



亚历山大先生是世界著名的英语教学权威，曾任欧洲现代语言教学委员会理事。其著作作为交际教学法奠定了基础，其中一些作品，如《新概念英语》和《跟我学》已经成为经典教材。他的《朗文英语语法》也是语法书中的佳作，至今畅销世界。此次推出的《直捷英语》更是亚历山大先生在有生之年最后为英语学习者奉献的巅峰之作。



I believe that learning is — must be — fun!

— L. G. Alexander

Direct English was his dream-project. It brought together all the things he had ever done and learned into one glorious whole. He knew it was the best thing he had ever done.

— Julia Alexander

《直捷英语》是专门为英语学习者设计的一套听说强化教程，是《新概念英语》作者亚历山大的巅峰之作。本套教程汇集了作者多年的教学研究成果。

- 独特的短剧形式，激发浓厚学习兴趣
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致中国读者

向中国读者介绍《直捷英语》(*Direct English*), 是我莫大的荣幸。《直捷英语》是我丈夫的最后一部著作, 而我也知道, 他视此书为自己英语教学生涯的当然总结。1962年, 路易斯出版了他的第一本书——*Sixty Steps to Précis*, 当时他还是一名年轻的教师。这本书体现了他不同寻常的聪明才智, 出于他为自己的学生写本“解决问题”的书的强烈渴望。此后的40年里, 他编写的教学材料几乎涉及了英语教学的所有领域, 既有给孩子们看的故事书, 也有语言教科书, 既有学术类参考书, 也有语法书。所有这些作品都有一些共同的特点:

首先, 他的每一部著作都产生于为“解决问题”而创作的渴望。路易斯并不在意物质回报。事实上, 人们是如此喜爱他编写的《新概念英语》, 他原本可以一遍遍地修订此书, 然后早早退休, 度过一个富足的晚年! 但本性决定了他决不会去写同样的书, 而始终坚持让每一部新书都有其独特的目的, 他的书因此也总是能给人以新鲜感。他非常喜欢探索的过程, 读者们可以在体味他的深沉和严肃的同时感受到他的创作热情。

第二, 他的不凡才智和吃苦耐劳的精神促使他的作品不断臻于完善。每一次编书的经历都会带给他新的想法, 而这些新想法又会融入他的下一部著作。20世纪70年代, 他曾在“欧洲现代语言教学委员会”从事大纲编写工作。那10年的经历使得他在80年代初就对语言学习材料的各种编写方法都有了清晰的认识。在编写完《朗文英语语法》(*The Longman English Grammar*) (1981—1988) 之后, 他对于语言本身的研究已经非常深入、细致, 而他的编写技巧也达到了前所未有的娴熟程度。

第三, 他主张学习是——必定是——一种乐趣! 他是个非常幽默的人, 经常拿那些枯燥的教材来开玩笑。他曾说, 有些教材实在是太过枯燥, 学生还没有学完第一课就会因无聊而死! 他认为, 不应该让学习者在使用教材的时候意识到其中的知识框架。教科书应该尽可能地帮助学习者轻松进步, 不是以表面的轻松来掩盖学习过程中的真正障碍, 而是通过一种循序渐进的可靠方法、用风趣的故事和对话形式来涵盖学习内容。在这方面, 路易斯具有独特的优势, 因为他很有讲故事的天赋, 对于各种人生体验怀有强烈的好奇心。

1992年, 路易斯开始编写《直捷英语》。路易斯对《直捷英语》非常满意, 因为这部作品汇聚了他毕生的研究成果, 是合于他理想的典范教材, 其理由如下:

《直捷英语》以故事为主线。此前多年中，路易斯一直在编写参考书，他渴望再次创作故事和对话。

此时路易斯对于语言的研究已经非常深入，也非常熟悉各种语法规则和结构。

《直捷英语》的大纲是路易斯 30 年来不懈研究的成果。

《直捷英语》采用了不同的语言介质，体现了路易斯对于语言介质在语言学习过程中所起作用的精心考虑。

本套教材采用双语形式，路易斯由此可以直接用学习者的本族语言与学习者对话，解决那些令人困惑的“语法规则”。

融入学习者本族语言的做法可以使学习者掌握主动，这意味着学习者可以按照自己的需要控制学习进度。学习过程中的偶尔中断不会造成糟糕的后果，而聪明、敏锐的学生则可以快速地进步。

路易斯从 1992 年开始编写《直捷英语》的初稿，之后的整整五年半时间里一直在从事编写工作。直到编写完《直捷英语》，他才知道这将是自己的最后一部作品了。他一直认为自己永远不会退休——他也一直是这样做的——但我想他从来没有料到这套教材的完成竟然也标志着他生命的终结。路易斯于 1998 年 1 月被诊断患有白血病，并于 2002 年 6 月 17 日病逝。

