Lesson 73:The way to King Street

课文解析

交代时态

Last week Mrs. Mills **went** to London.

She does not know London **very well,** 对...不了解

and she **lost her way.** lose one's way 迷路



Suddenly, she **saw** a man near a bus stop.

'I can ask him the way.' she **said** to herself.



'Excuse me,' she said.

'Can you tell me the way to King Street, please?'

问路的常见句型



The man **smiled** pleasantly.

He **did** not understand English!

He **spoke** German. He **was** atourist.



Then he **put** his hand into pocket,

and **took** out a phrasebook.



He **opened** the book and **found** a phrase.

He **read** the phrase slowly. 'I am sorry,' he said.

'I **do not** speak English.'

没有这个习惯

can not 是不会，没有这个能力



Lesson 75:Uncomfortable shoes

课文解析

prep.像 v.喜欢

LADY: Do you have any shoes like these?



SHOP ASSISTANT: What size? 这是一个省略句，后面省略了do you want。

此问句常用来询问服装、鞋子、手套等的尺寸。如:

What size do you wear?你穿几码的?

LADY: Size five

SHOP ASSISTANT: What colour?

LADY: Black.

SHOP ASSISTANT: I'm sorry.

We don't have any.

LADY: But my sister bought this pair last month.

SHOP ASSISTANT: Did she buy them here? 有did，buy用原形

LADY: No, she bought them in the U.S. 没有did，bought表时态

SHOP ASSISTANT: We had some shoes like those a month ago,

but we don't have any now.

LADY: Can you get a pair for me, please?

(1)这是一个用来向别人提出请求提议的句子。

Can you tell me the way to the hospital, please?

(2)a pair(of)–双;一对。如:

a pair of shoes—双鞋

two pairs of socks两双袜子

SHOP ASSISTANT: I'm afraid that I can't.

They were in fashion last year

and the year before last.

But they're not in fashion this year.

in fashion流行的，时髦的

out of fashion过时的

follow the fashion赶时髦

the latest fashion最新式样

句中的look用作系动词，意为"看起来"：uncomfortable作look的表语。

常见的系动词有: feel 摸起来; look 看起来: sound听起来; smell 闻起来: taste 尝起来; become 变得。

SHOP ASSISTANT: These shoes are in fashion now.



LADY: They look very uncomfortable.

SHOP ASSISTANT: They are very uncomfortable.

But women always wear uncomfortable shoes!

wear V. (wears, wore, worn, wearing)穿着

辨析wear, put on与in

wear是动词，意为“穿着，戴着"，表示状态:

put on是动词短语，意为“穿上，戴上”，表示动作:

in是介词，表示“穿着，戴着”的状态，指穿什么衣服或某种颜色的衣服，其后通常跟表示颜色的词。

Lesson 77: Terrible toothache

课文解析



NURSE: Good morning. Mr. Croft.

MR. CROFT: Good morning, nurse.

I was to see the dentist, please.

want+n.想要某物 want to do 想做某事

NURSE: Do you have an appointment?

MR. CROFT: No, I don't.

NURSE: Is it urgent?

MR. CROFT: Yes, it is.

It's very urgent.I feel awful.

I have a terrible toothache. 表示生病，I have a headache/cold/blind date(相亲).

appoint v.约定，任命

很多动词后面加上ment可以构成名词

appointmentn.约会，预约 如:

argue –argument 争吵

agree –ragreement 同意

disagree –disgreement 不同意

develop –development 发展

NURSE: Can you come at 10 a.m. on Monday, April 24th?

MR. CROFT: I must see the dentist now, nurse.

NURSE: The dentist is very busy at the moment.

此时此刻

Can you come at 2 p.m.?

MR. CROFT: That's very late.

Can the dentist see me now?

NURSE: I'm afraid that he can't, Mr. Croft.

Can't you wait till this afternoon? 否定疑问句

MR. CROFT: I can wait, but my toothache can't!

英语中的时间顺序一般是由小到大

at“在...时刻”，与具体钟点搭配

on“在,,,时候”，与日期星期搭配

in“在...期间”，与年代、月份、季节或一天中的某个时段搭配使用

固定搭配：

in the daytime在白天

at night在晚上

Lesson 79: Carol's shopping list

课文解析



TOM: What are you doing, Carol?

CAROL: I'm **making a shopping list,** Tom.

1制造:make a cake　2制作:make a film　3产生引起:make a noise

4写:make a list　5挣:make money



TOM: What do we need?

CAROL: We need **a lot of** thing this week.

许多，+除了可数名词单数都可以



CAROL: I must go to the **grocer's.** 食品店

We **haven't got** much tea or coffee, have/has got 拥有

and we haven't got any sugar **or** jam.

同时否定两个或多个内容时，用连词or不用and



TOM: What about vegetables?

CAROL: I must go to the greengrocer's.

We haven't got **many** tomatoes,

but **we've** got a lot of potatoes.

we have

much+不可数名词

many+可数名词

some和any既可以修饰可数名词也可以修饰不可数名词

some常用于肯定句中

any常用于否定句和疑问中但在表示提议，反问，请求希望的到肯定回答的时候用some



CAROL: I must go to the butcher's, too.

We need some meat.

We haven't got any meat **at all.**

用于否定句句尾，加强语气



TOM: Have we got any beer and wine?

CAROL: No,we haven't

And I'm not going to get any!



TOM: I hope that you've got some money.

CAROL: I haven't got much.

TOM: Well, I haven't got much either!

Lesson 81:Roast beef and potatoes

课文解析

SAM: **Hi, Carol! Where's Tom?**



CAROL: He's upstairs. He's having a bath.

1.have表示“有”，强调所属关系，其主语常为人或物。当主语是第一人称I(我)和we (我们)，第二人称you(你;你们)，第三人称they (他们)以及各人称的复数形式时，用have;当主语是第三人称单数时，用have的第三人称单数形式has

2. have+一日三餐，表示“用餐”。have lunch 3. have+食品或饮料,表示"吃;喝”。have a cup of tea.

4. have+表示某种活动的名词，表示"进行，举行”。have a fotball match

CAROL: Tom!

