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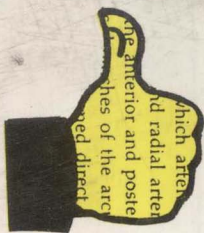
随身听 ENGLISH

孙亦丽 主编

★ *Interesting*
★ *Informative*
★ *Instructive*



随身听英语



中国人
学习英语新途径

北京体育大学出版社

随身听英语

(2)

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北京体育大学出版社

前 言

英语在对外交流中是不可缺少的交际工具。随着形势的需要,书店里已推出种类繁多的英语会话书籍,但大多数是从英、美引进的。但是如何多编一些既保持英语语言学习规律,又能适合中国学习者在国内、外场合都能运用的常用基本会话,引起了我们的兴趣。为此,我们编著了《随身听英语》,并配以录音带和录像带。

一、这套《随身听英语》共4册,有对话331课,常用会话句型500多,常用词汇和短语3500多个。一个初学者如能逐渐掌握其中三分之二的句型和词汇,就可以表达相当广泛的题材内容了。

1. 学习英语会话固然不能也不必死抠语法,否则就会延缓学习速度,容易成为听不懂、说不出的外语聋哑人,但是初学者如完全不注意语法结构,只是鹦鹉学舌地学,就不可能具备举一反三的能力,不可能在短期内学好英语。第1册的105课对话,是根据循序渐进的语法句型,结合情景安排的。所以语言材料并不局限于语法安排,避免了为语法而学语法的机械而枯燥的教学。

2. 第2册对话是以表达意念为主,并结合情景安排的。全册有86篇对话,包括56个意念在各种场合的表达方法。

3. 第3册对话以情景为主,并复习和扩大基本句型。全

册 80 个对话包括 60 个主题,并适当介绍中西文化的对比。

4. 第 4 册对话介绍的内容扩展到有一定难度的主题,并注意把语言与文化、知识结合在一起。如单亲家庭、青少年犯罪、污染、记录病史、气功等 53 个主题。

二、第 1 至 3 册的内容编排大致相同,有对话、注释、词汇和替换练习,每课后有一条谚语或警句、谜语、绕口令等。第 2 册书后附有常用不规则动词的 5 种变化形式,以便初学者查阅、背诵。第 4 册没有替代练习,改为“词汇开花”,以帮助学员扩大词汇和造句能力。

三、学习方法:最好是把课文与声、像结合起来学,这样可以大大提高学习的效率。但光学不记是无法学好语言的。另外必须持之以恒,不要半途而废。哪怕每天坚持学半小时,边学、边听、边看,学完这 4 册书,肯定会大有长进。

四、这套书是多年在第一线从事英语教学的老、中、青三结合的三校(北京大学、国际关系学院、联大应用文理学院)部分教师集体劳动的结晶。具体分工如下:

北大英语系教授孙亦丽 担任主编。

王凤荣 负责编著第 2 册 1 至 7, 27 至 45 课;负责第 2 册 1 至 45 课的统一工作。

王钰 负责编著第 2 册 8 至 19 课。

杨爱英 负责编著第 2 册 20 至 26 课;负责第 2 册词汇注释及谚语等选编工作。

陈霞 负责编著第 2 册 46 课至 86 课的全部对话、注释、替换练习和附录。

关毅平、马淑雷 担任计算机输入工作。

美籍教师 Michael E. Ansel 审阅了英语对话及替代

练习。

由于我们的水平有限,如有错误和疏漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1995年4月

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1. Thanks and Answers

感谢与回答

Dialogue:

(With David's help, Cathy got a job after an interview.)

C: I really feel grateful to you, David. I wouldn't have gotten this job without your help.

D: It's nothing. Glad to be of help.

C: You know, I think I left a deep impression on Mr. Smith in the interview.

D: Oh, I'm glad to hear that. That is just what I told you. He likes efficient employees.

C: It's so kind of you, David. You're always ready to help others. Thank you so much for your help.

D: You are very welcome, Cathy.

Notes:

1. I really feel grateful to you, David. 大卫,我真是太感谢你了。

(be)/feel grateful to sb. 感谢某人。

(be)/feel grateful to sb. for sth. 为某事感谢某人。

2. You're always ready to help others. 你总是很乐意帮助别人。

be always ready to do sth. 总是很乐意做某事

3. I wouldn't have got this job without your help. 要是没有你的帮助,我当初就不会得到这份工作。would(n't) have + 过去分词,表示过去情况的虚拟语气。

4. Additional Expressions:

1) Thank you (so much) for + 名词短语/动名词短语

Thank you for your letter. 谢谢你的来信。

Thank you for coming. 谢谢你来。

2) Thanks a lot. 太感谢你了。

3) It was very kind of you to do that for me. 您帮我做这事太好了。

Responses to Thanks

1) You're very welcome. I'm glad to help you.

