

中央电视台电视教育节目用书

中国版

# 跟我学

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第 4 册

广播出版社

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中央电视台电视教育节目用书

# Follow Me

## 跟 我 学

(中 国 版)

第 四 册

中央电视台电视教育部  
英国广播公司英语教学部 合编

广 播 出 版 社

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彭文兰、胡文仲、徐雄雄校阅

中 国 版  
Follow Me  
跟 我 学  
(第四册)

中央电视台电视教育部 合编  
英国广播公司英语教学部

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英国广播公司英语教学部主任

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# UNIT 46 WHEN WILL IT BE READY?

## 第四十六课 什么时候能准备好?

本课重点: 谈论过去做过的事以及将来打算做的事

### A. Texts & Notes

#### 1. We're going to France and Germany.

(Ann is chatting with her friend Sally, when Fred comes in.)

**Fred:** Ah, coffee!

**Ann:** Here you are. When will the car be ready?

**Fred:** Soon. In a few minutes. Leave it to me!

**Ann:** Good. He's getting the car ready. We're going to France and Germany during the holidays.

**Sally:** Oh, that's good.

**Ann:** Yes. Not like last year. It was terrible. We stayed at home during the holidays last year.

**Sally:** All the time?

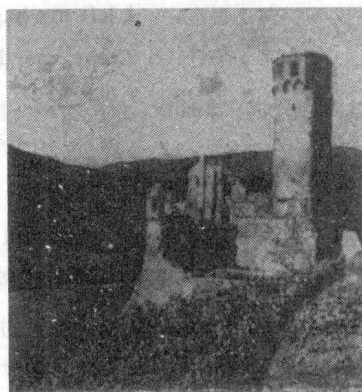
**Ann:** Yes. Fred did jobs in the house. At least during the first three days he did, but he had one or two little accidents.

**Sally:** I see. So you cleaned up the house during the rest of the holidays?

**Ann:** Yes.

**Sally:** When are you going away?

**Ann:** In a few days' time. Not till Friday. Ah, there's Fred. Finished, Fred?



Fred: Well, no. I've got one or two little problems, Ann. Where do these go?

(安和她的朋友萨莉在聊天, 弗雷德进来了。)

弗雷德: 啊, 咖啡!

安: 喝吧。车什么时候能弄好呢?

弗雷德: 快了。一会儿就得, 你甬管了。

安: 好。他正在准备车呢。假期里我们打算去法国和德国。

萨莉: 哦, 那好。

安: 是啊。不象去年。简直糟透了。去年假期里我们就呆在家里。

萨莉: 一直在家?

安: 是啊。弗雷德在家干了点活, 至少头三天他干活了, 可是他出了一两起小事故。

萨莉: 我明白了。在其余的假日里你就收拾房间了, 是吗?

安: 是的。

萨莉: 你们打算什么时候动身?

安: 过几天, 星期五才走。啊, 弗雷德来了。完了吗, 弗雷德?

弗雷德: 嗯, 没呢! 我有一两个小问题, 安。这些玩艺儿装在哪里呢?

注1. to be ready 意思是: 准备就绪。常用句型还有: to be ready for ... 和 to get ready for ...

例: Dinner is ready. (饭准备好了。)

Are you ready for work? (你能开始工作吗?)

We are getting ready for the test. (我们正在准备测验。)

When can you get the bike ready? (你什么时候能把自行车弄好?)

注2. Leave it to me. 这里的 leave 是“交办”、“委托”的意思。全句意: 这事交给我吧。并含有“你甬管了”、“这事我包了”、“放心吧”的意思。

leave 作为及物动词时有下列意思:

(1) 离开: He's left Beijing for London. (他离开北京去伦敦了。)

(2) 留下: Please leave your umbrellas in the corridor. (请把雨伞放在走廊里。)

(3) 丢在: I left my bag in the car. (我把包丢在车上了。)

(4) 听任: Leave the door open, please. (让门开着吧。)

注3. 介词 during 意: 在……期间。它表示某事发生在此期间, 可能是此期间的某一段, 也可能是整个期间, 所以, 当安说: “We stayed at home during the holidays last year” 时, 萨莉追问一句, “All the time?”

