

Lesson 1

A private conversation

私人谈话

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. **Last week I went to the theatre.** 上星期我去看戏。

- (1) 句首的“Last week”点明叙述的事情发生的时间是上星期。因此整篇课文的时态基本上应是过去时（包括过去进行时），直接引语部分的时态除外。
- (2) 动词 go 的原义是离开一个地方去另一个地方，与介词 to 连用后，常加上主语所要去的目的地来代表主语的动作目的。课文中 go to the theatre = go to the theatre to see a play 即去剧场看戏。类似的还有 go to the cinema = go to the cinema to see a film（去电影院看电影）。这种表达方式简明扼要。请注意在以下的短语中名词前通常不加冠词：

go to school 上学

go to bed 上床 睡觉

go to church 上教堂，去做礼拜 cf. 第 1 册第 68 课 *at school, at church*；第 1 册第 85 课 *have been to school/church*)

2. **had a very good seat**，座位很好。

seat 一般指戏院、汽车等配置的固定座位，也可以抽象地表示“座位”或“位子”的概念：

the front seat of a car 汽车的前座

Take a seat, please.

请坐。

3. **The play was very interesting.** 戏很有意思。

interesting 属于现在分词形式的形容词，意思是“使人感兴趣”。它通常与非人称主语连用或修饰某个事物：

This is an interesting book/idea.

这是一本有趣的书 / 一个令人感兴趣的主意。

4. **...were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly.**坐在我的身后，大声地说着话。

这两句的时态为过去进行时。(cf. 第7课语法)

5. **I got very angry.** 我非常生气。

get 在这里有“逐渐变得”的含义 接近 **become** 是个表示过程的动词，表示状态的变化。而 **I was very angry** 则仅表示当时的状态是生气 并不暗示过程。

6. **in the end** 最后 终于。

表示一段较长的时间之后或某种努力之后：

She tried hard to finish her homework by herself. In the end she had to ask her brother for help.

她试图自己完成家庭作业，但最后她不得不请她兄弟帮忙。

7. **none of your business** 不关你的事。

(1) sb.'s business 指某人(所关心的或份内)的事：

It is my business to look after your health.

我必须照顾你的身体健康。

This is none of his business.

这根本不关他的事。

(2) 表示否定的代词 **none** 意义上相当于 **not any** 或 **no one** 但语气较强：

She kept none of his letters.

他的信件她一封也没有保留。

None of my friends left early.

我的朋友没有一个早离开的。
 none of 这个短语有时可以表达一种断然、甚至粗暴的口气，
 尤其是在祈使句中：

None of your silly remarks!
 别说傻话了！

8. **a private conversation** 私人间的谈话。

在西方文化中人们对 private(私人的, 个人的) 这个概念很看重。这个词的名词形式 privacy 有“隐私(权)”的意思。所以课文中的小伙子会振振有词地说“ This is a private conversation!” 不过他忘了他是在一个 public place(公众场合)而且他们的说话声太大，已经影响了别人。

语法 **Grammar in use**

简单陈述句的语序 **Word order in simple statements**)

简单陈述句的语序一般为：

主语部分		谓语部分			
主语	动词	宾语	状语(通常无强制性)		
			方式	地点	时间
I	bought	a hat			yesterday.
The children	ran			home.	
The driver	shouted at	me	angrily.		
The car	stopped		suddenly.		
Barbara	read		quietly	in her room	all afternoon.

主语一般为名词、代词或名词短语，通常位于动词之前。动词必须与主语“一致”，所以主语决定动词的单复数形式（如 I am, you are, he has）。宾语一般为名词、代词或名词短语。在主动句中，宾语一般位于动词之后。一个句子不总需要有

宾语。状语的位置比较灵活。当一个句子里有一种以上的副词时，地点副词的一般位置是在方式副词之后、时间副词之前，如上面的最后一个例句。时间状语可以在句尾，也可以在句首：

Last night Lucy went to the theatre .

昨晚露西去剧院看戏了。

I heard a voice at the door just now .

我刚才听到门口有声音。

Sam listened to the story quietly .

萨姆静静地听着故事。

The man ran away quickly .

