

中央电视台电视教育节目用书

中国版

跟我学

第

3

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 三 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

本书据英国广播公司提供资料
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前 言

《跟我学》中国版第三册包括了《跟我学》这套教材的第三十一至四十五课。它与相应的十五个电视节目相配合，以两周一课的进度，供三十个星期学习用。

已学过第一、二册的读者，对《跟我学》已有了很好的了解。第三册的内容在数量和难度上又有增大，只要坚持学下去，进步将更加明显，最后的成果就可望也可及了。

对于从第三册刚开始加入学习的读者，我们再简要地介绍一些情况：

《跟我学》是八十年代的一套新型的基础英语外语教材。它是现代的多种手段的教学课本。多种手段包括电视节目、自学课本和供练习用的盒式录音带。《跟我学》利用多种媒介互相配合，为学好英语提供了多、快、好、省的途径。

《跟我学》中国版是根据英国原版改编的。中国版考虑到了中国学习英语的习惯和要求，提供了较多的文学材料。电视节目中的主要用语均编入了课文、例句和练习之中。电视节目中有些材料没有编入书本，是为了保留《跟我学》要求对听力的锻炼。

学习这套教材要用两年的时间。即使没有什么英语基础的人，也能学会英语的一般生活用语，在与讲英语的外国人进行一般性交往时，不致在语言上还有大的障碍。

《跟我学》采用了交际教学法。这套教材的目的是教人学会听懂英语并会用英语与别人谈话，所以一开始就把重点放在日常会话及典型的交际情景方面。每一课的标题清楚地说明了这一课的重点。语法结构是作为掌握正确表达自己的语言能力的一种辅助手段。这种学习外语的方法就叫做“交际教学法”。

这个课程的整个内容是欧洲文化委员会规定的所谓“入门水平”所要求的基本语言。经过一年学习，达到预定水平的一半，这时叫做达到了“途中水平(Waystage)”，也就是说你可以基本上用英语进行交往了。继续努力，学完四册书，就达到“入门水平(The Threshold Level)”，也就是说在日常生活中用英语交往，在说英语的国家里独立生活也不会有语言上的大困难了。

我们在第一册和第二册的前言里谈到了一些学习方法，学第三册时仍应注意掌握好。我们想多说的一点是：贵在坚持。学习到第三册了，千万要坚持下去，切莫半途而废。努力跨出这一步，胜利就在望了。

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UNIT 31 HAVEN'T WE MET BEFORE?

第三十一课 我们在哪儿见过吧?

本课重点：谈论个人的住所、家庭、经历及文化水平等

A. Texts & Notes

1. An interview for a job

(HARKS & BENCERS wants a shop manager. Linda comes to the interview for the job)

Mrs Baker: All right, Linda. Tell us something about yourself, please.

Linda: Well, my name is Linda Miller, I'm twenty three years old and I live at 39, Hilltop Avenue, Surbiton. My telephone number is 398 0761.

Mr Jones: Very good.

Linda: I'm single, and I live in a flat with two other girls. I went to Berry Wood School, then I did a course to become a secretary.

Mr Jones: Very good! Very good indeed!

Mrs Baker: You went to Berry Wood School until ...

Linda: Until 1975. I was there from 1968 to 1975.

Mrs Baker: Ah, yes. And what exams did you take, Linda?

Linda: Six "O" levels and two "A" levels. English and Geography at "A" level.

Mr Jones: Two Advanced levels! That's wonderful!

Mrs Baker: I see. And then the course for secretaries?



Linda: Yes. And I've been a secretary for four years. I used to work for Johnson Brothers. I'm working for Wilsons at the moment.

Mr Jones: Very good! Wonderful!

Mrs Baker: Yes, I thought you'd say that. All right then, Linda, welcome to the company. You'll have to take a course for six months. The next course is beginning in a month's time. You can start then.

Linda: Oh, thank you. That's wonderful!

Mrs Baker: We'll meet again, Linda. I'm helping with the course.

Linda: Good.

Mr Jones: Good.

Linda: Thank you. Goodbye.

Mr Jones: Goodbye.

Mrs Baker: Goodbye, Linda.

