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中央人民广播电台讲座教材

中级美国英语教程

Active American English
(上册)

编著 赖世雄

顾问 Carl Anthony
Ted Burns

审校 张 力

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Lesson 1

Rome Wasn't Built in a Day

罗马不是一天造成的



I . Reading 阅读

English is an international language. Therefore, it is necessary for us to learn it. It can be rewarding or just a waste of time. It's up to you. It depends on how you study it. Here are some tips about learning English.

First, don't be afraid to make mistakes. You will learn from them. Second, you must not be shy. Be thick-skinned and speak up!

Finally, you must be patient. Remember,
"Rome wasn't built in a day."

英语是国际语言。所以，我们必须学英文。学英文可以使我们获益，也可能是白白浪费时间。那就看你的了。那要看你如何去学习。以下是一些关于学习英语的诀窍。

首先，别怕出错。你可以从错误中学习。其次，千万不要害羞。脸皮厚一点大声说出来！最后，一定要有耐心。记住：“罗马不是一天造成的。”

II . Vocabulary & Idioms 单词短语注解

1. Rome wasn't built in a day.

罗马不是一天造成的。(谚语)

Rome [rom] n. 罗马(意大利首都)

例: A: My new restaurant isn't doing very well.

B: Don't worry. Rome wasn't built in a day.

(甲：我刚开的餐厅生意不怎么好。)

(乙：别担心，罗马不是一天造成的。)

2. international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl] a. 国际性的，国际间的

例: Jack is majoring in International Trade.

(杰克目前正主修国贸。)

3. language [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ] n. 语言(可数); 言词(不可数)

foul language 下流话，粗话，脏话

* foul [faʊl] a. 粗俗的，猥亵的

例: You must have patience and determination to learn a second language.

(学习第二种语言一定要具备耐心和决心。)

People who use foul language show their poor upbringing.

(口出秽言的人表示他缺乏教养。)

* upbringing ['ʌp.briŋɪŋ] n. 教养

4. **rewarding** [ri'wɔ:diŋ] a. 有(获)益的; 值得做的, 划算的

例: Teaching is a very rewarding profession.
(教书是一种很有价值的职业。)

5. **It's up to you.** 由你决定。

例: A: Should I get a part-time job?

B: It's up to you.

(甲: 我应不应该去兼差?)

(乙: 你自己决定。)

6. **depend on...** 视……而定

例: My future depends on my exam results.

(我的未来取决于我考试的成绩。)

7. **tip** [tip] n. 建议; 小费

give + 人 + tips on/about + 事

给某人关于某事的一些建议

例: Can you give me some tips on how to study English?

(你可不可以告诉我一些学习英文的诀窍?)

We gave the waitress a big tip because the service was excellent.

(因为那名女服务员的服务非常好, 所以我们给了她一大笔小费。)

8. **be afraid to + 原形动词** 害怕去做……

afraid [ə'fred] a. 害怕的, 恐惧的

例: Mr. Wang was afraid to ask his boss for a raise.

(王先生不敢向他的老板要求加薪。)

9. **shy** [ʃaɪ] a. 羞怯的

例: The shy boy didn't dare to ask the girl to dance.

(那个害羞的男孩不敢邀请那女孩跳舞。)

10. **thick-skinned** [ˌθɪk'skɪnd] a. 厚颜的

例: If you want to be a good salesman, you must be thick-skinned.

(如果你想要成为一个好的推销员，你一定要厚脸皮。)

11. **speak up** 大声说话；开口说出来

例: Please speak up; I can't hear you.

(请说大声一点，我听不到。)

If you have something to say, speak up.

(如果你有话要说，尽管开口说出来。)

12. **patient** [ˈpeɪənt] a. 有耐心的 (常与介词 with 并用)

be patient with... 对……有耐心

例: A good teacher is always patient with his students.

