

新世纪版

# TUNING IN THE U.S.A.

# 欢乐美语

## 第二册

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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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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# Moving In

乔迁新居

## ACT I / 第 1 幕

### INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Today on TUNING IN THE U.S.A., we are in Riverdale, where Michael and Eva Buchman have just bought the house next door to the Stewarts'. They have rented a small truck<sup>1</sup> to move their furniture<sup>2</sup>. As they start to carry in a large couch, Richard Stewart arrives. He introduces himself and offers to help them move their furniture. Later, Richard's wife Marilyn appears<sup>3</sup> with a gift to welcome the new neighbors.

### ACT I

Michael: Ready, Eva?<sup>4</sup> One, two, three, lift.  
 Eva: Michael, let me catch my breath.<sup>5</sup> This couch is very heavy.  
 Michael: OK. Take your time.<sup>6</sup> I don't want anyone to get hurt<sup>7</sup>. Why didn't we hire a moving company<sup>8</sup> to do this work for us?  
 Eva: We can do it by ourselves. We'll just have to take it slowly<sup>9</sup>.  
 Michael: Ready, now?  
 Eva: Ready! One, two, three...  
 Richard: Hi, there!  
 Michael and Eva: Hello.  
 Richard: I'm Richard Stewart. I live right there. Next door, at my parents'<sup>10</sup> house.  
 Michael: Nice to meet you. I'm Michael Buchman, and this is my wife Eva.  
 Richard: How do you do, Eva? Are you the new owners?  
 Eva: Yes. This is our first house. We're very excited.  
 Richard: I saw you trying<sup>11</sup> to lift that couch. I came to offer my help.  
 Michael: That's very kind of you.

### Notes:

1. **They have rented a small truck**... 他们租了一辆小卡车…… rent vt. 租用; 租借; 例: Is that your own computer, or do you rent it? 那台电脑是你自己的, 还是你租来的?
2. **furniture**: n. 家具(不可数名词); 可以用来指代家里的一切物品, 诸如床、沙发、桌子、椅子等。例: This old Chinese square table is a very valuable piece of furniture. 这张陈旧的中式八仙桌是一件很贵重的家具。
3. **appear**: vi. 出现; 看来; 似乎; 露面; 例: The idea appears in many books. 这个观点在许多书里都出现过。She appears very tired. 她显得很疲劳。
4. **Ready?** 准备好了吗? 这是口语中常用的省略形式, 其完整形式应为: Are you ready?
5. **Let me catch my breath.** 让我歇一会儿, 喘口气。catch one's breath 还有一个意思为: 因恐惧、紧张而屏住呼吸; 例: He caught his breath because of panic. 由于恐慌, 他屏住了呼吸。
6. **Take your time.** 别着急; 慢慢来。相当于: Go slowly. 或 Don't hurry.
7. **get hurt**: 受伤; 例: He got hurt during the accident. 他在车祸中受伤了。get 在这里相当于一个系动词, hurt 是一个形容词做它的表语。
8. **a moving company**: 搬家公司。
9. **take it slowly**: 慢慢地做; 相当于: do sth. slowly and carefully; take 在这里的意思是: 处理; 对付。例: He takes things in stride. 他总是很从容地处理事情。
10. **parents'**: 父母的; parent n. 它的单数形式意思为: 父母中的一方。注意: 以-s 结尾的名词, 其所有格形式是在后面直接加 " ' "; 不是以-s 结尾的单词则要加 " s' "。例: classmates' gift 同学们的礼物; my father's birthday 我父亲的生日。
11. **I saw you trying**... 我看见你正努力……; 在前一集中, 我们介绍了感官动词 hear, listen, feel 等后面可以用省略 to 的不定式做宾语补足语。本集涉及到的是: 由现在分词构成充当这些感官动词的宾语补足语, 表示被感觉到的动作正在进行。例: I hear you talking with Mary. 我听到你正在和 Mary 谈话。

Richard: It's nothing.<sup>12</sup> Should I take this end?<sup>13</sup>  
 Michael: That's great!<sup>14</sup> Thanks, Richard. I'm ready when you are. One, two, three. [Michael, with Richard's help, lifts the couch.] Eva, go open the front door.  
 Richard: It's heavy. I hope this is the only couch you have.  
 Eva: Oh, it is.  
 Michael: We made it!<sup>15</sup> Let's set it down right here.  
 Richard: It looks nice<sup>16</sup> in front of the fireplace. Shall we bring in<sup>17</sup> something else?  
 Michael: Oh, Eva and I can finish the job. The couch<sup>18</sup> was the hard part.  
 Richard: I've got time to do more. With three of us working, we might be done in an hour.<sup>18</sup>  
 Michael: Are you sure?  
 Richard: I'm sure. Come on. I want to help.

