

# 课文讲稿



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# 英语学习(入门) 第一课: 打招呼 Unit 1: Greetings (1)

在我们跟外国人交往的时候,使用得最多的可能是打招呼、问好的用语。让我们先学习在一天不同的时间里是怎么问好的吧。

#### Dialogue 1

Good morning.

Good morning.

这是上午问好的用语。Good 是好的意思; morning 就是早上、上午。我们汉语里说"早上好", "早安", 是把"早"放在前面, 英语可正好相反, 把"好"(good) 放在前面: Good morning, 早上好、早安。Good morning 用在中午 12 点以前, 过了 12 点, 就该说"下午好"了。

#### Dialogue 2

Good afternoon.

Good afternoon.

我们已经知道"good"是好的意思了,afternoon是下午。这个词很容易记,after "之后",noon"中午",两个单词组合:"中午之后",就是下午了。Good afternoon下午好。

#### Dialogue 3

Good evening.

Good evening.

Evening 晚上。Good evening 晚上好。这是在晚上见面的时候打招呼用的。如果是在晚上分手的时候,想说"晚安",可不能用这句话。请听"晚安"是怎么说的:

#### Dialogue 4

Good night.

Good night.

Night 是"夜晚"的意思。Good night 晚安。

好了,我们已经学了好几个单词了,复习一遍吧: good 好 / morning 早上、上午 / afternoon 下午 / evening 晚上 / night 夜晚。

现在, 让我们再把刚才学过的几段对话听一遍:

#### Dialogue 1

Good morning. Good morning.

#### Dialogue 2

Good afternoon. Good afternoon.

#### Dialogue 3

Good evening. Good evening.

#### Dialogue 4

Good night.

Good night.

刚才学的是见面打招呼、问好说的话,"再见"怎么说呢?

#### Dialogue 5

Goodbye!

Goodbye!

如果是跟熟人说再见,还有一个说法:

#### Dialogue 6

See you!

See you!

See 是"看见"的意思; you 是你我的"你"。这句话相当于汉语里再见时说的"回见"。

如果你觉得刚才学的还有点复杂,一时半会儿记不住那么多,我还可以告诉你一个非常简单的说法。不管一天什么时候见面,也不管是生人还是熟人,只要说上一声"Hello!"或者"Hi!"就行了,相当于汉语里说的"你好!"。分手的时候,也可以有简单的说法:"Bye!",或者

"Bye-bye!"。我想这些用法很多朋友都很熟悉了。不过要注意,说的时候,发音要稍微拖长一点,还要用上升的语调:

#### Dialogue 7

Hello!

Hi!

## Dialogue 8

Bye-bye!

Bye!

我们今天所学的各种打招呼和说再见的方式,有些是可以交替组合运用的。下面一面复习刚才学过的对话,一面听听有些什么组合变化:

Hi! Good morning!

Morning!

Good afternoon!

Good afternoon!

Good evening!

Good evening!

Good night! See you!

See you!

See you! Bye-bye!

See you! Bye!

好,这一课到这里就结束了,我们下次再见 See you!

## 第一课

7. 哪个单词是"好"?

A. morning

A. Hello!

8. 哪一句可以用在跟熟人说再见?

2. 英语单词"下午"是什么? A. good B. evening C. afternoon  3. 晚上分手的时候怎样道"晚安"? A. Good night. B. Good evening. C. Hello.  4. 全天都管用的打招呼用语是哪个? A. Hi. B. Goodbye. C. Good night.  5. "再见"最简单的说法: A. Goodbye! B. Hi! C. Bye!  6. 晚上见面时怎样问好? A. See you. B. Good evening. C. Good afternoo	1.	早上问好怎么说? A. Good afternoon.	B. Good morning.	C. Good night.
A. Good night. B. Good evening. C. Hello.  4. 全天都管用的打招呼用语是哪个? A. Hi. B. Goodbye. C. Good night.  5. "再见"最简单的说法: A. Goodbye! B. Hi! C. Bye!	2.		B. evening	C. afternoon
A. Hi. B. Goodbye. C. Good night.  5. "再见"最简单的说法: A. Goodbye! B. Hi! C. Bye!  5. 晚上见面时怎样问好?	3.			C. Hello.
A. Goodbye! B. Hi! C. Bye! 5. 晚上见面时怎样问好?	4.			C. Good night.
	5.		B. Hi!	C. Bye!
	5.		B. Good evening.	C. Good afternoon.

B. you

B. Hi!

C. good

C. See you!

# 英语学习(入门) 第二课:问候 Unit 2: Greetings (2)

在上一课我们学的是打招呼和说再见的用语: Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening / Good night / Goodbye / Hello / Hi / See you / Bye-bye 这一课我们讲的是相互问候的用语。

让我们先听听第一次见面的时候是怎样相互问候的:

#### Dialogue 1

How do you do! How do you do!

"How do you do"是初次见面的寒暄话,一般是用在比较正式的场合。这句话我们可不能按照字面上的意思一个一个单词翻译,最好是整个句子记住,意思很简单,就是"你好"。但是要记住,这种打招呼的表达方法只能用在初次见面的场合。

如果总是你先开口,记住这一句就够了。但是如果是对方先开口,他可能会用另一种表达方法:

### Dialogue 2

Hi, pleased to meet you. Hello, glad to meet you.

Pleased 愉快; glad 高兴; meet 见面; 用中国话说,都是"幸会"的意思。跟 How do you do 一样,这也是初次见面专用的表达方法。下面我们再听一遍这两段对话。

How do you do! How do you do!

Hi, pleased to meet you. Hello, glad to meet you.

如果碰到已经认识的人,又如何问好呢?请听下面的对话:

#### Dialogue 3

Hello. How are you? I'm fine, thank you. And you? Fine, thanks.

在这段对话里,第一个人打个招呼之后,说: How are you? How 在这里是"如何"的意思。这句话既可以用在陌生人之间比较随意的交往中,也可以用在熟人之间。跟比较生疏的人说这话,意思是"你好吗?",跟熟人说,就相当于汉语里说:"过得怎么样?"

在通常的情况下,这是一句问候的客套话,回答也应该是礼貌的客套话: I'm fine, thank you. I 指的是"我",在交流中少不了要用上,要好好记住喔。Fine 是"好"的意思。I'm fine. "还好。","挺好。"

Am 是英语里跟"我"这个代词搭配的一个情态动词,用于表达一个人的心情、状态; 跟"你"搭配的是 are, 就是 How are you 里面的第二个单词。汉语在表达相同意思的时候并不需要这样的情态动词。

Thank you. 谢谢。这也是使用频率特别高的一句礼貌话。对别人表示的好意,我们要说"thank you",接受了服务,要说"thank you",打扰了人家,在分手的时候,也要说"thank you"。也可以简单一点,说"Thanks"。请记住,说"Thank you"的时候,thank后面不用加"s",因为thank在这是动词"感谢",而说"Thanks"的时候,这个词是名词,所以要加一个"s",表示"多谢"。

And you? 你呢? 你好吗? 所谓礼尚往来,接受了别人的问候,也要表示自己的关心。不过,接着前面的话说下来,可以简单一点,不用完整地重复 "How are you"了。回答也一样可以简化: Fine, thanks.

