

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH SERIES  
中级英语学习丛书

# INTERMEDIATE AMERICAN ENGLISH

## 中级美国英语

章健克 钱建立 编注  
于斌跃 欧阳乐茵

人民教育出版社

中级英语学习丛书

# INTERMEDIATE AMERICAN ENGLISH

中级美国英语

章健克 钱建立 编注  
于斌跃 欧阳乐茵

人民教育出版社

中级英语学习丛书

## 中级美国英语

章健克 钱建立 编注  
于斌跃 欧阳乐茵

\*

人民教育出版社出版

新华书店北京发行所发行

人民教育出版社印刷厂印装

\*

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 7.375 插页 1 字数 150,000

1986年2月第1版 1987年2月第1次印刷

印数 1—23,500

书号 7012·01046 定价 0.96 元

## 《中级英语学习丛书》简介

目前, 在我国现代化的进程中, 全国大学和中学学生以及许多已经走上工作岗位的青年同志都在努力学习外语, 这是十分可喜的现象。为了帮助已有中等程度的英语学习者进一步学好英语, 我们将有计划地编写和出版一些书籍, 向他们提供读物, 介绍有关英语的知识, 总称《中级英语学习丛书》。

这套丛书还有一个重要目的: 供广大的中学英语教师选作进修和教学的辅助材料。中学英语教师的工作是光荣的, 因为他们为面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的教育事业作出直接贡献。他们的工作又是艰巨的, 因为在非英语的环境中, 要使学生从完全不懂英语到打下一定的英语基础, 确非易事。我们希望这套丛书能对他们的工作和进修略有帮助。

从内容上说, 丛书分两大类: 背景知识类和语言知识类。前者用平易的英语编写, 介绍历史、地理、人物、名著等方面的知识, 既可用作读物, 又可供教师用作课堂上讲解有关知识的参考资料。后者用中文编写, 联系教与学的实际需要, 讨论语音、语法、基本词汇等方面的问题。

热忱希望全国各地的读者, 尤其是中学英语教师同志们, 关心、支持和协助这套丛书的编辑出版工作, 欢迎你们提出建议和批评。让我们共同努力, 把这项工作做好。

《中级英语学习丛书》编写组

## 前 言

本书根据“美国之音”英语教学节目《中级美国英语》的录音整理而成。全书共 52 课，题材内容比较广泛，以学校生活为主，涉及到美国的文化教育、风俗习惯、历史、地理、社会和家庭生活等方面；语言地道，编排由浅入深，体现了基本的语法结构。每课包括对话(Dialogue)和课文(Text)两个部分，编者对其中某些词语略加汉语注释。每篇课文附有三个问句(Questions)，以帮助读者掌握课文的主要内容。书后附课文的参考译文和课文问句答案。

本书适合于大、中学生和具有初步英语基础的人员学习。

本书编写工作具体分工如下：

对话和课文以及参考译文由大连铁道学院钱建立、欧阳乐茵编写，大连工学院章健克、于斌跃作注。全书由钱建立、章健克校阅定稿。

大连铁道学院美籍教师方渡先生(Mr. Fonduex)和人民教育出版社刘锦芳同志在编写工作中给予了热情的支持与帮助，在此特表深切的谢意。

由于我们水平有限，书中可能有错误和缺点，恳请大家指正。

编 注 者

## CONTENTS

Lesson 1 A Trip to Seattle.....	1
Lesson 2 Travel by Train.....	2
Lesson 3 Shopping.....	4
Lesson 4 School Sports.....	6
Lesson 5 Students' Weekly Allowance.....	8
Lesson 6 City Government Workers.....	10
Lesson 7 Summer Vacation (I) .....	12
Lesson 8 Dances at Schools.....	14
Lesson 9 How to Lose Weight.....	16
Lesson 10 Basic Courses in American High School .....	18
Lesson 11 Summer Vacation (II) .....	20
Lesson 12 States and Large Cities in the U.S. ....	22
Lesson 13 Universities and Colleges in the U.S. ....	25
Lesson 14 Semester Break .....	27
Lesson 15 Cars in the U.S. ....	30
Lesson 16 Costs at American Universities.....	32
Lesson 17 New York.....	34
Lesson 18 Weekends in the U.S. ....	36
Lesson 19 A Picnic.....	39
Lesson 20 Graduation Ceremony.....	41

