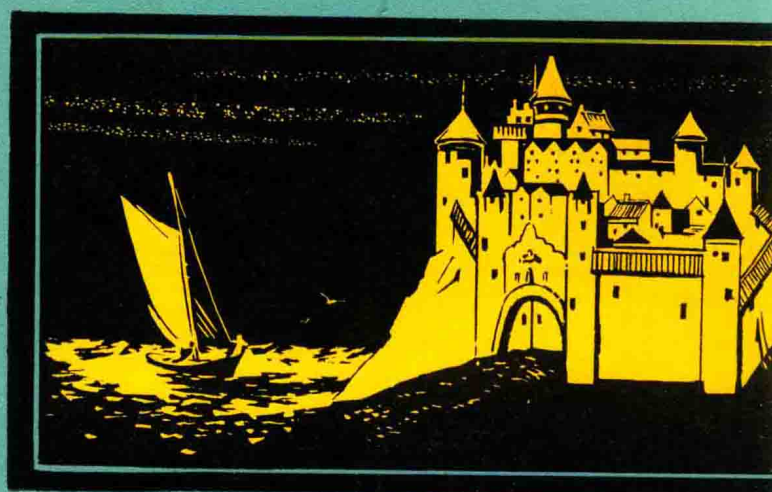


Mainline

SKILLS A

L. G. Alexander

(修订本)



主导英语

(英汉对照)

Book · 5 ·

复旦大学出版社

Mainline

SKILLS A

主导英语(英汉对照)

(第五册)

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译注

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编 辑 说 明

《主导英语》(Mainline:Students' Book)系英国著名语言学家 L. G. Alexander 所编《新概念英语》(New Concept English)系列教材的重要组成部分,全套六册,语言程度上循序渐进,体系严密,与同类教材相比,具有更多的优点,目前已为非英语国家广泛采用。课文汇集当今世界文学、艺术、科学和社会习俗等各方面的内容,采用新颖视听方法,创造模拟英语环境,培养学生实际会话、阅读和写作能力,是一套能在短期内突破听、说、读、写几关的理想教材。为了帮助国内各有关方面的同志学好英语,我们编译了这套英汉对照本,供教学和参考用。本教材既可作为大专院校英语教材,也适用于各种进修班、培训班和广大自学者。

