

全新版

FAMILY ALBUM

U.S.A.

走遍美国

下册



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

900

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EPISODES 14—26

HOWARD BECKERMAN

Teleplays by Alvin Cooperman and George Lefferts

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走遍美国(全新版)

下册

Howard Beckerman 编著

\* \* \*

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## 出版说明

《走遍美国》(Family Album U. S. A.) 讲述了生活在纽约的斯图尔特 (Stewart) 一家三代的生活故事, 通过教学节目中演员的出色表演, 寓教于乐, 妙趣横生, 鲜活地展示了美国的风土人情和社会生活的方方面面。

全书采用“交际教学法”, 使学习者在实际场景中学习英语, 培养其听说的运用能力, 精心设计的练习又可帮助学习者提高读写水平, 实在是不可多得的美语学习教材。因此, 自 1993 年引入中国以来, 《走遍美国》一直深受广大英语学习者的喜爱, 得到广泛的好评。

进入新世纪, 学习英语的热潮在中国日益蓬勃, 英语学习者对于英语教程的要求也日益提高。为了适应新形势的要求, 我们对原有教材的形式和结构进行了重新整理, 推出这套《走遍美国》(全新版), 希望帮助更多的学习者掌握美语, 了解美国生活。

更新后的《走遍美国》采用双色印刷, 重点突出, 主次分明, 一目了然。

全书依然根据情节的发展进行结构安排。两册共 26 课, 每课分为 3 幕。结构清晰, 方便学习。学习者可以通过 Useful Language 一栏了解该幕将要学习的重点句型, 进行学习前的“预热”。在学习课文的过程中, 则可通过注释更好地理解课文。“美国生活点滴”提供了相应的文化背景介绍, 解答学习者语言之外的疑惑。此外, Focus In 部分对每课的关键句进行了归纳, 有助于进一步巩固所学内容。课后丰富多样的练习 (配有答案) 则提供了更多的训练机会。在这样的精心编排下, 即使没有 VCD 的学习者亦可独立自学。

此外, 随两册主教材赠送辅导用书一本, 提供课文译文、每课小结和词汇表, 配合主教材使用, 轻松方便。将译文与课文分开可以帮助学习者更好地在语境中进行理解, 不受中文提示的影响, 更好地锻炼个人能力。

希望《走遍美国》(全新版) 能够给您提供更好的学习帮助, 并祝愿广大英语学习者在英语学习的路上越走越轻松!

外语教学与研究出版社  
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EPISODE

14

## 做游戏

# Playing Games

### Useful Language

- **agree with someone:** 表示赞同  
I know what you mean.
- **remind someone:** 提醒对方  
I grew up in Riverdale, remember?
- **give an example:** 举例  
New York has all the conveniences, including the best tomatoes.
- **emphasize a point:** 强调事实  
The truth is, I'd like to live in the city.
- **focus attention on someone or something:** 集中于某人或某事  
What about me?
- **say "to make time (or space) for":** 说腾出时间或地方  
He usually managed to squeeze in a Sunday ...
- **express anticipation:** 表示期望  
I can't wait to take a bite of the pumpernickel.
- **answer someone who calls:** 回答对方的呼叫  
Coming!
- **make a suggestion:** 提出建议  
You ought to think about spending more time with Michelle ...  
Perhaps, you'll help me ...
- **say something is ready:** 表示一切就绪  
There we are.  
All set for lunch.
- **talk about an impression:** 谈论印象  
Looks inviting.  
Smells delicious.
- **express a desire:** 表示愿望  
I wish Michelle and her friends would get here.

### ACT I

In Susan Stewart's apartment in Soho, a neighborhood in Manhattan. Susan and Harry Bennett are preparing lunch for Harry's daughter Michelle and her friends.

