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SPECTRUM

新思维综合英语

学习指导

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新思维综合英语 I

学习指导

编写：刘占荣 武 艳

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前言

“新思维综合英语”是中央广播电视大学外语部在引进美国培生教育集团(Pearson Education Group)出版的成人英语教材 *Spectrum* 的基础上,按照国家教育部1997年颁布的《全国成人高等教育英语专业(专科)英语教学基本要求》改编而成的一套多种媒体系列教程,供成人及普通高等院校英语专业大专学生使用,也可供水平相当的英语学习者自学使用。

该系列教程按照教学要求和语言技能分为,第Ⅰ,Ⅱ,Ⅲ,Ⅳ四级,每级教材由文字教材、录音带和计算机辅助英语学习光盘(CALL: Computer Assisted Language Learning)三部分组成,其中文字教材为三本书即“学生用书”,“学习指导”和“练习册”。

“新思维综合英语”突出语言交际能力的训练,既侧重语言交际的流利程度,又强调语言运用的准确性。同时注重文化背景知识的介绍。第Ⅰ、Ⅱ级突出强调培养听说技能,第Ⅲ、Ⅳ级在继续听说训练的同时,着重读写技能的训练。全套教程循序渐进,由易到难。

“新思维综合英语”是中央广播电视大学首次同时以多种媒体的形式推出的一套大型综合英语系列教程。该教程具有如下特色:听说读写一体化训练、语言真实地道、内容广泛新颖、练习形式多样、内容设计便于自学、插图生动逼真。

“新思维综合英语”第Ⅰ级教材包括:

新思维综合英语Ⅰ学生用书	书1本	录音带4盒
新思维综合英语Ⅰ练习册	书1本	录音带2盒
新思维综合英语Ⅰ学习指导	书1本	
新思维综合英语Ⅰ	光盘1张	

《新思维综合英语Ⅰ学习指导》为《新思维综合英语Ⅰ学生用书》提供逐题学习辅导,是学生课堂学习或自学及教师讲课的重要参考。“学习指导”主要包括下列内容:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| • Procedure | 提供学习步骤或方法指导 |
| • Tips for learning | 提供学习技巧建议 |
| • Background | 提供对话或短文的背景材料 |
| • Language in focus | 解释对话短文及练习中的生词和短语 |
| • Culture close-up | 介绍对话的文化背景知识、激发学习兴趣 |
| • Tapescript | 提供能力练习的录音脚本 |
| • Follow-up exercises | 提示学生完成“练习册”里相应的练习 |
| • Translation | 为“学生用书”里的对话和短文提供参考翻译 |
| • Answer key | 为“学习指导”和“练习册”提供练习参考答案 |

先后参加过本册教材审定工作的有:北京大学英语系胡壮麟教授,原对外经济贸易大学副校长黄震华教授,北京外国语大学成人教育学院院长楼光庆教授,北京外国语大学英语系吴一安教授,北京第二外国语学院马登阁教授,北京理工大学人文学院吴树敬教授,原中央广播电视大学副校长孙天正教授,中央广播电视大学外语部刘黛琳教授。陈忠美教授担任了全书的审校工作。编写组为专家们付出的辛勤劳动和提供的宝贵意见和建议表示深深的谢意。同时,我们也特别感谢原中央广播电视大学英语教研室主任鄂鹤年在教材建设早期所做的工作。

由于编写人员水平有限,虽竭尽全力,书中不足不妥之处在所难免。恳请使用本教材的师生能提出宝贵的意见和建议,及时反馈给中央广播电视大学外语部,以便修订时使其更加完善。

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“新思维综合英语”编写组

Preview the conversations

Tips for learning

- 做这个练习时，你不仅要回答练习里的问题，更重要的是你可以想想为什么要这样回答，你的根据是什么？试试看你是否可以用English说出你的根据。

Procedure

- 这个Pre-listening activity涉及LESSON 1里的一些语言结构和语用功能，为你学习后面的听力练习做一定准备，所以你应该认真做一下这个练习。
- 先看看第一幅图，观察图中的情景并阅读其中的对话，然后回答图下的问题。
- 再看第二幅图，想想看：对话者接下来可能会谈论什么？试着扮演其中的角色，做对话练习。

