

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Everyday is the way!



每 日 英 语

EVERY DAY ENGLISH

— VOLUME 2 —

序言

一九八六年四月,我在北京十分荣幸地与中华人民共和国广播电视部签署了第一份备忘录,从而确立了诸如广播系列节目《每日英语》等项目的基本轮廓。

这套广播节目本身及附属课本的出版都是加拿大广播公司与中华人民共和国之间不断合作的具体实例。

诸位将收听到你们当地广播电台播出的这套英语教学节目是由加拿大国际广播电台,也就是加拿大广播公司的短波电台与蒙特利尔的麦吉尔大学联合制作的。他们把各自在广播领域或教学事业上的专长结合起来,共同制成了这套节目,目的是为了更有效地发展语言教学及巩固我们两个国家之间的了解和友谊做出贡献。

加拿大广播公司为能有与中华人民共和国广大听众接触的机会感到高兴。

我们希望这套节目及教科书能使诸位满意并真正有所帮助。

皮埃尔·儒诺

总裁

加拿大广播公司

一九八八年六月

前言

《每日英语》是加拿大国际广播电台和麦吉尔大学成人教育中心特别为中华人民共和国制作的。

《每日英语》是为已经有些英语词汇和语法基础的成年人创作的。全套系列节目共有一百二十课，每一课都介绍了新的词汇和短语，这些词汇和短语将会帮助你阅读、理解及运用英语。

这套系列节目描述了三位于中华人民共和国来的教师，他们受到一个虚构组织——加拿大亚洲协会之邀来到加拿大进行学术访问。在节目中，我们将跟随物理教师阮玲、地理教师李纯和英语教师沈浮在加拿大各地访问的踪迹，领略这个国家的风土人情。

《每日英语》每周学习三课，第一课是在对话的情景中介绍新的词汇及习惯短语（新语句），然后再把这些新语句分离开来加以解释。在第一课结束后，大家应该完成课本中的语法练习，并且复习对话。

在第二课，听写和重复将会使你得到更多的运用这些新语句和进行操练的机会。

第三课在情景中提供了新语句的补充练习。在学习第三课之前，完成课本中新语句的复习部分是很重要的。大家还应该在第三课播出之前注意学习讲座的词汇部分。

我们希望诸位能喜欢《每日英语》。如果有什么问题，可以就下面的地址给我写信。

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When I was in Beijing in April 1986 I was privileged to sign the first Aide-Mémoire with the Ministry of Radio and Television of the People's Republic of China, which set the framework for projects such as the radio series "Everyday English".

The programs themselves and the publication of the accompanying coursebook are concrete examples of the continuing cooperation between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the broadcasters of the People's Republic of China.

The English-language course that you will be following on your local radio station has been developed by Radio Canada International, our shortwave service, in conjunction with Montreal's McGill University. They have combined their respective expertise in broadcasting and teaching to produce a series of programs dedicated to teaching the language effectively and to furthering the friendship and understanding between our two countries.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is pleased to have this opportunity to reach the many radio listeners in the People's Republic of China.

We hope you will find the programs and this publication of continuing use and interest to you.

Pierre Juneau
President, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
June, 1988

INTRODUCTION

Everyday English has been produced by Radio Canada International and McGill University's Centre for Continuing Education specially for the People's Republic of China.

It is designed for adults who have studied basic English vocabulary and grammar. Each of the 120 lessons will introduce new words and expressions that will help you to understand, speak and read English

The series features three teachers from the People's Republic of China. They are visiting Canada on a study trip sponsored by an imaginary organization, the Canada-Asia Association. We will be following physics teacher Ruan Ling, geography teacher Li Chun and English teacher Shen Fu as they travel across Canada, learning about various aspects of the country.

There will be three Everyday English lessons each week. Lesson 1 will introduce words and phrases (New Language) in the context of a conversation, then isolate and explain them. After Lesson 1 you should complete the grammar exercises in your coursebook and review the conversations.

In Lesson 2 dictation and repetition exercises will give you more practice with these words and phrases.

Lesson 3 provides additional practice with the new language items through situational exercises. It is important that you prepare for Lesson 3 by completing the New Language Review section in your coursebook. You should also review the Lecture: Word Study section before the lesson begins.

We hope you enjoy Everyday English. If you have any questions, please write to me at the address below.

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THE LOST SUITCASE | 21

In this unit the group arrives in Toronto and they discover that one of Li Chun's suitcases appears to have been lost.

在这个单元, 访问团到达多伦多市, 他们发现李纯的一只皮箱不见了。

The group has just arrived in Toronto from New Brunswick; they are in the luggage area of the airport.