5. have+表示疾病的名词，表示“患病”have a headache头痛

TOM: **Yes?**

6. havet 与动词同形的名词，表示一个动作。



CAROL: Sam's here.

TOM: **I'm nearly ready.**

马上就好

get/ be ready准备好

get/be ready for sth. 为...做准备

get/ be ready to do sth.准备做某事

TOM: **Hello, Sam. Have a cigarette.**



SAM: **No, thanks, Tom.**

TOM: **Have a glass of whisky then.** 然后，那么

SAM: **OK. Thanks.**

a glass of意为“一杯:一玻璃杯”，常用来描述液体的量。类似的用法还有: a cup of (一茶杯)，abottleof (一瓶)，abowlof (一碗)等。Have a cup of tea, please.请喝杯茶。

TOM: **Is dinner ready, Carol?**



CAROL: It's nearly ready.

We can have dinner at seven o'clock.

TOM: **Sam and I had lunch together today.**



We went to a restaurant.

CAROL: What did you have?

TOM: **We had roast beef and potatoes.**

What's the matter?常用来询问对方的病情或其他不适，也可用What's wrong?或What's the trouble?来表示。如果要说明对象，则需要用with sb.

CAROL: Oh!

TOM: **What's the matter, Carol?**



CAROL: Well, you're going to have roast beef and potatoes again tonight!

Lesson 83: Going on holiday

课文解析

CAROL: Hello, Sam. Come in.



TOM: Hi, Sam. We're having lunch.

Do you want to have lunch with us?

want to do sth 想要做某事

SAM: No, thank you. Tom.

I've already had lunch.

I had at half past twelve.



CAROL: Have a cup of coffee then.

SAM: I've just had a cup, thank you.

I had one after my lunch.

Let's do sth.为英语中常用的句型，意为“让我们做某事吧”。

Let's 是let和us的缩写，后面跟动词原形。Let's havearest.让我们休息一下吧。

go into意为“进入到....里”。into为介词，其后跟表示地点的名词。

The man went into the room quietly.那个人悄悄地进了那个房间。



TOM: Let's go into the living room, Carol.

We can have our coffee there.



CAROL: Excuse the mess, Sam.

This room's very untidy.

We're packing our suitcases.

We're going to leave tomorrow.

Tom and I are going to have a holiday.



从结构上看，这个句子是一个否定疑问句，它在句中表示某种强烈的感情，

相当于一个感叹句How lucky you are! Isn't it beautiful! = How beautiful it is!它真漂亮!

SAM: Aren't you lucky!



TOM: When are you going to have a holiday, Sam?

SAM: I don't know. I've already had my holiday this year.

已经

CAROL: Where did you go?

SAM: I stayed at home!

already和yet通常用在现在完成时的句子中。already般用于完成时的肯定句中，

通常放在助动词后、过去分词前或句尾;yet一般用于完成时的疑问句中，通常放在句尾。

Lesson 85:Pairs in the spring

课文解析



这是一个现在完成时的句子。"have beento+地点"表示" 去过某地"。
[辨析] have been to与have gone to
have been to表示“去过某地(现在已经回来了)”，可用于各人称。人
have gone to表示“去某地了(说话时某人不在当地)”，常用于第三人称。

GEORGE: Hello, Ken.

KEN: Hi, George.

GEORGE: Have you just been to the cinema?

movie电影 film电影 play戏剧
go to the cinema =go to the movies看电影
watch/ see a film看电影

KEN: Yes, I have.

GEORGE: What's on?

常用口语，表示正在播出的节目

KEN: 'Paris in the spring'.

GEORGE: Oh, I've already seen it. I saw iton television last year.

It's an old film,but it's very good.

KEN: Paris is a beautiful city.

never adv.从来没有英语中的频度副词用来表示动作的频率，在程度上有区别。一般来说，可按频率大小排列:
always > usually > often > sometimes>seldom (很少)>never

GEORGE: I've never been there.

Have you ever been there, Ken?

ever adv.在任何时候 never eve r从不
Have you ever done sth.?是一个用来询问 曾经你是否做过某事” 的句型。
ever since从 ....以.后一直

KEN: Yes, I have.

I was there in April.

GEORGE: Pairs in the spring, eh?

KEN: It was spring,but the weather was awful.

It rained all the time.

= the whole time一直，始终。

GEORGE: Just like London!

on的其他用法:常用作介词。
①表示位置: ....Mary's coat is on the desk.玛丽的外套在书桌上。
②表示时间:在(某一天)Everyone eats mooncakes on Mid-Autumn Day.在中秋节人们都吃月饼。
③关于....Do you have any books on India?你有关于印度的书吗?
(2)作副词，与动词连用，构成短语。
come on跟我来:加油 get on上(车) get on with (sb.)与(某人)相处 go on继续 turn on打开(电灯、电视等)
puton穿上;戴上;上演 hold on (for a moment)别挂断电话，等一等

Lesson 87: A car crash

课文解析

Be sth ready?.....好了吗?

MR. WOOD: **Is my car ready yet?** 副词，用在疑问句尾，表示已经，还



ATTENDANT: I don't know. sir.

What's the number of your car?

MR. WOOD: It's is LFZ 312G.

ATTENDANT: When did you bring it to us?

MR. WOOD: I brought it here three days ago.

ATTENDANT: Ah, yes, I remember now.

MR. WOOD: Have your mechanics finished yet?

ATTENDANT: No, they're still **working on** it. 致力于...正忙于...

Let's go into the garage and **have a look at it.** have a look at sth 看一看某物

一般疑问句的否定形式，常用来表示期待，请求或希望得到肯定回答。

ATTENDANT: **Isn't that your car?**



MR. WOOD: Well, it was my car.

ATTENDANT: Didn't you have a crash?

drive into （意外地）开车撞到

MR. WOOD: That's right. I **drove it into** a lamp-post.

Can your mechanics repair it?

ATTENDANT: Well, they're **trying to repair** it, sir.

But to tell you the truth.

you need a new car!

try to do sth试图做某事，努力做某事

try one’s best 尽某人最大的努力

try on 试穿

Lesson 89: For sale

课文解析

believe v.相信，认为 belief n.(某人的)信仰，信条 believable adj.可信的 unbelievable adj.不可信的 believer n.信徒，信奉者
believe in sth.相信…存在 believe in sb.信任某人 believe it or not信不信由你

NIGEL: Good afternoon.