[Later]

Eva: Is that the last box?  
 Richard: This is it.  
 Michael: Put it right over here, Richard. I can't believe it, Eva!<sup>19</sup> We're all moved in!  
 Richard: Yup. You're all done.  
 Michael: Thanks for your help, Richard.  
 Richard: You're welcome.  
 Eva: I think we're going to be<sup>20</sup> very happy in Riverdale.  
 Marilyn: [She knocks on the door and enters.] Hello?  
 Richard: Hey! This is my wife Marilyn. Marilyn, meet Eva and Michael.  
 Marilyn: Hi.  
 Eva: Hello, Marilyn.  
 Michael: Hi.  
 Marilyn: Hello. I brought you all something to eat.<sup>21</sup>  
 Michael and Eva: For us? How nice of you!<sup>22</sup>  
 Marilyn: Welcome to the neighborhood.

END OF ACT I

12. **It's nothing.** 没关系;没什么;这是对别人致谢的一种回答,相当于:You are welcome. 或 My pleasure.  
 13. **Should I...?** 需要我……吗? 相当于:Do you need (want) me to...? 例:Should I open the door? 需要我打开门吗?  
 14. **great:** adj. 太棒了;好极了;口语中经常使用,表示对人或事物的赞美和评价。  
 15. **We made it!** 我们完成了(我们成功了)! 这句话经常用在付出努力或经过艰辛后达到目的等情况下。相当于:We accomplished a difficult task.  
 16. **looks nice:** 看上去不错;look 相当于:appear; seem;意为:显得;似乎;请参阅本文的注解3。  
 17. **bring in:** 搬进来;拿进来;例:No, don't bring it in. 不,不要把它搬进来。  
 18. **we might be done in an hour.** 我们可能



会在一小时内完成。might aux.可能;或许;例:I said that it might rain today. 我说了今天可能会下雨。

19. **I can't believe it!** 我真不敢相信! 表示一种惊讶的感觉,相当于:It does not seem possible.  
 20. **we're going to be...** 我们将会……;相当于:we will...,此处be going to 表示马上要发生的事情或早已计划好的,原则上不会改变的事情。  
 21. **I brought you all something to eat.** 我给你们大家带来了一些吃的东西。在本句中,you all = everybody. bring sb. sth. 给某人带某物;例:Could you please bring me some paper when you come back? 你回来的时候能不能给我带一些纸?  
 22. **How nice of you!** 你太好了!

## 第1幕 译文

### ACT I 简介

在今天的欢乐美语中,我们来到 Riverdale。Michael Buchman 和 Eva Buchman 刚刚在这里买下了一栋房子,就在 Stewart 家的隔壁。他们租了一辆小卡车来搬运他们的家具。就在他们准备抬一个大沙发椅的时候, Richard Stewart 走了进来。在介绍了自己之后,他主动提出要帮助他们搬家具。不一会儿,

Richard 的妻子 Marilyn 拿着一份礼物来欢迎新邻居了。

Michael: 准备好了吗, Eva? 一、二、三起。  
 Eva: Michael, 让我喘口气。这个沙发椅太重了。  
 Michael: 好的, 慢慢来。我可不想让任何人受伤。为什么不雇搬家公司来为我们干这些活儿呢?  
 Eva: 我们自己也可以做嘛, 只要慢慢地搬就可以了。



Michael: 现在准备好了吗?  
 Eva: 准备好了! 一、二、三……  
 Richard: 嗨,你们好!  
 Michael and Eva: 你好。  
 Richard: 我叫 Richard Stewart。就住那儿,也就是你们的隔壁,在我父母的房子里。  
 Michael: 很高兴见到你。我叫 Michael Buchman,这是我的妻子 Eva。  
 Richard: 你好,Eva。你们是这栋房子的新主人吗?  
 Eva: 是的,这是我们买的第一栋房子,我们都非常兴奋。  
 Richard: 我看见你们正在抬那个沙发椅,就过来帮个忙。  
 Michael: 你真是太好了。  
 Richard: 没什么。我抬这头吗?  
 Michael: 太好了!谢谢你,Richard。我准备好了,你呢?一、二、三。[Michael 在 Richard 的帮助下,抬起了沙发椅。] Eva,去开前门。  
 Richard: 真重啊,我希望你们只有一张这样的沙发椅。  
 Eva: 对,就这一个。  
 Michael: 我们搬好了!把它放在这儿吧。  
 Richard: 放在壁炉前看起来很不错。我们还要搬其它一些东西吗?  
 Michael: 哦,剩下的我和 Eva 就能搬完了。沙发椅是最难搬的一个。

Richard: 我还有时间能再做点儿什么。我们三个一起搬,也许在一个小时之内就能干完。  
 Michael: 真的吗?  
 Richard: 当然。快来吧,我很愿意帮你们。

[过了一会儿]