下面再听一遍这段对话:

Hello. How are you? I'm fine, thank you. And you? Fine, thanks.

好了, 计我们复习一下今天的内容。初次见面的时候, 有两种问好的方式:

How do you do! How do you do!

Hi, pleased to meet you. Hello, glad to meet you.

还有一种问好的方式可以用在陌生人之间的随意交往,也可以用在熟人之间:

Hello. How are you? I'm fine, thank you. And you? Fine, thanks.

这一课就到此结束了,谢谢收听。Thank you. Bye!

## 第二课

1.	初次见面,对方说"How do y A. How do you do?	•	C. I'm fine, thank you.
2.	怎么用英语说 "幸会"? A. I'm glad to meet you.	B. Thank you.	C. How are you?
3.	下面哪个单词是 <b>"</b> 我 <b>"</b> ? <b>A.</b> fine	B. are	C. I
4.	較随便的问候语是什么? A. How do you do? C. I'm pleased to meet yo	•	
5.	回应问候通常说什么? A. Thank you.	B. I'm fine, thank you.	C. And you?
6.	如何表示道谢? A. I'm fine!	B. See you!	C. Thank you!
	下面哪个单词是 <b>"</b> 你"?	B. to	C. you

B. am

C. are

8. 与"我"搭配的情态动词是哪个?

A. how



## 第三课: 自我介绍 Unit 3: Introducing yourself

如果我们被介绍给说英语的朋友,或者在聚会的时候与说英语的人邂逅,少不了要做简单的自我介绍,下面就来听听在朋友聚会的时候,互不相识的人怎么自我介绍:

#### Dialogue 1

Hi, I'm David. Oh, hi, I'm Ann.

Where are you from? I'm from China.

在比较随和的场合,我们不一定需要很多客套话。在聚会的时候,遇见想聊几句的陌生人,可以打个招呼之后,直奔主题,进行自我介绍: I'm David,我是 David。 I'm Ann,我是 Ann。 David 和 Ann 都是英语里常见的名字。请注意,这些是名而不是姓。我们中国人初次见面的时候习惯把自己的姓名完整地告诉对方,而且只有在很熟的朋友之间才直呼其名。而西方人的习惯却不太一样,在非正式场合往往只介绍自己的名字,即使刚刚认识也可以相互以名字相称。

自我介绍之后,如何继续谈下去呢?比较合适的话题是了解一下对方是从哪里来的,然后就有更多的话题了。Where are you from?从字面上看,Where 哪里,from 来自,意思是"你来自哪里?"其实就是我们说的"你是哪里人?"

回答: I'm from China. China 中国,"我从中国来。"如果你是从中国其他地区来的,你可以说: I'm from Hong Kong. 我从香港来。I'm from Taiwan. 我来自台湾。

下面是整段对话的录音:

Hi, I'm David.
Oh, hi, I'm Ann.
Where are you from?
I'm from China.

刚才的对话发生在比较随意的场合。有时候,我们会遇到一些场合,需要提供完整的姓名。比如在买机票或者登记住旅店的时候,如果是别人替你填写信息或者查找你的姓名,他们会需要你把完整的姓名告诉他们:

#### Dialogue 2

What is your family name, please? Chen, C-H-E-N. And what is you given name? Wei, W-E-I. 我们中国人的名字有"姓"、"名"之分,英语里也一样, family "家庭"; name "名字", family name 就是"姓"。given 是"给与"、"赋予"的意思; 姓氏是我们从祖上继承下来的,可以说是没有选择的,而名是父母给我们取的,也就是说是父母给的,所以英语里把"名"叫做 given name。

What is your family name, please? 请问你姓什么? What 是疑问词"什么"; your "你的"; please "请"是表示客气的用语,在表示请求或者提出要求的句子后面往往加上这个词,表示礼貌。

What is your given name? 你的名字是什么?

谈到姓名,汉语和英语还有一个重要区别。汉语是先说姓氏再说名字,比方说:陈伟,就是姓"陈"名"伟"。而英语则相反,先说名字再说姓氏:David Smith,姓氏 Smith,名字 David。

在提供自己的姓名的时候,如果对方需要写下来,或者对照书面文字查找的话,最好同时提供拼写的方法,以免出错。让我们再听一遍:

What is your family name, please? Chen, C-H-E-N. And what is you given name? Wei, W-E-I.

在口述姓名拼写的时候,如果你字母的发音不好,也会添不少麻烦,就让我们好好练习一下英语 **26** 个字母的发音吧:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

再重复一遍:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

最后, 让我们听一段对话:

Hi, I'm David.
Oh, hi, I'm Ann. Pleased to meet you.
Pleased to meet you. Where are you from?
I'm from China.

今天就讲到这里,谢谢。

That's all for today. Bye.

#### 第三课

1.	如果你想知道对方姓什么,	你会说
т.		N Z VI

A. What is your family name?

B. What is you name?

C. Where are you from?

2. 下面哪个表达方式是"名"?

A. family name

B. given name

C. nickname

3. 问"你是哪里人?", 应该怎么说?

A. Where are you?

B. How are you?

C. Where are you from?

4. 在非正式场合作自我介绍,可以说......

A. Pleased to meet to you.

B. My family name is Johnson.

C. I'm Peter.

5. 如何告诉别人你是哪里人?

A. I'm fine.

B. I'm from China.

C. My name is John.

6. 你想问对方的姓名:

A. What is your name, please?

B. Where is your name, please?

C. How is your name?

7. 如果别人向你打招呼,并自我介绍,你会怎样回应?

A. Hi, I'm Jane. Nice to meet you.

B. What is you name, please?

C. Hi, I'm from China.

8. 假设你姓"Smith", 名"John", 介绍自己全名时, 应该是......

A. I'm Smith John.

B. I'm John Smith.

C. My family name is John.

# 第四课: 说"对不起"与"不好意思" Unit 4: Saying "sorry" and "excuse me"

在上一课我们介绍了在聚会中如何相互介绍、问好。你还记得下面的对话吧:

Hi, I'm David.
Oh, hi, I'm Ann. Pleased to meet you.
Pleased to meet you. Where are you from?
I'm from China.

我们还学了怎么把自己的姓名和拼写告诉别人:

What is your family name, please? Chen, C-H-E-N. And what is you given name? Wei, W-E-I.

在交际中,学会道歉跟学会问好的礼貌用语都是很重要的。"道歉"可以说是人际关系的润滑剂,因为无论是陌生人之间还是熟人之间,都难免有点磕磕碰碰的,通常,说句道歉的话,礼让一番,也就过去了。不会说道歉的话,说不定小事会变大事呢。比方说,你在街上不小心踩了别人的脚了,该说些什么呢?请听下面的对话:

#### Dialogue 1

Ooh, sorry! Oh, that's alright. I'm sorry - really. It's OK.

