第三课 Lesson Three

目录 CONTENTS

复习 REVIEW

让我们复习一下前几课学过的一些东西。Let's review some of the things that were learned in the preceding lessons.

主体 事物 SUBJECT, THING(S)		动作, 动词 ACTION, VERB(S)	客体 事物OBJECT, THING(S)	
形容词 Adj.	名词Noun		形容词 Adj.	名词Noun
Gud	儿子san (单数)	吃 ït (现在时)	免费	三明治 sëndwich.

的fri　　　　(单数)

---	---(E)S（复数）sans	---ED (去时) ïted	--	---(E)S（复数）sëndwichûs

WIL-ït (将来时)

当单数名词是以下列六个发嘶音辅音ch, dzh=j, s, z, sh中的任何一个结尾的，请记住用 -*es*
加在名词后构成复数，[没有以 zh 结尾的名词]：pïch, pïches, brij, bríjes, pïs, pïses,
nöz, nözes, push, pushes. 这种情况的　-*es*　是非重读的，通常发成 -*ûs*。Please, recall
that the plural ending -*es* is added to the noun if, in the singular, the noun ends in anyone
of these six sibilants: ch, dzh=j, s, z, sh, [there is no noun with this ending, zh]: pïch,
pïches, brij, bríjes, pïs, pïses, nöz, nözes, push, pushes. In these cases the -*es*, being
unaccented, is frequently pronounced as -*ûs*.

词序重要性的例子：EXAMPLES OF IMPORTANCE OF WORD ORDER:

Av-ay (Ay's) fádhr --- klïn --- av-wi (wi's) haws.
我的父亲　　　　　　打 扫　　　我们的屋子。
Av-hi (Hi's) sístrs --- sïed --- av-yu (yu's) brádhrs.
他的姐妹　　　　　看见了　　你的兄弟。

句子应该按上面的词序组成 主体(主语)-动词-
客体(宾语)。这是英语中最常见的词序，同时为了基本交流，这种一个单词的词序
学习起来更为容易。The sentences should be written in the word order seen above:
subject-verb-object. This is the most frequent sequence in English, and it is much easier
to learn just this one word order for basic communication.

应该记住：句法，也就是句子的词序，展示着其中每个词的功能。注意下面的一些例子。It is
important to remember that the syntax, in other words, the *word order* in a sentence, is
what *reveals the function of each word* therein. Notice the examples that follow.

练习(1-2)。用你的母语囲答下列两个句子的a) 和b) 。EXERCISES (1-2).
ANSWER a) and b) of both numbers 1 and 2 in your language with
reference to the two sentences.

1) 你的兄弟看见了我们的姐妹。Av-yu brádhr sïed av-wi sístrs.
　　a)谁是那个看见者？WHO WAS THE ONE SEEING? _
你的兄弟_____
　　b) 谁是被看见的人? WHO WAS SEEN?
_我们的姐妹。_____

2) 我们的姐妹看见了你们的兄弟。Av-wi sístr sïed av-yu brádhrs.
     a) 谁是那个看见者? WHO WAS THE ONE SEEING?
我们的姐妹_____
     b) 谁是被看见的人? WHO WAS SEEN?
你的兄弟_____

回答是不同的。你们能看到我们为什么在课文里始终强调基本的词序: 主体(主语)-动词-
客体(宾语)。The answers are different. You can see the reason why in these lessons we
stick to the basic sequence of words: SUBJECT---VERB---OBJECT.

VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) 词汇 (1)

ándrshrt (undershirt), n. 贴身内衣
kloth (cloth), n. **衣服**
klöws (clothes), n. **衣服**
hët (hat), n. **有沿帽**
këp (cap), n. **帽子**
pënts (pants), n. pl. 裤子(复数)
säks (socks), n. pl. **袜子**(复数)
shrt (shirt), n. **衬衫**
shüs (shoes), n. pl. **鞋子**(复数)
täy (tie), n. 领带

身体部位 PARTS AV BÁDI (PARTS OF BODY)

arm (arm), n. **手臂**
äys (eyes), n. pl. **眼睛**(复数)
bëk (back), n. 背（部）
bïrd (beard), n. **胡**须
chest (chest), n. **胸**
chïk (cheek), n. **面**颊
chin (chin), n. **下巴**
jö (jaw), n. 颌
élbow (elbow), n. **肘**
fíngr (finger), n. **手指**
fut (foot), n. **脚**
glësûs (glasses), n. pl. **眼镜**(复数)
hed (head), n. 头
hënd (hand), n. **手**
leg (leg), n. **腿**
lips (lips), n. pl. **嘴唇**(复数)
mawth (mouth), n. **嘴**

