

INTERMEDIATE AMERICAN ENGLISH

# 中级美国英语

(上下册合订)

美国之音广播教材

改编 译注

梁启福 李健玲 何煜元

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华南工学院出版社出版

(广州 五山)

广东省新华书店发行

广州新华印刷厂印刷

\*

787×1092 32 开本 16.5 印张 381 千字

1986年7月第1版 1986年7月第1次印刷

印数1—10,000册

统一书号: 9410·002 定价: 4.00元

## 内 容 提 要

本书根据美国之音广播教材改编和译注。上下册合订，共五十二课，可供具有中等以上英语程度，特别是学过《英语900句》的读者学习使用。

改编和译注者根据自己的教学经验，以便于读者学习提高为目的，将本书的每一课分为八个部分：对话、句型练习、课文、问答、生词和短语、注释、译文及答案。其主要部分之一句型练习是采用引导式的替换练习，同时又给读者以思考自练的机会。注释部分将对话及课文中出现的疑难句子加以解释。

本书内容涉及现代美国社会生活多方面的情况，题材广泛，富有趣味，语言流畅，易于上口。通过学习，可以掌握大量美国最新的口头语言表达方式。

## 前 言

《中级美国英语》(Intermediate American English) 是“美国之音”(Voice of America) 的广播教材。这套教材是由“美国之音”中文部何立达与白小琳在美国应用语言学中心(Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.) 约翰·纳尔逊博士(Dr. John Nelson)指导下编写的, 目的是帮助有些英语基础, 特别是听完了“美国之音”播送的“英语九百句”(English 900) 广播课程的听众进一步自修, 提高英语水平。

为了便于我国广大听众和具有中等英语水平的广大读者进行收听和自学, 我们根据这一广播教材进行改编和译注。原广播教材分为四册, 每册十三课, 共五十二课, 每星期广播一课。每课先是听一段会话, 接着根据这段会话介绍一点语法, 并做一些练习, 最后是听一篇文章和进行回答问题的听力训练。

改编和译注后的课本, 每课包括下列项目:

1. Dialogue (对话)
2. Pattern Drills (句型练习)
3. Text (课文)
4. Questions (问答)
5. New Words and Expressions (生词和短语)
6. Notes (注释)
7. Translation (对话和课文的译文)

## 8. Key to Pattern Drills and Questions (句型练习和问答的答案)

原教材第一册(1—13课)是没有标题的,我们根据其内容加上了标题。第一课至第五十二课的对话部分,原教材有汉语译文,我们基本上参照了原有的译文,只是在个别的字句上作了改动。

本书由华南师范大学外语系英语教授曾纪蔚(前系主任)审稿。在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们的水平有限,错误和欠妥之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝指正。

梁启福 李健玲 何煜元

一九八五年八月

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Review

## Lesson 1

### At the Airport

#### 1-1 Dialogue

Henry: Kate, look! The passengers are coming from the plane, and there's Susan.

Kate: Which one?

Henry: The tall one next to the window.

Kate: The one with the suitcase?

Henry: No. The one with the package under her arm.

Kate: Oh, yes! That's Susan!

Henry: Hello, Susan! How was the trip?

Susan: Fine. It was a very good flight.

#### 1-2 Pattern Drills

- I. **one** 可用作代词, 代替上文中的一个名词, 以避免重复。其复数形式是 **ones**. 注意 **one(s)** 必须代替可数名词, 不可代不可数名词。在以上对话里 **which one?** 中的 **one** 代替了 **Passenger**.

用括号中给的介词短语回答问题。

- A. 例: Which one? (with the suitcase)

The one with the suitcase.

1. Which one? (with the red dress)

2. Which one? (with the long hair)

3. Which one? (with the package)

4. Which one? (with the black shoes)

B. 例: Are you going to wear the yellow shirt or the white shirt? (white)

I'm going to wear the white one.

