# 欢乐美语

1

TUNING IN THE U.S.A.



长春出版社 阶梯股份有限公司 麦克米伦出版公司

桨端具粘声"

# 歌 毙 醬

TUNING IN W.S.A.

广播英语教学节目

长春出版社◀ 阶梯股份有限公司◀ 麦克米伦出版公司◀

美国新闻总署参与策划

- 61677

LISTENER'S GUIDE 2
PROGRAM 27~52

下财对齐"。

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### 英语听说的新篇章

#### ——祝贺《欢乐美语》出版

继电视英语教程《走遍美国》出版发行之后,台湾阶梯股份有限公司、北京阶梯信息工程有限公司引进版权,长春出版社出版的《欢乐美语》在1994年早春的脚步声中问世了。全国近二十家省市电台将播出这套教学方法新颖活泼、音响效果逼真的广播讲座节目。去年岁末,北京阶梯信息工程有限公司和大连外国语学院在北京召开的推广《欢乐美语》广播节目协作会上,与会的十五个省市电台的英语专家和编辑对《欢乐美语》广播节目予以高度评价,一致认为这是迄今为止引进英语广播讲座节目中较完美而独特的一部力作,对提高广大英语学习者的听说水平会有很大裨益。

《欢乐美语》教材及广播节目的最大特点是以美国的实际生活为题材,围绕美国纽约 Stewart 一家人的活动,展示了他们丰富多彩的生活剪影。学习者通过收听妙趣横生的广播节目在了解一个美国家庭日常生活的同时,又对美国的文化、社会习俗、风土人情、人际交往等有如身临其境的亲切感受,从中可以学到当今美国最实用的现代英语,并提高适用美语交际的能力,这是一般课堂英语教学所不能取代的。

《欢乐美语》堪称英语广播节目中的珍品,是因为讲座教材由三十多位美国专家的通力合作,花费四年心血精心编写而成,讲座节目是由专业演员及播音员高水平演播的。北京阶梯信息工程有限公司在引进出版过程中,邀请首都一些高校教学经验丰富的教师,针对国内英语学习者的特点进行了恰到好处的注释和改编,始终突出快速增进听说能力这一主要目标,从而更加适应我国广大英语学习者的需要。

我相信,通过全国许多省市电台的广播,通过北京信息工程有限阶梯公司、大连外国语学院广播函授中心与各地广播电台举办的广播函授教学,《欢乐美语》将作为向广大英语爱好者奉献的一束温馨的鲜花。

大连外国语学院院长、教授汪榕培

1994年元月干大连

《欢乐美语》(Tuning in the U. S. A.)是美国麦克米伦(Macmillan)出版公司和北京阶梯信息工程有限公司继《走遍美国》之后,提供给我国英语学习者的又一套优良教材,这套教材最适合以下的英语学习者:

- 1. 约十五岁以上,具有初级英语水平的人;
- 2. 希望用最直观的方法加强英语听力的人;
- 3. 能够借助收音机或录音机来学习英语的人;
- 4. 希望通过实景对话,达到与美国人交谈自如的人。

《欢乐美语》虽为《走遍美国》的姊妹篇,但它自成体系,在故事情节、表现方式、教育方法、教材编辑等方面,都具有自身的特色,其中最引人入胜的是它的原版录音,全部在美国制作,由专业播音员精心录制,配以逼真的音响效果,是国内外少见的听说教材。与书配套的教学节目带和广播剧原版录音带同时出版发行,定将受到广大英语爱好者的欢迎。

《欢乐美语》是美国最大的出版公司之一—麦克米伦公司出版,通过美国之音(Voice of America)向全世界各国做美语广播教学,另外也由麦克米伦公司遍布全球的代理商,安排在各国的主要广播电台网络播出,迄今为止,《欢乐美语》已在全世界六十多个国家播出,估计听众人数已逾五亿。

《欢乐美语》主要为加强听说能力而设计,整个教材分为 52 单元,104 讲,每个单元是一个完整而有趣的广播剧,每个剧又分为两幕,每幕一讲,每讲的内容分为三个部分:

- 一、剧情提要:在每一幕的开始,由一位旁白者提示剧情和场景,让学生一开始就能把握重点,集中注意力。
- 二、广播短剧:这是本教材的中心,每个单元都有一个引人入胜的剧情,围绕着美国纽约一个典的家庭——Stewart 一家人,描写他们生活中的喜怒哀乐,以及许许多多的新奇遭遇,有欢笑、有惊奇、有悲伤、有欢欣,让学习者在心领神会之余,掌握美语技巧,认识美国文化。