注4. job, 事情, 活计。Fred did jobs in the house 指的是做家务事。后因受了伤, 所以由安来 cleaned up the house for the rest of the holidays. to clean up the house 意: 收拾屋子。

注5. Where do these go? 这里的 go 意: 放置。

例: Where do these parts go? (这些零件装在哪儿?)

This dictionary goes on the top shelf. (这本字典放在书架顶上的一格。)

Your first names go there. (你的名字写在那里。)(参阅第21课注7)

## 2. I used to cook all the time.

(Ann and Sally continue their chat.)

Ann: It's a pity George isn't here. Oh, sorry.

Sally: It's all right, Ann. I don't mind. We're not married any more. But I can still talk about him. Yes, it's a pity, because George was very good with cars. The problem was he wasn't very good with people, and he wasn't a very good husband.

Ann: So now you're single again, what's it like?

Sally: Now that I'm single again? Well, when I was married I used to cook all the time, and I used to clean the flat, and I used to wash clothes. Now I go out more.

Ann: Visit old friends more. But George used to help you in some ways.

Sally: Yes, he used to help me when he was at home. But he wasn't at home very often. And I used to wait for him. When I was married I used to be a very weak person, Ann.

Ann: And now you're not?

Sally: No. Now I'm strong.

Fred: Ah! I need a strong person.

Sally: Oh?

Fred: I want to push the car to Gosport Garage. It's not far.

Sally: All right.

Ann: I'll help you, too. We must have that car during the holidays. Fred isn't like George. He is always at home and always tries to help. I wish he wouldn't.

(安和萨利继续聊天。)

安: 可惜乔治不在这里。喔, 对不起。

萨莉: 没关系, 安。我不在乎。我们不再是夫妻了。可我还能谈论他。是啊, 很遗憾, 因为乔治对汽车是很在行的。问题是他对人不怎么样, 他不是一个很好的丈夫。

安: 这么说, 现在你又一个人生活了, 情况怎样?

萨莉: 你是说我单身生活的情况怎么样吗? 喏, 我有家的时候, 我总得做饭, 收拾房间, 洗衣服。现在, 我出门的时候多了。

安: 看望老朋友的时候多了。可是乔治在有些方面还是给你帮助的。

萨莉: 是的, 他在家的时候是帮我忙的。可是他不在家, 我老得等候他。我婚后一直是个弱女子, 安。

安: 现在你不是了吧?

萨莉: 不是了。现在我强壮了。

弗雷德: 啊! 我正需要一个强壮的人。

萨莉: 哦?





弗雷德：我要把车推到高士柏特车行去。就在不远。

萨莉：好吧。

安：我也来帮忙吧。假期里我们非得用这车不可。弗雷德不象乔治，他老是在家，老想帮着干活，我希望他不这样才好呢。

\* \* \*

注6. pity 意：可惜的事，遗憾的事。常用的句型有：

It's a pity that ... (遗憾的是……)

The pity is that ... (遗憾的是……)

that 后跟一句子，表示遗憾或可惜的事。

pity 也可用来表示感叹：

What a pity! (真可惜！真遗憾！)

注7. to be good with something 表示善于使用或管理某物；

to be good with somebody 表示善于与某人相处；

to be good at something 表示擅长于某种科目、技巧或活动。

例：You're very good with chopsticks. (你很会使用筷子。)

She's good with children. (她很会哄孩子。)

注8. now that 是一个连接词组，意：既然，由于。也可单用 now, 省略 that。

课文中 Now that I'm single again? 是不完整的句子。接上一句，可以理解萨莉是说：Do you mean what it's like now that I'm single again? (你是说由于我又单身了，生活过得怎样吗？)

例：Now (that) I'm well again, I can go on with my work. (我既然已经恢复健康，就可以继续工作了。)