(好老师对学生总是很有耐心。)

III. Grammar Points 语法重点

本课介绍由疑问词引导的名词从句之形成及其用法，以及表示“第一点”、“第二点”等序数词的用法。

1. **It depends on how you study it.**

(那要看你如何去学习。)

上列句中，how you study it 是疑问词引导的名词从句。此类名词从句均由疑问词 (what, when, who, how, why, where 等) 引导的问句转变而成，兹就其形成及用法分述如下：

a. 疑问句如何转变为名词从句：

1) 问句有 be 动词时：

主语与 be 动词还原，前面保留疑问词。

例：Where is she?

（她在哪里？）

→ where she is

（她在哪里）

2) 问句有一般助词时：

主语与助词还原，前面保留疑问词。

例：When will you leave?

（你何时离开？）

→ when you will leave

（你何时离开）

3) 问句有 do、does、did 等助词时：

此类疑问句变成名词从句时，先保留句首的疑问词，再将 do、does 或 did 去掉，其后的原形动词则按主语人称及时态作变化。

例：Where does he live?

（他住在哪里？）

→ where he lives

（他住在哪里）

What did you buy?

（你买了什么？）

→ what you bought

（你买了什么）

注意：

在疑问句中，若疑问代词 who, what, which 作主语，则疑问句变成名词从句时，句子结构不变。

例：Who will go?

（谁会去？）

→ who will go

（谁会去）

What happened?

(发生了什么事?)

→ what happened

(发生了什么事)

Which was bought?

(哪个被买走?)

→ which was bought

(哪个被买走)

由上述得知, 本文中的 "how you study it" 乃由问句 "How do you study it?" 变化而成。

b. 名词从句的功能:

名词从句应被视为名词, 故与名词一样, 在句中可作主语、宾语, 或置于 be 动词后作主语补足语。

1) 作主语

例: Where he lives remains a mystery.

主语

(他住在哪里仍是个谜。)

注意:

名词从句作主语时, 往往会形成主语过大的现象, 因此可用虚主语 it 代替, 置于句首, 而被代替的名词从句则置于句尾。故上列例句亦可写为:

It remains a mystery where he lives.

2) 作宾语

例: I don't know why she is crying.

及物动词 宾语

(我不知道她为什么哭。)

I didn't pay attention to what you

介词 宾语

were saying.

(我没留意你在说什么。)

3) 置于 be 动词后作主语补足语

例: The problem is how we can get there.

主语补足语

(问题是我们要怎么到那里去。)

2. ...**First, don't be afraid to make mistakes....**

Second, you must not be shy.

(……首先, 别怕出错。……其次, 千万不要害羞。)

上列句中, First 及 Second 为序数词, 分别表示 "第一点、首先" 及 "第二点、其次" 的意思, 用于陈列重点, 或陈述概念、想法时。

例: When you are at the beach, play safe. First, don't swim too far out. Second, don't swim immediately after eating.

(当你在海滩的时候, 要以安全为上。首先, 不要游得太远。其次, 吃完东西后不要马上游泳。)

注意:

- a. First、Second、Third... 亦可改用 Firstly、Secondly、Thirdly... 替代。另外, First 亦可等于 First of all, 但无 Second/Third...of all 的用法。故上列例句亦可改写为:

When you are at the beach, play safe. Firstly, don't swim too far out. Secondly, don't swim immediately after eating.

- b. 常常有些人会将 at first 与 first 混为一谈, 但这是错误的。at first 使用于一般过去时中, 用以叙述过去的状态, 表 "起初" 之意, 而 first 则用以强调次序的概念, 故两者用法不同。in the end 则表 "最后", 常与 at first 搭配使用。

例: At first, the new student felt out of place. In the end, he became one of us.

(起初, 那个新来的学生觉得格格不入。最后, 他和我们打成一片。)

IV . Substitution 替换

1. It depends on | how you study it. |
 | when you do it. |
 | where you go. |

(那要看你如何去学习。)

(那要看你何时去做。)

(那要看你去哪里。)

2. Don't be afraid to | make mistakes. |
 | ask questions. |
 | speak up. |

(别怕犯错。)

(别怕问问题。)

(别怕大声说出来。)

Lesson 2

How to Improve Your English

如何提高你的英文

I . Dialog 实用会话

Mack is talking to his friend Don.

(M=Mack, D=Don)

M: Hi, Don! How are you doing in your English class?