Lesson 21	Camping .....	43
Lesson 22	Traffic Regulations.....	45
Lesson 23	Adult Education.....	47
Lesson 24	Office Workers.....	50
Lesson 25	Tag Questions .....	52
Lesson 26	Medical Achievements in America.....	55
Lesson 27	The Use of Computers.....	58
Lesson 28	An Elementary School Teacher.....	60
Lesson 29	A Fire Worker.....	63
Lesson 30	Government Officials.....	65
Lesson 31	A Place to Live.....	68
Lesson 32	Winter in the U.S. ....	71
Lesson 33	Sports in the U.S. ....	74
Lesson 34	Unions.....	77
Lesson 35	Graduate Students.....	80
Lesson 36	Credit Cards.....	83
Lesson 37	Television in the U.S. ....	86
Lesson 38	Craft Fairs.....	89
Lesson 39	Cigarette Smoking.....	93
Lesson 40	American Women .....	96
Lesson 41	Fast Food Restaurants.....	99
Lesson 42	Senior Citizens.....	103
Lesson 43	The History of the U.S. ....	106
Lesson 44	Presidential Election.....	110
Lesson 45	American Music (I).....	113

Lesson 46 American Music (II).....	116
Lesson 47 American Tax System.....	120
Lesson 48 The News Media in the U.S. ....	123
Lesson 49 American Families.....	127
Lesson 50 The Sense of Time of Americans.....	130
Lesson 51 American Immigrants.....	133
Lesson 52 Languages in the U.S. ....	137

## APPENDIX

I. Translations to the Texts.....	142
II. Answers to the Questions.....	209



## Lesson One

### Dialogue

- Kate, look! The passengers are coming from the plane and there's Susan.
- Which one?<sup>1</sup>
- The tall one next to the window.<sup>2</sup>
- The one with the suitcase?
- No, the one with the package under her arm.
- Oh, yes. That's Susan!
- Hello, Susan! How was the trip?
- Fine. It was a very good flight.

### Text

#### A Trip to Seattle

Susan is very excited about<sup>3</sup> her trip. She is go-

- 
1. Which one? 哪一个? 此处 one 为代词, 指代上句中的 passenger, 下面 The tall one(那个高个子)…, The one with the suitcase(提着小提箱的那个), the one with the package under her arm(胳膊下夹着包裹的那个) 中的 one 均指代 passenger。
  2. The tall one ... window. 窗旁边的那个高个子。next to 紧靠……的, 挨着……的。介词短语 next to the window 作定语修饰代词 one。
  3. be excited about 对……感到兴奋(高兴)。

ing to Seattle<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>, one for each of the children. The presents are in the 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.

### *Questions*

1. Where is Susan going?
2. Who is Susan visiting?
3. What is Susan bringing her cousins?

## **Lesson Two**

### *Dialogue*

- Susan, what do you do for exercise?  
— I go swimming once a week.

- 
1. Seattle [si'tetl] 西雅图(美国太平洋沿岸华盛顿州的港市)。
  2. games *n.* (复)游戏器具(如骰子游戏器具)。

- I used to swim in high school<sup>1</sup>, but I don't have time any more.
- That's too bad. Exercise is really important.
- I know. I'm getting a little fat<sup>2</sup>. I didn't use to be this heavy.<sup>3</sup>
- Well. I'm going swimming tonight. Do you want to go with me?
- OK. I really need to get in shape<sup>4</sup> again.

### *Text*

## **Travel by Train**

Henry used to travel by train. Nowadays, there are fewer trains, and Henry, like most people, prefers to<sup>5</sup> travel by car. Henry's wife Kate, however, still likes to travel by train. She wants to relax and she does not need to worry about gas, repairs or parking

- 
1. I used to swim in high school 以前上中学的时候我常游泳。  
used to (do sth.) 过去经常(做某事)。
  2. get a little fat 有点发胖。此处 get 为系动词,后接形容词表示状态变化。
  3. I didn't use to be this heavy. 以前我并不要有这么重。  
didn't use to 为 used to (过去经常)的否定式。  
this 为副词,修饰 heavy。
  4. get in shape 处于良好(或固有)状态。此处指恢复良好体形。
  5. prefer to (do sth.) 更喜欢(做某事)。

when traveling by train.

Henry's cousin, Susan, and her parents live in New York. They take the train to their jobs every-day. They travel by train because they do not like to drive in city traffic<sup>1</sup>.

### *Questions*

1. How did Henry use to travel?
2. Does Kate still like to travel by train?
3. Why do Susan and her parents take the train to their jobs?

