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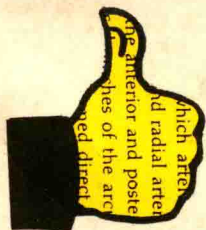
随身听 ENGLISH

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

## (4)

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## 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果。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。

李泮池 负责编著第 4 册 41 课至 60 课;负责第 4 册的统编工作。

冯坚 负责编著第 4 册 7 至 34 课。

王逸梅 负责编著第 4 册 35 至 40 课。

王凤荣 负责编著第 4 册 1 至 6 课。

陈霞 负责附录一、二。

杨爱英 负责附录三、四。

张秀美 负责第 4 册的词汇音标及校对工作。

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。

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编者

1995年4月

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## 1. Divorce

### 离婚

#### Dialogue:

Kate: Morning, Father! Just read this article, please. It says the number of divorced is going up rapidly. Approximately one out of every three marriages ends in divorce, and the numbers are still rising. It seems people get fed up with their marriage very easily. Some couples get divorced after only a year of their marriage.

Father: It's nothing strange. Do you know my friend Lucy? Her daughter got divorced after only two months of marriage, but most marriages last a long time. A large portion of divorces are from teenage marriages.

Kate: A broken family does no good to children, does it? I can't understand why they didn't think carefully before they married.

Father: It's difficult to say. Sometimes people take marriage like they do goods. They just buy the article that

catches their interest. But, after the marriage, they are disloyal to each other, and they sometimes even take a lover. Their marriage will certainly break up.

**Kate:** Men usually expect their wives to possess all kinds of virtues, to be faithful to them, and to be their junior partners. However, they themselves show no fidelity to their wives at all. They always want to be the senior partners.

**Father:** Don't complain, Kate. It's not always men's fault.

**Kate:** It seems few people take marriage seriously. Love is one thing, marriage is another. I'll never get married.

**Father:** Don't be silly, Kate. You see your mother and I have been married for twenty years, and we still love each other. A successful marriage is based primarily on companionship. If you choose well, you'll have a happy life, I'm sure.

**Notes:**

1. Sometimes people take marriage like they do goods. 有时人们把婚姻看作买东西一样。
2. But, after their marriage, they are disloyal to each other, and they sometimes even take a lover. 但婚后他们又对另一方有了二心, 甚至找到第三者(情人)。

3. However, they themselves show no fidelity to their wives at all. 但他们自己对妻子却根本不忠实。
4. Love is one thing, marriage is another. 爱情是一回事, 婚姻是另一回事。

### Words and Phrases:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. go up 上涨; 增加</li> <li>2. rapidly ['ræpidli] <i>adv.</i> 快地; 迅速地</li> <li>3. approximately [ə'prɒksimitli] <i>adv.</i> 将近; 大约</li> <li>4. end in... 以...而告终</li> <li>5. get fed up with... 对...厌倦</li> <li>6. portion ['pɔ:ʃən] <i>n.</i> 一部分</li> <li>7. teenage ['ti:neidʒ] <i>a.</i> 青少年的; 十几岁的</li> <li>8. broken ['brəʊkən] <i>a.</i> 破裂的 (break <i>v.</i> 的过去分词形式)</li> <li>9. do no good to sb. (sth) 对...没有好处</li> <li>10. goods [gudz] <i>n.</i> (复)商品; 货物</li> <li>11. disloyal ['dis'loɪəl] <i>a.</i> 不忠诚的</li> <li>12. disloyal to sb. 对某人有二心</li> <li>13. lover ['lʌvə] <i>n.</i> 爱人; 情人</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. possess [pə'zes] <i>vt.</i> 拥有; 具有</li> <li>15. faithful ['feiθful] <i>a.</i> 忠诚的</li> <li>16. virtue ['vɜ:tʃu:] <i>n.</i> 美德; 德行</li> <li>17. be faithful to... 对...忠诚</li> <li>18. junior ['dʒu:njə] <i>a.</i> 年少的; 资历较浅的</li> <li>19. fidelity [fi'deləti] <i>n.</i> 忠诚; 忠实</li> <li>20. senior ['si:njə] <i>a.</i> 年长的; 资历较深的</li> <li>21. primarily ['praɪməri] <i>adv.</i> 首先; 主要地</li> <li>22. partner ['pɑ:tnə] <i>n.</i> 伙伴</li> <li>23. be based on... 以...为基础</li> <li>24. companionship<br/>[kəm'pænjənʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 伴侣友谊; 友谊</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