D: Not so well, I'm afraid.

M: What's the problem?

D: I'm not improving. Tell me, how come your English is so good?

M: Well, uh...I have an American girlfriend.

D: Aha! That's it. Now I know what to do. (He runs off.)

M: Hey, come back! I was just kidding!

梅克正在和他的朋友唐聊天。

梅克：嗨，唐！你英文课上得怎么样？

唐：恐怕不怎么理想。

梅克：出了什么问题？

唐：我一直没进步。告诉我，为什么你的英文那么棒？

梅克：呃，这个吗……我交了个美国女朋友。

唐：啊哈！就是这样。现在我知道该怎么做了！（他跑走了。）

梅克：嘿，回来啊！我只是在开玩笑！

II . Key Points 重点提示

1. **improve** [im'pruv] vt. & vi. (使) 进步；改善
improvement [im'pruvmənt] n. 进步
make (a lot of/little) improvement in...

在……上有(很大/些许的)进步

例: Listening to English teaching radio programs
can help you improve your English.

(听英语教学广播节目能够帮助你提高英文。)

If you don't listen to your tennis coach, how
can you improve?

(如果你不听网球教练的话，又怎么能进步
呢?)

I hear that your son is making a lot of
improvement in his studies.

(我听说你儿子的学业进步很多。)

2. **hi** [hai] int. 嗨(打招呼声)

hey [he] int. 嘿！喂！喂！（表惊喜、询问、引人
注意等的喊声）

例: A: Hi, Tom! How is it going?

B: Fine, thank you.

(甲：嗨，汤姆！最近怎么样?)

(乙：很好，谢谢。)

Hey! You dropped your book.

(嘿！你的书掉了。)

3. **How are you doing in...?**

你在……做得怎么样？

例: How are you doing in your new job?

(你的新工作做得怎么样?)

4. 本文：

Not so well, I'm afraid.

=I'm afraid (that) I'm not doing so well in my English class.

(恐怕我英文课表现得不怎么理想。)

注意：

此处的 I'm afraid 并不表示“害怕”，而是一种客气的用法，即等于“I think + (that) 从句”的用法。唯使用“I'm afraid + (that) 从句”比使用“I think + (that) 从句”在语气上较为婉转客气。

例：I'm afraid (that) I can't help you this time.

(恐怕这次我没办法帮你了。)

5. **How come + 主语 + 动词……？**

=Why + 倒装句？

为什么……？

注意：

使用“**How come…?**”时，其后不采倒装句构，用直述句即可；而使用“**Why…?**”时，则其后的句子要倒装。

例：How come didn't you show up at the party?

(×)

→ How come you didn't show up at the party?

(○)

=Why didn't you show up at the party?

(你为什么没去那场派对？)

How come do you eat so much? (×)

→ How come you eat so much? (○)

=Why do you eat so much?

(你为什么吃那么多？)

6. **kid** [kɪd] vi. & vt. (口语) (与……) 开玩笑 &

n. 小孩

例: A: I'm going to quit my job today.

B: Are you kidding?

(甲: 我今天要辞职。)

(乙: 你在开玩笑吧?)

John was only kidding you when he said he's gay.

(约翰跟你说他是同性恋只是在开你玩笑。)

* gay [ge] a. (男) 同性恋的

That kid over there looks just like my son.

(那边那个小孩和我儿子长得好像。)

III. 请选出下列各句中正确的一项

A: Hi, Jack. How are you 1 in your job?

B: Not so well, I'm 2 .

A: What's the 3 ?

B: The boss says business is not 4 .

A: So?

B: So, he's not happy.

A: Tell him Rome wasn't 5 in a day.

1. (A) making (B) doing (C) working (D) kidding

2. (A) sorry (B) scared (C) afraid (D) bad

3. (A) question (B) problem (C) cost (D) mistake

4. (A) progress (B) improving (C) fun (D) patient

5. (A) built (B) build (C) made (D) done

解答⇒ 1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A)

Lesson 3

The City of Song

音乐之都



I . Reading 阅读

Listening to music is the favorite pastime of many people all over the world. This is especially true for people living in Vienna, the city of song. Being the home of Mozart, this city is the birthplace of classical music and the waltz.

