

AAA

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[美] 君亮, W主编

英语



- ASSURANCE 安全感
- ACHIEVEMENT 成就感
- ACCELERATION 加速度

吉林科学技术出版社
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· 情景会话 ·



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编写说明

口语在英语学习中占有着非常重要的位置。过去在我们的教学中往往忽略了这个问题,从中学到大学,学了数年英语,许多学生却仍是只能阅读,不能听、说,这显然不能适应改革开放的今天对外语教学的要求。为了解决这一难题,我们特别编写了《AAA 英语情景会话》(以下简称《会话》),并配以电视教学,以使读者能又快又好地闯过听、说这一难关。

《会话》是从《AAA 英语》教材中精选出来并为配合教材的学习而设计、编写的。《会话》和《AAA 英语》教材的关系既是紧密联系的,又是相对独立的,因此,读者在跟着电视学习每一课《会话》的同时,也必须自学《AAA 英语》教材中的每一课课文、注释、语法以及文化背景知识,自己独立完成课后的练习,并通过听录音带,反复做听、说练习,以达到迅速提高听、说能力的目的。这一点是十分重要的。

《AAA 英语》全套教材采用由浅入深的教学法,是为了便于具有不同英语水平的广大读者都能适应,都能跟上电视教学的进度。第一集(上、下)比较简单,作为初学者应从头学起(不是初学者也不妨温故知新),第二集(上、下)和第三集(上、下)有一定的难度,因此,具有一定英语基础的读者可以从第二、三集开始学起(《会话》电视教学片可从第 14 讲学起),总之,学习者可以根据自己的实际情况选择适合自己的起点,以达到提高效率、迅速学成之目的。

《AAA 英语情景会话》在编写过程和筹备拍摄、播放电

视教学片的过程中,中央电视台教育节目部给予了大力支持,做了不少工作,外籍英语教学专家 Goble, Robert Johnson, Noreen Watts 及郑先达教授对教材又进行了全面校阅。作为编者,谨在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

目 录

Unit 1	Who Are You	(1)
Unit 2	Parties	(6)
Unit 3	Shopping	(11)
Unit 4	A Busy Day	(16)
Unit 5	Making a Cake	(21)
Unit 6	Talking about Pictures	(26)
Unit 7	Taking a Vacation	(31)
Unit 8	Man's Dream	(36)
Unit 9	Late for Work	(41)
Unit 10	Talking about Weather	(46)
Unit 11	A Booming City	(51)
Unit 12	Manners	(56)
Unit 13	The Great Wall	(62)
Unit 14	Greetings and Partings	(67)
Unit 15	Introductions	(72)
Unit 16	Hey, Taxi!	(78)
Unit 17	It's an Interesting Place	(83)
Unit 18	Family Value	(87)
Unit 19	A Lovely Day, Isn't It?	(92)
Unit 20	Yes, It's Mark's Speaking	(98)
Unit 21	I'd Like to Send the Letter Air Mail	(103)
Unit 22	Complaints and Apologies	(107)

Unit 23	In the Jeweller's	(112)
Unit 24	Talking about a Career	(117)
Unit 25	Having Meals in a Restaurant	(122)
Unit 26	But Your English Is Perfect	(127)
Unit 27	Then I Could Move in	(132)
Unit 28	Opening an Account in a Bank	(137)
Unit 29	How Do You Like the Show?	(142)
Unit 30	Seeing a Doctor	(147)
Unit 31	I'd Like to Take a Trip Abroad	(152)
Unit 32	Do You Have Anything to Declare?	(157)
Unit 33	Didn't You Have Any Fun on the Way?	(162)
Unit 34	Welcome Aboard	(167)
Unit 35	At the Supermarket	(172)
Unit 36	Welcoming a Foreign Delegation	(176)
Unit 37	Interview	(182)
Unit 38	A New Employee	(188)
Unit 39	Complaints	(193)
Unit 40	Renting an Apartment	(199)
Unit 41	At a Restaurant	(205)
Unit 42	Trade Talk (With Interpreter)	(210)
Unit 43	Money Exchange (At a Hotel Exchange Desk)	(217)
Unit 44	Recorded Telephone Message	(223)
Unit 45	Discipline Interview	(228)
Unit 46	Office Automation (I)	(234)
Unit 47	Office Automation (I)	(240)

Unit 48	A Board Meeting	(246)
Unit 49	International Trade	(252)
Unit 50	Business Interaction	(258)
Key to Exercises	(264)
参考译文	(291)

Unit 1

Who Are You?



Wang: Is it a picture of your family?

John: Yes, it is.

Wang: Who is he?

John: He is my father. My father is a doctor.

Wang: Who is she?

John: She is my mother. My mother is a nurse. She is a good nurse.

Wang: Who are they?

John: They are my brothers. They are students. They are young and handsome.

Wang: Who is that girl?

John: She is my sister. My sister is a secretary. She is tall and pretty.

Wang: Who is that man?

John: He is Mr Jones. He is chairman of the board of our company.

Wang: Who is that woman?

John: She is Mrs. Jones. She is a manager. She and her husband are our friends.

Wang: Oh, they are my friend, too. Who is that ugly boy?

John: It's me. I'm John. I am ugly but I am happy.

