

Lesson 5 No wrong numbers

★New words and expressions

☆pigeon n. 鸽子

口语里常说: It's not my pigeon. =None of my business. 这不是我的过错

☆message n. 信息 (可数名词)

information 信息 (不可数名词)

leave sb a message: 给……留便条

I'll leave you a message.

take a message for sb: 替……捎口信

此句在电话里非常常用, 如果你要找的人不在, 对方会说:

Can I take a message for you?

或者你可以说: Can you take a message for me?

☆cover v. 越过

cover+距离: 越过 cover the distance

☆distance n. 距离

adj:distant

以-ce 结尾的名词，形容词一般以-t 结尾

如: importance--important; difference--different

keep distance: 保持距离

中国人往往喜欢和人靠的很近，而英国人喜欢保持一定距离，他们认为自己周围的一切，包括空气都是自己的。所以在餐厅吃饭，想和英国人坐一桌，应该先问: Can I join you?或 Can I share this table?而不要直接去坐。

☆request n. 要求，请求

request for: 对……有请求，需求

I have a request for the cake.

v. request sb to do sth=ask sb to do sth: 要求某人做……

在口语中用 require sb to do sth

外国人喜欢用被动: You're required/asked to do...

☆spare part 备件

☆service n. 业务，服务

v. serve

(I'm glad to be)At your service. 我很乐意为您效劳。

[总结]对 Thank you. 的回答:

-That's all right./That' OK. 绝对正确, 绝对过时。只有老人还用, 已渐渐背遗忘。

-You are welcome./Not at all./(It's)My pleasure./At your service.

在演讲讲座的结尾, 演讲者会说: Thank you for your listening. 此时以上回答都不准确, 回应是报以热烈的掌声。

如果一个老外给你说 Thank you. 你一激动想不起怎么回答, 最聪明的回答就是: No thanks. 同样对 sorry 可以回答: No sorry.

### ★Text

Mr James Scott has a garage in Silbury and now he has just bought another garage in Pinhurst. Pinhurst is only five miles from Silbury, but Mr Scott cannot get a telephone for his new garage, so he has just bought twelve pigeons. Yesterday, a pigeon carried the first message from Pinhurst to Silbury. The bird covered the distance the first three minutes. Up to now, Mr Scott has sent a great many requests for spare parts and other urgent messages from one garage to the other. In this way, he has begun his own private 'telephone' service.

☆another: 其它中的一个 (+单数名词)

other (adj)+n (可为单数或复数) 其它的 other people/books

the other: 两个之中的另外一个 (直接用, 后面什么也不加)

句型: One... the other...

eg: I have two sisters. One is watering the flowers, and the other is reading.

others=other+名词复数

句型: Some... others...

eg:Some boys are playing football, and others are rowing/going boating.

结合课后选择题 (8)

Mr Scott has a garage in Silbury. His \_\_\_ garage is in Pinhurst.

A. another B. other C. else D. different

C 错。else:其它的。else 会放在被修饰词的后面。

它只能修饰两种词: 1. 疑问代词: who else, what else; 2. 不定代词: anyone else, anything else.

D 错。

A 和 B 语法上都对, 但 A 不好。

原因: 1. an/a 是冠词; his/my/your 是形容词性物主代词; my mother's 是名词所有格。在语法上, 以上三个词是不能同时并存的, 一般要用只能用其中一个。

所以 his 和 another=an+other 不同时出现。

在这里可以用但是用的不好, 是因为语法的范围正在放宽松。

2. another 强调的是剩下的还有好几个当中的一个, 强调的是有三个以上。

B. other 加单数就表示一个, his 取代 the 的位置。

☆距离的表达方式: Pinhurst is five miles (away) (from Silbury).

Bus stop is only one mile (from school/here).

对距离提问: How far...?

How far (away) is the bus stop?

☆get a telephone:安装电话

☆carry:带着, 携着, 意味着这个东西不会落地

I carry the bag.

take 则是着地: I take my sister to the cinema.

☆a great many=a great number of (+可数名词复数) 许多

a lot of 太简单了, 把它放到一边吧, 有舍才有得: )

☆关于 way 的几个短语:

※in this way:这样, 以这种方式 in a friendly way

※by the way:顺便说一声 (口语开头, 用来转移话题, 或使很严肃的问题变得较随意)

※on the way(to):在去……的途中 (陈述句)

on the way to school/the office;on the way home

※in a way:从某种意义上来说

In a way, you are kind.

※in the way:

1. 挡路: Sorry, you are in the way. 但一般不需要说, 只要说 Excuse me. 就行。

out of the way:让路

如果那个人死活不给你让路, 你说: Get out of the way! 滚开!

2. =in this way

记住一个句型: I do...in the way you showed me.

eg: I fly the kite in the way you showed me.

但是 in the family way 不是以家庭的方式，而是指 have a baby.

※get one's own way: 随心所欲

### ★课后题学到的

#### ☆4: 表语从句

That's why+从句: 那就是……的原因，前者是原因，why 后面是结果

I was caught in the traffic jam. That's why I was late.

be 动词后面是表语，后面的从句是表语从句。

That's 后面的表语从句常常用特殊疑问词引导，再加一个句子。

That's when we can start class.

That's where we will have a meeting.

That's how I get to school.

#### ☆时态填空

一般过去时标志: yesterday;

in+具体的过去年代是具体的过去时间;

when 对时间点提问: 要不然和将来时连用，一般情况 when 的出现意味着一般过去时，现在完成时会用 How long 定位。

现在完成时的标志:

up till now=up to now/yet/already/just/before/How long

动词的时态第一种概念: 根据这句话本身找关键词;

完形填空一句话得出的结论不一定是正确的, 往往要根据上下文的时间得出时态。