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VOA 英语教学节目丛书

王少如 主编

中级

美语

INTERMEDIATE

AMERICAN ENGLISH



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前言

1620年11月,乘坐“五月花”号帆船远渡重洋的102个英国清教徒,历经66天的艰险漂泊,终于踏上了北美大陆。从此,来自欧洲的移民络绎不绝,他们在这块自由的土地上劳作生活,建立殖民地,后来又组成了独立的国家。星移斗转,沧海桑田,如今的美国已跃居世界列强之首。

作为一个移民国家,美国的语言就像它的人种一样,具有“大熔炉”的特点。美式英语兼收并蓄,除了继承原来英国英语的基本内容之外,又混杂了土著印第安人、非洲黑人和欧洲大陆国家的语言,且因地域辽阔而受到一些次文化社会阶层的影响。20世纪以来,随着现代美国的崛起,美式英语的应用已日益广泛。

美国之音(Voice of America, VOA)的英语教学节目,以其流行的美国语言、纯正的美式发音和丰富的教学内容,对中国广大的英语学习者,尤其是青年学生,产生着重要的影响,成为人们学习美式英语、练习听力和口语的有效途径。

奉献给读者的这套《VOA 英语教学节目丛书》,由 AA Culture & Publication(美亚文化出版公司)特别策划,经 VOA 授权上海世界图书出版公司出版。

本丛书继《流行美语》、《美国习惯用语》,以及 VOA 特别英语系列之后,这次又推出《美语咖啡屋》、《美语会话》和《中级美语》,以后还将陆续推出 VOA 的其他英语教学节目。

这本《中级美语》(*Intermediate American English*),是在美国应用语言学中心约翰·纳尔逊博士(John Nelson)的指导下,根据雷金兹出版公司出版的《拉多英语丛书》(*Lado English Series*)和《现代美国英语》(*Modern American English*)两种教材编写的,旨在帮助有一些英语基础的读者进一步提高。全书分为52课,每课都根据一段对话介绍一点语法,并做一些句型练习,最后再读一篇短文,回答几个问题,以复习当天学习的语法,同时也训练读者的听力。因此,本书尤其适合广大中学生课外阅读,也是一般初学者自修英语的实用教程。

目前,VOA 英语广播节目已是大学英语4—6级考试的重要内容之一。本丛书选取最新播出的节目内容,配上VOA 资深播音员朗读的MP3原声光盘,将成为广大4—6级应试者迅速提高VOA听力的阶梯,同时也可供广大中学生和疏于应用的成年读者练习英语听力、口语和阅读之用。各书所附MP3原声光盘,可以在电脑、MP3播放机和具有MP3功能的手机、DVD等家用电器上播放学习。

本丛书在出版过程中,承蒙VOA台长David Jackson来函致贺,并得到VOA中文部主任William Baum(彭慕仁)、中文部节目推广及因特网组主任纪锋和前主任陈光、上海世界图书出版公司总经理冯国雄、副总编辑陆琦及何耀萍、王丹等诸位鼎力相助,在此一并致谢!

愿《VOA 英语教学节目丛书》成为读者学习美式英语的良师益友!

丛书编委会

2005年5月

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中级美语 1

在这一课里,我们要学习用 one, o-n-e, one “一个”跟 which one “哪一个”做句子。我们也要学用单字介词,比方: on, in, under, at, 跟一个字以上,比较长的介词,比方: in front of “在什么什么前面”, in back of “在什么什么后面”做句子。我们先学 the one 跟 which one。现在请你听一段对话,是说一对夫妇亨利 Henry 跟凯特 Kate 到飞机场去接亨利的表妹苏珊 Susan。现在请你注意听:

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

凯特,你看! 旅客们下飞机走过来了。苏珊在那儿。

— Which one?

哪一个啊?

— The tall one next to the window.

在窗户旁边,高的那个。

— The one with the suitcase?

是拿着小提箱的那个吗?

— No. The one with the package under her arm.

不是,是胳膊下夹着包裹的那个。

— Oh, yes! That's Susan!

对啦! 那是苏珊!

— Hello, Susan! How was the trip?

苏珊,你好! 一路上怎么样?

— Fine. It was a very good flight.