Music fills the air in Vienna. Going to public concerts is often free of charge. And

don't forget, Vienna is also home to the world famous Vienna Boys' Choir. No wonder people say Austria is always alive with the sound of music.

听音乐是全世界许多人最喜爱的消遣。这对生活在音乐之都的维也纳人民来说更是贴切。这个城市不但是莫札特的故乡，也是古典音乐和华尔兹舞曲的发源地。

音乐缭绕于整个维也纳。欣赏公开的演奏会通常都是免费的。别忘了，维也纳也是世界著名维也纳少年合唱团的所在地。难怪人们说奥地利永远充满着音乐的声音。

II . Vocabulary & Idioms 单词短语注解

1. **favorite** ['fevərɪt] a. & n. 最喜爱的 (人或物)

例: Going to the movies is my favorite pastime.

(看电影是我最喜欢的消遣。)

This old CD is a favorite of mine.

(这张旧的激光唱片是我最喜爱的。)

2. **pastime** ['pæstaim] n. 消遣, 娱乐

例: Dad plays golf as a pastime.

(老爸打高尔夫球作消遣。)

3. **all over the world** 全世界

=across the world

=the world over

注意:

使用 the world over 时, 其前不可加任何介词。

例: The rich man has traveled the world over many times.

(那个富翁已经环游过全世界好几次。)

4. **especially** [ə'speʃəli] adv. 格外地, 尤其

例: Brad is especially nice to pretty girls.

(布莱德对漂亮女孩子特别好。)

5. **Vienna** [vi'ɛnə] n. 维也纳 (奥地利首都)

6. **Mozart** ['mozart] n. 莫札特 (奥地利作曲家, 1756-1791)

7. **birthplace** ['bɜ:θ,pləs] n. 诞生地; 发源地

8. **classical** ['klæsɪkl] a. 古典的

classic ['klæsɪk] a. 经典的; 典型的

classical music 古典音乐

例: Classical Chinese literature is difficult to understand.

(中国古典文学很难懂。)

* literature ['lɪtərəʃə] n. 文学

This is a classic example of how to write a composition.

(这是如何写作文的典范。)

9. **waltz** [wɒltz] n. 华尔兹舞 (曲), 圆舞曲

10. 事物 + **fill the air** 充满某物

例: Romantic love songs fill the air in that cozy Italian restaurant.

(那家温馨的意大利餐馆充满着罗曼蒂克的情歌。)

* romantic [ro'mæntɪk] a. 浪漫的

cozy ['koʒɪ] a. 温暖而舒适的

11. **concert** ['kɒnsət] n. 演奏会, 音乐会

例: The concert was attended by thousands of fans.

(那场音乐会有数以千计的乐迷参加。)

12. **charge** [tʃɔ:dʒ] n. 费用 & vt. (向人) 索价
free of charge 免费

例: These pamphlets are free of charge.

(这些小册子是免费的。)

* **pamphlet** ['pæmflɪt] n. 小册子

My coach charges me US\$50 an hour for teaching me how to play tennis.

(我的教练教我打网球一小时收我五十块美金。)

13. **famous** ['feməs] a. 有名的, 著名的

例: I'm sure this singer will be famous one day.

(我确信这名歌手有一天会走红。)

14. **Vienna Boys' Choir** 维也纳少年合唱团
choir [kwair] n. 合唱团

15. **Austria** ['ɔ:striə] n. 奥地利

16. **be alive with...** 充满……

alive [ə'laɪv] a. 活的; 充满的

例: The room is alive with children's laughter.

(房间里面充满了小朋友的笑声。)

III. Grammar Points 语法重点

本课主要介绍动名词短语作主语的用法, 以及分词句构简化简法, 和 "地方名词 + be the home of..." 及 "地方名词 + be home to..." 的区别, 另介绍 "no wonder" 作副词的用法。

1. Listening to music is the favorite pastime of many people all over the world.

(听音乐是全世界许多人最喜爱的消遣。)