(Harks & Bencers 公司招聘一名商店经理。琳达为此前来面会。)

贝克太太: 好, 琳达。讲讲你的情况吧。

琳 达: 嗯, 我叫琳达·米勒, 二十三岁, 住在瑟伯顿, 希尔托普大街39号。我的电话号码是 398 0761。

琼斯先生: 很好。

琳 达: 我是个单身, 和另外两个姑娘住一套房子。我在伯利·伍德学校读过书, 之后参加过一个秘书训练班。

琼斯先生: 不错! 确实不错!

贝克太太: 你在伯利·伍德学校读书读到……

琳 达: 读到七五年。我一九六八年到一九七五年都在那儿。

贝克太太: 呵, 好。你通过了哪些考试, 琳达?

琳 达: 六个普通级的, 两个高级的。英语和地理是高级的。

琼斯先生: 两个高级的! 太棒了!

贝克太太: 我明白了。后来参加了秘书训练班?

琳 达: 是的。我又作了四年秘书。我曾经在约翰逊兄弟公司工作, 目前我在威尔逊公司工作。

琼斯先生: 很好! 好极了!

贝克太太: 是啊, 我早就知道你会这么说的。好吧, 琳达, 欢迎你到我们公司来工作。你得先参加六个月的训练班。下一期训练班一个月之后开始, 你可以参加那一期训练班。

琳 达: 呵, 谢谢您。太好了!

贝克太太: 我们还会见面的, 琳达。我也管训练班方面的事。

琳 达: 好。

琼斯先生: 好。

琳 达: 谢谢。再见。

琼斯先生：再见。

贝克太太：再见，琳达。

注1. 请对方谈他自己的情况，常常这样说：

Tell us (或 Say) something about yourself.

注意在 tell 后面，要有一个宾格的人称代词，而在 say 后面则不需要。

注2. something 是由 some 和 thing 组成的，意：某事、某物。同类词还有 someone; somebody (某人、有人)， somewhere (某处)， someday (某日)等。修饰 something 的定语要放在它的后面。

例： We're all starting something new. (我们都在开始做新的事情。)

Someone said that to me the other day. (那天有人对我那么说过。)

Haven't we met before somewhere? (我们在什么地方见过吧?)

注3. yourself 意：你自己、你本人。

英语的反身代词如下：

myself 我自己

ourselves 我们自己

yourself 你自己

yourselves 你们自己

himself 他自己

themselves 他们自己

herself 她自己

itself 它本身

注4. 上学、参加考试、上学习班(训练班)有以下一些固定说法：

to go to school (上学)

to go to university (上大学)

to go to class (上课)

to take an exam (参加考试)

to take a test (参加测验)

to do a course (参加训练班)

注5. "O" level = Ordinary level, 意：普通级。英国学生完成十一年学业后，通过的考试叫 "O" level, 相当于我国初中毕业。

"A" level = Advanced level, 意：高级。英国在通过 "O" level 后，再学两年通过的考试叫 "A" level, 相当于我国高中毕业。

Six "O" levels and two "A" levels. 意：六门课达到普通级水平，两门课达到高级水平。

注6. used to (do something) 表示过去经常做的事，现在已不再做了。used to 可作为一个词组来学习。

I used to work for Johnson Brothers. (我过去曾在约翰逊兄弟公司工作过。)

I used to live in Kingston. (我过去住在金斯敦。)

I used to go there. (我过去经常去那里。)

注7. until 直到……时为止。

如： I was there until 1975. (我在那里呆到1975年。)意即：75年后不在那里了。

I shall stay here until tomorrow afternoon. (我将在这里呆到明天下午。)意：明天下午我要走。

注8. 西方私人公司常以老板的姓作为公司名称，如： Johnson Brothers (约翰逊兄弟公司)， Wilsons (威尔逊公司)，又如： Wiley & Sons (威利父子公司)，等等。

Harks & Bencers 是电视节目中的公司名。欧洲有 Marks & Spencers, 是著名的大百货公司。

Quality & Quantity, 意：“质地优良，品种齐全”。

2. That was fifty years ago!

(At a Senior Citizens Club, ...)

Roberts: Hello.

Gran: Hello.

Roberts: Haven't we met before somewhere?

Gran: I don't know. Have we?

Roberts: I'm Harry Roberts. I used to live in Kingston, in Summer Road. The house on the corner.