### 第一幕

- Harry:** You like living in New York, don't you?
- Susan:** Oh, I love it, it's so **convenient**<sup>1</sup>. I can take the bus to work ... or the **subway**<sup>2</sup> ... or a taxi. And there's so much to do. Lots of movie **houses**<sup>3</sup>, and the theater.
- Harry:** I know what you mean. I'd like to live in the city, but living in New Jersey and the **suburbs**<sup>4</sup> is better for Michelle. Trees, grass.
- Susan:** **There's a lot of good things**<sup>5</sup> about suburban living. I grew up in Riverdale, remember? So I know. But, as a **working woman**<sup>6</sup>, I think New York has all the conveniences—including the best tomatoes. *[She gives a slice of tomato to Harry to taste.]*
- Harry:** The truth is, I'd like to live in the city. **Michelle's the right age**<sup>7</sup>. There are lots of things for her

1. convenient: easy to travel to many places; near everything 方便的
2. subway: 地下铁道。英国常用 underground。
3. movie house: 电影院
4. suburb: an area near a big city 郊区
5. There's a lot of good things. 这有很多好处。这句话的正确说法是: There are a lot of good things. there be 句型中的 be 的单复数取决于 be 后面的真正主语是单数还是复数。口语中有时会将 there are 说成 there is。
6. working woman: 职业妇女
7. Michelle's the right age. Michelle 正处于这个年龄。此处指学知识长见识的时候。



here.

**Susan:** You're right, Harry. Today is the perfect example. Michelle and her friends are at the **aquarium**<sup>8</sup> in Brooklyn. They come back here for lunch, then go **uptown**<sup>9</sup> to the **Museum of Natural History**<sup>10</sup>. There's so much for young people to see and do. It's just incredible!

**Harry:** Not just for young people. What about me? I've never been to the aquarium or the Museum of Natural History. Have you?

**Susan:** Oh yes, Harry. My mother and father often took us somewhere in the city on the weekends. Dad was a busy doctor, but he usually **managed to**<sup>11</sup> **squeeze a Sunday in**<sup>12</sup> with Richard, Robbie, and me. I used to love to go to the **Metropolitan Museum of Art**<sup>13</sup>.

**Harry:** I've been there several times. Twice with Michelle.

**Susan:** You ought to **think about spending more time**<sup>14</sup> with Michelle at all the great places in the city.

**Harry:** Well, perhaps, you'll help me select some of the great places. And perhaps, you'll join us?

**Susan:** Perhaps I will.

**Later. Susan and Harry have just set the table for lunch.**

**Susan:** Well, there we are. **All set for lunch**,<sup>15</sup> Harry.

**Harry:** It looks **inviting**<sup>16</sup>. I wish Michelle and her friends would get here. **I'm starving, aren't you?**<sup>17</sup>

**Susan:** I can't wait to take a bite of the **pumpernickel**<sup>18</sup>. It smells so delicious.

*[The downstairs buzzer sounds. Susan goes to the intercom.]*

**Susan:** Coming! Coming! *[She speaks into the intercom.]* Who is it?

**Michelle:** Michelle. **It's us**,<sup>19</sup> Susan.

**Susan:** Come in, Michelle, and bring your friends along. We're on the fifth floor. Oh, you've been here before. *[She opens the door.]*

**Harry:** Susan, **I really appreciate your doing this**<sup>20</sup> for Michelle and her friends.

**Susan:** Oh, **please**,<sup>21</sup> Harry. It's nothing. I'm not just doing it for Michelle. I'm doing it for you.

**Harry:** Thank you.

**Susan:** I'm doing it for us, Harry.

**Harry:** Well, it's ... **it's important for Michelle to see us together more often**<sup>22</sup>. That's true.

8. aquarium: 水族馆

9. uptown: 离开商业区或远离市中心

10. Museum of Natural History: 自然历史博物馆。这是纽约市的一个著名博物馆,以其收藏的恐龙骨骼和关于全世界不同人种和文化的展览而闻名。

11. manage to: to be able to (do something difficult) 设法、努力(完成某事),一般指成功地完成某事,不用否定式。

