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“美国之音”英语教学节目

“VOA” ENGLISH
TEACHING PROGRAM

《中级美国英语》教程

INTERMEDIATE AMERICAN
ENGLISH COURSE

孙嗣雍 编

中国展望出版社

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内 容 提 要

本《教程》是配合“美国之音”电台目前正在广播的“中级美国英语”教学节目，根据录音编写的。每课均包括了每次广播的全部内容，并且编写成基本对话、语法点、练习、听力、生词和练习答案等六个部分，顺序基本与广播配合，对帮助读者收听学习该教学节目很有帮助。

《中级美国英语》教程

孙嗣雍 编

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编辑说明

本教程是从编者孙嗣雍同志提供，由原广西高等学校开发服务联合公司编印，供内部交流的上、下两册《中级美国英语》教程作为原稿，为了满足更多听众和读者需求，现由中国展望出版社正式编辑出版，并委托王惠丽同志重新责任编辑校。

原稿中编者孙嗣雍同志作了如下的编写说明：

《中级美国英语》是“美国之音”电台继《英语900句》之后刚刚推出的一套新的英语广播教学节目，其目的是帮助有些英文基础，特别是听过了“美国之音”播送的《英语900句》广播课程的人们进一步自修，提高听说能力。它编排新颖：每课都由一段对话，引出一个语法重点；然后围绕该语法重点作各种口头练习。最后读一段听力材料，它既联系了每课的语法，又介绍了美国各方面的情况。

该教学节目自开播以来，听众日益增多，在大学生和自学者中已有相当影响，随着广播内容逐步加深，速度逐渐加快，听众都希望能有一本教材，以利自学。这本《中级美国英语教程》就是在辅导学生开展“第二课堂”活动中学习该教学节目时，根据录音编创出来的，曾内部发行后效果很好。

本教程每课均包括以下几个部分：

I、基本对话——根据录音写出。

II、语法点——用中文写出每课语法要点，并加以简要阐述。

III、练习——将广播中全部口头练习加以设计编排，使之既能帮助听众听懂广播，课后还可以用作笔头练习，能加深印象，增进学习效果。

IV、听力理解——根据录音整理成听力材料，包括听力提问和答案。它能帮助您听懂广播，提高听力，也可作为朗读材料。每课听力材料都是介绍美国各方面情况的文章，对认识美国，甚至对准备出国学习、进修和考查的人均会有所帮助。

V、词汇——每课均从课文中选编了一些生词和词组，方便读者，节约了查词典时间。

VI、练习答案——供学习者检查笔头练习用。

目前刚刚开播不久的《中级美国英语》是《英语900句》的姐妹篇，《英语900句》已播出多年，目前还在继续播送）一共52课，每周播一课，一年就可以学完一遍。每年7月份又将从头开始播出。今后还要重播多年。

《中级美国英语》每天播送两次，就是说每课每周您将有14次的收听机会。

《中级美国英语》内容由浅入深，循序渐进，重复率高，只要达到高中英语大纲要求的人均可收听自学。

《中级美国英语》使用标准美国语音播送，还有白小琳女士的中文讲解，简明扼要，易于理解。

“美国之音”播送《中级美国英语》的时间是：（每周星期一——星期日）

上午8.35~9.00；晚上9.35~10.00

临睡前收听25分钟，是为您考虑的最佳安排！

2A7-74101

“美国之音”播送《中级美国英语》的波长是：

上午：短波19.49m (15395千赫)，25.16m (11925千赫)，31.43m (9545千赫)，
41.67m (7200千赫)，48.94m (6130千赫)。

晚上：短波16.89m (17765千赫)，19.47m (15410千赫)，25.07m (11965千赫)，
31.40m (9555千赫)，41.18m (7285千赫)，48.50m (6185千赫)。

您可作必要的选择，以获最佳收听效果。

为了锻炼听力，建议您先听一遍广播或录音再阅读本教程。为了增进效果，建议您听二、三遍后将每课练习都做一遍。

有了这本《教程》作您的“辅导老师”，您完全可以自学，只要坚持一年，您就基本上复习了一遍英语语法，提高了听说能力，增进了对美国的了解。

望您继续坚持下去，尽快达到中级水平！

本教程经广西大学美籍专家Garald York先生和美籍教师Annette Murphy小姐审阅。在编写过程中曾与广西农学院英籍教师Anne Ringrose小姐讨论过体例。部分稿子还经广西师范学院加拿大籍教师Ernie' and Mary Kroeger夫妇校阅，谨此表示衷心的感谢。

由于《教程》是根据广播录音编写，有时男女播音员的播出也有细微差别，加上编者水平有限、时间仓促、缺点错误难免，欢迎批评指正。

在重新审校过程中，虽然对原稿中存在的较多错漏已作了补正。但限于水平，错漏之处仍然难免，欢迎批评指正。

一九八六年四月

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Lesson 1

I. Dialogue (基本对话) :

M: Kate, look. The passengers are coming from the plane, and there's Susan.

