

新动态 英语

New Dynamic English

Book Two

第二册

Roger Olsen 编著
余心乐 翻译

北京语言文化大学出版社
中央广播电视大学出版社

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NEW DYNAMIC ENGLISH

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前 言

祝贺你选择《新动态英语》作为英语课程的基础教材。这是一套令人兴奋、让人耳目一新的听说广播教材。通过收听广播和听录音学习本教材,你可以获得最大的收益。

《新动态英语》帮助你学习英语。你会学到重要的词汇、语法和语言功能,并用于实际交际:交换信息,做出决定,进行社交。你还会学到美国语音、语调、节奏和重音模式,这些对于理解口语英语和让美国人理解你说的是什么都十分重要。《新动态英语》学习用书还会让你了解美国文化、历史,以及当代美国生活。

《新动态英语》学习用书设计了许多不同类型的练习,注重以下几种重要的语言技能:听后能理解大意或要点,能听辨出词语分界、语调、节奏和重音,能听辨出语法结构和语言功能,并逐渐熟悉美国人处事和使用语言的方式。

《新动态英语》的基本语言学习原则是:只有真正理解了,才能真正学会。你也许能背记很多单词,但是如果你没有透彻理解词语如何搭配使用,以及它们所能传递的不同信息,那么你并不是在真正地学习语言。《新动态英语》在设计时注重理解能力——特别是听力理解能力和熟练的听辨能力。《新动态英语》不是读写教材,它是为帮助你学到听、说方面的实用交际技能而设计的。

教材每课都是以广播或录音中的会话或**访谈**开始的。在看课文之前要先听,注意听本课谈的是什么话题、谈话者是谁以及会话的内容是什么,然后再看课文,检查自己的理解程度。下一步是边听边默读。当你觉得可以向朋友总结会话内容时,你大概已经听懂了大意,那么你就可以做下面的练习了。

接下来的练习都是强调听力理解的练习。**听要点、电话访谈和电子邮件**着重练习广播中的关键内容。在有些课里,这些是以词汇练习的形式出现的,在另一些课里,则强调语法或功能词。这些练习的目的在于听懂谈话的意思以及思想的交流。

各类语言练习帮助你了解美国英语的构成。这些练习有时以语言功能为中心,如提问;有时以具体语法为中心,如介词、副词和形容词;有时重点放在紧缩式或简略式等美国人常用的口语形式。

读音相似吗、是谁说的和判断正误帮助你提高听辨能力;**拼写和组句**帮助你扩大词汇;**语音**帮助你辨别特别的读音、重音和音节,特别是帮助你分清口语中模糊的词语界限;**选择**练习有一些帮助你分辨读音相似而意思不同的词(如 **he's/his** 和 **were/we're**),还有一些检查你对广播会话中使用的关键词语掌握的情况;**补充练习**为你运用本课的概念、内容或词汇提供了更多的练习。

每课都有一条**文化注释**——有关美国文化、城市或历史的知识。许多课都有**话语表达**或**当美国人……时**这部分,告诉你美国人是如何谈话和做事的。比如,你知道许多(不是所有)美国人每天早上要开两三个小时的车上班,晚上再开回家吗?

许多课都有**自我评估/自学提示(On Your Own)**,其目的是帮助你在课外不使用本教材时计划或检查自己使用或练习英语的情况,或者帮助你掌握一定的学习方法,独立进行练习。

全书共分六册 12 个单元,每册两个单元,每个单元六课。每学完六个单元有一次阶段复习,分别放在第三册和第六册后面,这样,你可以对自己的学习成果进行检验,了解自己对《新动态英语》真正理解了多少,会用多少。有的复习内容重点放在练习听关键的概念和语言功能上,词语练习强调的是语法和语言功能,其他练习重点则在词汇和语音上。

如果说理解是《新动态英语》的首要原则,那么练习就是它的第二原则。倘若你听说过“熟能生巧”这句成语,你就会把下面的话作为学习的座右铭:

练习,练习,再练习,才能更上一层楼。

祝你英语学习成功!

