

Unit 1

Product Manual

Teaching Objectives

1

掌握本单元出现的词汇、短语和句型。

2

了解产品的说明书及其特点，能用简洁的短语和句型进行产品特征的描述。



Section A

Warm Up

Here are some terms on a product introduction. Please match the terms in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

A	B
1. 主要成分	a. properties
2. 性质 (特性)	b. main ingredients
3. 注意事项	c. specification
4. 使用期限	d. warnings
5. 规格	e. expiry
6. 生产厂家	f. contraindication
7. 警告	g. precaution
8. 禁忌	h. manufacturer
9. 保养	i. side effect
10. 副作用	j. maintenance

Section B

Listening and Speaking

Dialogue



(M=Mark, L=Laura)

M: This is the model I was interested in.

L : I should be very happy to give you any further information you need on it.

M: Yes. What are the specifications?

L : If I may refer you to the brochure you'll find all the specifications there.

M: Ah, yes. Now what about service life?

L : Our tests indicate that this model has a service life of at least four years.

M: Is that an average figure for this type of equipment?

L : Oh no. Far from it. That's about one year longer than any other make in its price range.

M: Now what happens if something goes wrong when we're using it?

L : If that were to happen, please contact our nearest agent and he'll send someone round immediately.



Translation

马克：这就是我感兴趣的样式。

劳拉：很高兴能进一步为你提供这款产品的信息。

马克：好，具体说明是什么？

劳拉：你看看这本宣传册吧，具体说明都在里面。

马克：好的，那使用寿命呢？

劳拉：我们的测试表明这款产品至少可以使用两年。

马克：是这种设备的平均使用年限吗？

劳拉：不，远非它。比价格范围内的其他产品使用长一年左右。

马克：那如果我们使用它时出了故障，该怎么办？

劳拉：如果发生这种情况，请联系我们最近的代理商，他会马上派人过去。

会话语言重点

1. This is the model I was interested in. 这就是我感兴趣的样式。

be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”，也可用 become interested in，后跟名词、代词或动名词。例如：

He is keenly interested in classical English literature. 他酷爱英国古典文学。

2. Far from it. 远非这个。

此句为省略句，省略了主语和谓语，原句是 It is far from it.



far from 意为“远离；远非；完全不”。例如：

The debate is far from over. 这场争论远未结束。

3. Now what happens if something goes wrong when we're using it? 那如果我们使用它时出了故障，该怎么办？

go wrong 有如下用法：

(1) 意为“走错路”。例如：

We must have gone wrong somewhere; we should have reached the village by now.

我们一定在什么地方走错了路，这个时候我们本应到达那个村子了。

(2) 意为“堕落”。例如：

What's the best way to help young girls who go wrong? 什么是帮助失足少女的最好方法？

(3) 意为“失败”。例如：

All his plans went wrong. 他所有的计划都落空了。

(4) 意为“出毛病；发生故障”。例如：

Something has gone wrong with my car. 我的车子出了毛病。

4. If that were to happen, please contact our nearest agent and he'll send someone round immediately. 如果发生这种情况，请联系我们最近的代理商，他会马上派人过去。

(1) 此句为虚拟语气，表示对将来情况的主观推测。主要形式是：

从句：

① if+ 主语 + were to do (if 表示未来的虚拟语气独有形式，其他如 wish, even if 等词都没有该形式来表示未来的虚拟语气)

② if+ 主语 + should+ do

③ if+ 主语 + 过去式 (be 动词用 were)

主句：主语 + should/would/might/could+ do

例如：

If he should come here tomorrow, I would talk to him. 如果他明天来这儿的话，我就跟他谈谈。(事实：来的可能性很小，不可能)

If there were a heavy snow next Sunday, we would go skating. 如果下周日下大雪，我们就去滑冰。(事实：下雪可能性很小，不可能)

If she were to be here next Monday, I would tell her about the matter. 如果她下周一来这儿的话，我就会告诉她这件事的始末。(事实：来的可能性很小，不可能)

(2) send around 意为“派遣，分发”。例如：

They are trying to send rockets around the moon.