Sorry,对不起。这是在冒犯了别人之后,表示道歉所说的,简单易学,希望大家多说几遍,用得上的时候别忘了。听到人家道歉,你要是大大咧咧的不加理会,那也是很不礼貌的。在汉语里,我们会说:"没关系",在英语里就是 That's all right。

一般情况下,一个回合下来,道歉和接受道歉就结束了。但是,如果你冒犯别人特别严重,特别的过意不去,也许还要再次表示道歉,以示诚意: I'm sorry - really。Really 真的。对方当然会比较轻描淡写地表示事情并不严重: It's OK. 没什么。All right 和 OK 一样都是表示一切都好,没有问题:

Ooh, sorry! Oh, that's alright. I'm sorry - really. It's OK. 如果你需要打搅别人,想引起人家的注意,应该先说: Excuse me。Excuse 原谅,me 是第一人称代词"我"做宾语时的形式。在汉语里,我们往往是针对不同的场合,用不同的表达方式。比方说:"请让一让","对不起,打断你一会儿",等等。英语在这方面好像简单一些,"Excuse me"在很多场合都管用。下面是请人让路的对话:

#### Dialogue 2

Excuse me ... Excuse me! Oh, sorry. Thank you.

假设你在飞机上, 乘务员送茶水的时候没有注意到你, 你该怎么招呼她呢? 请听下面的对话:

#### Dialogue 3

Excuse me!

Yes, sir?

Water, please.

Certainly.

Thank you.

如果有人用 "Excuse me!" 引起了你的注意,而你不知道对方有什么事的时候,你可以用上升的语调说: "Yes?",表示你在听对方说下去。乘务员在 yes 后面加上 sir "先生"是表示尊重,如果对方是女士,可以说: "Yes, madam?"

Water 水。Water, please 请给我点儿水。

Certainly 当然。用在这个场合是表示"没问题"。

好, 再听一遍吧:

Excuse me!

Yes, sir?

Water, please.

Certainly.

Thank you.

学完这一课,要注意一点,虽然 "Sorry." 和 "Excuse me." 在汉语里都有"对不起"的意思,在英语里,尤其是英国英语,Sorry 通常是表示道歉,而 Excuse me 则是打扰别人时的用语。请听几段对话,可能里面有些单词你没有听过,但是没关系,只要听出来道歉和说对不起就行了:

Excuse me, but that's my cup.

Oh, I'm very sorry.

That's alright.



Excuse me!
Yes, madam?
Coffee, please.
Certainly.
Thank you.

Ooh, sorry! Oh, that's alright.

Excuse me. Tea, please. Here you are. Thank you.

And that's all for today. Bye.

#### 第四课

- 1. 如果你不小心碰到别人,怎样表示歉意?
  - A. Excuse me!
- B. Ooh, sorry!
- C. It's OK!
- 2. 当你需要打扰别人的时候,应该用什么表达方式?
  - A. I'm really sorry.
- B. Excuse me!
- C. All right!

- 3. 你想让服务员给你递水:
  - A. Tea, please.
- B. Coffee, please.
- C. Water, please.

- 4. 当别人向你道歉时, 你如何回应?
  - A. That's all right.
- B. Excuse me.
- C. I'm fine, thank you.

- 5. 别人需要你帮忙,如何表示"没问题"?
  - A. Thanks.
- B. No, thank you.
- C. Certainly.

- 6. 接受别人的服务之后,应该说:
  - A. That's OK.
- B. Thank you!
- C. Certainly.

- 7. 再次表示道歉时,应该怎么说?
  - A. I'm really sorry.
- B. It's really fine.
- C. That's all right really.
- 8. 下面哪个表达方式一般不用在回应别人的道歉?
  - A. Thank you.
- B. That's all right.
- C. It's OK.

#### 第五课: 时间(上) Unit 5: Talking about time (1)

这一课我们学学问钟点、说时间。要说时间,就要会说数字,先听听从一到十的数目词吧:

#### Numerals

- one, = two, = three, = four, = five,  $\Rightarrow$  six, = seven, = eight, = nine, = ten.

再重复一遍:

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

问时间有很多表达方法,我们先学其中比较常用,也比较简单的两种:

#### Dialogue 1

What's the time? It's three o'clock.

#### Dialogue 2

What time is it? It's ten past four.

Time 是"时间",What's the time? What time is it? 虽然说法有些不同,都是一个意思: 几点了?

在第一段对话里,时间是三点整: It's three o'clock。It's 是 it is 的缩略形式,字面意思是: 这是。转换成汉语的时候,这个表达方法被去掉了,我们说"三点整",而不必要说"这是三点整"。O'clock 是英语表达整点时间所用的单词。在 It's three o'clock 这句话里,关键词是three,不用 o'clock,只说 It's three. 也可以。

第二段对话里的时间是四点十分: It's ten past four. Past 是"过了"的意思。表示整点之后,半点之前的时间,我们会说: 几点过几分,比如四点过十分,或者四点十分。英语的表达方式跟我们汉语很相似,不过先说分,再说点: It's ten past four.

让我们把这两段对话再听一遍:

#### Dialogue 1

What's the time? It's three o'clock.

#### Dialogue 2

What time is it? It's ten past four.

下面我们听一段完整的对话:

#### Dialogue 3

Excuse me, when is the next bus? Ten to two.
Thank you.
You're welcome.

上一课里学过"Excuse me"的用法了。When is the next bus?下趟车是什么时间?When 是问时间的疑问词:什么时间、什么时候;next 下一个;bus 公共汽车。

在回答里,我们遇到另一个表达时间的方法,就是表达半点之后,整点之前的时间。Ten to two 在汉语里可以有两种说法:两点差十分,或者差十分两点,在英语里则总是先说分再说点。To 是英语里常用的一个介词,不同语境中有不同的意思。在这里是"到"的意思:差十分钟到两点 Ten to two.

得到回答之后,问话的人说: Thank you 谢谢。而另一位则说 You're welcome. Welcome 的原意是"欢迎"。不过,跟其他一些客套话一样,我们不能从字面翻译。这句话的意思是: 不用谢、别客气。一般来说,在别人说了"谢谢"之后,我们都要礼貌地说"You're welcome."

Excuse me, when is the next bus? Ten to two.
Thank you.
You're welcome.

如果别人问你时间,而你不知道,怎么说呢?

#### Dialogue 4

Excuse me, when is the next bus? Sorry. I don't know. Oh, it's alright.

Don't 是表示否定的助动词,know 是"知道"的意思。I don't know. 我不知道。 上一课,我们学过"That's alright",用在别人道歉之后,表示"没关系"。在这里,It's alright. 也是相同的意思,"没关系"。



下面我们再练习一些时间表达方法: 五点钟 five o'clock; 八点钟 eight o'clock; 七点五分 five past seven; 九点十分 ten past nine; 六点差十分 ten to six; 差五分一点 five to one.

最后, 听听这些表达方法在对话里的运用吧:

Excuse me, when is the next class? It's at five.
Thank you.
You're welcome.

What's the time? It's ten to six.

Excuse me, what's the time, please? Five past seven. Thank you. You're welcome.

What time is it? It's ten past nine.