I believe that this is house is for sale.



IAN: That's right.

NIGEL: May I have a look at it, please?

IAN: Yes, of course. Come in.

这里may为情态动词，表达请求允许的意思。
May I use your computer, please?我可以用一下你的电脑吗?
have a look at意为“看看", 可替换为look。

how long意为‘多久， 多长时间", 主要用来对某个动作持续的时间进行提问，常用在现在完成时中，并用since或for引导的时间状语来回答。

NIGEL: How long have you lived here?



IAN: I've live here for twenty years.

NIGEL: Twenty year! That's a long time.

ever since 自从，从此
since then此后
it has been a long time since.= it is a long time since..已经很久没有....

IAN: Yes, I've been here since 1976.

NIGEL: Then why do you want to sell it?

IAN: Because I've just retired. because用来回答why引导的特殊疑问句，说明原因。

I want to buy a small house in the country.

NIGEL: How much does this house cost?

how much意为“多少钱”，用来提问价格。
How much is the bike?这辆自行车多少钱?
—It is about 300 yuan,大约300元。
how much后跟不可数名词，用来提问事物的数量。
–How much water is there in the gass? 玻璃杯里有多少水?
—A little.一点儿。

IAN: $68,500.

NIGEL : That's a lot of money!

IAN : It’s worth every penny of it.

它确确实实值这么多钱。sth. be worth some money某物值..钱
The car is worth S100,000.这辆车值10万美元。
sth. be worth doing某事值得做
The house is worth buying.这座房子值得买。

NIGEL: Well, I like the house.

but I can't decide yet.

My wife must see it first.

IAN: Women always have the last word

worth prep. 值…钱 be worth doing值得做某事 worthy adj.值得..的. be worthy of(doing)sth.值得(做)某事
worthwhile adj.值得花费时间/金钱的 a worthwhile task值得做的工作 worthless adj.无价值的

Lesson 91:Poor Ian!

课文解析



still和yet都有“还，仍然"之意。still表示“某事尚在进行中”，常用于肯定句，放在句中:也可用于疑问句或否定句中，在否定句中需放在否定词not之前。yet表示“某事尚未发生或完成"，多用于疑问句和否定句或带否定词的陈述句中，且常置于句末。

CATHERING: Has Ian sold his house yet?

JENNY: Yes, he has. He sold it last week. 根据时间交代时态

CATHERING: Has he moved to his new house yet?

JENNY: No, not yet. He's still here.

He's going to move tomorrow.

CATHERING: When? Tomorrow morning?

JENNY: No. Tomorrow afternoon. I'll miss him.

miss v.错过 miss doing sth.错过做某事

He has always been a good neighbour.

neighbourhood n.四邻:社区
the neighbourhood附近地区
in the neighbourhood of在....附近

LIDA: He's a very nice person.

We'll all miss him.

搬入

CATHERING: When will the new people move into this house?

JENNY: I think that they'll move in the day after tomorrow.

LINDA: Will you see Ian today, Jenny?

JENNY: Yes, I will.

LINDA: Please give him my regards. give sb one’s regardes 给某人带好

CATHERING: Poor Ian!

He didn't want to leave this house.

JENNY: No, he didn't want to leave. 回答的no，但是表示“是的”的意思，以客观事实为出发点

but his wife did!

Lesson 93 Our new neighbour

课文解析

Nigel is our new next-door neighbour. 一般现在时

He's a pilot.



He was in the R.A.F. 一般过去时



He will fly to New York next month. 一般将来时

next prep. + 时间名词，是指从现的开始的 " 下一个 " 和一般将来时连用；

the month after next 再下个月；fly可作不及物动词 vi. 飞往 ... 的意思，

常和介词 to 连用 – few – flown; Tokyo n. 东京



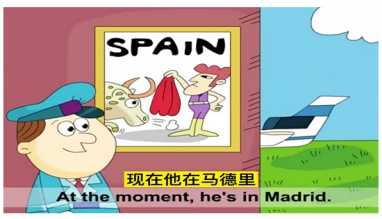
The month after next he'll fly to Tokyo.



at the moment 现在 = now

At the moment, he's in Madrid.

He flew to Spain a week ago. a week ago 指过去的一个时间点，句中的谓语动词为一个短暂性动词



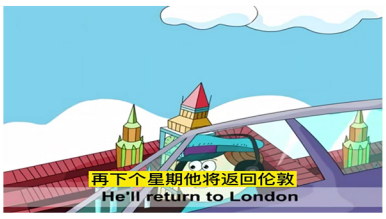
He'll return to London the week after next.

return v. n. 回来 返回 = come/go back; next week 下周；

the week after next 再下个星期；

after next 介词短语修饰 the week 作它的后置定语；

the week before last. 上上周；last week 上周；



He's only forty one years old, and he has already been to nearly every country in the world. 现在完成时

nearly every city in China 几乎所有中国的城市

nearly every place in Beijing几乎北京所有的地方



Nigel is a very lucky man.

But his wife isn't very lucky.

She usually stays at home!



Lesson 95:Tickets,please.

课文解析

return ticket往返票

GEORGE: **Two return tickets to London, please.** 祈使句

What time will the next train leave?



ATTENDANT: **At nineteen minutes past eight.**

what time只能对钟点提问,可以换成when. 对年月日提问(What date is it today?今天几号?)

具体时刻用介词at, 具体天用on, 年用in ; past是过了几分,而to表示差几分到几点

GEORGE: **Which platform?**

ATTENDANT: **Platform Two. Over the bridge.**

over prep.越过翻过，在...对过



KEN: **What time will the next train leave?**

GEORGE: **At eight nineteen.**

have got 拥有

KEN: **We've got plenty of time.**

plentyn.丰富大量+of+可数/不可数，用于肯定句中=a lot of, lots of;

疑问句中用enough, many可数much不可数



GEORGE: **It's only three minutes to eight.**

KEN: **Let's go and have a drink.** 喝一杯

There's a bar next door to the station.