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nek (neck), n. 颈
neyl (nail), n. 指甲
nï (knee), n. 膝蓋
nöwz (nose), n. 鼻子
shóldr (shoulder), n. 肩
stámûk (stomach), n. 胃
töw (toe), n. 脚趾
tüth (tooth), n. 牙齿

其它单词 ÁDHR WRDS (OTHER WORDS)

'对话' 第一部份　Part I of 'Dialogue'
awt (out), prep. 从··里面出去
bäy (buy), v. 購買
biköz (because), conj. 因为
drayv (drive), v. 驾驶
dres (dress), n. 连衣裙、套裙
ët (at), prep. 在…上 在..里
fëst (fast, positive form)，快的（原级形式），fëstr (faster, comparative form), 更快的
（比较级形式）fëstest (fastest, superlative form），（最高级形式）， adj.
házbûnd (husband), n. 丈夫
help (help), n. 邦助
if (if), conj. 如果 要是
kär (car), n. 汽车
klöws (clothes), n. 衣服
klówdhing (clothing), n. 衣服
layk (like), v. 喜欢
leg (leg), n. 腿
mey (may), v. 可以
nyu (new), adj. 新的
park (park), n. 公园
sut (suit), n. 一套衣（西）服
wayf (wife), n. 妻子
wayt (white), adj. 白色的
wër (wear), v. 穿、戴
wök (walk), v. 走、步行
wud-layk (would like), v. 想要

'对话' 第二部份　Part II of 'Dialogue'

agén (again), adv. 再次
arm (arm), n. 手臂
baks (box), n. 盒子
bröd (broad), adj. 宽的

dhey (they, them), pron. 他们
kam (come), v. 来
klrk (clerk), n. 职员
kost (cost), n. 价值
layk (like), v. 喜欢
löng (long), adj. 長的
mach (much), adj. 许多
möl (mall), n. 室内購物中心
nïd (need), v. 需要
sayz (size), n. 尺寸
short (short), adj. 短的
sï (see), v. 看见
stör (store), n. 商店
teyk (take), v. 拿、取
töl (tall), adj. 高的
véri wel (very well), fr. 很好
wër awt (wear out), v. 穿旧
wil-put (will put), v. 将要放
wúmûn (woman), n. 女人、妇女
yu's (you's, your), adj. pos. 你(你们)的

对话 DÁYALOG (DIALOGUE)　　　　　　　　　　标题

Házbûnd.--Ay sï yu's byútifl dres bï wëred awt. Yu nïd bay nyu wan. (I see you's beautiful dress be weared out. You need buy new one.)

丈夫我看到你的漂亮套裙已穿旧了。你该买一件新的了。

Wayf.--Ay bï glëd yu sey dhet, biköz ay nïd nyu dres, ënd yu nïd nyu sut. (I be glad you say that because I need new dress, and you need new suit.)

妻子:我很高兴你这样说，因为我需要新的套裙，而你需要一套新西服。

Házbûnd.--Gud. Wi go tu möl ënd bay nyu klös. (Good. We go to mall and buy new clothes.)

丈夫行。我们去购物中心买新衣服去。

Wayf.--Wi wök, or wi drayv? (We walk, or we drive?)

妻子:我们步行还是开车去?

Hazbûnd.--It bï fëstr if wi drayv. (It be faster if we drive.)

丈夫开车去会快些。

Wayf.--Okey. Wi drayv kär ënd park ët möl. (OK. We drive car and park at [the] mall.)

妻子:行。我们开车去，车停在购物中心。

*** ËT MÖL IN KLÓDHING STÖR (AT MALL IN CLOTHING STORE) ***

***
在购物中心的服装店
***

Klrk.--Mey ay help yu? (May I help you.)

职员:你想要些什么?

Wayf.--Yes. Ay wud-layk bay red dres. Ënd házbûnd wud layk sï blü sut. (Yes, I would like [to] buy a red dress. And husband would like [to] see [a] blue suit.)

妻子:
噢，我想买一件红色的套裙。我丈夫想要一套兰色的西服。

Klrk.--Wat sayz yu wër? (What size you wear?)

职员:你穿什么尺码的?

Wayf.--Ay wër dres in sayz ten-löng. Av-ay házbûnd wër sayz 40-short. Hi bï short. Ay bï töl. Ay bï töl wúmûn--löng legs, löng arms. (I wear dress in size ten-long. Of-I husband wear size 40-short. He be short. I be tall. I be tall woman--long legs, long arms.)