Eva: 那是最后的一个箱子吗?  
 Richard: 是的。  
 Michael: Richard,把它放在这儿吧。Eva,我真不敢相信!我们全都搬进来了!  
 Richard: 对。全搬完了。  
 Michael: 谢谢你帮忙,Richard。  
 Richard: 不用谢。  
 Eva: 我想我们会在 Riverdale 过得很快乐。  
 Marilyn: [她敲了敲门并走了进来。]你们好。  
 Richard: 嘿!这是我的妻子 Marilyn。Marilyn,过来见一下 Eva 和 Michael。  
 Marilyn: 你们好。  
 Eva: 你好,Marilyn。  
 Michael: 你好。  
 Marilyn: 你们好。我给你们大家带来了一些吃的。  
 Michael and Eva: 给我们的?你真是太好了。  
 Marilyn: 欢迎成为我们的新邻居。

## ACT I / 第 1 幕

### FOCUS IN / 学习焦点

- 反身代词前加介词 by 时,所表达的含义:

1 单独、独立(做某事);

2 独自(一个人)。

请体会下面的两句话:

1 Eva thought they could do the work by themselves. Eva 认为他们能独立完成这项工作。

2 Do you live by yourself? 你是一个人住吗?

## U.S. LIFE

Home ownership in the United States is part of "the American Dream." It's something Americans expect and work hard for.

Moving into a new neighborhood is also a big event in the life of a family. Many Americans are not afraid to move far from their native home if job opportunities are available in another part of the country.

## 异域风情

在美国,能够拥有自己的房子是“美国梦”的一部分,也是美国人所期待的并为之努力奋斗的目标。

搬到一个新地方住是家庭生活中的一件大事。如果在其他的地方有合适的就业机会,美国人一般是不会介意远离自己家乡的。

## ACT I / 第 1 幕

### YOUR TURN / 口语演练

- How many times have you moved in the last ten years?  
在过去的十年中,你搬迁过几次?
- What was the best house or apartment you've ever lived in? Why?  
你曾经居住过的什么样的房子或公寓是最好的?为什么?

## ACT II / 第 2 幕

## INTRODUCTION TO ACT II

*This time on TUNING IN THE U.S.A., we are in the stewarts' backyard for a Fourth of July<sup>1</sup> celebration. Susan is cooking some hamburgers and hot dogs on a barbecue grill<sup>2</sup>. Robbie is playing volleyball with his parents and some other neighbors. Richard and Marilyn are talking with Michael and Eva, the new neighbors. They are explaining this traditional family picnic. It happens every year on Independence Day.*

## ACT II

- Susan: [She rings a dinner bell.] Come and get it!<sup>3</sup> Hot dogs and hamburgers are ready!
- Richard: My sister Susan does the cooking every year.
- Eva: It was really nice of your family to invite us to your Fourth of July picnic. Thank you for making us feel so at home in Riverdale.<sup>4</sup>
- Richard: You're welcome. We're just happy you could join us.
- Eva: Do you have this party every year?
- Richard: Sure. Every Independence Day. We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years.<sup>5</sup>
- Eva: Are there always this many people here?
- Richard: More or less.<sup>6</sup> There's all of our family, of course, plus<sup>7</sup> many of our neighbors. The Goldbergs, the Lindstroms, Mrs. Romero, and the Masseys. Have you met them?
- Michael: Not yet. They live across the street, don't they?
- Richard: That's right. There they are. They're playing volleyball with my parents and my brother.
- Michael: I'm sorry. I've forgotten your brother's name.
- Richard: My brother's name is Robert. But we call him Robbie.
- Michael: Boy, Robbie's a good volleyball player!
- Richard: He loves it. He would rather play volleyball than any other sport.<sup>8</sup>
- Eva: I think he's been playing all afternoon.
- Richard: I'm sure he has. But pretty soon it'll be too dark to see the ball.
- Michael: What happens then?
- Richard: The fireworks, of course. They should be starting just as soon as it's dark.<sup>9</sup> So, come on. We had better get some food soon.

[Later]

Michael: That was a great hot dog.

## Notes:

- Fourth of July:** 七月四日,即美国国庆日,是为纪念美国脱离英国统治获得独立而设立的。也称:Independence Day 独立日。之所以定在这一天,是因为在 1776 年的 7 月 4 日,大陆会议发表了由 Thomas Jefferson(1743-1826, 美国历史上著名的政治家,合众国第三任总统)起草的《独立宣言》(Declaration of Independence)。
- barbecue grill:** 野外烧烤架; grill n. 烤架; 铁格子。
- Come and get it!** 吃饭了!这是招呼别人吃饭的非正式用语。
- Thank you for making us feel so at home in Riverdale.** 在 Riverdale 镇,你们使我们感觉就像在家里一样,谢谢你们。make sb. feel at home 使某人感觉像在家一样;使某人感觉很亲切。
- We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years.** 在过去的十到十五年里我们一直是这样做的。这是一个现在完成进行时态的句子,其用法详见本节的学习焦点。
- more or less:** 大概;大约;在这里可以理解为:(参加的人数)有时多,有时少。
- plus:** prep. 加;加上;和;例:Three plus two equals five. 三加二等于五。This work requires experience plus patience. 这项工作需要经验和耐心。
- He would rather play volleyball than any other sport.** 在体育运动里,他最喜欢打排球。would rather ... than ... 宁愿……也不……;宁可;较喜欢;例:I would rather walk than take a bus. 我宁愿走路也不乘公共汽车。注:在美式英语中也可写成:had rather...than...
- They should be starting just as soon as it's dark.** 天一黑就该放焰火了。这里用现在进行时态表示将来要做的事情,表明这件事情非常确定,不会更改。as soon as —……就……;例:Please inform him the meeting as soon as he comes back. 他一回来就请你通知他有个会议。