与...相邻



GEORGE: We had better go back to the station now, Ken.

go back 回去 come back 回来

had better do相当于情态动词,最好...还是....好,表示并议劝说; have to不得不)+动词原形;

had better do意在现在或将来,不指过去;是固定用法,用于所有人称,其中had不能改为

have或者has ,否定形式是had better not do。而不是had not better do !!!;



PORTER: Tickets, please.

当名词8点19的那趟车

GEORGE: We want to catch the eight nineteen to London.

PORTER: You've just missed it!

miss v.未赶上错过;have done现在完成时;



GEORGE: What! It's only eight fifteen.

PORTER: I'm sorry, sir.

That clock's ten minutes slow.

GEORGE: When's the next train?

PORTER: In five hours' time! in 在...一段时间以后，hours'是所有格

in a week's time,in a month's time



Lesson 97:A small blue case

课文解析

leave–left–left

MR. MALL: **I left a suitcase on the**

这里的day要用单数=a few days ago 不久之前

train to London the other day.



ATTENDANT: Can you describe it, sir?

句中的it's= ithas,不是itis;

MR. MALL: **It's a small blue case and it's got a zip.**

There's a label on the handle

with my name and address on it.



yours，mine是表示所有格的代词,所有格代词不能用于名词之前

ATTENDANT: Is this case yours?

MR. MALL: **No, that's not mine.**



what about = how about; 's got= has got ;

ATTENDANT: What about this one?

This one's got a label.

MR. MALL: **Let me see it.** let sb. do sth.让某人做某事;



ATTENDANT: What's your name and address?

MR. MALL: **David Hall, 83, Bridge Street.**

ATTENDANT: That's right. D.N. Hall, 83, Bridge Street.



ATTENDANT: Three pounds fifty pence, please.

MR. MALL: **Here you are.**

ATTENDANT: Thank you.

英语中，形容词的位置顺序;
限定描绘大长高
形状年龄和新老
颜色国际跟材料
作用类别往后靠



MR. MALL: **Key!**

ATTENDANT: What's matter?



MR. MALL: This case doesn't belong to me!

You've given me the wrong case!

give sb. sth.给某人某物= give sth. to sb.; give–gave–given



Lesson 99 Owl!

课文解析

ANDY: Ow!



= What's wrong?

LUCY: What's the matter, Andy?

fall–fell–fallen fall into 跌进

ANDY: I slipped and fell downstairs.

fall off 从…跌落

fall asleep 入睡

slip away 溜出去 slip out of 从…滑落



LUCY: Have you hurt yourself? hurt – hurt – hurt

ANDY: Yes, I have.

I think that I've hurt my back.

谓语动词think的宾语为that引导的从句,宾语从句,that这里可以省略

LUCY: Try and stand up.

Can you stand up? Here.

Let me help you.



ANDY: I'm sorry, Lucy.

I'm afraid that I can't get up.



think – thought – thought

LUCY: I think that the doctor had better see you.

I'll phone Dr. Carter.

that引导宾语从句[一个句子作think的宾语], that可以省略;

情态动词 had better (经常看到'd better这样的略写) +动词原形,

其否定形式为had better not do sth.;



LUCY: The doctor says that he will come at once.

I'm sure that you need an X-ray, Andy.

be sure of 确信 be sure +that从句 相信…



Lesson 101:A card from Jimmy

课文解析



名词所有格　read sth to sb 给某人读…

GRANDMOTHER: Read Jimmy's card to me please, penny.

PENNY: ' I have just arrive in Scotland and I'm staying at a Youth Hostel.'

arrive v.到达(arrival n.) + in大地方/+ on/at小地方

GRANDMOTHER: Eh?

PENNY: He say he's just arrived in Scotland.

He says he's staying at a Youth Hostel.

You know he's a member of the Y.H.A.

…的一员

GRANDMOTHER: The what? 省略句，表示疑问

PENNY: The Y.H.A., Mum.

The Youth Hostels Association.

还有什么，else别的，其他的，可以放在who,where,why,which等特殊疑问词后面

GRANDMOTHER: What else does he say?

PENNY: ' I'll write a letter soon.

I hope you all well.' I hope后接宾语从句you are all well,省略了引导词that.

GRANDMOTHER: What? Speak up. Penny. What = What did you say?

I'm afraid I can't hear you

PENNY: He say he'll write a letter soon.

He hopes we are all well. 'Love, Jimmy.'

GRANDMOTHER: Is that all?

He doesn't say very much, does he? 反义疑问句

PENNY: He can't write very much on a card, Mum.

Lesson 103:The French test

课文解析



GARY: **How was the exam, Richard?** how+be+主语可以构成特殊疑问句

RICHARD: **Not too bad.**

I think I passed in English and Mathematics. 宾语从句作谓语动词think的宾语

The questions were very easy.

How about you, Gary? how about...? = what about

GARY: **The English and Maths papers weren't easy enough for me.**

I hope I haven't failed.

RICHARD: **I think I failed the French paper.** 宾语从句作谓语动词think的宾语

can – could v.可以 能

I could answer sixteen of the question. 整体中的一部分可以用of表达

They were very easy. But I couldn't answer the rest.

They were too difficult for me.

反义疑问句，

前面肯定,后面否定,前否定后肯定

本句还可以这么写:

French tests are not awful, are they?

GARY: **French test are awful, aren't they?**

RICHARD: **I hate them.**

I'm sure I've got a low mark.

GARY: **Oh, cheer up!**

Perhaps we didn't to do badly.

The guy next to me

write – wrote – written　　在...的顶端

Wrote his name at the top of the paper.

RICHARD: **Yes?**

sit–sat–sat

GARY: **Then he sat there and looked at it for three hours!**

look at看; for +时间，表示一段时间

He didn't write a word!

Lesson 105:Full of mistakes

课文解析

THE BOSS: Where's Sandra, Bob? I want her.

BOB: Do you want to speak to her? 动词不定式：to+动词原形

want to do sth.想做某事

THE BOSS: Yes, I do.

I want her to come to my office.

Tell her to come at once. tell sb to do sth



SANDRA: Did you want to see me?