2) It was nothing.

3) It's my pleasure.

4) Please don't mention it.

Words and Phrases:

1. grateful ['grɛɪtful] *a.* 感激的; 感谢的

2. efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt] *a.* 能干的

3. employee [ˌemplɔɪ'i:] *n.* 雇员

4. impression [ɪm'preʃən] *n.* 印象

5. interview [ˌɪntəvju:] *n.* 面试; 面谈

Pattern Drills:

1. I wouldn't have

gotten this job passed the exam found the way finished writing the book succeeded in the election

without your

help.

2. Thank you so much for

your help your help during my tour your advice your hospitality lending me your typewriter driving me to the hospital giving me another opportunity joining us in the investigation
--

A Riddle

What is it that you can keep even after you have given it to someone else? (Your word.)

2. Apologies and Forgiveness

道歉与宽恕

Dialogue:

A: I'm sorry for being late. Mr Smith. I got held up by the traffic.

B: That's all right. You're here anyway. Be sure not to let it happen again.

A: It's very kind of you to say so, Mr. Smith. But I must apologize for forgetting to mail the sample of the new product to our customers.

B: Don't worry about that. You can do it in a few days. Fortunately you didn't send them away.

A: What do you mean by that?

B: Well, we've found the new product still needs some improvement.

Notes:

1. I got held up by the traffic. 我被堵在路上，来不了。
2. I must apologize for forgetting to mail the sample of the new

product to our customers. 我忘了把我们新产品的样本寄给我们的客户, 我向您道歉。I must apologize for... 我愿...道歉。for 后跟名词或动名词, 表示原因。

3. Additional Expressions:

1) I'm sorry for + $\begin{cases} \text{V-ing} \\ \text{what-clause (what 从句)} \end{cases}$
对不起 ...

2) I'm sorry about + NP (名词词组)
I'm sorry + that-clause (that 从句)

3) Excuse me for + $\begin{cases} \text{V-ing} \\ \text{NP} \end{cases}$
请原谅...

4) I must apologize (to sb.) for + V-ing

5) I've got an apology to make, you see... 我得道歉, 你知道...

Responses:

1) That's all right. (Okay)

2) Never mind.

3) Forget it.

4) It's not really your fault.

5) It doesn't matter.

Words and Phrases:

1. apology [ə'pɒlədʒi] *n.* 道歉

apologize [ə'pɒlədʒaɪz] *vi.* 道歉

2. traffic [ˈtræfɪk] *n.* 交通

3. sample ['sæmpl] *n.* 样品; 样本

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| 4. product ['prɒdʌkt] <i>n.</i> 产品 | | <i>n.</i> 改进; 改善 |
| 5. customer ['kʌstəmə] <i>n.</i> 顾客 | | 7. on time 准时 |
| 6. improvement [im'pru:vmənt] | | |

Pattern Drills:

1. I'm sorry for

being late forgetting the appointment last night keeping you waiting my carelessness the trouble I brought to you disturbing you

2. Be sure to

come on time tomorrow come back earlier this afternoon get everything correct in this exam lock the door when you go out phone me before you go to the interview write me when you arrive in New York
--

A Proverb

Quality is better than quantity. 质胜于量。

3. Making Decisions 做决定

Dialogue:

(Today, Linda and Olive are talking about buying a house.)

L: Olive, I've heard you and your husband are going to buy a house.

O: Yes, we've decided to buy a big house in the western suburbs.

L: Is it a new house?

O: No, it's an old one, but I like its style. Besides, it is of first-rate quality.

L: It must be very expensive.

O: Exactly. So it took us a long time to make up our mind to buy it.

L: Do you pay for the house in monthly or bimonthly installments?

O: In monthly installments. Do you plan to buy one, Linda?

L: Well, my husband is hesitant, but I'm determined to buy an apartment. I believe we can afford it.

O: Of course, buying an apartment will be much cheaper.

Notes:

1. Besides, it is of first-rate quality. 而且质量是一流的。“be of”在此句中有“拥有, 具有”之意。
2. So it took us a long time to make up our mind to buy it. 所以我们买之前花了好长时间才下了决心。make up one's mind to do sth. 下决心做某事, mind 表示主意、意见; heart 表示身心、精力, 而 brain 则表示大脑。
3. Do you pay for the house in monthly or bimonthly instalments? 你是用每月一次还是两月一次的分期付款方式买? in installments, 分期付款, 与此相对的是: lump-sum payment 一次性付款。
4. Additional Expressions:
 - 1) I'm thinking of installing a telephone. 我正考虑装台电话。
 - 2) We may buy another apartment. 我们可能还要买一套房。
 - 3) Have you decided to take biology? 你决定考生物系了吗?
 - 4) I was about to throw away my old car. 我本来打算扔掉我的旧车。