本教材第五册(Skills A)对原版书中的课文同步配置了译文,并对语言难点作了注释。

本册由张德富、张关俊、高尔安、潘继福、杜宏玫等译注,由张春江、张为元、柴金声、张诚、古绪满、王善齐、李永芳等校阅,并由复旦大学外文系郁明亮、陈雄尚审校。

1989年5月

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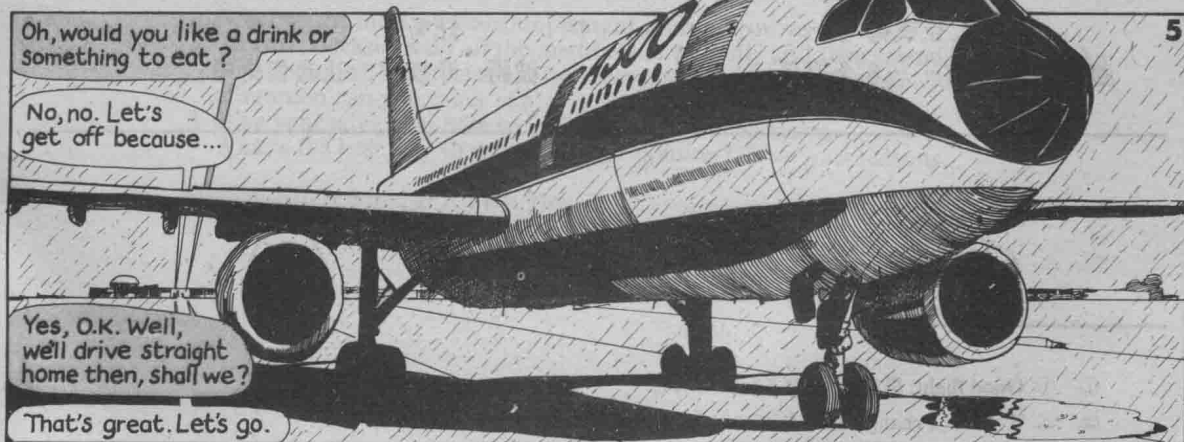
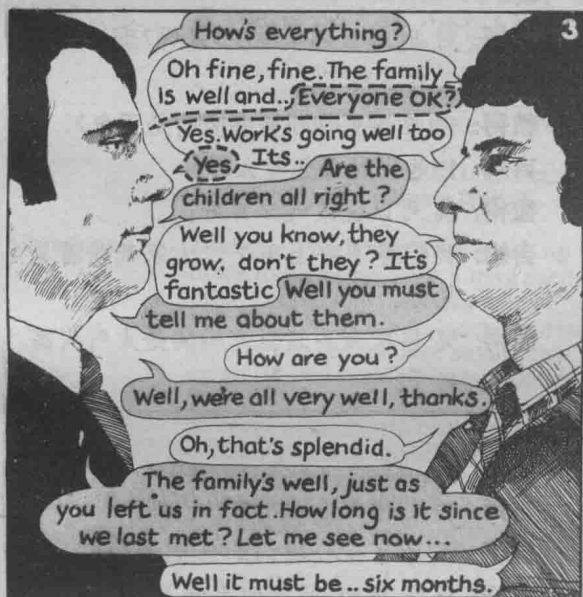
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1

Lesson 1

Reunion

Jim Beaton is at Heathrow airport to welcome his old friend Peter Dixon from Vancouver.



第1课 重 逢

吉姆·比彤在希思罗机场迎接来自温哥华的老朋友彼得·狄克逊。

1.

吉姆: 你好, 彼得。

彼得: 啊, 吉姆, 又见到你, 非常高兴。

吉姆: 见到你非常高兴, 一路好吗?①

彼得: 哦, 还可以。

吉姆: 让我……

2.

吉姆: ……我来替你拿包。

彼得: 啊, 谢谢。

吉姆: 看来你是完全准点到达的。

彼得: 是的, 应该说, 这次同往常不一样②, 是准时的。

吉姆: 来, 让我们一起下去, 我的汽车就在外面。

3.

吉姆: 一切都好吗?

彼得: 噢, 很好, 很好。家里也好……

吉姆: 每个人都好吗?

彼得: 是的。工作也很顺利……

吉姆: 是的。

孩子们都好吗?

彼得: 嗯, 孩子总是要长大的, 不是吗? 他们变化真大, 叫人不相信。

吉姆: 嗯, 你得告诉我关于他们的情况。

彼得: 你们好吗?

吉姆: 嗯, 我们都很好, 谢谢。

彼得: 哦, 那太好了。

吉姆: 家里都好, 就像你离开我们时一模一样。我们上次见面到今天该有多久了? 让我想想……

彼得: 嗯! 准有……6个月了。

4.

吉姆: 对, 时间过得真快, 不是吗? 恐怕这里又在下雨了。

彼得: 喔, 在这里你还能指望有好天气?

吉姆: 你起飞时天气怎么样?

彼得: 噢, 可以说天气非常好。

吉姆: 我们得下去上车了。大家都盼着见你。

彼得: 嗯, 再次回到这里来确实是太叫人高兴了。

5.

吉姆: 喂, 你想喝点或吃点什么吗?

彼得: 不, 不了。让我们走吧, 因为……

吉姆: 那好, 行啊, 那我们直接开车回家去, 好吗?

彼得: 好极了。让我们走吧。

① ① Good flight: 原意是“这次飞行很顺利吧?”

② ② It makes a change: 意即 It's not what usually happens.

Oral Exercises: Guided Conversation

1

Presentation Type I (Standard). (See Teacher's Book Introduction, page 15.)

