

How to use this book

1 Dialogue

Good morning

- A: Good morning. How are you?
B: I'm fine. And you?
A: Fine, thank you.
B: I'm Peter. What's your name?
A: My name is Jane.



2 Expressions

- Good morning. 早上好.
- Good afternoon. 下午好.
- Good evening. 晚上好.
- How are you?
 - = How are you doing?
 - = How are things (with you)?
 - = How is everything (with you)?

3 Practice

- A: Good morning!
B: Good _____!
A: How _____?
B: Fine.
A: Nice to see you.
B: _____ to see you, too.

① Dialogue

介绍日常生活中使用频度高的基本会话模式,电话上课时学生与外教进行角色互换,朗读并背诵绘声绘色的英文。上课前预习教材内容会有更好的效果,看网络教材并听三遍MP3录音,听完后模仿正确的发音和语气,慢慢读三遍再快速读三遍并背诵。

② Expressions

关于Dialogue介绍的基本会话模式的展开,重要的表达方式随时可以改用新词汇,面临类似的情景时不再仅限于一种句子,学会灵活表达。这些扩展的句子反复练习后,可以提高会话的能力。

③ Practice

本节的练习题是用来检查课文及扩展内容的理解程度。学生替换各种词汇和句子,大声练习,直到完全掌握每个课文的内容。

LEVEL 1-B

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How much is it?

* Dialogue

A: May I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a lamp to give as a present.

A: Well, how is this one?

B: This is a beautiful lamp! How much is it?

A: It's seventy-eight dollars.

B: That's a reasonable price! I'll take it.

A: Will that be cash or credit?

B: I'll pay in cash.

* Expressions

- How much is it? 多少钱?

- = How much will you charge me for it?
- = How much does it cost?
- = How much do I have to pay for it?
- = What is the price of it?

- Will that be cash or credit?

你是用现金还是用信用卡支付?

- = Will that be cash or charge?
- = How would you like to pay for this?
- = How will you be paying for this?

Ans. I'll pay in cash. / I'll pay by credit card.

我将用现金支付。 / 我将用信用卡支付。

- I'll take it. 我买了。

- = I'd like to buy this one, please.
- = I'll get this one.
- = I think I'll take this one.

Vocabulary & Expressions

reasonable: 合理的
charge: 主管, 掌管
cost: 花费

* Practice

A: That's a beautiful car!

B: _____ is it?

A: It's \$50,000.

B: That's too expensive!

A: This looks great!

B: How much _____ it _____?

A: Will that be _____ or _____?

B: I'll pay _____ cash.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

How much will you _____ me for it? 多少钱?

A. cost B. charge C. pay D. price

2. 按正确的顺序排列句子。

A. I'm looking for black gloves.

B. May I help you?

C. I'm sorry but they are all sold out.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) take, I, one, will, this 就这个吧。

2) much, is, how, this, ? 多少钱?

3) pay, I, credit card, will, by 刷卡吧。

* Answers

1. B 2. B - A - C

3. 1) I will take this one. 2) How much is this? 3) I will pay by credit card.

I'm an only child.

* Dialogue

A: How many brothers and sisters do you have?

B: I'm an only child. How about you?

A: I have two brothers and one sister.

B: Are you the eldest among your siblings?

A: No, I'm the youngest out of the four.

B: Do you live with your parents?

A: No, I live away from my parents.

B: I guess you miss them a lot.

* Expressions

- **How many brothers and sisters do you have?** 你有几个兄弟姐妹?

- = Do you have any siblings?
- = Do you have any brothers and sisters?
- = How many siblings do you have?

- **I'm an only child.** 我是独生子。

- = I'm the only child in my family.
- = I have no brothers and sisters.
- = I have no siblings.

- **I live away from my parents.** 我不和我的父母住在一起。

- = I don't live at my parents' house.
- = I don't live with my family.
- = I live on my own.

Vocabulary & Expressions

among: 在 ... 之中, ... 之一
 sibling: 兄弟, 姐妹, 同胞, 同属
 out of: 在 ... 外
 away from: 远离

* Practice

A: Do you have any _____?

B: No, I'm an _____ child.

A: How many _____ and _____ do you have?

B: I have two brothers.

A: Do you _____ your parents?

B: No, I live _____ my parents.

* Review

1. 请选择和例句意思不同的句子。

I'm an only child.

- A. I have no siblings.
- B. I'm the only child in my family.
- C. I have only one child.
- D. I have no brothers and sisters.

2. 请选择正确的答案。

Are you the youngest _____ your siblings? 你是兄弟姐妹中最小的吗?

- A. between
- B. among
- C. in
- D. of

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) live, you, with, do, your, parents, ? 你跟父母一起生活吗?

