

新世纪版

TUNING IN THE U.S.A.

欢乐美语

第一册

新世纪版《欢乐美语》
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湖北教育出版社 出版



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次次美播

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Director: *Karen Peratt*
Associate Director: *Mary Jane Peluso*
Photorealistic Illustrations: *Shelley Matheis*
Illustrations: *Duane Gillogly*

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出版说明

《欢乐美语》是美国麦克米伦出版公司为全球英语自学者精心打造的著名美语广播教程。为满足国内英语爱好者的要求,湖北教育出版社引进了这一品牌,并延请数十位英语专家对原书作了详尽的分析和严谨的修订,费时数月完成了《欢乐美语》(新世纪版)的编撰工作。

与同一系列产品中的电视剧教程《走遍美国》(新版)相比,《欢乐美语》(新世纪版)虽以“广播剧教程”的形式呈现,其内容的丰富多彩毫不遑让失色。教程中的 52 集广播短剧依然以大家熟悉的 Stewart 一家人的日常生活为主线,但故事场景不再囿于美国纽约州的 Riverdale 小镇。从美加边境白雪皑皑的冰河国家公园,到拥有众多博物馆的首都华盛顿;从飘荡在新奥尔良街头的深情款款的爵士乐,到亚利桑那的沙漠之夜里悠扬的印第安长笛,自学者可以跟随摄影师 Richard Stewart 的脚步再一次“走遍美国”,同时体验一次全新的英语学习之旅。

《欢乐美语》(新世纪版)广播剧教程包括一套学习教材及配套磁带或 CD 光盘。其中的教材将 52 集广播剧分为两册,第一册包括第 1-26 集,第二册包括第 27-52 集。每集体例一致,分为以下几个部分:

SCRIPT AND LANGUAGE NOTES/ 剧本及注释 每集广播剧分为两幕,讲述一个关于 Stewart 一家的故事。各集均配有完整的广播剧剧本,并对文中重点和难点作了详细的注释,同时也沿用了英文原版中的大量插图和照片,并在剧本后附上了中文译文,以引导和加深自学者对剧情的理解。

GRAMMAR/语法要点 针对剧本文字,我们酌情安排了“语法要点”部分,对文中出现的重要语法点进行剖析和讲解。

FOCUS IN /学习焦点 每幕的剧本之后都配有一个“学习焦点”部分,特别聚焦于剧本中出现的语法知识、语音知识、实用语句、谚语等。

U. S. LIFE/异域风情 为了拓展自学者的视野,加深自学者对西方文化的了解和认识,我们保留了原版教材中的“异域风情”,并佐以精确严谨的中文译文,以真实再现美国生活的各个侧面。

YOUR TURN/口语演练 “口语演练”紧密结合各集剧情,围绕中西文化的特点提出各种问题,供自学者思考,并组织自己的语言作出回答。

ACTIVITIES/单元练习 各集均配有“单元练习”,题型灵活多变,语法、词汇、阅读、写作等领域均有涉及。

《欢乐美语》剧情跌宕起伏,妙趣横生,剧中人物也形形色色,个性鲜明,我们现将主要角色之间的关系列表如下,希望自学者可以循着这一脉络更便捷灵活地把握这套教程:

MALCOLM STEWART 剧中的爷爷,72 岁,建筑工程师,退休后从佛罗里达来到纽约州的

Riverdale 镇与儿子一家生活在一起。

PHILIP STEWART Malcom 的儿子,50 岁,医生。

ELLEN STEWART Philip 的妻子,家庭主妇,曾经担任过音乐教师。

RICHARD STEWART Philip 和 Ellen 的大儿子,30 岁,摄影师。

MARILYN STEWART Richard 的妻子,时装店店员,也是一名服装设计师。

ROBBIE STEWART Philip 和 Ellen 的小儿子,17 岁,高中生。

SUSAN STEWART Philip 和 Ellen 的女儿,28 岁,玩具公司副总裁,未婚,住在曼哈顿的一间公寓里。

HARRY STEWART 会计师,33 岁,Susan 的男朋友。

ALEXANDRA PAPPAS 来自希腊的交换学生,16 岁,Robbie 的朋友。

ANDREAS PAPPAS Alexandra 的堂兄,19 岁,一名希腊大学生,在剧中到美国旅游

MOLLY BAKER 护士,43 岁,Philip 在医院里的同事。

BILL MACDONALD Riverdale 新闻报社的记者,40 岁。

《欢乐美语》(新世纪版)广播剧教程的语言程度由浅入深,循序渐进,非常适合具备一年以上英语学习经验的自学者使用。



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Happy Birthday

生日快乐

ACT I / 第 1 幕

INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Welcome to TUNING IN THE U.S.A. Today we're in Riverdale¹, New York, at the home of the Stewart family. The Stewarts² are having a birthday party for Richard, one of the three Stewart children. Today is Richard's thirtieth³ birthday. Richard's mother Ellen, his wife Marilyn, and his brother Robbie are all there. His grandfather is there, too. There is⁴ a cake. There is singing. And there are presents, including⁵ an unusual⁶ present from Richard's grandfather.

ACT I

[The family sings "Happy Birthday" to Richard.]

