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前言

美国口语是否让你心存渴望但又心生畏惧？你是否为听不懂、说不出美国口语而发愁？你在美国口语上的欠缺是否让你在交流时遭遇尴尬，不得不求助于他人？

你想消除这种种不便吗？你想无须求助他人就自由听、说美国口语吗？如果你的答案是肯定的，那就让“美语话题不求人”来帮你排忧解难。

“美语话题不求人”丛书，分为《出行不求人》、《工作不求人》、《休闲不求人》、《社交不求人》和《生活不求人》五本分册。每本分册包含若干个热门话题，锁定美国口语中频繁出现的相关话题的句型和表达，从根本上解决美语交流开口难的问题。

如果你希望用流利地道的美语处理日常生活中遇到的问题或是跟朋友聊生活中有趣的琐事，你就可以选读我们的《生活不求人》分册。本分册特色如下：

直击句型，把握关键

句型就如同口语交流中的骨架，掌握了一定数量的句型，就等于掌握了口语交流的命脉。句型还具有无限的拓展性，只需掌握有限的口语句型，就可根据实际情况拓展为无限的口语表达。本书立足句型分析，提供口语交际模版，并通过简单、实用的替换演练和对话展示

讲解句型的应用。玩转了句型,口语交流自然不在话下。

分类整理,各取所需

本分册在“生活”这个大前提下,按照生活中可能遇到的情况又分为穿着打扮、饮食习惯、租房住房、个人理财、医疗卫生、家庭状况和日常生活这七个话题(即Part),每个话题下又按照逻辑顺序细分为若干场景(即Unit)。话题分类新颖、细致、合理,你可根据自己的不同需求查找或学习相应句型,各取所需。

循序渐进,逐级深入

根据日常口语交流的需求,每个话题(即Part)开始用短小的对话为读者逐一解说句型的用法。在讲解完一个大的话题后,我们还在最后一个单元,即“进行时”中给出若干个相关话题的实景长对话,将整个话题涉及的所有句型串联起来。通过从使用单一句型到多个句型搭配使用,帮助你循序渐进掌握口语句型,保证学得透、用得精。

锦囊随行,知识储备

学习了句型,演练了对话,是否还会觉得意犹未尽呢?每单元最后的“随行锦囊”中既总结了本节学习重点、根据所学内容全方位拓展句型用法,还为你提供了相关场景中最in的口语表达和词汇。随行锦囊就好像你随身携带的百宝箱,为你提供丰富的知识储备。

本书得以顺利完成,要特别感谢世纪友好工作室的蒋志华、周利芬、胡薇、展萍、王珂、刘晓光。他们对英语教学和研究的热爱和投入才使得本书能在第一时间与读者见面,在此表示衷心的感谢!

编 者

2007 年 3 月

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Part 4 个人理财



Unit 1 计划预算

budget 这个词对于“月光族”的你而言是不是很陌生？别以为计划和预算是公司财务的事，个人开支也是需要常常预算的哟！



不求人句型

... budget/budgets for...	……为了……而节省开支。
... plan/plans to save enough money for...	……为了……攒钱。
... have to trim the budget for...	……要削减……的预算了。
... am/are/is on a strict budget.	……的预算很紧。
... am/are/is in the red.	……出现赤字了。
The budget for... has been cut.	……的预算削减了。
... is over/within/below budget.	……超过/低于预算。
... have/has to keep ... within a tight budget.	……的花费要确保在预算以内。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you want to go shopping this week-end?

周末要不要去逛街?

B: I'm afraid I can't. I'm budgeting for the coming holidays.

恐怕去不了了。我正为了快要到了的假期节省开支呢。

Dialogue Two

A: I heard you're intending to buy a new car, aren't you?

听说你要买辆新车,是吗?

B: Yes, I plan to save enough money for it.

是啊,我计划为了这个攒钱呢。

Dialogue Three

A: I have to trim the budget for the New Year.

我要削减过元旦的预算了。

B: Why?

为什么啊?

A: Because Spring Festival is early this year and I haven't enough money for both

因为今年春节来得早,我没有足够的钱应付两个节。



holidays.

Dialogue Four

A: Mike, we have to cut out two days' traveling because we are on a strict budget.

麦克,我们的预算很紧,所以要减掉两天的旅行。

B: Oh, no, but I remember we have saved enough money.

噢,不,我记得我们存的钱够了啊。

A: We've just bought a digital camera. Don't you remember?

我们刚刚买了台数码相机呢,不记得了吗?

Dialogue Five

A: David, we were in the red last month.

大卫,我们上个月出现赤字了。

B: Absolutely. We took part in three weddings last month.

那是一定的,我们上个月参加了三场婚礼呢。

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Dialogue Six

A: Do you know how much we will spend in Singapore?

你知道我们在新加坡要花多少钱吗?

B: Yes, I do and as a

嗯,我知道,所以购物的预

result, the budget for shopping has been cut.

算削减了。

Dialogue Seven

A: Emma, your guitar lessons are below budget.

爱玛，你的吉他课开销低于预算哦。

B: So shall we go out for a dinner to celebrate it?

那我们出去吃饭庆祝一下吧？

A: Er... I think you'd better practice the new tune first.

呃……我想你最好还是先练习一下新学的曲子吧。

Dialogue Eight

A: We've spent too much money on the Christmas gifts. We have to keep it within a tight budget.

我们在圣诞节礼物上花了太多的钱。

我们要确保花费在预算以内。

B: Of course we can as long as you don't buy so many expensive things.

只要你不再买那么贵的东西，那当然可以了。



随行锦囊

人们经常用红笔记录负数，所以 red 在英文中常有“负债”、“亏损”的意思。下面这些词组就是由此而来的：

red figure 赤字 red ink 赤字

in the red 亏损 red balance 赤字差额

除此之外，red 也有“喜庆”的意思，例如：

red letter day 纪念日，喜庆的日子

enough... to do 是指“足够做……了”。“对于……来说足够了”要用 enough for sb.，例如：

The umbrella is big enough for two people to take it. 这把伞两个人打足够大了。

Unit 2 收入支出

刚开始工作时，常常发现入不敷出，除了薪水少，不会理财也是一大问题。要做个精明的理财能手，就得关注收入和支出，确保收支平衡，这可是财智生活的第一步哦！



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| ... am / are / is on a high income. | ……的收入丰厚。 |
| ... find / finds it's easy to earn extra money. | ……发现赚外快很容易。 |
| ... supplement / supplements... 's income with ... | ……通过……增加收入。 |
| ... am / are / is earning good money. | ……挣了不少钱。 |
| ... have / has to control the spending. | ……必须控制开支。 |
| ... need to cut back on expenses. | ……需要削减开支。 |
| ... need to watch... 's spending. | ……要留意支出。 |
| ... have / has to tighten... 's belt. | ……要省吃俭用了。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Jordan just bought a new house recently.

乔丹最近买了一所新房子。

B: It is no wonder—he is on a high income.

一点儿都不奇怪，他的收入很丰厚。

Dialogue Two

A: I find it's easy to earn extra money.

我发现赚外快很容易哦。

B: Really? How?

真的吗？怎么赚？

A: You can find one or two part-time jobs on the weekend.

你在周末可以找一两份兼职啊。

Dialogue Three

A: I heard that Nancy has been saving money to study abroad.

听说南希攒钱准备出国留学呢。

B: Yes, she supplements her income with a part-time job.

是啊，她通过做兼职增加收入呢。

Dialogue Four

A: Vivian is always

薇薇安老是在加班。

working overtime.

She must be earning
good money.

她一定挣了不少钱。

B: Not really. Her mother
is ill and she needs
money badly.

也不一定哦。她妈妈病了，
她可需要钱呢。

Dialogue Five

A: John, I quit today.
We have to control
the spending from
now on.

约翰，我今天辞职了。
我们从现在起必须控制开
支了。

B: Don't worry. I've got a
job with good prospe-
cts for promotion.

别担心。我不是刚找了一
份晋升前景很好的工
作吗？

Dialogue Six

A: Mike, we need to cut
back on expenses.

麦克，我们需要削减开
支了。

B: Well, what is your
point?

那你想说什么呢？

A: Shall we start from
your cigarettes?

那我们从你的香烟开始
好吗？

Dialogue Seven

A: My salary has almost
run out. What shall I

我的工资就快花完了。
怎么办啊？



do?

B: You really need to watch your spending. 你真的很要注意你的支出了。

Dialogue Eight

A: What's the date today? 今天是几号?

B: It's August 25th. 8月25号。
What's the matter? 怎么了?

A: There are 10 days from payday. I have to tighten my belt. 离发工资的日子还有10天呢。我要省吃俭用了。



随行锦囊

income, salary, wage 虽然都是“收入”的意思,但含义和侧重点却各不相同。

income 泛指任何“收入”,除了工资以外,还可以是房租、利息等,如:family income 家庭收入。

salary 指工资,尤其是按月发放的。

wage 也是专指工资,但是指以小时、天或者星期结算的。

tighten one's belt 表示设法更节俭地过日子,也就是我们常说的“勒紧裤带”,如:

She's lost her job so she had to tighten her belt. 她失业了,所以不得不勒紧裤带过日子。



Unit 3 银行存取

虽然各大银行都推出了各种各样的理财产品,如果你还不是这方面的行家里手,就先选择一些比较保险的途径打理钱财吧。合理地存取也能让精明的你更有效地分配资金,获取更高的收益。



不求人句型

I'd like to / want to open
a... account.

我想要开个……账户。

Can you tell me if there
is any minimum for the
first deposit?

能告诉我开户有最低限
额吗?

Do you know the annual
interest rate for... ac-
count?

你知道……账户的年利
率是多少吗?

I'd like to / want to / plan
to deposit... into my
account for...

我想往账户里存……钱,
存……时间。

... want to / wants to
make a deposit / with-
drawal.

……想存钱/取钱。

I want to / need to

我想/要从我的……账

withdraw... from my... account. 户取……钱。

I want to know my balance. 我想查一下我的余额。

I'd like to/want to close out my... account. 我想要把……账户销户。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: I'd like to open an account. 我想要开个账户。

B: What kind of account do you prefer? 您想开哪种?

A: A current account. 活期存款账户。

Dialogue Two

A: Can you tell me if there is any minimum for the first deposit? 能告诉我开户有最低限额吗?

B: The minimum original deposit is 50 yuan. 最低起存款额是 50 元。

Dialogue Three

A: Do you know the annual interest rate for 你能告诉我这种定期存款的年利率是多少吗?



this deposit account?

B: The interest rate changes from time to time. At present it is 2.3%.

利率是随时变动的。
现在的利率是 2.3%。

Dialogue Four

A: I want to deposit 6,000 yuan into my account for six months.

我想往账户里存 6 000 元，
存半年。

B: OK. Wait a minute.

好的，请稍等。

Dialogue Five

A: The line is too long.

队太长了。

B: Do you want to make a deposit or make a withdrawal?

你想存钱还是取钱啊？

A: I want to make a withdrawal.

我想取钱。

B: I suggest you go to the ATM.

那我建议你去自动提款
机取。

Dialogue Six

A: I need to withdraw 500 yuan from my current account.

我要从活期账户里取 500
元钱。

B: Please fill in this slip.

请填写一下这张单子。

Dialogue Seven

A: Good morning, I want
to know my balance.

早上好，我想查一下我的
余额。

B: OK, please enter the
password.

好的，请输入密码。

Dialogue Eight

A: I'd like to close out this
current account.

我想把这个活期账户
销户。

B: Please fill in this form
first.

请先填一下这份表格。

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**随行锦囊**

活期账户除了上面提到过的 current account 以外，还可以说 current deposit，活期存款的利率很低。定期存款的利率高一点，除了 deposit account 以外，还可以说 fixed deposit 或者 fixed account。

ATM 是英文 Automatic Teller Machine 的缩写，自动提款机，也可以叫做 auto-bank。



Unit 4 网上银行

网上银行能让我们省去很多的麻烦，足不出户就可以缴纳水、电、煤气，各种费用，转账、查账也不用到银行派长长的队伍了，而且非常快捷。现在的你是不是正在家里等着网上购物送货上门呢？



不求人句型

... just started using
online banking.

... 才刚刚接触网上银行。

E-banking enables one
to...

网上银行可以让人们……

... can... with the help
of E-banking.

……在网上银行的帮助下能做……

Online banking helps
... manage... 's finances
much more quickly
and efficiently.

网上银行帮助……更快
更有效地理财。

Online banking changes/
doesn't change... 's
money habits.

网上银行改变了/没有
改变……用钱的习惯。

Online banking is
quicker than ATM

网上银行的速度超过了
自动提款机的速度。

processing speeds.

E-banking makes... 's
life more convenient.

I think / don't think online
banking is secure
enough.

网上银行让……的生活
变得更加便利了。

我相信 / 不相信网上银行
很安全。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: I just started using
online banking. Can
you tell me what it
can do?

我才刚刚接触网上银行。
你可不可以告诉我它都能
做什么啊?

B: It can do lots of
things, such as
opening an account,
inquiring about the
balances and making
on-line purchases.

那可多了, 像开户、查询余
额还有网上购物。

Dialogue Two

A: I saw you began to
use E-banking re-
cently.

我看到你最近开始用网上
银行了啊。



B: E-banking enables one to make on-line purchases. How convenient!

网上银行可以让人们在网
上购物。
多方便啊!

Dialogue Three

A: I really love it!

我真是爱死它了!

B: What is that?

是什么啊?

A: It's E-banking. I can buy many bargains with the help of E-banking.

是网上银行。我在网上银
行的帮助下能买到好多物
美价廉的东西。

Dialogue Four

A: Don't you think that you depend too much on online banking now?

你不觉得你现在太依赖网
上银行了吗?

B: I don't think so. Online banking helps me manage my finances much more quickly and efficiently.

我不这么看。网上银行
帮助我更快更有效地理
财呢。

Dialogue Five

A: I think online banking totally changes your money habits.

我觉得网上银行完全改变
了你的用钱习惯了。

B: I can't agree with you. It only offers a convenient way to manage my finances.

我可不这么认为。
它只是提供了一种方便的理财方法。

Dialogue Six

A: Well, I just bought the latest laptop from the Internet.

我刚刚在网上买了一台最新款的笔记本哦。

B: Did you? You're so quick!

是吗?你的动作还真快啊!

A: I used online banking. It is quicker than ATM processing speeds.

我用的是网上银行。
它的速度超过了自动提款机的速度呢。

Dialogue Seven

A: Don't forget to pay the telephone bill when passing by the bank.

路过银行的时候别忘了交电话费啊。

B: I paid it by E-banking yesterday.

我昨天用网上银行交过了。

A: Oh, E-banking really makes our life more convenient.

喔, 网上银行还真是让我们
的生活变得更加便利了。

Dialogue Eight

A: Why not try on-line

怎么不试试上网购物。



purchases? It's really 真的很方便哦。
convenient.

B: I want to have a try 我是想试试, 可是我不相
but I don't think on- 信网上银行足够安全。
line banking is se-
cure enough.

A: I used to hold the 我以前也是这么想的, 不
same opinion but I 过感觉安全系统已经有所
think the security 改善了。
system has been im-
proved.



随行锦囊

除了上面的 enable sb. to do sth. 以外, enable 后面还可以跟名词, 意思是“使……成为可能”, 例如:

The money enables construction of new buildings. 这笔钱让这些楼得以建起。

e-banking 和 online banking 都可以指网上银行, e-banking 中的 e 是 electronic 的缩写, 它在这个词中表示“用电子操作的”。

Unit 5 外汇买卖

兑换外汇已经不仅是出国旅游或者留学时才接触到的业务，而逐渐成为人们日常理财的一种选择。它的产品品种多样，风险和收益也各不相同，在决定使用外汇理财产品时一定要擦亮你的一双“慧眼”，还有就是 Don't dabble in black market 哦！

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不求人句型

Where can I exchange
my... for...

在哪儿可以把我手里的
……换成……啊？

I'd like to / want to / need
to change some foreign
currency.

我想要/需要兑换一些
外币。

I'd like to / want to
change... for...

我想把……换成……

What is the exchange
rate of... to... today?

今天……兑……的汇率
是多少？

How many... to...?

……兑……的汇率是
多少？

The exchange rate
varies from time to
time.

外汇汇率是时刻在
变的。

The exchange rate is

汇率在上升/下降。



rising / falling.

Will I pay a service charge for exchanging money?

我需要付兑换外币的手续费吗?

Don't dabble in black market currency exchanges.

千万不要去黑市兑换外币。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Where can I exchange my RMB for US dollars?

在哪儿可以把我手里的人民币兑换成美元啊?