W: Which one?

M: The tall one next to the window.

W: The one with the suitcase?

M: No, the one with the package under her arm.

W: Oh, yes. That's Susan.

M: Hello, Susan. How was the trip?

W: Fine. It was a very good flight.

I. Grammar Point (语法点) :

本课语法点是不定代词one和介词短语的用法:

1. 不定代词one在本课中是用来:

- 1) 指不定人称, 如which one? (哪一个?);
- 2) 代替前面出现过的可数名词, 以免重复, 如Are you going to wear a long coat or a short one? I'm going to wear a long one. 对于多数, 则要用ones, 如Are you going to wear new gloves or old gloves? I'm going to wear the new ones.

2. 介词:

- 1) 表示其后面的名词与其它句子成份的关系。介词一般要求名词性的词或句作它的宾语, 以构成介词短语。本课中出现的是简单介词(in, at, on等)和短语介词(next to, in front of等)。

2) 介词短语可用作表语、定语、状语, 如:

作表语: The milk is in the glass.

作定语: The suitcase under the seat is red.

作状语: The meeting starts at eight.

II. Exercises (练习) :

A) Answer questions with the phrases in brackets (用括号里的短语回答问题):

Example: Which one? (with the suitcase)

The one with suitcase.

1. Which one? (with the red dress)

2. Which one? (with long hair)
3. Which one? (with the package)
4. Which one? (with the black shoes)

(B) Answer questions with the words in brackets and use "one" or "ones" to substitute the object (用括号里的词回答下列问题, 并用one或ones代替宾语):

Example: Are you going to wear the yellow shirt or the white shirt?
(white)

I'm going to wear the white one.

1. Are you going to wear a long coat or a short coat? (long)
2. Is it going to be a big party or a small party? (small)
3. Are you going to wear blue shoes or black shoes? (black)
4. Are you going to wear blue pants or brown pants? (blue)
5. Are you going to wear new gloves or old gloves? (new)

(C) How to use the prepositions - listen and repeat (如何使用介词——请听再跟读):

1. Susan is at the table.
2. The bread is on the table.
3. The milk is in the glass.
4. The dog is under the table.
5. The lamp is over the table.

(D) Use the preposition phrases in brackets to do the substitution drills (用括号里的介词短语做替换练习)

1. Example: The suitcase is under the seat. (under the table)
The suitcase is under the table.

- a) (under the chair)
- b) (under the desk)

2. Example: Susan is next to the window. (next to the door)
Susan is next to the door.

- a) (next to the table)
- b) (next to her parents)

3. Example: Henry is in front of the door (in front of the window)
Henry is in front of the window.

- a) (in front of the table)

b) (in front of the seat)

4. Example: Henry's house is near the airport. (near the railroad station)
Henry's house is near the railroad station.

a) (near the park)

b) (near the school)

5. Example: Kate lives far from the city. (far from the office)
Kate lives far from the office.

a) (far from the store)

b) (far from the university)

(E) Join two sentences into one and use the preposition phrase as
attributive (将两个句子合成一个, 用介词短语作定语)

Example: The suitcase is under the seat. The suitcase is red.
The suitcase under the seat is red.

1. The woman is next to the children. The woman is Susan.

2. The package is under the arm. The package is brown.

3. The flag is over the airport. The flag is red and blue.

4. The milk is in the glass. The milk is cold.

5. The man is on the airport building. The man is Henry.

6. The woman is in front of the door. The woman is Kate.

IV. Listening Comprehension (听力理解):

(A) Listening Material (听力材料):

Susan is very excited about her trip. She is going to Seattle to visit her
cousins, Henry, Kate and their children. She is bringing them presents.
She has sweaters for Henry and Kate, a brown one for him and a pink one
for her. She is also bringing games, one for each of the children. The
presents are in a package under the seat in front of Susan. She is sitting
in a seat next to the window. Now she sees the flag over the Seattle
airport. She also sees some people on top of the airport building.

