

学习英语会话请选择

VOLUME 3

# 大家說英語

Let's Talk in English

Editor:  
Doris Brougham



定价：3.90元

浙江教育出版社

准备迎接柴  
认识新朋友  
在家里工作·外出  
派对·举行派对



# 大家说英语教学广播网

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(浙)新登字第6号

22家电台先后播出  
让您走到哪里、听到哪里

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Let's Talk in English

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# KEY WORDS

Cut out these key word cards. <

Review these key words every day.

<p>1</p> <p>to share (v.) [ʃər]  straight (adj.) [stret]  tooth (n.) [tuθ]  pleasant (adj.) [ˈpleznt]  handsome (adj.) [ˈhænsəm]  strong (adj.) [strɒŋ]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>5</p> <p>mustache (n.) [ˈmʌstæʃ]  to introduce (v.) [ˌɪntrəˈdʒus]  strict (adj.) [strikt]  excellent (adj.) [ˈeksələnt]  angry (adj.) [ˈæŋɡrɪ]  interesting (adj.) [ˈɪnt(ə)rɪstɪŋ]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>2</p> <p>classmate (n.) [ˈklæs,met]  uniform (n.) [ˈjunə,fɔrm]  colorful (adj.) [ˈkʌləfəl]  neat (adj.) [nit]  perm (n.) [pɜ:m]  beauty shop (n. phr.) [ˈbjuti ʃap]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>6</p> <p>clearly (adv.) [ˈklɪrli]  blond (adj.) [bland]  glasses (n. pl.) [ˈglæsɪz]  friendly (adj.) [ˈfrendli]  awake (adj.) [əˈwek]  to get up (v. phr.) [get ʌp]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>3</p> <p>curly (adj.) [ˈkɜ:li]  makeup (n.) [ˈmek,ʌp]  to brush (v.) [brʌʃ]  to argue (v.) [ˈɑ:ɡjʊ]  dimple (n.) [ˈdɪmpəl]  shy (adj.) [ʃaɪ]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>7</p> <p>job (n.) [dʒʌb]  thin (adj.) [θɪn]  sleepy (adj.) [ˈsli:pɪ]  leaf (leaves) (n.) [lif]  exercise (n.) [ˈeksə,saɪz]  fat (adj.) [fæt]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>4</p> <p>excited (adj.) [ɪkˈsaɪtɪd]  slender (adj.) [ˈslendə]  hairstyle (n.) [ˈheɪ,staɪl]  alike (adj.) [əˈlaɪk]  bald (adj.) [bɔld]  red (adj.) [red]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p>8</p> <p>pile (n.) [paɪl]  to shout (v.) [ʃaʊt]  to jump (v.) [dʒʌmp]  to sweep (v.) [swɪp]  lazy (adj.) [ˈleɪzɪ]  movie (n.) [ˈmuvi]</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>

# KEY WORDS

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<p><b>5</b></p> <p>mustache (<i>n.</i>)      髭(唇上的胡须)</p> <p>to introduce (<i>v.</i>)      介绍</p> <p>strict (<i>adj.</i>)      严格的</p> <p>excellent (<i>adj.</i>)      优秀的</p> <p>angry (<i>adj.</i>)      生气的</p> <p>interesting (<i>adj.</i>)      有趣的</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p>to share (<i>v.</i>)      共用</p> <p>straight (<i>adj.</i>)      直的</p> <p>tooth (<i>n.</i>)      牙齿</p> <p>pleasant (<i>adj.</i>)      愉快的</p> <p>handsome (<i>adj.</i>)      英俊的；帅的</p> <p>strong (<i>adj.</i>)      健壮的</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p><b>6</b></p> <p>clearly (<i>adv.</i>)      清楚的</p> <p>blond (<i>adj.</i>)      金发的</p> <p>glasses (<i>n. pl.</i>)      眼镜</p> <p>friendly (<i>adj.</i>)      亲切的；友善的</p> <p>awake (<i>adj.</i>)      醒来</p> <p>to get up (<i>v. phr.</i>)      起床</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>classmate (<i>n.</i>)      同学</p> <p>uniform (<i>n.</i>)      制服</p> <p>colorful (<i>adj.</i>)      色彩丰富的</p> <p>neat (<i>adj.</i>)      整洁的；整齐的</p> <p>perm (<i>n.</i>)      烫发</p> <p>beauty shop (<i>n. phr.</i>)      美容院</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p><b>7</b></p> <p>job (<i>n.</i>)      工作</p> <p>thin (<i>adj.</i>)      瘦的</p> <p>sleepy (<i>adj.</i>)      困的</p> <p>leaf (leaves) (<i>n.</i>)      树叶</p> <p>exercise (<i>n.</i>)      运动</p> <p>fat (<i>adj.</i>)      胖的</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>curly (<i>adj.</i>)      卷的</p> <p>makeup (<i>n.</i>)      化妆品</p> <p>to brush (<i>v.</i>)      梳(头发)</p> <p>to argue (<i>v.</i>)      斗嘴；争辩</p> <p>dimple (<i>n.</i>)      酒窝</p> <p>shy (<i>adj.</i>)      害羞的</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p><b>8</b></p> <p>pile (<i>n.</i>)      堆</p> <p>to shout (<i>v.</i>)      喊叫</p> <p>to jump (<i>v.</i>)      跳</p> <p>to sweep (<i>v.</i>)      扫</p> <p>lazy (<i>adj.</i>)      懒惰的</p> <p>movie (<i>n.</i>)      电影</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>excited (<i>adj.</i>)      兴奋的</p> <p>slender (<i>adj.</i>)      苗条的</p> <p>hairstyle (<i>n.</i>)      发型</p> <p>alike (<i>adj.</i>)      相似的</p> <p>bald (<i>adj.</i>)      秃头的</p> <p>red (<i>adj.</i>)      红色的</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>