B: The money exchange counter is over there.

货币兑换柜台就在那边。

Dialogue Two

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A: Hi, I'd like to change some foreign currency.

嗨,我想兑换一些外币。

B: How much do you want?

您想换多少?

A: 1,000 dollars worth.

换成 1 000 美元。

Dialogue Three

- A: Good morning. I'd like to change 2,500 yuan for US dollars. 早上好。我想要把 2 500 元人民币换成美元。
- B: I'm sorry that we don't deal in foreign currency. 对不起，我们不经营外币业务。

Dialogue Four

- A: What is the exchange rate of RMB to dollars today? 今天人民币兑美元的汇率是多少?
- B: It's 8.17 yuan for 1 dollar. 是 8.17 元人民币兑 1 美元。

Dialogue Five

- A: How many RMB to the euro? 人民币兑欧元的汇率是多少?
- B: It's on the sign. Let me see...oh, it's 10.12 yuan for 1 euro. 在板上写着呢。让我看看……哦，是 10.12 元人民币兑 1 欧元。

Dialogue Six

- A: Oh, no, the exchange rate is rising again. 哦，不，汇率又在上涨了。



B: Relax. You know, the exchange rate varies from time to time.

放松点儿。你知道, 外汇汇率是时刻在变的。

Dialogue Seven

A: Will I pay a service charge for exchanging money?

我需要付兑换外币的手续费吗?

B: Yes, there's a 1% service charge.

需要付千分之一的手续费。

Dialogue Eight

A: The exchange rate is too high. I have to think about it.

外汇汇率太高了。我得想想办法。

B: Listen, don't dabble in black market currency exchanges. It's risky.

听着, 千万不要去黑市兑换外币。

这很冒险。



随行锦囊

change 除了“兑换”以外,还有“零钱,破开的钱”的意思,做动词有“破钱”的意思,比如:

Can you give me change? 能换一下零钱吗?

Do you have change for 50 yuan? 你能换50块的零钱吗?

Could you change 100 yuan? 能破开100块钱吗?(此句也可以说成 Could you break 100 yuan?)

兑换或购买外币,除了上面的句型以外,还有几种说法:

I want to buy some foreign currency. 我想买一些外币。

I'd like to exchange some US dollars. 我想换一些美元。

How much would I get for 2000 RMB? 2000元人民币可以兑换多少钱?



Unit 6 信用贷款

从价值上百万的房子到几千元的电器信用贷款都能帮得上你。当你超前享受精致生活的同时，是不是也为看似遥遥无期的“负翁”生活感到了疲惫？



不求人句型

I'd like to / want to apply
for a loan / a mortgage.

我想申请贷款 / 抵押
贷款。

... take / takes a mort-
gage on...

……把……作为贷款
抵押。

... am / are / is granted
a / an... loan.

……拿到了……的
贷款。

Can you tell me your
best interest rate?

能告诉我你的最佳利率
是多少吗？

What are the principal
and interest payments
per month?

每个月要付的本金和利
息是多少？

Does this loan carry a
high interest?

这笔贷款的利息高吗？

... have an interest free
overdraft facility.

……可以免息透支。

... buy / buys... on

……赊购了……

credit.

... will pay off the loan
over... years.

……要花……年时间还
清贷款。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: My boyfriend and I
plan to buy a new
apartment. We want
to apply for a loan.

我男朋友和我打算买一间
新公寓。
我们想申请贷款。

B: I think you should
consult with a broker.

我想你们应该咨询一下经
纪人。

Dialogue Two

A: I heard that Jack
needs a lot of mo-
ney.

我听说杰克需要一大笔
钱啊。

B: Yes, his company is
in crisis now. He has
taken a mortgage on
his house.

是啊，他的公司现在出现
危机。他把房子都作为贷
款抵押了。

A: I think he may need
our help.

我想他现在可能需要我们
的帮助。



Dialogue Three

- A: Oh, thank goodness! 喔, 谢天谢地! 我拿到 8 千美元的贷款了。
I am granted an 8,000 US dollars loan.
- B: What about the interest? 利息怎么样?
- A: It carries a very low interest. 它的利息很低。

Dialogue Four

- A: I want to apply for a loan. Can you tell me your best interest rate? 我想申请贷款。能告诉我你的最佳利率是多少吗?
- B: It's 8.6%. 是 8.6%。

Dialogue Five

- A: What are the principal and interest payments per month? 每个月要付的本金和利息是多少呢?
- B: Let me see... they're 5,600 yuan. 让我看看……是 5 600 元。

Dialogue Six

- A: Does this loan carry a high interest? 这笔贷款的利息高吗?
- B: There is no interest. 没有利息。

I have an interest free overdraft facility. 我可以免息透支。

A: How lucky! 运气真好啊!

Dialogue Seven

A: Do you plan to buy a house in the near future? 近期有买房的打算吗?

B: You're kidding. We just bought a car on credit. 开玩笑。我们刚赊购了一辆车。

Dialogue Eight

A: Finally we've got the loan. 我们终于拿到贷款了。

B: But we will pay off the loan over 20 years. 但是我们要花 20 年的时间还清贷款呢。



随行锦囊

在一些国家，学生是可以享受免息透支 (interest free overdraft facility) 的优惠的。如果需要收取透支利息，这种利息就称为 overdraft interest。over- 还可以和很多词合成新词，都有“超过”的意思，例如：

overact 表演过度 overage 年龄过大的

pay off 的意思是“还清”，pay 的其他词组还有：

pay for 为……付款 pay out 付出

pay up 全部付清

注意，如果说 pay sb. off 就不是“还清钱”的意思，而是指“解雇某人而把工资结清”，例如：Tommy's mom has been paid off. 汤姆的妈妈把工资结清没了工作。

Unit 7 投资理财

投资理财不仅是利用手头闲置资金的好方法，也能使我们以后的生活质量更有保障。理财高手既能合理地规避风险、获取利润，又能培养更加积极的生活态度。想做个精明的理财能手吗？现在就来试试吧！

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不求人句型

... gamble/gambles in ... 冒险投资……希望
... with the hope of 能有收益。
gains.

... like/likes to save ... 喜欢存钱而不是
rather than invest. 投资。

In my opinion, in this 在我看来，市场上……是
market... is... 's best ... 最好的投资方向。
investment.

... invest/invests a huge ... 往……上投入了
sum of money in... 巨资。

... invest/invests all... 's ... 把所有个人财物都
effects in... 投资到……上了。

How much income ... 能从这个项目上获
can... get from this 得多少收益？
project?



Since the dividends are
guaranteed... will invest
a higher amount in...
... will get good returns
on these financial plans.

由于回报有保证……
会向……投入更多的
资金。
这些理财计划会让……
受益颇丰的。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you have any plan
to manage your
money?

你有什么理财计划吗?

B: I want to gamble in
stocks with the hope
of gains.

我想要冒险投资股票, 希
望能有收益。

A: You must get a lot of
knowledge about it
first.

你首先要积累很多这方面
的知识啊。

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Dialogue Two

A: I heard you planned
to invest in securities.
How's it going?

听说你打算投资有价
证券。

B: Oh, I stopped it. My
wife likes to save

进展得怎么样了?

哦, 我不做了。我妻子喜欢
存钱而不是投资。

rather than invest.

She thinks it's risky.

她觉得这个太冒险了。

Dialogue Three

A: I want to choose a financial program.
Can you give me some advice?

我想选择一个理财项目。

能给我点儿建议吗?

B: In my opinion, in this market a fund is the best investment.

在我看来, 市场上基金是最好的投资方向。

Dialogue Four

A: Do you know Tom?
He invested a huge sum of money in real estate recently.

你知道汤姆吧?

他最近往房地产上投入了巨资呢。

B: Did he? I really didn't think he is cut out for investment.

是吗? 我觉得他可不是搞投资的料。

Dialogue Five

A: I've invested all my effects in stocks.

我把所有的个人财务都投资到股票上了。

B: It's so risky.

这样太冒险了。

Dialogue Six

A: How much income

我能从这个项目上获得多



can I get from this project? 少收益?

B: It depends, but you should get 8% of your investment at least every year. 这个不一定, 不过你每年至少应该拿到你投资的 8%。

Dialogue Seven

A: Why do so many people choose this financial program? 为什么这么多人选择这项理财项目呢?

B: It's easy. Since the dividends are guaranteed, people will invest a higher amount in it. 这个简单。由于回报有了保证, 人们当然会向它投入更多的资金了。

Dialogue Eight

A: The interest rate is falling. I think I should make an investment rather than save money. 利率下滑了。我觉得我应该做投资, 而不是把钱存起来了。

B: I totally agree with you. There are some ads. I believe we will get good returns on 完全同意。这儿有一些广告。我相信这些理财计划会让我们受益颇丰的。

these financial plans.



随行锦囊

rather than 相当于 instead of, 是“胜于”的意思, 和 instead of 一样, 它后面接的是被否定的部分。rather than 可以接动词原形, 也可以接名词, 例如:

I should call it a talk rather than a quarrel.
我应该称那个为谈话而不是争吵。

a huge/great... sum of 的词组只能修饰不可数名词, 类似地, amount 也只能接不可数名词, 例如:

a huge amount of intelligence 非常聪明



Unit 8 理财进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you have any plans for the coming holiday? 假期快到了,你有什么计划吗?

B: Yes, of course. You know, the Qinghai-Tibet railway began operation. I want to take the train to Tibet. 当然有了。你知道,青海—西藏铁路通车了。
我想坐火车去西藏。

A: Really? It must be a wonderful trip. 真的? 这趟旅行一定很棒哦。

B: Yes, and really an expensive trip. 是啊,也很贵呢。

A: Did you budget for your traveling expenses? 那你做了旅行预算了吗?

B: Yes, it turns out to be about 8,000 yuan and 做过,结果是大概 8 000 元,我的预算真的很紧。

I'll be on a strict budget.

A: Well, it's indeed a little expensive but I think you can afford it. You've just got a promotion.

B: But I haven't saved much money. I need to cut back on my living expenses.

A: Hey, you can supplement your income with a part-time job.

B: I don't think it's easy to earn extra money.

A: You just reminded me that a friend of mine is seeking a part-time job as an accountant. I can introduce him to you.

B: Thank you. I really owe you a favor.

A: Don't mention it.

唔,的确是贵了一点儿,不觉得你也承担得起啊。

你刚刚才升职哦。

但是我都没存下来什么钱。我需要削减生活开支了。

嘿,你可以找个兼职来增加收入啊。

我可不觉得赚外快那么容易。

你倒是提醒我了,我的一个朋友正在找兼职的会计呢,我可以帮你引见一下。

谢谢啊,我可是欠你个人情了。

不用客气。



Dialogue Two

- A: The interest rate for my saving account is too low. 储蓄利率太低了。
- B: Yeah, and we have to pay service charges every year. 是啊，我们每年还要交手续费。
- A: So I plan to close out some accounts. 所以我要去把一些户头销户呢。
- B: We can invest in some financial programs rather than save. 我们可以投资一些理财项目啊，而不是把钱存起来。
- A: Financial program? I never thought about it. 理财项目？我可是从来没想到过哦。
- B: There are many financial programs. In my opinion, in this market, foreign investment are the best. 有好多种理财项目呢。在我看来市场上外汇是最好的投资方向。
- A: But the exchange rate varies from time to time. Don't you think it's a little risky? 但是外汇汇率是随时在变的啊。你不觉得有点儿冒险吗？

B: You can choose some low risk programs.

你可以选择一些低风险的项目。

A: You sound like an expert.

你听起来可像个专家呢。

B: In fact, I just started to learn it but if you're interested in it I can offer you some information.

其实我也是才开始了解这个，不过如果有兴趣，我可以给你提供这方面的信息。

A: That's nice. I'm thinking of other ways to deal with money. Thanks a lot.

太好了。我也正在想别的方法理财呢。

B: You're welcome.

真是谢谢你哦。
不客气。

Dialogue Three

A: I want to buy a car at the end of this year.

我年底想买辆车。

B: Oh? Which one are you interested in?

噢？你看中那款了？

A: I'm fond of a Buick but it's over \$20,000.

我喜欢一款别克，但是要2万美元。

B: It's easy. You can apply for a loan.

这个简单。你可以申请贷款啊。

A: Yes, I did. I'll pay off the loan over 3

申请了。我要三年还清。



years.

B: Does the loan carry a high interest? 利息高吗?

A: It's about 4.5% every year. 大概是每年 4.5%。

B: It's not very high. You have to pay the principal and interest at the bank every month. 不是太高。那你每月就要到银行去还款了。

A: Not exactly. I can pay back the loan through E-banking. 不全是。我可以用网上银行还款。

B: Are you sure E-banking is secure? 你确信网上银行安全?

A: Don't worry. The security system has improved a lot. 别担心。安全系统已经有了很大的改善。

B: Anyway, you can't be too careful. 不管怎样，再小心都不为过。



Part 5 医疗卫生





Unit 1 关注健康

中华医院管理学会等机构发起的“健康透支十大行业”社会调查结果显示健康透支十大行业依次为：1、IT；2、企业高管（含民营企业主）；3、媒体记者；4、证券；5、保险；6、出租车司机；7、交警；8、销售；9、律师；10、教师。你所在的行业是不是也不幸入榜？想要拥有健康就从关注它开始吧！



不求人句型

Would you like to give me some advice on how to stay healthy?

你能告诉我如何保持身体健康吗？

To stay healthy, you should...

要想健康，你得……

Do/Does... work out?

……健身吗？

How are you feeling...?

……你觉得怎么样？

Have you been getting enough...?

你……充足吗？

Are you over your...?

你的……好了吗？

What's troubling...?

……怎么了？

Are you all right? You look...

你还好吗？你看上去……

What's wrong? Are you suffering badly from...?

怎么了？……很难受吗？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Would you like to give me some advice on how to stay healthy?

你能告诉我如何保持身体健康吗?

B: To stay healthy, you should be happy and stay active with some exercise.

要想健康,你得保持快乐,还要积极进行锻炼。

Dialogue Two

A: Do you work out?

你健身吗?

B: No, but I am starting to work out from now on.

不。不过我打算从现在开始。

Dialogue Three

A: How are you feeling today?

今天你觉得怎么样?

B: I'm not feeling well.

我觉得身体不舒服。

A: Is anything wrong? Do you need a doctor?

你怎么了?用叫医生吗?

B: It doesn't matter, I'm just tired.

没关系,我只是有点儿累。



Dialogue Four

A: You look tired, have you been getting enough sleep? 你似乎累了,睡眠充足吗?

B: Not at all, I've been staying up late this week, trying to stay on top of my work. 一点都不充足,为了赶工作进度,我这一个星期都在熬夜。

Dialogue Five

A: Are you over your cold yet? 你伤风好了吗?

B: Yes, I feel much better now. 嗯,现在感觉好多了。

Dialogue Six

A: What's troubling you? 你哪里不舒服?

B: I'm a bit stuffed up. 我鼻子有点塞。

Dialogue Seven

A: Are you all right? You look a bit pale. 还好吗? 你看上去有点苍白。

B: I'm OK, just got a bit of a headache. 还好,就是有点头痛。

Dialogue Eight

A: What's wrong? Are you suffering badly? 怎么了? 感冒很难受吗?

from a cold?

B: Yes, I feel dizzy. 是的,我觉得头晕。

A: You'd better stay in bed. 你最好卧床静养。



随行锦囊

work out 在上文中是“运动”的意思,相当于 exercise。所谓的 work out 主要是指一些健身房的运动。举重(lift weight)、跑步机(treadmill),或是有氧运动(aerobics)都算是 work out。

work out 还可表示“解决问题”,相当于 solve,所以解决一个问题你不但可以说 solve a problem,还可以说 work a problem out。

stay up late 指“深夜不睡,迟睡”,stay up 则指“不睡觉”,而 stay in bed 指“静养休息”。如:

Did you stay up late last night? (= Did you go to bed late last night?) 昨晚你熬夜了?

I twisted my ankle, so I must stay in bed. 我的脚崴了,必须静养。



Unit 2 描述疾病

生病了就得寻医问药，想要得到医生最有效的帮助，就得学会详细而又清晰地描述病情。学会了各种基本疾病的表达，以后看病就真的不求人啦！



不求人句型

I've got/get/have...	我生了……病。
I suffer from...	我生了……病。
I feel...	我感到……
I feel like...	我想……
I don't feel like...	我不想……
... hurt/hurts...	……痛……
I pulled/strained/twisted...	我的……拉伤/扭伤了。
I have been...	我一直……
I can't...	我不能……
I've lost...	我没有/不能……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: What's the matter?

怎么啦?

B: I have a heart condition.