Now (that) Fred is going on holiday, he is getting the car ready. (弗雷德既然要度假去，就要准备车。)

Now that ..., ... 表示两件事先后发生，又存在着因果关系。

注9. used to 表示过去经常做某事，但现在已不再如此了。(见第31课注6)

例：When I was a child, I used to love it. (我小时候喜欢它。)

We used to go to the theatre every week when we were first married. (我们刚结婚时，每星期都去看戏。)

When I was a child, we used to go to Brighton. (我小的时候，我们经常去布赖顿。)

used to 的疑问式与否定式不常用，但有两种形式：

(1) 口语中用：Did you use to ... ?

I didn't use to ....

(2) 较刻板，口语中不用：Used you to ... ?

I used not to ....

### 3. In two weeks' time.

(Fred is calling the garage on the phone to ask when the car will be ready.)

Fred: Hello, Gosport Garage? Yes. My name's Bennett. That's right. When will my car be ready, please? Ah, I see. Yes. Problems. A lot of problems. Yes, I understand. OK, thank you. Goodbye.

Ann: When will it be ready?

Fred: Well, by Thursday....

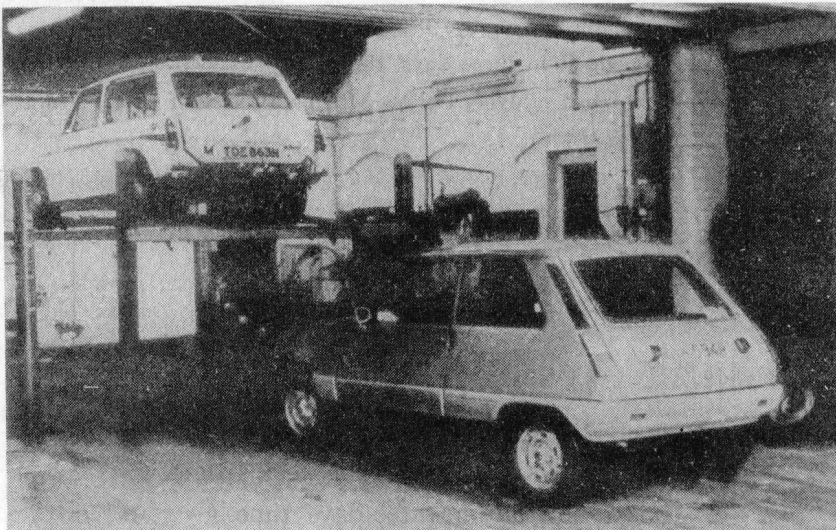
Ann: Not till Thursday?

Sally: That's all right, Ann. You're not going on holiday till Friday.

Ann: Yes, that's true. So it'll be ready in three days' time.

Fred: Well... no. Not in three days' time, exactly. In two weeks' time. It'll be ready by Thursday the twenty-second.

Ann: Oh, no!



(弗雷德给汽车行打电话, 询问车什么时候能修好。)

弗雷德: 喂, 高士柏特车行吗? 我姓贝内特。对。请问, 我的车什么时候能修好? 哦, 我明白。是的, 有问题。许多问题。是, 我明白。好吧, 谢谢你。再见。

安: 什么时候能修好?

弗雷德: 呃, 到星期四.....

安: 星期四才能好啊?

萨莉: 那没问题, 安。你们星期五才去度假嘛。

安: 是啊, 是的。这么说要三天才能得。

弗雷德: 呃.....不。确切地说, 不是三天, 而是两个星期。到22号星期四才能修好。

安: 真够呛!

\* \* \*

注10. 这里介绍另外三种表示时间的说法:

(1) by ... 表示: 不迟于, 到.....时。例:

We can do it by Thursday. (到星期四我们能做好。)

Could you call back by four o'clock this afternoon, sir? (先生, 你能在下午四点前回个电话吗?)

(2) not...till... 表示: 到.....时才行, 在.....之前不行。例:

— Clerk: When can you pick up the tickets? (你何时能来取票?)

