

Family Album,

U.S.A.

第二版

CLASSROOM VIDEO COURSE

FAMILY ALBUM AMERICA
FAMILY ALBUM U.S.A.



走遍美国

(新版)



湖北教育出版社

阶梯股份有限公司

Addison Wesley Longman,
A Division of Pearson Education

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主持改编 任晓晋
邹为诚

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学习版

Family Album, U.S.A.

CLASSROOM VIDEO COURSE

EPISODES 14 — 26

- JAMES KELTY
- ALVIN COOPERMAN
- GEORGE LEFFERTS

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HHPP/02

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"Playing Games"

做游戏

本单元学习重点:

using *there is* and *there are* *there is* 和 *there are* 的用法
using the past perfect verb tense 动词的过去完成时
spelling aloud 拼读
talking about the city and the suburbs 谈论城市和郊区

ACT I / 第 1 幕 PREVIEW / 预览

A. 请您猜一猜下列关于 Michelle 和 Susan 的两个问题的答案。

1. What is the correct sequence of Michelle's activities today? To show the correct order, write a number from 1 to 3 on each blank line.

- ___ Have lunch at Susan's.
- ___ Visit the Museum of Natural History.
- ___ Visit the aquarium in Brooklyn.

2. What three ways can Susan get to work?



B. 根据上面图片的内容,猜一猜 Harry 想对 Susan 说什么。

- Harry: a. Susan, I'd like you to marry me.
b. Susan, I'd like to continue this conversation later.
c. Susan, I'd like to take you to dinner tonight.

C. 如果您有 VCD,请观看 1:00—1:50 部分,核对 A,B 两题的答案。

ACT I

Susan Stewart lives in Soho, an area in Manhattan. Right now, she and Harry Bennett are in her apartment making lunch for Michelle, Harry's daughter, and her friends.

- Harry: You like living in New York, don't you?
- Susan: Oh, I love it. It's so convenient. I can take the bus to work... or the subway¹... or a taxi. And there's so much to do. Lots of movie houses, and the theater.
- Harry: I know what you mean. I'd like to live in the city, but living in New Jersey in the suburbs² is better for Michelle. Trees, grass.
- Susan: There's a lot of good things about suburban living³. I grew up in Riverdale, remember? So I know. But, as a working woman, I think New York has all the conveniences — including the best tomatoes. [She gives Harry a slice⁴ of tomato to taste.]
- Harry: The truth is, I'd like to live in the city. Michelle's the right age.⁵ There are lots of things for her here.
- Susan: You're right, Harry. Today is the perfect example. Michelle and her friends are at the aquarium in Brooklyn. They come back here for lunch, then go uptown⁶ to the Museum of Natural History. There's so much for young people to see and do. It's just incredible!
- Harry: Not just for young people. What about me? I've never been to the aquarium or the Museum of Natural History. Have you?
- Susan: Oh yes, Harry. My mother and father often took us somewhere in the city on the weekends⁷. Dad was a busy doctor, but he usually managed⁸ to squeeze a Sunday in⁹ with Richard, Robbie, and me. I used to love to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Harry: I've been there several times. Twice with Michelle.
- Susan: You ought to think about spending more time with Michelle at all the great¹⁰ places in the city.
- Harry: Well, perhaps, you'll help me select¹¹ some of the great places. And perhaps, you'll join us?
- Susan: Perhaps I will.

Susan and Harry finish setting the table.

- Susan: Well, there we are¹². All set for lunch¹³, Harry.
- Harry: It looks inviting¹⁴. I wish Michelle and her friends would get here. I'm starving, aren't you?
- Susan: I can't wait¹⁵ to take a bite of the pumpernickel. It smells so delicious.

Notes:

