

Active American English

初级美国英语教程(下)



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中央人民广播电台
(台湾)常春藤解析英语杂志社
外文出版社
联合制作广播教材

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(下册)

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顾问 Carl Anthony

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外文出版社出版

北京百万庄路24号

外文出版社经销 北京机工印刷厂印刷

开本:大32开 字数:二册520千字

1994年7月第一版

1996年1月第二版

印数:050001-070000

ISBN 7-119-00733-5/H·494(外) 定价:(全二册)29.00

序

熟记单词、精通语法是进入英语世界的不二法门。而单词及语法的艰进，唯赖阅读大量的英文文章。然而，咱们中国人学习英语时，总是将语法与阅读分立而治，以致我们猛啃语法专书，死背句型，在阅读文章时，却发现所学到的语法不能活用于文章中。我们费力查字典，了解文章中各个单词的意思之后，却又对文章的内容不甚了解。使原本浓厚的学习热忱，逐渐冷却，终至放弃。

为了帮助读者恢复学习英语的信心，并奠定坚实的英语基础，我们编写了这一套英语广播教材。

本套教材的特色如下：

- 一、**结合阅读与语法**：每篇文章均按语法重点编写，由浅入深，循序渐进，使读者能活用语法，培养句型分析的能力。
- 二、**会话实用生活化**：针对每篇文章中的重要句型，另行编写实用的会话，使读者能收举一反三之效，并培养口语的能力。
- 三、**单词短语例句化**：每课的重要单词或短语均辅以简易的例句解说，易懂、易学。使读者藉由例句，掌握这些单词或短语的用法。

由于解说清晰详尽，本套教材全凭自修即可充份了解。但我们仍透过广播教学，将本套教材的粹粹倾囊相授，进一步扩充读者的英语知识领域。

我们的广播教学有以下两个特点：

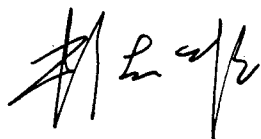
- 一、**发音美化**：每课文章或会话均由美籍老师导读，笔者主授。由于笔者曾经在美国进修多年，对发音极为挑剔，因此有信心能够指出某些单词发音的困难之处，以

及矫正的方法。譬如：我们不可将字母 "W" 念成 "打不溜"，而应念成 "答-bou-友"；也不可将 "million"（百万）念成 "眯脸"，而应念成 "没有眼"。

二、**解说趣味化**：我们的授课方式生动有趣，绝不照本宣科。必使听众读者在轻松的气氛下学英语，大幅增进学习的兴趣。

值得一提的是，本套教材收录了八首脍炙人口的西洋老歌。每首老歌均为配合课文的语法重点而精选的。这些老歌多为六〇年代的成名曲，歌词浅显易懂。我们将在广播节目中教唱，寓教于乐。这个教唱节目由笔者及常春藤解析英语杂志社编辑陈文华及笔者的学生蒋光泽共同主持。笔者多年前曾组过乐团，专唱西洋老歌，深知这些歌曲对英语发音有莫大的帮助，因此很愿意将这些经验与听众读者一块儿分享。

本套教材编写极为费时，幸赖常春藤所有编辑同仁的通力合作，始告完成。笔者要特别感谢两位外籍朋友 Carlos Anthony 和 Ted Burns 顾问支援，刘凤珠、黄文玲、鲍维尧的校订，以及陈建球、洪惠卿、朱玛琍的电子计算机排版工作。笔者更要感谢中央人民广播电台高级编辑张力先生的审校。若不是他们的辛苦奉献，这套教材就不会那么顺利付梓。



于台北常春藤

1994 年 仲夏

目 录

CONTENTS

序

目 录

Lesson 81	A Heavy Price to Pay (惨重的代价).....	P. 1
Lesson 82	Smoking Isn't Allowed (不准吸烟).....	P. 8
Lesson 83	A Nice Person (大好人).....	P. 10
Lesson 84	What's She Like? (她是什么样的人呢?).....	P. 19
Lesson 85	Blood Types (血型).....	P. 21
Lesson 86	What's Your Blood Type? (你是什么血型?).....	P. 30
Lesson 87	Society Is Changing Rapidly (社会正快速地变化).....	P. 33
Lesson 88	You Need a Vacation (你需要度个假).....	P. 40
Lesson 89	Australia (澳大利亚).....	P. 43
Lesson 90	A Good Place to Visit (一个好玩的地方).....	P. 49
Lesson 91	Computers (电子计算机).....	P. 51
Lesson 92	Hold On, Please (请等一下).....	P. 59
Lesson 93	Pride Comes before a Fall (骄者必败).....	P. 61