Excuse me, when is the next bus? Five to one.
Thank you.
You're welcome.

What's the time? Eight o'clock.

Excuse me, when is the next bus? Sorry. I don't know. Oh, it's alright.

That's all for today. Bye.

#### 第五课

- 1. 问时间的时候可以说......
  - A. When is the time?
- B. What is the o'clock?
- C. What's the time?

- 2. 怎么说"三点钟"?
  - A. It's six o'clock.
- B. It's three o'clock.
- C. It's four o'clock.

- 3. 怎么说"差十分七点"?
  - A. It's ten to seven.
- B. It's five to seven.
- C. It's ten past seven.

- 4. 怎么说"十点五分"?
  - A. It's ten past five.
- B. It's five past ten.
- C. It's five past eight.

- 5. 如果你不知道,可以说......
  - A. Sorry, I don't know.
- B. Thank you.
- C. Sorry, it's all right.

- 6. 下一趟车是几点?
  - A. When is the next class?
  - B. What is the next bus?

C. When is the next bus?

- 7. 如何回应别人对你的感谢?
  - A. Thank you.
- B. Sorry.

C. You're welcome.

- 8. 下面哪句话是问时间的?
  - A. What time is it?
- B. What class is it?
- C. How is the time?

#### 第六课: 星期 Unit 6: Days of the week

我们在上一课学了有关时间问答的基本表达方式:

几点钟了? What's the time? 三点。 It's three o'clock.

现在几点? What time is it? 四点过十分。 It's ten past four.

今天,我们来说说一周七天的表达方式。对一个星期里七天的命名,汉语采取了十分简单实用的表达方式:时间词"星期"加上数目词一到六,分别表达一个星期里不同的日子。有所不同的是第七天:"星期天",或者"星期日",没有用数目词。英语的表达方式就复杂得多了,每天都有不同的名称。这些不同名称起源于古代罗马神话,后来被生活在北欧,属于日尔曼语系的盎格鲁和撒克逊人所采用,他们根据自己的语言和神话体系对这些名称进行了一定的改造。随着盎格鲁和撒克逊人入侵英格兰,他们的语言就成了古英语。今日英语里星期的名称,就是从古英语演变过来的:

星期天 Sunday, 星期一 Monday, 星期二 Tuesday, 星期三 Wednesday, 星期四 Thursday, 星期五 Friday, 星期六 Saturday.

Day 是"天""日子"的意思,英语星期的名称由两部分组成: 所纪念的神的称呼,加上表示日子的词 day。因为不是单词的重音, day 在星期词里发音为 / di /。

星期天 Sunday: Sun 太阳, Sunday 是太阳神日。

星期一 Monday: 有了太阳神的日子,当然会有月亮神的日子,Monan 在盎格鲁撒克逊语里是"月亮"的意思,Monday 是月亮神日。

星期二 Tuesday: 北欧神话中火神 Tiu 是另一个神 Odin 的儿子。关于 Tiu 有这样一个故事。 北欧神话里有一头巨狼,当它张开嘴的时候,上颌触天,下巴触地。有一回,Tiu 在给巨狼上锁链的时候让狼给咬掉了一只手。Tuesday 是火神日。

星期三 Wednesday: 这是北欧神话中 Odin 的日子,日尔曼民族称其为 Woden。Woden 是最高的神,也称主神。他神通广大,掌管战争和农业,是死亡之神,也是智慧和诗歌之神。Wednesday 是主神日。

星期四 Thursday: Thursday 的起源是北欧神话中的雷神 Thor, 他也是 Odin 的儿子。过去, Thursday 有时也被称为 Thunderday。Thunder 就是雷霆的意思。Thursday 是雷神日。

星期五 Friday: 在北欧神话里, Odin 的妻子是爱神, 名叫 Frigg, 所以星期五就是 Friday 爱神日。

星期六 Saturday: 古罗马人把这天定为 Saturn 的日子。Saturn 是掌管播种和收获的农神。在一个星期七天里,唯一这一天的称呼没有被北欧人加以改造,按照古罗马的说法, Saturn's Day, Saturday。

好了, 让我们再听一遍一周七天的名称吧:

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

下面请听一段对话:

#### Dialogue 1

What day is it today? It's Wednesday. Can we meet on Friday then? Yes, of course.

What day is it today? 刚才说过,day 是"天,日子"的意思; today 是今天。这句话意思是"今天是星期几?" Meet 见面; on Friday 在星期五。Can we meet on Friday then? 那我们星期五见面好吗? Yes, of course. 当然可以。

What day is it today? It's Wednesday. Can we meet on Friday then? Yes, of course.

好, 今天就讲到这里, 下次再见。

Alright, so much for today. See you next time.

#### **Test your skills** 英语技能测试

## 第六课

1. 假如今天是星期天, 明天应该是
--------------------

A. Monday

B. Wednesday

C. Thursday

2. 后天呢?

A. Tuesday

B. Thursday

C. Saturday

3. 周末的第一天是......

A. Saturday

B. Monday

C. Sunday

4. 怎样问"今天是星期几"?

A. What is the week today?

B. What is the time?

C. What day is today?

5. 如果你想说, "今天是星期四。":

A. Today is Tuesday.

B. Today is Wednesday. C. Today is Thursday.

6. 今天是星期五。

A. Today is Saturday.

B. Today is Friday.

C. Today is Sunday.

7. 你想约朋友星期天见:

A. Can we meet for Sunday?

- B. Can we meet on Sunday?
- C. Can we meet on Saturday?

8. 如果你的朋友觉得星期天没问题, 他会说......

A. I don't know.

B. Yes, Of course.

C. You're welcome.

## 第七课: 时间(下) Unit 7: Talking about time (2)

这一课我们继续讲时间。如果知道一到二十的数目词,我们就可以比较方便地表达时间了。我们已经学过一到十是怎么说的了,下面先复习一遍:

- one,  $\equiv$  two,  $\equiv$  three,  $\equiv$  four,  $\equiv$  five,  $\Rightarrow$  six,  $\Rightarrow$  seven,  $\Rightarrow$  eight,  $\Rightarrow$  nine,  $\Rightarrow$  ten

下面是从十一到二十的数目词:

十一 eleven,十二 twelve,十三 thirteen,十四 fourteen,十五 fifteen,十六 sixteen,十七 seventeen,十八 eighteen,十九 nineteen,二十 twenty

在这十个数目里,有五个比较简单,由十位数以内的数目词加上后缀 teen 组成:十四 fourteen,十六 sixteen,十七 seventeen,十八 eighteen,十九 nineteen;十三 thirteen 和十五 fifteen,在三 three 和五 five 的基础上有一些变化。十一 eleven,十二 twelve 和二十 twenty 变化比较大,要特别注意。请再听一遍:

eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty

下面请听询问时间的对话:

#### Dialogue 1

Is the library open today? Yes. It opens at half past eight.

Library 图书馆: open 开放: Is the library open today? 图书馆今天开放吗? 这是一个问句,英语的问句通常要牵涉到句子的倒装,比如,"图书馆今天开放"这句话是 The library is open today. 变成问句就是 Is the library open today?