那人很快跑掉了。（无宾语）

词汇学习 **Word study**

1. **enjoy** *vt.*

基本意义为“欣赏”、“享受”、“喜爱”后面一般跟名词、代词（包括反身代词）或动名词形式。

- (1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Did you enjoy the movie last night?} \\ \text{你喜欢昨晚的电影吗？} \\ \textit{I enjoyed it very much.} \\ \text{我很喜欢。} \end{array} \right.$

- (2) *Jane doesn't enjoy swimming . She enjoys going to the theatre .*

简不喜欢游泳。她喜欢去剧院看戏。

- (3) *Enjoy yourself!*

好好玩吧！

We always enjoy ourselves .

我们总是玩得很开心。

2. pay

(1) *vt.*, *vi.* 支付(价款等):

Have you paid the taxi-driver?

你给出租车司机钱了吗?

You can pay a deposit of thirty pounds...

您可以先付 30 英镑的定金.....

I paid 50 dollars for this skirt.

我花 50 美元买了这条裙子。

I'll pay by instalments.

我将分期付款。

(2) *vt.*, *vi.* 给予(注意等);去(访问):

They did not pay any attention.

他们毫不理会。

We paid a visit to our teacher last Sunday.

上星期天我们去拜访了老师。

(3) *n.* 工资 报酬:

I have not received my pay yet.

我还没有领到工资。

3. bear *vt.*

(1) 承受 支撑 承担 负担:

Can the ice bear my weight?

这冰能承受我的体重吗?

Who will bear the cost?

谁来承担这笔费用?

(2) 忍受 一般与 *can/could* 连用于疑问句及否定句中):

She eats too fast. I can't bear to watch/watching her.

她吃得太快。我看着受不了。

How can you bear living in this place?

你怎么能受得了住在这个地方?

In the end , I could not bear it .

最后，我忍不住了。

练习答案 **Key to written exercises**

1. 关键句型练习答案

A I (1) got (2) very angry (3).

I (1) could not hear (2) the actors (3).

I (1) turned round (2).

I (1) looked at (2) the man and the woman (3) angrily (4).

They (1) did not pay (2) any attention (3).

In the end (6), I (1) could not bear (2) it (3).

I (1) turned round (2) again (6).

'I (1) can't hear (2) a word (3)!' .

I (1) said (2) angrily (4).

'It (1) is (2) none of your business (3),'

the young man (1) said (2) rudely (4).

'This (1) is (2) a private conversation (3)!' .

B 1 I enjoyed the film yesterday.

2 I listened to the news carefully.

3 The man played the piano well.

4 The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.

5 He opened the door quietly.

6 He left immediately.

7 He planted a tree in the corner of the garden.

8 He read the letter quickly in his office before lunch.

9 I borrowed a book from the library this morning.

10 The cook spoilt the soup.

- 11 We stay at home on Sundays.
- 12 There are a lot of people at the bus stop.
- 13 The little boy ate greedily an apple in the kitchen this morning.
- 14 She draws beautifully.
- 15 I like music very much.
- 16 They built a new school in our village last year.
- 17 The match ended at four o'clock.
- 18 She received a letter from her brother last week.

2. 多项选择题答案

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 b | 2 c | 3 b | 4 d | 5 c | 6 a |
| 7 d | 8 b | 9 a | 10 c | 11 c | 12 c |

Lesson 2

Breakfast or lunch?

早餐还是午餐?

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. It was Sunday. 那是个星期天。

在句子中 我们常常用 *it* 指时间、天气、温度或距离。这种 *it* 有时被称为“虚主语”(empty subject), 因为它没有实际意义。它之所以存在, 是因为英语句子必须包含主语和谓语。请注意以下例句:

表示时间:

It is 8 o'clock.

8 点了。

表示天气:

It's raining again.

又下雨了。

It is cold.

天气冷。

表示环境:

It was dark outside.

外面一片漆黑。

作为第 3 人称单数的中性代词, *it* 可以指一件东西、一个事件或者用来指是什么人:

It was my aunt Lucy.

是我姑母露西。(打来电话者)

It is a lovely baby.

真是可爱的小宝宝。

2. on Sundays 在星期天的时候。

- (1) 复数形式指每个星期日，或大部分星期日，与一般现在时连用表示经常性的行为：

We do not go to school on Sundays.

