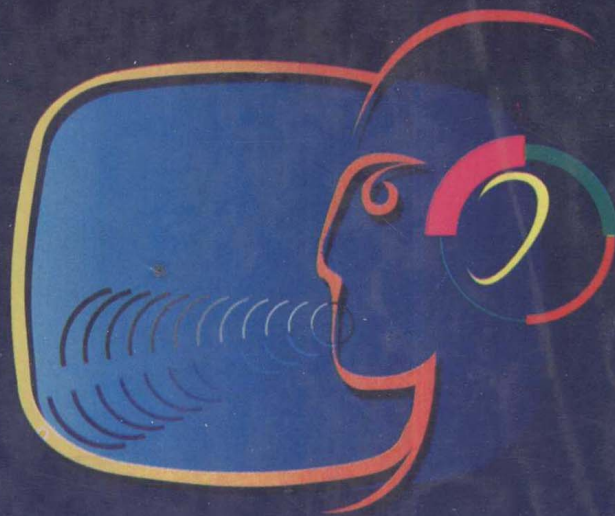




ENGLISH WITH VICTOR 维克多英语



VIDEO METHOD

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The
VICTOR
English Method.

2



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《维克多英语》

—— 促进人类语言沟通的新贡献

●《维克多英语》：现代外语教学法的科学结晶

学习外语，传统的方法是通过将外语翻译成母语，一一对应，进行强记，或紧抱语法规则，生造硬套。其结果，很多人不堪其苦，中途落马；很多人旷日持久，劳而无获；更多的则是历尽寒窗，却依然不能听不能说，只学会又聋又哑的中国式英语。

《维克多英语》采用“浸透”式的视听教学法，以活跃风趣的动画人物 Victor(维克多)代替了刻板严肃的讲授教师，以各种不同的有效方式重复调动学生的记忆力、理解力和表达力，将学生引进真实的生活场景，视、听、说并举，使之接受活生生的语言熏陶，并于轻松的享受中获益。

●《维克多英语》：全世界亿万电视观众速成英语的捷径

《维克多英语》自推出以来，历获 86 年戛纳电影节奖、89 年全球“日内瓦语言文化国际展”杰出(贡献)奖。至今维克多英语已在欧美 20 个国家电视台播放或重播，法国政府专门指定以维克多英语教学法对本国成人进行终生培训。

●《维克多英语》：中国英语初学者行之有效的选择

作为初级英语的文字教材，《维克多英语》与电视紧密配套构成立体型教学模式。该书分三册，共二十个单元。各单元包括日常生活会话、问与答、概述、语法、词汇、练习和答案几大部分。内容编排上充分考虑了英语作为一门外语在学习上的必然困难，对语法与词汇都有独具匠心的设计，读者易懂易记；且对听、说能力的培养尤为重视，读者即学即用。本书是短于听说的中国读者或英语初学者行之有效的选择。

●《维克多英语》配有录音带和录像带。

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您看和听……

就象在国外一样您直接置身于一生活场景。人们在交谈。您在听。您明白在发生什么事,您能猜出很多东西,但这会儿,您还不能什么都掌握。

您听并读……

同一生活场景重复出现,但这次有了字幕。您同时听并且读字幕上的文字。您已经更好地理解句子结构。发音区别,并且熟悉了书写的文字。

您再看就懂了!

同一场景又出现,并且有维克多的帮助和配合。他就刚刚看过的画面提出问题,画外音回答。慢慢地,所有对话都弄清楚了。不用译成中文您也能看懂了。

您跟着重复就会说了……

您的词汇量在扩大,语法也不需要专门去学,随着句型就学到了。跟着摹仿发音,重复您听到的,不需要翻译就掌握了地道的外语。

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U SKETCH UNIT 11-A

IN A RESTAURANT 在餐馆里

Waiter : 侍者:

Here are your menus. 请您看菜单。

Patrick : 帕特里克:

What would you prefer, meat or fish? 你喜欢什么, 肉菜还是鱼?

Diane : 黛安:

I'd like either meat or today's special.

我想要或是肉菜或是今天的特色菜。

Patrick : 帕特里克:

Then I'd suggest pork chops or sirloin steak. 那么我建议吃小猪排或上腰肉牛排。

Diane : 黛安:

I think I'd like pork chops. 我想我喜欢小猪排。

Patrick : 帕特里克:

And would you like a starter? 你想要开胃菜吗?

A prawn cocktail would be very nice. 凉拌对虾很不错。

Diane : 黛安:

Yes, that sounds good. I've never tried one. 是的, 听上去很好。

我还从来没尝过。

Patrick : 帕特里克:

I think I'll have one too. 我想我也要一份。

And what would you like to drink? 你想喝点什么?

Diane : 黛安:

I don't like red wine and white wine gives me a headache.

我不喜欢喝红葡萄酒, 而白葡萄酒又使我头疼。

Patrick : 帕特里克:

Alright then! Let's have a light rosé. 好吧! 我们就喝低度桃红葡萄酒。

Diane : 黛安:

O.K. 好吧。

Patrick : 帕特里克:

Waiter! 侍者!