Richard: Thanks, everybody.
 Robbie: Hey, I'm hungry, Richard. Let's cut the cake.
 Richard: Hold on⁷ a minute, Robbie. Maybe we should⁸ wait for Dad to get home. What do you think, Mom?
 Ellen: Oh, Richard. You know your father. He may stay late at the hospital.
 Richard: Ah, the life of a busy doctor.
 Robbie: Go ahead⁹. Cut the cake.
 Ellen: Sure, Richard. We can save¹⁰ a piece for Dad.
 Grandpa: So, Richard, how does it feel to be thirty years old? Some of us can't remember¹¹!
 Richard: I'll be honest, Grandpa. Being thirty feels the same as¹² twenty-nine. [He laughs.] Well, maybe better!
 Grandpa: Listen to an old-timer¹³. It gets better and better¹⁴!
 Ellen: Your grandfather is right. It does get better. Look, you have an exciting photograph project ahead.

Notes:

- 1. Riverdale:** n. 纽约州郊区的一个小镇, 位于曼哈顿 (Manhattan) 岛北部。
- 2. the Stewarts:** Stewart 一家人; Stewarts 在这里指代家里的成员。冠词 the 放在表示姓氏的名词复数形式前, 指全家人或全家中两个或两个以上的成员。例: The Wangs are moving tomorrow. 姓王的那家人明天要搬家。
- 3. thirtieth:** adj. 第三十的; n. 第三十个; thirtieth 作为序数词时, 对应的基数词形式为: thirty num. 三十。
- 4. there is ... 有……; there be (is/are) ...** 是一个表示存在的句型, there is 后面要接名词的单数形式; 例: There is a present on the table. 桌子上有一份礼物。there are 后要接名词的复数形式。例: There are a lot of presents under the Christmas tree. 圣诞树下有许多礼物。
- 5. include:** vt. 包括; 包含; including 是其现在分词形式, 在本句中引导一个分词短语作定语, 用来修饰 presents。
- 6. unusual:** adj. 不平常的; 与众不同的; un- 这个前缀常和形容词、副词、名词等连用, 表示“不……”或“非……”。例: un + usual (平常的) = unusual (不平常的); un + like (相似的) = unlike (不相似的)。
- 7. hold on:** 等一下; 稍等; 在本句中, 其用法相当于 wait。打电话也常用这个短语, 表示“请等一下, 不要挂断”的含义。
- 8. should:** aux. 应该; 表示感觉有必要做某事。是一个情态动词, 后面要接动词的原形, 例: should go/come/stop...
- 9. Go ahead.** 开始干; 进行; 往下说; 这是一个祈使句, 常用来鼓励某人开始做某事 (在本文中指切蛋糕)。
- 10. save:** vt. 预留; 保存; 例: Save the biggest cake for mother. 把最大的蛋糕留给母亲。
- 11. remember:** vt. 记得; 记住; 文中本句的 remember 后面省略了 the feeling of being thirty. 整个句子

Richard: And I have Marilyn, my beautiful wife.
 Marilyn: Ah-ha-ha!
 Richard: And she makes great birthday cake.
 Marilyn: It's a chocolate cake, your favorite¹⁵.
 Philip: [*He enters.*] Hello. I'm home.
 All: Hi, Dad.
 Philip: Am I in time¹⁶?
 Richard: Yes.
 Ellen: Just in time.
 Philip: Hi, Ellen.

[*They kiss.*]

Ellen: Perfect timing¹⁷, Philip. We're cutting this beautiful chocolate cake.
 Philip: Sorry I'm late, Richard. There was a lot to¹⁸ do at the hospital.
 Richard: Oh, come on, Dad, we're just glad you made it¹⁹.
 Philip: Of course I made it. A son only turns²⁰ thirty years old once. Hey! That is a beautiful cake.
 Richard: Here you go²¹, Dad. A big piece.
 Philip: Mmm. [*He laughs.*] This tastes great. Wow! Who made this?
 Richard: The wife of the birthday boy.
 Philip: Mmmm ... Marilyn ...
 Marilyn: Thank you, Philip.
 Grandpa: I think it's time to²² give Richard his birthday presents. May I begin?
 Ellen: Of course.
 Philip: Sure.
 Grandpa: Richard, soon you will be traveling around America. You'll have lots of time alone. And I think you will love this. [*He gives Richard a birthday present.*]
 Richard: A harmonica? Thanks, Grandpa. But I don't really know how to play the harmonica²³.
 Grandpa: No? Well, let me show you.

