

## VOLUME 2

# 大家說英語

# Let's Talk in English

**Editor: Doug Brougham**

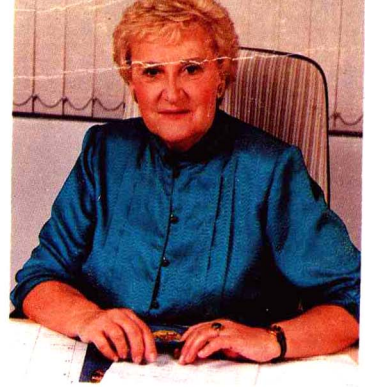


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Dear Students,

It's time to begin our second book of English lessons! We hope you will join us and talk in English.

Millions of people speak English. Some speak it as their first language. Others speak it as a second language. If you can speak English, you will be able to meet people from other places. You will learn more about the world. We hope Let's Talk in English will help you to communicate.

To learn English well, you must think in English. Before you listen to each lesson, read it in Chinese. After you know the subject, don't look at the Chinese again. Translating will not help you. Try to study the lesson in English. You will learn much faster. After about six months, your listening ability will be much better than the listening ability of those who translate.

This book will teach you about fall, winter and Christmas. You will also learn about reading signs and writing letters. As you listen, you will find many useful phrases you can use. Be sure you use them as you learn them!

Now, let's talk in English!

Sincerely,

*Doris Brougham*  
Doris Brougham

亲爱的学生们：

现在是开始收听第二册「大家说英语」的时候了！希望你们能够和我们一起说英文。

有几百万人说英文。英文是有些人的第一语言，而对其他人而言，英文则是第二语言。如果你会说英文，你将能够与来自各地的人交谈。你将更加认识这个世界。我们希望「大家说英语」能帮助你与他人沟通。

要学好英文必须用英文思考。你在收听「大家说英语」广播教学之前，要先阅读一遍中文翻译。当你了解主题之后，就不要再看中文翻译了。依赖翻译你是学不好的。试著以英文学习课文，如此你就可以学得更快。六个月之后，你的听力将比那些依赖翻译学习英文的人学得更好。

本书将教你有关秋天、冬天和圣诞节的知识。你也将学习有关识别标志和写信的知识。当你收听广播教学时，你可以学到一些你能派上用场的词语。学的时候不要忘记应用这些词语。

现在，让我们以英语谈话！

诚挚地，

彭蒙惠 敬上

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104-2

# 广播时间

## RADIO SCHEDULE

### 开播日期

7月1日	深圳台	6:30, 21:30
7月1日	福建台	5:30, 17:30, 21:30
7月1日	汕头台	9:30, 22:30
7月1日	贵州台	17:15, 22:30
7月1日	安徽台	5:30, 22:05
7月1日	山西台	11:30
7月1日	甘肃台	6:30, 9:00, 22:00
7月1日	沈阳台	8:30, 21:30
7月1日	江西台	21:30
7月15日	重庆台	9:00, 12:30, 21:00
7月22日	大连台	9:00, 13:00, 19:00
8月1日	成都台	12:30, 21:00 20:30
8月1日	楚天经济台	5:50, 21:00
8月20日	吉林省台	10:30, 21:30
8月29日	浙江台	19:30
9月2日	湖北台	10:10, 13:20, 21:20
9月2日	云南台	11:30, 19:30, 22:30
9月10日	黑龙江台	5:00, 16:00, 21:30
10月10日	河北台	16:35
10月20日	四川经济台	17:20, 22:00

