 How do they compare? 他们怎样比较?

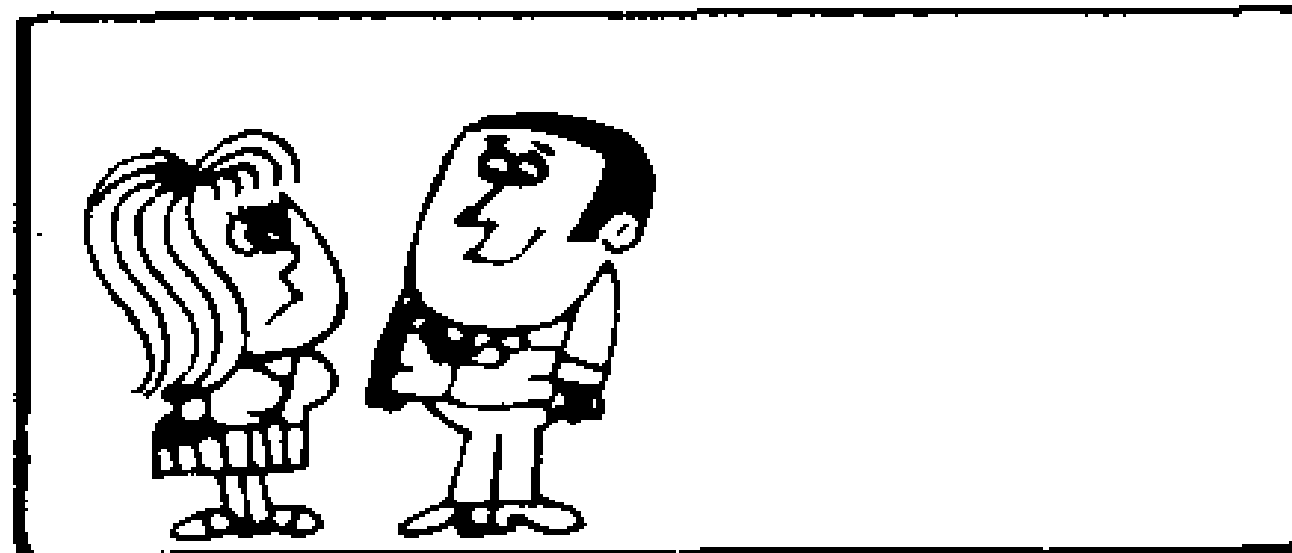
A



Alice is tall.

阿莉斯个子高。

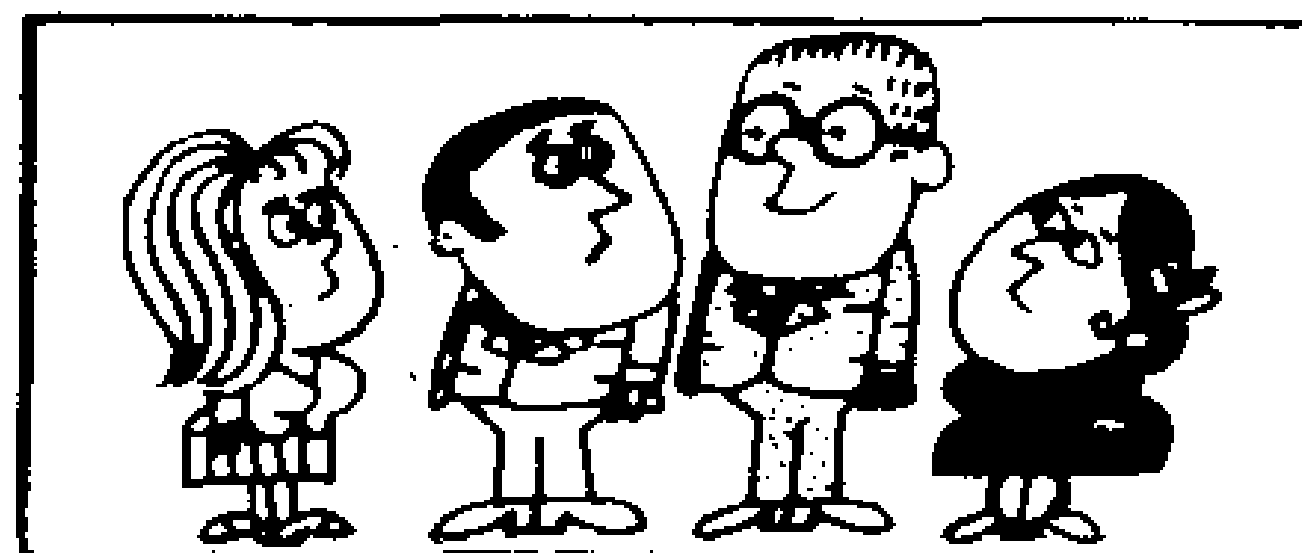
B



Paul is taller
than Alice.

保罗比阿莉斯高。

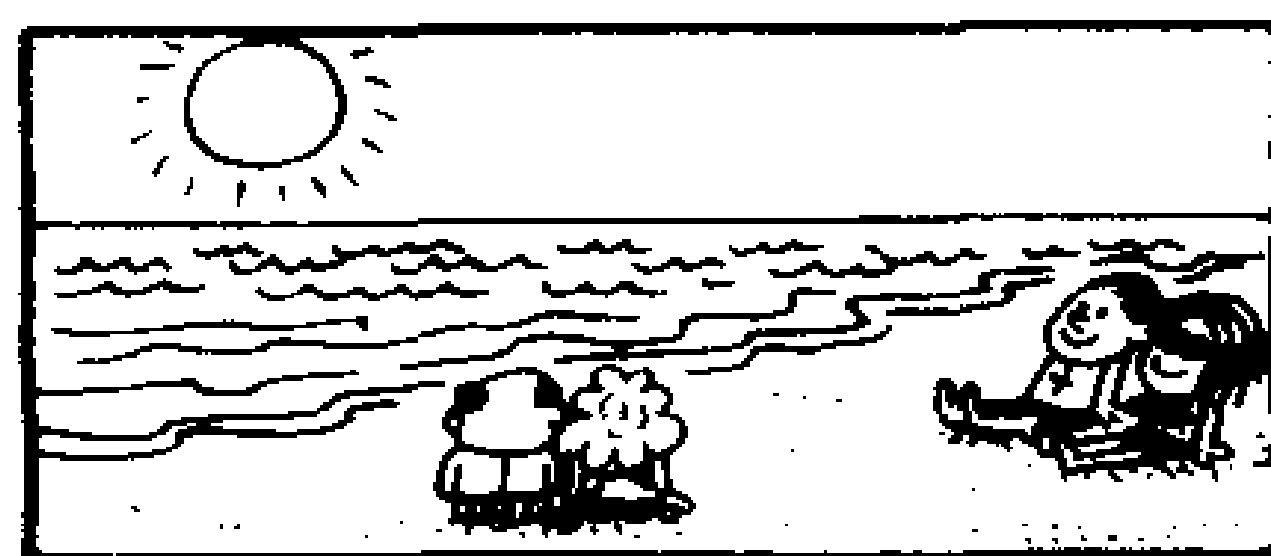
C



Hans is the tallest
student in our class.

汉斯是我们班个子最高的学生。

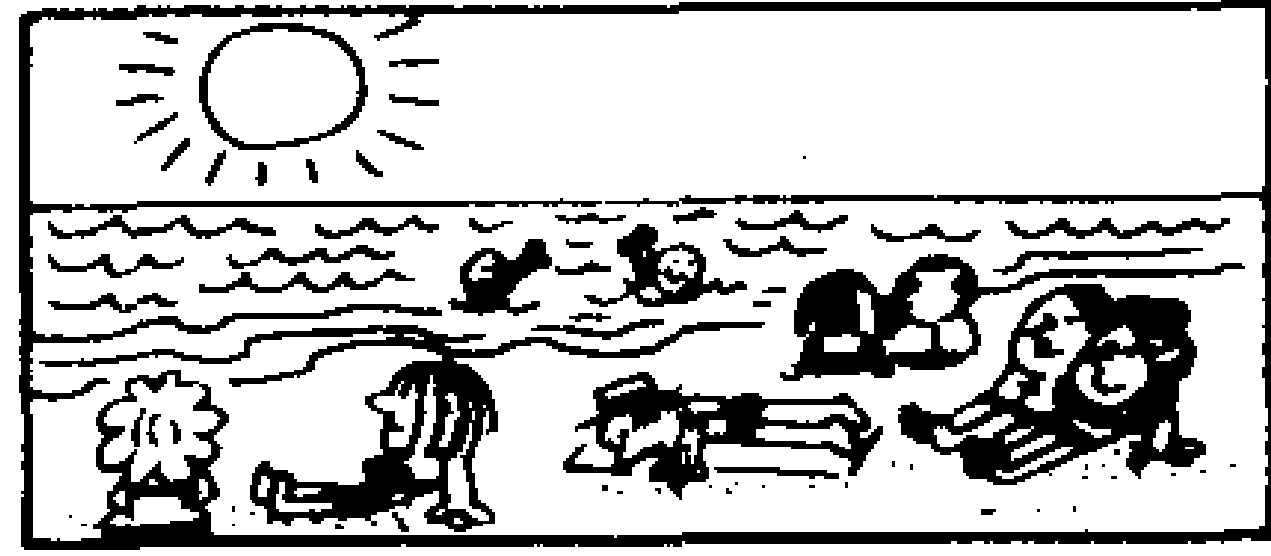
D



It is hot today.

今天天热。

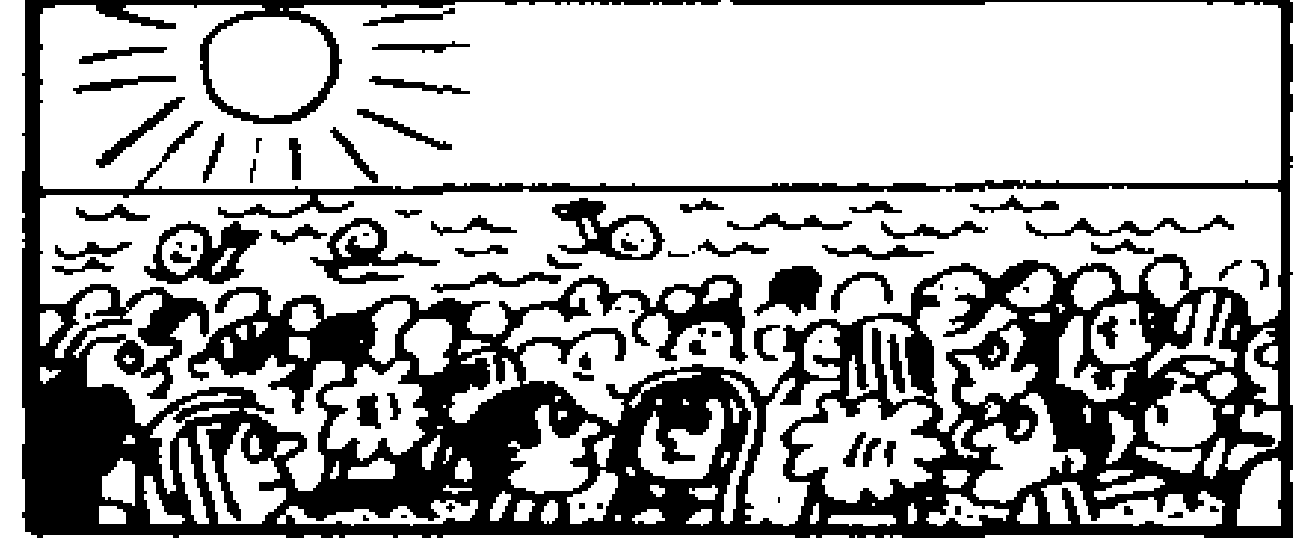
E



It was hotter
yesterday.

昨天更热。

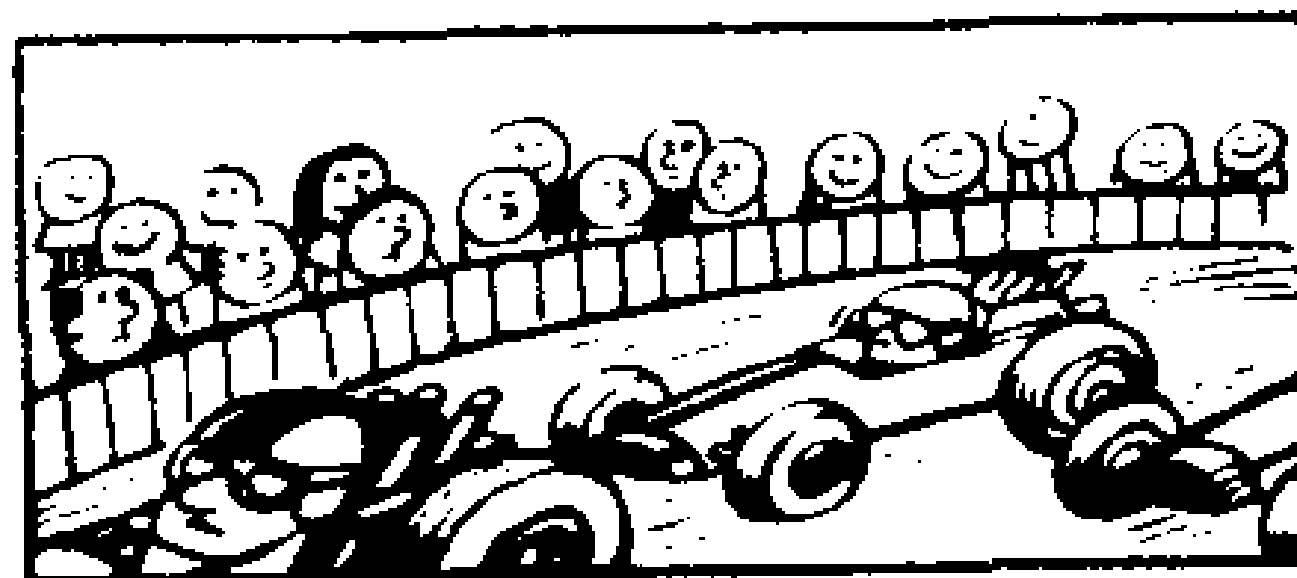
F



The day before yesterday
was the hottest day
in the year.

前天是今年最热的一天。

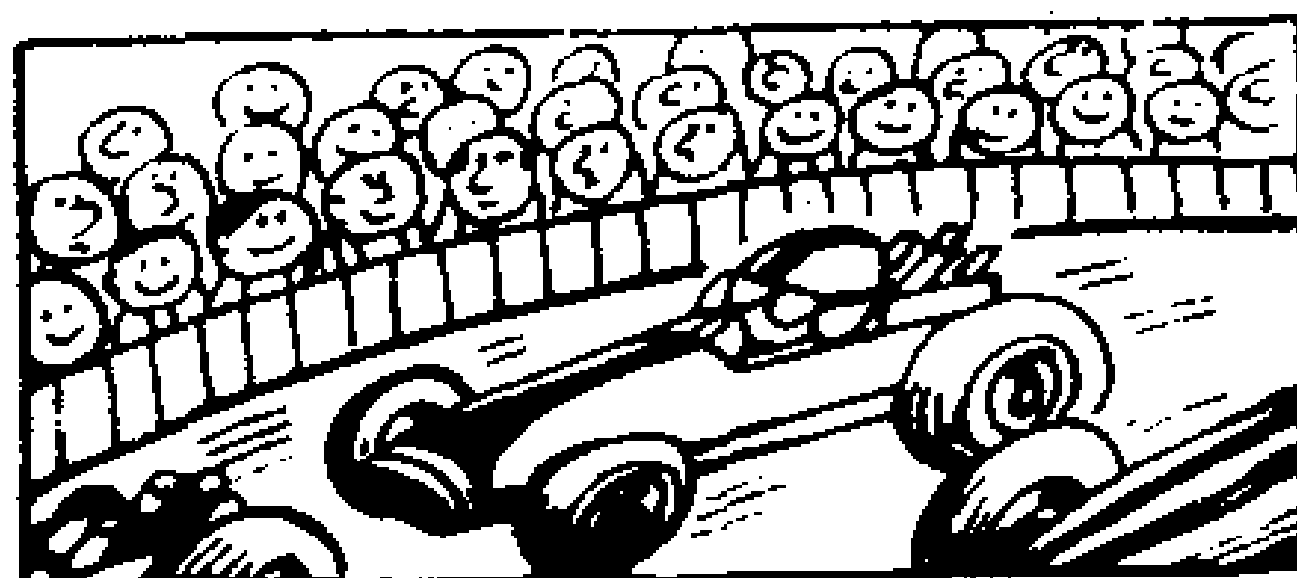
G



There was a large
crowd at the race
last year.

去年有许多人看了比赛。

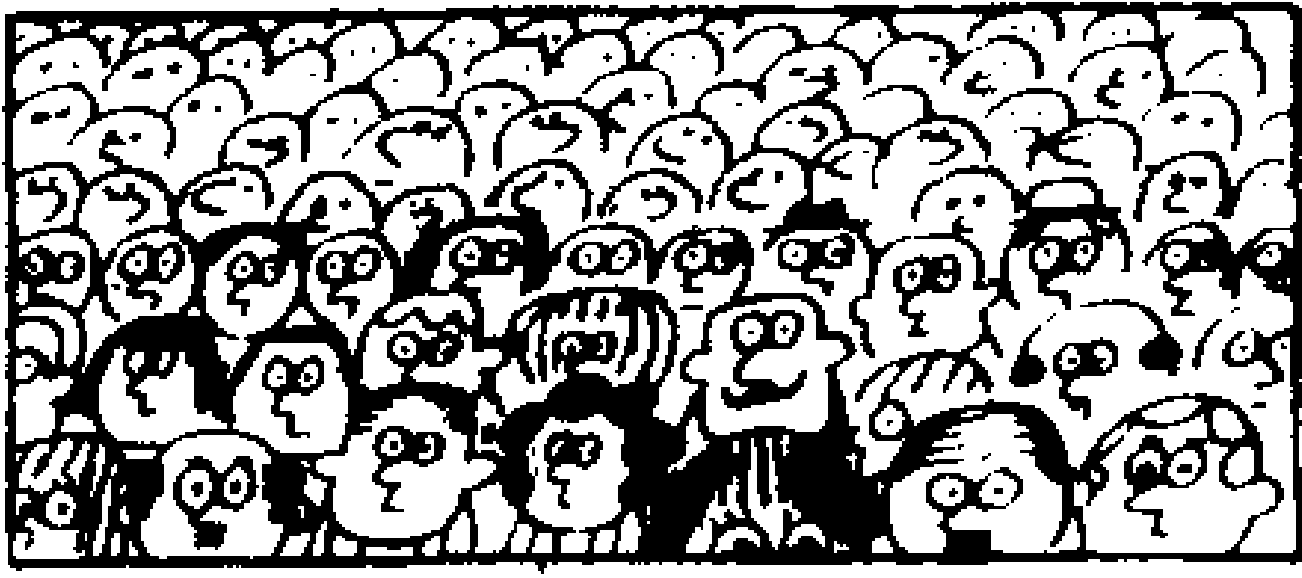
H



This year the
crowd is larger.

今年人更多。

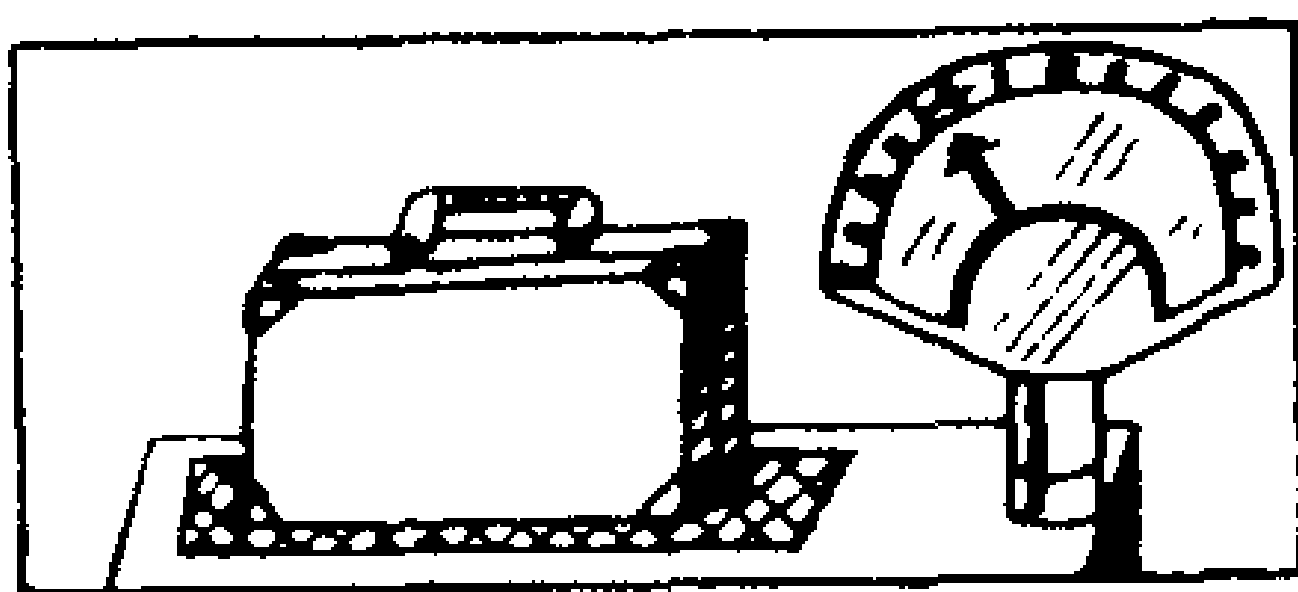
I



It is the largest
crowd I have ever seen.

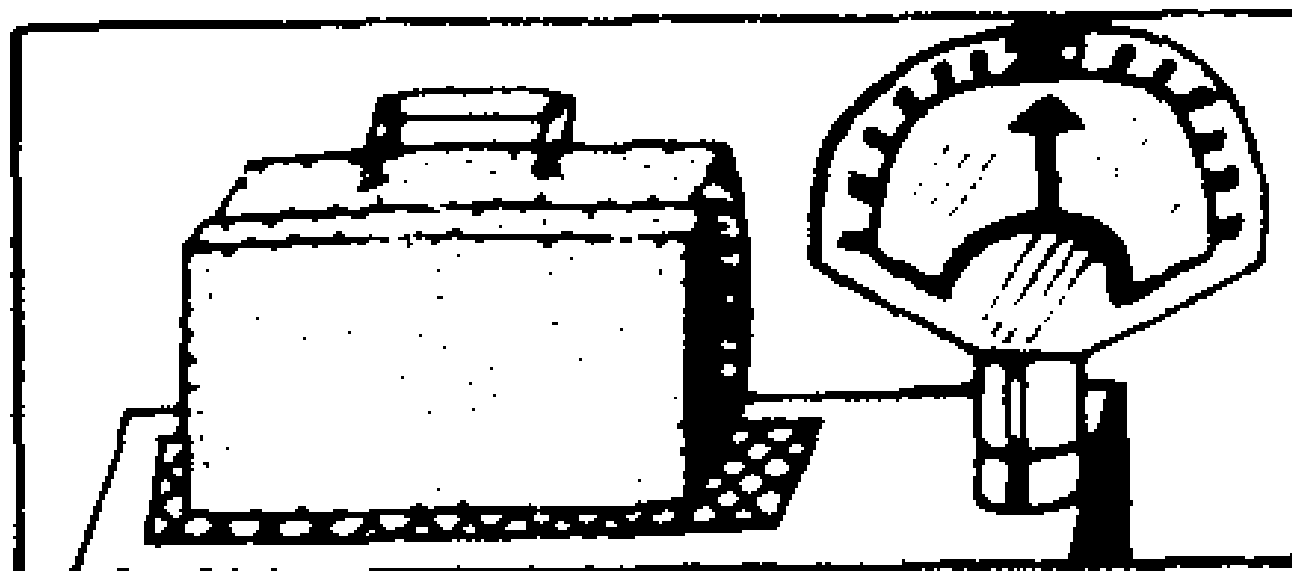
这是我所见过的最大的人群。

J



The brown suitcase
is heavy.
褐色的手提箱很重。

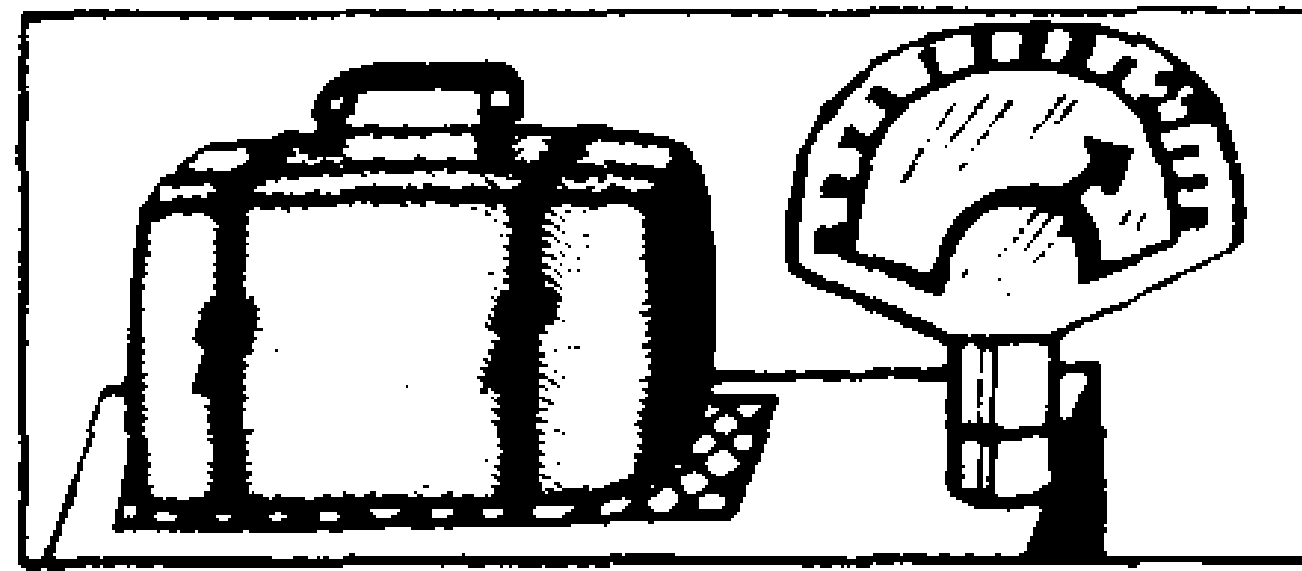
K



The blue suitcase
is heavier than
the brown one.

蓝色的手提箱比褐色的更重。

L



The green suitcase is
the heaviest of them all.

绿色的手提箱是这些手提
箱中最重的。

Exercise

Look at these words:

cold – colder; nice – nicer; hot – hotter; heavy – heavier.

Now look at this:

It is warm today, but it was . . . yesterday.

It is warm today, but it was warmer yesterday.

Do these in the same way:

It is cool today, but it was . . . yesterday.

It is wet today, but it was . . . yesterday.

He's late again today, but he was . . . yesterday.

This test is easy, but that one is . . .

This bookcase is large, but that one is . . .

Betty is pretty, but Jane is . . .

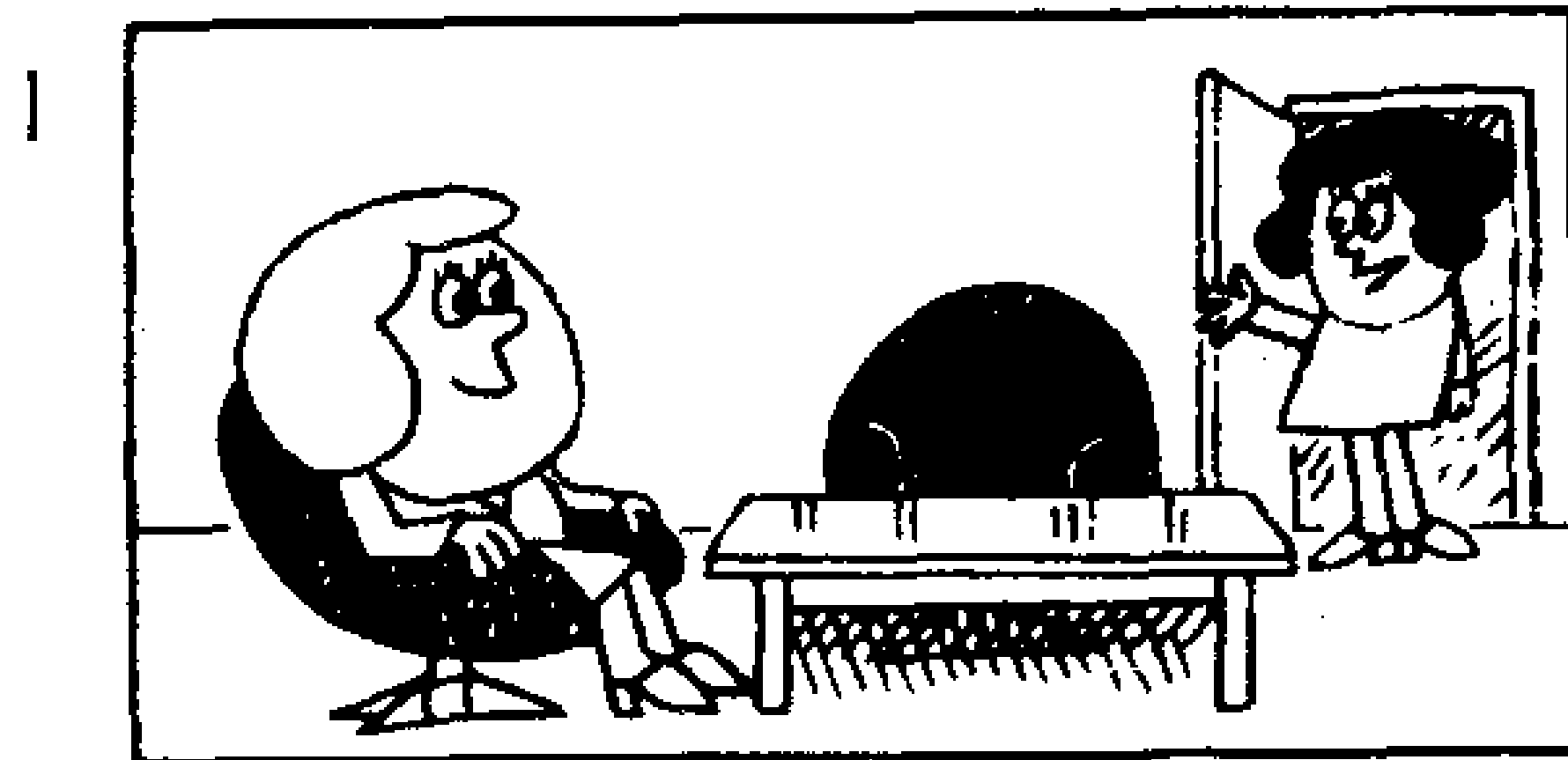
Lesson 109

BETTY: Shall I make some coffee, Jane?

JANE: That's a good idea, Betty.

贝蒂：简，我来煮点咖啡好吗？

简：好主意，贝蒂。



BETTY: It's ready.

Do you want any milk?

JANE: Just a little please.

贝蒂: 煮好了。你想要点牛奶吗?

简: 请来一点。

BETTY: What about some sugar?

Two teaspoonfuls?

JANE: No, less than that.

One and a half teaspoonfuls please.

That's enough for me.

贝蒂: 放点糖怎么样? 两匙怎么样?

简: 不要那么多。请来一匙半就足够了。

JANE: That was very nice.

BETTY: Would you like some more?

JANE: Yes, please.

简: 太好了。

贝蒂: 你还想喝点吗?

简: 好, 再喝点。

JANE: I'd like a cigarette, too.

May I have one?

BETTY: Of course.

I think there are a few in that box.

简: 我还想要支香烟。可以给我一支吗?

贝蒂: 当然可以。我想那个盒子里有几支。

JANE: I'm afraid it's empty.

BETTY: What a pity!

JANE: It doesn't matter.

简: 恐怕盒子是空的。

贝蒂: 太遗憾了!

简: 没关系。

BETTY: Have a biscuit instead.

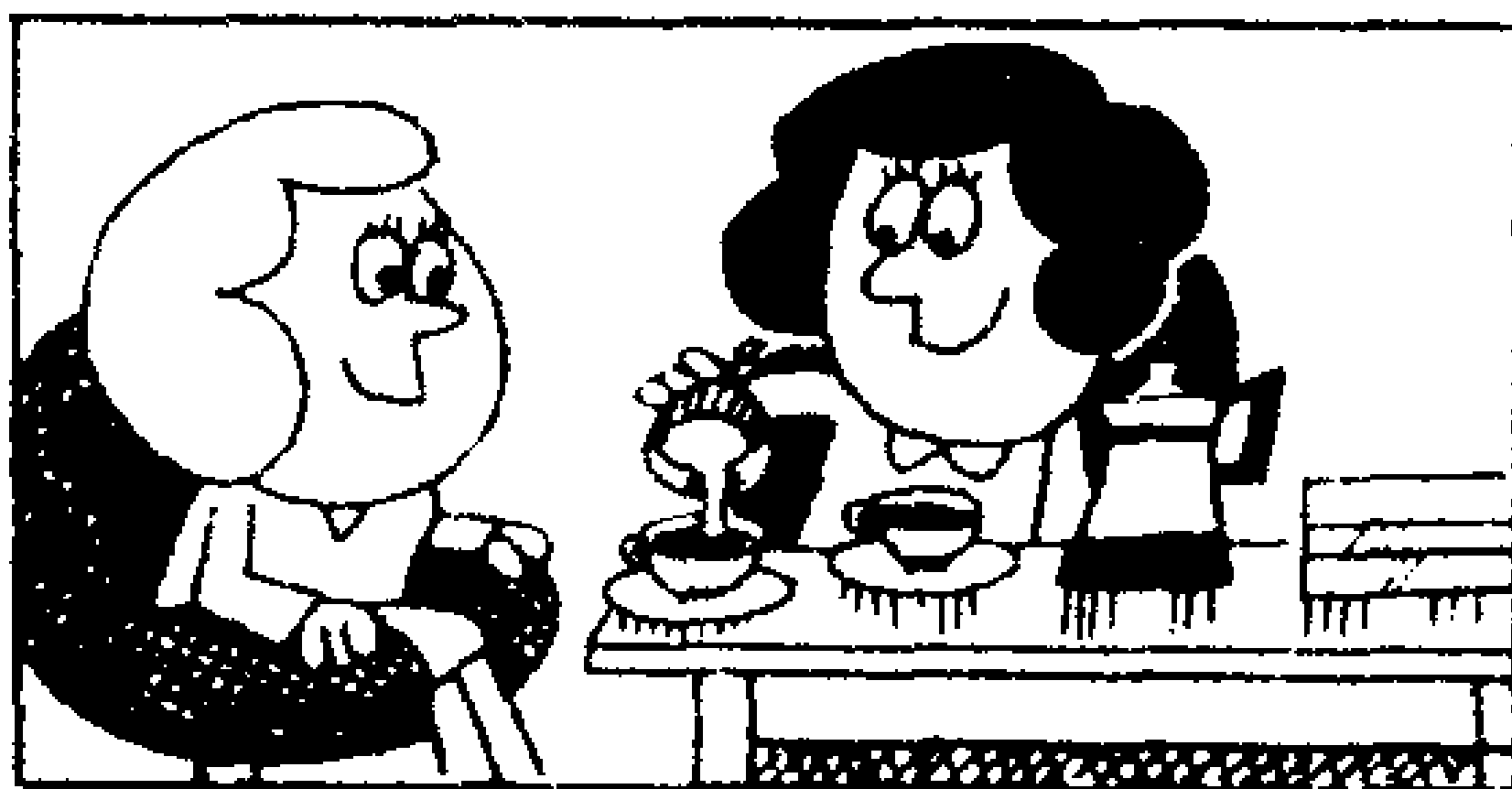
Eat more and smoke less!

JANE: That's very good advice!

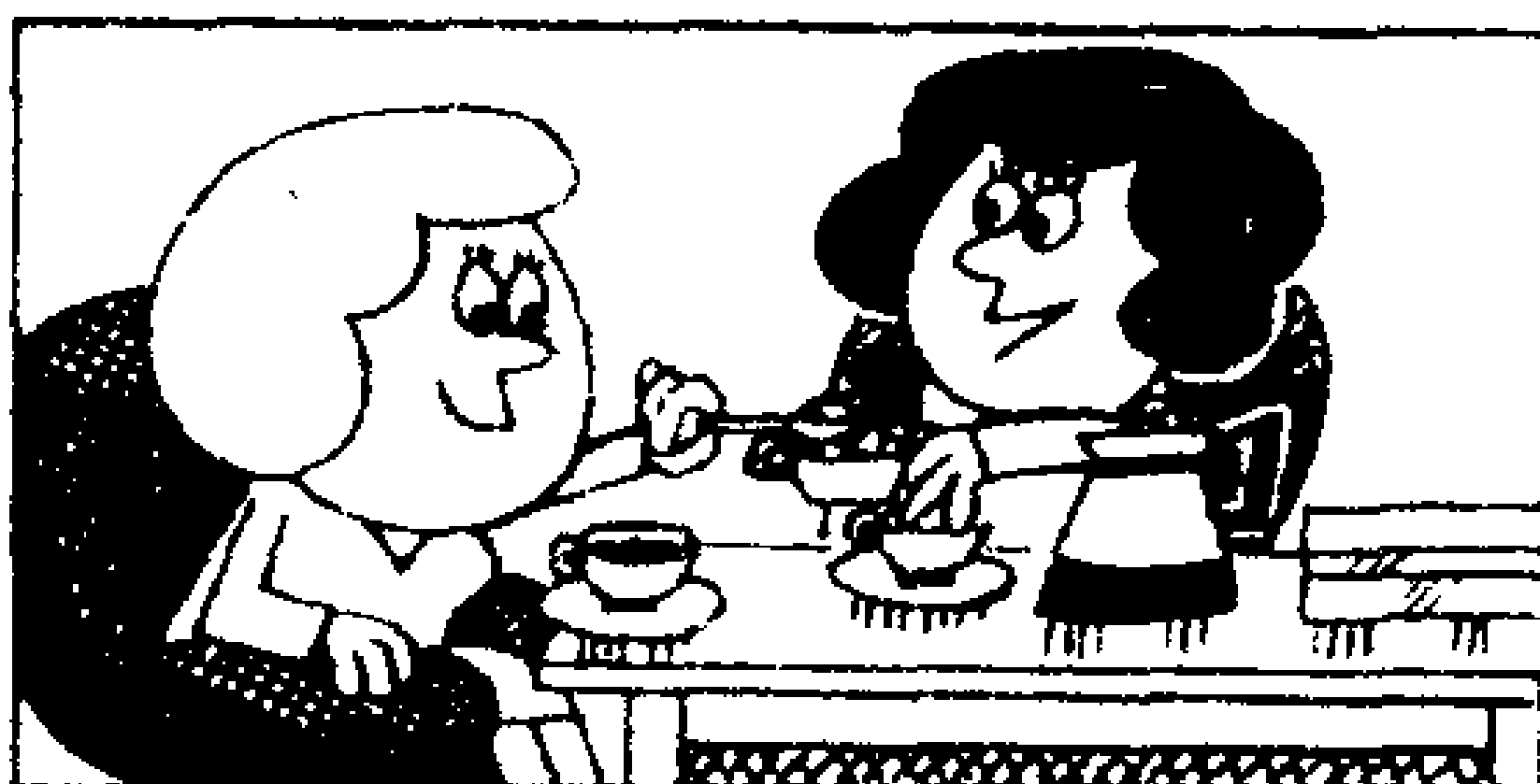
贝蒂: 那就吃块饼干吧。多吃点, 少抽点烟。

简: 这是很好的忠告呵!

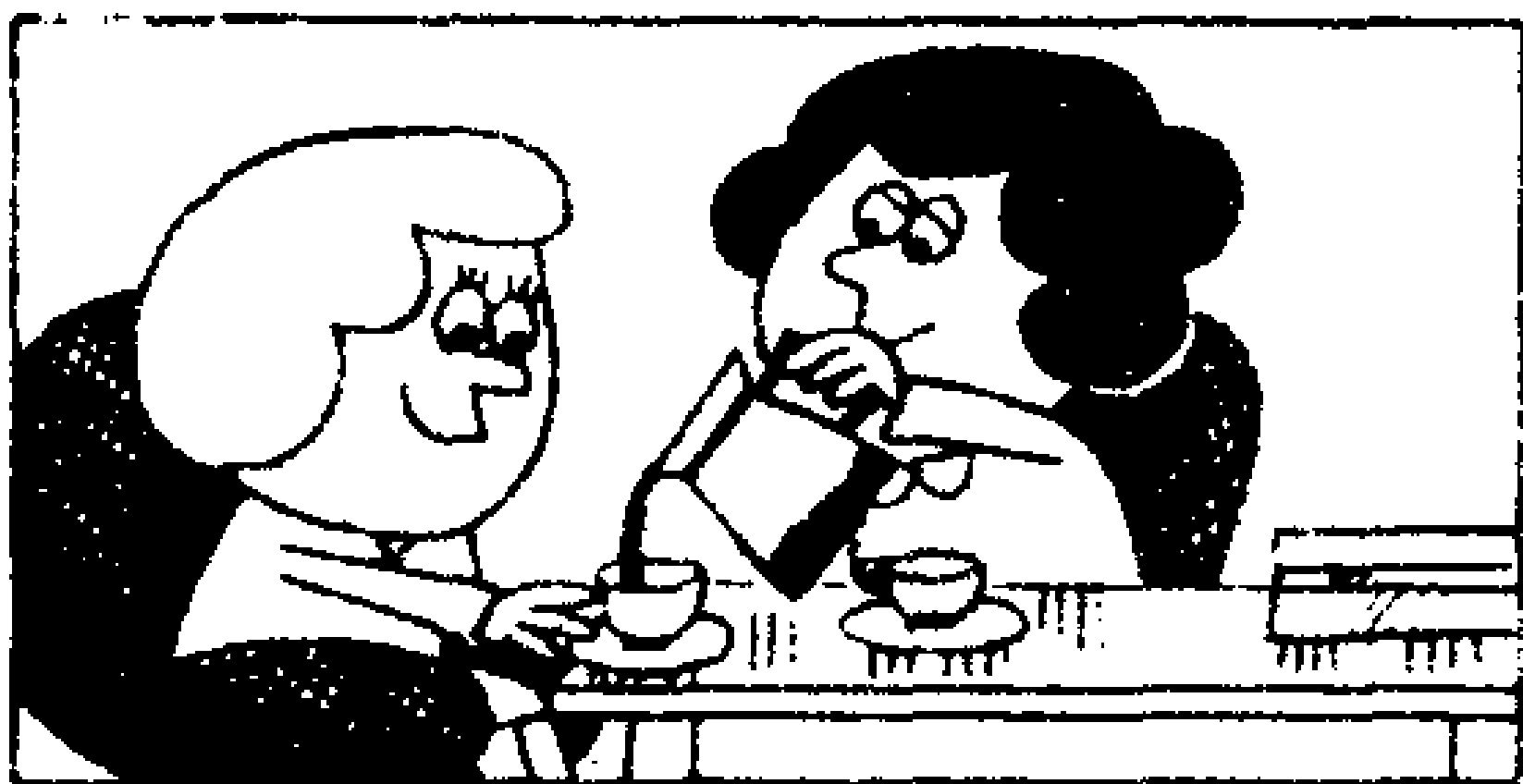
2



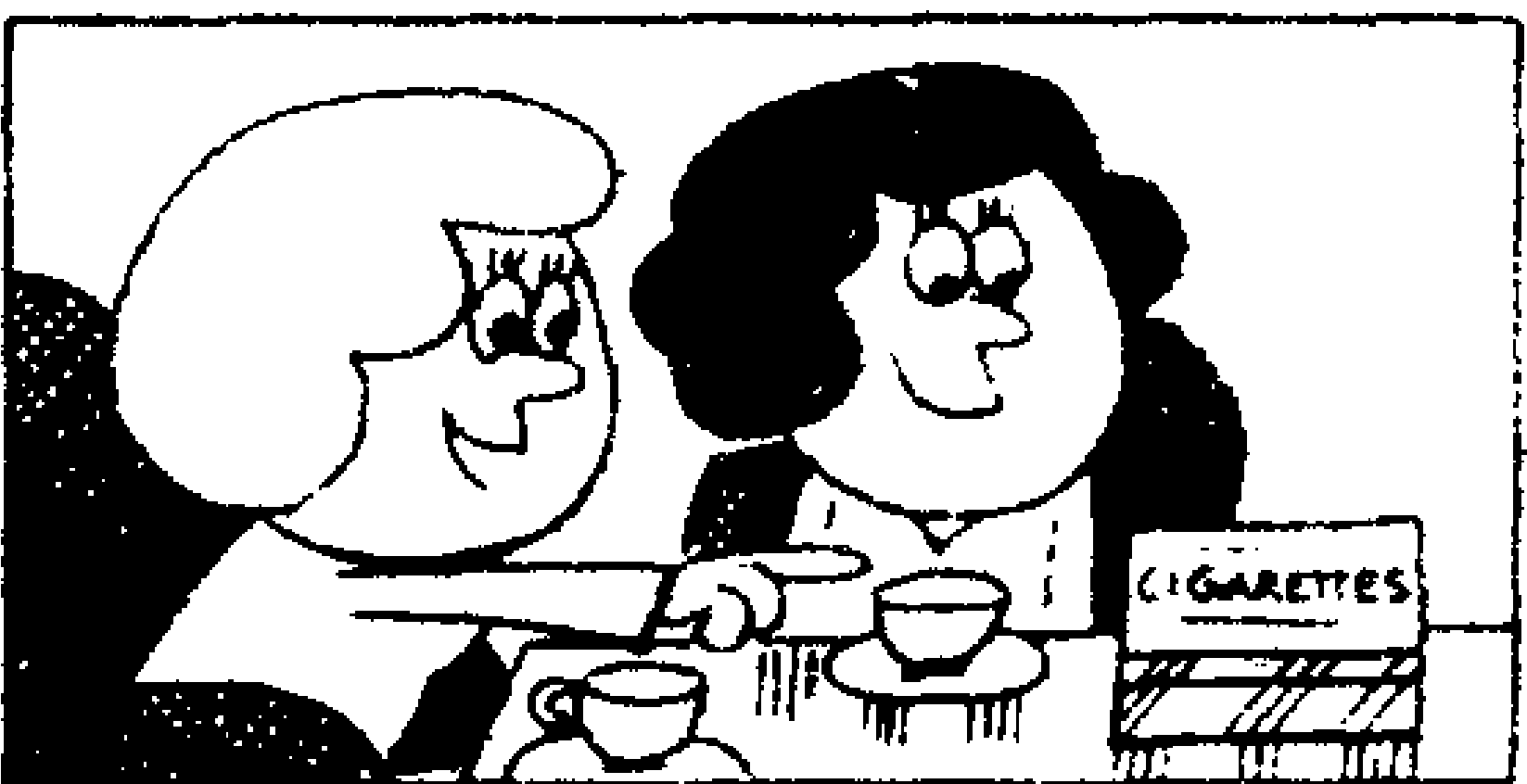
3



4



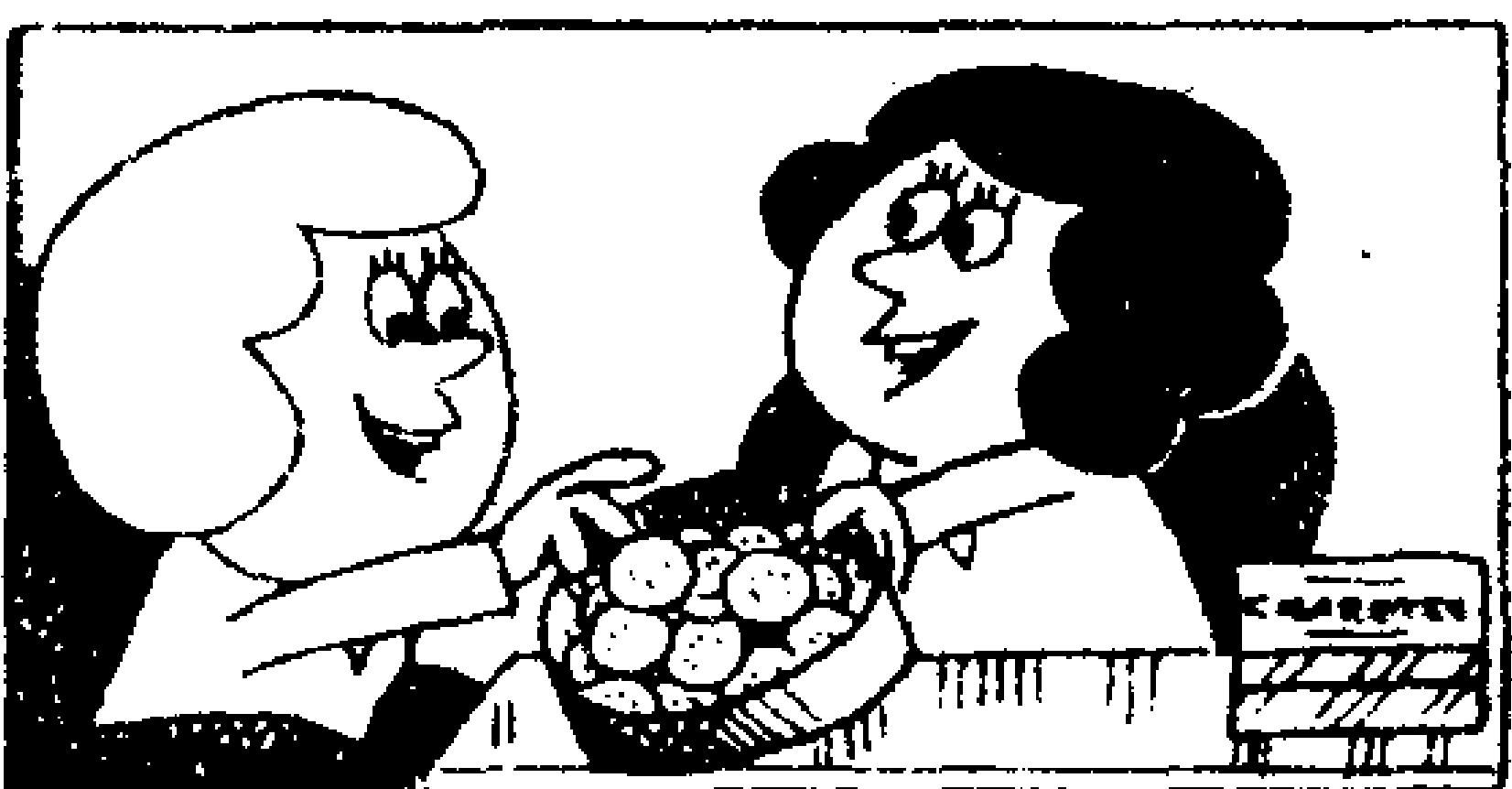
5



6



7



生词和短语

idea [ai/'diə] *n.* 思想(同义: thought), 概念, 主意, 意见(同义: opinion)

teaspoonful ['ti:/spu:nfu] *n.* 一茶匙的量, 一满匙

pity ['piti] *n.* 令人遗憾的事

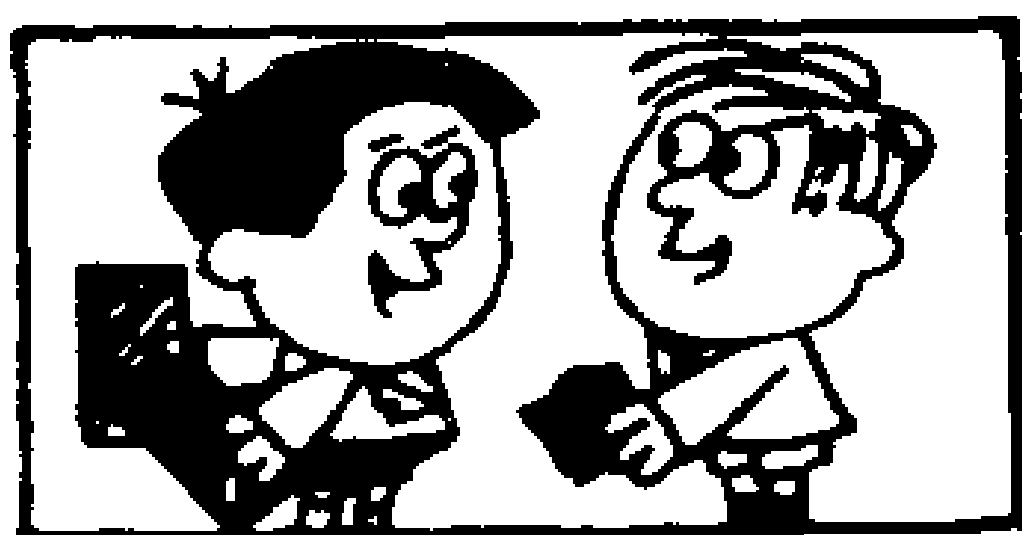
instead [in/'sted] *ad.* 代替, 顶替

less [les] *a.* (little 的比较级之一) 较少的, 更少的, 较小的, 更小的

advice [əd/'vais] *n.* 忠告

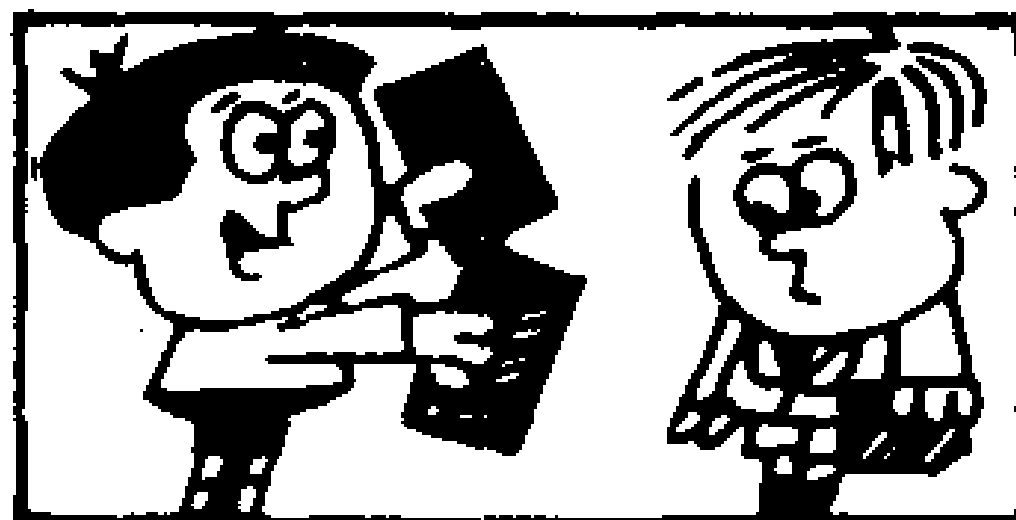
Lesson 110 How do they compare? 他们怎样比较?

I



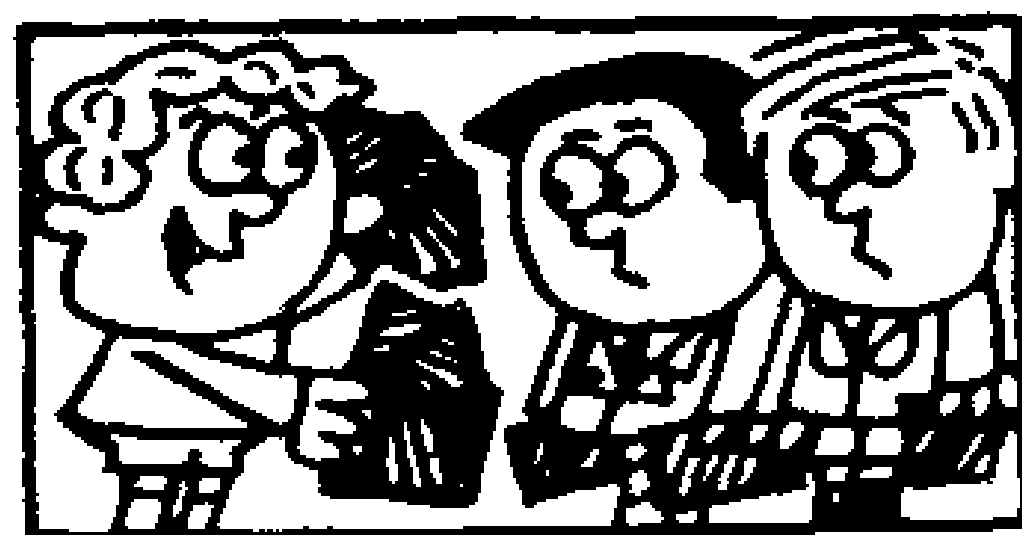
Have you got any chocolate?
I haven't got much.
你有巧克力吗? 我没有很多。

J



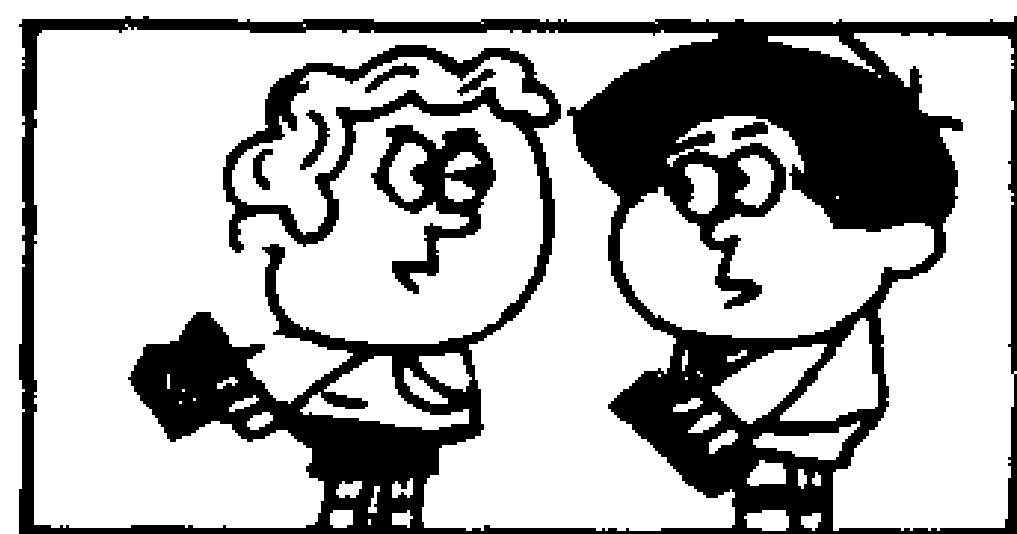
I've got more than you have.
我的巧克力比你多。

K



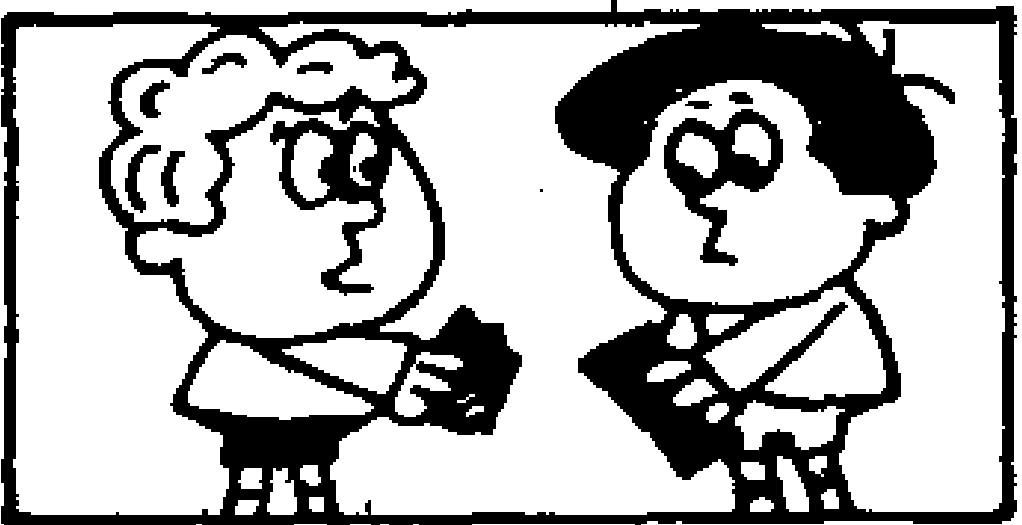
I've got the most.
我的最多。

L



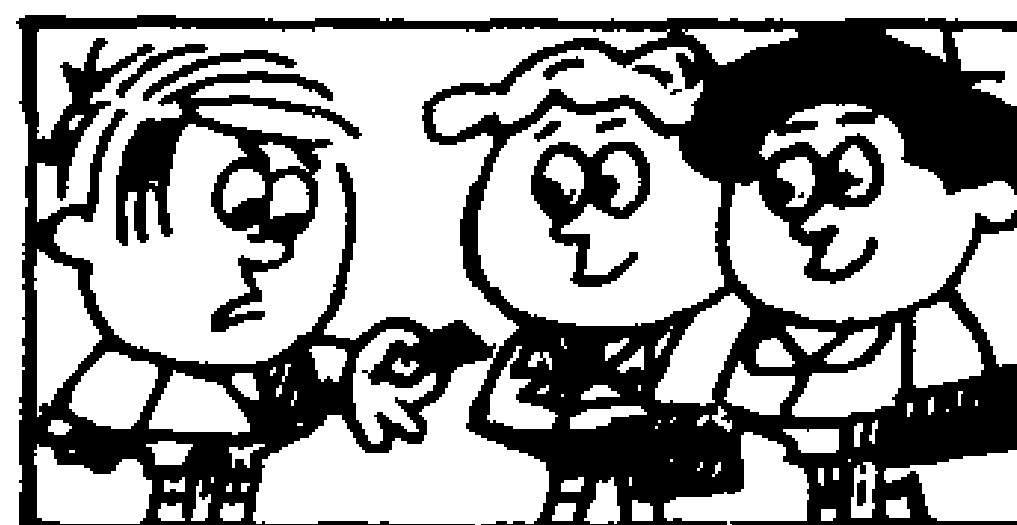
Have you got any chocolate?
I've got very little.
你有巧克力吗? 我有一点点。

M



I've got less than you have.
我比你的还要少。

N



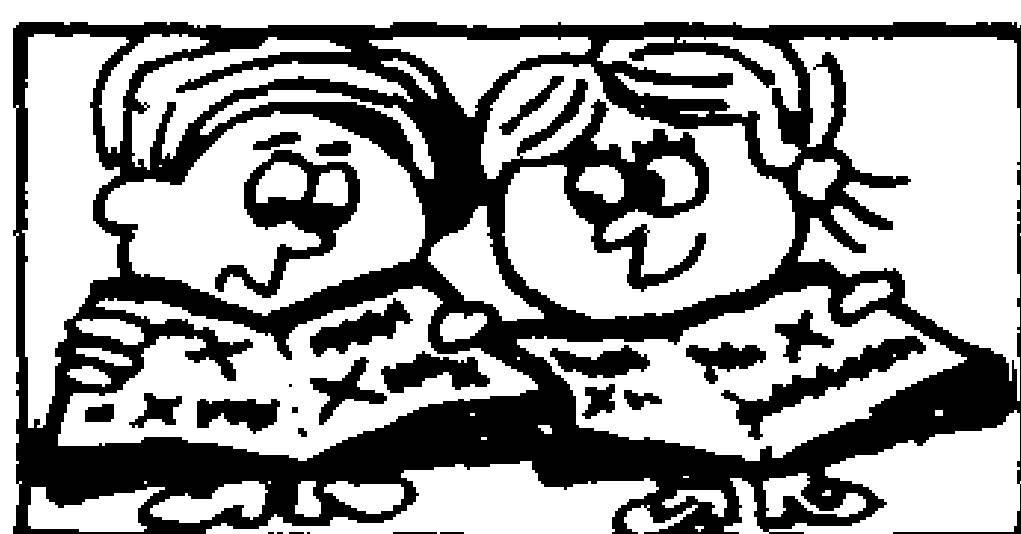
I've got the least.
我的最少。

O



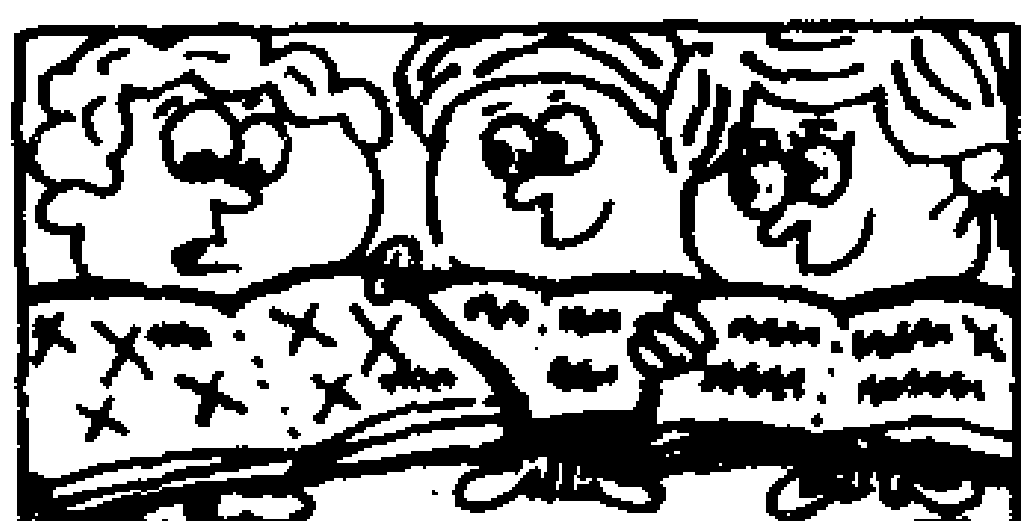
Have you made any mistakes?
I haven't made many.
你有没有错? 我错的不多。

P



I've made more than you
have.
我错的比你多。

Q



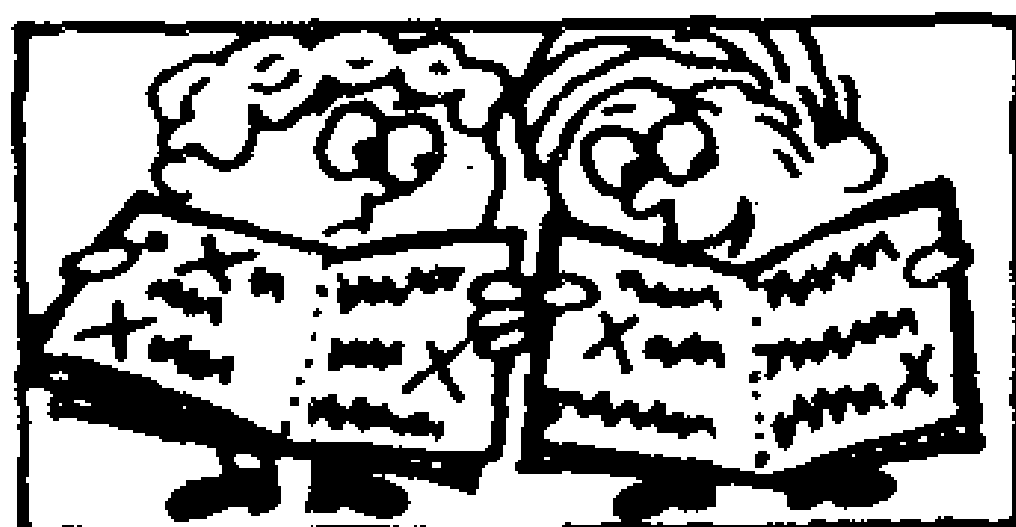
I've made the most.
我错的最多。

R



Have you made any mistakes?
I've made very few.
你有没有错? 我错的很少。

S



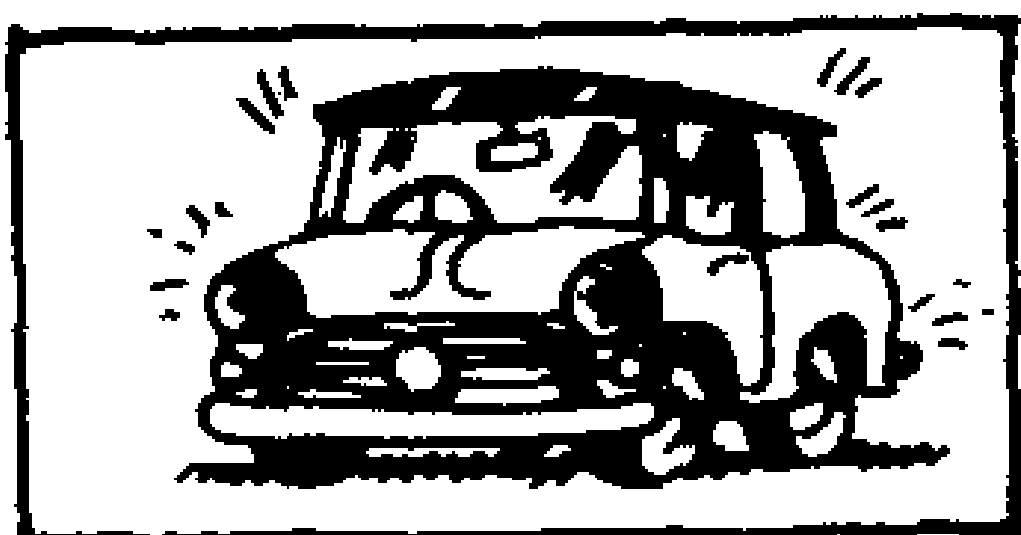
I've made fewer than you
have.
我错的比你还少。

T



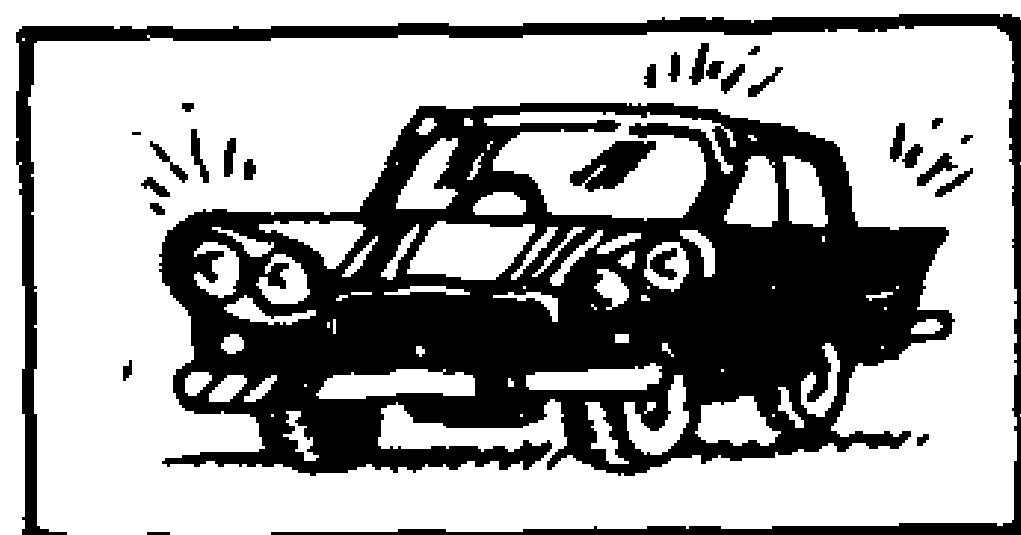
I've made the fewest.
我错的最少。

U



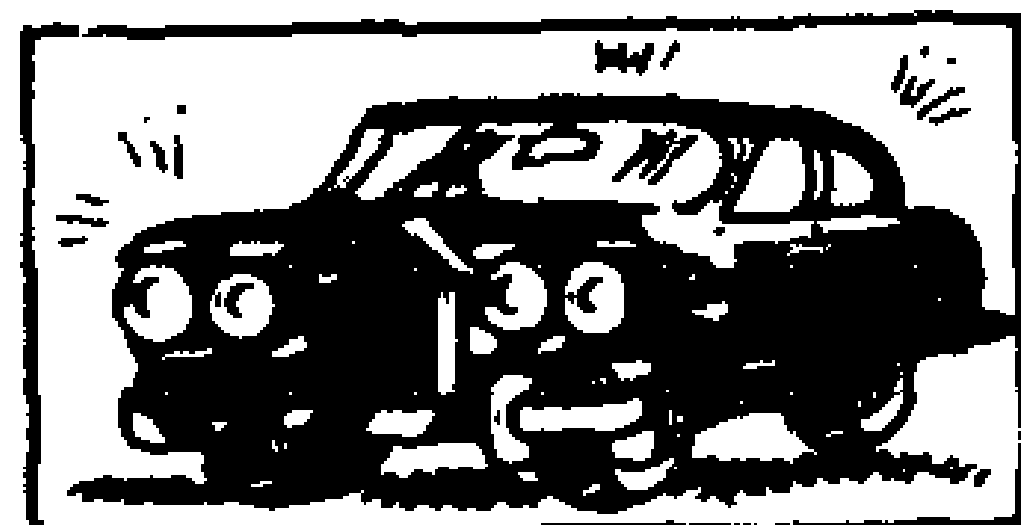
You must see my new car.
It's very good.
你一定要看看我的新汽车。
这辆车子很好。

V



This one's better.
这辆车子更好。

W



This one's the best
I've ever seen.

X



You mustn't go to
that restaurant.
It's very bad.

这辆车子是我所见过的车子中最好的。你不要到那家饭馆去，那家饭馆很差。

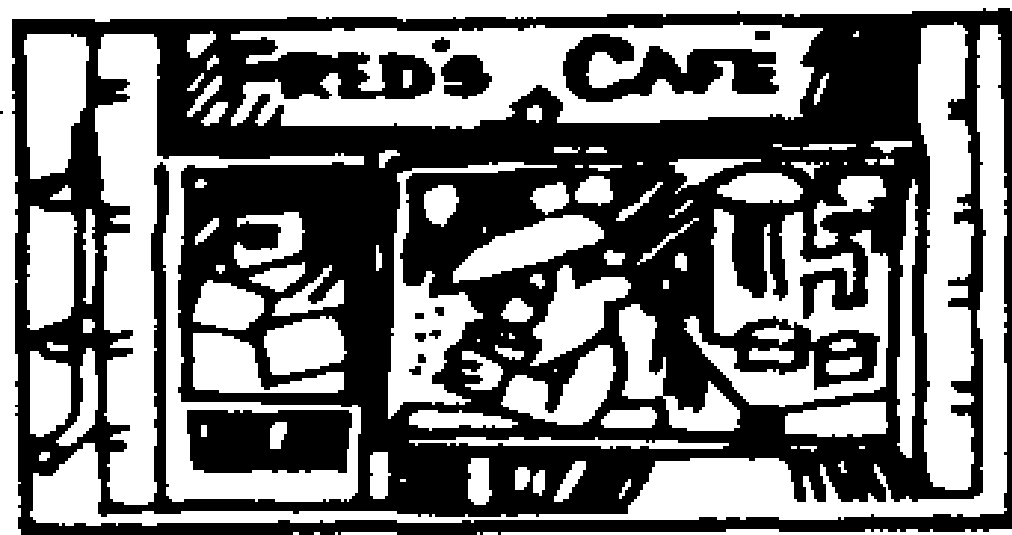
Y



This one's worse.