Richard: Susan is a great cook. She buys the best hot dogs from the butcher. Then she cooks them slowly over a charcoal fire.

Eva: She told me that she made the relish herself. With vegetables from your dad's garden.

Richard: Every year. Oop! There are the fireworks.

Eva: The fireworks! They're beautiful.

Michael: Red...green...blue...and yellow.

Richard: You know, all across America<sup>10</sup> people will be watching fireworks tonight.

Michael: Last year, we went to New York City for the fireworks. There's a beautiful display<sup>11</sup> over the Brooklyn Bridge<sup>12</sup>. People come from all over<sup>13</sup> to see it.

Eva: So, of course, the traffic there is terrible.

Richard: Well, we don't have to travel to see great fireworks.

Eva: You're lucky to be able to see them from here.

Richard: But, Eva, both of us are lucky. It's your neighborhood<sup>14</sup> now, too.

All: Ah!

## END OF ACT II

- 10. all across America:** 全美国; 美国各地; across prep. 越过; 交叉。
- 11. display:** n. 陈列; 展示; 例: All the parents are looking at the display of children's works. 所有的家长都在看孩子们的作品展。display 也可以作动词, 意为: 展示、陈列; 例: The children's works were displayed on the wall. 孩子们的作品在墙上展示出来了。
- 12. Brooklyn Bridge:** 布鲁克林桥; 是纽约市东河上的一座著名桥梁, 它连接布鲁克林区和曼哈顿区。
- 13. all over:** 到处; 各地; 相当于: everywhere; 例: More and more people from all over the world come to visit Beijing. 越来越多来自世界各地的人到北京来参观。
- 14. neighborhood:** n. 聚居区; 邻居; 邻居关系; 附近; 注意: -hood 作为后缀时表示性质、状况、团体等; 例: childhood 童年时代; brotherhood 手足情谊; 兄弟关系。注: 美国人习惯于把自己居住的那一部分地区称为 neighborhood。

## 第2幕 译文

## ACT II 简介

在这次的欢乐美语中, 我们在 Stewart 家的后院庆祝 7 月 4 日独立日。Susan 正在烧烤架上烤汉堡和热狗。Robbie 正和父母以及一些邻居们打排球。Richard 和 Marilyn 正与新邻居 Michael 和 Eva 交谈着。他们正在向这对夫妇解释这种传统的家庭野餐会。事实上, 在每年独立日的时候都会举办这样的家庭野餐会。

Susan: [她摇响了晚餐的铃。] 吃饭了! 热狗和汉堡已经做好了。

Richard: 我的妹妹 Susan 每年都负责做饭。

Eva: 你们真是太好了, 还邀请我们参加独立日的野餐会。我们在 Riverdale 镇找到了一种家的感觉, 谢谢你们。

Richard: 别客气。我们很高兴你们能参加。

Eva: 每年都会举办这样的聚会吗?

Richard: 当然了, 每个独立日都有。在过去的十到十五年当中, 我们一直是这样做的。

Eva: 总是有这么多人参加吗?

Richard: 有多有少吧。我们全家当然都会参加了, 再加上许多邻居, 有 Goldberg 家, Lindstrom 家, Romero 太太, 还有 Massey 家。你见过他们吗?

Michael: 还没有。他们住在马路对面, 是吗?

Richard: 对。他们就在那儿, 正在和我的父母还有弟弟打排球。

Michael: 不好意思, 我忘记你弟弟的名字了。

Richard: 我弟弟叫 Robert。但是通常我们都叫他 Robbie。

Michael: 哦, Robbie 的排球打得很好!

Richard: 他很喜欢打排球。和其它的运动相比, 他更喜欢打排球。

Eva: 我想他已经打了一下午了吧。

Richard: 我觉得他是的。但是天马上就要黑了, 也就看不到球了。

Michael: 那我们做什么呢?