Roger Olsen

1999 年 4 月

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

教学内容与安排

UNIT 单元	LANGUAGE FOCUS 语言点	OUTCOMES 目的
1	Personal Information 个人信息: name 名字 where from 来自哪里 languages spoken 所讲语言 nationality 国籍	Students learn to give and elicit basic information about themselves and others. 学生学习提供和获得有关自己和他人的基本信息
2	Jobs, families and living arrangements 工作、家庭和生活安排	Students learn to ask and answer basic questions about their lives and their families. 学生学习针对自己的生活与家庭的基本情况提问和回答
3	Numbers, clock times, prices 数目、钟点、价格	Students learn to talk about numbers, times, and prices. 学生学习谈论数目、钟点和价格
4	Days of the week and weekly schedules 星期和每周计划	Students learn how to ask and answer questions about their daily routines. 学生学习如何对日常事务进行问答
5	New vocabulary related to seasons, times of day, weather conditions, times of life, and types of people 与季节、时间、气候、人生的不同阶段和不同类型的人有关的新词汇	Students learn to describe the phases of life and the basic conditions in which people live out their lives. 学生学习描述人生的各个阶段和人们生活的基本条件
6	Likes and preferences 喜好 Ability 能力	Students learn to express personal preferences and abilities. 学生学习表达个人喜好和能力
Review of Units 1 - 6 1 - 6 单元复习		
7	Verb tenses 动词时态: past 过去 present 现在 future 将来	Students learn to talk about actions in the past, present and future. 学生学习谈论过去、现在和将来的动作行为
8	Cause and effect 原因与结果 Conditional relations 条件关系	Students learn to talk about cause and effect relationships in the world around them. 学生学习谈论周围世界里的因果关系
9	Community locations 社区位置 Prepositions of location 地点介词	Students learn to talk about places in their community. 学生学习谈论他们社区内的场所
10	Conditional 条件句 Degrees of certainty 确信程度 Modals 情态词 Future 将来	Students learn to talk and answer questions about travel, future plans, and choices. 学生学习谈论和回答有关旅行、未来计划和选择的问题
11	New vocabulary related to eating, drinking, reading and listening 与食、饮、读和听有关的新词汇 Vocabulary of colors 颜色词汇	Students learn to describe objects in terms of their use and appearance. 学生学习描述物品的用途和外表
12	Past tense 过去时 Dates and duration 日期和持续时间	Students learn to talk about their life history, important dates, and periods. 学生学习谈论生活经历、重大日子和时期
Review of Units 7 - 12 7 - 12 单元复习		

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE: UNITS 3 and 4

第三、四单元教学内容与安排

LESSON 课次		LESSON TITLE 课文	PRIMARY LANGUAGE FOCUS 主要语言点
第三单元	3A	How many brothers do you have? 你有几个兄弟?	Counting and numbers [数数和数字] How many? [多少?]
	3B	When does the train leave? 火车几点钟开?	Clock times [钟点] Duration [期间]
	3C	How much does it cost? 这一件要多少钱?	Prices [价钱] Clothing [服装]
	3D	What is two plus two? 二加二是多少?	Basic math: addition, subtraction, multiplication [基础数学:加、减、乘]
	3E	What are you studying? 你学的是什么?	Present progressive [现在进行时] University life [大学生活]
	3F	What's your telephone number? 你的电话号码是什么?	Telephone numbers [电话号码] Office language [办公室语言]
第四单元	4A	The Harris Family 哈里斯一家	Family relationships [家庭关系] Amount: some, many, most [数量:一些、许多、大多数]
	4B	What time do you get up? 你几点钟起床?	Time expressions [时间表达] Habitual actions [习惯行为]
	4C	Do you teach every day? 你每天都教课吗?	Days of the week [星期] Periods of time [时间段]
	4D	How long does it take? 要用多长时间?	Duration [期间] Sequence [顺序]
	4E	How long is her lesson? 她的课是多长时间?	Comparison [比较] Frequency and duration [频率和期间]
	4F	How do you spend the rest of your day? 你在每天的剩余时间里还做些什么?	Adverbs of frequency [频率副词]

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Lesson 3A 第一课

How many brothers do you have? 你有几个兄弟?