END OF ACT I

的意思为:我们当中的一些人已经不记得 30 岁是什么样的感觉了(暗含说话人感觉自己的年纪大了,30 岁已经是很遥远的事情了)。

12. **the same as**... 和……一样;例:He thinks the same as I about that matter. 他对那件事情的看法和我一样。
13. **old-timer**: 过来人;可靠而有经验的人;例:I need an old-timer to tell me what to do next. 我需要一个人有经验的人来告诉我下一步该怎么做。
14. **It gets better and better**. 会变得越来越好的。它在本句中指代“生活或一切事情”;gets = becomes 变得,是一个系动词;adj./adv.(比较级)+ and + adj./adv.(比较级)表示“越来越……”的意思。例:It gets warmer and warmer. 天气变得越来越暖和了。
15. **favorite**: n. 特别喜爱的人或事物;例:These novels are my favorites. 这些是我最喜欢的小说。
16. **in time**: 及时;赶得及;注:on time 准时;指按照规定的时间到达。in time 主要是指:没错过什么重要内容,并没有一个确定的时间标准,也没有一个确切的“早”或者“晚”的概念。
17. **perfect timing**: 来得正是时候;时间把握得正好。
18. **a lot**: 很多;是非正式的口语用法,省略了 lot 所指代的名词;在本文中 a lot = a lot of work; a lot of / lots of 很多;也是非正式的用法,后面既可以接不可数名词又可以接可数名词。
19. **you made it**: 您赶上了;您成功了;在本文中:You made it. = You arrived in time. 您及时赶到了。make it 及时抵达;赶上;例:I won't be able to make it home at Christmastime. 圣诞节时我到不了家。
20. **turn**: vi. (年龄、时间、数量等)超过;越过。例:She has just turned 30. 她刚过 30 岁。It has turned noon. 时间已过中午。
21. **here you go**: 这是给您的;您要的东西在这里;这个句子常在口语中使用。
22. **it's time to** ... 是做……的时候了;例:It is time to finish the work. 是结束这项工作的的时候了。口语中也可简略地表达为:Time to ...。
23. **play the harmonica**: 吹口琴;在弹奏、吹、敲打某种乐器时,乐器前面通常要加冠词“the”。例:play the piano 弹钢琴;但在表示玩某种球类运动时,不要加冠词“the”,例:play football 踢足球。

ACT I / 第 1 幕

GRAMMAR / 语法要点

• 助动词

助动词是英语中的一种特殊动词,不能在句中单独使用,需要和实义动词一起构成复合谓语。助动词本身没有实际意义,仅用于帮助普通动词表示时态、语态、语气以及构成否定式或疑问式等。

1 助动词 do

①用于构成否定句式和疑问句式

在本文中出现的例句有:But I don't really know how to play the harmonica. 但是我真的不知道怎样吹口琴。

②助动词 do 用来加强说话的语气

在本文中出现的例句有:It does get better. 一定会变得越来越好的。

2 助动词 will

用于构成将来时态。在本文中出现的例句有:I'll be honest, Grandpa. 说实话,爷爷。You'll have lots of time alone. 你会有大量独处的时间。

第 1 幕 译文

Act I 简介

欢迎来到欢乐美语。今天我们相聚在纽约 Riverdale 镇的 Stewart 家里。一家人正在进行一次生日聚会。今天是 Stewart 家三个孩子中的 Richard 的三十岁的生日。Richard 的母亲 Ellen, 妻子 Marilyn 以及弟弟 Robbie 全到齐了。他的爷爷也在。聚会上有一个蛋糕,有人在唱歌,还有礼物,包括 Richard 的爷爷准备的一件特殊礼物。

[一家人正在为 Richard 唱生日歌。]

Richard: 谢谢大家。
 Robbie: 嘿,我饿了。Richard,让我们切蛋糕吧。
 Richard: 稍等几分钟吧,Robbie。或许我们应该等爸爸回来。你说呢,妈妈?
 Ellen: 哦,Richard,你了解你爸爸。他也许会在医院呆到很晚。
 Richard: 啊哈,一个忙碌医生的生活。
 Robbie: 快呀,切蛋糕吧。
 Ellen: 就这样吧,Richard,我们可以给你爸爸留一块。
 Grandpa: 那么,Richard,已经三十岁了,有什么感觉呢?我们中的一些人已经不记得三十岁是一种什么样的感觉了。
 Robbie: 说实话,爷爷,三十岁和二十九岁的感觉是一样的。
 [他笑了。] 嗯,也许感觉更好一些。
 Grandpa: 听一个过来人说句话。生活会变得越来越好的。
 Ellen: 你爷爷说得对。会越来越好的。嗯,你即将开始一个令人兴奋的摄影计划。
 Richard: 而且我还有 Marilyn,我美丽的妻子。
 Marilyn: 啊-哈-哈!
 Richard: 而且她还会烹制极棒的生日蛋糕。
 Marilyn: 是你最喜欢的巧克力蛋糕。

Philip: [他进来了。] 你们好。我回来了。
 All: 嗨,爸爸。
 Philip: 我回来得及时吧?
 Richard: 是的。
 Ellen: 刚好来得及。
 Philip: 你好,Ellen。

[他们相互亲吻问候。]

Ellen: 正是时候,Philip。我们正要切这个漂亮的巧克力蛋糕。
 Philip: 对不起,我回来晚了,Richard。医院里要做的工作太多了。
 Richard: 哦,行了,爸爸。您能赶上切蛋糕我们就非常高兴了。
 Philip: 当然,我赶上了。儿子一生只能过一次三十岁生日。嘿,那真是漂亮的蛋糕。
 Richard: 这是给您的,爸爸,一大块蛋糕。
 Philip: 嗯嗯,[他笑了。] 味道不错。哇! 谁做的?
 Richard: 是小寿星的妻子。
 Philip: 嗯嗯……Marilyn……
 Marilyn: 谢谢,Philip。
 Grandpa: 我觉得是给 Richard 生日礼物的时候了。可以从我开始吗?
 Ellen: 当然。
 Philip: 当然。
 Grandpa: Richard,很快你就要周游美国了。你将有很多独处的时间。我觉得你会喜欢它的。[他给 Richard 一件生日礼物。]
 Richard: 口琴? 谢谢,爷爷。但是我还真不知道怎么吹口琴。
 Grandpa: 不知道怎么吹? 好吧,我吹给你看。

ACT I / 第 1 幕

FOCUS IN / 学习焦点

• 表达祝福:
Happy birthday to ...