我的心脏有问题。

A: Um, let me examine you.

嗯,我来给你检查一下。

Dialogue Two

A: What brings you here?

你什么地方不舒服要来看病?

B: I suffer from insomnia.

我失眠。

Dialogue Three

A: You look fit as a fiddle. What could be wrong?

你看上去精神很好,会有什么病呢?

B: I feel feverish.

我感到有点发烧。

A: Let me take your temperature.

我来给你量一下体温。

Dialogue Four

A: What's your trouble?

你怎么不舒服?

B: I feel like vomiting.

我想吐。



- A: Anything else? 还有其他的症状吗?
B: My head hurts. 我的头疼。
A: I see. Let me have a look. 明白了,我给你检查一下。

Dialogue Five

- A: Describe what's wrong. 说说哪里不舒服。
B: I twisted my ankle. 我的脚踝扭伤了。

Dialogue Six

- A: Can you describe the problem? 你能把情况说一说吗?
B: OK, I have been throwing up. 好的,我一直呕吐。

Dialogue Seven

- A: Can you tell me what's wrong? 你能告诉我什么地方不舒服吗?
B: Yes, I've lost my appetite. 可以,我没有胃口。
A: How long have you had it? 有多久了?
B: About two or three days. 大约两三天了。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Can you describe the 你能把症状说一说吗?

symptoms?

B: Yes, I can't bend over. 好的,我弯不下身子。



随行锦囊

除了动词 hurt 可以表示疼痛外,动词 sting 也有此义,例如:

It stings. 这儿有刺痛感。

除此之外,名词 pain 也可以表示疼痛,例如:

I have a pain in my back. 我后背疼。

流血可以用 bleed 表示,例如:

I'm bleeding. 我出血了。

It won't stop bleeding. 血止不住。

要表达病了多久,可以这样说:

I've been sick for a day/two weeks. (我病了一天/两周。)

This started a year ago. (一年前发病的。)



Unit 3 检查身体

想顺利进行体检？听懂医生的要求，与其默契配合是最重要的。如果你能明了医生的指示，轻轻松松完成体检不是问题。



不求人句型

Will you please... for the medical examination? 请您……做体检好吗？

May I examine your... please? 我要检查下您的……，好吗？

I'm afraid I have to... 我要……

You are going to have a... 您要做一个……

Would you come toward me just a little? 稍微靠近我一点好吗？

198 Let me take a look at your... 让我看一下您的……

I'll take some blood from your... 我要从您的……取点血。

I'm not going to do anything to hurt you. 我不会弄疼您的。

The results are...

结果(是)……

You're suffering from...

您患有……(病)

Your disease was diagnosed as...

您的病诊断为……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Will you please undress for the medical examination?

请您脱下衣服做体检好吗?

B: OK. Should I lie down on the couch?

好的。我需要躺在治疗床上吗?

A: Yes. Please lie still on the couch and relax. I'm not going to do anything to hurt you.

是的。请安静地躺在治疗床上并放松。
我不会弄疼您的。

Dialogue Two

A: May I examine your tummy, please?

我要检查下您的肚子，好吗?

B: Sure, let me take off my coat.

当然可以，让我把外套脱掉。



Dialogue Three

A: I'm afraid I have to prick your finger and take a drop of blood for your blood sugar level.

我要取一滴指血做血糖测定,需要刺一下手指。

B: Oh! Does it hurt?

噢!会疼吗?

A: Just a little. Take it easy.

有一点点疼。别紧张。

Dialogue Four

A: You are going to have a medical examination today.

今天您要做一个体检。

B: Oh! Is there anything wrong with my body?

噢!难道我的身体出问题了吗?

A: Nothing to get worried about. It's just a routine medical examination.

没有什么好担心的。
这只是例行的体检。

Dialogue Five

A: I'll take some blood from your arm. Roll up your sleeves, please.

我要从您的手臂上取点血。请卷起袖子。

B: OK.

好的。

Dialogue Six

A: The results are normal. 结果正常。

B: God bless! 上帝保佑!

Dialogue Seven

A: You're suffering from high blood pressure. 您有高血压。

B: Really? Is it serious? 真的?严重吗?

A: Oh, no. But I think more vegetable and less meat is helpful for your health. 噢,不。但是我觉得你最好多吃蔬菜少吃肉。

Dialogue Eight

A: Your disease was diagnosed as lung cancer. 您的病诊断为肺癌。

B: No! It's impossible! 不! 这不可能!



随行锦囊

“进行体检”可以说 take /do /undergo /attend a medical examination, 也可以用 examination 的动词形式 examine, 如:

Let me examine you. 我来给你检查一下。

在进行体检时, 医生们除了会用到上面的那些句型外, 下面这些也很常见:

Take off your clothes, please. 请把衣服脱下来。

Lie down on the couch, please. 请躺在治疗床上。

Bend your knees, please. 请屈膝。

Stick your tongue out. 把您的舌头伸出来。

Open your mouth and say “ah”. 张开口, 说“啊”。

Breathe deeply, please. / take a deep breath, please. 请深呼吸。

Roll up your sleeves, please. 请卷起袖子。

如果要量脉搏和血压, 你会听到这样的要求:

Let me feel your pulse. 让我测一下您的脉搏。

I'll test/take your blood pressure. 我要测量您的血压。

Unit 4 心理健康

遇到不能理解的人做出不能理解的事(通常是坏事),我们往往会说人家 twisted(心理变态),不知道是不是真有那么严重。不过快节奏的都市生活有时真让人压抑。现在就教你如何表达不良情绪,释放压力。

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不求人句型

I need help.

我需要帮助。

I've been thinking
about / considering
killing myself/suicide.

我总想要自杀。

I'm under a lot of
stress / pressure.

我感到压力很大。

I'm lonely / scared.

我很孤独/心里很恐惧。

I'm very / really anxious.

我非常/的确很忧虑。

No one likes / loves me.

没人喜欢/爱我。

I hate / dread...

我讨厌/害怕……

I'm afraid...

我害怕……

I don't know...

我不知道……

I'm not... enough.

我的……不够。/我
不够……

The problem with me is

我的问题是……



that...

How can I get rid of...? 我怎样才能摆脱……?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: I need help.

我需要帮助。

B: Calm down, I'll help you.

冷静下来,我会帮你的。

A: The problem with me is that I can't say no.

我的问题是我不会说“不”。

Dialogue Two

A: I've been considering suicide.

我总想要自杀。

B: Poor guy! I would listen to your story.

可怜的家伙!我愿意听你的故事。

Dialogue Three

204 A: I'm under a lot of stress.

我感到压力很大。

B: As you know, every one has pressure.

要知道,每个人都有压力。

A: But I have much more pressure than others.

但是我的压力比别人多得多。

Dialogue Four

A: I'm lonely.

我很孤独。

B: I don't think so. You have me. I'm your friend.

我不这么认为。你有我。我是你的朋友。

A: I'm not assertive enough also.

我还不够自信。

B: But you know it. So, I believe you can become more assertive.

但是你明白这一点。所以，我相信你会变得自信些的。

Dialogue Five

A: I'm really anxious. I'm afraid to let my emotions show.

我真的很忧虑。我害怕流露我的感情。

B: It's not shameful to reveal your feelings.

流露你的感情并不可耻。

Dialogue Six

A: No one loves me.

没人爱我。

B: You should love yourself first.

你首先应该爱自己。

Dialogue Seven

A: I hate my kids.

我讨厌我的小孩。

B: Really? That's unbe-

真的吗? 太令人难以置



lievable!

信了!

A: It's true, and I don't
know how I can get
rid of this feeling.

这是真的。而且我不知道
怎样才能摆脱这种感觉。

Dialogue Eight

A: I dread going home.

我讨厌回家。

B: Why? Can you tell me
the reason?

为什么呢? 能告诉我原
因吗?



随行锦囊

hate 表示“讨厌”, dread 表示“害怕”, 它们的用法基本相同, 都可以接名词、不定式和动名词, 如:

I hate vegetables. 我讨厌吃蔬菜。

He hates to laugh at others. 他不喜欢嘲笑别人。

She hates being late for school. 她讨厌上学迟到。

I'm just dreading the snake. 我实在害怕这条蛇。

I dread to think what happened. 我不敢想出了什么事。

He dreaded taking the exam. 他害怕参加

考试。

get rid of的意思是“摆脱、丢掉”，如：

get rid of unfavorable influence 去掉负面影响

get rid of negative feelings 摆脱负面情绪

当你遭遇挫折，心灵承受创伤时，别忘了下面两句话：

When one door of happiness closes, another opens but often we look so long at the closed door that we don't see the one which has been opened for us. 一道快乐之门关上后，另一道门会随之打开。但是，我们常常眷恋着那道关上了的门，而看不见另一道门已经为我们开启。

It's true that we don't know what we've got until we lose it, but it's also true that we don't know what we've been missing until it arrives. 我们往往在失去时才明白自己拥有的东西曾经多么美好；然而，同样的真理是：当我们能够拥有一样东西时，我们才明白从前失去过什么。



Unit 5 接受治疗

生病并不可怕，可怕的是失去了面对疾病的勇气。
如果我们能乐观面对，积极配合医生接受治疗，持之以恒，总会有所好转。



不求人句型

I'd like to see the doctor
about my...

我想看一看医生，诊断一下我的……

I wonder what you can
do about it.

你看该怎么治疗？

Will you use... on me?

要给我……吗？

Can... be cured?

……能治好吗？

Is it curable/treatable?

能治吗？

Is it serious/broken/
malignant/cancer?

这病严重吗/骨折了吗/
是恶性的吗/是癌症吗？

Does/Do... need

……需要缝合吗/动手

stitches/surgery?

术吗？

... still under a doctor's
care./seeing a doctor/
seeing a therapist.

……仍在接受治疗/请
专家治疗。

... in therapy.

……仍在治疗之中。

... still have to go back
to the doctor for a fol-
low-up.

……还得去医生那里做
随访检查。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Doctor, my skin itches. I wonder what you can do about it.

医生,我的皮肤发痒。
你看该怎么治疗?

B: Let me have a look.

让我检查一下。

A: Can it be cured?

这病能治好吗?

B: Sure, trust me!

当然可以,相信我!

Dialogue Two

A: Is it treatable?

能治吗?

B: It's up to you.

这取决于你。

A: What should I do to get over it soon?

怎样才能快点恢复呢?

B: Give up drinking and smoking.

戒掉烟酒。

Dialogue Three

A: Is it serious?

严重吗?

B: No, don't worry.

不严重,别担心。

A: Will you use acupuncture on me?

要给我针灸吗?

B: I will when I think it's necessary.

我认为必要时会的。



Dialogue Four

- A: Do you have any health problems? 你身体有什么问题吗?
- B: I'd like to see Dr. Smith about my arthritis. 我想看一看史密斯医生的门诊, 诊断一下我的关节炎。
- A: His office hours are 8: 30 a. m. to 2: 00 p. m. He's not in now. 他的门诊时间是上午八点半到下午两点。他现在不在。

Dialogue Five

- A: Do I need surgery? 我需要动手术吗?
- B: It's still up in the air. 还说不准。

Dialogue Six

- A: I'm still under a doctor's care. 我仍在接受治疗。
- B: I believe you'll be better soon. 我相信你的病情会好转的。

Dialogue Seven

- A: I'm still seeing a therapist. 我仍在请专家治疗。
- B: Can you introduce the therapist to me? I also have got something wrong these 可以把这个专家介绍给我吗? 最近我也有些不舒服。

days.

A: No problem.

没问题。

Dialogue Eight

A: I still have to go
back to the doctor
for a follow-up.

我还得去医生那里做跟进
检查。

B: Why? You said you've
fully recovered.

为什么? 你不是说你已
痊愈了吗?

A: Because I'm having a
relapse.

因为我复发了。



随身锦囊

医生治疗病人用 treat, 如果表示开药、指定特别食物、指导做运动等的具体治疗方式

则用 give treatment, 但如果用 cure 就表示治好了病人。如:

This boy is being treated for a heart condition. 这个男孩正在接受心脏病治疗。

He is in a bad way after treatment. 经过治疗他尚未痊愈。

When I left the hospital I was completely cured. 出院时, 我已经痊愈了。

get over 表示从(疾病、震惊等)中恢复过来; 把……忘怀。如:

He is just getting over an illness. 他刚刚病愈。

Sooner or later you'll get over the shock. 迟早你会从震惊中恢复过来的。

还未完全恢复的话就得接受后续、跟进的检查, 即 follow-up。

想弄清楚自己的医疗保险是否承担某项治疗费用时, 可以这样问:

Will my insurance cover this? 我的医疗保险承担这项费用吗?

Unit 6 药店购药

去药店买药最好带上医生给你开的处方，如果没有，就应该对药剂师说明你所需的药。他们的推荐一般都比较可信，不妨一试。



不求人句型

Can you fill this pre-
scription for...?

你能帮……配这份处
方吗？

I need to have this pre-
scription filled.

我想按这份处方配药。

Do you have something
for...?

有……的药吗？

Can you give me
something for...?

有……的药吗？

Can you suggest a...
for...?

可以给……推荐……
药吗？

I need something to
kill...

我需要治……的药。

I want some medicine
for...

我想买点儿……药。

What is the best medi-
cation for this condition?

这种情况用什么药最好？



Does/Do... have any side effects?	……有什么副作用吗?
... may/will improve / relieve...	……可以/会改善/缓解 ……
This is a special... for...	这是专门用于…… (的药)。
... is/are supposed to be very effective.	……这个应该非常有效。
... our most popular... product.	……是我们卖得最好的 药品。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Can you fill this prescription for me? 你能帮我配这份处方吗?

B: Sure. Let's have it. 好的,请把处方给我。

Dialogue Two

A: I need to have this prescription filled. 我想按这份处方配药。

B: I'll have it ready for you in half an hour. 半个小时帮你搞定。

Dialogue Three

A: Do you have something for a cold?

有治感冒的药吗?

B: This medicine is highly recommended. It will relieve your cold quickly.

这种药是最受欢迎的。它会很快地缓解你的感冒。

Dialogue Four

A: Can you give me something for insect bites?

有治虫咬的药吗?

B: This is a special cream for insect bites.

这是专门用于治虫咬的药膏。

Dialogue Five

A: Can you suggest a cream for sunburn?

可以给我推荐一款治晒伤的药吗?

B: This cream should help.

这种药膏应该管用。

A: Does it have any side effects?

它有什么副作用吗?

B: No.

没有。

Dialogue Six

A: I need something to

我需要治头疼的药。



kill my headache.

B: OK, do you have a prescription, sir? 好的, 你有医师开的处方吗?

A: No. My head is pounding. 没有。我的头突突作痛。

What is the best medication for this condition? 这种情况用什么药最好?

B: Aspirin. 阿斯匹林。

Dialogue Seven

A: I want some medicine for my sinuses. 我想买点儿治鼻窦炎的药。

B: This is supposed to be very effective. 这个应该非常有效。

A: I'll try this. 那我试一试。

Dialogue Eight

A: It's our most popular over-the-counter product. 这是我们卖得最好的非处方产品。

216 B: OK, thanks. 好的, 谢谢。



随行锦囊

美语用 drug store 表示药店，英语用 chemist, pharmacy 是正式用语。相应的表示药剂师美式、英式以及正式的说法分别为：druggist, chemist, pharmacist。

prescribe: 开药方 prescription: 医生处方，药单。例如：

Doctor usually prescribes medicine for their patients after regular checkups. 在一般诊疗后，医师通常会开药方给病人。

Take this prescription to the drugstore nearest you. 拿这张处方到离你最近的药房取药。

over the counter 是副词，表示（买药）不用处方，如：

You can buy antibiotics over the counter in this country. 在这个国家，没有医生处方你也能买到抗生素。

over-the-counter 是形容词，表示非处方的，如：

over-the-counter product 非处方产品，
over-the-counter medicine 非处方药



Unit 7 服用药物

盲目吃药不仅达不到最佳疗效,还可能导致不必要的副作用,所以服药的时间、频率、剂量、以及限制条件必须样样都清楚。不清楚要问,看见身边的同事、朋友生病,也记得时时提醒他们哦。



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| How do ... take ...
medicine? | ……该怎么服……药? |
| How many tablets do /
does... have to take
each time? | ……每次要服用几片? |
| How often must ...
take...? | ……该多长时间吃一次? |
| Could you tell me how
to take this medicine? | 你能告诉我怎么吃这
药吗? |
| How do I use it? | 我该怎么用它? |
| Is / Are ... strong? | ……药效很强吗? |
| ... teaspoon(s) / tablet
(s) / capsule(s) ... time
daily / a day | 每天……次,每次……茶
匙/片/粒胶囊…… |
| Take ... in the morning / | 上午/下午/晚上服用 |

afternoon/evening

.....