Kathy



Pierre

Interview 访谈

- Kathy : Hello, Pierre.
Welcome back to our show.
- Pierre : It's nice to be back.
- Kathy : You live in Paris, don't you?
- Pierre : That's right. I live in Paris.
- Kathy : Why are you here in Washington?
- Pierre : I'm visiting my sister.
She lives in Virginia.
- Kathy : I see. Where in Virginia does she live?
- Pierre : She lives in Alexandria.
- Kathy : Does she live by herself? Is she single?
- Pierre : No, she's married.
Her husband works for the U.S. government.
- Kathy : He's American?
- Pierre : That's right.
- Kathy : Do they have any children?
- Pierre : Yes, they do.
- Kathy : How many children do they have?
- Pierre : They have three children, two boys and a girl.
- Kathy : Tell me, Pierre. How many brothers and sisters do YOU have?
- Pierre : I have one brother and two sisters.
.....
- Pierre : Tell me, Pierre. Do you have any aunts or uncles?
- 你好,皮埃尔。
欢迎你再次来参加我们的节目。
再次来参加你们的节目真是太好了。
你住在巴黎,是吗?
是的,我住在巴黎。
为什么你在华盛顿这儿呢?
我来看望我姐姐。
她住在弗吉尼亚。
噢。她住在弗吉尼亚哪儿呢?
她住在亚历山德里亚。
她自己住吗?她是单身吗?
不是,她已结婚了。
她的丈夫为美国政府工作。
他是美国人吗?
是的。
他们有孩子吗?
有。
他们有几个孩子?
他们有三个孩子,两个男孩和一个女孩。
告诉我,皮埃尔,你有几个兄弟姐妹?
我有一个兄弟两个姐妹。
告诉我,皮埃尔,你有姑妈、姨妈、伯父、舅舅吗?

Pierre : Yes, I do.
 Kathy : How many uncles do you have?
 Pierre : I have four uncles.
 Kathy : Really?
 Pierre : Yes. We have a large family.
 My mother has one brother.
 And my father has two brothers.
 Kathy : So that's three uncles.
 Pierre : Yes... and one of my aunts is married.
 Her husband is my uncle.
 Kathy : I see. So you have four uncles.
 Pierre : That's right.
 Kathy : How many aunts do you have?
 Pierre : I have two aunts.
 They're my mother's sisters.

我有。
 你有几个伯父、舅舅？
 我有四个。
 真的？
 是的，我家是个大家庭。
 我母亲有一个兄弟。
 我父亲有两个兄弟。
 那么这是三个。
 对……我的一个姨妈结婚了。
 她的丈夫是我的姨父。
 我知道了。所以你有四个。
 是的。
 你有几个姑妈、姨妈？
 我有两个姨妈。
 她们是我母亲的姐妹。

Listen for Information 听要点

Listen to **Interview (1)**. Fill in the following blanks with the words that Pierre and Kathy use in today's conversation.

请听访谈(1)录音。用皮埃尔和凯茜在今天的谈话中使用的词语填空。

1. Why are you here in Washington ?
2. I'm _____ my _____ .
3. Her _____ works for the _____ .
4. _____ many _____ do they have?
5. They have _____ , two _____ and a _____ .
6. Tell me, Pierre. _____ brothers and _____ do YOU have?
7. I have _____ brother and _____ sisters.

Question Practice 问句练习

Listen again to **Interview (1)**. Listen for question words and complete the sentences with the words in the box on the right.

请再听一遍访谈(1)录音。注意听疑问词，用右边方框中的词语完成下列句子。

1. You live in Paris, don't you ?
2. _____ are you here in Washington?
3. I see. _____ in Virginia does she live?
4. _____ she live by herself ? _____ she single?
5. _____ children do they have?
6. _____ , Pierre. _____ brothers and sisters do you have?

tell me
don't you
why
how many
does
is
where

Who Says ? 是谁说的?

Write **K** if Kathy or **P** if Pierre says it.

凯茜说的用 K 标明, 皮埃尔说的用 P 标明。

1. That's a nice shirt. [**K**]
2. ... in Paris, don't you? []
3. Where in Virginia... []
4. I have one brother... []
5. ... two boys and a girl. []

Spelling 拼写

Make words with these letters.

用下面的字母组成词。

1. B E H O R R S T brothers
2. A G I I I N R V V
3. A B D H N S U h
4. E I R S S S T S
5. C E L N S U u
6. A N S T U a

True/False 判断正误

Mark **T** for True and **F** for False.