Gran: Kingston? — I used to live there!

Roberts: I knew it!

Gran: But that was fifty years ago!

Roberts: Ah!

Gran: You knew me then?

Roberts: Yes. But your name wasn't Miller. It was Johnson.

Gran: Yes! I was Ethel Johnson.

Roberts: You haven't changed much.

Gran: What, in fifty years?

Roberts: I knew it was you.

Gran: Wait a minute — Harry Roberts! Of course. You gave me some flowers one day.

Roberts: That's right. But you already had a boyfriend.

Gran: That was Tom. We got married in 1934. But I'm a widow now. Of course, I've got two sons and a daughter, all married. And six grandchildren.

Roberts: Ethel Johnson — after all these years.

Gran: Years aren't important, Harry. We are as young as we want to be. I enjoy life. Do you go to any classes?

Roberts: Classes?

Gran: Yes. I'm learning French. It's always a good idea to start something new, Harry.

(在老年人俱乐部, ...)

罗伯茨: 你好。

老太太: 你好。

罗伯茨: 我们在哪儿见过面吧?

老太太: 我不知道, 见过吗?

罗伯茨: 我是哈里·罗伯茨。我过去住在金斯敦, 在夏日街, 拐角上那所房子。

老太太: 金斯敦? ——我以前也住在那儿。



罗伯茨：这我早就知道。

老太太：不过那是五十年前了！

罗伯茨：啊！

老太太：你那时就认识我？

罗伯茨：认识。不过那时你的名字不叫米勒，叫约翰逊。

老太太：是啊！我那时叫埃塞尔·约翰逊。

罗伯茨：你的样子没怎么变。

老太太：什么？五十年没怎么变？

罗伯茨：我一看就知道是你。

老太太：等等——哈里·罗伯茨！对！有一天你送给我一些鲜花。

罗伯茨：是的。不过那时候你已经有男朋友了。

老太太：那是汤姆。我们1934年结了婚。不过现在我是个寡妇了。当然喽，我有两个儿子，一个女儿，都成家了。还有六个孙子孙女。

罗伯茨：埃塞尔·约翰逊——过去这么多年了！

老太太：岁月并不要紧，哈里。我们只要心不老人也就不会老。我热爱生活。你在上什么课吗？

罗伯茨：上课？

老太太：是啊，我正在学法语。有点新东西总是好的，哈里。

*

*

*

注9. 向面熟的人打招呼，以求攀谈，可以说：Haven't we met before? (我们见过面吧?)

此话字面上的意思是：难道我们过去没有见过面吗？但发问人的意思是：我们好象见过。英语用否定式提问，实际上表达了肯定的想法。

注10. 下列各句说明婚姻状况 (marital status):

I'm married. (我结婚了。)

I'm single. (我单身。)

I'm engaged. (我订婚了。)

I'm a widow/widower. (我是寡妇/鳏夫。)

I'm divorced. (我离婚了。)

注11. 谈孩子的情况，可用下列各句：

Have you got any children? (你有孩子吗?)

How many children have you got? (你有几个孩子?)

I've got two (children), a boy and a girl. (我有两个孩子，一男一女。)

I've got two grandsons. (我有两个孙子。)

注12. We are as young as we want to be. 此句直译是：我们会象自己希望的那样年轻。意思是：我们只要心不老人也就不会老。

as... as..., 意：如……一样地……。例：

He's as busy as he used to be. (你象过去一样忙。)

You're as young as you were. (你象过去一样年轻。)

She is as tall as he is. (她和他一样高。)

注13. grandchildren 是由 grand 和 children 组成的复合词。grand 用在亲属关系中表示祖孙辈。如：

grandfather, grandpa,
grandmother, grandma,
grandson, granddaughter 等。

注14. 下列各句是常用于告别时的客套语:

Thanks for the tea. (谢谢你招待我们喝茶。)

Thanks for coming. (谢谢你们光临。)

Thanks for giving me the time. (谢谢你接见我。)

I must go, I'm afraid. (我得告辞了。)

B. Exercises

1. 格林先生到职业介绍所谈工作。请您仔细地听这两段录音, 然后做下列是非题。你认为对的, 写 T (True), 错的写 F (False):

(1) Mr Green and the official have met before. ()

(2) They haven't met before. ()

(3) Mr Green is working for Robinsons. ()

(4) Mr Green is working for Johnson Brothers. ()

(5) Mr Green speaks a little French. ()

(6) Mr Green speaks French very well. ()

2. 学与练 (Study and Practise):

I was born *in* London.