Take... before going to
bed/before eating/after
eating/as needed.

临睡前/饭前/饭后/需
要时服用.....

... medication should
be taken with meals/
food.

..... 药需要在进餐时
服用。

Please take the
medicine according to
the instruction.

请按说明服药。

The instructions... tell
... how to take...

..... 的说明告诉..... 怎
么服用。

Make sure ... read
... carefully.

..... 一定得看仔细了。

... is for oral adminis-
tration/external use.

..... 是口服药/外用药。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: How do I take this
medicine?

我该怎么服这种药?

B: One tablet each time,
three times daily.

每天三次, 每次服一片。



Dialogue Two

A: How many tablets do I have to take each time?

我每次要服用几片?

B: One is enough.

一片就够了。

A: Are they strong?

它的药效很强吗?

B: Yes. They may make you a little drowsy.

是的, 他们会使你昏昏欲睡。

Dialogue Three

A: Could you tell me how to take this medicine?

你能告诉我怎么吃这药吗?

B: Take it in the morning: two teaspoons a day.

一天两茶匙, 早上服用。

Dialogue Four

A: How about this cough syrup?

这个止咳糖浆怎么服用呢?

B: First shake the bottle, then take it before going to bed.

吃前把药瓶摇晃几下, 睡前服用。

Dialogue Five

A: This medication should be taken with

这种药需要在进餐时服用。

meals.

B: Are you sure?

你确定吗?

A: Sure.

确定。

Dialogue Six

A: Please take the medicine according to the instruction.

请按说明服药。

B: OK, I know.

好的,我知道。

Dialogue Seven

A: How often must I take the medicine?

我该多长时间吃一次这药?

B: The instructions on it tell you how to take it. Make sure you read them carefully.

上面的说明告诉你怎么服用,一定得看仔细了。

A: All right.

好。

Dialogue Eight

A: How do I use it?

我该怎么用它?

B: This solution is for external use only.

这种溶剂只能外用。

A: OK, got it.

好的,知道了。



随行锦囊

吃药不能用 eat, 而应用 take。

如果你有药物过敏史, 在医生开处方时就得告之 I'm allergic to... 有时候医生也会主动问你: Are you allergic to any medication? 你对药物过敏吗?

服药时不要忽视这些医嘱:

Do not eat for half an hour before or after taking this medicine. 服用此药前或后半小时内不能吃东西。

Do not operate heavy machinery while taking this medication. 服用此药期间切勿操作重型机械。

Do not drink alcohol. 切勿饮酒。

Do not drive after taking this medication. 服用此药后勿开车。

Unit 8 探视病人

病中人是最需要关心的。看望他们，除了要有礼物和微笑外，体恤和安慰的话也是必不可少的，看看有哪些话可以用来温暖病人。



不求人句型

Are you all right?	你好吗?
How is / are ... feeling today?	今天感觉怎样?
Is / Are ... doing better today?	今天感觉好些吗?
... look good / ... looking really good / ... looking well / ... color is good .	……气色不错。
... brought you ...	……给你带来了……
How long will ... be here?	……要在这里呆多久?
When are you being released?	你什么时候出院回家?
Is there anything ... need	……需要什么吗?



/Do/Does... need
anything?

How is the food/your doctor?
饭菜/医生好吗?

...came as soon as... heard.
……一听到情况就过来了。

...got here as soon as... could.
……赶紧过来看你。

...send... love.
……向……问好。

Get well soon.
祝早日康复。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Are you all right?

你好吗?

B: I'm improving. Thank you.

我的病情正在好转,谢谢。

Dialogue Two

A: How are you feeling today?

今天感觉怎么样?

B: Not bad. Thanks.

不错。谢谢。

A: I came as soon as I heard.

我一听到情况就过来了。

Dialogue Three

- A: You're looking well. 你的气色不错。
 B: Really? Maybe I'm 真的吗? 也许我的病情正在好转。
 getting better.
 A: I brought you some 我给你带来了一些花。
 flowers.
 B: Oh! How lovely! 噢! 真漂亮啊!

Dialogue Four

- A: How long will you be 你要在这里呆多久?
 here?
 B: Two months. 两个月。
 A: What a long time! 时间可真长啊!
 How is the food 这里的饭菜好吗?
 here? Have you got- 习惯了吗?
 ten used to it?
 B: Good! I like the food 很好。我喜欢这儿的食
 here. 物。

Dialogue Five

- A: When are you being 你什么时候能出院?
 released?
 B: The 9th of next 下个月9号。
 month.
 A: Mary sends her love. 玛丽向你问好。
 She misses you very 她很想念你。
 much.



Dialogue Six

A: Do you need anything? 你需要什么吗?

B: No, thank you. They bought me a lot of things. 不需要了, 谢谢。他们给我买了很多。

Dialogue Seven

A: How is your doctor? 医生好吗?

B: He's very kind. Everyone likes him. 他对人很亲切, 每个人都喜欢他。

Dialogue Eight

A: Get well soon. 祝早日康复。

B: Thank you very much. 非常感谢。



随行锦囊

身体健康要用 well 来表示,不能用 good。如:

I don't feel at all well today. 我今天觉得身体很不舒服。

She's been ill a lot recently but she's looking much better now. 她最近病得厉害,但现在看上去身体好多了。

这句话中的 better 是 well 的比较级。

如果想进一步帮助病人,可以这样问:

Is there anything I can do? 要我做什么事吗?

或者 Can I get you something? 要我给你拿点什么东西来吗?

想问“你什么时候出院”,还可以说:

When do you get to go home?

When are you going home?



Unit 9 照料病人

如人饮水，冷暖自知，照料病人时虽然不能切身体会他人的痛楚，也要学会“察言观色”尽量减轻病人的负担，嘘寒问暖总关情。



不求人句型

Do you need any help? 需要帮忙吗?

Can I get you...? 我给你拿……来好吗?

Do you want / Would you like...? 你想要……吗?

Would... help? ……会好些吗?

Would you like to / want to lie down? 你想躺下吗?

Do you need a doctor? 需要叫医生吗?

Do you want me to get a doctor? 需要我叫医生吗?

Should I call a doctor? 我叫医生好吗?

Have you seen a doctor? 你看过医生吗?

Have you taken 你吃了药吗?
medicine?

Did you take your 你量过体温吗?
temperature?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you need any 需要帮忙吗?
help?

B: I think I'm going to 我觉得要吐。
lose my lunch.

A: Can I get you a glass 我给你拿杯水来好吗?
of water?

B: Yes, thank you. 好的, 谢谢你。

Dialogue Two

A: My head is killing me. 我头疼死了。

B: Do you want some 想要点阿司匹林吗?
aspirin?

A: No. It doesn't work 不用。它对我不起作用。
for me.

B: Do you want me to 需要我叫医生吗?
get a doctor?



A: OK, thanks.

好的, 谢谢。

Dialogue Three

A: I'm feeling under the weather.

我感到不舒服。

B: Would a nap help?

打个盹会好些吗?

A: Maybe. Help me to the bed, please.

也许。请把我扶到床上。

Dialogue Four

A: The room is spinning.

房间好像在转。

B: Would you like to lie down?

你想躺下吗?

A: No. I just need to close my eyes.

不用。我只要闭上眼睛就可以了。

Dialogue Five

A: I'm bleeding.

我出血了。

B: Should I call a doctor?

我叫医生好吗?

A: No. We can deal with it by ourselves.

不用。我们自己可以处理。

Dialogue Six

A: I pulled a muscle.

我拉伤了肌肉。

B: Have you seen a doctor?

你看过医生吗?

A: Not yet.

还没有。

Dialogue Seven

A: I feel sick to my stomach. 我有点反胃。

B: Have you taken medicine? 你吃了药吗?

A: Yes. I just took some. 吃了,刚吃过。

Dialogue Eight

A: I feel feverish. 我感到有点发烧。

B: Did you take your temperature? 你量过体温吗?

A: Not yet. 还没有。



随行锦囊

照料病人时,可以用下面的语句给予他们心理上的安慰:

You'll get better soon. 你很快会变好的。

You're getting over it. 你正在康复。

You're bouncing back. 你正在康复。

You're getting back on your feet. 你正在好转。

Things are looking up. 你的病情正在好转。

You're out of the woods. 你已经度过了最难关。

You're already on the road to recovery. 你已经脱离了险境。

如果病人出现异常现象,想搞清楚状况,可以这样开头:

Are you OK? 没事吧?

Are you feeling OK? 你没什么不妥吧?

Are you all right? 你没事吧?

Do you feel all right? 没什么不妥吧?

Unit 10 疾病痊愈

经过一段时间的调整和修养,病都好了。卧病在家好几天,终于可以出来看看了,是不是感觉天更蓝,水更绿了呢!不过千万不要病好了就马上大吃大喝哦,修养也很重要哦。

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不求人句型

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| Is / Am / Are ... alright / well again? | ……的病好了吗? |
| Are you yourself again? | 你的病好了吗? |
| I'm on my legs again. | 我已经痊愈了。 |
| ... is / am / are well now / all better. | ……已痊愈了。 |
| ... is / am / are completely over it. | ……的病已完全好了。 |
| ... is / am / are as good as new. | ……恢复得像原来一样。 |
| It's like it never happened. | ……像是没病过一样。 |
| ... feel like a new | ……感到……像换了个 |



person.

人似的。

... has / have got a
new lease on life.

感到心情更愉快, 生命更有活力了。

... will be fit...

……身体将会康复。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Are you alright again?

你的病好了吗?

B: Yes. I am well now.

是的。我已痊愈了。

A: Congratulations!

祝贺你!

Dialogue Two

A: Is he well again?

他的病好了吗?

B: Yeah. He is completely over it.

是啊。他的病已完全好了。

A: Please give him my regards!

向他转达我的问候!

B: OK.

好的。

Dialogue Three

A: My mother is as good as new.

我妈恢复得像原来一样。

B: That's great to hear!

听到这个真高兴啊!

Dialogue Four

- A: It's like it never happened to Tom. 汤姆像是没病过一样。
- B: Yes, I agree with you. 是啊,我和你有同感。

Dialogue Five

- A: I feel like a new person. 我感到自己像换了个人似的。
- B: You should thank Dr. Smith. 你应该感谢史密斯医生才对。

Dialogue Six

- A: I have got a new lease on life. 我感到心情更愉快,生命更有活力了。
- B: That's great! 太棒了!

Dialogue Seven

- A: He will be match-fit by June. 他六月份就可以康复,参加比赛了。
- B: Good news! 好消息!



随行锦囊

a new lease of life / on life 意为“更愉快和更有生气的新生活”。如：

That long holiday has given me a new lease of life. 那个悠长的假期使我重新变得生气勃勃。

痊愈后要记得医生的这些忠告：

You can't return to your work right now. 你不能马上恢复工作。

Get much outdoor exercise. 多做室外活动。

Keep a diet. 饮食要有规律。

Unit 11 医疗进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What's the matter? 怎么啦?
- B: I feel a little dizzy. 我觉得有些眩晕。
- A: Are you sure that this has nothing to do with sleep? 你肯定这与睡眠无关吗?
- B: Sure. I don't think I'm getting better. 是的。我感觉我没有好转。
- A: Believe me. You really look much better than before. 相信我。你看起来真的比以前好多了。
- B: But I'm still not sure whether I can recover from it. 但是我还是不能肯定能不能康复。
- A: Don't lose heart. Be happy and do a little exercise. You'll be better soon. 别灰心。保持快乐, 做点儿运动。
你很快会好起来的。



Dialogue Two

- A: Good morning. 早上好,你哪里不舒服?
What's troubling you?
- B: Good morning, doctor. I have a terrible headache. 早上好,大夫。
我头疼得厉害。
- A: All right, young man. 别着急,小伙子,告诉我怎么回事。
Tell me how it got started.
- B: Yesterday I had a 昨天我老流鼻涕。
runny nose. Now my 现在有点鼻塞。
nose is stuffed up. I 喉咙很痛。
have a sore throat.
And I'm afraid I've got 恐怕还伴有高烧。
a fever. I feel terrible. 感觉糟透了。
- A: Don't worry, young 小伙子,别担心。
man. Let me give 让我给你检查一下。
you an examination.
First let me take a 我先看看你的喉咙。
look at your throat.
Open your mouth and 张开嘴说“啊”。
say “ah”.
- B: Ah. 啊。
- A: Your throat is swollen. 你的喉咙肿了。
And your tongue is 舌苔很厚。这些都是感冒

thickly coated. You
have all the symp-
toms of influenza.

的症状。

B: What am I supposed
to do then?

那我该怎么做呢?

A: A good rest is all you
need, and drink more
water. I'll write you a
prescription.

你需要好好休息。多喝水。

我给你开药方。

B: Thank you very much.

非常感谢。

A: That's all right. Re-
member to take a
good rest.

不客气。记住好好休息。

B: I will. Goodbye, doc-
tor.

我会的。再见,大夫。

A: Bye!

再见!

Dialogue Three

A: My head aches badly
and I need something
to kill this pain.

我的头好痛, 我需要马上
可以解痛的药。

B: OK. Do you have a
prescription, miss?

好的,小姐。请问你有医师
开的处方吗?

A: *What? No, I don't.*

啊?没有呢!

B: Well, I can only give
you this kind of

嗯, 那我只能给你这种一
般的药片, 它是我们卖得



regular tablets, then.

最好的非处方产品。

It's our most popular
over-the-counter
product.

A: I don't care, as long
as it works.

没关系,只要有效就好。

B: All right. Do you want
me to wrap it up for
you?

好的,你需要我帮你包起来吗?

A: That's not necessary,
just tell me how I
should take them.

不用了,只要告诉我该怎么服用就好

B: Sure. Two tablets,
four times a day.

没问题。一天四次,一次两片。





★ ————— ★

Part 6 日常生活

└───────────┴───────────┘ ★



Unit 1 天气预报

天气状况是人们茶余饭后谈论较多的一个话题，尤其是不太熟悉的人初次见面时，常常会以诸如“A nice day, isn't it?”之类的句子展开话题。而熟人之间也常会以“It's getting cold. Take care.”之类的话语表示关心和问候。



不求人句型

What's the weather/temperature...? ……的天气/气温怎么样？

What is the weather report for...? 天气预报说……的天气怎么样？

They say it's going to... 他们说会……

It's probably... tomorrow/the day after tomorrow/next week... 明天/后天/下周……可能会……

Looks like... doesn't it? 天气好像……不是吗？
... is / are the sign of... ……是……的征兆。

The weatherman predicts... today/tomorrow 天气预报员说今天/明天/后天/下周……会

/the day after tomorrow /next week...

It looks like /as if it's going to... 看起来要.....

It will continue to... 天气会持续.....

It seems a... day...时候看来是.....天。

How long will... last?要持续多久?

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玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: What's the weather tomorrow? 明天的天气怎么样?

B: It's probably a fine day tomorrow. 明天可能会是晴天。

A: That's cool! Let's have a picnic tomorrow! 太酷了! 明天我们去野餐吧!

Dialogue Two

A: What is the weather report for this weekend? 天气预报说这周末的天气怎么样?

B: They say it's going 他们说天气会放晴。



to clear up this weekend.

Dialogue Three

A: Looks like a nice day, doesn't it?

天气好像不错,不是吗?

B: I don't think so. Look at the clouds. The clouds are the sign of a heavy rain.

我可不这么认为。看那些云。那是一场大雨的征兆。

Dialogue Four

A: It looks as if it's going to rain this afternoon.

今天下午看起来要下雨了。

B: Great! I'm suffocating for these days.

太好了!我这几天觉得很闷。

Dialogue Five

A: The weatherman predicts a nice day tomorrow.

天气预报员说明天会是个好天。

B: I don't think so. Look at those clouds!

我可不这么想。看看那些云!

Dialogue Six

A: It looks like it's going to snow tonight.

看起来今晚要下雪了。

B: So we'll have a white Christmas.

那么我们就有一个白色圣诞节了。

A: And they say it will continue to snow until New Year's Day.

而且他们说会一直持续下雪到元旦。

Dialogue Seven

A: It seems a nice day tomorrow.

明天看起来是个好天。

B: I like this kind of weather.

我喜欢这种天气。

Dialogue Eight

A: I hate cloudy days. How long will the gloomy weather last?

我讨厌阴天。这种阴沉沉的天要持续多久啊?

B: They say it will last for at least 3 days.

他们说至少还要持续3天。



随行锦囊

除了上面的几个句型外,关于天气还有几种说法,例如:

We will have a... day. 我们会有个……的天气。

It's going to... 天气要……

What does the weather forecast say? 天气预报怎么说?