正确的内容用 T 标明, 错误的内容用 F 标明。

1. Pierre is visiting from France. []
2. Pierre's sister lives in Washington. []
3. Pierre lives in Virginia. []
4. Pierre has 4 aunts and 2 uncles. []
5. He has 1 brother and 2 sisters. []

Unscramble 组句

Re-arrange these words to make sentences.

重新排列下面的词语组成句子。

1. and brother have I one sisters two
I have one brother and two sisters.
2. for government her husband the US works

3. and brothers father has my two

4. four have so uncles you

Cultural Note 文化注释

Alexandria, VA Alexandria is in metropolitan, or "greater Washington, DC". While 600,000 people live within the District's city limits, there are about 10 million in nearby cities and towns like Alexandria.

弗吉尼亚州亚历山德里亚 亚历山德里亚位于华盛顿大都市特区或“大华盛顿特区”。60 万人住在市区内, 1000 万人住在像亚历山德里亚这样的周边城镇。

Telephone 电话访谈

Listen to **Telephone**. Answer the questions and write your answers in the space provided.

请听电话访谈。回答下列问题, 把你的回答写在空格里。

1. Where is the caller from? Detroit
2. What's the caller's name? _____
3. What is the caller's question? _____
4. Do they really live in France? _____
5. How old is Pierre's father? (Write the answer both in numbers and in letters.)

E-mail 电子邮件

Now listen to **E-mail**. Write your answers in the space provided.

请听有关电子邮件的谈话。把你的回答写在空格里。

1. What city is this person from?

Pittsburgh

2. What is this writer name?

3. _____ asks a question. Does s/he ask Pierre or Kathy?

4. What is the answer?

5. Is there another question? What is it?

Spelling 拼写

Write these numbers. The first one is done for you. Practice saying the numbers.

写出下列数字, 第一个已经为你写出。练习说这些数字。

1. 11 eleven

6. 16 _____

11. 10 _____

16. 60 _____

2. 12 _____

7. 17 _____

12. 20 _____

17. 70 _____

3. 13 _____

8. 18 _____

13. 30 _____

18. 80 _____

4. 14 _____

9. 19 _____

14. 40 _____

19. 90 _____

5. 15 _____

10. 20 _____

15. 50 _____

20. 200 _____

Focus on Families 重点练习: 家庭

Vocabulary 词汇

married

single

divorced

separated

niece

sister

brother

boy

girl

nephew

baby

father

mother

adult

grandfather

young

old

aunt

uncle

grandmother



Gramps



Gramma



Mom



Dad



Daughter



Son

Pronunciation 语音

Say these words and decide which one is the odd one out. Each group has the same letter combinations, but they do not all sound similar. Underline the words with different sounds.

念下面的词。判断每组中哪个词发音不同。每组词都有同样的字母组合,但它们的发音并不都一样。在发音不同的词下面划线。

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|------------|---------|----------|
| 1. er : | conversation | brother | her | here |
| 2. er : | where | after | member | never |
| 3. ou : | around | ground | round | could |
| 4. ou : | your | young | course | four |
| 5. ery: | every | everywhere | mystery | everyone |

Just Talking about Numbers 话语表达:数字

Informal Numbers Americans sometimes seem to avoid using real numbers, especially when talking about a personal topic or sensitive information. Americans like to be polite (most of the time), and when talking about age, weight, how much money someone has or earns, Americans generally will not be precise or too specific. Here are some polite ways to talk about some things when the exact numbers might be too personal.

非正式数字 美国人有时,特别是在谈论有关个人的话题或敏感的问题时,好像要回避真实的数字。美国人(在大多数情况下)喜欢客气,在谈论年龄、体重、某人有多少钱或挣多少钱时,美国人一般不愿意说准确或者说得太具体。下面是当精确的数字可能会涉及个人隐私时礼貌地谈某些事的一些方式。

Age older, younger, about the same age as...

Height taller, shorter

Weight heavy, hefty, big, big boned, full faced, medium light, skinny, thin

Earnings fair, okay, not enough high, generous, low, barely adequate, slave wages

Here are some conversational expressions that use numbers, but no math or algebra is required:
下面是一些用到数字的口语表达,但与数学或代数无关。

Give me five. Let's shake hands.

Do you have ten? May I borrow ten dollars?

