

Lesson 1

★New Words and Expressions

☆private adj. 私人的

如果妈妈想看你的信，你可以说：It's my private letter.

如果陌生人想进你的房子，你可以说：It's my private house.

private life 私生活

由此引申出 privacy n. 隐私

新东方是 private school (私立学校)，与此相反，公立学校是 public school.
所以，private 的反义词是 public.

eg. public 公众; public letter 公开信; public place 公共场所

private 还有一个值得注意的意思：普通的。

如：private citizen 普通公民; private soldier 大兵

我们熟悉的《拯救大兵瑞恩》就是《Private Ryan》

☆conversation n. 谈话

subject of conversation 话题。（天气是英国人最喜爱的话题）

几种谈话：

talk 内容可以正式，也可以私人

conversation 一般用于正式文体中，内容上往往不正式

dialogue 对话，可以指正式国家与国家会谈。

eg. China and Korea are having a dialogue.

chat 闲聊，就是北京人说的“侃”，说的是无关紧要的事。

gossip 嚼舌头，说长道短

用法：have a +...

☆theatre n. 剧场，戏剧

[记忆]cinema 电影院

☆seat n. 座位

这个词很重要，考试常考。

have a good seat, 这里的 seat 指 place, 而不是 chair.

take a seat/take your seat 坐下来，就坐

下面这个句子在口语、电影里很常见：Is the seat taken?

请坐的 3 种说法：

Sit down, please. (命令性)

take your seat, please.

Be seated, please. (更礼貌)

考点：作为动词的 seat 与 sit 的区别

sit--vi; seat--vt

seat sb 让某人就坐

When all those present___he began his lecture. (D) (重点题)

A. sit B. set C. seated D. were seated

A, B 改为 sat 就对了

☆angry adj. 生气的

cross=angry

☆attention n. 注意

Attention, please.

pay attention 注意

pay attention to 对……注意

pay a little/much/more/no attention

☆bear (bore, boren) v. 容忍

忍受的几种说法: bear, stand, endure, put up with

bear->stand->endure 忍受的极限在扩大

put up with=bear=stand

bear n. 熊

give sb a bear hug 给某人热情（热烈）的拥抱

☆business n. 事，生意

business man 生意人 do business 做生意

go to some place on business 因公出差

business: 某人自己的私人的事情

thing: 可以指事情，也可以指东西

★Text

Last week, I went to the theatre. I had a very good seat. The play was very interesting. I didn't enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I could not hear the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They did not pay any attention. In the end, I could not bear it. I turned round again. "I can't hear a word." I said angrily. "It's none of your business." The young man said rudely. "It's a private conversation!"

☆go to the+地点: 表示去某地干嘛

go to the cinema=see a film

go to the +人+'s: 表示去这个人开的店

go to the doctor's 去看病

go to the butcher's 买肉

go to the dairy(奶品店)

go to +地点: 去某地做相关的事

go to school 去上学; go to church 去做礼拜; go to hospital 去看病 go home 回家休息

[注]跟 home 相连一定表示没有事情可做, 休闲

☆enjoy

enjoy oneself 玩得开心

enjoy+sth 喜欢(从中得到一种享受) (后面不能加人)

I enjoy the music/book/dinner/film/program.

☆过去进行时态: 过去的某个时间正在发生的动作

一个故事的背景往往用进行时态描述。

eg. The girl was reading a book in the garden. A boy came to her.

☆got 变得

I am/was angry. (是个事实)

I got angry. (强调变化过程)

got 取代 be 动词。got 是半联系动词, 可以直接加形容词。

☆说话的时候喜欢用缩略: I'm not, he isn't, they aren't

写的时候会说: I am not, he is not, they are not

☆hear: 听见 hear+人: 听见某人的话

I couldn't hear you. Beg your pardon?

I couldn't hear a word. (夸张)

I couldn't catch your words.

a word 等于一句话

eg. He didn't say a word.

May I speak to Jim?=May I have a word with Jim?