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Questions
on the text | 1 Which country is Peter Dixon from?
2 Did he travel by air or by sea?
3 Who was waiting to meet him?
4 Had Mr Dixon enjoyed his flight?
5 The plane wasn't late, was it?
6 What was Mr Dixon's comment on this?
7 What did Mr Beaton offer to do?
8 Why didn't he order a taxi?
9 How was Mr Dixon's work going?
10 Do you think his children are grown up? Why/why not?
11 Did Mr Beaton want to hear about them? | 12 When did the two men last meet?
13 Have there been any changes in the Beaton family since then?
14 How did the weather in London compare with that in Vancouver?
15 Was Mr Dixon pleased to be back in London?
16 What did the Beaton family feel about his arrival?
17 Did Mr Dixon want to stop for a drink or something to eat?
18 Can you suggest why he wanted to go straight to the Beatons' house? |
|--------------------------|---|--|

Asking questions on the text Example: Teacher Ask if Peter Dixon's from Canada.

- | | |
|---|--|
| S1 Is Peter Dixon from Canada? S2 Yes, he is.
T Where? ... S2 Where's Peter Dixon from?
S3 He's from Canada. T Ask if ...
1 Peter Dixon's from Canada. (Where)
2 he came to England by sea. (How)
3 Jim Beaton was waiting to meet him. (Who)
4 Jim Beaton offered to take Peter Dixon's bags. (What) (Who) | 5 Jim Beaton had a taxi outside. (What)
6 it's six years since the two men last saw each other. (How long)
7 Peter Dixon felt glad to be back in London. (How) (Who) |
|---|--|

Situations *Dialogue:* With a partner make up a conversation in which one of you welcomes the other to his home after a long car/train journey. What questions will you ask each other? How will you reply?
Solo: You're going to meet a business colleague and will be travelling by train. At the station you see a notice saying that all trains are running two hours late because of a crash. Phone your colleague and explain what has happened.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| General
questions | 1 What's the weather like today?
2 Have you met any old friends lately?
3 Where did you meet?
4 What did you talk about?
5 How did you feel?
6 How long was it since you'd last seen each other? | 7 Which of your absent friends would you most like to see again? Why?
8 When people talk about their children, what kind of things do they say?
9 Have you been on a journey lately?
10 Was it enjoyable? Why/why not? |
|----------------------|---|---|

- Talking points
- 1 Describe the most pleasant/unpleasant journey you've ever had.
 - 2 On what occasions do all the members of a family and their friends come together for a reunion? What happens on these occasions? Describe one. What other kinds of reunion can you think of?
 - 3 Give your advice on how to make a visitor feel welcome.
 - 4 What's the best way to travel, in your opinion? Give your reasons.

Song Sunday Afternoons: *If I Were You.*

1

Lesson 2

Welcoming

Situation 1: S1 is welcoming an old friend, S2, who's just arrived at the airport, etc.

Register: Informal.

- | | |
|--|--|
| S1 How nice to see you again! | good • wonderful • marvellous |
| S2 It's nice to see you, too! | good • wonderful • marvellous |
| S1 How's the family ? | your wife • your husband • your son • your daughter etc. |
| S2 Pretty well , thank you. And yours? | Fine • OK |
| S1 We're all well , too, thanks. | fine • OK |
| Good trip ? | crossing • flight • drive • journey |
| S2 Yes, very good . | excellent • wonderful • great • marvellous |
| OR No, not too good , I'm afraid. | a bit rough • a bit tiring • rather exhausting |
| S1 Here, let me take your things . | help you • carry your bag(s) |
| S2 Thanks. | |
| OR It's all right , really. I can manage. | OK • not necessary |

FURTHER PRACTICE: Adapt the dialogue to suit the following situation: you've just met a friend whose arrival has been greatly delayed. Possible additional exchanges you can use:

- S2 Sorry to keep you waiting so long.
 S1 That's all right. I... (*Say how you spent the time.*) What happened to you?
 S2 Well, we...
 S1 How awful/boring/terrible! Now how about a drink/something to eat?
 S2 Yes... OR: No, thanks. Let's...