Take five. Take a short break (about five minutes). / Leave me alone for a little while.

Grab forty. Take a nap—the time it takes a sleeping man to blink his eyes 40 times

Hang ten. Have fun. (On a surfboard, some of the best rides can be when all ten toes are hanging off edge of the board.)

Largn numbers Very large numbers are written as a “string” with commas separating each group of three: 123, 456, 789. You read each group of three as a “hundreds set” and then say the range: one hundred twenty-three million, four hundred fifty-six thousand, seven hundred eighty-nine. Even in the trillion and billion ranges, three digit groups are read as “regular” hundreds, tens, and ones.

大数 非常大的数目写成一串,每三位数一组,由逗号分开,如:123,456,789。把每组数当成一个三位数来读,然后说值域,如:one hundred twenty-three million, four hundred fifty-six thousand, seven hundred eighty-nine。甚至对值域为万亿和十亿的数,每个三位数也读成常规的几百、几十、几个。

Pronunciation 语音

Do the following words have the same number of syllables?

下列数字的音节同样多吗?

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----|----|----|
| 1. fifteen | fifty | 6. | 17 | 70 |
| 2. fourteen | forty | 7. | 12 | 20 |
| 3. nineteen | ninety | 8. | 80 | 18 |
| 4. sixteen | fifty | 9. | 15 | 60 |
| 5. thirteen | 30 | 10. | 11 | 27 |

Just for Practice 补充练习

Fill in from the boxes on the right.

用右边方框里的词填空。

- How many aunts does he / she have?
- K-A-T-H-Y, what does _____ spell?
- Where in Virginia does _____ live?
- F-R-A-N-C-E, what does _____ spell?
- What does _____ cost for a train ticket?
- How many _____ does she have?
- K-A-T-H-Y, _____ does that spell?
- Where in _____ does she live?
- F-R-A-N-C-E, _____ does it spell?
- _____ does it cost for a train ticket?
- Which of your two sisters is _____?
- Is your great grandmother _____?
- Which of your children is the _____?
- Chris isn't old. She's _____.
- I am _____ than my parents. Aren't you?
- Of the three kids, my younger brother is the _____.
- That's _____ nice shirt, Max.
- It isn't hard. That's _____.
- That's _____. T-E-A-C-H-E-R spells teacher.
- So, that's _____ uncles, right Pierre?

that
he
it
she

aunts
what
Virginia

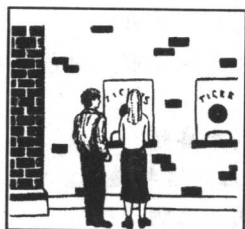
old
older
oldest

young
younger
youngest

a
easy
right
three

Lesson 3B 第二课

When does the train leave? 火车几点钟开?



Interview 访谈

- Kathy : Our guest today is Pat Miller.
 Kathy : Hi, Pat. You're a college student.
 Pat : That's right. I go to American University.
 Kathy : What are you studying?
 Pat : I'm studying drama. I want to be an actor.
 Kathy : Do you go to many plays?
 Pat : Yes, I do. I see a lot of plays here in Washington. And sometimes my friend Sandy and I go to New York to see Broadway shows.
 Kathy : New York? How do you get there?
 Pat : We go by train.
 We go and come back the same day.
 Kathy : Really?
 Pat : Yes, it's not a long trip.
 Kathy : When do the trains leave?
 Pat : The first train to New York leaves at six o'clock in the morning.
 Kathy : That's very early.
 Pat : Yes, it is. We usually take the seven-o'clock train.
 Kathy : When does it arrive in New York?
 Pat : It arrives in New York at eleven.
 It takes about four hours.
 Kathy : Our guest is Pat Miller.
- 我们今天的嘉宾是帕特·米勒。
 你好,帕特。你是个大學生。
 对,我在美国大学上学。
 你学的是什么?
 我学的是戏剧。我想做一名演員。
 你常去看戏吗?
 常去。我在华盛顿这儿看很多戏。
 有时我和我的朋友桑迪一起去纽约看百老汇的演出。
 纽约?你们怎么去那儿?
 我们坐火车去。
 我们当天去当天回来。
 真的?
 真的,路并不远。
 火车几点钟开?
 去纽约的第一班火车早上6点出发。
 那很早啊。
 是啊。我们通常坐7点那班火车。
 几点钟到达纽约?
 11点到达纽约。
 全程大约4个小时。
 我们的嘉宾是帕特·米勒。
- Kathy : Now, you said that you and your friend Sandy sometimes go to New York to see plays.
 Pat : That's right.
- 好,你说过你和你的朋友桑迪有时去纽约看戏。
 是的。