在得知自己的病情、开始评价自己一生的时候，路易斯总是会带着特别的喜悦和满足感提到《直捷英语》。他深知这套教材是自己的巅峰之作，而我和他都认为这套教材囊括了他教学生涯的所有成果，可以为他毕生的工作“画上完美的句号”。

路易斯和我于 1981 年 3 月第一次来到中国，游览了北京、上海和广州三地。中国人民的热情深深打动了我们，那次旅行给我们两人留下了非常愉快的回忆。此后的许多年中，路易斯同中国英语学习者建立了一种非常特别的关系。他赞同中国以故事为基础的语言学习传统，他和我都认为中国学习者与他编写的教材之间有一种特别的默契。从 1981 年到现在，我们同中国同事之间的友谊日趋深厚。我非常高兴地看到，这种联系在路易斯去世之后依然存在。

我非常满意地看到《直捷英语》在中国出版，并且由出版《新概念英语》的外语教学与研究出版社出版。我相信外研社是路易斯的这部最后、也是最好的著作的最好归宿。本套教材在中国的出版将是路易斯同外研社社长李朋义之间的深厚友谊的一个绝佳注脚。他们都是了不起的人，他们多年前的偶然相遇为我们两个国家做了一件大好事。我希望《直捷英语》会让中国的读者们充分领略到英语学习的乐趣，它将为你们展现一个别开生面的大千世界。

Julia Alexander

朱莉娅·亚历山大

Julia Alexander

2005 年 9 月

教材简介

总体介绍

《直捷英语》是为英语学习者专门设计的一套听说强化教程，是《新概念英语》(*New Concept English*)的作者路易斯·亚历山大(Louis Alexander)的又一经典作品。与《新概念英语》不同的是，《直捷英语》采用系列短剧的形式，将语言知识贯穿剧情之中。学习者通过模仿地道美语，达到强化英语听说能力的目的。

本套教材共分8册，3个级别，各册难易度分布如下：

- ◆ 1~3册适合初级英语水平的学习者；
- ◆ 4~6册适合中级英语水平的学习者；
- ◆ 7~8册适合中高级英语水平的学习者。

编写理念

本套书遵循英语学习的一般规律，根据学习过程中的“积累(building)——巩固(consolidation)——扩展(expanding)”三个阶段设计教材的结构；同时，短剧剧情贴近美国生活，人物个性鲜明，语言生动风趣，不断发展的故事情节可以让学习者保持持久的学习兴趣，从而达到预期的学习效果。

编写结构

每册书分为9个单元，每单元由3课组成，单元结尾设计了自我评估，包括要点回顾和自我测试。书后附词汇表，便于学习者参考学习。

1~6册每课包括主对话(或主课文)、语言学习和实践及译文三部分，而7~8册不再提供译文。主对话(或主课文)部分的学习是语言知识积累的过程；语言学习和实践部分包括重点语法讲解、扩展对话和扩展练习。扩展对话帮助学习者巩固前面积累的语言知识、提高听力水平，扩展练习则为学习者提供口语训练，从而实现听说并重、相得益彰的效果。

课时安排为：每课需要1~2学时，每单元需要3~6学时，每册书需要30~60学时；使用者可以根据自身的基础调整学习进度。

教材组

本套教材包括课本、配套录音带（每册6盒）、VCD（每册1张）。录音带内容包括了主对话（或主课文）和扩展对话的录音，VCD内容包括课本中的主对话录像和扩展练习中的录像。

希望学习者通过学习这套听说强化教程奠定扎实的听说基础，早日实现用英语自由交流的梦想，开拓一片新天地。

外语教学与研究出版社

2005年9月

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Preview

In this Unit you will revise the following:

Lesson 1

- The progressive with modal verbs
- Verb agreement after *you and I*
- Prepositional phrases with *in*
- Verb + object + infinitive

Lesson 2

- They say ... It is said ...
- Modal passive forms
- Fixed expressions with *say* and *tell*
- *Take* + noun combinations

Lesson 3

- Verb + preposition + object
- *Much, many* and *a lot of*
- *Too, either, as well* and *also*
- Relative pronoun object of a preposition

UNIT

64

Lesson 1 I spy

Conversation



Situation: David pays Bob Tanner an unscheduled visit.

Question: How does David explain to Bob Tanner what he's doing at Tanner Health Technologies?

Study the conversation with the help of the VCD and the cassettes.



DAVID: So Jack Sydney got a little upset about Bob Tanner.
Well, well, well.

Then I want to know more about Bob Tanner.