很好,一路上都很好。

刚才那段对话不知道你听懂了多少？现在我们用比较慢的速度再念一遍给你听

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

— Which One?

— The tall one next to the window.

— 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.

现在我们把会话里有 the one 跟 which one 的句子挑出来,用慢速度再念一遍,请你注意听。

— Which one?

— The tall one next to the window.

— The one with the suitcase?

— The one with the package under her arm.

现在我们来做一组练习。老师先问 Which one? 然后再念一个词组,请你用 the one 跟这个词组回答问题,最后请你注意听正确答案。

— Which one? with the suitcase

— The one with the suitcase.

— Which one? with the red dress

— The one with the red dress.

— Which one? with the long hair

— The one with the long hair.

— Which one? with the package

— The one with the package.

— Which one? with the black shoes

— The one with the black shoes.

现在我们换一个方式做练习,这组练习的内容是说 Henry 跟 Kate

要去赴一个宴会,商量穿什么衣服,还揣测宴会是大是小。练习的做法是老师先提出一个有选择的问句,然后给你一个形容词,请你用这个形容词跟 one 回答,先举一个例子给你听。

— Are you going to wear the yellow shirt or the white shirt?

— white

— I'm going to wear the white one.

请注意答案里的 one 这个字指的就是问句里的 shirt 那个字。现在我们开始练习。在你回答之后,请听正确答案

— Are you going to wear the yellow shirt or the white shirt? white

— I'm going to wear the white one.

— Are you going to wear a long coat or short coat? long

— I'm going to wear a long one.

— Is it going to be a big party or a small party? small

— It's going to be a small one.

请注意,凡是复数名词,应该用 ones。下面我们来练习:

— Are you going to wear white shoes or black shoes? black

— I'm going to wear the black ones.

— Are you going to wear blue pants or brown pants? blue

— I'm going to wear the blue ones.

— Are you going to wear new gloves or old gloves? new

— I'm going to wear the new ones.

刚才我们练习了用 one 跟 which one 做句子。现在让我们看看怎么用单字介词 preposition 做句子。比如: on, o-n, on “上面”, under, u-n-d-e-r, under “下面”, in, i-n, in “里面”等等,都是介词。我们还要学一个字以上的介词,比如: in front of “在什么什么前面”, in back of “在什么什么后面”之类的短语做句子。首先请你注意听一些有介词跟介词短语的句子,内容是说 Susan 坐在那儿吃早点,桌上有面包,有一杯牛奶,天花板上吊着一盏灯,桌子底下有只狗。好,现在请你注意听,每个句子我们念两遍。

— Susan is at the table.

- The bread is on the table.
- The milk is in the glass.
- The dog is under the table.
- The lamp is over the table.

下面我们来做换字练习。首先由老师念一个句子,接着老师提出一个介词短语,请学生把这个介词短语换到句子里。首先举个例子:

- The suitcase is under the seat.
- under the table
- The suitcase is under the table.

好,我们正式开始。在你回答之后,请听正确答案。

- The suitcase is under the seat.
- under the table
- The suitcase is under the table.
- under the chair
- The suitcase is under the chair.
- under the desk
- The suitcase is under the desk.

下面老师换了一个句子:

- Susan is next to the window.
- next to the door
- Susan is next to the door.
- next to the table
- Susan is next to the table.
- next to her parents
- Susan is next to her parents.

下面老师又换了另外一个句子:

- Henry is in front of the door
- in front of the window
- Henry is in front of the window.
- in front of the table

— Henry is in front of the table.

— in front of the seat

— Henry is in front of the seat.

老师又换了一个句子：

— Henry's house is near the airport.

— near the railroad station

— Henry's house is near the railroad station.

— near the park

— Henry's house is near the park.

— near the school

— Henry's house is near the school.

下面又是一个新句子：

— Kate lives far from the city.

— far from the office

— Kate lives far from the office.

— far from the store

— Kate lives far from the store.

— far from the university

— Kate lives far from the university.