描述天气的词语有很多,经常要用到的有: fine 晴天, windy 有风, rain 下雨, snow 下雪, cloudy 多云的, shower 阵雨, spot 零星小雨, thunderstorm 雷阵雨, storm 暴风雨。

英国曾是航海大国,英国人也特别地关注天气变化,因此英语里有很多关于天气的谚语,十分生动形象,例如:

It never rains but it pours 祸不单行

in all weathers 风雨无阻

storm in a tea cup 大惊小怪

Unit 2 关于时间

时间对于每个人都是无比珍贵的，这也是为什么世界上流传着那么多跟时间有关的经典美文、童话故事或是格言谚语的原因。比如：

Time is money. 时间就是金钱。

Time and tide wait for no man. 岁月不待人。

Time lost can not be recalled. 时光一去不复返。

Time works wonders. 时间创造奇迹。

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不求人句型

What day is /was it...?	……是星期几?
What's the date...?	……是几号?
It's Match / April... 2006.	今天是 2006 年三月/四月……
What time is it now?	现在几点了?
What time is it by your watch?	你的表几点了?
It's... by my watch.	我的表……点了。
When will sb. /sth....?	……在什么时候……?
It will... at...	将在……点……
How long will it take... to do...?	做……要花……多长时间?



It takes / will take sb ... to do...	做 ... 花某人 ... 时间。
It's time to do...	到了做……的时间了。
There is no time left.	没时间了。
The clock is... minutes fast/slow.	表快了/慢了……分钟。
When do / did you...?	你什么时候做……?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What day is it today? 今天星期几?
 B: It's Friday. 是星期五。
 A: Oh, there is a live concert this evening. 噢,今晚有一个现场会。
 I almost forgot about it 我差点忘了。

Dialogue Two

- A: What is the date tomorrow? 明天是几号?
 B: It's September 30th. 是9月30号。

Dialogue Three

- A: What time is it now? 现在几点了?
 B: It's half past 7 by my 我的表是7点半了。

watch.

A: Oh, I'm gonna be late
for the drama "Tea
House".

噢,看话剧《茶馆》要晚了。

Dialogue Four

A: When will the drama
begin?

话剧什么时候开始?

B: It will begin at 8
o'clock.

将在 8 点开始。

Dialogue Five

A: How long will it take
you to get to the thea-
tre from here?

从这儿到剧场你要花多长
时间?

B: It will take me at least
40 minutes.

要花至少 40 分钟。

A: Hurry up!

快点吧!

Dialogue Six

A: Are you awake Jerry?
It's time to get up.

杰瑞你醒了吗?
该起床了。

B: What time it is? Ah,
mom let me sleep for
another ten minutes!

几点了? 妈, 让我再睡 10
分钟吧!

A: There is no time left.
Hurry up!

没时间了。
快点!



Dialogue Seven

- A: What time is it by your watch? 你的表几点了?
B: It's 1 o'clock. 1 点了。
A: Are you kidding me? 开玩笑吧?
Is your watch right? 你的表准吗?
B: The clock is 5 minutes fast. Anyway, 表是快了 5 分钟。
it's very late now. 不管怎样, 已经很晚了。

Dialogue Eight

- A: When did you go to bed on Saturday? 你星期天几点睡的觉啊?
B: I went to Karaoke with my friends and came back very late. I went to bed at about 2 o'clock this morning. 我和朋友去 K 歌了, 回来很晚。
我大概今天早上 2 点钟才睡觉。
A: No wonder you look tired this morning. 怪不得你今天早上看起来很累呢。



随身锦囊

在询问时间的时候，还有一些比较灵活的方法，例如向别人询问时间可以说：

Could you tell me the time?

Have you got the time?

What time do you have?

英语里表达不同的时间日期所用的介词也各不相同。

at 用来表示具体的点，“在夜间”也可以用 at，例如：at five o'clock 在 5 点，at midnight 在午夜。

in 用在年份、月份、早、中、晚这些词语前，例如：in the morning 在早上，in August 在 8 月，in 2006 在 2006 年。

on 用在星期、特定日期前，例如：on Friday 在星期五，on October 1st 在 10 月 1 日。



Unit 3 邻居往来

我们有句谚语,叫做:远亲不如近邻,英语中对应的说法是:A near neighbor is better than a distant cousin. 好邻居可以雪中送炭,要是家有恶邻可就有得受喽!想知道怎样酷评邻里?看看不求人句型怎么讲吧!



不求人句型

How do you get along with...? 你和……相处得怎么样?

My neighbors and I have been in... relations since... 自从……以后我和邻居的关系就……

... have / has ... relations with ... 's neighbors.和邻居关系……

... drop in on ... from time to time.经常到……串门。

... is / are quite hospitable and always keep / keeps ... 's house open.特别热情好客。

... have / has dropped已经和……断交了。

one's acquaintance

with...

... 's neighbors and...
often go to each other
for help.

... mean/means a lot
to...

I really can't stand...
from my neighbors.

……和……的邻居经常
相互帮忙。

……对……来说很
重要。

我真是受够了我邻居的
……了。

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玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: How do you get along
with your neighbors?

B: I've been on very
good terms with
them.

你和邻居们相处得怎
么样?

我已经和他们打成一片了。

Dialogue Two

A: How do you like the
new community?

B: I just love it. I have
perfect relations
with my neighbors.

你对新社区感觉怎么样?

我爱死那儿了。我和邻居
们相处得亲密无间。



Dialogue Three

- A: Did you spend the weekend with your family? 你和家里人一起过周末了吗?
- B: No, I spent the weekend with my neighbors. We have been in good relationships since we held a party last Christmas. 不是, 我和邻居们一块儿过的周末。
自从去年圣诞举办了一个派对以后, 我们的关系就特别好了。

Dialogue Four

- A: You've prepared so much food! 你准备了这么多吃的!
- B: Some friends from neighborhood will come here in the evening. You know, my neighbors drop in on me from time to time. 晚上有街坊邻居要来。
你知道, 邻居们经常来我家串门。

Dialogue Five

- A: Do you like Mrs. Lee living in our apartment? 你喜欢住在我们公寓的李太太吗?
- B: No, I think she is 不喜欢。我觉得她有时候

hysterical sometimes.

歇斯底里的。

A: But she is quite hospitable and always keeps her house open.

但是她特别地热情好客啊。

Dialogue Six

A: You had a quarrel with your neighbor Mr. Frank, didn't you?

你和邻居弗兰克先生吵架了是吗？

B: You bet. I'm fed up with him and I have dropped my acquaintance with this guy.

没错。我受够他了，已经和这家伙绝交了。

Dialogue Seven

A: It seems that you have good relationships with your neighbors.

看上去你和邻居的关系不错嘛。

B: Of course I do. My neighbors and I often go to each other for help.

那是当然。
我和邻居们经常互相帮忙。

A: It looks as if they

看来他们对你很重要。



mean a lot to you.

Dialogue Eight

- A: I'm planning to move. 我打算搬家。
 B: What's the matter? 怎么了?
 A: I really can't stand the noise from my neighbor. I have to get rid of the guy living opposite me. 我真是受够了我邻居制造的噪音了。我非得摆脱住在我对面的那家伙不可。



随行锦囊

to drop acquaintance with sb. 是指和某人绝交，而比这还要严重的是被朋友甩了 (to be dumped)，例如：Ben was dumped twice in five months. 本五个月之内被甩了两次。

表示“受够了”还可以说：I can't bear...

例如：The patient can hardly bear the pain. 病人几乎受不了那种疼痛了。

另外，人们觉得某件事到了该叫停的时候还会说：Enough is enough.

Unit 4 家政服务

工作忙碌、精力有限的现代人很多都需要家政服务来帮助操持家务，而寻找家政服务也是一门不大不小的学问哦。怎样和人交换接受家政服务的感受和经验，怎样评价自家的服务人员，不求人句型统统告诉你！

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不求人句型

We need a... because

因为……我们需要一个

...

.....

... have / has had...

.....之前有过.....个保

baby-sitters before.

姆了。

... just introduced a...

.....刚给我介绍了一个

to me.

.....

Everything is... due to

因为.....一切都.....

...

We have not been wor-

自从雇了.....我们都不

ried about... since we

用担心.....了。

hired...

The... I just hired

我刚雇的.....有/没有

does / doesn't have too

很多经验。

much experience.

... is / is not qualified

.....能/不能胜任.....



for...

... left a mess in...把.....弄得一团糟。

... have/has made up
one's mind to fire... 因为.....决心要辞
掉.....

for...



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: What have you been doing recently? 最近忙什么呢?

B: I'm terribly busy taking care of the baby. 我忙得不可开交地照顾孩子。
I think we need a baby-sitter because 我觉得我们需要一个保姆, 因为长时间以来我们累得像狗一样。
we've felt dog-tired over a long period.

Dialogue Two

258 A: Have you ever hired a baby-sitter? That's 你以前雇过保姆吗?
important to your baby. 那对你的孩子可是很重要呢。

B: Don't worry. I 放心吧, 我以前有过三个保姆, 知道怎么找个
have had three

baby-sitters before 好的。
and I know how to
pick a good one.

Dialogue Three

- A: Have you found a baby-sitter? 你找到保姆了吗?
- B: Yes. The household service company just introduced a young baby-sitter to me. 找到了。家政服务公司刚给我介绍了一个年轻的保姆。

Dialogue Four

- A: What do you think of your new hourly worker? 你觉得你家新去的小时工怎么样?
- B: Well, she did a good job. Everything is in order due to her work. 她干得很漂亮。因为她一切都井井有条的了。

Dialogue Five

- A: Your garden looks neater and more beautiful now. 你的花园现在看上去更干净漂亮了。
- B: Thanks to the new yardman. We have 多亏了新来的园丁。自从雇了亨利，我们都不



not been worried 用担心花园了呢!
about our garden
since we hired
Henry.

Dialogue Six

- A: I'm totally fed up! 真是受够了!
B: What's wrong? 怎么了?
A: The baby-sitter I 我刚雇的保姆没什么
just hired doesn't 经验。
have too much
experience. What's 更要命的是, 她什么都懒
more, she's too lazy 得学。
to learn anything.

Dialogue Seven

- A: Are you satisfied with 你对你家的园丁满意吗?
your yardman?
B: Yes, I am. He is to- 满意啊。他完全胜任这份
tally qualified for the 工作, 而且知道怎么和人
job and he knows 打交道。
how to deal with oth-
ers.

Dialogue Eight

- A: I have made up my 我下定决心要辞掉那个小
mind to fire the 时工, 因为她不能胜任这
hourly worker for she 份工作。

is not qualified for
this job.

B: Why don't you dismiss her now? 为什么现在不打发她走呢?

A: She left a mess in kitchen. First, I'll have her clean it up. 她把厨房弄得一团糟。我要先让她打扫干净。

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随行锦囊

我们常说“累得要死”，与之对应的英语表达是：dog-tired。其他形容很累的说法还有：

be tired 劳累的 be exhausted 累垮了

feel weary 感到疲乏 be pooped 累傻了

thanks to 的意思可不是“致谢”，而是“由于”，和 due to 或是 owing to 一样，例如：

Camping was cancelled due to severe weather. 由于天气恶劣，露营取消了。

Owing to a lack of money, the young couple has to live in the old house. 因为没钱，那对年轻夫妇还是要住在老房子里。



Unit 5 打理衣物

你是不是也懒得做laundry呢？尤其是那些很贵的毛衣或者外套，还是交给干洗店的店员们帮你打理吧，他们会按你的要求处理好一切。看看你都该说些什么吧！



不求人句型

I need... dry cleaned /
ironed/mended... other-
wise it *will* ...

……需要干洗/熨烫/缝补……否则就会……

I'd like... to be washed
by hand/in cold water.

我想……用手洗/冷水洗。

I want... starched.

我想给……上浆。

Can you get out/re-
move... without harm-
ing...?

你能在不损坏……的条件下把……洗掉吗？

The lining of... has not
been stitched. Be careful
while washing.

……的线还没缝好。洗的时候小心。

What if there is any
laundry damage?

如果受损了怎么办？

When can I have...

我什么时候能拿回……？

back?

I prefer express service / same-day.

我要速洗服务/当日取。

... is / are simply not clean.

……没洗干净。

It seems that... have / has been damaged.

……好像受损了。

You have shrunk...

你把……洗缩水了。

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玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Good morning. We have some laundry to be done.

早上好，我们有一些衣服要洗。

B: Certainly, sir.

好的，先生。

A: By the way, I need this sweater dry cleaned. Otherwise it will shrink.

对了，这件毛衫需要干洗，否则会缩水的。

Dialogue Two

A: Would you like to dry clean all of these

您要干洗所有的衣服吗？



clothes?

- B: No. I'd like these trousers to be washed in cold water.
- 不，我想要这条裤子用冷水洗。

Dialogue Three

- A: I want this shirt starched.
- 我想给这件衬衫上浆。
- B: Starch. I got it, sir.
- 上浆。知道了先生。

Dialogue Four

- A: Look, there's a spot on this skirt. Can you get it out without harming the fabric?
- 你看，裙子上有一个污点。你能在不损坏料子的条件下洗掉吗？
- B: We have skillful workers and top-ranking machines. Don't worry about it.
- 我们有技术娴熟的洗衣工人和一流的机器。您不用担心。

Dialogue Five

- A: The lining of this skirt has not been stitched. Be careful while washing.
- 这件裙子的线还没缝好。洗的时候小心。
- B: We'll help you stitch it
- 洗前我们会帮您缝好的。

before washing,
madam.

Dialogue Six

A: What if there is any
laundry damage?

如果受损了怎么办?

B: We'll pay for it in such
a case.

如果出现这种情况我们会
赔偿您的。

Dialogue Seven

A: When can I have my
clothes back?

我什么时候能拿回衣服?

B: Express service or
same-day?

快洗还是当天取呢?

A: I prefer express ser-
vice.

我要速洗服务。

B: In 5 hours, sir.

五个小时以内,先生。

Dialogue Eight

A: May I help you,
madam?

有什么可以为您效劳
的吗?

B: Yes. I did laundry
here. But look at my
clothes! This shirt is
simply not clean. It
seems that the
silk skirt has been

是的,我昨天在你们这里
洗的衣服。但是你看看我
的衣服!这件衬衫没洗干
净,裙子好像是受损了。



damaged. And you 还有，你们把我的羊毛衫
have shrunk my 洗缩水了。
woolen sweater.

A: I'm sorry. May I have 非常抱歉。我能先看看您
your ticket first, 的单子吗？
madam?



随行锦囊

starch 作名词是“淀粉”的意思，变成动词是
给衣物上淀粉让其变硬，就是“上浆”的意思啦。另外，
它的形容词形式 starchy 有“古板的，生硬的”意思，
如：a starchy hotel room 一间古板的旅馆房间。

洗衣店里，除了要注意衣物会不会缩水、损坏，
还要看是否会褪色（fade），例如：The T-shirt was
bright red but the sun has faded it. 这件T恤本
来是鲜红色的，但是被太阳晒得褪色了。

Unit 6 家有宠物

越来越多的家庭开始养宠物，很多人也把家里的猫狗当作 a part of family。你也如此吗？看看该怎么和朋友讨论它们、分享养宠心得吧。

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不求人句型

... consider/considers

……把……当作家庭的一分子。

... as a part of the family.

... can relieve the burden of my life.

……可以减轻我生活的负担。

... bring/brings me a lot of pleasure when I feel upset/lonely/tired

当我觉得沮丧/孤独/疲劳……的时候……给我带来很多乐趣。

...

... help/helps me find interests in...

……帮助我在……中找到了乐趣。

... love/loves playing with... every day.

……喜欢每天和……玩儿。

I like being accompanied by... when...

当……的时候我喜欢有……陪在身边。



I do / don't think raising

我觉得 / 不觉得养……

a... needs a lot of...

需要很多……

My... enjoys the new

我的……很喜欢新玩

toys / clothes / new

具 / 衣服 / 新家……

house... very much.



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: There are so many
photos of your dog in
your house.

你家有这么多你狗狗的
照片。

B: He means a lot to me.
I consider him as a
part of the family.

他对我来说可重要了。
我把他当作家庭的一分
子了。

Dialogue Two

A: You devote a lot to
your kitty, don't you?

你对你的猫咪可是付出了
很多, 不是吗?

B: Yes, I do, because in
a sense, the kitty can
relieve the burden of
my life in a sense.

是啊。那是因为从某种意
义上说猫咪可以减轻我生
活的负担。

Dialogue Three

A: I'm planning to raise a cat. What do you think?