三、强化练习:每幕之后,都有一个Focus In 的部分,把这一幕的重点,

例如语汇、语法、发音、习惯表达语、以及美国社会与文化背景知识等,利用唱歌、数来宝等趣味方式,呈现给读者,帮助他们复习,以加强学习的效果。

《欢乐美语》具有以下几个特点:

第一、它以广播剧的形式,精心编制,由专业演员演播,充分发挥寓教于乐的效果,不教而教,不学而学,在悦耳怡心的轻松气氛中,不知不觉地让您的英语突飞猛进。

第二、它以美国的实际生活为题材,让您有如进入美国家庭,了解美国生活,并培养您运用美语交际的能力,克服托福考试高分低能的缺点。

第三、它以正常语速进行对话,让您在半年之内,能够掌握一般美国人日常运用的语言,而非仅限于听懂慢速英语。

第四、这套教材,由三十多位英语教学专家协作,花费四年时间设计而成,内容包括丰富多样的练习作业,以加强听说能力为目标,其中的 Focus In,利用歌唱;数来宝、说故事等方式,来归纳、整理课程内容,非常具有特色。

《欢乐美语》由台湾阶梯股份有限公司、北京阶梯信息工程有限公司引进版权,长春出版社出版。在国内的撰写、编辑、出版、以及安排广播公司演播的过程中,特别感谢以下个人和单位的大力协助:

在教材(Listener's Guide)中负责撰写中文注解、语法说明、文化背景解说等,帮助读者学习的各著名高校老师有:北京师范大学的程晓堂,中国人民大学的康成翠、孙凯跃、王维东,北京大学的王逸梅,最后编稿的是首都师范大学何向明,另外北京阶梯信息工程有限公司的朱赛霓、邹云南,在编校过程中也付出了极大的辛劳。

大连外国语学院孙吉田副院长、姜吉风主任,长春出版社毕素香副编审,北京人民广播电台亢亚志先生以及全国许多省市广播电台的同仁,在本教材的出版和播出,以及函授课程的安排方面鼎力相助,以求将这套优良的教材更广泛地奉献给广大英语受好者,我对他们的热情和远见,表示诚挚的敬意和谢忱。

北京阶梯公司总经理 周奇勋

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### PROGRAM 1

# Happy Birthday"

#### INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Welcome to TUNING IN THE U.S. A. Todau we're in Riverdale<sup>1</sup>, New York, at the home of the Stewart family. The Stewarts are having a birthday party2 for Richard, one of the three Stewart children3. Today is Richard's thirtieth birthday. Richard's mother Ellen, his wife Marilyn, and his brother Robbie are all there. His grandfather<sup>5</sup> is there, too. There is a cake. There is singing. And there are7 presents,8 including an unusual9 present from Richard's grandfather.

#### ACT I

The family sings "Happy Birthday" to Richard.

Richard: Thanks, everybody.

Robbie: Hey<sup>10</sup>,  $I^{\dagger}m$  hungry<sup>11</sup>,

chard. Let's cut the cake.

Hold on<sup>12</sup> a minute, Robbie. Richard:

Maybe we should13 wait for

Dad to get home. What do you

think, Mom?

Oh, Richard. You know your Ellen:

father. He may stay late at the

hospital. 14

Ah, the life of a busy doctor. Richard:

Go ahead. Cut the cake. Robbie:

Sure, Richard. We can save<sup>15</sup> a Ellen:

piece for Dad.

So, Richard, how does it feel to Grandpa:

be thirty16 years old? Some of

us can't remember<sup>17</sup>!

I'll be honest, 18 Grandpa. Being Richard:

thirty feels the same as19

He laughs. twenty-nine.

Well, maybe better!

Riverdale ['rivədeil]. 纽约州的一个 1. 郊区小镇,位于曼哈顿 (Manhattan) 岛北边,哈德逊河(Hudson River)旁

birthday ['bə:8dei] party: 生日聚会 2.

children ['tʃildrən]: 孩子们(复数); 3. 单数为 child [tsaild]

thirtieth [ˈθəːtiːθ]: 第三十个。(比较: 4. thirty 三十)

grandfather ['grændfa:ðə]: 祖父。 5. (比较: grandmother 相母)

there is: 有 (is 后面接单数名词) 6.