New Words and Expressions

picture	['pɪktʃə]	n.	照片
family	['fæmɪli]	n.	家庭
who	[hu:]	pron.	谁
father	['fa:ðə]	n.	父亲
mother	['mʌðə]	n.	母亲
doctor	['dɒktə]	n.	医生
nurse	[nɜ:s]	n.	护士
good	[gʊd]	a.	好
they	[ðei]	pron.	他们
brother	['brʌðə]	n.	兄弟
student	['stju:dənt]	n.	学生
young	[jʌŋ]	a.	年轻的
handsome	['hænsəm]	a.	英俊的
girl	[gɜ:l]	n.	姑娘、女孩
sister	['sɪstə]	n.	姐妹
secretary	['sekretəri]	n.	秘书
tall	[tɔ:l]	a.	高的
pretty	['prɪti]	a.	漂亮的

teacher	[ˈti:tʃə]	n.	教师
manager	[ˈmænidʒə]	n.	经理
friend	[frend]	n.	朋友
husband	[ˈhʌzbənd]	n.	丈夫
company	[ˈkʌmpəni]	n.	公司
ugly	[ˈʌgli]	a.	丑的、难看的
chairman of the board			董事长

Language Points

1. 英语中的动词往往因主语人称和数的不同而变化成不同的形式。本课中的 am, is, are 是动词 be 的三种形式,均用于一般现在时的句子中。动词 be 的后面可以跟名词、代词、形容词、副词或介词短语等。例:

I am a boy.	我是一个男孩子。
We are happy.	我们很幸福。
They are not in.	他们不在家。
My father is in the garden.	我父亲在花园里。

1. 英语中的不定冠词 a 或 an 用在可数名词前。a 用在辅音音素开始的名词前, an 用在元音音素开始的名词前。例:

a girl	一个女孩
an hour	一个小时
a university	一所大学
an honest boy	一个诚实的男孩
a one-eyed man	一个独眼的男人
an M. P.	一位国会议员

Exercises

I. Replace the underlined words:

1. I am a student. (doctor/nurse)
2. You are Mr Lin. (Ms. Hu /Mrs. Chen)
3. He is a teacher. (farmer/manager)
4. She is tall. (young/pretty)
5. My mother is a nurse. (teacher/secretary)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is John?
2. Who is a doctor?
3. Who are students?
4. Who is a secretary?
5. Who are John's friends?

III. Translate the sentences into Chinese:

1. I am Li Fang.
2. You are my brother.
3. He is a handsome boy.
4. That girl is a secretary.
5. My sister is tall and pretty.

Relative Words Professions

scientist

科学家

astronaut	宇航员
engineer	工程师
farmer	农 民
sportsman	运动员
soldier	士 兵
waiter	男服务员
waitress	女服务员
actor	男演员
actress	女演员

Unit 2

Parties



Jones: There are so many people in your house. What are they doing?

Wang: We are having a party. I am the host and my wife is the hostess.

Jones: Are they your guests?

Wang: Yes, they are. They are all my friends.

Jones: Who is that man?

Wang: He is Professor Zhang. He is a Chinese teacher. His wife is a teacher, too. Their daughter is a college student.

Jones: Who is that young man?

Wang: He is her boyfriend. He is a young doctor. His name is Karl Black.

Jones: Is he Mr Smith?

Wang: Yes, he is. He is a dentist.

Jones: Is she Miss Li?

Wang: No, she isn't. She is Miss Sun. She is an English teacher.

Jones: Who are they?

Wang: They are doctors, artists, and engineers. They are all my good friends. They all enjoy parties. We are very happy together.

New Words and Expressions

party	['pɑ:ti]	n.	聚会
many	['meni]	a.	许多
so	[səu]	ad.	如此、这么
house	[haus]	n.	房子
host	[həʊst]	n.	主人
wife	[waif]	n.	妻子
hostess	['həʊstis]	n.	女主人
your	[jɔ:]	pron.	你的、你们的
guest	[gest]	n.	客人
daughter	['dɔ:tə]	n.	女儿
college	['kɒlɪdʒ]	n.	学院、大学
too	[tu:]	ad.	也、还
name	[neim]	n.	名字
boyfriend			男朋友
dentist	['dentist]	n.	牙医
artist	['ɑ:tɪst]	n.	艺术家

engineer	[endʒi'niə]	n.	工程师
enjoy	[in'dʒɔɪ]	v.	欣赏、喜爱
happy	['hæpi]	a.	高兴、幸福
together	[tə'geðə]	ad.	在一起

Language Points

- I. 代词 all 作同位语时在句中的位置各不相同。例：

They are all my friends. 他们都是我的朋友。

(在连系动词之后)

They all like parties. 他们都喜欢聚会。

(在实意动词之前)

They can all speak English. 他们都能讲英语。

(在情态动词和实意动词之间)

- II. have 同某些名词结合在一起,表示某一活动或动作。例:

have a meeting 开会

have a look 看一看

have a rest 休息一会儿

have a walk 去散步

- III. 含有动词 be 的陈述句在改为一般疑问句时,要将 be 放在主语之前,用 Yes 或 No 来回答。例:

Are you an English teacher? 你是一名英语教师吗?

Yes, I am. 是的,我是。

No, I am not. 不,我不是。

Exercises

I. Replace the underlined words:

1. Are you a teacher? (worker/dentist)
2. Is he a professor? (doctor/student)
3. Is your father an engi-
neer? (artist/English teacher)
4. Am I a student? (lawyer/nurse)
5. Is he happy? (young/handsome)

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are they doing?
2. Who is Professor Zhang?
3. Who is Carl Black?
4. Is Mr Smith a dentist?
5. Is Miss Sun a Chinese teacher?

II. Translate the sentences into Chinese:

1. Is she a Chinese teacher, too?
2. Are those your students?
3. Our friends are all in the garden.
4. My students all like English.
5. The teachers and the students are having a party.