LESSON 1

Taking off

Tips for learning

- 也许你已经有很长时间没有学习英语了，不要着急。只要你能按部就班地学习这套教材，你的英语水平肯定会大有长进的。
- 我们先来认识一下，好吗？
-Hi, my name is ... What's your name?
- _____
-Nice to meet you.
- _____
- 对话的背景是这样的：Laura Enders meets Jim Blake, a classmate from high school, and his wife Monica at the airport in Seattle. Laura is flying back to Chicago. Jim and Monica are going to Hawaii.
- 第1课介绍了本单元里所涉及的主要语言现象。在本课里，你可以侧重 listening 和 reading 的训练。在随后的几课里你会有机会练习speaking和writing的。

- 注意录音中B部分里人们互相介绍和道别的方式: This is ...; I'd like you to meet...; It's nice to meet you; Great (Nice) meeting you; ...enjoy yourselves...etc.

Procedure

- 听对话前, 先看看本课里的4幅图画, 想想看: Where are these people? What are they doing?
- 听第一遍录音, 了解每段对话的发生地和主要内容。
- 在听第二遍之前, 你可以先看看 Figure it out 里的练习 1。这样在听第二遍时你就会特别留意 Jim 和 Laura, Doug 和 Laura之间的关系如何。
- 在听第三遍前你可以看看 Figure it out 里的练习 2, 以便于你注意到这些细节。
- 录音中的对话都是两遍, 第二遍的每句后稍有停顿, 你可以练习模仿其中的语音语调。
- 完成 Figure it out 里的练习后, 请做 Follow-up exercises 中的练习。

Language in focus

Washington /'wɒʃɪŋtən/ n. 华盛顿

Illinois /,ili'noi/ n. 伊利诺州

surprise /sə'praɪz/ n. 巧合, 惊喜

cough /kɒf/ v. 咳嗽

loudspeaker /'laʊd'spi:kə/ n. 广播喇叭

interview /'intəvju:/ v. 采访

Seattle /si'ætl/ 西雅图, 美国一城市

Chicago /ʃi'kɑ:gəʊ/ 芝加哥, 美国一城市

- What a surprise! 表示对某事感到惊奇, 惊喜。What 常常用在类似的感叹句里, 后接名词, 省略了其后的主语和谓语部分。例如:
What a coincidence (this is)!
这真是一个巧合啊!
- I don't believe it. 这句话相当于汉语的说法“这简直让人不敢相信”。
- I'm on my way back to Chicago. 现在我正在返回芝加哥的路上。on one's way (to) ...表示在去……的路上。
例如:
She's on her way home. 她正在回家的路上。
Xiaoming is on his way to school now. 小明正在去学校的路上。
- Gee 在这里表示说话人对这次偶然的相遇多少有些吃惊。
- It sure has. sure 在这里用来加强语气, 相当于certainly.
- Say, I hear you started your own computer business. Say在这里没有实际意义, 只是用以引出新的话题或表示感兴趣等, 相当于by the way.
- She keeps track of all my old friends. 我妈妈了解我所有的老朋友的近况。keep track of 表示“对某事了如指掌”, “了解某事的变化”。
Jane keeps track of all the fifteen classmates and talks to them once in a while. Jane了解所有15个同学的情况, 不时地跟他们联系。
- We've got a plane to catch. catch a plane (bus, train)的意思是赶飞机(公共汽车, 火车)。
I'm terribly sorry. I was not able to catch the last train this morning.
我很抱歉, 今天早上我没有能赶上最后一班火车。
- Where are you off to? 你这是去哪儿呀? be off to ...表示出发去某地。
They are off to Australia next week. 下周他们出发去澳大利亚。
- We are taking a week off. 我们休假一周。take (some time) off表示休假一段时间。
- Don't tell me. 这是Don't tell me the ending.的省略形式, 这里指别告诉我the ending of the novel. 也许Laura想自己去读而不想听别人告诉她。
- Here, let me help you get that down. 这里here用来引起听话人的注意。

Stephen King

Stephen King (斯帝文·金) is the world's most successful writer. There are more than a hundred million copies of his books in print, and he writes them at the rate of one a year. He is also the world's richest writer; it is estimated that he earned \$84 million in 1996 alone.

His first book would never have been published if it had not been for his wife — she removed (取出) it from the dustbin where he had thrown it. The book was *Carrie*, which sold more than two and a half million copies and was made into a successful film in 1976.

