

英 語 通

自 修 課 本

AN ORAL ENGLISH COURSE

第四冊

(全 套 七 冊 附 錄 音 帶 二 十 五 卷)

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上 集

SECTION 1

Index of Patterns and Usage

句型 和 語法 索引

The first page number refers to the GRAMMAR NOTES or VOCABULARY section, and the page number in parentheses refers to the first drill in the DRILL section.

下面所列第一個頁碼見“文法註釋”或“詞彙”。括號內的頁碼見“練習部分”。

1. I'll get it.

That'll be eighty cents please.

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2. I'll have to buy some winter clothes.

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3. I was able to go.

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4. It's very nice to go hiking.

Who is it? It's Bill.

It's crowded on the train.

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DIALOG

Lei and Janet continue their conversation in the cafeteria

Part 1

Lei: Well, I'm going to have another cup of coffee.

How about you, Janet?

Janet: No thanks. I'd like to have some dessert, though.

Lei: Why don't you try apple pie à la mode?

I think it's really good.

Janet: Fine. I'll have a glass of milk, too, to go with it.

Lei: O. K. You stay here. I'll get it.

Lei goes over to the cafeteria counter

Cashier: Two pieces of apple pie à la mode, one milk, and one coffee. That'll be eighty cents, please.

Lei: Can you change a ten-dollar bill?

I'm out of small change, I'm afraid.

Cashier: Yes. Here you are. Nine dollars and twenty cents.

Lei: Thanks.

Part 2

Lei: By the way, what's the weather like around here?

Does it get cold in winter?

課 文

雷和珍妮在自助餐廳裏

第一節

雷：我想再來一杯咖啡。珍，你怎樣？

珍妮：不要了。我想吃些甜品。

雷：你何不試試蘋果批呢？

我認為那是很好的。

珍妮：好。我還要一杯牛奶同吃。

雷：好。你坐在這兒，我去拿。

雷走到餐廳的櫃枱

收銀員：兩個蘋果批，一杯牛奶，一杯咖啡。

一共八毛錢。

雷：十塊鈔票你能找得開嗎？我沒有零錢呢。

收銀員：好，這是找數，共九塊二毛錢。

雷：謝謝。

第二節

雷：順便問問，這裏的天氣怎樣的？

冬天冷嗎？

Janet: Yes. The temperature sometimes drops to around ten below.

It snows a lot, too.

Lei: I'll have to buy some winter clothes, then.

Where I come from it rarely gets very cold.

Janet: Spring and autumn are the best seasons, don't you think?

Lei: Yes. It's very nice to go hiking then.

The weather's always fine.

Janet: We don't do much hiking here in the States.

The university does have a hiking club, but it's not very popular.

Lei: Hiking's very good exercise, though.

Janet: Oh, sure, I agree.

But people here prefer to go everywhere by car.

Maybe we Americans are getting a bit soft.

Lei: The same thing's starting to happen in Singapore.

Anyway, maybe I'll join that hiking club sometime.

Janet: Maybe I will, too.

珍妮：冷。氣溫有時降至零下十度左右。
而且常下很多雪。

雷：那麼我要購買一些冬衣了。
我原來居住的地方沒有那麼冷。

珍妮：你認為春、秋是最好的季節嗎？

雷：對的。那時最適合遠足旅行。
天氣通常都很好。

珍妮：我們在美國很少遠足旅行。
大學有遠足旅行組，但參加的人數並不多。

雷：不過遠足旅行是很好的運動呀。

珍妮：對的。我同意。
但這裏的人們都喜歡乘坐汽車往各地去。
可能我們美國人都慣於舒服了。

雷：新加坡的情形也是一樣。
不過，我或者會參加旅行組。

珍妮：我也會的。

Notes on the Dialog

課文註釋

(1) Why don't you try apple pie à la mode?

à la mode 原指新欸的，新潮的。這裏指可口的蘋果批。

(2) Two pieces of apple pie à la mode, one milk, and one coffee.

milk 和 coffee 都是不可數的名詞，本來是不能用數詞去形容的，但是這裏含有 one glass of milk 和 one cup of coffee 的意思；即一客牛奶，一客咖啡。

(3) Can you change a ten-dollar bill?

a ten-dollar bill 就是 a bill of ten dollars 的意思。但是這一句以 ten-dollar 作爲一個形容詞，去形容 bill。因此 “a” 是描寫 bill，並非描寫 ten-dollar 的。下列是一些例子：

a ten-cent coin

(a coin of ten cents)

一個十分的錢幣

a two-gallon can

(a can of two gallons)

一個兩加侖的桶

a two-liter bottle

(a bottle of two liters)

一個兩公升的瓶子

a three-mile walk

(a walk of three miles)

一個三英里的行程

(4) I'm out of small change, I'm afraid.

be out of something 是指售完了或用完了，沒有了。small change 是指零碎的錢銀找換。全句的意思是我恐怕我沒有零碎的錢銀找換給他。的例子如：

I'm out of ink.

我的墨水用完了。

You are out of luck.

你真沒運氣。

I'm sorry. We are out of bananas.

對不起，我們的香蕉賣光了。

(5) Here you are. Nine dollars and twenty cents.