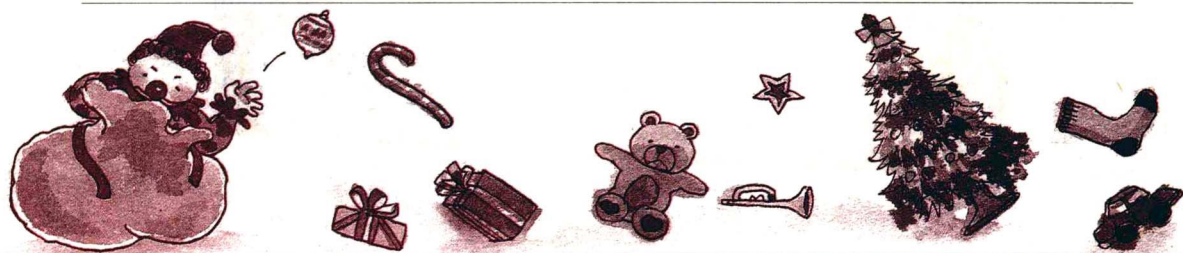
### 各电台联播频率表

大连台	AM882KHZ、1152KHZ、FM102.4MHZ	深圳台	FM89.8MHZ
湖北台	FM99.8MHZ、95MHZ、AM774KHZ	福建台	AM1467KHZ、FM97.8MHZ、AM882KHZ
浙江台	AM810KHZ	汕头台	AM1080KHZ
河北台	AM783KHZ、1125KHZ、1278KHZ	贵州台	AM765KHZ、927KHZ、1026KHZ、7275KHZ
云南台	FM89.1MHZ、93.5MHZ、96MHZ	安徽台	FM94.6MHZ、101.6MHZ、103.4MHZ
吉林省台	AM576KHZ、AM4760KHZ、AM990KHZ	山西台	AM936KHZ
吉林市台	AM1350KHZ、AM5960KHZ、AM7210	甘肃台	AM1530KHZ
黑龙江台	AM873KHZ	沈阳台	FM91.7MHZ、100.2MHZ、105.9MHZ、101.9MHZ
楚天经济台	AM1494KHZ	江西台	AM882KHZ
	AM621KHZ、AM900KHZ、AM1341KHZ	重庆台	FM100.8MHZ
	AM5950KHZ、AM873KHZ、AM4840KHZ	成都台	AM1080KHZ、1314KHZ、FM105.5MHZ
	AM1179KHZ	四川经济台	AM1485KHZ
			FM97.8MHZ、AM1000KHZ



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# KEY WORDS

Cut out these key word cards. ✂

Review these key words every day.

<p>season (n.) [ˈsi:zn] <b>1</b></p> <p>autumn (n.) [ˈɔ:təm]</p> <p>to turn (v.) [tə:n]</p> <p>foggy (adj.) [ˈfɒgi]</p> <p>damp (adj.) [dæmp]</p> <p>dry (adj.) [drai]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>mail (n.) [meil] <b>5</b></p> <p>calendar (n.) [ˈkælində]</p> <p>Christmas (n.) [ˈkrisməs]</p> <p>post office (n. phr.) [poust ˈɔfis]</p> <p>bookstore (n.) [ˈbuk,stɔ:]</p> <p>stamp (n.) [stæmp]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p>to cloud up (v. phr.) [klaud ˈʌp] <b>2</b></p> <p>to warm up (v. phr.) [wɔ:m ˈʌp]</p> <p>fire (n.) [ˈfaɪə]</p> <p>to light (v.) [lait]</p> <p>match (n.) [mætʃ]</p> <p>to burn (v.) [bɜ:n]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>to address (v.) [əˈdres] <b>6</b></p> <p>envelope (n.) [ˈenvə,loup]</p> <p>to sign (v.) [sain]</p> <p>message (n.) [ˈmesɪdʒ]</p> <p>handwriting (n.) [ˈhænd,raɪtɪŋ]</p> <p>label (n.) [ˈleɪbl]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p>ground (n.) [graund] <b>3</b></p> <p>frost (n.) [frɒst]</p> <p>to sparkle (v.) [ˈspɑ:kl]</p> <p>to melt (v.) [melt]</p> <p>bare (adj.) [beə]</p> <p>heater (n.) [ˈhi:tə]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>overseas (adv.) [ˈouvəˈsi:z] <b>7</b></p> <p>to seal (v.) [si:l]</p> <p>mailbox (n.) [ˈmeɪl,bɒks]</p> <p>to invite (v.) [ɪnˈvaɪt]</p> <p>recipe (n.) [ˈresɪpi]</p> <p>copy (n.) [ˈkɒpi]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p>boot (n.) [bu:t] <b>4</b></p> <p>frozen (adj.) [ˈfrouzn]</p> <p>snowstorm (n.) [ˈsnou,stɔ:m]</p> <p>sunglasses (n. pl.) [ˈsʌn,gla:sɪz]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>to enclose (v.) [ɪnˈklouz] <b>8</b></p> <p>check (n.) [tʃek]</p> <p>to type (v.) [taɪp]</p> <p>bill (n.) [bɪl]</p> <p>magazine (n.) [ˈmæɡə,zɪ:n]</p> <p>comics (n. pl.) [ˈkɒmɪks]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>



# KEY WORDS

Cut out these key word cards. ✂

Review these key words every day.