2) live, from, my, I, away, parents 我不跟父母一起生活。

3) guess, you, miss, lot, I, a, them 很想见他们吧。

* Answers

1. C 2. B

3. 1) Do you live with your parents? 2) I live away from my parents. 3) I guess you miss them a lot.

Where do you work?

* Dialogue

A: Let me ask you a question. What do you do for a living?

B: I'm a chef.

A: That's interesting. How long have you had this job?

B: Over 5 years.

A: Then, where do you work?

B: I work at Lakeview Restaurant.

A: Oh, really? I've been there several times and the food was delicious.

B: Thank you.

* Expressions

- How long have you had this job?

你做这份工作多久了?

= How long have you been working here?

= How many years have you been working here?

Vocabulary & Expressions

several: 几个

currently: 普遍地, 通常地

unemployed: 失业的

Other Expressions: I'm currently unemployed.

我目前失业。

= I'm not working right now.

= I have no job at the moment.

= I'm (in) between jobs.

= I don't work now.

* Practice

A: What do you do _____ ?

B: I'm a nurse.

A: How long _____ this job?

B: Just over a week.

A: Where _____ you _____ ?

B: I work _____ Plaza Hotel.

A: Oh, really? I've been there _____ times.

* Review

1. 请选择和例句意思不同的句子。

I'm currently unemployed.

- A. I don't work.
- B. I have no job.
- C. I'm in between jobs.
- D. I'm taking a break.

2. 请利用 () 里的词语提问。

1) Q: _____ (work)

A: He works at the hospital.

2) Q: _____ (living)

A: She's a lawyer.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) times, there, I, been, several, have 你去过那里几次?

2) ask, me, let, question, you, a 只问一个问题吧。

* Answers

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. D | 2. 1) Where does he work? | 2) What does she do for a living? |
| 3. 1) I have been there several times. | 2) Let me ask you a question. | |

You can make a chocolate cake, can't you?

* Dialogue

A: Can you make a banana cake tonight?

B: No, I can't.

A: Why not?

B: I don't have any ingredients for banana cake.

A: Then, what do you have?

B: There are some chocolates.

A: You can make a chocolate cake, can't you?

B: Certainly. Give me just one hour.

* Expressions

<<Tag questions>>

Positive sentence

+

Negative tag

Kathy plays the violin,
You were late,
Tom will be here soon,

doesn't she?
weren't you?
won't he?

Negative sentence

+

Positive tag

You didn't lock the door,
She doesn't like a cat,
Mary shouldn't go there,

did you?
does she?
should she?

Vocabulary & Expressions

ingredient: 成分, 因素
tag question: 很明显的问題

** Meaning of **yes** and **no** in answer to a negative sentence:

ex. You didn't lock the door, did you? ⇒ Yes. (= Yes, I locked the door.)

⇒ No. (= No, I didn't lock the door.)

* Practice

A: _____ you make apple juice right now?

B: No, _____.

A: Why _____?

B: I don't have _____.

A: Then, you can make coffee, _____ you?

B: Yes, _____.

* Review

1. 请完成下面的疑问句。

1) You're tired, _____?

2) Susan can speak German, _____?

3) _____ a lot of people here, aren't there?

4) Tony's on holiday, _____?

5) _____ going out today, are you?

6) It's a nice day, _____?

7) Michael runs fast, _____?

8) You haven't seen Chris today, _____?

9) _____ a good film, wasn't it?

10) Annie won't be late, _____?

2. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) make, pasta, can, you, tonight, ? 今天晚上能做意大利面吗?

2) give, minutes, me, just, ten

* Answers

1. 1) aren't you 2) can't she 3) There are 4) isn't he 5) You're not
6) isn't it 7) doesn't he 8) have you 9) It was 10) will she
2. 1) Can you make pasta tonight? 2) Give me just ten minutes.

Do you like watching movies?

* Dialogue

A: Do you like watching movies?

B: Sure. It's one of my hobbies.

A: What kind of movies do you like?

B: I like comedies and dramas.

A: What's your favorite movie?

B: Gone with the wind.

A: Oh, it's a famous movie.

B: Do you like it too?

A: Not really, I don't like it very much. It's so tedious for me.

* Expressions

Other Expressions: - Do you want to catch a movie?

你想去看电影吗?

= How about watching a movie?

= Do you want to go to the movies?

= Do you want to watch a movie?

= Why don't we catch a movie?

= Let's go watch a movie.

= Would you like to go to the movies?

Vocabulary & Expressions

horror: 恐怖

tedious: 单调乏味的

- What's showing today?

今天是什么电影?

= What movies are currently playing?

= What film is on now?

* Practice

A: Do you like _____ movies?

B: Sure.

A: What _____ do you like?

B: I like horror movies.

A: What's your _____ movie?

B: My _____ movie is Star Wars.

A: Do you like a classic movie?

B: No, I don't. It's _____ boring.