- FU: That looks like it.
- LING: Yes, I think that they've unloaded all the luggage. Well, it's not here.
- CHUN: I suppose that means it's lost, doesn't it?
- FU: Which suitcase was it?
- CHUN: The one with all the souvenirs, the one that you told me not to pack.
- LING: Are you sure you checked it?
- CHUN: Positive.
- LING: It might have been loaded onto another flight.
- CHUN: Do you think that it could have been left behind?
- LING: That's always a possibility.
- CHUN: I shouldn't have checked it.
- LING: You had no choice, Li.
- CHUN: All the same, I wish I hadn't.
- LING: Sooner or later it'll be traced and re-routed.
- CHUN: I hope you're right.
- FU: Well ... What do we do now?
- LING: Li should report the loss to the airline.
- CHUN: Look, why don't you all wait in the coffee shop? I'll meet you there as soon as I'm through.
- LING: Good luck, Li.

对话(1)

这时,访问团刚刚从新布朗斯维克到达多伦多,他们正在飞机场的行李提取处。

- 浮: 看样子是没有了。
- 玲: 是啊!我想,所有的行李都卸下来了,这儿没有啊!
- 纯: 我想,这就是说掉了,是不是?
- 浮: 李,掉的是哪只皮箱?
- 纯: 就是装有礼品的那只,就是你告诉我不要装打的那只。
- 玲: 你肯定交运了吗?
- 纯: 肯定。
- 玲: 说不定皮箱被装上了另外一架飞机。
- 纯: 你觉得皮箱会不会留在那里了?
- 玲: 那总是可能的吧!
- 纯: 我真不应该交运那件行李。
- 玲: 李,你没有选择的余地啊!
- 纯: 那还不是一回事,我希望我没有吧!
- 玲: 那只箱子早晚会查出来,送回到这里的。
- 纯: 我希望你是对的。
- 浮: 那么,我们现在干什么呢?
- 玲: 李应该向航空公司报失。
- 纯: 我说,你们到咖啡馆等我吧,我办完挂失手续就来找你们。
- 玲: 祝你顺利,李。

New Language

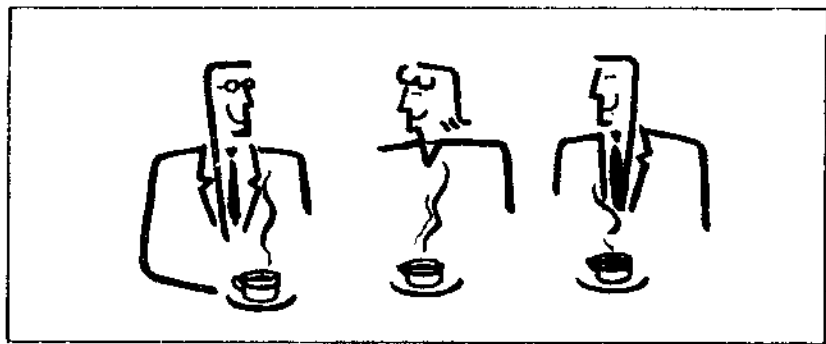
- Looks like it 是一种习惯说法,常用来表示某种事情看来有了某种明显的结局了。在这里的意思是:看起来很明显,所有的行李都运出来了。请注意:这里重音在最后一个词 it。
- unloaded all the luggage 意思是所有的行李都卸下飞机了。
- positive 是 I'm positive I checked it 的简单说法。另外还可以说: I'm sure I checked it。

- might have been : 这种情态动词结构用来表示某种情况在过去发生的可能性。
- Loaded onto another flight 是说行李被装到了别的飞机上。
- could have been : 这种情态动词结构也是用来表示某种情况在过去发生的可能性,但这是一种较为肯定的可能性。
- shouldn't have : 这种情态动词结构用来对过去发生了的某种行为表示一种规劝,意思是当初不该如何如何。
- no choice : 没有选择的余地,当时没有别的可以采取的办法。
- All the same 意思是即使这样,又将如何?还可以说: Even if that is true.
- Sooner or later 意思是很快,时间不会很长。
- it'll be traced and re-routed : traced 在这里是通过翻阅有关单据查找丢失的行李; re-routed 是说把错运的行李从别的地方送回到这里来。
- Report the loss 指向航空公司正式表明行李已经丢失。The official statement 还可以说成 a report 。
- as soon as I'm through 意思是当我报完失后,当我和航空公司办完挂失手续后。

Conversation 2

They are in the airport coffee shop.