这家饭馆更差。

Z



This one's the worst

I've ever seen.

这家饭馆是我所见过的饭馆中最差的。

Exercise

Copy these sentences. Put in much, many, less or fewer.

I haven't got any cigarettes. I haven't got . . . either.

I've got some money. I've got . . . than you have.

I haven't got any money. I haven't got . . . either.

I've got some books. I've got . . . than you have.

Lesson 111

MR FRITH: I like this récord-pláyer véry mûch.

Hów mûch does it cóst pléase?

ASSISTANT: It's the móst expénsive módel
in the shóp.

It cósts sixty-fóur póunds.

弗里斯先生：我很喜欢这台电唱机。

请问这要多少钱？

营业员：这是店里最贵的一种型号。

它价格为 64 英镑。

MRS FRITH: That's tóo expénsive for ús.

We cán't affórd áll thát móney.

弗里斯夫人：这对我们来讲，太贵了。

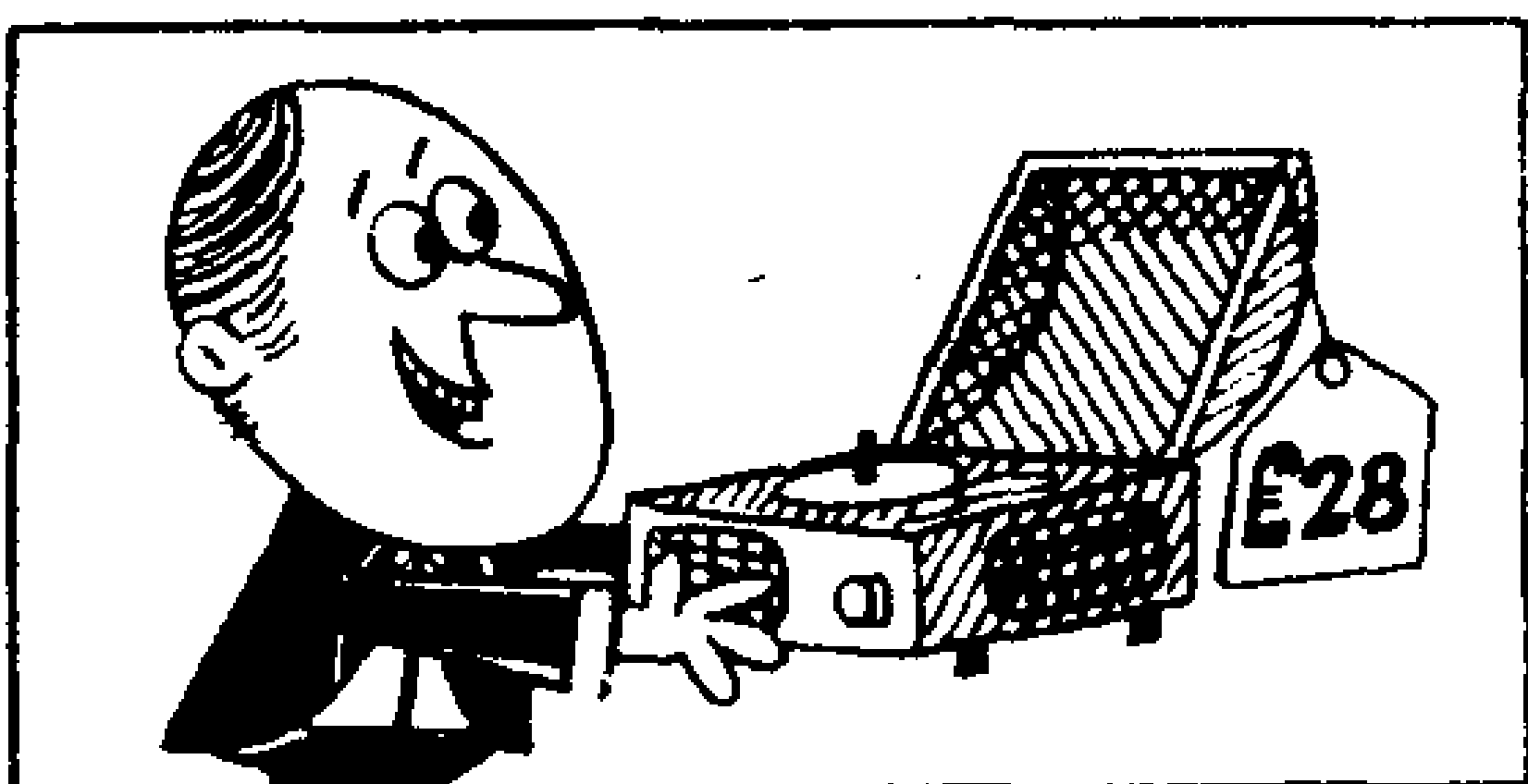
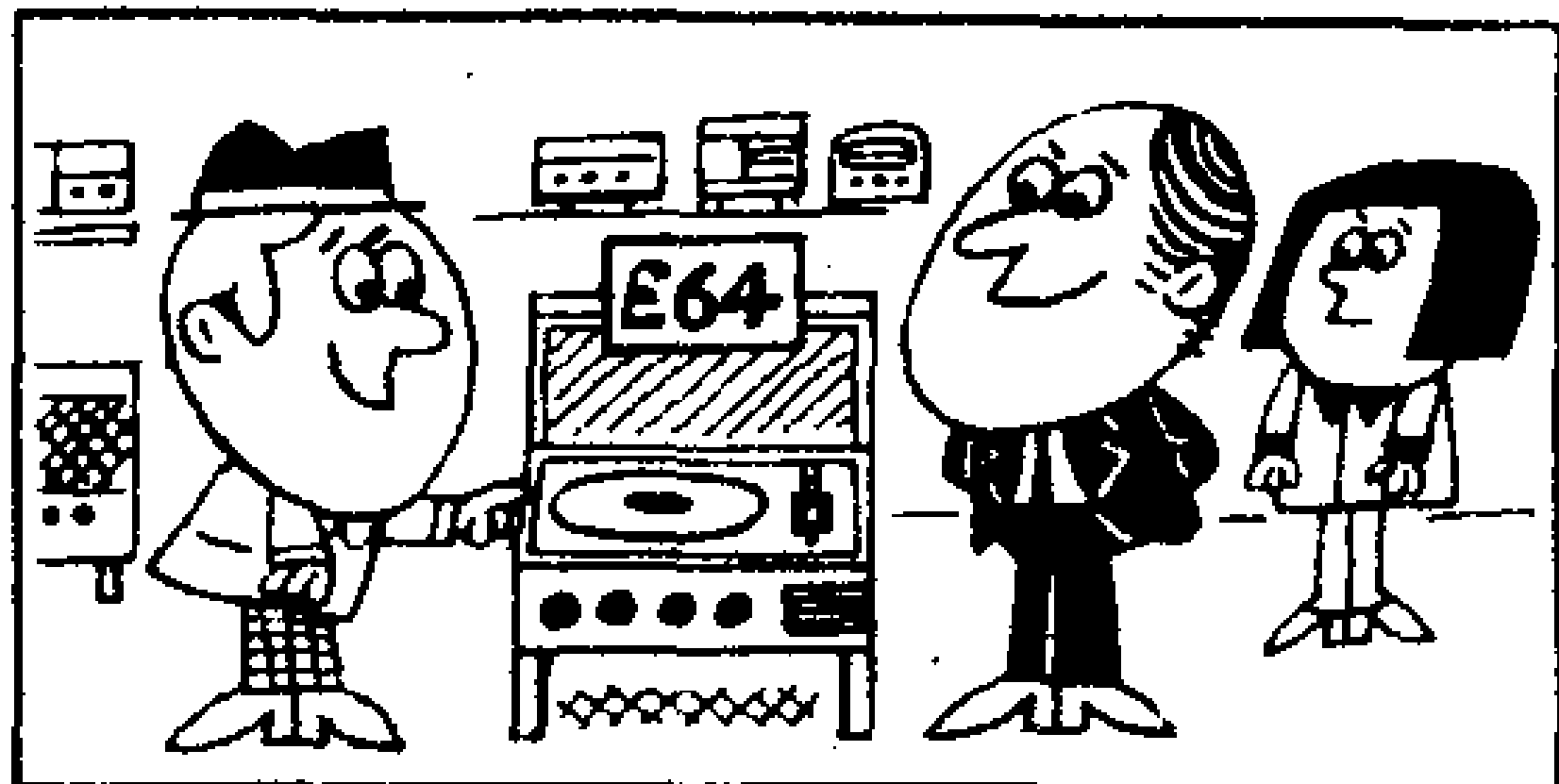
我们付不起那么多钱。

ASSISTANT: This módel's léss expénsive
than thát óne.

It's ónly twénty-éight póunds.

But, of cóurse,

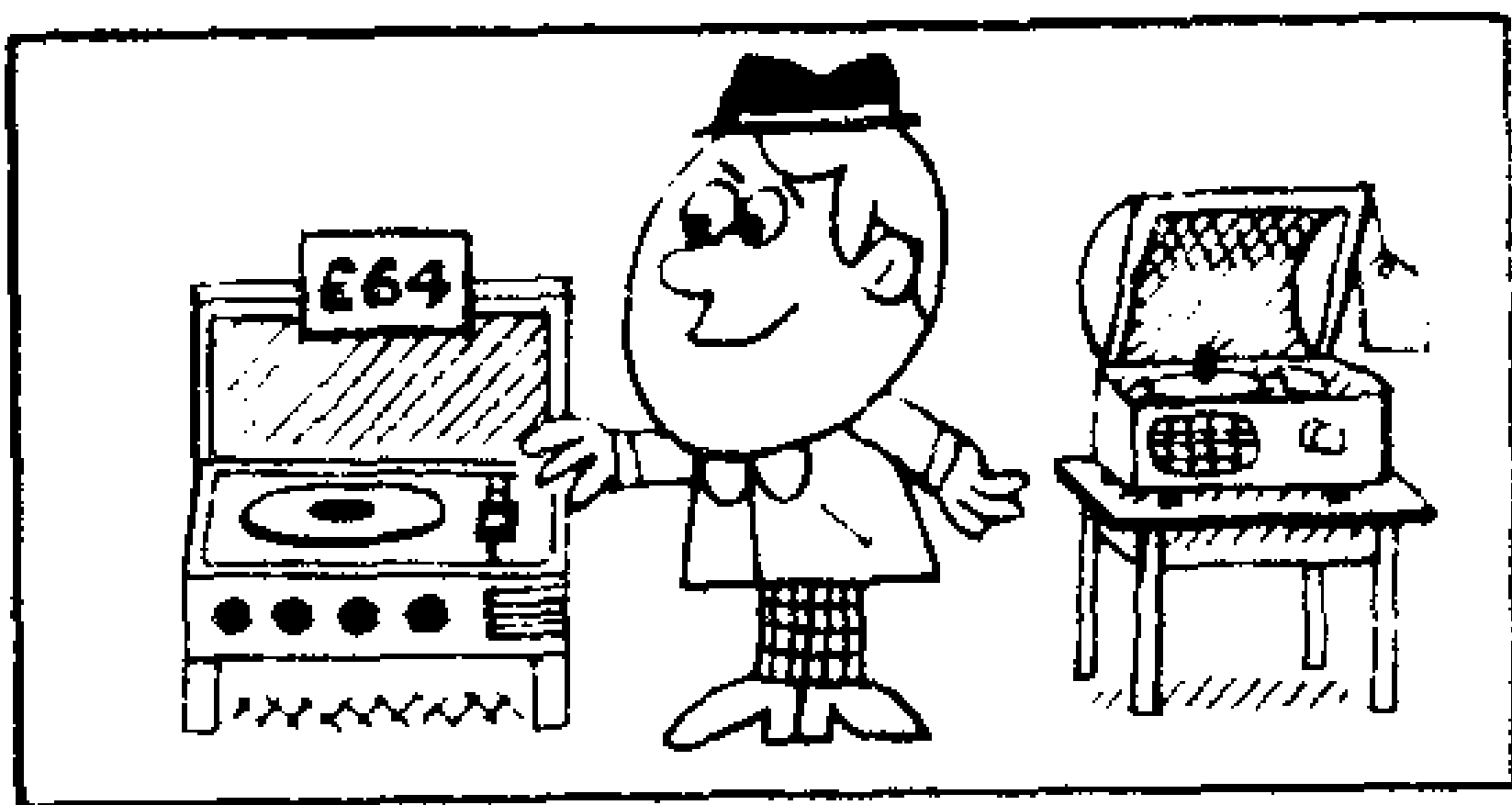
it's nó't as góod as the expénsive
óne.



营业员：这种型号没有那种贵，只要 28 英镑。但是，当然，它不如那台贵的好。

MR FRITH: I don't like this model.
The other model's more expensive,
but it's worth the money.

弗里斯先生：我不喜欢这种型号。那一种型号贵些，但它值这些钱。



MR FRITH: Can we buy it on instalments?

ASSISTANT: Of course.

You can pay a deposit of ten pounds,
and then one pound a week
for sixty weeks.

弗里斯先生：我们能不能分期付款买？

营业员：当然可以。你可以先付 10 英镑定金，
然后每星期付 1 英镑，60 个星期付完。



MR FRITH: Do you like it, dear?

MRS FRITH: I certainly do.

but I don't like the price.
You always want the best,
but we can't afford it.
Sometimes you think
you're a millionaire!

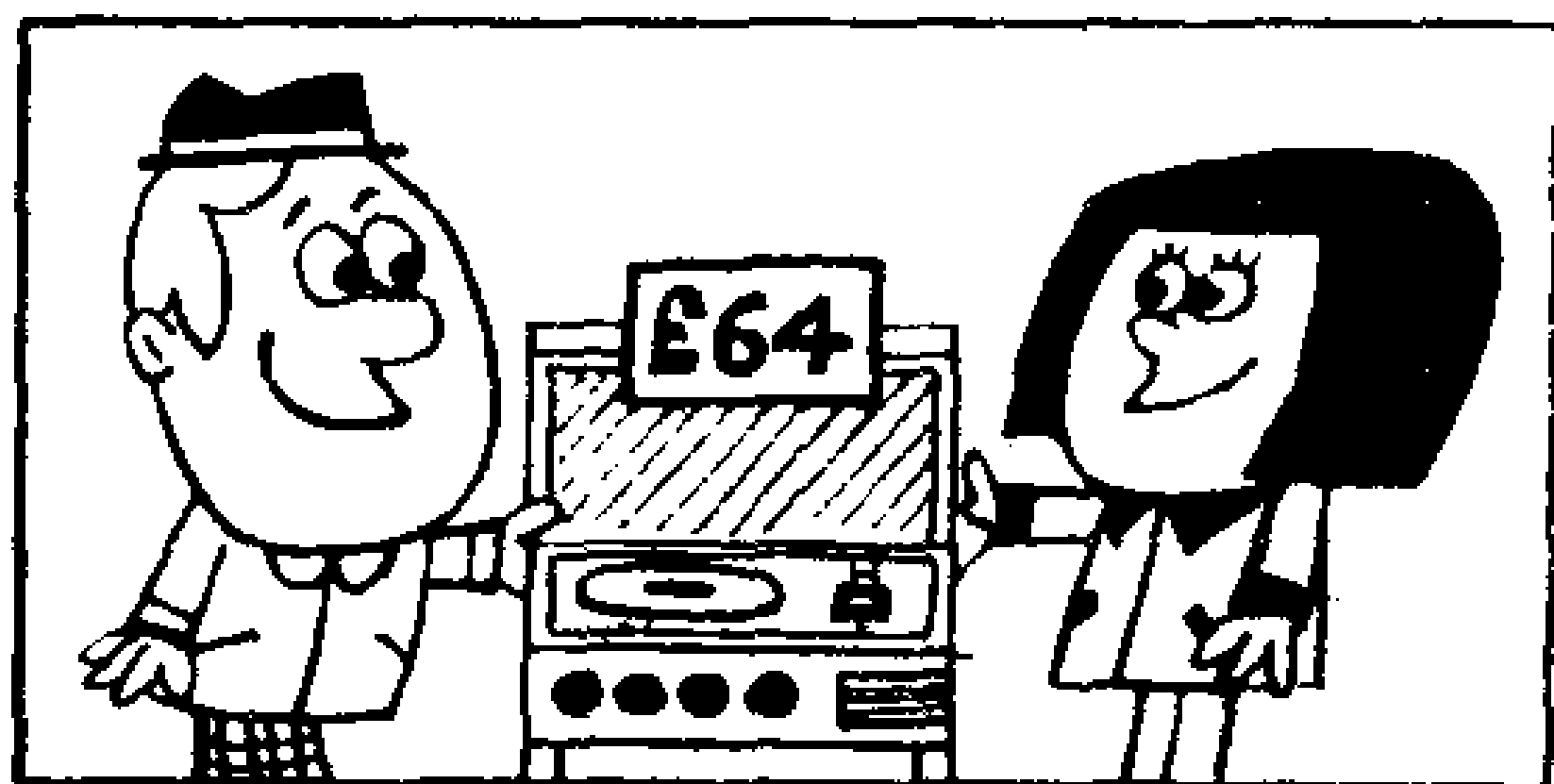
MR FRITH: Millionaires don't buy things
on instalments!

弗里斯先生：你喜欢吗，亲爱的？

弗里斯夫人：我当然喜欢，但不喜欢这个价钱。你总是要最好的，但是
是我们买不起。有时你认为自己是个百万富翁。

弗里斯先生：百万富翁不会分期付款买东西的。

6



生词和短语

model [ˈmɒdl] *n.* 型号, 模型

cost [kɒst] *vi.* 价值

expensive [iksˈpensɪv] *a.* 昂贵的, 高价的

record-player [ˈrekə:dˈpleɪə] *n.* 电唱机

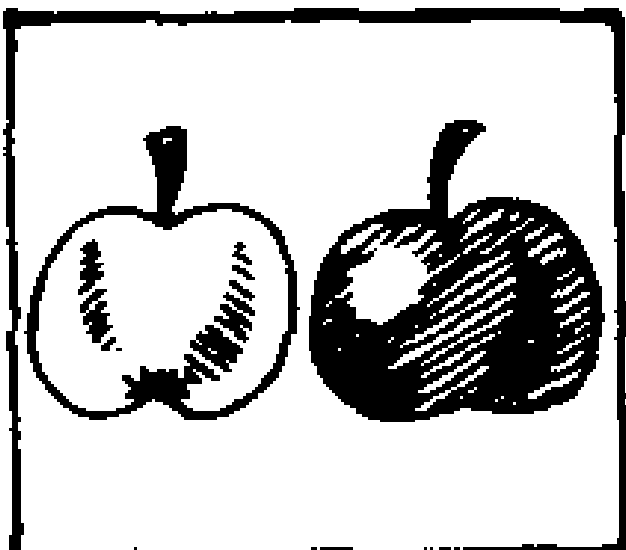
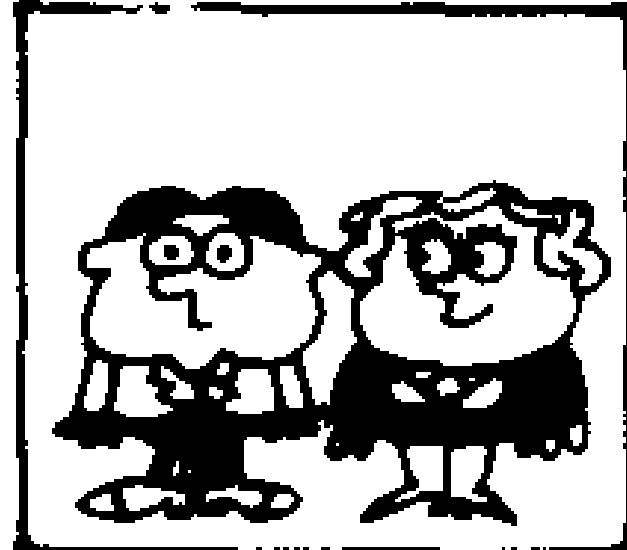
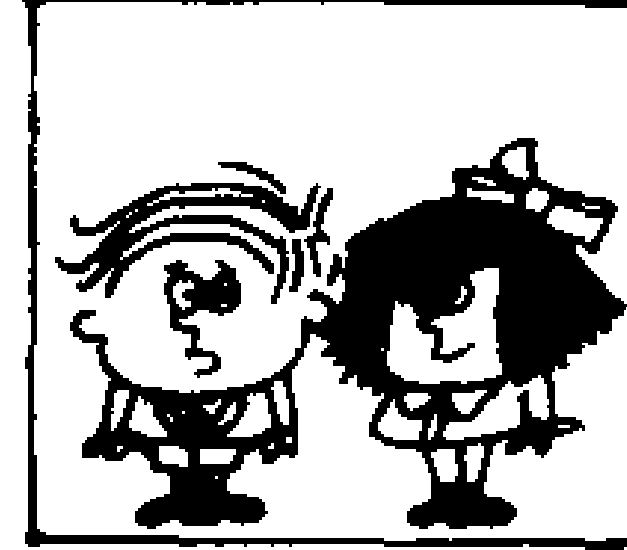
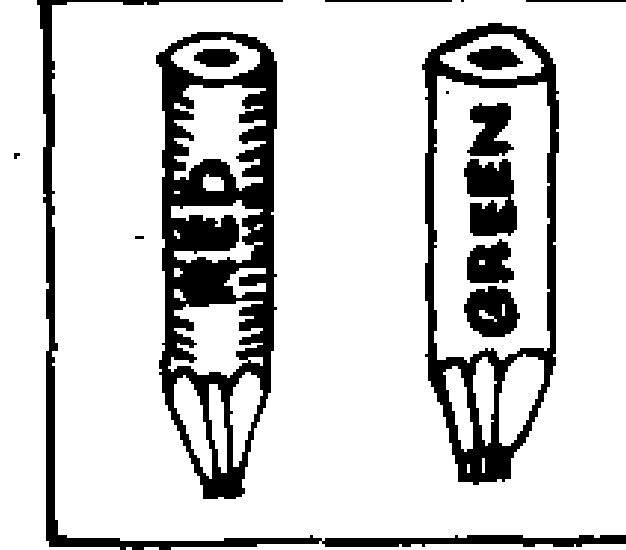
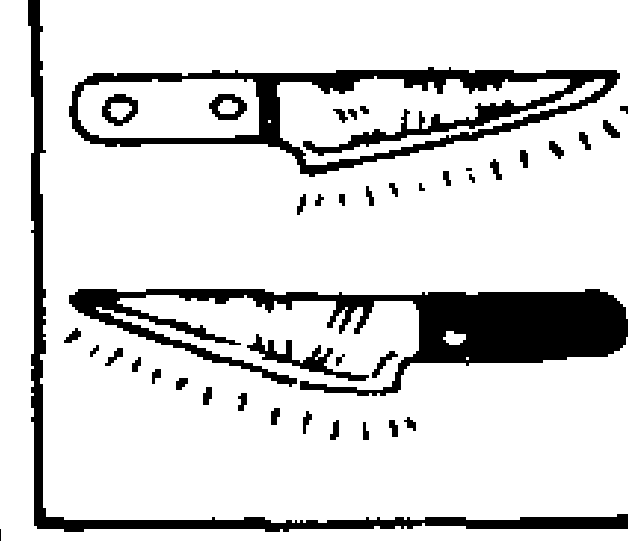
afford [əˈfɔ:d] *vt.* (费用)负担得起

price [praɪs] *n.* 价格, 价钱, 价

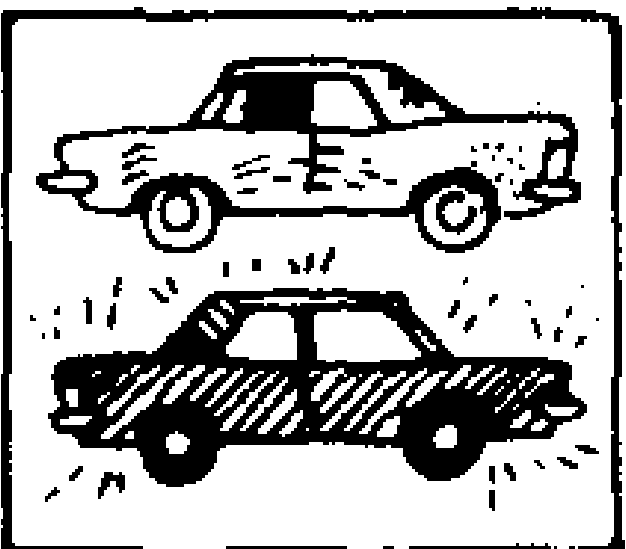
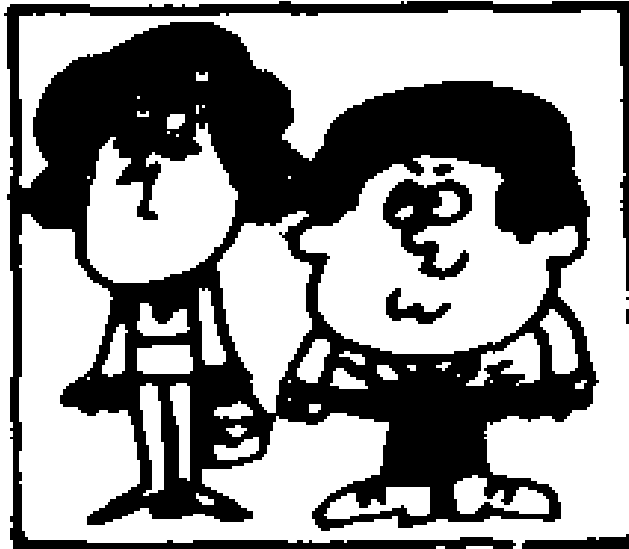
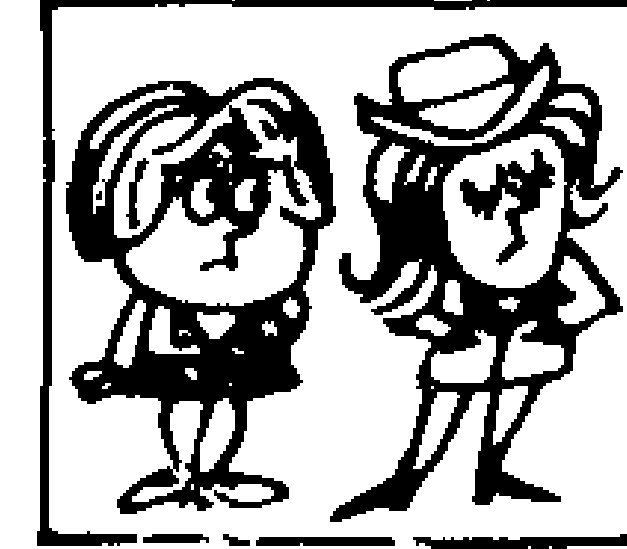
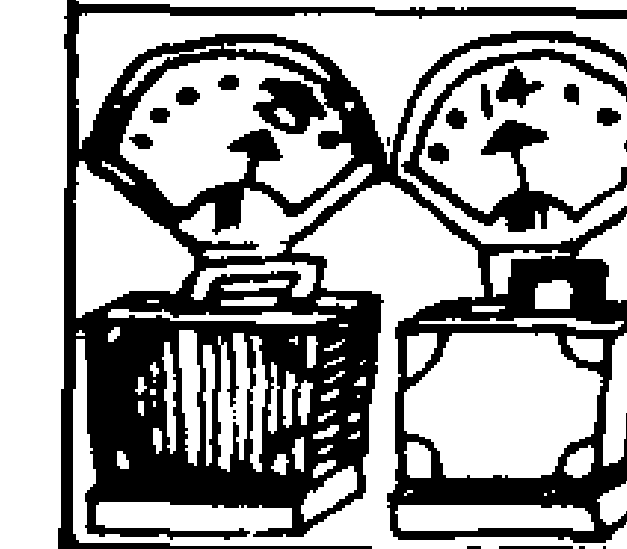
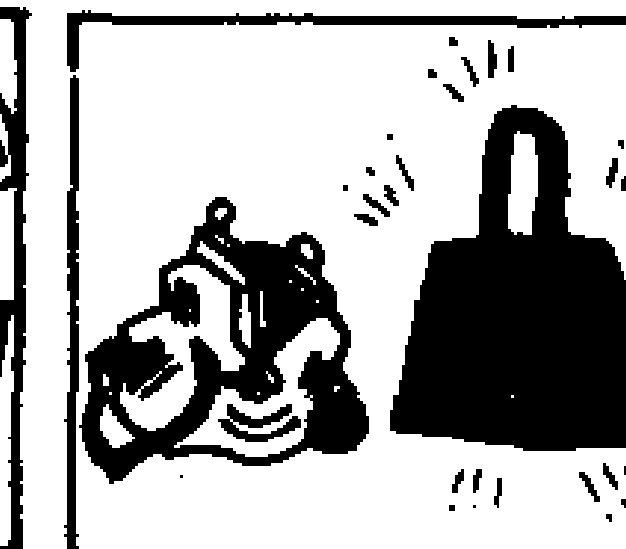
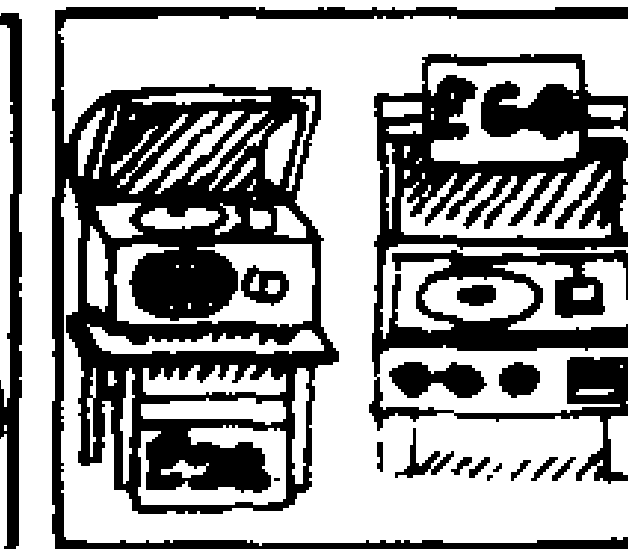
instalment [in/'stɔ:lment] *n.* 分期付款中每一期所付的款项
on instalments 分期付款
deposit [di/'pɔ:zɪt] *n.* 保证金
millionaire [mɪljə/'neɪ] *n.* 百万富翁

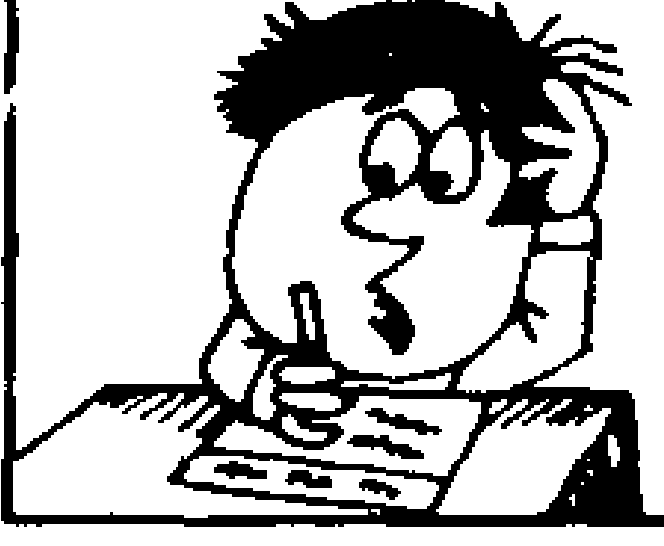
Lesson 112 How do they compare? 他们怎样比较?

As ... as 和……一样

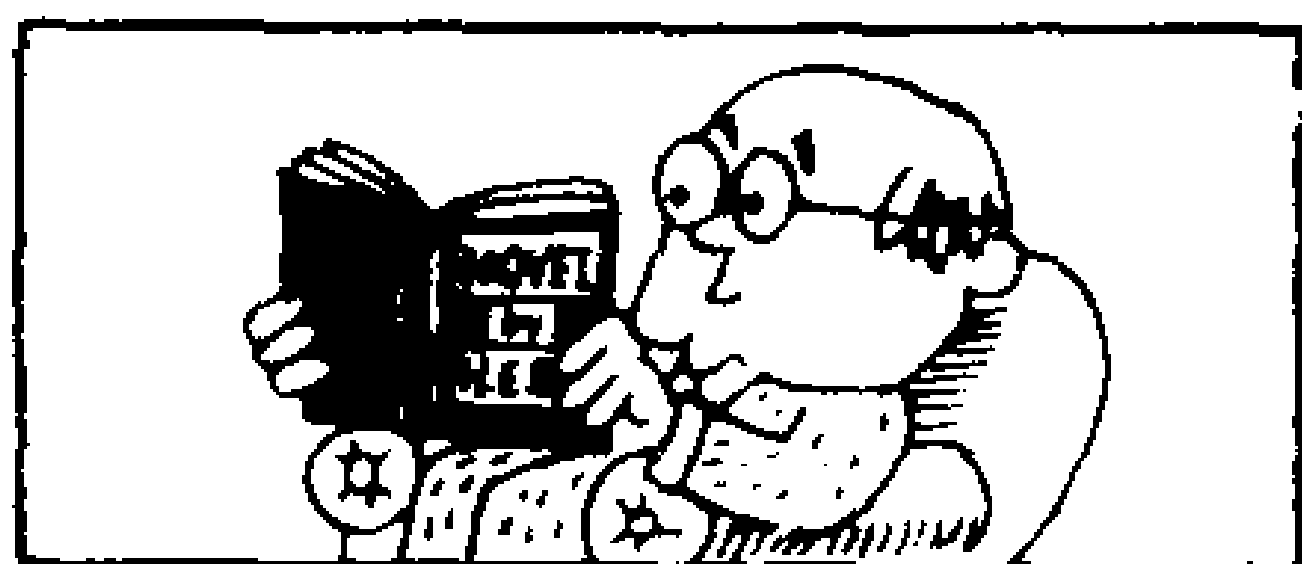
a	b	c	d	e	f
					
sweet 甜的	tall 高的	short 矮的	old 年龄大小	blunt 钝的	sharp 锋利的

Not as ... as 和……不一样

g	h	i	j	k	l
					
clean 干净的	fat 胖的	smart 漂亮的	light 轻的	new 新的	expensive 贵的

m	n	o																								
																										
INTELLIGENCE TEST No.1	INTELLIGENCE TEST No.2	INTELLIGENCE TEST No.3																								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>14</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>13</td><td>29</td></tr> </table>	2	3	6	10	7	10	14	21	1	5	13	29	<table border="1"> <tr><td>L2N1O2</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>S2U3X2</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>B2D1EF2</td><td>☐</td></tr> </table>	L2N1O2	☐	S2U3X2	☐	B2D1EF2	☐	<table border="1"> <tr><td>EXEFXFGXGHX</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>BDBGIFLNJOSN</td><td>☐</td></tr> <tr><td>DCDECCFCB</td><td>☐</td></tr> </table>	EXEFXFGXGHX	☐	BDBGIFLNJOSN	☐	DCDECCFCB	☐
2	3	6	10																							
7	10	14	21																							
1	5	13	29																							
L2N1O2	☐																									
S2U3X2	☐																									
B2D1EF2	☐																									
EXEFXFGXGHX	☐																									
BDBGIFLNJOSN	☐																									
DCDECCFCB	☐																									
This test is difficult. 这次测验难。	This test is more difficult. 这次测验更难。	This is the most difficult test I have ever done! 这是我所参加过的最难的测验。																								

p



This book is interesting.

这本书有趣。

q



This book is less interesting.

这本书不那么有趣。

r



This is the least interesting book I have ever read!

这是我所读过的最没有趣的书。

生词和短语

least [li:st] *a.* (little 的最高级; 比较级为 less) 最少, 最小

Exercise

Look at these sentences:

This dress is long, but that one is . . .

This dress is long, but that one is longer.

Tom is intelligent, but Bill is . . .

Tom is intelligent, but Bill is more intelligent.

Do these in the same way:

This book is cheap, but that one is . . .

This book is expensive, but that one is . . .

This question is easy, but that one is . . .

This question is difficult, but that one is . . .

Miss Jones is pretty, but Miss Brown is . . .

Miss Green is beautiful, but Miss White is . . .

Lesson 113

CONDUCTOR: Fáres pléase!

MAN: Trafálgar Squáre pléase.

CONDUCTOR: I'm sórry, sír.

I cán't chángé a póund nóte.

Háven't you gót

any smáall chángé?

MAN: I've gót no smáall chángé,

I'm afráid.

CONDUCTOR: I'll ásk sóme of the pássengers.

售票员：请买票。

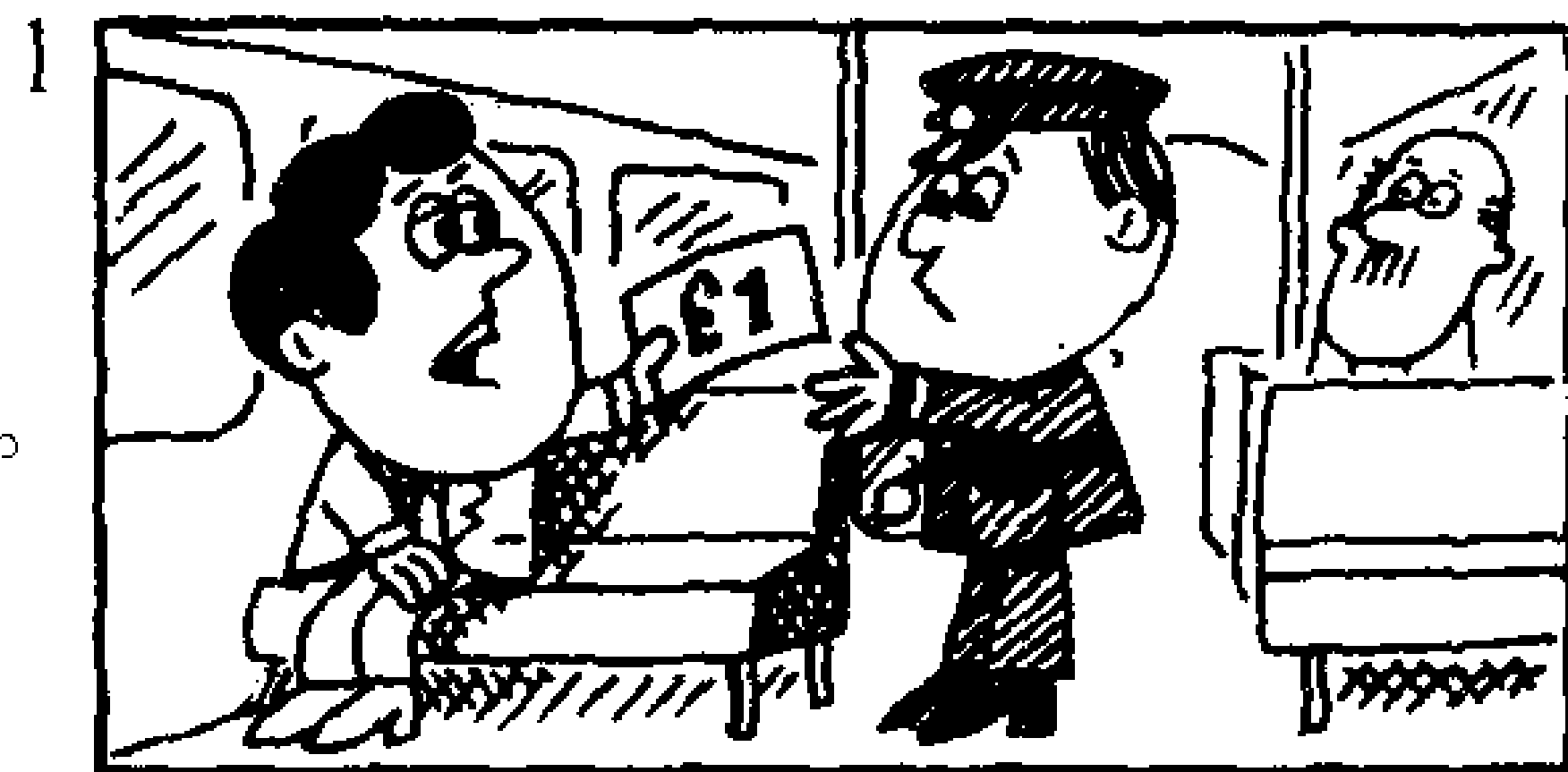
男子：请买一张到特拉法加广场的票。

售票员：对不起，先生。我找不开1英镑的钞票。

难道你没有零钱吗？

男子：恐怕我没有零钱。

售票员：我来问问其他的乘客。



CONDUCTOR: Háve you ány smáll chángé, sir?

1st PASSENGER: I'm sórry.

I've gót none.

2nd PASSENGER: Í háven't gót any éither.

售票员：先生，你有零钱吗？

乘客甲：对不起，我没有。

乘客乙：我也没有。



CONDUCTOR: Cán you chángé
thís póund nóte, mádam?

3rd PASSENGER: I'm afráid I cán't.

4th PASSENGER: Néither can Í.

售票员：你能不能把这张1英镑的钞票换开，
太太？



乘客丙：恐怕我换不开。

乘客丁：我也换不开。

CONDUCTOR: I'm véry sórry, sir.
You must gét óff the bús.
Nóne of our pássengers
can chángé thís nóte.
They're áll míllionáires!



售票员：很抱歉，先生。你必须下车了。没有一个乘客能把这张钞票换开。

他们都是百万富翁！

TWO TRAMPS: Excépt ús, condúctor.

1st TRAMP: Í've gót some smáll chángé.

2nd TRAMP: Só have Í.

两个流浪汉：售票员，除了我们之外。

流浪汉甲：我有些零钱。

流浪汉乙：我也有。



生词和短语

fare [fɛə] *n.* 车(船)费, 旅客票价

conductor [kən'dʌktə] *n.* (电车、公共汽车)售票员

passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* 乘客

madame [mə'dɑ:m] (复数: mesdames ['meɪdæm]) *n.* (法)(用于姓名前称呼非英美的已婚妇女)夫人, 太太, 女士

tramp [træmp] *n.* 流浪者

Lesson 114 I've got none 我没有

o



Have you got any chocolate?

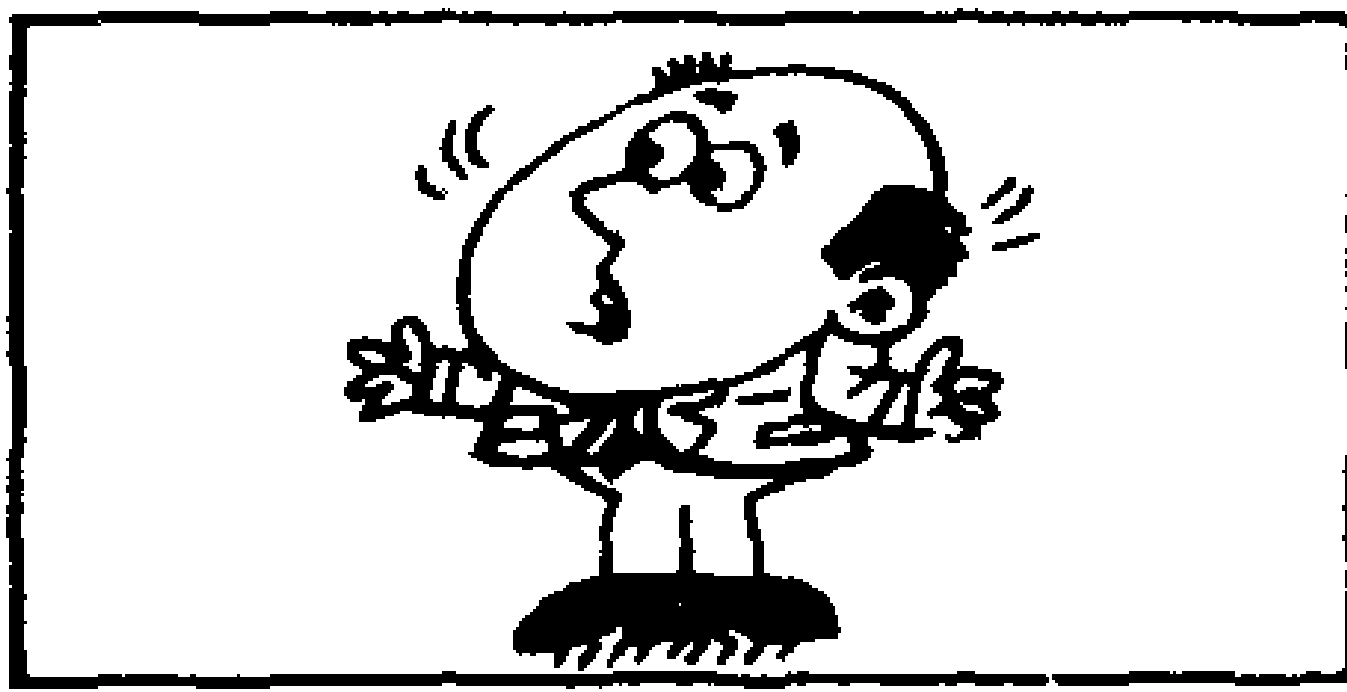
你有巧克力吗?

p



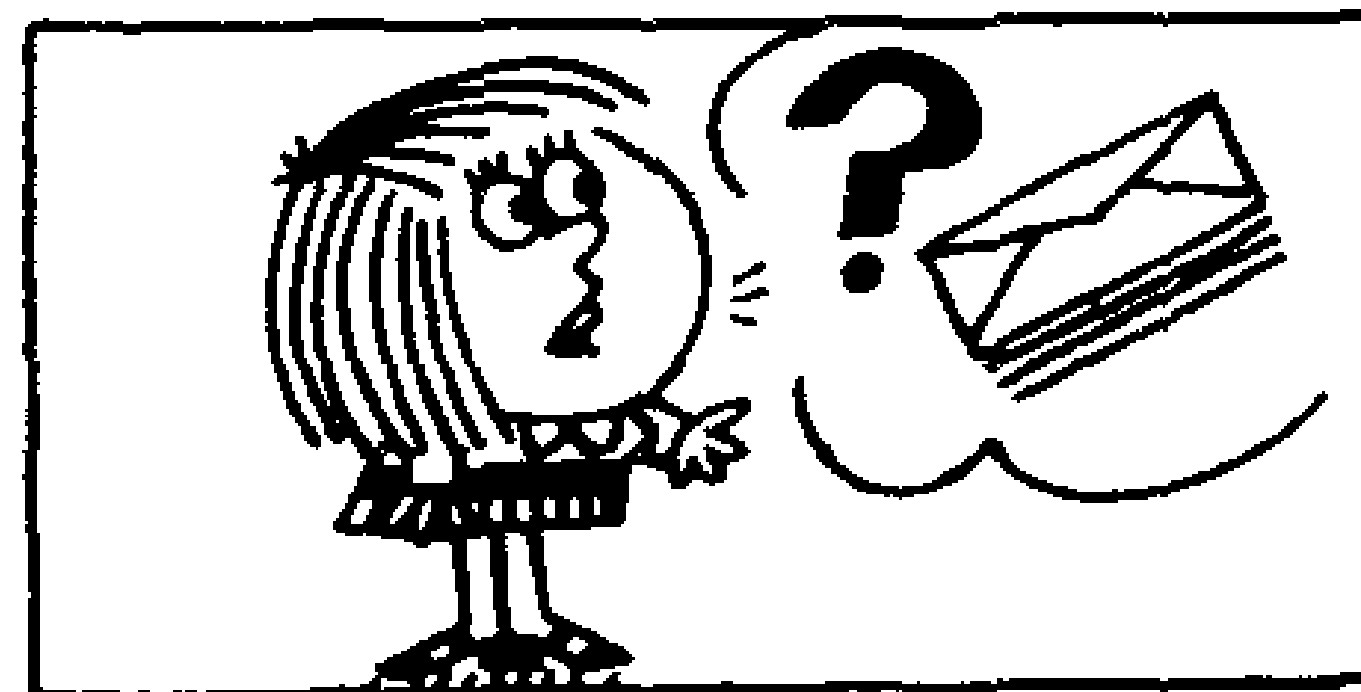
I haven't got any.
I've got no chocolate.
I've got none.
我没有。我没有巧克力。
我没有。

q



I haven't any either.
Neither have I.
我也没有。
我也没有。

r



Have you got any envelopes?

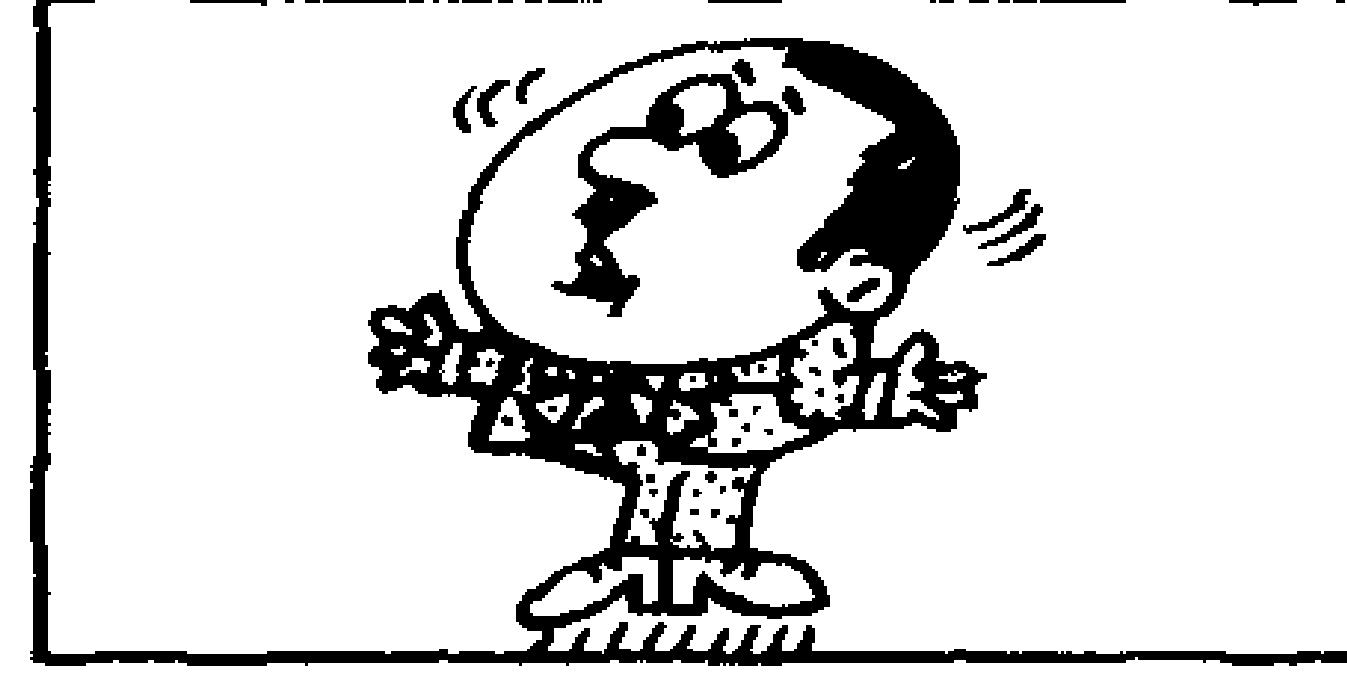
你有信封吗?

s



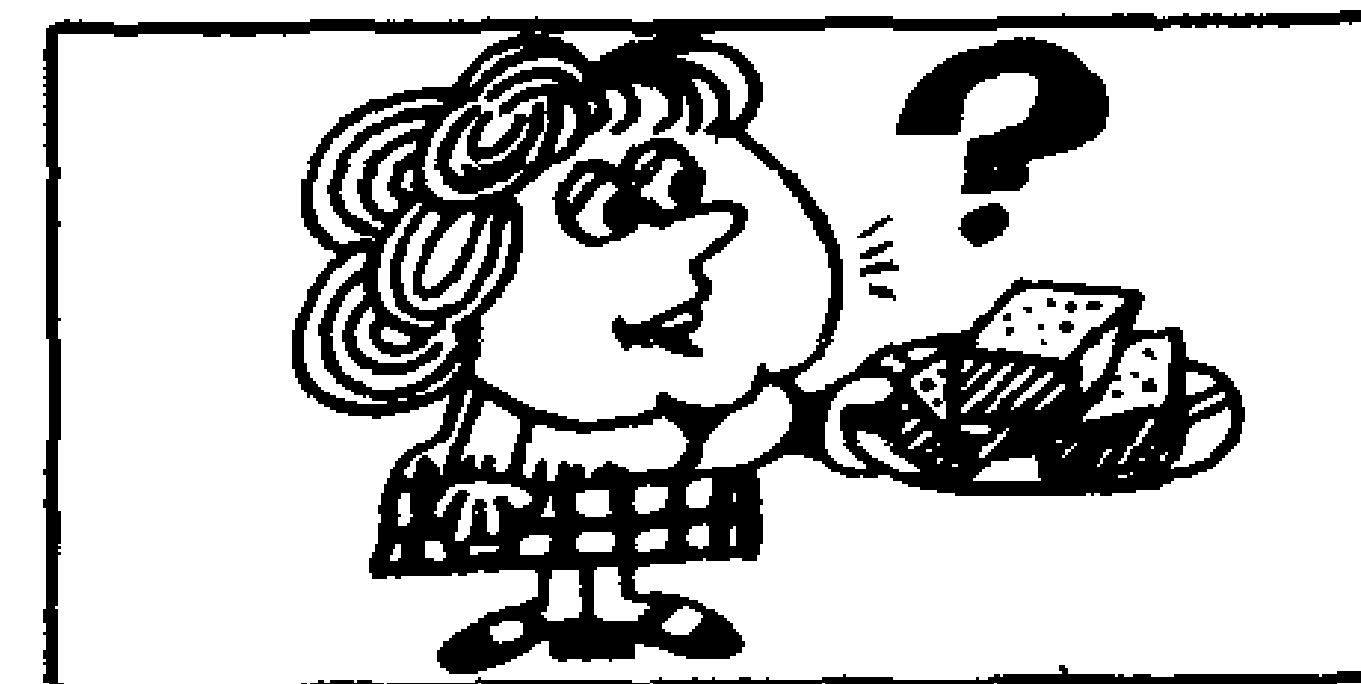
I haven't got any.
I've got no envelopes.
I've got none.
我没有。我没有信封。
我没有。

t



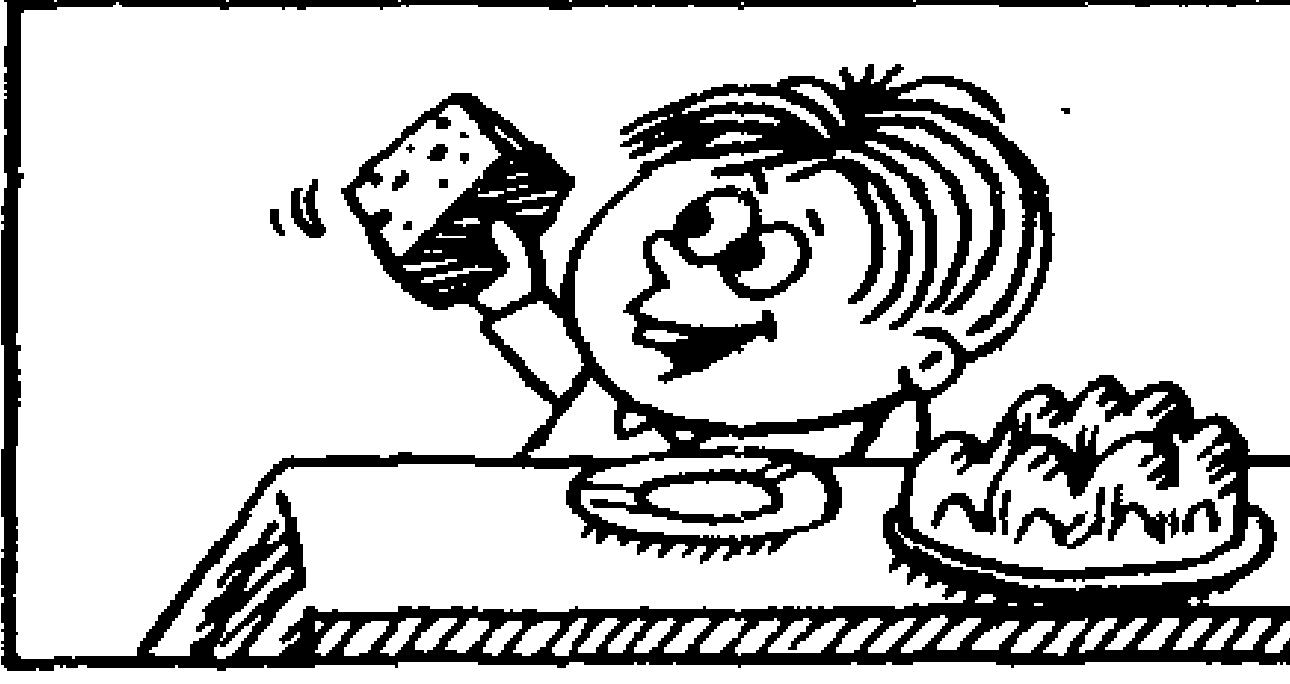
I haven't any either.
Neither have I.
我也没有。
我也没有。

u



Have you got any cake? 你有蛋糕吗?

v

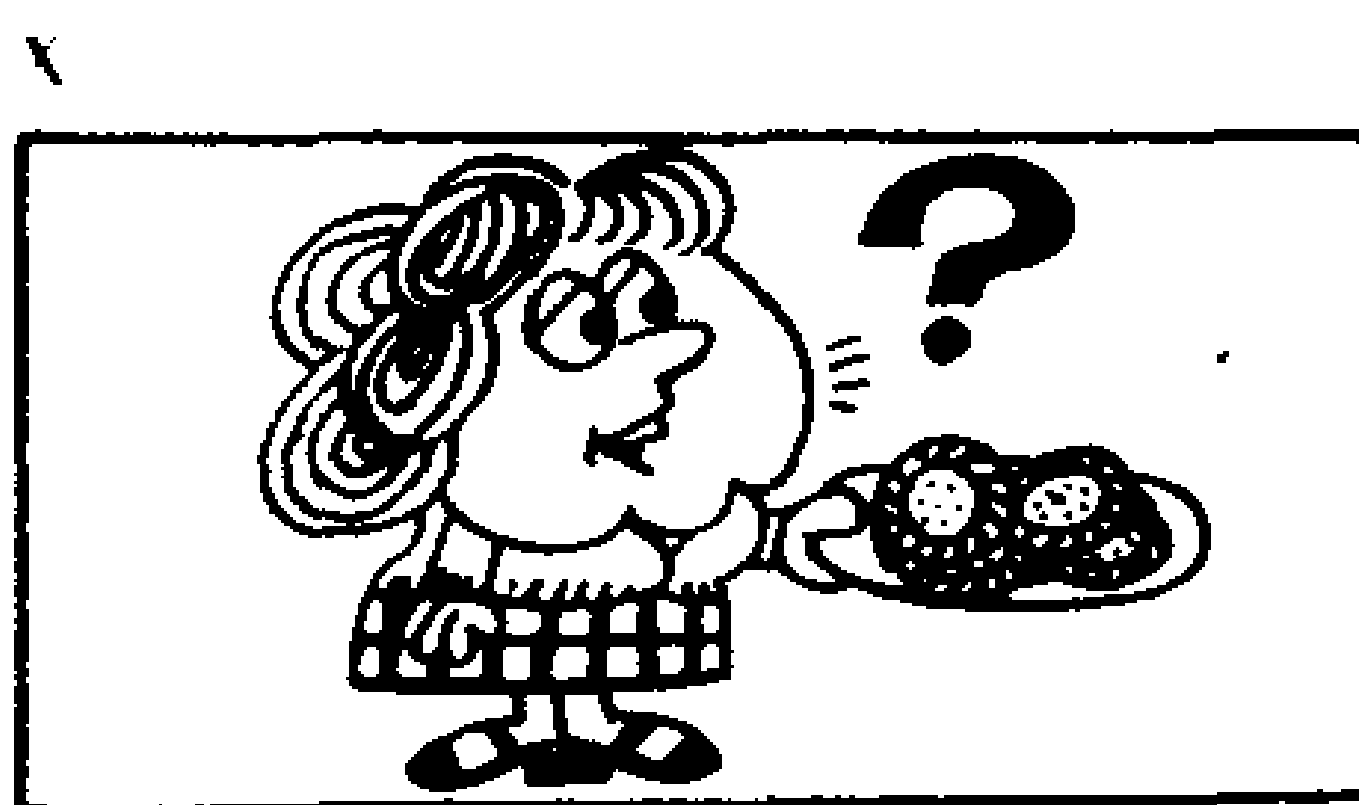


I've got some.
我有一些。

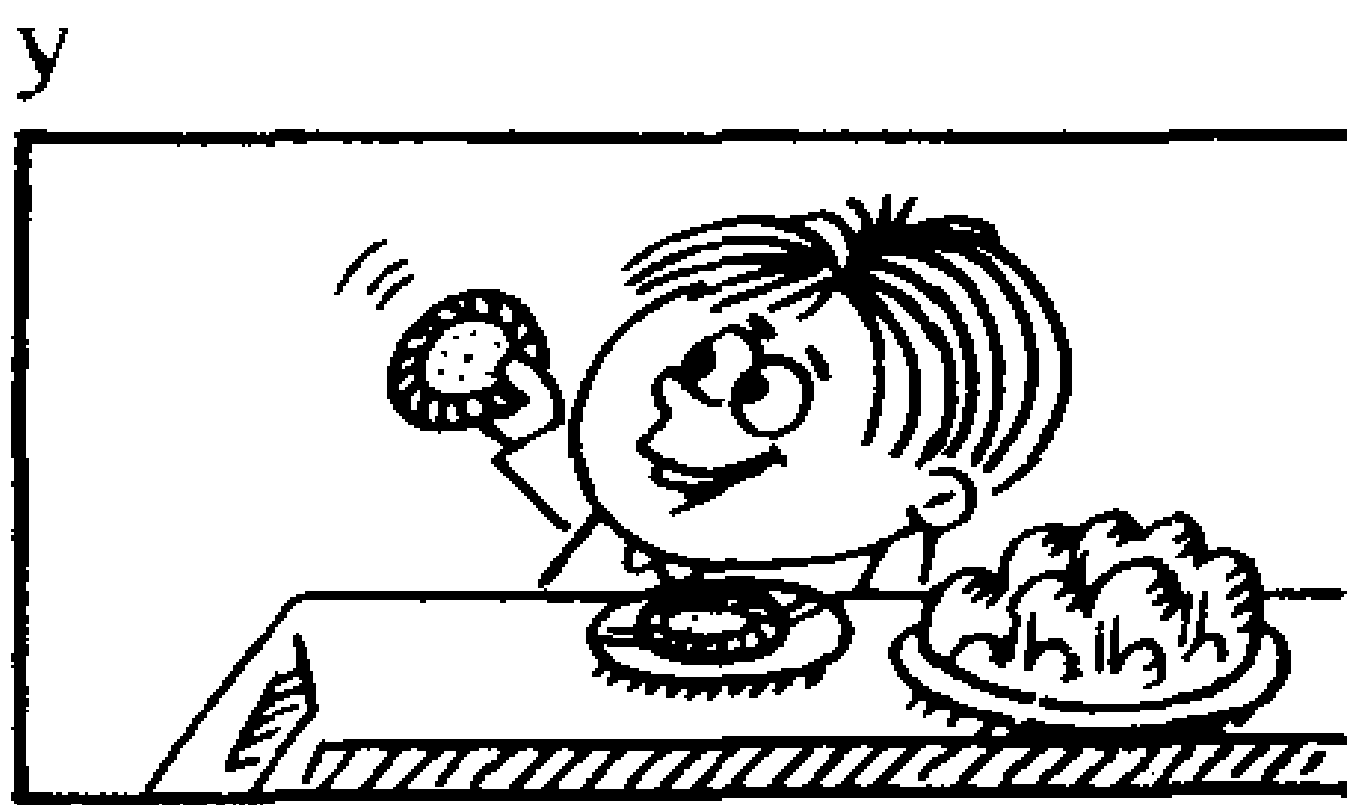
w



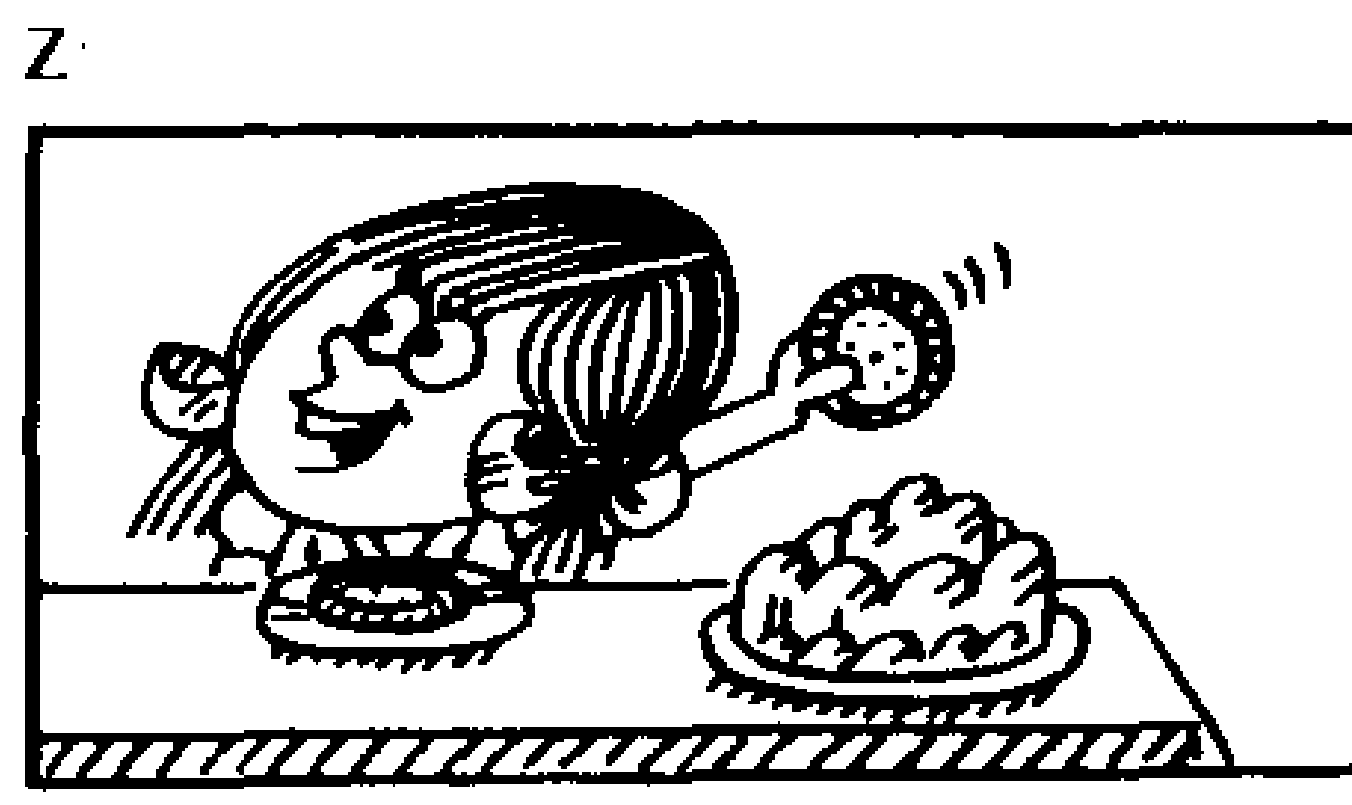
So have I.
我也有一些。



Have you got any
biscuits?
你有饼干吗?



I've got some.
我有一些。



So have I.
我也有一些。

Exercise

Look at this:

There isn't any milk in that bottle. *There is no milk in that bottle.*

Change these sentences in the same way:

There aren't any books on that shelf.

I haven't got any money.

There isn't any coffee in this tin.

I didn't see any cars in the street.

I haven't got any envelopes.

Lesson 115

HELEN: Isn't there anyone at home?

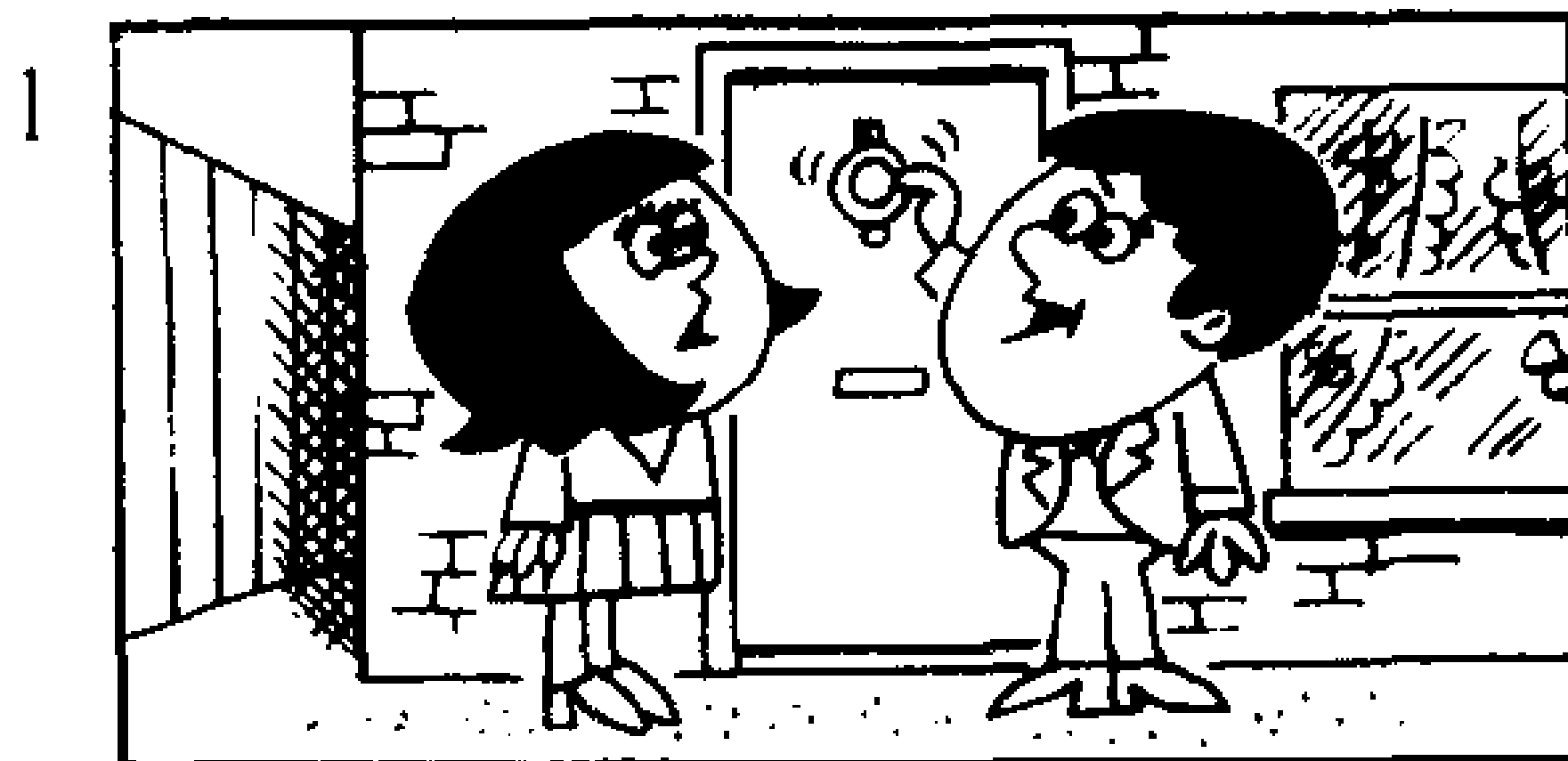
JIM: I'll knock again, Helen.

Everything's very quiet.

I'm sure there's no one at home.

海伦：家里没有人吗？

吉姆：我再敲一下，海伦。一点声音也没有。肯定家里没人。

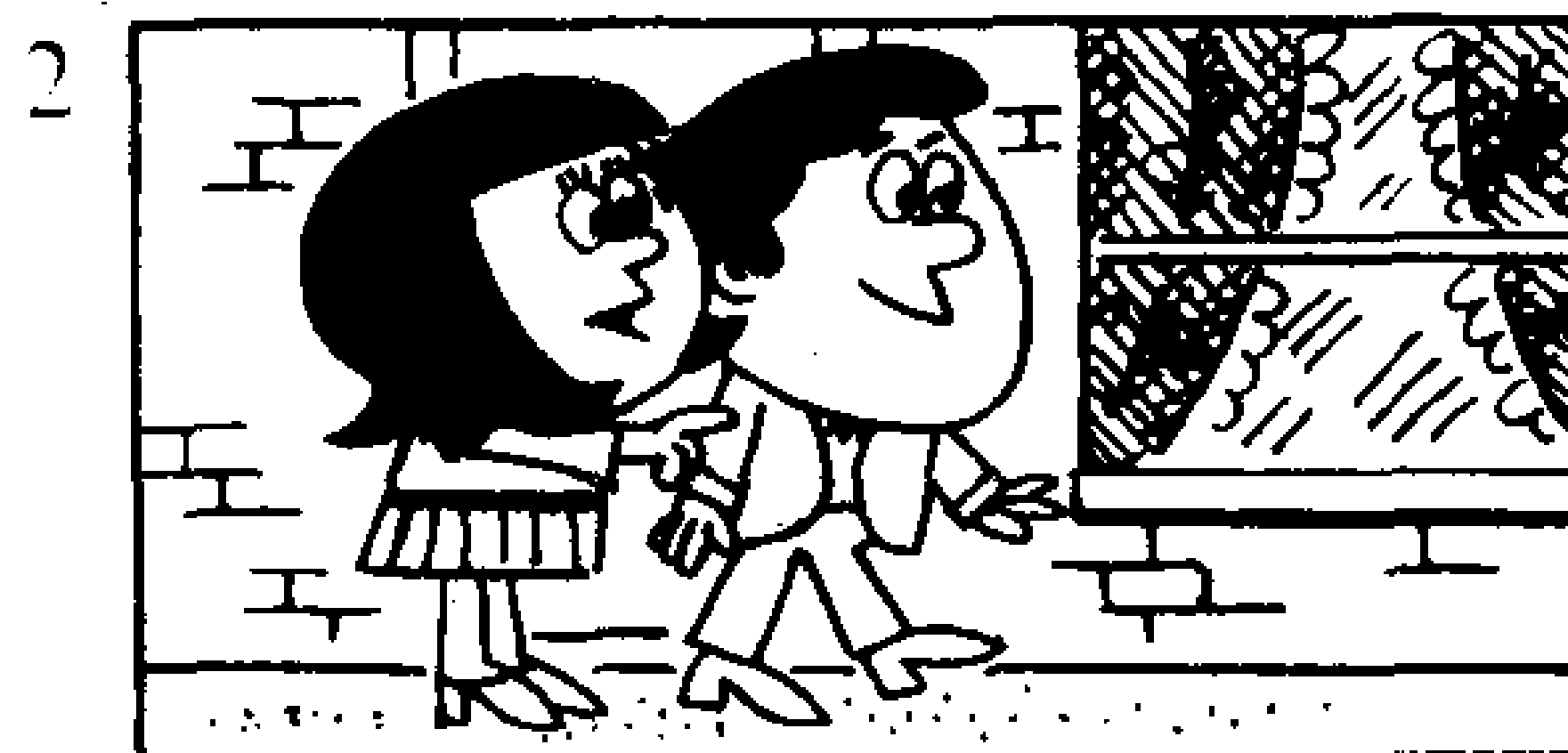


HELEN: But that's impossible.