* Review

1. 按正确的顺序排列句子。

A. Then, how about tomorrow?

B. No, not tonight. I have work to do.

C. Do you want to catch a movie tonight?

D. Okay. Then, let's meet in front of Ruke's diner at 6 P.M.

2. 请选择正确的问句。

I like independent movies.

A. What's your least favorite movie?

B. Do you like to go to the movies?

C. What kind of movies do you like?

D. What movie do you dislike the most?

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) don't, very, I, like, horror, much, movies 我不太喜欢恐怖片。

2) like, you, movies, watching, do, ? 喜欢看电影吗?

* Answers

1. C - B - A - D

2. C

3. 1) I don't like horror movies very much.

2) Do you like watching movies?

Can I ask you a question?

* Dialogue

A: Pardon me. Can I ask you a question?

B: Certainly.

A: Can I park here?

B: Yes, this is a free parking lot.

A: Thanks.

B: You're welcome.

* Expressions

- **Can I ask you a question?** 我能问你个问题吗?

= May I ask you a question?

= Mind if I ask you a question?

= Can I ask you something?

Ans. Why not? 为什么不可以呢?

Sure. 当然可以。

Of course. / Certainly. 当然。/ 可以。

No problem. 没有问题。

- **Can I park here?** 我能在这里停车吗?

= Is it okay to park here?

= Could I leave my car here?

= Is this a parking lot?

= Do you mind if I park here?

Vocabulary & Expressions

lot n. 一堆, 许多

leave vt. 离开

customer n. 消费者

resident n. 居民

employee n. 职工, 雇员

handicapped n. 残疾人

Other Expressions: **Customer parking only** 顾客专用停车场。

Resident parking only 居民专用停车

Employee parking only 员工专用停车

Parking for handicapped only 残疾人专用停车

* Practice

A: Can I _____ you a _____?

B: Yes, of course.

A: Do you _____ if I _____ here?

B: Only if you're going to the Supermarket.

A: Is it _____ to park here?

B: I'm afraid this parking _____ is for customers only.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

Sophie: () me. Can I () you a question?

Tom: ().

- A. Excuse, give, Certainly
- B. Pardon, give, Sure
- C. Excuse, ask, Of course
- D. Pardon, ask, Why?

2. 请选择和例句意思不同的句子。

Can I park here?

- A. Is it okay to park here?
- B. Is this a parking lot?
- C. Could you leave your car here?
- D. Do you mind if I park here?

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) is, this, free, lot, a, parking 这里是免费停车场。

2) only, for, parking, handicapped 残疾人专用停车

3) parking, resident, only 居民专用停车

* Answers

1. C 2. C

3. 1) This is a free parking lot. 2) Parking for handicapped only 3) Resident parking only

How do you like your new job?

* Dialogue

A: Hi, Tony. How's it going?

B: Nothing much. I just got a new job at a hotel.

A: Really? How do you like your new job?

B: It's really exciting, but I don't like the manager.
He grumbles all the time.

A: That's too bad. What hotel do you work for?

B: Plaza Hotel.

A: That's funny. My brother works there, too.

B: Oh, that's interesting. What does he do?

A: Actually, he's the manager!

* Expressions

- **How do you like your new job?** 你喜欢你的新工作吗?

= How are you doing with your new job?

= How's your new job?

= I haven't seen you for ages.

= I haven't seen you for a while.

- **He grumbles all the time.**

他一直抱怨这份工作。

= He always complains.

= He's constantly complaining.

= He's always dissatisfied.

= He's full of complaints.

Vocabulary & Expressions

grumbling adj. 出怨言的

all the time adv. 始终

actually adv. 实际上

constantly adv. 不变地

dissatisfied adj. 不满意的

* Practice

A: Hi, Mary. How's it _____?

B: I _____ a new job.

A: How _____ your new job?

B: It's really _____.

A: My manager _____ all the time.

B: That's _____. What hotel do you _____?

A: Crown Hotel.

* Review

1. 按正确的顺序排列句子。

A. I got a new job.

B. Hi, Jane. What are you doing these days?

C. Really? How do you like your new job?

D. I'm satisfied with what I'm doing.

2. 请选择和例句意思不同的句子。

She grumbles all the time.

A. She's constantly making problems.

B. She always grumbles.

C. She's constantly complaining.

D. She's always dissatisfied.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) company, for, you, do, what, work, ? 你在什么公司工作?

2) there, too, I, actually, work 其实我也在那里工作。

* Answers

1. B-A-C-D 2. A

3. 1) What company do you work for? 2) Actually, I work there, too.

What does he look like?

* Dialogue

A: Can you please help me? I've lost my child.

B: Where did you last see your child?

A: He was sitting on a bench a while ago.

B: What does he look like?

A: He has short brown hair and has freckles.