- LING: Bob went to the hotel right away. He isn't well at all.
- FU: I hope he gets better soon. Do you really think that the suitcase will turn up?
- LING: There's a fair chance. This sort of thing happens all the time.
- FU: Li was kind of upset. He had someone in mind for each souvenir. He feels that he's let them down.
- LING: He shouldn't. Anyway, I'm pretty sure that the airline will trace the suitcase.
- FU: I hope so.
- LING: There's Li now,
- FU: How'd it go, Li?
- CHUN: I filled out a form and answered some questions.



- FU: Do they think that they can trace it?
- CHUN: The airline official was quite sympathetic. He said that he would find out what happened and let me know.
- LING: That sounds reassuring.
- CHUN: In fact, he was kind of pleased to hear that we were from The People's Republic of China.
- FU: Has he ever been to China?
- CHUN: I don't think so. But he told me that he has a daughter in university who's studying Chinese language and history.
- LING: What do you know!
- CHUN: He said that he would make every effort to trace the suitcase.
- FU: Some bad luck, some good luck, eh?
- CHUN: Somehow I'm pretty sure that we're going to get that lost suitcase back.
- BOB: I have a feeling that you're right.

对话(2)

这时,他们在机场的咖啡店里。

- 玲: 鲍勃感觉很不好,他直接回饭店了。
- 浮: 我希望他快点好。你真的认为那只皮箱会找回来吗?
- 玲: 这还是有很大可能的,这种事情时常发生。

- 浮：李可是有点不高兴。哪件礼品送给谁他早都计划好了。他觉得他已经让人家失望了。
- 玲：他不该这么想，不管怎么说，我很肯定航空公司会把行李找回来的。
- 浮：我也这么想。
- 玲：李来了。
- 浮：怎么样，李？
- 纯：我填了个表，回答了几个问题。
- 浮：你觉得他们能查出来吗？
- 纯：那位航空公司的工作人员很能理解，他说他将查出行李掉失的情况，然后通知我。
- 玲：听起来又让人有信心了似的。
- 纯：对了，他听说我们是从中国来的，挺高兴的。
- 浮：他去过中国吗？
- 纯：我想没有吧，他告诉我他有个女儿在大学里学习中文和中国历史。
- 玲：是吗？这可真有意思。
- 纯：他说他将尽最大的努力找回那件行李。
- 浮：要时来运转了，嘿！
- 纯：不管怎么说，我挺有信心的，掉了的行李会回来的。
- 玲：我觉得你是正确的。

New Language

- Will turn up 的意思是行李会找回来的。
- Happens all the time 指这种情况是经常发生的。
- Kind of upset 意思是有点不愉快，怪沮丧的。
- Let them down 指让他们失望。
Let 在这里是让或使某人如何的意思。另外，Let 可以用来表示一种允许，即允许别人做某事。请注意这两种用法的区别。
- How'd it go 是在问情况怎么样？还可以说：How'd you make out？
- Sympathetic 表示理解，表示在处理这件事情上的热心和精心的态度。
- Let me know：To let someone know 的意思是告诉某人。请注意 Let 用在这里所表示的意思和 to let someone down, to let someone do something 两句中 let 用法的不同之处。

- Reassuring, 意思是去掉疑虑, to be reassured 是说使某人恢复信心。
- what do you know 是一种表示惊喜的说法。
- Make every effort 指尽各种可能, 各种努力。

Exercise I

我们用情态助动词加上过去分词来表达对过去行为的一种想法或认为。

I shouldn't have checked the suitcase. means: I realize it wasn't a good idea to check the suitcase.

在下列练习中, 将括弧中的动词以正确的形式填在横线处。

Example: They could have _____ it behind. (leave)
They could have left it behind.

- 1) He might have _____ it. (check)
- 2) Li Chun shouldn't have _____ all his souvenirs in that bag. (pack)
- 3) The airline may have _____ his luggage. (lose)
- 4) She could have _____ it at home. (leave)
- 5) The airline might have _____ the bag. (find)
- 6) Li Chun should have _____ that bag on the plane with him. (carry)
- 7) Bob should have _____ before leaving. (call)

Dictation: Worksheet

- 1) That _____ like it.
- 2) I think _____ they've unloaded all the luggage.
- 3) _____
- 4) It _____ have been loaded onto another flight.
- 5) Do you think that it _____ have been left behind?
- 6) I _____ have checked it.