- subway:** 地下铁道。
- suburbs:** 郊区。一般说“郊区”，英语用复数 suburbs。如果指郊区中的一个区，则用单数。
- There's a lot of good things about suburban living.** 住郊区有许多好处。合乎语法的说法应该是 There are a lot of good things about suburban living, 因为 a lot of good things 是复数概念。但口语中用 there is 代替 there are 比较常见。
- slice:** (薄)片。a slice of, 一片……, 又如 a slice of bread, a slice of cake, a slice of pie, a slice of meat.
- Michelle's the right age.** 字面义为“Michelle 的年龄正合适”, 实质上是说: Michelle 正是长知识的年龄。
- uptown:** 往城外, 往城镇的非商业区, 与 downtown 正相反。
- on the weekends:** 也可以说 on the weekend 或 on weekends。weekend 前用介词 on, 这是美式英语。英式英语则用 at, 说成 at the weekend 或 at weekends。
- manage:** 设法完成(某事), 后跟名词、代词或不定式, 不跟动名词。如: The room was very dirty, but she managed to clean it. 房间很脏, 但她设法把它打扫干净了。
- squeeze ... in:** 设法安排……。如: The doctor squeezed him in before a patient who arrived late. 有个病人迟到了, 医生就利用这个机会给他看了病。
- great:** 口语中相当于 very good 或 excellent。
- help me select ...:** 有时也可说成 help me to select...。两者一般可换用, 但严格说来, 要不要是有区别的: help me select... 指别人代替我挑选, 我可以根本不用操心费神; help me to select... 则是我起主要作用, 别人只是帮助我挑选, 起辅助作用。
- there we are:** 做完一件事或到了某个地方常这样说。
- All set for lunch.** 口语里常用不完整句, 这里就省略了系动词, 完整形式为 All is set for lunch.
- It looks inviting.** inviting: 吸引人的, 诱人的。全句的意思是: 桌上的午餐看起来诱人, 所以意译成“看得我都想吃了。”
- can't wait:** 后跟不定式, 表示迫不及待地想做某事, 所以这里译为“(我)恨不得现在就……”

[They hear the buzzer. Susan walks to the intercom. ¹⁶]

Susan: Coming! Coming! [She asks through the intercom.] Who is it?

Michelle: Michelle. It's us, Susan.

Susan: Come in, Michelle, and bring your friends along. We're on the fifth floor. Oh, you've been here before. [She opens her front door.]

Harry: Susan, I really appreciate your doing this for Michelle and her friends.

Susan: Oh, please¹⁷, Harry. It's nothing. I'm not just doing it for Michelle. I'm doing it for you.

Harry: Thank you.

Susan: I'm doing it for us, Harry.

Harry: Well, it's... it's important for Michelle to see us together more often. That's true.

Susan: It's important for Michelle and me to get to know each other better. That's important for us.

Harry: That makes me feel good.

Susan: What, Harry? What makes you feel good?

Harry: Well, that you care about Michelle, that you care about me, and that you care about ¹⁸ us.

Susan: Well, Harry, that's because I do. I do care ¹⁹.

Harry: They'll be here any minute. Susan, I'd like to continue this conversation later.

Susan: Of course, Harry. We'll finish the conversation when they go to the museum.

Harry: I'd like that.

Susan: So would I.

END OF ACT I

16. **intercom**: (intercommunication 的缩略形式) 内部通话系统, 这里指用于同一大楼不同房间的对讲机。



17. **please**: 这里相当于 please don't mention it. please 有时还可表示“求求你, 求你了”的意思。

18. **care about**: 关心。如: She thinks only of herself, she doesn't care about other people. 她只考虑自己, 不关心别人。

19. ...**because I do. I do care**: 前一个 do 是代动词, 代替前面出现的动词 care, 以免重复; 后一个是助动词, 表示强调。

第 1 幕 译文

Susan Stewart 住在曼哈顿 Soho 区。她和 Harry Bennett 正在她的公寓为 Harry 的女儿 Michelle 和她的朋友们准备午餐。

Harry: 你喜欢住纽约, 对吧?

Susan: 对, 我很喜欢住纽约。干什么方便。上班我可以坐公共汽车……还有地铁……还有出租车。再说还有许多事可做, 有那么多电影院, 还有剧院。

Harry: 我懂你的意思。我也喜欢住城里, 不过住新泽西郊区对 Michelle 更合适。树啊, 草啊。

Susan: 住郊区有许多好处! 我在 Riverdale 长大, 记得吧? 所以我知道。但作为职业妇女, 我认为纽约什么都方便, 比如说有最好的西红柿。[她将一片西红柿递给 Harry 尝。]

Harry: 说实话, 我喜欢住城里。Michelle 正是长知识的年龄, 在这儿可以学到很多东西。

Susan: 你说得对, Harry。今天就是个很好的例子。Michelle 和她的朋友们去了 Brooklyn 水族馆。她们回来吃午饭, 然后

去城北的自然历史博物馆。年轻人要看的、要做的东西太多了, 多得真是不可想像!