# KEY WORDS

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Review these key words every day.

<p style="text-align: right;"><b>9</b></p> <p>theater (n.) [ˈθiətə]</p> <p>mall (n.) [mɒl]</p> <p>ticket (n.) [ˈtɪkɪt]</p> <p>cook (n.) [kʊk]</p> <p>chocolate (adj.) [ˈtʃɒkəlɪt]</p> <p>cake (n.) [keɪk]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>13</b></p> <p>bored (adj.) [bɔəd]</p> <p>to invite (v.) [ɪnˈvaɪt]</p> <p>hostess (n.) [ˈhɒstɪs]</p> <p>host (n.) [hɒst]</p> <p>guest (n.) [ɡest]</p> <p>invitation (n.) [ˌɪnvəˈteɪʃən]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>10</b></p> <p>kind (adj.) [kaɪnd]</p> <p>thoughtful (adj.) [ˈθɔtfl]</p> <p>downtown (adv.) [ˈdaʊnˈtaʊn]</p> <p>hamburger (n.) [ˈhæmbɜːɡə]</p> <p>spicy (adj.) [ˈspeɪsi]</p> <p>sometime (adv.) [ˈsʌmˌtaɪm]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>14</b></p> <p>punch (n.) [pʌntʃ]</p> <p>soft drink (n. phr.) [sɒft ˈdrɪŋk]</p> <p>phone number (n. phr.) [fɒn ˈnʌmbə]</p> <p>baseball (n.) [ˈbes.bɔl]</p> <p>to get married (v. phr.) [ɡet ˈmæərɪd]</p> <p>doorbell (n.) [ˈdɔr.bəl]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>11</b></p> <p>line (n.) [laɪn]</p> <p>popular (adj.) [ˈpɒpjələ]</p> <p>instead (adv.) [ɪnˈsted]</p> <p>smart (adj.) [smɑrt]</p> <p>good-looking (adj.) [ˈɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ]</p> <p>ice cream (n. phr.) [aɪs.krɪm]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>15</b></p> <p>dish (n.) [dɪʃ]</p> <p>to answer the door (v. phr.) [ˈænsə ðə dɔr]</p> <p>to shake hands (n. phr.) [ʃeɪk ˈhændz]</p> <p>snack (n.) [snæk]</p> <p>to serve (v.) [sɜːv]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER TWO</p>
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>12</b></p> <p>piece (n.) [piːs]</p> <p>to describe (v.) [dɪˈskraɪb]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER ONE</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>16</b></p> <p>dessert (n.) [dɪˈzɜːt]</p> <p>plenty (n.) [ˈplenti]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHAPTER TWO</p>

# KEY WORDS

Cut out these key word cards. ✂

Review these key words every day.

