

**Lesson 1****第 1 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

lesson	课程
where?	哪里?
post office	邮局
near	附近
mall	购物中心
between	在两者之间
hospital	医院
and	和
bus	公交车
stop	车站, 停止
bus stop	公交车站
in front of	在...前面
museum	博物馆
police station	警察局
railway station	火车站
shopping center	购物中心
in	在...内/中
hotel	酒店
behind	在...后面
opposite	对面的
next to	紧挨着
market	市场
library	图书馆
university	大学
bank	银行
stadium	体育馆
my	我的
sister	姐姐, 妹妹
town	城市, 城镇
hall	大厅
town hall	市政厅

his	他的
wife	妻子
her	她的
husband	丈夫
our	我们的
secretary	秘书
cinema	电影院
office	办事处，办公室
factory	工厂
A short conversation	一段简短对话
WHERE ARE YOU?	你在哪里？
Emily: Where are you?	艾米丽：你在哪里？
Dan: I'm at the post office	丹：我在邮局。
Emily: Where's the post office?	艾米丽：邮局在哪里？
Dan: It's near the mall	丹：在商场附近。
Emily: And where's the mall?	艾米丽：商场又在哪里？
Dan: It's between the hospital and the bus stop	丹：在医院和公交车站之间。
Emily: Where's the bus stop?	艾米丽：公交车站在哪里？
Dan: It's in front of the museum.	丹：在博物馆前面。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Where's the post office?	
Where's the police station?	
Where's the railway station?	
Where's the shopping center?	
Where's the bus stop?	
The post office is in the hotel.	
The post office is behind the hotel.	
The post office is near the hotel.	
The post office is next to the hotel.	
The bus stop is in front of the market	
The bus stop is in front of the library	
The bus stop is in front of the university.	
The bus stop is in front of the bank	
The bus stop is in front of the stadium	
My sister is near her husband.	
His wife is near my mother.	

Her husband is near my sister.	
Our secretary is near my wife.	
Their mother is near the town hall.	
It's opposite the cinema	
It's opposite the museum.	
It's opposite the hospital.	
It's opposite the office	
It's opposite the factory	
Prepositions	介词
A preposition represents the connection and relationship between a verb and a noun or between two nouns.	介词表示动词与名词之间或两个名词之间的连接与关系。
Preposition have different meanings, depending on the context of the sentence they are used in. Here are some basic usages, more meaning will be learned further in the course	根据所在句子的上下文，介词有不同的含义。 下面是一些基本用法，更多含义将在本课程中进一步学习。
at	在
I'm at the post office.	我在邮局。
I'm waiting at the bus stop.	我在公交车站等候。
behind	在…后面
The post office is behind the hotel.	邮局在酒店后面。
The bank is behind the town hall.	银行在市政厅后面。
between	在…之间
The mall is between the hospital and the bus stop.	商场在医院和公交车站之间。
The university is between the hotel and the stadium.	大学在酒店和体育馆之间。
in	在…内/中
He is in the library.	他在图书馆内。
She is in the office.	她在办公室中。
in front of	在…前面
The bus stop is in front of the market	公交车站在市场前面
The bus is in front of the bus stop	公交车在公交车站前面
near	附近/旁边
We are near the town hall.	我们在市政厅附近。
She is near her husband.	她在他丈夫旁边。
next to	紧挨着
It's next to the hotel	它紧挨着酒店

It's next to the factory	它紧挨着工厂
opposite	对面的
The library is opposite the university.	图书馆在大学对面。
The police station is opposite the hotel.	警察局在酒店对面。
The prepositions “ between ” and “ among ”	介词 “ between ” 和 “ among ”
The word “ between ” is used when discussing <u>exactly two nouns</u> . The word “ among ” is used when discussing <u>more than two nouns</u> .	“ between ” 在讨论两个名词时使用。而 “ among ” 在讨论两个以上名词时使用。
I'm between my sister and my wife	我在我的姐姐和我的妻子之间。
He is walking among the trees.	他在树中间散步。
Possessive pronouns	物主代词
Possessive pronoun forms	物主代词形式
mine	我的
yours	你的
his	他的
hers	她的
its	它的
ours	我们的
yours	你们的
theirs	他们的/她们的
Contractions	缩写形式
where is = where's	在哪里
I am = I'm	我是
it is = it's	它是



Lesson 2	第 2 课
Vocabulary	词汇
do	做
come	来
from	来自
excuse	原谅, 宽恕
me	我
U.S.A	美国

what	什么
part	部分
of	的
live	居住, 生活
this	这
your	你的
first	第一
visit	访问
Los Angeles	洛杉矶
no	不是
second	第二
times	次
like	喜欢
too	也
south	南
Africa	非洲
west	西
Europe	欧洲
London	伦敦
central	中间的
America	美洲
to	到
third	第三
trip	旅行
fourth	第四
tour	旅行
around	围绕
fifth	第五
hike	远足
want	想要
see	看见
walk	散步
go	去
middle	中间的
east	东
Middle East	中东
far	远的
The Far East	远东
Asia	亚洲

enjoy	喜欢, 享受
holiday	假日
vacation	假期
leave	离开
north	北
A short conversation	一段简短对话
WHERE DO YOU COME FROM?	你来自哪里?
Excuse me ,where do you come from?	打扰, 请问你来自哪里?
I'm from the U.S.A	我来自美国
I live in California	我住在加利福尼亚
Is this your first visit in Los Angeles?	这是你第一次来洛杉矶吗?
No ,it's my second time	不是, 这是第二次了
I like Los Angeles	我喜欢洛杉矶
I like Los Angeles, too	我也喜欢洛杉矶
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'm from South Africa	
I'm from West Europe	
I'm from East London	
I'm from North Africa.	
I'm from Central America.	
This is my first visit to Los Angeles	
This is your second time in Los Angeles	
This is his third trip to Los Angeles	
This is her fourth tour around Los Angeles	
This is their fifth hike near Los Angeles	
I want to visit London	
I want to see London	
I want to walk in London	
I want to go to London	
I want to live in London	
I live in Los Angeles	
I live in the U.S.A.	
I live in the Middle East.	
I live in the Far East.	
I live in East Asia.	
I enjoy my visit to California	
I enjoy my holiday in California	
I enjoy my vacation in California	

I enjoy my leave in California	
I enjoy my tour around California	
The definite article "the"	定冠词 "the"
The definite article "the" is not usually used before the names of countries.	定冠词 "the" 通常不用于国家名称前。
I live in England.	我住在英国。
I'm from France	我来自法国。
I come from Italy.	我来自意大利。
However, if the country name is in plural form, or if it includes the word "of" , then the article "the" is used.	但是，若国名是复数形式，或其包含单词 "of" ，则使用 "the" 。
I live in the United States.	我住在美国。
I'm from the Netherlands	我来自荷兰。
I enjoyed my visit to the Republic of South Africa.	我喜欢对南非共和国的访问。
Ordinal numbers	序数词
first	第一
second	第二
third	第三
fourth	第四
fifth	第五
sixth	第六
seventh	第七
eighth	第八
ninth	第九
tenth	第十
The phrases "excuse me" and "I'm sorry"	短语 "excuse me" 和 "I'm sorry"
We use the phrase "excuse me" , <u>before</u> we address someone or interrupt them. In contrast, we use the phrase "I'm sorry" <u>after</u> we address someone or interrupt them.	当向某人询问或打断他们时，我们使用 "excuse me" 。此外，我们还使用 "I'm sorry" 。
Excuse me, could you change some dollars please?	请问，你能兑换一些美元吗？
Excuse me, where's the mall?	打扰一下，请问商场在哪里？
Excuse me, could I get past?	打扰一下，我能通过吗？
I'm sorry ,I can't understand you	抱歉，我没懂你的意思

More prepositions	更多介词
around	周围
I enjoy my tour around California.	我很喜欢在加州周围的旅行。
from	来自
I'm from the U.S.A.	我来自美国
of	的
What part of the U.S.A?	美国的哪里?
to	到
This is my first visit to Florida.	这是我第一次到加州。
The word "too"	单词 "too"
The word "too" means "also". It appears at the end of the sentence.	"too" 的含义是 "也"。其用在句尾。
I like Los Angeles, too.	我也喜欢洛杉矶。
I enjoyed my visit, too	我也喜欢这次访问
I'll go too.	我也会去
Capital letters	大写字母
Los Angeles	洛杉矶
London	伦敦
New York	纽约
California	加利福尼亚
England	英格兰, 英国
France	法国
South Africa	南非
South America	南美
West Europe	西欧
East Europe	东欧
Italy	意大利
Asia	亚洲
Europe	欧洲
America	美洲
Africa	非洲
Australia	澳大利亚
The Middle East	中东
The Far East	远东
Central America	中美洲

We use capital letters at the start of people's names, countries, cities, days of the week, months, organizations, and companies, nationalities, languages and religions.	我们在人名、国家、城市、星期、月份、组织、公司、名族、语言和宗教开头使用大写字母。
Reminder: We also use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence. For example: "Where do you come from?"	请记住：我们还在句子开头使用大写字母。 例如： "Where do you come from? "
The pronoun "I" is capitalized, even when it does not appear at the start of a sentence. For example: "Where am I? I am here."	代词 "I" 始终大写，即使其不在句子开头。 例如： "Where am I? I am here."



Lesson 3	第 3 课
Vocabulary	词汇
profession	职业
driver	司机
work	工作
new	新
company	公司
bus company	公交公司
how	如何
much	许多
do	做
earn	挣得
one	一
thousand	千
dollar	美元
month	月
radio	广播
radio station	广播电台
coffee	咖啡
shop	商店
coffee bar	咖啡馆

trade	交易, 贸易
union	联盟
trade-union	贸易联盟
supermarket	超市
air	空气
port	港口
airport	机场
sport	运动
club	俱乐部
playground	运动场
pharmacy	药房
spend	花费
have	有
need	需要
take	拿, 取
nine	九
hundred	百
pound	磅
clerk	职员
French	法国的, 法语
ministry	部门
education	教育
New York	纽约
department	部门
store	商店
department store	百货商店
A short conversation	一段简短对话
WHAT'S YOUR PROFESSION?	你从事什么职业?
What's your profession?	你的职业是什么?
I'm a driver.	我是一名司机。
Where do you work?	你在哪里工作?
At the New Bus Company.	在新公交公司。
Where is it?	它在哪里?
It's near the museum.	在博物馆附近。
How much do you earn?	你一个月挣多少钱?
I earn one thousand dollars a month	我一个月挣一千元。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I work at the bus company	

I work at the radio station	
I work at the coffee bar	
I work at the trade union.	
I work at the supermarket	
It's near the university	
It's near the airport	
It's near the sports club	
It's near the playground	
It's near the pharmacy	
How much do you earn?	
How much do you spend?	
How much do you have?	
How much do you need?	
How much do you take?	
I earn nine hundred dollars a month	
I earn nine hundred pounds a month	
I'm a clerk at the post office	
I'm a clerk at YaleUniversity.	
I'm a clerk at the Ministry of Education	
I'm a clerk at the University of New York.	
I'm a clerk at the department store	
The phrase " how much "	短语 " how much "
how much?	多少?
How much do you earn?	你挣多少钱?
How much do you spend?	你花多少钱?
How much do you need?	你需要多少钱?
The word " month "	单词 " month "
In which month were you born?	你是几月出生的?
a month	一个月
I earn nine hundred dollars a month	我一个月挣九百元
Proper nouns	专有名词
Proper nouns start with a capital letter. For example: " New Bus Company ". These three words are the company's name; therefore, they all start with a capital letter.	专有名词以大写字母开头。例如: " New Bus Company (新公交公司) " 这三个词是公司名称; 所以, 开头都使用大写字母。

Other proper nouns	其他专有名词
Yale University	耶鲁大学
University of New York	纽约大学
Ministry of Education	教育部
The British Museum	大英博物馆
Oxford Street	牛津街
The Jordan River	约旦河
Trafalgar Square	特拉法加广场
Compound nouns	复合名词
By combining two nouns, we can create a new noun with a different meaning.	通过组合两个名词，我们可以创建一个含义不同的新名词。
bus	公交车
company	公司
bus company	
town	
hall	
town hall	
In these cases, the new noun is made up of two separate words.	在这些例子中，新单词是由两个分开的单词组成的。
In other cases, we connect the two original words to create a single word.	在其他例子中，我们将两个原始的单词连在一起以创建一个单词。
play	玩，游戏
ground	地面
playground	运动场
hair	头发
cut	剪
haircut	理发
Contractions	缩写词
what is? = what's	
	
Lesson 4	第 4 课
Vocabulary	词汇

ask	询问
direction	方向
can	可以
tell	告诉
get	获得, 到达
bus station	公交车站
yes	是的
of course	当然
down	沿着
this	这
street	街道
turn	转弯
left	左边
traffic light	红绿灯
on	朝, 向, 进行中
right	右边
can't	不能, 不会
miss	错过
how far	多远
not	不是
within	在...内
walking	步行
distance	距离
how long	多久
there	那里
more	更多
ten	十
minute	分钟
which	哪个
number	数字, 号码
four	四
air terminal	航空集散站
subway station	地铁站
underground	地铁, 地下的, 秘密的
tube	地铁
aid	救援
first aid	急救
other	另一, 其他
side	边

square	广场
art	艺术
gallery	画廊
art gallery	美术馆
last	最后的, 上一次
next	下一个
clinic	诊所
terminal	终端
swimming pool	游泳池
A short conversation	一段简短对话
ASKING DIRECTIONS	问路
Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the bus station?	打扰一下。请问您能告诉我公交车站怎么走吗?
Yes, of course. Go down this street and turn left at the traffic light.	是的, 当然。请沿着这条街走, 并在红绿灯处向左转。
The bus station is on the right. You can't miss it.	公交车站在右边。你不会错过的。
How far is it?	有多远呢?
It's not far. It's within walking distance.	不远。步行就能到。
How long will it take me to get there?	到那里需要多长时间呢?
Not more than ten minutes.	不超过十分钟。
Which bus goes there?	哪路车能到那里呢?
Bus number four.	四路车。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Can you tell me the way to the bus stop?	
Can you tell me the way to the railway station?	
Can you tell me the way to the air terminal?	
Can you tell me the way to the airport?	
Can you tell me the way to the subway station?	
Where is the nearest bus station?	
Where is the nearest police station?	
Where is the nearest underground station?	
Where is the nearest tube station?	
Where is the nearest first-aid station?	

The bus stop is opposite the town hall.	
The bus stop is near the traffic light.	
The bus stop is in the next street.	
The bus stop is on the other side of the square.	
The bus stop is in front of the art gallery.	
Take the first turn on the left.	
Take the second turn on the left.	
Take the third turn on the right.	
Take the last turn on the right.	
Take the next turn on the left.	
The radio station is behind the clinic.	
The terminal is behind the hospital.	
The town hall is behind the police station.	
The supermarket is behind the cinema.	
The swimming pool is behind the shopping center.	
The verb "get"	动词 "get"
The verb "get" is one of the most used words in the English language. It has various meanings: to buy, to receive, to prepare, to come, to go, etc. Adding a preposition after the verb "get" changes its meaning:	动词 "get" 是英语中最常用的单词之一。它有许多含义：购买、接收、准备、来、去等。 在 "get" 后加一个介词可改变其含义：
get to	到达
get on	上车，前进
get up	起床
get into	进入
get out	出去
get near	接近
Contractions	缩写形式
Cannot= can't	
The phrases "bus station" and "bus stop"	短语 "bus station" 和 "bus stop"
In English, we differentiate between a "bus stop" , which is a place that a bus stops on the side of the road, and a "bus station" , which is usually a building off the road.	在英语中， "bus stop" 指公路边上的公交车站台，而 "bus station" 通常指一座办公大楼。

bus station	公交车站
bus stop	公交车站
The word "how"	单词 "how"
how	如何
Adding an adjective after the adverb "how" changes its meaning.	在副词 "how" 后面加一个形容词会改变其含义。
How long will it take?	需要多久呢?
How far is it?	有多远呢?
How is the weather?	天气如何?
How can I get to the airport?	如何能到达机场?
The word "other"	单词 "other"
other	另外的, 其他的
on the other side	在另一边
The post office is on the other side of the street.	邮局在街道的另一边。
The prefix "sub"	后缀 "sub"
The prefix "sub" is used before a noun, and it means "under" , "below" , or "secondary" .	前缀 "sub" 用于名词前面, 其含义为 “在下面” 或 “次级的”。
subway	地铁
subcommittee	下属委员会
subconscious	潜意识
subcontractor	转包商
subgroup	下属小组
submarine	潜水艇
The words "subway" , "tube" , and "underground"	单词 "subway" 、 "tube" 和 "underground"
The words "subway" , "tube" , and "underground" all mean the same thing: a railway system under the ground.	单词 "subway" 、 "tube" 和 "underground" 都指同一个事物: 地下铁路系统。
Americans say:	美国人说:
subway	
The British say:	英国人说:
underground	
In London, the underground is also called:	在伦敦, 地铁也称为:
"The Tube"	
The word "underground" can also mean "under the ground" or refer to an illegal or secret movement.	单词 "underground" 还可以指 “地下” 或指非法或秘密行动。

The helping verb " will "	助动词 " will "
The helping verb " will " is used to indicate Future Tense.	助动词 " will " 用来指将来时。
I will go.	我将去。
He will tell me.	他会告诉我。
It will take you ten minutes to get there.	将需要十分钟才能到那里。
The verb " go "	动词 " go "
The verb " go " has many different menaings: to walk, to drive, to fly, and more.	动词 " go " 有许多含义：行走、开车、飞行等更多。
I go to Los Angeles by car.	我开车去洛杉矶。
She goes to London by plane.	她坐飞机去伦敦。
We go to New York by train.	我们坐火车去纽约。
The phrase " It's not far "	短语 " It's not far "
It's not far.	不远。
Or	或
It isn't far.	不远。
The bus-station isn't far from here.	公交车站离这里不远。
Conjugations of the verb " go " in Future Tense	动词 " go " 在将来时中的变化
I will go	我将去
you will go	你将去
he will go	他将去
she will go	她将去
it will go	它将去
we will go	我们将去
you will go	你们将去
they will go	他们将去
More prepositions	更多介词
on	在进行，朝向
The driver is on vacation.	司机在休假。
The bus station is on the right side.	公交车站在右侧。
	
Lesson 5	第 5 课

Vocabulary	词汇
taxi	出租车
sir	先生
comprehensive	综合的
high	高
school	学校
high school	高中
please	请
know	知道
about	关于
five	五
ride	乘坐
here	这里
we	我们
across	在对面，横穿
fare	票价
half	一半
isn't it?	是吗？
right	右边的，正确的
three	三
keep	保持，保留
change	零钱
change (v)	改变
cost	花费
owe	欠
fee	费用
ticket	票
twenty	二十
flight	飞行
bill	账单
give	给
cent	分
extra	额外的
price	价格
include	包含
V.A.T	增值税
British	英国的，英国人
embassy	大使馆
Swedish	瑞典的，瑞典人

consulate	领事馆
northern	北方的
bridge	桥
show	显示, 表演
site	地点
map	地图
camp	露营
campsite	营地
drive	驾驶
slowly	缓慢地
faster	更快
A short conversation	一段简短对话
TAKING A TAXI	乘出租车
Taxi! Taxi!	出租车! 出租车!
Yes, sir. Where to?	是的, 先生。请问去哪里?
The Modern Art Museum, please	去现代艺术馆。
Do you know where it is?	你知道在哪里吗?
Yes. It's about five minutes' ride from here	是的, 从这里五分钟就到了
There's not much traffic this morning.	今天早上交通不堵。
Here we are. The Modern Art Museum is across the street	就在这里。现代艺术馆就在街对面
The fare's five and a half dollars, isn't it?	车费是五块五, 是吗?
Yes, that's right	是的, 没错
Take six dollars and keep the change	给你六块, 不找零了
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
How much is the fare?	
How much does it cost?	
How much do I owe you?	
How much is the fee?	
How much are the tickets?	
It's a twenty minute ride from here.	
It's a twenty minute walk from here.	
It's a twenty minute trip from here.	
It's a twenty minutes' flight from here.	
It's a twenty minutes' hike from here.	
Here is a five dollar bill, and keep the change.	