I was born *in* 1955/*on* 14th March, 1955.

I went to Berry Wood School *from* 1967 *to/ till/until* 1975.

I did a course *in* French and English and took an exam *in* French.

I worked *for/at* Plesseys for a year.

I've worked *for/at* Johnsons *since* 1978.

用 in, on, to, for, since, until 或 from ... to 填空:

(1) I was there _____ May _____ August.

(2) I began my work there _____ 1st March.

(3) I've worked _____ Wilsons _____ a year.

(4) I did a course _____ geography.

(5) I was born _____ 20th December.

(6) I left school _____ 1965.

(7) I've been _____ Johnsons _____ May 1976.

(8) I took an exam _____ Greek last year.

(9) I learned French at school _____ 4 years.

(10) I studied _____ Paris _____ 6 months.

3. 填下表:

Surname:..... First name(s):.....
Address:
Nationality: Age:
Place of birth: Date of birth:
Telephone number: (home).....(work)
Marital status: single ☐ engaged ☐ married ☐ divorced ☐
widow ☐ / widower ☐

4. 练习对话:

A: Tell me something about your education.

B: Well, I went to ... (学校名)

That was from ... to ...

A: And what exams did you take?

B: I did/studied ... (学科名) and took exams in ... (考试科目)

A: You used to work for ... (工作单位)?

B: Yes. I worked there for ... years, from ... to ... But now I'm working for ...

5. 根据下列问题和提示, 写一段关于你自己的情况介绍:

What's your name?

My name's ...

Where do you come from?

I come from ...

Where do you live now?

Now I live in ...

Are you married or single?

I'm ...

Have you got any children?

Yes, I ...

No, I ...

When did you go to school?

I went to school in ...

What were you good at?

I was quite/very good at ...

What courses did you do after school?

I did a course ...

Where did you use to work?

I used to work ...

And where do you work now?

I work ...

What are you learning now?

I'm learning ...

Are you learning at home or at school?

I'm learning ...

Do you enjoy it?

Yes, I ...

No, I don't ...

6. 阅读材料 (Reading material):

We're inside a police station. These policemen and policewomen are getting their instructions for the day.

And this is P.C. Bill Russell, a British bobby. P.C. — that means Police Constable. In other words, an ordinary policeman.

There are also policewomen in this police station.

P.C. Russell has been a policeman for five years.

Today, P.C. Russell is on desk duty. That means he has to help people who come into the police station. They have all sorts of problems.

He's also busy answering the telephone.

There's always something happening in the police station.

C. Summary

1. 说法与用法:

(1) 婚姻状况:

Are you married?

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. I'm single.

I was, but I'm divorced now.

(2) 受教育情况:

Which school/university did you go to?

I went to...

How long were you there?

From 1965 to 1969.

考试:

Which exams did you take?

I took exams in....

短期训练或学习:

I did a course for secretaries.

I did a course to become a secretary.

(3) 过去和现在的职业:

I used to work for Johnson Brothers.

I worked for Smiths from 1970 to 1974.

I'm working for Wilson's at the moment.

(4) 向一个过去见过的人打招呼:

Excuse me. Haven't we met somewhere before?

(5) 告别:

I must go now, I'm afraid.

Thanks for the tea.

See you again next week.

2. 语法:

(1) used to 表示过去的习惯性动作:

I used to work in an office.

(2) 介词 until, 到……为止

Linda went to Berry Wood School until 1975.

(3) 反身代词:

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself;
ourselves, yourselves, themselves

I've been a secretary for four years.
I used to work for Johnson Brothers.
I'm learning French.
I must go, I'm afraid.
See you next week.