Richard: 当然是观看焰火了。天一黑他们会放焰火的。所以, 来吧, 我们最好马上吃点东西。

[过了一会儿]

Michael: 热狗可真好吃。

Richard: Susan 是个很棒的厨师。她从肉铺买来最好的热狗, 然后放在炭火上慢慢地烤。

Eva: 她跟我说调味料是她自己做的, 蔬菜是从你父亲的花园里摘的。

Richard: 每年都是这样。哦! 放焰火了。

Eva: 是焰火! 真漂亮。  
 Michael: 红色……绿色……蓝色……还有黄色。  
 Richard: 你知道吗, 整个美国的人今晚都将观看焰火。  
 Michael: 去年, 我们去纽约市看焰火。在布鲁克林桥的上空有漂亮的焰火表演, 人们从各地赶来欣赏。  
 Eva: 所以, 交通当然也会很拥挤。

Richard: 不过, 我们就不必大老远跑去看这壮观的焰火了。  
 Eva: 你们很幸运, 在这里就能看到。  
 Richard: 但是, Eva, 我们都很幸运, 现在这儿也是你们的社区了。  
 All: 哈哈!

## ACT II / 第 2 幕

### FOCUS IN / 学习焦点

● 现在完成进行时态:

表达从过去某一时刻起一直持续到现在的动作或状态。这个动作可能刚刚停止, 也有可能继续进行下去。

1 其结构为: 主语 + have (has) + been + 动词的现在分词形式。

在课文中出现的句子有: We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years.

2 for 和 since 都可以在这种时态中用来引导时间状语:

for + 一段时间; 例: We have been having these picnics for ten years. 十年来, 我们一直都举行这样的野餐活动。

since + 过去时间的一点; 例: We have been having this picnic since 1992. 从 1992 年以来, 我们一直都举行这样的野餐活动。

## U.S. LIFE

## 异域风情

On the Fourth of July or the United States Independence Day, Americans celebrate the Declaration of Independence which took place on July 4, 1776. Since the holiday occurs during the summer when the weather is good, it is almost always celebrated with outdoor activities, such as picnics, sporting events, parades, and firework displays.

美国人在每年的独立日(即 7 月 4 日)都要庆祝 1776 年 7 月 4 日《独立宣言》的签署。由于独立日是在夏季, 天气又比较好, 所以通常会举行一些户外庆祝活动, 如: 野餐、运动会、游行和焰火表演等。



## ACT II / 第 2 幕

### YOUR TURN / 口语演练

- Does your country have a national holiday? If so, when is it and what does it celebrate?  
 你的国家有国庆假期吗? 如果有, 是在什么时候? 是为了庆祝哪一事件?

## ACTIVITIES / 单元练习

### 完成地图

看一看 Riverdale 镇 Stewart 家周围的地形图。将方框中正确的介词短语填在横线上。

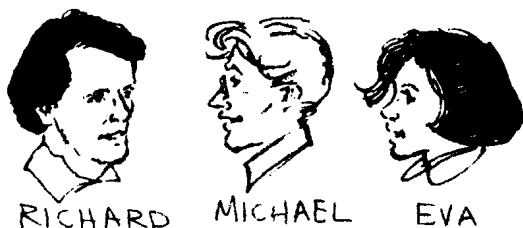
next door to	across from	around the corner from	in front of
--------------	-------------	------------------------	-------------

1. The Stewarts live \_\_\_\_\_ the Buchmans.
2. The Stewarts live \_\_\_\_\_ the Masseys.
3. The Lindstroms live \_\_\_\_\_ the Goldbergs.
4. The bus stops \_\_\_\_\_ the Stewarts.



## 礼貌用语

看一看下列第 27 集中关于礼貌的表达方式。你知道是谁说的吗？



1. "I saw you trying to lift that couch. I came to offer my help." \_\_\_\_\_
2. "That's very kind of you." \_\_\_\_\_
3. "It's nothing." \_\_\_\_\_
4. "For us? How nice of you!" \_\_\_\_\_
5. "Welcome to the neighborhood." \_\_\_\_\_
6. "It was really nice of your family to invite us to your Fourth of July picnic." \_\_\_\_\_
7. "Thank you for making us feel so at home in Riverdale." \_\_\_\_\_

## 选择介词

Richard 正在和 Eva 讲有关野餐活动的事情。用 for 或 since 完成下列描述。

1. Robbie's been playing volleyball \_\_\_\_\_ this morning.
2. Susan's been cooking \_\_\_\_\_ three hours.
3. Everybody's been waiting for this fireworks display \_\_\_\_\_ last year's display.
4. Those hot dogs have been cooking on the grill \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes now.
5. We've been having these picnics \_\_\_\_\_ ten or fifteen years now.



# Just the Two of Us

二人世界

## ACT I / 第 1 幕

### INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Today on TUNING IN THE U.S.A., we're in New York City with Richard and his wife Marilyn. They are in a large music hall<sup>1</sup> waiting for a concert to begin. While the musicians tune their instruments, Richard and Marilyn feel happy to be together. They hope to have a quiet dinner alone after the concert. But before the concert even begins, their plans have changed.