Here is a five dollar bill, and please give me one dollar change.	
Here is a five dollar bill, and twenty cents in change	
Here is a five dollar bill extra	
Here is a five dollar bill, does the price include VAT?	
Please take me to the British Embassy.	
Please take me to the Swedish Consulate	
Please take me to the Northern Bridge	
Please take me to the Ministry of Education	
Please take me to the New York Public School.	
Please show me this site on the map.	
Please take me to the campsite.	
Please drive more slowly	
Please get me a taxi	
Please do not drive faster	
The words "sir" and "ma'am"	单词 "sir" 和 "ma' am"
sir	先生
ma'am	夫人
Remember: To politely address a man, we add "sir" at the end of the sentence. To politely address a woman, we add "ma'am" at the end of the sentence.	请记住：要礼貌地回答男士的话，我们在句尾加一个 "sir" 。要礼貌地回答一个女士的话，我们在句尾加 "ma' am" 。
Yes, sir	是的，先生
No, sir	不是，先生
Yes, ma'am	是的，夫人
No, ma'am	不是，夫人
The word "fare"	单词 "fare"
In English, we use a few different words to refer to "payment" .	在英语中，付款我们使用不同的单词
fare	票价
fee	费用
rent	租金
admission fee	入场费
doctor's fee	医生诊费
school fee	学费
Adjectives	形容词

We can create adjectives by adding the suffix “ ern ” to each of the four cardinal directions	我们可在四个主要方位词的后面加 “ ern ” 来将其变成形容词
north	北方
northern	北方的
south	南方
southern	南方的
east	东方
eastern	东方的
west	西方
western	西方的
Contractions	缩写词
that is= that's	
Types of schools	学校类型
school	学校
college	学院, 大学
high school	高中
secondary school	中学
vocational school	职业学校
primary school	小学
kindergarten	幼儿园
infant school	幼儿学校
nursery school	托儿所
The word “across”	单词 “across”
across	在对面
The school is across the street.	学校在街对面。
He lives across the river.	他住在河对面。
across	穿过, 横穿
He ran across the street.	他跑着穿过了街道。
There is a bridge across the street.	有一座桥横跨街道。
The word “half”	单词 “half”
half	一半
Two and a half dollars.	二块五美元
One and a half dollars.	一块五美元
The words “high” and “tall”	单词 “high” 和 “tall”
high	高
It's a high bridge	这是一座高桥。
tall	高
She is a tall girl	她是一个高个子女孩

Note: Usually, the word “**tall**” refers and describes people, while the word “**high**” describes buildings, mountains, etc.

请注意：“**tall**”通常用来指人，而“**high**”通常用来指建筑、山峰等。



Lesson 6

第 6 课

Vocabulary

词汇

sight	景象
sightseeing	观光，游览
yesterday	昨天
group	团体
National Mall	国家广场
monument	纪念碑
memorial	纪念馆
White House	白宫
last (v)	持续
approximately	大约
hour	小时
three and a half	三个半
excursion	远足
Florida	佛罗里达
over	在之上
Epcot Center	未来世界
Disney World	迪士尼世界
Sea World	海洋世界
flying	飞行
abroad	到国外
hitchhike	搭便车
sailing	航行
got (past of: get)	得到 (get的过去时)
plan	计划
city	城市
list	列表
leaflet	传单
table	桌子

timetable	时间表
program	程序, 计划
today	今天
event	事件, 活动
would	将, 愿意
would like	想要, 愿意
travel	旅行
France	法国
week	周
fly (v)	飞行
sail	航行
A short conversation	一段简短对话
SIGHTSEEING	游览
Yesterday I took a group tour of Washington DC	昨天我组团游览了华盛顿
What did your tour include?	你们游览都包括什么?
It included the National Mall and the White House	包括国家广场和白宫
Did you walk through the National Mall?	你们步行穿过了国家广场吗?
Yes. We walked from the Capitol Building to the Lincoln Memorial	是的, 我们从国会大厦走到了林肯纪念堂
How long did the tour last?	游览了多长时间?
Approximately three and a half hours	大约三个半小时
I hope you enjoyed the excursion	希望你喜欢这次游览
Yes I did	是的, 很喜欢
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I took a group tour of Florida	
I took a flight over Florida	
I took a trip to Florida	
I took a drive around Florida	
I took an excursion in Florida	
The tour included Disney World	
The tour included Epcot Center	
The tour included Sea World	
Did you enjoy flying abroad?	
Did you enjoy driving?	
Did you enjoy hitchhiking?	
Did you enjoy sailing?	

Did you enjoy sightseeing?	
Do you have a plan of the city?	
Do you have a list of hotels?	
Do you have a leaflet on the tour?	
Do you have a railway timetable?	
Do you have a program of today's events?	
I would like to travel to France next week	
I would like to sail to France next week	
I would like to fly to France next week	
I would like to hitchhike to France next week	
I would like to drive to France next week	
The phrases "Have you got?" and "Do you have?"	短语 "Have you got?" 和 "Do you have?"
The British say "Have you got?"	英国人说 "Have you got?"
have you got?	你有…吗?
Have you got a plan?	你有计划吗?
Have you got a map of London?	你有伦敦地图吗?
Americans prefer "Do you have?"	美国人喜欢说 "Do you have?"
Do you have a plan?	你有计划吗?
Do you have a map of London?	你有伦敦地图吗?
The word "enjoy"	单词 "enjoy"
The word "enjoy" is followed by a verb with the suffix "ing" .	单词 "enjoy" 后面跟的动词要加 "ing" 。
I enjoy sailing abroad.	我喜欢在海外航行。
I enjoy driving to Florida	我喜欢开车到佛罗里达
The word "enjoy" can also be followed by a noun.	"enjoy" 后面还可跟名词。
I enjoy to travel around the world	我喜欢全球旅行
I enjoy a drive.	我喜欢开车
Note: We don't use the article "a" before "travel", because "travel" is a non-count noun. In contrast, "drive" is a count noun, so we do use the article "a" before it. The words "travel" and "drive" are both nouns and verbs.	请注意：在 "travel" 前不使用冠词 "a" ，因为 "travel" 是不可数名词。而 "drive" 是可数名词，所以在其前面使用冠词 "a" 。 "travel" 和 "drive" 都既是名词又是动词。
Capital letters	大写字母

The word “ mall ” means “ shopping center ”. In this lesson, we capitalize the word “ Mall ”, because it is part of “ National Mall ”, which is a name.	单词 “ mall ” 的含义是 “购物中心”。在本课中，我们将单词 “ Mall ” 大写，这是因为它是专有名词 “ National Mall ” 的一部分。
Washington Monument	华盛顿纪念碑
The White House	白宫
National Mall	国家广场
Lincoln Memorial	林肯纪念堂
Jefferson Memorial	杰弗逊纪念堂
Capitalized adjectives	大写形容词
Adjectives that represent a language, religion or nationality are also capitalized.	表示语言、宗教或国籍的形容词也要大写。
Jewish	犹太人的，犹太教的
Moslem	穆斯林，穆斯林的
Chinese	中国的，中国人的
Armenian	亚美尼亚的，亚美尼亚人的
Christian	基督教的，基督徒的
English	英语
French	法语
Short answers	简答
Did you enjoy the excursion?	
Yes, I enjoyed the excursion = Yes, I did	
The word “ program ”	单词 “ program ”
program	程序，计划
The British use the following spelling: “ programme ”.	英国人使用下面的拼写: “ programme ”。
The location of adverbs	副词位置
Yesterday I took a trip to Los Angeles	
We usually use adverbs of time at the beginning or end of the sentence. We usually use adverbs of time at the beginning or end of the sentence.	时间副词通常用在句子开头或结尾。
Did you enjoy flying abroad?	你喜欢海外飞行吗?
Note: The word “ abroad ” is an adverb (and not a noun), so we do not use the word “ to ” before it.	请注意：单词 “ abroad ” 是一个副词（非名词），所以在其前面不使用单词 “ to ”。
I'm going abroad	我将出国
And not...	而不是...
I'm going to abroad	我将去海外
I am going overseas	

**Lesson 7****第 7 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

restaurant	餐馆
order	点菜, 预订, 顺序
I'll	我要
start	头盘, 开胃菜
with	带, 一起
some	一些
chicken	鸡肉
soup	汤
main	主要的
roast	烤
mashed	捣碎的
potatoes	土豆
cauliflower	花椰菜
something	一些事, 一些东西
drink	喝
glass	玻璃, 眼镜
grapefruit	葡萄柚
juice	果汁
dessert	餐后甜点
fruit	水果
cocktail	鸡尾酒
salad	沙拉
onion	洋葱
chopped	切碎的
liver	肝脏
try	尝试
lamb	羔羊
chop	切碎
fried	油炸的
fish	鱼
chips / French fries	炸薯条

steak	牛排
peas	豌豆
boil	煮
meat	肉
mushrooms	蘑菇
bake	烘烤
poached	清蒸的, 水煮的
egg	鸡蛋
barbecued	烤过的
stewed	炖煮的
only	仅
vegetable	蔬菜
omelette	煎蛋饼
hungry	饥饿的
thirsty	口渴的
starving	饥饿的
tired	疲倦的
bored	厌烦的
A short conversation	一段简短对话
IN THE RESTAURANT	在餐馆中
Excuse me, Sir. Would you like to order?	打扰一下, 先生。请问要点菜吗?
Yes. I'll start with some chicken soup	是的。先上一些鸡汤
What would you like for your main course?	主菜想吃什么呢?
I'll have roast chicken with mashed potatoes and cauliflower	我要一份烤鸡带土豆泥和花椰菜
Would you like something to drink?	要喝点什么吗?
Yes. I'll have a glass of grapefruit juice	是的, 来一杯葡萄柚汁
What would you like for dessert?	餐后甜点要吗?
I'd like some fruit cocktail	要一些什锦水果
Yes, Sir.	好的, 先生。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'll start with some chicken soup	
I'll start with some salad	
I'll start with some onion soup	
I'll start with some juice	
I'll start with some chopped liver	

I'll try the lamb chops with mashed potatoes	
I'll try fried fish with chips	
I'll try steak with peas	
I'll try boiled meat with mushrooms	
I'll try baked potatoes with poached eggs	
I'd like my meat roasted	
I'd like my meat boiled	
I'd like my meat barbecued	
I'd like my meat stewed	
I'd like my meat fried	
I only want a vegetable omelette	
I only want fish and chips	
I only want mashed potatoes	
I only want a fruit salad	
I only want roasted meat	
I'm hungry	
I'm thirsty	
I'm starving	
I'm tired	
I'm bored	
Contractions	缩写词
I will = I'll	
The verb "have"	动词 "have"
The verb "have" is one of the most used words in the English language. It has a variety of meanings: to eat, to drink, to take, to give birth, and more.	动词 "have" 是英语中最常用的单词之一。它有许多含义：吃、喝、拿、生小孩等更多。
I'll have roast chicken	我要一份烤鸡
I'll have a glass of juice	我要一杯果汁
She'll have a baby	她要生小孩。
I'll have a holiday	我将去度假。
The phrase "I would like"	短语 "I would like"
I would like	我想要
I would like a glass of juice.	我想要一杯果汁。
I'd like some fruit.	我想要一些水果。

<p>Remember: "I would like" is a polite request. Its interrogative form is "Would you like?" and its contracted form is "I'd like".</p> <p>The word fruit is a non-count noun, so it does not have a plural form (that is, we don't say "fruits").</p>	<p>请记住: "I would like" 为礼貌请求语。其疑问形式为 "Would you like?", 其缩写形式为 "I'd like"。</p> <p>单词 "fruit" 为不可数名词, 所以无复数形式 (即, 我们不说 "fruits")。</p>
The word " glass "	单词 " glass "
glass	玻璃
When the word " glass " means " cup ", it is a count noun, and we use the article " a " before it.	当单词 " glass " 指 "杯子" 时, 为可数名词, 我们在其前面使用冠词 " a "。
I'll have a glass of juice	我要一杯果汁
When the word " glass " refers to a material, it is a non-count noun, and we do not use the article " a " before it.	当单词 " glass " 指 "玻璃" 时, 其为不可数名词, 我们在其前面不使用冠词 " a "。
This is made of glass	这是由玻璃制造的
Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones	住在玻璃房里的人不能扔石头
	
Lesson 8	第 8 课
Vocabulary	词汇
having (-breakfast)	吃 (早餐)
breakfast	早餐
good	好的
menu	菜单
we'd	我们将
plain	素的
prefer	更喜欢
bread	面包
roll	面包卷
butter	黄油
marmalade	橘子酱

tea	茶
coffee	咖啡
cup	杯子
milk	牛奶
sugar	糖
artificial	人造
sweetener	甜蜜素
thank	谢谢
thank you	谢谢你
recommend	推荐
light	轻的
meal	膳食
could	可以 (can的过去时)
choose	选择
ice cream	冰激凌
stuffed	塞满
hamburger	汉堡
lunch	午餐
dinner	晚餐
sandwich	三明治
supper	晚餐
bring	带来, 拿
lemon	柠檬
squash	南瓜
invitation	邀请
slice	切片
watermelon	西瓜
piece	片, 块
apple	苹果
pie	馅饼
red	红色
pepper	胡椒
sauce	调味酱
cold	冷的
scrambled egg	炒蛋
hard-boiled egg	水煮蛋
lettuce	莴苣
pot	罐子
A short conversation	一段简短对话

HAVING BREAKFAST	吃早餐
Good morning. Here's our breakfast menu	早上好。这是我们的早餐菜单
We'd like plain omelettes and vegetable salad	我们要清鸡蛋卷和蔬菜沙拉
Would you prefer bread or rolls?	你们想吃面包还是面包卷
We'll have rolls with butter and marmalade	我们吃抹黄油和橘子酱的面包卷
Would you like tea or coffee?	你们想要茶还是咖啡?
Two cups of tea with milk please	请来两杯加牛奶的茶
Would you like sugar or an artificial sweetener?	要加糖还是甜蜜素呢?
We'll take sugar, thank you!	加糖, 谢谢!
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I recommend a light meal	
I'm ordering a light meal	
Can I have a light meal	
Could I have a light meal	
I'll choose a light meal	
I'll have a cup of coffee for breakfast	
I'll have ice cream for dessert	
I'll have a hamburger for lunch	
I'll have stuffed vegetables for dinner	
I'll have a sandwich for supper	
May I have the menu please?	
May I take your order please?	
May I order dessert please?	
May I bring you some lemon squash please?	
May I have your invitation please?	
I'd prefer some fruit salad.	
I'd prefer a slice of watermelon	
I'd prefer a piece of apple pie	
I'd prefer red peppers in sauce.	
I'd prefer cold beer with my meal.	
I'll have a scrambled egg	
I'll have a poached egg	
I'll have a hard-boiled egg.	
I'll have a lettuce salad	
I'll have a pot of coffee	

The indefinite articles "a" and "an"	不定冠词 "a" 和 "an"
<p>We use the indefinite article "a" or "an" before a non-specific count noun in singular form.</p> <p>We do not use these articles before a count noun in plural form, or before a non-count noun.</p> <p>We use the definite article "the" before specific nouns, regardless of their type or form.</p>	<p>我们在非特指的单数可数名词前面使用不定冠词 "a" 或 "an"。</p> <p>在复数可数名词或不可数名词前面则不使用这些冠词。</p> <p>无论是何种类型或形式的名词，若是特指的，则使用定冠词 "the"。</p>
We use the indefinite article "a" before nouns that start with a consonant.	我们在以辅音字母开头的名词前面使用不定冠词 "a" 。
a bus	一辆公交车
a station	一个车站
a grapefruit	一个葡萄柚
a hospital	一家医院
a glass	一个玻璃杯
a potato	一个土豆
We use the indefinite article "an" before nouns that start with a vowel.	我们在以元音字母开头的名词前面使用不定冠词 "an" 。
an egg	一个鸡蛋
an excursion	一次远足
an onion	一个洋葱
an omelette	一个煎蛋饼
an airport	一座机场
an invitation	一个邀请
The words "invitation" and "order"	单词 "invitation" 和 "order"
invitation	邀请
I invited my friend	我邀请了我的朋友
order	预订
I ordered a meal	我预订了一餐
The words "can" and "could"	单词 "can" 和 "could"
can	可以
The verb "can" does not change when used after a pronoun. It has no plural form, and we do not add s to it in the third-person singular form in the Present Tense.	动词 "can" 在代词后面使用时不变。它没有复数形式，在现在时第三人称单数中不加 "s" 。
I can	我可以
he can	他可以
And not...	而非...