THE BOSS: Ah, yes, Sandra.

How do you spell "intelligent"?

Can you tell me?

SANDRA: I–N–T–E–L–L–I–G–E–N–T.



THE BOSS: That's right.

You've typed it with only one 'L'.

This letter's full of mistakes.

I want you to type it again.



SANDRA: Yes, I'll do that.

will do一般将来时: will+动词原形,表示打算,或将来要(做)发生的事情

I'm sorry about that.

1 关于 a book about Chinese history

2 …怎么样 What about you? What about a drink?

THE BOSS: And here's a little present for you.

SANDRA: What's it?

THE BOSS: It's a dictionary.

I hope it'll help you.



with 1 和…一起 play with you

2 具有，带有 a house with a garden

3 以…的方式 用 hear with your years

4 对于 至于 What’s the matter with you?

Lesson 107:It's too small.

课文解析

ASSISTANT: Do you like this dress, madam? 对妇女的一种尊称

LADY: I like the colour very much.

It's a lovely dress, but it's too small for me.



也可以用how about

ASSISTANT: What about this one?

It's a lovely dress. It's very smart.

一类款式用复数

Short skirts are in fashion now.

Would you like to try it?



LADY: All right. would you like..你愿意...吗?用来表示委婉的请求或提议

LADY: I'm afraid this green dress 宾语从句

is too small for me as well.

It's smaller than the blue one.

比，要用比较急 small–smaller–smallest



LADY: I don't like the colour either.

It doesn't suit me at all.

either adv.也，用于否定句中，置于句末

also也有“也”的意思,用于肯定句中

I think the blue dress is prettier.



这里不是can的过去式，而是情态动词，表示请求

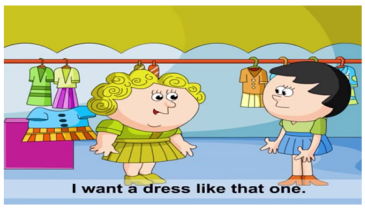
LADY: Could you show me another blue dress?

I want a dress like that one,

3个或者3个以上的选择用another

两个之中的另外一个用the other

but it must be my size.



ASSISTANT: I'm afraid I haven't got a larger dress. 宾语从句

This is the largest dress in the shop.

large – larger – largest



想问别人意见或想要什么的时候

Would you like...?

Do you like...?

Do you want..?

What about...?

How about...?

Lesson 109:A good idea

课文解析

make的多种含义： What’s make is it? 牌子 make the bed整理 make a bookcase制作
make a list 写 make a friend 交朋友 make a move 拍电影 make up one’s mind 下定决心

CHARLOTTE: Shall I make some coffee, Jane?

JANE: That's a good idea, Charlotte.

shall 表达意见，邀请 shall I+动词原型、would you like…、may I have…



CHARLOTTE: It's ready. Do you want any milk?

JANE: Just a little, please.

用于疑问句，否定句

a little/little 修饰不可数名词



what about= how about

CHARLOTTE: What about some sugar? Two teaspoonfuls?

JANE: No, less than that.

One and a half teaspoonfuls, please.

That's enough for me.

half 一半

half a day 半天

half a hour 半小时



JANE: That was very nice.

CHARLOTTE: Would you like some more?

JANE: Yes, please.



JANE: I'd like a cigarette, too.

May I have one?

I'd= I would; I'd like ..我想要;

may情态动词:可能可以也许,过去式might

CHARLOTTE: Of course.

of course=当然可以当然了certainly, sure

I think there are a few in that box.



be afraid of, be afraid (that)恐怕

JANE: I'm afraid it's empty.

CHARLOTTE: What a pity!

JANE: It doesn't matter.



CHARLOTTE: Have a biscuit instead.

Eat more and smoke less!

动词+比较级

Drink more and eat less.

Play more and study less.

JANE: That's very good advice!



Lesson 111: The most expensive model

课文解析

MR. FRITH: I like television very much.

How much不可数名词数量的多少(how many可数名词)

How much does it cost?

ASSISTANT: It's the most expensive model in the shop.

It costs five hundred pounds.

两个以上音节的形容词可与more/less连用构成其比较级与most/least连用构成其最高级形式



MR. FRITH: That's too expensive for us.

We can't afford all that money.

afford v.付的起钱vt提供给予



ASSISTANT: This model's less expensive than that one.

It's only three hundred pounds.

But, of course,

it's not as good as the expensive one.

和...一样好

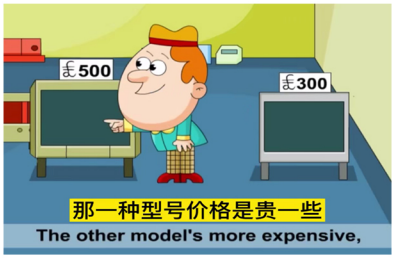


MR. FRITH: I don't like the model.

The other model's more expensive,

but it's worth the money.

It is worth every penny of it .一分钱一分货



MR. FRITH: Can we buy it on instalments?

ASSISTANT: Of course.

a deposit of=payadepositof付..钱

You can pay a deposit of thirty pounds,

and then fourteen pounds a month

for three years.



MR. FRITH: Do you like it, dear?

MRS. FRITH:I certainly do, but I don't like the price.

; good/well– better – best

You always want the best, but we can't afford it.

Sometimes you think you're a millionaire!



MR. FRITH: Millionaires don't buy things on instalments!

表示一类人用复数

Lesson 113:Small change

课文解析

CONDUCTOR: Fares, please! 直接说想要的东西+please 祈使句

MAN: Trafalgar Square, please.



CONDUCTOR: I'm sorry, sir.
I can't change a ten-pound note.
Haven't you got any small change?

MAN: I've got no small change, I am afraid.

CONDUCTOR: I'll ask some of the passengers.

some of them他们中的一些，
none of them他们中都没有，
two of them他们中的两个；

CONDUCTOR: Have you any small change, sir?



1st PASSENGER: I'm sorry. I've got none.

2nd PASSENGER: I haven't got any either.

either也否定句，too 肯定句中

CONDUCTOR: Can you change this ten-pound note, madam?