好了，现在让我们看看怎么把介词短语当做形容词用。比如有一句话：The suitcase is under the seat. “小提箱是在座位底下”，还有另外一句话：The suitcase is red. “小提箱是红颜色的”，把这两句并成一句，我们可以这样说：The suitcase under the seat is red. “座位底下的小提箱是红颜色的”，于是，介词短语 under the seat 是用来形容小提箱的。下面我们要练习这类句子。首先由老师念两个句子，学生把两句并为一句，听了合并的句子以后，请你跟着重复。我们现在开始。

— The suitcase is under the seat. The suitcase is red.

— The suitcase under the seat is red.

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

— The woman next to the children is Susan.

- The package is under her arm. The package is brown.
- The package under her arm is brown.
- The flag is over the airport. The flag is red and blue.
- The flag over the airport is red and blue.
- The milk is in the glass. The milk is cold.
- The milk in the glass is cold.
- The man is on top of the airport building. The man is Henry.
- The man on top of the airport building is Henry.
- The woman is in front of the door. The woman is Kate.
- The woman in front of the door is Kate.

现在我们要念一段文章给你听。文章里包括今天学的一些介词和介词短语，文章内容是说 Susan 乘飞机到美国西部的西雅图市去看表哥 Henry、表嫂 Kate 跟外甥。好了，我们用自然速度念一遍给你听，等会儿还要请你回答三个问题

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.

现在请你回答问题。回答之后请听正确答案。第一个问题是：

Where is Susan going?

Susan is going to Seattle.

第二个问题是：

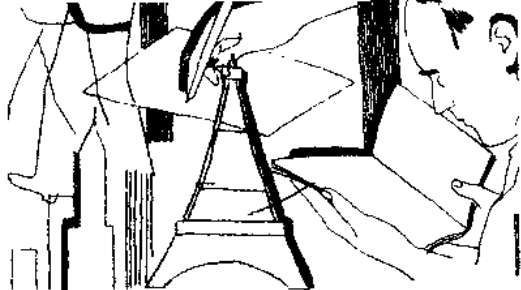
Who is Susan visiting?

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

最后一个问题是：

What is Susan bringing her cousins?

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



中级美语 2

今天我们要练习两个词组,一个是 used to, u-s-e-d t-o, used to, 另一个是动词加上 to, t-o, to 再加上动词,也就是 like to do 和 want to go 等等的动词短语。首先请你听一段对话,内容是说 Henry 跟他表妹 Susan 在谈做运动。我们先把这段对话用正常速度念一遍,请你注意正确发音跟语调的抑扬顿挫。

— Susan, what do you do for exercise?

苏珊,你做什么运动啊?

— I go swimming once a week.

我每星期游泳一次。

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

从前上中学的时候,我也游泳,可是现在没时间了。

— That's too bad. Exercise is really important.

那太糟了,运动的确是重要的。

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

我知道,我现在太胖了一点,以前我没这么重。

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

今天晚上我要去游泳,你要跟我去吗?

— Okay. I really need to get in shape again.

好啊!我真需要把体重恢复原状。

现在我们把这段对话用慢速度再念一遍,请注意听。

— Susan, what do you do for exercise?

— I go swimming once a week.

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

— That's too bad. Exercise is really important.

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

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

— Okay. I really need to get in shape again.

现在我们把刚才那段会话里包含了今天要学的语法、也就是有 used to 跟有动词加 to 加动词的句子挑出来用慢速度再念一遍给你听

— I used to swim in high school.

— I didn't use to be this heavy.

— Do you want to go with me?

— I really need to get in shape again.

首先我们练习 used to 的用法。这个词组是表示过去常常做一件事而现在不再做了。下面我们用 used to 跟在上一课里学过的字做句子；每个句子念两遍，请你注意听，同时，在念第二遍的时候请你跟着说。

— Henry used to wear old gloves.

— He used to sit next to me in school.

— Susan used to drink a lot of milk.

— She used to live far from the store.

— Henry and Kate used to go to small parties.

— They used to go out to eat.

下面我们做换字练习。先由老师念一个有 used to 这个词组的句子，接着老师念一个短语，学生就把这个短语换进句子里。

— I used to swim in high school.

— to play basketball

— I used to play basketball in high school.

好，现在我们开始。学生做换字练习的时候，请你也一起做。

— I used to swim in high school.

— to play basketball

— I used to play basketball in high school.