Pat and Tom invited us to lunch.

Look through the window.

海伦：但那是不可能的。帕特和汤姆邀请我们
来吃午饭。从窗子里看看。



HELEN: Can you see anything?

JIM: Nothing at all.

海伦：你能看见什么东西吗？

吉姆：一点也看不到。

HELEN: Let's try the back door.

JIM: Look! Everyone's in the garden.

海伦：我们到后门去试试。

吉姆：看！大家都在花园里。

PAT: Hullo, Helen. Hullo, Jim.

TOM: Everybody wants to have lunch
in the garden.

It's nice and warm out here.

帕特：你好，海伦。你好，吉姆。

汤姆：大家都想在花园里吃午饭。外边很暖和。

PAT: Come and have something to drink:

JIM: Thanks, Pat.

May I have a glass of beer please?

PAT: Beer?

There's none left.

You can have some lemonade.

JIM: Lemonade!

帕特：来喝一点。

吉姆：谢谢你，帕特。请给我一杯啤酒好吗？

帕特：啤酒？一点都不剩了。你可以喝点柠檬水。

吉姆：柠檬水吧！

TOM: Don't believe her, Jim.

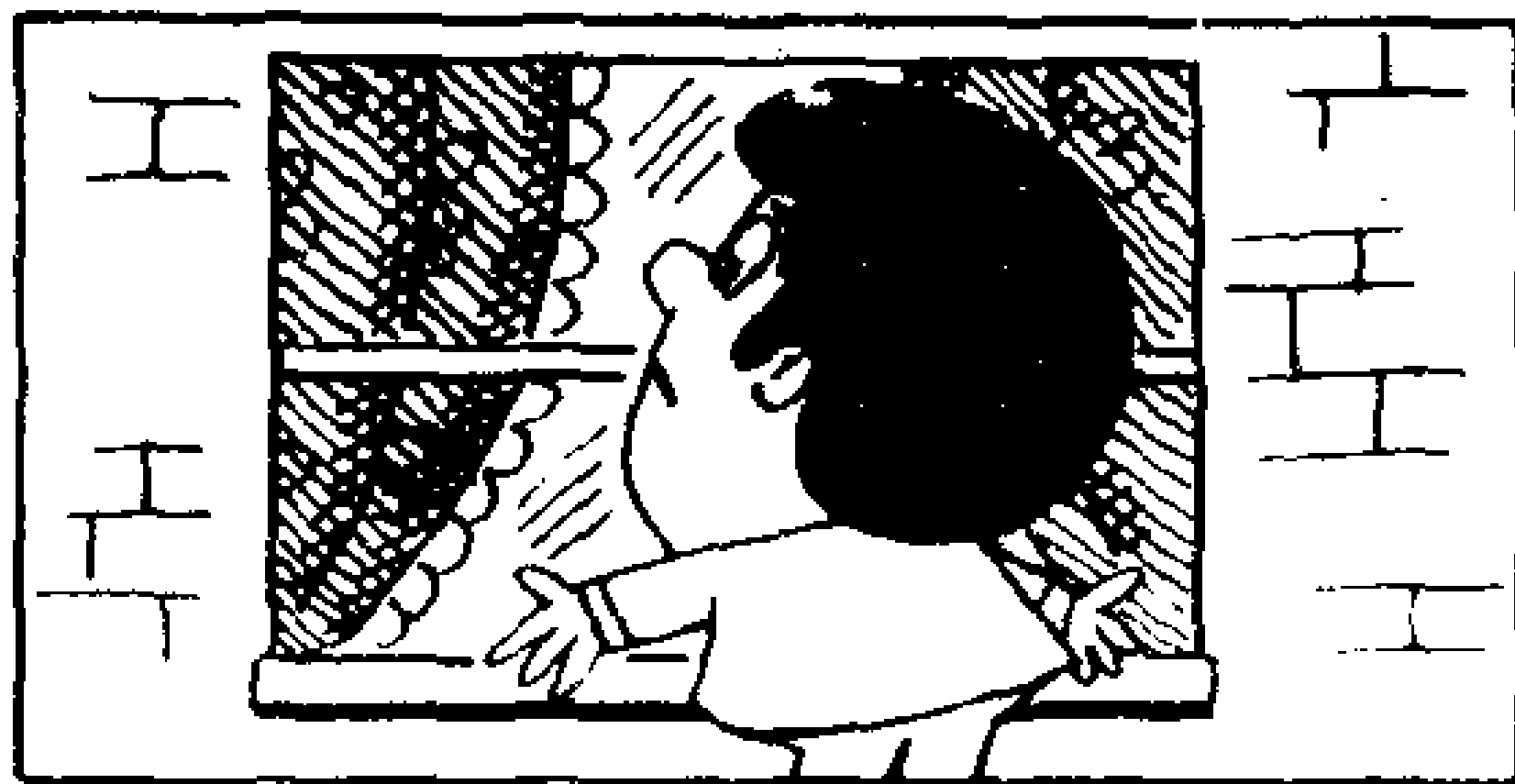
She's only joking.

Have some beer!

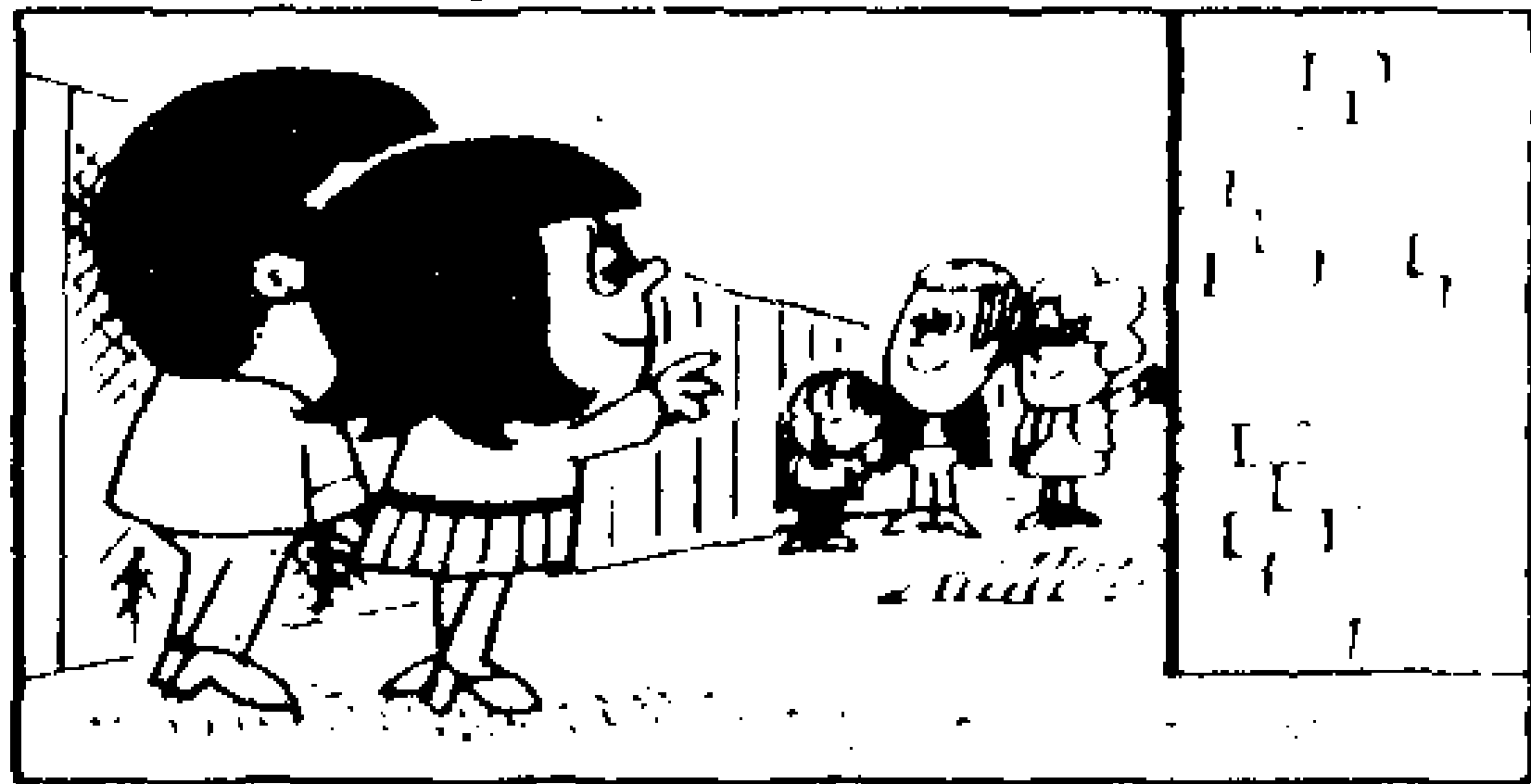
汤姆：别听她的，吉姆。她只是在开玩笑。

喝点啤酒吧！

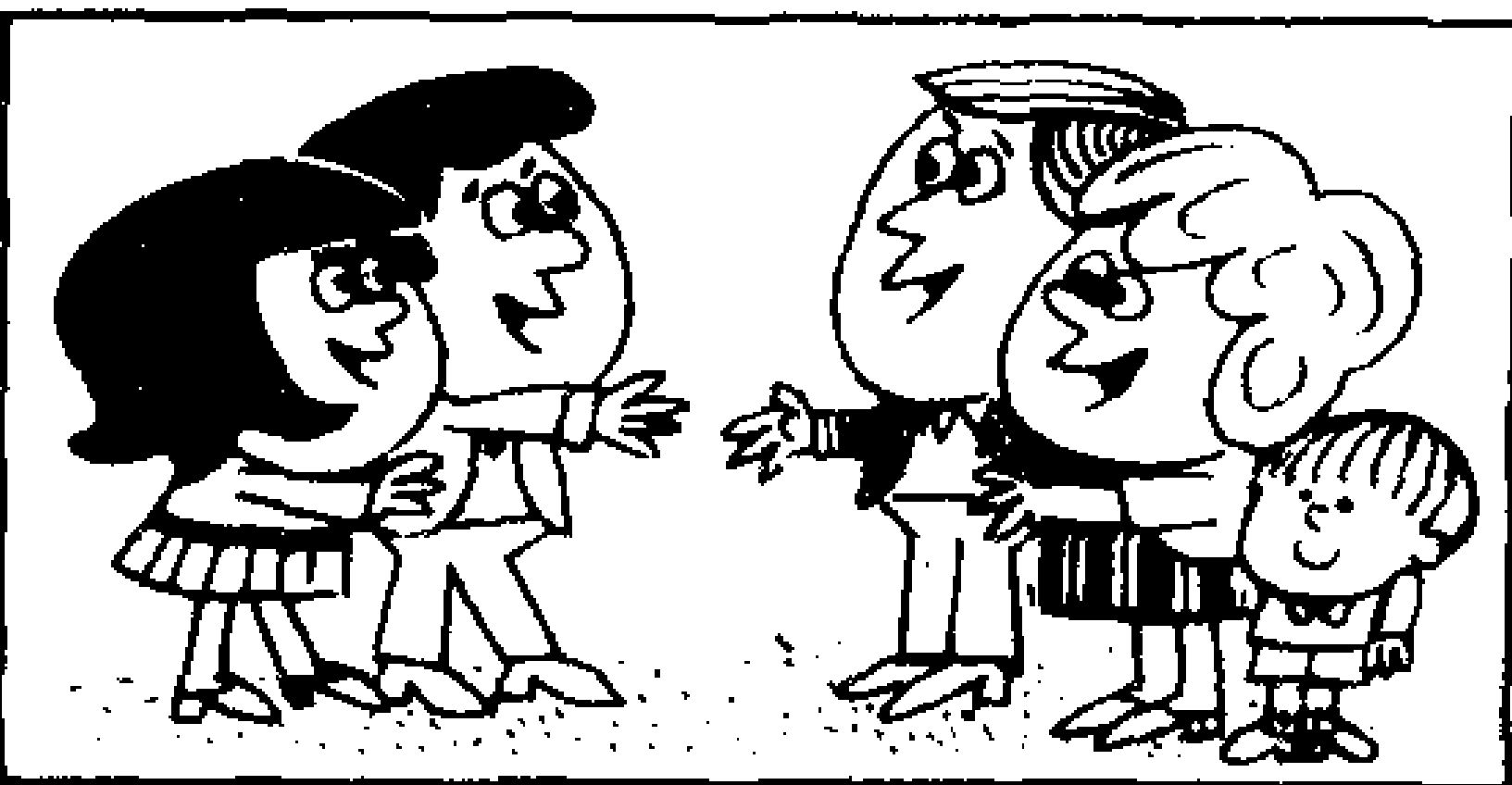
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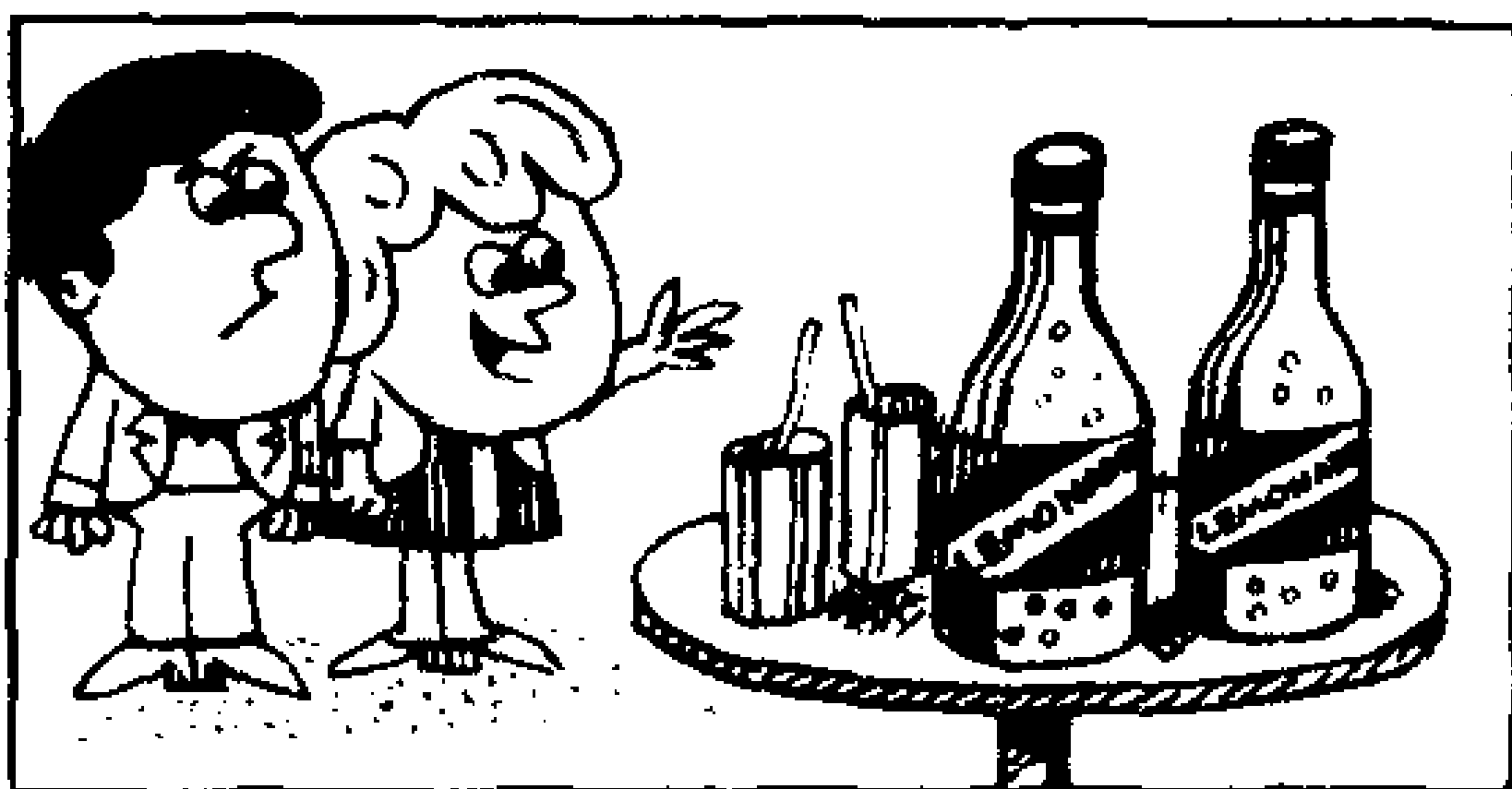
4



5



6



7



生词和短语

knock [nɒk] *vt. & vi.* 敲、击、打

everything ['evriθɪŋ] *pro.* 一切事物

quiet ['kwaɪət] *a.* 宁静的

impossible [im'pɒsəbl] *a.* 不可能的

invite [in'vaɪt] *vt.* 邀请

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *n. & pro.* 无论什么东西, 任何事物

nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *n. & ad.* 没有什么东西, 无物

lemonade [lemə'neɪd] *n.* 柠檬水

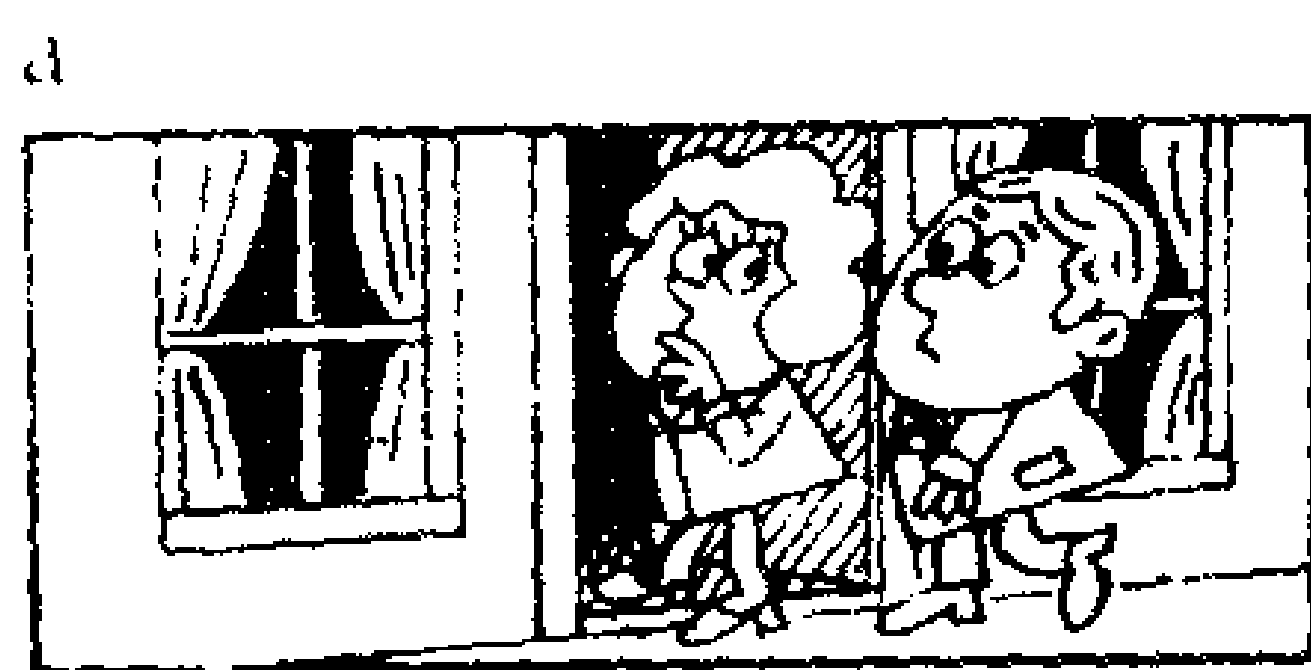
joke [dʒəʊk] *n & vi.* 开玩笑

Helen ['helɪn] 海伦(女子名)

Lesson 116 Every, No, Any and Some

每、没有、任何一个和一些

Every	每	None	没人(物)	Any	任何	Some	一些
Everyone		No one		Anyone		Someone	
Everybody	每人	Nobody	没人	Anybody	任何人	Somebody	某人
Everything	一切事物	Nothing	没有东西	Anything	任何事	Something	某物
Everywhere	到处	Nowhere		Anywhere	任何地方	Somewhere	某处
			任何地方都不				



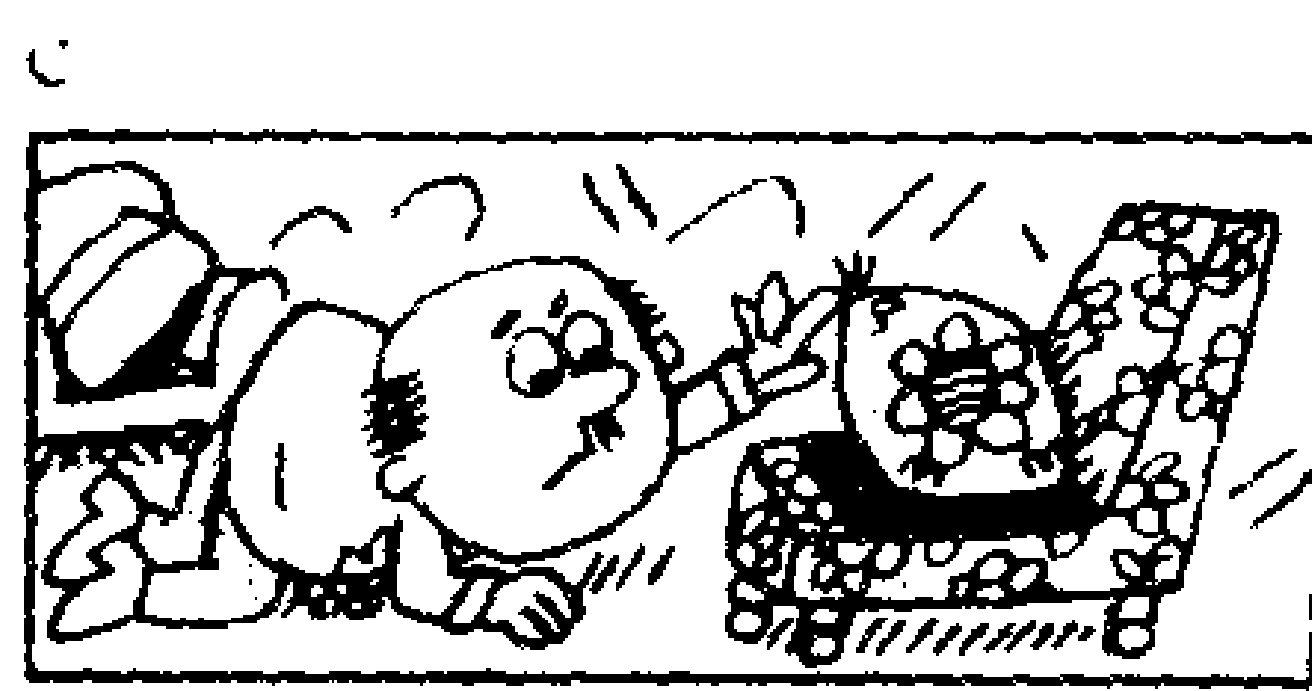
Everyone is asleep.
Everybody is asleep.

大家都睡了。

大家都睡了。

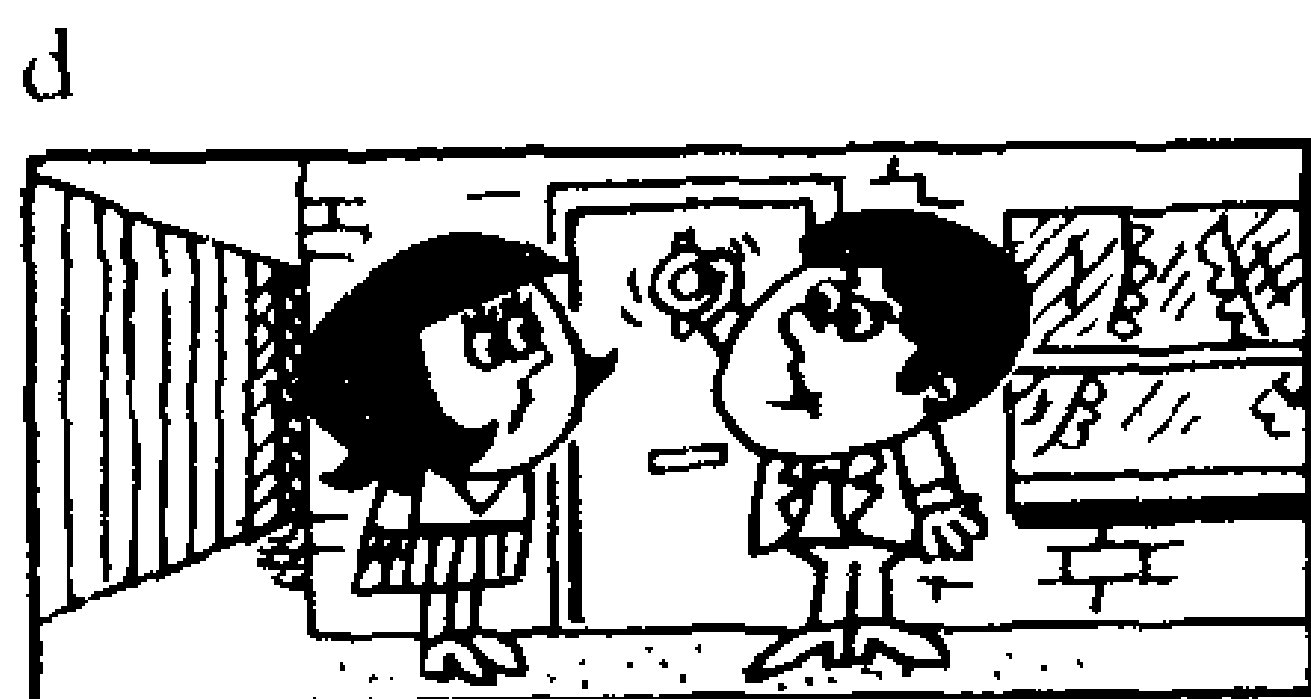


Everything is untidy.
东西都不整齐。



I looked for my pen
everywhere.

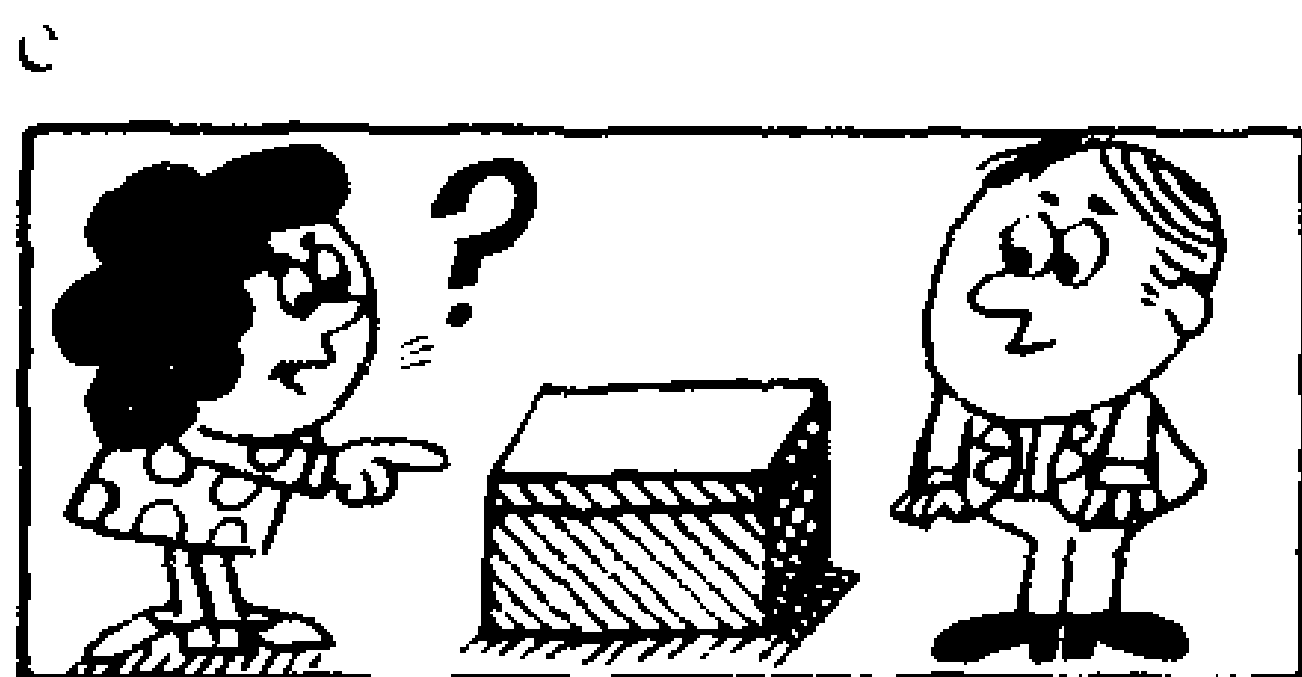
我到处找我的钢笔。



Is there anyone
at home?

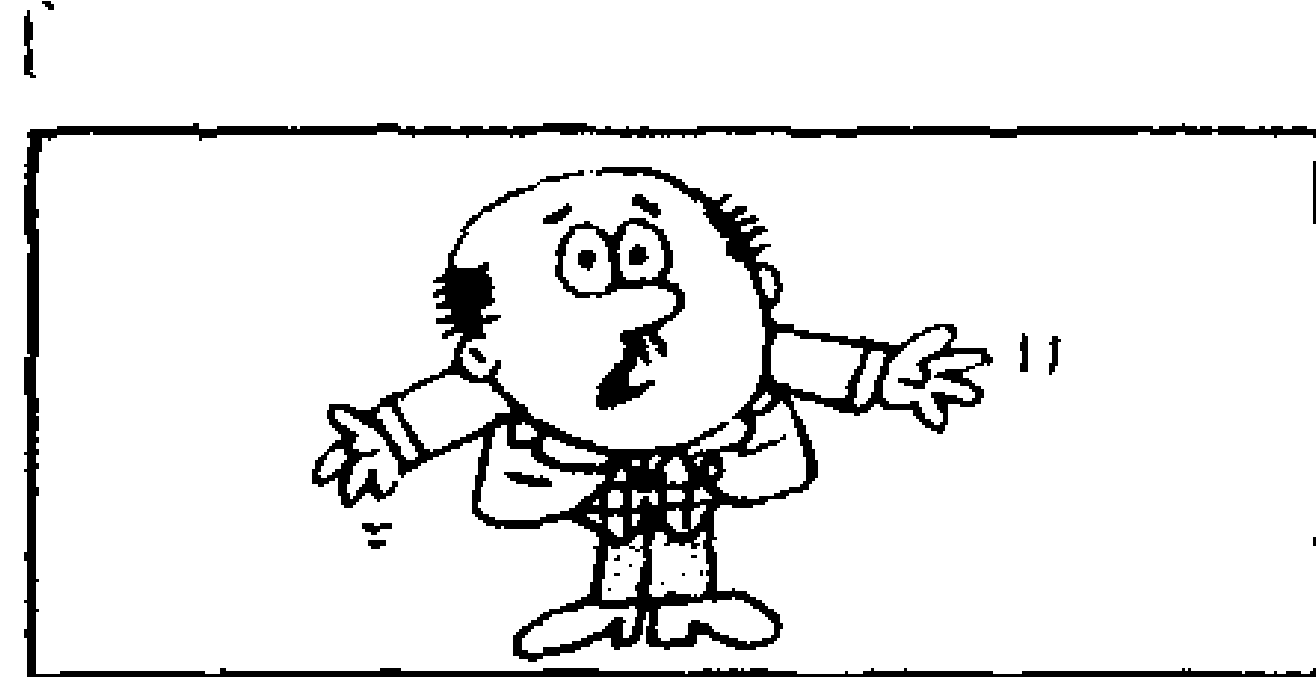
Is there anybody at home?

家里有人吗? 家里有人吗?



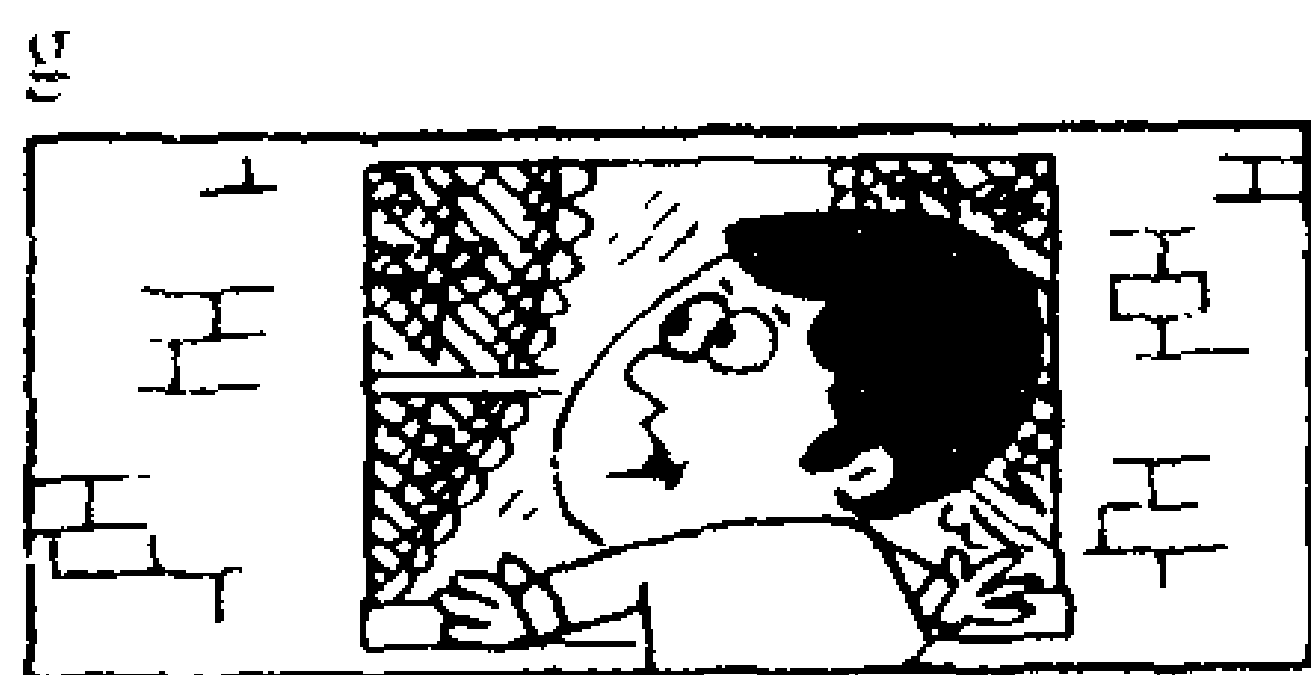
Is there anything
in that box?

那只箱子里有东西吗?



I couldn't find my
pen anywhere.

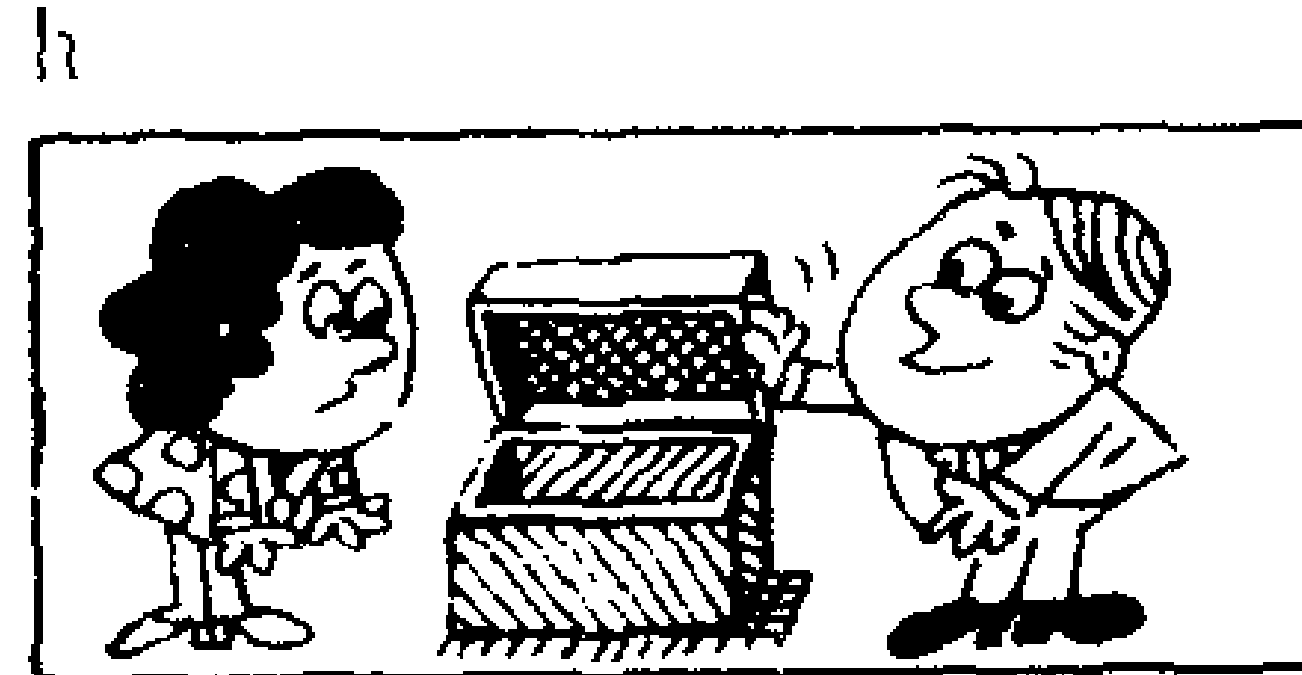
无论哪里我都找不到钢笔



There's no one
at home.

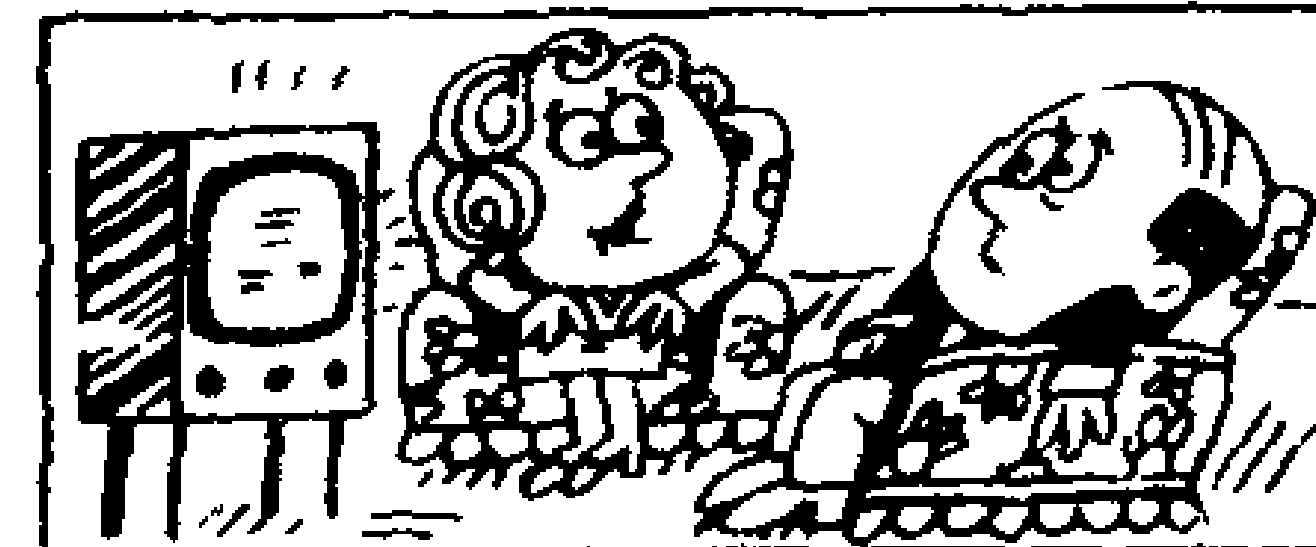
There's nobody
at home.

家里没有人。家里没有人。



There's nothing
in this box.

箱子里什么东西也没有。

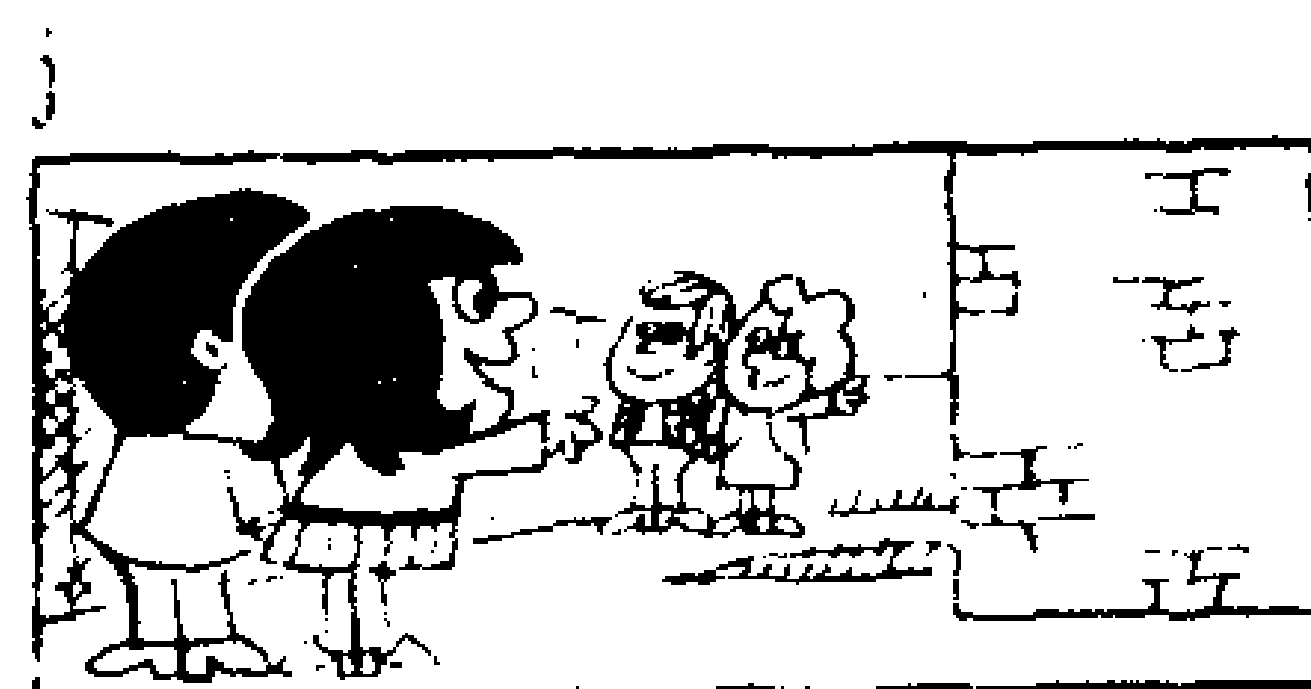


Where did you go
yesterday?

Nowhere. I stayed
at home.

昨天你上哪儿去了?

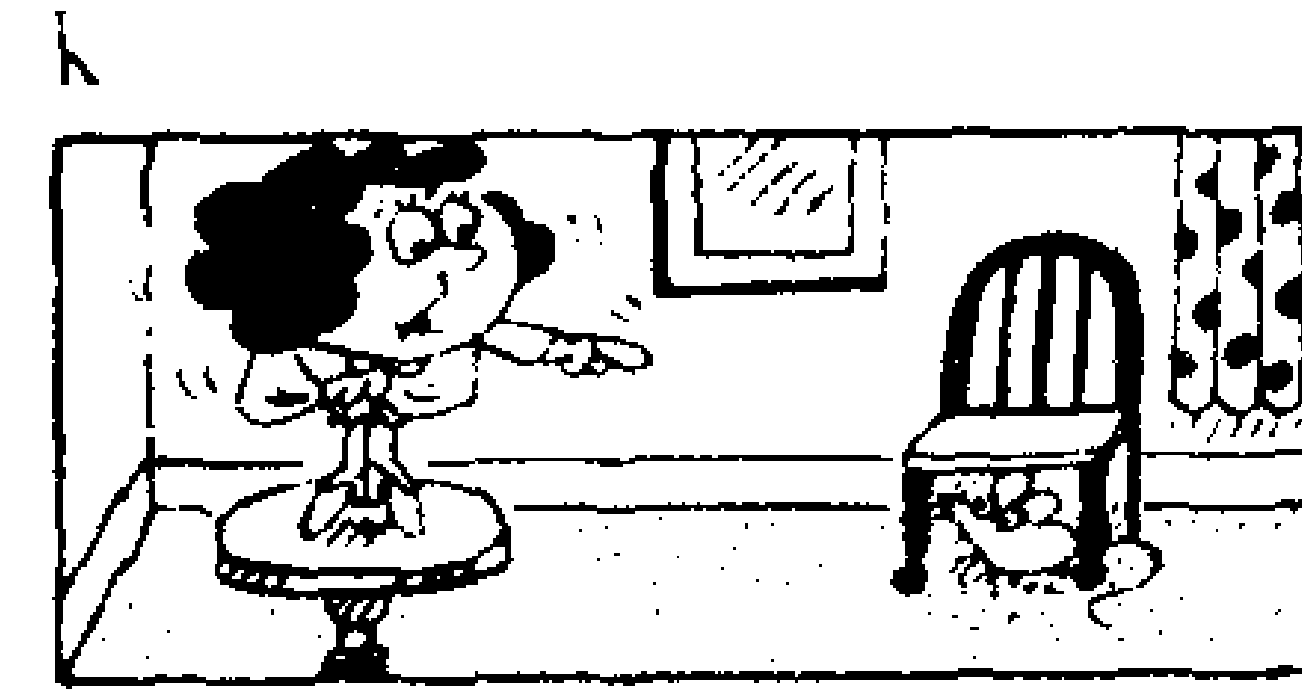
哪儿都没去。我呆在家里。



There's someone
in the garden.

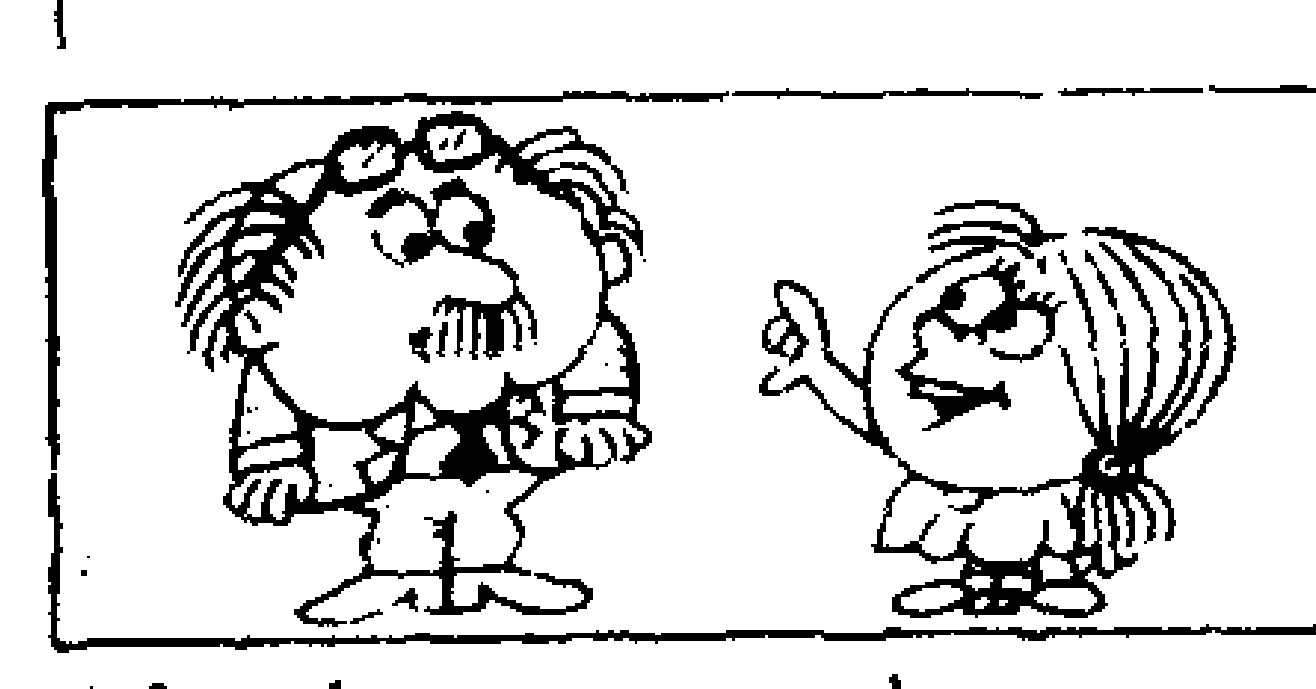
There's somebody
in the garden.

花园里有人。花园里有人。



There's something
under that chair!

那把椅子下面有东西!



My glasses must be
somewhere!

You're wearing them!

我的眼镜肯定在某个地方!

你正戴着呢!

生词和短语

wear [wɛə] (wore [wə:, wɔə], worn[wɔ:n]) *vt. & vi.* 穿, 戴; 磨损

Exercise

Look at this:

I didn't buy anything. I bought nothing.

Change these in the same way:

I didn't do anything.

I didn't see anyone.

I didn't go anywhere.

I didn't meet anybody.

Lesson 117

When my husband was going into the dining-room this morning, he dropped some coins on the floor.

今天早上我丈夫走进饭厅时，把一些硬币掉在地板上了。

There were coins everywhere. We looked for them, but we could not find them all.

到处都是硬币。

我们寻找硬币，但没能把它们全找到。

While we were having breakfast, our little boy, Tommy, found two small coins on the floor.

当我们正在吃早饭时，我们的小男孩汤米在地板上拣到了两个小硬币。

He put them both into his mouth. We both tried to get the coins, but it was too late. Tommy had already swallowed them!

他把两个小硬币都放进了嘴里。

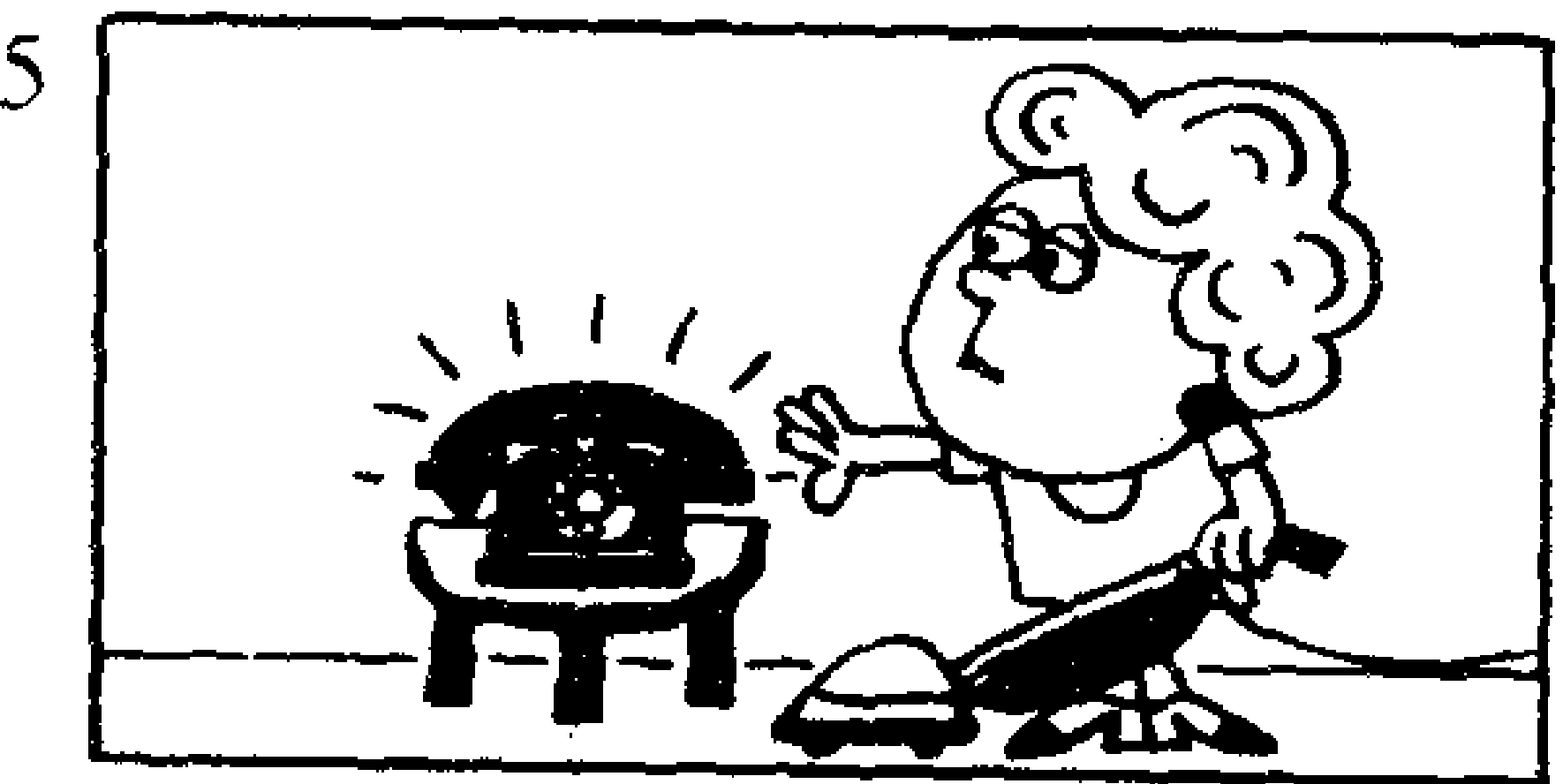
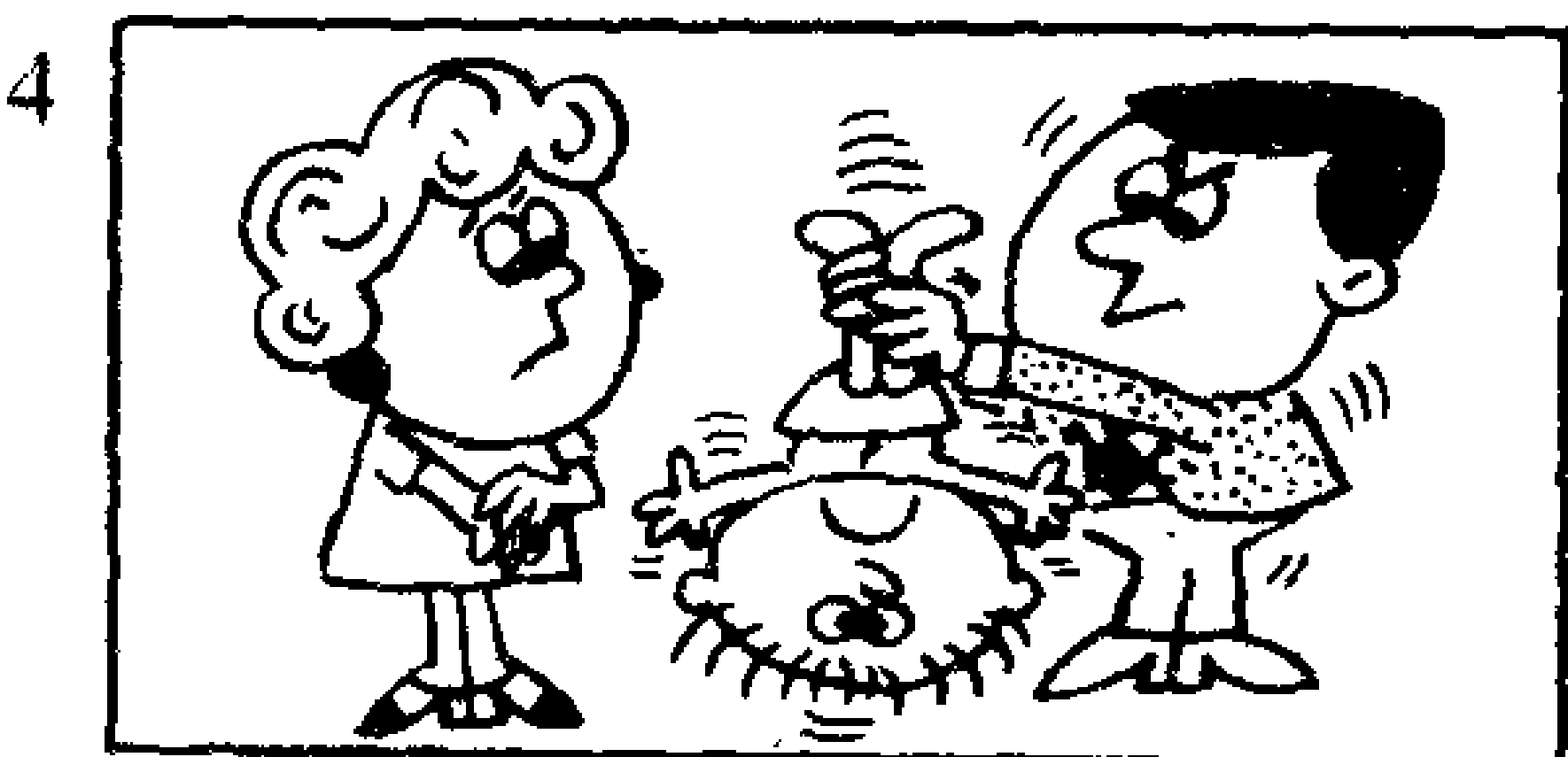
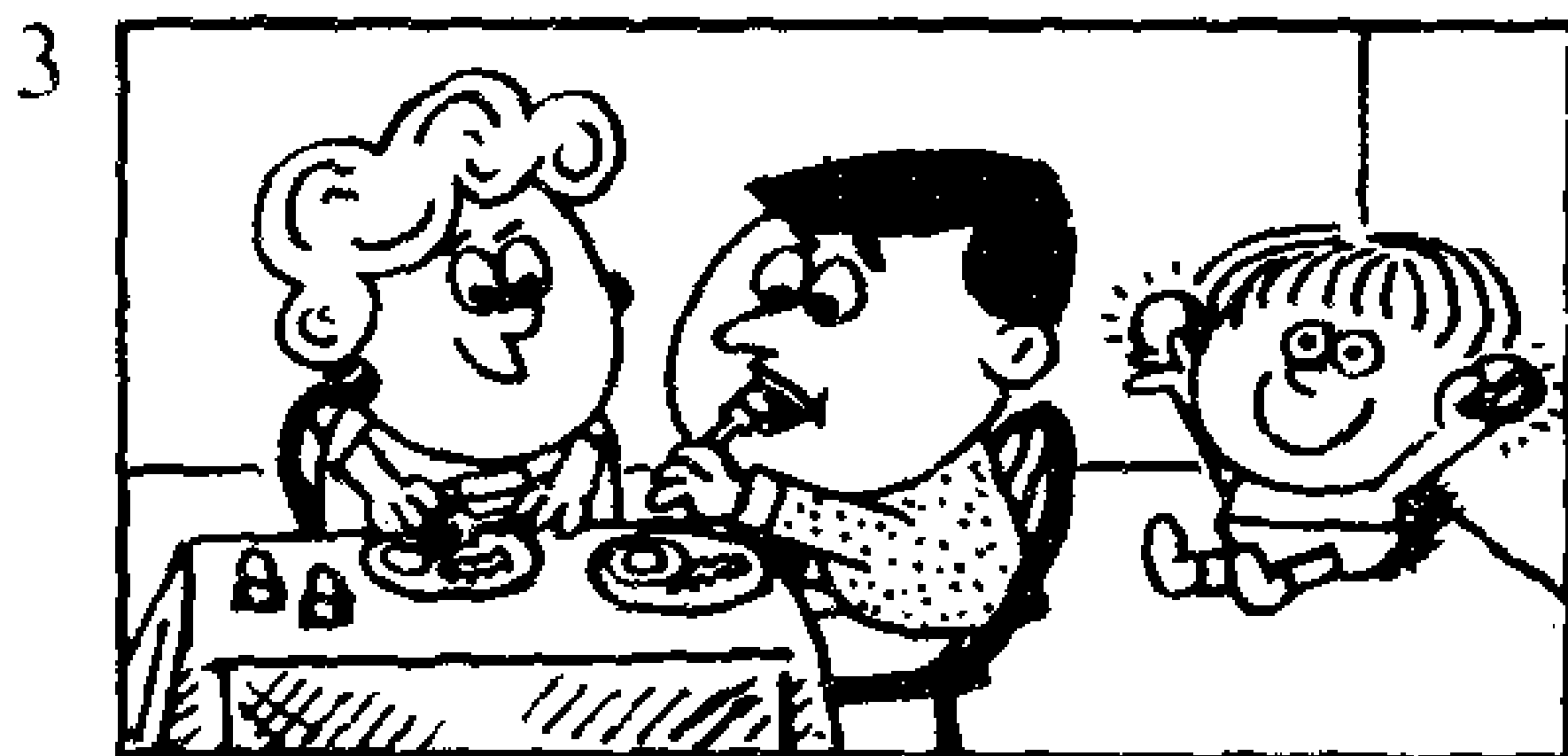
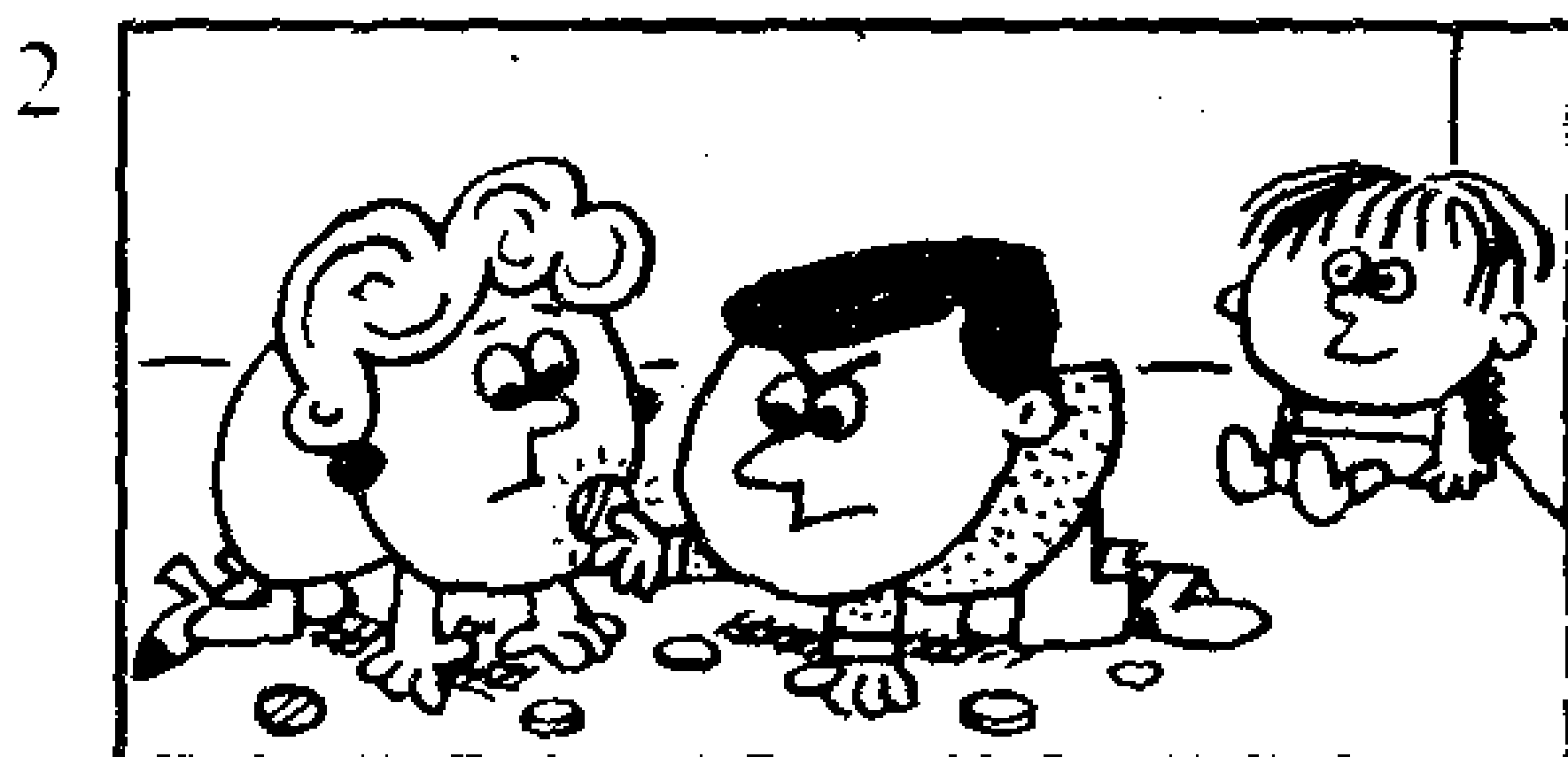
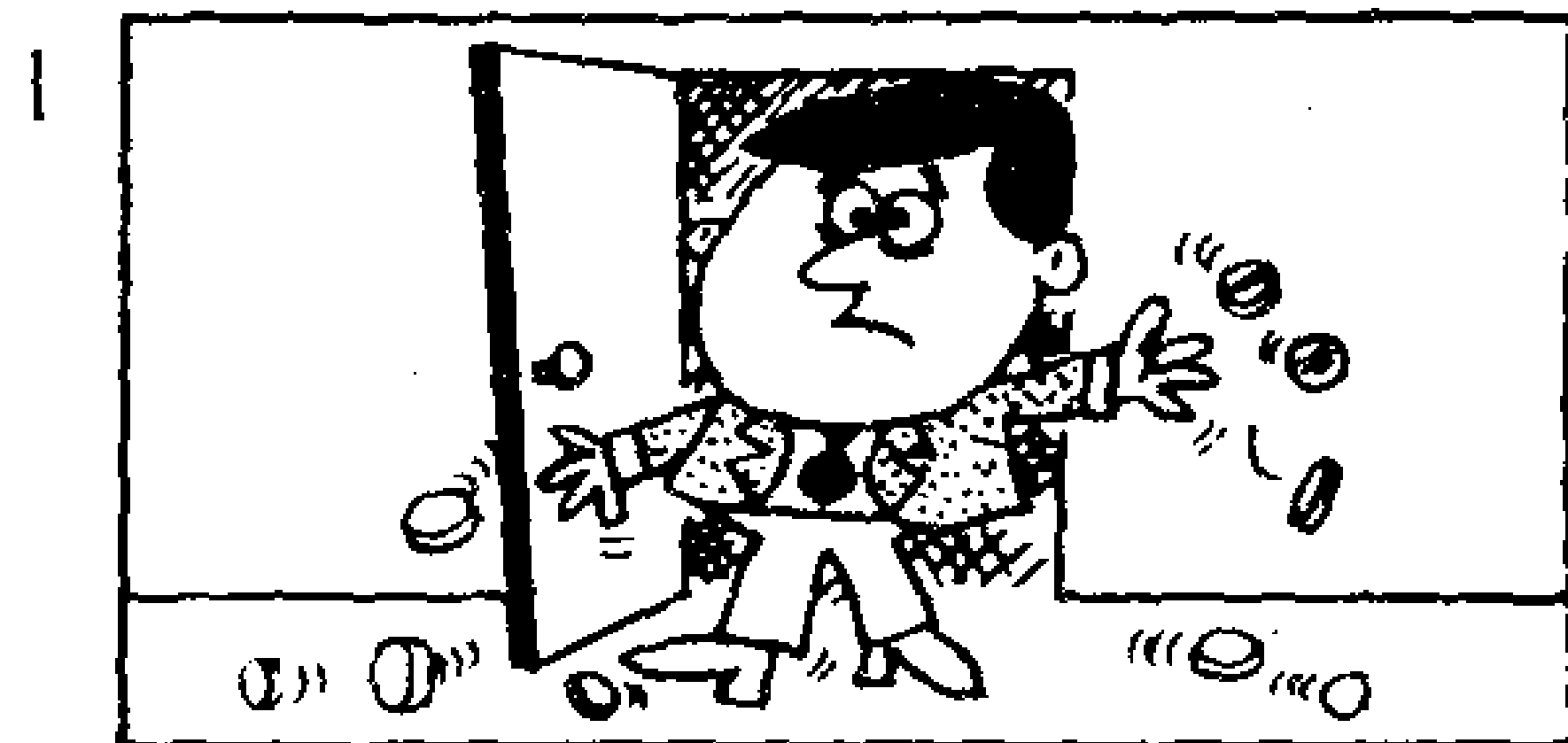
我俩都想去把硬币拿出来，但太晚了。

汤米已把硬币吞下去了。

Later that morning, when I was doing the housework, my husband telephoned me from the office.

那天早上的早些时候，

我在做家务时，我丈夫从办公室打电话给我。



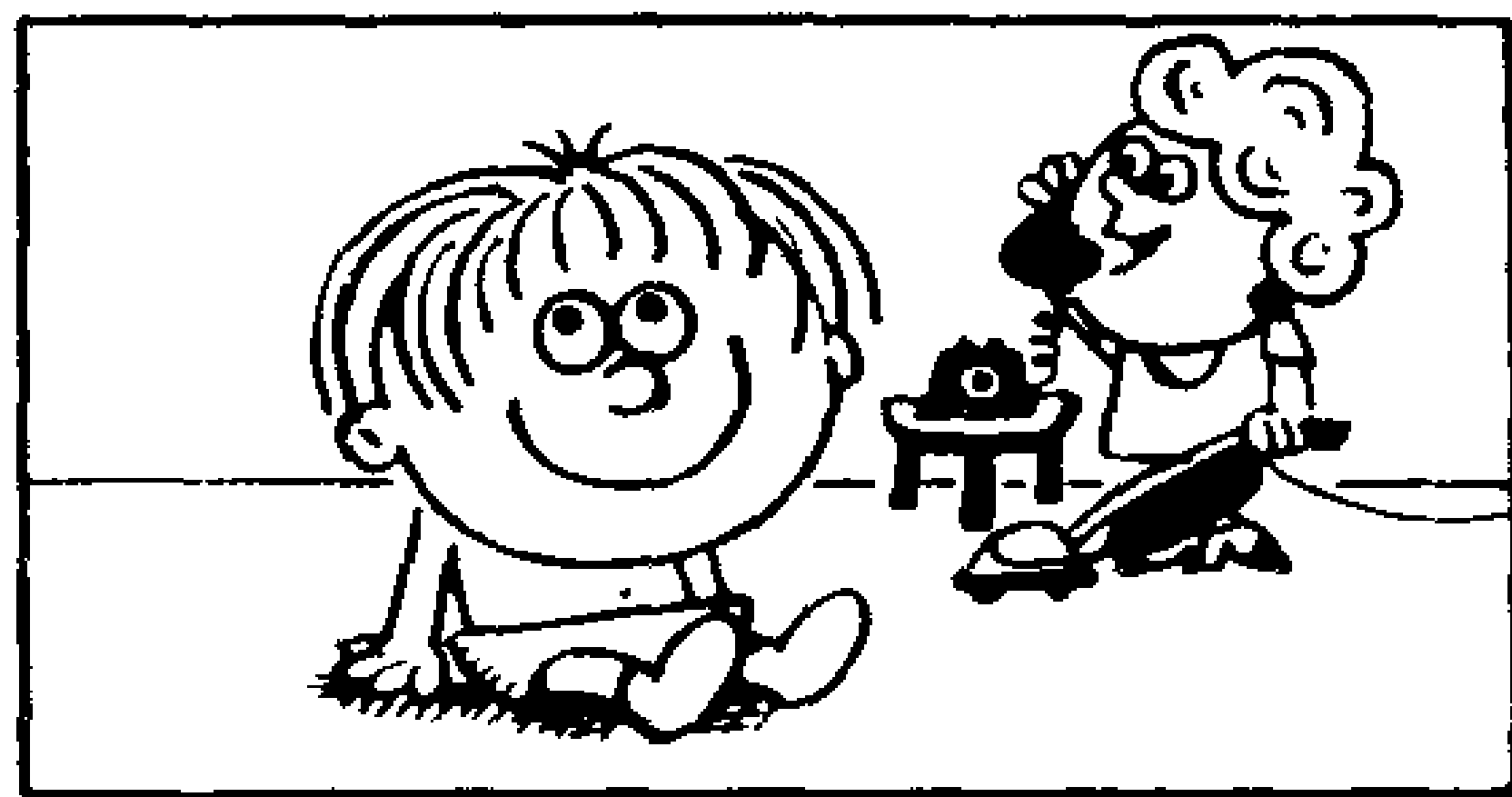
“Hów’s Tómmy?” he ásked.
 “I dón’t knów,” I ánswered,
 “Tómmy’s béen to the lávatory
 thrée times this mórning,
 but I háven’t hád any chángé yét!”