他们试图发射火箭绕月而行。

New Words

specification	/ˈspesɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	规格；说明书
brochure	/ˈbrəʊʃə/	<i>n.</i>	小册子，资料手册
refer	/rɪˈfɜː/	<i>v.</i>	指点；使求助于；提到，说起
indicate	/ˈɪndɪkeɪt/	<i>v.</i>	表明
average	/ˈævərɪdʒ/	<i>adj.</i>	平均的
figure	/ˈfɪɡə/	<i>n.</i>	数字
make	/meɪk/	<i>n.</i>	产品样式
happen	/ˈhæpən/	<i>v.</i>	发生
agent	/ˈeɪdʒənt/	<i>n.</i>	办事处

Phrases and Expressions

be interested in	对……感兴趣
service life	使用寿命
far from	远非
go wrong	出毛病；发生故障
send round	派遣

Work Alone

Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- (F) 1. Mark was not interested in the model.
- (T) 2. The model has a service life of no less than four years.
- (T) 3. The supplier has a good after-sale service.

Pair Work

First listen to and repeat the dialogue, then role play it in pairs.



Section G

Reading

Text One

Pre-reading



Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. Do you know how to use a shaver?
2. Before using a new shaver, what do you usually do?

While-reading



Flyco Shaver

Important Presentation

Please read this booklet carefully before using the shaver.

Please don't wash the shaver by water.

Keep the shaver dry.

Please take out the battery if you won't use the shaver for a long time.

Please take good care of the instructions for future reference.

Battery Place

Keep the shaver at the temperatures between 5 to 35 degrees centigrade.

Use 1.5v AA (LR6) battery or other high power battery.

Open the battery box cover.

Put the battery into the box:

Ensure the “+” and “-” pole of the battery is corresponding to that of the box.



If the battery is not correctly placed, the shaver would not work.

Close the battery box cover. The new battery allows shaving for 60 minutes.

Shaving

Press the switch lock key and push on/off switch upward so that the shaver can work.

Rapidly move the shaver back and forth against the growing direction of the beard.

Shaving is the best when the face is dry, so please shave before or after face washing.

Don't use it in the case that shaving heads are damaged, as it may hurt your skin.

Disposing of the Battery

When you discard your shaver in due course, please remove the battery. Do not throw the battery away with the normal household waste, but hand it in separately at an officially assigned collection point.

Translation

飞科剃须刀

注意事项

使用电动剃须刀前请仔细阅读说明书。

请不要用水洗电动剃须刀。

保持电动剃须刀干燥。

长时间不用电动剃须刀请取出电池。

放置电池

电动剃须刀应在摄氏 5 到 35 度之间存放。

使用 1.5V AA 电池或其他大容量电池。

打开电池盒。

放入电池：

确保电池的正负极与电池盒上的相对应。

如果电池放置不正确，电动剃须刀不会正常工作。

合上电池盒。新电池能持续工作一小时。

剃须

按下开关锁再向上或向下推，电动剃须刀就可以工作。



顺着胡子的反方向快速反复地移动电动剃须刀。

脸部干燥时剃须最佳，所以请洗脸前或洗脸后剃须。

剃须刀头损坏时不要使用，以免划伤皮肤。

摘除电池

当你用坏了电动剃须刀要丢弃时，请摘除电池。不要把电池和家庭垃圾一起扔到，而要把电池单独交给官方指定的收集点。

课文语言重点

1. Please take good care of the instructions for future reference. 妥善保管说明书，以便未来参考。

take care of 意为“照料，爱护”，care 前可以加 good, great, special 等形容词修饰。例如：

There was no one else to take care of their children. 没有别人可以照料他们的孩子。

2. Ensure the “+” and “-” pole of the battery is corresponding to that of the box. 确保电池的正负极与电池盒上的相对应。

corresponding 意为“对应的，符合的，一致的”，是形容词，常用短语是 be corresponding to (与……相一致)。例如：

What we required you to do is corresponding to the contract. 我们要你做的事情符合合同的规定。

3. Disposing of the battery. 摘除电池。

dispose of 意为“去掉，清除；驳倒；将……吃光喝完”。例如：

They dispose of the city's waste in the sea. 他们把城市的废物倒入大海处理掉。

4. When you discard your shaver in due course, please remove the battery. 当你用坏了电动剃须刀要丢弃时，请摘除电池。

in due course 意为“在适当的时候，在一定的時候”。例如：

In due course the baby was born. 婴儿足月降生了。

5. Do not throw the battery away with the normal household waste, but hand it in separately at an officially assigned collection point. 不要把电池和家庭垃圾一起扔到，而要把电池单独交给官方指定的收集点。