銀碼有各種讀法，上列的一種，即 \$9.20 的意思。此外還有下面各種不同的讀法：

nine dollars twenty cents

nine dollars twenty

nine twenty

(6) The temperature sometimes drops to around ten below.

ten below 即 ten below Fahrenheit: 華氏表零下10度，即 -10°F 的意思。攝氏 Centigrade 零度等於華氏 32 度， $0^{\circ}\text{C} = 32^{\circ}\text{F}$ ，那麼華氏零下 10 度就非常寒冷的了。

(7) Spring and autumn are the best seasons, don't you think?

英語會話很慣於加一些疑問句 (tag question)，這是一個好例子。

(8) Maybe we Americans are getting a bit soft.

soft 是很通用的字眼，例如 soft drink 是指汽水、解渴飲品等。soft job 則是指收入多而不費氣力的工作崗位。在上列句子中 soft 是說柔軟的、妥協的，與 hardy 強硬的，為相反詞。

(9) I'll have a glass of milk, too, to go with it.

go with 是配合得宜的意思。在會話中是常用的字眼。例如：

Fish doesn't go well with tea.

魚和茶是不配合的。

The furniture goes very well with the house.

這些傢俬和房子十分配合。

(10) The university does have a hiking club,...

在這一類的句子中，do, does, did 等用法與否定句、疑問句不同。
這裏只是加強語氣的意思，does have 是指真的有了的意思。

Grammar Notes

文法註釋

Grammar Note 1: 助動詞 will。

助動詞 will 表示動詞的未來時態。will 的畧語是 'll，否定句是 won't。在發音上，在 'll 之前面是母音的，讀爲 I，在 'll 之前面是子音的，讀爲 [əl]。例如：

原 式	畧 語
I will	I'll [aɪl]
you will	you'll [ju:l]
he will	he'll [hi:l]
she will	she'll [ʃi:l]
it will	it'll [itəl]
they will	they'll [ðeɪl]
this will	this'll [ðɪsəl]
that will	that'll [ðætəl]

will 可用於單數和複數名詞，畧語的形式也相同：

Bill'll be here soon.

貝爾不久就到這裏。

The student'll be here soon.

那學生不久就到這裏。

The students'll be here soon.

那些學生不久就到這裏。

下列各句，顯示 will 的用法：

1. I'll see you tomorrow.
我明天會來看你。
2. He'll be here soon.
他不久就到這裏。
3. It'll be interesting to go.
我十分有興趣去。
4. I won't go to school tomorrow.
明天我不去上學。
5. They won't help me.
他們不幫我。
6. Will you come tomorrow?
你明天會來嗎?
7. Will he arrive on time?
他會準時到嗎?
8. Will you close the door?
你可以關門嗎?
9. Won't you go to the party?
你不去那派對嗎?
10. Won't you have some tea?
你不要喝點茶嗎?
11. He'll be coming tomorrow.
他明天會來。
12. She won't be attending class next week.
她下星期將不上課。
13. He'll be here soon, won't he?
他不久就到這裏，是嗎?
14. You'll come, won't you?
你會來，是嗎?

15. The students won't be late, will they?

那些學生不會遲到的，是嗎？

will 是一般的、簡單的未來時態。**be going to** 也可表示未來，但是含有確定的、計劃的意味。**will** 又可以加入 **please**，成為請求句。例如：

Will you close the door?

Will you close the door, please?

在上列的例句中，第 6 句 **Will you come tomorrow?** 含有 **Please come tomorrow** 之意。這與 **Are you going to come tomorrow** 有點不同。因為 **Are you going to** 含有你是否有此計劃之意。上例第 10 句，則有客氣的、招待的意思。又如上例第 4 句，有 **They refuse to go to school** 之意，這與 **They simply aren't going to school.** 或 **They won't be going to school.** 等決定性語調，有所不同。

Grammar Note 2: 不定式動詞和動詞連用法 (動詞 + to + 動詞)。

下列句子說明不定式動詞的用法：

I'd like to have some dessert.

我想要些甜品。

I'll have to buy some winter clothes.

我一定要買些冬衣了。

People here prefer to go everywhere by car.

這裏的人喜歡坐車到處去。

The same thing is starting to happen in Singapore.

在星加坡已經開始有這個情形了。

Where do you want to go first?

你想先到那裏去？

這種句子，也可以用於否定句中，例如：

I didn't decide to go.

我並不決定要去。

I decided not to go.

我決定不去了。

這種句子，也可以用 but 引起另一個子句，表示兩個相反的意思。

例如：

I don't like to study, but I have to.

(我不想學習，但我必須要學。)

I have to study, but I don't like to.

(我必須要學習，但我不喜歡。)

I intend to go, but I don't have to.

(我有意去，但我無須去。)

Grammar Note 3: 動詞 be able to 的用法。

動詞 be able to 表示有能力去做的意思，在這方面來說，與助動詞 can 畧同。但是助動詞 can 有更多的用法，為 be able to 所不及的。因為 can 可以表示一種權利的意思，例如 You can go. 這一句話的意思是說你有權走了。下列句子說明 be able to 的用法：

1. Is she able to play the piano?

她會彈鋼琴嗎？

2. I was able to go.

我可以去。

3. Will you be able to come?

你能來嗎？

4. I wasn't able to do it.

我沒有能力做。

5. I'll be able to go tomorrow.

明天我可以去。