Hollywood has always liked Stephen King and it is almost assumed that all of his novels will be made into films. Not all the films have been successful, but none of them have lost money. *The Shawshank Redemption*, on the other hand, received seven Oscar-nominations (奥斯卡提名奖) and was both a critical and financial success.

Stephen King is the unchallenged (毫无疑问的) king of horror stories, and he continues to scare us with his work. But despite the nature of his profession, and his unbelievable success in it, he has never lost sight of who he is. Despite his wealth, Stephen King continues to live a very modest (朴素的) life with his wife and three children in the small town of Bangor, Maine. He is a man who likes to wear blue jeans and leather jackets and doesn't show off his wealth. He only takes \$200 a week as spending money, a tiny fraction of what he could afford. His favorite ways of relaxing are playing poker, going bowling and playing with friends in the band "Rock Bottom Reminders."

Follow-up exercises

Now you may try the exercises in Lesson 1, Workbook.

LESSON 2

Have you two met each other?

Task 1

Procedure

- 在学习如何介绍别人之前，想想看如何做自我介绍？May I introduce myself? I'm Jianguo Li. I'm from Xi'an. What's your name?
- 听录音之前，先做看图说话：Where are these four people? What are they doing here? What are they talking about?
- 听完一遍录音后你可以先看看图左下角的四个问题，再有针对性地听。同时，你还可以注意这些人是怎么认识的。

Language in focus

Sydney /'sɪdni/ 悉尼

Australia /ə'streɪliə/ 澳大利亚

Tapescript

Ted Hi, Marie! Are you on this tour, too?
Marie Ted Grant! I haven't seen you in so long! How have you been?
Ted Just fine. I'm teaching at Kennedy High School now. By the way, have you met Julia?
Marie No, I haven't.
Ted Julia, I'd like you to meet Marie Jones. Marie and I used to work together. Marie, Julia Rivera. Julia teaches at Kennedy High, too.
Julia It's nice to meet you, Marie.
Marie Nice to meet you, too.
Ted Oh, here's John. John, I believe you know Julia?
John Yes, I do. Julia and I are from the same hometown. It's great to see you again, Julia.
Julia Same here, John.
Ted John, have you met Marie?
John Yes, I have. We went to college together. How are you doing, Marie?
Marie Fine, thanks. I'm really excited about this trip!
Ted I think we all are.

Task 2

Procedure

- 也许, 你已经注意到了, Task 2和Task 1都在练习如何介绍别人和说明与别人是怎样认识的, 其中涉及到现在完成时的用法。你一定知道现在完成时的构成: have (has) + 动词的过去分词。例如:

I have met him twice.

She hasn't been to Chengdu.

Have you seen this film before?

- 听录音, 跟读对话, 并判断下列句子是否正确:
 1. Marie and Julia teach at Kennedy High School.
 2. Ted has his own advertising agency.

Language in focus

advertise /'ædvətaɪz/ v. 做广告

agency /'eɪdʒənsi/ n. 机构,
代理商

Task 3

Procedure

- 听录音前你可以先根据自己的情况回答这三个问题。如果可能, 你也可以采访一下周围的人。
- 听录音时, 注意人们是如何介绍别人的, 并注意模仿其中的语音语调。

CULTURE CLOSE-UP

Like us Chinese, Americans often shake hands when being introduced to someone, but they rarely do so when they see each other later unless a long period of time (such as several months) has passed. In formal business situations, however, people usually greet each other with a handshake whenever they meet.

Task 4

Procedure

- 听录音前先做看图说话: Have you been to these places? What do you know about the places?
- 听录音, 跟读对话, 模仿现在完成时的疑问句、肯定句和否定句的语音语调。

Language in focus

San Francisco /sænfrən'siskəʊ/ 旧金山
Rio de Janeiro /ri:əu də ʒə'niəʊ/ 里约热内卢

Bangkok /'bæŋkɒk/ 曼谷

Task 5

Language in focus

- 现在完成时的结构并不难掌握, 只要你记住了这些不规则动词过去分词的形式和现在完成时的构成, 掌握和使用起来就容易多了。你可以利用方框里的这些不规则动词的原形、过去式和过去分词各造一个句子, 例如:

I do my homework on Sundays.

Julia went to see her mother last week.

Has Ted gone back to his office?

Task 6

Procedure

- 阅读练习中不完整的对话, 试试看你能否用括号里动词的适当形式填空。
- 听录音, 检查你做得如何。
- 听完对话后回答问题: What are the two people doing? And what are they going to do?