<p>13</p> <p>bored (<i>adj.</i>)      无聊的</p> <p>to invite (<i>v.</i>)      邀请</p> <p>hostess (<i>n.</i>)      女主人</p> <p>host (<i>n.</i>)      男主人</p> <p>guest (<i>n.</i>)      客人</p> <p>invitation (<i>n.</i>)      请帖</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>9</p> <p>theater (<i>n.</i>)      戏院</p> <p>mall (<i>n.</i>)      购物中心</p> <p>ticket (<i>n.</i>)      票</p> <p>cook (<i>n.</i>)      厨师；烹调者</p> <p>chocolate (<i>adj.</i>)      巧克力</p> <p>cake (<i>n.</i>)      蛋糕</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>14</p> <p>punch (<i>n.</i>)      水果酒</p> <p>soft drink (<i>n. phr.</i>)      不含酒精的饮料</p> <p>phone number (<i>n. phr.</i>)      电话号码</p> <p>baseball (<i>n.</i>)      棒球</p> <p>to get married (<i>v. phr.</i>)      结婚</p> <p>doorbell (<i>n.</i>)      门铃</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>10</p> <p>kind (<i>adj.</i>)      亲切和谄的</p> <p>thoughtful (<i>adj.</i>)      体贴的；为别人著想的</p> <p>downtown (<i>adv.</i>)      市中心区；闹区</p> <p>hamburger (<i>n.</i>)      汉堡</p> <p>spicy (<i>adj.</i>)      辣的</p> <p>sometime (<i>adv.</i>)      改天</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>15</p> <p>dish (<i>n.</i>)      盘子；碟子</p> <p>to answer the door (<i>v. phr.</i>)      应门</p> <p>to shake hands (<i>n. phr.</i>)      握手</p> <p>snack (<i>n.</i>)      点心；零食</p> <p>to serve (<i>v.</i>)      进(菜)；侍候</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>11</p> <p>line (<i>n.</i>)      排；列；行</p> <p>popular (<i>adj.</i>)      受欢迎的</p> <p>instead (<i>adv.</i>)      代替</p> <p>smart (<i>adj.</i>)      聪明的</p> <p>good-looking (<i>adj.</i>)      漂亮的；貌美的</p> <p>ice cream (<i>n. phr.</i>)      冰淇淋</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>
<p>16</p> <p>dessert (<i>n.</i>)      餐后甜点</p> <p>plenty (<i>n.</i>)      丰富；充足</p> <p>CHAPTER TWO</p>	<p>12</p> <p>piece (<i>n.</i>)      块</p> <p>to describe (<i>v.</i>)      描述</p> <p>CHAPTER ONE</p>



# Daily Phrases

## Chapter One

### Part One

#### Lesson 1

He can make friends at school.

#### Lesson 2

I like colorful clothes.

#### Lesson 3

There's a lot of work to do.

#### Lesson 4

I need to finish brushing my hair.

#### Lesson 5

This is his first time in America.

### Part Two

#### Lesson 1

She is not as tall as her mother.

#### Lesson 2

I'll introduce you to him.

#### Lesson 3

It's time to go to class.

#### Lesson 4

He is a good friend of mine.

#### Lesson 5

I was surprised to see the swimming pool.

### Part Three

#### Lesson 1

We go to school five days a week.

#### Lesson 2

They are still sleeping.

#### Lesson 3

She needs more exercise.

#### Lesson 4

You must do a good job.

#### Lesson 5

I'm not used to cold weather.

#### Lesson 6

Thanks a lot for your help.

### Part Four

#### Lesson 1

Do you want to see a movie?

#### Lesson 2

Let's get something to eat.

#### Lesson 3

Don't stay out too late.

#### Lesson 4

We have a lot of time.

#### Lesson 5

I'm full.

#### Lesson 6

The tickets are sold out.

#### Lesson 7

What do you want to do now?

#### Lesson 8

You make the best cake in the world.

#### Lesson 9

It's nice to meet you.

#### Lesson 10

He is watching TV.

# Getting Ready for Chai

## \* LESSON 1

### Key Words

to share (v.)	[ʃer]	共用
straight (adj.)	[stret]	直的
tooth (n.)	[tuθ]	牙齿
pleasant (adj.)	['pleznt]	愉快的
handsome (adj.)	['hænsəm]	英俊的；帅的

### Useful Words & Phrases

Thailand (n.)	泰国
to make friends (v. phr.)	交朋友

## Conversation A

- Mr. Mills: Look, here's a letter from Chai. He is arriving from Thailand on Saturday. He sent more pictures, too.
- Bob: Wow! He is finally coming!
- Mrs. Mills: I'm glad he will stay with us for a whole year. I hope he'll enjoy school here.
- Mr. Mills: I'm sure he will. He can make good friends at school. But school will be different for Chai. We'll need to help him.
- Dennis: I'm glad Chai will **share** my room. I'll help him make new friends at school. He'll be in a lot of my classes, too.
- Mrs. Mills: We can all help him with his English.