我想养一只猫咪，你觉得怎么样？

B: That's a good idea. You know I have a dog. He brings me a lot of pleasure when I feel lonely.

好主意啊！
你知道我有一只小狗。
每当我觉得孤独的时候他都能给我带来很多乐趣。

Dialogue Four

A: Why do you treat your kitty so well? I think your wife must envy her.

为什么对你的猫咪那么好啊？我想你妻子都会嫉妒她的。

B: The kitty helps me find interests in my busy life.

猫咪**帮助我在忙忙碌碌的生活里找到了乐趣。**

Dialogue Five

A: I often see your daughter walking the dog.

我经常看见你女儿遛狗。

B: She loves playing with the dog every day.

她喜欢每天都和小狗玩儿。



Dialogue Six

- A: Your cat is sleeping on the sofa. How cute!
你的猫咪睡在沙发上呢。好可爱!
- B: I like being accompanied by the kitty when I'm watching TV.
看电视的时候我喜欢有猫咪陪在身边。

Dialogue Seven

- A: As a businessman, do you have enough time to take care of your bird?
作为一个生意人，你有时照顾你的鸟吗?
- B: In fact, I don't think raising a bird needs a lot of time and energy.
事实上我不觉得养鸟需要很多时间和精力。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Hey, your puppy is pretty in the new dress today.
嘿，你的小狗今天穿得真漂亮。
- B: Thank you. He enjoys the new clothes very much.
谢谢。他可喜欢这身新衣服了。



随行锦囊

像中文喜欢把小猫叫做“猫咪”一样,英语里小动物有许多昵称,一般是在单词后面加 -y 或者 -ie 来表示“小”。例如:

kitty 小猫

puppy 小狗

piggy 小猪

birdie 小鸟

lonely 和 alone 都有“孤单的”的意思,但感情色彩上稍有差别:

lonely 是形容词,意思是“孤单的、寂寞的”,既可以指地点的偏僻也可以是内心的孤寂,如: feel lonely 感到孤寂, a lonely traveler 一个形单影只的旅行者。

alone 既可以作形容词也可以作副词,强调的是“单独”的状态,不一定有“孤单、寂寞”的感觉,如: Please leave me alone. 请让我一个人待会儿。



Unit 7 教育孩子

家长都希望孩子能够健康快乐地成长，还有很多父母望子成龙。孩子的教育就成了父母间永恒的话题。



不求人句型

How can I help
my... with his/her
studies at home?

我应该怎么在家帮助
……学习呢？

... discuss / discusses
one's son/daughter's
progress every week.

……每周都要了解儿
子/女儿的学习情况。

Instead of supervis-
ing... I try to make
friends with my...

我试着和我的……交朋
友，而不是时刻监督着
他/她。

... bring / brings... up
to do...

……教育……做……

My... seems to have
difficulty in doing...

我的……好像在……上
有困难。

... attach / attaches im-
portance to help-
ing... develop...

……很重视帮助……
发展……

I always ask my...to
behave like a...

我经常告诉我的……行
为举止要像个……

I don't allow my...to
do... until he / she fi-
nishes...

我的……做不完……就
不让他/她……

Children should not
do... while...

孩子不应该一边……
一边……

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玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: How can I help my
daughter with her
studies at home?
Can you give me
some advice?

我应该怎么在家帮助我的
女儿学习呢?

你能给我点儿建议吗?

B: Beats me. I have the
same problem.

你可是问着我了。我也有
一样的问题呢。

Dialogue Two

A: How do you help your
child study?

你是怎么在学习上帮你孩
子的?

B: I discuss my son's
progress with his

我每星期都要向老师了解
我儿子的学习情况。



teacher every week.

Dialogue Three

A: Your son considers you as his best friend, doesn't he?

你儿子把你当成最好的朋友,不是吗?

B: Yes, he does. Instead of supervising him, I try to make friends with my son.

是啊。我试着和我儿子交朋友,而不是时时刻刻监督他。

Dialogue Four

A: What do you think is the most important aspect of raising a child?

你觉得抚养孩子最重要的方面是什么?

B: I'm not quite sure. But I bring my son up to respect others and to be independent.

我也不太清楚。不过我教育我儿子要尊重他人,独立自主。

Dialogue Five

A: You look worried. What's wrong?

你看起来心事重重的。怎么了?

B: My daughter seems to have difficulty in learning English, but

女儿好像在英语学习上有困难,但是我一点儿都帮不上她。

I can't help her at all.

A: Maybe you should talk to her teacher.

也许你应该和她的老师谈谈了。

Dialogue Six

A: You attach importance to helping your son develop his speaking skills, don't you?

你**很重视帮助**你儿子发展他谈话的技巧,不是吗?

B: Yes, I do, because I think it's very important today. And I always ask him to behave like a proper young man.

是的,因为我觉得这在当前是很重要的。
而且**我还经常告诉他行为举止要像个有礼貌的年轻人。**

Dialogue Seven

A: Are you strict with your son?

你对你儿子要求严格吗?

B: My son always complains that I'm a strict mother. Anyway, I don't allow him to go out until he finishes his homework.

我儿子经常抱怨我是个严厉的妈。
不管怎么样,**做不完功课,我就不让他出去玩儿。**



Dialogue Eight

- A: Do you have any experience bringing up children-
 rience? 你对教育小孩子有什么经验吗?
- B: In my opinion, children should not watch TV while doing homework. 在我看来小孩子不应该一边看电视一边做作业。



随行锦囊

Beats me. 并不是“打我”的意思，而是口语中常用的一个表达，意思是“你算是问着我了”、“我可不是不知道”，例如：Beats me why she had chosen such a husband. 她怎么选了这么一个丈夫我真是不知道。

allow 是“允许”的意思，后面既可以跟动词的-ing 形式也可以跟不定式 to do。admit 也有“允许”的意思，但强调“允许进入”。

Unit 8 读书看报

读万卷书，行万里路。从书籍报纸中我们不但能休闲消遣，更可以获得新学新知，帮助我们提高修养。你喜欢读什么样的书？哪种报纸最吸引你？你有什么读书习惯？……你是不是已经开始考虑该如何回答了？

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不求人句型

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| What is the most popular paper/magazine... in... | ……的哪份报纸/杂志
……最受欢迎？ |
| Can you tell me the circulation of... | 你能告诉我……的发行量吗？ |
| Can you comment on... | 你怎么看……？ |
| Have you read the... about...? | 你读过这篇关于……的…… |
| ... want/wants to subscribe to... | ……想订阅…… |
| ... appears in the headlines of... | ……的头条上刊载了…… |
| I like to read... that interest me. | 我喜欢读吸引我的…… |
| I like reading... | 我喜欢读……字里行间， |



between lines.

... finance / finances the
paper / magazine...

... have / has sections
in... in order to at-
tract...

的意思。

……资助这份报纸/杂志……

为了吸引……,……设
定了……版块。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: What is the most
popular newspaper
in this district?

这一地区的哪份报纸最受
欢迎?

B: It must be the evening
newspaper. Over two
thirds of the families
subscribe to it.

一定是晚报了。超过三分
之二的家庭在订阅它哦。

Dialogue Two

A: Could you tell me
the circulation of the
evening news?

你能告诉我晚报的发行
量吗?

B: I suppose it's at least
5 million a month.

我想每月至少有 500
万份。

Dialogue Three

- A: Can you comment on the new magazine? 你怎么看那份新出的杂志?
- B: It always has too much gossip. I don't like it. 它的八卦太多了, 我不喜欢。

Dialogue Four

- A: Have you read the article about Mission Impossible III? 你看过那篇关于《谍中谍3》的文章吗?
- B: Yes, I have. I plan to see the movie after reading it. 看过啦。看完之后我就想去看看那部电影了。

Dialogue Five

- A: The latest news of science appears in the headlines of this newspaper. 这份报纸的头条上刊载了最新的科学消息。
- B: I want to subscribe to it for it provides a lot of interesting and useful information. 我想订阅这份报纸呢, 因为它上面有很多有意思又实用的信息。

Dialogue Six

- A: I like to read articles 我喜欢读吸引我的文章和



and books that interest me. How about you?

书籍,你呢?

B: I like reading articles between lines.

我喜欢读文章字里行间的
意思。

Dialogue Seven

A: This newspaper offers so much entertaining news.

这份报纸有这么多的娱乐
新闻。

B: It's no wonder. You see, a talkshow star finances this paper.

一点儿也不奇怪。你看,是
个脱口秀明星资助的这份
报纸。

Dialogue Eight

A: This magazine has sections in cartoon in order to attract young readers.

为了吸引年轻读者,这本
杂志设置了卡通版块。

B: Anyway, I don't buy it.

不管怎么样,我可不买它
的账。



随行锦囊

英语表达分数的方法是：基数词作分子，序数词作分母。如果分子大于1，分母要用复数形式。例如：

one third 三分之一 two fifths 五分之二

但像二分之一、四分之一这样的词可以直接说：
one (a) half, one (a) quarter。

I don't buy it. 可不要简单地理解成“我不买”，这里是“我不买你的账”的意思，相当于 I don't believe it. 如果表达“不买”，应该说 I'll leave it.



Unit 9 电信服务

通信科技日新月异，我们的生活更多依赖各种电信服务，各种层出不穷的“套餐服务”也让我们眼花缭乱。现在，就让我们利用下面的句型轻而易举地来讨论身边的电信服务吧！



不求人句型

I'm going to install a telephone at... 我要在……安一部电话。

I'd like to set up... service. 我要建立……服务。

Do you know the country code for... 你知道……国的国际区号吗？

I'd like to make a collect call to... 我想给打对方付费的电话……

I have been getting... calls. 我经常接到……电话。

There is something wrong with... 坏了。

My line is disconnected because... 因为……我的电话被切断了。

The mobile phone 手机为……提供……

provides... with...

I have to pay...for my mobile phone fee / internet fee... ..时我要付……的手
机费/网费……

The...fee has increased... ..费上涨了……

I want to check my... 我要查查我的……了。

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玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Are you going to move? 你要搬家了吗?
- B: Yes. I'm going to install a telephone at my new house. 是啊。我要在新家安一部电话呢。
- A: Don't forget to let me know your telephone number. 别忘了告诉我你的电话号码。

Dialogue Two

- A: Have you heard that M-zone has some new services? 你听说了吗? 动感地带推出了一些新的服务。



B: Yes, I have. I'd like to set up Multimedia Message service.

听说了。我想要建立彩信服务呢。

Dialogue Three

A: Do you know the country code for Canada?

你知道加拿大的国际区号是多少吗?

B: I've no idea. What's the matter?

不知道。怎么了?

A: Oh, I'd like to make a collect call to my brother in Canada.

哦,我想给我在加拿大的哥哥打个对方付费的电话。

Dialogue Four

A: I have been getting wrong calls these days.

我这几天经常接到打错的电话。

B: There must be something wrong with the line. I suggest you ask the telephone exchange for help.

电话线一定有什么问题了。
我建议你去电话局看看他们能不能帮忙。

Dialogue Five

A: Hey, I called you yesterday but I couldn't

嘿,我昨天给你打电话来着,可是打不通。

get through.

B: Sorry. My line was disconnected because I forgot to pay the bill. It's OK now.

对不起。因为忘交电话费，我的电话被切断了。不过现在好了。

Dialogue Six

A: Is this your new mobile phone? It's so cool!

这是你新买的手机吗？真酷啊！

B: Yes, thank you. The mobile phone provides users with many new services such as Bluetooth and Internet applications.

是哦，谢谢啊。这部手机为用户提供了许多新的服务呢，像蓝牙还有网络应用等。

Dialogue Seven

A: It's incredible! I have to pay over 500 yuan for my mobile phone fee this month.

太不可思议了！这个月我要交 500 多块钱的手机费。

B: Did you go to telephone exchange to check it?

你去电话局查了吗？

A: Yes. They just said

查过。他们只是说手机费



the mobile phone fee 上涨了。
has increased.

Dialogue Eight

- A: This month my Internet fee is incredibly high. 这个月我的网费高得出奇。
- B: What's wrong? 怎么回事?
- A: I've no idea. I want to check my bill tomorrow. 我也不知道呢。我明天要去查查账单了。



随身锦囊

在身上没有足够的零钱时可以让服务生代为转接对方付费的电话,就是句型里的 collect call,这时通话费用将由接电话的一方支付。当然,日后不要忘记向对方表示谢意,让对方付费可不是理所当然的哟!

“费用”一词英语里有多种说法,它们之间也有细微的差别。fee 可以指“学费”、“会费”、“酬金”等;tuition 专指“学费”;toll 是“通行费”、“服务费”;而 charge 则是“花费”的意思。

Unit 10 日常进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Good afternoon, Chris.

Looks like a nice day,
doesn't it?

B: Yes, indeed. Where
are you going?

A: I'm going to buy some
books for my son.
You know it's not an
easy thing to bring up
a child these days.

B: But I think you're
good at dealing with
children. You attach
great importance to
helping him develop
his creativity, don't
you?

A: Yes, I do. And in my

下午好,克莉丝。

天气好像不错,不是吗?

你说得没错。你要去哪
儿啊?

我去给我儿子买些书。
你知道,现在养个孩子可

不容易啊!

但是我觉得你应付小孩子
可是有一套。

你很重视发展他的创造
力,不是吗?

是啊。而且在我看来,家长



opinion, instead of supervising children, parents should make friends with them.

应该和孩子交朋友，而不是监督他们。

B: You moved from the big house in the suburbs to this apartment. Is that for your son too?

你从郊外大房子里搬到这栋公寓，也是为了你儿子吧？

A: Mostly. I moved partly because of my neighbor. I really can't stand the loud noise from my neighbor.

差不多吧。我搬家还有部分原因是因为我的邻居。我真是受够了我邻居家的大吵大闹了。

B: How do you get along with your new neighbors?

你和你的新邻居们相处得怎么样呢？

A: We're good friends now. They're quite hospitable and always keep their homes open.

我们是好朋友了。他们特别热情好客。

Dialogue Two

A: Oh, I almost forgot to

噢，我差一点儿忘了买份

buy a newspaper.
B: Do you read the newspaper every day?

A: Yes, I do. We subscribed to the evening newspaper and I usually take a piece of 21st Century home. My son seems to have difficulty in reading English articles. It may help him.

B: You're so considerate. Both your husband and you are very busy. Do you have enough time and energy to take care of your son?

A: It's really very hard. We've tried our best, but we have just hired an hourly worker this week.

B: What do you think of

报纸了。
你每天都读报吗?

是啊。我们订了晚报,我还会经常带一份《21世纪报》回家。

我儿子在英语阅读上好像有困难,这个可能对他有帮助。

你想得真周到。
你和你丈夫都很忙啊,你们有足够的时间精力照顾儿子吗?

真的很难。
我们已经尽力了而且这星期我们刚刚雇了个小时工。

你觉得你新雇的小时工怎



your new hourly
worker? 么样啊?

- A: She's doing a good job. She has a lot of experience and we have not been worried about our housework since we hired her. 她干得很好, 经验丰富。自从我们雇了她以来, 都不用担心家务活了。

- B: I think raising a child is a lot of responsibility so my husband and I are not ready to have a baby. 养个孩子真是个太大的责任了, 所以我和我丈夫一直没做好准备要个孩子。

- A: Although you aren't raising a baby, you feed a dog. You have to devote a lot to it as well. 虽然你没有孩子, 可是你也养了一只狗啊。你也要付出许多的。

- B: It's different. The puppy can help me forget about some of the burden in my life. He helps me find interests in my busy life. 那可不一样。小狗能让忘记我生活的负担, 帮助我在忙碌的生活里找到乐趣。

Dialogue Three

- A: I think feeding a pet takes a lot of time and money. 我觉得养一只宠物才要花费很多时间和金钱呢。
- B: I don't agree with you. I don't think raising a puppy requires much time and money. 我可不同意。我觉得养只小狗花不了什么时间和金钱。
- A: You have to buy food and make a house for them and then clean up their houses. 你要给它们买吃的,搭窝,还要清理它们的窝。
- B: Yes, but compared with the fun they bring us, those are nothing. In fact, my phone will cost me lots of money this month than the puppy. 但是比起它们给我们带来的快乐,那些都不算什么。事实上这个月倒是我家的电话比小狗花的钱多。
- A: What's wrong? 怎么了?
- B: I have to pay 200 yuan for my mobile phone. It's incredible! 我要交 200 块钱的电话费,真不可思议!