he cans	
So...	所以...
He can help you	他可以帮助你
We can eat a fried egg	我们可以吃一个煎蛋
"can" – interrogative form	"can" - 疑问形式
We make an interrogative sentence, by putting the verb "can" before the subject without the auxiliary "do"	我们将动词 "can" 提到主语前面来造疑问句, 不使用助动词 "do"
You can help me	你可以帮助我
Can you help me?	你可以帮助我吗?
Can you give me...?	你可以给我...吗?
Can you tell me the way to the bus stop?	你可以告诉我到公交车站的路吗?
The helping verb "can" – negative form	助动词 "can" - 否定形式
We make a negative sentence, by using the word "cannot" instead of "can" . without the auxiliary "do"	否定句使用单词 "cannot" 替代 "can" , 不使用助动词 "do"
I cannot do it.	我不可以做。
You can't drive faster.	你不可以开得更快。
Note: The contracted form of the word "cannot" is "can't" .	请注意: "cannot" 的缩写形式为 "can't" 。
Past tense of "can": could	"can" 的过去时: could
The word "could" is the Past Tense of the verb "can" . It is also used to make polite requests in Present Tense and Future Tense.	单词 "could" 是动词 "can" 的过去时。它还可以用在现在时和将来时表示礼貌的请求。
I could have a light meal.	我本可以少吃一点。
I could not bring you a cup of tea.	我不可以给你递一杯茶。
Could I have a light meal?	我可以少吃一点吗?
The phrase "for breakfast"	短语 "for breakfast"
We do not use the indefinite articles "a" or "an" before the names of meals.	我们在膳食前面不使用不定冠词 "a" 或 "an" 。
I'll have a sandwich for breakfast.	我早饭吃一个三明治
And not...	而非...
for a breakfast	
The phrase "having breakfast"	短语 "having breakfast"
The word "having" is often used together with a noun to describe an action.	单词 "having" 通常与一个名词连用以表示动作。
I'm having breakfast.	我正在吃早餐。
They're having a sleep	他们在睡觉

**Lesson 9****第 9 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

tea time	下午茶时间
rather	宁愿
hot	热
too	太, 也
too much	太多
two	二
teaspoon	茶匙
how about?	如何?
cheese	奶酪
if	如果
were	是 (are的过去时)
doughnut	油炸圈饼
idea	想法
another	又一, 另一
white	白色
wine	酒
soda	苏打水
water	水
bottle	瓶子
grape	葡萄
lemonade	柠檬水
can	可以
orange	橙子
orange juice	橙汁
lump	块
lemon	柠檬
biscuit	饼干
knife	刀子
fork	叉子
plate	盘子
spoon	勺子

tooth	牙齿
toothpick	牙签
napkin	餐巾
just	刚刚，只是
a glass of beer	一杯啤酒
cream	奶油
begin	开始
beer	啤酒
chocolate	巧克力
pudding	布丁
brandy	白兰地
strong	强劲的
drink	饮料，喝
soft drink	软饮料
mineral	矿物质
sweet	甜的
wine	酒，葡萄酒
black	黑色的
snack	小吃
A short conversation	一段简短对话
TEA TIME	下午茶时间
Would you like a cup of tea?	要来一杯茶吗？
I'd rather have a hot cup of coffee	我更想要杯热咖啡
Will you have milk and sugar?	加牛奶还是加糖呢？
Not too much milk, and two teaspoons of sugar, please.	请加少许牛奶和两匙糖。
How about a piece of cake?	来块蛋糕怎么样？
I'll have some cheese cake	我要一些奶酪蛋糕
If I were you I would try a doughnut	我要是你的话，我会选择油炸圈饼
Yes, that's a good idea	是，这是个好主意
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'd like another glass of white wine.	
I'd like a glass of soda water	
I'd like a bottle of grape juice	
I'd like a bottle of lemonade	
I'd like a can of orange juice	
I'll have a cup of tea with two lumps of sugar	

I'll have a cup of tea with one teaspoon of sugar.	
I'll have a cup of tea with a slice of lemon	
I'll have a cup of tea with a piece of cake	
I'll have a cup of tea with some biscuits	
Could I have a knife and a fork?	
Could I have a plate and a spoon?	
Could I have toothpicks and napkins?	
Could I have just a glass of beer?	
Could I have coffee with cream?	
I'll begin with some light beer	
I'll begin with some apple cake	
I'll begin with this chocolate pudding	
I'll begin with a glass of brandy	
I'll begin with a cup of strong tea	
Where can I get a soft drink?	
Where can I get a glass of mineral water?	
Where can I get a glass of sweet wine?	
Where can I get a cup of black coffee?	
Where can I get a snack?	
The phrase "I'd rather have"	短语 "I'd rather have"
I'd rather have	我宁愿要
I'd rather have a glass of water.	我宁愿要一杯水。
The phrases "too much" and "too many"	短语 "too much" 和 "too many"
too much	
We use "too much" to describe an uncountable amount.	"too much" 用来描述不可数的数量。
He drinks too much wine.	他喝了太多酒。
Not too much milk.	没有太多牛奶。
too many	
We use "too many" to describe a countable amount.	"too many" 用来描述可数的数量。
He ate too many oranges	他吃了太多的橙子。
The phrase "a slice of"	短语 "a slice of"
slice	片, 块
a slice of lemon	一片柠檬
a slice of bread	一块面包
I'll have a cup of tea with a slice of lemon	我要一杯茶加一片柠檬
to slice	切片

Please slice the cheese	请将奶酪切片
The word “ another ”	单词 “ another ”
another	
The word “ another ” is one word, not two (that is, not “an other”). We usually use this word with count nouns in singular form.	单词 “ another ” 是一个单词，不是两个（即不是 “an other”）。此单词通常与单数可数名词一起使用。
another glass	再来一杯
Would you like another glass of wine?	要再来一杯酒吗？



Lesson 10	第 10 课
Vocabulary	词汇
room	房间
night	夜晚
single	单
double	双
vacant	空的
seventh	第七
floor	层
forty	四十
may	可以
porter	行李员，服务员
show	显示，节目，表演
better	更好
cheap	便宜的
clean	干净的
quiet	安静的
large	大的
private	私密的
bath	沐浴
bathroom	浴室
twin	成对的，双胞胎
bed	床
twin beds	两张单人床

toilet	厕所
shower	淋浴
heating	加热
air-conditioning	空调
facing	面对
sea	海
balcony	阳台
splendid	辉煌的
view	风景, 视野
river	河流
full	满的, 完全的
board	膳食
full board	全食宿
price	价格
thirty	三十
tax	税
service	服务
V.A.T (value added tax)	增值税
added	增加的
Sunday	星期天
extra	额外的
half board	半食宿
until	直到
Tuesday	星期二
at least	至少
fortnight	两星期
a few	一些, 几个
day	天
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE HOTEL	在酒店
I'd like a room for one night	我想要开个房间住一晚
Would you like a single room or a double one?	要单人间还是双人间呢?
I'd rather have a single room	要一个单人间
We have a vacant room on the seventh floor	我们在七层有一间空房
How much is it?	多少钱呢?
One hundred dollars including V.A.T.	一百元含税
May I see the room?	我能看看房间吗?

Yes, of course. The porter will show it to you.	是的，当然。行李员会带您参观。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'd like a better room	
I'd like a cheaper room	
I'd like a cleaner room	
I'd like a quieter room	
I'd like a larger room	
Can I have a room with a private bathroom?	
Can I have a room with twin beds?	
Can I have a room with toilet and shower?	
Can I have a room with heating?	
Can I have a room with air conditioning?	
We have a vacant room facing the sea	
We have a vacant room with a balcony	
We have a room facing the river	
We have a vacant room with a splendid view.	
We have a vacant room with full board	
The price of the room is thirty dollars, including tax	
The price of the room is thirty dollars, including service	
The price of the room is thirty dollars, including V.A.T.	
The price of the room is thirty dollars, including half board	
The price of the room is thirty dollars, including meals	
Do you have a room for Sunday night?	
Do you have a room for an extra night?	
Do you have a room until Tuesday?	
Do you have a room for at least a fortnight?	
Do you have a room for a few days?	
The phrase "a double one"	短语 "a double one"
double	双的

Would you like a single room or a double one?	要一个单人间还是双人间呢?
Note: We use the word " one " in this phrase as a pronoun, in order to avoid repeating the noun. For example, we say " a double one " instead of " a double room " or " a single room ".	请注意: 在此短语中, 我们用了单词 " one " 来作为代词以避免名词重复。例如, 我们说 " a double one " 而非 " a double room " 或 " a single room "。
More examples:	更多例子
Can you give me a pen? Sorry, I don't have one	你可以给我一支钢笔吗? 抱歉, 我没有一支。
a double room	双人间
a single room	单人间
twin beds	两张单人床
bed and breakfast	住宿加早餐
full board	全食宿
half board	半食宿
a double bed	双人床
The preposition " on "	介词 " on "
We have a vacant room on the seventh floor	我们在七层有一间空房
Note: The preposition in this sentence is " on " (and not "in" or "at").	请注意: 此句中使用的介词是 " on " (不是 " in " 或 " at ")。
The words " great " and " large "	单词 " great " 和 " large "
We use the adjective " large " with concrete nouns, and we use the adjective " great " with abstract nouns.	我们对具体名词使用形容词 " large ", 对抽象名词使用形容词 " great "。
a large room	一个大房间
a large hotel	一家大酒店
a large hospital	一家大医院
a large factory	一个大工厂
a great idea	一个很棒的想法
A Great Power	一股强大的力量
Can I have a large room?	我能要一间大房间吗?
That is a great story	这是一个很棒的故事
The words " few " and " a few "	单词 " few " 和 " a few "
few	很少的
We are few	我们很少的
a few	一些, 几个
Please give me a few oranges	请给我几个橙子
Note: We use the words " few " and " a few " with count nouns.	请注意: 我们对可数名词使用 " few " 和 " a few "。

The words “ till ” and “ until ”	单词 “ till ” 和 “ until ”
until	直到
We use the words “ till ” and “ until ” when discussing time. These words are interchangeable.	当讨论时间时我们使用单词 “ till ” 和 “ until ”。这两个单词是可以互换的。
Do you have a room until Tuesday?	你们有一个房间直到周二吗？
Note: The word “ until ” only has one l, while the word “ till ” has two l’s.	请注意： 单词 “ until ” 只有一个 “l”，而单词 “ till ” 有两个 “l”。



Lesson 11	第 11 课
Vocabulary	词汇
what time?	现在几点了？
serve	服务
seven	七
A.M. (a.m.)	上午
P.M. (p.m.)	下午
twelve	十二
six	六
eight	八
bar	酒吧
open	营业的，开放的
midnight	午夜
leave	离开
early	早的
tomorrow	明天
wake up	醒来
o'clock	点
pay	付款
bill	账单
certainly	当然
find	查找
blanket	毯子
pillow	枕头
sheet	床单

coat	外套
coat hanger	衣帽架
carpet	地毯
cocktail bar	鸡尾酒吧
lift	电梯, 上升
lady	女士
ladies' room	女客房
tap	水龙头
fan	风扇
light	灯
switch	开关
light switch	灯开关
plug	插头
send	送
ashtray	烟灰缸
soap	肥皂
toilet	厕所
paper	纸张
toilet paper	厕纸, 卫生纸
napkin	餐巾
towel	毛巾
manager	经理
chambermaid	女服务员
night porter	夜间行李员
receptionist	前台
waiter	服务员
headwaiter	服务员领班
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE HOTEL (2)	在酒店 (2)
What time do you serve meals?	你们什么时间提供膳食?
We serve breakfast from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m., lunch from 12 to 2 and dinner from 6 to 8 p.m..	早餐上午7点到9点, 午餐从12点到2点, 晚餐下午6点到8点。
Is there a bar at the hotel?	酒店有酒吧吗?
Yes. The bar is open from 8 p.m. to midnight.	有。酒吧从晚上8点到午夜营业。
I'll leave early tomorrow morning. Please wake me up at six o'clock.	我明天早上很早将离开。请在六点叫醒我。
Very well.	好的。

I would like to pay the bill.	我要付账。
Certainly.	好。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I can't find another blanket	
I can't find another pillow	
I can't find another sheet	
I can't find another coathanger	
I can't find another carpet	
Where's the lounge?	
Where's the cocktail bar?	
Where's the lift?	
Where's the restaurant?	
Where's the ladies' room?	
The airconditioning doesn't work.	
The tap doesn't work.	
The fan doesn't work.	
The light-switch doesn't work.	
The plug doesn't work.	
Please send me an ashtray	
Please send me some soap.	
Please send me toilet paper	
Please send me a napkin	
Please send me a towel.	
I'd like to see the manager	
I'd like to see the chambermaid.	
I'd like to see the night porter	
I'd like to see the receptionist	
I'd like to see the head waiter	
The words " a.m. " and " p.m. "	单词 " a.m. " 和 " 2 "
The words " a.m. " and " p.m. " are acronyms for Latin words:	单词 " a.m. " 和 " p.m. " 是拉丁单词的缩写形式:
a.m. = ante meridiem (before midday)	a.m. = ante meridiem (午前)
p.m. = post meridiem (after midday)	p.m. = post meridiem (午后)
From 6 a.m. to 8 p.m	从上午6点到下午8点
Please wake me up at 6 a.m.	请在早上6点叫醒我。
The word " o'clock "	单词 " o' clock "
of the clock = o'clock	点

We only add the word “o'clock” to times that are exactly on the hour.	我们只在整时后面加单词 “o' clock” 。
It's ten o'clock	现在十点
But...	但是...
It's twenty past six	现在六点二十分
I'll be here at five o'clock.	我将在五点到这里
Note: We use the preposition “at” before the time.	请注意： 我们在时间前面使用介词 “at” 。
The phrase “to pay the bill”	短语 “to pay the bill”
to pay the bill	付账
I'll pay the bill tomorrow	我明天会付账
The words “soap” and “ashtray”	单词 “soap” 和 “ashtray”
Please send me an ashtray and some soap.	请给我送一个烟灰缸和一块肥皂。
Note: The word “ashtray” is a count noun, so we use the article “an” before it. The word “soap” is a non-count noun, so we use the word “some” before it, instead of the article “a” .	请注意： 单词 “ashtray” 是一个可数名词，所以我们在其前面使用冠词 “an” 。单词 “soap” 是一个不可数名词，所以我们在其前面使用 “some” ，而非冠词 “a” 。
The words “elevator” and “lift”	单词 “elevator” 和 “lift”
Americans use the word “elevator” . The British prefer to use the word “lift” .	美国人使用单词 “elevator” 。 而英国人倾向使用单词 “lift” 。
elevator	电梯
lift	电梯
Where is the lift (elevator)?	电梯在哪里？
The word “headwaiter”	单词 “headwater”
headwaiter	服务员领班
The word “headwaiter” is a compound, composed of two words:	单词 “headwater” 是一个有两个单词组成的复合名词。
head	头
waiter	服务员
I would like to see the headwaiter.	我想见服务员领班。
More compounds that contain the word “head” :	更多包含单词 “head” 的复合名词：
Headline(s)	新闻头条
headlight	车头灯，帽灯
headphones	耳机
The word “switch”	单词 “switch”
switch (noun)	开关
light switch	灯开关

safety switch	保险开关
starting switch	启动开关
The light switch doesn't work	灯开关不起作用



Lesson 12	第 12 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
greengrocer	蔬菜水果商
excellent	极好的, 卓越的
as	如同
as good as	和...一样好
as sweet as	如...一样甜
honey	蜂蜜
any	一些, 任何的
pear	梨子
sorry	抱歉
nice	好的
peach	桃子
kilo	千克, 公斤
almonds	杏仁
pick	选择
out	出
pick out	挑选出
yourself	你自己
put	放置
scales	称
also	还
afraid	恐怕
don't	不可以
cucumber	黄瓜
ripe	成熟的
cherry	樱桃
sour	酸的
vinegar	醋
round	圆的

light	轻的
feather	羽毛
banana	香蕉
green	绿色的
beautiful	漂亮的
bag	袋子
under	在…下
box	盒子, 箱子
shelf	架子
packet	包装, 打包
prune	修剪
strawberry	草莓
mixture	混合, 混合物
dry	干燥的
dried fruit	干果
bunch	串, 束
awfully	可怕地, 非常地
terribly	可怕地, 非常地
very	非常
so	所以, 这样
extremely	极其地, 非常地
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE GREENGROCER'S	在蔬菜水果店
I'd like some grapes	我想要一些葡萄。
We have excellent grapes. They're as sweet as honey	我们有一些上好的葡萄。像蜜一样甜。
Do you have any pears?	你们有梨子吗?
No. I'm sorry, but we have some nice peaches	抱歉, 没有。但是我们有一些好桃子。
Please, give me two kilos of peaches and a kilo of almonds	请给我两公斤桃子和一公斤杏仁。
You can pick them out yourself and put them on the scales	你可以自己挑选, 然后放到秤上。
I'd also like a kilo of onions and two kilos of potatoes	我还要一公斤洋葱和两公斤土豆。
I'm afraid we haven't any potatoes	恐怕我们没有土豆了。
So please give me a kilo of cucumbers	那么给我一公斤黄瓜。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。

