

Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch

★New words and expressions

☆until prep. 直到

后面加（时间状语）从句，前面就是主句

区分“直到……才”（not until）和“直到……为止”（until）的方法：

把 until 作为时间终止线。从句的时间终点之前，这个动作做了还是没做？

做了——肯定；没做——否定。

eg: For he ___ until it stopped raining.

A. waited B. didn't wait (A)

A. leave. B. left C. didn't leave (C)

☆outside adv. 外面（作状语）

eg: He is waiting for me outside.

☆ring (rang, rung) v. （铃、电话等）响

[注]这种响是刺耳的，往往是提醒人做某事

如：The telephone/door bell is ringing.

而风铃等响要用 jingle

jingle (bell): （铃儿）响叮当

v. 给某人打电话: ring sb

n. 打电话: give sb a ring

Remember to ring me.=Remember to give me a ring.

n. 戒指

☆aunt n. 姑, 姨, 婶, 舅母

所有长一辈的女性都用这个称呼

与此相同, 男性则是 uncle

他们的孩子: cousin: 堂兄妹(不分男女)

cousin 的孩子: nephew: 外甥, niece: 外甥女[记: “捏死”]

★Text

It was Sunday. I never get up early on Sundays. I sometimes stay in bed until lunch time. Last Sunday, I got up very late. I looked out of the window. It was dark outside. "What a day!" I thought. It's raining again. Just then, the telephone rang. It was my aunt Lucy. "I've just arrived by train," she said. "I'm coming to see you." "But I'm still having breakfast," I said. "What are you doing?" She asked. "I'm having breakfast." I repeated. "Dear me!" She said. "Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock."

(由于我没有文本, 以上是听写出来的, 错误只处还望指正)

☆look out of

out of 是固定搭配

☆感叹句

What+a/an+adj+n+主语+谓语

省略：1. 主、谓随时可省

eg:What a good girl (she is)!

2. 省形容词

[注]有上下文和一定的语境，才能省略形容词。不能给对方造成误解。

如本文的 What a day!根据上下文的 It was dark outside. 和 It's raining again. 可以推断出省略的是 terrible.

☆It was my aunt Lucy.

如果不知道对方性别时，可以用 it 取代。

如有人敲门，可以问：Who is it?

☆by train

by 直接加交通工具（不能有任何修饰词、复数）

如果加修饰词，就要换掉 by，用 in 或 on

I go out by bus.

若是两辆：I go out in/on two buses.

☆I'm coming to see you. 我将要来看你。

用 come 的现在进行时态 be coming 表示一般将来

同样的用法还有：go, come, leave, arrive, land, meet, die, start, return, join...

前4个一定要记住

☆天哪！英国人说 Dear me! 或 My dear!

美国人说：My god! (o 发啊的音)

★Key structures 关键句型

本课的重点句型是现在进行和一般现在。

now: 现在进行时（说话的当时正在发生，现阶段正在发生）

often, always: 一般现在时

一般现在时，是一种习惯、真理，是过去、现在和未来都会发生的事情。

频率副词往往放在句子中间，实义动词前，非实义动词后。

如果既有实义动词又有非实义动词，要放在两个之间。

疑问句中副词往往放在主语后面。

非实义动词：1. 系动词（be）

2. 助动词：帮助动词构成时态的（do, does, will, shall, have, had, has）

3. 情态动词（must, can, may）

除此之外都是实义动词。