Harry: 不光是年轻人。我又怎么样呢? 我就从没去过水族馆, 也没去过自然历史博物馆。你呢?

Susan: 我去过, Harry。我爸爸妈妈经常周末带我们去城里玩。我爸爸是医生, 很忙, 但还是常常设法挤出星期天陪我和 Richard 还有 Robbie 玩。我以前很喜欢去大都会美术馆。

Harry: 那儿我去过几次。有两次是带 Michelle 去的。

Susan: 你应该考虑考虑, 多带她到城里各个好玩的地方去玩。

Harry: 唔, 或许, 你会帮我挑几个好玩的地方。或许, 你会和我们一块去?

Susan: 或许我会的。

4 ● EPISODE 14

Susan 和 Harry 摆好了餐桌。

Susan: 就这样了,午餐全准备好了,Harry。

Harry: 看得我都想吃了。希望 Michelle 和她的朋友们会来这儿。我饿极了,你呢?

Susan: 我恨不得现在就吃一口裸麦粗面包。真是太香了。

[他们听到门铃声。Susan 朝对讲机走去。]

Susan: 来了!来了![她通过对讲机询问。]是谁啊?

Michelle: Michelle。是我们,Susan。

Susan: 进来吧,Michelle,把你的朋友都带上来。我们在五楼。对了,你以前来过这儿的。[她打开大门。]

Harry: Susan,我真要谢谢你,为 Michelle 和她的朋友所做的一切。

Susan: 啊,快别这么说,Harry。这没什么。我这么做不仅仅是为 Michelle,我这么做是为了你。

Harry: 谢谢。

Susan: 我这么做是为了我们,Harry。

Harry: 啊,这个……重要的是让 Michelle 更多地看到我们呆在一起。是这样。

Susan: 我和 Michelle 加强相互了解非常重要。这对我们来说很重要。

Harry: 你这么说我很高兴。

Susan: 你说什么,Harry? 什么让你高兴?

Harry: 是这样,你关心 Michelle,关心我,关心我们。

Susan: Harry,因为我就是这样。我是关心嘛!

Harry: 她们说到就到了。Susan,我想稍后再接着谈。

Susan: 当然,Harry。等她们去博物馆的时候,我们再把话说完。

Harry: 我愿意。

Susan: 我也愿意。

第 1 幕 FOCUS IN 的文字部分

The Suburbs and the City

I like living in the suburbs.

Living in New Jersey in the suburbs is better for Michelle.

Trees, grass.

We have a nice house with trees in front of it and a backyard for Michelle and her friends to play in.

It's a quiet neighborhood where people like to take long walks.

The truth is, I'd like to live in the city and Michelle's the right age.

There are lots of things for her here.

Like today for example,

Michelle and her friends went to the Aquarium in Blue Park

and then they went to the Museum of Natural History.

I'd love to go there myself.

We can look at the dinosaurs.

And Michelle likes the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

We went there together.

And Susan likes the museum too.

There's lots of things for us to do together in the city, like going to the South Street Seaport.

Ah, we had such a good time there, and Central Park.

Oh, what a beautiful ride we took in the park.

All those trees and the sunshine, like the suburbs.

Or we could go to the Central Park Zoo.

Michelle loves animals.

You ought to see there's so much to offer us,

so much for us to do together.

Maybe Michelle and I would like it here.

Hmmm. Maybe we would.

ACT I/第 1 幕

ACTIVITIES / 练习

Scene 1: "I'd like to live in the city."

第 1 景:“我喜欢住在城里。”

学习本场景的课文,判断下列句子是否正确,请在正确的句子前打钩。如果您有 VCD,请先观看 1:51—3:49 部分,再做练习。

1. New York City has good public transportation.
2. Harry doesn't live in New York.
3. The suburbs are good for outdoor activities.
4. Susan moved to the city five years ago.
5. Michelle is old enough to do activities in New York.
6. Harry hasn't visited the places Michelle is visiting today.
7. The Stewarts often had family visits to New York City on Sundays.
8. Michelle and Harry visited the art museum twice.
9. Susan will go with Harry and Michelle to the museum next weekend.