我们已经学过整点、半点之前和半点之后是怎样表达的。

eleven o'clock 十一点钟 ten past eight 八点过十分 twenty to eight 差二十分十点

如果是正好半点呢? half past eight 八点半。Half 是一半的意思。如果是十五分钟,我们会说"一刻钟",在英语里也有类似的说法,"a quarter"。Quarter 是四分之一的意思,在钟表上,四分之一,正好就是十五分钟。八点十五分或者八点一刻,英语是: a quarter past eight。

回到我们刚才听的对话: It opens at half past eight. 八点半开放。好,再听一遍:

Is the library open today? Yes. It opens at half past eight.

我们今天的对话都是与开放或者营业时间有关的,下面先学一些我们出门在外可能用得上单词:

Supermarket 超市; bank 银行; post office 邮局; shop 商店

#### Dialogue 2

Is the shop open on Sunday? Yes, from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon.

Is the shop open on Sunday? 商店星期天开门吗? Yes, from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon. 开门。从上午十点到下午四点。

表达一天当中的某段时间,用介词 in: in the morning 上午; in the afternoon 下午; in the evening 晚上。From ...to... 在表达时间的时候是"从什么时间到什么时间"的意思。比如: from nine to twelve 从九点到十二点; from Monday to Friday 从周一到周五。

Is the shop open on Sunday? Yes, from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon.

#### Dialogue 3

Is the post office open now? Let me see. What time is it? A quarter to six. I'm afraid not. It closes at half past five.

Let me see. 字面意思是"让我看看。"听到别人的问题,如果不是立刻直接回答,往往会用这个短语来缓冲一下,然后提出问题或者作出解释。I'm afraid 也是一个起缓冲作用的语气用语,相当于汉语的"恐怕"。在这段对话里,I'm afraid not,意思是:邮局现在恐怕关门了。刚才说过,open 是开门,开放的意思,close 是 open 的反义词:关门,关闭。请再听一遍这段对话:

Is the post office open now? Let me see. What time is it? A quarter to six. I'm afraid not. It closes at half past five.

That's all for today. Thanks.

#### 第七课

- 1. 十二点半钟
  - A. half past eleven
- B. twelve past half
- C. half past twelve

- 2. 八点一刻
  - A. a quarter past eight
- B. a quarter to eight
- C. a quarter past nine

- 3. 你想问图书馆今天是不是开放:
  - A. Is the library open tonight?
  - B. Is the library open today?
  - C. Is the post office open today?
- 4. 下面哪个表达方法是"邮局"?
  - A. supermarket
- B. library

C. post office

- 5. 下面哪个单词是"银行"?
  - A. bank

B. shop

C. bus

- 6. 开放时间是"上午九点到下午五点"
  - A. from six in the morning to four in the afternoon
  - B. from nine in the morning to five in the evening
  - C. from nine in the morning to five in the afternoon
- 7. 商店现在还开门吗?
  - A. Is the shop open now?
  - B. Is the shop closed now?
  - C. Is the shop open tonight?
- 8. 恐怕已经关门了。
  - A. Yes, it is open.
- B. I'm afraid it is closed.
- C. I'm afraid it is still open.

## 第八课:食物与饮料 Unit 8: Food and drink

我们先复习一下上一课学过的单词:

Supermarket 超市; bank 银行; post office 邮局; shop 商店; 图书馆 library

今天我们学学跟饮食有关的英语。

先听听各种饮料是怎么说的:

水 Water; 橙汁 orange juice; 柠檬汽水 lemonade; 可口可乐 Coke; 茶 tea; 咖啡 coffee

在这些饮料中,需要多做一些解释的是茶和咖啡。在英语国家里,茶 tea 一般是指加奶或者糖的奶茶。在往返中国的航班上一般会有中国茶,英语是 Chinese tea。咖啡有不同的口味,有人喜欢放奶、放糖,有人喜欢喝原味的。加奶的咖啡叫 white coffee,white 是白色的意思,而不加奶的咖啡是 black coffee,black 是黑色。这样,在点茶和咖啡的时候,我们还可能用到下面几个单词:

牛奶 milk; 糖 sugar; 白色 white; 黑色 black

让我们把这些单词再重复一遍:

Water、orange juice、lemonade、Coke、tea、coffee, milk、sugar、white、black如果你是在飞机上,乘务员送饮料时一般会这样说:

Do you want something to drink?

Want 想,需要; something 这是指不确定事物的一个代词,根据所指的事物而有不同的意思,这里是"一些饮料"的意思; drink 喝。Do you want something to drink? 你需要喝什么饮料吗?

在送茶和咖啡时,如果两样同时送,乘务员会说:

Do you want tea or coffee?

你需要茶还是咖啡? Or 是"或者"的意思。

下面听两段对话:

#### Dialogue 1

Do you want something to drink? Yes. Orange juice, please.

#### Dialogue 2

Do you want tea or coffee? Coffee, please.

下面是跟快餐食品有关的一些单词:

汉堡包 hamburger; 三明治 sandwich; 汤 soup; 冰激凌 ice-cream

有些快餐店的食物和饮料有份量大小的区别,小是 small,大是 large。下面把这些单词再听一遍:

hamburger, sandwich, soup, ice-cream, small, large

下面听一段发生在快餐店的对话:

#### Dialogue 3

Yes please?
A sandwich, please...
A sandwich...
...and a Coke, small.
Ok. Anything else?
No, that's all, thanks.

Yes please? 这是快餐店服务员的服务用语,询问顾客需要什么。A sandwich, please 请来一份三明治。And a Coke, small 还有可乐, 小的。 Anything else? 还要什么? That's all 就这些了。

在咖啡馆或者餐厅点食物的时候,还有一个很有用的句型:

Can I have a coffee please? 请给我一份咖啡。在汉语,我们是直接提出请求,前面用一个"请"字表示礼貌。英语的礼貌用法是用问句提出请求: Can I have a coffee please? 字面上是: 我能不能要一份咖啡?

服务员把食物递给客人的时候,往往会说: Here you are. Here 是指示方位的词,这里。Here you are 是把东西递给别人时常用的一句话,没有实质意义。用在饮食行业,相当于汉语的"请慢用"。



现在我们知道一些基本词汇和句型了,下面请听几段对话: Do you want tea or coffee? Tea, please.

Do you want something to drink? Yes. Orange juice, please.

Can I have a coffee, please? Black or white? Black. Here you are. Thanks.

Next please?
Two hamburgers, please
Two hamburgers...
And a lemonade and a Coke, both large
OK. Anything else?
No, that's all. Thanks

And that's all for today. Thanks.

#### 第八课

- 1. 你想问别人想不想喝点什么:
  - A. Can I have something to drink?
  - B. Do you want something to drink?
  - C. Do you want to drink?
- 2. 问别人想喝茶还是咖啡:
  - A. Do you want a lemonade or a Coke?
  - B. Do you want tea or coffee?
  - C. Can I have a Coke, please?
- 3. 下面哪个单词是"三明治"?