### ACT I

- Richard: Hmm. Let's see. Tonight they'll be playing the Hunt Quartet<sup>2</sup>. Do you remember this piece, Marilyn?
- Marilyn: Of course, Richard. *[She hums the melody.]* We heard it on one of our first dates<sup>3</sup> together. We went to a concert in Central Park<sup>4</sup>.
- Richard: It was a beautiful night. But then ... do you remember?
- Marilyn: It started to rain before the piece was half over.
- Richard: And you wanted to stay and listen in spite of<sup>5</sup> the weather.
- Marilyn: I put your new jacket over my head to keep the rain off me<sup>6</sup>.
- Richard: As I remember, it didn't keep you very dry!
- Marilyn: *[She laughs.]* And you could never wear the jacket again!
- Richard: *[He laughs.]* I think that was the day I knew I loved you<sup>7</sup>.
- Marilyn: Really?
- Richard: Well, that was the first day I knew I loved you. Now I know it every day.
- Marilyn: Oh, Richard, this is so much fun, going to a concert ... and just being with you<sup>8</sup>.

### Notes:

1. music hall: 音乐厅; 音乐堂。
2. Hunt Quartet: 《狩猎四重奏》, 乐曲名; 由奥地利作曲家莫扎特(1756-1791)作曲; quartet n. 四重奏; 四重唱; 四部合奏(唱)曲。



3. date: n. (和异性)约会; 日期; 日子; 例: I have a date (with my girlfriend) tomorrow. 明天我(和女朋友)有个约会。date 也可以作动词用, 意思是: (和异性)约会; 定日期; 例: They have been dating for a long time. 他们已经约会很长时间了。
4. Central Park: 中央公园; 位于纽约市曼哈顿中心区。
5. in spite of: 虽然; 尽管……仍……; 后面接名词; 例: They went out in spite of the rain. 尽管下着雨他们还是出去了。具有相同意思的短语还有: even though (后面要接句子)。例: I will try it, even though I may fail. 尽管可能失败, 我还是要尝试一下。
6. keep the rain off me: 让我不被雨淋到; keep sth. off sb. 意为: 使某物不能接近或触及某人; 例: Keep your hands off me! 别碰我!
7. that was the day I knew I loved you: 就是在那一天, 我知道我爱上了你。这是一句带有定语从句的复合句。有关定语从句的用法, 请参看本节的学习焦点。
8. just being with you: 只和你在一起。

Richard: You mean being just with me. We don't have enough time to be together – only the two of us.

Marilyn: I know.

Richard: But tonight is different. So, what shall we do after the concert?

Marilyn: Well... how about that nice restaurant down by the Brooklyn Bridge? We can sit at a table for two, and look into each other's eyes<sup>9</sup>...

Richard: Unless Susan and Harry are there.

Marilyn: Susan and Harry? What do you mean?

Richard: Well, if Susan and Harry are there, it would be rude<sup>10</sup> for us just to look into each other's eyes.

Marilyn: Richard, what are you talking about?<sup>11</sup>

Richard: Look at the couple sitting two rows in front of us.

Marilyn: Susan and Harry!

Richard: And I thought we were alone.

Susan: [calling] Richard, Marilyn! What are you doing here?

Richard: The same thing you're doing, I think. Waiting for the music to begin.

Susan: Oh, Richard, I meant that we didn't know that you were going to be here.

Marilyn: We just got tickets this morning.

Susan: Can you join us after the concert?

Richard: Well... we sort of<sup>12</sup> had some plans.

Susan: Come on, you two. We're going to a great party.

Richard: Well, I don't know.

Susan: Marilyn, remember the hat designer I was telling you about? She'll be there. Come on, say yes.

Richard: Well, Marilyn?

Marilyn: Sure. Let's go to the party with Susan and Harry. It'll be fun. As long as<sup>13</sup> we're together—that's the important thing.

Susan: Well? Can you come?

Richard: Sure.

Susan: Terrific! We'll meet you<sup>14</sup> in the lobby<sup>15</sup> after the concert!

END OF ACT I

9. **look into each other's eyes**... (深情地)互相注视对方。
10. **rude**: adj. 粗鲁的;无礼的;猛烈的;例: He was punished because he was rude to his teacher. 因为他对老师不礼貌,所以被处罚了。
11. **what are you talking about?** 你在说什么? 或者是: 你是什么意思? 相当于: What do you mean?
12. **sort of**: 在一定程度上;有几分地;常用于口语对话当中,作状语,相当于: more or less。例: I sort of thought this might happen. 我多少猜到了这件事会发生。
13. **as long as**: 只要;以……为条件;这是一个口语对话中的习惯性用语,用来引导一个条件状语从句,相当于: provided that ... 例: As long as it doesn't rain we can play. 只要不下雨我们就能玩儿。
14. **We'll meet you**... 我们在……见面;我们在……等你;相当于: We'll wait for each other...
15. **lobby**: n. 宾馆、戏院的大厅;(入口的)厅堂,前厅;lobby 也可作动词用,意思是:(就某事)向政治家、议员游说以获得支持;例: We went through the lobby to the restaurant. 我们穿过大厅来到了餐厅。They lobby for higher educational budget here and there. 他们为提高教育预算而四处游说。

## 第1幕 译文

## ACT I 简介

在今天的欢乐美语中,我们与 Richard 和他的妻子 Marilyn 来到纽约市。他们正在一个大型音乐厅里等待着一场音乐会的开始。在音乐家们调整乐器的时候, Richard 和 Marilyn 感到很高兴能够在一起过二人世界。他们想在音乐会之后吃一顿无人打扰的晚餐。但是音乐会还没有开始,他们的计划就发生了改变。

Richard: 嗯,我看看。今晚将演奏《狩猎四重奏》。你还记得这首曲子吗, Marilyn?