3rd PASSENGER: I'm afraid I can't.

4th PASSENGER: Neither can I. 倒装句

CONDUCTOR: I'm very sorry, sir.

get off/on the bus下/上车(状态);
get into进入get out of出去(强调动作)

You must get off the bus.



None of our passengers can change this note.

They're all millionaires!

TWO TRAMPS: Except us.



1sth TRAMP: I've got some small change.

2nd TRAMP: So have I. 倒装句，I’ve got some small change,too.

Lesson 115: Knock, knock!

课文解析

HELEN: Isn't there anyone at home?

一般疑问句+not 可以构成反义疑问句

every,no,any,some等代词及由他们构成的其他代词，如everyone,everybody等作主语时，谓语动词大多采用第三人人称单数。

JIM: I'll knock again, Helen.

Everything's very quiet.

I'm sure there's no one at home.



HELEN: But that's impossible.

invite sb. to do sth.邀请某人做某事

Carol and Tom invited us to lunch.

Look through the window.

look为不及物动词，所以后面加名词的时候需要加介词，through 穿过，通过



HELEN: Can you see anything?

JIM: Nothing at all. 用于否定句句末，加强否定语气



front door前门，side door侧门，back door后门，next door隔壁

HELEN: Let's try the back door.

JIM: Look! Everyone's in the garden.



CAROL: Hello, Helen. Hello, Jim.

TOM: Everybody wants to have lunch in the garden.

It's nice and warm out here.

nice and+形容词，英语里的习惯表达，满意，称赞（挺...很...）

The shirt is nice and clean.



come–came–come v.来; drink–drank–drunk v.喝;

CAROL: Come and have something to drink.

JIM: Thanks, Carol.

May I have a glass of beer please?

CAROL: Beer?There's none left.

You can have some lemonade.

JIM: Lemonade!



TOM: Don't believe her, Jim. believe sb 相信某人说的话

She's only joking. believe in sb相信某人（品质，为人）

Have some beer!



Lesson 117: Tommy's breakfast

课文解析

表示过去某时正在进行的动作，要用过去进行时，
要用be的过去式，am/is–was,are–were, was/were +现在分词ing;

When my husband was going into
the dining room this morning,
he dropped some coins on the floor.



there be某处有某物，因为此事发生在过去，所以be动词are变成了它的过去式were,
There were coins everywhere.

We looked for them, 寻找，look/listen强调动作，see/hear强调结果
but we could not find them all.

Look!Can you see it?
Listen!What can you hear?



While we were having breakfast,
our little boy,Tommy, 同位语，名词+名字，名字+名词，起解释说明的作用
found two small coins on the floor.
find–found–found



put–put–put
He put them both into his mouth.
We both tried to get the coins,
but it was too late.
Tommy had already swallowed them!
过去完成时haddone，在过去完成的动作，用来表示两个动作中，发生在前的那个动作



Later that morning, when I was doing the housework,
My husband phoned me from the office.



'How's Tommy?' he asked.
'I don't know,' I answered,
'Tommy's been to the toilet 's been to=has been to去过某处
three times this morning,
but I haven't had any change yet!'



Lesson 119:A true story

课文解析

Do you like stories? like+可数名词复数/不可数名词，表示喜欢一类事物

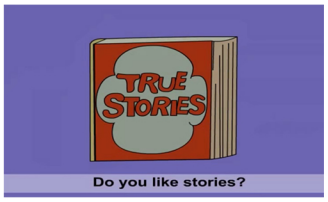
want to do sth.想要做某事want sb. to do sth.想要某人做某事

I want to tell you a true story. tell sb sth 告诉某人某事

It happened to a friend of mine a year ago.

形容词性物主代词和冠词不能同时修饰名词，所以不能说a my friend

要用名词性物主代词来代替名词。



同位语 时间状语从句

While my friend, George, was reading in bed,

two thieves climbed into his kitchen.



在...之后 过去完成时，had+V过去分词

After they had entered the house,

they went into the dining room.

It was very dark, so they turned on a torch.



形容人的嗓音

Suddenly, they heard a voice behind them.

询问某人怎么了

"What's up? What's up?" someone called.

The thieves dropped the torch and 连接两个连续发生的动作

ran away as quickly as they could.



形容噪音

George heard the noise and 连接两个连续发生的动作

came downstairs quickly.



He turned on the light, turn on/off开/关灯

but he couldn't see anyone.

The thieves had already gone. 过去完成时



所有格

But George's parrot, Henry, was still there.

"What's up, George?" the called.

'Nothing, Henry,'George said and smiled.

'Go back to sleep.' 继续睡觉 go back回去;



Lesson 121 The man in the hat

课文解析

buy –bought–bought

Customer: I bought two expensive dictionaries

here half an hour ago, half an hour半小时;

but I forgot to take them with me.

forget–forgot–forgotten forget to do sth.忘记该做某事

forget doing sth.忘记曾经做过某事;

take–took–taken;



Manager: Who served you, sir?

Customer: The lady who is standing

behind the counter. who引导的定语从句，用来修饰前面的名词the lady;



Manager: Which books did you buy?

Customer: The books which are on the counter.

which引导的定语从句，修饰前面的book



gentleman n.男士 gentle adj.文静的慈祥的温柔的，gently adv.温柔地和缓地文静地;

Manager: Did you serve this gentleman

half an hour ago, Miss Roberts?

He says he's the man

who bought these books.

这句话是个三层结构, he says作为主句，says 后跟了一个宾语从句;

在这个宾语从句中，who引导的定语从句修饰the man



Miss Roberts: I can't remember, sir.remember to do sth.记得去做某事;

The man whom I served remember doing sth.记得做了某事;

was wearing a hat. who引导的定语从句修饰the man,

由于被修饰的名词the man在定语从句中是

动词served的宾语，因此，关系代词应该用宾格whom



Manager: Have you got a hat, sir?

Customer: Yes, I have.

Manager: Would you put it on, please?

Customer: All right.

that引导的定语从句修饰the man

Manager: Is this the man that you served, Miss Roberts?

Miss Roberts: Yes, sir. I recognize him now.



Lesson 123: A trip to Australia

课文解析

MIKE: Look, Scott.