## Conversation B

- Nancy: Thailand is so far away. I can't wait for him to come. Can we see the new pictures of him?
- Mrs. Mills: Here are the pictures of Chai. He sent several.
- Nancy: I like this one best. It shows his **straight** black hair and big brown eyes. His **teeth** are very white. He smiles a lot, too.
- Mrs. Mills: He is probably a very **pleasant** boy. I think we will like him.
- Nancy: He can meet all my friends. They will think he is **handsome**. I think so, too.



## \* LESSON 2

### Key Words

strong (adj.)	[strɒŋ]	健壮的
classmate (n.)	['klæs,met]	同学
uniform (n.)	['junə,fɔrm]	制服
colorful (adj.)	['kʌləfəl]	色彩丰富的

### Useful Words & Phrases

soccer (n.)	足球
athlete (n.)	运动员
tennis (n.)	网球
badminton (n.)	羽毛球
to go skiing (v. phr.)	滑雪

## Conversation A

- Bob: These pictures of Thailand are very nice. This picture shows Chai playing soccer. He is running very hard.
- Dennis: He must be a good athlete. His legs look **strong**.
- Bob: Yes, they do. He probably plays soccer well. It will be fun to play with him.
- Dennis: Chai plays tennis and badminton, too. Do you think he will like snow? He might want to go skiing.
- Bob: We can take Chai to the mountains. We will teach him to ski.
- Dennis: Chai will have a great time in America!

## Conversation B

- Nancy: Here is a picture of Chai at school. He and his **classmates** are wearing **uniforms**. I'm glad I don't wear a uniform.
- Mrs. Mills: It is cheaper to wear uniforms. You spend a lot of money on clothes, Nancy.
- Nancy: But I like **colorful** clothes. Chai's uniform isn't very colorful. He is wearing blue shorts and a white shirt.
- Mr. Mills: It must be very hot in Thailand.





## \* LESSON 3

### Key Words

neat (adj.)	[nit]	整洁的；整齐的
perm (n.)	[pɜ:m]	烫发
beauty shop (n. phr.)	['bju:ti ʃap]	美容院
curly (adj.)	['kɜ:li]	卷的

### Useful Phrases

Let's get busy.	我们开始吧
to get a perm (v. phr.)	烫头发

### Conversation A

Mrs. Mills: Well, let's get busy. We must get the house ready. Chai will be here in a few days. There's a lot of work to do.

Mr. Mills: You're right, honey. The house must be clean and **neat**. Dennis, Bob and I will clean the house.

Mrs. Mills: Okay. Nancy and I will go shopping. Chai might eat a lot of food!

### Conversation B

Nancy: Mom, I want to get a perm. After we buy food, can we go to a **beauty shop**?

Mrs. Mills: Nancy, I don't think you need a perm. Your hair looks fine. It is **curly** enough.

Nancy: My hair is too long. I want it shorter.

Mrs. Mills: Oh, Nancy. All right, we will go to a beauty shop.

### What Do You Remember?

Does Nancy think Chai is handsome? Why?

Does Dennis think Chai is a good athlete? Why?

What does Chai wear to school?

What sports does Chai like?

Why does Nancy want to go to the beauty shop?

### Practice I

Change these sentences to the future tense. Use **will**.

EXAMPLE: Chai goes to school in America.  
Chai *will go to school in America*.

1. Nancy wears a uniform to school.

2. Dennis shares his room with Chai.

3. We help him with his English.

4. Bob, Dennis and Mr. Mills clean the house.

5. Nancy gets a perm at the beauty shop.





## \* LESSON 4

### Key Words

makeup (n.)	['mek,ʌp]	化妆品
to brush (v.)	[brʌʃ]	梳(头发)
to argue (v.)	['argju]	斗嘴; 争辩

### Useful Words & Phrases

airport (n.)	飞机场
to put on makeup (v. phr.)	化妆
to hurry up	赶快

### Conversation A

- Dennis: Dad, what time does Chai's plane arrive tomorrow?
- Mr. Mills: At 2:30. We will all go to the airport to meet him.
- Mrs. Mills: Tomorrow is Saturday. There won't be much traffic. We can leave our house at 1:30. We don't want to be late to meet Chai.

