

中央广播电视大学教材

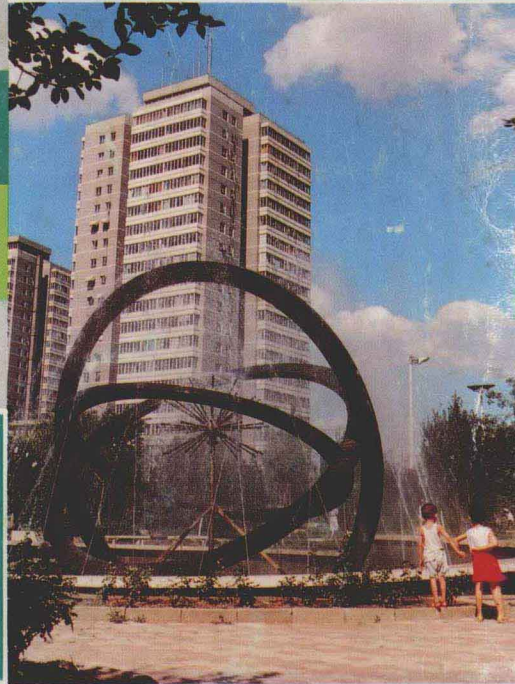


主编 陈琳

电大英语 教科书1

TVU

ENGLISH COURSE BOOK 1



中央广播电视大学出版社

TVU ENGLISH

Course Book I

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电大英语 教科书 I

陈琳 主编

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本书由陈琳(北京外国语学院)主编,参加编写工作的有英国专家克里斯·惠勒 (Chris Wheeler)、卡罗尔·埃金顿 (Carol Edgington)、刘黛琳(中央广播电视大学)、徐秀清 (重庆广播电视大学)和牛健(中央广播电视大学)。刘黛琳承担了全书的统稿工作。鄂鹤年(中央广播电视大学)参加了样章的编写工作。

本书由陆慈教授(清华大学)和张祥保教授(北京大学)主审,参加审定工作的有王维镛教授(北京师范大学)、陈忠美副教授(北京气象学院)、赵宇辉副教授(中央电视台)和吴树敬副教授(北京理工大学)。

在本书的编写准备阶段,英国专家克里斯·墨菲 (Chris Murphy) 做了大量有益的工作。在编写过程中得到英国文化委员会 (the British Council) 及英国专家德里克·斯特兰奇 (Derek Strange) 的指导与帮助,在此表示感谢。

李学英承担了全部书稿的打字工作。

本书特邀科学普及出版社贾凤坡担任责任编辑。

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前 言

中央广播电视大学开设英语课十余年来,先后使用过友校教材及自编课本。在此基础上积累了电大师生的教学经验与学习体会,吸取了国内外外语教学的先进经验与理论,从而编写了 TVU ENGLISH COURSE BOOK (简称 **CB**) (《电大英语教科书》),以适应加快改革开放的新形势。

本教科书包括课本四册,每册使用一学期。与课本配套的还有录像带和录音带、TVU ENGLISH TEACHER'S GUIDE (简称 **TG**) (《电大英语教师用书》)和 TVU ENGLISH STUDENT'S HANDBOOK (简称 **SHB**) (《电大英语学生手册》)。

在编写过程中,我们试图体现如下特点:

一、由于大多数电大学生学习英语的目的,是提高阅读理解力,进而具备工作中所需要的笔头翻译的能力。因此,本教科书自第二册起,逐渐增加以提高阅读理解能力为目的的课文比重,并配以相应的练习;

二、为适应加快改革开放和对外交往日益扩大的需要,电大学生也应具备一定的日常生活英语会话能力。同时,在听、说、读、写四种语言技能中,听和说是难点。因此,本着“听说领先、难点突破”的原则,教科书第一册以日常生活对话为主,结合学习语法和词汇;

三、教科书的每一单元 (Unit) 分为 Pre-TV (电视前)、TV (电视课) 及 Post-TV (电视后) 三部分。Pre-TV 阶段,由教师面授辅导; TV 阶段,学生看电视课并按主讲教师指令做练习; Post-TV 阶段,学生自学做练习;