A. sandwich

B. hamburger

C. ice-cream

4. "小"的反义词是什么?

A. large

B. small

C. black

- 5. 在餐厅点完食品之后,可以说......
  - A. That's all, thanks.
- B. Anything else?

C. Can I help you?

- 6. 怎样告诉服务员你想要一杯柠檬汽水?
  - A. Can I have an orange juice, please?
  - B. Do you want a lemonade?
  - C. Can I have a lemonade, please?
- 7. 不加牛奶的咖啡

A. white coffee

B. milk coffee

C. black coffee

8. 下面哪个单词是"糖"?

A. milk

B. sugar

C. soup

#### 第九课:购物 Unit 9: Shopping

上一课我们学了在咖啡馆或者快餐店怎么点食物或者饮料。其中一些句型在购物的时候也用得上。先复习一下上次听过的两段对话:

Can I have a coffee, please? 请来一杯咖啡。

Black or white? 要加奶吗?

Black.

Here you are. 请慢用。

Thanks. 谢谢。

Next please? 下一位

Two hamburgers, please. 请来两份汉堡包。

Two hamburgers...

And a lemonade and a Coke, both large. 还要一杯柠檬汽水, 一杯可乐, 都是大的。

OK. Anything else? 好的。还要什么吗?

No, that's all. Thanks. 就这些了。谢谢!

上面对话里有两个句型购物的时候也经常用。 Can I... 我能否……,是顾客提出请求时用的;售货员把东西拿给顾客看的时候说的是: Here you are。

#### Dialogue 1

Can I see that watch? Yes, here you are.

### Dialogue 2

Can I have a look at that shirt? Yes, of course. Here you are.

Can I have a look at… / Can I see 都是一样的意思: 我能看看……吗? Watch 手表; shirt 衬衣。That 是英语的指示代词"那",与其相对的是 this "这"。Can I see that watch? 我能看看那块表吗? Can I have a look at that shirt? 我可以看看那件衬衣吗? Of course 跟我们前面学过的 Certainly 一样,都是表示肯定的: 当然可以。

Can I see that watch?

Yes, here you are.

Can I have a look at that shirt?

Yes, of course. Here you are.

谈到购物,我们还要学学价钱怎么说。询问价钱的句型是 How much is it? 或者 How much are these? 多少钱?货币的单位在不同的国家有不同的说法。我们今天介绍两种在英语国家比

较常见的货币单位。英国的货币单位是英镑 pound 和便士 pence,美国和其他一些英语国家是元 dollar 和分 cent. 我们在下面的对话里采用 dollar 和 cent 为货币单位。

#### Dialogue 3

How much is it? Twenty dollars fifteen.

#### Dialogue 4

How much are these? One nineteen each.

Twenty dollars fifteen. 20 元十五分。在报价的时候,只要意思清楚,我们不一定要把货币单位都说出来。One nineteen 是一元十九分。Each 是单价的意思。

How much is it? Twenty dollars fifteen.

How much are these? One nineteen each.

在上面的对话里,都是顾客先说话。如果是售货员先开口,一般会说 Can I help you? 需要帮忙吗?假设你想买张地图 map:

#### Dialogue 5

Can I help you? Yes. Can I have a look at that map? Certainly. How much is it?

Three dollars.

Till CC dollars

I'll have one.

Here you are, then. That's three dollars, please. Thank you. Thanks.

Can I help you? 需要帮忙吗?

Yes. Can I have a look at that map? 嗯,我想看看那张地图。

Certainly. 好的。

How much is it? 多少钱?

Three dollars. 三块钱。

I'll have one. 我买一张。

Here you are, then. That's three dollars, please. Thank you. 好的,三块钱。谢谢! Thanks. 谢谢!

询问价钱之后,如果觉得不合适,可别忘了说一声 thank you。

#### Dialogue 6

Can I have a look at that watch please?

Yes, here you are.

How much is it?

Twenty five dollars.

Oh no, that's too expensive. Thanks anyway.

Too expensive 太贵了。Anyway 无论如何,不管怎么说。Thanks anyway 是在交际目的没有达到时表示谢意的说法。比方说,问时间的时候,对方说不知道,你可以说: Thanks anyway.

下面我们把今天听过的对话再复习一遍:

Can I see that watch? Yes, here you are.

Can I have a look at that shirt? Yes, of course. Here you are.

How much is it? Twenty dollars fifteen.

How much are these? One nineteen each.

Can I help you?

Yes. Can I have a look at that map?

Certainly.

How much is it?

Three dollars.

I'll have one.

Here you are, then. That's three dollars, please. Thank you.

Thanks.

Can I have a look at that watch please?

Yes, here you are.

How much is it?

Twenty five dollars.

Oh no, that's too expensive. Thanks anyway.

That's all for today. Bye.

#### 第九课

1. 货币单位: 20元

A. twelve dollars B. twenty dollars C. ten dollars

2. 货币单位:19元15分

A. fifteen dollars nineteen cents

B. nine dollars five cents

C. nineteen dollars fifteen cents

3. 售货员常用的服务用语是哪一句?

A. Can I help you? B. Can I see that? C. Can you help me?

4. 如果你想让售货员给你看一块手表, 你可以说:

A. Can I help you?

B. Can I have a look at that watch, please?

C. Can I have a look at that shirt, please?

5. 购物时怎样询问价钱?

A. How much it is? B. How much is it? C. How many is it?

6. 觉得价钱太贵了, 可以说:

A. Oh, that's good. B. Oh, that's too expensive.

C. Oh, that's too large.

7. 售货员把东西拿给你看的时候,往往会说:

A. Here you are. B. You are here. C. It's fine.

8. 下面哪个单词是"地图"?

A. map B. shirt C. watch

#### 第十课:打电话 Unit 10: Telephone conversations

如果你在国外的亲戚或者朋友家,电话铃响了,旁边正好没有人,你会不会因为自己不会说英语而不敢接电话呢?其实,学会一些简单的用语,就可以帮助你解决问题了。打电话就象面对面交流一样,首先要打个招呼。我们拿起电话会说一声:喂?英语是 hello。如果你听不懂对方说的话,家里还有其他人在,你可以说 Please hold. Hold 的意思是"别放下电话",就是叫对方等一会儿。然后,你就可以放下电话找其他人听了:

#### Dialogue 1

Hello.

Hello. Can I speak to Jane, please? Please hold.

Speak 说话; speak to Jane 跟 Jane 说话。Can I speak to Jane, please? 相当于汉语: 请找 Jane 听电话。如果你听懂了这句话,而 Jane 正好在,你同样回答: Please hold. 请等一会儿。

Hello.

Hello. Can I speak to Jane, please? Please hold.

万一家里没有人,你拿起电话,但是无法跟对方交流,怎么办呢。在这种情况下,要学会一句话: I don't speak English. English 英语; don't 表示否定的助动词。I don't speak English. 我不会说英语。这句话不但在电话里有用,有时在外面遇到外国人跟你说话,你听不懂的时候,也可以用这句话应急: Sorry. I don't speak English.

#### Dialogue 2

Hello.