### Conversation B

- Mrs. Mills: It is 1:35. Let's go to the airport now! Is everybody ready?
- Nancy: I am almost ready. I want to put on makeup. I need to finish brushing my hair, too.
- Bob: Oh, no! That will take hours!
- Nancy: I want my hair to look good.
- Bob: Your hair can't look good. You need to wear a hat!
- Mrs. Mills: Bob and Nancy, don't argue. Hurry up and get in the car.

## \* LESSON 5

### Key Words

dimple (n.)	['dimpl]	酒窝
shy (adj.)	[ʃaɪ]	害羞的
excited (adj.)	[ɪk'saɪtɪd]	兴奋的

### Useful Phrase

It's nice to meet you. 真高兴见到你

### Conversation A

- Mr. Mills: Here is the sign for the airport. We will be there soon.
- Mrs. Mills: I hope Chai will know us. We didn't send him any pictures.
- Mr. Mills: We'll have to watch for him. We'll know him from his pictures.
- Nancy: Yes. He has straight black hair and big brown eyes. And he has **dimples** when he smiles. I think he's handsome!
- Mrs. Mills: He might be very **shy**. This is his first time in America.

### More Information

通常「tomorrow」(明天)是用在未来式的句型中。例如:

I will come tomorrow.

(我明天将会来。)

He is going to New York tomorrow.

(他明天将前往纽约。)

然而有时候我们也会将现在式用于有「tomorrow」的句型中,例如:

What time does he arrive tomorrow?

(他明天几点抵达?)

When does he leave tomorrow?

(他明天何时离开?)

在这两个句子中,我们均可以「will」代替「does」。例句:

What time will his plane arrive tomorrow?

(他的班机明天几点抵达?)

When will he leave tomorrow?

(明天他何时离开?)

## Conversation B

(At the airport)

Dennis: Look! There's Chai.

Mr. Mills: Hello, Chai. I am Mr. Mills. This is my wife, Thelma. And this is Dennis. He is 17 years old.

Chai: It's nice to meet you. I am 17, too.

Mr. Mills: This is Bob. He is 15—

Nancy: And my name is Nancy. I am almost 14!

Chai: Hello, Nancy. It is good to meet you all.

## Conversation C

Mrs. Mills: Welcome to America, Chai. You must be very tired. Was the plane trip long?

Chai: Yes. I'm very tired. But I'm **excited** to be in America.

Mr. Mills: Well, we're glad you finally arrived. Let's go home.

## What Do You Remember?

What time did Chai's plane arrive?

---

Was Nancy ready to go to the airport? What did she want to do?

---

Does Bob like Nancy's hair?

---

What time did the family go to the airport?

---

Is Chai tired? Why?

---

## Practice II

Write sentences as in the example.

EXAMPLE: Bob is reading Chai's letter.  
Bob will soon finish reading Chai's letter.

1. I am brushing my hair.

---

2. He is brushing his teeth.

---

3. The boys are playing soccer.

---

4. Bob, Dennis and Mr. Mills are cleaning the house.

---

5. Nancy and her mother are buying food.

---



# Meeting New People

## \* LESSON 1

### Key Words

slender (adj.)	['slendə]	苗条的
hairstyle (n.)	['hɜː, stail]	发型
alike (adj.)	[ə'laɪk]	相似的
bald (adj.)	[bɔld]	秃头的

### Useful Words & Phrases

stripe (n.)	条纹
to look (just) like (v. phr.)	看起来就像...
to go bald (v. phr.)	秃头

### Conversation A

(Monday morning)

Nancy: Mom, which dress looks better? My green one or my red one?

Mrs. Mills: I think the green dress is too dark. I like the red one better. I like the stripes in it.

Nancy: So do I. I think I'll wear the red dress.

Mrs. Mills: That dress makes you look more **slender**, too.

Nancy: Thanks, Mom!

Bob: That's right, Nancy. You need to look more slender.

Nancy: Bob!

### Conversation B

Mrs. Mills: You all look nice for school. Those new black pants fit you well, Bob.

Chai: Nancy looks just like you, Mrs. Mills. Even her **hairstyle** is the same as yours.

Mr. Mills: She is not as tall as her mother yet. But their noses and eyes are **alike**.

Bob: Mom is prettier. Nancy's nose is bigger.

Nancy: It is not!

Bob: But it will be.

Mr. Mills: That's enough, Bob.

### Conversation C

Chai: Mr. Mills and Dennis look alike, too. Their faces are the same. And they both have black hair.

