

走遍美国 初级教程

Free Time

FAMILY ALBUM BEGINNER'S COURSE



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北京语言学院出版社
阶梯股份有限公司
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PROGRAMS D-F

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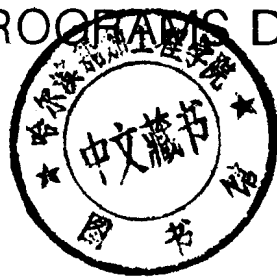
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*Free
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Contents

Program D "Later..."	4
Segment 1	5
Segment 2	6
Segment 3	8
Segment 4	10
Segment 5	11
Review	14
Program E "... All the Time"	17
Segment 1	18
Segment 2	19
Segment 3	21
Segment 4	23
Review	26
Program F "Remember?"	30
Segment 1	31
Segment 2	34
Segment 3	36
Segment 4	37
Review	41
练习答案	45

PROGRAM D

“Later...”



语法要点:

- 将来时: will(缩写为 'll)
going to (缩写为 gonna)
- going to 结构和一般将来时的肯定句与否定句
- 表达法: I think so.
I don't think so.

词汇:

read	读 v.	[ri:d/rid]
call	打电话,叫 v.	[kɔ:l/kɔl]
drive	开车 v.	[draiv/draiv]

catch	抓住 v.	[kætʃ/kætʃ]
go out	出去	
exercise	锻炼 v.	[e'ksəsaiz/'eksəsaiz]
bake	烤 v.	[beik/bek]
take	拿,带 v.	[teik /tek]
idea	意见,主意 n.	[ai'diə/ai'dɪr]
plan	计划 n.	[plæn/plæn]
week	星期 n.	[wi:k/wik]
today	今天 n.	[tə'dei/tə'de]
tomorrow	明天 n.	[tə'mɔrəu/tə'mɔrə]
tonight	今晚 adv.	[tə'nait/tə'nait]
next	下一个 adj.	[nekst/nekst]
lake	湖 n.	[leik/lek]
soon	不久 adv.	[su:n/sun]

SEGMENT 1: "Family decisions"
"全家决定"

New

Vocabulary: read
读

Language

Focus: 'll = will

Pronunciation

Man: **The baseball game is over¹**, so, now let's go home.

棒球赛结束了,所以,我们现在回家吧。

But, what will we do later tonight?

可是,今晚我们做什么?

The P. Man

Family: Hmmmmmm...

P. MAN: **Maybe² we will³** read a book together.

也许,我们将在一块儿读书。

P. MAN: **Yes! That's it!!⁴**
We'll read a book together!!!

对!太对了!我们在一块儿读书。

1. **The baseball game is over.** 棒球赛结束了。

over 在此作副词,是“结束了”“完了”。
口语中,类似的说法很常见,如:

The class is over. 下课了。

2. **maybe** 也许,大概

表示可能性。

Maybe he is at home.

可能他在家。

3. **we will** 我们将要

在主语和助动词 will 后加动词原形构成将来时:

We will play football.

我们将要玩橄榄球。

will 可以用于所有人称:

She will come home.

她将要回家。

They will study.

他们将学习。

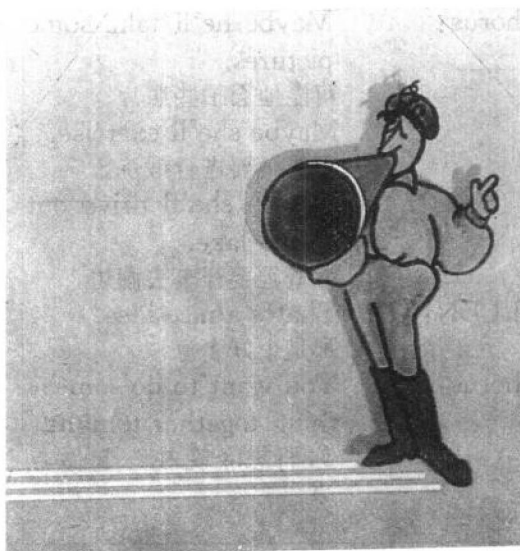
助动词 will 常和主语缩写成 'll:

He'll drive. 他将开车。

She'll read. 她将看书。

4. **That's it!** 就这样!

表示特别赞成某个主意。



SEGMENT 2: "What will we do⁵ later?"

“我们一会儿干什么?”

New

Vocabulary: **idea, computer**
想法, 电脑

Language

Focus: 'll future in "new ideas" contexts
缩略式 'll

- Voice:** What'll they do later?
他们一会儿干什么?
- Voice:** What'll they do tonight?
他们今晚做什么?
- Voice:** They **need**⁶ an idea.
They need something to do.
他们要想个主意。他们需要
要做点事。
- ROBBIE:** I'll work on my computer.
我将进行电脑操作。
- ELLEN:** That's a nice idea.
那是个好主意。
- Chorus:** Maybe he'll take some pictures.
可能他会拍些照片。
Maybe she'll exercise.
可能她要进行锻炼。
Maybe she'll drive out to the lake.
大概她要开车去湖边。
- ELLEN:** That's a nice idea.
那是个好主意。
- Chorus:** You want to do something together tonight.
你们想今晚在一起
做点事。

5. What will we do? 我们将做点什么?

这是一般将来时的问句形式。

一般疑问句的词序是:

Will + 主语 + 动词原形

Will you work?

你要工作吗?

在带有 what, where 等疑问副词的问句中, 疑问词放在句首:

What will you do?

你准备做什么?

Where will you work?

你将在哪儿工作?

6. need 需要

这个动词是“需要”的意思, 在肯定句中, 后面总是跟名词:

You need an umbrella.

你需要一把伞。



MARILYN: I think we'd like that very much.
我想我们会很愿意那样。
You need a good idea.
你需要一个好主意。

SUSAN: We'll find a solution.
我们会有办法的。

Chorus: I'm sure you'll think of something to do.
我肯定你会想些事情去做。

RICHARD: I can't wait.
我等不急啦。

Chorus: Maybe he'll go fishing⁷.
可能他要去钓鱼。
Maybe she'll bake a pie.
可能她将烤馅饼。
Maybe he'll go out on a date.
大概他要出去约会。

ELLEN: That's a nice idea.
那是个好主意。

Chorus: But wait...
可是,等等.....

Chorus: You ideas are good.
你的主意很好。
Your ideas are great⁸.
你的主意太棒了。
But, what'll you do together tonight?
但是,你们今晚将在一起干什么?

Bing!
Bing!
Bing!
Bing!
Bing!
Bing!

7. go fishing 去钓鱼

动词 go 也经常与表示其它活动的动词-ing 形式连用,像 go shopping 去购物, go skating 滑冰等。

8. great 妙极了

great 意思是伟大的、宏伟的、好极了,但这个词从不用于体积的描述:

He is a great man.

他是个伟人。

His plan is great.

他的计划棒极了。



Chorus: They'll all **get together**⁹.
他们将聚在一起。
They'll stay at home and they'll watch TV.
他们将呆在家里看电视。
They'll see some friends.
他们将去看望朋友。
They'll have a good time.
他们将过得很愉快。

SUSAN: Oh, I love it.
哦, 我喜欢这样。

Chorus: And they'll do it together.
而且他们将在一起做。
They'll do it together.
他们将一起做!
They'll do it together tonight!
他们将在今晚一起做!

SEGMENT 3: "What's the plan?"
“计划是什么?”

New

Vocabulary: plan, call
计划, 打电话

Language

Focus: going to future for plans; gonna pronun- ciation
未来计划; "gonna" 的读音

Chorus: What's **gonna**¹⁰ happen?
将会发生什么事?
What's the plan?
计划是什么?
Let's ask Pronunciation Man!
咱们问问读音先生。

P. MAN: Now, here's the plan.
好, 计划是这样的。

9. **get together 相聚一处**

get together 作动词时, 意思是“相聚在一起”; 作名词时, 意为“聚会”、“联欢会”。如:

We'll have a get - together on New Year's Day.

元旦我们将搞个聚会。

10. **gonna = going to 将要**

美俚语。

I'm gonna sing.

我想唱歌。

He's gonna have a drink.

他想喝一杯。



P. MAN:	Ellen is going to call Philip¹¹ at work. Ellen 将在 Philip 工作时给他打电话。
Voice:	Oh, she's going to call him. 哦,她要给他打电话。
You:	_____.
P. MAN:	Gonna? That's "going to".
Voice:	Yes... going to! She's going to call him. 对…… going to! 她要给他打电话。
You:	_____.
P. MAN:	Richard is going to call Marilyn at work ¹² . Richard 将在 Marilyn 工作时给她打电话。
Voice:	Oh, he's going to call her. 哦,他将给她打电话。
You:	_____.
P. MAN:	"Going to"!
Voice:	He's going to call her. 他将给她打电话。
P. MAN:	Groan! 喔嗬!
You:	_____.
Chorus:	What's going to happen? 将会发生什么事? What's the plan? 计划是什么?
P. MAN:	Marilyn and Richard are going to call Susan at work. Marilyn 和 Richard 将在 Susan 工作时给她打电话。
Voice:	Oh, they're going to call her. 哦,他们要给她打电话。
You:	_____.

11. **Ellen is going to call Philip** Ellen 要给 Philip 打电话

be + going to + 动词原形也是将来时的一种结构,表示计划做的事或将要发生、肯定会发生的事。这种句型的肯定句和疑问句构成如下:

肯定句:主语 + be 的现在时 + going to + 动词原形

I am going to eat.

我要吃东西。

He is going to study.

他要学习。

We are going to dance.

我们将要跳舞。

疑问句: be 的现在时 + 主语 + going to + 动词原形

Are you going to read?

你打算看书吗?

特殊问句把疑问副词、疑问代词放在句首:

Who is going to sing?

谁要唱?

What are you going to do?

你们打算做什么?

12. **at work** 在工作时,在班上



P. MAN: Then, Susan is going to call Robbie.
然后, Susan 将给 Robbie 打电话。

Voice: She's going to call him.
她将给他打电话。

You: _____

P. MAN: Who is going to call me?
谁将给我打电话?

Voice: Ralph is going to call you!
Ralph 将给你打电话!

Ralph: Arf! Arf!

Voice: That's right!
He's going to call you.
对! 他将给你打电话。

You: _____

P. MAN: Oh, no...
哦, 不……

SEGMENT 4: "When"?¹³
“什么时候?”

New Vocabulary: days of the week;
today, tomorrow, next week
一星期中的每一天;
今天, 明天, 下星期

Singer 1: **Sunday**¹⁴
星期日

Singer 2: Monday
星期一

Singer 3: Tuesday
星期二

Singer 1: Wednesday
星期三

Singer 2: Thursday
星期四

13. **when** 何时

when 是个疑问副词, 指“什么时候”:

When are you coming to see us?

你什么时候来看我们?

When is your birthday?

你生日是哪天?

when 也可作连接副词, 引出从句:

I don't know when he is coming.

我不知道他何时来。

Please come to me when you need help.

需要帮忙时请来找我。

14. **Sunday** 星期日

这个词是专有名词。因为是特指一星期中的某一天, 所以第一个字母要大写。如想表示“在星期天”这个概念, 应在前面用介词 on, 如:

There is a party on Sunday.

星期日有个聚会。

I have an exam on Monday 15th.

星期一 15 号我有个考试。

Singer 3: Friday
星期五
All Singers: Saturday
星期六
Singer 1: **Today**¹⁵
今天
Singer 2: **Tomorrow**¹⁶
明天
Singer 3: **Next week**¹⁷
下星期

SEGMENT 5: "We'll see..."
“我们会知道的……”

New

Vocabulary: verbs: drive, catch, go out, exercise, bake, take (pictures)
动词: 开车, 抓住, 出去, 锻炼, 烤, 拍(照片)
nouns: lake, fish, date, pie
名词: 湖, 鱼, 约会, 馅饼
time: later, tonight, soon, next (day of week)
时间: 以后, 今晚, 不久, 下个(星期几)

Language

Focus: yes/no questions with (be) going to and will
I think so¹⁸. / **I don't think so**¹⁹.
(be) going to 和 will 时态结构的肯定与否定回答
I think so. 和 I don't think so.

Singer 1: Is Susan going to drive to the lake later tonight?
Susan 今晚开车去湖边吗?
Singer 2: Hmm, yes. I think so.
嗯, 会。我想会的。
You: _____

15. **today** 今天

想表示今天准备要做的事情, 可以用 going to 这个结构:

Today we are going to go to the movies.
今天我们要去看电影。

16. **tomorrow** 明天

表示明天要进行或发生的事情可以用一般将来时, 如:

They will play tennis tomorrow.
他们明天将去打网球。

17. **next week** 下星期

next 的意思是“紧接着的”、“下一个”, 常见的用法有:

next week 下星期
next month 下个月
next year 明年

18. **I think so** 我认为如此

表示对某种意见的肯定或认同:

Are you going to leave early?
I think so.
你要早出发吗?
我想是的。

19. **I don't think so** 我不这样认为

这种表达法也是一种否定回答, 例如:

Will it rain tomorrow?
I don't think so.
明天会下雨吗?
我想不会。
Are you coming back?
I don't think so.
你还回来吗?
不回来了。

Singer 3: Hmm, no. I don't think so.
 嗯,不。我想不会。

You: _____.

All Singers: **We'll see**²⁰, later tonight.
 今晚我们会知道的。

Singer 2: Is Philip going to go fishing tomorrow?
 Philip 明天要去钓鱼吗?

Singer 3: I think so.
 我想是的。

You: _____.

Singer 1: I don't think so.
 我想不会。

You: _____.

All Singers: **We'll see, tomorrow!**
 明天我们就知道了。

Singer 3: Will Robbie go out **on a date**²¹ next week?
 Robbie 下星期要出去约会吗?

You: _____?

You: _____.

All Singers: **We'll see, next week!**
 下星期我们就知道了。

Singer 1: Is Marilyn going to exercise tomorrow?
 明天 Marilyn 要去锻炼吗?

You: _____?

You: _____.

All Singers: **We'll see, tomorrow!**
 明天我们就知道了!

Singer 2: Will Ellen bake a pie next Friday?
 Ellen 下星期五要烤馅饼吗?

20. **We'll see** 我们会知道的

动词 see 有“看到”、“看见”的意思,如:

Can you see that man?

你能看到那位男士吗?

另外,see 还具有“知道”、“明白”和“决定”等含义:

Can't you see it is impossible?

你难道看不出这是不可能的吗?

Are we going to the beach?

我们去海滩吗?

We'll see, tomorrow.

明天再说吧。

21. **on a date** 约会

on 这个介词与 go 或 come 等动词连用,表示目的,比如:

go on a picnic 去野炊

come here on vacation 来休假

go to New York on business

去纽约出差



You: _____ ?

You: _____ .

All Singers: We'll see, next Friday!
下星期五我们就知道了。

Singer 3: . Is Richard going to **take pictures**²² next Monday?
下星期一 Richard 要去拍照片吗?

You: _____ ?

You: _____ .

All Singers: We'll see, next Monday!
下星期一就知道了!

All Singers: Will Ralph call Pronun -
ciation Man soon?
Ralph 会很快给读音先生打电话吗?
We'll see, next Monday.
下星期一就知道了。

You: _____ ?

You: _____ .

P. MAN: Hello?
喂!

Ralph: Arf! Arf!

P. MAN: Sorry, wrong number.
对不起,你拨错了。

END OF PROGRAM D

22. take pictures 拍照片

动词 take 常与不同的介词或副词连用, 表示不同的概念:

What is he taking out of his pocket?
他正从口袋里掏什么?

Take away the dirty glasses, please.
请把脏杯子拿走。



Review

A. 用 will 或缩略式 'll 改写下列句子:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. We read good books. | We will read good books. |
| 2. He goes to school. | He _____ |
| 3. I see some friends. | _____ |
| 4. She watches TV on Saturday. | _____ |
| 5. They think of things to do. | _____ |
| 6. You find a solution. | _____ |

B. 仿照第一句的例子,根据练习 A 中的内容用一般疑问句提问:

1. **Will we read good books?** _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

C. 把括号中的词,用一般将来时连成句子:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I'll go out tomorrow. _____ | (I/go out /tomorrow) |
| 2. _____ | (He/go/fishing) |
| 3. _____ | (They/take pictures) |
| 4. _____ | (You/have/good time) |
| 5. _____ | (He/stay/home/tonight) |
| 6. _____ | (We/watch TV/later) |

D. 用 going to 的结构完成下列句子:

1. You (stay) are going to stay home tonight.
2. I (drive) _____ to the lake.
3. He (call) _____ Philip.
4. She (work) _____ on her computer.
5. We (go) _____ to a movie on Saturday.
6. You (bake) _____ a pie tomorrow.

E. 用 "I think so" 或 "I don't think so" 回答下面各句:

1. Are you going to go to the movies? Yes, I think so.
2. Is he going to call Marilyn? Yes, _____
3. Will you come next week? No, _____
4. Is she going to exercise today? No, _____
5. Will they drive to the lake? Yes, _____
6. Will you read that book? No, _____

F. 用 "Maybe" 或 "How about" 完成句子:

1. How about _____ going to the movies?
2. _____ we'll get something to eat.
3. _____ having a hot dog?
4. _____ watching TV?
5. _____ they'll drive to the city.
6. _____ she'll go out on a date.

G. 改正下面句中错误:

1. I go to the lake tomorrow.
I'll go to the lake tomorrow.
2. How about you'll go to the city on Monday?

3. What goes to happen tonight?

4. Maybe they drive home.

16 ◀ PROGRAM D

5. He going to go fishing.

6. Will Robbie going on a date?

H. 仿照第一句的例子,用每天的活动内容完成各项提问:

Monday: bake a pie
Tuesday: drive to the lake
Wednesday: baseball game
Thursday: see Robbie
Friday: go to the city

1. When will Ellen go to the city?

Ellen will go to the city on Friday.

2. Who will she see on Thursday?

3. What's the plan for Tuesday?

4. When will she bake a pie?

5. What'll she do on Wednesday?

6. When is she going to go to the lake?

I. 把下面各句子译成英文:

Marilyn 和 Richard 星期六将去城里。

也许他们开车去。

他们将去看电影。之后,他们要去吃热狗。

星期天, Marilyn 将给 Richard 打电话,他们将一起去湖边。