• 询问感觉:
How does it feel to be thirty years old?

• 给出直接的回答:
Be honest!

• 表示感觉:

Being thirty feels the same as twenty-nine.

• 表达歉意:
Sorry I am late. There was a lot to do at the hospital.

• 提出请求、邀请或建议:
Come on.

• 表示达到预定目标:
...make it

U.S. LIFE

In the U.S., birthdays are important celebrations for children and adults. Birthday cards and presents are often given or sent to relatives and friends. For adults, the special birthdays are the 18th, 21st, 25th, and the 30th. After that, every decade becomes a significant birthday.

At most birthday parties there is a birthday cake with the number of candles matching the person's age. It is traditional for the birthday "boy" or "girl" (who could be a child or an adult) to make a wish and then to blow out all of the candles. According to the tradition, if the person blows out all the candles in one try, the wish will come true.

Sometimes when some special events (like graduation from university, moving to a new house, recovering from a serious disease, etc.) happen to be close to a person's birthday, a surprise birthday party is usually organized (It must be kept a secret from the person). People make preparations before the person arrives at the site, which, no doubt, gives the person a nice surprise.

异域风情

在美国,无论是对于成年人还是孩子们来说,过生日时都要举行一个重要的庆祝活动。人们还会赠送生日礼物和贺卡给过生日的亲人或朋友。对于成年人来说,18岁、21岁、25岁、30岁,以及以后“整十”的生日都需要隆重庆祝。

生日蛋糕当然是聚会上必不可少的一部分,而且插在蛋糕上的生日蜡烛数量也要与“寿星”的年龄一致。过生日的人(通常是年轻人)在吹灭蜡烛之前要许一个愿望。按照习俗,如能用一口气吹灭所有蜡烛,那么庆祝会主角所许的愿望就能实现。

有些时候,当生日聚会的日期和一些其它重要事件(大学毕业、乔迁新居、大病初愈等等)发生的时间比较接近时,通常会有一个出人意料(对庆祝会主角是一定要保密的)的庆祝会。大家将会场事先布置好,然后再将庆祝会主角带到会场,给他(她)一个意外的惊喜,这样的场面通常是十分感人的。



ACT I / 第 1 幕

YOUR TURN / 口语演练

• How do you celebrate your birthday?

你怎样庆祝你的生日?

• Did you ever have a birthday cake and candles?

你收到过生日蛋糕和蜡烛吗?

• What would you wish for on your next birthday?

下次过生日的时候,你要许什么愿?

ACT II / 第 2 幕

INTRODUCTION TO ACT II

This time on TUNING IN THE U.S.A., we join the Stewart family again at Richard's thirtieth birthday party. In our last story, Grandpa Stewart gave Richard the gift of a harmonica. And as this story begins, Grandpa is teaching Richard to play it. During the party, another member of the family calls from Chicago. And after the phone call, Richard's wife Marilyn gives him another special present.

ACT II

[Grandpa plays "Happy Birthday" on the harmonica.]

Richard: That sounds great¹, Grandpa. May I try?²

Grandpa: Of course you can try it, Richard. It's your harmonica.

Marilyn: Go ahead, honey. Give it a try.³

Grandpa: Yes.

Ellen: Go on.

Richard: [He clears his throat.] Here it goes. [He tries to play "Happy Birthday" on the harmonica. Ellen joins in⁴ on the piano. They laugh.] Thanks for the help on the piano, Mom! I need time to practice.

Robbie: Lots of time, I'd say.

Ellen: All right, Robbie. He'll soon learn to play well. We Stewarts have a good ear for⁵ music. And, Richard, you will have a lot of practice time on the road⁶.

Richard: If you say so,⁷ Mom. You're the music teacher.

Grandpa: Where are you going on your trip, Richard? Do you know yet?

Richard: Not exactly.⁸ My book will need photographs from all over the United States.

Grandpa: But America is a big country. Where will you start?

Richard: I'm going south.

[The telephone rings]

Richard: Telephone, I'll get it.

Ellen: It's probably your sister Susan.

Richard: [He picks up the receiver.] Hello.

Susan: Happy birthday, big brother⁹.

Richard: Hey, thanks, Susan. Where are you?

Susan: I'm in Chicago. At the toy makers convention.