“汤米怎么样了?” 他问道。

“我不知道。” 我回答道,

“今天早上汤米到厕所去过三次了,
 但是我还没有看到小硬币。”

6



生词和短语

coin [kɔɪn] *n.* 硬币

look for 寻找

find [faɪnd] (found [faʊnd], found) *vt.* 找到, 发现

both [bəʊθ] *pro.* 两者

swallow ['swɒləʊ] *vt.* 吞下, 咽下

later ['leɪtə] *ad.* 后来, 较晚

housework ['haʊswɜ:k] *n.* 家务

lavatory ['lævətəri] *n.* 盥洗室, 厕所

Lesson 118 What were you doing? 你那时在干什么?

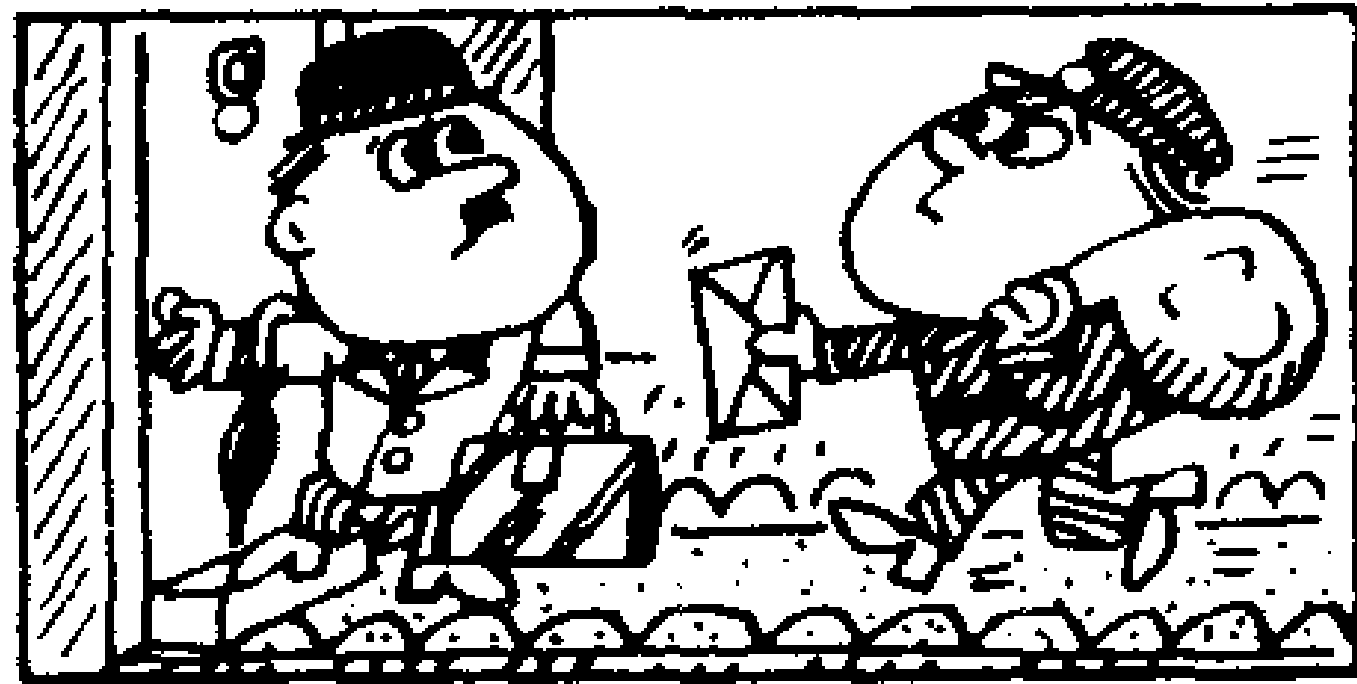
m



Someone knocked at the door
 when I was having breakfast.

在我吃早饭时,
 有人敲门。

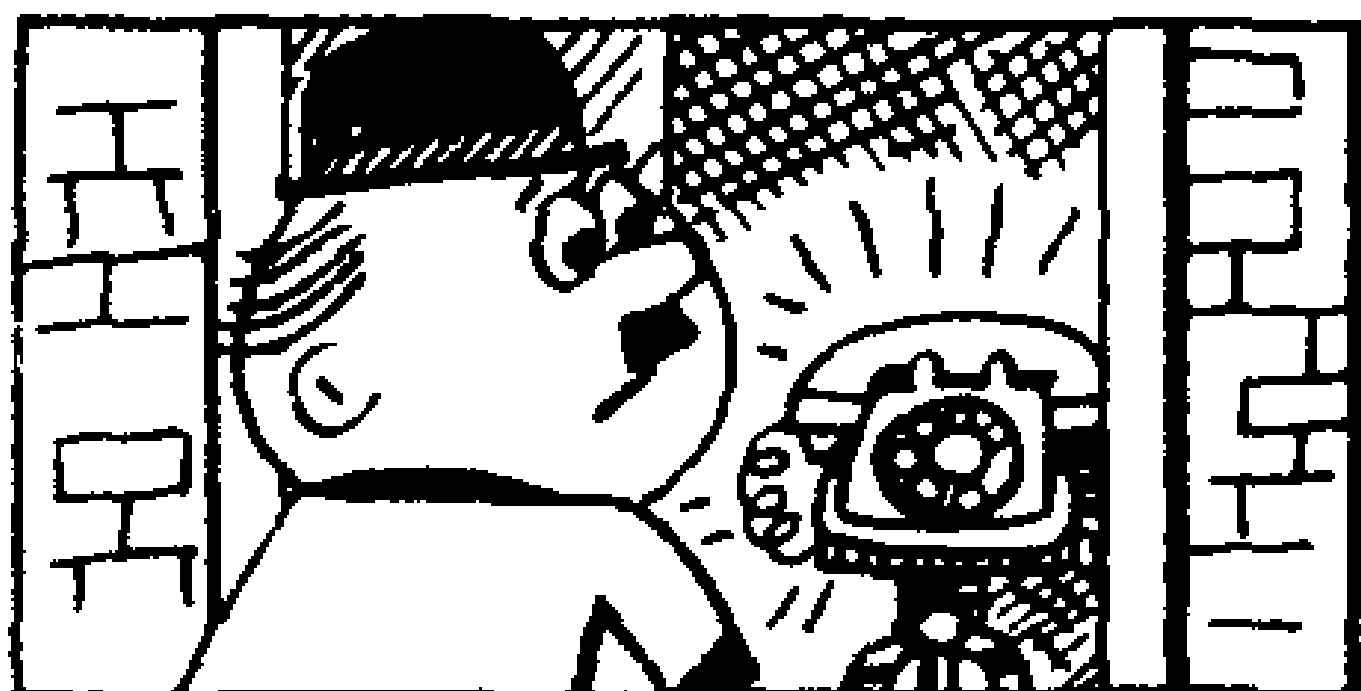
n



When I was leaving the house,
 the postman arrived.

我离开屋子时,
 邮递员到了。

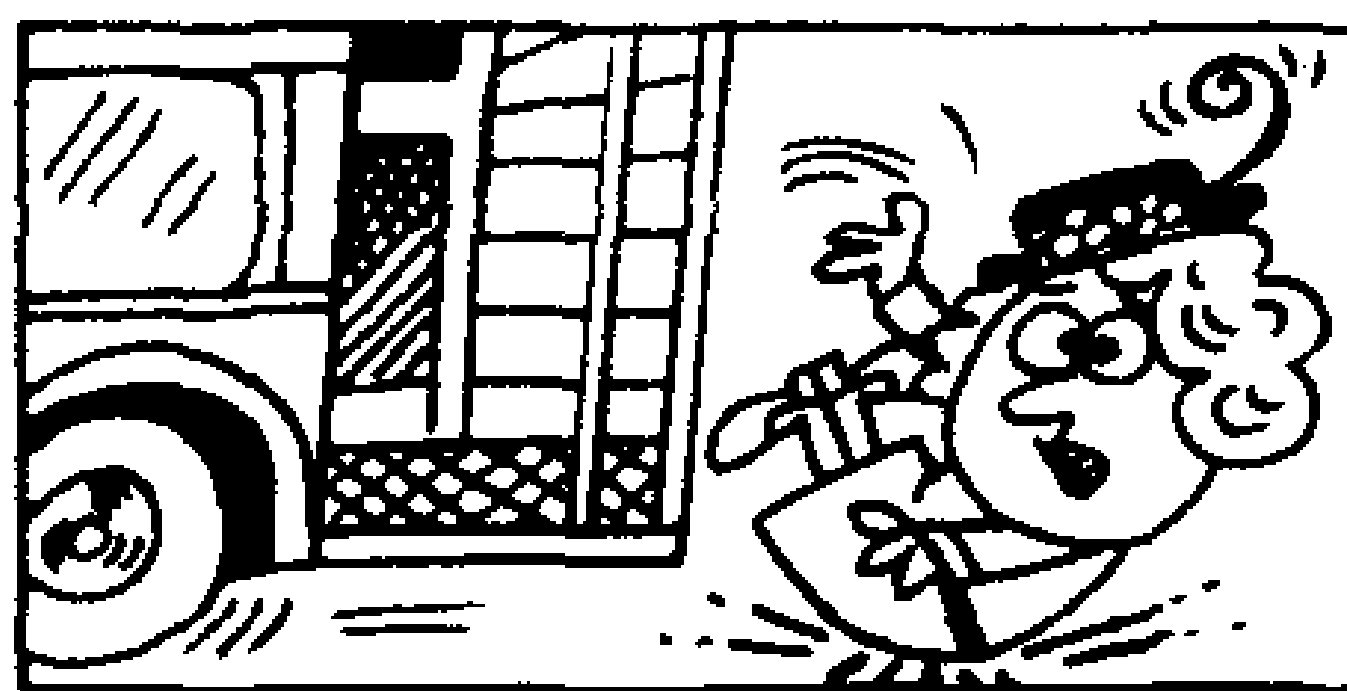
o



Just as I was opening the front door, the telephone rang.

正当我开前门时，电话响了。

p



She slipped and hurt herself while she was getting off the bus.

她下车时滑了一跤，跌伤了。

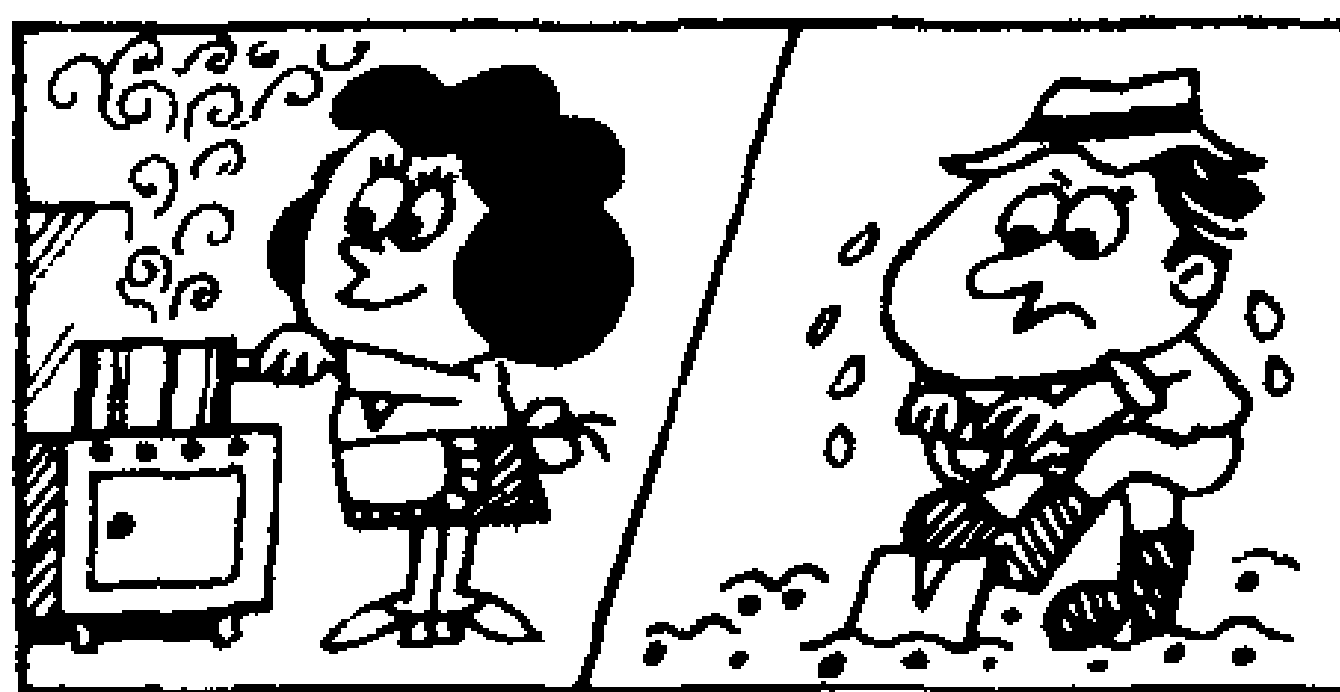
q



He cut himself while he was shaving.

他在刮脸时刮破了自己的脸。

r



My wife was cooking the dinner while I was working in the garden.

我在花园里干活时，我妻子正在煮饭。

Exercise

Look at this:

He arrived. I had a bath. *He arrived when I was having a bath.*

Join these sentences in the same way. Use when.

He knocked at the door. I answered the telephone.

He came downstairs. I had breakfast.

The telephone rang. I washed the dishes.

The boss arrived. She typed a letter.

The train left. I bought the tickets.

It rained heavily. I drove to London.

Lesson 119

Do you like stories?

I want to tell you a true story.

It happened to a friend of mine a year ago.

你喜欢听故事吗？

我要跟你讲一个真实的故事。

这个故事一年前发生在我的一个朋友身上。

1



While my friend, Géorge, was réading in
béd, two thieves climbed into his kitchén.

我的朋友乔治正在床上看书时，
两个小偷爬进了他的厨房。

Áfter they had éntered the hóuse,
they wént into the díning-róom.
It was véry dárk,
so they túrned on a tórch.

他们进屋后，走进了餐室。

餐室很暗，因此他们打开了手电筒。

Súddenly, they héard a vóice behind them.
“Whát's úp? Whát's úp?” sómeone cálléd.
The thieves drópped the tórch
and rán awáy as quáckly as they cóuld.

突然他们听到身后有声音。

“什么事？什么事？”有人问。

小偷丢了手电筒使劲地跑了。

Géorge héard the nóise
and cáme dównstáirs quáckly.

乔治听到了响声，赶快跑下楼来。

He túrned on the líght,
but he cóuldn't sée ányone.
The thieves had alréady góne.
他们开了灯，但什么人也没看到。
小偷已经跑了。

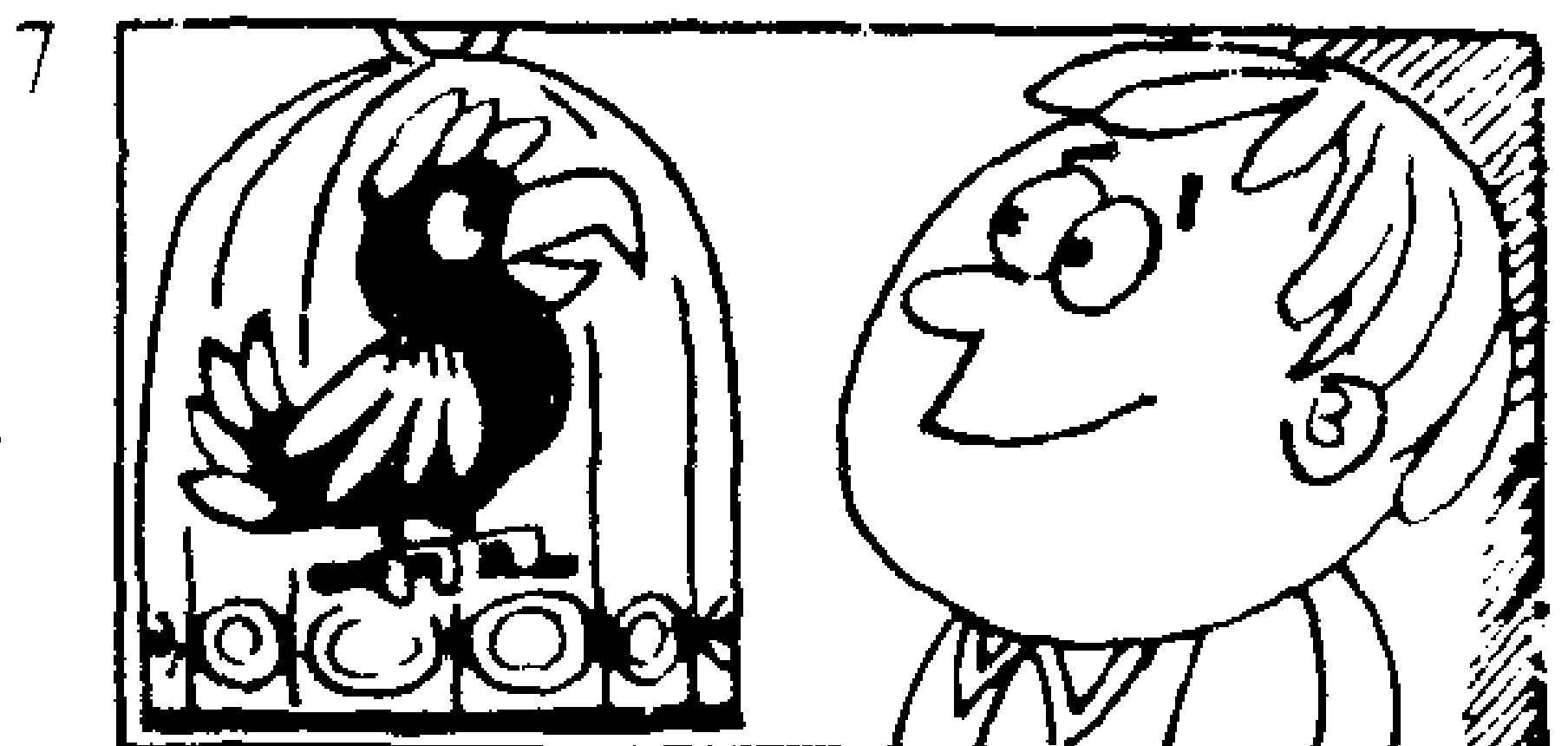
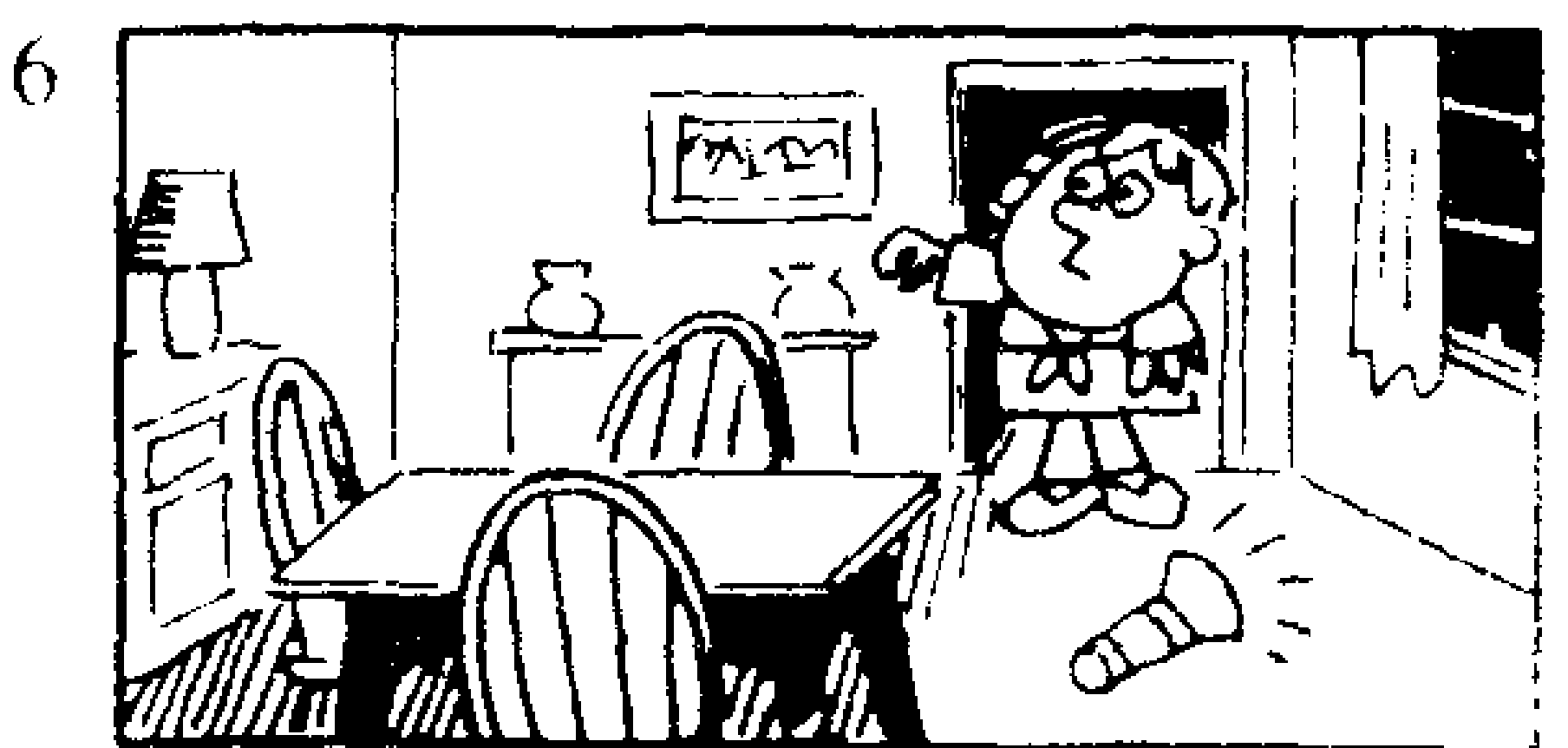
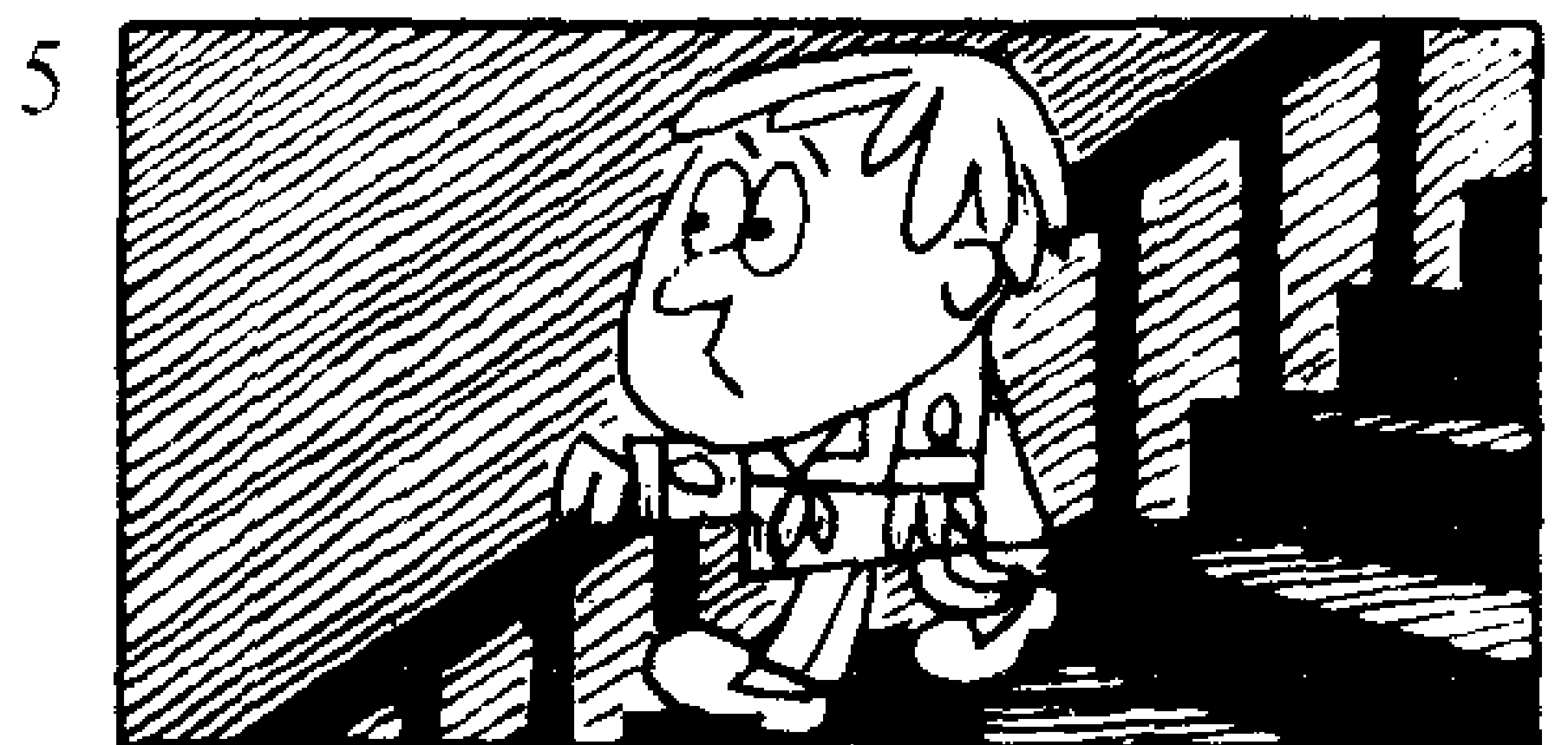
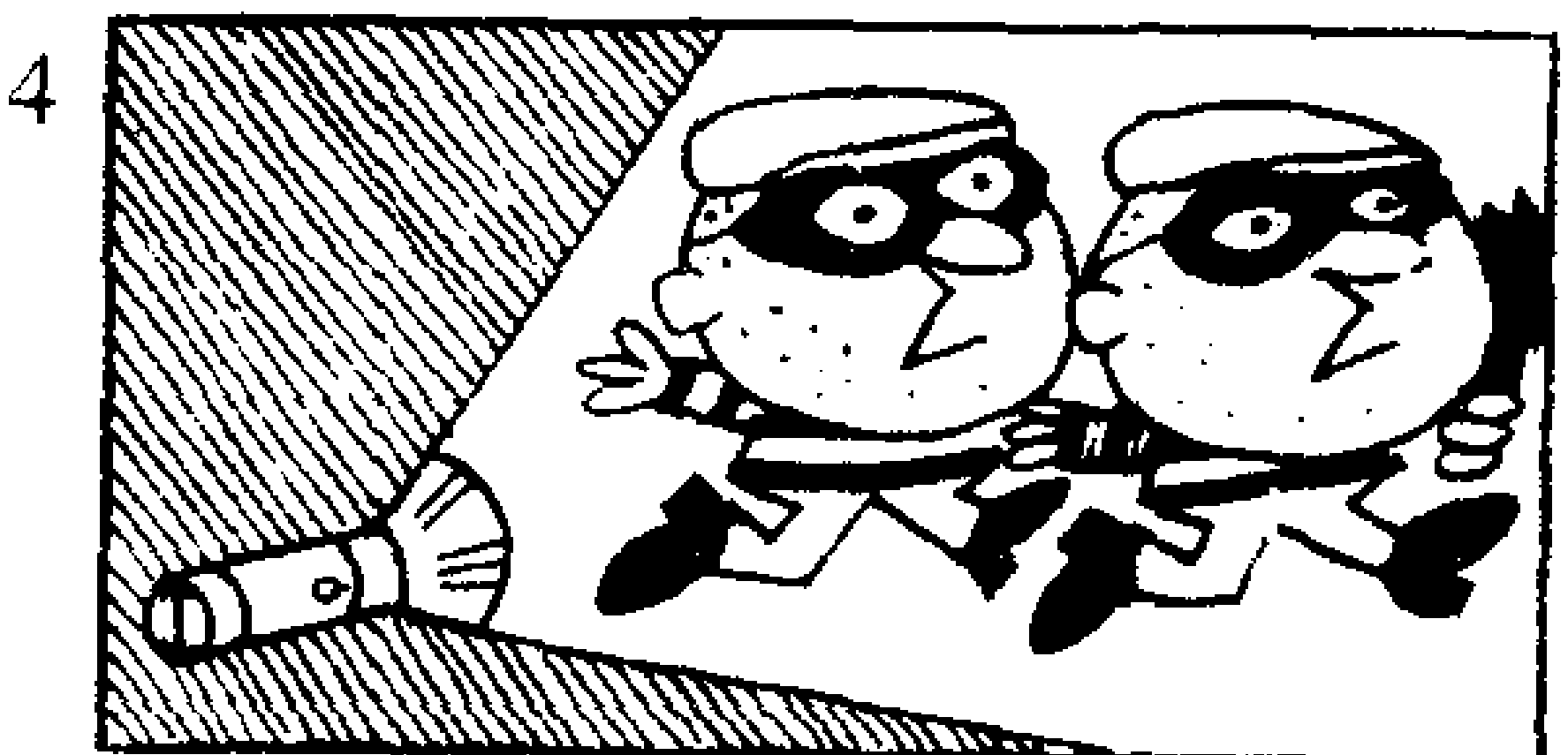
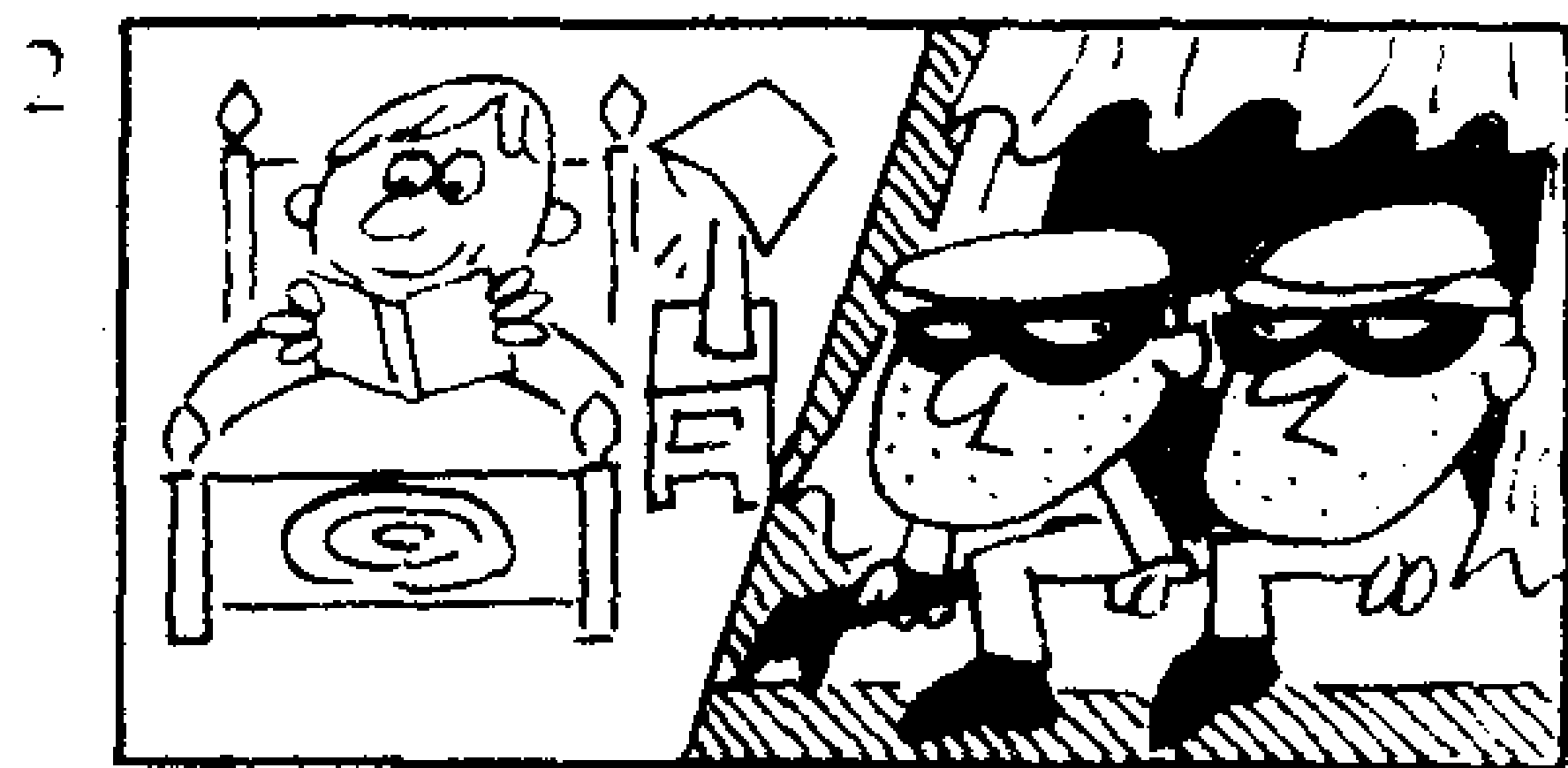
But Géorge's párrót, Hénry, was stíll thére.
“Whát's úp, Géorge?” he cálléd.
“Nóthing. Hénry,” Géorge sáid and smíled.
“Gó back to sléep.”

但是乔治的鹦鹉亨利仍在那儿。

“出了什么事了？乔治？”它叫道。

“没什么事，亨利。”乔治笑道。

“回去睡觉吧。”



生词和短语

happen ['hæpən] *vi.* (偶然)发生

thief [θi:f] (复数: thieves [θi:vz]) *n.* 贼, 窃贼, 小偷

enter ['entə] *vt. & vi.* 进入, 加入

torch [tɔ:tʃ] *n.* 火炬, 手电筒, 火把

voice [vɔis] *n.* 声音, (讲话)声

What's up? 干什么? 忙什么? 什么事?

call [kɔ:l] *vi.* 喊, 叫

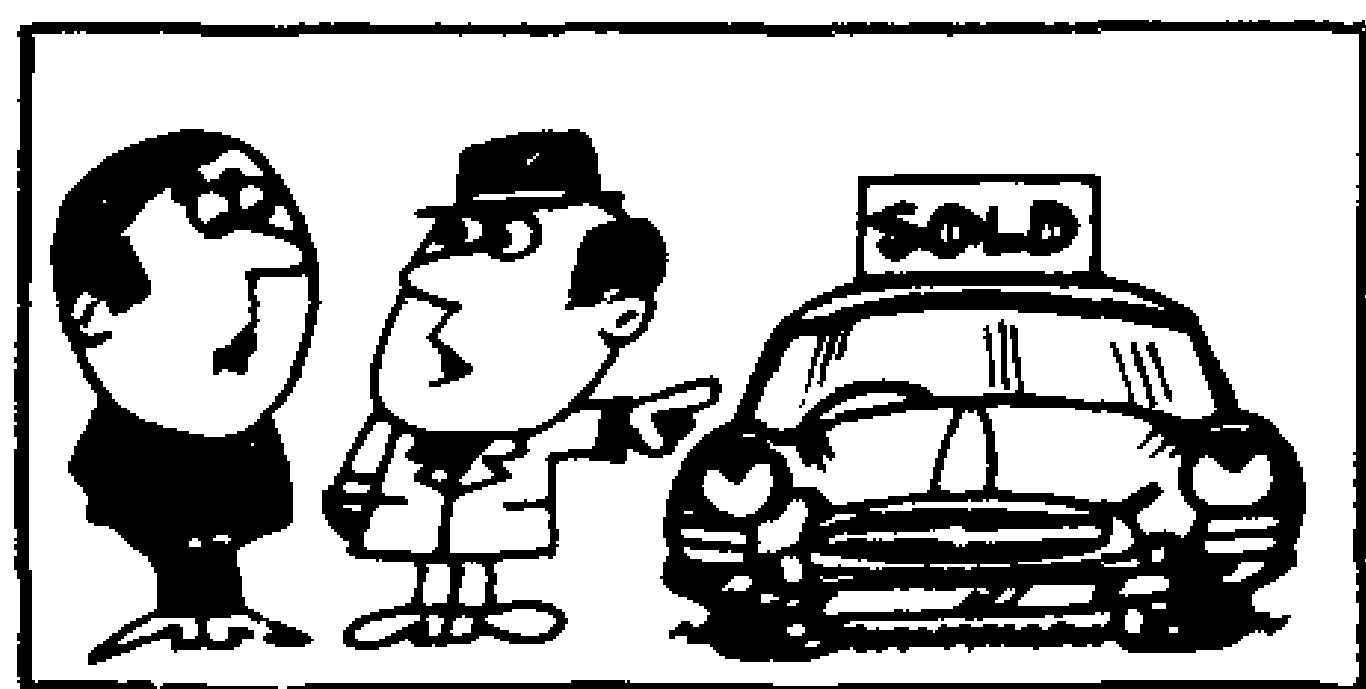
quickly ['kwikli] *ad.* 快, 迅速地

parrot ['pærət] *n.* 鹦鹉

away [ə'weɪ] *ad.* 离去

Lesson 120 It had already happened 事情已经发生了

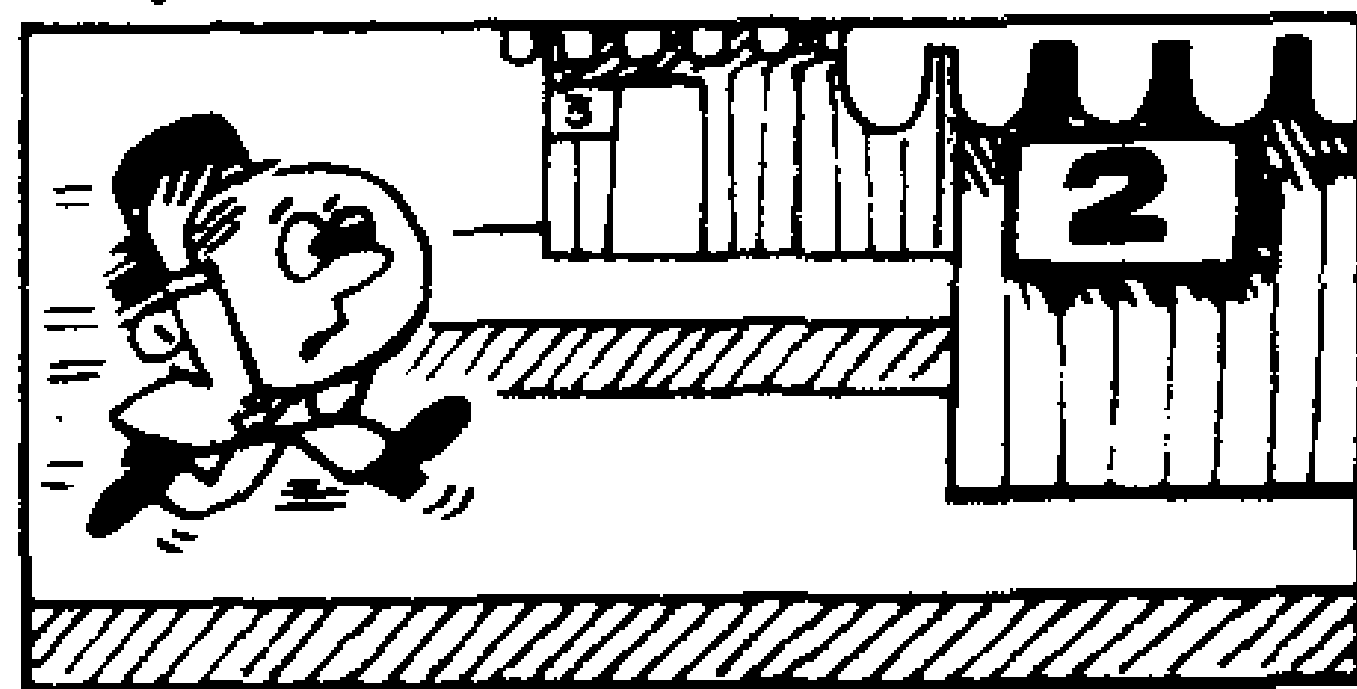
s



I asked the price of the car,
but they had already sold it.

我问了那辆汽车的价格,
但他们已经卖了。

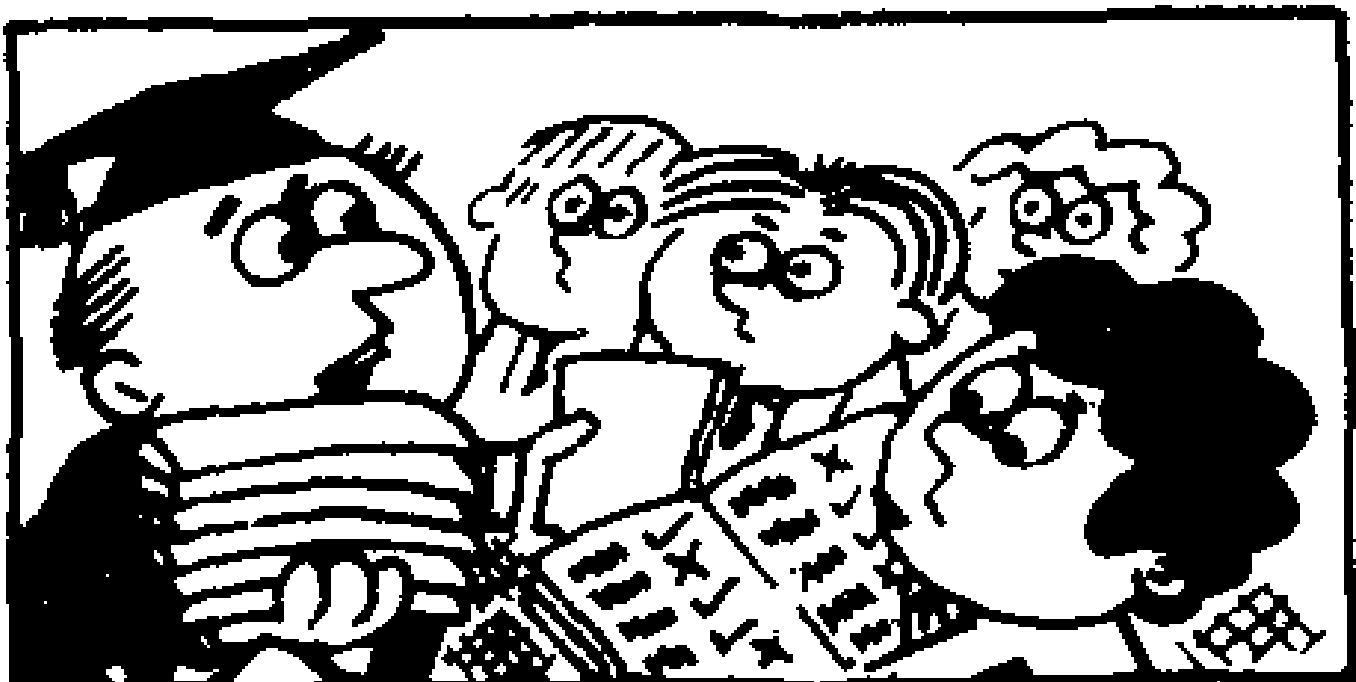
t



I ran to the platform quickly,
but the train had already left.

我赶快跑到月台,
但火车已经开走了。

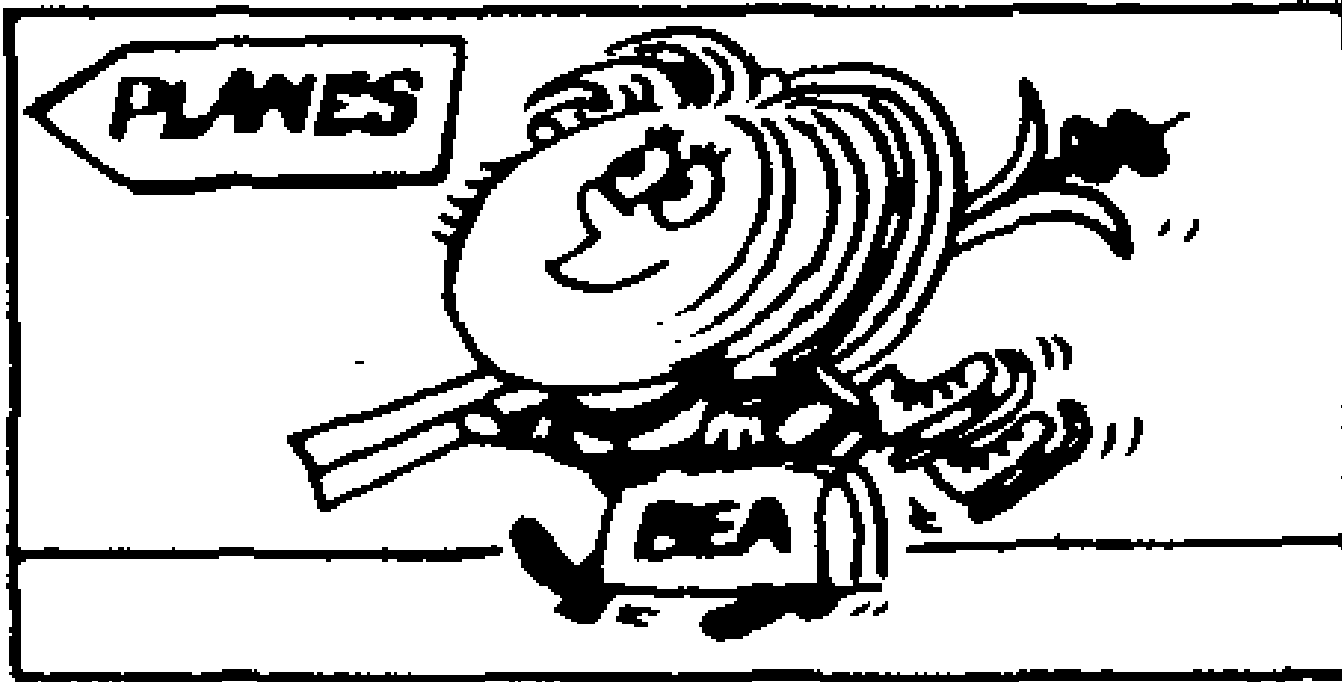
u



He gave us our copybooks
after he had corrected them.

他改完习字簿后,
把它们发给了我们。

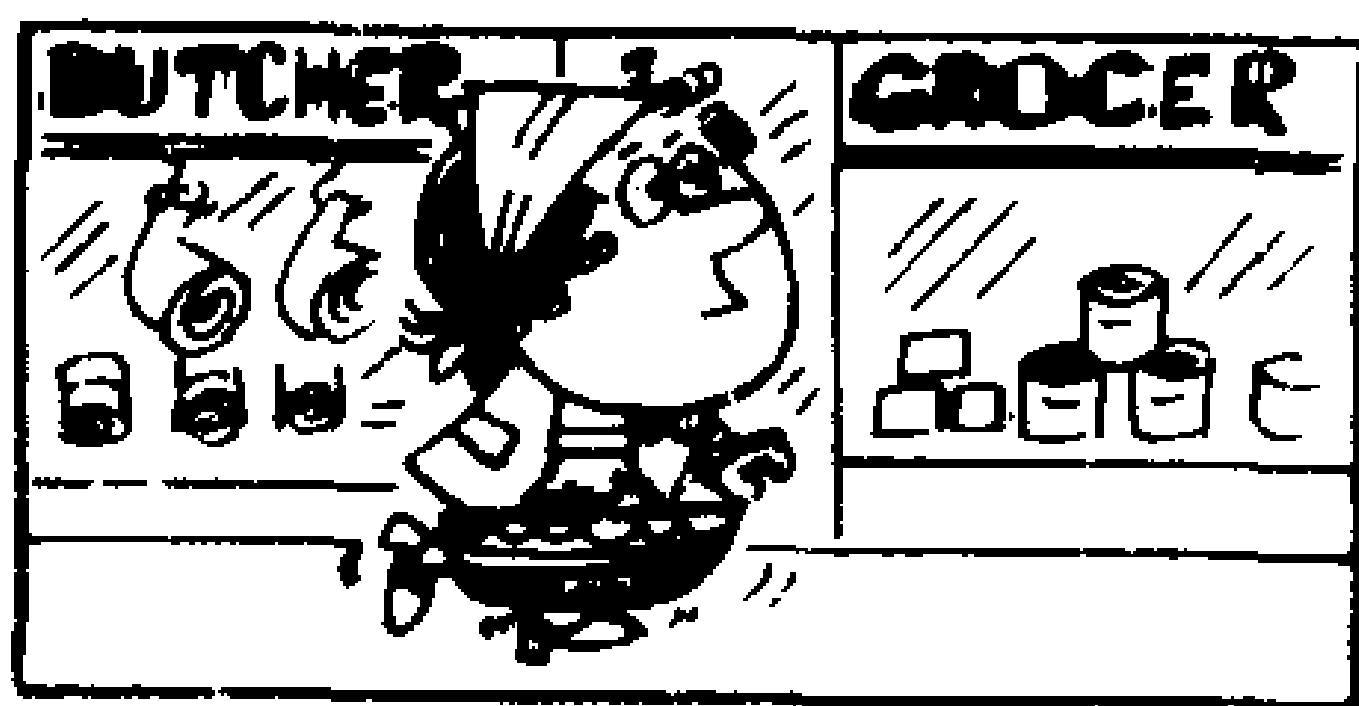
v



She went on holiday
after she had taken the examination.

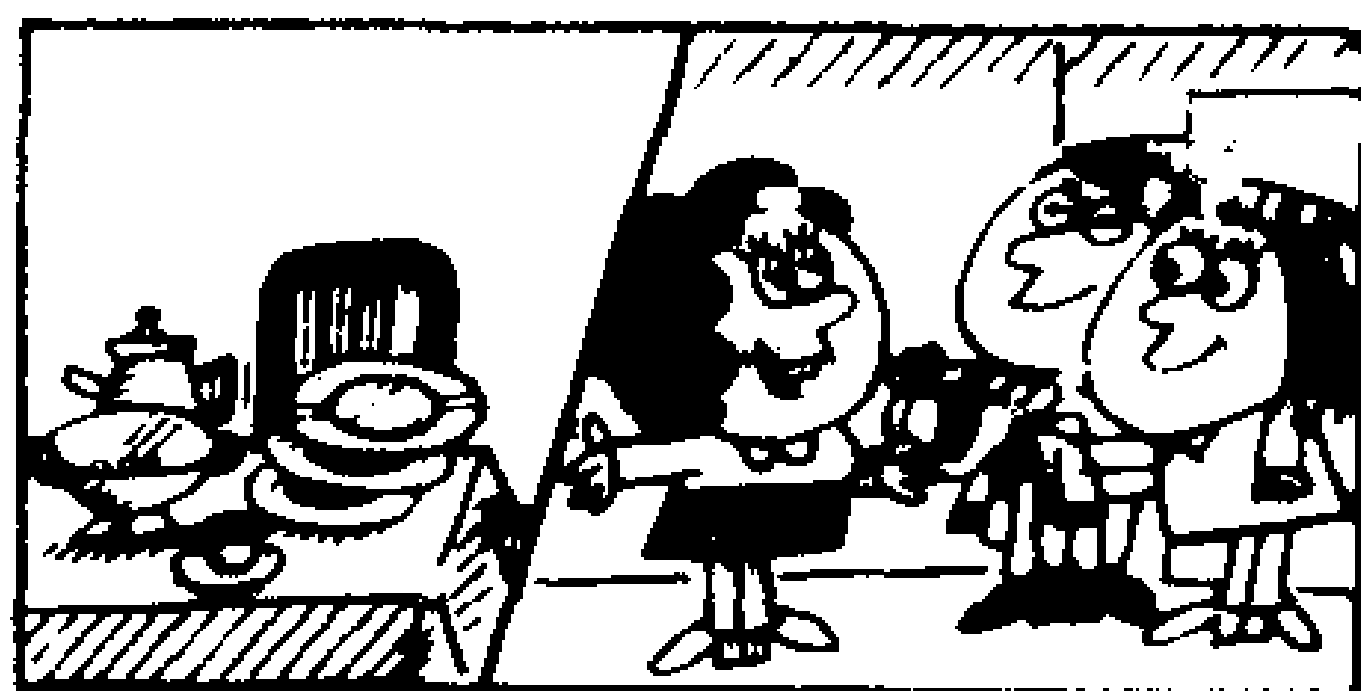
她考试完毕后, 度假去了。

W



She had finished the housework
before she went out.

她外出之前，做完了家务



We had had dinner
before they arrived.

他们到达之前，我们就吃完了饭

生词和短语

train [trein] *n.* 列车, 火车

copybook ['kɒpibuk] *n.* 习字帖

but [bʌt] *conj.* 但是

Exercise

Look at this:

She went home. She typed the letter.

She went home after she had typed the letter

Join these sentences in the same way. Use after.

He dropped the vase. He took it into the living-room.

He bought another car. He sold his old one.

She swept the floor. She dusted everything.

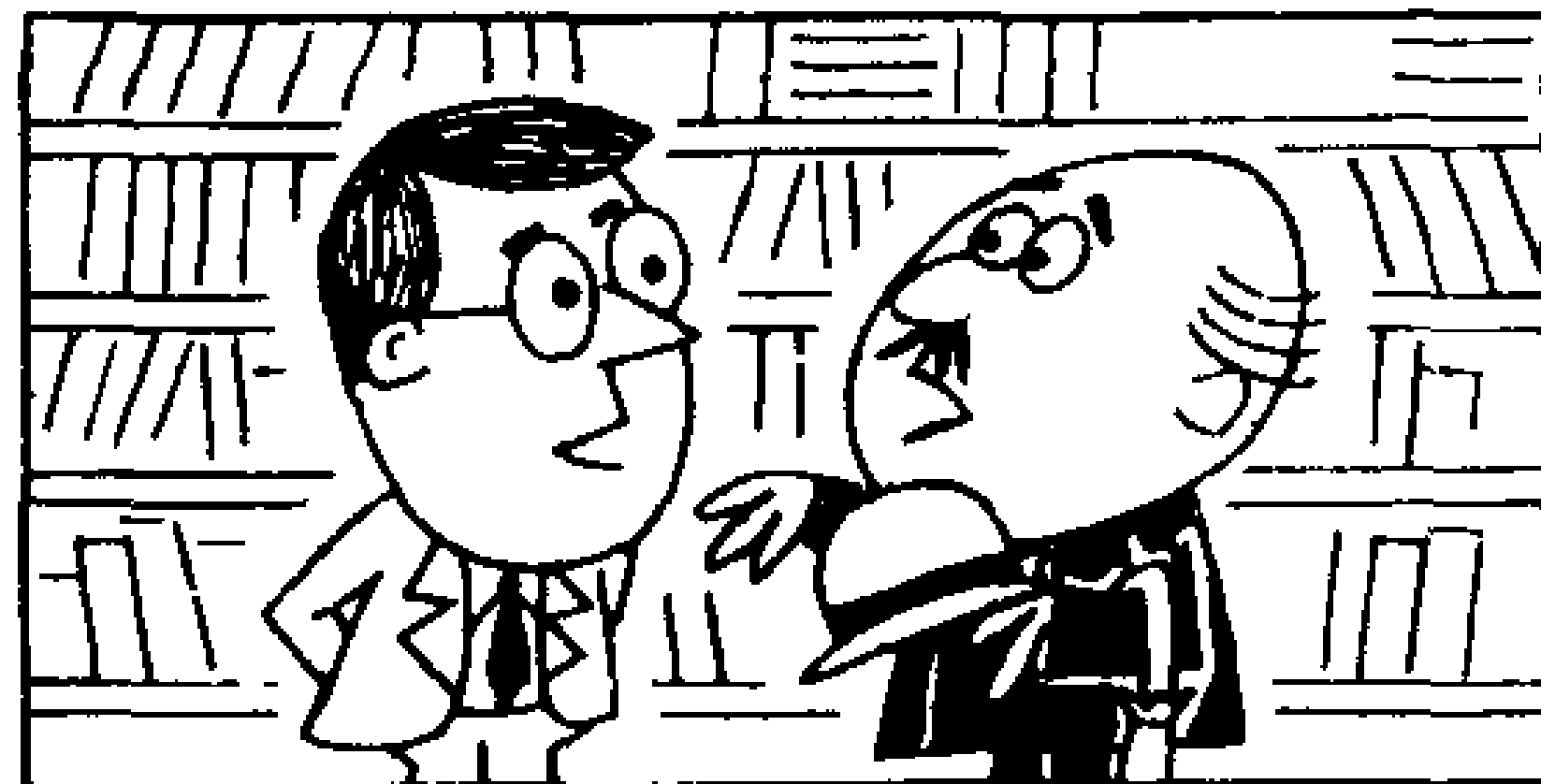
She drank the milk. She boiled it.

He turned off the television. He saw the programme.

He went to bed. He did his homework.

Lesson 121

CUSTOMER: I bought
two expensive dictionaries here
half an hour ago,
but I forgot
to take them with me.



顾客：半小时之前我在这儿买了两本很贵的词典，但是我忘了带走。

MANAGER: Whó sérvéd you, sír?

CUSTOMER: The lády who is stánding
behind the cóunter.

经理: 谁接待你的, 先生?

顾客: 正站在那个柜台后面的那位女士。

MANAGER: Which bóoks did you búy?

CUSTOMER: The bóoks
which are ón the cóunter.

经理: 你买了哪两本书?

顾客: 就是在柜台上的那两本。

MANAGER: Did you sérvé this géntleman
hálf an hóur agó. Miss Róberts? 4
He sáys he's the mán
who bóught thése bóoks.

MISS ROBERTS: I cán't remémber, sír.
The mán whom I sérvéd
was wéaring a hát.

经理: 罗伯茨小姐, 半小时前你接待过这位先生吗? 他说他就是买这
两本书的人。

罗伯茨小姐: 我记不起了, 先生。我接待过的那个人戴着一顶帽子。

MANAGER: Háve you gót a hát, sír?

CUSTOMER: Yés, I háve.

MANAGER: Wóuld you pút it ón, pléase?

CUSTOMER: Áll right.

经理: 先生, 你有帽子吗?

顾客: 有。

经理: 请你把帽子戴上好吗?

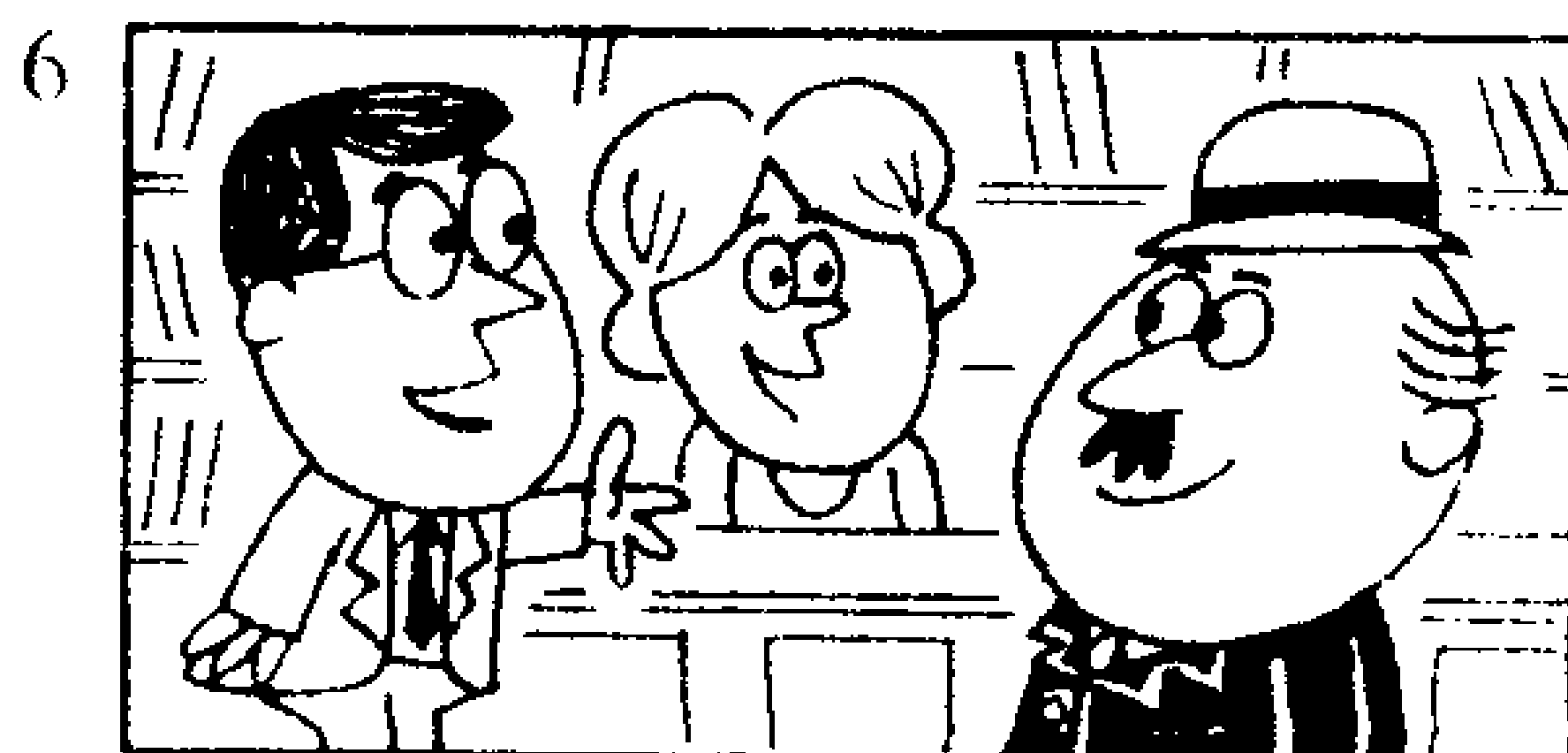
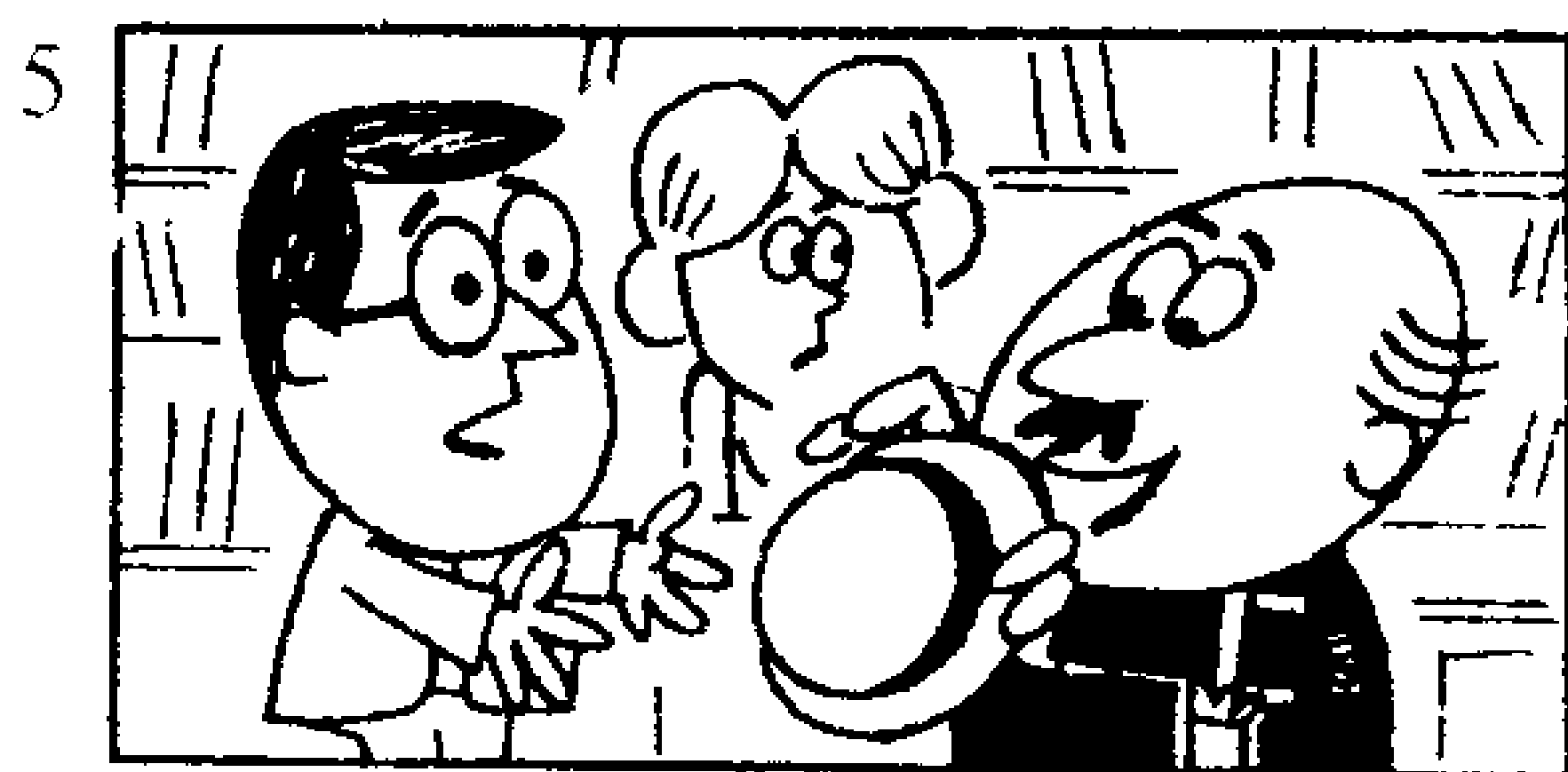
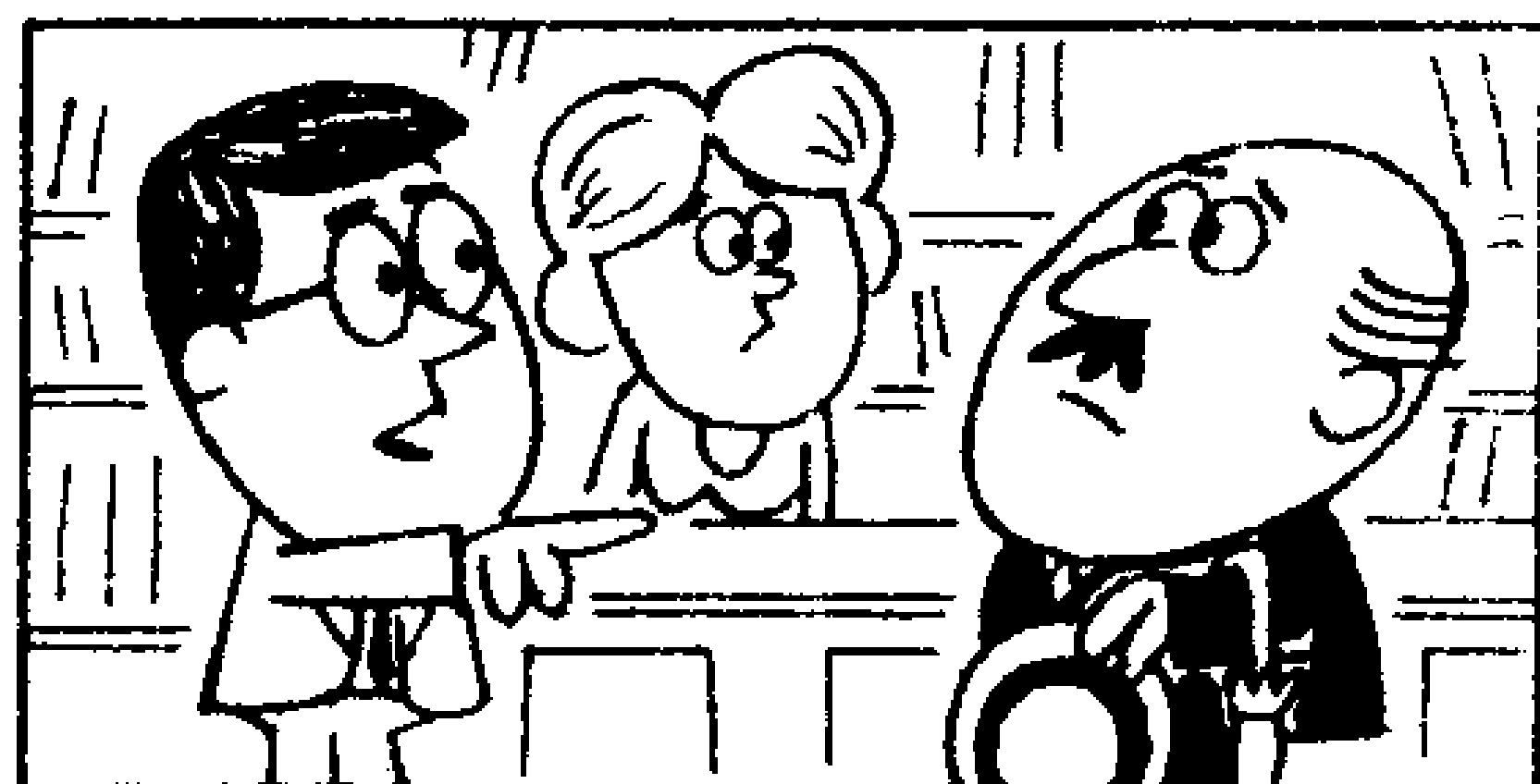
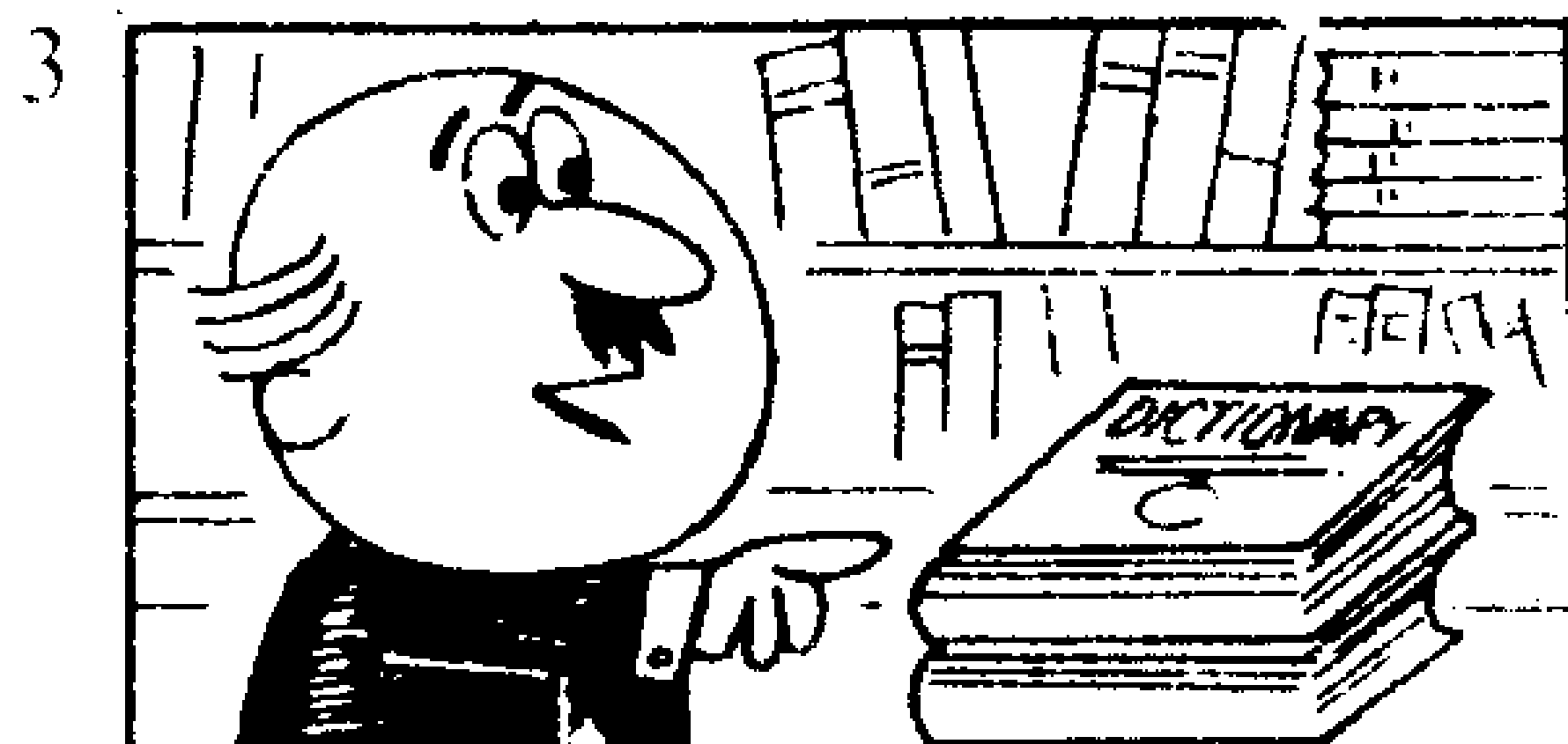
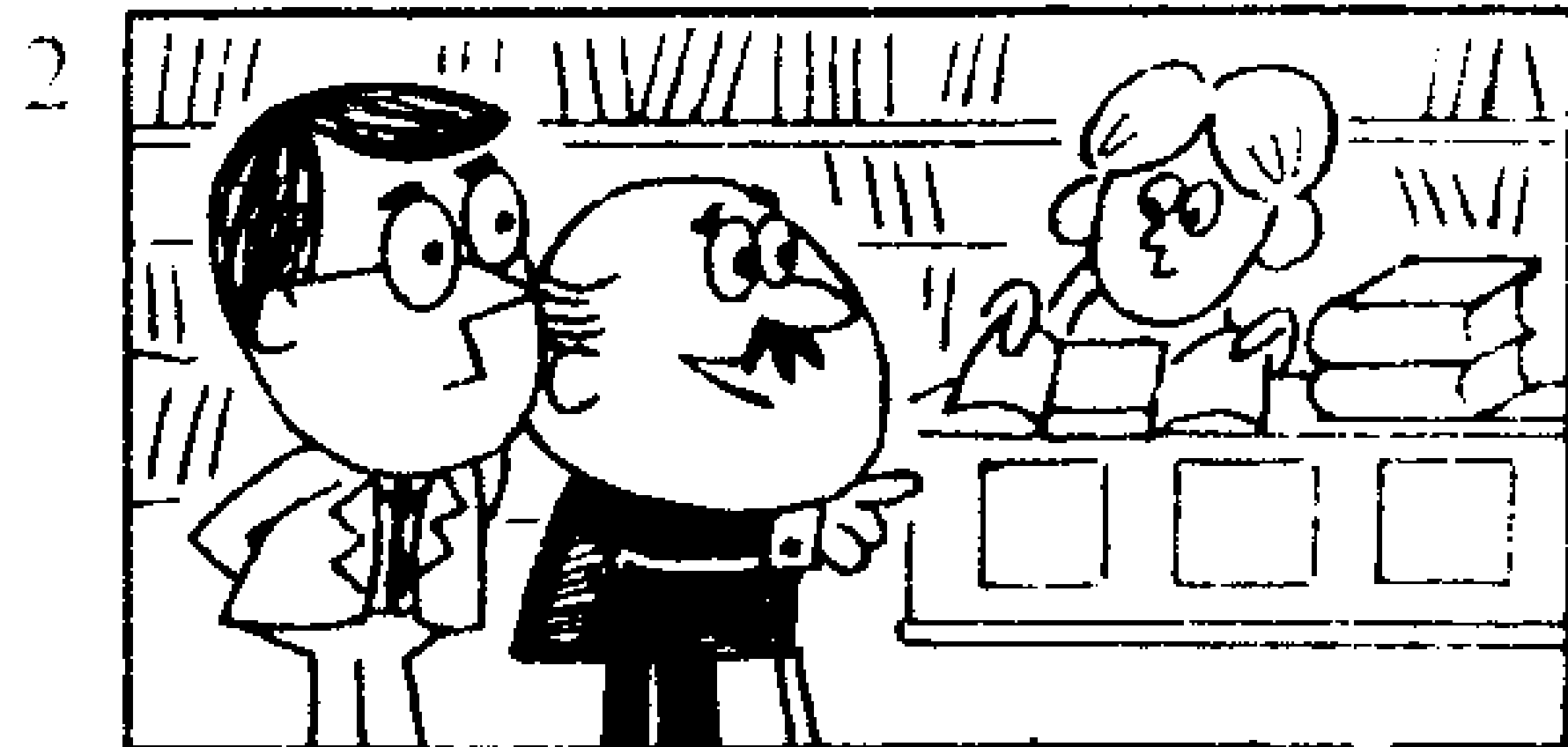
顾客: 好的。

MANAGER: Is thís the mán
that you sérvéd, Miss Róberts?