Men's room?¹

I wonder if² the Mystery Woman³ works here.

Aha. Excuse me.⁴

I must be disturbing you.⁵

But I'm sure we've met.

TANNER: I'm sorry, I ...

DAVID: Jimmy Klapp.⁶ Nice to see you ... I've got it.⁷

It was through Gene Nyatt.⁸

You're Bob Tanner.

TANNER: That's right.



TANNER: How do you know Gene?

DAVID: Now where did you and I meet?⁹

A sales meeting?

A trade show?



1. **Men's room?**: David asks the receptionist for the men's room as a means for gaining entry to the building.

2. **I wonder if**: Or: I wonder whether.

3. **the Mystery Woman**: i.e. the unidentified woman whom David photographed speaking to Bob Tanner at the Cornucopia Restaurant.

4. **Excuse me**: David is in Bob Tanner's office.

5. **I must be disturbing you**: Note the use of the -ing form with modals. Compare:

You must be Bob Tanner.

I must be disturbing you.

6. **Jimmy Klapp**: David assumes this identity when introducing himself to Bob Tanner.

7. **I've got it**: i.e. I remember now.

8. **It was through Gene Nyatt**: i.e. It was through Gene Nyatt that we met.



9. **Now where did you and I meet?**: Note throughout how David avoids answering any of Bob's questions. Note the use of *you and I* in place of *we*.

TANNER: Could be.¹⁰
Gene and I go to the same ones¹¹.
What do you do in the
industry¹²?

DAVID: How is Gene?
I haven't seen him in ages.¹³
Do you keep in touch¹⁴?

TANNER: We go out to lunch.¹⁵
If the weather's good, we
make it an afternoon and get
out on the links¹⁶.

DAVID: That's right.
Gene's a golfer. Big golfer¹⁷.
He loves that golf.

TANNER: What did you say you do?¹⁸

DAVID: You just get to see him
socially¹⁹ these days?

TANNER: As I said, we golf²⁰.

DAVID: Indeed, sir.

3

TANNER: You know, I just can't place
you²¹.

What is your business here
today?²²

DAVID: You know, I should run²³.
I have an appointment in
purchasing²⁴.

TANNER: I can show you down.²⁵

DAVID: Not necessary, Bob.
Nice to see you again.
Give Gene my regards.
Tell him Jimmy Klapp said hello.

10. **Could be**: i.e. It could be that we met at a sales meeting or a trade show. *Could be* expresses a greater degree of uncertainty than *must be*.

11. **the same ones**: The indefinite pronoun *ones* replaces the plural nouns it refers to.

Same does not vary whether it refers to singular or plural. (Not *the sames* or *the sames ones*)

12. **in the industry**: i.e. in the medical supplies industry.

13. **I haven't seen him in ages**: Present perfect refers to the past right through to the present time. (Not *I didn't see him in ages.*)

We could also say: for ages (= for a very long time).

14. **keep in touch**: Or: maintain contact. Compare: I'll be in touch with you soon.

I like to keep in touch with my friends.

15. **We go out to lunch**: There is no article with meals, e.g.:

We go out to have dinner. (Not *the dinner*)

16. **we make it an afternoon and get out on the links**: i.e. we continue after lunch and spend the afternoon playing golf.

17. **golfer**: The -er suffix describes someone who does something: worker, player, etc.

18. **What did you say you do?**: Bob is probably trying to get David to answer the question but David refuses to answer and keeps asking Bob questions instead.

19. **You just get to see him socially**: i.e. You find the opportunity to see him purely for pleasure as a friend.

20. **we golf**: Or: we play golf.

Notes

21. **I just can't place you**: i.e. I'm not able to remember who you are, where we met, etc.

22. **What is your business here today?**: i.e. What's the purpose of your visit today?

23. **I should run**: i.e. I'm in a hurry and I have to go.

24. **purchasing**: *Purchase* is the formal verb for *buy*. Compare:

We bought some things at the airport. (informal)

We purchased some things at the airport. (more formal)

Here, David is referring to the Purchasing Department – a department in a company where goods can be ordered and / or bought.

25. **I can show you down**: i.e. I can accompany you to a lower level in the building to show you the way.

Questions about the story

Listen to the questions and answer them as briefly as possible in English. The questions and the answers you will hear are printed below. Refer to them only if you need to.

1. How did David get past the receptionist? (He pretended that he needed the bathroom.)
2. How did David introduce himself to Bob Tanner?
(He said, "Jimmy Klapp. Nice to see you.")
3. What did Bob Tanner want to know about David? (How he knows Gene Nyatt.)
4. What did David learn from Bob Tanner about his (Bob's) meetings with Gene?
(They are often in formal meetings on the golf course.)
5. What does Bob say to David that shows he's puzzled about David's identity?
(“I just can't place you.”)
6. Why does David have to “run”?
(Because Tanner wants to know exactly what David is doing there.)