It is as sweet as honey	
It is as ripe as a cherry	
It is as sour as vinegar	
It is as round as an apple	
It is as light as a feather	
We have excellent bananas	
We have ripe bananas	
We have green bananas	
We have beautiful bananas	
We have splendid bananas	
You can put them on the scales	
You can put them in your bag	
You can put them under the table	
You can put them behind the box	
You can put them on the shelf	
I would like this watermelon	
I would like a packet of prunes	
I would like a box of strawberries	
I would like a mixture of dried fruit	
I would like a bunch of bananas	
I'm awfully sorry, we don't have any juice.	
I'm terribly sorry, we don't have any juice.	
I'm very sorry, we don't have any juice.	
I'm so sorry, we don't have any juice.	
I'm extremely sorry, we don't have any juice.	
The words " some " and " any "	"单词 " some " 和 " any "
We use the word " some " before non-count nouns to indicate a small amount.	我们在不可数名词前面使用 " some " 来表示少量。
some water	一些水
some milk	一些牛奶
some wine	一些酒
some vinegar	一些醋
some money	一些钱
some time	一些时间
some air	一些空气
some cheese	一些奶酪
We can also use the word " some " before count nouns in plural form.	我们还可以在复数形式的可数名词前面使用单词 " some " 。

I'd like some grapes.	我要一些葡萄。
We have some nice peaches	我们有一些好桃子
Usually, in interrogative and negative sentences, we use the word " any " instead of " some ".	在疑问句和否定句中，我们通常用 " any " 来代替 " some "。
We have some cheese	我们有一些奶酪
We don't have any cheese	我们没有一些奶酪
Do you have any cheese?	你有一些奶酪吗？
I have some grapes	我有一些葡萄
I don't have any grapes	我没有一些葡萄
Do you have any grapes?	你有一些葡萄吗？
Note: The British prefer the following:	请注意： 英国人倾向使用下面的：
I haven't any cheese.	
Have you any cheese?	
The phrase " I'm afraid "	短语 " I'm afraid "
When we want to express regret that we are unable to meet a request, we use the phrase " I'm afraid ".	当我们表达无法满足请求的遗憾时，我们使用短语 " I'm afraid "。
I'm afraid we don't have any potatoes.	恐怕我们没有土豆了
The phrase " I'd also like "	短语 " I'd also like "
We usually use the word " also " before the verb.	我们通常在动词前面使用单词 " also "。
I also want a kilo of onions.	我还要一公斤洋葱
When the main verb is to be , to do or to have , we may usually use the word " also " after the verb.	当主动词是 to be 、 to do 或 to have 时，我们通常在动词后面使用单词 " also "。
I am also a teacher.	我也是一名教师。
He is also a driver	他也是一名司机。
You are also late	你也迟到了。
The form " as... as " The comparative of equality	" as...as " 同级比较
as ...as	像/如...一样
as sweet as honey	甜如蜜
as ripe as a cherry	像樱桃一样熟
as sour as vinegar	像醋一样酸
as round as an apple	像苹果一样圆
as light as a feather	像羽毛一样轻

<p>Note: The words "honey" and "vinegar" are non-count nouns, so we do not use the article "a" before them. The words "apple" and "cherry" are count nouns, so we use an article before them ("a" or "an"): "an apple", "a cherry".</p>	<p>请注意：单词“honey”和“vinegar”是不可数名词，所有在其前面未用冠词“a”。单词“apple”和“cherry”是可数名词，所以我们在其前面使用冠词（“a”或“an”）：“an apple”，“a cherry”。</p>
<p>More "as... as" phrases:</p>	<p>更多“as...as”短语：</p>
<p>as many as you like</p>	<p>想多少就多少</p>
<p>as warm as toast</p>	<p>暖烘烘的</p>
<p>as well as</p>	<p>也，和一样</p>
<p>as much as</p>	<p>和…一样多</p>
<p>as many as</p>	<p>和…一样多</p>
<p>as far as</p>	<p>和…一样远</p>
<p>as long as</p>	<p>和…一样长</p>
<p>as good as</p>	<p>和…一样好</p>



**Lesson 13****第 13 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

buying	购买
wallet	钱包, 皮夹
for you	为你
sort	种类
look	看
well	良好的
made	制作的, 制造的
well-made	做工精良的
leather	皮革
big	大的
small	小的
won't	不会
present	现在, 礼物
daughter	女儿
purse	手提包, 钱包
bracelet	手镯
ring	戒指
brooch	胸针
earring	耳环
necklace	项链
rosary	念珠
beads	小珠子
chain	链子
gold	黄金
cotton	棉布
real	真的
silk	丝绸
real silk	真丝
pure	纯的
wool	羊毛
pure wool	纯羊毛

linen	亚麻
lighter	打火机
heavy	重的
important	重要的
more important	更重要的
expensive	昂贵的
long	长的
repair	修理
engagement	订婚
engagement ring	订婚戒指
camera	相机
alarm	警报
clock	时钟
alarm clock	闹钟
wrist	手腕
watch	手表
wrist watch	手表, 腕表
wedding ring	结婚戒指
A short conversation	一段简短对话
BUYING A WALLET	买钱包
What can I do for you?	我能为您做点什么吗?
I want to buy a wallet for my husband	我想为我的丈夫买一个钱包
What sort of wallet are you looking for?	您想要什么类型的钱包呢?
A well-made leather one	做工精良的真皮钱包
How about this one?	这个怎么样?
No. It's too big. Do you have a smaller one?	不, 太大了。有小点的吗?
Is this one better?	这个是不是好一些?
Yes. That's what my husband likes. I'll take it	是的。是我丈夫想要的。我买了。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Dan won't buy a present for his daughter	
Dan won't buy a purse for his daughter	
Dan won't buy a bracelet for his daughter	
Dan won't buy a wedding-ring for his daughter	
Dan won't buy a brooch for his daughter	
What sort of earrings are you looking for?	

What sort of necklaces are you looking for?	
What sort of rosaries are you looking for?	
What sort of beads are you looking for?	
What sort of chain are you looking for?	
It's made of gold	
It's made of cotton	
It's made of real silk	
It's made of pure wool	
It's made of linen	
Do you have a lighter one?	
Do you have a heavier one?	
Do you have a more important one?	
Do you have a more expensive one?	
Do you have a longer one?	
How much will it cost to repair this engagement ring?	
How much will it cost to repair this wireless set?	
How much will it cost to repair this camera?	
How much will it cost to repair this alarm clock?	
How much will it cost to repair this wrist watch?	
The phrase "look for"	短语 "look for"
look	看
When the word " look " is followed by a preposition, its meaning changes.	当单词 " look " 后面跟介词时, 其含义会发生变化。
look for	寻找
He is looking for a job.	他在找工作。
More phrases:	更多短语:
look after	照顾
look forward	期待
look through	浏览
look over	检查
Contractions	缩写词
will not= won't	
The adverb "well"	副词 "well"

We use the adverb " well " with the past participle of verbs (passive form).	我们将副词 " well " 与动词过去时（被动式）连用。
Phrases with the adverb " well ":	带副词 " well " 的短语
well made	做工精良，精心制作
well done	做得好
well dressed	穿得好
well educated	受过良好教育的
well known	出名的
well paid	报酬优厚的
well behaved	表现好
well spoken	说得不错
well cooked	烧得好
well fed	吃得饱
The phrase " made of gold "	短语 " made of gold "
Words that represent materials are non-count nouns; therefore, they do not have a plural form, and we do not use an indefinite article before them.	表示材料的单词为不可数名词，所以没有复数形式，我们在其前面不使用不定冠词。
gold	黄金
cotton	棉布
silk	丝绸
wood	木材
leather	皮革
linen	亚麻
air	空气
silver	银
Non-count nouns that represent liquids include the following:	表示液体的不可数名词包括以下单词：
honey	蜂蜜
vinegar	醋
juice	果汁
milk	牛奶
water	水
beer	啤酒
wine	酒
oil	油
The words " make " and " made "	单词 " make " 和 " made "
make	制作，制造
made	制作的，制造的

The word " made " is the Past Tense of the word " make ".	单词 " made " 是 " make " 的过去时。
The phrase " a smaller one "	短语 " a smaller one "
We use the word " one " to avoid repeating the noun.	我们使用单词 " one " 来避免名词重复。
He has two suits: a woolen one and a cotton one	他有两套西服：一套羊毛的，一套棉的



Lesson 14	第 14 课
Vocabulary	词汇
butcher	肉贩
at the butcher's	在肉店
mince	切碎
minced meat	肉馅, 碎肉
rib	肋骨, 排骨
steak	排骨
wing	翅膀
giblets	内脏, 鸡杂
joint	关节
OK	好的
shoulder	肩膀, 前腿
roasting	烤的
stewing	炖的
sausage	香肠
half a kilo	半公斤, 五百克
frankfurter	法兰克福香肠
three hundred	三百
gram	克
salami	意大利香肠
four hundred	四百
gravy	肉汁, 肉汤
ground	磨碎的
ground meat	碎肉
let me	让我

let me have	我要
send	送
weigh	称重量
brain	大脑
dripping	湿淋淋的
heart	心脏
foot	脚
jelly	果冻
tripe	牛百叶
kind	种类, 和蔼的
duck	鸭子
turkey	火鸡
beef	牛肉
veal	小牛肉
ball	丸子, 球
meatball	肉丸子
lungs	肺
cutlets	肉饼
hot dog	热狗
whole	完整的
whole piece	整块
mutton	羊肉
fillet	鱼片
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE BUTCHER'S	在肉店
I'd like some minced meat	我想要一些肉馅
How much would you like?	您想要多少呢?
Two kilos please, and give me a kilo of rib steak, a kilo of chicken wings and some giblets.	要两千克, 再要一千克排骨、一千克鸡翅和一些鸡杂。
What about a joint of lamb?	带骨羊肉如何?
O.K. I'll take this piece of shoulder	好, 我要这块前腿肉
For roasting or stewing?	烤还是炖呢?
I'll take a kilo for roasting and two kilos for stewing	一千克烤, 两千克炖
How about some sausages?	来些香肠怎么样?
Please give me half a kilo of frankfurters and 300 grams of salami	请给我来500克法兰克福香肠和300克意大利香肠
Exercise	练习

Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Please give me half a kilo of ground meat.	
Let me have half a kilo of ground meat.	
Send me half a kilo of ground meat.	
He weighs half a kilo of ground meat.	
Get me half a kilo of ground meat.	
What kind of beef do you have?	
What kind of veal do you have?	
What kind of meat do you have?	
The words " beef ", " veal ", and " mutton "	单词 " beef "、" veal " 和 " mutton "
In some cases, the name of the animal is not the same name of the meat if provides. In any case, the names for types of meat are uncountable, so we never use the indefinite article before a type of meat.	在一些情况下，动物的名称与其肉的名称是不一样的。在任何情况下，肉类的名称都是不可数的，所以我们在肉类前面从不使用不定冠词。
Animal names (count nouns)	动物名称（可数名词）
a cow	一头母牛
a calf	一头小牛
a sheep	一头绵羊
Meat names (non-count nouns)	肉类名词（不可数名词）
beef	牛肉
veal	小牛肉
mutton	羊肉
The words " hear " and " listen "	单词 " hear " 和 " listen "
hear	听到
listen	听
I'm listening to the radio, but I can also hear the cars in the street	我在听广播，但是也能听到街上的汽车声。
The phrase " let me "	短语 " let me "
let	让
Let me come in	让我进来
And not...	而非...
let me to come in	
Remember: We do not use the word " to " after " let ".	请记住：我们在 " let " 后面不使用单词 " to "

**Lesson 15****第 15 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

clothing	服装, 衣服
dress	连衣裙
seventy	七十
really	真的
different	不同的
anything	任何东西/事情
quality	质量
range	范围
thinking	想
twenty five	二十五
fifty	五十
smart	聪明的, 时髦的
enough	足够的
thirty five	三十五
receipt	收据
jeans	牛仔裤
stockings	长袜
underpants	内裤
shorts	短裤
gloves	手套
elegant	优雅的
jacket	夹克
inexpensive	不贵的, 便宜的
scarf	围巾
shirt	衬衫
sleeve	袖子
fur	皮毛
fur coat	皮毛大衣
grey	灰色的
belt	腰带
skirt	裙子

tight	紧的
short	短的
baggy	袋状的，膨胀的
dark	黑暗的
alter	更改
blazer	西装
return	返回，归还
deliver	交付
measure	测量
suit	西装
hand	手工
hand-made	手工制作
fashion	时尚
old-fashioned	老式的
fit	合适
solid	固体的，实体的
color	颜色
solid color	单色
stripe	条纹
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE CLOTHING SHOP	在服装店
What's the price of this dress?	这件连衣裙多少钱？
Seventy dollars.	七十元。
It's more than I really wanted to pay.	比我预算的贵。
We have different qualities.	我们的质量不同。
Do you have anything cheaper?	你们有便宜点的吗？
What price range were you thinking of?	你想要什么价位的？
Oh, something between twenty-five and fifty dollars.	哦，二十五到五十元之间的。
How do you like this one? It's smart.	这件怎么样？很时髦。
That's good enough.	这件很好。
How much is it?	多少钱呢？
Thirty-five dollars.	三十五元。
May I have a receipt, please?	能给我开个收据吗？
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'd like a pair of jeans	
I'd like a pair of stockings	
I'd like a pair of underpants.	

I'd like a pair of shorts	
I'd like a pair of gloves	
I'll show you an elegant jacket.	
I'll show you an inexpensive scarf	
I'll show you a shirt with sleeves	
I'll show you a fur coat	
I'll show you a grey belt	
This skirt is too expensive for me	
This skirt is too tight for me.	
This skirt is too short for me.	
This skirt is too baggy for me.	
This skirt is too dark for me.	
I want to alter this blazer	
I want to return this blazer	
I want to deliver this blazer	
I want to measure this blazer	
I want to repair this blazer	
This suit is hand-made	
This suit is old-fashioned.	
This suit doesn't fit me.	
This suit is in a solid color	
This suit is with stripes	
The word "enough"	单词 "enough"
enough	足够
It's good enough	它足够好
It's not enough	不够
There is enough water for everybody	有足够每个人使用的水
The word "measure"	单词 "measure"
measure	测量
Can you measure this room?	你能测量下这个房间吗?
The tailor measures me for a suit	裁缝给我量身定做衣服
The word "fit"	单词 "fit"
fit	合适
Do they fit you?	它们合你身吗
This suit doesn't fit me	这套西装不合我身
The words "something" and "anything"	单词 "something" 和 "anything"
anything	任何东西/事情
something	一些东西/事情

Note: We use the word " something " in positive sentences, while we use the word " anything " in negative and interrogative sentences.	请注意：我们在肯定句中使用单词 " something "，而在否定句和疑问句中使用 " anything "。
There is something in the box	盒子里有一些东西
Is there anything in the box?	盒子里有一些东西吗？
There isn't anything in the box.	盒子里没有任何东西。
The word "receipt"	单词 " receipt "
receipt	收据
May I have a receipt?	能给我开个收据吗？
I signed the receipt	我签了收据
The word "inexpensive"	单词 " inexpensive "
expensive	昂贵的
inexpensive	不贵的，便宜的
This skirt is expensive.	这件裙子很贵。
I'll show you an inexpensive skirt.	我给你看件便宜的裙子。
The prefix "in"	前缀 " in "
The prefix " in " means " not " or " without ".	前缀 " in " 指 " not " 或 " without "。
indirect	间接的
intolerance	不宽容的
inability	无能力的
indefinite	不确定的，无限的
inexperience	不贵的
	
Lesson 16	第 16 课
Vocabulary	词汇
shoe	鞋子
shoe shop	鞋店
pair of shoes	一双鞋
grey shoes	灰色鞋子
every	每
every day	每天
wear	穿，戴
size	大小，尺码

try on	试穿
latest	最新的
style	款式
latest style	最新款式
little	少许
a little	一点儿
a little tight	一点儿紧
get	获得, 变得, 到达
comfortable	舒服的, 舒适的
wrap	包装
wrap up	包装起来
sandal	凉鞋
boot	靴子
slipper	拖鞋
sneaker	运动鞋
boots	靴子
narrow	窄的
a bit	一点儿
wide	宽
wider	更宽
short	短的
bit	少量
loose	松的
suede	山羊皮
evening	晚上
white	白色的
ballet	芭蕾
sole	单独的
rubber	橡胶
high	高
heel	脚后跟
high heel	高跟鞋
shoelaces	鞋带
low	低
low heel	低跟鞋
nearby	附近的
shoemaker	鞋匠
pastry	糕点
antique	古董

antique shop	古董店
souvenir	纪念品
A short conversation	一段简短对话
IN THE SHOE SHOP	在鞋店
I'd like a pair of grey shoes for everyday wear	我想买一双每天穿的灰色鞋子
What size do you wear?	你穿多大码?
I take size 38.	我穿38码。
Would you like to try this pair on? It's the latest style.	想试试这双鞋子吗? 这是最新款式的。
They are a little tight.	鞋子有点紧了。
I'll get you a larger size. This pair will fit you better.	我给你拿双大点的。这双鞋更合你的脚。
Yes, these shoes are comfortable.	是的, 这双鞋很舒服。
I'll wrap up your old shoes.	我把你的旧鞋装起来。
Thank you very much.	非常感谢。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
There is a pair of sandals on the shelf	
There is a pair of boots on the shelf	
There is a pair of slippers on the shelf	
There is a pair of sneakers on the shelf	
There is a pair of boots on the shelf	
This pair is a little tight	
This pair is too narrow	
This pair is a bit wide.	
This pair is too short.	
This pair is a bit loose	
Could you show me a pair of suede shoes?	
Could you show me a pair of evening shoes?	
Could you show me a pair of flat shoes?	
Could you show me a pair of white shoes?	
Could you show me a pair of ballet shoes?	
Do you have shoes with leather soles?	
Do you have shoes with rubber soles?	
Do you have shoes with high heels?	
Do you have shoes with black shoelaces?	