- A: I suggest you check the bill. 我建议你先查一下你的账单吧。
- B: Yes, I'm going to do laundry and go to telephone exchange to check it. By the way, what time is it now? 是啊,我正要去做洗衣店,然后去电话局查一下呢。
- A: It's 4:00. 对,几点了?
- B: Are you kidding me? The telephone exchange will close at 5 o'clock. 4点了。
- A: Hurry up! (at the laundry) 开玩笑啊? 电话局5点就下班了。
- C: Good afternoon, what can I do for you? 快点吧。
- B: Hi, I have some laundry to be done. I need this sweater dry-cleaned. (在洗衣店)
- C: Do you want our express service? 下午好。有什么能为您效劳吗?
- B: No, thank you. 嗨,我有一些衣服要洗。
- C: Here's your ticket. 这件毛衫要干洗。
- B: No, thank you. 您要加快洗衣吗?
- C: Here's your ticket. 不用,谢谢。
- You can pick up your 这是票。
- 您明天上午9点以后可以

Part6 日常生活

clothes after 9 o'clock 取衣服。

tomorrow morning.

B: Thank you.

谢谢。



Part 7 家庭状况



Unit 1 家庭成员

跟朋友聊天或者请朋友来到家里做客时,不免会谈到家庭状况。老爸老妈,哥哥姐姐,一一介绍,如果还有你的童年趣事,我们也等着听呢。



不求人句型

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| This is a photo of my family. | 这是我的全家福照片。 |
| There are... people in my family. | 我家有……口人。 |
| My family has... members. | 我家有……口人。 |
| This/That is my... | 这是/那是我的…… |
| My... is a... | 我的……是一名…… |
| My... is... years old. | 我的……今年……岁了。 |
| My... is very healthy. | 我的……身体很好。 |
| My... is very kind and honest. | 我的……十分和蔼而且很诚恳。 |
| I often go to see my... | 我经常去看我的…… |
| My... has got ...'s features. | 我的……长得很像…… |
| My... is the picture of... | 我的……是…的翻版。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What's this? 这是什么?
 B: This is a photo of my family. 这是我的全家福照片。
 A: It's very nice. 照得真好。

Dialogue Two

- A: How many people are there in your family? 你家有几口人?
 B: There are six people in my family. 我家有六口人。
 A: That's a big family. 真是个大家庭。
 B: How about you? 那你呢?
 A: My family has only three members. 我家只有三口人。

Dialogue Three

- A: Who is this? 这位是谁?
 B: This is my mother. 这是我的妈妈。

Dialogue Four

- A: What do your parents do? 你的父母是做什么的?
 B: My mother is a teacher. 我的妈妈是一名老师，我



and my father is a doctor. 他的爸爸是一个医生。

A: They must be very busy. 他们一定很忙。

Dialogue Five

A: How old is your grandma? 你的奶奶多大年纪了?

B: My grandma is 82 years old. 我的奶奶今年 82 岁了。

A: She looks very healthy. 她看起来很健康。

B: Yes. She is very healthy and I often go to see her. 是的, 她的身体很好, 我经常去看她。

Dialogue Six

A: Your brother looks very nice. He must be easy-going. 你的哥哥看起来人很好。他一定很好相处吧。

B: Yes, he is. My brother is very kind and honest. 是的。我的哥哥十分和蔼而且很诚恳。

Dialogue Seven

A: Your sister is very pretty. 你的姐姐很漂亮。

- B: Yes. My sister has got my mother's features. 是的。我的姐姐长得很像我妈妈。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Who is that little boy playing football? 那个踢足球的小男孩是谁啊?
- B: That is my nephew. 那是我的侄子。
- A: He is very cute. 他真可爱。
- B: Yes. He is the picture of my cousin. 是啊。他就是我表哥的翻版。



随行锦囊

family 和 home 都是“家”的意思,但用法上却有着明显的不同。family 强调人,即家庭成员或家族,family 看作一个整体时,谓语动词用单数;当所指的是各个成员时,谓语动词用复数。home 强调的是—个家庭所住的地方,生活的环境,不突出家庭成员的意思。

家庭一般有几种类型:几代人住在一起,几世同堂的大家庭叫做 extended family;而 nuclear family 是指父母、子女住在一起的小家庭,如三口之家;只有父母一方带着孩子生活的叫做 single parent family(单亲家庭),大多数是离婚的结果;另一种离婚而再婚,双方带着孩子的家庭叫做 blended family(混合型家庭);而今还有一种新兴的家庭,即 dink family(丁克家庭),就是 double income, no kids(双工资,不要孩子的家庭)。

Unit 2 成员关系

汉语中家庭成员的关系分得比较细,像叔叔、舅舅、姑姑、姨、侄子、外甥等,而在英语里就只是以 uncle, aunt, cousin 简单区分,这样倒也很省事。

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不求人句型

My... has a... who is 我的……有一个……,
my... 是我的……

He/She is the... of 他/她是我……的……
my...

The son/daughter of 我……的儿子/女儿是
my... is my... 我的……

... is my father/mo- ... 是我父亲/母亲的
ther's... ..

I shall call him/her... 我应该叫他/她……

Like father, like son. 有其父必有其子。

... married my... eight ... 八年前和我的……
years ago. 结婚的。

... is a real mom's boy. ... 是妈妈的孝顺儿子。

My family has always 我们家庭成员的关系一
been very close. 直很亲密。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

你有兄弟姐妹吗?

B: No, I haven't. But my uncle has a son who is my cousin.

我没有, 不过我的叔叔有一个儿子, 是我的堂兄。

Dialogue Two

A: Who's that?

那是谁?

B: That is my cousin.

那是我的表妹。

A: Is she your uncle's daughter?

她是你叔叔的女儿吗?

B: No. She is the daughter of my aunt.

不, 她是我姨妈的女儿。

Dialogue Three

A: Is Jack your nephew?

杰克是你的侄子吗?

B: No, he is my cousin.

不, 他是我的表弟。

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My brother's son is my nephew.

我兄弟的儿子才是我的侄子。

Dialogue Four

A: Who's Anne Brown?

安妮·布朗是谁?

B: She is my aunt.

她是我的姑姑。

- A: Is she your mother's sister? 她是你妈妈的姐妹吗?
 B: No, she isn't. She is my father's sister. 不是,她是我爸爸的姐妹。

Dialogue Five

- A: Is Susan your brother's wife? 苏珊是你哥哥的妻子吗?
 B: Yes, she is. 是的。
 A: What do you call? 你怎么叫她呢?
 B: I shall call her sister-in-law. 我应该叫她嫂子。

Dialogue Six

- A: Your cousin John is very warmhearted, isn't he? 你的表哥约翰很热心,不是吗?
 B: Yes, he is. He is like his father, Uncle Tim. You know, like father, like son. 是啊,他像他的父亲,蒂姆叔叔。你知道,有其父必有其子。

Dialogue Seven

- A: Is Tom your brother-in-law? 汤姆是你的姐夫吗?
 B: Yes, he is. He married my sister eight years ago. 是的。他八年前和我姐姐结婚的。



years ago.

Dialogue Eight

A: How do you like your
sister Lily?

你觉得你的妹妹莉莉怎
么样?

B: She is a nice person
and she's a real
daddy's girl.

她是个很好的人，还是爸
爸的孝顺女儿。

A: I think you are a duti-
ful son, too.

我想你也是一个孝顺的
儿子。

B: Thank you. My family
has always been
very close.

谢谢。我们家庭成员的关
系一直很亲密。



随行锦囊

我们中国人喜欢说子承父业，在英语里也有这样的短语，就是：to follow father's footsteps。footsteps是“脚步、脚印”的意思。跟着父亲的脚印走，就是子承父业，很形象吧？另外，这个词组还可以替换中间的 father's，就是“步某人后尘”的意思，例如：Tom follows his brother's footsteps. 汤姆步了他哥哥的后尘。

东方人很看重一个人是否有孝心，因此“孝顺”在英语里也有几种与其相对应的说法。比如前面提到的 a real daddy's girl，与之对应的是 a real mom's boy。另外，“孝子”还可以说 dutiful son。还有一个词组也是“孝顺”的意思：to show filial obedience。filial 是“子女的，孝顺的”意思，因此“孝顺的儿子”、“孝顺的女儿”还可以说 a filial son 或者 a filial daughter。



Unit 3 代沟影响

思想与年龄的差距是不是不可避免地会产生代沟？没有人希望那代沟变得好似东非裂谷，不可弥合！其实鸿沟是可以跨越的，爱就是一切的答案。



不求人句型

We don't talk too much.

我们没有很多话说。

There is a lack of communication between... and...

……和……之间缺乏交流。

... have /has done all

……已经尽可能和……

... can to deal with...

好好相处了。

... suffer /suffers too much from... 's...

……真受不了……的……

My... often scolds... for...

我的……经常责备……的……

It's really... for... to live with...

让……和……生活真是……

... have /has been trying to understand...

……一直努力理解……

I feel my... can't understand me.

我觉得我的……不能理解我。

... often give /gives... 常在.....面前给
 a hard time in front 难堪。
 of...



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: How do you get along with your parents?
 你和你父母的关系怎么样?
 B: So-so. You know, we don't talk too much.
 马马虎虎。你知道,我们没有什么话说。
 A: I see. There is a lack of communication between you and your parents.
 我知道了,你和你父母之间缺乏交流。

Dialogue Two

- A: How do you get along with your mother-in-law?
 你和你婆婆的关系怎么样?
 B: I have done all I can to deal with her, but it's not easy.
 我已经尽可能和她好好相处了,但是并不容易。



Dialogue Three

A: I suffer too much from my daughter's complaints. 我真受不了我女儿爱抱怨。

B: She must suffer from your nagging as well. 她可能也受不了你的唠叨了呢。

Dialogue Four

A: Do you get along well with your father? 你和你父亲的关系好吗?

B: Not very well. You know, he often scolds me for my dress. 不太好。你知道,他经常责备我的衣着。

Dialogue Five

A: Do you still live with your parents? 你还和父母住吗?

B: Yes, I do. But it's really hard for them to live with us. We have different interests. 是的。但是让父母和我们生活真是不容易。我们的爱好完全不同。

Dialogue Six

A: Are your parents staying with you? 你的父母和你们一起住吗?

B: Yes. We have been
trying to understand
each other.

对,我们一直都在努力理
解对方。

Dialogue Seven

A: You look upset today.
What's the matter?

你今天看起来心烦意乱
的。怎么了?

B: I had an argument
with my mother last
night. I feel she can't
understand me.

我昨天和我母亲发生口
角了。

我觉得她不能理解我。

Dialogue Eight

A: Why did you quarrel
with your father?

你为什么和你爸爸吵
架啊?

B: Because I think he
often gives me a
hard time in front of
my boyfriend.

因为我觉得他经常在我的
男朋友面前给我难堪。



随身锦囊

suffer from 的意思是“遭受、忍受”，不但可以用在受不了某些人或者某些事情上，还可以用在描述患病、忍饥挨饿等各种不适，如：Joe regularly suffers from insomnia. 乔经常性地忍受着失眠的折磨。

类似的表示“难以忍受”的句型还有 to have quite enough of, 如：I have had enough of your words! 我对你的话受够了！

generation gap 是父母与子女缺乏交流和了解而造成的。在表达由于代沟造成的父母与子女之间的不满时还有一些词是比较常用的，例如：democratic 民主的，complain about 抱怨，arbitrariness 专横，unpleasant 不愉快等。

Unit 4 热爱家人

现在越来越多的人习惯于只爱陌生人，对待不怎么熟悉的同学、同事可能彬彬有礼，而对待那些耳鬓厮磨、相濡以沫的亲人则显得有些怠慢和苛刻。不是不牵挂，不是不热爱，只是不知该如何表达。

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不求人句型

We are all family.

我们是一家人。

I think family is one of... parts of my life.

我认为家庭是我生活中……的一部分。

Neighbors say... is the smartest young man.

邻居们都说……是最聪明的年轻人。

I'm proud of my...

我为我的……感到自豪。

... is the apple of... 's eye.

……是……的掌上明珠。

I would like to thank my family.

我要感谢我的家人。

I'd like to spend more time with my family.

我想多花点时间和家人在一起。

Blood runs thicker than water.

血浓于水。

The family that prays together stays together.

亲不亲，一家人。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: You have done a lot of things for your family. 你为你的家庭做了很多事啊。
- B: Yes, and so do my brothers and sisters. 是的，我的兄弟姐妹们也是。
We are all family. 我们是一家人嘛。

Dialogue Two

- A: You attach much importance to your family, don't you? 你很重视你的家庭，不是吗？
- B: Yes, I do. I think family is one of the most important parts of my life. 是的。我认为家庭是我生活中最重要的一部分。



Dialogue Three

- 312 A: What does your nephew look like? 你侄子长得怎么样？
- B: He's quite handsome and neighbors say he is the smartest young man. 他很帅，邻居们还说 he 是最聪明的年轻人。

Dialogue Four

A: I heard your brother won the 100m race at university.

我听说你的哥哥赢了大学里的 100 米赛跑。

B: Oh, yes, he did. I'm proud of my brother.

噢,是的。我为我哥哥感到自豪。

Dialogue Five

A: I see that you bought many gifts for your nephew. You love him very much, don't you?

我看到你给你的侄子买了很多礼物。
你很爱他,是吗?

B: Of course I do. You see, he is the apple of our family's eye.

当然了。你看,他可是我们全家的掌上明珠啊。

Dialogue Six

A: You've got a promotion and now earn much more money.

你升职了,挣得也多了啊。

B: Yes, but I would like to thank my family. They've stood for me for a long time.

是的,但是我要感谢我的家人。
他们很长时间以来一直支持我。

A: Do you have any plan for the future?

你对未来有什么打算吗?

B: Yes. I'd like to spend

有的。我想多花点时间和



more time with my family. 家人在一起。

Dialogue Seven

A: You have helped your sister through a hard time. 你帮助你妹妹度过了难关。

B: I hope she'll be fine. I believe that blood runs thicker than water. I'll give her a hand whenever she needs one. 但愿她会好起来。我相信血浓于水。
任何时候她需要帮助我都会伸出援手。

Dialogue Eight

A: Why did you help your cousin who had treated you unjustly? 你为什么要帮那个以前对你不公平的表兄?

B: Because I know that the family that stays together. 因为我知道,亲不亲,一家人嘛。



随行锦囊

表达一个人或一件事很重要时可以有多种说法,如上面提到的 I think... is one of the most important parts of 和 attach much importance to 都可以。另外,还可以说 attach great importance to, count for much, 如: His family does count for much. 他的家人很重要。

与 apple 相关的短语除了上面列出的 the apple of one's eye 以外,还有以下几个:

a / the bad / rotten apple 烂苹果(就是害群之马,非常形象)

apple of discord 祸根

apple-pie order 整齐有序



Unit 5 国籍祖籍

与陌生人交谈，人们一般都愿意以一句“你从哪儿来啊”作为开场白，打开话匣子。描述国籍祖籍是开始话题的一块敲门砖，简简单单的一句 Where are you from? 就有可能拉近你和对方的距离。



不求人句型

Where are you / is he / is she / are they from?

你/他/她/他们是从哪儿来的?

Which country / province / city... are you in?

你是哪个国家/省/城市……的?

What is your nationality?

你是哪个国家的?

Where is your hometown?

你的家乡在哪儿?

My birthplace is...

我是在……出生的。

I was born in...

我是在……出生的。

My hometown is a... place.

我的家乡是一个……的地方。

I grew up in...

我在……长大。

My parents emigrated from... to... in...

……时我父母从……搬到……

My family immigrated

我们家在……迁到……

to... when... /in...

My family moved to... 因为……我家搬到了

because... ..



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Where are you from? 你是从哪儿来的?

B: I'm from Shanghai. 我来自上海。

Dialogue Two

A: Which city are you in? 你是哪个城市的?

B: I'm in Guangzhou. 我是广州来的。

Dialogue Three

A: Could you tell me what is your nationality? 能告诉我你是哪个国家的吗?

B: I'm American. 我是美国人。

Dialogue Four

A: I bet you're from South China? Aren't you? 我猜你是从南方来的, 不是吗?

B: No. My birthplace is Dalian in Liaoning 不是的。我是在辽宁省大连市出生的。



Province.

Dialogue Five

A: Could you please describe your hometown for me?

你能为我描述一下你的家乡吗?

B: Sure. I was born in Dalian. My hometown is a beautiful seaside city in north-east China.

当然可以。我出生在大连。我的家乡是中国东北部一个美丽的海滨城市。

Dialogue Six

A: Where is your hometown?

你的家乡在哪儿?

B: I was born in Tianjin while I grew up in Beijing. My parents emigrated from Tianjin to Beijing in 1985.