— to play volleyball

— I used to play volleyball in high school.

— to exercise

— I used to exercise in high school.

— to run

— I used to run in high school.

好了,现在我们看看怎么样把 He used to swim in high school. 变成问句。在把这个句子变成问句的时候必须用 did, d-i-d, did 开头,于是这句话就变成 Did he use to swim in high school? 再举一个例子:把 She used to exercise in high school. 这句话变成问句,就要这样说:Did she use to exercise in high school?

现在我们来做练习。由老师念一个有 used to 这个词组的句子,叫学生把这些句子改为问句。现在请你注意听。

— He used to swim in high school.

— Did he use to swim in high school?

— She used to play basketball in high school.

— Did she use to play basketball in high school?

— You used to play volleyball in high school.

— Did you use to play volleyball in high school?

— They used to exercise in high school.

— Did they use to exercise in high school?

— Henry used to run in high school.

— Did Henry use to run in high school?

现在我们换一个方法做练习。由老师念一个句子,请你用 where, w-h-e-r-e, where 这个字,把句子改为问句。首先举个例子:

— He used to swim in a river.

— Where did he use to swim?

好,现在我们正式开始。在你把句子改为问句之后,请听正确答案。

— He used to swim in a river

— Where did he use to swim?

— She used to work in the factory.

— Where did she use to work?

-- They used to play volleyball in their backyard.

-- Where did they use to play volleyball?

-- Susan used to run in the park.

-- Where did Susan use to run?

现在我们再换一个方式练习。先由老师用 when, w-h-e-n, when 这个字,问一个有 used to 这个词组的问句,接着老师提出一个说明时间的词组,请你用时间词组回答问题。首先举个例子:

-- When did he use to get up? at seven o'clock

-- He used to get up at seven o'clock.

现在我们正式开始练习。在你回答之后,请听我们的正确答案

-- When did he use to get up? at seven o'clock

-- He used to get up at seven o'clock.

-- When did she use to have a lot of time? after school

-- She used to have a lot of time after school.

-- When did they use to go to soccer games? on Sundays

-- They used to go to soccer games on Sundays.

-- When did Kate use to have a vacation? in the summer

-- Kate used to have a vacation in the summer.

刚才我们练习了怎么用 used to 这个词组,现在我们来学习动词加上 to, t-o, to 再加上动词的用法。首先请你听一个句子:I like to play volleyball. 这个句子有两个动词 like 和 play。这两个动词是由 to, t-o, to 这个字连在一起的, to play volleyball 就是 like 这个动词的宾语。再举一个例子:She likes to listen to music. 这个句子的宾语就是 to listen to music。现在我们来练习这类句子。练习的内容都是说亨利到了周末喜欢在家做些什么。每个句子我们念两遍,在念第二遍的时候请你跟着说。

-- Henry likes to eat at home on weekends.

-- Henry likes to eat at home on weekends.

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

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

— Henry likes to make fancy dishes on weekends.

— Henry likes to make fancy dishes on weekends.

— Henry likes to invite friends on weekends.

— Henry likes to invite friends on weekends.

除了 like 这个动词，其他动词，比方：love, l-o-v-e, love, want, w-a-n-t, want, plan, p-l-a-n, plan, try, t-r-y, try, need, n-e-e-d, need, prefer, p-r-e-f-e-r, prefer, 都可以这样用。现在我们以这些动词来做换字练习。

首先举个例子：

— Susan loves to exercise.

— wants to play tennis

— Susan wants to play tennis.

好，现在我们开始。在你回答之后，请注意听正确答案。

— Susan loves to exercise.

— wants to play tennis

— Susan wants to play tennis.

— plants to go swimming

— Susan plans to go swimming.

— tries to run very fast

— Susan tries to run very fast.

— needs to study hard

— Susan needs to study hard.

— prefers to travel by train

— Susan prefers to travel by train.

下面我们换个方式做练习。先由老师念一个陈述句，叫学生改为问句。请注意，改为问句的时候必须用 does, d-o-e-s, does。现在请你注意听。

— Susan loves to exercise.

— Does Susan love to exercise?

— Susan wants to play tennis.

— Does Susan want to play tennis?