B: Oh, I saw him. He went to the restroom around that corner.

A: Really? Thanks a lot.

B: No problem.

* Expressions

- **I've lost my child.** 我的孩子丢了。

= I can't find my child.

= My child is missing.

= I'm looking for my child.

- **Where did you last see your child?** 你最后一次是在哪里见到你的孩子的?

= Where was the last place you've seen him / her?

= Where were you together last?

- **What does he look like?** 他长的什么样?

= Can you describe his looks?

= Can you tell me what he looks like?

= Can you describe him?

= Can you tell me the details of him?

= Describe him for me, please.

Vocabulary & Expressions

freckle n. 雀斑

describe vt. 描写

detail n. 细节

tail n. 尾部, 尾巴

* Practice

A: Can you _____ help me? I've _____ my dog.

B: What does your dog _____ ?

A: He _____ a long tail and big ears.

A: I can't _____ my cell-phone.

B: Where did you _____ see it?

A: What _____ your brother _____ ?

B: _____ tall and handsome.

A: Did you see him?

B: Yes, he _____ to the post office _____ that corner.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

lost

last

describe

freckles

details

1) Can you tell me the _____ of your cat?

2) My younger sister has _____.

3) I _____ my car key again!

4) When was the _____ time you saw her?

5) Can you _____ your car?

2. 请选择正确的回答。

What does he look like?

A. He's generous and diligent.

B. He wears glasses.

C. He likes driving.

D. He's an easygoing person.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) last, you, dog, where, see, your, did, ? 最后一次在哪里看到你的狗?

2) ago, he, here, standing, while, was, a 它刚才还在这里呢。

* Answers

1. 1) details 2) freckles 3) lost 4) last 5) describe 2. B

3. 1) Where did you last see your dog? 2) He was standing here a while ago.

What are you going to do this weekend?

* Dialogue

A: What are you going to do this weekend?

B: I'm going to visit my parents. How about you?

A: I'm going to go to the movies with my friends.

B: What movie are you going to watch?

A: I haven't decided yet, but I want to see something hilarious.

B: I see. Then, have a nice weekend and see you next Monday!

A: You, too!

* Expressions

- **What are you going to do this weekend?** 你这个周末打算做什么?

= Do you have any plans for this weekend?

= Did you make any plans for this weekend?

= What is your plan for this weekend?

= Are you doing anything for this weekend?

Ans. I don't have any plans.

我没有什么计划。

= I'm not doing anything this weekend.

= I don't have any particular plans.

= I have nothing on my calendar.

= I have nothing in particular.

Vocabulary & Expressions

decide v. 决定, 判决

hilarious adj. 欢闹的

plan vt. 计划, 设计

particular adj. 特殊的,

- **be going to + infinitive verb** 一般将来时

ex. I'm going to go to the library.

She's going to take a shower.

We're going to go shopping.

* Practice

A: What are you _____ _____ _____ tonight?

B: I don't have any _____.

A: Then, how _____ going to the movies tonight?

B: Great!

A: What _____ she going to do?

B: She _____ _____ _____ visit her parents.

A: _____ a nice weekend!

B: You, _____!

* Review

1. 请选择正确的回答。

What are you going to do this weekend?

- A. I have no plans.
- B. I play basketball every other weekend.
- C. I'll call you soon.
- D. Sorry, I already have an appointment.

2. 请选择正确的答案。

particular decide plans yet anything

- 1) We're not doing _____ tonight.
- 2) Do you have any _____ _____ for this weekend?
- 3) Julie didn't finish her interview _____.
- 4) Did you _____ where to go?

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) movie, to, what, watch, going, you, are, ? 看什么样的电影?

2) next, you, see, week, ! 下周见!

* Answers

1. A 2. 1) anything 2) particular plans 3) yet 4) decide
3. 1) What movie are you going to watch? 2) See you next week!

What are you doing now?

* Dialogue

A: What is Josh doing?

B: He's going to bed now.

A: He always goes to bed before midnight.

B: What are you doing now?

A: I'm making sandwiches for picnic tomorrow.

B: Are you going on a picnic tomorrow?

A: Yes, would you like to join us?

B: No thanks. I have a date with Susan.

* Expressions

- **Present continuous** 现在进行时态

: be + verb ~ing 正在做……

: 现在进行体使用于正在发生的时点或者情况

ex. What are you doing now?

Is it raining?

- **Present simple**

: 现在形使用在某个事实反复发生的情况

ex. I always go to the bed before midnight.

It doesn't rain very much in winter.

Vocabulary & Expressions

go on a picnic 野餐
appointment n. 约会, 指定

* Practice

A: What are they doing now?

B: _____ having lunch.

A: What _____ she doing?

B: _____ fighting with her mom.

A: Are _____ doing your homework?

B: No, _____ watching TV.

A: _____ he doing something wrong?