5. Are you going to wear a long coat or a short coat? (long)

6. Is it going to be a big party or a small party? (small)

7. Are you going to wear white shoes or black shoes? (black)

8. Are you going to wear blue pants or brown pants? (blue)

9. Are you going to wear new gloves or old gloves? (new)

II. 英语中除了单个字的介词外, 还有由两个以上的字组成的复合介词, 如 next to, in front of, far from 等等:

Susan is next to the window / the door / the table / her parents.

Henry is in front of the door/the window/the table/the seat.

Kate lives far from the city/the office/the store / the university.

介词短语可以当定语, 修饰一个名词。如: the suitcase under the seat (在椅子下面的皮箱)。

改写下列句子，将两个句子合为一个，例如：

The suitcase is under the seat. The suitcase is red.

The suitcase under the seat is red.

1. The woman is next to the children. The woman is Susan.
2. The package is under her arm. The package is brown.
3. The flag is over the airport. The flag is red and blue.
4. The milk is in the glass. The milk is cold.
5. The man is on top of the airport building. The man is Henry.
6. The woman is in front of the door. The woman is Kate.

### 1-3 Text

Susan is very excited about her trip. She is going to Seattle to visit her cousins, Henry, Kate, and their children. She is bringing them presents. She has sweaters for Henry and Kate; a brown one for him and a pink one for her. She is also bringing games, one for each of the children. The presents are in a package under the seat in front of Susan. She is sitting in a seat next to the window. Now she sees the flag over the Seattle airport. She also sees some people on top of the airport building.

## 1-4 Questions

1. Where is Susan going?
2. Who is Susan visiting?
3. What is Susan bringing her cousins?

## 1-5 New Words and Expressions

Kate [keit] 凯特, 是

Katherine ['kæθərin]

凯瑟琳的昵称。

Susan ['su:zn] 苏珊, 是

Susanna [su:'sænə]

苏珊娜的昵称。

Henry ['henri] 亨利

airport ['eəpɔ:t] *n.* 机场

passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.*

乘客, 旅客

next to 靠近, 隔壁

suitcase ['sjutkeɪs] *n.*

衣箱, 小提箱

package ['pækɪdʒ] *n.* 包裹

trip [trip] *n.* 旅行, 旅程

flight [flaɪt] *n.* 飞行,

excited [ɪk'saɪtɪd] *a.*

兴奋的

Seattle [si'ætəl] *n.* 西雅图

(美国西部一港市)

cousin ['kʌzn] *n.*

堂(或表)

兄弟; 堂(或表)姐妹

sweater ['swetə] *n.* 毛线衫

game [geɪm] *n.* (棋, 纸牌

类的) 游戏器具

## 1-6 Notes

1. ...and there's Susan. 苏珊就在那里。

there 在此是副词, 读作 [ðeə]。用于句首引起别人注意或加强语气。又如:



There's the bus.

There comes the bus.

There's Tom.

句中的主语是名词 bus 和 Tom. 假如主语不是名词, 而是人称代词, 则后面不用倒装语序。对比下列句子:

① There's Susan.

② There she is.

③ There comes the bus.

④ There it comes.

①、③主语是名词, 句子倒装。②、④主语是代词, 句子不倒装。

不要和 There + be 表示“有”的句型混淆。表示“存在有”的句子中, there 是引导词, 读作 [ðə]。例如:  
There's ([ðəz]) a car over there. 那边有一辆小汽车。

2. one 或 ones 作代词时, 可在前面用 the, 表示“那个”或“那些”如: the red one 红的那个, the grey ones 灰色的那些。也可以在前面用 a 或 an, 表示“一个”, 如:

a red one 一个红的, an old one 一个旧的。

但如果 one 前无形容词修饰, 则不可用不定冠词 a 或 an.

可以说 one near the window, 但不能说 a one near the window; 说 a house with a garden 或 one with a garden, 但是不可说 a one with a garden.

3. How was the trip?

It was a very good flight.

中国学生往往会误说成 How is the trip? 和 It's a very good flight. 这里一定得用过去时, 因为 Susan 已