Notes:

1. **That sounds great.** 那(首曲子)听起来太棒了; sound aux. 听起来……; 在本句中, sound 与后面的形容词一起构成系表结构。
2. **May I try?** 我可以试试吗? May I ... 这个句型通常可以用来征求他人的意见或同意等。
3. **Give it a try.** 试一下吧。it 在本句中指代 harmonica。try 在此处是个名词, 指尝试吹口琴这件事。在本文中, 这个祈使句是妻子对丈夫的鼓励, 与 go ahead 这个词组有类似的作用。
4. **join in:** 参与进来; 加入; 例: Everyone joined in the game. 每个人都参加了游戏活动。
5. **a good ear for...** 听力敏锐; 敏感性; 例: a singer with a good ear for harmony 对和声有敏锐听力的歌唱家; 在本文中, 有“在音乐方面很有天赋”的含义。
6. **on the road:** 在旅途中; 因为在 ACT I 中曾经提到: Richard will be traveling around America.
7. **If you say so.** 我会照你说的去做的; If you say so. = I will do what you say.
8. **Not exactly.** 还不太确定; 不完全对; 是一种比较温和的否定, 比直接说“No”要礼貌得多; 作用相当于 not really.
9. **big brother:** 老大哥; 哥哥; 因为 Richard 是三个孩子中年纪最大的, 所以 Susan 用这个亲密而又顽皮的称呼来对 Richard 说话。Big Brother 还有“独裁者”、“独裁国家”的含义。

Richard: Are you having fun?
 Susan: Yes, it's really exciting. I have a great new idea. I can't wait to tell the family about it. I'll be back on Sunday.
 Richard: I won't see you. I'm leaving on Saturday.
 Susan: Oh, too bad¹⁰. But that's exciting. Have a really great trip.
 Richard: I will. Thanks.
 Susan: Happy birthday. And send my love to everyone.
 Richard: OK. Bye, Susan. [*He hangs up*¹¹ the phone.] Susan sends her love to everyone. She sounds great¹², all excited about some new idea.
 Marilyn: Hey, I'm excited about something, too! I've got¹³ a present for you. Since I can't go on this trip with you, I want you to be my eyes and my ears.¹⁴ Here. Go on, honey. Open it up. [*She gives Richard a present.*]
 Richard: OK. [*He starts unwrapping*¹⁵ the present.] I wonder ... What is it? Look! It's a tape recorder. Great! I can send back sounds¹⁶ to you from my trip.
 Robbie: May I see it?
 Richard: Sure, Rob.
 Robbie: Hey, there's a cassette tape in here. What's on it? Let's see.
 Marilyn: [*She pushes a button on the cassette recorder.*] No, no, no, no, no, no, no, no.
 Marilyn's Voice: Hi, honey. This is Marilyn. I just want you to know that I love you, Richard. Good night.
 All: Ahhhhhh ...

END OF ACT II

10. **Oh, too bad.** 哦,那太糟了;这个句子常用来表达惋惜、遗憾的情感。

11. **hang up:** 挂断;挂上(电话)。

12. **She sounds great.** (听上去)她精神不错。

13. **I've got...** 我有……; I have got... = I have ...; “have got”通常在口语会话中使用。

14. **I want you to be my eyes and my ears.** 我想让你帮我多看看、多听听;当亲友或爱人要去远行,而自己又无法与之同行时,常用这句话。

15. **unwrapping:** part. 打开;解开(包装);与 wrapping 是一对反义词。注:像 wrap 这样的动词,具有一些共同的特征:1)是单音节词,或是重读音节落在最后一个音节上的多音节词;2)最后字母是单个辅音字母;3)辅音字母前面是发短音的元音字母。例:wrap, tip, skip, sit, permit, forbid 等。这一类动词要变为“-ing”或“-ed”的形式,需双写最后的辅音字母,然后再进行变化。例:tip tipping/tipped; permit permitting/permitted。

16. **sound:** n. 各种各样的声音;一般的声音都可以用 sound 来指代;人说话的声音用 voice;嘈杂的噪音则常用 noise 来指代。

ACT II / 第 2 幕

GRAMMAR / 语法要点

● 一般将来时

一般将来时是相对于说话时间将要发生的动作或情况,常由助动词 will(适用于所有人称) / shall(只适用于第一人称) + 动词原形构成。在本文中出现的例句有:I'll get it. 我去接(电话)。相当于 I will answer the phone. 在不同场合下,这个句子有不同的含义,例:我去开门;我去拿东西等。

注:本文中还出现了一个含有 will 的句子 I will.(我会的)。这个句子通常用来作为对他人祝福的回答;也有表示将来的含义。后面通常接 Thank you. 以示礼貌;如果要给对方同样的祝福,可以说“The same to you.”或“You too.”。

例:Have a nice time. 祝你过得愉快。

I will, thank you. The same to you. 我会的,谢谢。也祝你过得愉快。

第2幕 译文

Act II 简介

在这一节的欢乐美语中,我们来再一次加入 Stewart 家 Richard 三十岁的生日聚会。在上一节,爷爷送给了 Richard 一把口琴作为礼物。在这一节一开始,爷爷正在教 Richard 如何吹口琴。在聚会中,另一名家庭成员从芝加哥打来电话。通话结束后, Richard 的妻子 Marilyn 送给他另一件特殊的礼物。

[Grandpa 用口琴吹生日歌。]

Richard: 爷爷,太棒了。我可以试试吗?