妻子:我穿十号-長。我丈夫穿四十号-短。他人矮。我人高。我是高个女人---
腿長，胳膊長。

Klrk.--Véri wel. Hïr dhey bï. (Very well. Here they be.)

职员:好吧。这就是你要的衣服。

Házbûnd.--Ay nïd sut with bröd shóldrs, bat short legs ënd short arms. Häw mach dres ënd sut kost?(I need [a] suit with broad shoulders, but short legs and short arms. How much dress and suit cost?)

丈夫我要一套宽肩的上装，但腿要短，手臂也要短。套裙和西服

一共多少钱?

Klrk.--Nat mach. Wan hándrd dálrs for dres, wan hándrd fáyvti for sut. (Not much. One hundred dollars for [the] dress, one hundred fifty for [the] suit.)

职员:不贵。套裙壹佰元，西服壹佰伍拾元。

Wayf.--Gud, wi teyk dhey. (Good we take they.)

妻子:行，我们要了。

Klrk.--Gud. Ay wil put dhey in baks for yu. Thenk yu. Kam agén. (Good. I will put them in [a] box for you. Thank you. Come again.)

职员:我给你们装一个盒子。谢谢你们。请再光顾。

VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) 词汇(2)

名词 NOUNS	动词[不定式] VERBS [Infinitives]	形容词 ADJECTIVES

在TE中只有下列这些特殊词尾：动词采用词尾 *-ed* 表示过去时态，词首 *wil-* 用於将来时态。名词加 *-s* 构成复数。Only these special endings exist in TE: Verbs take *-ed* for the past tense, and the prefix *wil-* for the future. For the nouns the *-s* is added to form the plural.

名词 NOUNS	动词 VERBS	形容词 ADJECTIVES
áwr - (hour), 小時	weyt - (to wait for), 等候	wayt - (white), 白色的
yïr - (year), 年	ësk - (to ask a question), 提问	blü - (blue), 兰色的
mórning - (morning), 早上	sï - (to see), 看见	brawn - (brown), 棕色的
mínût - (minute), 分钟	rikwést - (to ask for), 请求	yélow - (yellow), 黄色的
nayt - (night), 晚上	drayv - (to drive), 驾驶	grey - (gray), 灰色的
wïk - (week), 星期	rispánd - (to answer), 回答	blëk - (black), 黑色的
dey - (day), 白天	wër - (to wear), 穿著	red - (red), 红色的
ïvning - (evening), 傍晚	liv - (to be alive), 活着	grïn - (green), 绿色的

付词与形容词相似。但形容词是描述名词的，而付词是描述动词、形容词和其它付词的。通常，付词回答"怎样"、"何时"、"何地"和"为何"等问题。THE ADVERBS are like the adjectives, *but instead of describing nouns, the adverbs describe verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.* Normally, the adverbs answer the questions: HÄW (HOW?) ,WEN (WHEN?) ,WER (WHERE?) , WAY (WHY？) ·

付词通常是以 *-li* 结尾。The adverbs normally end in *–li.*

一个词的基本意义只要改变一下词尾就能用于不同场合。The basic meaning of a word can be used in different ways simply by changing its ending.

Slow = (缓慢的slow)， + -li = (slowly), 缓慢地

Slówli = (slowly); Kär ran slówli. 汽车开得慢。

Slówli = (slowly); Shi wök slówli. 她走得慢。

付语一般放在它所修饰的词的后面。The adverbs normally follow the word they modify. Thus: Shi wök slówli. - (She walk slowly.) 她走得慢。

在过渡英语中每个元音 (a, e, i, o, u) 是一个音节的最响亮部份。因此，过渡英语的slówli 有两个音节:slów-li。有时候，一个音节最响亮部份可能是 *l* (v.g. fl=(full)'满的) 或者是 *r* (v.gr. fr=(fur)毛皮)· In TE each vowel (a, e, i, o, u) is a nucleus of a syllable. Hence in TE slówli has two syllables: slów-li. Occasionally, the nucleus of a syllable can be an *l* (v.g. fl=(full)) or an *r* (v.gr. fr=(fur))·

复习 REVIEW

复习词尾 REVIEW OF THE ENDINGS:

主体SUBJECT =事物 THING		动词 VERB	付词 ADVERB	客体OBJECT =事物THING	
(形容词 ADJECTIVE)	(名词 NOUN)			(形容词 ADJECTIVE)	(名词 NOUN)
	妻子 Wayf (单数 sing.)	驾驶drayv (现在时present)	---LI	新的 nyu	汽车（单数。kär (sing.)
	妻子 Wayfs	--ED (过去时	slowly 慢地	nyu 新的	汽车（复

| (复数 | past) | | 数)。kär |
| plural) | | | S (plural) |

WIL-驾驶
drayv
(将来
future)

这里也提供标准英语的正字法以邦助你正确书写。The Standard English orthography is also given here as an aid to your writing.