星期天我们不上学。

I never get up early on Sundays.

星期天我从来不早起。

- (2) 介词 on 一般用于表示某一天的时间短语中：

on Monday 星期一

on Friday 星期五

on Monday morning 在星期一早上

on that day 在那一天

当我们使用 last, next 和 this, that 时介词以及定冠词必须省略：

I'll see you next / this Friday.

下个 / 这个星期五再见。

Last Sunday I got up very late.

上个星期天我起得很晚。

3. I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime. 有时我要一直躺到吃午饭的时候。

- (1) 在表达卧床的意思时 bed 前不需加冠词：

You must stay / remain in bed for another two days.

你必须再卧床两天。

What time did you go to bed last night?

你昨晚几点睡的？

It is time for bed now.

该睡觉了。

- (2) until 用于表示动作、状态等的持续，可以译为“一直到……为”

止 '或' 在.....以前”。在肯定句中,它与表示持续性状态的动词连用,表示持续到某一时刻:

I'll wait here until 5.

我会在这里等到 5 点钟。

在否定句中,它通常与描述短暂动作的动词连用,表示“到.....为止”、“直到.....才”:

She cannot arrive until 6.

她到 6 点才能来。

The rain did not stop until this morning.

直到今天早上雨才停了。

4. arrive by train 坐火车来。

by air 乘飞机

by bicycle/bike 骑自行车

by boat 乘船

by bus 乘公共汽车

by car 乘小汽车

by land 由陆路

by plane 乘飞机

by sea 由海路

by ship 乘船

by train 乘火车

Every morning he goes to school by bus.

他每天早上坐公共汽车去上学。

Long ago people could go to America only by ship/sea.

很早以前人们只能乘船去美洲。

如果是特指的交通工具,则要加冠词或其他限定词:

My aunt left by the 9:15 train.

我姑妈乘 9 点 1 刻的火车走的。

5. Dear me, 天哪。

这个感叹方式可以表示惊愕、困惑、同情等。还可以说“*Oh, dear!*”或“*Dear, dear!*”

语法 Grammar in use

1. 现在进行时 *The present progressive tense*) 和一般现在时 *The present simple tense*)

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作或正在发生的事件，往往与 *now, just, still* 等副词连用 (cf. 第 1 册第 31 课)：

John is still sleeping.

约翰还在睡觉。

Jane is just dressing up.

简正在打扮。

Mrs. Smith is cooking now.

史密斯太太现在正在做饭。

一般现在时可以表示习惯性动作，往往与频度副词连用，如 *often, always, sometimes, never* 等：

Do you often come here?

你常来这儿吗？

I always go to the library on Friday.

星期五我经常去图书馆。

Helen never writes to her brother Tony. She sometimes rings him.

海伦从来不给她兄弟托尼写信。她有时给他打电话。

现在进行时也用来表示当前（一段时间）的动向：

Jack is working hard these days.

杰克最近工作很努力。

He does not usually work hard.

他通常是不努力工作的。

2. 感叹句 (Exclamations)

以 **what** 开头的感叹句结构为：

What + adj. + n. + 主语 + 谓语！

主语和谓语经常被省略：

What an interesting play (it is)!

多么有趣的一出戏！

What a lot of flowers!

这么多花呀！

What fools they are!

他们真傻！

如果没有形容词，则往往表示批评或不大好的意思：

What a thing to say!

多么难听的话啊！

What a day!

鬼天气！

词汇学习 Word study

1. ring vt.

(1) 鸣 响 发出清脆响亮的声音：

Just then , the telephone rang .

正在这时，电话铃响了。

Every morning the clock rings at 6 .

这钟每天早上 6 点响。

(2) 打电话给 (美国英语中用 *call*):

Please ring me when you get home .

到家后请来个电话。

Did you ring the doctor ?

你给医生打电话了吗？

2. repeat

(1) *vt.* 重复：

Will you repeat the last word?

您能重说一下最后一个字吗？

They are repeating that wonderful play

他们正在重演那部精彩的戏剧。

(2) *vi.* 重做 重说：

Please repeat after me.

请跟我重复。

Don't repeat.