Grandpa: 当然可以了,试试吧, Richard。这是你的口琴。

Marilyn: 开始吧,亲爱的。试一试。

Grandpa: 对呀。

Ellen: 试试。

Richard: [他清了清嗓子。] 我开始了。[他试着用口琴吹生日歌。Ellen 弹着钢琴给他伴奏。他们笑着。] 谢谢您用钢琴为我伴奏,妈妈! 我还需要时间来练习。

Robbie: 应该说是很多时间。

Ellen: 好吧, Robbie。他会很快学好吹口琴的。我们 Stewart 家的人对音乐很有天赋。而且, Richard, 你在旅途中会有很多时间来练习的。

Richard: 我会按照你说的去做的,妈妈。你是音乐老师嘛。

Grandpa: 你要去哪里旅行, Richard? 你已经知道了吗?

Richard: 还不确定。我的书需要美国各地的图片。

Grandpa: 但是美国很大。你打算从哪里开始呢?

Richard: 我准备先去南部。

[电话响了。]

Richard: 电话,我去接。

Ellen: 可能是你妹妹 Susan。

Richard: [他拿起听筒。] 你好。

Susan: 老大哥,生日快乐。

Richard: 嗨,谢谢你, Susan。你在哪里?

Susan: 我在芝加哥。正在玩具制造商洽谈会上。

Richard: 你过得好吗?

Susan: 是的,很好。我有一个很棒的新想法。我简直等不及回去以后再告诉你们。我周日就回去。

Richard: 我会见不到你的。我周六就要离开了。

Susan: 哦,太糟了。但也很令人振奋。祝你旅途愉快。

Richard: 我会的。谢谢。

Susan: 生日快乐。替我问候每一个人。

Richard: 好的,再见, Susan。[他挂上电话。] Susan 向你们大家问好。听上去她精神不错,正在为新想法振奋不已。

Marilyn: 嘿,我也有一些令人兴奋的事情! 我有一个礼物要给你。既然我不能和你一起去旅行,我想让你帮我多看看,多听听。给,快点,亲爱的。打开它吧。[她递给 Richard 一件礼物。]

Richard: 好吧。[他开始打开礼物。] 我想,是…… 是什么呢? 瞧! 一个录音机。太好了! 我能把路途中的各种声音送回家了。

Robbie: 我能看看吗?

Richard: 当然可以, Rob。

Robbie: 嘿,这里面还有录音带。是什么内容? 让我们听听。

Marilyn: [她按下了录音机的按钮。] 别,别,别,别,别,别,不行。

Marilyn' Voice: 嗨,亲爱的。我是 Marilyn。我只是想让你知道我爱你, Richard。晚安。

All: 哈,哈,哈……

ACT II / 第2幕

FOCUS IN / 学习焦点

● 表示鼓励……去做……:

Go ahead.

Go on.

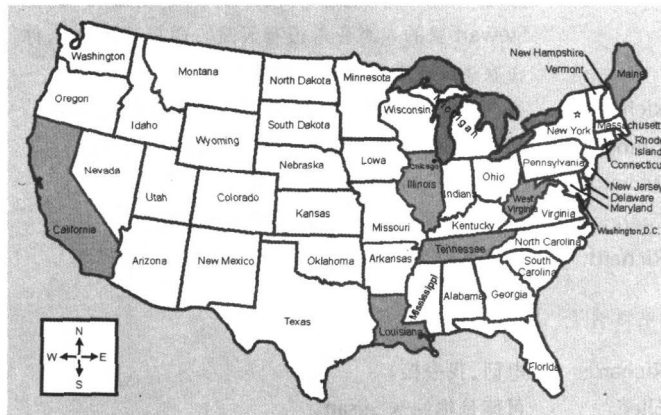
Do it now.

U.S. LIFE

The United States of America is a large country consisting of 50 states, among which 48 border each other. Alaska is located in the northwest corner of North American continent. The Bering Strait divides Russia and Alaska. Canada borders Alaska on its east side. Hawaii is a series of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Look at the map of U.S. below (Alaska and Hawaii are not included). Please locate where the Stewarts live (the star). Notice the difference between New York State and New York city: New York city lies at the mouth of Hudson River and is a major metropolitan city located inside the state of New York, which extends along the Atlantic Ocean with Albany as its capital. The capital of United States is Washington D.C., which is a beautiful city located on the east coast, close to the Atlantic. You can find the state of Washington in the northwest corner of the U. S. map. How about the state of West Virginia? It can be found south of New York. Now look at Chicago, in the state of Illinois. What direction is it from New York? In which direction from New York is Maine? Tennessee? Louisiana? California?