Situation 2: S1 is welcoming someone (he) has never met before, S2. **Register:** Formal.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| S1 Mr/Mrs/Miss ()? | |
| S2 Yes. | |
| S1 It's very nice to meet you. | I'm delighted • I'm glad |
| My name's (). | |
| S2 How do you do? It's very nice of you to meet me. | good • kind |
| S1 It's a pleasure. Did you have a good trip ? | crossing • flight • drive • journey |
| S2 Yes, very good indeed, thank you. | nice • smooth • pleasant • enjoyable |
| OR Well, I must say, it was a little rough . | tiring • exhausting • tedious |
| S1 Do let me take your things . | help you • carry your bag(s) |
| S2 Would you? That's very kind of you. | good • nice |
| OR That's very kind of you, but I can manage, thank you. | good • nice |

FURTHER PRACTICE: Adapt the dialogue as in Situation 1. Possible additional exchanges:

- S2 I'm sorry to have kept you waiting all this time.
 S1 That's quite all right, I... (*Say how you spent the time.*) What caused the delay by the way?
 S2 Well, we...
 S1 I'm sorry to hear that. Would you care for something to drink/eat?
 S2 Yes... OR: No, thank you. Let's...

LANGUAGE REVIEW: Study these impersonal constructions with: IT + BE + adj. + TO-infinitive:

IT + BE + adj. + OF + pro(n) + TO-infinitive:

- a) It's nice to meet you. *General statement* (i.e. "Meeting you is nice."
 b) It's kind of you to help me. *Particular statement* (i.e. "You are kind...").

PRACTICE

- a) Make *general* statements with the following: good; nice; easy; hard; difficult; convenient; wonderful; marvellous; possible; strange.
 b) Make *particular* statements with the following: good; nice; kind; clever; careless; wonderful; wrong; stupid; thoughtful; considerate.

第2课 迎 接 亲 友

情景1: 甲正在迎接一位刚刚到达机场的老朋友乙,等等。

语体: 非正式场合用语。

甲: 能再次见到你真叫人高兴!

真叫人高兴·太叫人高兴了·实在太叫人高兴了

乙: 见到你我也很高兴呀!

很高兴·十分高兴·非常高兴

甲: 家里都好吗?

你妻子·你丈夫·你儿子·你女儿,等等

乙: 挺好,谢谢。你家里呢?

很好·很好

甲: 我们也都很好,谢谢。

很好·很好

旅途好吗?

一路上

乙: 是的,很好。

非常好·真好·好极了·太好了

或: 不,我觉得不太好。

有点难受·有点累·令人疲惫不堪

甲: 来来,让我替你拿东西。

帮你忙·提你的包

乙: 谢谢。

没关系·不必了

或: 不要紧,真的,我能拿。

进一步练习: 改写对话使符合下面的情景: 你刚接到了一位朋友,他晚点了很久才到达。
下面是你可以酌情增添的一些对话。

乙: 让你久等了,对不起。

甲: 没有关系,我……(说说你是怎样度过这段时间的。)你出了什么事?

乙: 嗯,我们……

甲: 多么糟糕/讨厌/可怕,现在喝点/吃点东西怎么样?

乙: 好的……或: 不了,谢谢。让我们……

情景2: 甲正在迎接他以前从未见过面的某人乙。

语体: 正式场合用语。

甲: 您是()先生/太太/小姐?

乙: 是的。

甲: 见到您很高兴。

我很愉快·我很高兴

我的名字是……

乙:您好!您来接我,真是太好了。

好·客气

甲:请别客气。你旅途好吗?

一路

乙:是的,确实很好。谢谢你。

好·顺利·愉快·快活

或:嗯,我得说,有点难受。

累·疲惫·乏味

甲:你的东西请一定让我来拿^①。

帮你忙·提你的包

乙:劳驾你了。您真客气。

好·客气

或:您太客气了,不过,我能拿,谢谢

太客气了

您。

进一步练习:同情景1一样,改写对话,下面是你可以酌情增添的一些对话:

乙:很抱歉,让你一直等着。

甲:没什么,我……(说说你是怎样度过这段时间的)顺便问问,怎么会误点的?