MISS ROBERTS: Yés, sír.
I récognize him nów.

经理: 罗伯茨小姐, 这就是你刚才接待过的
那个人吗?

罗伯茨小姐: 是的, 先生。现在我认出他来了。



生词和短语

customer ['kʌstəmə] *n.* 顾客, 买主

manager ['mænidʒə] *n.* 经理

serve [sə:v] *vt. & vi.* 侍候(顾客)

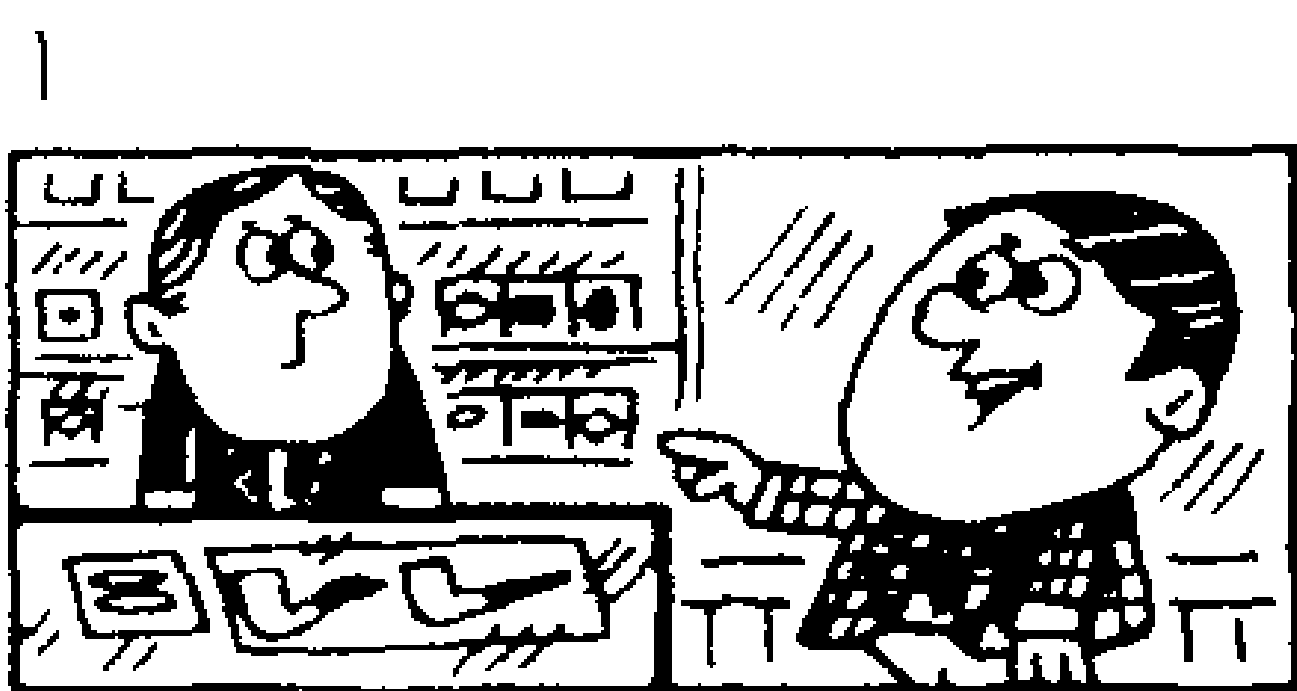
counter ['kauntə] *n.* 柜台

forget [fə'get] (forgot [fə'gɒt], forgotten [fə'gɒtn])
vt. 遗忘, 想不起

recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *vt.* 认出, 认识, 承认

Lesson 122 Who/Whom, Which and That

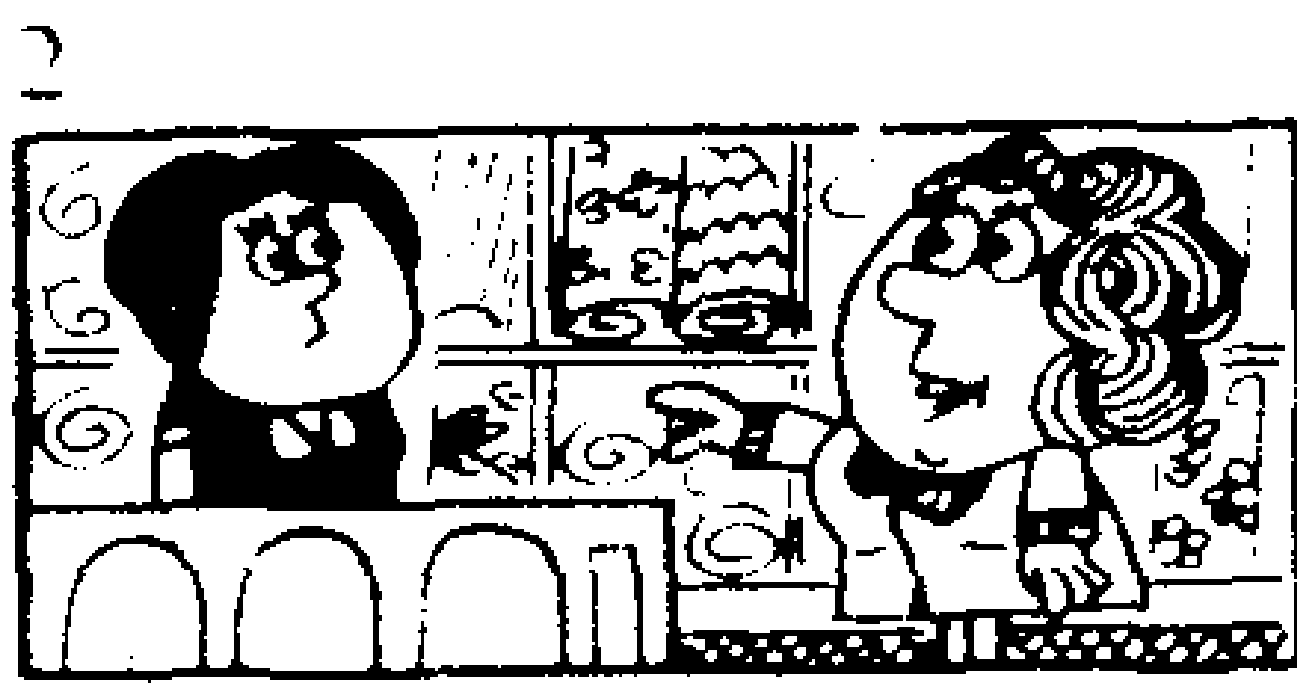
(引导定语从句的关系代词)



Who served you?
The man who that is
standing behind the
counter.

谁接待了你?

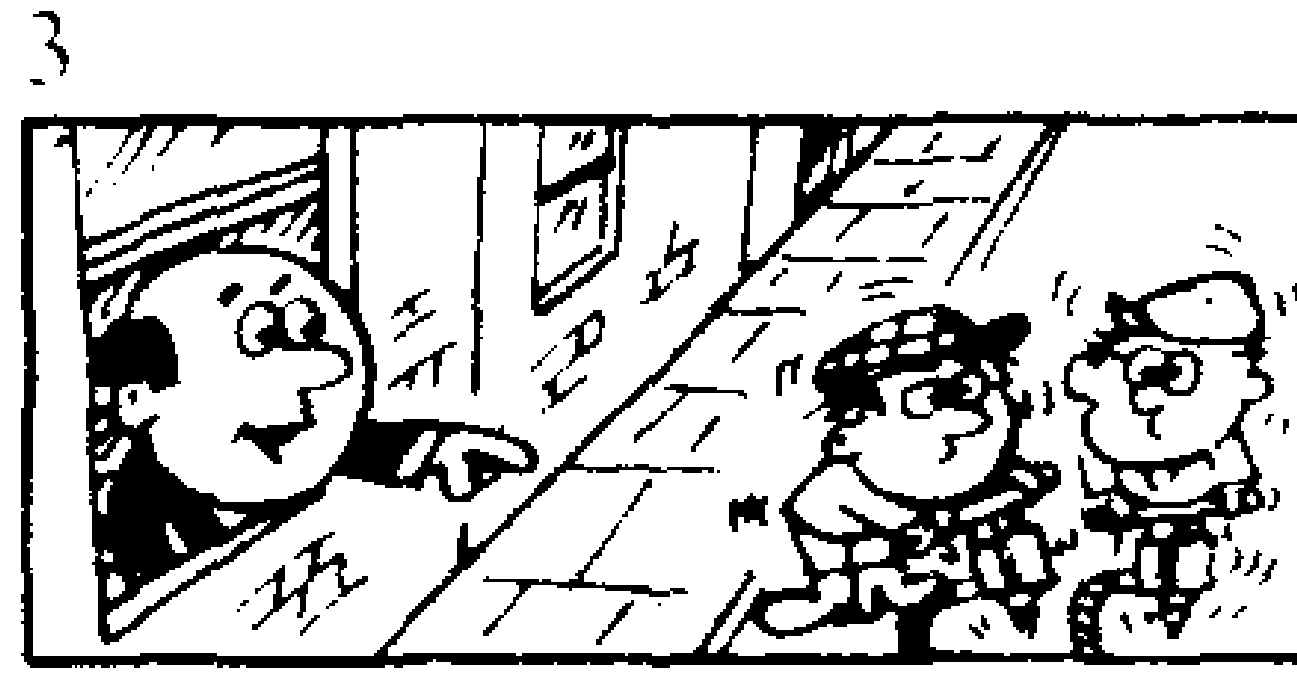
站在柜台后面的那位男的。



Who served you?
The woman who that is
standing behind the
counter.

谁接待了你?

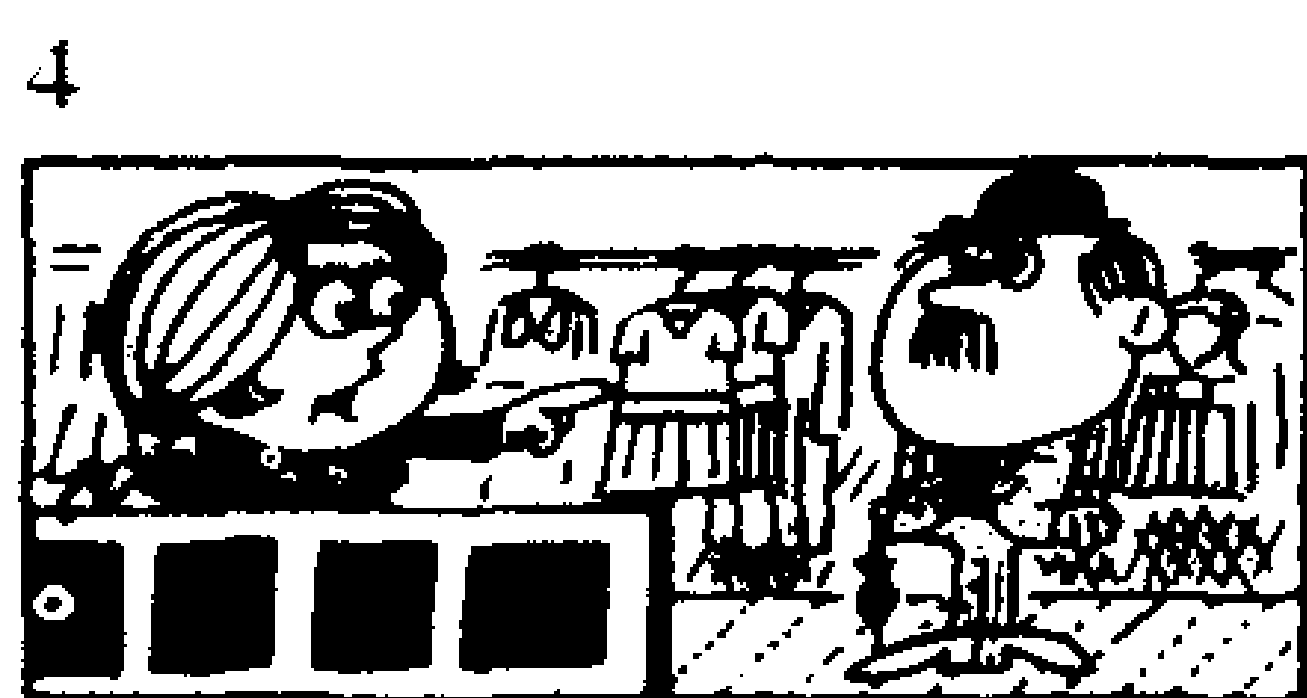
站在柜台后面的那位妇女。



Who is making all
that noise?
The men who that are
repairing the road.

谁在吵闹?

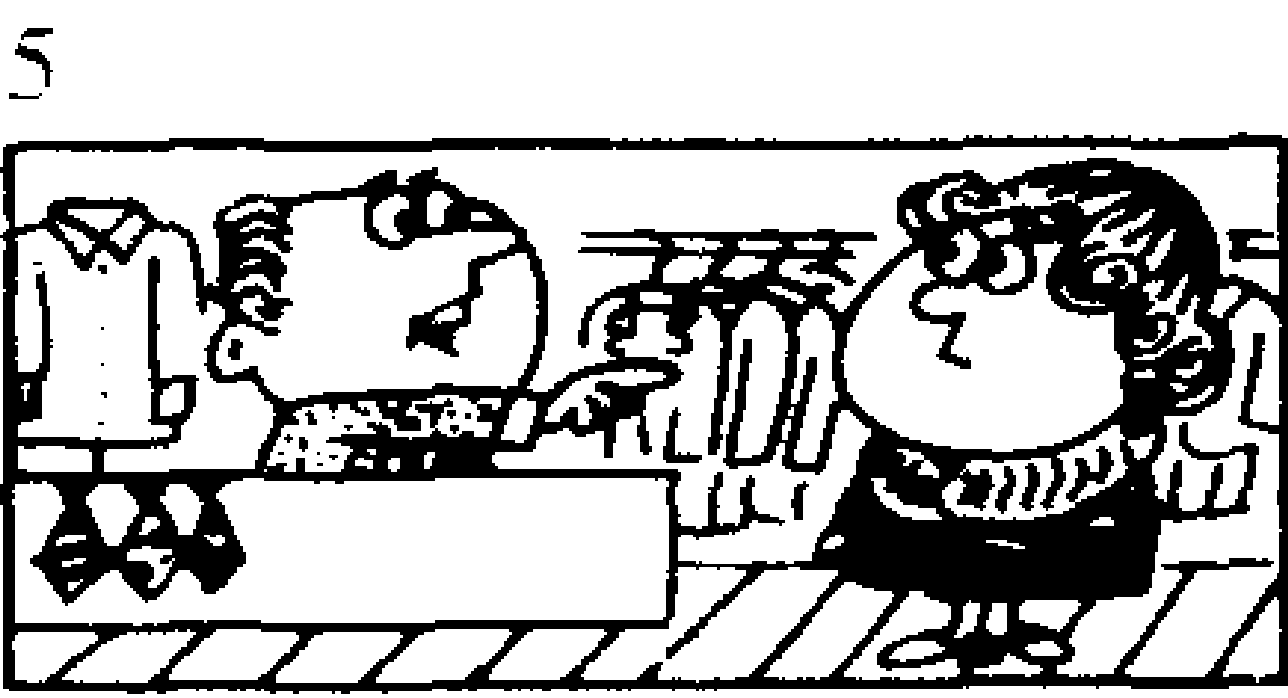
修路的那些人。



I served him
yesterday.
He is the man whom/
that I served
yesterday.

昨天我接待过他。

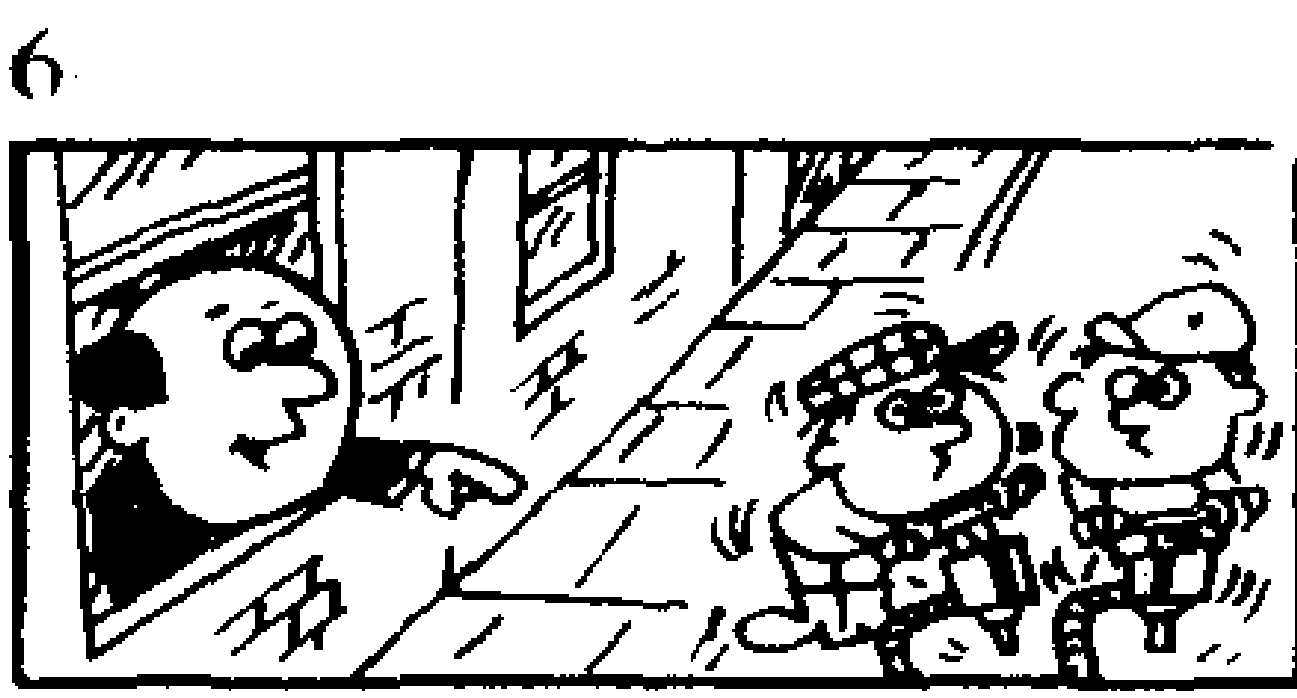
他就是我昨天接待过的
那个男子。



I served her
yesterday.
She is the woman
whom that I served
yesterday.

昨天我接待过她。

她就是我昨天接待过的
那个妇女。

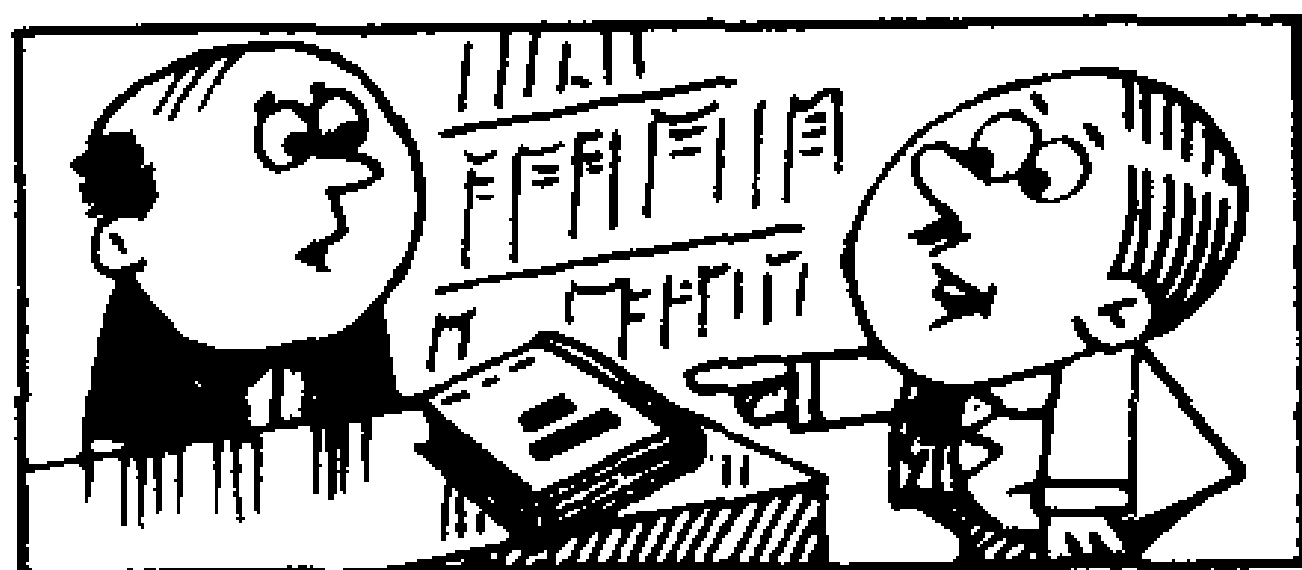


I saw them
yesterday.
They are the men
whom that I saw
yesterday.

昨天我接待过他们。

他们就是我昨天看见的
那些人。

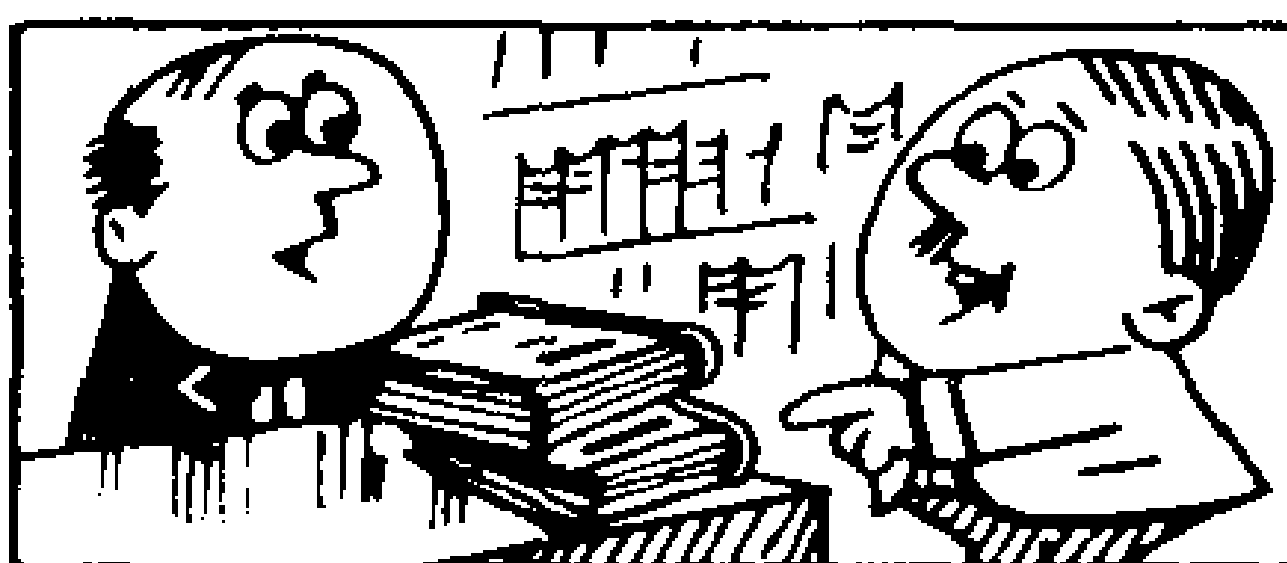
7



Which book did you buy?
The book which that is on the counter.

你买的是哪本书?
就是在柜台上的那本。

8



Which books did you buy?
The books which/that are on the counter.

你买的是哪些书?
就是在柜台上的那几本。

9



Which dog is yours?
The dog which that is carrying that basket.

哪条狗是你的?
就是衔着篮子的那条狗

Exercise

Look at these sentences:

She is the girl. *She* met me yesterday.
She is the girl *who* met me yesterday.
She is the girl. I met *her* yesterday.
She is the girl *whom* I met yesterday.
This is the book. I bought *it* yesterday.
This is the book *which* I bought yesterday.

Join these sentences in the same way. Use *who*, *whom* or *which*.

This is the car. The mechanic repaired *it* yesterday.

He is the man. I invited *him* to the party.

These are the things. I bought *them* yesterday.

He is the man. *He* came here last week.

He is the policeman. *He* caught the thieves.

She is the nurse. *She* looked after me.

She is the woman. I met *her* at the party.

I am the person. *I* wrote to you.

Lesson 123

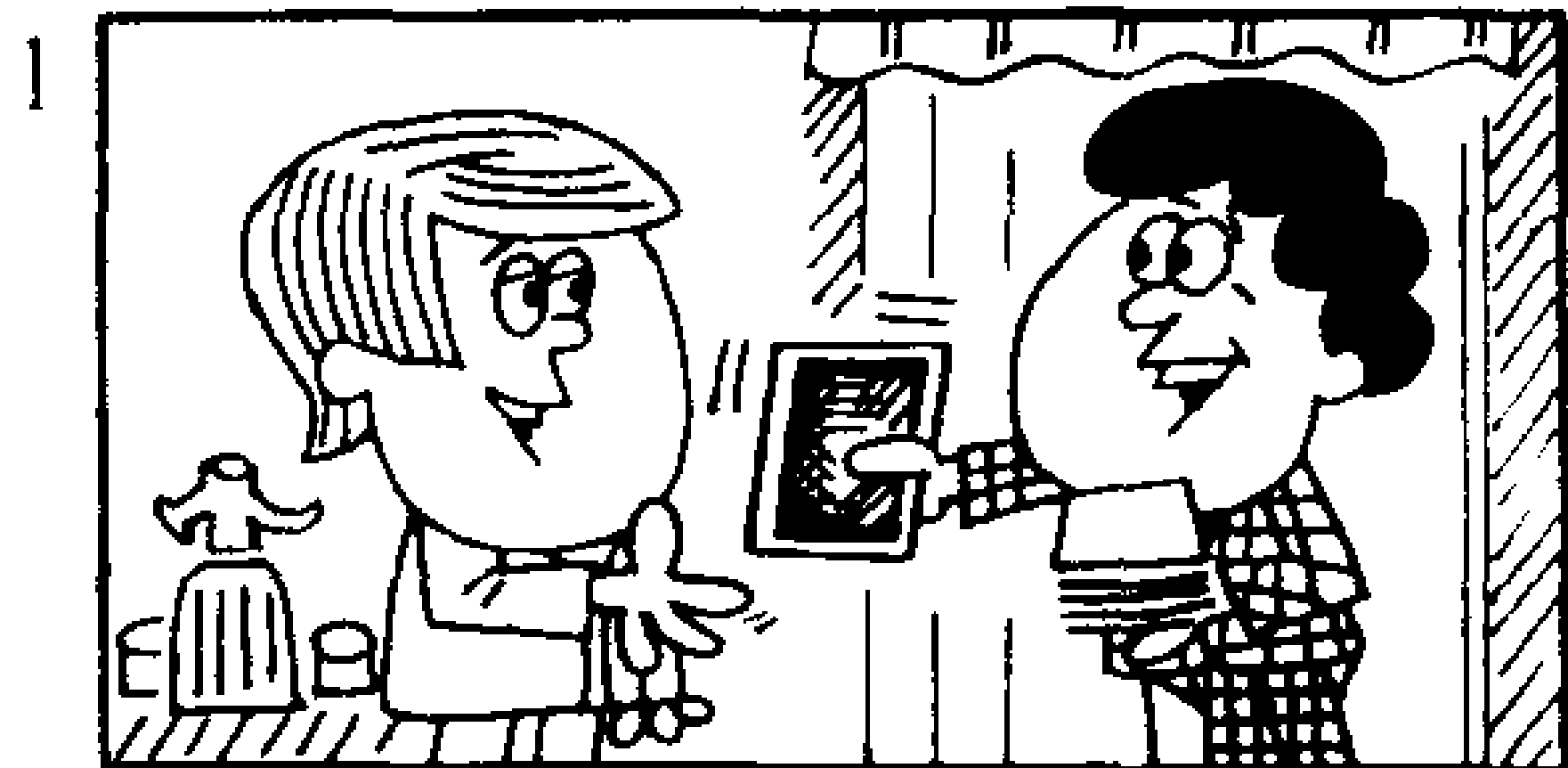
BILL: Lóok, Bób.

This is a phótograph I took
dúring my trip to Austrália.

BOB: Lét me sée it, BÍll.

比尔: 看, 鲍勃。这就是我在澳大利亚旅行时
照的相片。

鲍勃: 让我看看, 比尔。



BOB: This is a good photograph.
Who are these people?

BILL: They're people I met during the trip.

鲍勃: 这是一张很好的照片。这些人是谁?

比尔: 他们就是我旅行时认识的人。

BILL: That's the ship
we travelled on.

BOB: What a beautiful ship!

比尔: 这就是我们旅行乘坐的船。

鲍勃: 多漂亮的船啊!

BOB: Who's this?

BILL: That's the man I told you about.
Remember?

BOB: Ah, yes.

The one who offered you
a job in Australia.

BILL: That's right.

鲍勃: 这是谁?

比尔: 这就是我跟你谈到过的那个人。还记得吗?

鲍勃: 哦, 对。这就是在澳大利亚给你工作做的那个人。

比尔: 对。

BOB: Who's this?

鲍勃: 这是谁:

BILL: Guess!

比尔: 猜猜看。

BOB: It's not you, is it?

鲍勃: 这不是你吧?

BILL: That's right.

比尔: 是我。

BILL: I grew a beard during the trip,
but I shaved it off
when I came home.

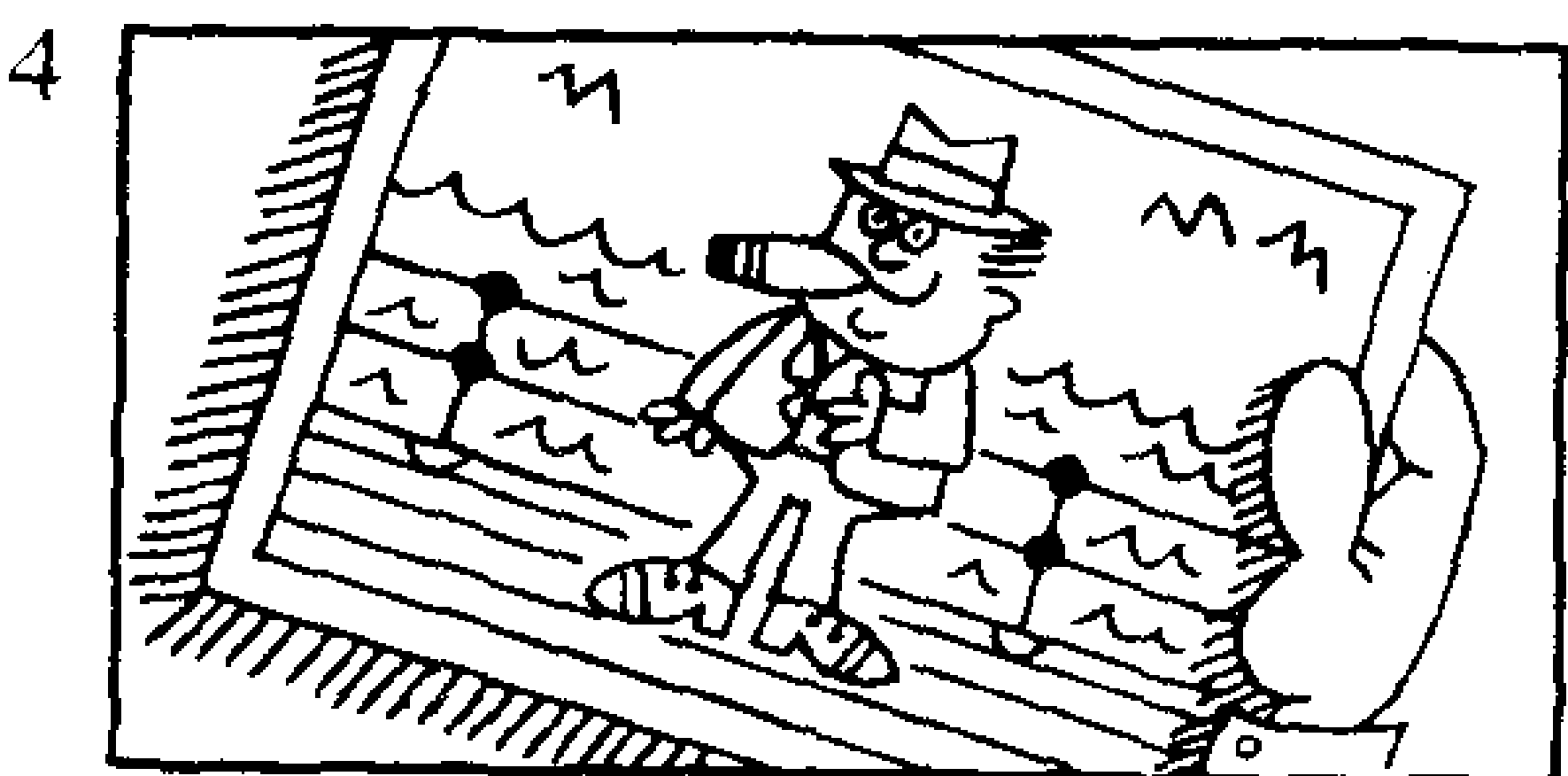
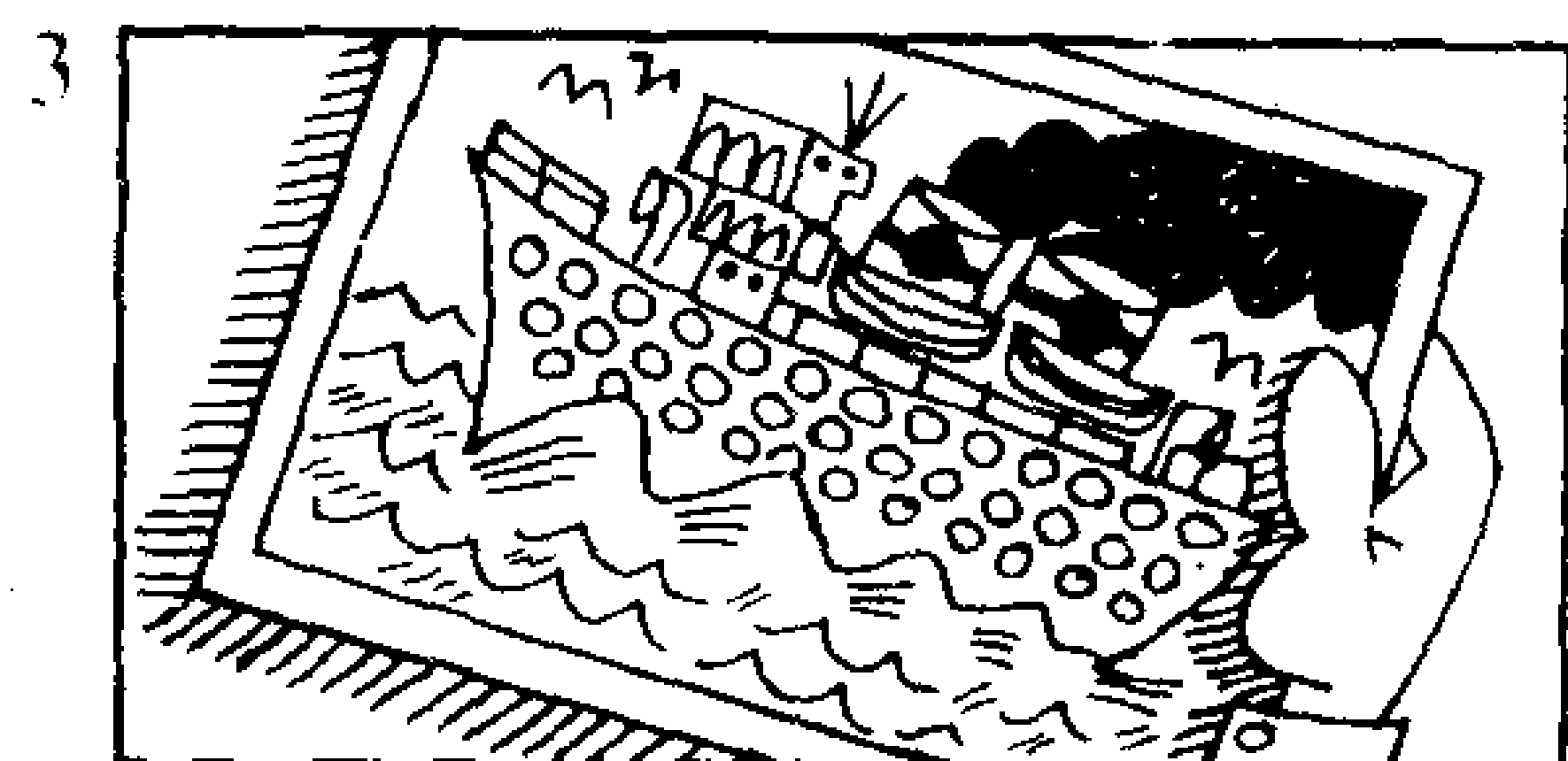
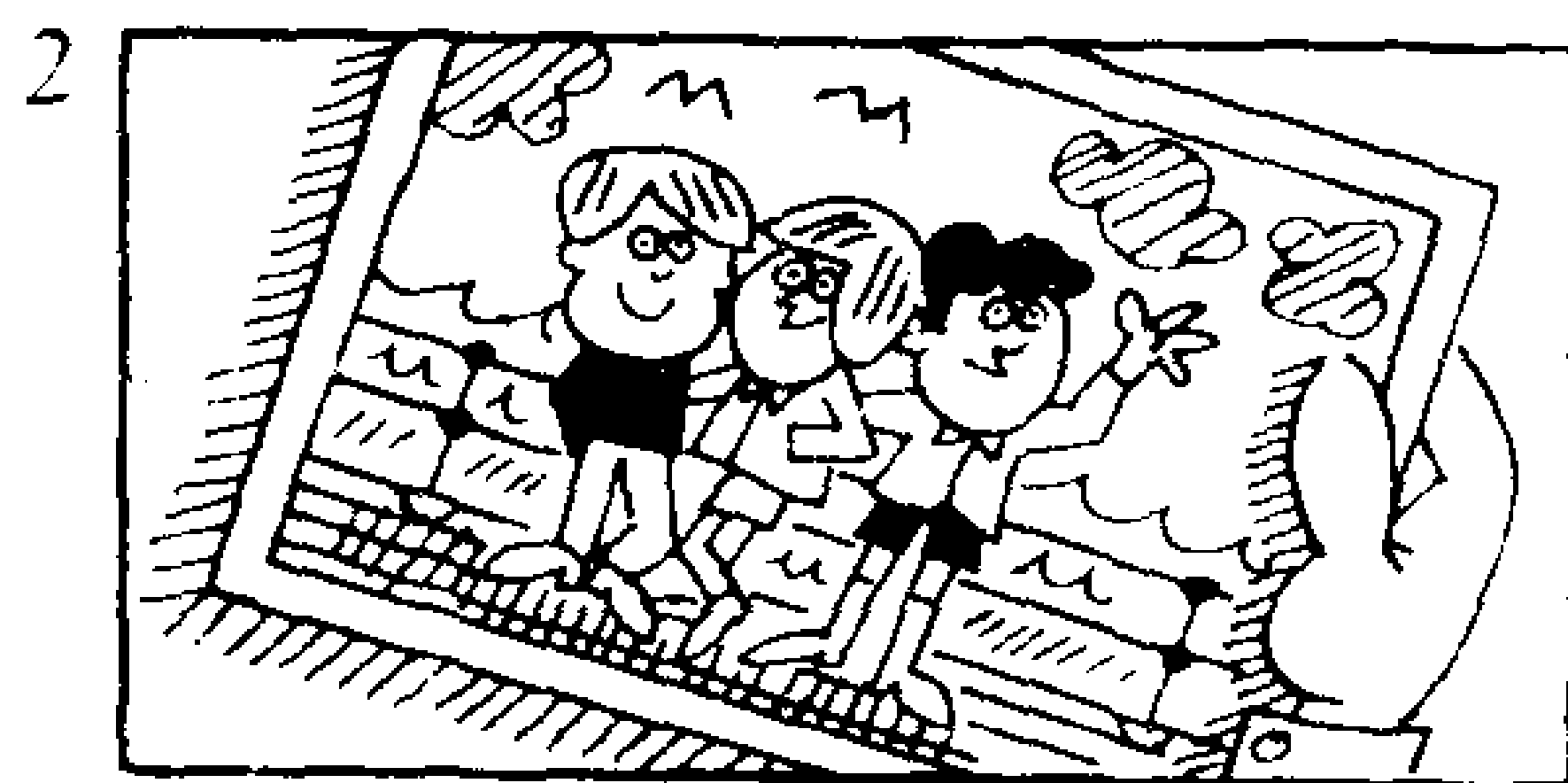
BOB: Why did you shave it off?

BILL: My wife didn't like it!

比尔: 我旅行时留了胡子,
但我来家就把胡子刮了。

鲍勃: 你为什么把它刮了?

比尔: 我妻子不喜欢胡子!



生词和短语

travel [ˈtrævl] *n.* 旅行(同义: journey, trip, tour)

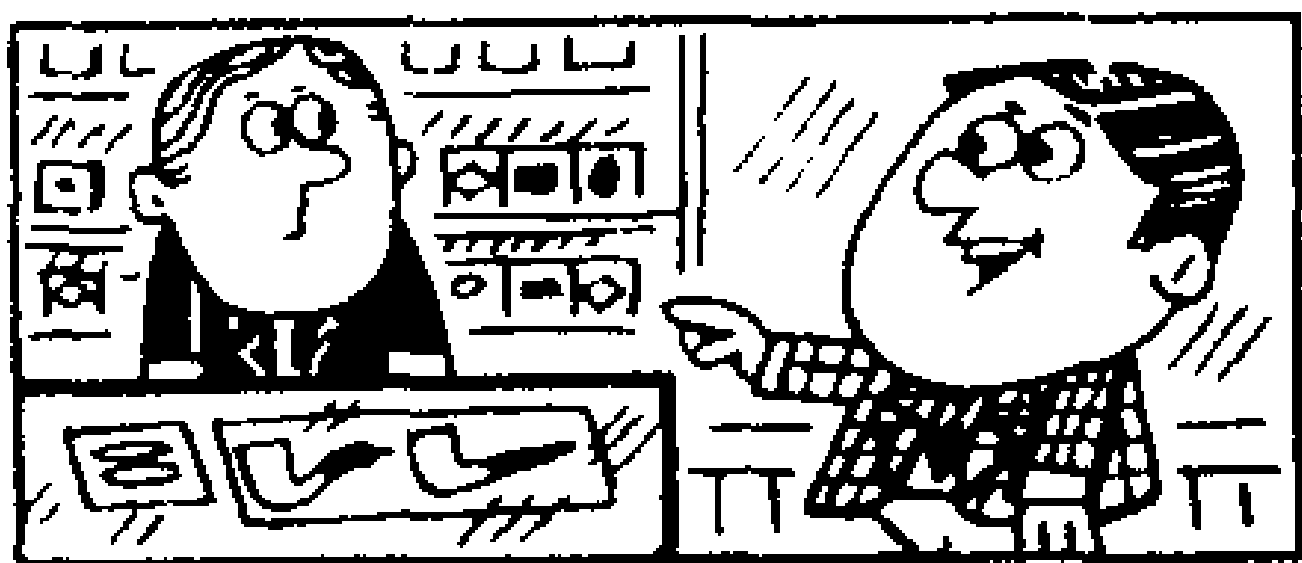
offer [ˈɒfə] *vt.* 提供, 提出

grew [gru:] *vi.* (grow 的过去式) 生长: *vt.* 培育

beard [biəd] *n.* (下巴上的) 胡子, 络腮胡子

Lesson 124 (Who)/(Whom), (Which) and (That)

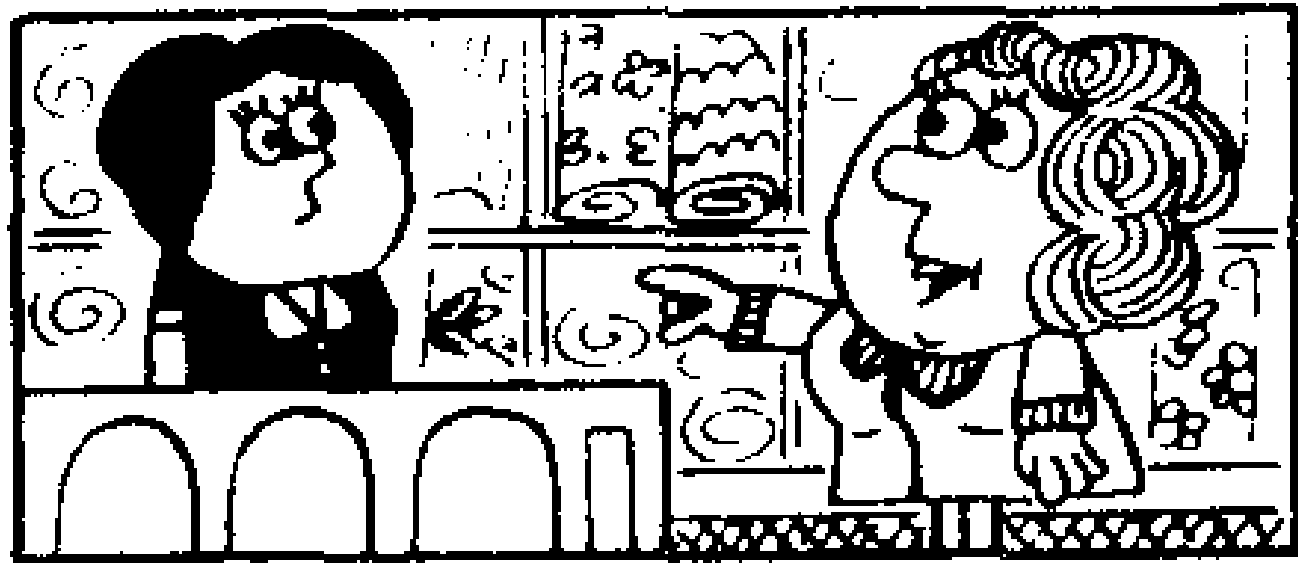
1



Who served you?
The man standing
behind the counter.

谁接待你的?
站在柜台后面的那位男的。

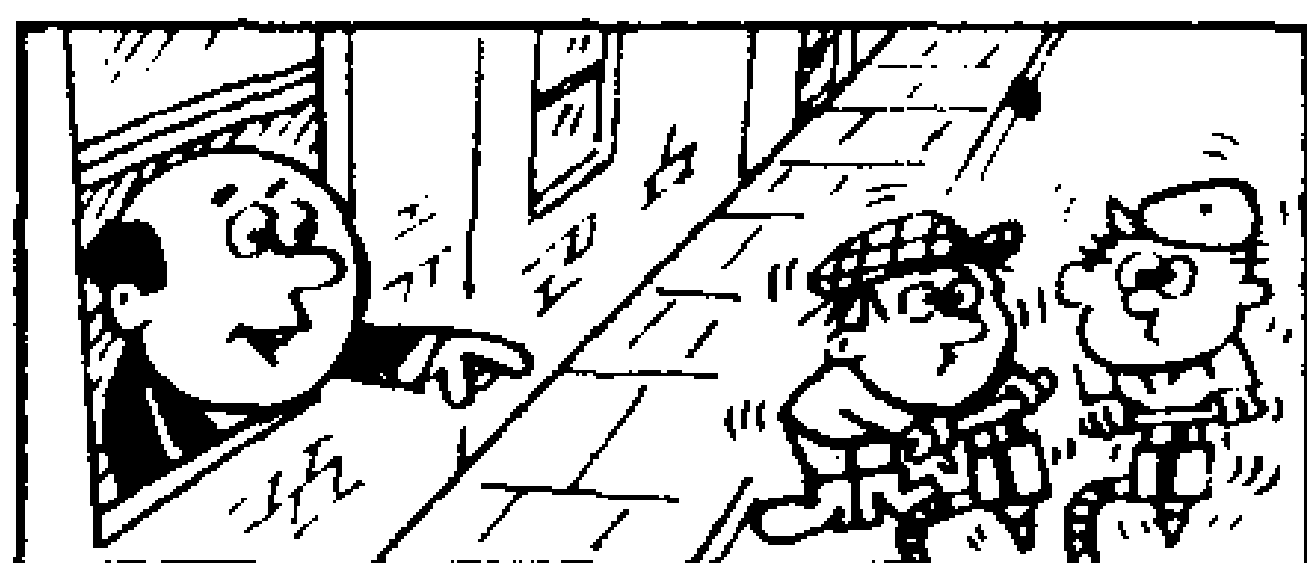
2



Who served you?
The woman standing
behind the counter.

谁接待你的?
站在柜台后面的那位妇女。

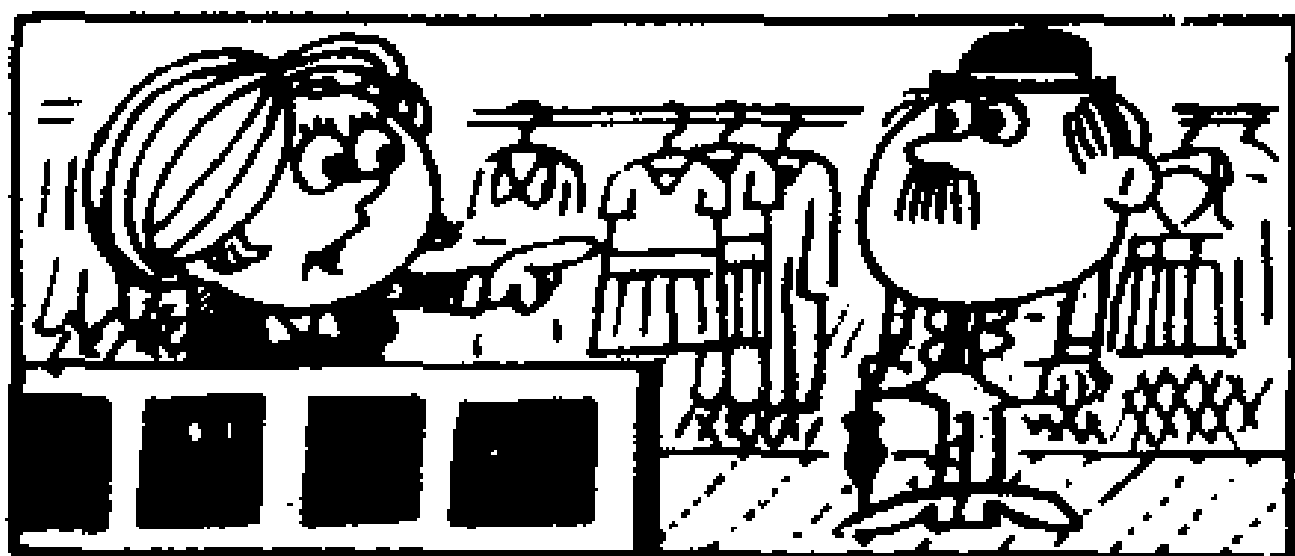
3



Who is making all
that noise?
The men repairing the road.

谁在这儿吵闹?
在修路的那些人。

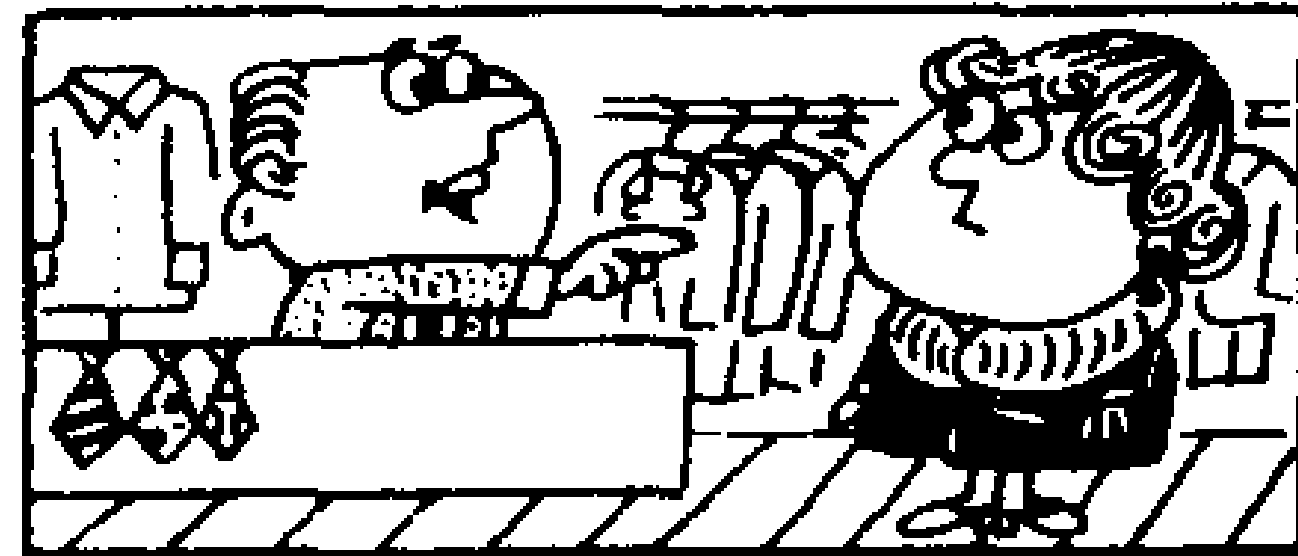
4



I served him
yesterday.
He is the man
I served yesterday.

昨天我接待了他。
他就是我昨天接待的那
位男人。

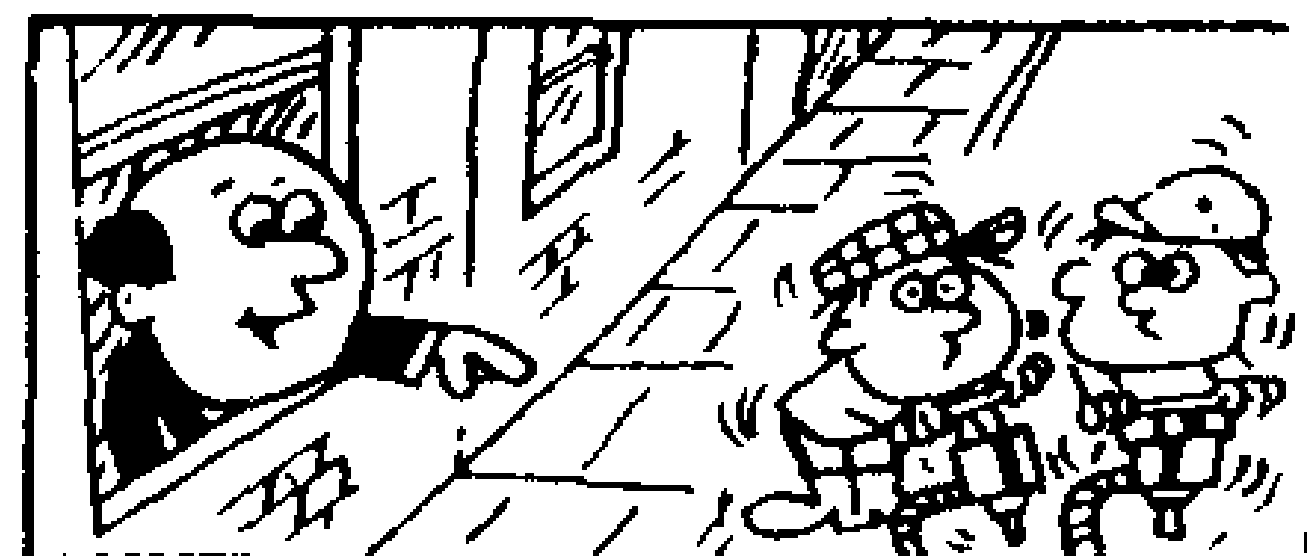
5



I served her
yesterday.
She is the woman
I served yesterday.

昨天我接待了她。
她就是我昨天接待的那
位妇女。

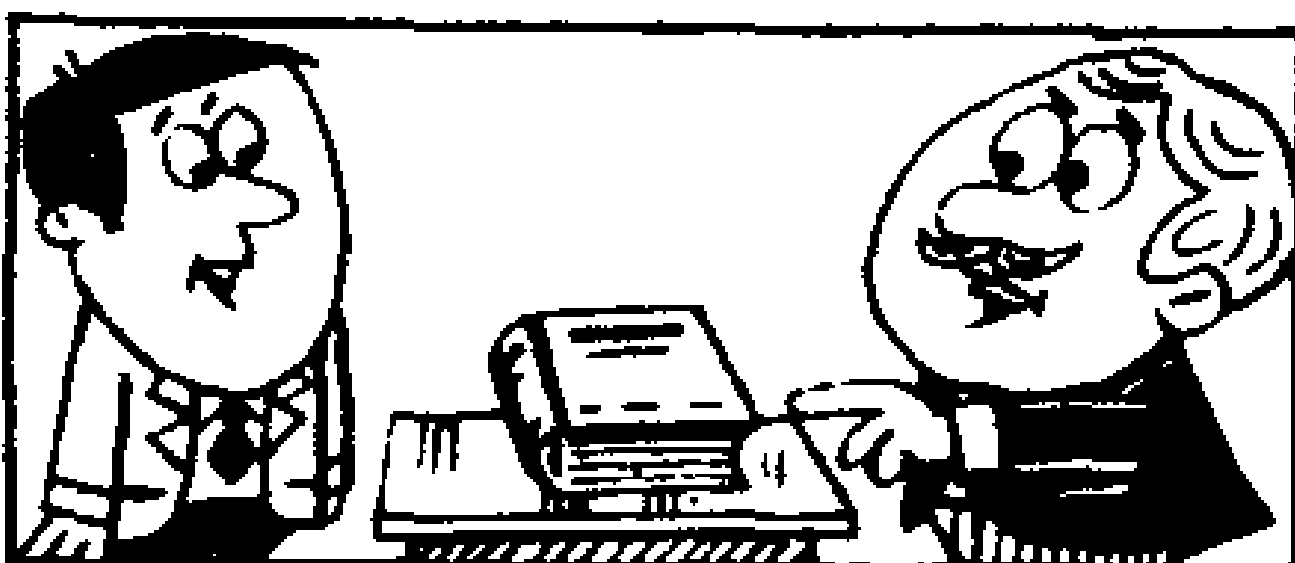
6



I saw them
yesterday.
They are the men
I saw yesterday.

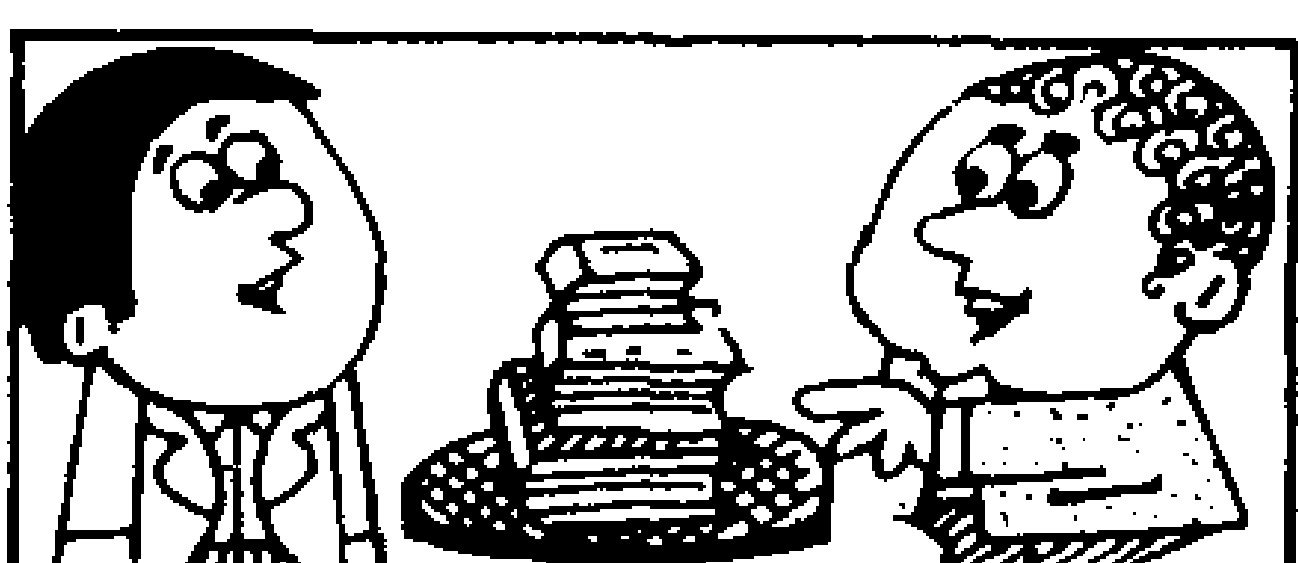
昨天我看见他们。
他们就是我昨天看见的
那些人。

7



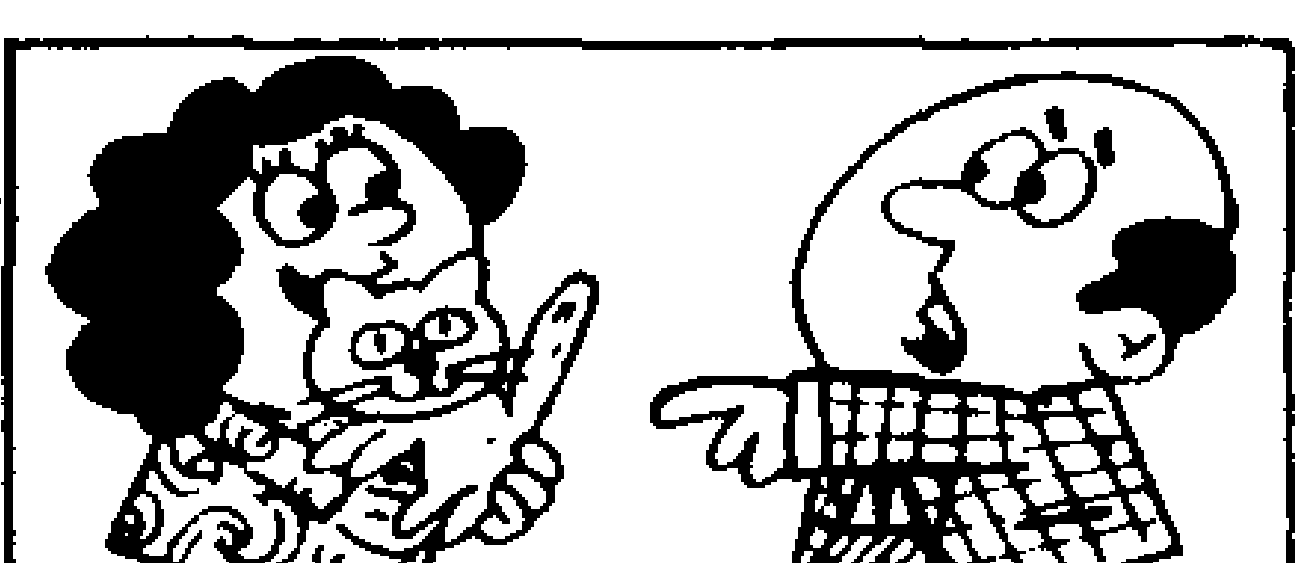
What's this?
This is the book
I bought yesterday.

8



What are these?
These are the books
I bought yesterday.

9



What's this?
This is the kitten
I found in the garden.

这是什么?

这些是什么?

这是什么?

这就是我昨天买的那本书。 这些就是我昨天买的那些书。 这就是我在花园里找到
的那只小猫。

Exercise

Look at these sentences:

She is the girl. I met *her* yesterday.
She is the girl I met yesterday.
This is the book. I bought *it* yesterday.
This is the book I bought yesterday.
This is the ship. I travelled on *it*.
This is the ship I travelled on.

Join these sentences in the same way:

She is the woman. I drove *her* to London.
That's the film. I saw *it*.
That's the man. I spoke to *him*.
They are the thieves. The police caught *them*.
These are the letters. I typed *them*.
These are the people. You asked me about *them*.
These are the shoes. The boy took *them* off.

Lesson 125

SUSAN: Cán't you cóme in
and háve téa nów, Péter?

PETER: Nót yét, déar.
I must wáter the gárdén fírst.

苏珊: 难道你不能现在进来喝点茶吗, 彼得?

彼得: 还不能, 亲爱的。我得先给花园浇水。

SUSAN: Do you háve to wáter it nów?

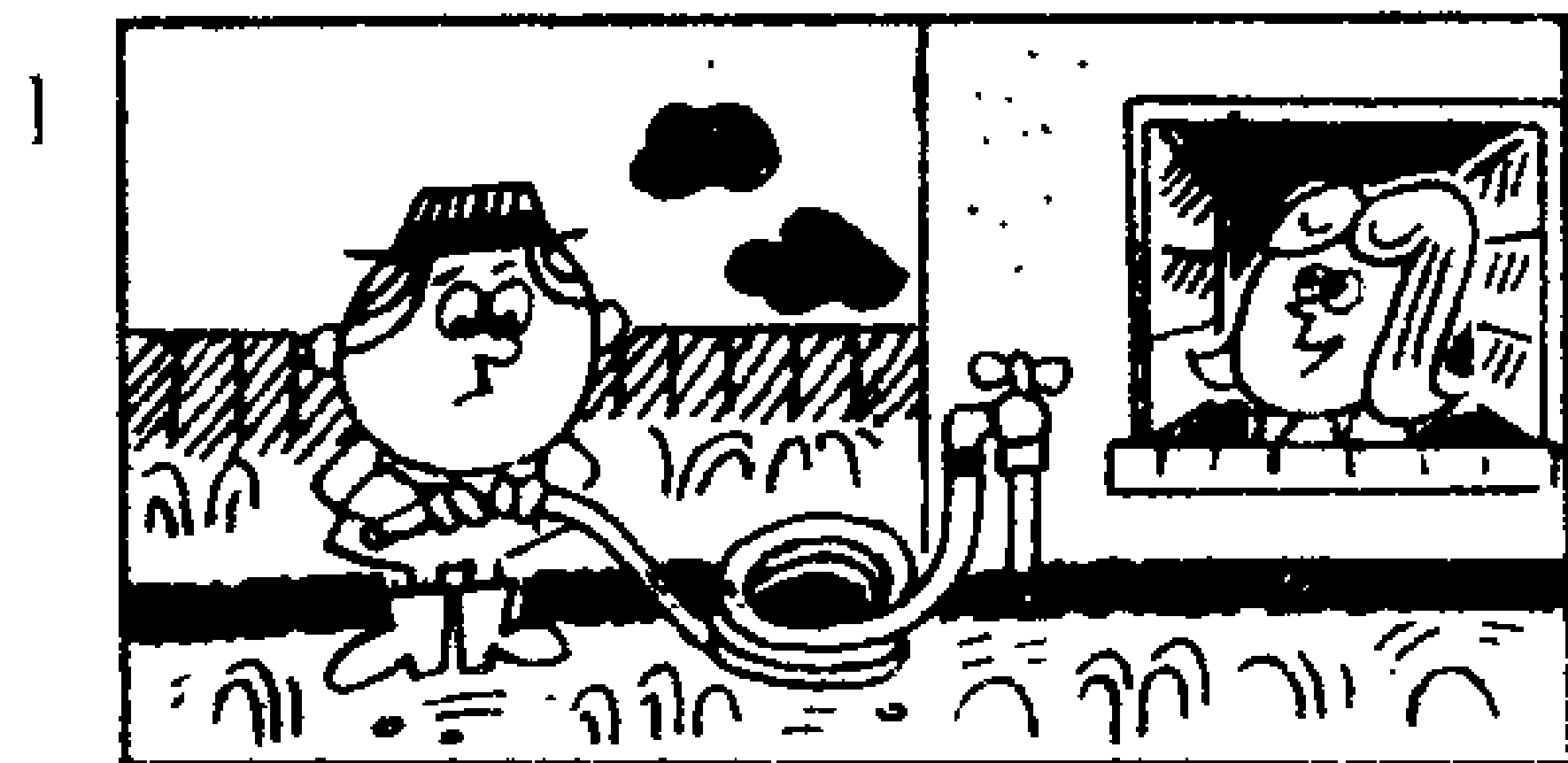
PETER: I'm afraíd I must.

Lóok at it!

It's térribly drý.

苏珊: 你一定得现在浇吗?

彼得: 恐怕得现在浇。你看看! 干得要命。



SUSAN: Whát a núisance!

PETER: Lást summer it was véry dry, too.
Dón't you remémber?

I had to wáter it évery dáy.

SUSAN: Wéll, I'll háve téa by mysélf.

苏珊：真讨厌！

彼得：去年夏天也很干。难道你不记得了？我不得不每天浇水。

苏珊：好吧，我一个人去喝茶了。

SUSAN: Thát was quíck!

Háve you finished alréady?

PETER: Yés, déar.

Lóok out of the window.

苏珊：真快！你已经浇完了吗？

彼得：是的，亲爱的。看看窗外。

SUSAN: Góod héavens!

It's ráining.