D. Words & Expressions

interview	['intəvju:]	<i>n.</i>	接见, 访问	go to university		上大学
yourself	[jə:'self]	<i>pron.</i>	你自己	engineering	[endʒi'niəriŋ]	<i>n.</i> 工程, 工程学
avenue	['ævinju:]	<i>n.</i>	马路, 林荫路	engineer	[endʒi'niə]	<i>n.</i> 工程师
flat	[flæt]	<i>n.</i>	一套房间, 一个单元	till	[til]	<i>conj. prep.</i> 到……为止
other	['ʌðə]	<i>adj.</i>	其他, 别的	bye	[bai]	<i>int.</i> 再见 (= good-bye)
course	[kɔ:s]	<i>n.</i>	课程, 科目	must	[mʌst]	<i>aux. v.</i> 必须
to do a course			上训练班	somewhere	[sʌmweə]	<i>adv.</i> 某地方
to become	[bi'kʌm]	<i>vt.</i>	成为	before	[bi'fɔ:]	<i>adv.</i> 从前, 以前
until	[ʌn'til]	<i>conj. prep.</i>	到……为止	one day		有一天, 某一天
exam	[ig'zæm]	<i>n.</i>	考试	widow	['widəu]	<i>n.</i> 寡妇
take an exam			参加考试	son	[sʌn]	<i>n.</i> 儿子
level	['levl]	<i>n.</i>	级, 水平	grandchild	['græn-i'faɪld]	<i>n.</i> 孙子(女)
geography	[dʒi'ɒgrəfi]	<i>n.</i>	地理	grandchildren		(复数)
advanced	[əd'vɑ:nst]	<i>adj.</i>	高等的, 高级的	important	[im'pɔ:tənt]	<i>adj.</i> 重要的
used to	[ju:stu]		过去惯常	as...as	[æz...æz]	同……一样
at the moment			目前, 眼下	class	[kla:s]	<i>n.</i> 班, 课
company	['kʌmpəni]	<i>n.</i>	公司	idea	[ai'diə]	<i>n.</i> 主意, 念头
farm	[fɑ:m]	<i>n.</i>	农场	divorced	[di'vɔ:st]	<i>adj.</i> 离了婚的
university	[,ju:ni'və:siti]	<i>n.</i>	大学			

UNIT 32 WHAT DID YOU SAY?

第三十二课 你说什么?

本课重点: 谈论第三者的情况, 引用或转达第三者的话

A. Texts & Notes

1. He is the most dangerous man in Britain.

(Jenkins, a young policeman, is on his first night duty. His sergeant tells him about the wanted criminal.)

Sergeant: Yes. His name is William Naylor, Jenkins. He was born in this town and he went to the local school, around the corner. He was there from September until October, 1953. But he didn't like the school, Jenkins.

Constable: No?

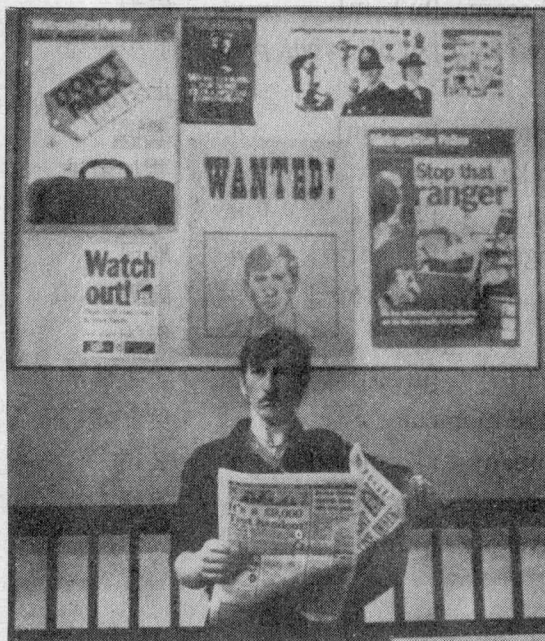
Sergeant: No. And there isn't a school there now. There was a fire, you see. On October, 1953. A big fire, and no more school!

Constable: Oh!

Sergeant: Do you think William Naylor is married, Jenkins?

Constable: I don't know, Sergeant.

(The sergeant goes on to say that William Naylor's wife had an "accident", and young policemen who meet William don't become old policemen. And this frightens Jenkins very much.)