<p>mail (n.) 邮件</p> <p>calendar (n.) 日历</p> <p>Christmas (n.) 圣诞节</p> <p>post office (n. phr.) 邮局</p> <p>bookstore (n.) 书店</p> <p>stamp (n.) 邮票</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>season (n.) 季节</p> <p>autumn (n.) 秋天</p> <p>to turn (v.) 转变</p> <p>foggy (adj.) 多雾的</p> <p>damp (adj.) 潮湿的</p> <p>dry (adj.) 干燥的</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>to address (v.) (信封上) 写姓名地址</p> <p>envelope (n.) 信封</p> <p>to sign (v.) 签名</p> <p>message (n.) 讯息</p> <p>handwriting (n.) 笔迹</p> <p>label (n.) (有背胶的) 签条</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>to cloud up (v. phr.) 乌云密布</p> <p>to warm up (v. phr.) 暖和起来</p> <p>fire (n.) 火</p> <p>to light (v.) 点燃</p> <p>match (n.) 火柴</p> <p>to burn (v.) 燃烧</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>overseas (adv.) 在国外；在海外</p> <p>to seal (v.) (把信) 封起来</p> <p>mailbox (n.) 邮箱；邮筒</p> <p>to invite (v.) 邀请</p> <p>recipe (n.) 食谱</p> <p>copy (n.) 一本(书)</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>ground (n.) 地面</p> <p>frost (n.) 霜</p> <p>to sparkle (v.) 闪烁</p> <p>to melt (v.) 溶化</p> <p>bare (adj.) 光秃秃的</p> <p>heater (n.) 暖气机</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>to enclose (v.) (随函) 附寄</p> <p>check (n.) 支票</p> <p>to type (v.) 打字</p> <p>bill (n.) 帐单</p> <p>magazine (n.) 杂志</p> <p>comics (n. pl.) 漫画</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>boot (n.) 靴子</p> <p>frozen (adj.) 结冰的；结冻的</p> <p>snowstorm (n.) 暴风雪</p> <p>sunglasses (n. pl.) 太阳眼镜</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>



# KEY WORDS

Cut out these key word cards. ✂

Review these key words every day.

<p><b>9</b></p> <p>headline (n.) [ˈhed.laɪn]  content (n.) [ˈkɒntent]  section (n.) [ˈsekʃən]  article (n.) [ˈɑːtɪkl]  issue (n.) [ˈɪʃuː]  to subscribe to (v. phr.) [səbˈskraɪb]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p><b>13</b></p> <p>to celebrate (v.) [ˈselɪbreɪt]  birth (n.) [bɜːθ]  cookbook (n.) [ˈkuk.buk]  sale (n.) [seɪl]  beginner (n.) [bɪˈɡɪnə]  crowded (adj.) [ˈkraʊdɪd]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p><b>10</b></p> <p>subscription (n.) [səbˈskɪpʃən]  to renew (v.) [rɪˈnjuː]  to fill out (v. phr.) [fɪl aʊt]  to print (v.) [prɪnt]  sign (n.) [saɪn]  freeway (n.) [ˈfriː.wei]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p><b>14</b></p> <p>floor (n.) [flɔː]  stairs (n., pl.) [steɪz]  fiction (n.) [ˈfɪkʃən]  author (n.) [ˈɔːθə]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p><b>11</b></p> <p>exit (n.) [ˈegzɪt]  lane (n.) [leɪn]  to park (v.) [pɑːk]  gate (n.) [geɪt]  flight (n.) [flaɪt]  screen (n.) [ˈskriːn]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p><b>15</b></p> 
<p><b>12</b></p> <p>holiday (n.) [ˈhɒlɪdeɪ]  suitcase (n.) [ˈsuːt.keɪs]  list (n.) [lɪst]  aisle (n.) [aɪl]  brand (n.) [brænd]  proud (adj.) [praʊd]</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p><b>16</b></p> 



# KEY WORDS

Cut out these key word cards. ✂

Review these key words every day.

13

to celebrate (v.) 庆祝  
birth (n.) 生日; 诞生  
cookbook (n.) 烹饪书籍  
sale (n.) 拍卖  
beginner (n.) 初学者  
crowded (adj.) 拥挤的

CHAPTER TWO

9

headline (n.) 标题  
content (n.) 内容  
section (n.) (报纸的) 版面  
article (n.) 文章  
issue (n.) (杂志的) 出版刊物  
to subscribe to (v. phr.) 订阅...