Marilyn: 当然记得。[她哼着那首曲子的旋律。] 在最初的几次约会中我们就一起听过这首曲子。是在中央公园举办的一场音乐会上。

Richard: 那是一个美丽的夜晚。但是,后来……你还记得吗?

Marilyn: 乐曲还没有演奏到一半,就开始下雨了。

Richard: 尽管天气很差,你还是想留下来继续听。

Marilyn: 我把你的新夹克罩在了头上用来挡雨。  
 Richard: 我记得你还是被雨淋湿了!  
 Marilyn: [她笑了。] 而且你再也不能穿那件夹克了!  
 Richard: [他笑道。] 我想就是在那一天我知道我爱上了你。  
 Marilyn: 是吗?  
 Richard: 事实上,那是我知道自己爱上你的第一天。现在我知道自己每天都很爱你。  
 Marilyn: 哦, Richard。这真是太好了,听音乐会……而且只和你在一起。  
 Richard: 你的意思是,就我们两个在一起。我们能在一起的时间不多——只有我们两个。  
 Marilyn: 我知道。  
 Richard: 但是今晚很不同。那么,音乐会后我们去哪儿?  
 Marilyn: 嗯……去 Brooklyn 桥下那家很好的餐厅怎么样? 我们可以坐在双人桌旁,深情地注视着对方的眼睛。  
 Richard: 如果 Susan 和 Harry 在就不行。  
 Marilyn: Susan 和 Harry? 你什么意思?  
 Richard: 我的意思是说,如果 Susan 和 Harry 也在那儿的话,我们彼此只注视着对方的眼睛就不太礼貌了。  
 Marilyn: Richard,你在说什么呀?  
 Richard: 看坐在我们前两排的那对情侣。

Marilyn: Susan 和 Harry!  
 Richard: 我还以为只有你和我单独在一起呢。  
 Susan: [叫道] Richard, Marilyn! 你们在这儿做什么?  
 Richard: 和你们做一样的事情啊,等待音乐会的开始。  
 Susan: 哦, Richard, 我的意思是我们不知道你们也会来这儿。  
 Marilyn: 我们是今天早上才拿到票的。  
 Susan: 音乐会后和我们一起去玩吧?  
 Richard: 嗯……我们可能会有些别的计划。  
 Susan: 来吧,你们两个都来。我们要去参加一个很棒的聚会。  
 Richard: 哦,我不知道。  
 Susan: Marilyn, 还记得我曾一直和你提起的那位帽子设计师吗? 她也会去的。来嘛,答应了吧。  
 Richard: 怎么样, Marilyn?  
 Marilyn: 好吧。我们与 Susan 和 Harry 一起去。会很有意思的。只要我们两个能在一起——这才是最重要的。  
 Susan: 那么? 你去吗?  
 Richard: 好的。  
 Susan: 太好了! 音乐会后我们在门厅见!

## ACT I / 第 1 幕

### FOCUS IN / 学习焦点

#### ● 如何使用定语从句:

- 1 定语从句通常都置于它所修饰的名词(或代词)之后。
- 2 能够引导定语从句的关联词是关系代词和关系副词,常用的关联词有: who, whom, whose, that, which, why, when 等等。
- 3 在本文中出现的例句有: I think that was the first **day I knew I loved you**. 那是我知道自己爱上你的第一天。(关系代词 that 应在中心词 day 之后,在本句中把它省略掉了。) The same **thing you are doing**. 与你们所做的事情是一样的。 Remember the hat **designer I was telling you about**? 还记得我曾一直和你提起的那个帽子设计师吗?

注:例句中的粗体部分是定语从句所修饰的中心词,斜体部分是定语从句。

## U.S. LIFE

Many Americans use social occasions, such as going to a music hall, a theater, or a party, to meet people in their profession who can help them in their careers. Many business deals have been made at a dinner party. Other Americans avoid mixing business with pleasure. They prefer to keep social functions separate from their working lives.