3. (Of-I husband will-run in evening.) 晚上我的丈夫将去跑步。

4. (Of-we clerk asked, 'What size you wear?') 我们的职员问"你穿什么尺寸？

5. (I like blue suit very much.) 我非常喜欢兰色的西服。

6. (Of-I wife drive car slowly.) 我的妻子开车很慢。

7. (Of-we clothes be old. We need new dress and suit.)
我们的衣服日了。我们需要新的套装和西服。

复习数字:像所有形容词一样，基数词(基本的)
与其修飾的名词在性、数上是不一致的。同时，与形容词一样，数词通常位于被其描述的名词之前。REVIEW OF NUMBERS: Like all other adjectives, the CARDINAL (regular) numbers do not agree with the gender nor number of the nouns they modify. And like other adjectives, the numerals also normally precede the nouns they describe.

wan	1	thríti-wan; thŕti-wan	31
tu	2	thríti-tu; thŕti-tu	32
thri	3	...	...
for	4	fórti	40
fayv	5	fáyvti; fífti	50

siks	6	síksti	60
sévn	7	sévnti	70
eyt	8	éyti	80
nayn	9	náynti	90
ten	10	wan hándrd	100
wantïn; ilévn	11	wan tháwzûnd	1000
tutïn; twelv	12	...	...
thritïn; thrtïn	13	...	...
fortïn	14	...	..
fayvtïn; fiftïn	15	zíro	0
...	...	...	...
túti; twénti	20	wan poynt zíro	1.0
túti-wan; twénti-wan	21	zíro poynt wan	0.1
...	...	zíro poynt zíro wan	0.01
thríti; thr'ti	30	etc.	

wan tháwzûnd nayn hándrd náynti-nayn (nayntïn náynti-nayn)	1999

有许多语言是使用逗号表示小数位，与之不同，过渡英语与标准英语一样，是使用句点表示的。Unlike many other languages that use a comma to indicate decimals, *Transitional English*, like Standard English, employs a point.

英语中比较简单和通用的方法是分开说出每个数字来给出数目：10=wan zíro, 11=wan wan, 15=wan fayv, 20=tu zíro, 21=tu wan, 32=thri tu, etc. An easier and more common form of giving numbers in English is to say each number separately: 10=wan zíro, 11=wan

wan, 15=wan fayv, 20=tu zíro, 21=tu wan, 32=thri tu,
etc.这种形式特别是在给出地址或电话号码时使用，例如：a) 电话 telephone: **地区**编号 *Area code 606/ 123-4567* = éria kowd siks zíro siks / wan tu thri - for fayv siks sévn; b) **地址** address: 荷波街7204号　　*7204 Hope Avenue* = sévn tu zíro for Howp Évnyu. This form is especially used when giving address or telephone numbers; examples a) telephone: *Area code 606/ 123-4567* = éria kowd siks zíro siks / wan tu thri - for fayv siks sévn; b) address: *7204 Hope Avenue* = sévn tu zíro for Howp Évnyu.

序数字使用词尾-th 来表示：　*wanth boys wrayt*, (The first boys write.)　**第一个男孩写**。

The ORDINAL NUMBERS [those which indicate sequential order] take the ending -th:
wanth boys wrayt, (The first boys write.)

Wanth '**或** frst (first), **第一的**; twéntith (twentieth), **第廿的**; wánthli '**或** fr'stli (firstly*), '**第一（列举條目时使用）** '; tuth '**或** séknd (second), '**第二**'; sévnti-wanth '**或** sévnti-frst (seventy-first), ' **第七十一的**; túthli '**或** sékndli (secondly), **第二**; thrith '**或** thrd (third), **第三的**; hándrdth (hundredth), **一百的**; thríthli '**或** thr'dli (thirdly), **第三**

*数字的付**词形式有时译成**: *wánthli* = (in the first place,) **（第一位的）** ;*túthli* = (in the second place,) **（第二位的）** etc. The numerical adverbial form is sometimes translated as follows: *wánthli* = (in the first place,); *túthli* = (in the second place,) etc.