Do you have shoes with low heels?	
Is there a shoemaker nearby?	
Is there a pastry shop nearby?	
Is there an antique shop nearby?	
Is there a souvenir shop nearby?	
The word "wear"	单词 "wear"
wear	穿, 戴, 系
What size do you wear?	你穿多大码?
I wear a long coat.	我穿了一件长外套。
She wears a new hat	她戴了一个新帽子
We wear brown shoes	我们穿棕色的鞋子
They wear black shoelaces	他们系的是黑鞋带
The phrase "try on"	短语 "try on"
(to) try on	试穿
Would you mind trying these on?	你愿意试穿它们吗?
I want to try these shoes on	我想试穿这双鞋
The phrase "every day"	短语 "every day"
Note: The phrase "every day" is composed of two separate words, in contrast to the word "everybody", which is one word.	请注意: 短语 "every day" 包含两个分开的单词, 而 "everybody" 是一个词。
The phrase "latest style"	短语 "latest style"
latest	最新的
Have you heard the latest news?	你听到最新新闻了吗?
This is the latest style	这是最新的款式
The word "size"	单词 "size"
size	大小, 尺码
What size do you wear?	你穿多大码?
Note: Instead of "I wear size 42", we can say "I take size 42" or "I'm size 42".	请注意: 我们不说 "I wear size 42", 而说 "I take size 42" 或 "I'm size 42"。
The phrase "a bit"	短语 "a bit"
a bit	一点儿
a bit too wide	宽了一点儿
a bit too loose	松了一点儿
a bit too small	小了一点儿

**Lesson 17****第 17 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

book	书
psychology	心理学
stock	库存
in stock	有存货
moment	时刻
at the moment	此刻，现在
several	几个
title	书名，标题
author	作者
publisher	出版社
soon	快
how soon?	多快?
them	它们
complete	完整的
works	作品，著作
complete works	全集
deposit	定金
writer	作者
color	颜色
paper	纸张
paperback	平装本
pamphlet	小册子
booklet	小册子
pocket	口袋
dictionary	词典
cookery book	烹饪书
text book	教科书
must	必须
adventure	冒险
agriculture	农业
children	儿童

geography	地理
tourist	旅游
guide	指南
tourist guide	旅游指南
history	历史
detective	侦探
story	故事, 小说
detective story	侦探小说
love	爱情
ghost	鬼故事
novel	小说
cover	封面
hard cover	硬封面, 精装
newsagent	报刊经销商
newsstand	报摊
Protestant	新教
church	教堂
Protestant Church	新教教堂
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE BOOK SHOP	在书店
Do you have any books on psychology?	你们有心理学书籍吗?
No, I'm afraid, we don't have any in stock at the moment.	恐怕没有, 我们现在库存的没有。
Can you order several books for me?	你能为我预订一些书吗?
Certainly. Please give me the titles of the books, the authors and the publishers.	当然可以。请告诉我书名、作者和出版社。
How soon will you get them?	你们多快能收到这些书?
In about a week.	大约一周。
O.K. Please order "The Complete Works of Sigmund Freud" for me.	好的。请给我预订《弗洛伊德全集》。
I'll have to ask you to pay a small deposit on it.	您需要先付一小部分定金。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Do you know the title of the book?	
Do you know the writer of the book?	
Do you know the publisher of the book?	
Do you know the price of the book?	
Do you know the color of the book?	

You will find paperbacks on the shelf	
You will find pamphlets and booklets on the shelf	
You will find pocket dictionaries on the shelf	
You will find cookery books on the shelf	
You will find textbooks on the shelf	
You must buy adventure books	
You must buy agricultural books	
You must buy children's books	
You must buy geography books	
You must buy tourist guide books	
Do you have any books on history?	
Do you have any detective stories?	
Do you have any love stories?	
Do you have any ghost stories and novels?	
Do you have any hard cover books?	
Where is the nearest bookshop?	
Where is the nearest newsagent?	
Where is the nearest newsstand?	
Where is the nearest Protestant Church?	
The words " must " and " have to "	单词 " must " 和 " have to "
When the verb " have " is followed by the word " to ", it means " must ".	当动词 " have " 后面跟单词 " to " 时, 其含义为 "必须"。
I have to go home.	我必须回家。
I have to stay in bed.	我必须待在床上。
I have to stop smoking	我必须停止吸烟
I am tired, I must go home.	我累了, 我必须回家。
I'm hungry, I must eat something.	我饿了, 我必须要吃点东西。
And not...	而非... (请注意, " must " 后面不使用介词 " to ")
I must to eat	
Note: The verb " must " is similar to " can " and " may " in not having an " s " in the third person singular of the Present tense. It is never used in the past tense, only in the present and the future. Just like " can " and " may " it is not accompanied by the auxiliary " to "	请注意: 动词 " must " 与 " can " 和 " may " 相同, 在现在时第三人称单数中不加 " s "。它从不用在过去时中, 只用于现在时和将来时。与 " can " 和 " may " 一样, 其不与助动词 " to " 连用。

When we add the word " not " after " must ", the meaning of the sentence changes. The phrase " must not " means "not allowed to".	当我们在 " must " 后面加 " not " 时, 句子含义会发生变化。短语 " must not " 指 "不被允许"。
He must not go home	他不可以回家
Contracted form	缩写形式
must not = mustn't	
You mustn't get out of bed	你不可以起床
You mustn't drink cold water	你不可以喝凉水
The word " about "	单词 " about "
Depending on the context, the preposition " about " may mean: 1. approximately, more or less, around 2. related to, on the subject of	根据上下文, 介词 " about " 可指: 1. 大约, 差不多 2. 关于, 涉及
In about a week	大约一周
He is about 10 years old.	他大约有10岁。
When we use " about " to mean " relating to ", the word appears usually after a noun.	当 " about " 指 "关于" 时, 它通常出现在名词后面。
I read a book about Great Britain.	我在读关于英国的书。
The word " work "	单词 " work "
The word " work " can mean many things, such as labor or a profession. When we use this word in the plural form ("works"), it means " writings " or " creations ".	单词 " work " 可指许多事情, 如劳动或职业。 当我们使用其复数形式 " works " 时, 其指 "著作" 或 "作品"。
Works of Freud	弗洛伊德作品
	
Lesson 18	第 18 课
Vocabulary	词汇
laundry	洗衣店
washed	洗
blouse	衬衫
press (iron)	熨烫

stain	污渍
sweater	毛衣
get off	脱下
try one's best	尽力而为
pants	裤子
torn	破损
invisible	无形的
mending	修补
invisible mending	织补
even	甚至
be	是
able	可以
to be able	可以
tell	告诉
button	纽扣
missing	缺少
sew	缝纫
sure	当然
always	总是
mend	修补
tear	撕破
handkerchief	手帕
sock	袜子
underwear	内衣
pyjamas	睡衣
rinse	漂洗
dry-clean	干洗
iron	熨斗
stitch	缝合
brush	刷, 刷子
replace	替换
zipper	拉链
turn up	出现, 发生
hem	边
remove	去除
lengthen	延长, 加长
apron	围裙
jumper	无袖连衣裙
vest	背心

collar	衣领
pullover	套头毛衣
overcoat	大衣
sleeve	袖子
uniform	制服
cardigan	羊毛衫
raincoat	雨衣
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE LAUNDRY	在洗衣店
I'd like to have these clothes washed.	请帮我洗这些衣服。
Certainly	好的
This blouse needs only to be pressed.	这件衬衫只需要熨烫一下。
There's a stain on this sweater. Can you get it off?	这件毛衣上有污渍。你们能去除吗?
We'll try our best.	我们会尽力去除。
My pants are torn. Can you do invisible mending?	我的裤子破损了。你们能织补吗?
Yes, and you won't even be able to tell.	可以, 这个不用您说。
There is a button missing here. Can you sew it on?	这里缺个纽扣。你们能缝一个吗?
Sure. We always mend tears and sew buttons on.	当然的。我们总是会修补和缝扣子。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'd like to have these clothes washed	
I'd like to have these socks washed	
I'd like to have these underclothes (= underwear) washed	
I'd like to have these pyjamas washed	
May I have these clothes rinsed?	
May I have these clothes dry cleaned?	
May I have these clothes ironed?	
May I have these clothes stitched?	
May I have these clothes brushed?	
I'd like to replace this zipper.	
I'd like to turn up the hem	
I'd like to sew this button on	
I'd like to mend this tear	
I'd like to lengthen this apron	

There's a stain on my jumper	
There's a stain on my tie	
There's a stain on my collar	
There's a stain on my pullover	
There's a stain on my overcoat	
There's a button missing on this costume	
There's a button missing on this sleeve	
There's a button missing on this uniform	
There's a button missing on this cardigan	
There's a button missing on this raincoat	
The phrase "to be washed"	短语 "to be washed"
to be washed	洗
I'd like these socks to be washed.	我要洗这些袜子。
The phrase "to be pressed"	短语 "to be pressed"
to be pressed	熨烫
press	熨烫
to press clothes	熨烫衣服
This suit needs to be pressed	这套西服需要熨烫一下
More examples of adjectives derived from verbs.	更多由动词变成的形容词例子。
Tear > torn	撕破 > 破损的
Wash > washed	洗 > 洗过的
Iron > ironed	熨烫 > 熨烫过的
Brush > brushed	刷 > 刷过的
Stitch > stitched	缝 > 缝过的
Rinse > rinsed	漂洗 > 漂洗过的
The word "Pajamas"	单词 "pajamas"
Pajamas	睡衣
The word "always"	单词 "always"
We use the adverb "always" before the verb.	我们在动词前面使用副词 "always" 。
We always mend tears	我们总是会修补破损
I always sew buttons on.	我总是会缝扣子。
The verb "need"	动词 "need"
need	需要
You need a good holiday	你需要好好休个假
This blouse needs to be pressed	这件衬衫需要熨烫一下
You need to call a doctor	你需要请大夫

The word " lengthen "	单词 " lengthen "
lengthen	加长
length	长度
I'd like to lengthen this apron.	我想加长这件围裙。
The words " blouse " and " shirt "	单词 " blouse " 和 " shirt "
Both of these words mean the same thing; however, a " shirt " is usually worn by a man, and a " blouse " is usually worn by a woman.	这两个单词都指同样的事物。但是, " shirt " 通常指男士衬衫, 而 " blouse " 通常指女士衬衫。
shirt	男衬衫
blouse	女衬衫



**Lesson 19****第 19 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

hairdresser	理发师
haircut	剪发
hair	头发
cut	剪
short	短的
trim	修剪
shampoo	洗发, 洗发水
never	从不
use	使用
plain	简单的, 朴实的
on which	哪一
side	边
part (one's hair)	分 (头发)
straighten	拉直
part	部分
front	前面
back	后面
top	上面
center	中间
sideburns	鬓角
color	颜色
dye	染色, 染料
blond	金发的
nail	指甲
face	脸
shampoo (v)	洗发
sprayed	喷雾
blow	吹风
blow-dry	吹干
streaks	条纹
curled	卷曲的

style	造型
hairstyle	发型
highlights	挑染
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE HAIRDRESSER'S	在理发店
I need a haircut	我要剪个发
Do you want your hair cut short?	要剪短发吗?
No. Just trim my hair	不是, 只是修剪一下
Would you like me to shampoo your hair?	需要洗头发吗?
Yes, please	是的, 需要
On which side do you part your hair?	头发往哪边分?
On the right	右边
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读
I'd like it short on the sides	
I'd like it short in the front	
I'd like it short at the back	
I'd like it short on the top	
I'd like you to color my hair	
I'd like you to add highlights to my hair	
I'd like you to blow-dry my hair	
Would you like your hair shampooed?	
Would you like your hair sprayed?	
Would you like your hair blow-dried?	
I'd like you to add some streaks to my hair	
I'd like my hair straightened	
I'd like my hair curled	
The phrase " at the hairdresser "	短语 " at the hairdresser "
I met my son at the hairdresser	我在理发店遇见了我的儿子
The word " shampoo "	单词 " shampoo "
shampoo	洗发, 洗发水
to shampoo	洗发
The word " part "	单词 " part "
to part	分开
to part the hair	分头发
The word " straighten "	单词 " straighten "
straighten	拉直
straight	直的
The word " never "	单词 " never "

never	从不
I never part my hair	我从不分头发
The word " hair "	单词 " hair "
The word " hair " is usually a non-count noun.	单词 " hair " 通常为不可数名词。
She has black hair	她是黑头发
However, when discussing individual strands of hair, the word " hair " is a count noun, and we add an s to make the plural form.	但是, 当讨论几缕头发时, " hair " 为可数名词, 我们在其后面加 "s" 表示复数。
I have two hairs on my face.	我的脸上有两缕头发。



Lesson 20		第 20 课	
Vocabulary		词汇	
garage		汽车修理厂, 车库	
tank		油箱, 坦克, 水槽	
nearly		几乎	
empty		空的	
fill		填充	
check		检查	
radiator		水箱, 散热器	
all right		好, 正常	
tire		轮胎	
right		正确的	
order		顺序	
in order		整齐, 状况良好	
spare		备用的	
wheel		轮子	
flat tire		漏了气的轮胎	
hurry		匆忙	
fix		修理	
quickly		快速	
electrical		电子的, 电气的	
system		系统	

speedometer	速度计, 车速表
gear	齿轮
horn	喇叭
battery	电池
brake	刹车, 制动
starter	起动机
fuel	燃油
pump	泵, 抽取
ignition	点火
pedal	踏板
gear box	变速箱
neutral	空挡
second	第二
headlights	车头灯
taillights	尾灯
engine	发动机
over	超过
overheat	过热
badly	严重地, 非常地
leaking	渗漏
vibrating	震动
look	看
bumper	保险杠
exhaust system	排气系统
fender	挡泥板
filter	过滤器
air filter	空气过滤器
shift	换挡
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE GARAGE	在汽车修理厂
My tank is nearly empty. Please fill it up.	我的油箱快空了。请给加满。
Certainly, Sir. Would you like to check the water in the radiator?	好的, 先生。需要检查水箱中的水吗?
Yes, please.	是的, 需要。
The radiator is all right but you do need some oil.	水箱正常, 但是确实需要加一些油。
Would you check my tires?	你能检查下我的轮胎吗?
Right Sir. Your tires are in order, but your spare wheel is flat.	好的, 先生。您的轮胎正常, 但是备胎漏了气。

I'm in a hurry. Could you fix it quickly?	我很急。你能快修吗？
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读
Can you repair the electrical system?	
Can you repair the speedometer?	
Can you repair the gears?	
Can you repair the horn?	
Can you replace the battery?	
I think there's something wrong with the brakes	
I think there's something wrong with the clutch	
I think there's something wrong with the starter	
I think there's something wrong with the fuel pump	
I think there's something wrong with the ignition	
Put the spare back	
Shift into neutral	
Shift into second gear	
Turn the headlights on	
Turn the taillights on	
The engine is over-heated	
The engine is leaking	
The engine is vibrating	
I'll take a look at the bumper right away	
I'll take a look at the exhaust system right away	
I'll take a look at the fender right away	
I'll take a look at the air filter right away	
I'll take a look at the engine right away	
The word "nearly"	单词 "nearly"
nearly	几乎
near	附近的
The garage is quite near	汽车修理厂就在附近
My tank is nearly empty.	我的油箱几乎空了。
Note: We don't use the word "nearly" with negative words such as "never". It is incorrect to say "I nearly never".	请注意：单词 "nearly" 不与 "never" 等否定词连用。"I nearly never" 的说法是错误的。

In negative sentences, we replace " never " with " almost ".	在否定句中，我们使用 " almost " 替换 " nearly "。
I almost never work at night.	我晚上几乎从不工作。
We can also say...	我们还可以说...
I hardly ever work at night.	
I have got almost no money.	我几乎没有钱了。
But we can't say...	但是我们不能说...
I have got nearly no money	
The word "all right"	短语 "all right"
alright	好，正常
Are you feeling alright?	你感觉好吗？
The radiator is all right	水箱正常
Although this expression is sometimes written in one word " alright ", the correct and recommended form is " all right ", in two separate words.	虽然该短语通常写作一个单词 " alright "，但是正确的和推荐的形式为 " all right "，使用两个分开的单词。
The word "tire"	单词 "tire"
tire	轮胎
The British use the spelling " tyre ".	英国人使用 " tyre "。
You have a flat tyre	你有一个轮胎漏气了
The word "fuel"	单词 "fuel"
fuel	燃油
For motor vehicles, Americans prefer the use of gas or gasoline, while the British use the word petrol.	对于机动车辆，美国人倾向使用 " gas " 或 " gasoline "，而英国人使用 " petrol "。
Add fuel to the fire	火上浇油
The phrase "in a hurry"	短语 "in a hurry"
hurry	匆忙
in a hurry	匆忙，急忙
I'm in a hurry.	我很急。
More phrases with the preposition "in":	更多带介词 "in" 的短语
in general	总之
in order	整齐，状况良好
in order to	为了
in the end	最后，终于
in fact	事实上

The opposite of the phrase " in order " is " out of order ", which means " not OK " or " not working ".	" in order " 的反义词为 " out of order " , 含义为 "不好" 或 "不起作用" 。
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The word " second "	单词 " second "
second	第二
into second	进入第二
Shift into second gear	挂二档



Lesson 21	第 21 课
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Vocabulary	词汇
leaving	离开
telephone	电话
message	信息
telephone message	电话留言
email	电子邮件
speak	说话
secretary	秘书
call (v)	打电话
call (n)	电话
take a message	带个信
ask	询问
ring	铃声
when	当时, 那时
come in	进来
who	谁
name	名字
phone	电话
let	让
him	他
let know	告知
come back	回来
contact	联系
phone	电话
Monday	星期一

drop	滴，落下
line	行
drop a line	写信（口语）
before	在之前
leave	离开
get back	回来，返回
make	做，制造
phone call	电话呼叫
distance	距离，远方
long distance call	长途电话
person	人
collect	收集
answer	应答，回答
busy	繁忙
wrong	错误的
wrong number	错误的号码
out	出去
order	顺序，命令，规则
out of order	发生故障
cut off	切断，中断
I was cut off	我被切断了
for me	为我
loud	大声的
again	再次
look up (v)	向上看
look up (v)	查询
A short conversation	一段简短对话
LEAVING A TELEPHONE MESSAGE	电话留言
Am I speaking to Mr. Smith's secretary?	你是史密斯先生的秘书吗？
Yes, what can I do for you?	是的，我能为您做什么呢？
I'm calling from New York. I'd like to speak to Mr. Smith please.	我是从纽约打过来的。我想和史密斯先生通话。
I'm sorry. Mr. Smith isn't in at the moment. Can I take a message?	抱歉，史密斯先生现在不在。要我传话吗？
Would you ask him to call me when he comes in?	他回来时你能让他给我回个电话吗？
Yes certainly. Who's speaking?	当然可以。请问您是谁？
My name is Dan Brown, and my phone number is 555-1234.	我的名字叫Dan Brown，我的电话号是555-1234