乙:嗯,我们……

甲:听到这事我感到遗憾。您想要喝点/吃点什么吗?

乙:是的……

或:不了,谢谢你,让我们……

^① Do let me take your things: 这句中的do用来加强语气。

Reading and Writing Exercises



Reading
comprehension

Read this passage about apes. Then choose the best answer in each exercise.

Mutual hand-clasping is not used as a form of greeting, but appears sometimes as a spontaneous expression of joy and sympathy on special occasions. Thus, it has happened that two of the apes, as they sit opposite one another and in front of two great heaps of greenstuff, chewing their food with indescribable gusto, seize each other's hands in their enthusiasm at the delicious feast. There is one form of greeting 5 which appears to have a special emotional value. An arm is extended with the hand flexed inwards and towards the ape himself, so that the back of the hand is toward the person greeted, and the fact that a *human* friend is especially often greeted in this way seems to give this greeting a special character. I am not absolutely sure about the significance of this gesture, but one may perhaps guess that it is meant to reassure. 10

—adapted from: *The Mentality of Apes* by Wolfgang Kohler.

- 1 According to the passage, apes shake hands

a only when greeting each other.

b because they have seen humans do it.

c as an expression of pleasure.
- 2 During a meal, apes have been seen to

a smile and pass each other food.

b chew food for each other.

c stop eating and shake hands.
- 3 One form of greeting seems to have a special value because

a apes use it when eating greenstuff.

b it tells us something about humans.

c apes greet humans this way.
- 4 The writer . . . that the particular gesture is meant to reassure.

a has an idea

b doesn't really know

c will not dare say

Guided
summary

Describe, in one paragraph of not more than 90 words, the meeting between Jim Beaton and Peter Dixon at Heathrow Airport.

Points

- 1 Peter Dixon's flight—Vancouver—dead on time—Heathrow Airport
- 2 had not seen each other—six months
- 3 a lot to talk about
- 4 weather in Vancouver—beautiful—left
- 5 not surprised—raining—London
- 6 glad to be back
- 7 Jim suggested—drink—something to eat
- 8 Peter—not very keen
- 9 agreed—drive straight—Jim's home

Connections

- He and Jim Beaton
- so
- Although . . . when
- Peter/that
- In spite of that, . . .
- When . . .
- so

Composition

- 1 Imagine you have just arrived in a foreign country for a short stay. You were met at the airport by friends. Write a short letter (about 150 words) to an English friend telling him/her about the journey and the meeting at the airport.
- 2 An English friend who is going to stay with you for a week arrived at the station/airport earlier today. Write, in dialogue form, the conversation which took place between you when you met. Use the text (and model dialogues on page 4) as a guide. The dialogue should be about 150 words in length.

Game

What was the trip like? TB1.

2

Lesson 3

To go or not to go ...

POST  OFFICE
TELEGRAM

B W ROBINSON FLAT 1 36 VICTORIA ROAD
LONDON W9 1 PU

PROMOTION STOP TWO YEARS PARIS OFFICE

STOP BIG RISE STOP SUGGEST MARRY

JUNE 1975 STOP LOVE JOHN STOP

2.

the biggest problem is Mother. She thinks the new job sounds marvellous and is saying that of course we must get married this year and go to Paris together, but I can tell she's worried about us living abroad. Now Bill's at college she's alone in the house a lot and I can hardly go on seeing her at weekends if I'm in France. She's made some friends here and is getting out more, but she's still not really settled. It's only a year since she left Birmingham after Dad

Rose Cottage,
Whitehorse Lane,
Epping,
Essex.

10th January, 1975.