(1) throw away 意为“扔掉，丢弃”。例如：

I never throw anything away. 我什么东西都不舍得扔。

(2) hand in 意为“交上；提交；呈送”。例如：

When should we hand in the assignment? 我们什么时候该交作业？

New Words

shaver	/ˈʃeɪvə/	<i>n.</i>	电动剃须刀
booklet	/ˈbʊklɪt/	<i>n.</i>	小册子
battery	/ˈbætəri/	<i>n.</i>	电池
reference	/ˈrefərəns/	<i>n.</i>	查阅, 查看
temperature	/ˈtempərɪtʃə/	<i>n.</i>	温度
centigrade	/ˈsentɪɡreɪd/	<i>n.</i>	摄氏度
pole	/pəʊl/	<i>n.</i>	电极; 柱子, 杆子
corresponding	/ˈkɔːrəˈspɒndɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	一致的
upward	/ˈʌpwəd/	<i>adv.</i>	向上
rapidly	/ˈræpɪdli/	<i>adv.</i>	快速地
forth	/fɔːθ/	<i>adv.</i>	向前
direction	/dɪˈrekʃən/	<i>n.</i>	方向
beard	/bɪəd/	<i>n.</i>	胡须
skin	/skɪn/	<i>n.</i>	皮肤
dispose	/dɪsˈpəʊz/	<i>v.</i>	处理
discard	/dɪsˈkɑːd/	<i>v.</i>	丢弃, 抛弃
normal	/ˈnɔːməl/	<i>adj.</i>	正常的
household	/ˈhaʊshəʊld/	<i>adj.</i>	家庭的
waste	/weɪst/	<i>n.</i>	垃圾, 弃物
		<i>v.</i>	浪费
separately	/ˈsepəreɪtli/	<i>adv.</i>	分别地
assign	/əˈsaɪn/	<i>v.</i>	分配

Phrases and Expressions

take care of	照料, 爱护
dispose of	去掉, 清除
in due course	在适当的时候, 到一定的时候
throw away	扔掉, 丢弃

Post-reading



I Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What kind of battery can be used in the shaver?

Use 1.5 AA (LR6) battery or other high power battery.



2. How do you use the shaver to shave a beard?

Press the switch lock key and push on/off switch upward so that the shaver can work.

Rapidly move the shaver back and forth against the growing direction of the beard.

3. How should the battery be disposed?

Do not throw the battery away with the normal household waste, but hand it in separately at an officially assigned collection point.

II Fill in the blank in each sentence according to the first letter given.

1. This flashlight needs two batteries.

2. He placed his hat on a pole in the market place.

3. The boy was having a high temperature and his mother phoned the doctor.

4. Father Christmas wears red clothes and a long white beard.

5. Everything will be normal again.

6. Dispose of these old newspapers.

III Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

dispose of take care of in due course throw away

1. Your request will be dealt with in due course.

2. In autumn, a gardener burns leaves to dispose of them.

3. Don't throw away the book.

4. He is smart and can take care of himself.

IV Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Please read this booklet carefully before using the shaver.

使用电动剃须刀之前请仔细阅读说明书。

2. Keep the shaver at the temperatures between 5 to 35 degrees centigrade.

电动剃须刀应在摄氏 5 到 35 度之间存放。

3. Ensure the “+” and “-” pole of the battery is corresponding to that of the box.

确保电池的正负极与电池盒上的相对应。

4. Press the switch lock key and push on/off switch upward so that the shaver can work.

按下开关锁再向上或向下推，电动剃须刀就可以工作。

5. When you discard your shaver in due course, please remove the battery.

当你用坏了电动剃须刀要丢弃时，请摘除电池。



Knowledge Bank



英语商品说明书的特点

商品种类繁多，常见的有机械、电器、食品、医药、日用品、书刊等等。由于种类不同，说明书的内容及说明的方法就有所不同。机械说明书的内容一般包括产品特点、用途、规格、结构、性能、操作程序及注意事项等。食品说明书一般有食用方法、储藏方法、功能、构成成分、保质期等。药品说明书通常包括成分、主治、用法、用量、注意事项、禁忌及副作用等。

商品说明书一般有以下特点：

1. 语言客观，毫无夸大

商品说明书主要是要让消费者了解商品的性能、特点等，以便让他们做出正确的选择，所以，说明书的内容必须通俗易懂，对商品进行客观描绘，有一说一，不能用任何夸大的语言来欺骗广大的消费者。

2. 技术传播性

说明书起着传播某种技术和知识的作用。特别是新产品的说明书，其内容新颖。所以，说明书应介绍产品的工作原理、主要技术参数和机器部件等。

3. 略有文学语言特征

虽然说商品说明书是客观地描述商品，向消费者如实地介绍商品，但是，在实事求是的前提下，说明书中也可以适当地使用具有文学性的语言来进行描述，以增加说明书的可读性和感染力。