7. there are: 有 (are 后面接复数名词)

present [preznt]: (同 gift, 但生日 8. 礼物常用 present 这个词)

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒuəl]: 不平常的;别 9. 致的。He made some unusual comments yesterday. 昨天他发表了 一些不平常的评论。

hey [hei]: 嗨, 嘿, 喂。语气词 (表 10. 示要提出一个看法)

hungry ['hʌngri]: 饥饿的 11.

hold on, 等;稍待(此处等于 wait) 12.

should [ʃud, ʃəd]: 应该 (这是个情 13. 杰动词,后面接原形动词,如 wait,go

hospital 「'hospitl]: 医院 14.

save [seiv]: 保留; 保存。I want to 15. save this cake for Robbie. 我要把这 块蛋糕留给 Robbie。He saved a lot of money. 他存了很多钱。

thirty ['bəti]: 三十 16.

remember [ri membə]: 记得 Do you 17. remember his name? 你记得他的名 字吗?

honest ['onist]: 诚实的; 正直的。I 18. like him because he is honest. 因为 他诚实,所以我喜欢他。

the same as: 和·····一样 19.

Listen to an old-timer. 20 It Grandpa: gets better and better! 21 Ellen. Your grandfather is right. It does get better. Look, you have an exciting photography<sup>22</sup> project ahead. Richard: And I have Marilyn, my beautiful<sup>23</sup> wife. Ah-ha-ha! Marilyn: And she makes great<sup>24</sup> birthday Richard: It's a chocolate<sup>25</sup> cake, your fa-Marilyn: vorite<sup>26</sup> [He enters. ] Hello . I'm home. Philip: Hi, 27 Dad, All: Am I in time?<sup>28</sup> Philip: Yes. Richard: Ellen: Just in time. Hi. Ellen. Philip: They kiss. Perfect<sup>29</sup> timing, Philip. We're Ellen: cutting this beautiful chocolate cake. Sorry I'm late, Richard. There Philip: was a lot<sup>30</sup> to do at the hospital. Oh, come on, Dad, we're just Richard: glad<sup>31</sup> you made it. <sup>32</sup> Of course I made it. A son only Philip: turns<sup>33</sup> thirty years old once. Hey! That is a beautiful cake. Here you go34, Dad. A big Richard: Mmm. 35 [He laughs.] This

20. old timer, 老经验者; 过来人 It gets better and better. 越来越好。 21. (gets=becomes 形容词或副词比较 级十and+比较级,是越来越……的 photography [fə'təgrəfi]. 摄影 (分 22. 析)(注意: ph常发f的音) beautiful 「'bju:tifl]: 美丽的 (一般 23. 用来形容女人。比较: a beautiful woman; a handsome man). 24. great「greit」:(口语用法) 好的;棒 的,极佳的 25. chocolate ['tʃɔkəlit]. 巧克力 (糖) favorite ['feivərit]: 喜爱的。This 26. is my favorite song. 这是我爱听的 27.

歌。(注意: 英式拼法为 favourite。) hi [hai]: 你好。(非常不正式的招 呼时用。比较正式的招呼语是: How are you?其次是 Hello。Hi 是最轻微 随便的用法。)

in time: 及时(指在某项节目或活动 28. 之前赶到;来得及……)。比较: on time 准时

perfect ['pə:fikt]: 时间掌握得正好; 29. 来得正是时候

30. a lot: 很多(后面可接单数名词或多 数名词)。a lot of rice; a lot of books

glad [glæd]: 高兴的; 喜悦的。I'm 31. glad to see you. 很高兴见到你。

you made it: 您做到了; 您赶上了。 32. (=you arrived in time)

turn. 成为;达到······ 33.

here you go: (你要的东西在这边)请 34. 拿去;这是给你的。(这是常见的口 语用法。)

mmm 嗯嗯 (表示这东西真好吃。请 35. 注意模仿录音带上的音调。)

wow [wau]: 哇; 喔唷。(表惊喜) 36.

37. **sure** [ʃuə]: 一定; 当然。(在这里相 当于 of course)

• 2 •

Ellen:

Philip:

Philip:

Richard:

Marilyn:

Grandpa:

Philip:

tastes great. Wow! 36 Who

The wife of the birthday boy.

I think it's time to give Rich-

ard his birthday presents. May

Mmmm...Marilyn...

Thank you, Philip.

made this?

I begin? Of course.

Sure<sup>37</sup>.

Grandpa: Richard, soon you will be traveling around America. You'll have<sup>38</sup> lots of<sup>39</sup> time alone. And I think you will love this. [He gives Richard a birthday

present.