B: No, _____.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的动词现在时或现在进行时。

1) The train is never late. It always _____ (leave) on time.

2) Look at the river! It _____ (flow) very fast today!

3) The water _____ (boil). Can you turn it off?

4) Most people _____ (learn) to swim when they are young.

5) _____ (you / read) the newspaper every day?

2. 请选择正确的回答。

What are they doing?

A. They're going to the beach.

B. They're going to have a barbeque party.

C. They're going to do their homework.

D. They're going to have a coffee break.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) always, a, wears, he, hat 他经常戴帽子。

2) you, listening, the, are, radio, to, ? 你在听收音机吗?

* Answers

1) 1) leaves 2) is flowing 3) is boiling 4) learn 5) Do you read

2) A 3) 1) He always wears a hat 2) Are you listening to the radio?

What do you want to do today?

* Dialogue

A: What do you want to do today?

B: I want to go hiking.

A: What do your children want to do today?

B: They want to go swimming.

A: What does your husband want to do?

B: He wants to buy a new cell phone.

A: What does your mother-in-law want to do?

B: She wants to go to a museum.

* Expressions

表示 **to 否定的动词** → **want to / need to / like to + infinitive verb (动词原型)**

ex. What do you want to do? 你今天打算做什么?

⇒ I want to go hiking. 我打算去滑冰。

What do you need to do? 你需要做些什么准备?

⇒ I need to take a rest. 我需要休息。

What do you like to do? 你喜欢做什么?

⇒ I like to read. 我喜欢读书。

Vocabulary & Expressions

go hiking 去旅行

mother-in-law

n. 婆母, 岳母

museum n. 博物馆

rest n. 休息, 静止

- 以外表示 **to 否定的动词**

decide (决定) hope (希望) agree (同意)

plan (计划) fail (舍弃) promise (允诺)

refuse (拒绝) expect (期待) attempt (尝试)

* Practice

A: What do you want to do today?

B: I _____ eat something special.

A: What do those children need to do?

B: They _____ play outside.

A: What do they like to eat?

B: They _____ eat pizza.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

1) Q. What do you _____ to have?

A. I want _____ a red car.

2) Q. Where do you need _____ ?

A. I _____ to go to the drugstore.

3) Q. What _____ do?

A. They like to watch a movie.

2. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) books, Jane, to, likes, read Jane 喜欢读书。

2) wants, Japanese, Michael, to, learn Michael 想学日语。

3) hospital, to, they, the, to, need, go 他们没有必要去医院。

* Answers

1. 1) want, to have 2) to go, need 3) do they like to 2. 1) Jane likes to read books,
2) Michael wants to learn Japanese, 3) They need to go to the hospital.

Do you want to go out for dinner?

* Dialogue

A: Do you want to go out for dinner?

B: Today? I'm sorry I can't.

A: Why?

B: Because I have to work until late tonight.

A: I'm sorry to hear that.

B: How about tomorrow?

A: Sure. Sounds good.

* Expressions

- **How about (going) tomorrow?** 明天怎么样?

= What about (going) tomorrow?

= Why don't we go tomorrow?

= Let's go tomorrow.

Other Expressions : What about next week? 下周怎么样?

= How about next week?

= How does next week sound?

= Is next week good?

Ans. That's a good idea. 好主意!

= That sounds good.

= Sounds good.

= That sounds like a good idea.

= What a good idea!

Vocabulary & Expressions

go out v. 出去, 熄灭

unit n. 个体, (计量)

单位 (军队的)

部队单位

* Practice

A: Do you want to _____ for a nice meal?

B: Sounds great! Where to?

A: How about _____ out for some hamburgers?

B: I'd love to, but I can't.

A: _____?

B: Because I have a meeting soon. How _____ tomorrow?

A: Okay.

* Review

1. 按正确的顺序排列句子。

A. How come?

B. I'd love to, but I can't.

C. Let's go out for lunch.

D. Because I have to finish this report by 2 P.M.

2. 请选择和例句意思不同的句子。

How about going to the concert?

A. What about going to the concert?

B. Let's go to the concert.

C. Why don't we go to the concert?

D. What do you think about going to the concert?

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) study, have, I, late, to, until 我学习到很晚。

2) afternoon, about, tomorrow, how, ? 明天下午怎么样?

* Answers

1 C - B - A - D

2. D

3 1) I have to study until late.

2) How about tomorrow afternoon?

When do you expect him back?

* Dialogue

A: Sales Department, can I help you?

B: Yes, can I speak to Mr. Lee, please?

A: I'm afraid he's not here.

B: When do you expect him back?

A: He'll be back in 2 hours.

B: Then, I'll call back then.

A: Okay, but would you mind leaving your name?

B: Oh, sure. It's John Smith.

A: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

* Expressions

- **Can I speak to Mr. Lee, please?** 可以叫李先生接电话吗?