换句话说

学习课文,从 WORD AND PHRASE BOX 中选择合适的词语解释下列划线部分:

1. Living in New York is so easy. _____
2. There are many activities. _____
3. I agree. _____
4. I grew up in Riverdale, you know. _____
5. As a career-minded woman, I love New York. _____
6. New York offers so many things—one of these is the best tomatoes. _____
7. Michelle's old enough to live in the city. _____
8. Today proves my point. _____
9. Consider my situation. _____
10. Dad was a busy doctor, but he always found time for a trip with us on Sunday. _____
11. Maybe you'll join us? _____

WORD AND PHRASE BOX

squeezed in
the right age
working woman
What about me?
remember
perhaps
convenient
There's so much to do.
is a perfect example
know what you mean
including

Scene 2: "All set for lunch."

第 2 景：“午餐一切准备就绪。”

学习课文,从 WORD BOX 中选择恰当的词语填入下列空格中,大声朗读会话,或与您的朋友一起练。如果您有 VCD,请观看 3:50—4:24 部分,再做练习。

6 ● EPISODE 14

1. **Susan:** Well, _____ we are. All set for lunch, Harry.
2. **Harry:** Looks _____. I wish Michelle and her friends would _____ here. I'm _____, aren't you?
3. **Susan:** I can't _____ to take a _____ of the pumpernickel. It smells so _____.
- (They hear the buzzer. Susan walks to the intercom.)
4. **Susan:** _____! _____! (She asks through the intercom.)
Who is _____?
5. **Michelle:** Michelle. It's _____, Susan.
6. **Susan:** Come in, Michelle. And bring your friends _____. We're on the fifth _____. Oh, you've _____ here before.

WORD BOX

coming
delicious
along
there
us
inviting
bite
coming
get
floor
it
been
starvig
wait

Scene 3: "I do care."

第3景：“我确实关心。”

Susan 和 Harry 的情感

学习课文,想一想 Susan 和 Harry 之间的关系。从下列 A,B 或 C 中选出一则能正确描述 Susan 的想法的短文,从 D,E 或 F 中选出能正确描述 Harry 情感的短文。如果您有 VCD,请先观看 4:25—5:48 部分,再做练习。

A

Susan is nervous. She can't wait for Harry to say, "I love you." She wants to marry him and live with him and Michelle.



B

Susan isn't sure. She wants to take it slow with Harry. She's hoping he won't ask her to marry him yet.

C

Susan is scared. The idea of becoming a wife and mother at the same time is frightening.



D

Harry is divided. He loves Susan, but he isn't sure Michelle would accept her as a mother.

E

Harry is shy. He loves Susan, but he has little experience with women. He doesn't know how to express himself.

F

Harry is scared. He loves Susan, but he isn't sure she loves him. He doesn't want to get rejected.

根据课文,说出 Susan 和 Harry 分别用什么话来表达下列圆圈中的思想:



1
Harry: Are you doing this for Michelle, or because you love me?

2
Susan: I'm trying to bring us all together as a family.

3
Susan: Harry, I wish you would express your feelings more clearly.

ACT I / 第 1 幕
FOCUS IN / 重点聚焦

THE SUBURBS AND THE CITY 郊区 and 市区

A. 学习“FOCUS IN”, 划出表示下列意义的词语: 人们在乡村、郊区常进行的活动; 人们在城市里常进行的活动。如果您有 VCD, 请观看 5:49—7:07 部分。

B. 根据练习 A, 完成下列填空。

THE SUBURBS

We have a nice house, with trees _____, and a back yard for Michelle and her friends _____. It's a quiet neighborhood, where people _____.

THE CITY

There's lots of things for us to do together in the city. Like _____ . We had such a good time there. And _____ . What a beautiful ride _____ .

C. 根据上述 A, B 练习, 说一说您在乡村或城里的经历, 然后把您所说的内容写成一篇文章。

语法: There is / there are

在本幕中, Harry 说 There's lots of things for us to do in the city. 正确的说法应为 There are lots of things... , 原因是在 Harry 所说的这句话中, 真正的主语是复数名词 things. 在口语中, 由于说话人先说谓语动词 be, 然后才说主语名词, 所以这种语法错误是很常见的。在大部分 there be 句型中, 名词主语位于 be 动词之后。学习下列例句:

EXAMPLE: *There is a lot traffic.*

EXAMPLE: *There are a lot of theaters.*

用 is 或 are 填入下列空格:

In the city there _____ lots of traffic. There _____ people on the streets, and there _____ lots of noise. But there _____ many cultural activities. There _____ theaters and museums, and there _____ places to visit. The suburbs are much different. There _____ not as many cultural activities, but there _____ more time to sit and relax. There _____ more space, and there _____ more trees and lawns.