Richard:

A harmonica?<sup>40</sup> Thanks,

Grandpa. But I don't really know how to play the

harmonica.

Grandpa: No? Well, let me show you.

END OF ACT I

38. **you'll have**=you will have. (在口语用, will 和 shall 都变成弱化音,或为'll,和主词结合在一起)

39. lots of =a lot of 许多, 很多

40. harmonica [ha: monikə]: 口琴。吹口琴是 to play the harmonica。(注意吹(弹)某种乐器时,乐器的前面要加定冠词 the,例如: to play the piano, to play the violin. 但是打(球)时,球的前面不要加 the,例如: to play basketball; to play ping pong).



#### 学习焦点

以下是录音带上学习焦点的全文:

"Happy birthday, dear Richard, Happy birthday to you." So it is Richard's birthday," How old is Richard today? Listen," So Richard, how does it feel to be thirty years old? Some of us can't remember"" I'll be honest. Grandpa. Being thirty feels the same as twenty nine. Well, maybe better." And listen to this," I'm sorry I'm late, Richard. There was a lot to do at the hospital."" Oh, come on, Dad, we're just glad you made it."" Of course I made it. Our son only turns thirty years old once. "So Richard is thirty years old. I'll talk to you again soon.

#### 解说:

这一单元主要是关于 Richard 的生日晚会。你听出 Richard 有多少岁了吗?他过的是三十岁生日。Grandpa 问 Richard 感觉怎么样。表示"感觉"通常用动词 feel,但注意 feel 的主语可以是人称代词、名词、不定式、动名词等,比如:

Richard feels happy at his birthday party.

The students feel excited.

How does it feel to be thirty years old?

Being thirty years old feels the same as twenty-nine.

在这一幕里, Richard 的爸爸 Philip 迟到了。他说 I'm sorry I'm late, Richard. There was a lot to do at the hospital. 当你迟到时,除了说"sorry"之外,还应该说明迟到的原因。以示诚意。根据括号中的中文提示完成以下的句子:

- Robbie \_\_\_\_\_ (感到饿). He wants to cut the cake.
   (有何感觉) to be home again after twenty years abroad?
- 3) (一边工作一边听音乐) makes one feel relaxed.
- 4) Your hands \_\_\_\_ (感到冷).
  - 5) Today she \_ \_\_ (感到不舒服).

#### 美国生活与文化

- 1. 在剧本第60行表,Marilyn对她的公公Philip直呼其名,这在我国人们听来会很不习惯,但在美国的社会传统里,却是可以接受的。同样,有些大学教师也让学生直呼其名,有些老板、上司、也让属下称其 first name,只要符合当事人被称呼的心愿,这样称呼不但不会被认为是非礼,反而显得亲切。不过也有很多年轻后辈,宁愿对上司、师长等采用尊称的方式。
- 2. 美国人很重视生日的庆祝,每到生日,总会收到亲朋好友的贺卡或生日礼物,尤其是 18 岁、21 岁、25 岁、30 岁,以及以后"逢十"的生日最为隆重。生日贺卡通常按照年龄、性别以及收者与送者之间的关系,而做不同的设计,印刷精美,贺辞也往往别出心裁。
- 3. 过生日时,特别有心的亲友,往往会筹划出人意料的庆祝会,称为 "surprise party"。生日的主角自己不知情,由亲友做好一切准备后,再把他请(或(骗)到会场,然后突然点亮蛋糕上的蜡烛,给他一个意外的惊喜。如果事前保密工作做得成功,场面将会特别感人。蛋糕上的蜡烛数目与生日主人的年龄相等,每支小腊烛代表一岁,每支大腊烛代表十岁。主人切蛋糕之前先要许个愿,然后用力吹熄腊烛。美国人相信,如果能用一口气吹熄所有的腊烛,他许的愿就能实现。

#### INTRODUCTION TO ACT II

This time on TUNING THE U.S.A., we join the Stewart family again at Richard's thirtieth birthday party. In our last story, Grandpa Stewart gave Richard the gift of a harmonica. And as this story begins, Grandpa is teaching Richard to play it. During the party, another member of the family calls from Chicago. And after the phone call, Richard's wife Marilyn gives him another special present.

#### ACT II

[Grandpa plays "Happy Birthday" on the harmonica]

Richard: That sounds great, Grandpa.

May I try?2

Grandpa: Of course you can try it,

Richard. It's your harmonica.