This is a photograph I took

during my trip to Australia. 定语从句，省略了引导词what/which

SCOTT: Let me see it, Mike.



SCOTT: This is a good photograph. photo 只能是照片

picture 可以是照片也可以是图片或者画

Who are these people?

MIKE: They're people I met during the trip.

定语从句，省略引导词who/whom



MIKE: That's the ship we travelled on.

SCOTT: What a beautiful ship!

感叹句



SCOTT: Who's this?

MIKE: That's the man I told you about. Remember?

SCOTT: Ah yes.

The one who offered you a job in Australia.

MIKE: That's right.



SCOTT: Who's this?

MIKE: Guess!

SCOTT: It's not you, is it? 反义疑问句

MIKE: That's right.



grow– grew – grown

MIKE: I grew a beard during the trip.

but I shaved it off when I came home.

SCOTT: Why did you shave it off?

MIKE: My wife didn't like it!



Lesson 125:Tea for two

课文解析

come in 进来 get out of 出去

SUSAN: Can't you come in and have tea now, Peter?



PETER: Not yet.

I must water the garden first.

情态动词must ,没有时态人称变化,

变疑问句must提前 变否定句后加not 或变need not ,don’t need to

情态动词，有数和时态的变化，has to、had to 否定和疑问用助动词do

SUSAN: Do you have to water it now?



PETER: I'm afraid I must.

Look at it! It's terribly dry.

have to(过去式had to)不得不 必须,强调客观需要;

must则着重说明主观看法;

had better do最好做某事; .

SUSAN: What a nuisance!



PETER: Last summer it was very dry, too.

Don't you remember?

I had to water it every day.

SUSAN: Well, I'll have tea by myself.

by 乘坐 by plane/bus/train

不迟于 I will be back by 7;30.

被，由 Thirty divided by three is ten.

用，靠 They can read by touch. learn sth by oneself

SUSAN: That was quick!



Have you finished already?

PETER: Yes. Look out of the window.

look out of 向外看 look into向内看

SUSAN: It's raining!

what do you mean= what is your meaning;what does ...mean?意思是什么?

That means you don't need

by all means想尽办法不择手段;

to water the garden.



PERTR: That was a pleasant surprise.

It means I can have tea, instead.

Lesson 127:A famous actress

课文解析



KATE: Can you recognize that woman, Liz?

LIZ: I think I can, Kate.

It must be Karen Marsh, the actress. must be 情态动词，表判断，一定是。否定形can’t be

KATE: I though so. Who's that beside her? think –thought – thought;

LIZ: That must be Conrad Reeves.

KATE: Conrad Reeves, the actor?

It's can't be. Let me have another look. 再看一眼

I think you're right! 宾语从句

Isn't he her third husband?

LIZ: No. He must be her fourth or fifth.

KATE: Doesn't Karen Marsh look old!

LIZ: She does, doesn't she! 反义疑问句

I read she's twenty–nine,

but she must be at least 至少 **forty.**

KATE: I'm sure she is.

be famous for以…而出名; be famous as作为…而出名;

LIZ: She was a famous actress

When I was still at school.

KATE: That was a long time ago, wasn't it?

LIZ: Not that long ago!

I'm not more than twenty–nine myself.

最多，不超多

Lesson 129:Seventy miles an hour

课文解析



ANN: **Look, Gary!**

That policeman's waving to you.

wave to sb 向某人招手

He wants you to stop.

want sb. to do sth.想让某人做某事;

stop to do sth.停下来去做某事;

stop doing sth.停止做某事;

插入语

POLICEMAN: **Where do you think you are? On a race track?**

You must have been driving at seventy miles an hour.



must have been doing对过去的肯定推测"一定做过"

GARY: **I can't have been.**

省略句: I can't have been driving at seventy miles an hour. ; can't have been doing

POLICEMAN: **I was doing eighty when I overtook you.**

对过去的否定推测

at 和do在这里表示以...的速度

overtake – overtook – overtaken 超车超过

POLICEMAN: **Didn't you see the speed limit?**



GARY: **I'm afraid I didn't, officer.**

I must have been dreaming.

ANN: **He wasn't dreaming, officer.**

I was telling him to drive slowly.

GARY: **That's why I didn't see the sign.**

那就是...的原因

POLICEMAN: **Let me see your driving licence.**



POLICEMAN: **I won't charge you this time.**

But you'd better not do it again!

You'd better = You had better, 后面加动词原形，

比should语气更为强烈,

否定用had better not do ;

GARY: **Thank you.**

I'll certainly be more careful.



ANN: **I told you to drive slowly, Gary.**

GARY: **You always tell me to drive slowly, darling.**

ANN: **Well, next time you'd better take my advice!**

take one's advice听从劝告



Lesson 131:Don't be so sure!

课文解析



be going to do打算计划做某事= be gonna

MARTIN: Where are you going to spend your holidays this year, Gary?

GARY: We may go abroad. I'm not sure. 花费时间，金钱

may 情态动词接动词原形，go abroad 出国

My wife wants go to Egypt.

I'd like to there, too. would like to do ... 想做某事；

We can't make up our minds. make up one't mind下定决心

MARTIN: Will you travel by sea or air?

GARY: We may travel by sea.

MARTIN: It's cheaper, isn't it?

GARY: It may be cheaper.

but it takes a long time.

take 花费时间，金钱 主语可以是人、物

sb take sometime to do sth

It takes sb sometime to do sth

cost 花费金钱，值得

某物cost sb 多少钱， 花费

某物 cost 多少钱 价值

spend 花费时间、金钱，主语是人

MARTIN: I'm sure you'll enjoy yourselves.

GART: Don't be so sure.

表推测

We might not go anywhere.

My wife always worries too much. 顾虑重重worry about担心什么事情；

照顾

Who's going to look after the dog?

Who's going to look after the house?

Who's going to look after the garden?

We have this problem every year.

in the end, we stay at home and look after everything!

Lesson 133: Sensational news!

课文解析

拍电影

REPORTER: Have you just made a new film, Miss Marsh?



MISS MARSH: Yes, I have.

REPORTER: Are you going to make a another?

MISS MARSH: No, I'm not.