CHAPTER TWO

14

floor (n.) (建筑物的) 楼层  
stairs (n., pl.) 楼梯  
fiction (n.) 虚构小说  
author (n.) 作者

CHAPTER TWO

10

subscription (n.) 订阅  
to renew (v.) 续订杂志  
to fill out (v. phr.) 填写  
to print (v.) 以印刷体书写  
sign (n.) 标志  
freeway (n.) 高速公路

CHAPTER TWO

15



11

exit (n.) 出口  
lane (n.) (道路的) 车道  
to park (v.) 停车  
gate (n.) (机) 门  
flight (n.) 班机  
screen (n.) 屏幕

CHAPTER TWO

16

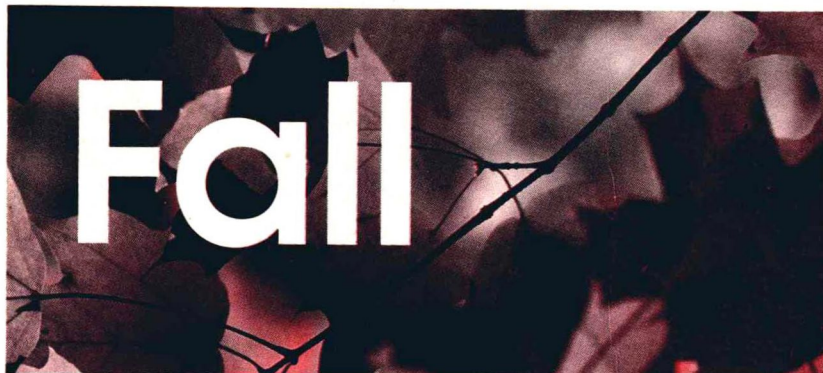


12

holiday (n.) 假日  
suitcase (n.) 行李箱  
list (n.) (物品名称的) 表; 明细表  
aisle (n.) 走道  
brand (n.) (产品的) 牌子  
proud (adj.) 引以为傲的

CHAPTER TWO





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## \* LESSON 1

### Key Words

season (n.)	['si:zn]	季节
autumn (n.)	['ɔ:təm]	秋天

### Useful Words & Phrases

Here we go again.	(我们)你又来了!
Thanksgiving (n.)	感恩节
least favorite (adj. phr.)	最不喜欢的
boring (adj.)	令人厌倦的

## Conversation A

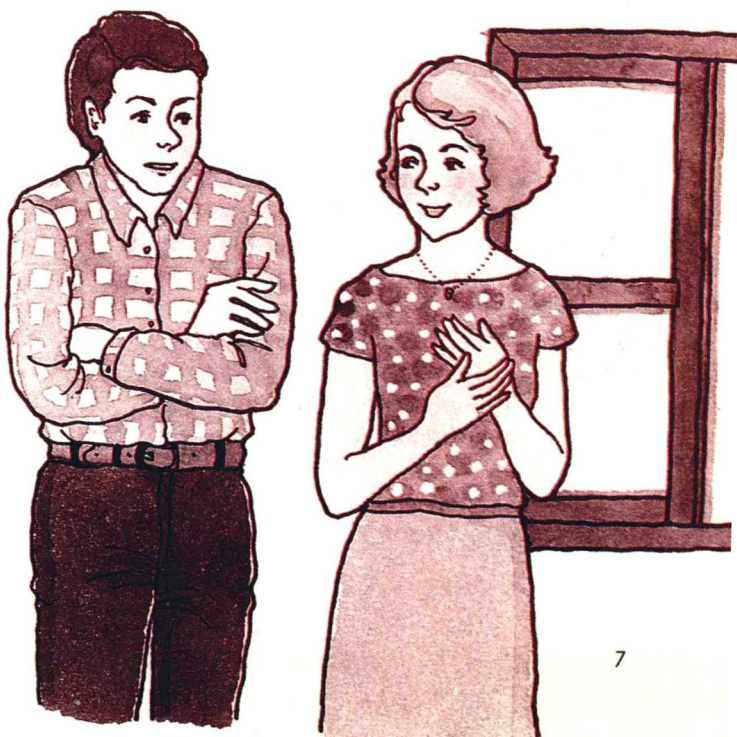
- Lucy: I'm glad summer is finally over. The temperature was only 45 degrees last night. Soon it will start to freeze.
- Bill: You aren't going to open all the windows, are you?
- Lucy: Why not? The fresh air feels good.
- Bill: Oh, Lucy. Here we go again.

## Conversation B

- Lucy: Do you want to go for a walk with me? I'm going to the park.
- Bill: I don't know. Maybe it will be too cold.
- Lucy: No, it won't. Besides, it will be colder next week.
- Bill: That's true. Okay, I'll go. Where's my jacket?

## Conversation C

- Lucy: Fall is my favorite **season**! The hot weather is over, and it will soon be cold. Besides, we have Thanksgiving!
- Bill: **Autumn** is my least favorite season. I like Thanksgiving, but I don't like the cold. I hate snow. Let's go live in Florida.
- Lucy: Oh, Bill. It's too warm in Florida. There's no snow. It's boring.
- Bill: Well, maybe. Besides, you use the air conditioner too much. I don't like to wear a jacket in the house.