Dennis: But I have more hair than Dad. Dad is going **bald**. I hope I don't go bald.

Mr. Mills: It's time for me to go to work. Where's my hat? Well, have a good day at school. See you all later!

## More Information

「Here we are.」的中文意思是「我们已经抵达某一个目的地。」另外一个意思是当某人将我们所要的物品拿来给你时，他也会如此说道。例如：你前往拜访某位朋友，然后你的朋友去厨房准备咖啡，当她端咖啡回来时，她可能会说：「Here we are.」或是，你是一家商店里，你想要试穿一双鞋子，但是店员必须到储藏室取适合你尺寸的鞋子，当他回来时，可能会说：

「Here we are.」

另一个类似的片语是「Here you go.」(另外还There you go.)在英文口语里，当我们将东西交给某人时，可能会用这种语法。例如：你到商店购买物品。当店员将东西交给你的时候，他可能会说：「Here you go.」

有时候我们会使用「in」这个字以描述某人「穿著」什么衣物。例如：

My boyfriend is the one in the blue hat.

(戴蓝帽子的那位是我的男朋友。)

但是这只能是与衣服有关的才可以如此使用。如果我们谈的是 jewelry(珠宝)，则必须用「wearing」这个字，而不可以用「in」。例如：

She is the one wearing gold earrings.

(她就是穿戴金耳环的那一位。)

我们绝对不可以说成：

「She is the one in the gold earrings.」

## \* LESSON 2

### Key Words

red (adj.)	[rɛd]	红色的
mustache (n.)	['mʌstæʃ]	髭(唇上的胡须)
to introduce (v.)	[,intrə'dʒʊz]	介绍
strict (adj.)	[strikt]	严格的
excellent (adj.)	['eksələnt]	优秀的

### Useful Phrase

I'd like you to meet \_\_\_\_\_. 我希望你与\_\_\_\_见面

## Conversation A

Dennis: Well, here we are, Chai. Your new school! Hey, there's Mr. York, our math teacher.

Chai: Is he the short man with **red** hair and a **mustache**?

Dennis: Yes. He's the one in the yellow jacket. I'll **introduce** you to him.

## Conversation B

Dennis: Hi, Mr. York. It's good to see you again.

Mr. York: Hello, Dennis. Welcome back to school.

Dennis: I'd like you to meet Chai. He is from Thailand. He's staying with us.

Mr. York: Welcome, Chai. It's good to meet you!

Chai: How do you do, Mr. York? I'm very glad to meet you.

Mr. York: I hope you will enjoy our school. We'll see you in math class.

## Conversation C

Chai: Mr. York is nice. He speaks very loudly, though. Is he **strict**?

Dennis: Only if you don't do your homework. But he is an **excellent** math teacher. Everyone likes him.

## \* LESSON 3

### Key Words

angry (adj.)	['æŋɡrɪ]	生气的
interesting (adj.)	['ɪnt(ə)rɪstɪŋ]	有趣的
clearly (adv.)	['klɪrli]	清楚的
blond (adj.)	[bland]	金发的

### Useful Phrase

to stay after school (v. phr.) 放学后留下来



## Conversation A

Dennis: It's time to go to class. Miss Lemon is our history teacher. Her class starts at 8:00.

Chai: If we are late, is Miss Lemon **angry**?

Dennis: No. She's always a very happy person. But we can't be late. If we're late, we must stay after school.

Chai: I won't be late. I like history.

Dennis: I don't. But when Miss Lemon teaches, history is more **interesting**. We'll both enjoy this class.

## Conversation B

(After history class)

Chai: Studying American history will be interesting! Miss Lemon speaks very **clearly**. She is easy to understand.

Dennis: She's also very pretty.

Chai: Yes, she is. I like her long **blond** hair. In Thailand, everyone has black hair.



## What Do You Remember?

In the Mills family, who looks like Mrs. Mills? How do they look alike?

How do Mr. Mills and Dennis look alike?

How do Mr. Mills and Dennis look different?

What color is Mr. York's hair? How does he speak?

What color is Miss Lemon's hair? How does she speak?

## Practice I

Answer the questions as in the example.

EXAMPLE: Which man is Mr. York? (*with the mustache*)  
He's the one with the mustache.

1. Which teacher is Miss Lemon? (*with blond hair*)
2. Which girl is Nancy? (*in the red dress*)
3. Which student is Dennis? (*with black hair*)
4. Which girl is your sister? (*with long, curly hair*)
5. Which man is your father? (*in the black pants*)

## Notes