(詹金斯,一位年轻的警察,第一次值

夜班。警官告诉他有关那个被通缉的罪犯的情况。)

警官: 詹金斯, 他的名字叫威廉·内勒。他出生在这个小镇, 就在拐角处的那个本地学校读书。一九五三年, 从九月到十月, 他一直在那个学校。可是不喜欢那个学校, 詹金斯。

警察: 不喜欢?

警官: 是的。现在这儿没有学校了。你听着, 发生了一场火灾。在一九五三年十月。一场大火, 学校就给烧光了!

警察: 啊!

警官: 你认为威廉·内勒结婚了吗, 詹金斯?

警察: 我不知道, 警官。

(警官接着说威廉·内勒的妻子遭到了“意外事件”, 还说年轻警察只要遇上威廉就当不成老警察了。这可把詹金斯吓坏了。)

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注1. 多音节的形容词比较级的形式是在形容词前加 more, 最高级加 most。如:

dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
interesting	more interesting	most interesting

注2. 说出生于何地、何时, 用 was born...

例: He was born in this town. (他出生在这个小镇。)

I was born in 1942. (我生于1942年。)

注3. fire 是“火”, 但文中的 fire 是“火灾”。a big fire 是“一场大火”。

注4. no more 意: 不再存在、不再是。例:

I have taken a course to become a teacher. I'm no more a student. (我参加了一个教师训练班, 我不再是学生了。)

注5. Do you think William Naylor is married? 这句话是复合句, William Naylor is married 是从句, 作 think 的宾语。

Young policemen who meet William Naylor don't... 这一句也是复合句。who 是关系代词, who meet William Naylor 是定语从句, 形容 young policemen。意思是: 遇到威廉·内勒的年轻警察。这整句意思是: 年轻警察碰上威廉·内勒就非出事不可, 别想再当警察了。

注6. want 意: 需要。在张贴的通缉罪犯公告上, 标以 Wanted, 下有照片、姓名等。这里 Wanted 是“通缉”的意思。

2. He said his name was David Masters.

(Mary, a policewoman, is reporting to the sergeant.)

Sergeant: Hello, Mary. Who is she?

Mary: Her name's Mrs Russell. She comes from London — 29 Bridge Road, Acton.

She's visiting her married daughter — that's Mrs Peters, 16 Bramble Lane.

Sergeant: Peters? Bramble Lane? I think I know the family.

Mary: Well, Mrs Russell was bringing some money for her daughter — two hundred pounds. She had it in her bag on the train, but when she got here, the bag was gone. 丢失

Sergeant: Okay, I'll talk to her.

Mary: Oh, by the way, there was a young man with long hair on the train sitting next to Mrs Russell. And after he got off, she couldn't find her bag.

Sergeant: A long-haired young man, eh? Ah, well. Long hair. That explains it, doesn't it?

Well, tell me about this young man on the train, Mrs Russell.

Mrs Russell: David, you mean?

Sergeant: David?

Mrs Russell: Yes. His name was David Masters.

Sergeant: That's what he told you.

Mrs Russell: Yes. He said his name was David Masters, and he told me he lived in Brightsea.

Sergeant: I see.

Mrs Russell: Well, he said he used to live in Brightsea. He lives in London now, really. He's a student at the University. He told me that he took his exams last week, and he said he was going back to Brightsea for the holidays.

Sergeant: He told you all that?

Mrs Russell: Yes.

Sergeant: So, he said he was a student at London University?

Mrs Russell: That's right. And I'm sure he is, Sergeant. He's very nice.

Sergeant: Hmmm... We'll see, Mrs Russell.



(玛丽，一位女警察，在向警官报告。)

警 官: 喂，玛丽。她是谁？

玛 丽: 她是拉塞尔夫人。她是伦敦人——住在爱克顿，桥街29号。她来看她嫁出的女儿——就是彼得斯夫人，住在布兰伯巷16号。

警 官: 彼得斯？布兰伯巷？我估计认得这家。

玛 丽: 嗯，拉塞尔夫人她给她的女儿带来一些钱——二百英镑。在火车上，钱还在她的提包里，可是她到了这儿，包就不见了。

警 官: 好的。我来和她谈谈。

玛 丽: 噢，顺便提一句，有个长头发的年轻人在火车上坐在拉塞尔夫人旁边。他下车以后，她就找不到提包了。