## \* LESSON 2

### Key Words

to turn (v.)	[tə:n]	转变
foggy (adj.)	['fɒgi]	多雾的
damp (adj.)	[dæmp]	潮湿的
dry (adj.)	[draɪ]	干燥的

**Lucy** and Bill walked through the park. The park was different in autumn. The sky and the lake were dark blue. The water in the lake was very cold. A cold wind blew from the lake. The grass was short. It was **turning** brown. The leaves on the trees were not green anymore. They were turning different colors. They were red, gold, yellow, orange and brown. Some were already falling from the trees. There were no birds in the trees. The birds flew away to find warmer weather.

### Conversation

- Lucy: Today is prettier than yesterday. Yesterday was **foggy** and gray.
- Bill: The sky is bluer today, but it's colder. It's windier, too.
- Lucy: But yesterday was so **damp**. The temperature was higher, but I felt colder. The air is **dry** today. I like it better.
- Bill: Lucy, let's go home now. It's cold out here. Even the birds are gone. Sometimes birds are smarter than people.



## \* LESSON 3

### Key Words

to cloud up (v. phr.)	[klaʊd'ʌp]	乌云密布
to warm up (v. phr.)	[wɔ:m'ʌp]	暖和起来
fire (n.)	['faɪə]	火

### Useful Word

fireplace (n.) 壁炉

## Conversation A

- Bill: Did you hear the weather report today? They say it will **cloud up** this afternoon. It's going to rain.
- Lucy: I think the weather report is right today. I can see the clouds already.
- Bill: If it rains, it won't be so cold. It will **warm up** a little.
- Lucy: Good. Then I can open the windows.

## Conversation B

- Bill: I'm going to go out. I'll be back in a while.
- Lucy: Where are you going?
- Bill: I'm going to buy some wood. The weather will be cold pretty soon. It will be nice to have a **fire** in the fireplace.

### Notes

## What Do You Remember?

Why is autumn Lucy's favorite season?

What is Bill's least favorite season? Why?

Why does Lucy think Florida is boring?

What is the park like in the fall?

Why is Bill going to buy some wood?

## Practice I

Make two sentences from these words, as in the example.

EXAMPLE: Today / sky / blue

Today the sky is blue.

Yesterday the sky was bluer.