Language in focus

Europe /'juərəp/ n. 欧洲
tour guide 导游

brochure /'brɒʃʊə/ n. 小册子, 宣传(画)册

Task 7

Procedure

- 你可以用现在完成时的句式来做这个练习。首先列出几个地名, 然后用英语说出你是否去过, 并说出你的所见所闻。例如:

I've been to England before.

I've visited Shanghai and Hangzhou.

Lili has been to Kunming.

Follow-up exercises

Now you may try the exercises in Lesson 2, Workbook.

LESSON 3

Have you ever gone snorkeling?

Task 1

Procedure

- 听录音前先看图中描绘的这些地方，如果不看旁边的文字说明，你能用英语描述这些地方吗？
- 放第2遍录音前你可以先看看图中的文字，同时注意Tour A 和Tour B之间的不同之处。这样在听另一遍时你的目的性就会更加明确。

Language in focus

California /kæli'fɔ:niə/ 加利福尼亚

Chinatown /'tʃaɪnətaʊn/ 中国城

Malaysia /mə'leɪziə/ 马来西亚

Japan /dʒə'peɪn/ 日本

Mount Fuji /maʊnt fu'dʒi/ (日本) 富士山

Thailand /'taɪlənd/ 泰国

snorkel /'snɔ:kəl/ *n. & v.* (潜水用的) 通气管或
通气装置, 潜水

commercial /kə'mɔ:ʃl/ *n. & adj.* 广告片, 商业片

pacific /pə'sɪfɪk/ *n. & adj.* 太平洋(的)

Golden Gate Bridge 金门桥

old-fashioned *adj.* 老式的

cable car 缆车

Bullet Train 高速火车 (尖头)

tropical /'trɒpɪkəl/ *adj.* 热带的

scuba /'sku:bə/ *n.* 自携式呼吸器

fabulous /'fæbjʊləs/ *adj.* 难以置信的

exotic /ɪg'zɒtɪkəl/ *adj.* 外来(异国)情调的

surf /sɜ:f/ *n. & v.* 海浪, 做冲浪运动

shrine /ʃraɪn/ *n.* 庙, 神龛

hike /haɪk/ *n. & v.* 远足, 徒步旅行

unique /ju:'ni:k/ *adj.* 独特的, 个别的

floating market 水上市场

handicraft /'hændɪkra:ft/ *n.* 手工(艺)

spectacular /spek'tækjʊlə/ *adj.* 惊人的,
壮观的

Tapescript

Adventure lovers! Have you ever been to the Pacific? Here's your chance to practice some of your favorite sports amid the spectacular scenery of the world's most beautiful regions. Imagine the thrill of snorkeling and scuba diving in the perfect blue waters of Malaysia and Australia, diving among the colorful fish and coral at the Great Barrier Reef, and exploring Mt. Fuji - on foot! You'll have a fun-filled day riding the cable cars in hilly San Francisco before departing on the vacation to remember forever! Don't miss out! Call Adventure Tours today at 555...

Task 2

Procedure

- 也许你没有去过Task 1里提到的地方，但你或许参加过某些类似的体育活动和日常休闲活动。想一想下面这些问题：Where did you spend your last holiday? What did you do there? What did you do last weekend? 例如：
I have been to the Beijing Zoo and saw many beautiful birds there.
Li Wei stayed in the Great Wall Hotel for two days.

Task 3

Procedure

- 做一个旅游计划，去你所在地周围的一个旅游胜地。你可以考虑以下一些方面：
Where are you going?
What are you going to do there?
What is special in these places? etc.

CULTURE CLOSE-UP

San Francisco is located in Western California on a peninsula (半岛) between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay, an inlet (海湾) of the ocean. San Francisco is one of the most popular cities for tourists to visit in the United States. It is known for its natural beauty and spectacular views from various hills on which the city was built. It's also known for its magnificent architecture, excellent restaurants, waterfront, and wharf (码头) district.

Follow-up exercises

Now you may do the exercises in Lesson 3, Workbook.

LESSON 4

Let me help you with that.