## **Lesson Three**

### *Dialogue*

- Mom<sup>2</sup>, I'm going to spend two weeks in New York<sup>3</sup> this summer.
- That's wonderful!
- How many suitcases do I have to take?

- 
1. city traffic 城市交通, 来往车辆(车流)。
  2. mom [məm] *n.* (美语)妈妈(=[英]mum)。
  3. New York 纽约市, 位于纽约州东南, 哈得逊河口。

- Take two: a big one and a small one.
- How much money do I need to take?
- About \$300.
- Are there many interesting places in New York?
- Yes, there are a lot of museums, beautiful churches.

### *Text*

## **Shopping**

Kate is going to the supermarket to buy some groceries today. First, she checks to see what she needs to buy: How much bread does she need? How much butter? What kind of vegetables? Is there enough fruit? Next, Kate makes a shopping list<sup>1</sup>. She is planning to buy two chickens, two heads of cabbage<sup>2</sup>, four tomatoes, and two loaves of bread. She is also going to need two quarts of milk and a dozen eggs. Then, she thinks about money. How much money does she need? Ten dollars? No, maybe twenty. There

- 
1. make a shopping list 写购货单。
  2. two heads of cabbage 两棵甘蓝(卷心菜)。cabbage (作为蔬菜吃的卷心菜叶), bread, milk 等是不可数名词, 要表示确切数量时, 在数词后加量词。如: two loaves of bread 两条面包, two quarts of milk 两夸脱牛奶。

is not a lot of money in her purse. She will have to stop at the bank on her way to the supermarket.

### *Questions*

1. What is Kate going to do?
2. What food is Kate going to buy?
3. Where will she have to stop on her way to the supermarket?

## **Lesson Four**

### *Dialogue*

- Hi, Mary.
- Oh, hello, Peter. How are you?
- I'm fine. Can you have a cup of coffee with me?
- I can't now. I've an exam tomorrow. I have to study for it.
- You're taking too many courses<sup>1</sup> this year.
- I might drop some of them. Are you still with the football team?<sup>2</sup>

---

1. take courses 选学(修)课程。

2. Are you still with the football team? 你还是在足球队吗?

此处 with 表示“参加”。

- Yes. We'll play a game this Friday.
- May I go to see you play?
- Yes, of course.
- I hope the weather will be sunny on Friday.
- I hope so, too.

### *Text*

## School Sports

American high school students, like Peter, may play on school's sports teams<sup>1</sup>. Most high schools have football, baseball, basketball and track teams. Some schools might also have swimming teams, gymnastic teams and tennis teams.

Good players can join university teams when they graduate from high schools. The very best will become popular sports stars<sup>2</sup>. The best football, basketball and tennis players can become professional. That means they will have a career in sports and will get money when they play. The best track and

---

1. play on school's sports teams 参加学校运动队。此处 on 表示是“……的成员”，“在……供职”。再如: on the U. S. Olympic team 加入美国奥林匹克队。

2. sports stars 体育明星。

gymnastic students may go to the Olympic Games<sup>1</sup> on the U.S. Olympic team.

### *Questions*

1. What sports teams do most American high schools have?
2. What kind of players will become popular sports stars?
3. What does a professional player mean?

## **Lesson Five**

### *Dialogue*

- Peter, can you help me for a minute?
- Yes, what do you want me to do?
- Will you take the garbage out?
- Do I have to do it now?
- Well, you don't have to. But don't forget to do it today.
- All right. I really must go now. Otherwise I'll be late for school.

---

1. Olympic [əu'limpik] Games 奥林匹克运动会。



- You've an exam this morning, don't you? You mustn't be late. Maybe you should ask your father for a ride<sup>1</sup>.

### ***Text***

#### **Students' Weekly Allowance<sup>2</sup>**

Every week Peter and Linda receive \$5 from their parents. This money is their weekly allowance. It is not a gift. Peter and Linda must work for the family to earn the money. Peter takes out the garbage and cleans the yard around the house. He should do it everyday, but sometimes he forgets. Linda helps her mother with the cooking. She also washes the dishes after dinner.

Peter and Linda do not have to use their money for food. They use it for their entertainment. Sometimes they go to the movies, sometimes they buy records. Each week they save some of their money to buy something more expensive.

### ***Questions***

1. What should Peter do to earn his weekly

- 
1. ask ... for a ride 要(请)求……搭车。
  2. weekly allowance 周津贴。