What happened in the story?

Go through the episode in your mind. Try to think about the main events in English as far as possible by referring to these key words:

David: men's room – excuse me – Jimmy Klapp – trade show

Tanner: lunch – golf – can't place you – business here

David: appointment – purchasing – say hello

Say the dialog to yourself as far as you can from memory. Refer to the text only if you need help.



Language study and practice



Grammar focus

1. THE PROGRESSIVE WITH MODAL VERBS

I must be disturbing you.

- We can use progressive forms with modal verbs just as we can with verb tenses. The progressive form always emphasizes the idea of an action in progress, without changing the basic meaning. Compare:
I may leave early tomorrow. (simple form)
I may be leaving early tomorrow. (progressive)
You should work hard to impress the boss. (simple form)
You should be working hard if the boss comes in. (progressive)
I think he must work very hard. (simple form)
I think he must be working very hard. (progressive)

2. VERB AGREEMENT AFTER YOU AND I

Now where did you and I meet?

- You and I* is the equivalent of *we*, so we have to say:
You and I are old colleagues. (Not *You and I am old colleagues.*)
In other words, the verb form is plural to agree with *we*, not singular to agree with *I*.

3. PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES WITH IN

Do you keep in touch?

- There are numerous fixed phrases in English formed with prepositions. Here are some phrases with *in*:
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| in addition | in comfort | in full | in pain |
| in all | in conclusion | in general | in public |
| in brief | in debt | in ink / in pencil | in short |
| in business | in detail | in love | in time |
| in case (of) | in doubt | in no time | in touch |
| in cash | in fact | in order | in trouble |

4. VERB + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

Do you want me to show you down?

- We can use the infinitive by itself, or “object + infinitive” after these verbs: ask, beg, choose, expect, hate, like, love, need, prefer, want. Compare:
I want to speak to the manager. (= I will speak to the manager.)
I want you to speak to the manager. (= You will speak to the manager.)

5 Dialog

*Look at the dialog. It demonstrates some of the grammatical points discussed above.
First listen, then listen and repeat.*

- BOB: Jane, I think unauthorized people may be getting into the building.
I want you to make sure everyone checks in properly and gets a security pass.
We have to keep intruders out if we want to stay in business.
- JANE: Is there a problem, Bob?
- BOB: No, but there might be.
Someone named Klapp came to see me and I really can't place him.
Said his name was Klapp. Jimmy Klapp.

Continue practicing by yourself, varying the information as much as you like.

6 Security in business

*Look at the dialog. Bob Tanner is talking to the receptionist Jane about business security.
First listen, then listen and repeat.*

- BOB: Industrial spies looking for information,
paparazzi looking for stories.
We can't be too careful about security.
We have closed circuit television with
24-hour surveillance.
We have an alarm system when the building
is unoccupied at night.
Our weakest point is reception, Jane.
- JANE: No one gets into the building without a security pass, Bob.
- BOB: But you have to check their identity before issuing a pass.
Check who they are and which company they're from.
Check who they have an appointment with.
I really didn't like the look of that Jimmy Klapp – if that's his real name.



Continue practicing by yourself, varying the information as much as you like.

Questions about security in business

Listen to the questions and answer them as briefly as possible in English. The questions you will hear are printed below. Refer to them only if you need to.

1. In what ways can closed circuit television be useful?
2. In what ways can an alarm system be useful?
3. What's a security pass system and how does it work?

Security in business

Think about security systems at work or at home. Make a few notes in English.

Look at your notes and tell your partner about common security systems and how they work. You may start like this:

Let's begin with windows and doors ...

7 Just like you and me

First listen, then read the text.

To their staff, bosses are often remote, powerful, and perhaps a bit frightening, but they're human just like you and me. They may spend every day making big decisions and doing deals worth millions of dollars, but they enjoy a game of golf, just like you and me. They may have chauffeurs who drive them around in large limousines, but at the end of the day, they go back to their families, just like you and me. Most of them like to be home in time to read their kids a bedtime story, just like you and me. And if the baby cries in the night, they have to get up and nurse it back to sleep – just like you and me!

Listen and answer.

Are bosses often remote and powerful? (Yes, they are.)

How do they spend each day? (Making important decisions.)

Listen, ask and answer.

Ask if bosses spend every day making big decisions.

– Do bosses spend every day making big decisions? (Yes, they do.)

How ...?

– How do bosses spend every day? (Making big decisions.)