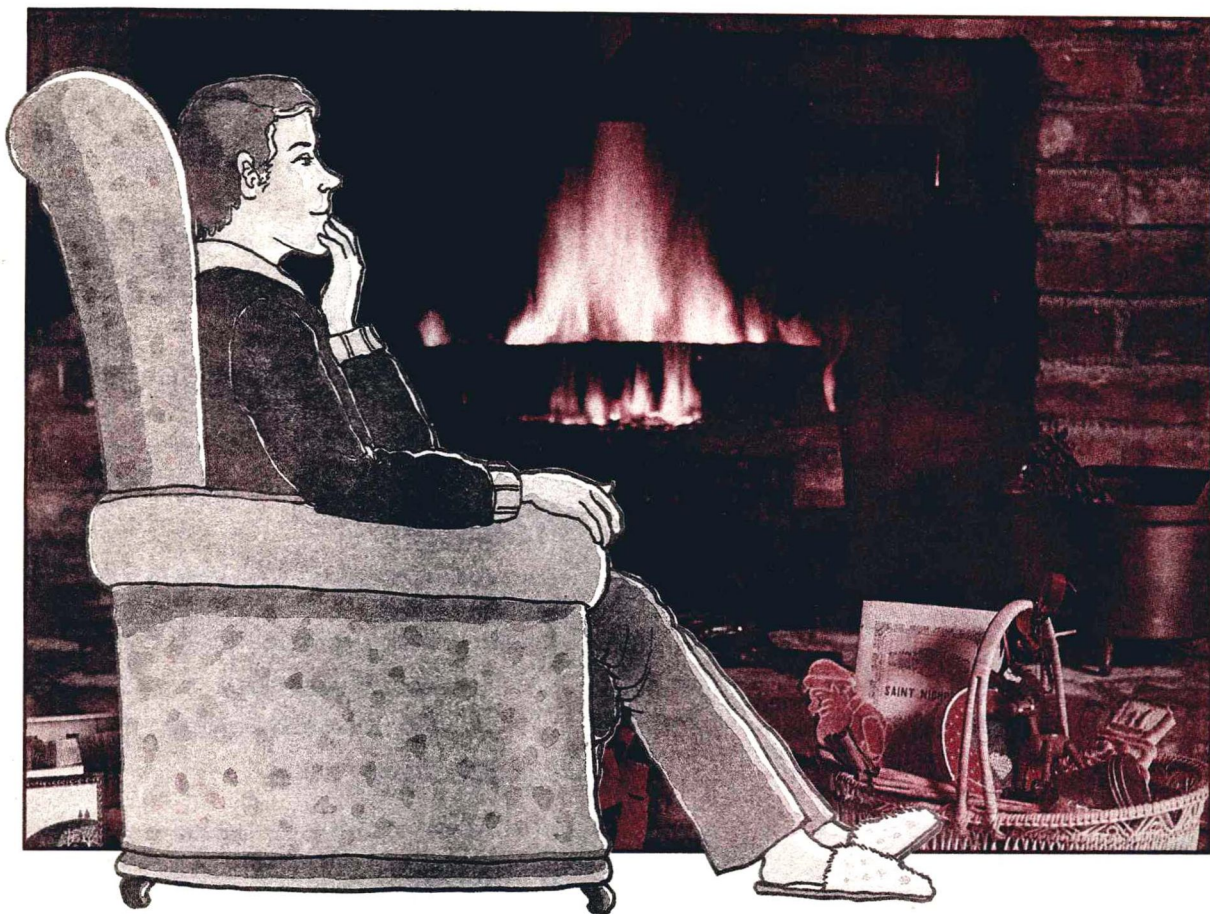
1. Today / leaves / pretty

2. Today / weather / warm

3. Today / clouds / dark

4. Today / temperature / high

5. Today / wind / cold



## \* LESSON 4

### Key Words

to light (v.)	[laɪt]	点燃
match (n.)	[mætʃ]	火柴
to burn (v.)	[bɜ:n]	燃烧

### Conversation

- Bill: I'm glad I bought some wood yesterday. Now I can make a fire in the fireplace.
- Lucy: Bill, it isn't cold enough for a fire. A fire will be too warm.
- Bill: I'll just make a small fire.

**Bill** went outside. He got some big pieces of wood and some little pieces. He brought the wood into the house. He put it in the fireplace. He put the little pieces on the bottom, and he put the big pieces on top. Then he put newspaper under all the wood.

He **lit** the newspaper with a **match**. The newspaper **burned**. Then the pieces of wood began to burn, too. It was a big fire.

Bill loved to sit by the fire. He sat and looked at the fire. Sometimes he looked out at the rain.

Poor Lucy. Lucy was much too warm by the fire. She went into another room. She closed the door and opened the window.



## \* LESSON 5

### Key Words

ground (n.)	[graund]	地面
frost (n.)	[frɒst]	霜
to sparkle (v.)	['spɑ:kəl]	闪烁
to melt (v.)	[melt]	溶化

### Conversation

- Lucy: Good morning, Bill! Get up!  
Did you look outside?
- Bill: I don't want to look outside. I  
don't want to get up. It's too  
cold.
- Lucy: But look outside! The **ground** is  
all white!
- Bill: Did it snow last night?
- Lucy: No, it didn't snow. That's **frost**  
on the ground. It froze last  
night!
- Bill: I know it froze. Lucy, PLEASE  
close the window.



### More Information

freeze 的意思是「结冰」，而 froze 是 freeze 的过去式。例句：

The lake froze last night.  
(昨晚湖水结冰了。)

freeze 还有另一个意思是，因突如其来的  
惊吓而「吓住」或「呆住」。例句：

When he saw the thief, he froze.  
(当他看到那小偷时，他吓呆了。)

**Lucy** closed the window and went  
into the kitchen.

Bill jumped out of bed and ran into  
the bathroom. He took a long, hot  
shower. Then he put on warm clothes  
and a sweater.

He went outside and got a lot of  
wood. He put it by the fireplace. But Bill  
wasn't cold anymore, so he didn't  
make a fire.

Lucy went outside, too. But she didn't  
want to get wood. She went out to look  
at the frost. It was a clear, sunny day.  
The frost **sparkled** on the grass and  
leaves. The frost didn't last long,  
though. It **melted**.

## \* LESSON 6

### Key Word

bare (adj.) [beə] 光秃秃的

### Useful Word

yard (n.) 院子

### Conversation A

- Bill: Did you hear the weather  
report today?
- Lucy: No, I didn't. What did it say?
- Bill: It will be your favorite  
temperature tomorrow. It  
won't snow, though. It will be  
clear and sunny again.

freezing 是形容词。形容「寒冷的」  
天气，或「感觉酷寒的」。例句：

Let's go inside; I'm freezing.  
(咱们进去吧，我觉得很冷。)  
It's freezing outside tonight.  
(今晚外面的天气很冷。)

a freezer 指的是「冰箱的冷冻库」，通  
常在冰箱的上半部。



## Conversation B

- Bill: Winter is almost here. The trees are all **bare** now.
- Lucy: I know. The leaves are all on the ground. You should go outside and clean the yard.
- Bill: It's too cold outside. I'll clean the yard tomorrow.
- Lucy: It will be colder tomorrow. I'll tell you what. I like the cold. I'll go clean the yard.
- Bill: Thanks, Lucy. I think I'll stay inside and make a fire.