Man: Not till Thursday. (要到星期四才行。)

The car won't be ready till Thursday, the 22nd. (汽车要到22号星期四才能修好。)

(3) in...s time 表示: 要……时间。例:

Can you do it in three days' time? (三天能做好吗?)

We shall finish studying Follow Me in another half a year's time. (再有半年时间我们就学完《跟我学》了。)

注11. 最后一句 Oh, no! 通常是在听到很不如意的事情、消息的时候所作的反应, 可以根据情况译为“真糟糕!”“真够呛!”“怎么能这样呢!”等等。

## B. Exercises

1. 下列几段是电视(和录音带)中的实例, 请听后做下面的题目:

(1) 先听一段修车工人的对话, 然后判断下列各句是否正确:

- a. The car will be ready in a week's time. ( )
- b. It will be ready in three days' time. ( )
- c. It will be ready by Tuesday. ( )
- d. It will not be ready till Thursday. ( )

(2) 有一段是夫妇在花园里谈话。请回答:

- a. What does she suggest for next Saturday?
- b. When was it that they used to go to the theatre every week?

(3) 有一段是两人在游艺场的对话。请填空:

Man: Would you like some?

Woman: No, thanks.

Man: Don't \_\_\_\_\_?

Woman: Not now. When \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) 有一段在旅行社的谈话。请回答:

- a. When will their tickets be ready?
- b. Can Smith call back that afternoon?
- c. When can he pick them up?

2. 用 during, in, by 或 till 填空:

- (1) My watch will be ready \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- (2) We didn't leave the party \_\_\_\_\_ one o'clock.
- (3) I'm not very well. I was ill \_\_\_\_\_ the night.
- (4) The letters will be ready \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock.
- (5) We were in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ September last year.
- (6) The books will be there \_\_\_\_\_ a month's time.
- (7) I won't be there \_\_\_\_\_ half past six.
- (8) Your suit will be ready \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow afternoon.

3. 请阅读这份自传, 并写一段关于你自己童年的事。



## My Early Life

I was born in 1955 in a small village not far from Bristol, and did not really leave the village or the area until I went away to university when I was 18 years old.

When I was a very small child, I was very small and weak — or my parents have told me I was. When my mother took me out, friends used to say to her: “When are you going to feed him?” She has often told me that since then she didn’t take me out much because of that.

During my early school-days, I used to be very quiet and was afraid of other children, dogs and all the animals on my grandfather’s farm. But I used to like music, and when I was a teenager, I used to play the violin. . . .

### C. Summary

#### 1. 说法与用法: 询问并回答:

##### (1) 某一期间已做或将做之事:

When are you going away?

We’re going to France during the holidays.

I was ill during the night.

We stayed at home during the holidays.

I’ll be in London during August.

##### (2) 东西何时准备好:

When will my camera be ready?

By Thursday.

In a week’s time.

It won’t be ready till Thursday.

It won’t be ready until Thursday.

##### (3) 以前经常做某事:

When I was married, I used to cook all the time.

I used to be a very weak person.

When I was a child, I used to be afraid of dogs.

#### 2. 语法: 表示时间的介词:

(1) **during**——表示一段时间。事情可能发生在这时期中的某一段, 也可能发生在自始至终的全过程中。

(2) **by**——表示: 到……时。

(3) **not till** ——表示: 在……之前不行, 到……之时就行了。与 **not until** 相同。



We're going to France during the holidays.

When will the car be ready?

He used to help me when he was at home.

When I was married I used to cook all the time.

It'll be ready in 3 days' time.

It'll be ready by Thursday.

## D. Words & Expressions

all the time

[ɔ:l ðə'taim]

adv. 一直, 始终

at least

[ət'li:st]

adv. 至少

to do jobs in the house

在家干杂活

to clean up

收拾整齐

pity

['piti]

n. 可惜的事, 怜悯

It's a pity that ...