12. squeeze a Sunday in: 腾出一个星期日

13. Metropolitan Museum of Art: 大都会美术馆。这是纽约市的一所著名的艺术博物馆,珍藏着许多世界上最著名的绘画作品。

14. think about spending more time: 考虑多花点时间。动词短语 think about 之后要用动名词作介词宾语。

15. All set for lunch. 午餐都准备好了。这里是省略用法,完整的形式是: All are set for lunch.

16. inviting: attractive 吸引人的

17. I'm starving, aren't you? 我饿极了,你呢? 这是反意疑问句的特殊结构。反意疑问句中陈述部分和疑问部分的主语通常是一致的,例如: You're hungry, aren't you?

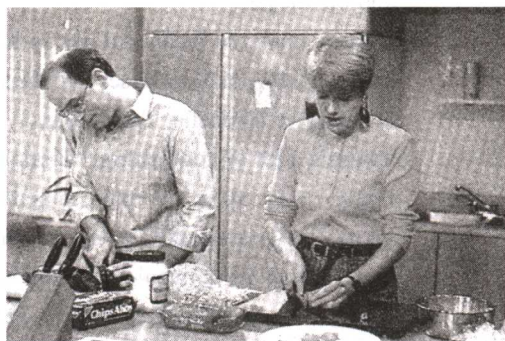
18. pumpernickel: 裸麦粗面包

19. It's us. 是我们。

20. I really appreciate your doing this 我真的很感激你所做的这些。appreciate 之后接名词或动名词。

21. please: 这里 please 的意思是“请不要这么说,别客气”。

22. It's important for Michelle to see us together more often. 让 Michelle 看到我们更多地在一起是很重要的。It's important for sb. to do sth. 是个固定结构,意思是“某人做某事是重要的”。





**Susan:** It's important for Michelle and me to **get to know each other**<sup>23</sup> better. That's important for us.

**Harry:** That makes me feel good.

**Susan:** What, Harry? What makes you feel good?

**Harry:** Well, that you **care about**<sup>24</sup> Michelle, that you care about me, and that you care about us.

**Susan:** Well, Harry, that's because I do. I do care.

**Harry:** They'll be here any minute. Susan, I'd like to continue this conversation later.

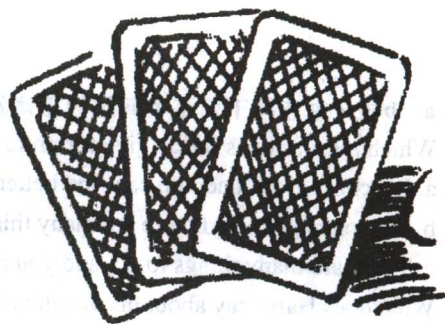
**Susan:** Of course, Harry. We'll finish the conversation when they go to the museum.

**Harry:** I'd like that.

**Susan:** So would I.

23. get to know each other: 增进(彼此之间的)了解

24. care about: 关心



## END OF ACT I

## 美国生活点滴

汽车促进了美国郊区的发展。在上个世纪, 一部分美国人口移居到大城市以外的地区, 然而电梯的发明使很多人可以在城市的高层建筑中工作。所以许多人住在郊区, 却在城里工作。这些人叫通勤者(commuter), 他们上下班路上有时需要一两个小时。

一般说来, 中产阶级或更高收入的人常住在郊区, 而都市闹市区的居民常是低收入者和流浪汉, 不过也不能因此就一概而论。例如纽约市的曼哈顿区, 也有一小部分极其昂贵而高级的公寓, 是世界首富们的住所。

## 下面是 Focus In 的文字部分, 供参考

### ACT I The Suburbs and the City

I like living in the suburbs.

Living in New Jersey in the suburbs is better for Michelle.

Trees, grass.

We have a nice house with trees in front of it and a backyard for Michelle and her friends to play in.

It's a quiet neighborhood where people like to take long walks.

The truth is, I'd like to live in the city and Michelle's the right age.

There are lots of things for her here.

Like today for example,

Michelle and her friends went to the Aquarium in Blue Park and then they went to the Museum of Natural History.

I'd love to go there myself.

We can look at the dinosaurs.

And Michelle likes the Metropolitan

Museum of Art.

We went there together.

And Susan likes the museum too.

There's lots of things for us to do together in the city,

like going to the South Street Seaport.

Ah, we had such a good time there, and Central Park.

Oh, what a beautiful ride we took in the park.

All those trees and the sunshine, like the suburbs.

Or we could go to the Central Park Zoo.

Michelle loves animals.

You ought to see there's so much to offer us, so much for us to do together.

Maybe Michelle and I would like it here.

Hmmm. Maybe we would.