O.K. I'll let him know when he comes back.	好的。当他回来时我会告诉他。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读
Please ask him to call me back	
Please ask him to call me tomorrow.	
Please ask him to contact me	
Please ask him to phone me on Monday	
Please ask him to drop me a line	
Please ask him to email me.	
I'll call you as soon as he comes back	
I'll call you as soon as I can	
I'll call you when he comes in	
I'll call you before he leaves	
I'll call you when he gets back	
The line is busy	
There's no answer	
I'm sorry, you have the wrong number	
The phone is out of order	
I'm sorry, I was cut off	
Can you speak louder please?	
The word " busy "	单词 " busy "
busy	繁忙的
The line is busy.	线路繁忙。
The possessive form [Contracted possessive form]	所有格形式 [缩写所有格形式]
The secretary of Mr. Smith.= Mr. Smith's secretary	
The words " call " and " calling "	单词 " call " 和 " calling "
to call	呼叫, 拜访, 请求
The noun " call " has many meanings: a short visit, a conversation, a request, an invitation, and more.	名词 " call " 有许多含义: 短时访问、交谈、请求, 邀请等更多。
private call	私人电话
business call	业务电话
The verb " make "	动词 " make "
to make	制作, 使成为
to make a phone call	打电话
to make friends	交朋友

Besides its use as an auxiliary, the verb to do can be the main verb in the sentence. In that case, it has many meanings: to make, prepare, and more.	除了用作助动词外，动词“ to do ”还可用作句子的主动词。在这种情况下，其有许多含义：制作、准备等等。
I do my homework	我做我的家庭作业
More phrases with the verb " do ":	更多含动词“ do ”的短语：
to do one's hair	做头发
to do without	没有也行
to do one's best	尽最大努力
that will do	那样行，正合适
The phrase " on the telephone "	短语“ on the telephone ”
on the telephone	在电话上，在通电话
He talked to me on the telephone	他在电话上和我说话
The phrases " come in " and " come back "	短语“ come in ”和“ come back ”
to come	来
come in	进来
come back	回来
When the verb " come " is followed by a preposition, its meaning changes:	当动词“ come ”后面跟一个介词时，其含义会发生变化：
to come across	遇到
to come on	快点，跟着来
to come over	过来，顺便来访
to come to	到达
to come up	走近，上来
to come upon	偶遇
	
Lesson 22	第 22 课
Vocabulary	词汇
mail (v)	邮寄
mail (n)	邮件
letter	信
Great Britain	英国
by	通过
by postal mail	通过邮局邮件

airmail	航空邮件
surface	平面, 表面
surface mail	平邮
Is that all?	这是所有的吗?
registered	注册的
registered mail	挂号信
stamp	邮票
to send registered mail	发挂号信
postal	邮政的
money	钱
order	顺序, 命令, 汇票
money order	邮政汇票
package	包装
phone book	电话簿
catalog	目录
British	英国的, 英国人, 英国人的
area	地区
code	代码
counter	计数器, 柜台
mailbox	邮箱
information	信息
information office	咨询处
form	形式, 表格
send	发送
sea	海
overseas	海外
renewal	更新, 续订
driving	驾驶
licence	许可证, 执照, 许可
driver's licence	驾驶证
local	本地的
change	更改
address	地址
special	特别的
delivery	递送
special delivery	特快专递
renew	更新, 续订
international	国际的
A short conversation	一段简短对话

AT THE POST OFFICE	在邮局
I'd like to mail a letter to Great Britain.	我要寄一封信到英国。
By airmail or surface mail?	发航空邮件还是平邮？
Please send it by airmail.	请发航空邮件。
Certainly	好的
Also, I want to send this letter by registered mail, please.	另外，我想要把这封信发为挂号信。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读
I'd like a stamp for a letter to Great Britain	
I'd like to send this package	
May I have a phone book?	
May I have a list of area codes?	
May I have your phone number?	
I'm looking for the post office.	
I'm looking for the mailbox	
I'm looking for the information office.	
Please give me a form for sending a package overseas.	
Please give me a driver's licence application form	
Please give me a change of address form	
I'd like to renew my driver's licence	
I'd like to make a telephone call	
I'd like to cash an international money order.	
The word "email"	单词 "email"
email	电子邮件
to email	邮寄
While "mail" is a non-count noun, "email" can be either a count noun, or a non-count noun.	"mail" 是不可数名词，而 "email" 可以是可数名词或不可数名词。
A count noun:	可数名词:
I received an email from a friend.	我收到了一封朋友的电子邮件。
A non-count noun:	不可数名词:
I receive a lot of email.	我收到了许多电子邮件。
mail box / letter box	邮箱/信箱

<p>The verb "post" can also mean "to publish online", and the noun "post" can mean "a message published online".</p> <p>The British use the word post instead of mail</p>	<p>动词 "post" 还可指 "在线发布", 而名词 "post" 可指 "在线发布的信息"。</p> <p>英国人使用单词 "post", 而非 "mail"</p>
I posted a status update on my Facebook page.	我在我的Facebook主页上发了状态更新。
He liked my post.	他喜欢我的帖子。
inbox	收件箱
There is a lot of email in my inbox.	我的收件箱里有许多电子邮件。
The phrase "airmail"	短语 "airmail"
by airmail	发航空邮件
Please send this letter by airmail	请把这封信发航空邮件
The preposition "by"	介词 "by"
Let us see a few examples of the use of by before a noun or pronoun. Pay attention to the new meanings:	我们来看看 " by " 在名词或代词前面的用法示例。请注意其新的含义:
heart	心
by heart	凭记性
chance	机会
by chance	偶然
himself	他自己
by himself	由他自己
car	汽车
by car	乘汽车, 坐汽车
train	火车
by train	乘火车, 坐火车
way	方式, 道路
by the way	顺便说一下
day	天, 白天
by day	在白天
The words "license" and "licence"	单词 "license" 和 "licence"
licence/license [noun]	许可证
licence/license [verb]	许可, 授权
<p>Note:</p> <p>licence/license [noun]</p> <p>licence/license [verb]</p> <p>Same meaning - different spelling!</p>	<p>请注意: licence与license只是拼写不同, 两者的含义是一样的。</p>
He has a licence to sell fish	他有卖鱼许可证

This shop is licensed to sell alcohol.	这家商店获得了售酒许可
The word " information "	单词 " information "
The word " information " is a non-count noun, so we do not use the article " an " before it. Instead, we use the word " some ".	" information " 是不可数名词, 所以, 我们在其前面不使用冠词 " an ", 而是使用 " some ".
I'd like some information	我需要一些信息
The word " renew "	单词 " renew "
new	新的
renew	更新, 续订
renewal	更新
I'd like to renew my driver's licence.	我要更新我的驾驶证。



Lesson 23	第 23 课
Vocabulary	词汇
account	账户
bank account	银行账户
sort	种类
current	流通的
current account	活期账户
means	方式, 工具
identification	识别
identity	身份
card	卡
identity card	身份证
fill out	填写
request	请求
check	支票
checkbook	支票簿
right away	立即
forgot	忘记了
sign	签名
signature	签名
deposit	存款

checking account	支票账户
saving	储蓄
foreign	外国的
currency	货币
foreign currency	外国货币
bill	账单
traveller	旅行者
cash	现金
withdraw	提款
arrange	安排
standing order	长期订单
overdraft	透支
change	兑换, 更改
credit	信用
credit card	信用卡
visit	访问
business card	名片
credit department	信贷部门
change	兑换, 更改
bureau	局, 处
foreign exchange	外汇
safety	安全
safe deposit	保险箱
loan	贷款
loan department	贷款部门
commercial	商业
adviser	顾问
commercial adviser	商业顾问
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE BANK	在银行
I'd like to open an account please.	我想要开个账户。
What sort of account would you like?	您想要开什么类型的账户呢?
A current account please.	开活期账户。
Do you have any means of identification?	您有身份证吗?
Yes. Here's my identity card.	有, 这是我的身份证。
Please fill out this form for an account opening request.	请填写这张开户申请表。
Can I get a checkbook right away?	我现在能获得一个支票簿吗?
You forgot to sign the form.	您忘了在表上签名。

Here is my signature, and I'd like to deposit these checks.	签好了，我想把这些支票存起来。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读
I would like to open a checking account	
I would like to open a deposit account	
I would like to open a savings account	
I would like to open a bank account	
I would like to open a foreign currency account	
I would like to deposit this check	
I would like to deposit this bill	
I would like to deposit this postal order	
I would like to deposit this bank note	
I would like to deposit this traveller's check.	
I would like to cash this check, please.	
I would like to withdraw 100 dollars	
I would like to arrange a standing order	
I would like to have an overdraft	
I would like to change some money	
Here is my identity card.	
Here is my account number	
Here is my driver's licence.	
Here is my credit card	
Here is my business card	
Do you have a credit department?	
Do you have a foreign exchange?	
Do you have a safe deposit box?	
Do you have a loan department?	
Do you have a commercial adviser?	
The phrase " identification card " or " ID card "	短语 "identification card" 或 "ID card"
identification	识别
The British use the phrase " identity card ".	英国人使用短语 "identity card" 。
identity card	身份证
to identify	识别
identity	身份
The phrase " right away "	短语 "right away"

right away	立即
Come here right away!	立即来这里!
The word " check "	单词 " check "
check	支票
The British used the spelling " cheque ".	英国人使用 " cheque " 拼写。
I'd like to cash this check.	我想要兑换这张支票。
personal check	个人支票
We don't accept personal checks	我们不接受个人支票
The words " sign " and " signature "	单词 " sign " 和 " signature "
to sign	签名
signature	签名
Note: In the word " sign " the letter g is silent. However it is pronounced in the word " signature "	请注意: 在单词 " sign " 中, 字母 " g " 是不发音的。但是在 " signature " 中却是发音的。
Excuse me, where do I sign?	请问, 我要在哪里签名?
This is my signature	这是我的签名
Types of accounts:	账户类型:
bank account	银行账户
current account	活期账户
deposit account	存款账户
blocked account	冻结账户
closed account	已结清账户
open account	未清账户
checking account	支票账户
savings account	储蓄账户
joint account	联合账户
The phrase " to pay by check "	短语 " to pay by check "
to pay by check	使用支票支付
More phrases:	更多短语:
What's the exchange rate?	汇率是多少?
What commission rate do you charge?	你收多少佣金?
I want to deposit this in my account.	我要把这个存到我的账户中。
The word " adviser "	单词 " adviser "
adviser / advisor	顾问
Do you have a commercial adviser?	你有商业顾问吗?

**Lesson 24****第 24 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

going	去, 前往
movie theater	电影院
movie	电影
tonight	今晚
film	电影
what's on?	播放什么?
Italian	意大利的, 意大利人, 意大利语
but	但是
understand	理解
worry	担心
title	标题
subtitle	字幕
later	稍后
playing	播放
program	节目
concert	音乐会
club	俱乐部
night club	夜总会
show	节目, 显示, 表演
special	特别的
circus	马戏团
American	美国的, 美国人的, 美国人
English	英语, 英国的, 英国人
Russian	俄语, 俄国的, 俄国人
French	法语, 法国的, 法国人
entertain	娱乐
entertaining	娱乐
dramatic	戏剧的
satire	讽刺文学
theater	剧院
like films	喜欢电影

listening	听
Internet	互联网
science	科学
fiction	小说
science fiction	科学小说
party	聚会
Western	西方的
cousin	堂/表兄弟姐妹
musical	音乐剧
thriller	惊悚片
comedy	喜剧片
tragedy	悲剧片
historical	历史片
fan	爱好者
A short conversation	一段简短对话
GOING TO THE MOVIES	去看电影
Would you like to go to the movies tonight?	今晚去电影院吗?
I'd like to see a British film.	我想看一部英国电影。
There aren't any British films tonight.	今晚没有英国电影。
What's on tonight?	今晚放什么电影?
There is a good Italian film at the "Regent".	在 "Regent" 有一部好看的意大利电影。
But I don't understand Italian!	但是我不懂意大利语!
Don't worry. The film has French subtitles. You'll understand it.	别担心。电影有法语字幕。你能看懂的。
See you later.	再见。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
What's playing at the movies tonight?	
What's the concert program?	
What opera is it?	
What's special at the circus?	
I want to see an American film	
I want to see a Russian film	
I want to see a French film	
I want to see an entertaining film	
Can you recommend an Italian film?	
Can you recommend a dramatic show?	
Can you recommend a good night club?	
Can you recommend a good satire?	

Can you recommend something light?	
Are you a fan of Westerns?	
Do you like movies?	
Do you like surfing the Internet?	
Are you a fan of science fiction films?	
Do you like parties?	
I like Westerns, but my cousin prefers musicals.	
I like detective stories, but my cousin prefers tragedies	
I like historical films, but my cousin prefers thrillers	
I like science fiction, but my cousin prefers comedies	
The word "movies"	单词 "movies"
movie / movies	电影, 影片
movie star/ star	影星
How often do you go to the movies?	你多久去看一次电影?
The phrase "What's on?"	短语 "What's on"
This phrase is used a lot in the entertainment industry.	此短语在娱乐业中经常使用。
what's on?	播放什么?
What's on T.V. tonight?	今晚电视播放什么节目?
The word "Italian"	单词 "Italian"
Italy	意大利
Italian	意大利的/意大利语
He lives in Italy	他住在意大利
I like Italian films.	我喜欢意大利电影。
I have an Italian friend	我有一个意大利朋友
He speaks Italian	他说意大利语
More countries where the same word is used for both the nationality and the language. Note: nationalities and languages are written with initial capital letter.	有更多国家的同一个单词同时用作国籍和语言。 请注意: 国籍和语言的首字母须大写。
Italy> Italian> Italian	
America> American> American	
Germany> German > German	
Russia> Russian > Russian	
Japan > Japanese > Japanese	

Exceptions:	例外:
Britain > British > Briton	
France > French > Frenchman	
Spain > Spanish > Spaniard	
England > English > Englishman	
The word "subtitles"	单词 "subtitles"
subtitle	字幕
I saw an Italian film with French subtitles.	我看了一部带法语字幕的意大利电影。
We use the definite article "the" before places of entertainment.	我们在娱乐场所前使用定冠词 "the" 。
Even when not referring to a specific movie theater, we still use the definite article "the" .	即使不是特指具体影院，我们仍然使用定冠词 "the" 。
I'd like to go to the movies	我想去电影院
We don't say...	我们不说...
I'd like to go to movies	
Note: We use the definite article "the" before other places of entertainment, as well.	请注意： 我们也在其他娱乐场所名词前面使用定冠词 "the" 。
At the theater	在剧院
At the opera	在歌剧院
At the circus	在马戏团
At the ballet	在芭蕾舞剧场
At the movies	在电影院
We do not use the definite article "the" in the following cases:	我们在以下情况中不使用定冠词 "the" ：
at school	在学校
at home	在家
The word "theater"	单词 "theater"
theater	剧院
Note: The British use the spelling "theatre"	请注意： 英国人使用 "theatre" 拼写
Can you recommend a good theatre?	你能推荐一家好剧院吗？
The word "cousin"	单词 "cousin"
cousin	堂/表兄弟姐妹
You can only tell whether the word "cousin" refers to a man or woman based on its context.	你只能根据上下文知道单词 "cousin" 指 “男士” 还是 “女士”。

**Lesson 25****第 25 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

feel	感觉
feel like	想要
play	戏剧
New York City Theater	纽约市剧院
performing	表演
taming	驯服
shrew	悍妇
Taming of the Shrew	驯悍记
love	爱
Shakespeare	莎士比亚
performance	表演
festival	节日
fair	节日
amusement	娱乐
park	公园
amusement park	游乐园
scene	场景
dance	跳舞
rehearsal	排练
director	导演
actor	演员
lead actor	男主角
producer	制片人
star	明星
ticket	票
orchestra	管弦乐队
back of the auditorium	观众席后面
dress	连衣裙, 女装
circle	圆形
seat	座位
front	前面的

row	排
front row	前排
box	箱子/盒子
balcony	阳台
chamber	房间, 室内
music	音乐
chamber music	室内音乐
thrilling	惊悚
classical	经典
folk	民俗
folk music	民俗音乐
perfect	完美的
light music	轻音乐
terrific	极好的
popular	流行的
A short conversation	一段简短对话
GOING TO THE THEATER	去剧院
How about going to a concert?	去听音乐会怎么样?
I feel like going to the theater.	我想去剧院。
Would you like to see a play at the New York City Theater?	想去纽约剧院看戏剧吗?
What's playing at the theater this evening?	今晚剧院表演什么戏剧?
This evening they're performing "Taming of the Shrew".	今晚表演“驯悍记”
O.K. I love Shakespeare.	好, 我喜欢莎士比亚。
What time does the performance begin?	表演什么时间开始?
It begins at 8:30 p.m.	晚上8:30开始。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I feel like going to the festival	
I feel like going to the fair	
I feel like going to the circus	
I feel like going to the amusement park	
What time does the performance begin?	
What time does the show begin?	
What time does the dance begin?	
What time does the rehearsal begin?	
Who's the author of the play?	
Who's the director of the play?	