Marilyn: Go ahead, honey. 3 Give it a

try. 4

Grandpa: Yes.

Ellen: Go on.

Richard: [He clears his throat. 5] Here

it goes. [He tries to play" Happy Birthday" on the harmonica ] Ellen joins in on the piano.

[They laugh. ] Thanks for the help on the piano, Mom! I need

time to practice. 6

Robbie: Lots of time, I'd say. Ellen: All right, Robbie. He

All right, Robbie. He'll soon

have a good ear for music. And, Richard, you will have a lot of practice time on the

road8.

Richard: If you say so, 9Mom. You're

themusic teacher.

Grandpa: Where are you going on your

trip, Richard? Do you know

yet?

1. That sounds great, 那 (曲子) 太棒了。 sound [saund] 作动词,后接形容词, 是 (听来……) 的意思。

2. May I try? 我可以试试吗? 征求同意

时常用 may I·····的句型。

3. honey ['hani] ······亲爱的。原为夫妻之间或长辈对孩子的称呼语。但在实际生活中,这种称呼的使用往往超出上述范围,常被用在友人之间表示亲密。但一般说来,晚辈对长辈很少使用这种称呼,男人之间也不使用这种呼,而年长者即使对素不相识的小孩或年轻女子也可用这种称呼来表示友善。



4. Give it a try: 尝试一下

5. clear one's throat [θrout];清一下喉 咙

6. practice ['præktis]: 练习。例如: Practice makes perfect. 多练习就会完美: 熟能牛巧。

7. a good ear for…耳朵很灵;特指音乐等方面的才能很好

8. on the road: 旅途中

 If you say so=I'll do what you say, 你说了我照做就是。 Richard: Not exactly. 10 My book will

need photographs<sup>11</sup> from all

over12 the United States.

Grandpa: But America is a big country.

where will you start?

Richard: I'm going south.

[The telephone rings<sup>12</sup>]

Richhard: Telephone, I'll get it. 13

Ellen: It's probably your sister Susan.

Richard: [He picks up the receiver<sup>14</sup>]

Hello.

Susan: Happy birthday, big brother.

Richard: Hey, thanks, Susan. Where

are you?

Susan: I'm in Chicago. At the toy

makers<sup>115</sup> convention<sup>16</sup>.

Richard: Are you having fun?

Susan: Yes, it's really exciting. 17 I

have a great new idea. I can't wait to tell the family about it.

I'll be back on Sunday.

Richard: I won't see you. I'm leaving on

Saturday.

Susan: Oh, too bad. 18 But that's exci-

ting. Have a really great trip.

Richard: I will. 19 Thanks.

Susan: Happy birthday. And send my

love to everyone.

Richard: OK. Bye, Susan. [He hangs

up<sup>20</sup> the phone. ] Susan sends her love to everyone. She

sounds great, 21 all excited 22

about some new idea.

Marilyn: Hey, I'm excited about some-

thing, too! I've got<sup>23</sup> a present for you. Since I can't go on this trip with you, I want you to be

my eyes and my ears. 24 Here. Go on, honey. Open it up. [She

gives Richard a present. ]

10. **not exactly** [ig'zæktli]: 不尽然; 不 完全对(是一种温和的反驳,比斩钉 截铁的" No"礼貌得多)。相当于 not really。

11. photograph ['foutəgra:f]: 照片; 也

作 photo

12. ring: (铃、等) 响了。

13. I'll get it. 我去接 (电话)。这句话在不同情形下也可作: 我去开门; 我去拿 (东西) 等。

14. receiver [risi:və]: (电话) 听筒。



15. maker ['meikə]; n. 制造者, 创造

16. **convention** [kən ven ʃən]: 大会 (一般指某一专业团体会员的大型会议)。

17. exciting [ik saitig]. 很有意义的; 很

令人振奋的。

18. Oh, too bad: 噢, 那太可惜了(表

遗憾时的常用语)。

19. I will 我会的。这话常用来回答别人的祝福(例如: Have a nice weekend 等),后面再补上 Thank you,如果要给对方同样的祝福,也可加上: Same to you。或 You too.

20. hang up: 挂上 (电话)。

21. She sounds great. (听声音) 她似乎 很高兴;精神很好。

22. excited [ik'saitid]: 兴奋的; 很感兴趣的

23. I've got···= I have···我有。have got 是会话的用法。

24. I want you to be my eyes and my ears. 我希望你帮我多看看、帮我多听听。(亲友要去旅行,自己无法跟去

时,常说这句话。

Richard: OK. [He starts unwrapping<sup>25</sup>

the present. I wonder...What is it? Look! It's a tape recorder. <sup>26</sup> Great! I can send back sounds<sup>27</sup> to you from my

trip.