My dear Bill,

I'm so glad to hear Termis going well. I expect Barbara's already told you about John's new job - promotion to the Paris office. He wants them to get married in June, a year earlier than planned - no problems about money now - but the silly girl is hesitating. I do hope she's not worried about me. I've completely recovered from that operation and am quite my old self again... Anyway I love you

2

第3课 去还是不去……

邮 局

电 报

B·W·鲁滨逊 1号公寓 维多利亚路36号

伦敦 W9I PU

将在巴黎办事处工作两年。工资大增。建议1975年6月结婚。

已提升。祝安好^① 约翰

2.

最大的问题是母亲。她认为这个新工作好极了,而且说我们非得在今年结婚不可,并一起去巴黎,但我知道,她对我们生活在国外感到忧虑^②。比尔在上大学^③,所以,她经常一个人呆在家里,如果我在法国,我几乎就不能继续在周末看望她了。她在这里交了一些朋友,因此外出多了一些了,但是她仍没有真正安顿下来。她离开伯明翰只有一年时间,当时父亲……

玫瑰别墅

白马巷

埃平

埃塞克斯

1975年1月10日

我亲爱的比尔:

听说你学业很好,我很高兴。我猜想巴巴拉已经把约翰有了新工作的事告诉你——他已调到巴黎办事处工作。约翰希望他们俩在六月份结婚,比原计划提前一年。现在结婚费用不成问题,但这个傻姑娘还在犹豫不决。我万分希望她不要为我担忧。那次手术之后,我已经完全恢复健康了,现在又同往常一样了^④……

① love: 是信件中亲人使用的套语,“with love”的简省。相当于中国信件的“祝你安好”之意。

② …She’s worried about us living abroad: 这里us是动名词living的逻辑主语。这种逻辑主语通常用物主代词,但在口语中也可用人称代词。

③ Now Bill’s at college…: 中now是连词,等于“now that…”,意为“既然”,“由于”。

④ I am quite my old self again: 这句相当于I am just as I used to be.

Oral Exercises: Guided Conversation

2

Presentation Type 1 (Standard). (See Teacher's Book Introduction, page 15.)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Questions on the text | 1 Did John send Barbara a letter or a telegram?
2 Where did he send it from?
3 What did it say?
4 What's Barbara's address?
5 Does she live with her mother?
6 What relation is Bill to Barbara?
7 What do you think could have happened to Barbara's father? | 8 When had John and Barbara planned to get married?
9 Why do you think they were waiting to get married?
10 Why do you think John suggested an earlier wedding?
11 Why was Barbara hesitating?
12 Do you think she needed to worry about her mother? Why/why not? |
|-----------------------|---|---|

Asking questions on the text Example: Teacher Ask if Barbara is Bill's fiancée. S1 Is Barbara Bill's fiancée? S2 No, she isn't. T Whose. S2 Whose fiancée is she? S3 (She's) John's (fiancée). T Ask if...

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Barbara is Bill's fiancée. (Whose)
2 Barbara and John were planning to get married in 1974. (When)
3 John has been offered a post in Berlin. (Where)
4 he wants to get married a year earlier than planned. (What)
5 Barbara's mother thinks this is a good idea. (Who) (What) | 6 Barbara is worried about her brother. (Who)
7 Barbara goes home to Epping every weekend. (How often)
8 her mother has lived at Rose Cottage for three years. (How long)
9 she used to live in Bristol. (Where)
10 she's alone a lot because her son's at college. (Why) |
|--|---|

Oral composition Stating a case. Here are some possible courses of action. Argue the case for or against each one. Can you suggest any other solutions?