Kathy : What do you usually do in New York?
 Pat : First we eat lunch. Sometimes we go shopping.
 Then we go to a show.
 Kathy : What time do the shows usually start?
 Pat : They usually start at two o'clock.
 Kathy : And when do they end?
 Pat : They usually end at around five o'clock.
 The train to Washington leaves at seven.
 So we have time to eat something before
 the train leaves.
 Kathy : When do you get back to Washington?
 Pat : We arrive in Washington around eleven.
 Kathy : That's a long day.
 Pat : It is, but we love going to shows.
 They're wonderful.

你们在纽约通常做些什么?
 我们先吃午饭。有时我们去购物。
 然后我们去看演出。
 演出通常几点开始?
 通常2点开始。
 几点结束?
 通常5点左右结束。
 去华盛顿的火车7点出发。
 所以我们在火车出发前有时间吃些
 东西。
 你们几点回到华盛顿?
 我们11点左右到达华盛顿。
 这可是挺长的一天啊。
 是的,但我们非常喜欢去看演出。
 那些演出非常精彩。

Listen for Information 听要点

Listen to **Interview (1)**. Fill in the blanks with the words that Kathy and Pat use.

请听访谈(1)录音。用凯茜和帕特使用的词语填空。

1. That's right. I go to American University.
2. I'm drama.
3. I a lot of in Washington.
4. ... Sandy and I to New York to Broadway.
5. We and the same day.
6. The first to New York at six in the.
7. The train to leaves at.

Modifier Practice 修饰语练习

Listen again to **Interview (1)**. Listen for modifier words and complete the sentences with the words in the box on the right.

再听一遍访谈(1)录音。注意听修饰语,并用右边方框中的词语完成句子。

1. Do you go to many plays?
2. I see of plays here in Washington.
3. Sometimes Sandy and I go to New York.
4. We go and come back the day.
5. Yes, it's not a trip.
6. That's early.
7. We take the seven o'clock train.
8. It takes four hours.

many
 a lot
 about
 my friend
 very
 usually
 same
 long

Who Says ? 是谁说的?

Write **K** if Kathy or **P** if Pat says it.

凯茜说的用 K 标明, 帕特说的用 P 标明。

1. You're a college student. []
2. to be an actor []
3. here in Washington []
4. When do you get there? []
5. When does it arrive in New York? []
6. When do the trains leave? []

True/False 判断正误

Mark **T** for True and **F** for False.

正确的内容用 T 标明, 错误的内容用 F 标明。

1. Pat is a student at Georgetown. []
2. Pat studies at the American University. []
3. There are Broadway shows in NY. []
4. The train takes seven hours. []
5. The train takes four hours. []
6. They arrive at about eleven o'clock. []

Cultural Note 文化注释

Broadway and Trains The Metroliner can take you from central DC to downtown New York, just a few blocks from Broadway musicals and the Theater District.

百老汇和火车 高速列车能把你从哥伦比亚特区的中部送到纽约市中心, 仅离百老汇歌剧院和剧院区几条街的地方。

Interview 访谈

Listen to **Interview (2)**. Answer the questions in the space provided.

请听访谈(2)录音。在空格里回答下列问题。

1. Does Pat eat lunch or go shopping first? She eats lunch first.
2. When do the shows usually start? _____
3. When is the train to Washington? _____
4. Who usually goes with Pat? _____
5. Do they eat something on the train back to Washington? _____

Bonus 附加题

Do you think they eat a big meal or just a snack? _____

Man on the Street 街头采访记者

Now listen to **Man on the Street**. Write your answers in the space provided.

请听街头采访。把你的答案写在空格里。

1. Who is the "Man on the Street"? Kent Moss
2. Does Kent talk with a man or a woman? _____
3. Does the person drive a bus? _____
4. How long does the trip take going up? _____
5. How much does a round trip ticket cost? _____