Task 1

Procedure

- 回顾一下如何向别人提供帮助，如何接受和拒绝别人的帮助。例如：
A Would you like some help with _____?
B Oh, thank you.
(B No, thanks. I can manage.)
- 先不要读图画框里的文字，看看图画描述的是什么样的场景？Who are these people? What are they doing here?
- 读图画里的文字，用方框里给出的选项完成对话。
- 听录音，检查你做得是否正确。

Task 2

Procedure

- 听录音时，首先要注意对话的一方是否接受对方的帮助。
- 同时，留意提供帮助的人所用的不同句型：Let me help you with..., Would you like some help with..., etc.
- 学习模仿对话中接受帮助和拒绝接受帮助的表达方式。

Tapescript

1. A Let me help you with your suitcase. Your arms are full.
B Thanks. That's very kind of you.
A No problem.

2. A Would you like some help carrying your bags?
 B Oh, I can manage. This is my seat, and I can put them down right here. Thanks anyway.
 A O. K.
3. A Let me help you open that bottle.
 B Gee, thanks. I really appreciate it.
 A Here you are. These tops can be hard to open.
4. A Let me help you with those.
 B Oh, that's O. K. I'm all set. They'll fit under the seat.

Task 3

Procedure

- 听录音，注意其中的语音语调。
- 听完一遍录音后，模仿其中的句型，用方框里的内容完成对话。

Task 4

Procedure

- 先做看图说话：What is the man in the picture doing?
- 编一个小对话，要涉及提供、接受和谢绝帮助的内容。

Follow-up exercises

Now you may do the exercises in Lesson 4, Workbook.

LESSON 5

I see you're reading Time magazine.

Task 1

Procedure

- 听录音前先做看图说话。如第1幅图：These people are inside a train. This man is wearing a T-shirt. 要尽量对每一幅图给予不同的描述，可以考虑以下方面：Where are the people? What are they doing? What can you see out of the window? etc.
- 录音里的对话都很短，听录音的同时要注意观察图画中的细节。然后根据录音内容选出与之相应的图画。
- 再听一遍录音，同时注意对话中每句话里主要动词的时态：
 1. 一般现在时(That's) 一般现在时(It's)
 2. 一般现在时(see) 一般过去时(got)
 3. 一般现在时(see) 一般现在时(go)
 4. 一般现在时(hear) 一般过去时(got) 一般现在时(It's)

Tapescript

1. A That's an interesting necklace.
 B Thanks. It's from Mexico.

2. A I see you are reading Time magazine.
B Uh-huh, I just got it this morning.
3. A I see you're wearing a T-shirt from Temple University.
B Yeah. I go to school there.
4. A I hear you went to Brazil on business.
B Yes. I just got back. It's a fascinating country.

Task 2

Procedure

- 听录音，注意对话中是如何表达“听说……”这一概念的。
- 看方框里给出的句子，它们都是用来引起谈话 (Strike up a conversation) 的常用方式。例如：I hear...; I see ...; it's a(n) ... 这些用法的含义类似于：“听说……”，“我发现……”，等等。
- 完成左右匹配后，再听一遍练习1和2里的录音，检查你做得是否正确。
- 听录音时，可以留意一下左栏里每句话的句子重音并跟读。

Language in focus

Mexico /'meksikəʊ/ n. 墨西哥
Brazil /brə'zi:l/ n. 巴西

necklace /'nekli:s/ n. 项链

- I just got it this morning. *just*意思是“刚刚”，表示最近才发生的动作。如：I've *just* started a new job.
这里，你也注意到了，表示最近、刚才发生的事情时，一般过去时和现在完成时都是可以的，而美语中一般过去时用的较多一些。

Task 3

Procedure

- 先做看图说话，描述图中所发生的事情：Where are these people? What are they doing? What are they talking to each other?
- 仔细阅读图下面的对话提示，根据提示说出或写出每轮谈话可能会说的话。
- 编出一个完整的对话。下面提供的只是一个范例，你最好编出另外的对话，要注意对话的结尾。

Possible dialogue:

- A I see you are reading The Wall Street Journal.
B Yeah. I just got it this morning.
A Where are you from?
B I'm from Montreal.
A What do you do there?
B I work in a Canadian company that makes stereo equipment.
A Have you ever been to New York before?
B No, but I spent a year in Toronto studying sound engineering. By the way, have you been to Montreal?
A Yes. I've just been there.
B ...
A ...
A It's been nice talking to you.
B I've enjoyed talking to you, too.

A Enjoy your stay in New York.

B Thanks, I will.