……真遗憾

to wash

[wɒʃ]

vt. vi. 洗

weak

[wi:k]

adj. 弱的

to push

[puʃ]

vt. vi. 推

to find out

查明, 找出

area

['eəriə]

n. 地区, 区域

to feed

[fi:d]

vt. vi. 喂, 喂养

teenager

['ti:neɪdʒə]

n. 青少年

# UNIT 47 WHERE DID YOU GO?

## 第四十七课 你去过什么地方?

本课重点: 向别人介绍你去过的地方及做过的事情

### A. Texts & Notes

#### 1. Welcome to "Our Week"

(It's time for "Our Week" — a TV programme in which people talk about what they did and where they went in the week.)

**Mavis:** This week I went to see 'Congratulations'. It's on at the National Theatre. Gertrude Gawdy is in it. She's a nurse, and she's very, very good. It's


**NATIONAL THEATRE**

# Congratulations

starring  
Gertrude Gawdy  
as  
the nurse

May 13th -  
June 30th

*Daily Star:*  
'She's very  
good'



about a man and a woman, a doctor and a nurse. She loves him and he loves her. It's beautiful.

**Hubert:** I went to see the exhibition at the Tate. There are lots of new pictures by Print, Collick and Hellhouse. Very well-known artists. On the ground floor in the first room, there's a wonderful picture by James Print — "My Daughter".

**Sid:** I went to see a football match. I went to see Chelsea at Stamford

## TATE GALLERY



'My daughter'

Paintings by  
**James  
Print**

Ground floor  
Room 1



Bridge. The match began badly, but it got worse! The score was seven one to the other side. It was a terrible game! I'm going to see Brentford next week.

该是《我们的一周》的时间了。这是一个电视节目，人们在这节目里谈他们这周做过的事和去过的地方。）

**玛维丝：**这星期我去看了《祝贺》，这戏在国家大剧院上演。格特鲁德·高第参加了演出，她演一位护士，演得非常非常好。这戏讲的是一男一女，一位医生和一位护士的事。她爱他，他也爱她。妙极了。

**休伯特：**我去台特看了个展览会。有普林特、科利克和赫尔豪斯的许多新作品，他们都是很著名的画家。在底层第一室里有一幅詹姆士·普林特画的“我的女儿”，好极了。

**锡·德：**我去看了一场足球赛，是在斯坦福桥看的切尔西队。比赛开始踢得很不好，可是后来就更糟了。比分是七比一，对方领先。这场比赛是糟透了。下星期我要去看勃兰特福队去了。

**注1.** 叙说看过的戏或电影，可用下列方法：

(1) 何时去看了什么戏：

I went to see "Summer and Winter" last week. (上星期我去看了《夏与冬》。)

I went to see "Rickshaw Boy" last Sunday. (上星期日我去看了《骆驼祥子》。)

(2) 在何处上演(或上映)：

It's on at the Capital Cinema. (在首都影院上映。)

(3) 演员及其担任的角色：

Pauline Stevens is in it. She's a nurse. (保林·斯黛芬在里面扮演了一位护士。)

Siqingaowa is in it. She plays the part of Huniu. (斯琴高娃在里面扮演虎妞。)

她演什么角色，有三种说法：She's...; She plays...; 和 She plays the part of...

(4) 谈剧情：

It's about a man who wants to die. (它讲的是一个男人不想活了。)

It's about the life of working people in old China and the love between Huniu and Xiangzi.

(它讲的是关于旧中国劳动人民的生活和虎妞与祥子之间的爱情。)

(5) 表示自己对它的评价：

It's beautiful. (好极了。)

It's wonderful. (好极了。)

beautiful, wonderful 在口语中都是表示极好、妙的意思。

All I can say is go and see "Rickshaw Boy". (简而言之，都去看《骆驼祥子》吧。)



注2. Sid 看球有明显的立场, 他说 I went to see Chelsea. 说明他是站在 Chelsea 队一边的。但结果是 (The score was seven one to the other side.) 七比一输给了对方。

注3. 一些球赛用语:

- (1) Last week I went to see Leeds play Chelsea. (上星期我去看里兹队对切尔西队。)
- (2) Rong Zhihang scored a marvellous goal. (容志行踢进了一个好球。)
- (3) The score was two one at half time. (上半场比分是二比一。)  
Leeds won two nil. (二比〇, 里兹队领先。)  
It was a draw, two all. (打成平局, 二比二。)
- (4) It was the most exciting match I've ever seen. (这是我看过的比赛中最激动人心的一场。)  
The match began well, but got worse. (比赛开头挺好, 可愈来愈糟。)

注4. 形容词的最高级变化如下: (参阅第32课注1和第37课注7)

- (1) 单音节和部分双音节词: the + 形容词 + -est  
short — the shortest  
big — the biggest  
easy — the easiest
- (2) 部分双音节词和多音节词: the most + 形容词  
interesting — the most interesting  
boring — the most boring
- (3) 不规则变化:  
good — best  
bad — worst

例: It was the shortest play I've ever seen. (那是我看过的最短的戏了。)  
It was the most interesting exhibition I've ever been to. (那是我曾去过的最有趣的展览了。)  
It's the best book I've ever read. (这是我看过的最好的一本书了。)

## 2. It's famous for its countryside.

(*"Our Week" is on again.*)

**Chairwoman:** Mavis, where did you go this week?

**Mavis:** I went to Chipping Leighton. It's a village in Sussex, by the sea. About four hundred people live there. Most of them work on farms, or in the village shops. It's got a lovely old church and there's a little museum. You can visit the museum on Wednesdays. There's also a village pub ...

**Sid:** Ah — a pub!

**Mavis:** What I wanted to say was — you can stay at the pub. There's only one bus a day, so it's a good idea to take your car.

**Chairwoman:** Thank you, Mavis. And where did you go this week, Hubert?

**Hubert:** I visited the Lake District. As you know, it's a beautiful part of the country, in the north of England, about three hundred kilometres from here. Of course, it costs quite a lot to get there ...

**Sid:** You can say that again. It's terrible.



**Hubert:** But it's famous for its countryside. It has beautiful hills and lakes, forests and rivers; you can go swimming, go sailing, go fishing, go for walks.

**Chairwoman:** Thank you, Herbert.

**Sid:** I went to see my brother this week. He lives in the next street to me. I don't get time to go to the Lake District, or villages in Sussex. Too much work. Anyway, where we live there are no hills, or lakes, or forests, or rivers — just a lot of factories and dirty buildings. But the people are friendly and they're real.

(《我们的一周》又播出了。)

**女主席:** 玛维丝, 这个星期你到什么地方去了?

**玛维丝:** 我到奇比雷顿去了。这是沙塞克斯郡的一个村庄, 靠海, 大约有四百人住在那里。大部分人在农场工作或者在村里的商店工作。村里有一座漂亮的古教堂, 还有一个小博物馆。每逢星期三可以参观博物馆。村里还有一个小酒店……

**锡 德:** 啊——小酒店!

**玛维丝:** 我的意思是——你可以在这个小酒店住下。那里每天只有一趟公共汽车, 所以最好是自己开车去。

**女主席:** 谢谢你, 玛维丝。这个星期你到哪里去了, 休伯特?

**休伯特:** 我参观湖区去了。你知道, 这是英国一块很美丽的地方, 在英格兰北部, 离这里大约三百公里。当然, 去一趟要花很多钱哪……

**锡 德:** 你说得太对了。真够呛哪!

**休伯特:** 这个地区的乡村景色是出名的。那里有美丽的山林湖河, 你可以游泳、划船、钓鱼、散步。

**女主席:** 谢谢你, 休伯特。

**锡 德:** 这个星期我去看了我的弟弟, 他就住在我旁边那条街上。我没有时间去湖区, 或去沙塞克斯的村庄, 工作太忙了。总而言之, 我们住的地方既没有山林, 也没有湖河——只有许多工厂和肮脏的房屋; 可是那里的人很友好, 他们是真诚的。

