

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?