4. 一目了然的条款式

有的商品说明书由于项目较多，便以条款式书写。条款式说明书将各项内容排列得十分清楚，一目了然。

Text Two

How to Connect a Sony Vaio to a TV via HDMI

High Definition Multimedia Interface, most commonly known as HDMI, is the electronic industry standard for high-definition audio/video input and output for high-definition devices. HDTVs, HD monitors, laptops and other high-definition display devices support HDMI. Sony Vaio FZ series laptops are the first of the Vaio brand to offer HDMI output, which can be used to connect the laptop to an HD monitor or HDTV via the HDMI input ports found on these devices.



Instructions

1. Turn off both the Sony Vaio laptop and the HDTV.

2. Connect one end of the HDMI cable to the HDMI output port on the Sony Vaio laptop.

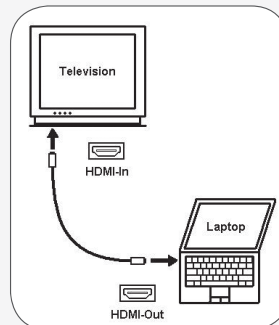
3. Connect the other end of the HDMI cable to the HDMI input port on the HDTV.

4. Turn on both the laptop and the TV. Right-click on a blank space on the desktop and select “Screen Resolution” from the menu that pops up.

5. Click the screen labeled “2” near the top of the window. This represents your TV. Set the screen resolution for your TV by clicking the drop-down menu next to “Resolution”. Check your TV owner’s manual to find the resolution, if you are unsure.

6. Click the drop-down menu next to “Multiple Displays” to select whether you want the display duplicated, extended, or to appear only on either the TV or laptop screen.

7. Push the “Input” button on your TV remote and navigate to one of the HDMI inputs to view the computer display.



Translation

如何通过高清多媒体接口连接索尼笔记本电脑和电视

高清晰度多媒体接口，通常被称为 HDMI，是高清设备输入和输出音频或视频的电子产业标准。高清电视，高清显示器，笔记本电脑和其他高清投影设备都支持高清多媒体接口。索尼 Vaio FZ 系列笔记本是首批 Vaio 品牌支持高清多媒体接口输出的，这可以被用来通过其他设备上的高清输入接口将笔记本电脑和高清显示器或高清电视连接起来。

说明

1. 关闭索尼的 Vaio 笔记本电脑和高清电视。
2. 将 HDMI 电缆的一头连在笔记本电脑的 HDMI 输出插口。
3. 将 HDMI 电缆的另一头连在高清电视的 HDMI 输入插口。

4. 把笔记本电脑和电视都打开。单击右键桌面上的空白处，并从弹出的菜单中选择“屏幕分辨率”。

5. 单击靠近窗口上方的标着“2”的屏幕。它代表着电视。单击靠近“分辨率”的下拉菜单，可以为电视屏幕设置分辨率。如果分辨率不确定的话，可以查看电视的说明书。

6. 点击下拉菜单“多个显示”来选择你是否希望显示复制、扩展或者仅仅出现在电视或电脑屏幕上。

7. 在电视遥控器上按“输入”按钮，可以导航到一个 HDMI 接口来查看电脑显示器。

课文语言重点

1. Turn off the Sony Vaio laptop and the HDTV. 关闭索尼的 Vaio 笔记本电脑和高清电视。

turn off 意为“关掉，关闭；拐弯”，turn on 意为“打开；发动；取决于”。例如：
Could you please turn off the car radio? 请你把车上的收音机关掉行么？

Please turn on the radio. 请把收音机打开。

2. Turn on both the laptop and the TV. 把笔记本电脑和电视都打开。

both 的用法有两种，它可以和名词、代词连用，也可以和动词连用，在句中做主语、宾语及同位语，也可以做定语。现将其用法归纳如下：

(1) both 与名词、代词连用

① both + (of) + the/ 物主代词 / 指示代词 + 名词。例如：

Both of the cats are asleep. 两只猫都睡着了。

Both of his daughters are doctors. 他的两个女儿都是医生。

② both 直接修饰名词时，不加 of。例如：

Both children won prizes. 两个孩子都得了奖。

注意：不能说 both of children，但可以说 both of the children。

③ 在人称代词前一定要用 both of，不能说 both we 或 both us，但可以说 us both, them both 等。例如：

Both of us like skating. 我们俩都喜欢滑冰。

I want both of them. 两个我都想要。

(2) both 与动词连用

当 both 在句中做主语的同位语时，也可与动词连用，both 在句中的位置有以下三种情况：



① 放在 be 动词之后。例如:

The children are both lovely. 这两个孩子都很可爱。

② 放在行为动词前。例如:

We both like watching TV. 我们俩都喜欢看电视。

③ 当谓语动词由几部分组成时, both 要放在第一个助动词后面。例如:

We have both studied acting. 我们俩都学过演戏。

The rooms have both been cleaned. 这两间屋子都已打扫过了。

(3) both 做代词时, 可单独使用, 其后不接名词。例如:

The brothers are good at playing basketball. Both will take part in the game. 这弟兄俩篮球打得好, 他们都将参加比赛。

3. Right-click on a blank space on the desktop and select “Screen Resolution” from the menu that pops up. 单击右键桌面上的空白处, 并从弹出的菜单中选择“屏幕分辨率”。

pop up 意为“突然出现; 突然弹出的东西”。例如:

You solved one problem and another would immediately pop up. 你解决完一个问题, 另一个问题又会马上冒出来。

4. Click the drop-down menu next to “Multiple Displays” to select whether you want the display duplicated, extended, or to appear only on either the TV or laptop screen. 点击下拉菜单“多个显示”来选择你是否希望显示复制、扩展或者仅仅出现在电视或电脑屏幕上。

either...or... 意为“或者……或者……; 不是……, 就是……”, 表示两者之一, 连接句子中两个并列的成分。例如:

Either you or he has lunch at school. 不是你就是他会在学校吃午饭。

若要对 either...or... 句型进行否定时, 只需把 either...or... 换成 neither...nor... 即可。例如:

Either you or she is good at drawing. 变为否定句应为: Neither you nor she is good at drawing. 你和她都不擅长绘画。

either...or... 连接两个主语时, 其谓语动词应与最近的一个主语在人称和数上保持一致, 这就是我们通常说的“就近原则”。例如:

Either you or I am going there tomorrow. 明天要么你去那里, 要么我去那里。

注意: 如果把上句变成一般疑问句, 助动词形式与主语 you 保持一致, 所以要用 are 提问, 而不是 am。例如:

Are either you or I going there tomorrow? 明天是你去那里还是我? 参考答案 (Key to Exercises)

New Words

via	/ˈvaɪə/	<i>prep.</i>	通过，凭借
definition	/ˌdefɪˈnɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	清晰度
input	/ˈɪnpʊt/	<i>n.</i>	输入
output	/ˈaʊtpʊt/	<i>n.</i>	输出
monitor	/ˈmɒnɪtə/	<i>n.</i>	显示器；监视器
series	/ˈsɪəriːz/	<i>n.</i>	系列
brand	/brænd/	<i>n.</i>	品牌
cable	/ˈkeɪbl/	<i>n.</i>	电缆
represent	/ˌreprɪˈzent/	<i>v.</i>	代表
resolution	/ˌrezəˈluːʃən/	<i>n.</i>	分辨率
manual	/ˈmænjʊəl/	<i>n.</i>	说明书，使用手册
extended	/ɪkˈstendɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	扩展的
button	/ˈbʌtən/	<i>n.</i>	(机器的)按钮

Phrases and Expressions

Sony Vaio	索尼笔记本的一个型号
HDMI (High Definition Multimedia Interface)	高清晰度多媒体接口
turn off	关闭
turn on	打开
screen resolution	屏幕分辨率
pop up	出现
next to	挨着
either...or...	或者……或者……

Exercises

I Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

- (T) 1. HDMI is the electronic industry standard for high-definition audio/video input and output for high-definition devices.



- (F) 2. Sony Vaio FZ series laptops don't offer HDMI output.
- (F) 3. The first step of connecting a Sony Vaio to a TV is turning on both the Sony Vaio laptop and the HDTV.
- (F) 4. Push the "Input" button on your TV remote to set the screen resolution.
- (T) 5. If you want the display duplicated, extended, or to appear only on either the TV or laptop screen, you can click the drop-down menu next to "Multiple Displays" .

II Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| (d) 1. resolution | a. the quality of being clear and easy to see |
| (e) 2. set | b. a book that tells you how to do or operate sth., especially one that comes with a machine, etc. when you buy it |
| (b) 3. manual | c. an electrical switch operated by pressing |
| (a) 4. definition | d. the power of a computer screen, printer, etc. to give a clear image, depending on the size of dots that make up the image |
| (c) 5. button | e. to prepare or arrange sth. so that it is ready for use or in position |

III Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Turn off both the Sony Vaio laptop and the HDTV.
关闭索尼的 Vaio 笔记本电脑和高清电视。
2. Click the screen labeled "2" near the top of the window.
点击窗口顶部贴着“2”的标签。
3. Check your TV owner's manual to find the resolution, if you are unsure.
如果不确定的话, 查看你的电视说明书来找解决办法。
4. Click the drop-down menu next to "Multiple Displays" to select whether you want the display duplicated, extended, or to appear only on either the TV or laptop screen.
点击下拉菜单“多个显示”来选择你是否希望显示复制、扩展或者仅仅出现在电视或电脑屏幕上。
5. Push the "Input" button on your TV remote and navigate to one of the HDMI inputs to view the computer display.
在电视遥控器上按“输入”按钮, 可以导航到一个 HDMI 接口来查看电脑显示器。

Section
D

Grammar

Quantifier (数量词)

Sentence Patterns



I haven't seen **many** English films.

I haven't done **much** work today.

I have seen **a lot of/lots of/plenty of/a great number of** English films.

Let's invite **a few** friends to come with us.

Give me **a little** of that wine.

Few children were tired.

本单元主要介绍数量词 many, much, (a) few 和 (a) little。

一、many, much

many, much 表示“多”的意思，常用于否定句和疑问句，而 a lot of 等则常用于肯定句。另外，many 修饰可数名词，much 修饰不可数名词。

e.g. I haven't seen many English films.

我没看过很多英文电影。

Have you seen many English films?

你看过很多英文电影吗？

I haven't done much work today.

我今天还没干多少活。

I have seen a lot of/lots of/plenty of/a great number of English films.

我已经看了很多英文电影。

当然，以上所讲 many/much 常用于否定句和疑问句并不是绝对的，尤其是在下列场合 many/much 也常用于肯定句：

① 用于 whether/if 引导的宾语从句中。

e.g. I doubt whether/if there'll be many people at the show on this rainy day.



我怀疑在这个雨天是否会有很多人看表演。

I wonder whether/if he has much information on this subject.

我想知道他是否非常了解这个学科。

② 用于由 “how/too/so/as + many/much (+ 中心词)” 构成的名词词组中。

e.g. He took so many boxes with him that he had to call a taxi.

他带了太多箱子，只好叫计程车。

You can take as many copies as you need.

你想拿多少张就拿多少张。

③ 用于在句首作主语以及在 “存在句” 中作真正主语的名词词组中。

e.g. Many people would like to take holidays abroad.

许多人喜欢去国外度假。

There is much coal left in the mine.

煤矿剩下很多煤。

二、(a) few, (a) little

a few 和 a little 表示 “少量”，带有肯定意义。

e.g. Let's invite a few friends to come with us.

邀请几个朋友跟我们一起玩儿吧。

There are only a very few left.

只剩下一点点。

I had a little difficulty in solving the problem.

我在解决这个问题上有一点困难。

Give me a little of that wine.

给我一些那种酒。

few 和 little 若不与 a 连用则表示 “很少，几乎没有”，带有否定意义，相当于 not many/much, not enough。

e.g. I have very few chocolates left.

我几乎没有巧克力了。

Few children were tired.

几乎没有孩子感到累。

I have very little money left.

我的钱所剩无几了。

I understood little of his speech.

他的演讲我几乎听不懂。

要注意，quite a few, a good few 和 not a few 不表示“少”，而是“相当多”的意思，相当于 a fair number (of)。

e.g. Quite a few of us are getting worried.

我们很多人开始担心起来。

You'll have to wait a good few weeks.

你得等上好几个星期。

Exercises

Choose the best answer from the four choices.

1. Mary hasn't got

A. many friends

B. no friends

C. some friend

D. much friend

2. A lot of people have tried, but have succeeded.

A. the few

B. few

C. some

D. a few

3. Fred eats bread.

A. too many

B. fewer

C. so much

D. any

4. There is still time before the train leaves.

A. little

B. few

C. no

D. a little

5. We have read French books.

A. so much

B. a few

C. the more

D. every

6. He has two cars. How do you have?

A. many

B. much

C. some

D. more



JUST FOR FUN

Crazy Driver

There' a senior citizen driving on the highway. His wife calls him on his cell phone and in a worried voice says, "Herman, be careful! I just heard on the radio that there was a mad man driving the wrong way on Route 280!"

Herman says, "I know, but there isn't just one, there are hundreds!"