Lesson 94	Congratulations (恭喜).....	P. 67
Lesson 95	A Balanced Diet (均衡的饮食).....	P. 70
Lesson 96	You're Looking Great! (你看起来棒极了!).....	P. 77
Lesson 97	By Taxi (乘坐出租车).....	P. 79
Lesson 98	Where to, Lady? (小姐, 你要到哪里去?).....	P. 85
月老歌月	Your Cheatin' Heart (你不忠的心).....	P. 87
Lesson 99	Asking for Directions (问路).....	P. 94
Lesson 100	Turn Right (向右转).....	P. 104
Lesson 101	Who Discovered America? (谁发现了美洲?).....	P. 107
Lesson 102	The Same First Name (同名).....	P. 114
Lesson 103	Air Pollution (空气污染).....	P. 118
Lesson 104	We Need Fresh Air (我们需要新鲜空气).....	P. 125
Lesson 105	Recycling (资源回收再利用).....	P. 129
Lesson 106	Litterbugs (垃圾虫).....	P. 138
Lesson 107	The Secret of Longevity (长寿的秘诀).....	P. 140

Lesson 108	Slow Down (慢下来).....	P. 147
Lesson 109	Discovering Africa (探索非洲).....	P. 150
Lesson 110	Easier Said Than Done (说来容易做来难).....	P. 157
Lesson 111	Confucius (孔子).....	P. 160
Lesson 112	It's My Pleasure (不客气).....	P. 166
Lesson 113	Something Well Begun Is Half Done (好的开始是成功的一半).....	P. 169
Lesson 114	No Pain, No Gain (一分耕耘, 一分收获).....	P. 176
Lesson 115	Wait and See (静候观望).....	P. 178
Lesson 116	We're Engaged (我们订婚了).....	P. 190
月老歌月	Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow? (明天你是否依然爱我?).....	P. 193
Lesson 117	Time Flies (光阴似箭).....	P. 200
Lesson 118	The Eiffel Tower (艾菲尔铁塔).....	P. 205
Lesson 119	My Name Isn't Jack (我的名字不是杰克).....	P. 210
Lesson 120	It's My Treat (由我作东).....	P. 215
Lesson 121	The Greatest Killers (最大的杀手).....	P. 220
Lesson 122	I Quit Smoking (我戒烟了).....	P. 227

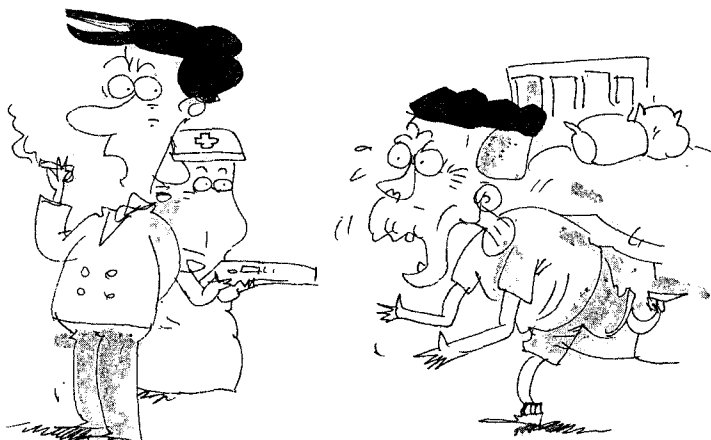
Lesson 123	An Accident (一桩事故).....	P. 230
Lesson 124	Beautiful Shanghai (美丽的上海市).....	P. 237
Lesson 125	Studying Seriously (认真地学).....	P. 240
Lesson 126	Playing the Piano (弹钢琴).....	P. 245
Lesson 127	An Honest Man (诚实的人).....	P. 248
Lesson 128	The Job Interview (工作面试).....	P. 255
Lesson 129	Seven Years' Bad Luck (七年的背运).....	P. 258
Lesson 130	He Will Bite You (它会咬你).....	P. 265
Lesson 131	If I Were a Millionaire (假如我是百万富翁).....	P. 268
Lesson 132	A Good Citizen (好公民).....	P. 273
月老歌月	El Condor Pasa (老鹰之歌).....	P. 275
Lesson 133	Dealing with Exams (应付考试).....	P. 280
Lesson 134	Guess What? (你猜怎么了?).....	P. 286
Lesson 135	Just Do It (即说即做).....	P. 289
Lesson 136	Are You Free? (你有空吗?).....	P. 297
Lesson 137	Van Gogh (梵高).....	P. 300
Lesson 138	You're Beautiful (你很漂亮).....	P. 308