## More Information

what 这个字有时候是当做名词。

I'll tell you what. 在这个句子里，what 是名词。此句的意思是，说话者要告诉你有关他的决定、建议、或主意。有时候是告诉你解决问题的办法。

有时候 I'll tell you what. 也可说成 I'll tell you what I think. 或是 I'll tell you what I mean.

## What Do You Remember?

How did Bill make a fire?

When Bill made a fire, what did Lucy do? Why?

What was on the ground in the morning?

Did the frost last long?

Are the leaves still on the trees? Where are they?

## Practice II

Make questions from these sentences by changing the word order.

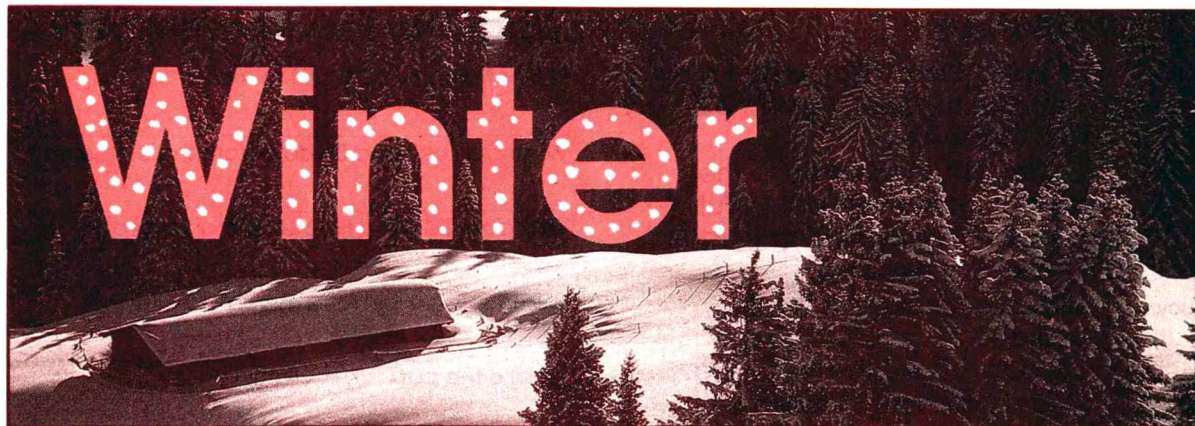
EXAMPLE: It was a big fire.  
Was it a big fire?

- I can make a fire in the fireplace.
- It is cold enough for a fire.
- A fire will be too warm.
- Lucy was too warm by the fire.
- The leaves are on the ground.

ground 和 floor 的区别

ground 指的是「室外的地面」，而 floor 则是「室内的地面」，通常指的是室外未铺设任何水泥的地面。





### \* LESSON 1

#### Key Word

heater (*n.*) ['hi:tə] 暖气机

#### Useful Phrase

cold spell (*n. phr.*) 寒流

**Winter** finally came. One day in December, it started to snow. The next day, snow covered the ground. It was very cold outside. It was so cold, Lucy didn't open the windows anymore.

### Conversation A

- Bill: The weather report says we're going to have a cold spell.
- Lucy: How long will it last?
- Bill: They don't know. Maybe five or six days.
- Lucy: We'd better get ready. I'll go to the store and buy food.
- Bill: We don't have much wood left.
- Lucy: That's all right. We can turn on the **heater**.

### Conversation B

- Bill: I like a fire better than a heater. I like to look at the fire. I can't watch the heater.
- Lucy: I like the heater better. Fires are too hot. You always make the fires too big. That's why we don't have much wood left.
- Bill: I think I'll buy a little more wood today.

### \* LESSON 2

#### Key Words

boot (*n.*) [bu:t] 靴子  
frozen (*adj.*) ['frouzn] 结冰的；结冻的

#### Useful Word

silver (*adj.*) 银色的

**Lucy** put on her coat, hat and **boots**. She walked to the store. She liked to walk in the snow. The store was not very far away.

Lucy walked through the park. The lake in the park was already **frozen**. It wasn't dark blue anymore. It was silver. The trees were bare and black. The ground was all white. Just a little snow fell. Lucy liked the cold air on her face. It wasn't too cold yet.