USEFUL LANGUAGE 实用语句

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| • 表示赞同: <i>I know what you mean.</i> | • 说腾出时间或地方: <i>He usually managed to squeeze in a Sunday...</i> | • 表示愿望: <i>I wish Michelle and her friends would get here.</i> |
| • 提醒对方: <i>I grew up in Riverdale, remember?</i> | • 提出建议: <i>You ought to think about spending more time with Michelle...</i> | • 表示期望: <i>I can't wait to take a bite of the pumpernickel.</i> |
| • 举例: <i>New York has all the conveniences, including the best tomatoes.</i> | • 表示一切就绪: <i>There we are.</i> | • 回答对方的呼叫: <i>Coming!</i> |
| • 强调事实: <i>The truth is, I'd like to live in the city.</i> | • 谈论对象: <i>Looks inviting.</i> | |
| • 集中注意力于某人或某事: <i>What about me?</i> | <i>Smells delicious.</i> | |

GUIDED CONVERSATION 引导性会话

学习下列会话,注意图书推销员是如何提出建议的。根据右栏的提示,编一段会话,大声朗读,或和你的朋友一起练习。

At home, the doorbell rings...

A: Coming!

B: Good morning, sir / madam. Do you have school-age children? If so, perhaps you'd like to buy a set of these reference books.

A: The truth is, we already have that set.

B: What about this other one? It has color illustrations, including a four-color wall chart.

A: That looks interesting. But I don't think we could squeeze in another book on our shelves.

B: OK. Thanks for your time.

At the office...

A: I wish my boyfriend / girlfriend would suggest getting married.

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

U. S. LIFE

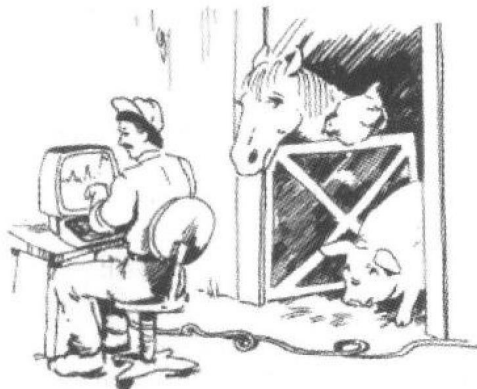
美国面面观

People in the United States may live in one of three areas: the city, the suburbs, or *the country*—areas far from the city. In the early twentieth century, many people left their farming jobs in the country to find higher-paying jobs in the cities. After World War II people began moving out of the cities to surrounding areas, called *suburbs*, where they had more space. The growth of transportation—public trains and private automobiles—made this possible. Today, most city workers are like Harry. They live in the suburbs. They *commute* into the city every morning and out of the city every afternoon.

In the 1980s, some people began moving back to the country, because they could communicate electronically from computers in their homes to businesses in the city.

美国人通常在以下三类地方居住：城市，郊区，或远离城市的乡村。在 20 世纪初，许多人放弃在农村的农活到城市里去寻找高收入的工作。二次世界大战以后，人们开始搬出城市到城市的周边地区，也称作郊区去居住，在那里人们有了更大的空间。交通的发展——公共火车及私人汽车——使这种生活方式得以实现。今天，大多数城市打工者像 Harry 一样，他们住在郊区，每天早上进城上班，傍晚出城回家。

到 80 年代，有些人开始搬到乡村居住，因为他们可以坐在家用计算机与城里的公司进行电子联络了。



ACT II/第 2 幕 PREVIEW / 预览

Michelle 将她的朋友带回了家，她会如何介绍呢？请从第 1 题的 a, b, c 中猜一个答案。在第 2 题中，Susan 请 Michelle 说说她们公司设计的玩具产品好不好，Michelle 会说些什么呢？请您从 a, b 或 c 中选择一个答案。如果您有 VCD，请先观看 7:13—7:47 部分，再做下列练习。

- Michelle:**
- a. This is my Dad's girlfriend, Susan Stewart.
 - b. I'd like you to meet Audrey and her mother, Mrs. Cooper.
 - c. These are some of my friends.

- Michelle:**
- a. I think it's too easy.
 - b. I think it's too hard.
 - c. I think it's too expensive.



ACT II

Harry and Susan are standing at the door waiting for Michelle and her friends.