## Word Study:

break *v.* 1) 打破; 打碎

The window was broken by the thief. 窗被小偷打破了。

The glass was dropped on the floor and broken into pieces. 玻璃杯掉在地板上, 摔成碎片。

2) 分离; 分开

The two parts can't be broken away easily. 这两部分不能轻易分开。

One of the legs broke away from the desk. 桌子的一条腿掉下来了。

### *Other useful expressions:*

break in(to) 闯入

break through 突破

break out 突然发生

break up 破裂

break away from 革除(坏习惯); 挣脱

## 2. Murder

### 谋杀

#### Dialogue:

A: I'm so sorry to tell you that old John was killed. He was found dead in his apartment this morning.

B: I can't believe it. He was such a kind old man. We've known each other for nearly thirty years. What was the cause of his death? Was he murdered by someone? Who was the murderer then? Has the killer been caught?

A: No. but I've heard that the police have a suspect who was once old John's neighbour.

B: Oh, really? Where is he? Where does he live now?

A: He lives on Bank Street, two blocks south of here.

B: Did the police find him?

A: No. The police could not find him. People say that he ran away.

B: If he is the murderer, what was his motive?

A: It is said that he needed money to buy drugs. He managed, illegally, to get an amount of money. Old John happened to know about it, and, the man was afraid

that old John might tell someone, and then he would be taken to the police. They had a big fight in old John's apartment several days ago. Some of John's neighbours had heard them fighting.

B: So he killed John only for that?

A: Maybe, Yes. I don't know.

B: I hope the police will find him and find out the truth. Will he be tried?

A: I think that as long as there is evidence and/or a witness, he will be brought to trial. That is to say, he will become a defendant. If he is tried and found guilty in the Criminal Court, the judge will decide what the sentence should be.

B: If he is proved to be the murderer, he will deserve severe punishment.

### Notes:

1. the court 法庭。法庭分为民事法庭(the civil court)、刑事法庭(the criminal court)及军事法庭(the martial court)。民事法庭受理轻案件,如离婚;刑事法庭受理重案件,如谋杀等。
2. a suspect 嫌疑犯。嫌疑犯在法庭受审(be tried in the court)。陪审团(a jury)听取犯罪事实(evidence),然后决定嫌疑犯是有罪还是无罪(guilty or innocent)。

## Words and Phrases:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. murder ['mɜ:də] <i>v.</i> 谋杀; 杀害               | 9. try [traɪ] <i>vt.</i> 审问; 审判          |
| murderer ['mɜ:dərə] <i>n.</i> 杀人犯; 谋杀者<br>=killer | 10. trial [traɪəl] <i>n.</i> 审问; 审判      |
| 2. cause [kɔ:z] <i>n.</i> 原因; 起因                  | 11. witness ['wɪtnɪs] <i>n.</i> 证人       |
| 3. suspect ['sʌspekt] <i>n.</i> 嫌疑犯               | 12. evidence ['eɪdɪns] <i>n.</i> 证据; 罪证  |
| 4. motive ['mɔ:tɪv] <i>n.</i> 动机; 目的              | 13. defendant [di'fendənt] <i>n.</i> 被告  |
| 5. throw sb. into prison 将某人投入监狱                  | 14. judge [dʒʌdʒ] <i>n.</i> 法官           |
| 6. drug [drʌg] <i>n.</i> 麻醉剂; 毒品                  | 15. sentence ['sentəns] <i>n.</i> 判决     |
| 7. run away 逃跑; 跑掉                                | 16. deserve [di'zɜ:v] <i>vt.</i> 应受(处罚)  |
| 8. illegally [i'li:gəli] <i>adv.</i> 不合法地; 非法地    | 17. severe [si'viə] <i>a.</i> 严厉的        |
|   | 18. punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt] <i>n.</i> 处罚 |

## Word Study:

catch (caught, caught)

*vt.* 1) 抓住; 捉住

An early bird catches worm. 捷足先登。

The thief was caught red handed. 小偷被当场抓获。

2) 赶(火车、汽车等)

I must catch the 5 : 30 train for New York.



我必须赶上 5:30 去纽约的火车。

*Other useful expressions:*

catch hold of 抓住

catch cold 感冒

catch up with 赶上

catch fire 着火

catch sight of 看见