EXERCISES (8--20).

用过渡英语拼写法写出下列句子。首先我们给出你们母语的句子，然后是标准英语的书写形式，以**帮助理解**过渡英语。 Write the following sentences with *Transitional English* spelling. First we give the sentence in your language, followed by the form in Standard English orthography, as help with *TE*. (**答案在**45-46页上)（Answers on pages 45-46)
8. **她**爱他。他爱她。(She love he. He love she.)

9. **他**爱她的姐妹。 (He love of-she sister.)

10. **他喜**欢开汽车。(He like drive car.)

11，她喜欢第六件新的套裙。 (She like [the] sixth new dress.)

12. 第二个妇女不喜欢第一个男士。([The] twoth (second) woman hate (nat lav) [the] oneth (first) man.)

13. 丈夫和妻子首先询问套裙和西服。 (Husband and wife asked onethly (firstly), for dress and suit.)

14. 然后他们询问衣服的价格。. (Then they asked for price of clothes.)

15. 服务员用过渡英语和丈夫和妻子说话。(The clerk speak *Transitional English* to husband and wife.)

16. 这家店出售高个妇女和矮个男士的好服装 (The shop sell good clothes for tall woman and short man.)

17. 六十分钟是一小时。(Sixty minutes be one hour.)

18. 廿十四小时是一天（一宿）。 (Twenty-four hours be one day [and night].)

19. 七天是一个星期。第七天是星期六。(Seven days be one week. [The] seventh day be Saturday.)

20. 第三天是星期二，第四天是星期三。(The third day be Tuesday, the fourth day be Wednesday.)

答案ANSWERS (1--20).

1. a) Av-yu brádhr. b) Av-wi sístrs.
2. a) Av-wi sístr. b) Av-yu brádhrs.
3. Av-ay házbûnd wil-ran in ïvning.
4. Av-wi klrk ësked, 'Wat sayz yu wër?'
5. Ay layk blü sut véri mach.
6. Av-ay wayf drayv kär slówli.
7. Av-wi klows bï old. We nïd nyu dres ënd sut.
8. Shi lav hi. Hi lav shi.
9. Hi lav av-shi sístr.
10. Hi layk drayv kar.
11. Shi lav siksth nyu dres.
12. Tuth (sékûnd) wúmûn nat-lav wanth (frst) mën.
13. Házbûnd ënd wayf ësked for dres ënd sut.
14. Dhen dhey ësked for prays av klöws.
15. Klrk spïk *Trensíshnl Ínglish* tu házbûnd ënd wayf.
16. Shap sel gud klöws for töl wúmûn ënd short mën.
17. Síksti mínûts bï wan áwr.
18. Túti-for (Twénti-for) áwrs bï wan dey [ënd nayt].

19. Sévn deys bï wan wïk. Sévnth dey bï Sétrdey.
20. Thrith (thrd) dey bï Túzdey; forth dey bï Wénzdey.

词汇(3) VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) (3)

äys (eyes), n. 眼睛	layk (like), v. 喜欢
béybi (baby), n. 婴儿	layk (like), prep. 像
énjûnïr (engineer), n. 工程师	lav (love), v. 爱
ët (at), prep. 在..里	luk (look), v. 看
fët (fat), adj. 肥胖	místr (Mr.), n. 先生
grow (grow), v. 生長	mísûs (Mrs.), n. 夫人

练习 1--8).
下面有一些过渡英语的句子，把它们译成你的母语。然后将你的囬答与下面给出的答案作比较：EXERCISES (1-7). HERE ARE SOME SENTENCES IN *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH,* WHICH SHOULD BE TRANSLATED INTO YOUR LANGUAGE. COMPARE YOUR ANSWERS TO THOSE THAT APPEAR BELOW.

1. Mísûs Méri Smith hëv nyu béybi. Béybi neym bï Jil Smith.

2. Béybi hëv blü äys, ënd it ït mach. It bï fët ënd luk layk Mr. Smith.

3. Av-it mádhr layk luk ët it. Shi lav it véri mach.

4. Mr. ënd Mrs. Smith lav av-dhey (dhey's) béybi.

5. Dhey howp it grow ap ënd bï enjûnïr layk Mrs. Smith.

将下面中文句子译成过渡英语。同时也提供标准英语书法以帮你理解。The sentences in your language that follow should be translated into Transitional English. As an aid they are also given in Standard English orthography.