- 1 John should turn down his firm's offer of promotion and stay in England.
- 2 Barbara and John should get married the following year as planned.
- 3 Barbara and John should get married a year earlier than planned and go to live in Paris.
- 4 Barbara and John should get married a year later than planned, when John returns from Paris.
- 5 Bill should leave college, get a job near home and live with his mother.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|
| General questions | 1 Have you ever worked abroad? If so, when and where? Did you like it?
2 If you haven't worked abroad, would you like to? Why/why not?
3 How do visitors to this country like the climate, the food etc.?
4 Would you ever refuse promotion? Why/why not?
5 Would you rather work in a small firm or a large one? Why? | 6 How long have you lived in your present home? How would you feel if you had to move?
7 Is it easy to make friends in a strange place? Why/why not?
8 Do you think people with elderly parents should work abroad? Why/why not?
9 Is it a good idea for young couples to wait to get married? Why/why not? |
|-------------------|--|--|

Situation Solo: A colleague has been promoted to another department. You are presenting a small gift to him/her on behalf of your department at a party. What do you say?

- Talking points
- 1 Describe the capital or any other big city of this country and say what it would be like for a foreigner to work in.
 - 2 Describe a civil or religious wedding ceremony.
 - 3 What advice would you give someone who wants to succeed in his career?
 - 4 Give some helpful hints for a happy marriage.
 - 5 "Young couples should lead their own lives and not worry about their parents." Discuss.

Listening comprehension The Other End of the Line. TB1.

2

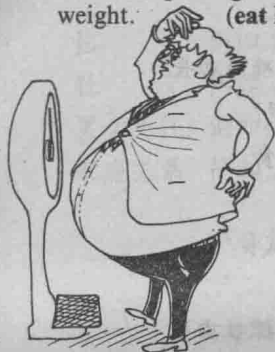
Lesson 4

Expressing personal worries and giving advice/declining to give advice

Situation: S1 expresses a personal worry; S2 advises or declines to advise.

EXAMPLE

S1 I've been putting on weight. (eat less)



How to give positive advice

S2 Well, why don't you **eat less**?
I think you really ought to **eat less**.
I'd advise you to **eat less**.
Well, if I were you, I'd **eat less**.

How to give tentative advice

S2 Well, it might be a good idea to **eat less**.
Perhaps you should **eat less**.
You could consider **eating less**.

How to decline to give advice

S2 I'm afraid I can't really help you. I've been putting on weight too.
I wish I could suggest something, but I can't.
I don't know what to advise, I'm afraid.

1 HEALTH

I've been putting on/losing weight. (eat less/more)
I haven't been sleeping well. (get some tablets)

2 MONEY

I just can't make ends meet (do a part-time job)
My salary's very low. (ask for a rise)

3 WORK

I find my job boring. (do something else)
I've got too much to do. (complain about it)

4 TV

I hardly read at all. (watch less TV)
I think we watch too much television. (sell it)

5 HOLIDAYS

I don't know what to do (go camping)
this year.
I can't afford a holiday this year. (stay at home)

6 EXAMS

I don't think I'll pass. (work harder)
I'm losing sleep over this exam. (stop worrying)

7 HABITS

I can't stop smoking. (try harder)
I always oversleep. (get an alarm clock)

8 DOMESTIC

I hate housework. (get some help)
I seem to spend hours at the kitchen sink. (buy a dishwasher)

FURTHER PRACTICE: Express worries and give advice/decline to give advice about the following:

ACCOMMODATION: e.g. haven't got enough space; hate living in the city; etc.

SOCIAL: e.g. always saying the wrong thing; don't know what to wear; etc.

THE OPPOSITE SEX: e.g. (she's) getting tired of me; would like to meet (her); etc.

THE FAMILY: e.g. always quarrelling; don't see much of them; etc.

LANGUAGE REVIEW: SHOULD and OUGHT TO

These two modal verbs can be used in the same way when you are talking about the following notions: advice; duty; desirability; obligation.

The Present

S1 I'm putting on weight.

S2 You should eat/ought to eat less.
You shouldn't eat/oughtn't to eat so much.

The Past

S1 I don't feel well.

S2 You should have/ought to have eaten less.
You shouldn't have/oughtn't to have eaten so much.

PRACTICE: Respond appropriately to the following using *should/shouldn't*, etc.:

a) I feel ill. b) I caught a cold yesterday. c) I failed my exam. d) I'm tired. e) I'm hungry. f) I was late for work this morning. g) I missed the bus last night.