## Activities 课后作业

请做下面的练习, 看看你对第一幕了解多少。

### 练习一

从 a、b 或 c 中选择下面每个问题的正确答案。如有必要, 重读第一幕的剧本, 以便找出答案。

1. Which reasons does Susan give for preferring to live in the city?
  - a. It's convenient, and you can find better jobs.
  - b. It's convenient, and there are many things to do.
  - c. There are many things to do, and you can find better jobs.
2. What does Harry say about his daughter?
  - a. Michelle should continue living in the suburbs because there are more trees.
  - b. It was never a good idea for Michelle to live in the suburbs because she couldn't visit museums.
  - c. It was good for Michelle to live in the suburbs, but now she might enjoy living in the city.
3. What does Susan say about her life as a child?
  - a. She lived in Riverdale, but she often visited places in the city.
  - b. She lived in the city, but she often visited places in the suburbs.
  - c. She lived in Riverdale, and she almost never visited the city.
4. For whom does Harry say there is a lot to see and do in the city?
  - a. Children only.
  - b. Adults only.
  - c. Children and adults.
5. Which is true about Harry's experiences in the city?
  - a. He has been to the aquarium, to the Museum of Natural History, and to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
  - b. He has been to the aquarium and to the Museum of Natural History but not to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
  - c. He hasn't been to the aquarium or to the Museum of Natural History, but he has been to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
6. What do Susan and Harry say they might do together with Michelle?
  - a. Visit some great places in the city.
  - b. Visit some great places in the suburbs.
  - c. Visit some great places in the city and the suburbs.

### 练习二

你对下面每个句子中划线的词是否了解? 选择比较符合逻辑的短语来完成下列句子, 将答案写在横线上。

1. I managed to find time to go to the museum \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. because I had a lot of work to do
  - b. because I didn't have a lot of work to do
2. I can squeeze you into my schedule \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. because I have a little free time in the afternoon
  - b. because I have no free time in the afternoon
3. We got to know each other very well \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. because we spent a lot of time together
  - b. because we didn't spend any time together

### 练习三

阅读下面的叙述句。按照剧中所提供的内容判断下面的叙述是否正确，请在你认为正确的句子前面打✓。

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. New York City has good public transportation.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Harry doesn't live in New York.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 3. The suburbs are good for outdoor activities.                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Susan moved to the city five years ago.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Michelle is old enough to do activities in New York. | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Harry hasn't visited the places Michelle is visiting today.       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. The Stewarts often had family visits to New York City on Sundays. | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Michelle and Harry visited the art museum two times. | <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Susan will go with Harry and Michelle to the museum next weekend. |

### 练习四

剧中人使用什么词语来表达下面各句的划线部分？请在右边 WORD AND PHRASE BOX 中寻找答案，将答案填写在各句句末的横线上。

1. Living in New York is so easy. \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are many activities. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I agree. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I grew up in Riverdale, you know. \_\_\_\_\_
5. As a career-minded woman, I love New York. \_\_\_\_\_
6. New York offers so many things — one of these is the best tomatoes.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Michelle's old enough to live in the city. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Today proves my point. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Consider my situation. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Dad was a busy doctor, but he always found time for a trip with us on Sunday. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Maybe you'll join us? \_\_\_\_\_

#### WORD AND PHRASE BOX

squeezed in  
the right age  
working woman  
What about me?  
remember  
perhaps  
convenient  
There's so much to do.  
is a perfect example  
know what you mean  
including



## 练习五

为下面的对话填空。答案可从 WORD BOX 中寻找，请将答案填写在横线上。

1. Susan: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ we are. All set for lunch, Harry.
2. Harry: Looks \_\_\_\_\_. I wish Michelle and her friends would \_\_\_\_\_ here. I'm \_\_\_\_\_, aren't you?
3. Susan: I can't \_\_\_\_\_ to take a \_\_\_\_\_ of the pumpernickel. It smells so \_\_\_\_\_.  
(The downstairs buzzer sounds. Susan goes to the intercom.)
4. Susan: \_\_\_\_\_! \_\_\_\_\_! (She speaks into the intercom)  
Who is \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Michelle: Michelle. It's \_\_\_\_\_, Susan.
6. Susan: Come in, Michelle. And bring your friends \_\_\_\_\_.  
We're on the fifth \_\_\_\_\_. Oh, you've \_\_\_\_\_ here before.