- 7) You had no _____, Li.
- 8) All the _____, I wish I hadn't.
- 9) Sooner or later it'll be traced and _____.
- 10) Li should report the _____ to the airline.
- 11) I'll meet you there as soon as I'm _____.
- 12) Do you really think that the suitcase will _____ up?
- 13) This sort of thing happens all the _____.
- 14) Li was kind of _____.
- 15) He feels that he's _____ them down.
- 16) _____ it go, Chun?
- 17) The airline official was quite _____.
- 18) He said that he would find out what happened and _____ me know.
- 19) That _____ reassuring.
- 20) _____ do you know!
- 21) He said that he would make every _____ to trace the suitcase.
- 22) I have a _____ that you're right.

New Language Review

- 1) You are Shen Fu. You see that all the luggage has been unloaded. Use looks like it.
_____.
- 2) You are Ruan Ling. Ask Li Chun if he's sure he checked the suitcase. Use it.
_____?
- 3) You are Li Chun. Tell Ruan Ling you are positive.
_____.

- 4) You are Ruan Ling. Tell Li Chun the suitcase might have been loaded onto another flight. Use it.
-
- 5) You are Li Chun. Ask Ruan Ling if she thinks that the suitcase could have been left behind. Use do you think.
-
- 6) You are Li Chun. Tell Ruan Ling you shouldn't have checked it. Use I.
-
- 7) You are Ruan Ling. Tell Li Chun he had no choice. Use you.
-
- 8) You are Li Chun. Tell Ruan Ling you wish you hadn't. Use All the same.
-
- 9) You are Ruan Ling. Tell Li Chun the suitcase will be traced and re-routed. Use It'll.
-
- 10) You are Ruan Ling. Tell Li Chun he should report the loss. Use you.
-
- 11) You are Li Chun. Tell the group you'll meet them as soon as you're through. Use I'll.
-
- 12) You are Shen Fu. Ask Ruan Ling if she thinks that the suitcase will turn up. Use Do you think.
-
- 13) You are Ruan Ling. Tell Shen Fu this sort of thing happens all the time.
-
- 14) You are Shen Fu. Tell Ruan Ling that Li Chun was quite upset.
-

- 15) You are Shen Fu. Tell Ruan Ling Li Chun feels that he's let his friends down. Use them.
-
- 16) You are Li Chun. Tell Ruan Ling the official was quite sympathetic. Use He.
-
- 17) You are Li Chun. Tell Ruan Ling the official said that he would let you know. Use He.
-
- 18) You are Li Chun. Say you're pretty sure that you're going to get the suitcase back. Use I'm.
-

Lecture: Study Words

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) earned 享有 | 7) entitled 名为 |
| 2) ungrateful 无情无义 | 8) magazine pieces 杂志短文 |
| 3) sank 沉溺 | 9) to bring it out (publish) 出版 |
| 4) deserted 被遗弃 | 10) best seller 最佳畅销书 |
| 5) meagre 不足的 | 11) obliged 被要求 |
| 6) managed 设法、尽量 | |

Lecture: Worksheets

CHUN:

Stephen Leacock's humorous writings _____ him international fame. He was born in England and arrived in Ontario as a boy of six in 1876.

His father, Peter Leacock was an unsuccessful farmer, and a mean, _____ man. Stephen Leacock's youth was spent working very hard on the struggling family farm.

As his farming problems grew, his father, Peter Leacock, _____ deeper into debt and alcoholism. When Stephen was seventeen, the father got on a train and left his wife and eleven children forever.

Unable to go directly into university, Stephen Leacock took a job as a school teacher to help support the _____ family. For the next few years he studied at the University of Toronto at night.

In 1891 he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. The next few years were spent as a school master.

To augment his _____ teaching salary, he began writing humorous stories for magazines.

Leacock _____ to save the income from his writings in a bank account. Before long he met a young woman called Beatrix Hamilton, and they were married in 1900.

Leacock continued with his studies and became a special lecturer in history and political science at McGill University.

In 1904 he graduated with a Ph.D. degree. The next four years were spent writing his first book, a text Elements of Political Science that eventually was translated into eighteen languages.

He also published a collection of the humorous _____ he had written. He called it Literary Lapses.

Since the original publisher of Elements of Political Science was unwilling _____, Leacock had it published at his own expense.

A British edition became a _____. He continued to write and teach at McGill University.

Stephen Leacock's most famous book was Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town based on his early days near Orillia, Ontario.

He was _____ to retire from the University in 1934, nine years after the death of his wife. Leacock, who found his greatest satisfaction in teaching and being among young people, died in 1944 at the age of 75.

Exercise I: Answer Key

- 1) checked
- 2) packed
- 3) lost
- 4) left
- 5) found
- 6) carried
- 7) called