- = May I speak to Mr. Lee, please?
- = I'd like to speak to Mr. Lee, please.
- = Is Mr. Lee there?

- **He's not here.** 他现在不在。

- = He's not available at the moment.
- = He's not in at the moment.
- = He's out at the moment.

- **When do you expect him back?** 他什么时候回来?

- = When will he be back?
- = When can I expect to talk to him?
- = When is he going to return?

Vocabulary & Expressions

department n. 部门, 系, 学部
 expect vt. 期待, 预期
 available adj. 可用到的, 可利用的
 at the moment adv. 此刻

* Practice

A: _____ I _____ to Johnson, please?

B: Sorry, he's not in _____.

A: When do you _____ him _____?

B: He'll _____ in one hour.

A: _____ you mind _____ your name?

B: Oh, it's Kathy Park.

A: Thank you, Ms. Park.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

He's not () at the moment. 他现在不在。

- A. be
- B. available
- C. exist
- D. possible

2. 请选择正确的回答。

When do you expect him back?

- A. He should be back in 30 minutes.
- B. He expects you to call him back.
- C. He'll call you soon.
- D. He'll be there shortly.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) Michael, I, speak, may, please, to, ? 可以和 Michael 通话吗?

2) call, I, hours, back, in, will, two 两个小时一个在打电话。

* Answers

1. B 2. A

3. 1) May I speak to Michael, please?

2) I will call back in two hours.

I'd like to take these books out, please.

* Dialogue

A: I'd like to take these books out, please.

B: Sure. Do you have your student ID with you?

A: Yes. Here it is.

B: Thanks. Here are your books.

A: By the way, how long can I borrow them?

B: Please return the books in 2 weeks. There's an overdue fine after 2 weeks.

A: Oh, I see. Thank you.

* Expressions

- I'd like to take these books out, please. 我要把这些书带走。

= Can I check these books out?

= May I borrow these books?

= I'd like to check these books out.

- Do you have your student ID with you?

你有学生 ID 号码吗?

= I need to see your student ID, please.

= Could you show me your student ID?

= Your student ID, please.

- How long can I borrow them? 我能借多久?

= How long can I check out these books?

= How long can I keep these books?

Vocabulary & Expressions

by the way 顺便问一下

borrow v. 借

overdue adj. 迟到的

fine adj. 美好的, 优良的

check out v. 付帐后离开
检验

* Practice

A: I'd like to _____ this book _____, please.

B: Could you _____ me your _____?

A: Do you have your student ID _____ you?

B: Here _____.

A: How _____ can I _____ this book?

B: Please _____ the book _____ 10 days.

A: There's an _____ after 10 days.

B: Oh, I see.

* Review

1. 请用正确的英语单词填空。

1) () 借

2) () 借给

3) () 过期

4) () 罚款

2. 请选择和例句意思不同的句子。

Do you have your driver's license with you?

A. Could you show me your driver's license?

B. I need to see your driver's license, please.

C. When did you get your driver's license?

D. Your driver's license, please.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) this, how, check, long, out, I, book, can, ? 这本书能借多长时间?

2) it, here, is 就在这里。

* Answers

1. 1) borrow 2) lend 3) overdue 4) fine 2 C

3. 1) How long can I check out this book? 2) Here it is.

I'd like a window seat, please.

* Dialogue

- A: I'd like to reserve a round-trip flight from Seoul to Boston.
 B: When will you be leaving?
 A: I'll be leaving on September 20th and coming back on October 15th.
 B: What class would you like?
 A: I'd like an economy class.
 B: Where would you like to sit?
 A: I'd like a window seat, please.
 B: Your reservation has been made. Please confirm it three days before your leaving date.
 A: Thank you.
 B: You're welcome.

* Expressions

- **When will you be leaving?** 你什么时候离开?
 = When are you planning to leave?
 = On what date will you be leaving?
 = When is your leaving date?
- **I'd like an economy class.** 我喜欢上经济学。
 = Economy class will do for me.
 = I'll go with economy class.
- **Please confirm it three days before your leaving date.**
 请你在你离开的前三天确认日期。
 = Please confirm it three days before your traveling date.
 = Please confirm it three days prior to your departure.

Vocabulary & Expressions

reserve n. 储备(物), 储藏量
 round-trip adj. 来回旅程的
 window seat n. 靠窗座位
 confirm vt. 确定, 批准
 prior to adv. 在前, 居先
 departure n. 启程, 出发, 离开

* Practice

A: I'd like to _____ a flight from Seoul to New York.

B: When will you _____?

A: What _____ would you like?

B: Economy class will _____ me.

A: _____ would you like to _____?

B: I'd like a _____, please.

A: Please _____ your reservation before your _____.