异域风情

美国是一个幅员辽阔的国家,共由五十个州组成,其中的四十八个州是彼此接壤的,而阿拉斯加(Alaska)和夏威夷(Hawaii)则不与这四十八个州接壤。阿拉斯加位于北美大陆的西北角,西边隔白令海峡与俄罗斯相望,东部则与加拿大接壤。夏威夷是由太平洋中的一系列岛屿组成的。看下面的地图(不包括阿拉斯加和夏威夷在内),标五星的位置为 Stewart 一家的所在地。注意,纽约州和纽约市虽然名称一样,但所指代的地点是不一样的:纽约市位于纽约州的哈得逊河口,是美国第一大城市;而纽约州则是美国北部濒临大西洋的一个州,以奥巴尼(Albany)为首府。同样的,美国首都华盛顿(Washington)位于东部靠近大西洋的华盛顿特区(Washington D.C.),而在美国版图的西北角还有一个州也叫做华盛顿,关于这一点,大家可以到下面的地图上去考证。根据所给坐标,我们知道西弗吉尼亚州(the state of West Virginia)在纽约州的南部,那么伊利诺斯州(Illinois)的芝加哥市(Chicago)在纽约州的哪一个方向呢? 缅因州(Main)、田纳西州(Tennessee)、路易斯安那州(Louisiana)、加利福尼亚州(California)各在纽约州的哪个方向?



ACT II / 第 2 幕

YOUR TURN / 口语演练

- Which parts of the U.S. would you like to visit? The West? The East? The North? The South?
你最喜欢到美国的哪一部分去? 西部? 东部? 北部? 还是南部?

ACTIVITIES / 单元练习

家谱图

看下面的 Stewart 家谱图。每个家庭成员同 Richard 都是什么关系? 从方框中选出正确的答案填写在横线上。第一题的答案已经给出。

mother

father

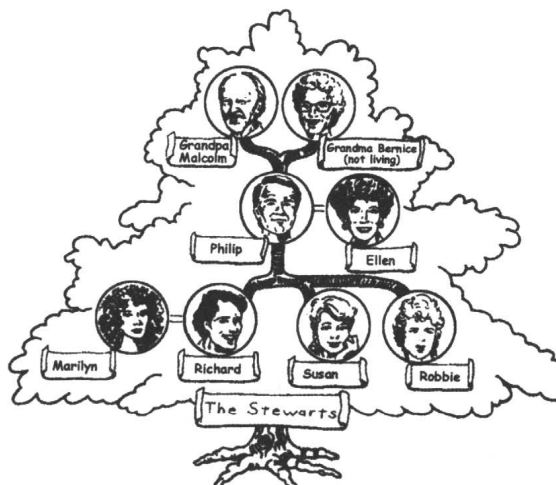
grandfather

wife

brother

sister

- Grandpa is
Richard's grandfather.
- Philip is
Richard's _____
- Ellen is
Richard's _____
- Susan is
Richard's _____
- Marilyn is
Richard's _____
- Robbie is
Richard's _____



会是谁说的呢?

阅读下面的句子。这些话会是 Stewart 家的哪些成员说的呢? 从家谱中选择正确的名字写在下面的横线上。

- Thanks a lot for your gift.
- I love to bake cakes.
- My husband works at a hospital.
- I'm seventy-two years old.
- I had a hard day at the hospital.
- Today is my brother's thirtieth birthday.

线索追踪

运用第 2 幕课文中的线索来回答下列问题。回答问题前可以先阅读一下第 2 幕课文。

- Who plays the piano in the Stewart family?
- Is Richard's trip completely planned?
- Is Susan older or younger than Richard?
- Is Susan spending the entire weekend in Chicago?
- Is Marilyn going on the trip with her husband?

A Great Idea

一个好主意

ACT I / 第 1 幕

INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Today on TUNING IN THE U.S.A., we're in New York City, at the office¹ of the American toymakers' association². Susan Stewart has a meeting with Mr. Martinez, the president of the association. She tells him about her new idea. She wants to start a program to give toys to children in hospitals. But she needs³ help. She wants toy companies⁴ to give the toys. Maybe Mr. Martinez will offer Susan his help.

ACT I

[Receptionist speaking into the telephone]

Receptionist: National⁵ Toymakers' Association. May I help you?⁶ One moment, please. [She pushes a button on the telephone.] There's a call for Mr. Donahue on line one. [to Susan] Hello. May I help you?

Susan: Good morning. Yes. My name is Susan Stewart, and I'm here to see Mr. Martinez.

Receptionist: I see you have an eleven-thirty appointment?⁷

Susan: I'm a little early.

Receptionist: Please have a seat.⁸ I'll call him. He may be able to see you now. [She speaks into the telephone.] Susan Stewart is here to see you ... Fine. I'll send her in. [She hangs up the phone.] He'll see you now. His office is the first door on the left.

Susan: Thank you. [She walks to Mr. Martinez's office.] Hello. It's me.

Martinez: Come in. Come in, Susan. It's good to see you again. Please sit down.

Susan: I'm glad you had time to see me.

