

# Lesson 1

## A private conversation

### 私人谈话

#### 课文详注 Further notes on the text

#### 1. Last week I went to the theatre. 上星期我去看戏。

- (1) 句首的“Last week”点明叙述的事情发生的时间是上星期。因此整篇课文的时态基本上应是过去时(包括过去进行时),直接引语部分的时态除外。
- (2) 动词 go 的原义是离开一个地方去另一个地方,与介词 to 连用后,常加上主语所要去的目的地来代表主语的动作目的。课文中 go to the theatre = go to the theatre to see a play,即去剧场看戏。类似的还有 go to the cinema = go to the cinema to see a film(去电影院看电影)。这种表达方式简明扼要。请注意在以下的短语中名词前通常不加冠词:

*go to school* 上学

*go to bed* 上床,睡觉

*go to church* 上教堂,去做礼拜(cf. 第1册第68课 *at school, at church*; 第1册第85课 *have been to school / church*)

#### 2. had a very good seat, 座位很好。

seat 一般指戏院、汽车等配置的固定座位,也可以抽象地表示“座位”或“位子”的概念:

*the front seat of a car* 汽车的前座

*Take a seat, please.*

请坐。

3. **The play was very interesting. 戏很有意思。**

**interesting** 属于现在分词形式的形容词,意思是“使人感兴趣”。它通常与非人称主语连用或修饰某个事物:

*This is an interesting book / idea.*

这是一本有趣的书 / 一个令人感兴趣的主意。

4. **...were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. ……坐在我的身后,大声地说着话。**

这两句的时态为过去进行时。(cf. 第 7 课语法)

5. **I got very angry. 我非常生气。**

get 在这里有“逐渐变得”的含义,接近 become,是个表示过程的动词,表示状态的变化。而 I was very angry 则仅表示当时的状态是生气,并不暗示过程。

6. **in the end,最后,终于。**

表示一段较长的时间之后或某种努力之后:

*She tried hard to finish her homework by herself. In the end, she had to ask her brother for help.*

她试图自己完成家庭作业,但最后她不得不请她兄弟帮忙。

7. **none of your business,不关你的事。**

(1) sb. 's business 指某人(所关心的或份内)的事:

*It is my business to look after your health.*

我必须照顾你的身体健康。

*This is none of his business.*

这根本不关他的事。

(2) 表示否定的代词 none 意义上相当于 not any 或 no one,但语气较强:

*She kept none of his letters.*

他的信件她一封也没有保留。

*None of my friends left early.*

我的朋友没有一个早离开的。

none of 这个短语有时可以表达一种断然、甚至粗暴的口气，尤其是在祈使句中：

*None of your silly remarks!*

别说傻话了！

## 8. a private conversation, 私人间的谈话。

在西方文化中人们对 private(私人的, 个人的)这个概念很看重。这个词的名词形式 privacy 有“隐私(权)”的意思。所以课文中的小伙子会振振有词地说“This is a private conversation!”不过他忘了他是在一个 public place(公众场合), 而且他们的说话声太大, 已经影响了别人。



## 语法 Grammar in use

### 简单陈述句的语序 (Word order in simple statements)

简单陈述句的语序一般为：

主语部分		谓语部分			
主语	动词	宾语	状语(通常无强制性)		
			方式	地点	时间
I	bought	a hat			yesterday.
The children	ran			home.	
The driver	shouted at	me	angrily.		
The car	stopped		suddenly.		
Barbara	read		quietly	in her room	all afternoon.

主语一般为名词、代词或名词短语, 通常位于动词之前。动词必须与主语“一致”, 所以主语决定动词的单复数形式(如 I am, you are, he has)。宾语一般为名词、代词或名词短语。在主动句中, 宾语一般位于动词之后。一个句子不总需要有

宾语。状语的位置比较灵活。当一个句子里有一种以上的副词时,地点副词的一般位置是在方式副词之后、时间副词之前,如上面的最后一个例句。时间状语可以在句尾,也可以在句首:

*Last night Lucy went to the theatre .*

昨晚露西去剧院看戏了。

*I heard a voice at the door just now .*

我刚才听到门口有声音。

*Sam listened to the story quietly .*

萨姆静静地听着故事。

*The man ran away quickly .*

那人很快跑掉了。(无宾语)



## 词汇学习 Word study

### 1. enjoy vt.

基本意义为“欣赏”、“享受”、“喜爱”,后面一般跟名词、代词(包括反身代词)或动名词形式。

(1) *Did you enjoy the movie last night ?*

你喜欢昨晚的电影吗?

*I enjoyed it very much .*

我很喜欢。

(2) *Jane doesn't enjoy swimming . She enjoys going to the theatre .*

简不喜欢游泳。她喜欢去剧院看戏。

(3) *Enjoy yourself !*

好好玩吧!

*We always enjoy ourselves .*

我们总是玩得很开心。

## 2. pay

(1) *vt.*, *vi.* 支付(价款等):

*Have you paid the taxi-driver?*

你给出租车司机钱了吗?

*You can pay a deposit of thirty pounds...*

您可以先付 30 英镑的定金……

*I paid 50 dollars for this skirt.*

我花 50 美元买了这条裙子。

*I'll pay by instalments.*

我将分期付款。

(2) *vt.*, *vi.* 给予(注意等);去(访问):

*They did not pay any attention.*

他们毫不理会。

*We paid a visit to our teacher last Sunday.*

上星期天我们去拜访了老师。

(3) *n.* 工资,报酬:

*I have not received my pay yet.*

我还没有领到工资。

## 3. bear *vt.*

(1) 承受,支撑,承担,负担:

*Can the ice bear my weight?*

这冰能承受我的体重吗?

*Who will bear the cost?*

谁来承担这笔费用?

(2) 忍受(一般与 *can/could* 连用于疑问句及否定句中):

*She eats too fast. I can't bear to watch / watching her.*

她吃得太快。我看着受不了。

*How can you bear living in this place?*

你怎么能受得了住在这个地方?

*In the end, I could not bear it.*

最后,我忍不住了。

## 练习答案 Key to written exercises

### 1. 关键句型练习答案

A I (1) got (2) very angry (3).

I (1) could not hear (2) the actors (3).

I (1) turned round (2).

I (1) looked at (2) the man and the woman (3) angrily (4).

They (1) did not pay (2) any attention (3).

In the end (6), I (1) could not bear (2) it (3).

I (1) turned round (2) again (6).

‘I (1) can’t hear (2) a word (3)!’

I (1) said (2) angrily (4).

‘It (1) is (2) none of your business (3),’

the young man (1) said (2) rudely (4).

‘This (1) is (2) a private conversation (3)!’

B 1 I enjoyed the film yesterday.

2 I listened to the news carefully.

3 The man played the piano well.

4 The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.

5 He opened the door quietly.

6 He left immediately.

7 He planted a tree in the corner of the garden.

8 He read the letter quickly in his office before lunch.

9 I borrowed a book from the library this morning.

10 The cook spoilt the soup.

- 11 We stay at home on Sundays.
- 12 There are a lot of people at the bus stop.
- 13 The little boy ate greedily an apple in the kitchen this morning.
- 14 She draws beautifully.
- 15 I like music very much.
- 16 They built a new school in our village last year.
- 17 The match ended at four o'clock.
- 18 She received a letter from her brother last week.

## 2. 多项选择题答案

- |     |     |     |      |      |      |
|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| 1 b | 2 c | 3 b | 4 d  | 5 c  | 6 a  |
| 7 d | 8 b | 9 a | 10 c | 11 c | 12 c |