Waiter : 侍者:

Yes sir! I'm coming! 是, 先生! 这就来。





U QUESTIONS UNIT 11-B

1. What does the waiter hand * Patrick and Diane ?
2. What would Diane prefer to eat ?
3. Does Patrick make a suggestion ?
4. What does Diane finally choose ?
5. What starter does Patrick suggest they have ?
6. Has Diane often eaten prawn cocktails before ?
7. What starter does Patrick choose ?
8. What kind of wine do they decide to order ?
9. Why don't they order a red wine ?
10. Why doesn't Diane like white wine ?

* N.B. : verb "to hand".





U ANSWERS UNIT 11-C

1. He hands them their menus.
2. She'd prefer to eat meat.
3. Yes. He suggests either pork chops or sirloin steak.
4. She chooses pork chops.
5. He suggests they have a prawn cocktail.
6. No, she's never tried one.
7. He chooses a prawn cocktail, too.
8. They decide to order a light rosé.
9. Because Diane doesn't like red wine.
10. Because white wine gives her a headache.





IN A RESTAURANT

Patrick and Diane are in a restaurant.
The waiter gives them some menus.
Patrick asks Diane whether she would prefer meat or fish.
She says she would like either meat or the menu of the day.
Patrick suggests she has pork chops or sirloin steak.
Diane says she would like pork chops.
Patrick asks her if she would like a starter and suggests she has a prawn cocktail.
Diane says she has never tried one and would like one.
Patrick says he will have a prawn cocktail too and asks her what she would like to drink.
Diane says she does not like red wine and white wine gives her a headache.
They decide on a light rosé and call the waiter.

在餐馆里

帕特里克和黛安在餐馆里。
侍者给了他们菜单。
帕特里克问黛安她喜欢肉菜还是鱼。
她说她想要肉菜或是当天的特色菜。
帕特里克建议她吃小猪排或上腰肉牛排。
黛安说她喜欢小猪排。
帕特里克问她是否要开胃菜,并建议她吃凉拌对虾。
黛安说她从没有吃过,很愿意尝尝。
帕特里克说他也要凉拌对虾,并问她愿意喝什么。
黛安说她不喜欢红葡萄酒,而白葡萄酒又使她头疼。
他们决定选低度桃红葡萄酒,并叫来侍者。



EITHER... OR/ NEITHER... NOR/ ...NOT ...EITHER

In the sketch :

Diane : I'd like either meat or today's special.

1. Either... or... : indicates an alternative

Examples : I'm not sure where my English teacher comes from.

He's EITHER English OR American.

Next year I'm going to South America.

I will take EITHER the boat OR the aeroplane.

2. Neither... nor...

Examples : I don't like whisky and I don't like gin.

⇒ I like NEITHER whisky NOR gin.

They don't speak Turkish and they don't speak Norwegian.

⇒ They speak NEITHER Turkish NOR Norwegian.

3. ...Not ...either

Examples : Andrew and Alexander are not engineers.

⇒ Andrew isn't an engineer.

Alexander isn't one EITHER.

Mary and John don't work.

⇒ Mary doesn't work.

John doesn't work EITHER.

Here "EITHER" always comes at the end of a negative sentence.



SO/ NOR (NEITHER)

1. With the verbs "to be", "to have", "must", "can", "may"

(modal verbs) :

Re-use the existing verb.

Examples : Jan is Dutch. Pieter is Dutch, too.
Jan is Dutch. So is Pieter.

My brother has a car. My sister also has one.
My brother has a car. So has my sister.

Mary couldn't come yesterday. Jane couldn't either.
Mary couldn't come. Nor (neither) could Jane.

Fritz may not leave the room. Hans may not either.
Fritz may not leave. Nor (neither) may Hans.

Here, there is no difference between "NOR" and "NEITHER".

2. With auxiliaries : future, present & past perfect, conditionals

Examples : The bank will be open tomorrow.
So will the post-office.

Pierre has finished his meal.
So has André.

I hadn't heard the thief enter.
Nor (neither) had my wife.

I would never be rude to a lady.
Nor (neither) would you, I hope.



SO/ NOR (NEITHER)

3. All other verbs : use "do" or "did" (simple past)

Examples : Jean speaks French. So does Pierre.

Diane doesn't like white wine.

Neither does Patrick.

My parents didn't go on holiday last year.

Nor did I.

The English drink a lot of tea.

So do the Chinese.

James drove to Sussex last night.

So did I.





RESEMBLANCES

EXPLANATION :

Resemblances are expressed in various ways in English, depending on the sense(s) used (sight, sound, smell, taste, etc.).

Examples : She's beautiful.

Really ? Who does she look like * ?

She looks like Marilyn Monroe.

This yoghurt tastes awful.

Really ? What does it taste like ?

It tastes like soap.

That singer has a nice voice. He sounds like Elvis Presley.

This food smells delicious. It smells like roast beef.

I spoke to your mother on the telephone.

She sounded worried (anxious).

You're looking good tonight !

Henry has bought a new house.

Really. What's it like ?

Awful ! It's like a hut.

* Do not confuse this "like" with the verb "to like".