- Michelle: Oh, Daddy! We had such a good time at the aquarium. I saw a real shark. I could almost touch it.
- Harry: I'm so glad. [*He greets Mrs. Cooper and Michelle's friends.*] Hi, Michelle, why don't you ¹ introduce everybody to Susan?
- Michelle: Hi, Susan.
- Susan: Hi.
- Michelle: I'd like you to meet ² Audrey and her mother, Mrs. Cooper.
- Susan: Hello, Audrey. Nice to meet you, Mrs. Cooper. [*She shakes hands with Audrey and Mrs. Cooper.*] I'm Susan Stewart.
- Michelle: And this is Shirley and Nicole.
- Susan: Hi, girls. [*She shakes hands with them.*]
- Harry: Come on in ³. Come on in, Mrs. Cooper. Come on in, everybody.
- Mother: The aquarium was so exciting. I had never been there before. The girls learned a great deal. Frankly, so did I.
- Susan: Well, please sit down and tell us all about it during lunch.

[*Everyone sits down at the table.*]

- Harry: We prepared some tuna fish and cheese sandwiches for lunch.
- Michelle: I love tuna fish. Don't you, Audrey?
- Susan: I remember when I used to be a Girl Scout. My mother would take us everywhere, too.
- Mother: Susan, I understand you're in the toy business.
- Susan: Yes, I am. My company manufactures toys and games for children.
- Harry: Susan's vice-president in charge of ⁴ new toys and games.
- Susan: And the marketing of new toys and games.
- Michelle: Can we test a new game for you, Susan?
- Susan: That's an excellent idea, Michelle. I happen to ⁵ have a game which I brought home to study.
- Michelle: Let us try it! Don't you want to play? Nicole? Shirley? Audrey?
- Susan: [*She brings a game to the table.*] We tested it last week on twelve-to-fifteen-year olds ⁶, and they found it to be too easy — in other words ...

Notes:

- 1. Why don't you ...**: 常用于提议, 建议某人干某事。又如: Why don't you go fishing this coming weekend? 这个周末你不去钓鱼吗? 也可说成 Why not do ... ?
- 2. I'd like you to meet:** 我跟你介绍……介绍人们认识时常用的表达之一。类似的表达法还有 I'd like to introduce..., This is..., Come and meet... 等。



- 3. come on in:** 由 come on 加 come in 而来, 比单纯说 come in 听起来更为热情友好。
- 4. in charge of:** 负责。如: I will be in charge of the whole factory next week when he is away. 下星期他不在, 整个工厂由我负责。
- 5. happen to ...:** 碰巧……。如: He happened to feel that way. 他碰巧是那样想的。
- 6. twelve-to-fifteen-year olds:** 12—15 岁的孩子们。现代英语可直接说成 twelve-year olds, 不必说 twelve-year-old children。

boring. We think it might be just right for ten-to-twelve-year olds.

Michelle: That's us, Susan.

Susan: First, you shuffle the deck and lay them face down. Then you select the leader. I'll be the leader. The leader takes the first ten cards and lays them face up on this stand. [*She puts ten cards, H-T-E-R-C-Z-E-P-E-S, on the stand.*] Everyone gets a turn, going counterclockwise⁷, left to right. You have thirty seconds to make a word, using as many letters as possible. You get one point for each letter, plus the person with the longest word gets ten extra points. The first one to get one hundred points wins.

Michelle: That's easy.

Susan: OK. Let's go around the table.⁸ You first, Audrey.

Audrey: [*She walks to the stand and makes a word out of the ten letters.*] Chest—c-h-e-s-t.

Susan: Good. That's five points. Next, Nicole.

Nicole: [*She gets up and also makes a word.*] Three—t-h-r-e-e.

Susan: OK. That's five points also. It's your turn, Shirley.

Shirley: [*She also gets up and points to the letters.*] Creep—c-r-e-e-p.

Susan: Creep. That's another five-letter word. Five points. So far, you're all tied.

Harry: [*He calls out his word.*] Sheet—s-h-e-e-t—sheet.

Susan: Sheet is a five-letter word, Michelle, your turn.

Michelle: [*She calls out her word.*] Cheese—c-h-e-e-s-e.

Susan: Terrific!⁹ Michelle wins with a six-letter word, plus she gets an additional ten points for a total of sixteen points. How are you enjoying the game so far?

Michelle: I think it's too easy.

Susan: Too easy?

Harry: Michelle!

Susan: It's OK, Harry. Michelle is quite right. She just said it's too easy.