(B) Questions (听力提问):

1. Where is Susan going?

2. Who is Susan visiting?

3. What is Susan bringing her cousins?

(C) Answers (听力答案):

1. Susan is going to Seattle.

2. Susan is visiting her cousins Henry, Kate and their children.

3. She has sweaters for them, a brown one for Henry and a pink one for Kate.

V. Vocabulary (词汇):

passenger <i>n.</i>	旅客	office <i>n.</i>	办公室
suitcase <i>n.</i>	手提箱	airport <i>n.</i>	机场
package <i>n.</i>	包裹	store <i>n.</i>	商店
trip <i>n.</i>	旅行	flag <i>n.</i>	旗
hair <i>n.</i>	头发	cousin <i>n.</i>	堂兄弟姐妹
shoe <i>n.</i>	鞋	sweater <i>n.</i>	绒衣
shirt <i>n.</i>	衬衣	brown <i>n.a</i>	褐棕色(的)
coat <i>n.</i>	外衣	pink <i>n.a.</i>	粉红色(的)
party <i>n.</i>	宴会、茶会	games <i>n.</i>	游戏、运动
pants <i>n.</i>	裤子	gloves <i>n.</i>	手套
bread <i>n.</i>	面包	lamp <i>n.</i>	灯
parents <i>n.</i>	双亲	far from...	远离
in front of	在...前边		

V. Exercise Answers (练习答案):

(A)

1. The one with the red dress.
2. The one with the long hair.
3. The one with the package.
4. The one with the black shoes.

(B)

1. I'm going to wear a long one.
2. It's going to be a small one.
3. I'm going to wear the black ones.
4. I'm going to wear the blue ones.
5. I'm going to wear the new ones.

(D)

1. a) The suitcase is under the chair.
b) The suitcase is under the desk.
2. a) Susan is next to the table.
b) Susan is next to her parents.
3. a) Henry is in front of the table.
b) Henry is in front of the seat.
4. a) Henry's house is near the park.
b) Henry's house is near the school.
5. a) Kate lives far from the store.
b) Kate lives far from the university.

(E)

1. The woman next to the children is Susan.
2. The package under her arm is brown.

3. The flag over the airport is red and blue.
4. The milk in the glass is cold.
5. The man on top of the airport building is Henry.
6. The woman in front of the door is Kate.

冻

I. Dialogue (基本对话) :

M: Susan, what do you do for exercise?

W: I go swimming once a week.

M: I used to swim in high school, but I don't have time anymore.

W: That's too bad. Exercise is really important.

M: I know. I'm getting a little fat. I didn't use to be this heavy.

W: Well, I'm going swimming tonight. Do you want to go with me?

M: Okay. I really need to get in shape again.

II. Grammar Points (语法点) :

本课语法是词组 *used to* 和 “*verb + to + verb*” 的用法。

1. 词组 *used to* (+ *verb*) 表示过去常常做的事情而现在不做了。如: Henry used to wear old gloves, 意思是过去亨利总是戴旧手套, 而现在已不戴了。
2. 变疑问句时要用助动词 *did* 开头, 而 *used* 要变成 *use*。如 He used to swim in high school 变成 Did he use to swim in high school? 特殊疑问句也是这样: Where did they use to play volleyball?
3. 有些及物动词常用不定式作宾语, 如 *want, plan, like, try, prefer, love* 等等。

例:

Susan wants to play tennis.

苏珊想打网球。

Susan prefers to travel by train.

苏珊喜欢乘火车旅行。

III. Exercises: (练习)

(A) How to use the phrase “*used to*” — Listen and repeat (怎样使用短语 “*used to*” —— 请听并跟读) :

1. Henry used to wear old gloves.
2. He used to sit next to me in school.
3. Susan used to drink a lot of milk.
4. She used to live far from the store.
5. Henry and Kate used to go to small parties.
6. They used to go out to eat.

(B) Use the phrase in brackets to do the substitution drills (用括号里的字做替换练习) :

Example: I used to swim in high school.

(to play basketball)

I used to play basketball in high school.

1. (to play volleyball)

2. (to exercise)

3. (to run)

(C) Change the statements into questions with "did" (将陈述句变成用did开头的疑问句):

Example: He used to swim in high school.

Did he use to swim in high school?

1. She used to play basketball in high school.

2. You used to play volleyball in high school.

3. They used to exercise in high school.

4. Henry used to run in high school.

(D) Change the sentences into questions with "where" (将下列句子变成用where开头的问句):

Example: He used to swim in a river.

Where did he use to swim?

1. She used to work in the factory.

2. They used to play volleyball in their backyard.

3. Susan used to run in the park.

(E) Answer questions with the time phrase brackets (用括号里的时间短语回答问题):

Example: When did he use to get up (at 7 o'clock)

He used to get up at 7 o'clock.

1. When did she use to have a lot of time? (after school)

2. When did they use to go to soccer games? (on Sundays)

3. When did Kate use to have a vacation? (in the summer)

(F) Practise how to use the infinitive as an object——Listen and repeat (练习用不定式做宾语——请听并跟读):

1. Henry likes to eat at home on weekends.

2. Henry likes to cook his own dinner on weekends.

3. Henry likes to make fancy dishes on weekends.

4. Henry likes to invite friends on weekends.