Who's the lead actor?	
Who's the producer of the play?	
Who's the star of the play?	
Please give me two tickets at the back of the auditorium	
Please give me two tickets for the best seats	
Please give me two tickets in the front row	
Please give me two tickets on the balcony	
The chamber music concert was thrilling	
The classical music concert was superb	
The folk music concert was perfect	
The light music concert was terrific	
The phrase "I feel like"	短语 "I feel like"
feel	感觉
The expression "(to) feel like"	表达语 "(to) feel like"
I feel like	想要
I feel like going to the theater.	我想去剧院。
I feel like going for a walk.	我想去散步。
I feel like having a cup of tea.	我想喝一杯茶。
The word "taming"	单词 "taming"
Taming of the Shrew	驯悍记
to tame	驯服
tamed	驯服的
untamed	未驯服的
tamer	驯服手, 驯养人
The phrase "in the front row"	短语 "in the front row"
In the front row	在前排
We don't say...	我们不说...
at the front row	
I'd like a ticket in the front row.	我想要一张前排的票。
Adjectives that express satisfaction and enthusiasm:	表达满意和热情的形容词:
Synonyms for: marvelous, wonderful...	同义词: 美妙的, 精彩的...
marvelous, wonderful, glorious, splendid, gorgeous, magnificent	
Synonyms for: fascinating, attractive...	同义词: 迷人的, 吸引人的...
fascinating, attractive, charming	
Synonyms for: amusing, enjoyable...	同义词: 有趣的, 令人愉快的...

delightful, amusing, enjoyable	
The show was wonderful	表演太精彩了
We are having a marvellous time.	我们有一段美妙的时光。
The weather is gorgeous.	天气好极了



Lesson 26	第 26 课
Vocabulary	词汇
T.V.	电视
television	电视
they're	它们是
news	新闻
chapter	章节
war	战争
peace	和平
channel	频道
worth	值得
watching	观看
cable	电缆
cable (TV)	有线电视
as far as	至于
remember	记得
wild	野生的
life	生命
wildlife	野生动植物
desert	沙漠
stand	站立, 忍受
nature	自然
documentary	纪录片
boring	无聊的, 无趣的
favourite	最喜欢的
T.V. show / program	电视节目
cartoon	卡通片
all	所有的, 全部的
soap	肥皂

soap / soap opera	肥皂剧
type	类型
modern	现代
modern art	现代艺术
mad	疯狂的
mad about	对…入迷
crazy	疯狂的
crazy about	对…入迷
sport	体育, 运动
review	评论
sport review	体育评论
program	节目
interesting	有趣的
fascinating	迷人的
attractive	吸引人的
turn	转动
turn off	关闭
turn up	开大, 出现
turn on	打开
A short conversation	一段简短对话
WHAT'S ON T.V.?	电视播放什么节目?
What's on T.V. this evening after the news?	今晚新闻后播放什么节目?
At 9:00 they're showing another chapter of "War and Peace", on channel two.	在9点时, 二频道会播下一集《战争与和平》。
I don't like it. Is there anything worth watching on cable?	我不喜欢看。有线电视有没有值得看的节目?
As far as I can remember, there is a film about wildlife in the desert.	据我所记得的, 有一部关于沙漠野生动植物的电影。
I can't stand nature documentaries. They're boring.	我受不了自然纪录片。它们很无趣。
What's your favourite T.V. show?	你最喜欢看什么电视节目?
I like cartoons. What's your favourite?	我喜欢看卡通片。你最喜欢什么呢?
I watch all the soaps.	我喜欢看肥皂剧。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
What sort of music do you prefer?	
What kind of music do you prefer?	
What type of music do you prefer?	

What style of music do you prefer?	
I'm interested in	
I like modern art	
I'm crazy about modern art	
I'm fascinated by modern art	
I love popular music	
I love sports reviews	
I love travel programs	
I love documentaries	
I love cartoons	
Nature documentaries are boring	
Nature documentaries are interesting	
Nature documentaries are fascinating	
Nature documentaries are amusing	
Nature documentaries are attractive	
The word " news "	单词 " news "
news	消息, 新闻
The news is good	这是个好消息
It is 8 o'clock PM. Here is the news	现在是晚上8点。我们开始播报新闻
The verb " show "	单词 " show "
to show	播放, 展示
What are they showing at the movies?	电影院在放什么电影?
The phrase " I can't stand it "	短语 " I can't stand it "
I can't stand it	我受不了它
I can't stand modern art	我受不了现代艺术
The words " watch " and " look "	单词 " watch " 和 " look "
to watch	观看
to look	看
to see	看
Note: We use the preposition " at " after " look ", but after " watch " usually comes only " a ".	请注意: 我们在 " look " 后面使用介词 " at ", 但是在 " watch " 后面通常仅跟一个 " a "。
I watched a show on channel 24 last night.	我昨晚看了24频道的一个节目。
I watched a football match.	我看了一场足球比赛。
I saw "Taming of the Shrew" at the movies	我在电影院看了《驯悍记》
We looked at the pictures	我们看着照片
He is looking at me	他在看着我
The phrase " as far as I can remember "	短语 " as far as I can remember "

as far as I can remember	我所能记得的
The words " remind " and " remember "	单词 " remind " 和 " remember "
remember	记得, 记住
remind	提醒, 想起
Do you remember me now?	你现在记得我了吧?
I reminded him his promise.	我提醒他他的承诺。
The word " switch "	单词 " switch "
switch	开关
Note: When discussing electrical appliances, we use the following phrases:	请注意: 当谈及电气设备时, 我们使用以下短语:
to turn on	打开
to turn off	关闭
Note: We usually do not use the words " open " and " close ", when discussing electricity, water, or gas.	请注意: 当谈及电、水、气时, 我们通常不使用单词 " open " 和 " close " 。
It's getting dark, please turn on the light	天黑了, 请开灯



Lesson 27	第 27 课
Vocabulary	词汇
request	请求
appointment	约见, 约会
director	主管
managing director	总经理
wait	等待
conference	会议
in conference	在开会
not at all	不客气
oil	油
refinery	提炼厂
personnel	人员, 人事部门
manager	经理
insurance	保险
general	一般的
inspector	检验员

commercial	商业的
institute	学院, 机构
chairman	主席
political	政治的
party	政党, 聚会
principal	校长
defense	防卫
college	学院, 大学
first name	名字
last name	姓氏
maiden	少女
maiden name	婚前姓
former	以前的
former name	曾用名
eleven	十一
quarter	一刻钟, 四分之一
quarter to ten	差一刻十点
past	过去的
ten past nine	九点过十分
exactly	准确的
noon	中午
expect	期待
ten	十
advertising	广告
real estate	房地产
broker	经纪人
girlfriend	女朋友
once	一次, 一旦
at once	立刻
as soon as	一就
possible	可能的
immediately	立即
right	正确的, 直接的, 右边的
right away	立刻
within	在...之内
A short conversation	一段简短对话
REQUESTING AN APPOINTMENT	请求约见
Good morning. Can I help you?	早上好。我能帮助您吗?


Yes, I have an appointment with the managing director.	是的，我与总经理有约。
What time is your appointment, Sir?	约见是什么时候呢，先生？
At half past ten.	十点半
What's your name please?	请问您叫什么名字？
Green, Mark Green.	Green, Mark Green.
I'm sorry, you'll have to wait a few minutes. The managing director is in a conference.	抱歉，您需要等几分钟。总经理在开会。
Thank you very much.	多谢。
Not at all.	不客气。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I'm writing a letter to the director of the oil refinery	
I'm writing a letter to the general inspector of the insurance company	
I'm writing a letter to the personnel manager of the commercial institute	
I'm writing a letter to the chairman of the political party	
What's your name?	
What's your first name?	
What's your last name?	
What's your maiden name?	
What's your former name?	
I have an appointment at half past eleven	
I have an appointment at a quarter to ten	
I have an appointment at 10 minutes past nine	
I have an appointment at exactly seven o'clock.	
I have an appointment at noon	
The managing director is expecting you at ten o'clock	
Your wife is expecting you at ten o'clock	
Your advertising agent is expecting you at ten o'clock	
Your real estate broker is expecting you at ten o'clock	

Your girlfriend is expecting you at ten o'clock	
May I see you at once?	
May I see you as soon as possible?	
May I see you immediately?	
May I see you right away?	
May I see you within half an hour?	
The phrase " Can I help you? "	短语 " Can I help you? "
Can I help you	我能帮助您吗
The phrase " What can I do for you? "	短语 " What can I do for you? "
What can I do for you?	我能为您做些什么呢?
The phrase " What time? "	短语 " What time? "
What time...?	什么时间...?
What time is it?	现在几点?
The word " conference "	单词 " conference "
conference	会议
in a conference	在开会
The phrase " Not at all "	短语 " Not at all "
not at all	不客气
When someone says " thank you ", you can answer them with the following phrase:	当他人说 " thank you " 时, 你可以回答以下短语:
You are welcome	别客气
The phrase " real estate agent "	短语 " real estate agent "
real estate agent	房产代理
Your real estate agent is expecting you at 10 o'clock	你的房产代理希望在10点见到你
The words " girlfriend " and " boyfriend "	单词 " girlfriend " 和 " boyfriend "
friend	朋友
girlfriend	女朋友
boyfriend	男朋友
The phrase " at once "	短语 " at once "
at once	立刻, 马上
May I see you at once?	我能马上见你吗?
Prepositions with time expressions	时间表达式中的介词
at, in, on (with time expressions)	at、in、on
The preposition " at "	介词 " at "

We use the preposition " at " before an exact time or a meal.	我们在整时或膳食前面使用介词 " at " 。
at three o'clock	在三点
at lunchtime	在午餐时间
at night	在夜晚
at midnight	在午夜
The preposition " in "	介词 " in "
in April	在机场
in 1990	在1990年
in winter	在冬季
in the morning	在早上
in the evening	在晚上
The preposition " on "	介词 " on "
We use the preposition " on " before dates and days of the week.	我们在日期和一周各天前面使用介词 " on " 。
on Monday	在周一
on Saturday morning	在周六早上
on the first of May	在五月一日
on Independence Day	在独立日
The preposition " within "	介词 " within "
within	在...之内
within half an hour	在半小时内
	
Lesson 28	第 28 课
Vocabulary	词汇
doctor	医生
wrong	错误的, 失常的
what's wrong?	怎么了?
with you	与你一起
bad	坏的, 严重的
cold	寒冷的, 感冒
mouth	嘴巴
say	说
throat	喉咙

sore	疼痛的, 溃疡
breathe	呼吸
deeply	深深地
hold	保持
breath	呼吸
stay	停留
home	家
probably	可能的
flu	流感
better	更好的
stay in bed	躺在床上
prescription	处方, 药方
medicine	药
spoon	匙, 勺子
tablespoon	大汤勺
headache	头痛
temperature	温度
high temperature (fever)	高温 (发烧)
sore throat	喉咙痛
pain	疼痛
chest	胸
diarrhea	腹泻
general practitioner (GP)	全科医生
skin	皮肤
specialist	专家, 专科医生
eye	眼睛
eye specialist	眼科医生
gynecologist	妇科医生
lie down	躺下
stick out your tongue	伸出你的舌头
roll up	卷起来
blood	血液
pressure	压力
specimen	标本, 样本
urine	尿液
X-ray	X射线
sample	样品
injection	注射
pill	药丸

antibiotic	抗生素
antiseptic	防腐剂, 消毒剂
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE DOCTOR'S	在诊所
What's wrong with you?	你怎么了?
I have a bad cold.	我患了重感冒。
Please open your mouth and say "Ahh...".	请张口嘴巴并说 “啊…”
My throat is very sore.	我的喉咙很痛。
Now breathe deeply, then hold your breath.	现在深呼吸, 然后屏住气。
Will I need to stay at home?	我需要待在家里吗?
You probably have the flu.	你可能患了流感。
I'd better stay in bed for 3 or 4 days.	我最好在床上躺3到4天。
I'll give you a prescription	我将给你开个处方
How do I take the medicine?	药怎么吃呢?
Take one tablespoon three times a day after meals.	饭后一匙, 一天三次。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I have a headache	
I have a high temperature	
I have a sore throat	
I have a pain in my chest.	
Can you recommend a general practitioner?	
Can you recommend a skin specialist?	
Can you recommend an eye specialist?	
Can you recommend a children's doctor?	
Can you recommend a good gynecologist?	
Please lie down.	
Please stick out your tongue.	
Please breathe deeply	
Please open your mouth	
Please pull up your sleeve	
I'd like to take your temperature	
I'd like to take your blood pressure	
I'd like to have an X-ray taken	
I'd like to take a blood sample	
I'll give you an injection	

I'll give you a prescription	
I'll give you some pills.	
I'll give you an antibiotic	
I'll give you an antiseptic	
The phrase "at the doctor's"	短语 "at the doctor's"
at the doctor's clinic= at the doctor's	在诊所
at the gynecologist's clinic= at the gynecologist's	在妇科诊所
The word "sore"	单词 "sore"
sore (adj)	疼痛的
sore (n)	溃疡
I have a sore throat	我喉咙很痛。
I have a bad cold.	我患了重感冒。
I have a headache.	我头痛。
I have a backache	我背痛
I have a stomachache.	我肚子疼
The phrase "breathe deeply"	短语 "breathe deeply"
breathe	呼吸
breath	呼吸
Please breathe deeply.	请深呼吸
The verb "put"	动词 "put"
When we use a preposition after the verb "put", the verb's meaning changes.	在动词 "put" 后面加介词后，动词含义会发生变化。
put	放置
put out	扑灭
put on	穿上
	
Lesson 29	第 29 课
Vocabulary	词汇
dentist	牙科医生
tooth	牙齿
toothache	牙痛
lie	躺
lie down	躺下


think	想
loose	松弛的
filling	填充物, 补牙材料
pain	疼痛
bottom	底下
front	前面的
which	哪
hurt	痛
just	刚刚
touch	摸
cavity	洞
check	检查
wisdom	智慧
wisdom tooth	智齿
side	边
X-ray	X射线
take an X-ray	照X射线
to do	做
drilling	钻孔
terrible	可怕的
awful	可怕的
horrible	可怕的
annoying	讨厌的
right now	立即
silver	银的
crown	王冠
false	假的, 错误的
bridge	桥
denture	假牙
extract	提取, 拔出
operate	动手术
gums	牙龈
temporary	临时的, 暂时的
temporary filling	暂时充填
temporarily	临时地
abscess	脓肿
anesthetic	麻醉的, 麻醉药
broken	损坏的
broken denture	坏的假牙

rotten	腐烂的
rotten tooth	烂牙齿
urgently	迫切地，紧急地
swollen	肿胀的
bleed	流血
keep bleeding	不断流血
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE DENTIST'S	在牙医诊所
I've got a toothache.	我牙痛。
Please lie down and open your mouth.	请躺下并张开你的嘴巴。
I think I have a loose filling, too.	我想我的补牙材料也松了。
Where's the pain?	哪里痛？
At the bottom, in the front.	前面牙齿的底下。
Which tooth hurts?	哪颗牙齿痛呢？
The one you just touched.	你刚刚摸到的那颗。
Your tooth has a cavity. You need a filling.	你的牙齿有洞。需要补牙。
Please check the wisdom teeth on the right side.	请看下右边的智齿。
I'll take an X-ray and do some drilling.	我将照下X射线并做些钻孔。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
I have a terrible toothache.	
I have an awful toothache.	
I have a horrible toothache.	
I have an annoying toothache.	
You need a filling.	
You need a false tooth. We can do it right now	
You need a bridge.	
You need a denture!	
I'll have to give you an injection.	
I'll have to extract the tooth	
I'll have to drill	
I'll have to operate	
I'll have to put in a temporary filling.	
I have a cavity.	
I have a loose filling	
I have an abscess	

I have a broken denture	
I have a rotten tooth	
Can you recommend a dentist?	
Can you fix it temporarily?	
Can you give me an anesthetic?	
Can you repair it?	
Can you extract it?	
My gums hurt. I need an appointment urgently.	
My gums are swollen. I need an appointment urgently.	
My gums keep bleeding. I need an appointment urgently.	
My gums are very sore. I need an appointment urgently.	
My gums ache. I need an appointment urgently.	
The phrase "I have"	短语 "I have"
I have	我有
I have a toothache.	我牙痛。
I have a headache.	我头痛。
The word "filling"	单词 "filling"
to fill	填充
filling	填充物，补牙材料
I have lost a filling.	我掉了一个补牙的材料。
The filling has come out	补牙材料出来了
The word "drilling"	单词 "drilling"
to drill	钻孔
drilling	钻孔
I'll do some drilling.	我将做些钻孔。
The verb "extract"	动词 "extract"
to extract	提取，拔出
extraction	提取，拔出
I have a rotten tooth. Can you extract it?	我有一颗蛀牙。你能把它拔出来吗？
	

Lesson 30	第 30 课
Vocabulary	词汇
(to) book (verb)	预订
flight	航班
seventh	第七
date	日期
arrange	安排
stopover	中途停留
European	欧洲的, 欧洲人的
leaving	离开
Rome	罗马
transit	过境, 运输
should	应该
collect	收集, 取
reservation	预订
desk	办公桌, 服务台
reservation desk	预订处
departure	离开
one-way	单程
one-way ticket	单程票
business class	商务舱
round trip	往返旅行
return	返回, 回程
return ticket	回程机票
class	等级, 种类
baggage	行李
receipt	收据
luggage	行李
ahead	在前的, 提前
box	盒子, 箱子
cargo	货物
cargo flight	货机
check	检查
suitcase	手提箱
date	日期
intend	打算
seat	座位
flight number	航班号
refund	退款

ticket	票
aisle	过道
assign	分配, 指定
good for	有好处的
valid	有效的
train	火车, 培训
stop	停止, 车站
platform	站台, 平台
remain	逗留, 剩余
terminal	候机楼, 终点站
A short conversation	一段简短对话
BOOKING A FLIGHT	预订航班
I'd like to book a flight to New York for the seventh of this month.	我想预订本月七号到纽约的航班。
I'm afraid there aren't any flights to New York on that date	恐怕没有当日到纽约的航班了
Can you arrange a flight with a stopover at a European airport for me?	你能为我安排一趟中途停留欧洲的航班吗?
There's a flight leaving for Rome at 9 a.m., but you'll have to wait about 3 hours in transit at the airport in Rome.	上午9点有一趟前往罗马的航班, 但是在罗马过境时要等待大约3个小时。
At what time should I be at the airport?	我什么时间应到机场?
Your ticket should be collected from the reservation desk at the airport 60 minutes before departure.	您应在起飞前60分钟在预订处取票。
Thank you very much.	非常感谢。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
May I have a one-way ticket?	
May I have a business class ticket?	
May I have a round-trip ticket?	
May I have a return ticket?	
May I have a first-class ticket?	
I'd like to get a baggage receipt.	
I'd like to send my luggage ahead.	
I'd like to send this box on a cargo flight	
I'd like to check my suitcase	
I want to fly on that date	
I prefer to fly on Sunday	
I'd like to fly in the evening	