我是在天津出生的,但我是在北京长大的。
1985年时我父母从天津搬到北京。

Dialogue Seven

A: You sound like a southerner. Are you from South China?

听你说话像南方人。
你是从南方来吗?

B: No. I'm from northeast China. But my family

不是的。我从东北来的。
但是我家5年以前迁到了

immigrated to Shen- 深圳。
zhen 5 years ago.

Dialogue Eight

- A: You don't sound like the 听你的口音不像是本地人。
local people.
- B: No, I'm not. My family 没错,我不是。因为我父亲
moved to Xi'an in 调到这里来工作,我家
1995 because my fa- 1995年搬到了西安。
ther was sent to work
here.



随行锦囊

询问和介绍自己的国籍、家乡、出生地,都是一些非常简单的句型。但在使用这些句型时,一定要注意句子的时态。说某人在哪里出生、长大时应该用过去时态,如:

I was born in Shanghai. 我在上海出生。

My cousin grew up in Beijing. 我的表兄弟在北京长大。

emigrate 和 immigrate 都是“移居”的意思,其区别在于 emigrate 是强调从某地移出,搭配有 emigrate from/to, 如:

My family emigrated from Zhejiang Province to Shanghai when I was a child. 我小时候家里就从浙江省迁到上海了。

而 immigrate 强调的则是“移入某个地方,并在那里生活”,如:

A lot of people immigrated to this city. 有许多人移民到这个城市。

Unit 6 家庭习惯

每个家庭都有自己的故事，独特而有趣的习惯。在聊天时谈谈家庭习惯不失为一个好的话题。当说到 I'm used to... 时也可能从中找到和对方的共同点哦。



不求人句型

Do/Does... have any special habits? ... 有什么特殊的习惯吗？

Is there any special habit in your family? 你家里有什么特别的习惯吗？

Do you have any pet peeves? 你有什么怪毛病吗？

I/My... am/are/is in the habit of... 我/我的……习惯……

... have/has a habit of... ……有……的习惯。

... has/have made a habit of... ……养成了……的习惯。

... have/has gotten into the habit of... 养成……的习惯。

My... used to... 我的……过去常常……

My... is accustomed to 我的……习惯做……



doing sth.

... have/has grown ac- 习惯了.....

customed to doing sth.



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Hi, do you have any special habits?

你有什么特殊的习惯吗?

B: Let me see. Yes, I'm in the habit of listening music when I'm writing.

让我想想。有的,我习惯在写作的时候听歌。

Dialogue Two

A: Is there any special habit in your family?

你家里有什么特别的习惯吗?

B: Yes. We have a habit of having a picnic every weekend.

有,我们有每周末去野餐的习惯。

A: My family has the same habit. It's interesting!

我家也有这样的习惯。真有意思。

Dialogue Three

A: Do you have any pet
peeves?

你有什么怪毛病吗?

B: Yes. You know, every-
body has a pet
peeve. I hate others
watering my flowers.

是的。你知道,每个人都有
怪毛病。
我不喜欢别人浇我的花。

Dialogue Four

A: I've seen your brother
go swimming every
weekend.

我看见你哥哥每周末都去
游泳。

B: He's made a habit of
swimming recently.

他最近养成了游泳的
习惯。

Dialogue Five

A: My father has gotten
into the habit of
planting some flo-
wers.

我爸爸养成了养花的
习惯。

B: That's great! It's good
for his health.

很好啊!这对他的健康有
好处。

Dialogue Six

A: Your mother looks gr-
eat these days.

你妈妈这几天精神很
好啊。

B: Indeed. She used to

的确如此。退休后,她以前



stay at home after she had retired. But these days she's made a habit of dancing in the park.

常常待在家里,但是最近她养成了在公园跳舞的习惯。

Dialogue Seven

A: Does your family have any plans during this holiday?

这个假期你家有什么安排吗?

B: Of course, we do. We are going to visit my grandparents in the countryside. We are accustomed to visiting them during the holidays.

当然有了,我们要去乡下看我的爷爷奶奶。

我们习惯假期里去看望他们。

Dialogue Eight

A: You get along very well with your families. Don't you?

你和家人的关系非常好。不是吗?

B: Yes. We have grown accustomed to spending at least a day together every week.

是的。我们养成了每星期一家人至少一起度过一天的习惯。



随行锦囊

pet peeve 意思是“怪毛病”，这和让人讨厌的坏习惯可不一样，它是指一些无伤大雅的小毛病，和 bad habit 是有本质的区别的。例如不喜欢别人碰你的书属于 pet peeve，而看电影的时候大声议论，这就是让人厌烦的 bad habit 了。pet peeve 注

表示有某种习惯有多种方法，used to, habit, accustom 这些词都有“习惯”的意思，用法也很灵活，the habit of 后面要紧跟名词或者动词现在分词这自不必说，要注意的是 be used to 和 accustomed to 的后面也要跟着名词性的词，例如：

My father has grown accustomed to swimming in winter. 我父亲养成了冬泳的习惯。



Unit 7 家务分配

居家生活离不开柴米油盐, 离不开家务劳动, housework 虽然繁琐细碎, 但也能让热爱家庭的人乐在其中。家务分配既是家人沟通的一个方法, 也能成为朋友聊天的好话题。

My mother does most housework in my family. How about you?



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| ... assign / assigns ... | 在我家……给……分配 |
| housework in my family. | 家务劳动。 |
| ... am / is the head of my family. | ……是一家之主。 |
| ... have / has to do ... after dinner. | 饭后……要…… |
| ... give / gives a hand when ... do / does ... | ……在……做……的时候帮把手。 |
| In my family ... do / does most housework and ... take / takes care of the kids. | 在我家里……做大部分家务活……照顾孩子。 |

... am/is up to my/ his/her ears in house- work.	……整天忙于家务事。
... was/were assigned the task of...	……被分配做……
... am/is in charge of doing... at home.	在家里……负责做……
Speaking of chores... would rather do... than do...	说到家务杂事……宁 可做……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Who assigns house-
work? 谁来分配家务。
- B: My mother assigns
us housework in my
family. 在我家我妈妈给我们分配
家务。
- A: I see. She must be
the head of your
family. 我知道了，她一定是一家
之主。

Dialogue Two

- A: Who does the dishes 你家吃完饭谁来洗碗呢？



after lunch in your family?

B: Oh, that's my job. My wife has to do the washing after dinner.

哦,那是我的工作。我妻子饭后要洗衣服。

Dialogue Three

A: Do you cook at home?

你在家做饭吗?

B: No, my mother does.

不,我妈妈做饭。

I give her a hand when she is cooking.

她做饭的时候我在旁边帮手。

Dialogue Four

A: How's the housework assigned in your family?

在你家家务劳动是怎么分配的?

B: In my family I do most housework and my husband takes care of the kids.

在我家里我做大部分家务活,我丈夫照顾孩子。

Dialogue Five

A: You look tired. What's wrong?

你看上去很累。怎么了?

B: My husband got a bad cold and I was up to my ears in

我丈夫得了重感冒,我整个周末都在忙于做家务。

housework this week-end.

Dialogue Six

A: Hey, I didn't expect to see you here.

嘿,没想到在这儿见到你。

B: Hi, my mother is preparing a party and I was assigned the task of shopping.

嗨,我妈妈正在准备一个聚会,我被分配来购物。

Dialogue Seven

A: Who is the head of your family?

你家的**一家之主**是谁?

B: My mother is the head of my family, like most families. She is in charge of most housework and assigning us tasks at home.

我妈妈**是一家之主**,像大多数家庭一样。

在家里她负责大多数家务活,还有给我们**分配**任务。

Dialogue Eight

A: Do you like cooking?

你喜欢做饭吗?

B: Not at all. Speaking of chores, I would rather do some washing than cooking.

一点儿也不喜欢,说到家务杂事,我宁可洗衣服也不愿意做饭。



随行锦囊

在描述分配家务的时候只是说谁负责做什么就有好几种说法,除了上面介绍过的以外,下面我们再来补充几个:

... count on... doing... at home 在家里……都指望……做……,例如: We count on my mother cooking at home. 在家里我们都指望妈妈做饭。

还有 ... be responsible for... ……负责做……,如: The father is responsible for taking care of grandparents. 爸爸负责照顾爷爷奶奶。

在上面的句型 speaking of chores... would rather do... than do... 中, speaking of 是固定搭配,意思是“说到,提到”,中文的谚语“说曹操,曹操就到”在英文中就是 Speaking of the devil, the devil comes. 只不过中文里的一代枭雄,到了英文,相对应的就成了魔鬼 (devil)。另外, would rather do sth. than do sth. 是“宁可……也不……”的意思,需要注意的是 rather 和 than 后面跟的都是动词原形。

Unit 8 家人喜好

无论是二人世界，三口之家还是四世同堂，每个家庭都有各自的特点，每个家庭成员也有各自的喜好，看似普通的家庭都可能“藏龙卧虎”哦。谈论家人喜好永远是个说不尽的话题，介绍家人喜好也有着各种精彩的句型。

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不求人句型

What're your/his/her hobbies?

你的/他的/她的爱好是什么?

I/My... like/likes doing... most.

我/我的……最喜欢做……

... is my... 's favorite.

……是我的……的最爱。

... remains ... 's major hobby.

……依旧是……的主要嗜好。

... do / does ... every-day.

……每天都做……

... am /is an expert on...

……是……的专家。

My... pursues... as a hobby.

我的……把……上花了很多时间。

My... devotes a lot of

我的……在……上花了



time to...

很多时间。

...is both a...and a

对……来说……既是…

hobby for...

…也是爱好。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: What're your hobbies?

你的爱好是什么?

B: I like collecting coins most.

我最喜欢收集钱币。

Dialogue Two

A: There are numerous matchboxes in your house.

你家里有数不清的火柴盒啊。

B: They're my father's. This matchbox is his favorite.

都是我父亲的。
这个火柴盒是他的最爱。

Dialogue Three

A: Does your brother still keep fish?

你的哥哥还在养鱼吗?

B: Yes, he does. Although it takes him a

是的,他还在养。虽然养鱼花了他很多的时间和金

lot of time and money, it remains his major hobby.

钱,但是这依旧是他的主要嗜好。

Dialogue Four

A: Your garden is quite beautiful. My mother comments a lot on it.

你家的花园真漂亮。
我妈妈对它赞不绝口。

B: It's my mother's hobby. She cleans up the garden every day.

那是我妈妈的爱好。
她每天都要整理花园。

Dialogue Five

A: I love your mother's cooking.

我喜欢你妈妈做的饭。

B: You know cooking is not a chore for her. It's her hobby. She is an expert on cooking.

你知道做饭对她来说可不是家务杂活。
那是她的爱好。她是个烹饪专家呢。

Dialogue Six

A: Your brother is good at physics, isn't he?

你弟弟物理很好,不是吗?

B: Yes, he is. That's because my brother

是啊。那是因为我弟弟把它当作业余爱好。



pursues it as a hobby.

Dialogue Seven

A: Look at these photos.
They're marvelous!
Did you take them?

看这些照片。
真是不可思议!
是你拍的吗?

B: No, my sister Kate
took them. She devotes
a lot of time to
taking photos.

不是, 是我姐姐凯特拍的。
她在摄影上花了很多
时间。

Dialogue Eight

A: I heard your father
had participated in
many badminton
contests.

我听说你爸爸参加过许多
羽毛球比赛。

B: Yes. You know playing
badminton is
both a sport and a
hobby for him.

是啊。你知道打羽毛球对他来说既是一种运动也是
爱好。



随身锦囊

介绍家人爱好的时候,还可以用以下几种句型:

one's hobby is...

... really enjoys doing...

... is one's hobby 等。例如:

My mother really enjoys dancing. 我妈妈真的很喜欢跳舞。

在说某人喜欢做某事的时候,可以用 someone likes/loves doing/to do something 的句型。但是在这里要注意的是 doing 和 to do 在意思是有一些差别的。一般 like/love to do 是指在一定时间里暂时性地喜欢做某事,如:

John likes to swim these days. 约翰这几天喜欢上游泳了。

而 like/love doing 侧重的则是经常喜欢做某事,如:

I love walking after dinner. 我喜欢饭后走走。

因此在叙述喜好的时候要注意应该用的是 like/love doing 而非 to do。

在句型 somebody devotes a lot of time to 里, to 是介词,后面要紧跟着名词或者是动名词,例如: Linda devotes all her life to education. 林达把毕生献给了教育事业。



Unit 9 家庭进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Do you have any plans for this week-end? 你这周末有什么安排吗?
- B: No, I don't. What's up? 没有啊。有什么事吗?
- A: We will hold a birthday party for my father. I'd like to invite you to join us. 我们要给我父亲举办一个生日聚会。
我想邀请你来参加。
- B: Thank you. I'd love to. Will your whole family go to the party? 谢谢你。我非常愿意去。
你们全家都会参加聚会吗?
- A: Yes, and some friends. 是啊, 还有一些朋友。
My uncles, aunts and cousins will come to the party. 我的叔叔、阿姨和堂兄堂妹都来。
- B: Your aunts? Are they 你的阿姨? 她们是你爸爸

- your father's or your mother's sisters? 的姐妹还是妈妈的姐妹?
- A: They're my father's sisters. 她们是我爸爸的姐妹。
- B: You have a big happy family. 你有个和睦的大家庭。
- A: Yes. My family has always been very close. 是啊, 我们家庭成员的关系一直很亲密。
- B: So what time does it start? 那么几点开始呢?
- A: About 6:00 p.m. 大概下午六点。
- B: OK. I'll be at your home on time. 好的。我会准时到你家的。

Dialogue Two

- A: I'm glad that you can come to the party. 真高兴你能来聚会。
- B: I'm very happy to take part in it. I see you get along very well with your families. 我很高兴能来。我看见你和家人相处得都很好。
- A: Yes. I think family is one of the most important parts of my life. How do you get 是的。我认为家庭是我生活中最重要的一部分。你和父母相处得怎么样呢?



along with your parents?

B: Oh, we don't talk too much. I feel my parents can't understand me.

噢,我们没有很多话说。
我觉得我父母不能理解我。

A: I think there is a lack of communication between you and your parents.

我想你和你父母缺乏交流。

B: I think so. I'd like to spend more time with my parents. Hey, is that you in this photo?

我想也是。我愿意多花点时间和父母在一起。
嘿,这张照片里的是你吗?

A: No, that's my father. He was 20 years old at that time.

不,那是我父亲。
他那时 20 岁。

B: You've got your father's features. Your father sounds like a southerner.

你和你父亲长得真像啊。
你父亲的口音像南方人。

A: He was born and grew up in Suzhou. He was sent to work in Beijing 25 years

他在苏州出生长大。
25 年前被派来北京工作,我家也迁到这里来了。

ago and my family
immigrated here.

B: And your uncles and
aunts moved here as
well?

A: Yes. My cousins work
in Beijing now and my
uncles and aunts
moved here 3 years
ago.

你叔叔和阿姨也搬到这里
来了?

是啊。我堂兄堂妹现在在
北京工作, 我的叔叔阿姨
3 年以前搬来了。

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Dialogue Three

A: I hope you had a
good time tonight.

B: Yes. I did. It's a
great party.

A: You know my mother
prepared a whole day
for the party.

B: Did you help her?

A: Yes, I did. I was as-
signed the tasks of
shopping and laying
the table. And I did
give her a hand when
she was cooking.

希望你今晚过得愉快。

是的, 我过得很好。聚会
很棒。

你知道吗, 我妈妈为这个
聚会准备了一整天。

你有没有帮她的忙?

有啊。我被分配来采购, 还
有摆桌子。

我还在她做饭的时候
帮忙。



B: It seems that your mother is the head of your family. 看上去你妈妈是一家之主。

A: Yes, she is and she does most of the housework. 是的,她还做大部分家务活。

B: Does she plant those flowers in your garden? 花园里的那些花是她种的吗?

A: No, those are my father's. He is an expert on it and he has devoted a lot of time to planting these flowers. 不是,那些是我父亲的。他可是这方面的行家,而且花了很多时间在种花上。

B: No wonder they're so beautiful... what are they talking about over there? 怪不得它们那么漂亮呢……他们在那边说什么呢?

A: Oh, my aunt touched his flowers. My father has a pet peeve. He doesn't like others touching his flowers. 哦,我阿姨动了他的花。我爸爸有个毛病,不喜欢别人动他的

B: I see. Oh, it's 9 o'clock. How time 我知道了。噢,已经9点了。时间过得真快!我要

flies! I have to go 走了。
now. Thank you for 谢谢你的招待。
your invitation.

A: You're welcome. OK, 不客气。好吧,别忘了到家
don't forget to give 给我一个电话。
me a call when you
get home.