Oh, hello. Is Jane there, please? Sorry. I don't speak English. OK. Never mind.

上面对话中最后一句: Never mind. 意思是"没关系","没事"。

如果对方要找的人不在, 你可以根据对方的问话作出不同的回答:

## Dialogue 3

Hello.

Oh, hello. Is Jane there, please? No, she isn't. Sorry. It's alright. Bye. Bye.

#### Dialogue 4

Hello.

Hello. Can I speak to John, please? I'm sorry, but he is not here.
Never mind. Thank you. Bye.
Bye.

对方问: Is Jane there, please? 回答是: No, she isn't. She 是女性的"她"。对方问: Can I speak to John, please? 回答的时候,一般先表示歉意 I'm sorry 然后说: he is not here. He 是男性的"他"。

Hello.

Oh, hello. Is Jane there, please? No, she isn't. Sorry. It's alright. Bye. Bye.

Hello.

Hello. Can I speak to John, please? I'm sorry, but he is not here. Never mind. Thank you. Bye. Bye.

上面讲的都是听不懂,或者替别人接电话的时候怎么应对。如果你已经能够说一点英语,就可以进行一些简单的对话了。比方说,打电话与别人约会:

#### Dialogue 5

Ann: Hello.

Mike: Hello, Is that Ann? Ann: Yes, speaking. Mike: Hi, it's Mike here.

Ann: Oh, hello Mike! How are you?

Mike: Fine, thanks. And you?

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Ann: Oh very well. Thanks.

Mike: Would you like to go out tonight?

Ann: Alright. When?

Mike: Half past seven. I'll come to pick you up.

Ann: Good, see you then.

Mike: See you. Bye.

Is that Ann? 是 Ann 吗?如果比较有把握接电话的就是自己要找的人,一般用 Is that 加上对方姓名加以确认。在汉语里,遇到这种情况,我们会回答说:"我是。"或者"是啊。"英语的应对则是: Yes, speaking. Speaking 正在说话,表示说话的正是你要找的人。

It's Mike here. 这是在电话里表明说话人身份的用语。汉语里直接说:我是某某,就可以了。但是英语里却不说 I'm Mike,而说 It's Mike,或者 This is Mike。这个区别要注意,否则说起来就会有点别扭。

相互问好之后,Mike 约 Ann 出去玩儿: Would you like to go out tonight? 今天晚上想出去玩儿吗?

Alright. When? 好啊。什么时候?

I'll come to pick you up. 我过来接你。

下面再听一遍:

#### Dialogue 5

Ann: Hello.

Mike: Hello, Is that Ann? Ann: Yes, speaking. Mike: Hi, it's Mike here.

Ann: Oh, hello Mike! How are you?

Mike: Fine, thanks. And you? Ann: Oh very well. Thanks.

Mike: Would you like to go out tonight?

Ann: Alright. When?

Mike: Half past seven. I'll come to pick you up.

Ann: Good, see you then.

Mike: See you. Bye.

#### 第十课

- 1. 你想找Mike接电话:
  - A. Are you Mike? B. Can I speak, please?
  - C. Can I speak to Mike, please?
- 2. 如果你想说你不懂英语:
  - A. Sorry. I don't know. B. I'm sorry, but thank you.
  - C. Sorry. I don't speak English.
- 3. 得知你要找的人不在, 怎样客气地结束通话?
  - A. It's alright. Bye.
- B. Sorry. Thank you.
- C. I'm fine, thank you.

- 4. 如果你正好是对方要找的人, 你可以说:
  - A. Yes, speaking.
- B. Yes, I'm here.
- C. Yes, he is here.

- 5. 如果对方要找的人不在, 你会说......
  - A. Never mind.
- B. Sorry, but he is not here.
- C. Yes, please hold.
- 6. 约对方晚上出去玩儿:
  - A. Would you like to go tonight?
  - B. Are you going out tonight?
  - C. Would you like to go out tonight?
- 7. 告诉对方你会上门来接:
  - A. I'll come tonight.
- B. I'll come to pick you up.
- C. He'll pick you up.
- 8. 请对方等一下:
  - A. Please hold.
- B. Please go.
- C. Please do.

#### 第十一课:入住旅馆 Unit 11: Checking in at a Hotel

入住旅馆是我们外出旅游或者公干的时候经常会遇到的情景。如果住宿是由会议主办人事先安排好的,入住的手续会比较简单,所需的对话也很容易:

#### Dialogue 1

Reception: Good morning.

Chen: Good morning. My name's Wei Chen.

Reception: Ah, yes. Miss Chen. Room 203. Here's your key.

Chen: Thank you.

我们在前面学过,在朋友聚会上,需要自我介绍的时候,可以说: I'm Wei Chen. 如果是在比较正式的公共场合,需要说出自己的姓名的时候,一般是说 My name is Wei Chen. My 我的; name: 姓名。My name is Wei Chen. 我的姓名是李梅。

Miss Chen 李小姐。在英语里,先生是 Mr; 太太是 Mrs; 小姐是 Miss。根据西方人传统的习俗,女子一旦结婚便放弃原来的姓氏,改随夫姓。这样 Ann Simpson 嫁给 Mr Roberts 之后,就成 Ann Roberts 了。

Room 203: 203 号房,记住是先说房间 room,后说房号。Key 钥匙。Here's your key. 这是你的钥匙。

我们再来听一遍这段对话:

Reception: Good morning.

Chen: Good morning. My name's Wei Chen.

Reception: Ah, yes. Miss Chen. Room 203. Here's your key.

Chen: Thank you.

自己出去旅游或者公干,如果是在旅馆预定了房间,办理入住的时候要加以说明:

#### Dialogue 2

Reception: Good afternoon.

Chen: Hello. You've got a room reserved for Chen.

Reception: Miss Chen – just a moment ... Yes, here we are. Two nights, is that right?

Chen: Yes, that's right.

Reception: OK...Your room number is 201. It's on the second floor. Here's your key.

Chen: Thank you. Reception: You're welcome.

Reserved 预定。You've got a room reserved for Chen. 你们这有陈预定的一个房间。

Just a moment. Moment 是时刻的意思; Just a moment 请等一会儿。 Two nights, is that right? 两个晚上,对吗?

下面把对话的前半段听一遍:

Reception: Good afternoon.

Chen: Hello. You've got a room reserved for Chen.

Reception: Miss Chen – just a moment ... Yes, here we are. Two nights, is that right?

Chen: Yes, that's right.

旅馆前台服务员在告诉陈小姐房间楼层的时候说: It's on the second floor. 房间在二楼。Floor 是楼层的意思, second 是序数词第二。下面我们来学学英语序数词第一到第十:

第一 first; 第二 second; 第三 third; 第四 fourth; 第五 fifth; 第六 sixth; 第七 seventh; 第八 eighth; 第九 ninth, 第十 tenth

英语序数词的构成是在数目词的基础上加上后缀 "th"。跟数目词十一到二十的构成相似的地方是,头三个数不按照加后缀的规则,而是各自有不同的说法:第一 first;第二 second;第三 third;另一个例外是第五 fifth,而不是 "fiveth",这个例外主要由发音决定的。让我们再重复一遍:

first; second; third; fourth; fifth; sixth; seventh; eighth; ninth, tenth

最后,请将对话完整听一遍:

Reception: Good afternoon.