Thát méans

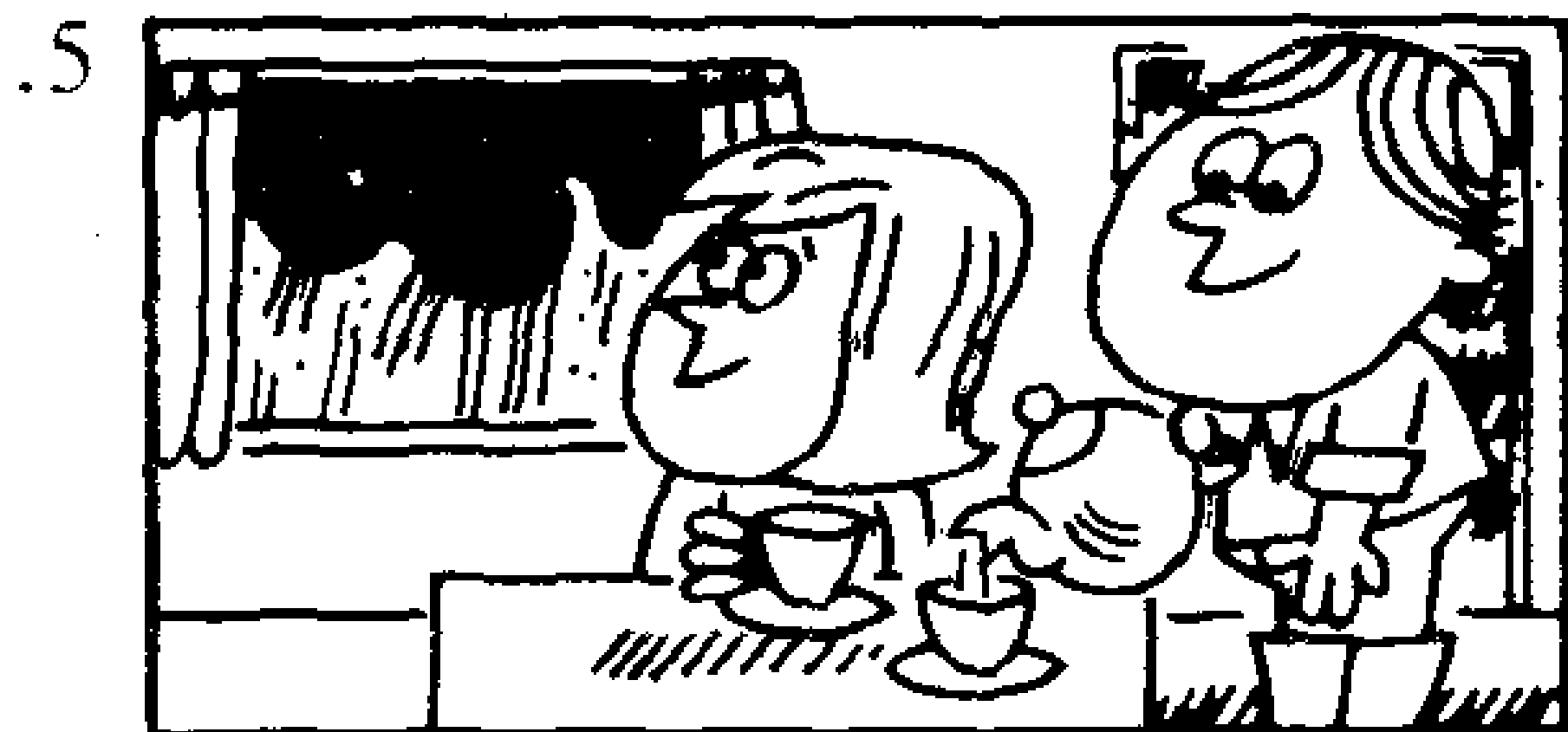
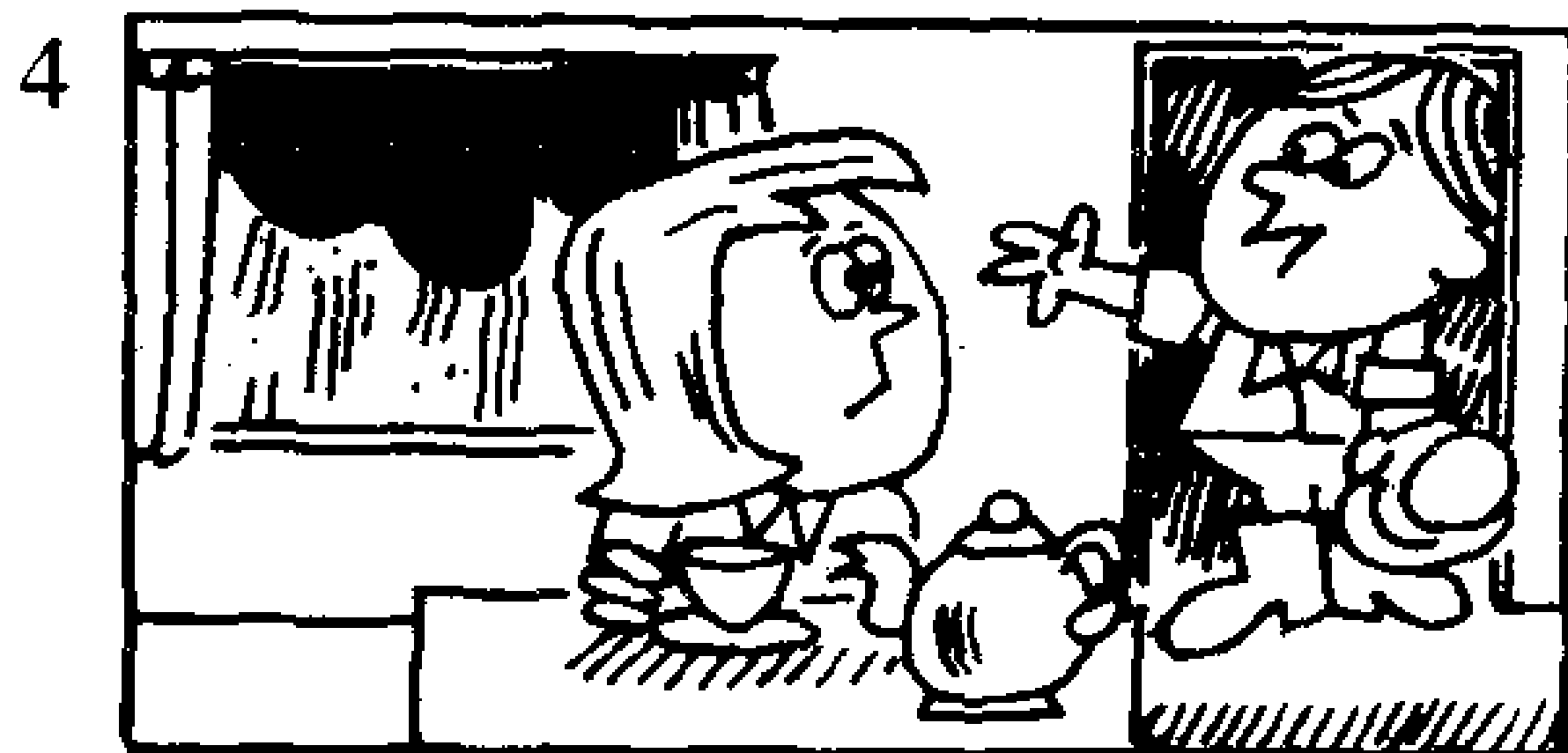
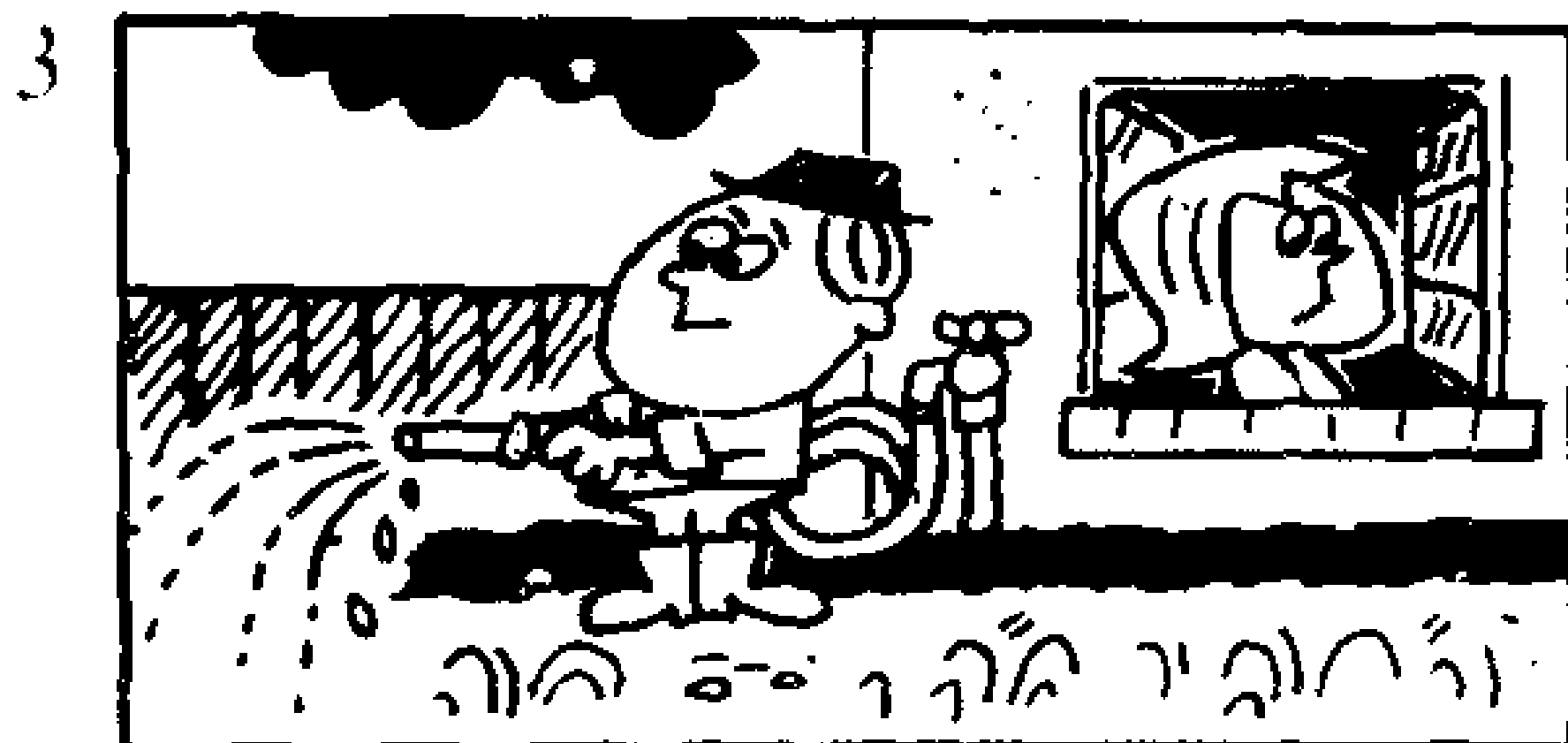
you néedn't wáter the gárden.

PETER: That was a pléasant surprise.

It méans I can háve téa, instéad.

苏珊：天啊！下雨了。这就是说你不需要去浇花园了。

彼得：这真是令人愉快的意外事情。我可以喝茶不用浇水了。



生词和短语

dry [drai] *a.* 干的, 干燥的

nuisance ['nju:sns] *n.* 讨厌的人或物

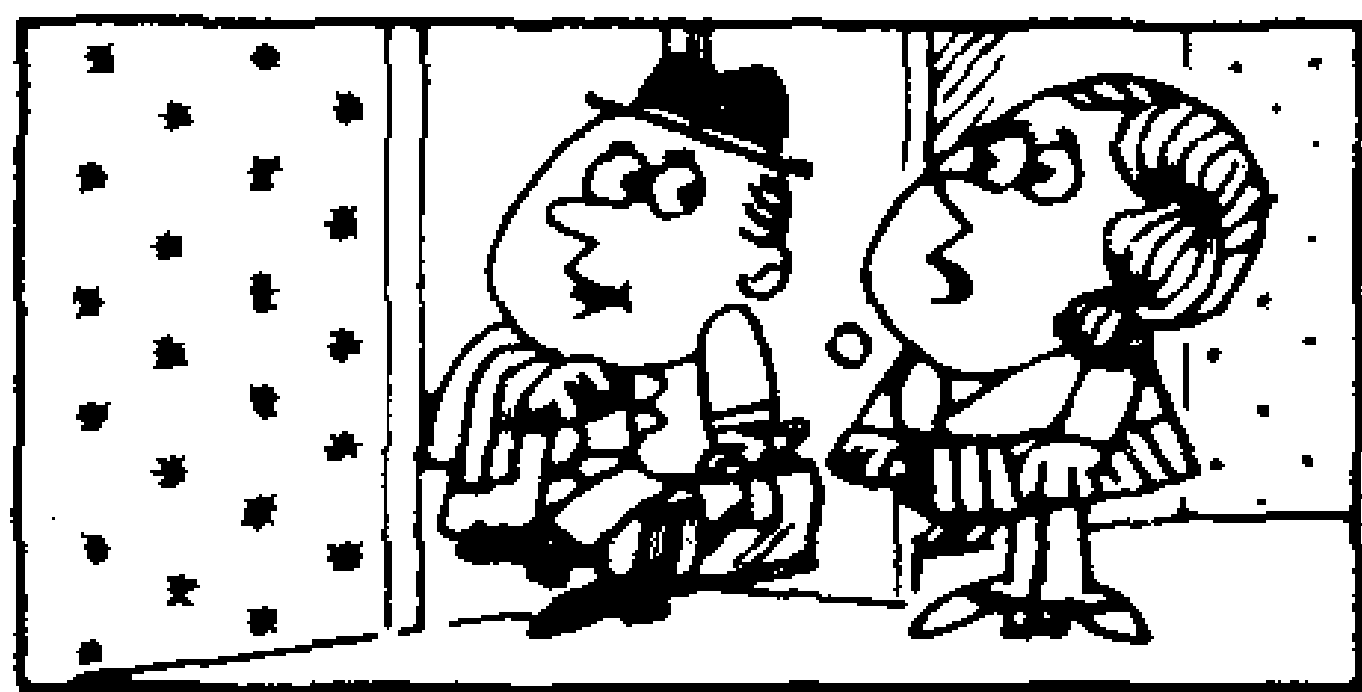
What a nuisance! 真讨厌。

mean [mi:n] (meant [ment], meant) *vt.* 意指, 意谓

surprise [sə'praiz] *n.* 惊奇, 意外事

Lesson 126 Must, Have to and Needn't 必定、只得、不必

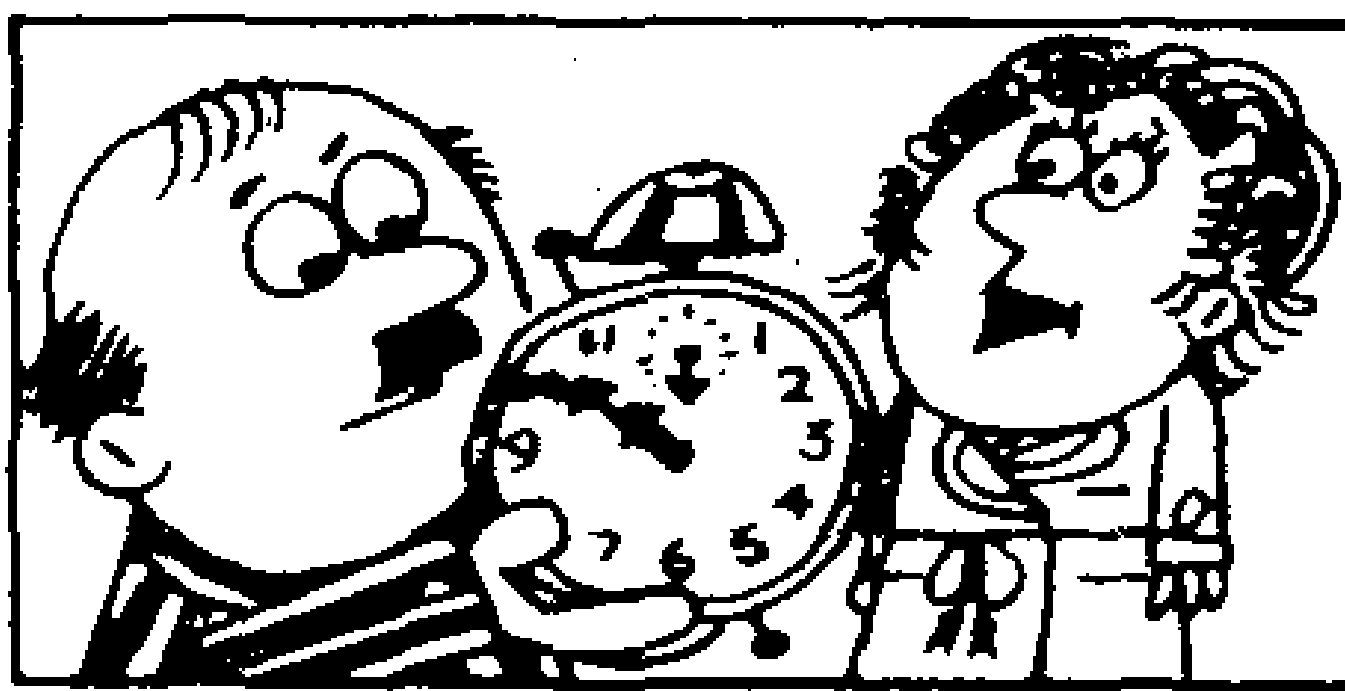
1



Must you go now?
Yes, I have to leave
immediately.

你现在一定要走吗?
是的, 我得马上离开。

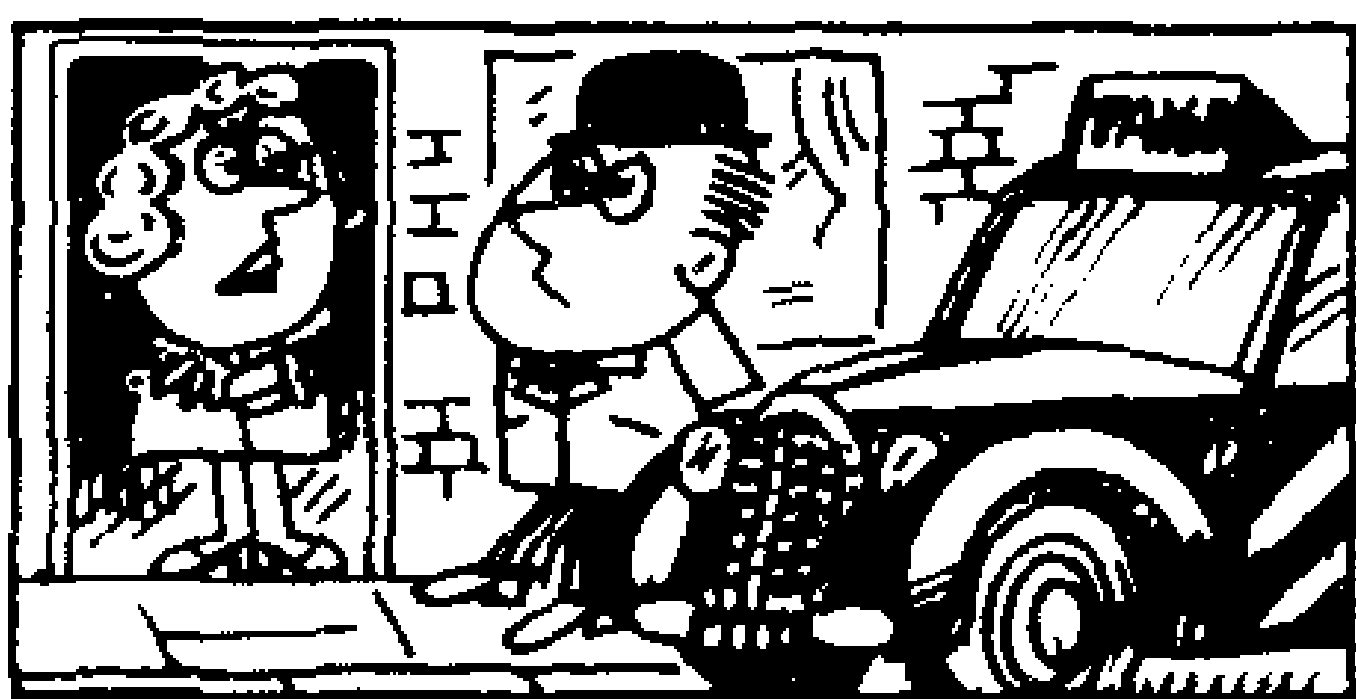
2



Must you get up early tomorrow
morning?
Yes, I shall have to get up
at six o'clock.

明天早上你一定要早点起床吗?
是的, 我得在六点钟起床。

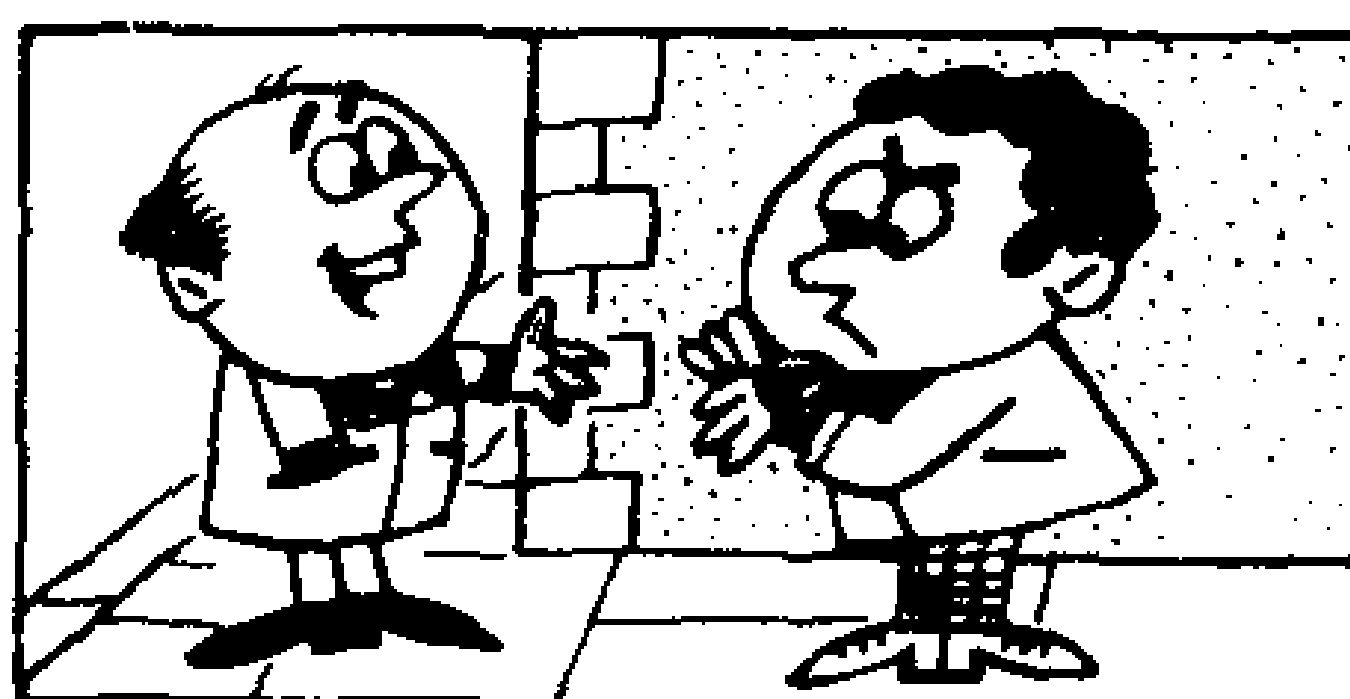
3



Did you have to take a taxi?
I'm afraid I had to.
I couldn't get a bus.

你非得乘出租汽车吗?
恐怕我得要乘出租汽车。
我搭不上公共汽车。

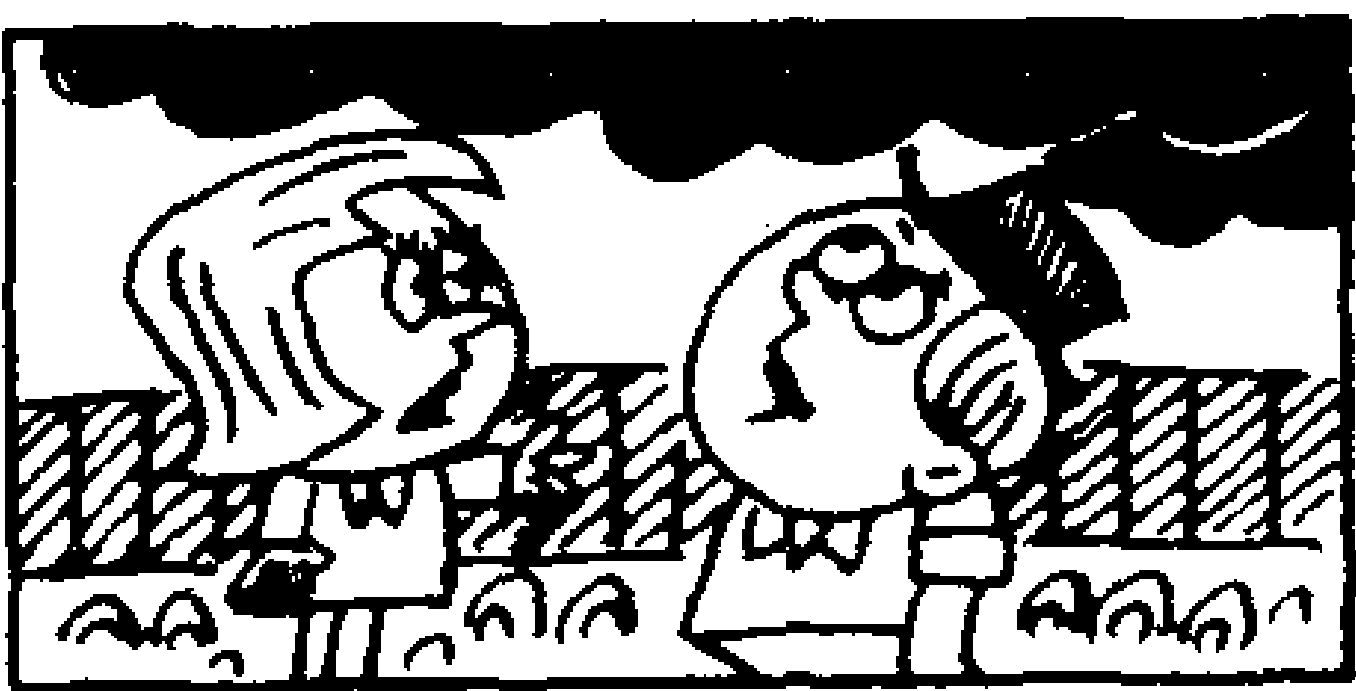
4



Hasn't your girl friend arrived
yet? How long have you had to wait?
I have had to wait for two hours!

难道你的女朋友还没到吗?
你已经等了多久了?
我已经不得不等了两个小时。

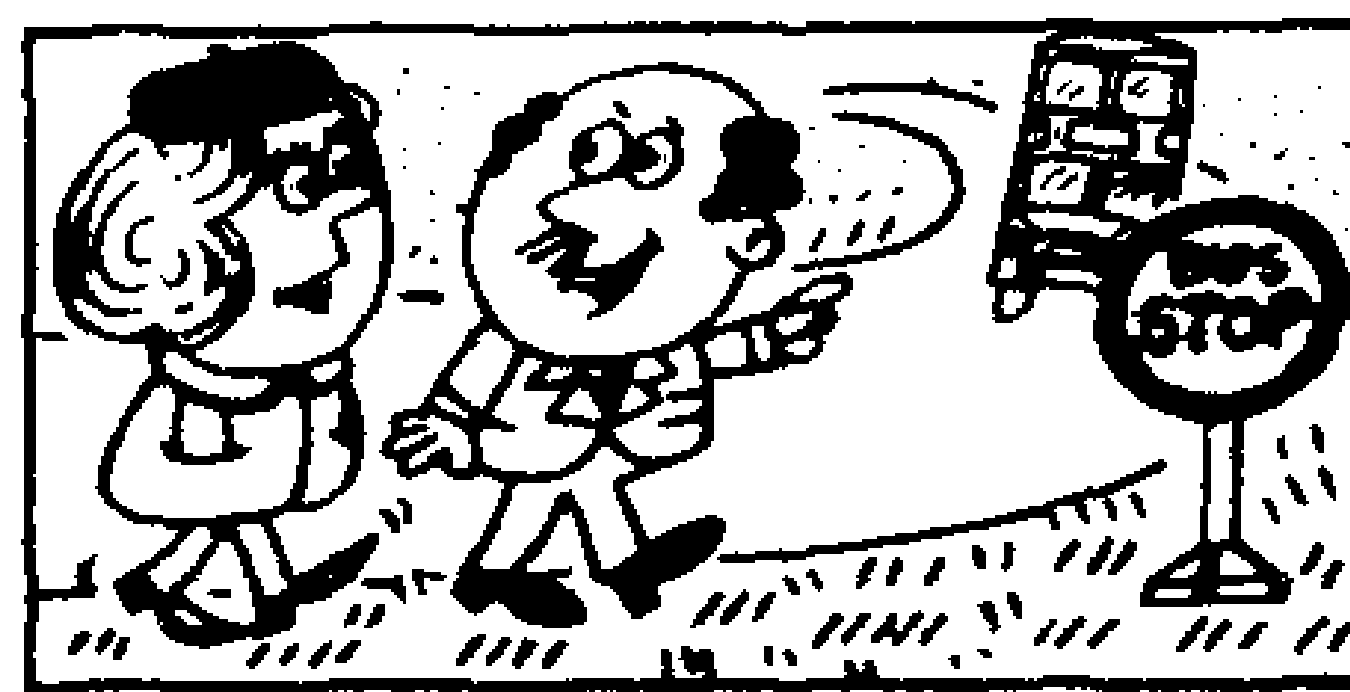
5



Must you water the garden?
No, I needn't water it now.
It's going to rain.

你必须浇花园吗?
不, 现在我不浇花园了。
天就要下雨了。

6



Do we have to walk to the station?
No, we needn't.
We can catch a bus.

我们非得步行到火车站去吗?
不, 不必了。
我们能赶上公共汽车。

Exercise

Look at these sentences:

You have to leave early.
Do you have to leave early?
You don't have to leave early.

She must leave early.
Must she leave early?
She needn't leave early.

Copy each of these sentences. Then write a question and a negative:

逐句先抄写，接着写成--个疑问句，一个否定句。

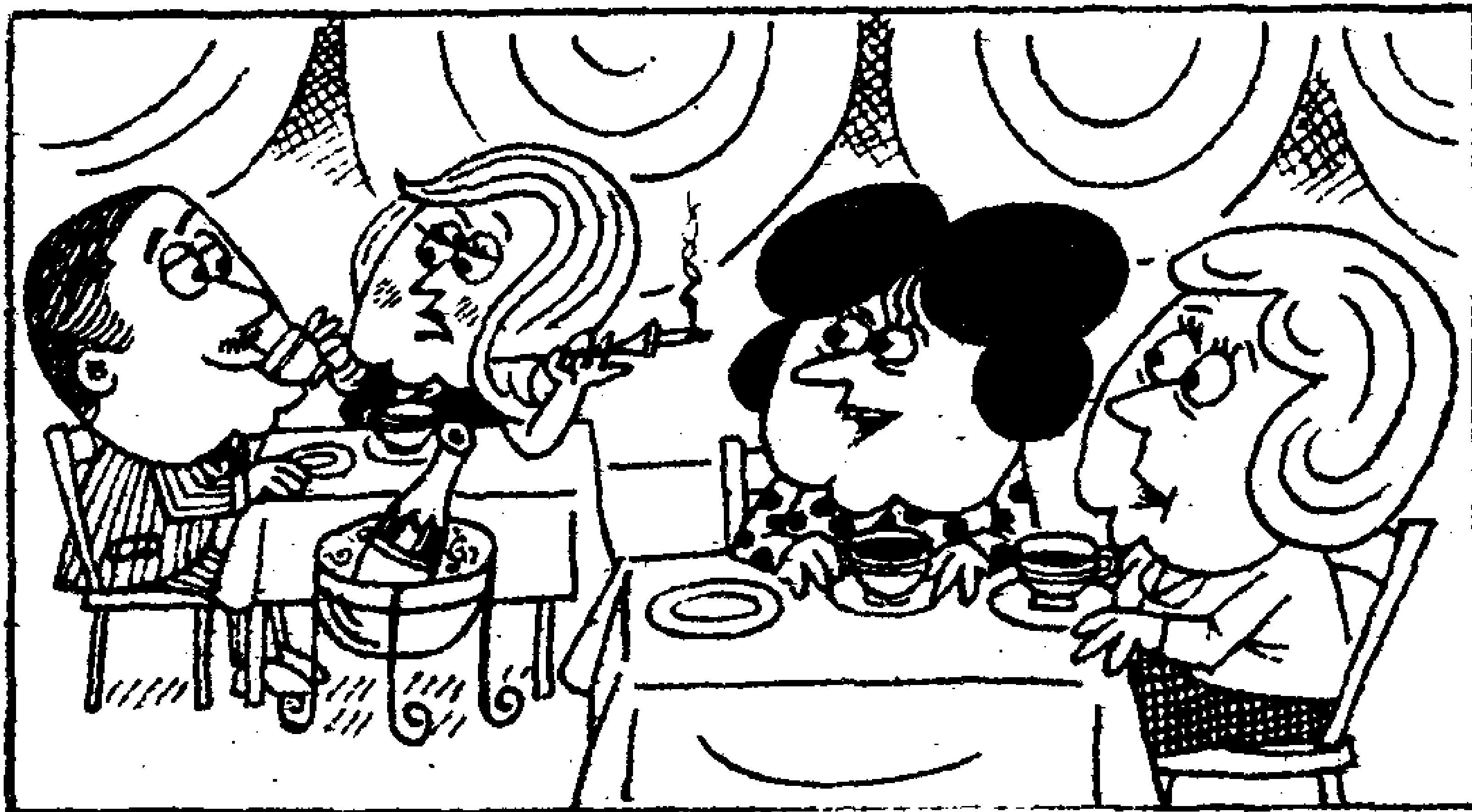
She has to decide immediately.

She must decide immediately.

We have to take a taxi.

We must take a taxi.

Lesson 127



KATE: Can you recognize that woman, Millie?

MILLIE: I think I can, Kate.

It must be Karen Marsh, the actress.

KATE: I thought so.

Who's that beside her?

MILLIE: That must be Conrad Reeves.

KATE: Conrad Reeves, the actor?

It can't be.

Let me have another look.

I think you're right!

Isn't he her third husband?

MILLIE: Nó. He múst be her fóurth or fífh.

KATE: Dóesn't Káren Mársh lóok óld!

MILLIE: She dóes, dóesn't she!

I réad she's twénty-níne,
but she múst be at léast fórtý.

KATE: I'm síre she is.

MILLIE: Shé was a fámous áctress
when Í was stíll a schóolgirl.

KATE: Thát was a lóng tíme agó, wásn't it?

MILLIE: Not *thát* long agó!

I'm not móre than twénty-níne mysélf.

凯特: 米莉, 你能认出那个女人吗?

米莉: 我想我能认得, 凯特。她准是卡伦·马歇, 女演员。

凯特: 我也这样想的。她旁边那位是谁?

米莉: 那一定是康拉德·里夫斯。

凯特: 康拉德·里夫斯, 那位男演员吗? 不可能是。让我再看看。我
想你说得对! 他不是她的第三个丈夫吗?

米莉: 不, 他准是她的第四个或第五个丈夫。

凯特: 卡伦·马歇看起来真老啊!

米莉: 她显得老, 不是吗? 我在某刊物上看到讲她二十九岁。但她看
来至少准有四十岁了。

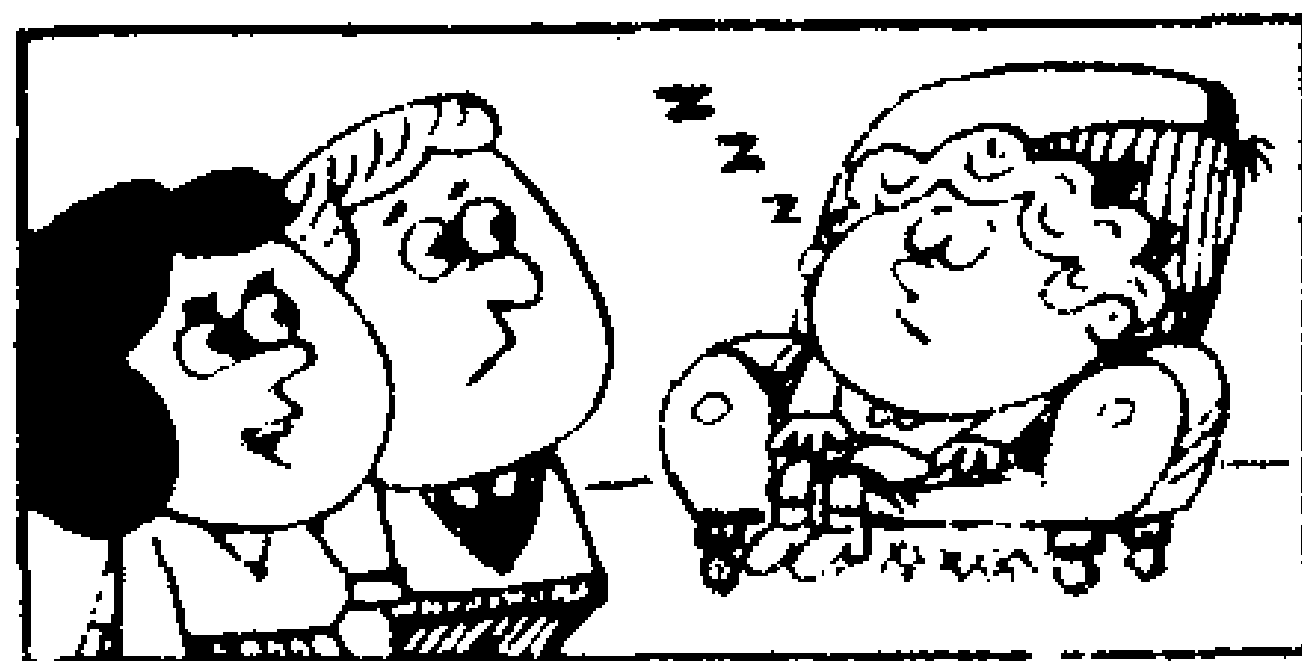
凯特: 我肯定她有四十岁了。

米莉: 当我还是个小学生时, 她就是个有名的女演员了。

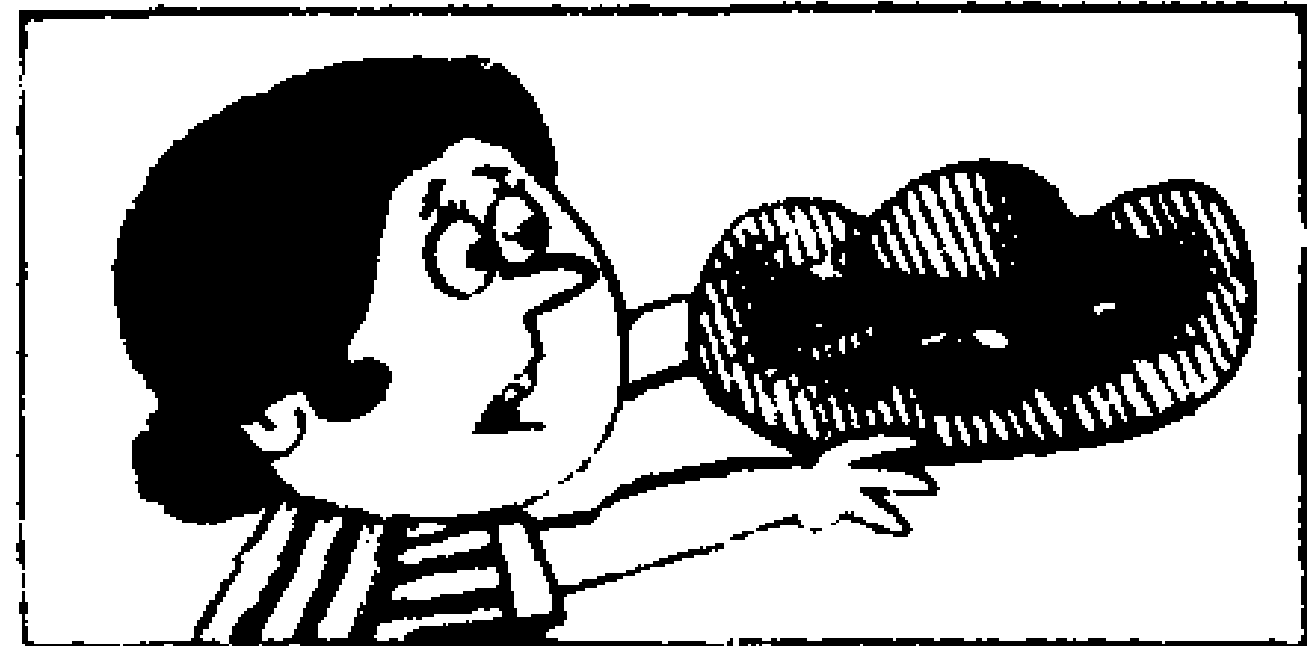
凯特: 那是很久以前的事了, 是不是?

米莉: 不是很久以前。我自己还不到二十九岁哩。

Lesson 128 He can't be . . . 他不可能是…… He must be . . . 他准是…… (表示一种揣测)



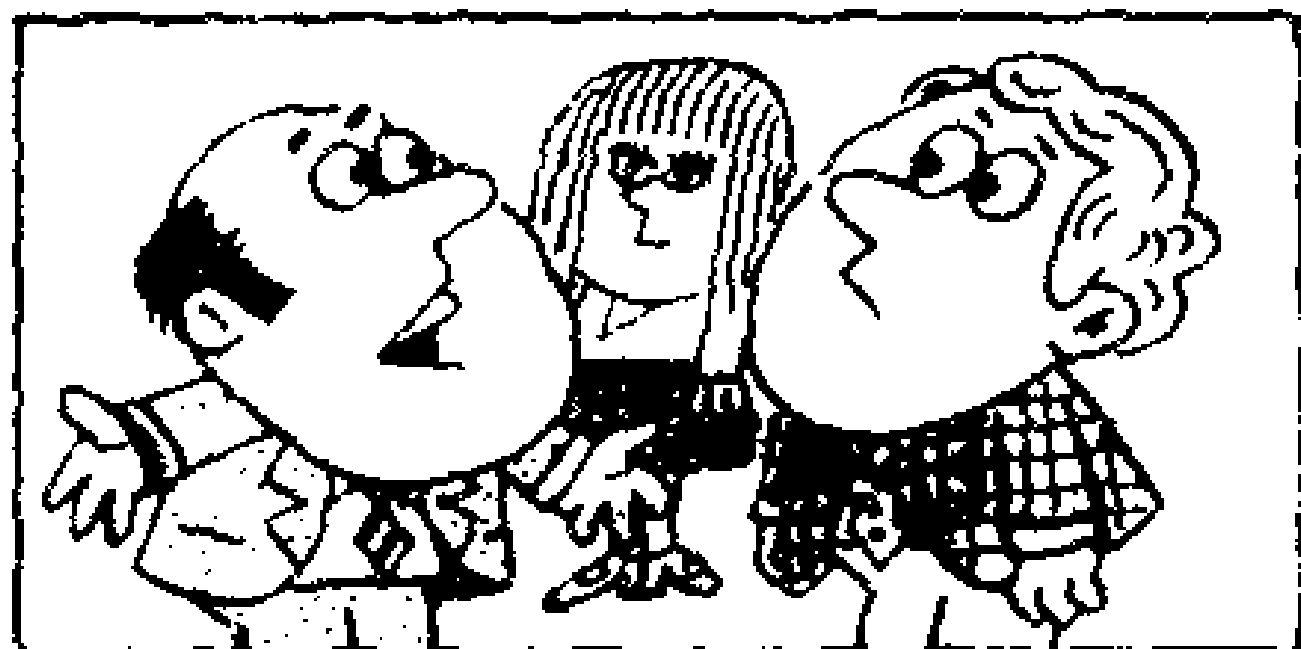
He can't be ill.
He must be tired.



It can't be my new hat.
It must be my old one.

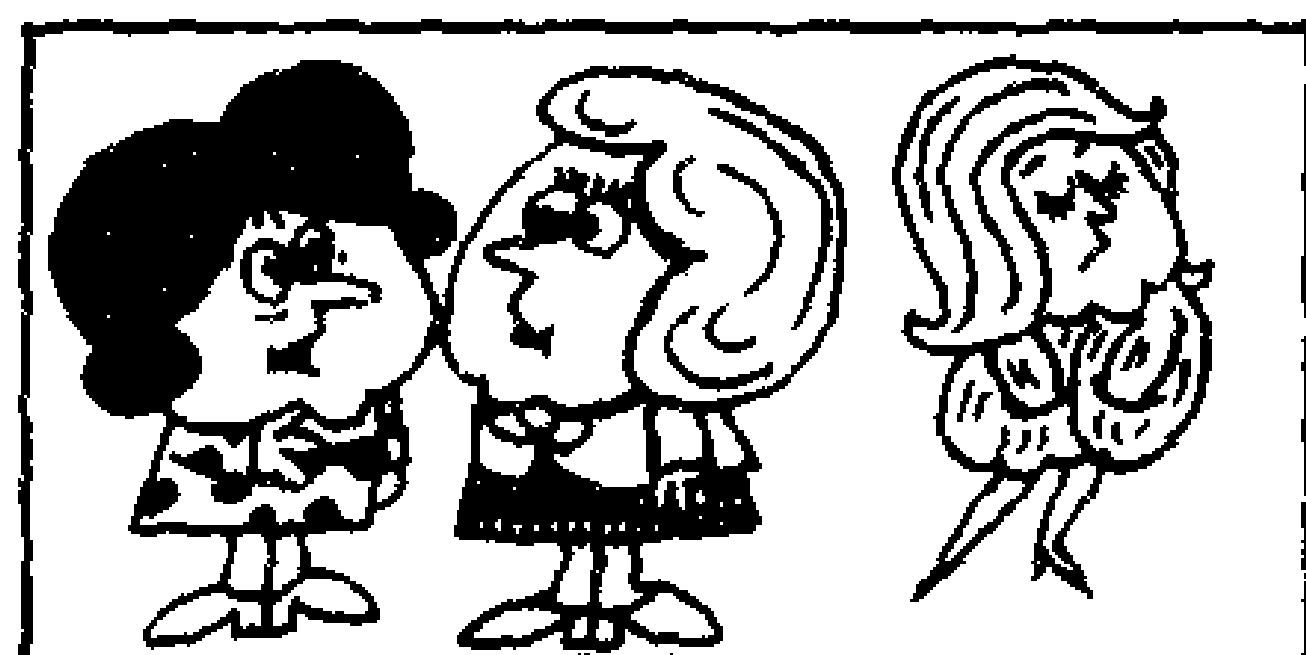
他不可能是病了。
他准是累了。

3



She can't be Danish.
She must be Swedish.
她不可能是丹麦人。
她准是瑞典人。

5



She can't be forty.
She must be fifty.
她不可能是四十岁。
她准是五十岁。

7



He can't be the youngest.
He must be the oldest.
他不可能是年纪最小的。
他准是年纪最大的。

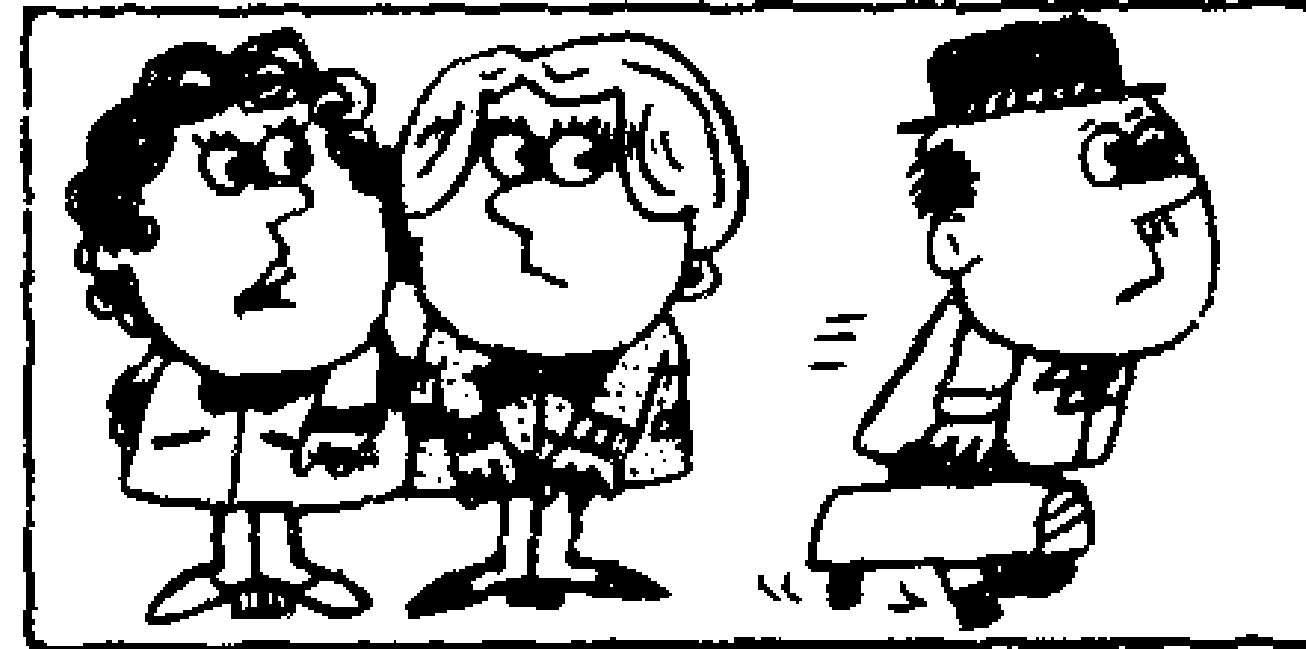
Exercise

Look at these sentences:

He must be home before six o'clock.
He has to be home before six o'clock.
He must be tired.

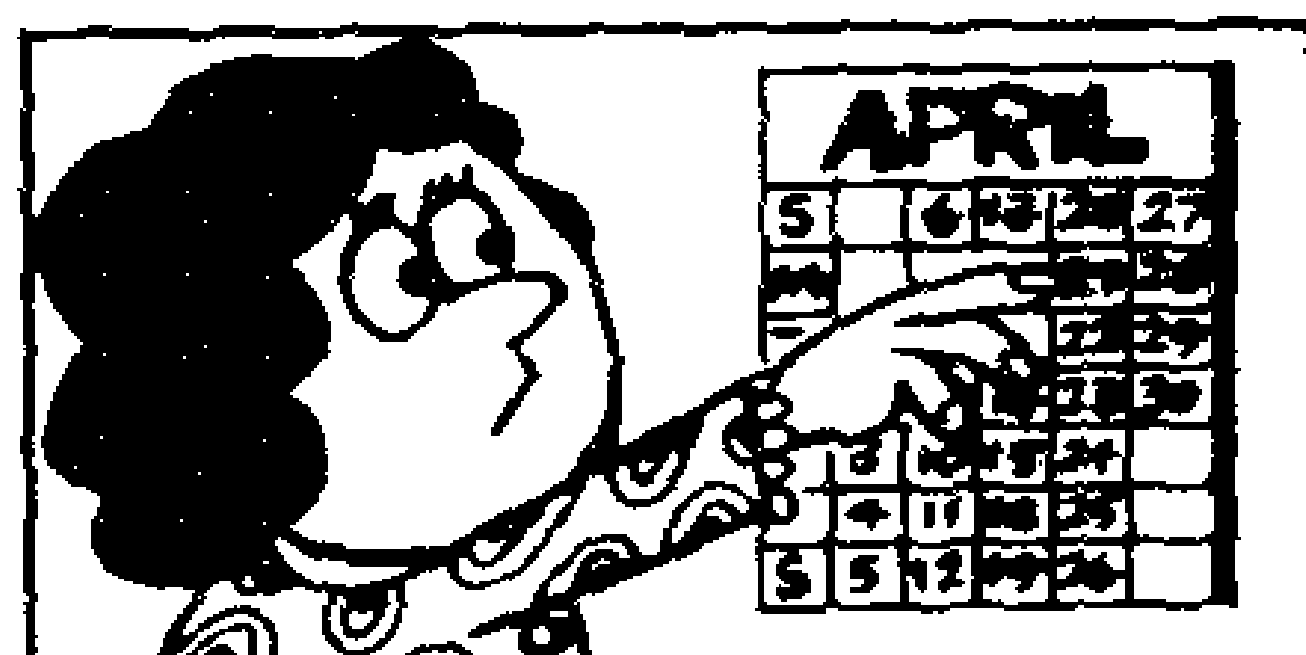
这不可能是我的新帽子。
这准是我的旧帽子。

4



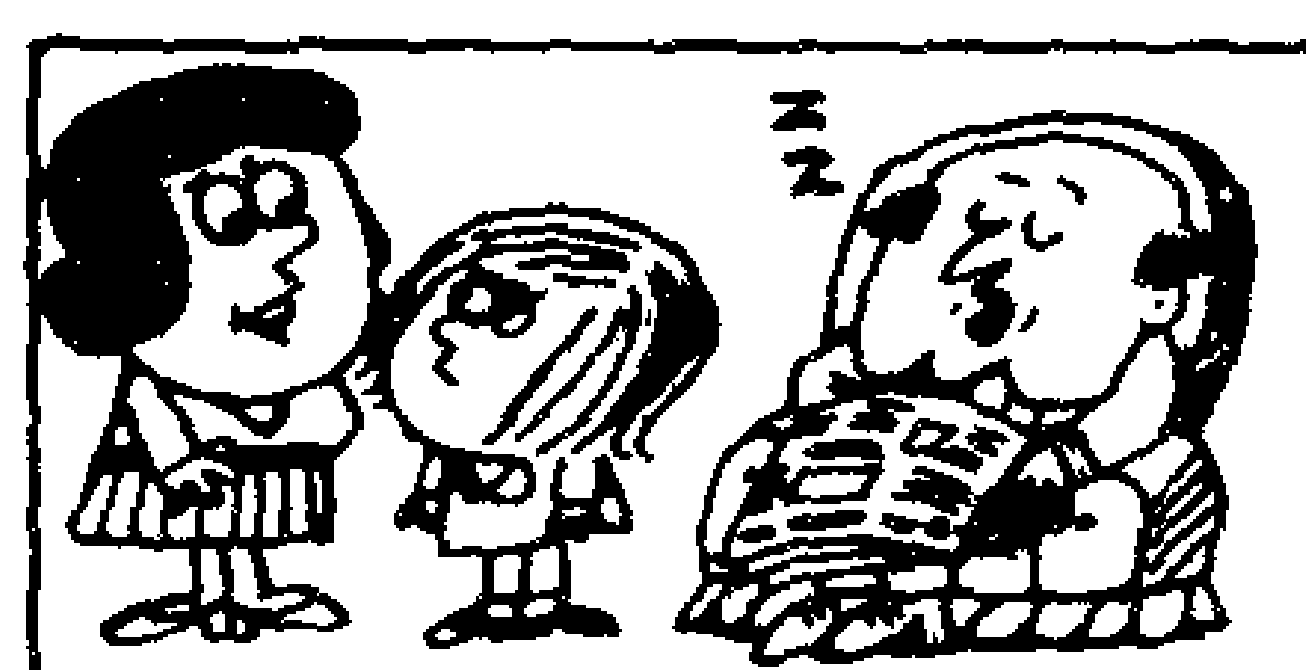
He can't be a dentist.
He must be a doctor.
他不可能是个牙科医生。
他准是个医生。

6



It can't be the 20th.
It must be the 21st.
今天不可能是 20 号。
今天准是 21 号。

8



He can't be reading.
He must be sleeping.
他不可能在读书。
他准是在睡觉。

In which of these sentences can we put has to instead of must:

下面哪些句子中的must可以用has to代替?

He must be here at six o'clock.

He must be busy.

He must be at the office early tomorrow.

He must be sleeping.

He must be French.

He must be in France next week.

He must be an engineer.

Lesson 129

ANN: Lóok, Hárry!

Thát policéman's wáving to you.

He wánts you to stóp.

安: 看, 哈里! 那个警察正对你招手
他要你停下来。

POLICEMAN: Whére do you thínk you áre?

Ón a ráce tráck?

You múst have been dríving
at séventy míles an hóur.

HARRY: I cán't have béen.

POLICEMAN: Í was dóing éighty
whén I óvertóok you.

警察: 你认为你现在在哪儿? 在比赛跑道上吗? 刚才你准是以每小时
七十英里的速度行驶的。

哈里: 不可能的。

警察: 刚才我追上你时, 我是以每小时八十英里的速度行驶的。

POLICEMAN: Dídn't you sée the spéed límit?

HARRY: i'm afráid I dídn't, ófficer.

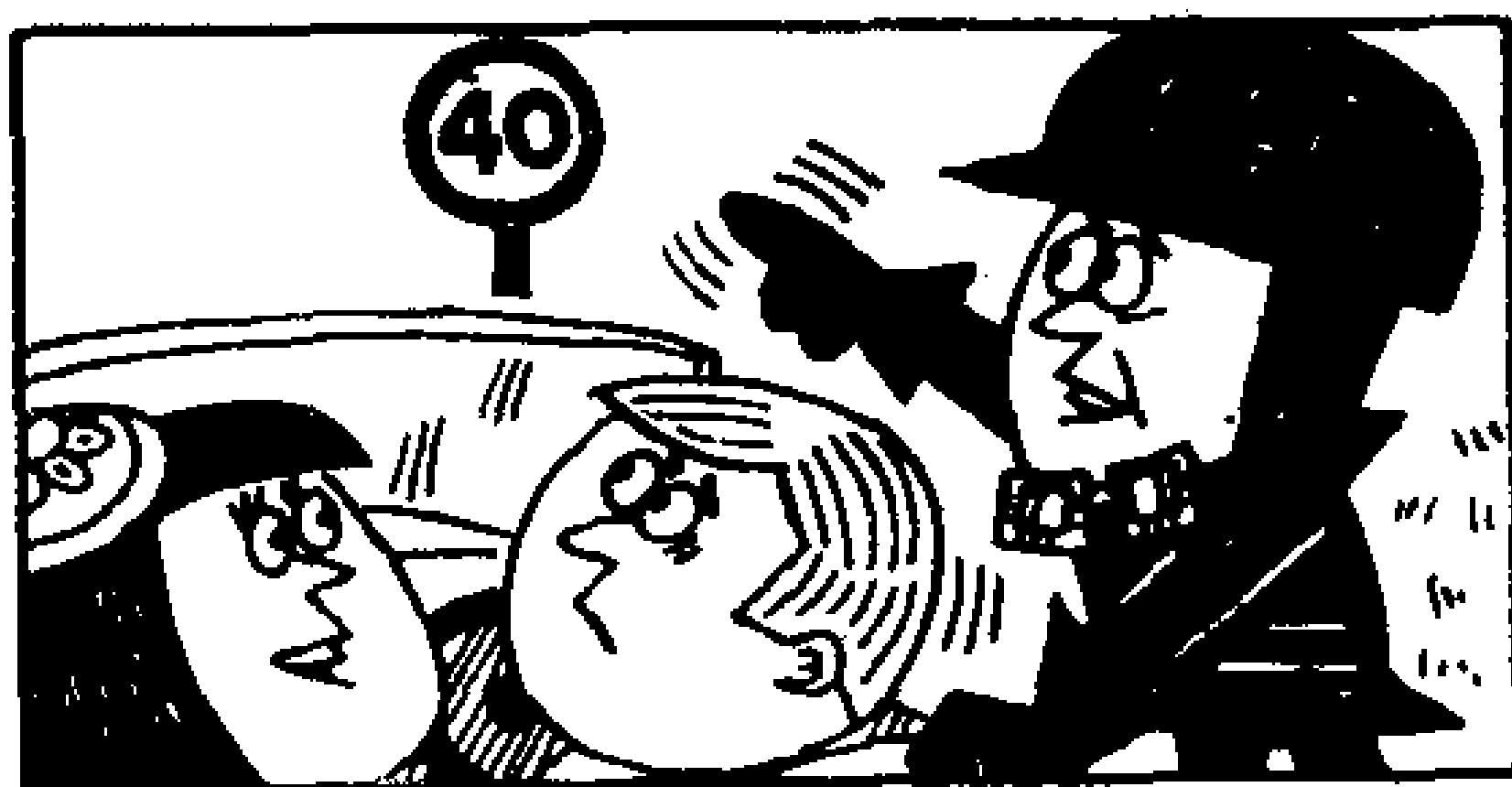
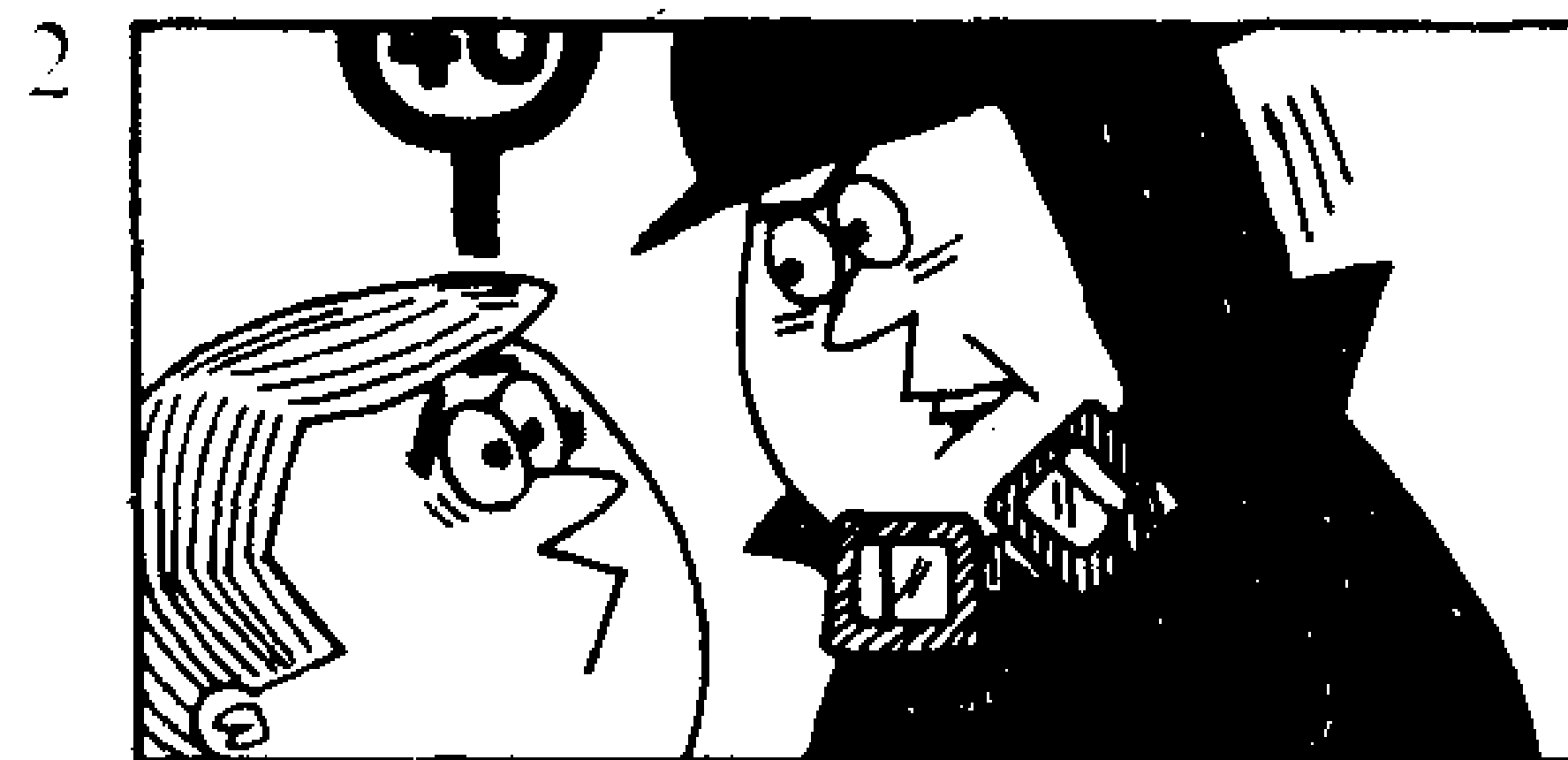
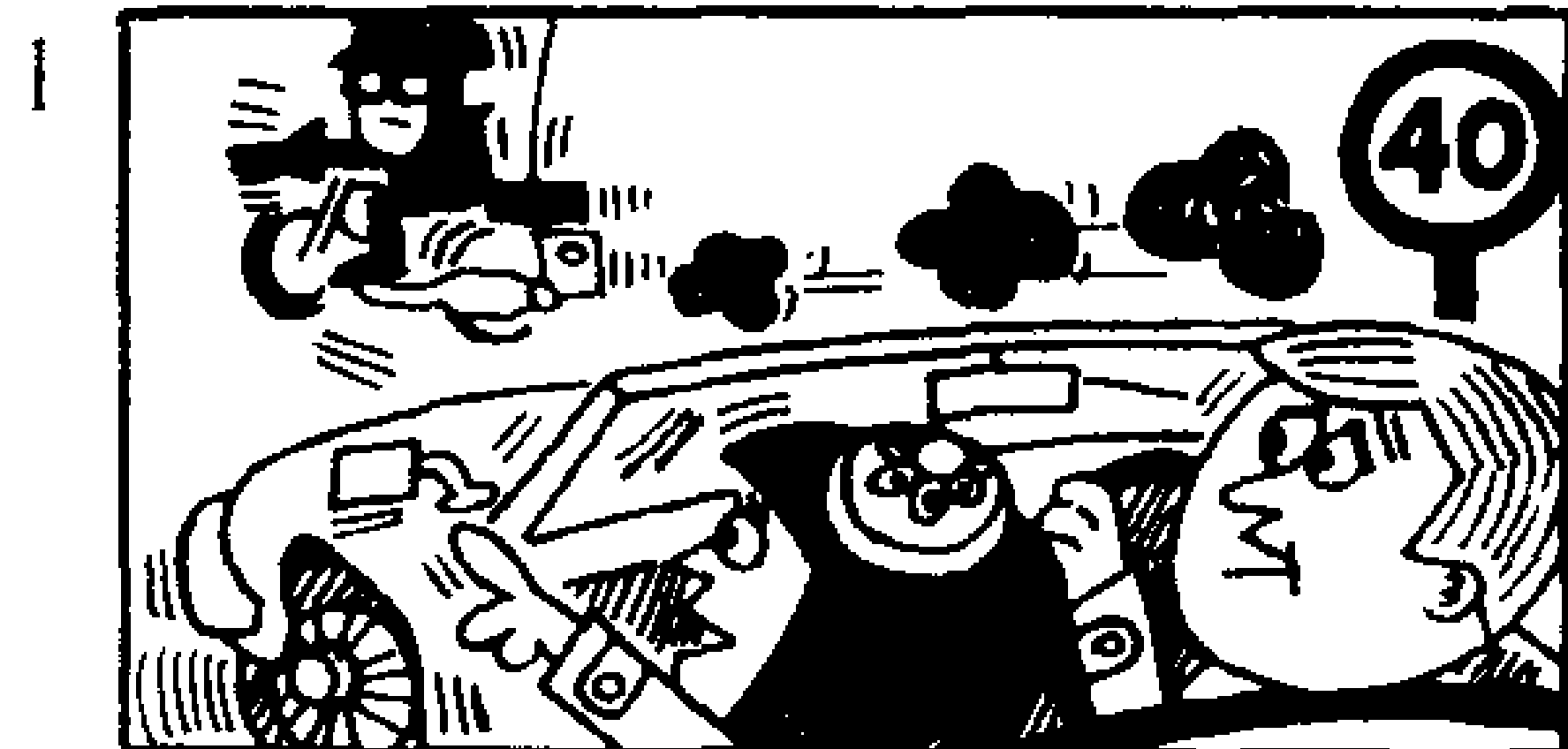
I múst have been dréaming. 3

ANN: He wásn't dréaming, ófficer.

Í was télling him to dríve slówly.

HARRY: Thát's why I dídn't sée the sígn.

POLICEMAN: Lét me sée your dríving-licénce
and your insúrance certíficate.



警察：难道你没看见限速牌吗？

哈里：我刚才一定没看见，警官。刚才我准是思想开小差了。

安：他思想没有开小差，警官。我刚才正告诉他要开慢些。

哈里：所以我没有看见那个牌子。

警察：让我看看你的驾驶执照和保险证书。

POLICEMAN: I won't charge you this time.
But you'd better not do it again!

HARRY: Thank you.
I'll certainly be more careful.

警察：这次我不罚你款，

但你最好不要那样做了！

哈里：谢谢。我一定多加注意。

ANN: I told you to drive slowly, Harry.

HARRY: You always tell me
to drive slowly, dear.

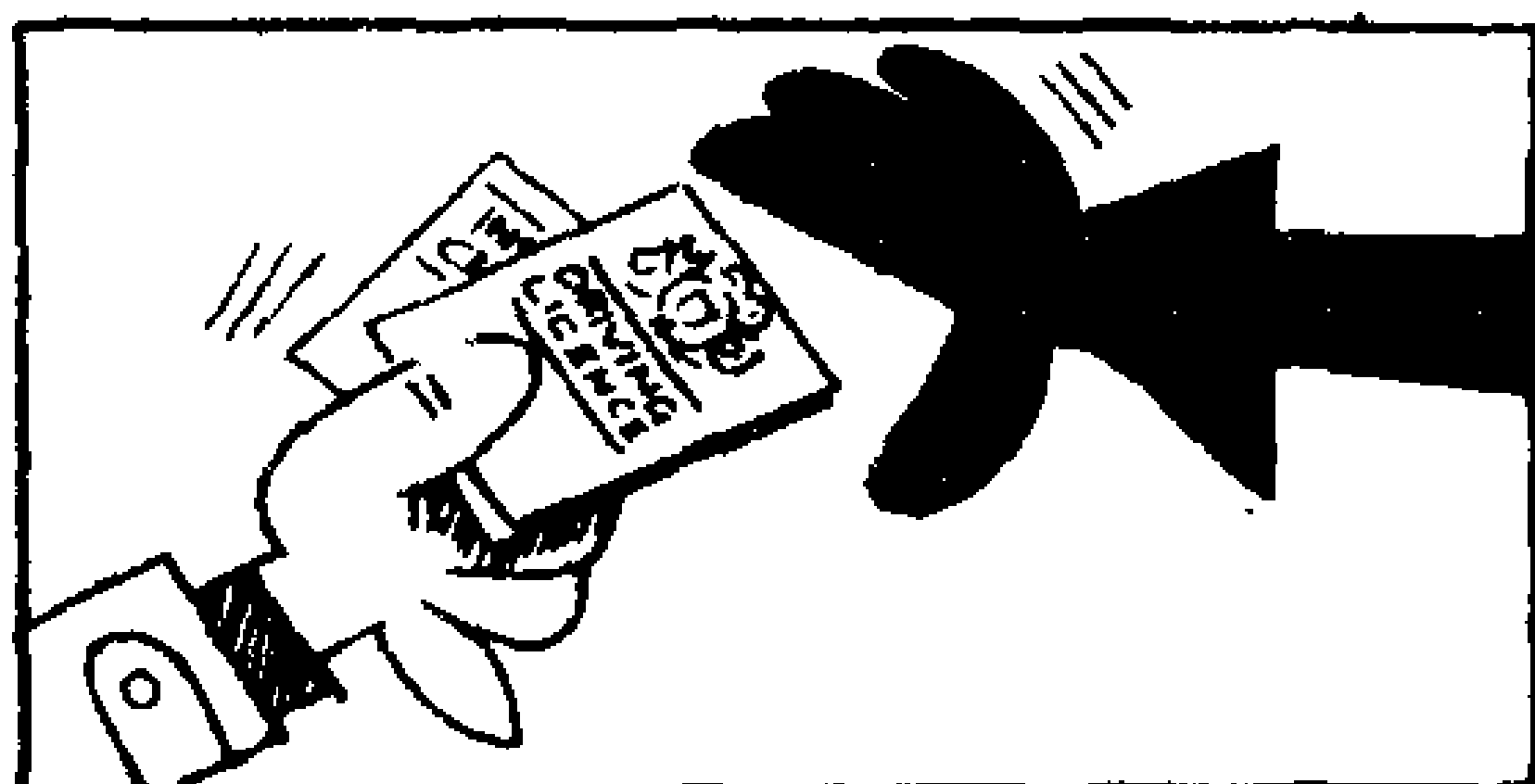
ANN: Well, next time
you'd better take my advice!