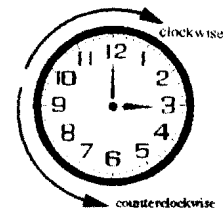
Harry: Well, I like the game.

[*Everybody is laughing.*]

Mother: I enjoyed¹⁰ lunch, Susan. Thank you so much, but we have to get going to meet the rest of the troop at two o'clock at the museum.

Susan: Oh, it was nice meeting all of you. I hope you have a wonderful time at the Museum of Natural History. [*Susan shows them the front door.*]

7. **counterclockwise**: 按逆时针方向。反义词 clockwise: 按顺时针方向。



8. **Let's go around the table**. 意为: 让我们按照大家在桌旁的座位依次进行。

9. **terrific**: 意思是“太好了, 太棒了”, 类似的说法还有 great, wonderful, marvelous, splendid 等。

10. **enjoy**: 欣赏, 喜欢。这一句不宜直译为“我喜欢吃午饭”, 按汉语的习惯, 意译为“这顿午饭吃得很好”。to enjoy something 可以用来表示一种礼貌或客套。又如, 跟别人谈话完毕, 分手时可以说: I have enjoyed our conversation very much.

Harry: Good-bye, everybody. Have a good time.

Girls: Bye.

Harry: [He turns to Mrs. Cooper.] See you in front of ¹¹ the museum at five o'clock.

Mother: Oh, OK. Thanks, Mr. Bennett. That'll be fine. And thanks again for the lunch and for the game.

Michelle: Good-bye, Susan. It's not a bad game. It's just ... slow.

Susan: Just slow. You helped save our company a lot of money. Bye-bye.

[Mrs Cooper leads the girls towards the museum.]

Harry: You are wonderful with kids.¹²

Susan: I am.

Harry: Isn't there a conversation that we have to finish?

[Susan smiles.]

END OF ACT II

11. **in front of:** 在……前面。请注意区分 *in the front of*, 后者意为“在……的前部”。

12. **You are wonderful with kids.** 你对付小孩真有两下子。口语里常用 *kid* 指代 *child*。

第 2 幕 译文

Susan 和 Harry 站在门口等候 Michelle 和她的朋友。

Michelle: 爸爸! 水族馆真是太好玩了。我看到一条真正的鲨鱼, 几乎可以摸得着。

Harry: 我真高兴。[向 Cooper 太太和 Michelle 的朋友们致意。] 嗨, Michelle, 不跟 Susan 介绍一下大家吗?

Michelle: 嗨, Susan。

Susan: 嗨。

Michelle: 介绍一下, Audrey 和她妈妈 Cooper 太太。

Susan: 你好, Audrey。很高兴见到你, Cooper 太太。[她跟 Audrey 和 Cooper 太太握手。] 我叫 Susan Stewart。

Michelle: 这是 Shirley 和 Nicole。

Susan: 姑娘们好。[她跟她们握手。]

Harry: 进屋啊。Cooper 太太, 进屋吧。大家都进来呀。

妈妈: 水族馆真好玩。我以前从没去过。姑娘们学到了很多东
西, 坦白地说, 我也一样。

Susan: 那就请坐下来, 边吃饭边跟我们讲讲吧。

[大家在餐桌旁落座。]

Harry: 午餐我们准备了金枪鱼和奶酪三明治。

Michelle: 我爱吃金枪鱼。你呢, Audrey?

Susan: 我还记得我当女童子军的时候。妈妈也是哪儿都带我们去。

妈妈: Susan, 我知道你是从事玩具业工作的。

Susan: 是的, 我在玩具公司。我们公司生产儿童玩具和游戏用具。

Harry: Susan 是主管新玩具和游戏用具开发工作的副总裁。

Susan: 还有新玩具和游戏用具的营销工作。

Michelle: Susan, 我们能不能为你试验一件新游戏用具?

Susan: 这个想法太棒了, Michelle。我恰好有一件游戏用具, 是带回来研究的。

Michelle: 让我们试试! 你们想不想玩儿, Nicole, Shirley, Audrey?