### WORD BOX

coming	delicious
along	there
us	inviting
bite	coming
get	floor
it	been
starving	wait

## 练习六

阅读 Susan 和 Harry 数种可能的感受。哪一种才是他们各自真正的感受? 请为 Susan 选择 A、B 或 C, 为 Harry 选择 D、E 或 F。

A

Susan is nervous. She can't wait for Harry to say, "I love you." She wants to marry him and live with him and Michelle.

B

Susan isn't sure. She wants to take it slow with Harry. She's hoping he won't ask her to marry him yet.

C

Susan is scared. The idea of becoming a wife and mother at the same time is frightening.

D

Harry is divided. He loves Susan, but he isn't sure Michelle would accept her as a mother.

E

Harry is shy. He loves Susan, but he has little experience with women. He doesn't know how to express himself.

F

Harry is scared. He loves Susan, but he isn't sure she loves him. He doesn't want to get rejected.

## Useful Language

- **express joy at some news:** 表示乐于听到某消息  
I'm so glad!
- **introduce two people:** 介绍两人见面  
I'd like you to meet ...  
This is ...
- **invite someone to enter:** 请人进来  
Come on in.
- **say that you are speaking honestly:** 老实讲  
Frankly ...
- **recall past habits:** 追忆过去习惯  
I remember when I used to ...
- **mention what someone else has told you:** 提起别人告诉你的事  
I understand (that) ...
- **approve of a suggestion:** 同意别人的建议  
That's an excellent idea.
- **give information that might be surprising:** 提出可能令人惊讶的信息  
I happen to ...
- **say something more clearly:** 更清楚地说  
In other words ...
- **summarize events until now:** 截至目前事情的发展  
So far, ...
- **tell people to enjoy themselves as they leave:** 祝对方玩得愉快  
Have a good time.
- **agree to a suggestion:** 同意别人的建议  
That'll be fine.

**ACT II** At the door of Susan's apartment. Susan and Harry are waiting for Michelle and her friends to come inside.

## 第二幕

**Michelle:** Oh, Daddy! We had such a good time at the aquarium. I saw a real **shark**<sup>1</sup>. I could almost touch it.

**Harry:** I'm so glad. [to Mrs. Cooper and the girls] Hi. Michelle, why don't you introduce everybody to Susan?

**Michelle:** Hi, Susan.

**Susan:** Hi.

**Michelle:** I'd like you to meet<sup>2</sup> Audrey and her mother, Mrs. Cooper.

**Susan:** Hello, Audrey. Nice to meet you, Mrs. Cooper. [She shakes their hands.] I'm Susan Stewart.

**Michelle:** And this is Shirley and Nicole.

**Susan:** Hi, girls. [She shakes their hands.]

**Harry:** **Come on in.**<sup>3</sup> Come on in, Mrs. Cooper. Come on in, everybody.

**Mother:** The aquarium was so exciting. I **had never been there before.**<sup>4</sup> The girls learned a great deal. Frankly, so did I.

**Susan:** Well, please sit down and tell us all about it during lunch.

[They all sit down at the table.]

**Harry:** We prepared some tuna fish and cheese sandwiches for lunch.

**Michelle:** I love **tuna fish**<sup>5</sup>. Don't you, Audrey?

1. shark: 鲨鱼



2. I'd like you to meet ...: 我来向你介绍……。这是介绍人时常用的表达法。

3. Come on in. = Come in. 进来吧! 这是比 come in 更随和、友好的说法。

4. I had never been there before. 我以前从没有去过那儿。这句话用的是过去完成时态。过去完成时用“had + 过去分词”构成,表示在过去某一时间以前完成的动作或状态,例如: I had been a worker before I entered university. 我上大学之前当过工人。

5. tuna fish: 金枪鱼,也称“鲔鱼”,常用来做三明治。



**Susan:** I remember when I used to be a Girl Scout.<sup>6</sup> My mother **would**<sup>7</sup> take us everywhere, too.