I hope to fly tomorrow.	
I intend to fly at four o'clock.	
Would you please give me my flight number?	
Would you please refund my ticket?	
Would you please let me have a seat on the aisle?	
How long is the return ticket good for?	
How long is this ticket valid?	
How long will the train stop here?	
How long does this flight take?	
How long will we remain in the airport terminal?	
The verb "book"	动词 "book"
to book	预订
I'd like to book a flight to New York.	我想预订一趟到纽约的航班。
The phrase "leaving for"	短语 "leaving for"
to leave	离开
leaving for	前往
There's a flight leaving for New York at 10 o'clock.	10点有一趟前往纽约的航班。
The word "ahead"	单词 "ahead"
ahead	提前
I'd like to send my luggage ahead.	我想提前寄送我的行李。
The phrase "a European"	短语 "a European"
Although the word " European " starts with the letter e (a vowel), we use the indefinite article " a " and not " an " because " European " sounds like it starts with the letter y (a consonant).	虽然 " European " 以字母 " e " (元音字母) 开头, 但是我们在其前面使用不定冠词 " a ", 而非 " an ", 因为 " European " 听起来像以字母 " y " (辅音字母) 开头的。
This is a useful book	这是一本有用的书
I have an umbrella.	我有一把伞。
	
Lesson 31	第 31 课
Vocabulary	词汇

check	检查
today's flight	今天的航班
scales	磅秤, 天平
almost	将近, 几乎
nineteen	十九
overweight	超重
boarding	登机, 上车, 上船
pass	通行证
boarding pass	登机牌
take off	起飞
in an hour	一小时内
information desk	咨询处, 服务台
lounge	休息大厅
departure lounge	候机大厅
arrival	到达
arrival hall	入境大厅
customs duty	关税
free	免费的, 自由的
duty-free	免税的
duty-free shop	免税商店
trolley	手推车
cancel	取消
confirm	确认
endorse	背书, 在背面签名
in a few minutes	在几分钟内
depart	离开
arrive	到达
land	陆地, 着陆
leave	离开
a while	一会儿
landing	着陆
strip	带
landing strip	着陆带
transit hall	过境大厅
runway	跑道
keep an eye on	照看, 留意
looking for	寻找
representative	代表
representative of the company	公司代表

things	事情, 事物
guard	守卫, 保安
policeman	警察
basket	篮子
interpreter	翻译员
social	社会的
worker	工作人员
social worker	社会服务人员
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT THE AIRPORT	在机场
I'd like to check my reservation for today's flight to New York.	我想看下我预订的今天到纽约的航班
May I see your ticket?	我能看下您的机票吗?
Here it is.	给你。
Put your luggage on the scales please.	请将行李放到磅秤上。
How much does it weigh?	有多重呢?
It's almost 19 kilos. You don't have to pay for overweight.	将近19公斤。您不需要支付超重费。
Here's your boarding pass. Your flight number is 209. It takes off in an hour.	这是您的登机牌。您的航班是209。飞机将在1小时内起飞。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Where's the information desk?	
Where's the departure lounge?	
Where's the arrival hall?	
Where's the duty free shop?	
Where's the luggage cart?	
I want to check my reservation	
I want to change my reservation	
I want to cancel my reservation	
I want to confirm my reservation	
The airplane takes off in a few minutes	
The airplane departs in a few minutes	
The airplane arrives in a few minutes	
The airplane lands in a few minutes	
The airplane leaves in a few minutes	

You'll have to wait at the airport for a short while.	
You'll have to wait at the landing strip for a short while.	
You'll have to wait at the air terminal for a short while.	
You'll have to wait in the transit hall for a short while.	
You'll have to wait at the runway for a short while.	
Please keep an eye on my luggage	
Please keep an eye on my things	
Please keep an eye on my baggage	
The phrase "flight No."	短语 "flight No."
flight No. 209	航班号 209
Note: The name of "0" is usually zero. In spoken language (mainly in the US) it is called oh. A third name is naught or nought (mainly in British English) meaning "nothing". The number 209 is read as "two oh nine".	请注意： “0”的名称通常为“zero”。在口语中（主要在美国），其读作“oh”。它的第三个名称为“naught”或“nought”（主要用在英式英语中）。数字 209 读作“two oh nine”。
The word "reservation"	单词 "reservation"
reservation	预订
The phrase "today's flight"	短语 "today's flight"
today's flight	今天的航班
We can use the possessive "'s" when discussing time.	在讨论时间时，我们可以使用所有格“s”。
I'd like to cancel my reservation for today's flight.	我想取消我今天的航班预订。
The word "scales"	单词 "scales"
scales	磅秤，天平
Put your suitcase on the scales.	将你的手提箱放到磅秤上。
The phrase "take off"	短语 "take off"
to take off	起飞，脱下，离开
In this lesson, the phrase "take off" refers to when an airplane lifts off the ground.	在本课中，短语“take off”指飞机起飞。
The airplane takes off in a few minutes.	飞机将在几分钟内起飞。
The phrase "in an hour"	短语 "in an hour"
in an hour	一小时内
within an hour	一小时内
The airplane lands in an hour.	飞机将在一小时内着陆。

**Lesson 32****第 32 课****Vocabulary****词汇**

airplane	飞机
welcome	欢迎
aboard	上 (飞机、车、船)
welcome aboard	欢迎登机
over there	在那里
third row	第三排
on the right	在右边
aisle	过道
next to the aisle	过道旁边
put on	穿上, 放在…上
rack	架子
floor	地板
miss	小姐, 女士
really sorry	很抱歉
section	部门
fasten	固定, 扣紧
fasten your seatbelts	系好你的安全带
seatbelts	安全带
refrain	克制
ladies	女士们
gentleman	先生, 绅士
gentlemen	先生们
flight attendant	空乘人员
captain	机长
crew	全体人员
leaving for	前往
pleasant	愉快的
most pleasant	最令人愉快的
journey	旅行
in the rear	在后面
in the front	在前面

where	哪里
travel	旅行
agent	代理
travel agent	旅行社
passenger	旅客, 乘客
cafeteria	自助餐厅
inquiry	咨询
inquiry office	咨询处
coat	外套
coatroom	衣帽间
dine	用餐
dining room	餐厅
eight	八
gate eight	八号门
A short conversation	一段简短对话
ON THE AIRPLANE (AEROPLANE)	在飞机上
Good morning, sir. Welcome aboard.	早上好, 先生。欢迎登机。
Good morning.	早上好。
Your seat is over there, third row on the right, next to the aisle.	您的座位在那里, 右侧第三排, 过道旁边。
May I put my bag on the rack?	我能将我的包放到行李架上吗?
No, sir. Please put it on the floor under the seat. You can put your coat on the rack	不可以, 先生。请放到座位下的地板上。您可以将您的外套放到行李架上。
Please fasten your seatbelts and refrain from smoking.	请系好安全带并且不要吸烟。
Another short conversation	另一段简短对话
Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Emily	女士们, 先生们。我的名字叫艾米丽
I'm your flight attendant for this flight.	我是此次航班的乘务员。
Captain Mark and his crew welcome you aboard flight 222	机长马克和全体机组人员欢迎大家乘坐222航班。
We are now leaving for New York Airport	我们现在将飞往纽约机场
Have a pleasant journey.	祝大家旅途愉快。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Your seat is over there.	
Your seat is on the right	
Your seat is on the left	

Your seat is next to the aisle.	
Your seat is in the first row	
May I have a seat next to the window?	
May I have a seat in the rear?	
May I have a seat in the front?	
Ladies and Gentlemen. This is your captain	
Ladies and Gentlemen. This is your flight attendant	
The word " airplane "	单词 " airplane "
The British use the word "aeroplane" instead.	英国人使用单词 " aeroplane " 。
The word " abroad "	单词 " abroad "
Notice the following differences...	请注意以下差异...
to board	上 (飞机、车、船)
on board	在 (飞机、车、船) 上
aboard	在 (飞机、车、船) 上
The phrase " I'm terribly sorry "	短语 " I'm terribly sorry "
I'm terribly sorry	我非常抱歉
The word " crew "	单词 " crew "
crew	全体人员
Note: Collective nouns can be followed by a verb in singular or plural form.	请注意: 集体名词后面跟的动词可以是单数或复数形式。
When we refer to the group as one unit, we use a verb in singular form.	当我们指群体为一个单位时, 我们使用单数形式的动词。
Our team is the most popular	我们的团队是最受欢迎的
When referring to the group's members, we use a verb in plural form.	当指群体成员时, 我们使用复数形式的动词。
Our team are wearing their new jerseys	我们队穿的是他们的新球衣
Other collective nouns:	其他集体名词:
group	团体, 群组
family	家庭
club	俱乐部
	

Lesson 33	第 33 课
Vocabulary	词汇
passport	护照
control	控制, 管理
passport control	护照检查处
purpose	目的
visit	访问
visiting	访问
parents	父母
who	谁
country	国家
stay	停留, 住在
expect	期望, 预计
for about	大约
fortnight	两星期
pleasant stay	愉快的停留
visa	签证
document	文件, 证件
car documents	汽车证件
insurance	保险
insurance card	保险卡
health	健康
card	卡
national health insurance	国家健康保险
birth	出生
certificate	证明
birth certificate	出生证明
business	商务
business trip	商务旅行, 出差
relative	亲戚
en route	在途中
suppose	料想
guess	猜测
imagine	想象
think	想
seen (see)	看见
I haven't seen	我没有看见
partner	伙伴, 伴侣
recently	最近的

for a fortnight	两个星期
ago	以前
several	几个
several days	几天
lecture	演讲
since	自从
wedding	婚礼
marry	结婚
get married	结婚
public	公共的，公开的
library	图书馆
public library	公共图书馆
independence	独立
A short conversation	一段简短对话
PASSPORT CONTROL	护照检查
Where do you come from?	您来自哪里？
I come from France, but I live in Spain.	我来自法国，但是我住在西班牙。
May I see your passport?	我能看下您的护照吗？
Here you are.	给你。
What's the purpose of your visit?	您访问的目的是什么？
I'm visiting my parents who live in this country.	我探望我的父母，他们住在这个国家。
How long do you intend to stay in England?	您打算在英国待多久？
I expect to be here for about two weeks.	我预计在这里待两周左右。
I hope you'll have a pleasant stay.	祝您访问愉快。
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
May I see your visa?	
May I see your car documents?	
May I see your insurance card?	
May I see your National Health Insurance?	
May I see your birth certificate?	
I'm on vacation	
I'm on holiday	
I'm on a business trip	
I'm visiting relatives.	
I'm en route.	
I expect I'll be here for a week.	

I suppose I'll be here for a week.	
I guess I'll be here for a week.	
I imagine I'll be here for a week.	
I think I'll be here for a week.	
I haven't seen my partners recently	
I haven't seen my partners for a fortnight	
I haven't seen my partners for several days	
I haven't seen my partners since the wedding.	
I haven't seen my partners since I got married.	
How long do you intend to stay in England?	
How long does it take to get to the public library?	
How long were you in London?	
How long ago was the Civil War?	
How long ago did you live in Los Angeles?	
The phrase "how long"	短语 "how long"
long	长的
how long?	多久?
How long ago did you live in Los Angeles?	你多久前住在洛杉矶?
The word "intend"	单词 "intend"
intend	打算
The word "intend" is followed by another verb in the infinitive form.	单词 "intend" 后面跟另一个不定式动词。
We intend to leave in a month.	我们打算离开一个月。
I intend to stay in England in March	我打算三月待在英国
The phrase "here you are"	短语 "here you are"
here you are	给你
The verb "to stay"	动词 "to stay"
to stay	住在, 停留
to stay at a hotel	住在酒店
to stay at home	留在家中
to come to stay	来住
I expect to stay here for a fortnight	我预计住在这里两个星期
The word "partner"	单词 "partner"

partner	伙伴, 伴侣
You can only tell whether the word " partner " (and many other nouns in English, a language without grammatical gender) refers to a man or woman based on its context.	你只能根据上下文来判断 " partner " 指男士还是女士 (英语中的许多其他名词也是如此, 因为英语没有语法性别)。
The words " holiday " and " vacation "	单词 " holiday " 和 " vacation "
The British use the word " holiday ".	英国人使用单词 " holiday "
holiday	假日
I met my brother on holiday in Paris.	我在巴黎度假时遇见了我的弟弟。
I spent my summer holiday in Europe	我在欧洲度过了暑假
Americans prefer to say " vacation ".	美国人倾向使用 " vacation "
The word " ago "	单词 " ago "
long ago	很久以前
two years ago	二年前
some time ago	一些时间前
The prepositions: in, on	介词: in, on
The preposition " in " is usually used with cities and villages.	介词 " in " 通常与城市和村庄连用。
I live in a small village.	我住在一个小村庄。
But...	但是...
I live on a farm.	我住在农场。
The preposition " on " is used with the word " farm ".	介词 " on " 与单词 " farm " 连用。
I'm here on a business trip.	我在这里出差。
on a trip	在旅行中
	
Lesson 34	第 34 课
Vocabulary	词汇
customs	海关
declare	申报
nothing	没什么
particular	特别的
in particular	特别

have to	必须，不得不
look at	查看
case	箱子
inspect	检查
other	其他的
gift	礼物
children	孩子们
personal	个人的
belongings	所有物，财产
handbag	手提箱
carton	纸箱
cigarettes	香烟
carton of cigarettes	…条香烟
believe	相信，认为
within	在…之内
allowance	许可
close	关闭
alcoholic	酒精的
beverage	饮料
tobacco	香烟
alcoholic beverages	酒精饮料
backpack	背包
locker	储物柜
sack	麻布袋
sleeping bag	睡袋
package	包裹
bride	新娘
bridegroom	新郎
friend	朋友
family	家庭
relation	关系
duffle bag	帆布包
briefcase	公文包
cognac	干邑白兰地
perfume	香水
bottle of perfume	…瓶香水
cigar	雪茄
box of cigars	…盒香烟
liter	公升

half a liter	半公升
liquor	烈酒
A short conversation	一段简短对话
AT CUSTOMS	在海关
Do you have anything to declare?	您有什么东西要申报吗?
Nothing in particular.	没有什么特别的东西。
I'll have a look at this suitcase. Please open it.	我要查看下这个手提箱。请打开一下。
Yes, O.K. Do you want to inspect the other bags too?	好的。还要查看其它的包吗?
What's that?	那是什么?
These are gifts for my husband and children	这些是给我丈夫和孩子的礼物
And what's in your hand luggage?	您的手提行李中有什么?
A bottle of whisky and a carton of cigarettes.	一瓶威士忌和一条香烟。
I believe it's within my duty-free allowance.	我想这是在我的免税商品范围内。
Do I have to pay duty?	我需要缴税吗?
No. You can close your bags. Thank you	不需要。您可以拉上您的包了。谢谢
Exercise	练习
Let's read out loud.	我们来大声读。
Do you have any alcoholic beverages to declare?	
Do you have any tobacco to declare?	
Do you have any foreign currency to declare?	
Do you have any brandy to declare?	
This is my backpack	
This is my locker	
This is my sack	
This is my sleeping bag	
This is my package	
These are presents for my bride	
These are presents for my bridegroom	
These are presents for my friend	
These are presents for my family	
These are presents for my relatives	
My personal belongings are ready for inspection.	
My duffle bags are ready for inspection.	

My briefcase is ready for inspection.	
My backpack is ready for inspection.	
The duty-free allowance includes a bottle of cognac.	
The duty-free allowance includes a bottle of perfume	
The duty-free allowance includes a carton of cigarettes	
The duty-free allowance includes a box of cigars	
The duty-free allowance includes half a liter of...	
The duty-free allowance includes alcoholic beverages	
The phrase "have to"	短语 "have to"
have to	必须, 不得不
I have to go home	我必须回家
Note: The past tense of "have to" is "had to" , which is also used as the past tense of "must" .	请注意: "have to" 的过去时为 "had to" , 它也用作 "must" 的过去时。
I was tired, I had to go home.	我累了, 我必须回家。
The word "customs"	单词 "customs"
customs	海关
The customs official asked me to open my suitcase	海关官员要求我打开我的手提箱
The phrase "nothing to declare"	短语 "nothing to declare"
I have nothing to declare.	我没有需要申报的东西。
I don't have anything to declare.	我没有任何东西需要申报。
Note: The verb "have" is followed by "nothing" . The verb "haven't" (negative form) is followed by "anything" .	请注意: 动词 "have" 后面跟 "nothing" 。动词 "haven't" (否定形式) 后面跟 "anything" 。
We don't say...	
I haven't nothing	
I didn't earn anything.	
I earned nothing.	
The phrase "for inspection"	短语 "for inspection"
inspection	检查
for inspection	供检查
My suitcase is ready for inspection	我的手提箱可以检查了
The word "personal"	单词 "personal"

person	人
personal	个人的
The word “ particular ”	单词 “ particular ”
particular	特别的
in particular	特别，尤其
for no particular reason	没有特殊理由
Why did you choose this particular subject?	你为何选择这个特别的主题？
I have nothing to declare in particular.	我没有什么特别要申报的。