Language in focus

Montreal /mə'tri:ə:l/ 蒙特里尔 (加拿大)

stereo /'steriəʊ/ adj. 立体声的

Toronto /tə'rɒntəʊ/ 多伦多(加拿大)

sound engineering 声音工程学

concert tour 巡回音乐会

business trip 出差

Task 4

Procedure

- 听录音，注意其中的语音语调。
- 两段对话录音中谈话的双方分别是如何结束对话的？从他们最后所说的话你可以很容易地判断出哪一段对话会继续进行下去。
- 检查你练习3里编的对话是否是这么结尾的？

Language in focus

night life 夜生活

Task 5

Procedure

- 你可以根据自己情况编写一段旅途中的对话，要注意运用本单元里学过的如何开始和结束对话的方式方法。

Follow-up exercises

Now you may do the exercises in Lesson 5, Workbook.

LESSON 6

How have you been?

Tips for learning

- 本课旨在巩固和加深本单元里学习的词汇和语法现象，提高你对这些语言点的听读等接受能力 (receptive skills)，所以你不必急于练习说写等运用能力 (productive skills)。
- 在你开口说好一门外语之前，大量的听和读的练习是很必要的。它们可以为你开口讲话打下坚实的基础。

Task 1 Conversation

Background

Laura Enders runs into her friend Roger at her health club. They talk about Laura's trip to Seattle and about her brother Mark. Roger invites Laura to his home for a visit.

Procedure

- 听录音前先根据上边给出的背景做看图说话: Where are these people? What are they probably talking about? What's Laura wearing? 并试着描述图画中的情景。
- 听录音, Laura和Roger究竟在谈些什么呢?

Language in focus

health club 健身房

relax /ri'læks/ v. 放松

guitar /gi'ta:/ n. 吉他

band /bænd/ n. 乐队

- How have you been? 熟人之间见面时常用的招呼语, 相当于汉语里的“近来好吗?” *how* 常常用在问候语中: *How is everything with you and Carol? How are the kids?*
表达类似含义的用法还有很多, 如: *How are you? How are things going on? How is everything?* 等。
- It was good being back and just relaxing. *just* 在这里意思相当于 *only, simply*.
- What's he up to these days? 他这些天忙什么呢? *be up to sth.* 意思是“...be (busy) doing, ...be busy with ...”例如:
It seems that these days she's been up to a lot of things.
be up to sb 表示“应该由某人负责”, 例如:
It's up to us to give them all the help we can. 我们应该竭尽全力帮助他们。
- Still playing the guitar? 这句话前省略了主语和动词 *Is he ...*
- I haven't seen him in so long. *in so long* 意思是 *for a very long time*. 例如:
- I saw Michael yesterday.
- Oh, did you? We haven't heard from him *in so long*.
- Why don't you come over sometime? *Why don't you* 常用来提出某种可能的建议。例如:
Why don't you turn the radio off if you don't listen to it? 如果你没有听的话, 能不能把收音机关掉?
come over 这里是指“短时间内拜会某人”或“穿越一个空间来到你跟前”。例如:
Come over here, Henry, and I'll tell you something. 到这儿来, Henry, 我有事要告诉你。
He wanted me to come over for lunch. 他想请我吃午饭。
- I'll give Carol a call during the week. *give somebody a call* 意为“给……打电话”。

Task 2 Figure it out

Procedure

- 做该练习时最好不要看书里的对话, 边听边做出判断。
- 做完后, 多听两遍录音, 看看你做得是否正确。

Task 3 Listen in

Procedure

- 听录音之前, 仔细阅读练习题和题干的说明。
- 听完录音以后, 你可以试着用 *as (good) as* 和 *(better) than* 等副词和形容词的比较级造一些句子, 复习比较级的用法。

Tapescript

Woman 1 Have you seen it?

Woman 2 No, I haven't, but I'd like to. It's playing at the State Theater, isn't it?

Woman 1 Yes, I'm going this weekend. I hear it's not as good as the book though.

Man I just saw it last night.

Woman 1 Oh, yeah? What did you think of it?

Man Well, to tell you the truth, I liked the movie better than the book.

Follow-up exercises

Now you may do the exercises in Lesson 6, Workbook.