B: Oh, I see. Thank you.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的问句。

Q: _____

A: I'm leaving this Saturday and returning next Wednesday.

A. How long are you going to be there?

B. What's your schedule like?

C. Do you have any plans for summer vacation?

D. Did you leave on Saturday?

2. 请选择正确的答案。

confirm

departure

reserve

sit

seat

1) Would you mind if I _____ next to you?

2) I'd like to _____ a roundtrip train ticket from Seoul to Busan.

3) When is your _____ date?

4) You need to _____ your reservation number.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) please, I, like, window, would, a, seat 给我靠窗位子。

2) do, economy, will, for, class, me 觉得硬座比较好。

* Answers

1. B

2. 1) sit

2) reserve

3) departure

4) confirm

3. 1) I would like a window seat, please.

2) Economy class will do for me.

What sports do you play?

* Dialogue

A: What sports do you play?

B: I play hockey and baseball.

A: Who do you play baseball with?

B: I play with some friends from work. We have a team.

A: Where do you play?

B: We play at Hunter Park.

A: How often do you practice?

B: We practice once or twice a week.

A: When do you practice?

B: We practice on Sundays.

A: What time do you start practicing?

B: We start at ten o'clock in the morning.

* Expressions

- Making questions: What / Who / Where / How often / When / What time -?

ex. What is your hobby? 你的爱好是什么?

Who do you like the most?

你更喜欢谁?

Where do you live? 你住在哪里?

How often do you study?

你经常学习吗?

When do you go to school? 你几点钟去学校?

What time do you get up? 你几点钟起床?

Vocabulary & Expressions

On Sundays 在星期天
practice n. 实行, 实践,

* Practice

- _____ do you want to be in the future?
- _____ do you study English with?
- _____ do you go to bed?
- _____ do you want to go?
- _____ do they exercise?
- _____ do you take a shower?

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

who	what	how often	what time
-----	------	-----------	-----------

- 1) _____ do you have lunch?
- 2) _____ do you want to buy for Jane's birthday present?
- 3) _____ do you go shopping in a month?
- 4) _____ do you live with?

2. 请造合适的疑问句。

- 1) Q. _____
A. I use the computer for about 5 hours a day.
- 2) Q. _____
A. I bought this car a year ago.
- 3) Q. _____
A. My parents live in Seoul.

* Answers

- | | | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| 1. | 1) What time | 2) What | 3) How often | 4) Who |
| 2. | 1) How long do you use the computer in a day? | 2) When did you buy this car? | | |
| | 3) Where do your parents live? | | | |

Let's have breakfast together on Sunday.

* Dialogue

A: Let's have breakfast together on Sunday.

B: Okay. Come to my house. My family always has a Japanese-style breakfast on Sundays.

A: Really? What do you have?

B: We usually have fish, rice, and soup.

A: Fish for breakfast? That's interesting.

B: Sometimes we have a salad, too. And we always drink green tea.

A: Well, I never eat fish for breakfast, but I want to try new things.

* Expressions

- Frequency adverbs - always, usually, sometimes, often, never

ex. They are

always
usually
sometimes
often
never

late

总是
经常
有时
时常
从来不

Vocabulary & Expressions

try v. 试, 试图

frequency adv. 频率副词

I

always
usually
sometimes
often
never

eat breakfast.

总是
经常
有时
时常
从来不

* Practice

A: Do you ever have fish for breakfast?

B: Yes, I _____ do. I really love fish!!!

No, I _____ do. I really hate fish!!!

A: What do you have for lunch?

B: I _____ have a sandwich and coffee for lunch. But,
_____ I bring a hamburger.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

We always watch a movie together _____.

我们每周六一起看电影。

- A. on Saturday
- B. on Saturdays
- C. on the Saturday
- D. on the Saturdays

2. 请选择正确的问句。

We have rice, salad and green tea.

- A. What do you buy?
- B. What do you like to eat?
- C. What do you eat for breakfast?
- D. What food do you like the most?

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) six hours, a, usually, I, day, sleep, for 我一般一天睡 6 个小时。

2) never, is, Jane, late, meeting, the, for Jane 绝对不会迟到约会时间的。

* Answers

1. B 2. C

3. 1) I usually sleep for six hours a day. 2) Jane is never late for the meeting.

I'm not tall enough.

* Dialogue

A: Are you trying to pick some oranges, Jodie?

B: Yes, but I can't reach them, Bob. I'm not tall enough.

A: That's okay. Let me get them for you. But, they look too green.

B: You're right. They probably aren't ripe enough to eat.

A: Why don't we buy some oranges at the market?

B: That's a good idea but I don't have enough money.

A: I've got 5 dollars. Is that enough?

B: That's enough to buy whole bag of oranges. Let's go!

* Expressions

- adjective (形容词) + enough : 足够……

enough + 名词

ex. She's smart enough to go to Harvard.