不要重复。

练习答案 Key to written exercises

1. 关键句型练习答案

A 1 are playing... play... is kicking... is running

2 'What are you doing?' my landlady asked. 'I'm leaving, Mrs. Lynch,' I answered. 'Why are you leaving?' she asked... '...friends never come to visit me... I frequently go to bed... I rarely listen... I always feel cold...'

B 1 She rarely answers my letters.

2 We never work after six o'clock.

3 The shops always close on Saturday afternoons.

4 Do you always go to work by car?

5 Our teacher frequently collects our exercise books.

6 We sometimes spend our holidays abroad.

7 I often buy CDs.

8 Do you ever buy CDs?

2. 难点练习答案

- 1 What a wonderful garden (this is)!
- 2 What a surprise (this is)!
- 3 What a lot of trouble he is causing!
- 4 What wonderful actors (they are)!
- 5 What a hard-working woman (she is)!
- 6 What a tall building (it is)!
- 7 What a terrible film (it is)!
- 8 What a clever boy you are!
- 9 What a pretty girl (she is)!
- 10 What a strange guy (he is)!

3. 多项选择题答案

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 c | 2 d | 3 c | 4 c | 5 a | 6 b |
| 7 b | 8 a | 9 d | 10 c | 11 d | 12 b |

Lesson 3

Please send me a card

请给我寄一张明信片

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. **A friendly waiter taught me a few words of Italian.** 一位好客的服务员教了我几句意大利语。

(1) 虽然 friendly 是以 -ly 结尾 在拼法上与许多副词一样 但它却是形容词：

He always greets me in a friendly way.

他总是亲切地和我打招呼。

She gave me a friendly greeting.

她友好地和我打了一下招呼。

He is not very friendly to John.

他对约翰不太友善。

类似的形容词有 :brotherly, fatherly, manly, lovely, motherly 等。

(2) a few 可与复数可数名词连用，表示肯定，含有 some, a small number of(一些 少数几个)的意思：

The police would like to ask him a few questions.

警察要问他一些问题。

Mother is coming in a few days.

妈妈过几天就要来了。

{ *Are there any books on the desk?*
桌上有书吗？
Yes, there are a few.
是的，有几本。

2. Then he lent me a book. 之后还借给我一本书。

像 send, buy, give 等动词一样, lend 可以有两个宾语: 一个直接宾语(通常指物), 一个间接宾语(通常指人)。(cf. 本课语法) 在这句话中, lend 的直接宾语为 a book 间接宾语为 me。

Would you lend me your pen?

能把你的笔借我用一下吗?

Yesterday I lent my dictionary to Mary.

昨天我把字典借给了玛丽。

3. ...but I did not understand a word.但一个字也不懂。

not...a 的否定意义比单用 not 要强。课文的最后一句加了“single”语气更强。试比较:

I did not understand a word.
我一个字也不懂。

I did not understand.
我不懂。

I did not write a single card.
我竟连一张明信片也没写成。

I did not write any cards.
我没写明信片。

He did not speak a word at the party.
他在晚会上一个字都没说。

He did not speak at the party.
他在晚会上没说话。

4. Every day I thought about postcards. 我每天都想着明信片的事。

think about 可以指某一段时间一直在想 / 考虑某事:

I often think about the lovely holiday we had last year.

我经常回想我们去年度过的愉快的假期。

What are you thinking about ?

你在想什么？

I'm thinking about my friends .

我在想我的朋友们。

5. make a big decision 作出一项重大决定。

make/take a decision 作出决定。这是个常用的词语搭配 可以灵活使用：

It was not easy for me to make/take this decision .

对我来说作出这项决定并不容易。

You have made/taken a wrong decision .

你作出了个错误的决定。

Have you made/taken a decision ?

你决定了吗？

6. I spent the whole day in my room... 我在房间里关了整整一天.....

(1) spend 与表示时间的词 / 短语连用时 意思为“花(时间)”“度过”:

We're going to spend three days in the country .

我们打算到乡下去 3 天。

How do you spend your weekends ?

你的周末都是怎么过的？

I usually spend them in reading .

我通常是读书。

spend 还可以表示“花钱”:

If we spend all the money, we'll be poor again .

如果我们把所有的钱都花光了，我们又会变穷的。

I can't spend any more on this car .

我不能再为这车花钱了。

(2) whole 表示“整整的”“整个的”: