

中央电视台教育节目用书

许国璋 电视英语



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许国璋电视英语(下)

TV English by Xu Guozhang

许国璋 主编

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许国璋 主编

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前 言

许国璋教授主编的《英语》自1962年问世以来,经几次改编与修订已被公认为中国人学习英语的经典教材。三十多年里,该教材为我国大批外语人才的培养作出了重大的贡献,尤其是改革开放以来为我国走向世界铺路架桥更是功不可没。

为什么这套教材广受欢迎而且经久不衰?因为该书的编者找到了中国人的母语汉语与英语两种语言相互沟通的门径。它正是以一种适合我国广大英语学习者具体实际的方法引导读者一步一级地跨入英语这一异族语言的天地。该教材的特点是有步骤、有条理地提供语言材料,配以清楚明晰的语法讲解,同时设置适度适量而又重复深入的练习,从而得以环环相扣,使学习者能够跟得上,学得进,能说能用,有得有乐。

学好外语,对成年人来说如同掌握一门学识,不可一味求捷径,更不可投机取巧,但是却不能不寻求其中的规律,否则难免走弯路。目前的外语教学领域,理论研究成果累累,有关“第二语言习得”的众多教学法纷纷走向实践。无可否认,时下流行我国的诸多英语教材,无论是中外结合,或是纯粹引进,也不管是听说型还是口语型的,都以独到的一种优势而赢得人们的关注。许国璋主编的《英语》这一教材,则保留了传统的、行之有效的语言教学法。它有利于成年人学习外语时能够充分发挥自身理解上的优势,首先将英语作为一门知识进行把握,进而洞察它与母语之间的异同,发现规律,掌握规律,运用规律,而最终进入自如运用英语的境界。三十年的实践证明了它的价值,也揭示了它日臻完美,无限发展的更大价值。而以此教材为根据,吸收视听教学的先进手段搭构而成的立体型教学模式——《许国璋电视英语》正是开掘与展现其更大价值的一次尝试。

《许国璋电视英语》是在外语教学与研究出版社92年版的《许国璋英语》一至三册的基础上改编修订而成。在许国璋教授的指导下,中央电视台,外语教学与研究出版社聘请了部分英语专家对原书进行了改编修订,使这一经典教材更具特色,以适合九十年代英语学习者的需要。

《许国璋电视英语》具有以下特点:

一、更具有系统性:这是原书的特色,也是本书的特点。课文、对话、练习自成体系;全书各课之间有机相联,融汇贯通,听、说、读、写、译一应俱全。

二、更具有时代性:替换了原书中一些过时的课文、陈旧的对话或练习,补充与丰富了新时期的语言材料。

三、更具有实用性:《许国璋电视英语》跨出校园,步入社会。各行各业的英语学习者都能在本书中学到自己本行业所需的英语语言。

四、更适合自学:《许国璋电视英语》把电视教学与自学结合起来,书中增添了“自学辅导”、“练习答案”及“参考译文”等项以方便自学者。

教材中的“导学”部分系许国璋教授亲自执笔。

外语教学与研究出版社
一九九四年七月

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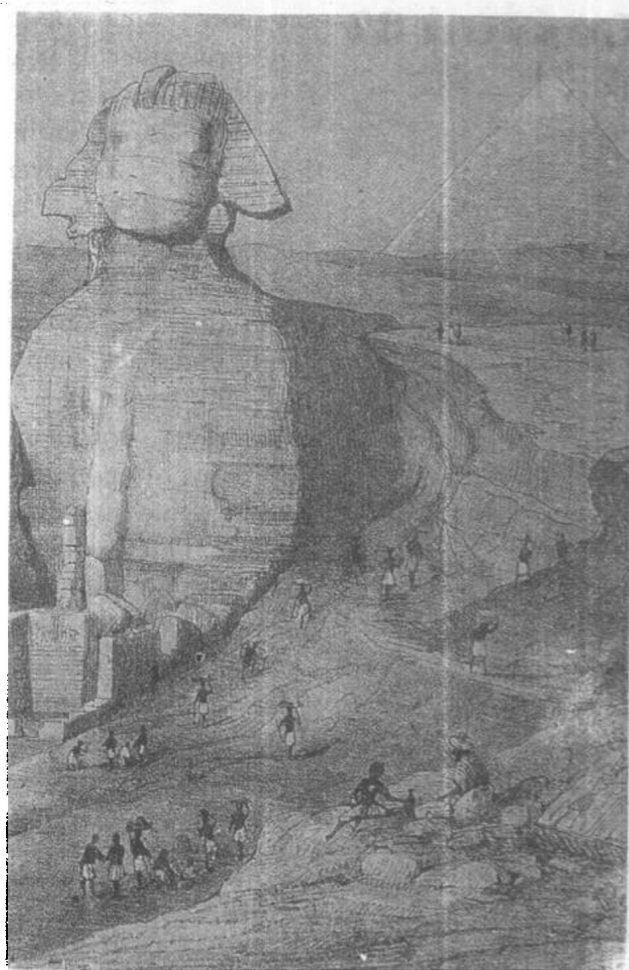
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TEXT

导 学

这篇课文写得笨重,但是讲述了关于金字塔的科学知识。



THE GREAT PYRAMID

The kings of ancient Egypt planned strong tombs to keep their bodies safe after death and to hold their treasures. Over these tombs huge stone pyramids were built. There are over 80 pyramids in Egypt, but the Great Pyramid is the largest of all.

The Great Pyramid was built nearly five thousand years ago for a king called Khufu. It is located on the west bank of the Nile River, not far from Cairo. In fact, all the pyramids along the Nile are on its west bank. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life. This is why their dead were buried on the west bank of the Nile.

It is very hard to realize just how big the Great Pyramid is. It has over 2,300,000 blocks of solid stone. These huge stone blocks weigh an average of two and a half tons each, as much as a small car. Some even weigh fifteen tons. Without machinery, the ancient Egyptians cut and moved and lifted each of these stones. Many of

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第三十二课

the blocks came from the east bank of the Nile, and they were taken across the river in boats at flood time. It took more than 100,000 slaves twenty years to build the Great Pyramid.

The Great Pyramid is over 450 feet high today, and it was once higher. Its base covered thirteen acres. Each of the sides of the pyramid is 755 feet long, or about as long as two city blocks. It takes about twenty minutes to walk all the way around the pyramid.

Every king wanted his tomb to be the best. But Khufu outdid them all. The surface of his pyramid used to shine with smooth white limestone, and its top came to a sharp point. Inside, the body of Khufu rested in a great stone coffin. His body was preserved to last forever, and many treasures were buried with him.

Now after many centuries, the shining surface is worn away, and men have taken some of the huge stone blocks to build other things. Thieves have stolen the treasures, and they have stolen the body of Khufu himself. No doubt this is a matter for regret, but the same thing has happened to many other ancient tombs.

Although the limestone surface is gone, the huge stones are exposed and you can climb them, like steps, to the top. When you have reached the top, you can see for miles about you. You can see the smaller pyramids and the Sphinx, the great stone statue of the lion with a human head. To the west you can see the Libyan Desert, and to the east you can see the green Nile Valley and the modern city of Cairo.

WORD LIST

the Great Pyramid 大金字塔
pyramid ['pirəmid] *n.* (埃及的) 金字塔
ancient ['eɪnfənt] *adj.* 古代的; 古老的
Egypt ['i:dzɪpt] *n.* 埃及(非洲)
tomb [tu:m] *n.* 墓, 坟墓
body ['bɒdi] *n.* 身体; 尸体
safe [seɪf] *adj.* 安全的
treasure ['treʒə] *n.* (复数) 金银珍宝
be located [lou'keɪtɪd] 坐落于
the Nile River [naɪl] 尼罗河(非洲)
Cairo ['kaɪərou] *n.* 开罗(埃及首都)
Egyptian ['i:dzɪpən] *adj.* 埃及的;
n. 埃及人
compare [kəm'peə] *v. t.* 比较; 对照
compare ... to 比作...; 比喻为...
set [set] *v. i.* (日、月等) 落; 下沉
bury ['berɪ] *v. t.* 埋葬; 葬
block [blɒk] *n.* 1) 街区(两条平行街道间的距离); 2) (石头等) 大块
average ['ævərɪdʒ] *n.* 平均; 平均数

ton [tʌn] *n.* 吨
machinery [mə'ʃɪnəri] *n.* (总称) 机器; 机械
flood [flʌd] *n.* 1) (因雨) 涨水; 涨潮; 2) 洪水; 水灾
cover ['kʌvə] *v. t.* (占地) 面积为
acre ['eɪkə] *n.* 英亩(合 6.07 亩)
outdo [aʊt'du:] *v. t.* 超过; 胜过
limestone ['laɪmstəʊn] *n.* 石灰石
coffin ['kɒfɪn] *n.* 棺材, 柩
preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] *v. t.* 防腐(以长久保存)
wear away 磨损
exposed [ɪks'pəʊzd] *adj.* 暴露在外
 的; 裸露的
the Sphinx [sɪŋks] (埃及吉萨地方
 金字塔附近的) 巨大的狮身人面石像
statue ['stætʃu:] *n.* 石雕像; 塑像
lion ['laɪən] *n.* 狮子
the Libyan Desert 利比亚沙漠(非洲)
Libya ['lɪbiə] 利比亚
the Nile Valley 尼罗河流域
valley ['væli] *n.* 1) (江、河等) 流域; 2) (山) 谷

IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

far from ... 远离;远远不

to compare ... to ... 把...比做

to happen to ... (某人)发生了什么事

in fact 事实上

to wear away 磨掉;(时间)慢慢过去

NOTES TO THE TEXT

1. **The kings of ancient Egypt planned strong tombs to keep their bodies safe after death ...** 古代埃及国王建造坚固的墓穴以便死后使他们的尸体不被盗窃。

keep something 加 adjective 表示“使...保持某一状态”。例如:

Cooks at work wear aprons to keep their clothes clean.

He left his window ajar to keep the air fresh. 为了保持屋里空气新鲜,他把窗户留了一条缝。

keep something 加上动词现在分词或介词短语,表示同样意思。例如:

My sister added some coal to keep the fire burning.

You are trying to keep me in the dark. 你是在想瞒我。

2. ... **but the Great Pyramid is the largest of all.**

largest 是形容词 *large* 的最高级(参阅上册第二十五课语法部分)。介词短语 *of all* 用作状语,说明比较的范围。例如:

The Yangtze is the longest of all rivers in China.

In her team she is the youngest of all.

3. **It is located on the west bank of the Nile River, not far from Cairo.**

is located 表示“坐落于...”、“位于...”,与 *is situated* 意思相同。例如:

The new iron and steel works is located near the coast.

Wuhan is located on the middle reaches of the Yangtze River.

Beijing University is situated in the north-western suburbs of the city.

4. **The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life.** 古代埃及人把日出比作生命的开始,把日落比作生命的结束。

compare ... to ... 是“比喻为...”、“比作...”的意思。例如:

Poets have compared the moon to a lamp.

People compare youth to the rising sun.

5. **It is very hard to realize just how big the Great Pyramid is.** 要想弄清楚大金字塔究竟有多大非常困难。

动词不定式短语 *to realize just how ...* 在句中作主语, *it* 用在句首,是形式上的主语。例如:

In our study of English it is necessary to know the rules of grammar, but it is even more important to practise speaking and listening.

It is surprising to hear you say such absurd things.

6. **These huge stone blocks weigh an average of two and a half tons each...** 这些巨大的砖块每块平均有两吨半重。

each 用作状语,表示“每个”、“各”的意思。例如:

The father gave his children a book each.

Workers in the group got a bonus of fifteen yuan each.

7. **The surface of his pyramid used to shine with smooth white limestone ...** 在过去,大金字塔的表面镶着白色、平滑的石灰石,光亮夺目。

used to 后用动词不定式表示“过去经常...”、“曾一度...”并包含有“现在已不再”的意思。例如:

In the old days the Yellow River used to cause disasters. 过去黄河经常给人民带来灾害。

I used to work in Sichuan. 我以前在四川工作。

这里需要注意将上述意思与 *be used to* 加 noun 或 gerund 加以区别。后者表示“习惯于...”的意思。例如:

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第三十二课

Mr. Reed has now got used to Chinese food. 里德先生已经习惯于吃中国饭菜了。

Some students are not used to speaking English in first-language situations.

8. **The limestone surface is gone.** 大金字塔表面的石灰石已经没有了。

to be gone 与 be there no longer 意思相同。例如:

The days when we had to use imported oil are gone forever. 我们用洋油的日子已一去不复返了。

When she returned from the telephone, her guests were gone. 她打完电话回来,客人们已经走了。

9. **To the west you can see the Libyan Desert, and to the east you can see the green Nile Valley and the modern city of Cairo.** 向西,人们可以看到利比亚沙漠;向东,可以看到绿色的尼罗河两岸和开罗这座现代城市。

to 表示方向,例如:

Japan is to the east of China, with the Yellow Sea in between.

Nanjing is to the west of Shanghai.

试比较:

The Worker's Gymnasium is in the east of the city.

GRAMMAR

1. 构词法

英语构成新词主要有三种方式:

1. 转化 (conversion): 即由一个词类转为另一个词类而词的原形不变,例如:

1) 动词转化为名词:

to laugh heartily — a hearty laugh

to cry bitterly — a bitter cry

2) 名词转化为动词:

fresh water — to water the flowers

a chair — chair a meeting

3) 形容词转化为动词:

an empty box — to empty one's glass

a slow train — The train slowed down.

2. 合成 (composition): 即由两个(或两个以上)的词合成一个词,例如:

birth + place — birth-place

sports + man — sportsman

dining + room — dining-room

well + cultivated — well-cultivated

sister + in + law — sister-in-law

3. 派生 (derivation): 即由一个词根加词缀(前缀或后缀, prefixes or suffixes) 构成新词,例如:

1) 加前缀:

like (v.) — dislike (v.)

like (prep.) — unlike (prep.)

tell (v.) — retell (v.)

able (adj.) — enable (v.)

2) 加后缀:

usual (adj.) — usually (adv.)

soft (adj.) — soften (v.)

use (n.) — useful (adj.) usefulness (n.)

hero (n.) — heroic (adj.)

3) 加前缀和后缀:

order (n.) — disorderly (adj.)

usual (adj.) — unusually (adv.)

forget (v.) — unforgettable (adj.)

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2. 惊叹句

惊叹句可以用来表示强烈的惊讶、喜悦、愤怒等感情。常见的惊叹句是以 what 和 how 引起的, what 修饰名词, how 修饰形容词、副词或动词, 例如:

1. What a busy, exciting *day* I have had! (比较: I have had a busy, exciting day.)

What wonderful music this is! (比较: This is wonderful music.)

2. How *beautiful* it looks! (比较: It looks beautiful.)

How *well* they sang! (比较: They sang well.)

也有些惊叹句不是这种结构, 而是普通的陈述句、祈使句或疑问句的结构, 只是带有较强的感情, 例如:

Always be loyal to the motherland!

Isn't she a lovely child!

惊叹句末尾加惊叹号, 惊叹句通常用降调。

WORD STUDY

Go v.i.

1) 去:

Are you going to the show (film, exhibition, dance, etc.)?

They went there by train (boat, bus, bicycle, train, air, etc.).

Let's go for a walk (go there for a visit, an outing, etc.).

This morning they went shopping (boating, fishing, swimming, sightseeing, etc.).

2) go on 进行:

Is the meeting still going on?

3) go on (with) 继续:

Shall we go on with the work?

They went on with their performances in spite of the rain.

4) go over 从头看一遍; 复习:

Let's go over the lesson (exercises, word list, questions, etc.) once again.

Play v.t., v.i.

1) 玩:

Children love to play.

Don't play with fire (玩火).

2) 打(球):

They are fond of playing basketball.

Are you going to play Class Three? (你们将和三班比赛吗? 注意: 此处不可说 play with.)

3) 弹奏:

Can you play the piano?

4) 扮演:

Who played (the part of) Hamlet?

5) play an important part in: 在...扮演重要角色:

Women play an important part in social life.

6) n. 剧本:

Hamlet is one of Shakespeare's best plays.

Help v.t.

1) 帮助:

The people in the service centre help their neighbours in many ways.

We helped the farmers to get in the crops.

I can't translate this sentence. Can you help me out?

2) 请吃:

Help yourself to some more fish (fruit, soup, etc.).

3) can't help 不由得, 禁不住:

I couldn't help feeling sorry for her. Her mother died when she was a child of five.

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4) *n.*

He gave us a great deal of help.

Prefer *v.t.* 宁愿; 比较喜欢:

I prefer white shirts to coloured ones.

I prefer to stay at home in such weather.

Which do you prefer: ice cream or milkshake?

PHONETICS EXERCISES

I. Review of sounds:

1) [ʌ] — [ɑ:]

love — laugh

come — calm

much — march

brush — brass

must — mast

bus — bath

2) [ʌ] — [ɔ]

shut — shot

jug — job

luck — lock

colour — collar

gun — gone

suck — sock

3) [ʌ] — [ə:]

ton — turn

shut — shirt

fun — firm

won — worm

bun — burn

but — bird

4) [ʌ]

one month / younger brother / much dust / enough buses / hurry up / uncles and cousins / one song after another / once in a month /

5) [w] — [v]

we / word / were / warm / weak / worker / will / wind / welcome / verb / every / adverb / review / give / above / November / very well / very windy / verbs and adverbs / a wonderful evening / workers all over the world / The villagers welcomed the workers warmly. /

II. Read the following for rhythm:

o O o o O

I wanted to know. / I'll finish it now. / She asked me to go. / I thought he had gone. / He told me he would. / I'll see to it now. / I've finished my lunch. / It's started to rain. / I'm sorry I'm late. / I'm glad you have come. / It's clear he was wrong. / We'll meet in the park. /

o O o o O

Carry it away. / Put it on the desk. / Clean it with a brush. / Follow my advice. / Half of them have left. / How is Uncle John? / Hang it up to dry. / Put it on the shelf. / Let me take your bag. / Don't be such a fool. /

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is a pyramid like? Do you think we have got a good Chinese translation for that word? What were pyramids built for?
- 2) How long ago were the pyramids built? Can you name something in China as old as the pyramids?
- 3) All pyramids are located on the west bank of the Nile. What is the reason behind that?
- 4) Historians have called the building of the Great Pyramid a great engineering feat. What can be their reasons?
- 5) Khufu's body was preserved to last forever. There is a special name for such a body. Look up the word *mummy* in a reference book and let us know what it tells

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you.

- 6) Few ancient tombs have escaped the fate of robbery. Would you say this is true of the Egyptian pyramids only?
- 7) The Great Pyramid's limestone surface is gone, but is that an entirely bad thing for the tourist?
- 8) Imagine you have climbed to the top of the pyramid and describe the things you see.

II. Give nouns corresponding to the following words:

safe, build, act, locate, possible, begin, shoot, enter, hate, enthusiastic, practise, succeed, difficult, free, happy, heroic, lead, industrial, liberate, preserve, assign, exposed, beautiful

III. Translate the following into English:

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------|-------------|
| 1) 石棺 | 2) 石阶 | 3) 石块 | 4) 石像 |
| 5) 古代 | 6) 中古时期 | 7) 近代 | 8) 现代 |
| 9) 把真理比作光明 | | | 10) 把暴政比作黑暗 |
| 11) 会见外宾 | | | 12) 检查拼法 |
| 13) 出考试题 | | | 14) 黑人文学 |
| 15) 一首诗的启示 | | | 16) 感到心情舒畅 |

IV. Analyze the formation of the following words and translate them into Chinese:

(A)

- 1) useless, nameless, hopeless;
- 2) unhappy, unable, unlucky;
- 3) illness, darkness, carelessness.
- 4) beautiful, useful, cheerful;
- 5) misrule, misspell, mispronounce.

(B)

- 1) dining-hall, writing-desk, drinking-water;
- 2) well-written, well-cultivated, well-prepared;
- 3) white-haired, short-sighted, kind-hearted;
- 4) son-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law.

V. Change the following into exclamatory sentences:

- 1) It is a fine day.
- 2) She has a beautiful voice.
- 3) She speaks well.
- 4) They are lovely children.
- 5) They look nice in their new clothes.
- 6) We've made wonderful progress in the past few years.

VI. Arrange dialogues after the following model:

Model: A: *My sister has come to Beijing.*

B: *What did you say?*

A: *I said my sister had come to Beijing.*

C: *What did A say?*

B: *He said his sister had come to Beijing.*

- 1) I am going to the opera this evening.
- 2) Your room is much warmer than mine.
- 3) A friend of mine has just returned from abroad.
- 4) Where did you buy this pocket dictionary?
- 5) What do you think of our performance?

VII. Form questions after the models with the given words, then answer them:

- 1) *What is a speaker?* A speaker is a person who speaks in public.
a) actor b) writer c) dancer d) gardener
- 2) *What was the first English film you saw?* It was "Oliver Twist".
a) novel, read
b) English song, learn

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- c) museum in Beijing, visit
- d) place, take you to see

Ⅶ. Translate the following into English:

(A)

- 1) 她在演奏一首黑人歌曲。她演奏得多么好!
- 2) 昨天玩得真好! 我们跳舞一直跳到十一点半。
- 3) “你们准备走去还是骑自行车去?” “我们还没有决定。”
- 4) 这部片子不是本月底就是下月初在这里放映。(either...or)
- 5) “我来帮你提这个箱子(suitcase ['sjurtkeis])。”“谢谢,我可以自己提,很轻。”(carry, light)
- 6) “对不起,我忘了把这事告诉她了。”“不要紧,我自己告诉她好了。”
- 7) 我希望我们有机会到那里去划船。
- 8) 在看这个戏的时候他不由得想起他的童年。(watch, help)

(B)

十三陵在北京西北郊区,距城约五十公里,是明朝(公元一三六八至一六四四年)十三个皇帝的陵墓。

定陵是明朝第十个皇帝和他的两个皇后的墓。定陵的地下宫殿(underground palace)是一九五六至一九五七年第一个被发掘出来的地下建筑。

定陵由五个殿(hall)组成,全部为石结构,总面积一千一百九十五平方米。前、中殿各高七点二米,左右配殿高七点一米。在中殿摆设有三个“宝座”(throne)。后殿高达九点五米,是放置棺木的地方。

定陵的随葬物(grave goods)有金银珠宝、玉器(jadeware)、瓷器(chinaware)、漆器(lacquerware)、丝织品(silk goods)共三千余件。

Ⅸ. Reading material:

JOE HILL¹

Many people know the song about Joe Hill. But few know that the song was written about a real² person.

Here is the story of Joe Hill.

He was born in Sweden.³ In 1905 he went to the United States where he soon proved⁴ his fighting spirit in the working class movement. He helped to form trade unions.⁵ He spoke at meetings and organized⁶ strikes. He was a gifted⁷ musician⁸ and often at trade union meetings he would play the piano⁹ or the guitar¹⁰ and sing songs he wrote himself. Many of these songs came as a revolutionary call to the workers.

Joe Hill was a tall, thin, good-looking man. He had fair hair¹¹ and blue eyes. He was a fearless fighter for the working class. The company bosses¹² throughout the country feared his songs and his voice.

In 1915 Joe Hill led a strike in Salt Lake City.¹³ The bosses knew that Joe was the soul of the strike and determined¹⁴ to get rid of¹⁵ him. They needed an excuse¹⁶ and they soon found one. One day a man was murdered and the bosses managed¹⁷ to find a false¹⁸ witness¹⁹ and made him say that Joe was the murderer. Joe was sentenced to death.²⁰ He was shot on November 19, 1915.

While he was in prison,²¹ Joe Hill continued²² to write songs to keep up the workers' fight. A day before he was to die, he sent a telegram²³ to his friends. These were his last words: "Don't waste²⁴ your time mourning.²⁵ Organize."

On the day he was murdered, a speaker at a big meeting said: "Joe

Hill isn't dead!²⁶ He will never die!" And we know this is true.
Here is the song of Joe Hill:

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Joe Hill

I dreamed²⁷ I saw Joe Hill last night,
Alive²⁸ as you and me.
Says I, "But Joe, you're ten years dead."
"I never died," says he.
"I never died," says he.

"In Salt Lake, Joe," says I to him,
Him standing by my bed,
"They framed²⁹ you on a murder charge³⁰."
Says Joe, "But I ain't dead,"
Says Joe, "But I ain't dead³¹."

"The copper bosses³² killed you, Joe,
They shot you, Joe," says I.
"Takes more than guns to kill a man³³,"
Says Joe, "I didn't die,"
Says Joe, "I didn't die."

And standing there as big as life
And smiling with his eyes,
Joe says, "What they can never kill
Went on to organize,
Went on to organize³⁴."

"Joe Hill ain't dead," he says to me,
"Joe Hill ain't never died³⁵.
Where working men are out on strike
Joe Hill is at their side.
Joe Hill is at their side."

"From San Diego up to Maine³⁶,
In every mine³⁷ and mill,
Where workers strike and organize,"
Says he, "You'll find Joe Hill,"
Says he, "You'll find Joe Hill."

I dreamed I saw Joe Hill last night,
Alive as you or me.
Says I, "But Joe, you're ten years dead."
"I never died," says he,
"I never died," says he.

1. Joe Hill ['dʒou 'hil] 人名 2. real [riəl] *adj.* 真实的 3. Sweden ['swi:dn] 瑞典 4. prove [pru:v] *v. t.* 证明;(此处)表现 5. trade union 工会 6. organize ['ɔ:gənaiz] *v.* 组织 7. gifted *adj.* 有天才的 8. musician [mju:'zɪʃən] *n.* 音乐家 9. piano ['pjænou] *n.* 钢琴 10. guitar [gi'tɑ:] *n.* 六弦琴 11. fair hair 浅黄色头发 12. company boss 公司大老板 13. Salt Lake City 美国 Utah ['ju:tɑ:] 州首府 14. determine [di'tɜ:mɪn] *v.* 下决心(做某事) 15. get rid of 除掉 16. excuse