Robbie: May I see it?

Richard: Sure, Rob.

Robbie: Hey, there's a cassette tape<sup>28</sup>in

here. What's on it? Let'see.

Marilyn: [She pushes a button<sup>29</sup> on the

Marilyn's

Voice: Hi, honey. This is Marilyn. I

just want you to know that I love you, Richard. Good night.

All: Ahhhhhh···

**END OF ACT II** 

25. unwrapping [An'ræpiŋ]: 打开(包装),是 wrapping 的反义词。注意 wrap 这一类的动词,其特征是:①单音节,或是多音节但重音落在最后一个音节;②最后的字母是单个子音;③子音前面是读短音的母音。例如: wrap, tip, skip, sit, permit, forbid等。这些动词加字尾变化(例如-ed或-ing)时,必须重复一次最后的子音。因此 unwrap 或 wrap 加-ing,要拼成 unwrapping 或 wrapping。

26. tape recorder [rilkə:də] 录音机

27. sounds: 各种各样的声音。这字在这 里当作名词用(前面都当作动词)。一 般的声音用 sound, 人的说话声音用 voice, 嘈杂的声音则是 noise。

28. **cassette** [kə<sup>l</sup>set] **tape**: 卡式录音带; 盒式录音带



29. **button**: 按纽。You should press that button。你该按一下那个按纽。

### 学习焦点

以下是录音带上学习焦点的全文:

Let's study these words: "Go ahead, go on". In other words, "Do it now". Now, listen to this again, "That sounds great, grandpa. May I try?" "Go ahead, honey, go on". And listen to this again, "Go on, honey. Open it up. " "Go ahead, go on." OK, here's another example. You're in a swimming pool. Your friend doesn't want to jump in. What do you say? "Go ahead, go on. Jump! "Today, we studied the words "go ahead and go on". Bye for now.

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44.00 B

in other words: 换句话说

jump in. 跳(进游泳池)

解说:

英语口语中表示允许某人做某事或鼓励某人做某事,通常用 "Go ahead"或 "Go on"。这两个短语的意思是:

Certainly (you may do it), 或 Do it now, don't hesitate! 比如:

—May I start now?

Yes, go ahead (表示允许)

(—I'm afraid I can't do it, ...

—Come on, you can. Go ahead, go on, (表示鼓励)

Go ahead 和 Go on 除了以上讲的用法以外还有其他意思。如: go ahead: make progress go on (to do sth): continue to do sth.

#### 美国生活与文化

美国是一个版图辽阔的国家,分为五十州,其中四十八州彼此接壤,另外两州(Alaska 阿拉 斯加和 Hawaii 夏威夷)则和这四十八州不相连接。Alaska 位于加拿大和俄罗斯之间,夏威夷则是 在太平洋中的群岛。

四十八州之间,都有稠密的公路网和铁路网相连,尤其是公路系统,可以说是美国的生命线, 从南到北,由东到西,都有快速便捷的高速公路可以通达。高速公路的名称繁多,有的叫 super highway, 有的叫 freeway, 有的叫 turnpike, 有的叫 expressway, 不一而足。有些要收费, 有些 不收,是名副其实的。这些道路,有的取了名字,例如 New Jersey Turnpike, San Diego Freeway, JFK Expressway 等,但往往更重要的是它们的编号。一般人看地图、开车、认路,都根据各条道 路的号码,比较方便好记。

请看美国大陆四十八州的区域图,Stewart 一家人住的纽约州。

再看这一课提到的一些地名: West Virginia 州是不是在纽约南方? Chicago (Illinois 州) 是 在纽约的哪一个方向呢? Maine 州, Tennessee 州, Louisiana 州, California 州各在哪个方向?

### **ACTIVITIES**

课后作业

**反应宏庭成员块其之间的关系值写在左一方相应的横线上** 

伙块	6石边的家借树形图把力1	5内谷位家庭成贝1	<b>以共之间的人</b> 亦	英马亚江 万100	ZHJ1X-XII.
mothe	r father	grandfather	wife	brother	sister
<ul><li>2.</li><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li></ul>	Grandpa is Richard's grandfather. Philip is Richard's Ellen is Richard's Susan is Richard's Marilyn is Richard's Robbie is Richard's	E maril		Susan Robbie	