**Mother:** Susan, I understand you're **in the toy business**<sup>8</sup>.

**Susan:** Yes, I am. My company **manufactures**<sup>9</sup> toys and **games**<sup>10</sup> for children.

**Harry:** Susan's vice-president **in charge of**<sup>11</sup> new toys and games.

**Susan:** And the **marketing**<sup>12</sup> of new toys and games.

**Michelle:** Can we test a new game for you, Susan?

**Susan:** That's an excellent idea, Michelle.

**I happen to**<sup>13</sup> have a game which I brought home to study.

**Michelle:** Let us try it! Don't you want to play? Nicole? Shirley? Audrey?

**Susan:** [She takes out a game.] **We tested it last week on twelve-to fifteen-year-olds**,<sup>14</sup> and **they found it to be**<sup>15</sup> too easy—in other words ... boring. We think it might be just right for ten-to twelve-year-olds.

**Michelle:** That's us, Susan.

**Susan:** First, you **shuffle the deck**<sup>16</sup> and **lay**<sup>17</sup> them **face down**<sup>18</sup>. Then you select the leader. I'll be the leader. The leader takes the first ten cards and lays them **face up**<sup>19</sup> on this **stand**<sup>20</sup>. [She places the letters *t-e-r-c-z-e-p-e-s* on the stand.] Everyone gets a turn,



6. I remember when I used to be a Girl Scout. 我记得我还是一名女童子军的时候。这里的 when 引导的不是状语从句。这句话更完整的形式是 I remember the time when I used to be a Girl Scout. 所以 when 引导的是定语从句。

7. would: 用 would 描述过去的事情时, 表示过去经常发生的事情。

8. in the toy business: 从事玩具业工作

9. manufacture: make, produce 生产, 制造

10. games: 游戏 (器具)

11. in charge of: 主管, 负责。例如: She is in charge of the school. 她负责这所学校的工作。

12. marketing: 营销, 销售

13. I happen to: 我碰巧……

14. We tested it last week on twelve-to fifteen-year-olds. 上周我们在 12 岁到 15 岁的孩子中试验过这项游戏。

15. they found it to be = for them it was ... 他们觉得……他们发现……

16. shuffle the deck: 洗牌



17. lay: put, place 放置。其过去式和过去分词都是 laid。注意 lie (躺) 的过去式也是 lay。

18. face down: 正面朝下



19. face up: 正面朝上

20. stand: 架子, 台子。



going **counterclockwise**<sup>21</sup>, left to right. You have thirty seconds to make a word, **using as many letters as possible**<sup>22</sup>. You get one point for each letter, plus the person with the longest word gets ten extra points. The first one to get one hundred points wins.

**Michelle:** That's easy.

**Susan:** Ok, **let's go around the table**<sup>23</sup>. You first, Audrey.

**Audrey:** *[She gets up and points to the letters on the stand.]* Chest — c-h-e-s-t.

**Susan:** Good. That's five points. Next, Nicole.

**Nicole:** *[She also gets up and points to the letters.]* Three—t-h-r-e-e.



**Susan:** Ok. That's five points also. **It's your turn**,<sup>24</sup> Shirley.

**Shirley:** *[She also gets up to make a word.]* Creep — c-r-e-e-p.

**Susan:** **Creep**<sup>25</sup>. That's another five-letter word. Five points. **So far**,<sup>26</sup> **you're all tied**<sup>27</sup>.



**Harry:** *[He calls out his word.]* Sheet — s-h-e-e-t — sheet.

**Susan:** Sheet is a five-letter word. Michelle, your turn.

**Michelle:** *[She calls out her word.]* Cheese — c-h-e-e-s-e.

**Susan:** Terrific! Michelle wins with a six-letter word, plus she gets an **additional**<sup>28</sup> ten points for a total of sixteen points. How are you enjoying the game so far?

**Michelle:** I think it's too easy.

**Susan:** Too easy?

**Harry:** **Michelle!**<sup>29</sup>

**Susan:** It's Ok, Harry. Michelle is quite right. She just said it's too easy.

**Harry:** Well, I like the game.

21. counterclockwise: 逆时针方向。顺时针方向是 clockwise。

22. using as many letters as possible: 用的字母越多越好。as ... as possible 意思是“尽可能……”。



23. let's go around the table: 让我们顺着桌子来(做这游戏)。这里的 go 意思是“进行”。不要把这里的 go around 理解为“围绕……”。

24. It's your turn. 轮到你了。与 turn 一起使用表示“轮流”的词组还有: take turns, get a turn, in turn 等。

25. creep: 爬行

26. so far: 到现在为止

27. you're all tied: 你们的得分一样, 你们不分胜负。英文的 tie 可以作动词用, 意思是“与……打成平局”。

28. additional: extra 额外的, 附加的

29. Michelle! Micehelle 说 Susan 给她们玩的游戏太简单了, Harry 认为她这样说不礼貌, 所以叫她的名字, 以示责备。



[Everyone laughs.]