Notes:

1. at the office: 在办公室。
2. toymakers' association: 玩具制造商协会; toymakers 是 toymaker 的复数形式, 其所有格形式只需在单词结尾加“'”即可, 例: the girls' hobby 女孩子们的爱好; 以 s 结尾的名词, 所有格形式也直接在词尾加“'”, 例: the boss' pen 老板的钢笔; 而那些不以 s 结尾的名词以及不规则复数名词, 则需要加“'s”才能转变为所有格形式。例: the children's game 孩子们的游戏。
3. need: vt. 需要; 想要; 例: The family needs money. 这个家需要钱。need 这个单词还有情态动词、名词以及其它一些词性: aux. 必须; 要; 必须要……; 有义务要……; 例: They need not go. 他们不必走。n. 必要; 义务; 例: There is no need for you to go. 你没有必要去。
4. company: n. 公司; 诸如 company 这样以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词变为复数形式时, 要将 y 去掉再加 -ies。例: party — parties 政党; 社交会; factory — factories 工厂; 如果是以元音字母加 y 结尾的单词, 变为复数形式时直接加 s 即可。例: boy — boys 男孩; toy — toys 玩具。
5. national: adj. 国立的; 全国的; 国家的; 例: This association is a national organization. 这个协会是一个全国性的组织。在本文中, National Toymakers' Association (全国玩具制造商协会) 是一个专有名词, 所以每个单词的首字母都需要大写。
6. May I help you? 我能为您效劳吗? 这是服务性行业人员同顾客打招呼时的常用语。其它类似的表达方式还有: Can I help you? 或 What can I do for you?
7. an eleven-thirty appointment: 一个在十一点半的约会; 在本句中, eleven-thirty 这个表时间的名词是作为 appointment 的定语, 用来限定约会发生的时间。appointment 通常指代正式的、为了工作或公事而进行的约会, 相爱的人或男女朋友之间的约会通常用 date 这个单词来表示。

Martinez: For you, I always have time. What can I do for you?

Susan: Well, I have a marvelous idea. I want you to hear about it.

Martinez: Oh?

Susan: Yes. There are thousands⁹ of children in hospitals across the country. Some of them are very sick, and they are spending months indoors¹⁰ and in bed¹¹.

Martinez: Oh, I know about children in hospitals.

Susan: From your own experience?

Martinez: Yes. My nephew¹² was in the hospital with cancer. He was five years old.

Susan: Oh dear!¹³ I'm sorry to hear that.¹⁴

Martinez: Oh, he's better now. Thank goodness!¹⁵ But the poor child spent eight months in bed.

Susan: And his uncle¹⁶ brought toys to him, right?

Martinez: Yes, and he loved them. They were his friends, his world, his life.

Susan: Then you're going to love my plan. I want to ask toy companies – to give toys to hospitals.

Martinez: Do you think the manufacturers will want to help?

Susan: Yes, I think so. It's good publicity. And, of course, everyone loves children.

Martinez: You know, it might work. But who's going to organize the program?

Susan: I am. I'll contact all the children's hospitals in the country. And my volunteer helper will contact all the toy manufacturers.

Martinez: That's a lot of work.

Susan: I have a computer. And I hope to have a very good helper, a very important, powerful, intelligent man.

Martinez: Ahem!¹⁷ ... Also very busy.

Susan: Oh, remember your little nephew.

Martinez: Yes, of course. I'll gladly help.

Susan: Great! Now, how about letting me buy you lunch?¹⁸

Martinez: Well, since you're buying, I'm hungry. Let's go.

END OF ACT I

8. Please have a seat. 请坐。本句与下文出现的 Please sit down. 以及 Please be seated. 具有相同的含义, 是比较礼貌的说法。如果去掉 please, 那么这几句话听起来就更像是具有命令性的话语。

9. thousand: num. 千; 在它前面如有具体的数字时, 用该单词的单数形式来表达复数概念。例: I have three thousand (误: three thousands) dollars. 我有三千美金。如果表示不确定的数量时, 例: thousands of 成千上万; thousands and tens of thousands 千千万万; thousands upon thousands 成千上万; 在这样的短语中, thousand 后面的 -s 不能省略掉。例: Thousands of people died in the war. 成千上万的人在战争中死去。

10. indoors: adv. 在室(户)内; You stay too much indoors. 你呆在室内的时间太久了。注: indoor adj. 室内的; 例: There is an indoor swimming pool in our school. 我们学校有一个室内游泳池。

11. in bed: 在床上; 如果要表示“躺在床上”或“在床上睡觉”(通常是需要盖被子的), 介词经常选用 in; 例: He lay sick in bed. 他卧病在床。当表示在床上放着什么东西的时候, 通常要选用介词 on; 例: There is a toy on bed. 床上有一个玩具。

12. nephew: n. 侄子; 外甥; 注: niece n. 侄女; 外甥女。

13. Oh dear! 天啊! 类似的用法还有: Oh my! 当听到别人遇到了一些不幸的事情时, 用这样的感叹句表示同情。

14. I'm sorry to hear that. 听到此事我感到很难过。对发生在别人身上的一些不幸遭遇表示同情的话语。

15. Thank goodness! 谢天谢地! 当预计要发生的坏事没有发生或是不好的事情已经结束时, 用这样的句子来表示内心的欢愉。

16. uncle: n. 伯父; 叔父; 舅父; 姨夫; 姑父; 注: aunt n. 伯母; 叔母; 舅母; 姨母; 姑母。

17. Ahem! 啊哼! 在本文中是一个语气词, 没有实际意义, 用来表达一种犹豫、疑虑的心情; 也可用来引起他人的注意。

18. How about letting me buy you lunch? 让我请你吃午饭怎么样? How about ...? (你以为)……怎么样? 常用于口语中, 表示建议、询问意见、探听消息或责备等。例: How about another cup of tea? 再来一杯茶怎么样?