I'm going to retire. I feel very tired.

I don't want to make another film for a long time.

长达很久，早就

Let's= Let us,常用于第一人称的祈使句中，用来表示请求、命令

KATE: Let's buy a newspaper, Liz.



Listen to this!

'Karen Marsh: Sensational News!

By our reporter, Alan Jones. 由.../作者...

Karen Marsh arrived at London Airport today.

She was wearing a blue dress and a mink coat.

arrive v.到达(arrivaln.)+in大地方/+ on/at小地方

She told me she had just made a new film.

She said she was not going to make another.

She said she was going to retire.

She told reporters she felt very tired

and didn't want to make another film for a long time.'

LIZ: I wonder why!

wonder=want to know

Lesson 135: The latest report

课文解析

REPORTER: Are you really going to retire, miss Marsh?

MISS MARSH: I may.I can't make up my mind. 下定决心

I will have to ask my future husband.

He won't let me make another film.

will not



REPORTER: Your future husband, Miss Marsh?

MISS MARSH: Yes. Let me introduce him to you.

introduce sb. to sb.引见某人

His name is Carlos.

We're going to get married next week.



KATE: Look, Liz!

Here's another report about Karen Marsh.

Listen: 'Karen Marsh: Thelatest.

At her London Hotel today 英语表述，先地点，后时间

Miss Marsh told reporters she might retire.

She said she couldn't make up her mind.

She said she would have to ask her future husband. 根据上文对话，直接引语变成间接引语

She said her future husband would not let her make another film.

Then she introduced us to Carlos

and told us they would get married next week'.



LIZ: That's sensational news, isn't it, Kate?

KATE: It certainly is. He'll be her sixth husband!

will be, would be, may be, might be, can be, could be, must be, have to be, had better be, ought to be情态动词后边的be动词要用be动词的原型be;



Lesson 137:A pleasant dream

课文解析



JULIE: Are you doing the football pools, Brain? 名词搭配do，可以当动词使用

BRIAN: Yes, I've nearly finished, Julie. nearly adv.几乎将近差不多= almost, just about

I'm sure we'll win something this week.

JULIE: You always say that, but we never win anything!

What will you do if you win a lot of money? If引导的条件状语从句:主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时

BRIAN: If I win a lot of money I'll buy you a mink coat.

JULIE: I don't want a mink coat!

I want to see the world.

BRIAN: All right.If we win a lot of money, 住，live 居住，长期定居

We'll travel round the world and we'll stay at the best hotels.

Then we'll return home and buy a big house in the country.

We'll have a beautiful garden and …

JULIE: But if we spend all that money we'll be poor again.

What'll we do then?

BRIAN: If we spend all the money,

we'll try and win the football pools again.

JULIE: It's a pleasant dream

but everything depends on 'if! if 可以换成 time 、money 一切取决于时间/金钱

Lesson 139: Is that you, John?

课文解析



GRAHAM TURNER: Is that you, John? 电话里用this is/that is

JOHN SMITH: Yes, speaking.

GRAHAM TURNER: Tell Mary we'll be late (迟到) for dinner this evening.

JOHN SMITH: I'm afraid I don't understand.

GRAHAM TURNER: Hasn't Mary told you?She invited Charlotte
and me to dinner this evening.
I said I would be at your house at six o'clock,
but the boss want me to do some extra work.
I'll have to stay at the office.
I don't know when I'll finish.
Oh, and by the way, 顺便说一下
my wife wants to know if Mary needs any help.

JOHN SMITH: I don't know what you're talking about.

GRAHAM TURNER: That is John Smith,isn't it? isn't it= isn't it right?

JOHN SMITH: Yes, I'm John Smith. 反义疑问句:前肯定后否定，前否定后肯定

GRAHAM TURNER: You are John Smith,the engineer,aren't you?

JOHN SMITH: That's right.

GRAHAM TURNER: You work for the Overseas Engineering Company, don't you?

JOHN SMITH: No, I don't I'm John Smith the telephone engineer
and I'm repairing your telephone line.

Lesson 141:Sally's first train ride

课文解析



连在一起用单数，分开用复数

Last week, my four-year-old daughter,

Sally, was invited to a children's party. 被动语态是由be动词+及物动词vt.的过去分词构成

I decided to take her by train. decide to do 决定做…

Sally was very excited because

she had never travelled on a train before.

She sat near the window

saw 可以替换成did/said/left 她看见/做/说/留下的一切

and asked questions about everything she saw.

Suddenly, a middle-age lady got on the train get on/into.上车get off/out of下车

and sat opposite Sally.

'Hello, little girl,' she said.

Sally did not answer, but looked at her curiously.

The lady was dressed in a blue coat be dressed in… 穿戴着

and a large, funny hat.

After the train had left the station,

the lady opened her handbag

and took out her powdercompact.

She then began to make up her face. make up one’s face 化妆，打扮

'Why are you doing that?' Sally asked.

'To make myself beautiful,' the lady answered. 动词不定式，为了…表目的

She put away her compact and smiled kindly.

'But you are still ugly,' Sally said.

Sally was amused, but I was very embarrassed!

Lesson 143 A walk through the woods

课文解析



I live in a very old town
which is surrounded by beautiful woods.
It is a famous beauty spot.
On Sundays, hundreds of people come from the city
to see our town and to walk through the woods.
Visitors have been asked to keep the woods clean and tidy.
Litter baskets have been placed under the trees,
but people still throw their rubbish everywhere.
Last Wednesday, I went for a walk in the woods.
What I saw made me very sad.
I counted seven old cars and three old refrigerators.
The litter baskets were empty
and the ground was covered with pieces of paper,
cigarette ends, old tyres, empty bottles and rusty tins.
Among the rubbish, I found a sign which said,
'Anyone who leaves litter
in these woods will be prosecuted!'

is surrounded被动语态，被…围绕;
be famous for以…而出名
be famous as作为…而出名
每逢周日,星期后加s表示每逢，on sunday具体的周日;
hundreds of成百的
thoudands of成千.上万的;
come from从…而来;
have been done现在完成时的被动语态;
go for walk去散步
becovered with …覆盖着
写着