**Mother:** I enjoyed lunch, Susan.<sup>30</sup> Thank you so much, but we have to **get going**<sup>31</sup> to meet the rest of the **troop**<sup>32</sup> at two o'clock at the museum.

**Susan:** Oh, **it was nice meeting all of you**<sup>33</sup>. I hope you have a wonderful time at the Museum of Natural History.  
[She walks them to the door.]

**Harry:** Good-bye, everybody. Have a good time.

**Girls:** Bye.

**Harry:** [to Mrs. Cooper] See you **in front of**<sup>34</sup> the museum at five o'clock.

**Mother:** Oh, OK. Thanks, Mr. Bennett. That'll be fine. And thanks again for the lunch and for the game.

**Michelle:** Good-bye, Susan. It's not a bad game. It's just ... slow.

**Susan:** Just slow. You helped save our company a lot of money. Bye-bye.

[Michelle and her friends leave with Mrs. Cooper.]

**Harry:** **You are so wonderful with kids.**<sup>35</sup>

**Susan:** I am.

**Harry:** **Isn't there a conversation that we have to finish?**<sup>36</sup>

[Susan smiles.]

## END OF ACT II

30. I enjoyed lunch, Susan. 这顿午饭真好, Susan。在别人请吃饭后,一般要表示吃得好,以示感谢。

31. get going: to start to leave 开始上路

32. troop: 童子军队伍

33. It was nice meeting all of you 很高兴见到你们各位。这句话相当于 It was nice to meet all of you.

34. in front of: 在……前面。注意把这个词组与 in the front of 区别开来。in the front of 意思是“在……的前部”。例如: The teacher is in the front of the classroom. 老师在教室的前面(在教室里)。The teacher is in front of the classroom. 老师在教室前面(在教室外面)。

35. You are so wonderful with kids. 你对小孩真有一套。

36. Isn't there a conversation that we have to finish? 我们不是有话没说完吗?

## 美国生活点滴

美国的童子军组织分为男童子军 (Boy Scouts) 和女童子军 (Girl Scouts)。男童子军创始于1910年,女童子军创始于1912年。

组织童子军的目的是为了帮助男孩和女孩成为好公民,并且在心理和身体两方面得到健康发展。

## 下面是 Focus In 的文字部分,供参考

### ACT II Take My Word

Hello, everyone!

It's time to play "take my word".

Here are the rules of the game.

We'll ask you to make some words from these letters.

We'll tell you how many letters are in the word and we'll give

you a clue.

Are you ready?

Let's begin.

You are looking for a word with 3 letters.

A 3-letter word.

Here's your clue "meow".

You have 5 seconds. Go.

Time's up.

Who says "meow"?

A cat, of course.

Now another word.

It has 4 letters.

A 4-letter word.

Here's your clue — Max is Susan's nephew,  
so Susan is Max's what?

You have 6 seconds. Go.

Your time is up.

Susan is Max's aunt.

Let's go on. Another 4-letter word.

You can wear this when it's cold outside.

You have 6 seconds. Take my word.

All right. What do you wear when it's  
cold outside? Well, I don't know about  
you, but I wear a coat.

Let's keep going.

A 3-letter word and here's your clue.

You can do it with scissors.

5 seconds. Go.

Okay. Ladies and gentlemen.

You can use scissors to cut.

And now a word with 5 letters.

Here's your clue.

(sound of the electronic calculator)

7 seconds. Go.

Time's up.

The answer is, count.

You can count with your fingers.

And now, friends, for the last word.

You must use all 10 letters.

A 10-letter word and here's your clue.

What is Harry Bennett's occupation?

You have 8 seconds. Go.

All right. Harry Bennett is an accountant.

And that's all the time we have.

Thanks for playing "take my word".