## Conversation

- Bill: Hi, Lucy. I'm back. I didn't buy very much wood. But this will last for a week.
- Lucy: Good. When I walked to the store, it wasn't very cold. But now it's already getting colder.
- Bill: I think I'll make a fire.
- Lucy: While you make the fire, I'll make some tea. But please, Bill, don't make the fire so big.
- Bill: Okay. I promise I'll make a small one.

### \* LESSON 3

#### Key Word

snowstorm (n.) ['snou,sto:m] 暴风雪

#### Useful Phrases

to keep warm (v. phr.) 保持温暖  
Don't worry. 不要担心。

## Conversation A

- Bill: What a **snowstorm**!
- Lucy: I'm glad we have enough food.
- Bill: And wood. We can keep warm. If you don't open the windows.
- Lucy: Don't worry, Bill. I will not open the windows.

## Conversation B

- Lucy: Do you think this winter is colder than last winter?
- Bill: No, I think last winter was colder. Don't you remember? It snowed for four months.
- Lucy: I know we had a lot of snow. But I still think this winter is colder than last winter. Remember? Last year, I even opened the windows.

## What Do You Remember?

In what month did it start to snow?

What did Lucy and Bill do before the cold spell?

Why does Bill like a fire better than a heater?

Will Bill's wood last for a month?

What is the park like in winter?

## Practice I

Put these sentences together, as in the example.

EXAMPLE: You make a fire. I'll make some tea.

*While you make a fire, I'll make some tea.*

1. Bill bought wood. Lucy went shopping.
2. Bill sat by the fire. Lucy made lunch.
3. You listen to the weather report. I will clean the yard.
4. You turn on the heater. I can close the windows.
5. We ate lunch. They played in the snow.

## More Information

last 当做形容词时，是指「去」年、「上」星期、「昨」晚。例句：  
I went to Shanghai last year.  
(去年我前往上海。)  
I passed my exam last week.  
(上星期我通过考试。)

另外当做动词时，是指「持续」。  
How long will the movie last?  
(这场电影会持续多久?)  
Will our money last long?  
(我们的钱能维持很久吗?)



## \* LESSON 4

**The** cold weather lasted for a long time. For three days, a cold wind blew and the snow fell. Sometimes there was so much snow, Bill and Lucy could not see out the windows.

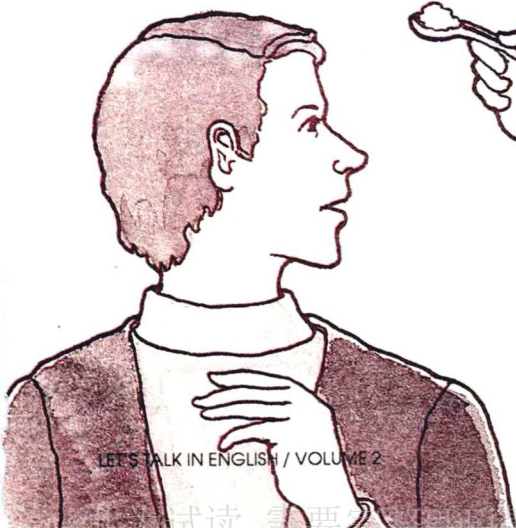
Finally, the snowstorm was over. The snow stopped falling, but the wind still blew. It blew all the clouds away. The sky turned blue again. But now it was even colder than before.

### Conversation A

- Bill: I sure hope this cold spell will be over soon.
- Lucy: So do I. This weather is too cold even for me. What does the weather report say?
- Bill: The radio report says it won't be as cold tomorrow.
- Lucy: What did the newspaper say?
- Bill: I don't know. I already burned it.

### Conversation B

- Lucy: Well, it doesn't matter. The weather reports aren't always right.
- Bill: I hope they're right this time.
- Lucy: So do I. If the weather warms up, I can open the windows again.



## \* LESSON 5

### Key Word

sunglasses (n. pl.) ['sʌn,glɑ:sɪz] 太阳眼镜

### Conversation

- Bill: Today is colder than yesterday! I would like to make a fire, but there isn't much wood left.
- Lucy: That's okay. You can make a small fire.
- Bill: And I can turn the heater on.
- Lucy: If you make a fire, you won't need to turn the heater on.
- Bill: Well, maybe. I'll make a fire.

**Bill** made a small fire in the fireplace. But Bill wasn't warm enough. So he turned on the heater, too.

Poor Lucy. She was much too warm. Lucy got hotter and hotter. Then she remembered something. She remembered last spring, when Bill played a joke. Lucy decided to play a joke now.

Lucy went into the bedroom. She put on her swimsuit and **sunglasses**. She went into the kitchen and got some ice cream. Then she went in by the fireplace. "That ice cream looks good," said Bill. "Is there any left?"