安：哈里，我叫你慢慢开的。

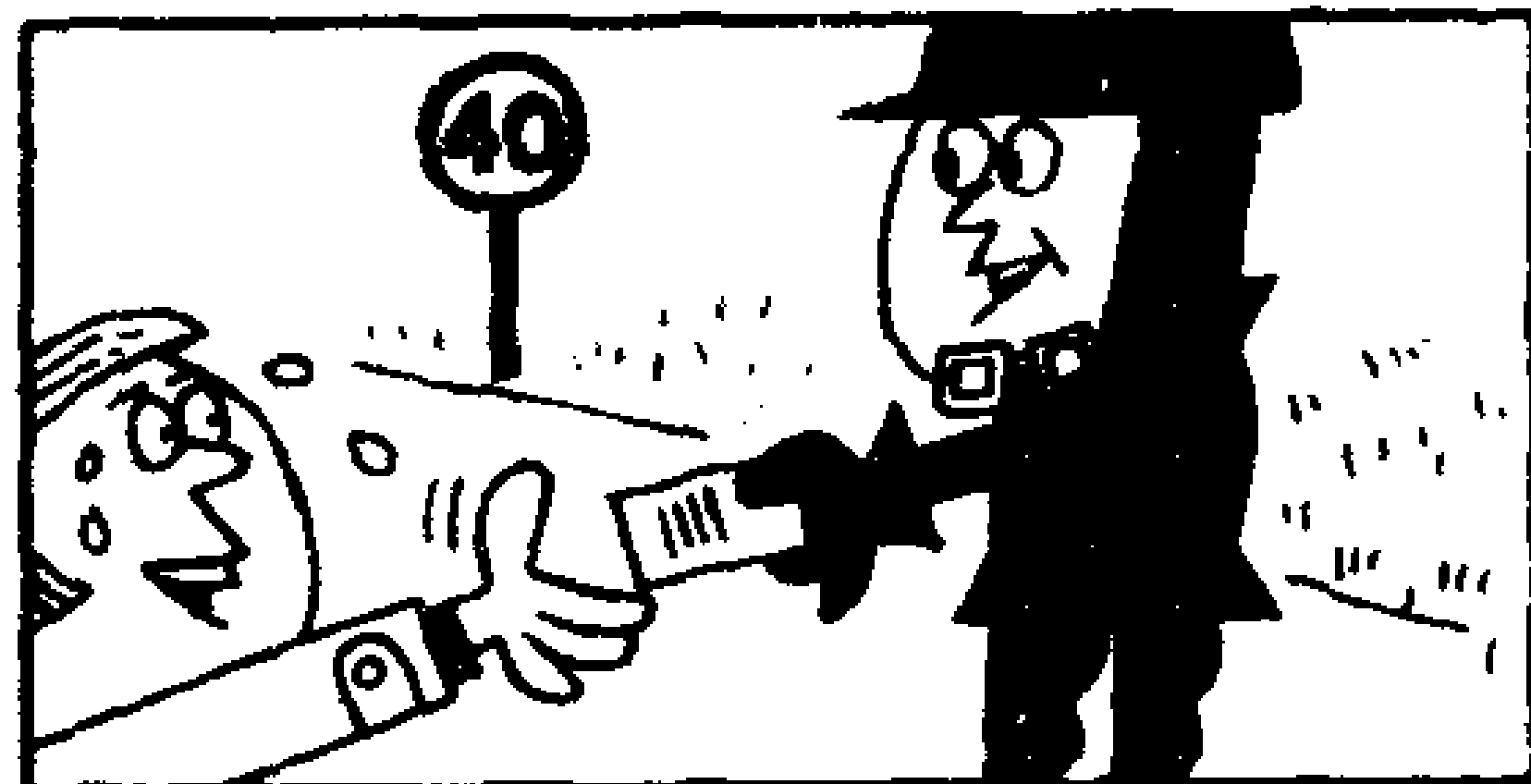
哈里：你总是叫我慢慢开的，亲爱的。

安：好啦，你得接受我的劝告。

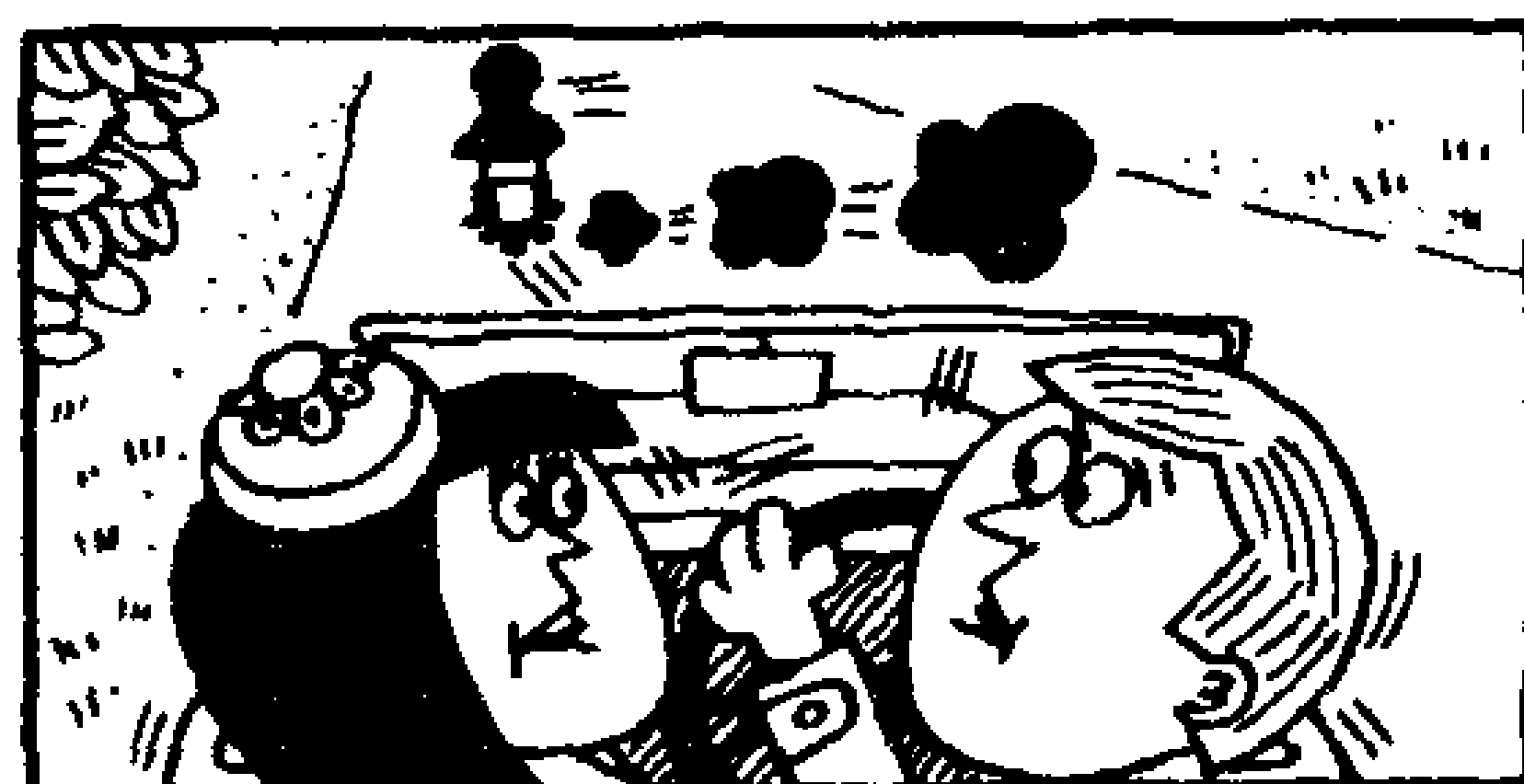
4



5



6



生词和短语

wave [weiv] *vi.* 挥手招呼; *vt.* 挥动(手、旗等)

track [træk] *n.* (运动场的)跑道

overtake [,əuvə'teik] *vt.* 追上

speed [spi:d] *n.* 速度

insurance [in'sʊərəns] *n.* 保险

certificate [sə'tifikit] *n.* 证书

charge [tʃɑ:dʒ] *vt.* 指控; 索钱

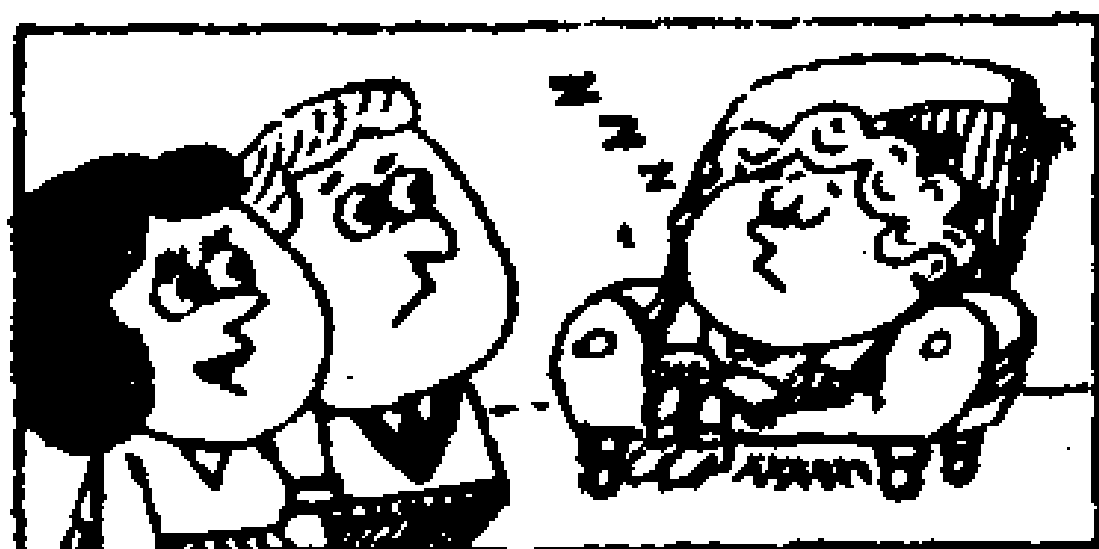
limit ['limit] *n.* 限制, 极限

careful ['keəful] *a.* 小心的

take advice 接受劝告

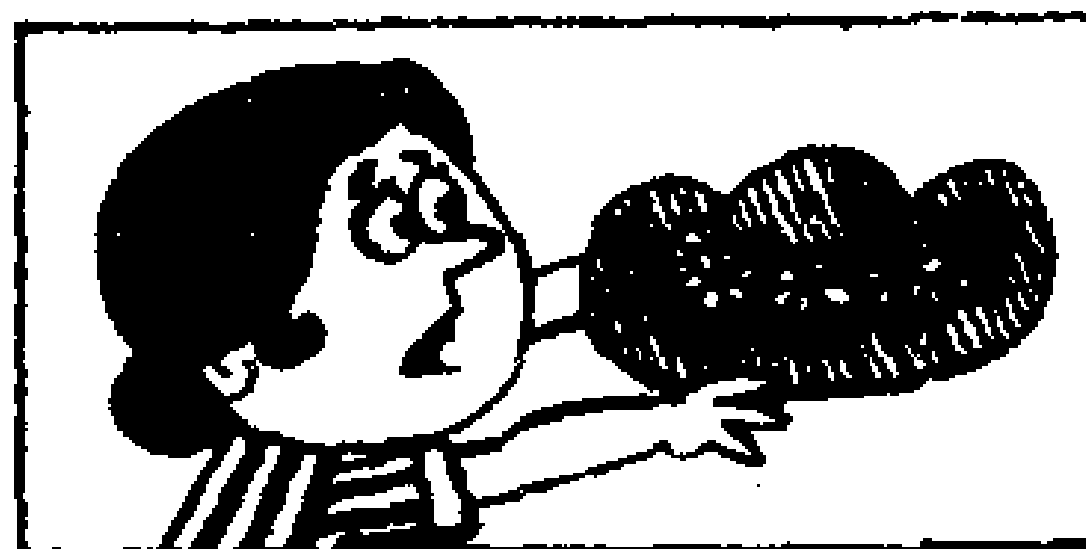
Lesson 130 He can't have been . . . 他不可能是…… He must have been . . . 他准是……

1



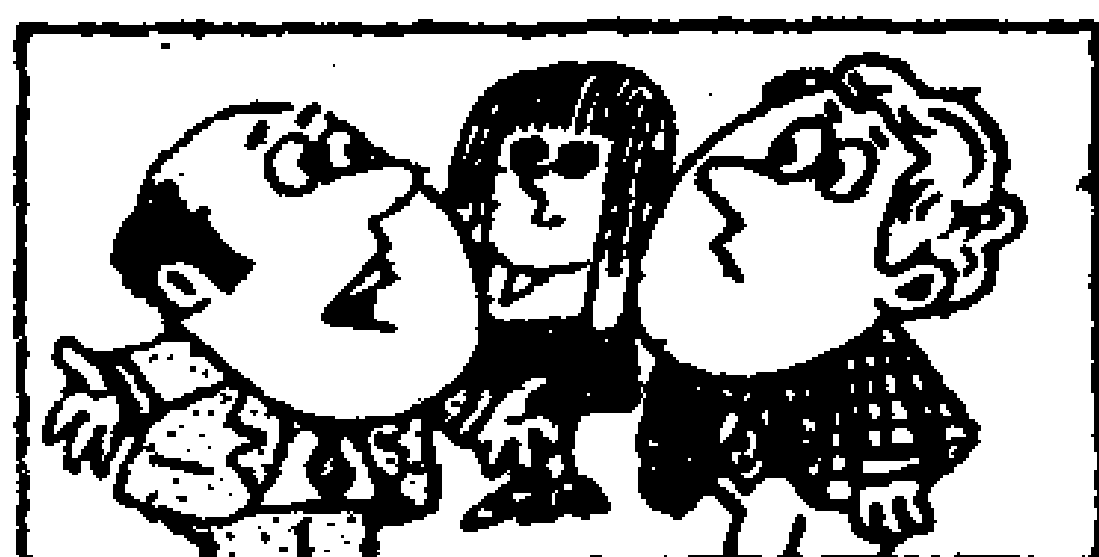
He can't have been ill.
He must have been tired.
他不可能是病了。
他准是累了。

2



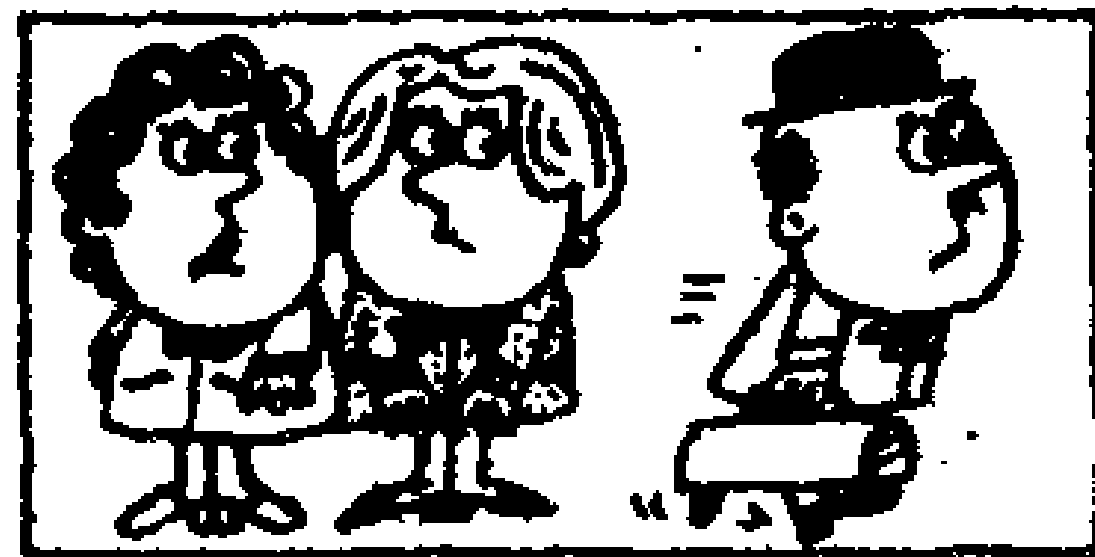
It can't have been my new hat.
It must have been my old one.
这不可能是我的新帽子。
这准是我的旧帽子。

3



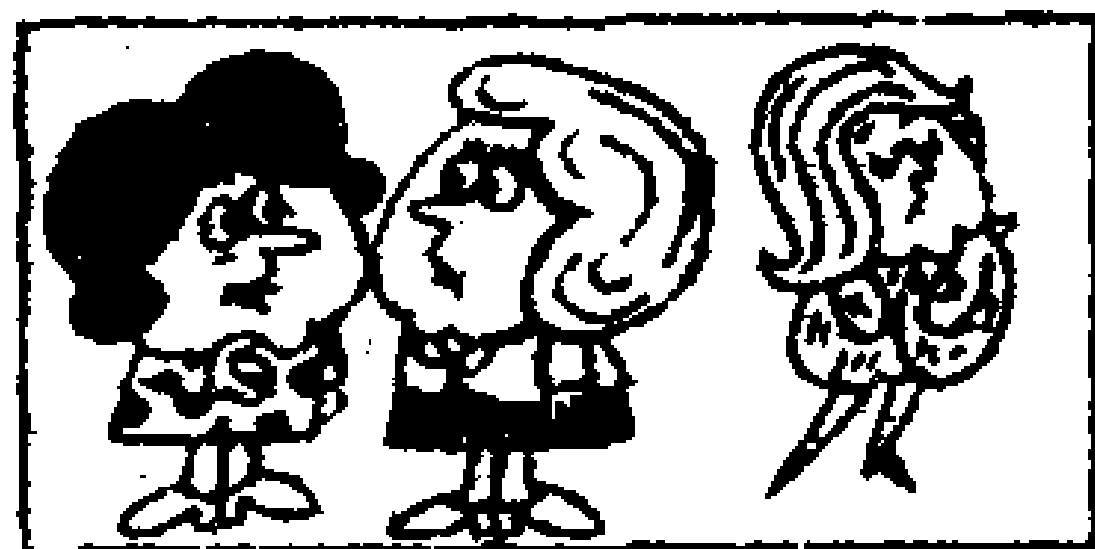
She can't have been Danish.
She must have been Swedish.
她不可能是丹麦人。
她准是瑞典人。

4



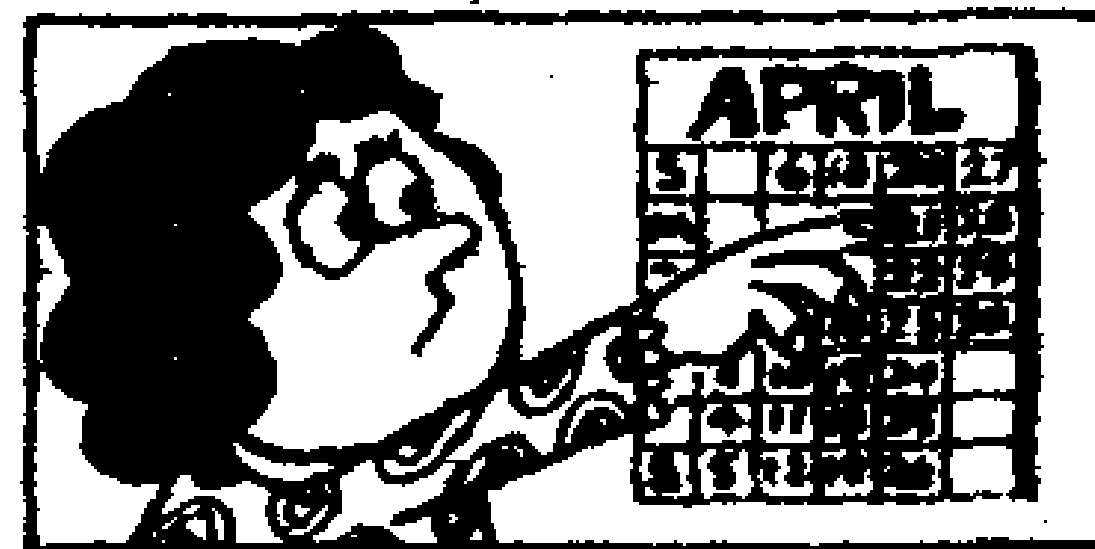
He can't have been a dentist.
He must have been a doctor.
他不可能是个牙科医生。
他准是一位医生。

5



She can't have been forty.
She must have been fifty.
她不可能是四十岁。
她准是五十岁了。

6



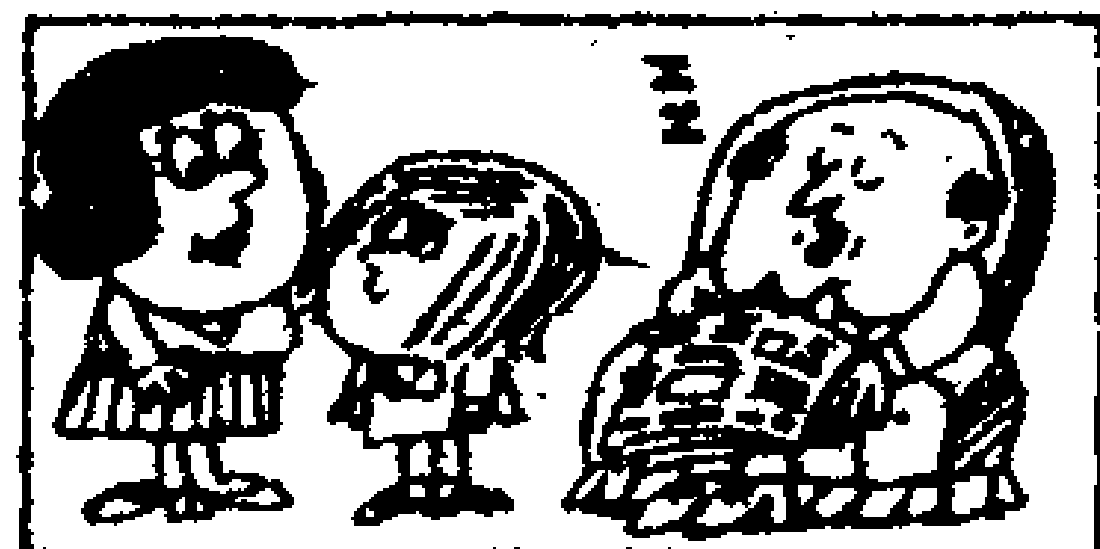
It can't have been the 20th.
It must have been the 21st.
今天不可能是 20 号。
今天准是 21 号。

7



He can't have been the youngest.
He must have been the oldest.
他不可能是年纪最小的。
他准是年纪最大的。

8



He can't have been reading.
He must have been sleeping.
他不可能在读书。
他准是在睡觉。

Exercise

Look at these sentences:

He is very tired because he *had to* get up early this morning.
He didn't get up early this morning. He *must have been* tired.

Copy these sentences. Put in *had to* or *must have been*.

He didn't come to work yesterday. He . . . ill.

He didn't come to the office this morning. He . . . stay at home.

I don't think she was Austrian. She . . . German.

I lost my pen so I . . . buy a new one.

He forgot his case so he . . . return home.

She didn't hear the telephone. She . . . sleeping.

Lesson 131



ROY: Where are you going to spend your holidays this year, Harry?

HARRY: We may go abroad.

I'm not sure.

My wife wants to go to Égypt.

I'd like to go there, too.

We can't make up our minds.

ROY: Will you travel by sea or by air?

HARRY: We may travel by sea.

ROY: It's cheaper, isn't it?

HARRY: It may be cheaper, but it takes a long time.

ROY: I'm sure you will enjoy yourselves.

HARRY: Dón't bé só síre.
 We máy nóit gó ánywhere.
 My wífe álwáys wórries tóo múch.
 Whó's góing to lóok áfter the dóg?
 Whó's góing to lóok áfter the hóuse?
 Whó's góing to lóok áfter the gárden?
 We háve this próblem évery yéar.
 Ín the énd, we stáy at hóme and lóok áfter éverything!

罗伊：哈里，今年你们打算到哪儿去度假？

哈里：我们也许到国外去。我还没定。我妻子想去埃及。我也想去那儿。
 我们还没有打定主意。

罗伊：你们坐船还是坐飞机去旅行？

哈里：我们也许坐船去旅行。

罗伊：坐船便宜些，不是吗？

哈里：可能便宜些，但时间长。

罗伊：我肯定你们会玩得很痛快。

哈里：别那样肯定。我们也许什么地方都不去。我妻子总是顾虑重重。谁来照看狗？谁来照看房子？谁来照看花园？每年我们都有这个问题。
 结果，我们只好呆在家里照看一切。

生词和短语

Egypt ['i:dʒipt] *n.* 埃及

make up one's mind 决定，决心

abroad [ə'brɔ:d] *ad.* 到(在)国外

worry ['wʌri] *vi.* 烦恼

problem ['prɒbləm] *n.* 问题

look after 照看

in the end 最后，终于

Lesson 132	He may be . . .	他可能是……
	He may have been . . .	他可能一直在……
	I'm not sure	我不能肯定



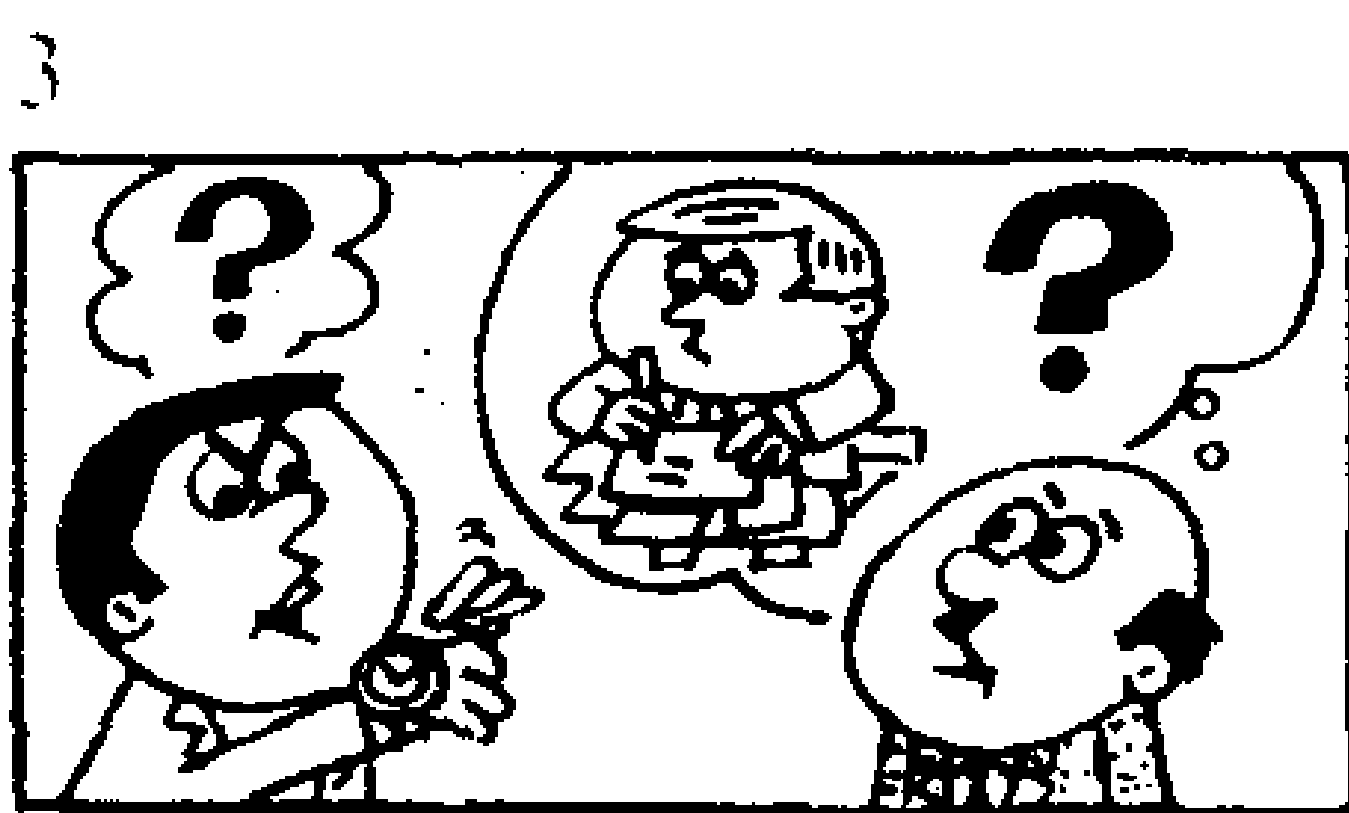
Where's Harry?
He may be in his room.
I'm not sure.

哈里在哪里?
他可能在房间里。
我不能肯定。



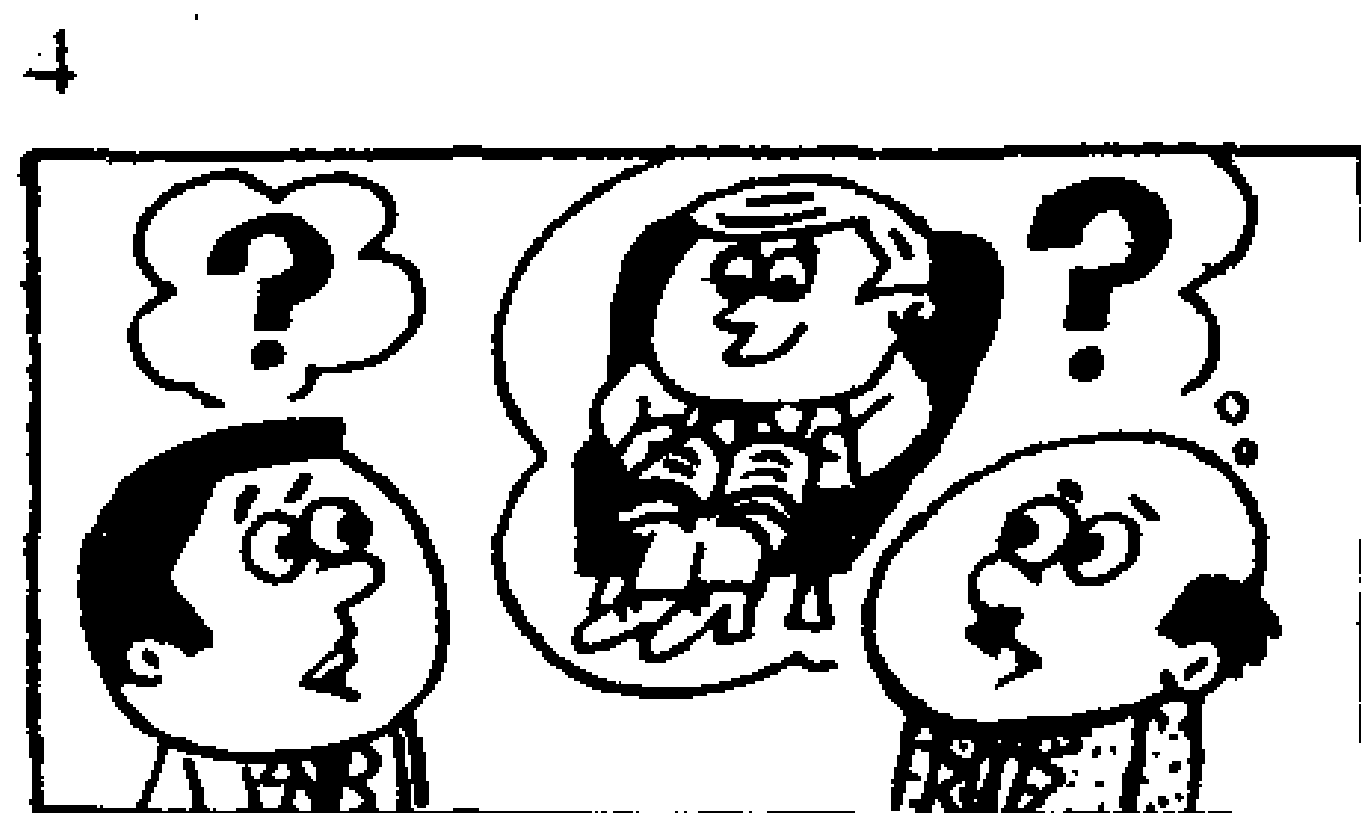
Where will he go?
He may go to the cinema.
I'm not sure.

他要到哪儿去?
他可能去看电影。
我不能肯定。



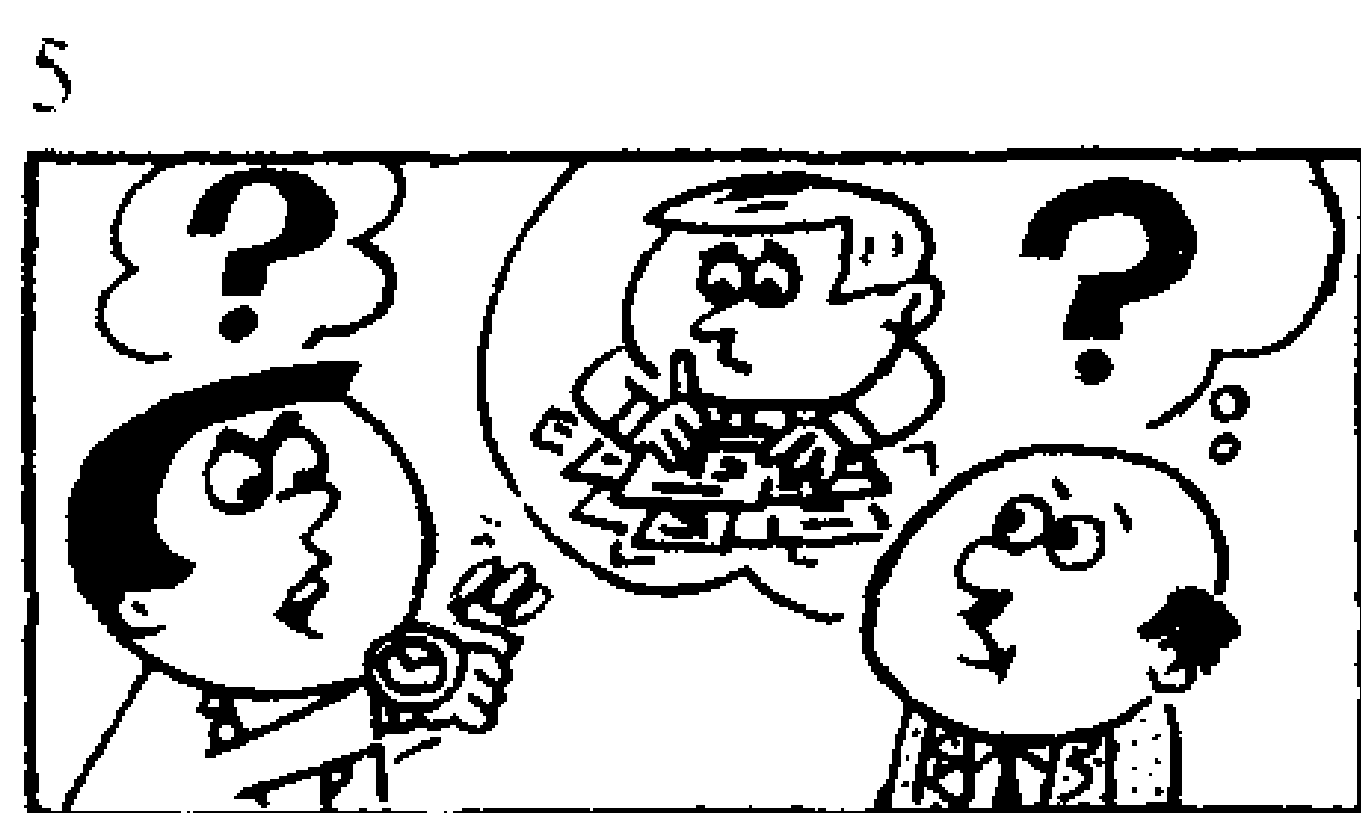
Why is he late?
He may be busy.
I'm not sure.

他刚才为什么迟到?
他可能很忙。
我不能肯定。



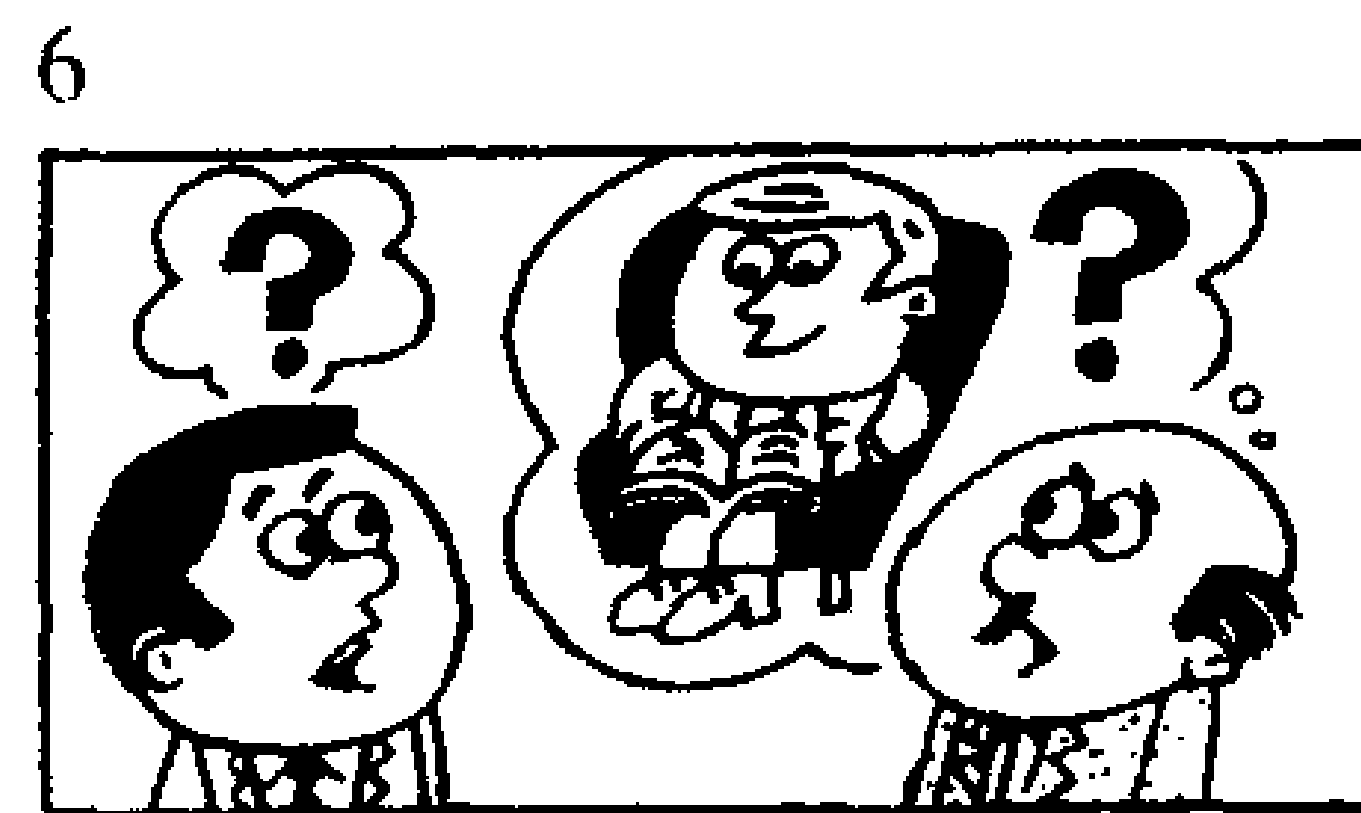
What is he doing?
He may be reading.
I'm not sure.

他刚才正在干什么?
他可能在读书。
我不能肯定。



Why was he late?
He may have been busy.
I'm not sure.

他为什么来迟了?
他可能一直很忙。
我不能肯定。



What was he doing?
He may have been reading.
I'm not sure.

他正在干什么?
他可能一直在读书。
我不能肯定。

Exercise

Read the conversation in Lesson 131 again. Then write answers to these questions:

阅读 131 课的对话，然后回答以下问题。

- 1 Is Roy talking to Harry?
- 2 Where may Harry and his wife go this year?
- 3 Who wants to go to Egypt?
- 4 How will they travel?
- 5 Isn't it cheaper to travel by sea?
- 6 Doesn't it take a long time?
- 7 Why may Harry and his wife not go anywhere?

Lesson 133

REPORTER: Have you just made
a new film, Miss Marsh?

MISS MARSH: Yes, I have.

REPORTER: Are you going to make another?

MISS MARSH: No, I'm not.

I'm going to retire.

I feel very tired.

I don't want to make another film for a long time.

记者：马希小姐，你刚拍完一部新电影吗？

马希小姐：是的，我刚拍完。

记者：你准备再拍另一部电影吗？

马希小姐：不，我不准备拍了。我要退休了。

我感到厌倦。我早就不想再拍电影了。

KATE: Let's buy a newspaper, Millie.

Listen to this!

"Karen Marsh: Sensational News!
by our reporter, Alan Jones.

Miss Karen Marsh arrived
at London Airport today.

She was wearing a blue dress and a mink coat.

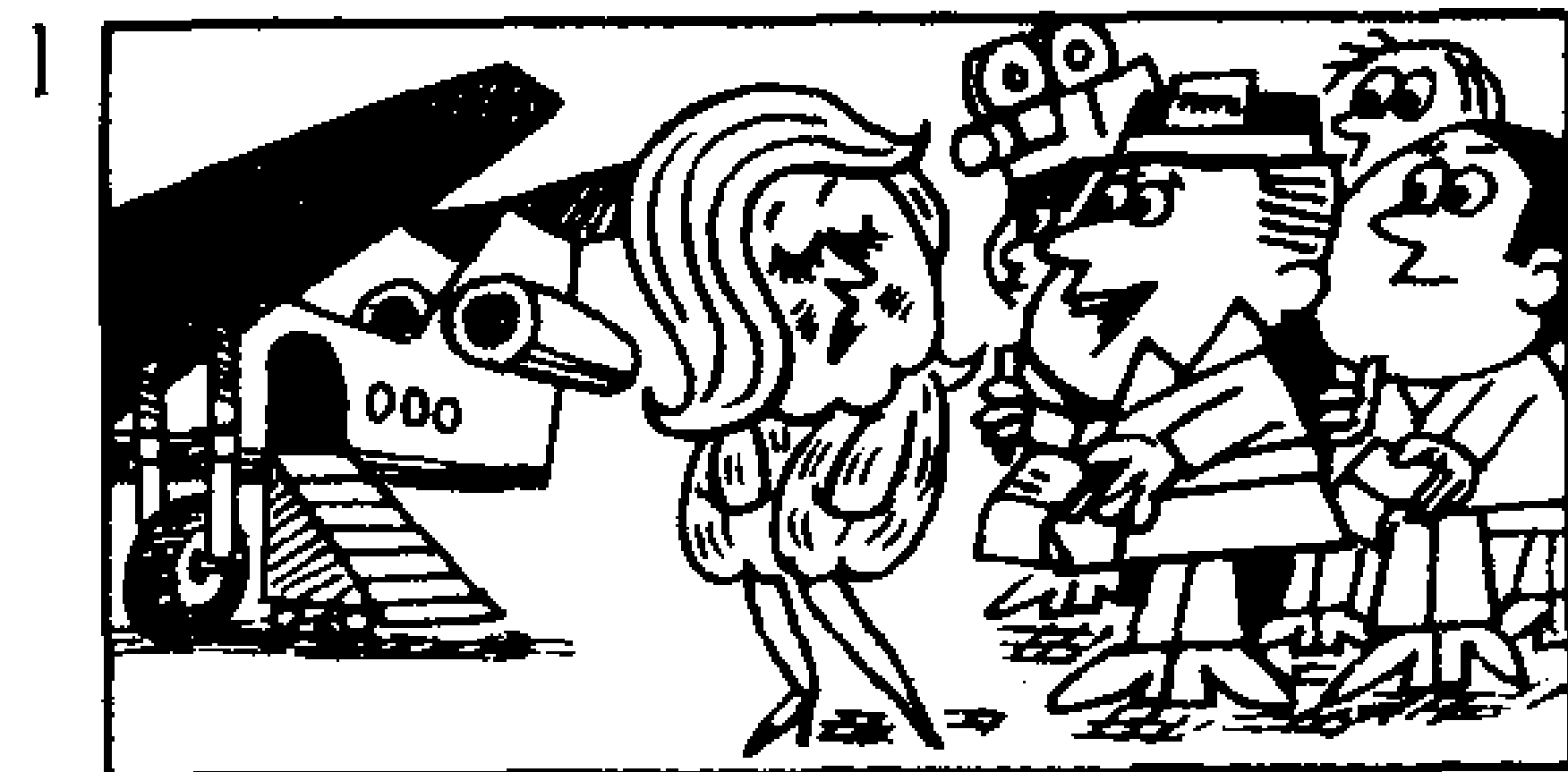
She told me she had just made a new film.

She said she was not going to make another.

She said she was going to retire.

She told reporters she felt very tired and didn't want to make
another film for a long time."

MILLIE: Well, fancy that, Kate!



凯特：咱们买张报纸吧。米莉，听：“卡伦·马希小姐，轰动一时的新闻！由记者阿伦·琼斯报道。卡伦·马希小姐今天到达伦敦机场。她穿着一件蓝色的衣服和一件貂皮大衣。她告诉我，她刚拍完一部新片。她说她准备不再拍电影了。她说她将打算退休。她告诉记者她感到很厌倦了。早就不想再拍电影了。”

米莉：啊，凯特，真想不到！

生词和短语

sensational [sen/'seiʃənəl] *a.* 轰动的

reporter [ri/'pɔ:tə] *n.* 记者

mink [mɪŋk] *n.* 貂皮

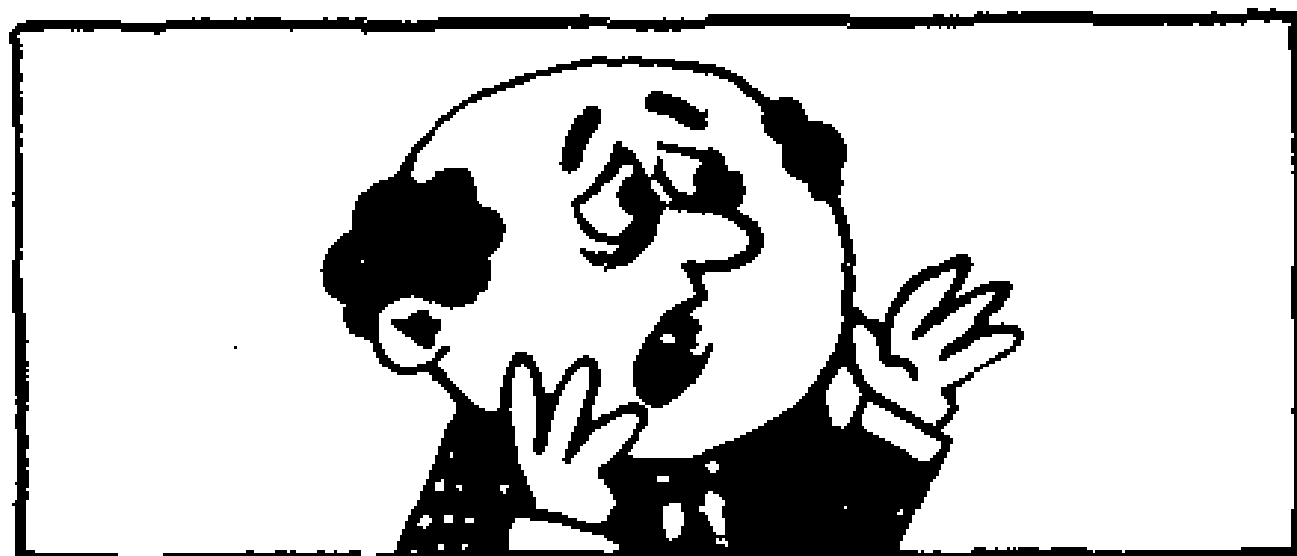
fancy [/'fænsi] *a.* 奇特的

Fancy that! 那真想不到。

Millie [/'mɪli] 米莉(女子名)

Lesson 134 He said (that) he . . . He told me (that) he . . .

1



I'm tired.
我累了。

2



What did he say?
What did he tell you?
他说什么?
他对你说什么?

3



He said (that) he was tired.
He told me (that) he was tired.
他说他累了。
他对我说他累了。

4



I'm reading.
我正在读书。

5



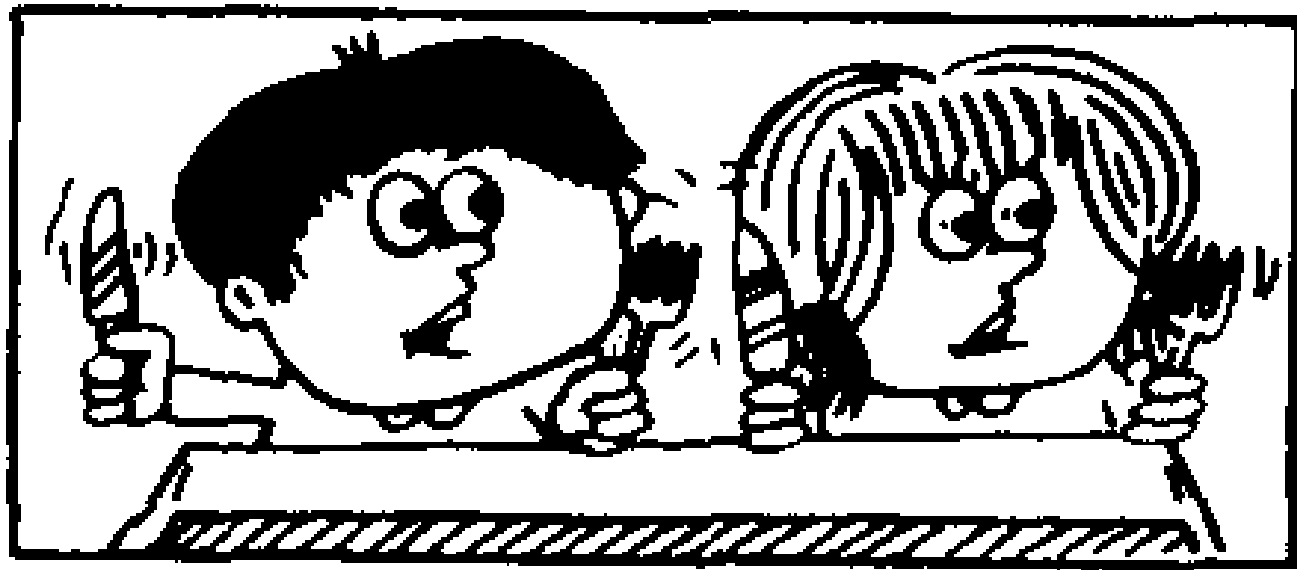
What did she say?
What did she tell you?
她说什么?
她对你说什么?

6



She said (that) she was reading.
She told me (that) she was reading.
她说她正在读书。
他对我说她正在读书。

7



We want our dinner.

我们要吃饭

8



What did they say?

What did they tell you?

他们说什么?

他们对你说什么?

9



They said (that) they

wanted their dinner.

They told me (that)

they wanted their dinner.

他们说他们要吃饭。

他们对我说他们要吃饭

10



I've finished my homework.

我已经做完家庭作业了。

11



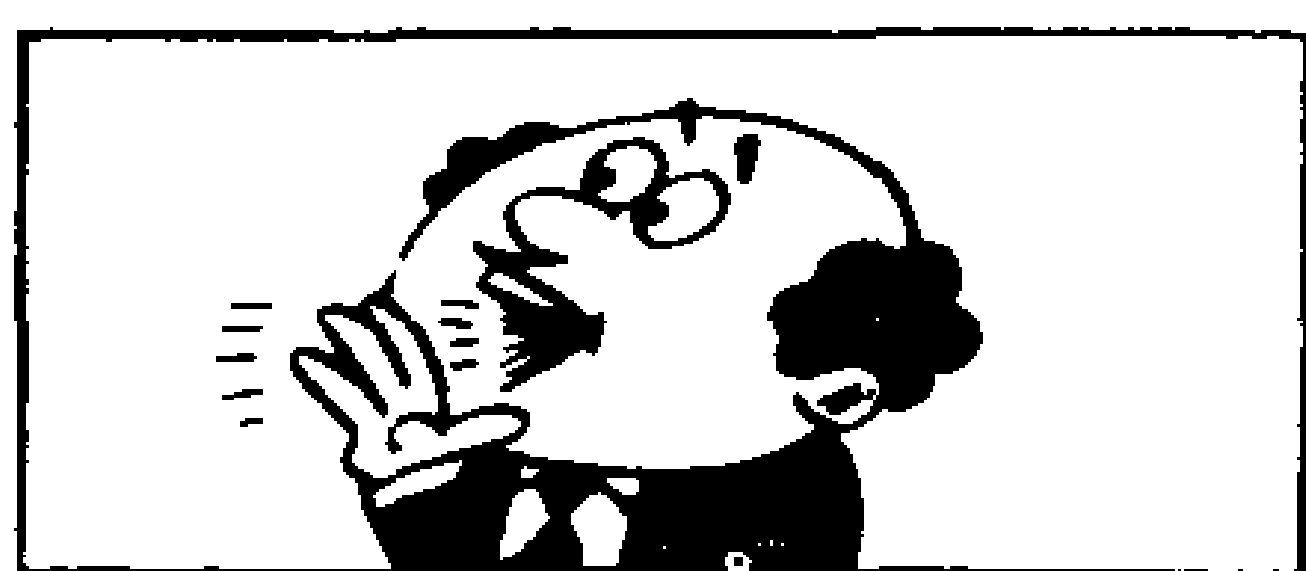
What did he say?

What did he tell you?

他说什么?

他对你说什么?

12



He said (that) he had

finished his homework.

He told me (that) he had

finished his homework.

他说他做完了家庭作业。

他对我说他已经做完家庭作业了

Exercise

Read the conversation in Lesson 133 again. Then write answers to these questions.

- 1 Has Miss Marsh just made a new film?
- 2 Who was asking her questions?
- 3 What is Miss Marsh going to do?
- 4 Why doesn't Miss Marsh want to make another film?
- 5 Who bought a newspaper?
- 6 Where did Miss Marsh arrive?
- 7 What was Miss Marsh wearing?

Lesson 135

REPORTER: Are you really
going to retire, Miss Marsh?

MISS MARSH: I may.

I can't make up my mind.

I shall have to ask
my future husband.

He won't let me make another film.



记者：马希小姐，你真的打算退休吗？

马希小姐：我可能退休。我拿不定主意。我还得问问我的未婚夫。他不让我再拍电影了。

REPORTER: Your future husband, Miss Marsh?

MISS MARSH: Yes. Let me introduce him to you.

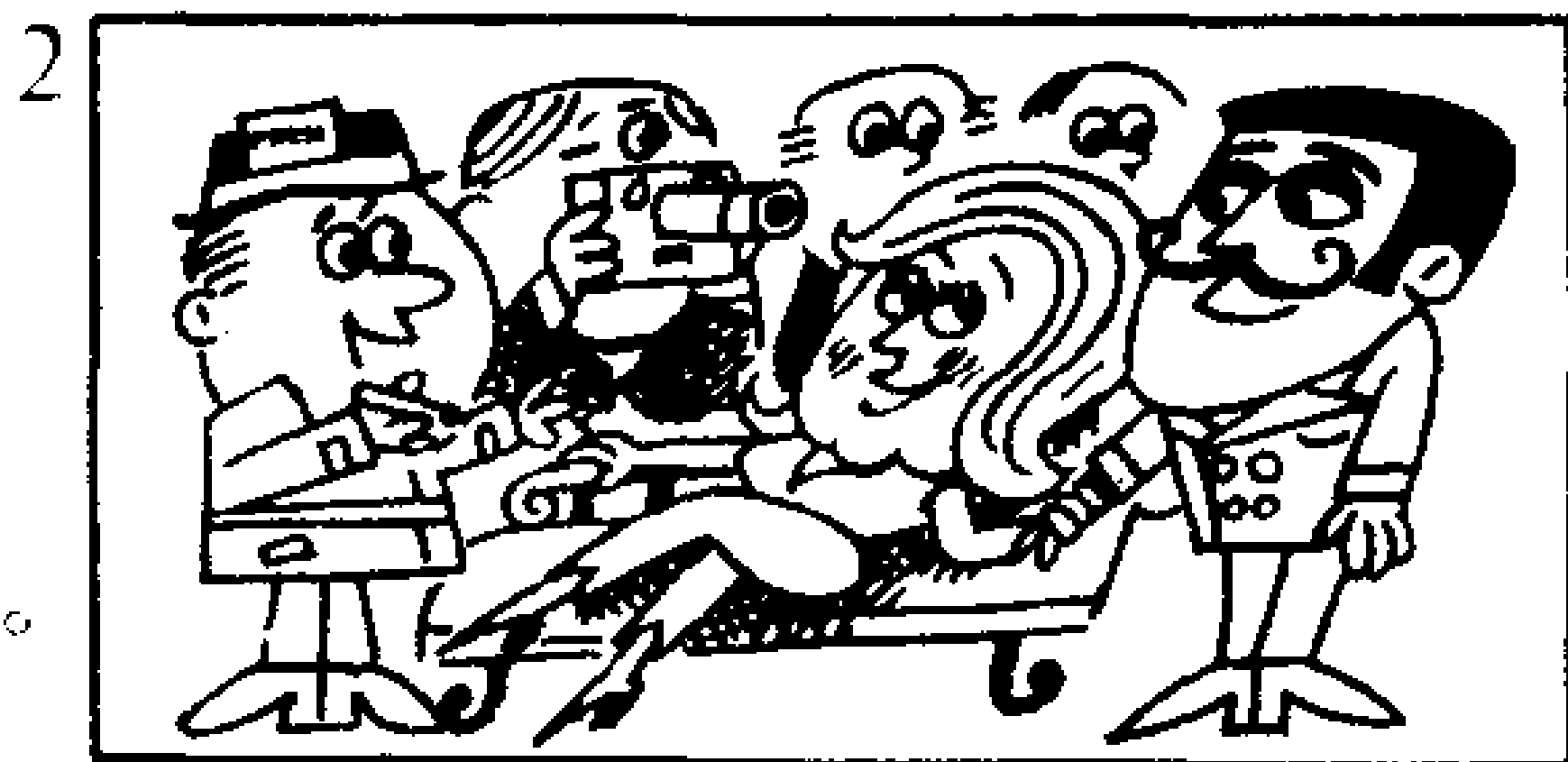
His name is Carlos.

We shall get married next week.

记者：你的未婚夫，马希小姐？

马希小姐：是的，让我把他向你们介绍一下。

他的名字叫卡洛斯。下周我们就要结婚了。



KATE: Look, Millie!

Here's another report about Karen Marsh.

Listen: "Karen Marsh: The Latest. At her London Hotel today Miss Marsh told reporters she might retire.

She said she couldn't make up her mind.

She said she would have to ask her future husband.

She said her future husband would not let her make another film.

Then she introduced us to Carlos and told us they would get married next week."



凯特：米莉，看！这儿是关于卡伦·马希的另一条报道。听着：“卡伦·马希：最新消息。今天在伦敦旅馆，马希小姐告诉记者，她可能退休。她说她还不能拿定主意。她说她还得问她的未婚夫。她说她的未婚夫不愿意让她再拍电影。然后她把我们介绍给卡洛斯，并告诉我们，他们将在下周结婚。”

MILLIE: That's sensational news, isn't it, Kate?

KATE: It certainly is.

He'll be her sixth husband!

米莉：凯特，那真是条轰动的消息，不是吗？

凯特：当然是，他将是她的第六个丈夫了！



生词和短语

introduce [ˌintrəˈdju:s] *vt.* 介绍

get married 结婚

Lesson 136 He said (that) he ... He told me (that) he ...



I shall leave tomorrow.

我明天离开。

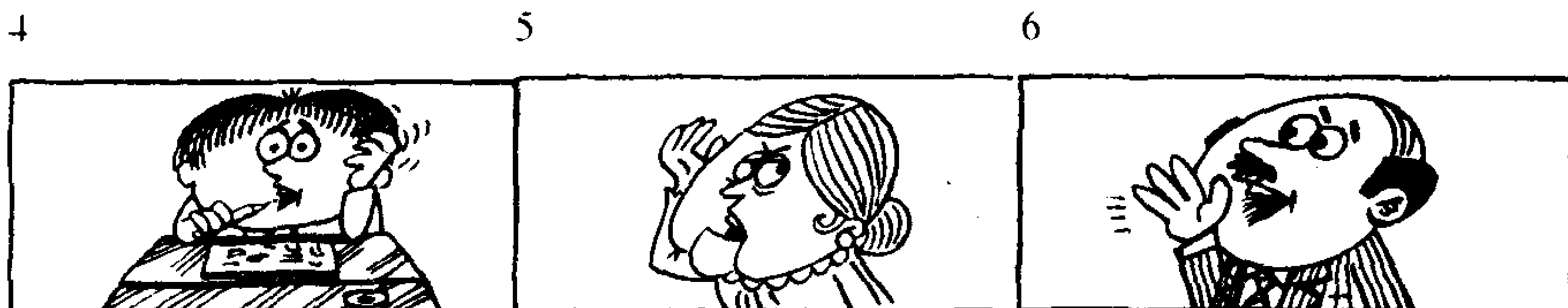
What did he say?
What did he tell you?

他说什么?
他对你说些什么?

He said (that) he would leave tomorrow.

He told me (that) he would leave tomorrow.

他说他明天离开。
他对我说他明天离开。



I can't do this maths problem.

我不会做这道数学题。

What did he say?
What did he tell you?

他说什么?
他对你说些什么?

He said (that) he couldn't do this maths problem.

He told me (that) he couldn't do this maths problem.

他说他不会做这道数学题。
他对我说他不会做这道数学题。



I may return at
six o'clock.

我可能六点钟回来。

What did she say?
What did she tell you?

她说什么?

她对你说些什么?

She said (that) she might
return at six o'clock.

She told me (that) she
might return at six
o'clock.

她说她可能六点钟回来。

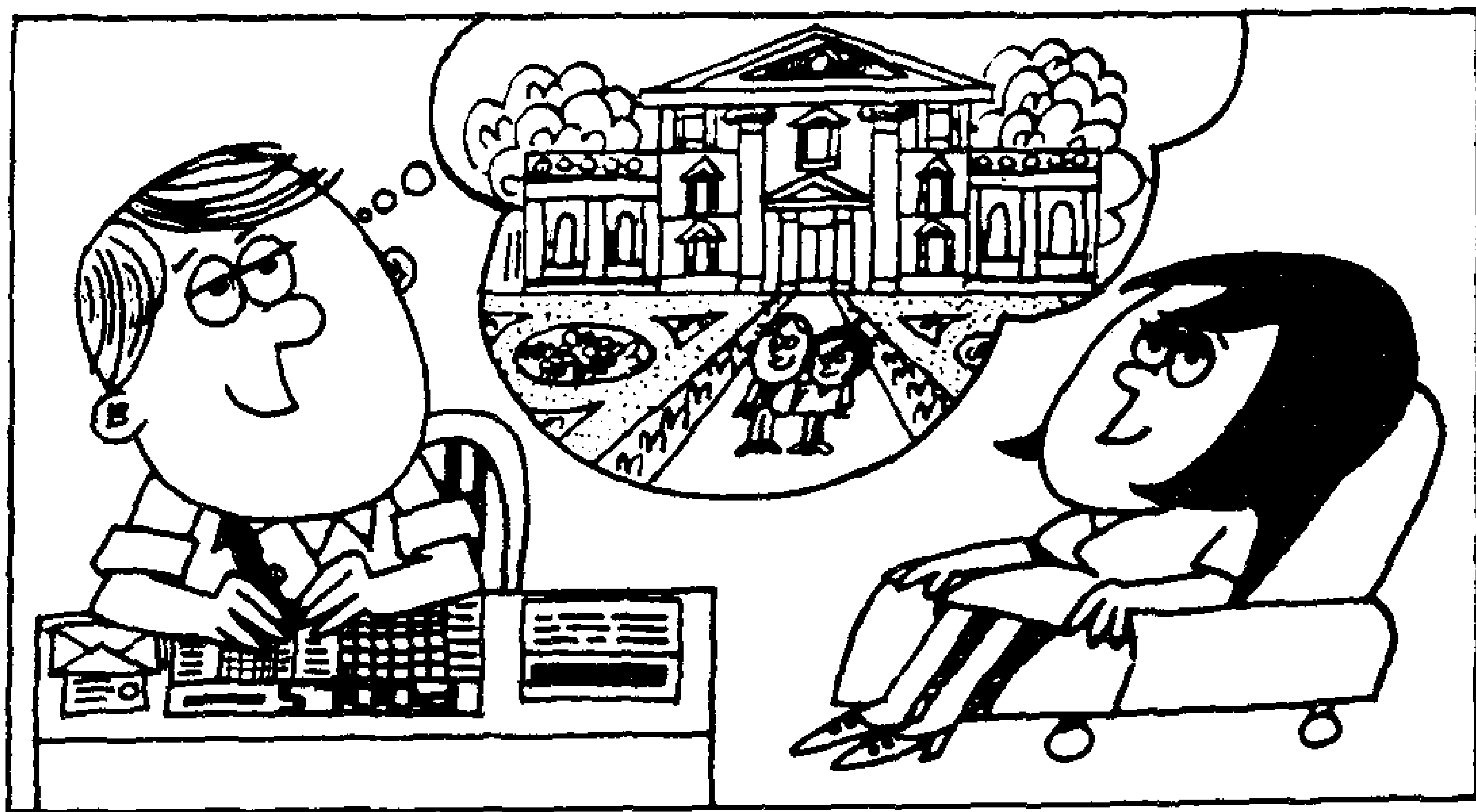
她对我说她可能六点钟回来。

Exercise

Read the conversation in Lesson 135 again. Then write answers to these questions:

- 1 Is Miss Marsh really going to retire, or is she still not sure?
- 2 She can't make up her mind, can she?
- 3 What is the name of her future husband?
- 4 When will they get married?
- 5 Where is Miss Marsh staying?
- 6 Did Miss Marsh introduce Carlos to the reporters?
- 7 How did Millie describe the news?

Lesson 137



JUNE: Are you doing the football pools, Brian?

BRIAN: Yes. I've nearly finished, June.

I'm sure we shall win something this week.

JUNE: You always say that, but we never win anything!

What will you do if you win a lot of money?

BRIAN: If I win a lot of money I shall buy you a mink coat.

JUNE: I don't want a mink coat! I want to see the world.

BRIAN: All right.

If we win a lot of money we shall travel round the world
and we shall stay at the best hotels.

Then we shall return home and buy a big house in the country.
We shall have a beautiful garden and . . .

JUNE: But if we spend all that money we shall be poor again.
What shall we do then?

BRIAN: If we spend all the money
we shall try and win the football pools again.

JUNE: It's a pleasant dream but everything depends on "if"!

琼: 布赖恩, 你正在下足球赛输赢的赌注吗?

布: 是的。我快要搞好了, 琼。我确信本周我们会赢一点的。

琼: 你老是那样说, 但是我们从来没有赢过! 假如你赢得一大笔钱, 你要干什么?

布: 假如我赢得了一大笔钱, 我将给你买一件貂皮大衣。

琼: 我不要貂皮大衣! 我要去见见世面。

布: 行。假如我们赢得了一大笔钱, 我们将去世界各地旅行, 并将住在最好的旅馆里。然后我们返回家乡, 在乡下买一幢大房子。我们将有一个美丽的花园和……

琼: 但是, 假如我们把所有的钱都花光了, 我们又会变穷。那时我们该怎么办呢?

布: 假如我们把所有的钱都花光了, 我们再设法赢足球赌注。

琼: 这是个美梦, 但一切都取决于“假如”!

生词和短语

pool [pu:l] *n.* 赌注

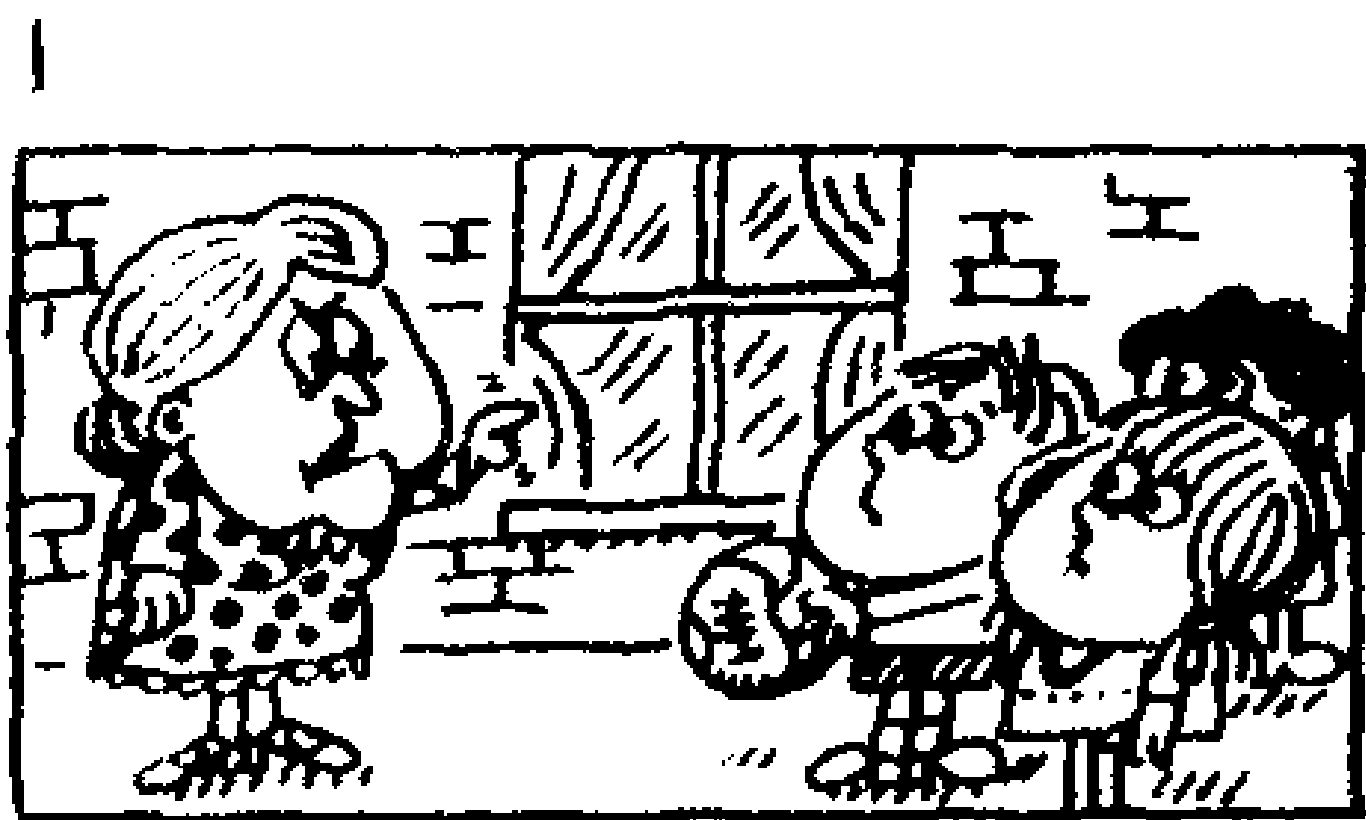
world [wɜ:ld] *n.* 世界

see the world 见见世面

depend on [di'pend] 依靠

Brian [/'braiən] 布赖恩(姓氏, 男子名)

Lesson 138 If . . .



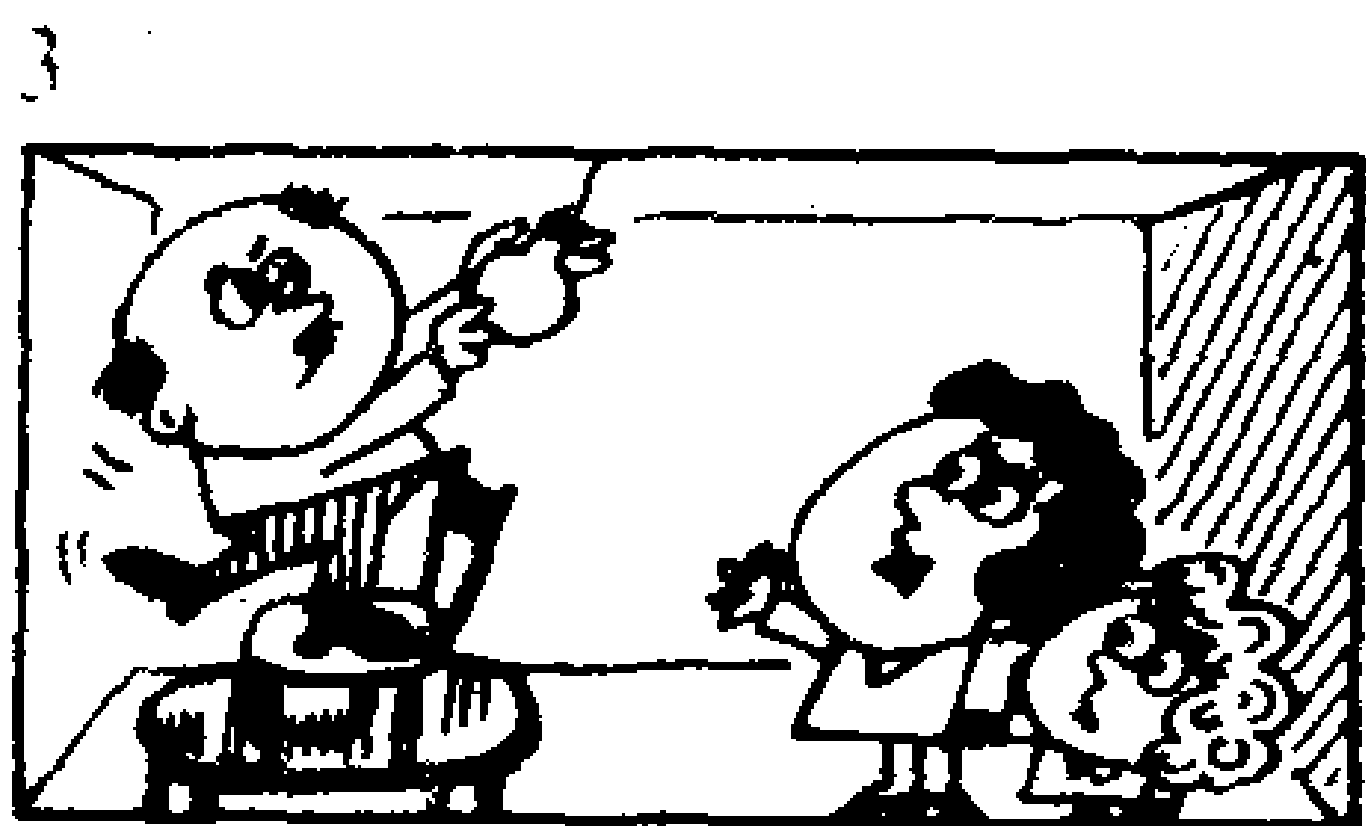
If you break this window,
you will have to pay for it!

假如你们把玻璃窗打碎，
你们就得赔。



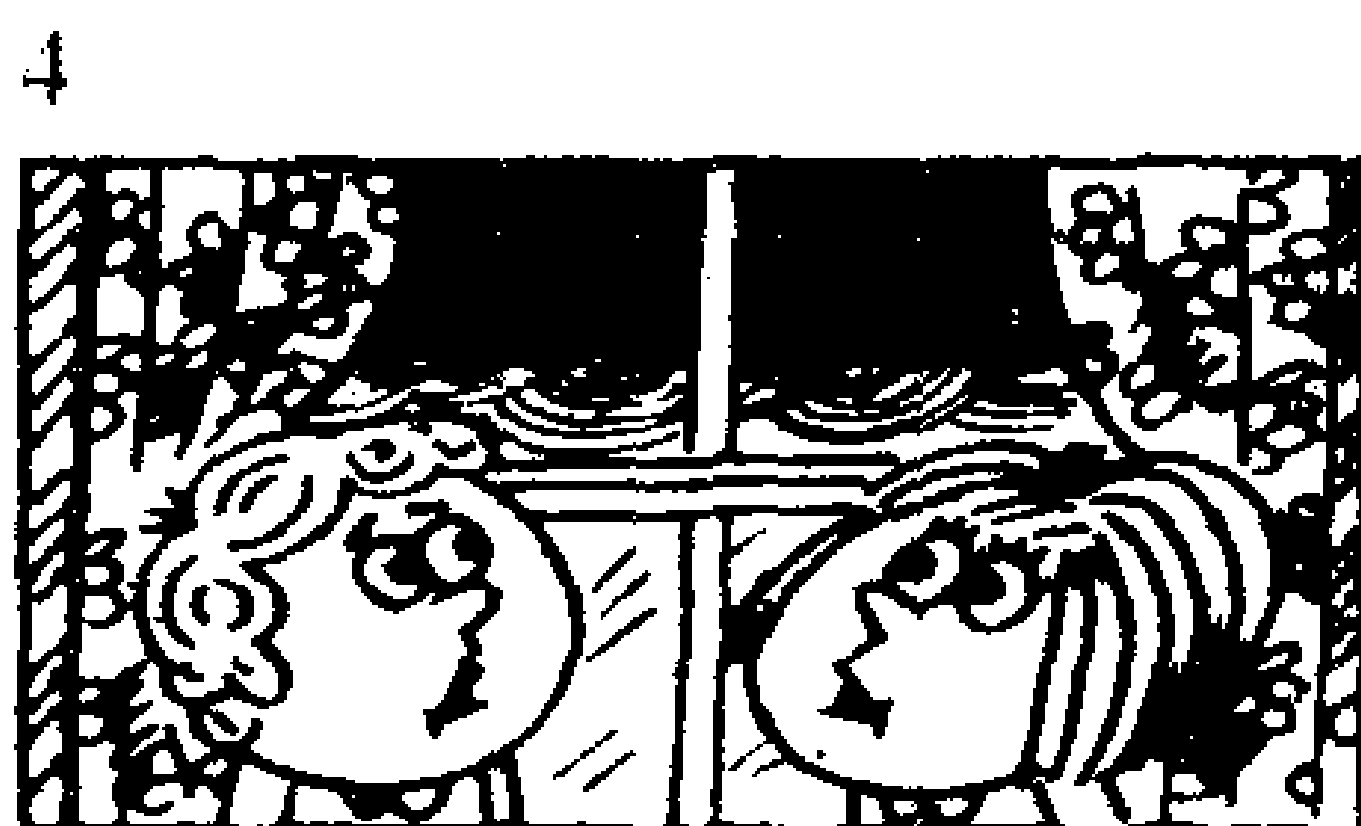
If you don't hurry,
we shall miss the train.