Lesson 139	Don't Be Shy (不要害羞).....	P. 311
Lesson 140	What's New? (近况如何?).....	P. 317
Lesson 141	Global Warming (全球气温上升).....	P. 320
Lesson 142	No Smoking (禁止吸烟).....	P. 328
Lesson 143	Man's Best Friend (人类最好的朋友).....	P. 330
Lesson 144	The Year of the Dog (狗年).....	P. 337
Lesson 145	Billy's Goal in Life (比利的人生目标).....	P. 340
Lesson 146	Being Happy (快乐).....	P. 349
Lesson 147	Television Addiction (电视迷).....	P. 352
Lesson 148	Hurry Back (快点回来).....	P. 358
月老歌月	Be My Baby (作我的宝贝).....	P. 361

Lesson 81

A Heavy Price to Pay

惨重的代价



I . Reading 阅读

Tom's father died of lung cancer. He couldn't stop smoking. He tried quitting several times. However, whenever he saw someone smoking, he couldn't resist lighting up. In the end, he gave up trying. It was no use stopping one day and starting again the next. He enjoyed smoking too much. He certainly paid a heavy price, though.

汤姆的父亲死于肺癌。他无法戒烟。他尝试戒了几次。不过，每当他看到有人抽烟时，他就无法抗拒要点根烟。最后，他放弃了尝试。因为一天停下来，第二天又开始是没有用的。他太喜欢抽烟了。不过，他确实付出了惨重的代价。

II . Vocabulary & Idioms 单词短语注解

1. **die of...** 因……而死去

die [daɪ] vi. 死亡

例: Steve's grandmother died of old age.
(史蒂夫的祖母是高龄去世的。)

2. **lung cancer** ['lʌŋ .kænsə] n. 肺癌

3. **smoke** [smɒk] vi. & vt. 抽烟

例: You can't smoke in an elevator.
(你不能在电梯里面抽烟。)

My father smokes a pack of cigarettes a day.
(我父亲每天要抽一包烟。)

4. **try + 动名词** 尝试……

try [traɪ] vt. 尝试

例: If you want to lose weight, you should try exercising.
(如果你想减肥，就该试着运动看看。)

5. **quit** [kwɪt] vi. & vt. 停止

动词三态均为 quit。

例: Studying music is not easy, but don't quit.
(学习音乐并不容易，但别放弃。)

The doctor told Jim to quit drinking coffee.
(医生叫吉姆不要再喝咖啡了。)

6. **whenever** [hwɛn'evə / wɛn'evə] conj. 无论何时，每当

例: I feel sad whenever I read a love story.

(每当我看爱情小说时我就觉得很伤感。)

7. **resist** [rɪ'zɪst] vt. 抗拒

例: If you are on a diet, you have to resist eating fatty foods.

(如果你在节食, 你应该抗拒吃油腻的食物。)

8. **light up** 点火(不及物动词短语)

例: You can't light up here; smoking isn't allowed.

(你不能在这里点烟, 这里是不准抽烟的。)

9. **in the end** 最后

例: It looked like our team was going to lose the game, but in the end we won.

(看起来好像我们的球队要输了这场球, 但最后我们赢了。)

10. **give up...** 放弃……

例: John gave up studying French because it was too difficult for him.

(约翰放弃学法文, 因为法文对他而言太难了。)

11. **It is no use + 动名词** ……是没有用的

例: It's no use talking to her; she's not going to listen.