Chen: Hello. You've got a room reserved for Chen.

Reception: Miss Chen – just a moment ... Yes, here we are. Two nights, is that right?

Chen: Yes, that's right.

Reception: OK...Your room number is 201. It's on the second floor. Here's your key.

Chen: Thank you. Reception: You're welcome.

That's all for today. Thanks.

#### 第十一课

1	乍力	说"第三	二间	户"	2
т.	-55//	$\nu \pi$ $\rightarrow$	. [8]	ΓFi	1

A. the third room

B. the second room

C. the seventh room

2. 怎么说"五楼"?

A. the fourth floor

B. the sixth floor

C. the fifth floor

3. 你想把名字告诉服务员:

A. This is my name.

B. My name is...

C. Hi, it's...

4. 请稍等。

A. Just a moment.

B. Can you wait?

C. Just go on.

5. 如果对方提供的信息是正确的, 你说......

A. Yes, all is right.

B. Yes, that's right.

C. That's alright.

6. 如果你预定了房间,可以对服务员说......

- A. Have you got a room?
- B. I want to reserve a room.
- C. You've got a room reserved for...

7. 哪个单词是"钥匙"?

A. number

B. key

C. room

8. 哪个单词是"第二"?

A. second

B. ninth

C. first

#### 第十二课:月份 Unit 12: Names of the months

我们在前面学过一个星期七天的名称了。今天讲讲月份的名称。先听听十二个月份都是怎么说的:

一月 January,二月 February,三月 March,四月 April,五月 May,六月 June,七月 July,八月 August,九月 September,十月 October,十一月 November,十二月 December

可能你已经注意到了,汉语说月份比较简单,月字加上相应的数目词就行了,而英语就复杂多了,好像没有什么规律可循。确实,英语在月份名称上没有规律可循,因为这些名称来源于古罗马人使用的拉丁语。

- 一月 January: 这个月份是用古罗马的两面神 Janus 命名的。Janus 有两张面孔,既能回顾过去,又能前瞻未来,是天堂的守门神。
- 二月 February:根据古罗马的习俗,人们在二月份通过牺牲等宗教仪式达到精神的净化。拉丁语 februo 是"我通过牺牲而净化"的意思,因此二月份称为 February。
- 三月 March: 这个月份以罗马神话中的战神 Mars 命名。战神同时也是农夫和牧人的保护神,古罗马人在春天祭祀战神,寓意春回大地,这个月就叫 March。

四月 April: 四月份花草生长,树木发芽,大地一片生机盎然,人们把这个月份称为"开放"的月份,April 随拉丁语"开放"这个单词的发音而命名。

五月 May: 五月是万物生长旺盛的月份,古罗马人用女神 Maia 来命名这个月,因为 Maia 是专门掌管生长的女神。

六月 June: 这个月份也是以一个女神的名字命名的: Juno。在罗马神话里,天后 Juno 是天神 Jupiter 的妻子,她也是婚姻和妇女的守护神。用她来命名六月,可能表示大地上的生物此时进入成熟期。

七月 July:这个月份的命名与古罗马的历史人物有关。古罗马政治家、军事家恺撒出生在这个月,他死后,他的战友安东尼为纪念他,以他的名字命名这个月。恺撒的名字是 Julius,所以七月称为 July。

八月 August: 这个月来自另外一位古罗马政治家,渥大维•奥古斯都。奥古斯都是恺撒的继承人,成为罗马的第一个皇帝。他以自己的名字 Augustus 命名这个月。

根据古罗马旧的历法,每年第一个月是 March,顺着数下来,现在的九月就是过去的第七个月,所以九月 September,十月 October,十一月 November,和十二月 December 分别来自拉丁语的"第七、第八、第九、第十"。后来罗马改革历法,在旧历法的三月前面加上 January和 February,把一年改成 12 个月,这样原来的月份依次后推,7、8、9、10 月份的名称就成为 9、10、11、12 月份的名称了。这听起来真有点混乱。幸好,我们学英语用不着记住月

份名称的来源,只要知道各个月份怎么说就行了:

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

下面我们来听一段谈论气候的对话:

#### Dialogue 1

What's the weather like in July in New Zealand? It's cold.

Oh, really. In Beijing, it's very hot in July.

Weather 气候,天气。What's the weather like? 意思是问气候如何。 New Zealand 新西兰。What's the weather like in July in New Zealand? 新西兰七月份的气候如何?

描写气候最常用的词是冷和热。Cold 冷; hot 热。

Really 在句子中单独使用的时候,可以表示惊讶。

让我们以下面的对话结束今天的讲座吧:

What's the weather like in July in New Zealand? It's cold.

Oh, really. In Beijing, it's very hot in July.

Congratulations! You have completed the course. Maybe we will meet you again soon in a lesson for advanced learners – just keep on practicing!

#### 第十二课

1	下面哪个	月	份是	北尘	球的	夏天	2
<b>_</b> .	1 1001111111	7.1	$-1/1$ $\wedge$	4U I	ベルロノ	タハ	•

A. November

B. July

C. March

2. 哪个月份是全年最短的?

A. February

B. August

C. September

3. 哪个月是一年第六个月份?

A. June

B. November

C. July

4. 西历元旦在哪个月份?

A. January

B. May

C. February

5. 圣诞节在哪个月份?

A. March

B. July

C. December

6. 复活节通常在哪个月份?

A. May

B. June

C. April

7. 哪个单词是"天气"?

A. day

B. whether

C. weather

8. 哪个单词是"热"?

A. cold

B. heat

C. hot

# 测试答案

# 第一课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A			✓	✓				
В	✓					✓		
С		✓			✓		✓	✓

# 第二课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A		<b>✓</b>						
В				<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>			<b>\</b>
С	<b>√</b>		<b>√</b>			✓	<b>√</b>	

## 第三课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	✓					✓	✓	
В		✓			✓			<b>✓</b>
С			✓	✓				

# 第四课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A				<b>✓</b>			✓	✓
В	✓	✓				✓		
С			✓		✓			

# 第五课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A			✓		✓			✓
В		✓		✓				
С	✓					✓	✓	

# 第六课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	<b>✓</b>	✓	✓					
В						✓	✓	✓
С				✓	✓			

# 第七课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A		✓			✓		<b>✓</b>	
В			<b>✓</b>					✓
С	✓			✓		✓		

# 第八课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A			✓	✓	✓			
В	$\checkmark$	✓						<b>✓</b>
С						✓	✓	

# 第九课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Α			✓				✓	✓
В	✓			✓	✓	✓		
С		✓						

## 第十课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A			✓	✓				✓
В					✓		✓	
С	✓	✓				✓		

## 第十一课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Α	✓			✓				✓
В			✓		✓		✓	
С		✓				✓		

# 第十二课

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A		✓	✓	✓				
В	✓							
С					✓	✓	✓	✓