LESSON 7

Your turn

Task 1

Tips for learning

- 顾名思义，Your turn是你自己练习的好机会，要充分练习本单元里学过的语言点和语法现象。

Procedure

- 先阅读提示里的对话，注意对话的主要内容是询问是否去过某地，是否喜欢某个地方。
- 看看下面的几幅图，并根据每幅图说几句话。
- 你也可以找几张你拍摄的旅游纪念照片，谈谈你去过的地方和你的见闻。

Language in focus

Mexico City 墨西哥城

Africa /'æfrɪkə/ 非洲

Asia /'eɪʃə/ 亚洲

San Diego /sæn'di:ə'gi:əʊ/ 圣地亚哥

Florida /'flɒrɪdə/ n. 佛罗里达

amusement /ə'mju:zment/ n. 娱乐，乐趣

soccer /'sɒkə/ n. 英式足球

windsurf /'wɪndso:f/ v. 冲浪运动

coast /kəʊst/ n. 海边

CULTURE CLOSE-UP

Eric Clapton

Eric Clapton is considered by many people to be the greatest living rock guitarist. As a child his love of the blues (布鲁斯爵士乐，源于美国西部黑人中的一种忧郁难忘的爵士曲调) and American R&B (rhythm and blues) led him to learn the guitar. He played with a number of bands in the early sixties, but rose to fame in the group called 'The Yardbirds', together with the other two outstanding guitarists in Britain at the time, Jimmy Page and Jeff Beck.

In 1966 he left the group to join 'The Blues Breakers', and soon afterwards formed his own band, 'Cream', with bass (倍斯，低音提琴) player Jack Bruce and drummer Ginger Baker. Although 'Cream' only made four albums, they were the leading rock trio (三人组合) of the late sixties and are said to have been rock's first "supergroup". In the next few years he played as a guest with a number of groups. He had a very close friendship with George Harrison of the Beatles (甲壳虫乐队) but became involved with Harrison's wife. The emotional problems of this affair led to the release of a rock classic, the album 'Layla and Other Assorted Love Songs'.

Eric Clapton had become addicted (上瘾) to heroin, but after overcoming his addiction in the early seventies, 'I Shot the Sheriff' topped the charts in 1974. Since then his reputation has continued to grow, and climaxed (达到顶峰) again in 1992 with 'Tears in Heaven', a tribute (悼念) to his son Connor who died at the age of four.

He has twice been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame as a member of The Yardbirds and of Cream, and a third nomination, this time as a solo artist, seems certain for this legendary guitarist.

Task 2 How to say it

Procedure

- 这是一个练习过去分词读音的好机会，方括号里是美语音标。听录音时要注意这些过去分词的读音。
- 听完录音后，用这些动词编出几个类似的小对话。例如：
 - A Have you ever spent your vacation in the mountains?
 - B Yes, I have. I went to the French Alps with a group last year.
 - A How did you like it?
 - B It was really a lot of fun.

Follow-up exercises

Now you may do the exercises in Lesson 7, Workbook.

LESSON 8

Getaway employee of the month

Tips for learning

- 本课为你提供了另一篇地道的(authentic)英文材料，旨在增加更多的语言输入(language input)。所附的练习是为提高你的阅读技巧和阅读理解能力而设计的。
- 对话发生在一份旅游杂志Getaway magazine记者和一位环球旅行者world traveler之间。
- Scanning (查读)是一种阅读技巧。当你预先知道你要查询的信息而去快速查看时常常会用到这种方法。这不是逐字逐句地阅读而是迅速浏览所要查找的内容。你可以试着用这种方法回答本课练习1里的两个问题。

Language in focus

Hamburg /'hæmbɜ:ɡ/ 汉堡，德国一城市	responsible /rɪ'spɒnsəbəl/ adj. 负责的
Sahara Desert /sə'hɑ:ɾə/ 撒哈拉大沙漠	dune /dʒu:n/ n. 沙丘
Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院	secretly /sɪ'kɪtli/ adv. 秘密地
Mali /'mɑ:lɪ/ 马里，西非国家名	destination /ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən/ n. 目的地
Prague /pre:ɡ/ 布拉格，捷克首都	custom /'kʌstəm/ n. 习俗，习惯
favorite /'feɪvərɪt/ adj. 最喜欢的	quest /kwɛst/ n. 追求，寻求
explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ v. 探索	gesture /'dʒɛstʃə(r)/ n. 手势，姿势
architecture /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/ n. 建筑	adventure /əd'ventʃə(r)/ n. 历险，冒险
castle /'kɑ:sl; 'kæsl/ n. 城堡	