Susan: [她拿出一件游戏用具放在桌上。] 这个游戏我们上星期在 12—15 岁的孩子们当中作过试验, 他们觉得太简单了, 换句话说, 没意思。我们想, 对 10—12 岁的孩子可能正合适。

Michelle: 那就是我们了, Susan。

Susan: 首先, 要洗牌, 把牌正面朝下放好。然后选一个头儿。我来当头儿。头儿起前 10 张牌, 把牌面朝上放在这个架子上。[她把 10 张牌—H-T-E R-C-Z-E-P-E-S—放在架子上。] 大家轮流来, 按逆时针方向, 从左往右。30 秒拼一个单词, 尽量多用一些字母。每个字母得 1 分, 另外单词最长的再加 10 分。谁先得 100 分谁就赢了。

Michelle: 这简单。

Susan: 好, 我们就按座位顺序进行。Audrey, 你先来。

Audrey: [走近架子, 从 10 个字母当中选 5 个拼成一个单词。] Chest—c-h-e-s-t。

Susan: 好的, 得 5 分。下一个, Nicole。

Nicole: [站起来也拼了一个单词。] Three—t-h-r-e-e。

Susan: 好。也得 5 分。轮到你了, Shirley。

Shirley: [也站起来指着架子上的字母。] Creep—c-r-e-e-p。

Susan: Creep。也是一个 5 个字母的单词。5 分。到现在为止, 你们得分持平。

Harry: [大声说出一个单词。] Sheet—s-h-e-e-t。

Susan: Sheet 这个词是 5 个字母。Michelle, 该你了。
 Michelle: [大声说出一个单词。] Cheese—c-h-e-e-s-e。
 Susan: 太棒了! Michelle 说了一个 6 个字母的单词, 她赢了, 另外她还可以得 10 分, 这一下共得 16 分。现在你们觉得这个游戏怎么样?
 Michelle: 我觉得太容易了。
 Susan: 太容易?
 Harry: Michelle!
 Susan: 没关系, Harry。Michelle 说得很对。她不过是说这太容易了。
 Harry: 但是我喜欢这游戏。
 [大家全都笑了。]
 妈妈: 这顿午饭吃得很好, Susan。真是太谢谢你了。不过我们得走了, 2 点要在博物馆跟其他的童子军会合。

Susan: 啊, 很高兴见到你们大家。希望你们在自然历史博物馆玩得开心。[送她们到门口。]
 Harry: 再见了, 各位。祝你们玩得开心!
 姑娘们: 再见。
 Harry: [转向 Cooper 太太。] 5 点博物馆前面见。
 妈妈: 好的。谢谢你, Bennett 先生。就这样定了。再次感谢你们的午餐和游戏。
 Michelle: 再见, Susan。游戏还不错, 就是——闷了点儿。
 Susan: 就是闷了点儿。你帮我们公司省了一大笔钱。再见。
 [Cooper 太太领着孩子们向博物馆走去。]
 Harry: 你对付小孩真有两下子。
 Susan: 本来嘛。
 Harry: 我们还有话没说完, 对不对?
 [Susan 笑了。]

第 2 幕 FOCUS IN 的文字部分

Take My Word

Hello, everyone!
 It's time to play 'take my word'.
 Here are the rules of the game.
 We'll ask you to make some words from these letters.
 We'll tell you how many letters are in the word and
 we'll give you a clue.
 Are you ready?
 Let's begin.

You are looking for a word with 3 letters.
 A 3-letter word.
 Here's your clue "meow".
 You have 5 seconds. Go.
 Time's up.
 Who says "meow"?
 A cat, of course.

Now another word.
 It has 4 letters.
 A 4-letter word.
 Here's your clue—Max is Susan's nephew,
 so Susan is Max's what?
 You have 6 seconds. Go.
 Your time is up.
 Susan is Max's aunt.

Let's go on. Another 4-letter word.
 You can wear this when it's cold outside.
 You have 6 seconds. Take my word.
 All right. What do you wear when it's cold outside?
 Well, I don't know about you, but I wear a coat.

Let's keep going.
 A 3-letter word and here's your clue.
 You can do it with scissors.
 5 seconds. Go.
 Okay. Ladies and gentlemen.
 You can use scissors to cut.

And now a word with 5 letters.
 Here's your clue.
 (sound of the electronic calculator)
 7 seconds. Go.
 Time's up.
 The answer is, count.
 You can count with your fingers.

And now, friends, for the last word.
 You must use all 10 letters.
 A 10-letter word and here's your clue.
 What is Harry Bennett's occupation?
 You have 8 seconds. Go.
 All right. Harry Bennett is an accountant.
 And that's all the time we have.
 Thanks for playing 'take my word'.