假如你不赶快，
我们就会赶不上火车。



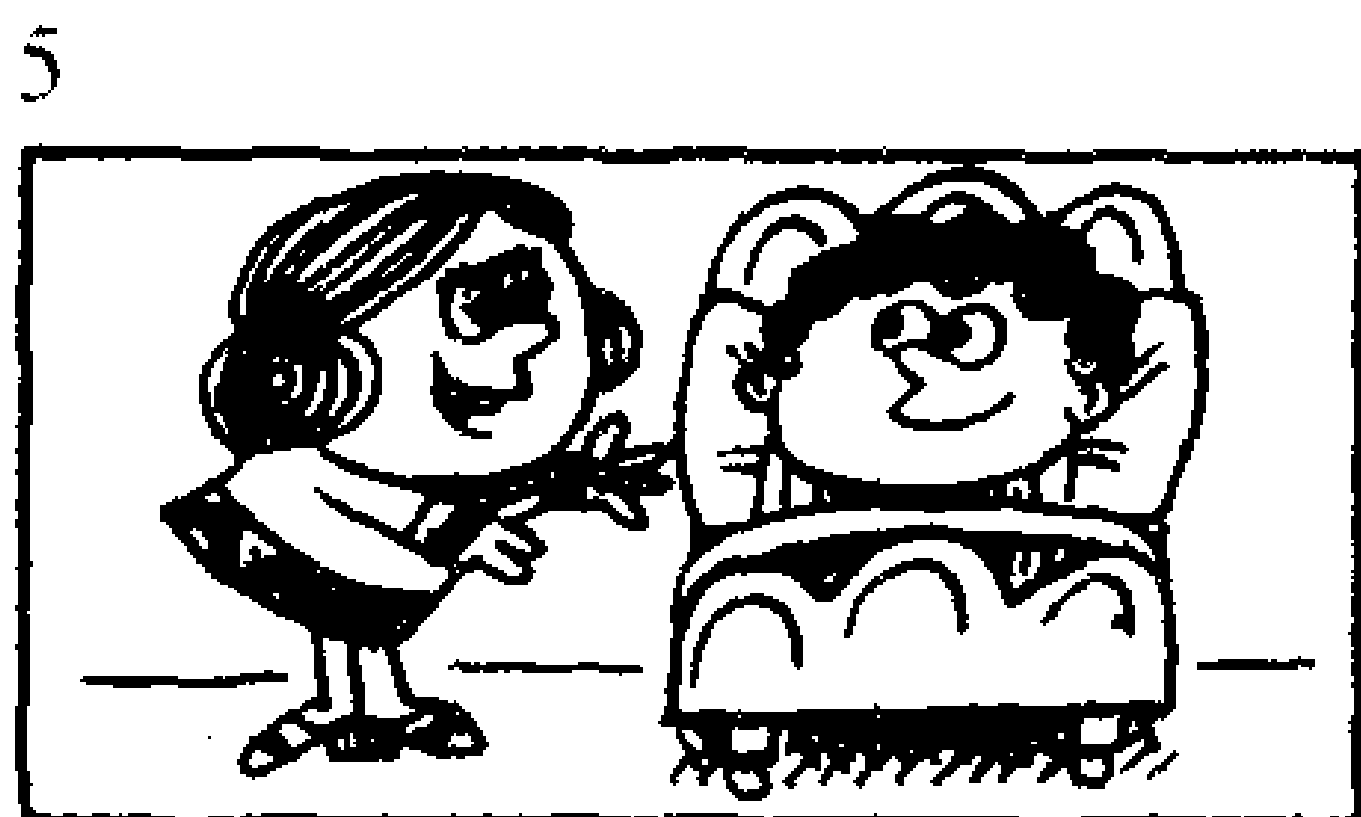
If he falls,
he will hurt himself.

假如他摔下来，
就会摔伤的。



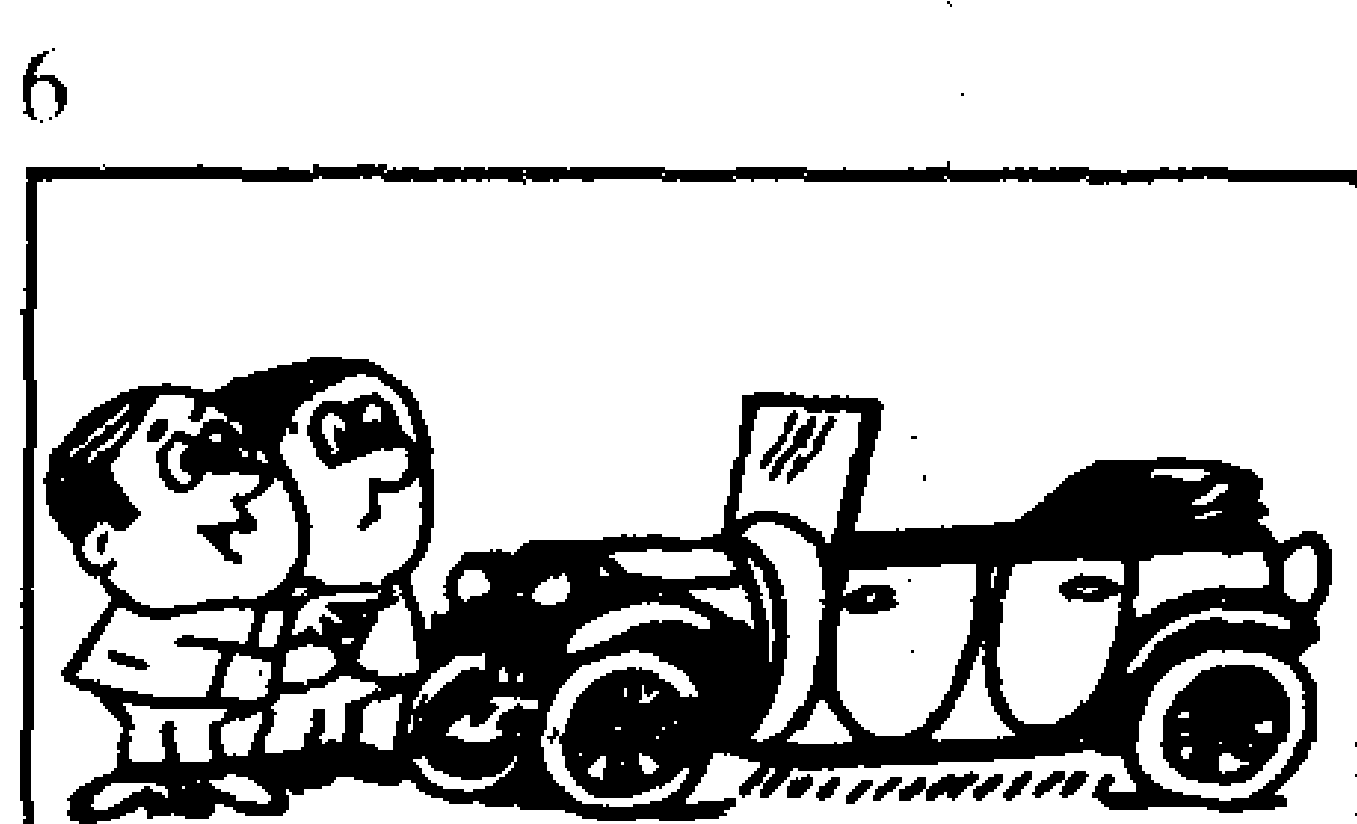
If it rains tomorrow,
we shan't go to the seaside.

假如明天下雨，
我们就不到海滨去了。



If you feel better,
you can get up.

假如你感觉好点了，
就能起床。



If he sells that car,
he can buy a new one.

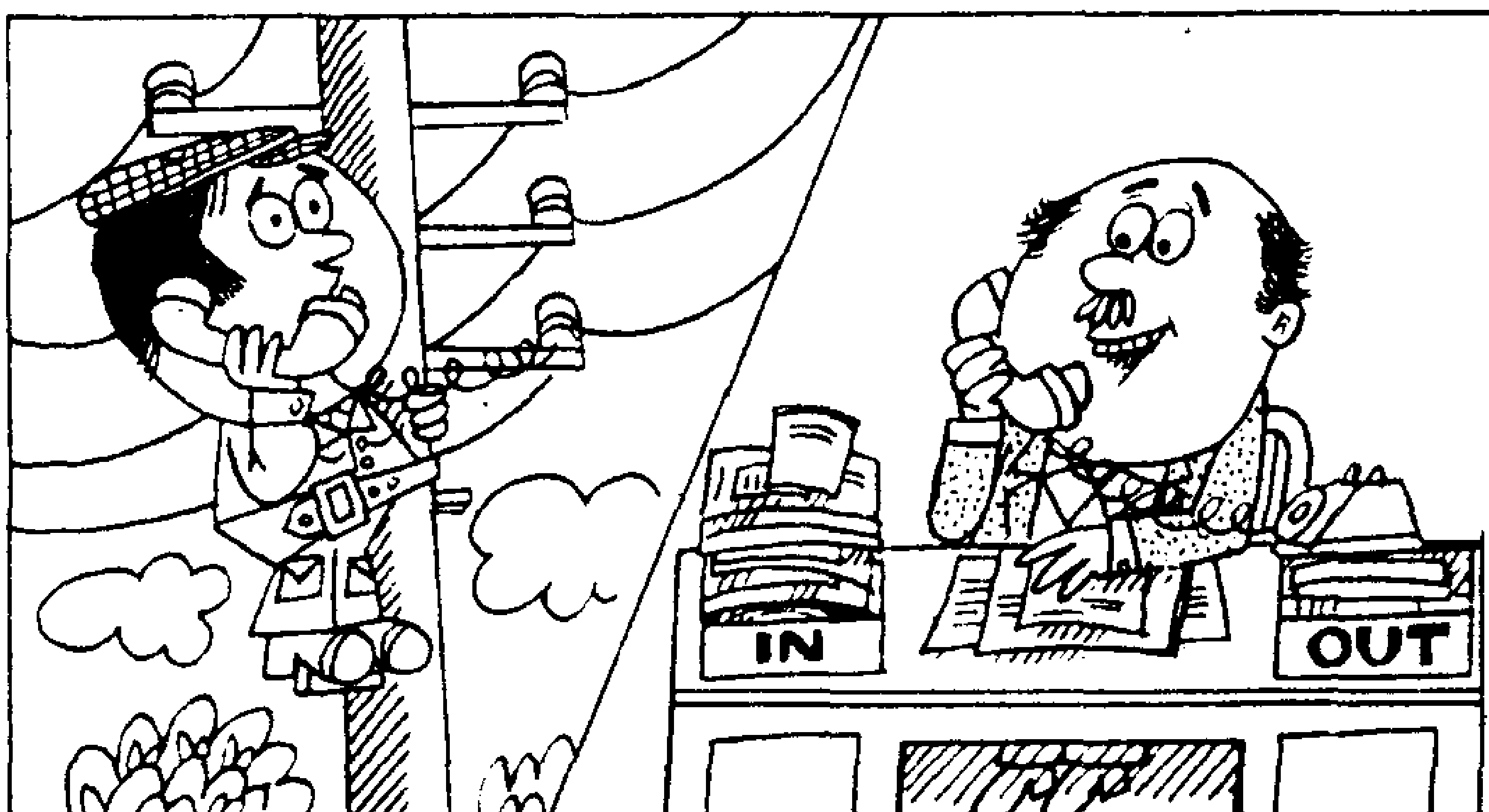
假如他把那辆车卖了，
就能买一辆新的。

Exercise

Read the conversation in Lesson 137 again. Then write answers to these questions.

- 1 What is Brian doing?
- 2 Has Brian ever won anything on the football pools?
- 3 What will Brian buy his wife if he wins a lot of money?
- 4 She doesn't want a mink coat, does she?
- 5 What does June want instead of a mink coat?
- 6 What will Brian do if he spends all the money?
- 7 It's only a dream, isn't it?
- 8 What does it all depend on?

Lesson 139



MR GRIMES: Ís that yóu, Jóhn?

JOHN SMITH: Yés. spéaking.

MR GRIMES: Téll Máry we shall be láte for dínnér this évening.

JOHN SMITH: I'm afráid I dón't understand.

MR GRIMES: Hásn't Máry tóld you?

She invítéd Bétty and me to dínnér this évening.

I sáid I wóuld bé at yóur hóuse at six o'clóck,

but the bóss wánts me to dó some éxtra wórk.

I'll háve to stáy at the óffice.

I dón't knów whén I shall fínish.

Óh, and bý the wáy.

Mý wífe wánts to knów if Máry néeds ány hélp.

JOHN SMITH: I dón't knów whát you're tálking abóut.

MR GRIMES: That is Jóhn Smíth, isn't it?

JOHN SMITH: Yés, I'm Jóhn Smíth.

MR GRIMES: You áre Jóhn Smíth, the enginéer. áren't you?

JOHN SMITH: Thát's ríght.

MR GRIMES: You wórk

for the Óverséas Enginéering Cómpany, dón't you?

JOHN SMITH: Nó. I dón't.

I'm Jóhn Smíth the téléphone enginéer

and I'm repáiring your téléphone líne.

格拉姆兹先生：约翰，是你吗？

约翰·史密斯：是我呀！

格：告诉玛丽，今晚吃饭我们要来迟些。

约：恐怕我还不明白你的意思。

格：难道玛丽没告诉你吗？她邀请贝蒂和我今晚去吃饭。我说我六点钟到你家。但老板要我加班。我得留在办公室。我不知道我什么时候搞完。哦，顺便问一句，我妻子想知道玛丽是否需要帮忙。

约：我不知道你在说什么？

格：你是约翰·史密斯，是吗？

约：是的，我是约翰·史密斯。

格：你是工程师约翰·史密斯对吗？

约：对的。

格：你在对外工程公司上班，是吗？

约：不，不是。我是电话工程师约翰·史密斯，我在修理你的电话线。

生词和短语

extra ['ekstrə] *a.* 外加的

by the way 顺便

company ['kʌmpəni] *n.* 公司(略作: Co., co.)

Lesson 140 He wants to know if/why/what/when 他想要知道是否/为何/什么/何时……

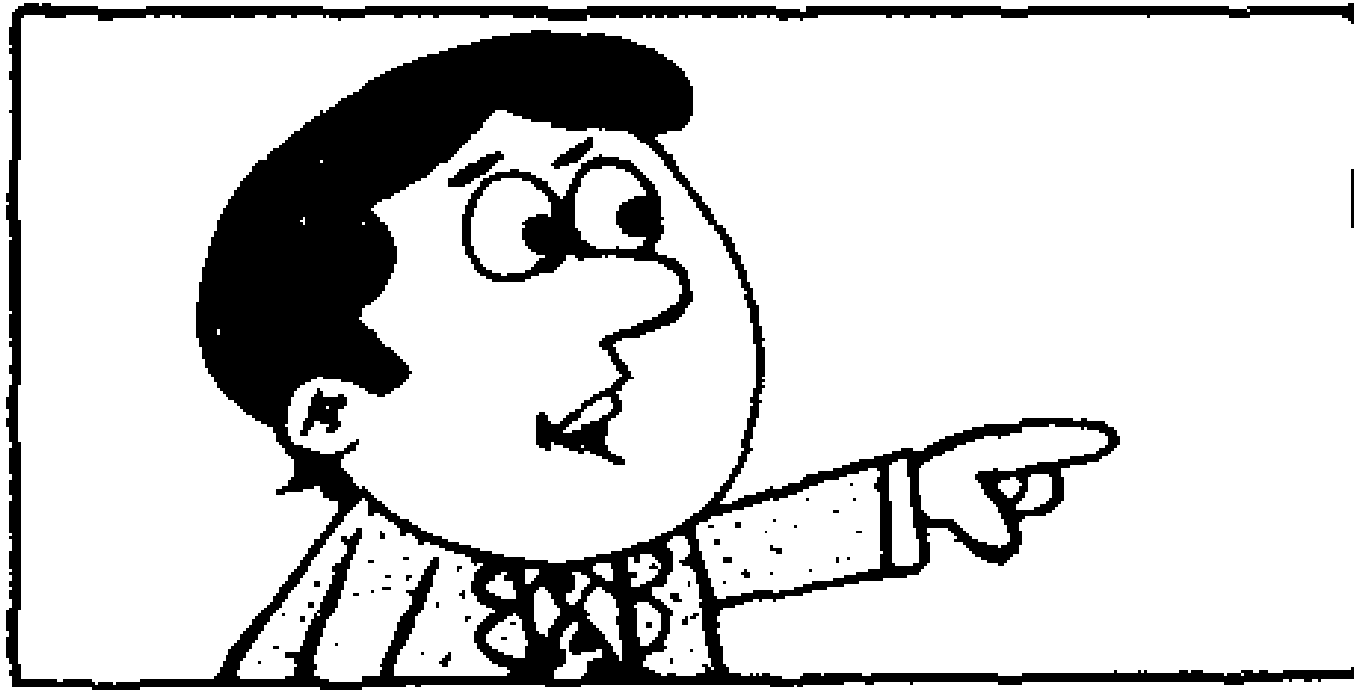


Are you tired?
你累吗?
Why are you tired?
你为什么会累?

What does he want
to know?
What does he want
to know?
他想要知道什么?
他想要知道什么?

He wants to know
if you are tired.
He wants to know
why you are tired.
他想要知道你是否累了
他想要知道你为什么会累

4



Are you reading?

你在读书吗?

What are you reading?

你在读什么?

5



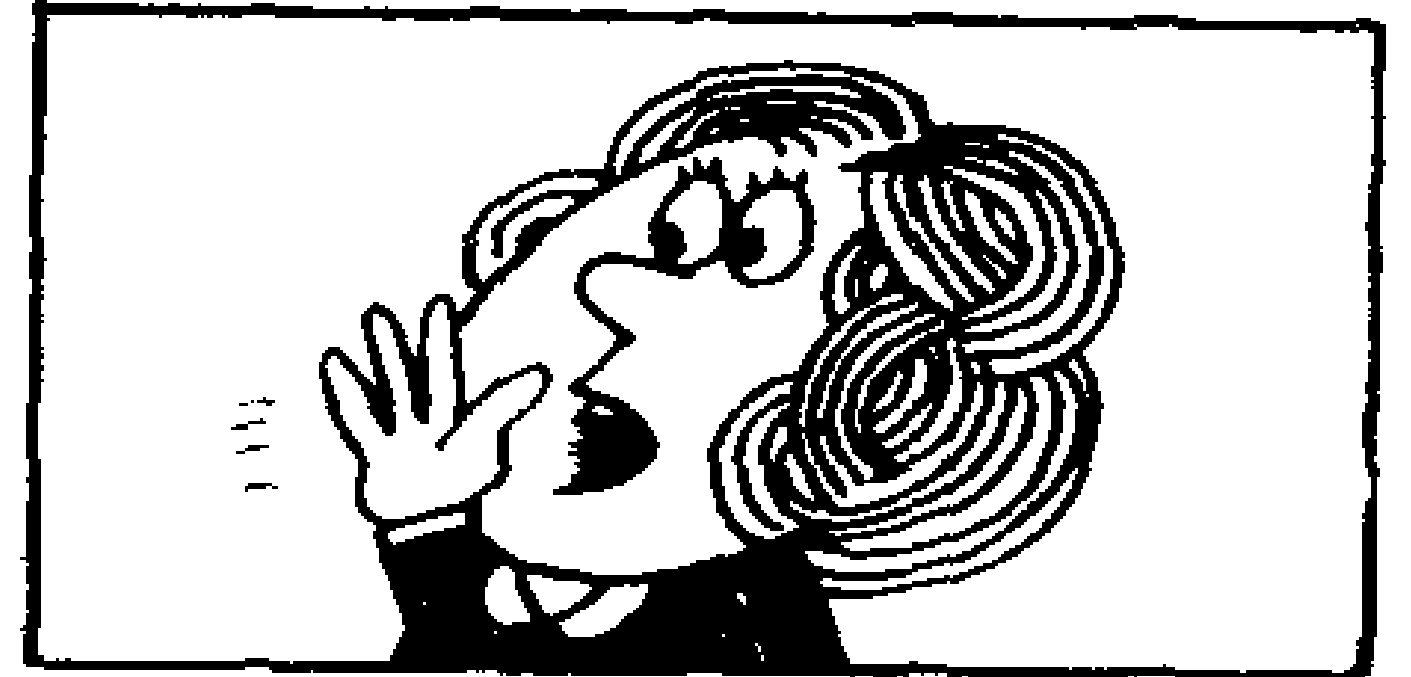
What does he want to know?

What does he want to know?

他想要知道什么?

他想要知道什么?

6



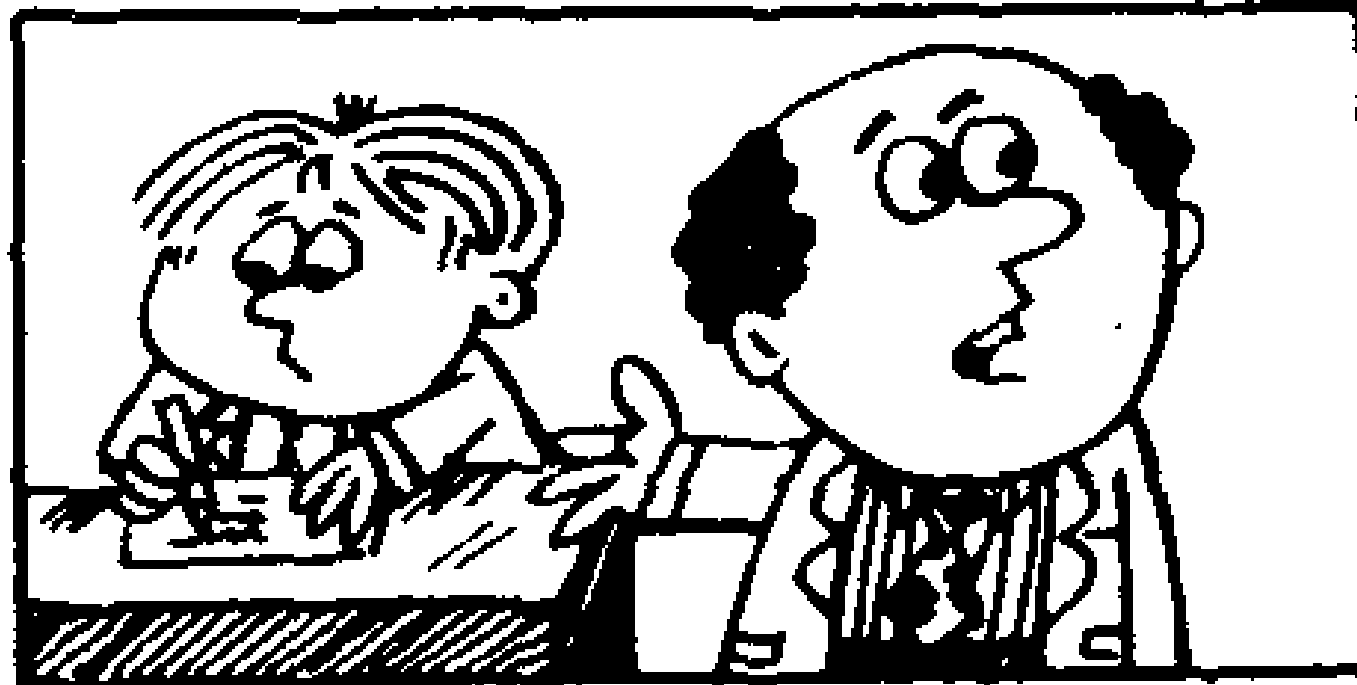
He wants to know if you are reading.

He wants to know what you are reading.

他想要知道你是否在读书

他想要知道你在读什么

7



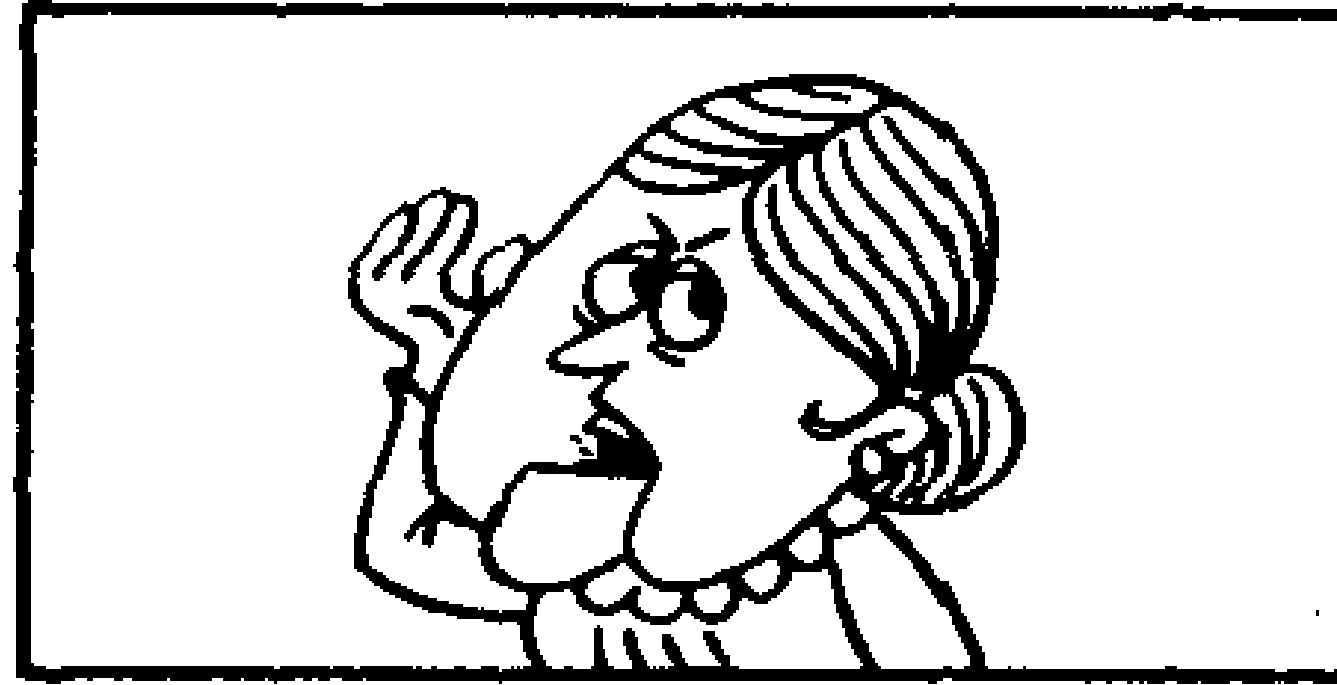
Does Tom always do his homework?

汤姆一直在做功课吗?

When does Tom do his homework?

汤姆什么时候做功课?

8



What does he want to know?

What does he want to know?

他想要知道什么?

他想要知道什么?

9



He wants to know if Tom always does his homework.

He wants to know when Tom does his homework.

他想要知道汤姆是否总是在做功课

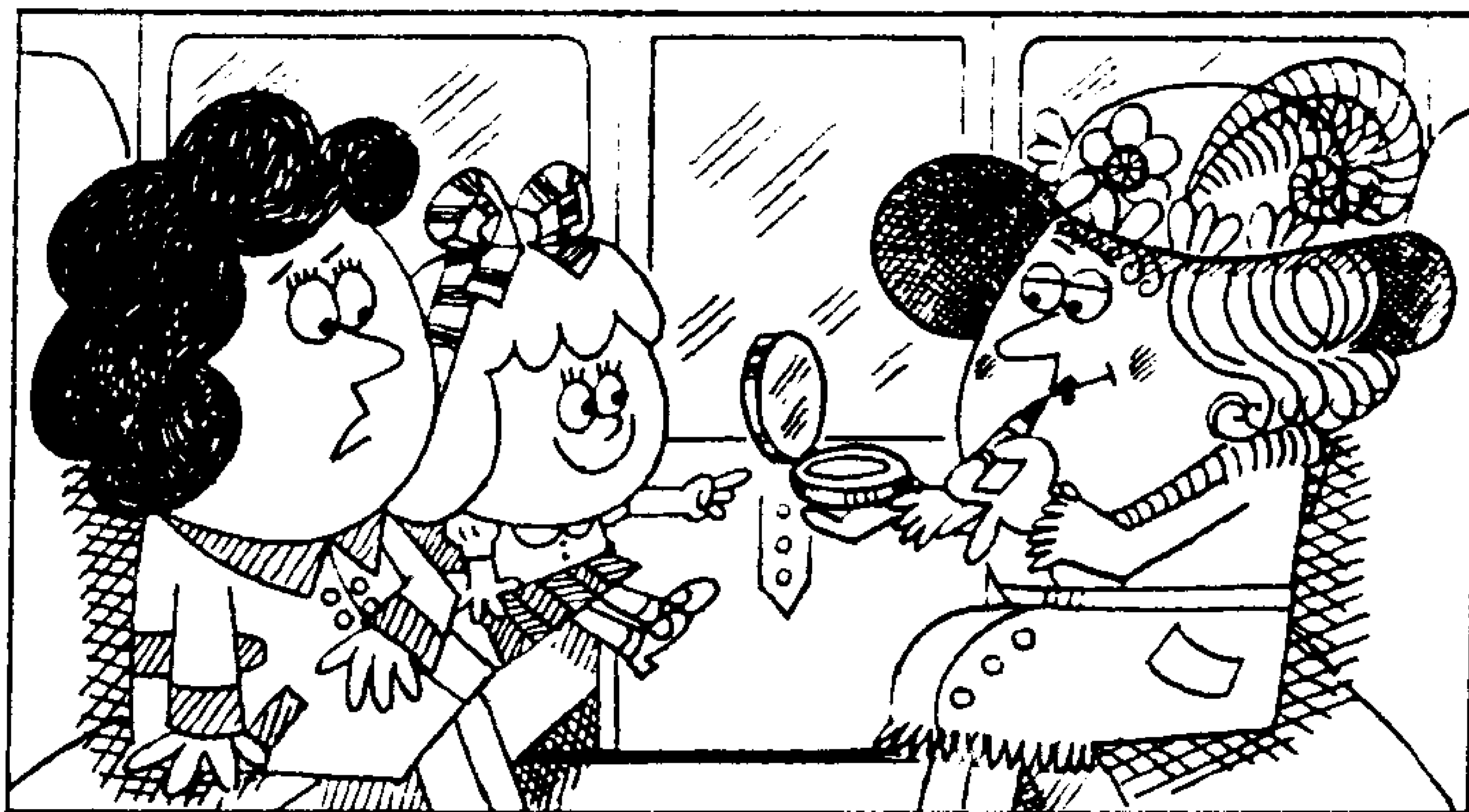
他想要知道汤姆什么时候做功课的

Exercise

Read the conversation in Lesson 139 again. Then write answers to these questions:

- 1 Isn't Mr Grimes speaking to John Smith?
- 2 Who invited Mr and Mrs Grimes to dinner?
- 3 What time did Mr Grimes say he would be there?
- 4 Why can't he be there at six o'clock?
- 5 Mr Grimes doesn't know when he will finish work, does he?
- 6 What does Mr Grimes' wife want to know?
- 7 What's John Smith's job?
- 8 What is John Smith doing?

Lesson 141



Last week, my four year old daughter, Sally, was invited to a children's party. I decided to take her by train.

Sally was very excited because she had never travelled on a train before. She sat near the window and asked questions about everything she saw. Suddenly, a middle-aged lady came into our compartment and sat opposite Sally.

"Hello, little girl," she said.

Sally did not answer, but looked at her curiously.

The lady was dressed in a blue coat and a large, funny hat.

After the train had left the station, the lady opened her handbag and took out her powder compact.

She then began to make up her face.

"Why are you doing that?" Sally asked.

"To make myself beautiful," the lady answered.

She put away her compact and smiled kindly.

"But you are still ugly," Sally said.

Sally was amused, but I was very embarrassed!

上周，我四岁的女儿莎利被邀请去参加儿童晚会。

我决定带她乘火车去。

莎利非常激动，因为她从未乘过火车。

她坐在窗边，对她所见的一切都要问个明白。

突然，一个中年妇女走进我们的车厢，坐在莎利对面。

“你好，小姑娘，”她说。

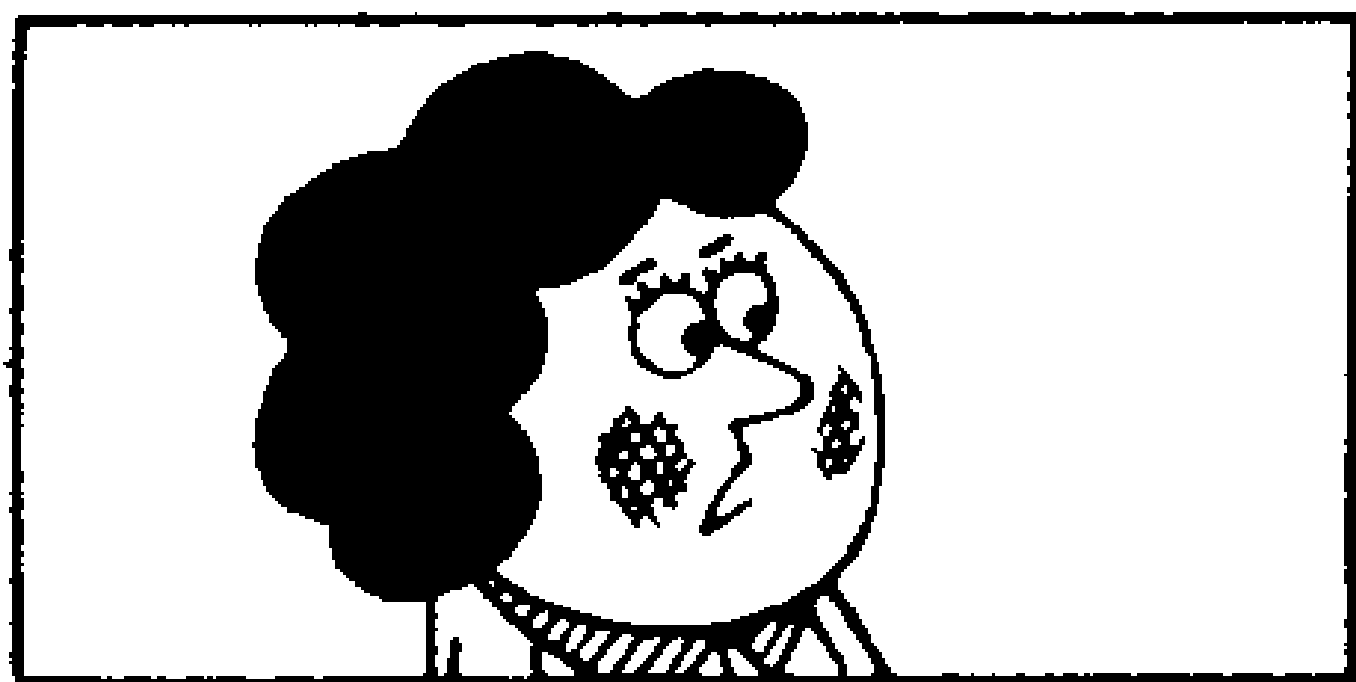
莎利没回答，却好奇地望着她。

那妇女穿着一件蓝大衣，戴着一顶大而滑稽的帽子。
 火车离开站台后，那妇女打开了手提包，取出了粉盒。
 然后她开始打扮。
 莎利问：“你为什么要那样做呢？”
 那妇女回答道：“为了使自己漂亮。”
 她收起粉盒和善地笑了笑。
 莎利说：“但你仍然难看。”
 莎利觉得好笑，但我却很尴尬！

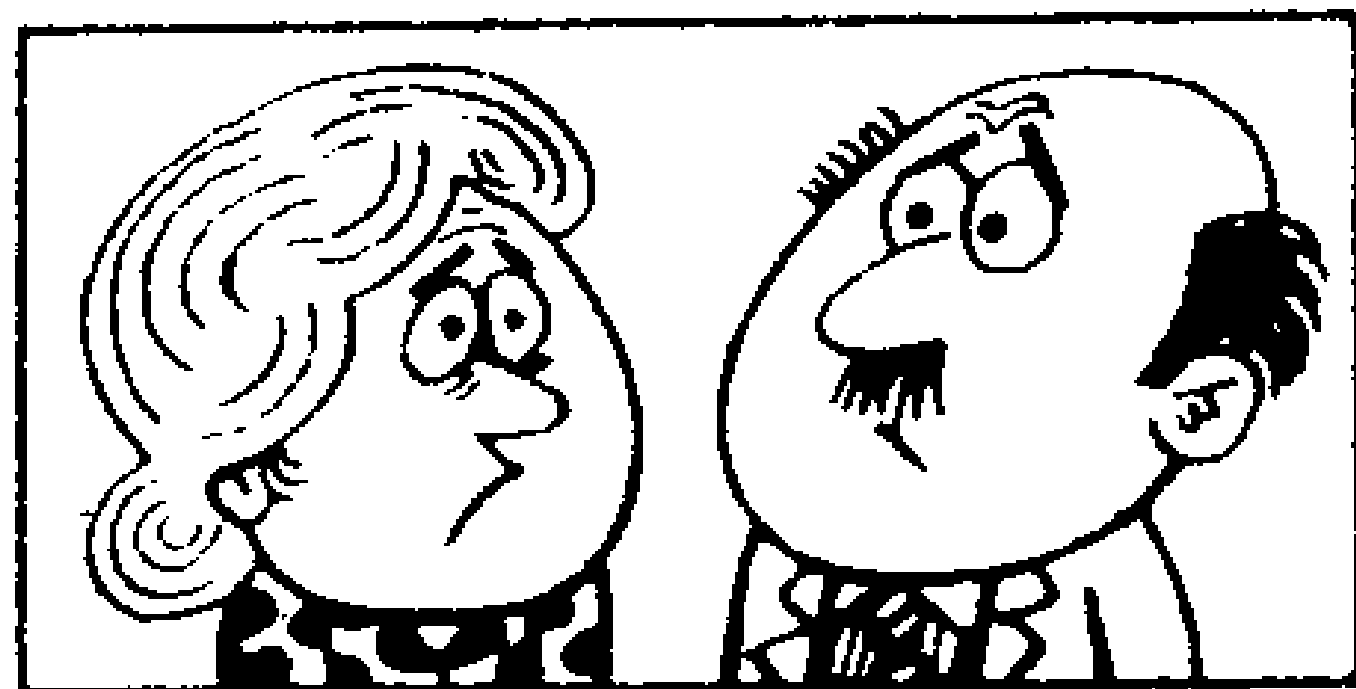
生词和短语

excite [ik'sait] *vt.* 使兴奋，使激动
middle-aged ['midl'eidʒid] *a.* 中年的
opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *a.* 对面的； *prep.* 在……对面
funny ['fʌni] *a.* 有趣的，滑稽的
powder ['paʊdə] *n.* 粉，粉末，火药
amuse [ə'mju:z] *vt.* 娱乐，使……喜欢，逗……笑
make up 打扮

Lesson 142 Someone invited Sally to a party
 某人邀请莎利去参加晚会
 Sally was invited to a party
 莎利被邀去参加晚会

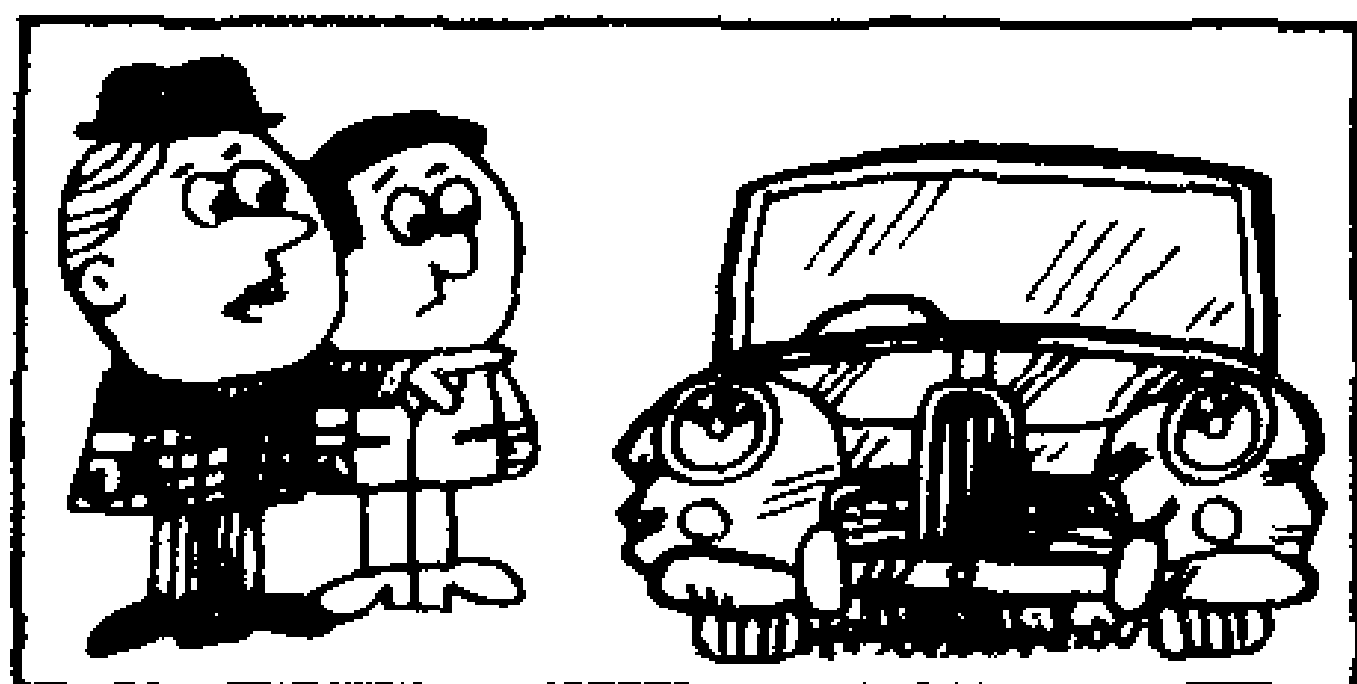


She is embarrassed. 她很尴尬。



They are worried. 他们担忧。

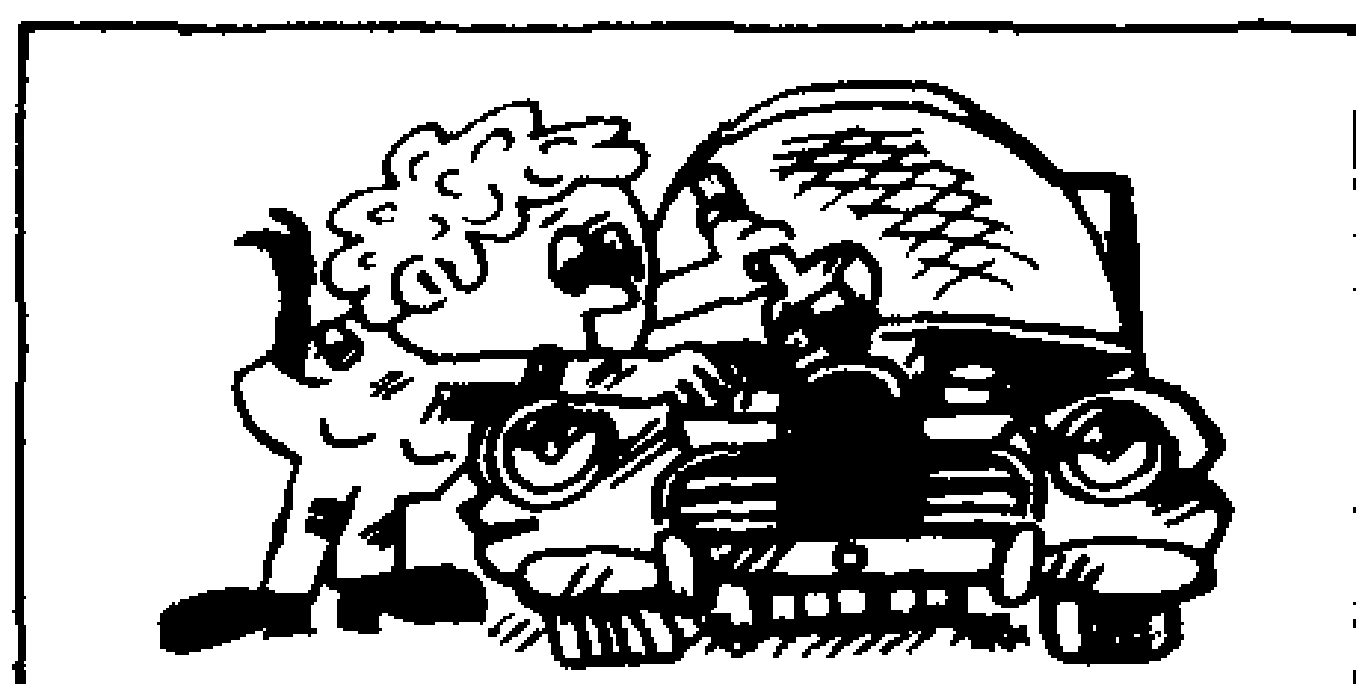
3



Does anyone ever repair this car?

有人修这部车子吗?

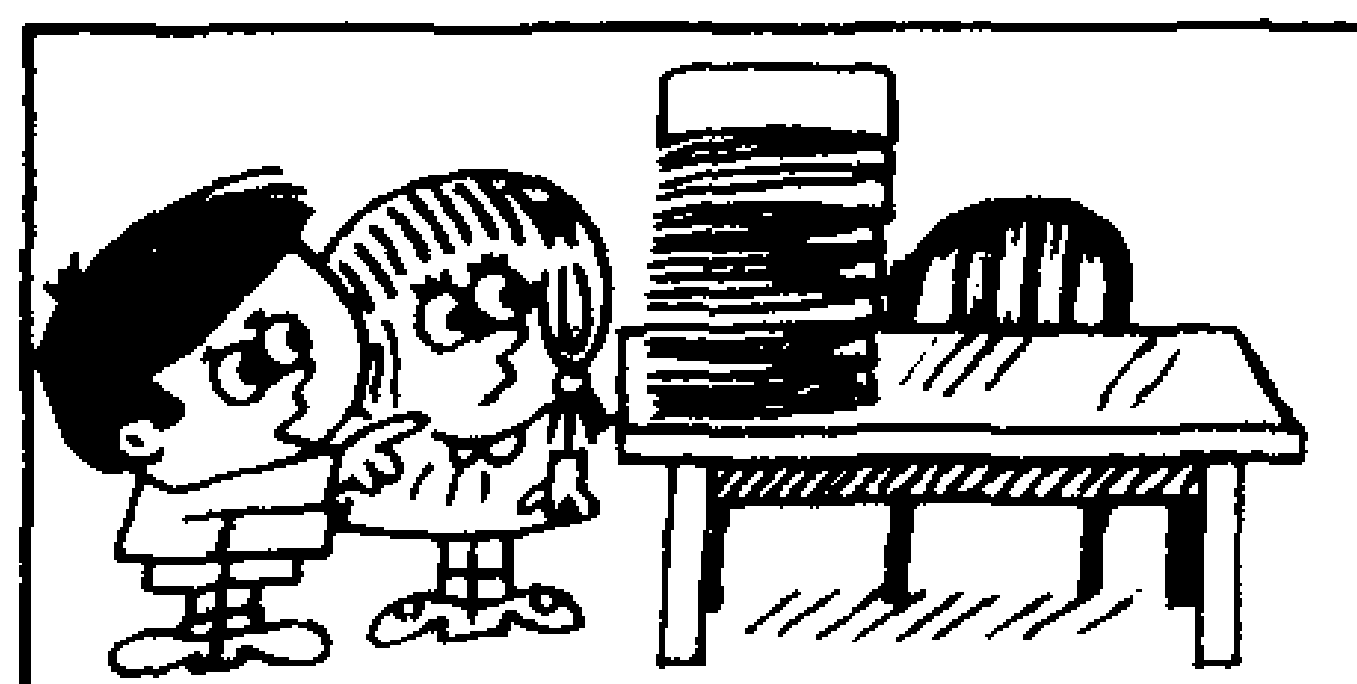
4



Someone repairs it regularly.
It is repaired regularly.

有人定期修这部车。
这部车子有人定期修理。

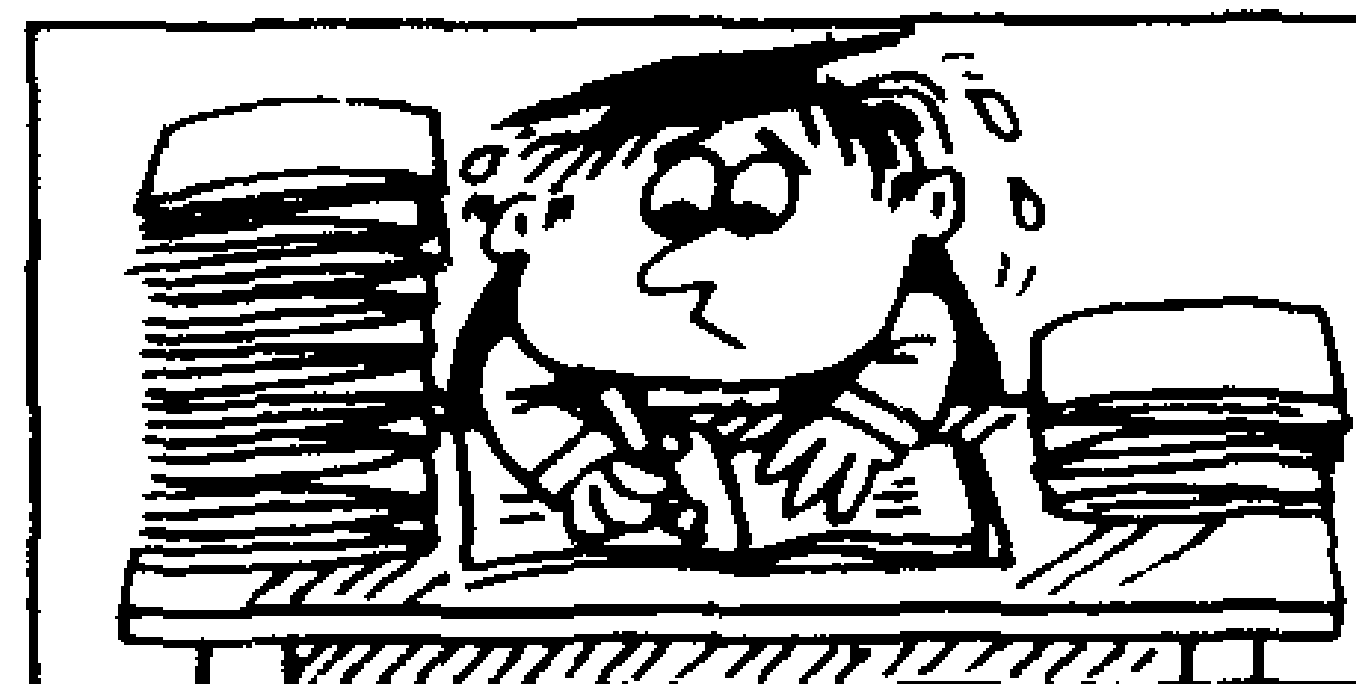
5



Does anyone ever correct these copybooks?

有人改这些习字簿吗?

6



Someone corrects them regularly.
They are corrected regularly.

有人定期批改这些本子。
这些本子有人定期批改。

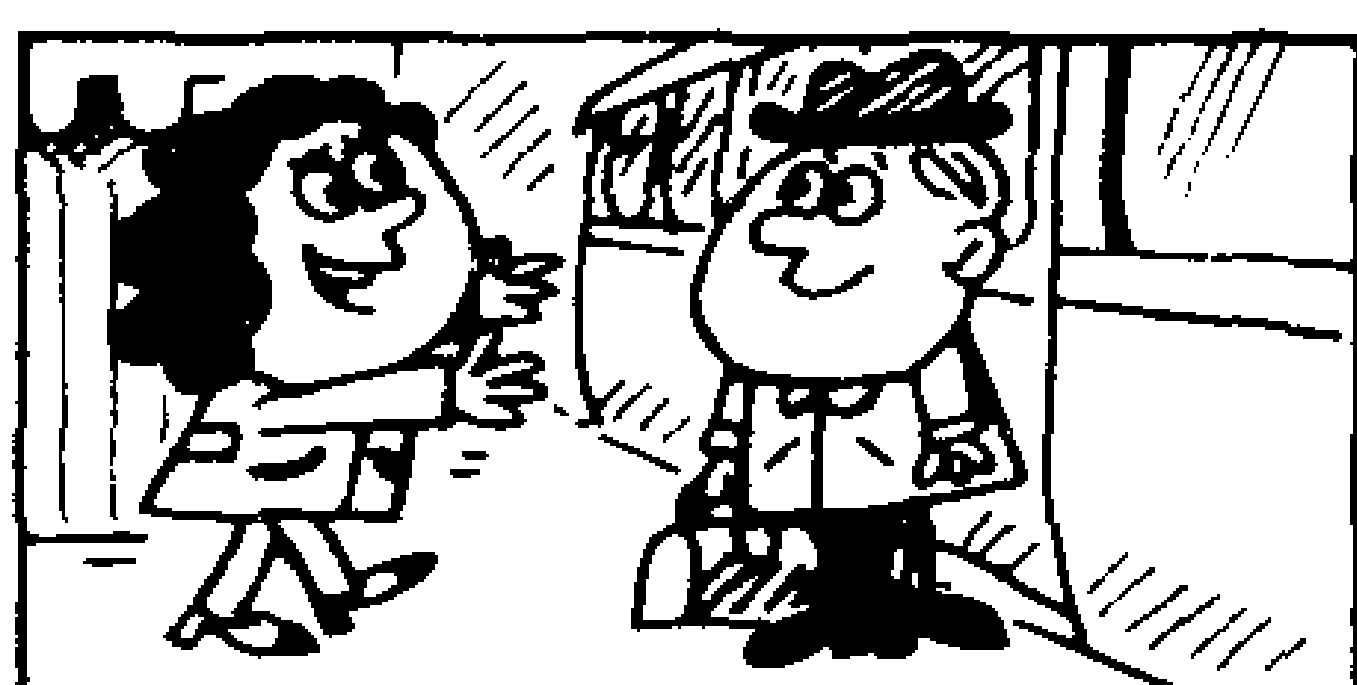
7



Did anyone meet him at the station this morning?

今天早上有人在车站遇到过他吗?

8



Someone met him at the station this morning.

He was met at the station this morning.

今天早上有人在车站遇到过他。
他今天早上在火车站时有人看到过

生词和短语

regularly ['regjuləli] *ad.* 经常地, 定期

Exercise

Read the story in Lesson 141 again. Then write answers to these questions:

- 1 How old is Sally?
- 2 Why did Sally's mother decide to take her by train?

- 3 Where did Sally sit?
- 4 Who came into the compartment?
- 5 How was the lady dressed?
- 6 What did the lady do?
- 7 Why did the lady make up her face?
- 8 Did Sally think the lady was beautiful?

Lesson 143



I live in a véry óld tówn which is surróunded by béautiful wóods.
 It is a fáamous béauty spót!
 On Sún-days, hún-dreds of péople cóme from the city to sée óur tówn
 and to wálk through the wóods.
 Visitors have been ásked to kéeep the wóods cléan and tidy.
 Lítter-báskets have been pláced únder the trées,
 but péople stíll thrów their rúb-bish éverywhere.
 Lást Wédnesday, I wént for a wálk in the wóods.
 Whát I sáw máde me véry sád.
 I cóunted séven óld cárs and thrée óld refríg-erators.
 The lítter-báskets were émpty and the gróund was cóvered with
 píeces of páper, cigarétt-e-énds, óld týres, émpty bóttles and rúst-y tins.
 Amóng the rúb-bish I fóund a sígn which sáid:
 “Ányone who léaves lítter in thése wóods will be prósecuted.”!

我住在一个树林环绕的美丽的古城镇里。
 这是一个著名的风景胜地。
 每逢星期天，数以百计的人从城市来到我们城镇观光，
 并在树林里散步。
 曾要求来访者保持树林整洁。
 树下放着废物筐，但人们仍到处扔垃圾。
 上星期三，我到树林里散步。
 我所目睹的一切使我感到很难过。
 我数了数，有七部旧汽车和三只旧电冰箱。
 废物箱是空的。
 而地上全是纸片、烟头、旧轮胎、空瓶子和生锈的空罐头盒。
 在垃圾堆里，我发现了一块牌子，上面写着：
 “凡在树林里乱扔垃圾者，将受到处罚！”

生词和短语

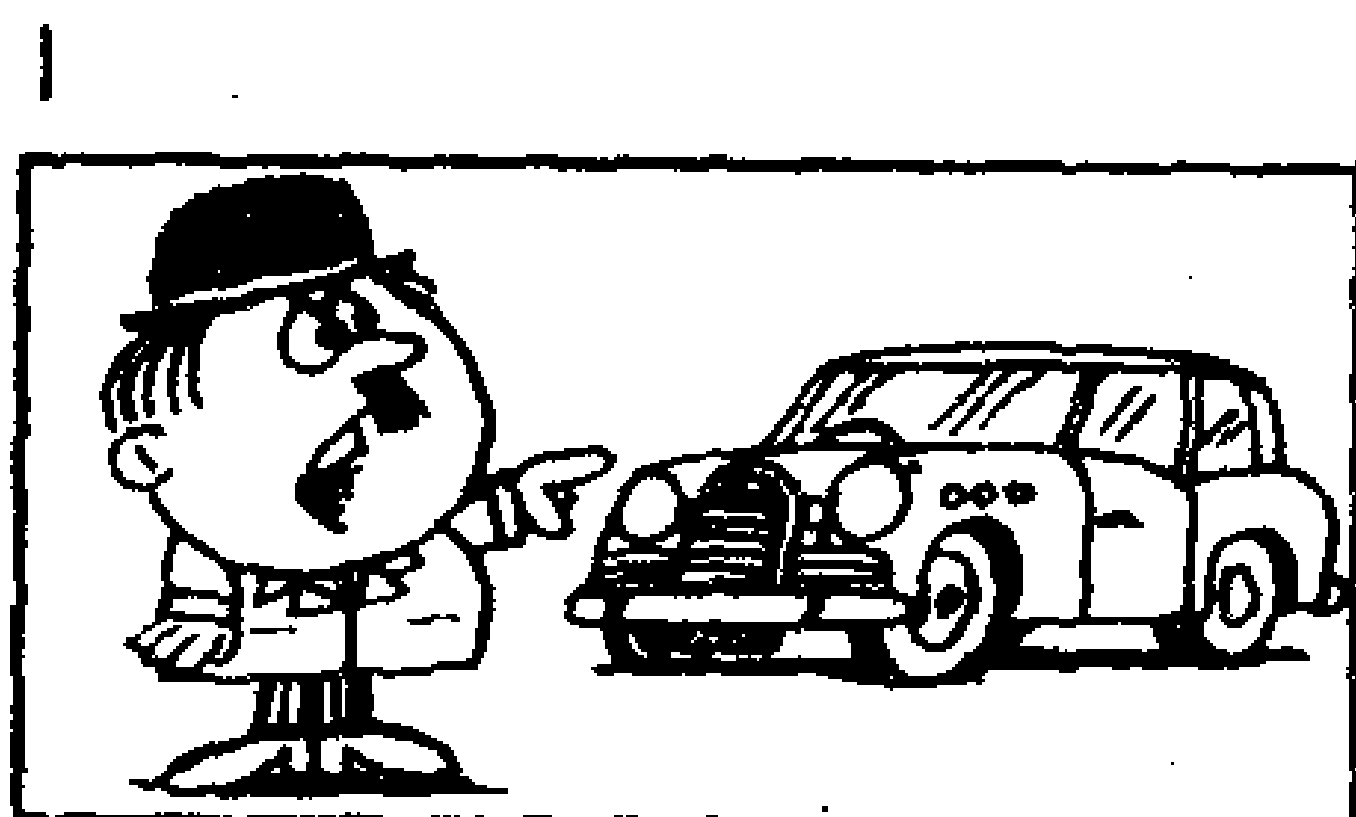
- town [taun] *n.* (城)镇
 surround [sə'raund] *vt.* 包围, 环绕
 beauty ['bju:ti] *n.* 美丽的, 美
 spot [spɒt] *n.* 地点, 斑点
 beauty stop 风景胜地
 visitor ['vizi:tə] *n.* 访问者, 参观者, 游客
 litter ['lɪtə] *n.* 落叶层; 七零八落的东西
 litter-basket 废物筐
 ask [ɑ:sk] *vt. & vi.* 问, 质问, 请求, 要求
 rubbish ['rʌbiʃ] *n.* 垃圾
 tyre ['taɪə] *n.* 轮胎
 rusty ['rʌsti] *a.* 生锈的
 count [kaunt] *vt.* 点, 数, 计数
 cover ['kʌvə] *vt.* 覆盖; *n.* 覆盖物, 盖子, 罩子
 prosecute ['prɒsɪkjʊt] *vt.* 处罚

Lesson 144 He hasn't been served yet

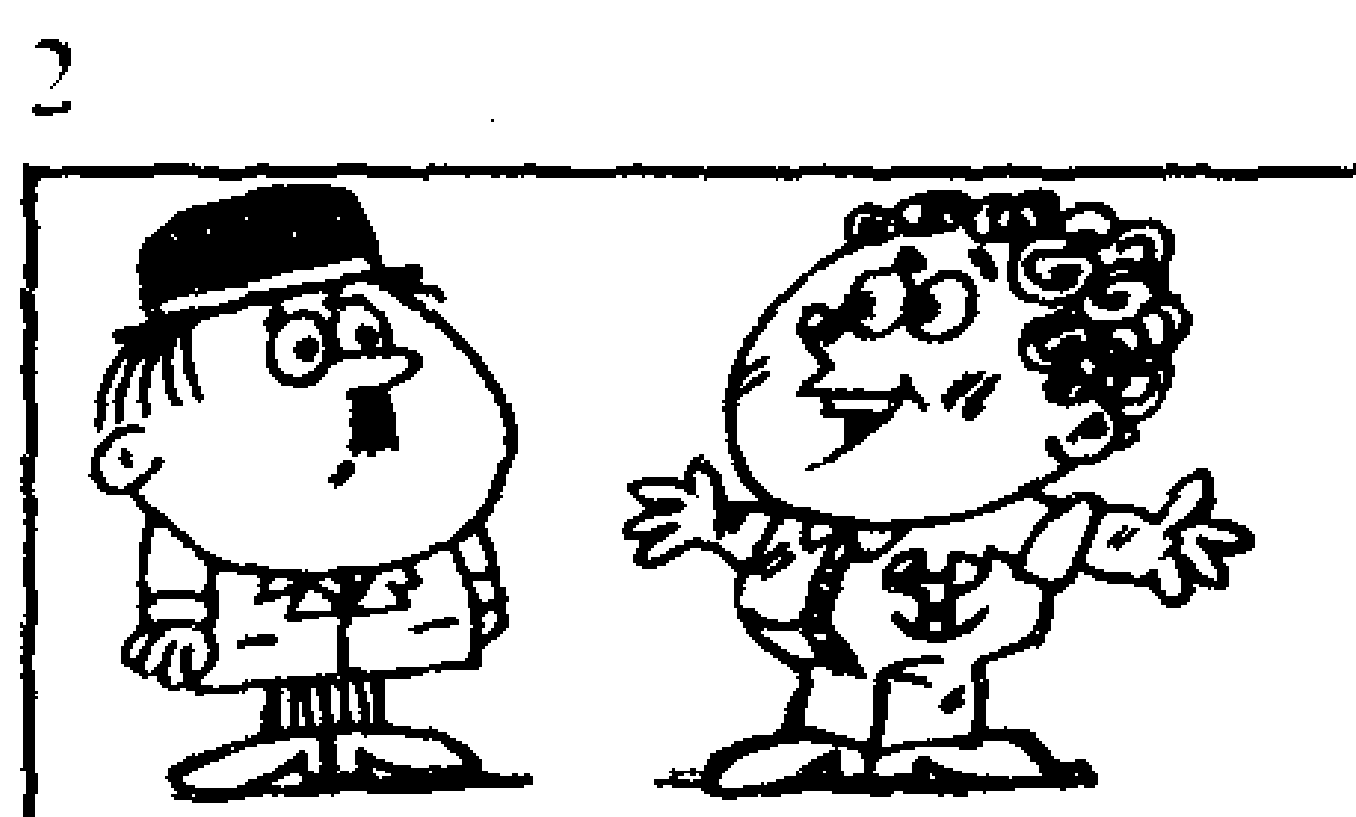
他仍没有被接待

He will be served soon

他将很快被接待



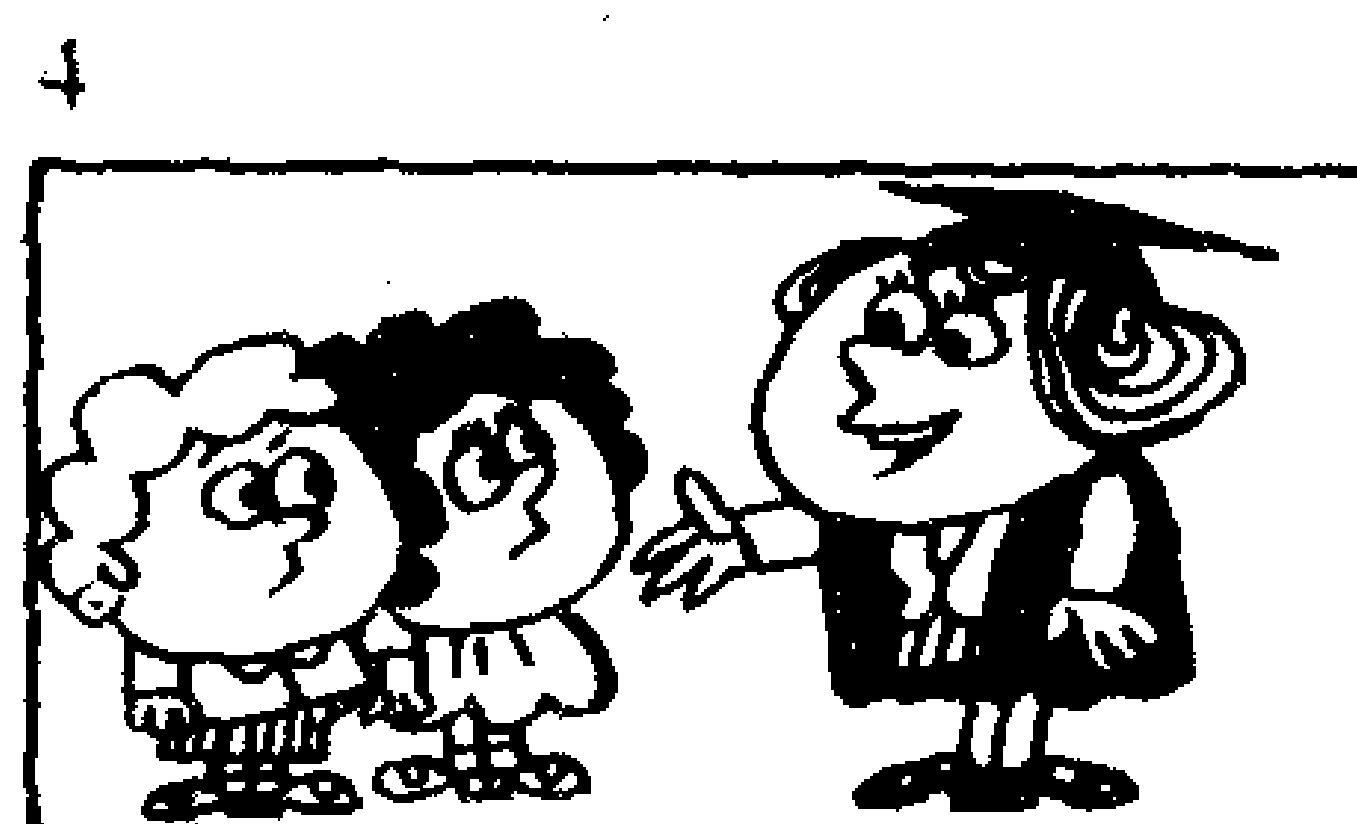
Hasn't anyone repaired this car yet?
难道还没有人修过这部车子吗?



It has already been repaired!
这部车子已经修过了。



Hasn't anyone corrected
these copybooks yet?
难道还没有人批改过这些习字簿吗?



They have already been corrected!
这些习字簿已经批改过了。



Hasn't anyone caught the
thief yet?

难道还没有人把那个小偷捉住吗?



He hasn't been caught yet.
He will be caught soon!

他还没有被捉住。他很快就会被捉住。

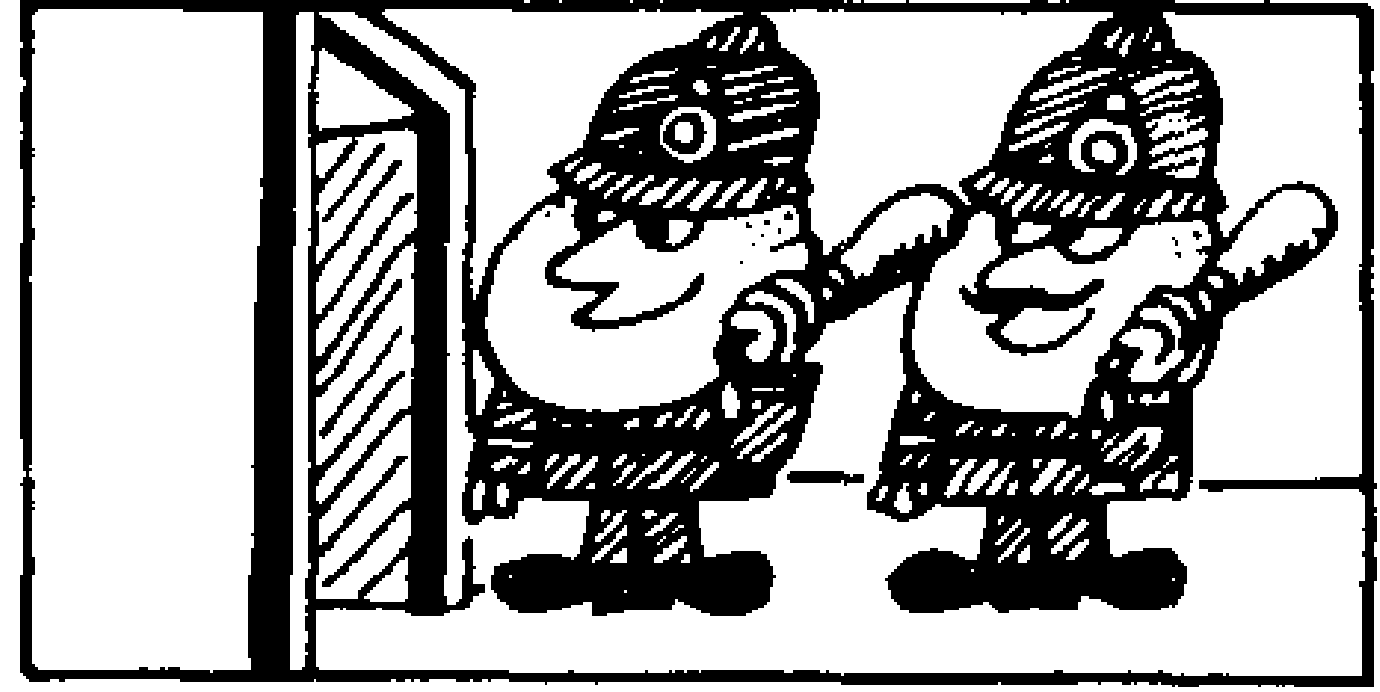
7



Hasn't anyone caught the thieves yet?

难道还没有人把那些小偷捉住?

8



They haven't been caught yet. They will be caught soon!

那些贼还没有被捉住。

他们很快就会被捉住。

Exercise

Read the piece in Lesson 143 again. Then write answers to these questions:

- 1 Where does the writer live?
- 2 Why do visitors often come from the city?
- 3 What have visitors been asked to do?
- 4 Where have litter-baskets been placed?
- 5 Where did the writer go last Wednesday?
- 6 He saw a lot of rubbish, didn't he?
- 7 What did he see among the rubbish?
- 8 What did the sign say?

Key to Test

The test may be marked out of a total of 100 marks.

I. Dictation. (10 Marks)

Dictate the following:

Miss Grey works in an office. She is a typist. She is at the office now, but she is not typing letters. She is drinking some coffee. It is eleven o'clock. The girls at the office always drink coffee at this time.

Deduct one mark for each spelling mistake.

II. Re-expressing in the third person. (10 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. He must call the doctor.
2. He is going to telephone him.
3. He can go with her.
4. He has a new car.
5. He comes from America.
6. He is American.
7. He likes ice-cream.
8. He wants a newspaper.
9. He was at school yesterday.
10. He doesn't live here.

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

III. The plural of nouns. (10 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. There are some *watches* on the table.
2. There are some *knives* near that tin.
3. There are some *policemen* in the kitchen.
4. There are some *cups* on the table.
5. There are some *letters* on the shelf.
6. There are some *peaches* on the desk.
7. There are some *passports* on the shelf.
8. There are some *dishes* in the cupboard.
9. There are some *trees* in the garden.
10. There are some *boats* on the river.

Deduct one mark for each plural incorrectly spelt.

IV. A. Some and Any. (10 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. I have *a* new car.
2. There are *some* clouds in the sky.

3. There is *some* milk in the bottle.
 4. Is there *any* chocolate on the shelf?
 5. There is *a* bar of chocolate on the table.
 6. I want *a* loaf of bread please.
 7. Do you want *any* bread?
 8. No, I don't want *any* bread.
 9. I want *some* tea.
 10. I want *some* biscuits, too.
- Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

V. Prepositions: place and time. (10 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. He is going to telephone *at* five o'clock.
 2. My birthday is *on* May 21st.
 3. It is always cold *in* February.
 4. She isn't French. She comes *from* Spain.
 5. My father was there *in* 1942.
 6. Were you *at* school yesterday?
 7. He doesn't live here. He lives *in* England.
 8. They always do their homework *in* the evening.
 9. Can you come *on* Monday?
 10. She's not here. She's *at* the butcher's.
- Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

VI. Prepositions of place. (10 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. The aeroplane is flying *over* the village.
 2. The ship is going *under* the bridge.
 3. The boy is swimming *across* the river.
 4. Two cats are running *along* the wall.
 5. My books are *on* the shelf.
 6. The bottle of milk is *in* the refrigerator.
 7. The boy is jumping *off* the tree.
 8. Mary is sitting *between* her mother and her father.
 9. It is 9.0 o'clock. The children are going *into* class.
 10. It is 4.0 o'clock. The children are coming *out of* class.
- Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

VII. Verbs in the present continuous: dropping 'e' and doubling the consonant. (10 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. She is *making* the bed.
2. They are *swimming* across the river.
3. The sun is *shining*.
4. My father is *shaving*.

5. They are *running* across the park.
 6. She is *sitting* in an armchair.
 7. We are *typing* letters.
 8. He is *putting* on his coat.
 9. I am *coming*.
 10. I am *giving* it to him.
- Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

VIII Questions and negatives. (30 Marks)

The correct answers are as follows:

1. Q: Can he come now?
Q: When can he come?
N: He can't come now.
2. Q: Is there a newspaper on the desk?
Q: What is there on the desk?
N: There isn't a newspaper on the desk.
3. Q: Does he want a new car?
Q: What does he want?
N: He doesn't want a new car.
4. Q: Is he going to come now?
Q: When is he going to come?
N: He isn't going to come now.
5. Q: Do they like ice-cream?
Q: What do they like?
N: They don't like ice-cream.
6. Q: Does he come from Germany?
Q: Where does he come from?
N: He doesn't come from Germany.
7. Q: Must they go home now?
Q: When must they go home?
N: They mustn't go home now.
8. Q: Does he feel ill?
Q: How does he feel?
N: He doesn't feel ill.
9. Q: Has he a headache?
Q: What has he?
N: He hasn't a headache.
10. Q: Did he clean his shoes?
Q: When did he clean his shoes?
N: He didn't clean his shoes.

Deduct one mark for each wrong answer.

Cover photo: *Once in lunar trajectory. the astronauts use their cameras to photograph the earth they are leaving.*