## 异域风情

许多美国人利用社交场合(例如:音乐厅、剧院、派对等)与和自己行业有关的人士会面,以便于更好地开展工作。许多生意实际上就是在宴会桌上做成的。还有一些美国人则会避免将工作和娱乐混为一谈,他们更喜欢将社交活动与工作分开进行。

## ACT I / 第 1 幕

### YOUR TURN / 口语演练

- Do you ever mix business with pleasure?  
你会将工作和娱乐结合起来吗?
- What types of social activities do you and your friends participate in?  
你和你的朋友经常参加什么类型的社交活动?

## ACT II / 第 2 幕

## INTRODUCTION TO ACT II

*This time on TUNING IN THE U.S.A., Richard and Marilyn are in New York City at a party with Susan and her friend, Harry Bennett. It's a nice party, but it's very crowded. And Richard and Marilyn had not exactly planned to go a large party on their evening out together. They wanted to be alone. But they won't be alone until the end of the night, as they head<sup>1</sup> home to Riverdale.*

## ACT II

Susan: Judy, Robert, Anne, and Tom, this is<sup>2</sup> my sister-in-law Marilyn. She's married to my brother Richard. He's over there by the food table.

Marilyn: Hi. How do you do? Robert, Judy... [she laughs.] I'm sorry. I'll never remember all your names.

Robert: Oh, that's all right. Learning<sup>3</sup> a lot of new names is never easy. It's nice to meet some of Susan's family. She talks about you all the time<sup>4</sup>.

Marilyn: Richard and I went to hear a concert. We didn't know Susan and Harry would be there, too.

Susan: We begged them to come<sup>5</sup> along with us.

Richard: Hi, everybody.

Marilyn: This is my husband, Richard. And this is ...

Susan: A nice group of my friends. Richard, you'll have to make your own introductions. I just saw Kathy, and I want Marilyn to meet her.<sup>6</sup>

Marilyn: See you later, Richard.

Susan: [calling] Kathy! Wait a minute!

Robert: Susan tells me<sup>7</sup> you're a photographer, Richard. I'm the photo editor at an art magazine. Have you seen the exhibit<sup>8</sup> at the photography center? Oh, by the way<sup>9</sup>, my name is Robert.

[Later that evening, Richard and Marilyn are standing at a bus stop.]

Richard: Is this bus going to Riverdale?

Bus Driver: Yup. I'm headed that way.

Richard: Good. Marilyn? After you<sup>10</sup>.

Marilyn: Hmm. The bus is almost empty. Do you want to sit here?

Richard: That's fine. [He sits down.] Well, I think we

## Notes:

- 1. head:** vi. 朝某一方向走; 出发; 前进; 行驶; 例: Where are you heading for? 你要去哪儿?
- 2. This is...** 这位是……; 指示代词 this 在这里相当于人称代词, 翻译成: “这位”, 用在向他人介绍某人的场合下。例: This is Dr. Hou, president of the university. = Here is Dr. Hou, president of the university. 这位是侯博士, 这所大学的校长。另外, 在打电话时做自我介绍时也可以用这个句型; 例: This is Mark speaking, may I speak to Mr. Clark? = I am Mark... 我是 Mark, 我可以和 Clark 先生通话吗? 注: 其它具有相同用法的指示代词还有: that, these, those。
- 3. learn:** vt. 记住; 学习; 本句中动词 learn 的-ing 形式被用作一个名词充当主语, 在这种情况下, 动词的-ing 形式就是一个动名词。又如: Learning English is becoming more and more popular. 学习英语正变得越来越流行。
- 4. all the time:** 常常; 经常; 向来; 一直; 例: He has been a business man all the time. 一直以来他就是一个商人。
- 5. We begged them to come.** 是我们求他们来的。相当于: We asked them many times to come. beg sb. to do sth. 的意思是: 多次请求 (恳求) 某人做某事。例: I beg you not to take any risks. 我恳求你不要冒险。
- 6. I want Marilyn to meet her.** 我想让 Marilyn 认识她。在一些动词的后面可以接“宾语 + 不定式”的结构。像这样的动词有: want, tell, ask 等等。例: My mother wants me to come back home often. 我母亲想让我经常回家。She asked her friend to meet her at the airport. 她让朋友在飞机场接她。还有一些动词的后面可以接“宾语 + 省略 to 的不定式”这种结构。像这样的动词有: make, let 等等。例: We made him tell the story. 我们让他讲述这个故事。
- 7. tells me...** 告诉了我……; 这里用一般现在时态表达一个已经发生的事实, 相当于: has told me...
- 8. exhibit:** n. 展览品; 陈列品; 例: Do not touch the exhibits. 请勿触摸展品。exhibit 作为动词使用时, 意思是: 陈列; 当众展示; 例: The young painter has exhibited his work in several galleries. 这位年轻的画家已经在几家美术馆展出了他的作品。
- 9. by the way:** 顺便 (说一下、问一下); 常用于一个话题结束后或在话题进行中, 引出另外一个话题。例: By the way, what happened to the money? 顺便问一句, 那笔钱后来怎么样了?
- 10. After you.** 你先请。是一种两人需要同时进门时的客气的、礼貌的表达方式。在本文中相当