四、教科书与学生手册的内容互为补充,交叉参照,形成一个有机配合的整体;在第一册中,作为每一课学习的主体内容 Situational Dialogues (对话),不是按一般惯例放在教科书正文中,而是作为“附录”放在教科书后面 (APPENDIX 1)。这并不是说“对话”不重要,而是为了避免学生把以开展听说活动为目的的“对话”当成传统课本中的“课文” (Text) 来阅读。此外,每一语法项目的讲解说明,也不再全部放在教科书中,而是按各教学环节的需要,有层次地分写在教科书及学生手册中;

五、为了发挥形象教学的作用,扩大电视教学的效果,许多练习是通过图画、图表以及拼词游戏等形式进行的;

六、外语教学法近年来在国外有一定发展;在语法学方面也“道出多门”,各玄学派。对这些“新说”的取舍,我们的原则是:从实用出发,从众随俗;既有所创新,又不脱离目前国内外外语教学的实际和广大师生的承受力。

电大英语课程每学期授课18周。每学期授课方式及教学时数安排是:

周 学 时 方 式	电 视 课	面授辅导	自 学
学 期 一	2	2	2
二	3	3	3
三	3	3	3
四	3	3	3

学习电大英语第一册，每周需用五个单元时间。它们的安排是：

时 间 方 式 (小时)	面授辅导	电 视 课	自 学
单 元 一	Pie-TV (2)		
二		TV (1)	
三			Post TV (1)
四		TV (1)	
五			Post TV (1)

按照“中央广播电视大学英语课程教学大纲”的规定，学生开始学习本课程前，应已具备一定的语音及语法知识，掌握300个左右单词(具体内容见本书附录3)。

编写组同仁的意愿是，希望这套教材能在总结过去经验的基础上有所进益，能具备某些新意和特色。这一意愿是否实现，尚待实践来验证。希望使用本书的师生和读者提出批评和建议，以便修订时补正。

主 编 陈 琳

1992年9月

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UNIT ONE

Programme I

At the Party

Pre-TV

1. Read the text. (阅读短文。)

At the Party

At the party Kate **meets** James. She **thinks** he **is** Canadian. He **is** Scottish. He **comes** from Edinburgh in Scotland. They **talk** about Scotland and Australia. Kate **comes** from Australia. She **lives** in Sydney.

Also at the party Henry **talks** to Peter. Henry **is** Welsh and Peter **is** English. Peter **asks** Henry about Wales. He **talks** about Wales. Henry **asks** Peter about London. He **talks** about London.

An Irish woman and a man from Hong Kong **talk** in the corner. Her name **is** Katherine and his name **is** Baoling. She **comes** from Dublin in Ireland. He **lives** in Kowloon.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

文中黑体部分使用了一般现在时 (Present Simple Tense)。一般现在时表示包括现在时间在内的经常重复发生的动作或存在的状况。

关于一般现在时的构成, 参见 *SHB* 第 1 页 (→ *SHB*, p1)。一般现在时的主要用法是:

- A) 表示经常发生的动作、存在的状态或日常习惯。常与 every day, often, always, sometimes 等时间状语连用:

eg. I go to Britain every year.

My brother is a student.

- B) 表示主语的性格、能力、特征等:

eg. The students of TV universities like English very much.

My daughter sings very well.

My brother works hard at college.

- C) 表示客观事实或普遍真理:

eg. The sun rises in the east.

Two and two is four.

D) 在故事和叙事中，为了把情景描写得栩栩如生，使形象生动活泼，有时可以用一般现在时来叙述情节：

eg. It is around 11 in the evening. I'm ready to go to bed. Suddenly there is a knock at the door. I open the door, but there's nobody there ...

2. Complete these sentences using the correct verb form of the Present Simple Tense and the correct name. Refer to the text in 1. to help you. The first one is done for you. (根据课文内容，按示例，用正确的人名和括号内动词的一般现在时完成下列句子。)

1) Katherine is (be) from Dublin.

2) _____ (come) from Australia.

3) James _____ (talk) to _____.

4) Peter _____ (be) English. Henry _____ (ask) him about London.

5) _____ is Scottish. He _____ (come) from _____.

6) Henry _____ (be) Welsh. He _____ (talk) to _____.

(→ SHB, p7: 国家与国籍)

3. Read about the party again and underline the verbs that are in the Present Simple and put a wavy line (~~~~) under personal pronouns.

(阅读短文，在一般现在时的动词下划线，并在人称代词下划曲线。)

Later, Katherine talks to James. They **are not** from the same country. She **doesn't know** Scotland. She asks him about Scotland. Then, Peter and Henry meet Katherine too. They like her and talk about Dublin. They **don't know** Ireland. Kate and James ask Baoling about Hong Kong. He tells them about the city. Then Peter asks Kate about Sydney. Peter and Kate are good friends. Baoling likes James but **doesn't like** Edinburgh. Later they meet and James asks him about Hong Kong.

(文中的黑体字是一般现在时的否定式。关于否定式的构成→ SHB, p2)

4. The sentences below are in the positive form of the Present Simple Tense. Rewrite them using the negative form. Use personal pronouns for people's names when appropriate. The first one is done for you. (按示例，将下列各句变为否定句，并用适当的人称代词替换句中的人名。)

1) Mary meets John. John likes Mary.

She does not meet him. He does not like her.

2) I talk to Peter because I like Edinburgh.

3) Henry and I ask James about London. James lives in England.

4) Kate and Brian come from America. Kate works with Brian.

5) I meet John at the party. John likes me.

6) I am Chinese and I live in Shanghai. Peter works with me.

TV

Listening 1

Look at the chart below, then watch again and listen to the three conversations. Tick (✓) off the nationalities of the two speakers in each conversation.

(阅读下表, 然后根据三个对话演示, 用✓分别标出每个对话中两位对话者的国籍。)

Conversation	Welsh	Irish	Australian	Scottish	Chinese (Hong Kong)	English
A						
B						
C						

Speaking 1

1) Watch, listen and repeat. (看对话演示, 并跟读对话。)

2) Watch without the sound. In Conversation A, you say the words of James. In Conversation B, you say the words of Henry. Use the clues below to help you.

(根据下列提示, 在对话 A 和对话 B 演示时, 分别说出 James 和 Henry 的答语。)

Conversation A

Kate: Hello! I'm Kate. How do you do?

James: _____! I'm James. How _____?

Kate: Pleased to meet you. Are you Canadian?

James: _____ not. I'm _____. I'm from Edinburgh. Where _____ from?

Kate: Sydney. I'm from Australia.

Conversation B

Peter: Hello. What's your name?

Henry: _____. I come _____. How _____?

Peter: Oh, Wales? I'm Peter and I come from London.

Henry: Oh I _____ London.

Peter: Where is your friend from ?

Henry: Oh, he's _____, _____ Edinburgh.

Peter: What's his name ?

Henry: _____ .

Listening 2

Read the information below and then listen again to the conversations. At the end of each conversation, answer the questions relevant to that particular dialogue, ticking (T) true or (F) false in the appropriate space. (阅读下列三组对话, 然后根据相应的对话演示, 判断正误。)

Conversation A

- 1) Kate asks James, "Are you Canadian ?"
- 2) Kate is glad to meet James.

Conversation B

- 3) Peter says to Henry, "How do you do ?"
- 4) Peter is a friend of James.

Conversation C

- 5) Katherine does not say her name.
- 6) Baoling knows Katherine.

	T	F
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Speaking 2

- 1) Watch, listen and repeat. (看对话演示, 并跟读对话。)
- 2) Respond appropriately to the following introductions from the TV dialogues. Use the information below and the example to help you answer. (根据下列提示, 按示例, 在对话演示时说出正确的答语。)

K: Hello ! I'm Kate. How do you do ?

J: Hello / James / How ?

(Hello ! I'm James. How do you do ?)

p: Hello. What's your name ?

H: My name .../from .../How ... ?

B: How do you do ? I'm Baoling and I come from Hong Kong.

K: Pleased .../... Katherine.

Functional Practice

Greetings I

1. Hello ! 与 Hi ! 是打招呼用语, 可用于一天的任何时间。

Hi ! 语气较为随便。

Good morning ! Good afternoon ! Good evening ! 则分别用于上午、下午或晚上, 语

气较为客气。熟人之间也可以用 Morning ! Afternoon ! Evening ! 分别代替 Good morning ! Good afternoon ! Good evening !

2. How do you do ?	How do you do ?	
	Pleased	
	Glad	to meet you.
	Nice	

首次相识时的相互致候用语。

Introducing self

I'm		Henry.	
My name's			
I'm			Beijing.
I come			Scotland.
	from		Canada.
			England.
I'm	a	Student.	
		teacher.	
		worker.	

Look at the five greetings. Match the greetings to the responses given below. The first one is done for you. (以下分别列出 5 句问候语及 5 句答语。请为每句问候语找到适当的答语,并按示例将答语标号填写在括号内。)

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Hello ! I'm Kate. How do you do ? | (c) |
| 2. Good morning, Mr. Smith ! | () |
| 3. How do you do ? I'm Wang Ling and I come from China. | () |
| 4. Hello ! My name is Henry. I'm a student. How do you do ? | () |
| 5. How do you do ? I'm Peter. I live in London. | () |
| A. Pleased to meet you. Are you from Beijing ? | |
| B. Oh, you are from England. Pleased to meet you. | |
| C. I'm James. Pleased to meet you. Are you Australian ? | |
| D. I'm Peter. I'm a student, too. How do you do ? | |
| E. Good morning ! | |

Phonetic Practice

Practise the following (朗读下列语音练习)

/i:/	/i/	/e/	/æ/
bi:t	bit	bet	bæd
di:d	did	ded	dæd
pi:k	pik	pek	pæk
si:t	sit	set	sæt

ri:d	rid	red	ræd
li:d	lid	led	læd
/i:/	/i/	/i/	/e/
i:t	it	bit	bet
bi:d	bid	did	ded
di:p	dip	it	et
pi:p	pip	lit	let
li:k	lik	sit	set
si:t	sit	pik	pek

Post-TV

1. In this exercise, put the verb into the correct form. (按示例,用括号内所给动词的正确形式填空。)

eg. Water *boils* (boil 沸腾) at 100.

Peter *does not go* (not/go) to Japan often.

Do you speak (you/speak) Chinese ?

- 1) The class _____ (begin) at 9.00 and _____ (end 结束) at 10.00 every day.
- 2) What time _____ (the shops/open) in Britain ?
- 3) I have friends in Beijing, but I _____ (not/see) them often.
- 4) "Where _____ (Kate/come) from ?" "She _____ (be) from Australia."
- 5) Peter and Henry _____ (not/be) from China, but they _____ (work) in Beijing.

2. In this exercise, read the sentences and correct them. The English is correct but the information is wrong. Write two correct sentences each time. Refer to Text 1 to help you. Use personal pronouns when necessary. (根据课文内容,按示例改正下列句子。)

eg. James comes from Wales. *James doesn't come from Wales. He comes from Scotland.*

- 1) Henry talks to Kate. _____

- 2) Baoling is from Ireland. _____

- 3) Kate asks James, "Are you Scottish ?" _____

- 4) Katherine meets Peter at the party. _____

Programme 2

At Home to Meet the Family

Pre-TV

1. Look at the pictures below. The new words tell you what people do, in other words, their jobs. (看下图, 图中单词标明了人物的职业。)



DOCTOR



STUDENT



ENGINEER



TEACHER

The way we ask about a person's job is: (询问职业。)

eg. What does Kate do ?

She's a doctor.

What does Paul do ?

He's a student.

What does she do ?

She's an engineer.

What does he do ?

He's a teacher.

* **an** engineer

(关于一般现在时疑问式的构成 → *SHB*, p3)

2. Now use these sentences to make questions. Begin your question with the word(s) in brackets. (按示例, 就下列各句提特殊疑问句。)

eg. Paul plays football. (How often?) *How often does Paul play football ?*

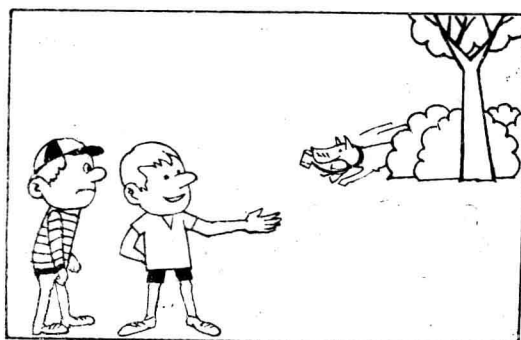
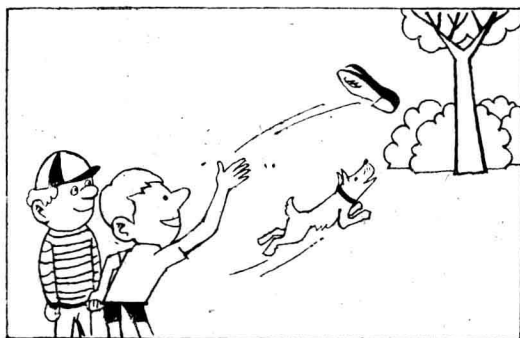
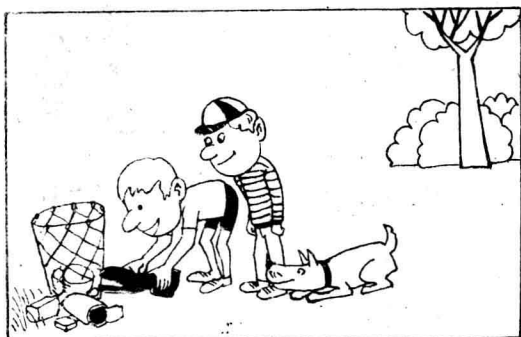
I begin work early. (What time ?) *What time do you begin work ?*

- 1) Kate works in London. (Where ?) _____
- 2) I go to Britain every year. (How often ?) _____
- 3) Henry is often late for work. (Why ?) _____
- 4) People do stupid (愚蠢的) things. (Why ?) _____
- 5) I have lunch at twelve. (What time ?) _____

3. Read the text. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Tense, and underline the indefinite article *an*. (阅读短文, 用括号内动词的一般现在时填空, 并在不定冠词 *an* 下划线。)

James _____ (bring) three friends home. They _____ (meet) his sister. She _____ (be) an engineer and _____ (work) in a factory. She _____ (talk) to John and then he _____ (meet) her family. John _____ (be) an Australian, but he _____ (not/live) there. John and Andrew _____ (be) doctors. Andrew _____ (be) the father of James. James _____ (introduce) his mother and brother. She _____ (be) a teacher and he _____ (be) a student. He _____ (study) French for an hour each week. Brian and Tom _____ (be) there too. They _____ (know) Brian, but they _____ (not/know) Tom. Brian _____ (be) an American and he _____ (come) from New York.

4. Look at the pictures. Use the table below and the labels on the pictures to write six sentences that tell the story. Two are done for you. Make sure the subject and verb forms agree. (根据下图的情景, 选择方框内恰当的词语, 写出六个句子, 描述图中发生的事情。见示例。)



Peter and Paul	chases (追逐)	an old shoe
They	find	the shoe
Peter	are	with their dog
The dog	throws (扔)	his shoe
He	runs up (跑过来)	in the park
A man	brings back	
It	is	

- 1) *Peter and Paul are in the park.* _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) *He brings back the shoe.* _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

NOTE THE FOLLOWING

表示所属关系的代词叫做物主代词 (Possessive Adjectives), 也可称作代词的所有格。
物主代词有形容词性和名词性两种类别。
形容词性物主代词在句中常作定语:

eg. This is **my** sister.

Is that **their** classroom ?

(→SHB, p5: 形容词性物主代词)

5. Read the text below. Put in the appropriate Present Simple Tense and appropriate possessive adjective. The first one is done for you as an example. (按示例, 用括号内动词的一般现在时和适当的物主代词将下面的对话补充完整。)

James: My mother likes (like) her work.

John: _____ (like) the school, too ?

James: Oh yes. But _____ father _____ (not/like) _____ job.

John: Really ? What about you ?

James: Oh, I _____ (like) _____ work. I _____ (be) a student.

John: What _____ (be) _____ major (专业) ?

James: Chinese.

John: _____ (study) every day ?

James: Yes, I do. Er, _____ (be) Peter and Tom _____ friends ?

John: Yes. _____ families _____ (know) _____ family.