她很聪明可以考上哈佛大学。

He's rich enough to buy BMW.

他有足够的前买宝马。

We don't have enough time to finish this report.

我没有足够的时间来完成工作。

You have enough books to read. 你有足够的书来阅读。

Vocabulary & Expressions

probably adv. 大概，或许

ripe adj. 熟的，成熟的

Other Expressions : Is it organic? 这都是有组织的吗?

= Were these organically grown?

= Are these organic?

* Practice

A: _____ you _____ to help that man?

B: Yes, _____ . I'm trying to help.

A: They _____ aren't clean _____ to drink.

B: Yes, you're right.

A: Can you lend me some money?

B: I'm afraid I can't have _____ .

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

probably ripe reach try too

1) They _____ to be here on time, but they can't because of the traffic jam.

2) Those bananas aren't _____ yet.

3) I _____ still have my old army pictures.

4) We picked all the fruit we could _____.

5) Amanda is _____ young to get married.

2. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) warm, swim, is, enough, it, outside, to 外面很暖和，可以游泳。

2) have, pencils, enough, you, do, ? 你有充足的铅笔吗?

3) tall, reach, Steve, is, the, enough, to, shelf Steve 个子很高，能达到搁板了。

* Answers

1. 1) try 2) ripe 3) probably 4) reach 5) too

2. 1) It is warm enough to swim outside. 2) Do you have enough pencils?

3) Steve is tall enough to reach the shelf.

You're working slowly.

* Dialogue

A: You're working slowly. When can you finish the project?

B: When is the due date?

A: The deadline is 5 o'clock on Friday and we have to meet the deadline.

B: Then, I'm going as fast as I can.

A: Are you sure?

B: Yes, it'll be done by Friday morning.

A: That sounds great.

* Expressions

- **When can you finish it by?** 你什么时间可以完成工作?

= When can you finalize it?

= How soon will it be over?

= When will it be done?

- **I'm going as fast as I can.** 我尽最大努力去做。

= I'll be done soon.

= I'll make short work of it.

- **Adjectives and Adverbs** 形容词和副词

<<Adjectives>>

She's a good typist.

bad

slow

quick

careful

<<Adverbs>>

She types well.

badly.

slowly.

quickly.

carefully.

Vocabulary & Expressions

due date 到期日

deadline n. 最终期限

finalize v. 把(计划,稿件等)
最后定下来,定案

* Practice

A: You are a quick player.

B: You play _____.

A: I _____ a slow reader.

B: I read _____.

A: They _____ bad singers.

B: They sing _____.

A: He is a _____ skier.

B: He skies _____.

* Review

1. 按正确的顺序排列句子。

A. Then, I'll finish it tonight.

B. When is the due date?

C. The deadline is tomorrow morning.

2. 填空

When will you be ()? 什么时候能结束?

A. soon

B. finalize

C. finish

D. done

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) driver, you, careful, a, are 你是个很细心的司机。

2) have, they, fast, run, to 他们不得不跑得快一点。

* Answers

1. B - C - A

2. D

3. 1) You are a careful driver.

2) They have to run fast.

You're not allowed to park here.

* Dialogue

A: Excuse me, sir.

B: What's the matter?

A: You're not allowed to park here.

B: Oh, really?

A: Yes. There's a sign.

B: Hmm. 'Parking for Handicapped Only'. I didn't see it. Thanks for telling me.

A: You're welcome.

* Expressions

- **What's the matter?** 怎么了? / 有问题吗?

= What's the problem?

= What seems to be the problem?

= What's going on?

- **You're not allowed to park here.**

你不能在这里停车。

= You can't park here.

= You are not supposed to park here.

= It's against the law to park here.

- **You're welcome.** 谢谢。 / 不要介意。

= My pleasure. / It's my pleasure. / The pleasure's all mine.

No big deal. / It's nothing. / Don't mention it. / Not at all.

Vocabulary & Expressions

allow vt. 允许, 承认

be supposed to v. 应该, 被期望

against prep. 反对, 逆着

* Practice

A: Hey! You're not _____ to go in there

B: Oh, sorry.

A: _____ me.

B: What's the _____?

A: There's a sign.

B: I didn't see it. Thanks for _____ me.

A: You're _____.

* Review

1. 请选择正确的答案。

You're not () to bring ice cream in here.

这里不能拿冰淇淋进来。

- A. followed B. coming C. going D. allowed

2. 请选择正确的回答。

Thanks for visiting me.

- A. Me, too.
B. It's my pleasure.
C. That's okay.
D. It's all right.

3. 按正确的顺序组成句子。

1) seems, what, problem, be, the, to, ? 什么事呢?

2) here, can, you, not, park 这里不能停车。

* Answers

1. D 2. B

3. 1) What seems to be the problem? 2) You can not park here.