(跟她讲是没用的, 因为她根本不会听。)

12. **enjoy** [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] vt. 喜欢

例: My brother enjoys riding horses, but I'm afraid of them.

(我哥哥很喜欢骑马, 但我很怕马。)

13. **certainly** ['sɜ:tənli] adv. 必然地, 当然地

例: I certainly enjoyed the Beijing opera last night.

(我当然很喜欢昨晚演出的京剧。)

14. **pay a heavy price** 付出惨重 / 很大的代价
 pay [pe] vt. 付
 动词三态: pay, paid, paid。
 heavy ['hevi] a. 沈重的
 price [prais] n. 代价

III. Grammar Points 语法重点

本课介绍少数及物动词之后须接动名词作宾语的用法。

1. He couldn't stop smoking.

(他无法戒烟。)

He enjoyed smoking too much.

(他太喜欢抽烟了。)

以上两句中的 smoking 均作及物动词 stop 及 enjoyed 的宾语。下列及物动词均须用动名词作宾语:

enjoy 喜欢 practice ['præktɪs] 练习

resent [rɪ'zent] 憎恨 mind 介意

resist [rɪ'zɪst] 抗拒 finish ['fɪnɪʃ] 完成

deny [dɪ'naɪ] 否认 admit [əd'mɪt] 承认

例: I enjoy to sing. (×)

→ I enjoy singing. (○)

(我喜欢唱歌。)

He admitted to steal my money. (×)

→ He admitted stealing my money. (○)

(他承认偷了我的钱。)

She practices to play the piano two hours a day. (×)

→ She practices playing the piano two hours a day. (○)

(她每天都花两个小时练习弹钢琴。)

注意:

- a. 有些及物动词如 like (喜欢), love (喜爱), hate (痛恨) 等, 可使用动词不定式或动名词作其宾语。

例: I like (或 love) to work with him.

= I like (或 love) working with him.

(我喜欢跟他共事。)

I hate to tell lies.

= I hate telling lies.

(我痛恨说谎。)

- b. stop smoking 戒烟

= quit smoking

= give up smoking

例: I stopped smoking three years ago.

(我三年前就戒烟了。)

The chain smoker tried very hard to give up smoking, but he couldn't.

(这位瘾君子拼命设法戒烟, 但就是戒不掉。)

- c. stop 可作及物动词, 表示『停止从事……』的意思, 以动名词作其宾语。但 stop 亦可作不及物动词, 表示『停止』的意思, 之后接动词不定式, 表示『停止某件事, 而改做另一件事』的意思。即:

stop + 动名词 停止从事……

stop to + 动词原形 停下来开始……

例: John stopped talking to me when his father walked in.

(约翰的父亲走进来时, 约翰就把和我的谈话打住了。)

John stopped to talk to me when he saw me.

(约翰看到我时, 便停下来与我谈话。)

2. He tried quitting several times.

(他尝试戒了几次。)

try 可接动词不定式作其宾语, 此时 try 表示『设法要……』的意思。而在本句中, tried 则以动名词为其宾语, tried 作『尝试』解。兹将 try 的用法整理如下:

try to + 动词原形 设法要……

try + 名词 / 动名词 尝试 / 试试……

例: I'll try to call you later today.

(我今天晚一点会设法打电话给你。)

If this way doesn't work, try another way.

(如果这个方法行不通, 试试另外一个方法。)

Don't ever try swimming alone in the river.

(千万不要尝试单独在河里游泳。)

3. It was no use stopping one day and starting the next.

(一天停下来, 第二天又开始是没有用的 —— 戒烟戒停是没有用的 —— 三天打鱼两天晒网是没有用的。)

注意:

a. 此处 the next 是 the next day 的省略。

b. It is no use + 动名词 ……是没有用的

例: It is no use learning without thinking.

(学而不思则罔。)

IV. Substitution 替换

1. He couldn't stop smoking.

Do you mind smoking somewhere else?

Will you finish writing your term paper today?

Did the man deny stealing the money?

(他无法戒烟。)

(你介意到别处去抽烟吗？)

(你今天可以完成你的学期报告吗？)

(那个男人否认偷钱吗？)

2. It was no use stopping one day and starting the next.

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

(一天停下来，第二天又开始是没有用的。)

(覆水难收。—— 谚语)