6. 我们去购物中心买衣服：为妻子买一套红色的套裙和给自己买一套兰色的西装。 (We go to mall [to] buy clothes: [a] red dress for wife, and [a] blue suit for I.)

7. 那里有漂亮的衣服 价格也不贵。 (There they have beautiful clothes, that not cost much.)

ANSWERS (1-7).{ANSWERS (1-5)ARE TO BE PROVIDED BY TRANSLATOR IN HIS/HER LANGUAGE}

1. 玛利史密斯夫人有一个新小宝宝。宝宝名字叫吉尔 史密斯。
2. 宝宝有一双兰眼睛，它吃得很多。它很胖，很像史密斯先生。
3. 它的妈妈喜欢看它。她非常爱它。
4. 史密斯夫妇爱他们的宝宝。
5. 他们希望它长大，而且也像史密斯夫人一样成为一名工程师。

过渡英语答案 ANSWERS IN *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH*
6. Wi go tu möl tu_bay klöws: red dres for wayf, ënd blü sut for ay.
7. Dhër dhey hëv byútifl klöws, dhet nat kost mach.

(命令式)动词没有特别的形式。它与动词不定式或动词的现在时态是同一个形式：ësk (ask)。当一个命令出现在书面时，我们只要在命令句末加上一个! 号。另一方面，在说话中，命令的重要性是通过我们提高声调来表示的。大多数语言都是这样的。如果你有什么不明白，就直接去问可能知道答案的人。The imperative verb has no special form. It is the same as the infinitive, or as a verb in its present tense v.gr., ësk (ask). When a command is written, we only place an exclamation point [!] at the end of the command. In speech, on the other hand, a command is indicated by earnestness and raising the tone of the voice. This is what happens in most languages.) If you do not understand something, don't hesitate to ask questions of someone who may know the answer.

词汇 (4) VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) (4)

Énûmls (Animals) 动物	Füds (Foods) 动物
kët (cat), n. 猫	bred (bread), n. 面包
dög (dog), n. . 狗	bátr (butter), n. . 奶油
élûfûnt (elephant), n. . 大象	milk (milk), n. 牛奶
táygr (tiger), n. 老虎	véjtûbls (vegetables), pl.n. 蔬菜
láyûn (lion), n. . 獅子	tûméyto (tomato), n. 蕃茄

krákûdayl (crocodile), n. 鳄魚   kérût (carrot), n. . 胡萝卜

maws (mouse), n. . 老鼠   mït (meat), n. 肉

flay (fly), n. . 蒼蝇   chïz (cheese), n. 奶酪

rët (rat), n. (大)老鼠   pïz (peas), pl.n. 豌豆

mánki (monkey), n. 猴子   eg (egg), n. 雞蛋

hors (horse), n. 马   ëpl (apple), n. 苹菓

käw (cow), n. 奶牛   për (pear), n. 梨子

shïp (sheep), n. 羊   banéna (banana), n. 香蕉

dánki (donkey), n. 驴子   chéri (cherry), n. 樱桃

myül (mule), n. 骡   béri (berry), n. 漿菓

bérïs (berries), pl. n. 浆菓复数
hey (hay), n. 稻草
hey, you!, fam.excl. 引起注意的呼语

学习下列句子並将其译成你的母语。Study the sentences below and translate into your language.

1. Wat énûmls bï dhër in zü?

动物园里有哪些动物？

2. In zü wi sï mánkis, élûfûnts, táygrs, ënd láyûns.

在动物园里我们看到猴子、象、老虎和狮子。

3. Wat énûmls yu hëv ët howm?

你家里有哪些动物？

4. Ët howm wi hëv kët, dög, käw, ënd hors.

我们家里有猫、狗、奶牛和马。

5. Wat kaynd füd énûmls ït?

动物吃什么食品？

6. Kët ënd dög ït mït; hors ënd käw ït hey.

猫和狗吃肉；马和奶牛吃草。

7. Maws layk chïz; kët layk milk.

老鼠喜欢奶酪；猫喜欢牛奶。

8. Ay layk bred ënd bátr, ënd av-ay frend layk véjtûbls.

我喜欢面包和牛油，而我的朋友喜欢蔬菜。

9. Dhet bï gud. Yu shud ólso ït véjtûbls, layk pïz, tûméytos, ënd fruts layk banénas, chérïs, ënd bérïs.

那很好。不过你也应该吃蔬菜，如青荳、西红柿以及水菓，如香蕉。

10. Shïps, mánkïs, ënd myüls nat layk láyûns.

羊、猴子和骡子不喜欢狮子