原著Robert J.

范东生

New Edition

# 现代美国英语

Modern American English

安徽科学技术出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

## 现代美国英语 Modern American English

Robert J. Dixson
As Revised by Eugene J. Hall



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Contents 目录		
Preface 前官	1	
Lesson 1  Review of to be, Present and Past Negative Questions with to be Attached Questions with to be Compass Directions	4	
Lesson 2  Review of Simple Present and Past Tenses Negative and Attached Questions Nationalities	22	
Lesson 3  Review of Present Continuous and going to Future, Past Continuous Negative Questions, Attached Questions Clauses with when and while	42	
Lesson 4  Review of will, can, should, may, and must Negative Questions, Attached Questions Verb Phrases to have to, ought to, be able to Languages	60	
Lesson 5 Review	80	
Lesson 6  Comparative of Adjectives and Nouns  Comparisons of Equality  Pounds and Kilograms	84	
Lesson 7 Superlative of Adjectives and Nouns Questions with which Measurement of Liquids	101	

Lesson 8	118
The Present Perfect	
Use of for and since as Time Expressions	
Use of one and ones as Pronouns	•
Telling Temperature	•
Lesson 9	136
The Past Perfect	
Past Perfect after to say	
Past Perfect in Clauses with before and after	
Addresses	
Lesson 10	155
Review	
Lesson 11	159
Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns	
Articles of Clothing	
Lesson 12	176
Adjective Clauses	
Relative Pronouns who, which, and that	
The Imperative with Let's	
Parts of the Body	
Lesson 13	196
Passive Voice, Present and Past	
Giving Directions	
Lesson 14	212
Passive Voice, Other Passive Forms	
Use of to be made of, to be called, to be used for	
Lesson 15	229
Review	

### Preface 前 言

《現代美国英语》(Modern American English)是我社从西蒙与舒斯特(Simon & Schuster)国际出版集团公司引进的一套美国英语系列教材。这套教材共六册,每册都配有录音磁带,是专为将英语作为第二语言学习的学生而设计的。本书是该系列的第三册。前二册的教材提供了语言的基本词汇,并帮助学生对英语语法有一个基本的认识,因而前二册可视为英语入门的基础教材。其后的教材和磁带是在此基础上进一步地扩大词汇量,全面系统地了解语法知识。第六册以阅读为主,是对第一册至第五册的一个总复习和补充练习。

《现代美国英语》可用于中学,也可用于成人的教学。为适应在此程度学习英语的学生,教材的进度可以调节。每一个语言点都配有广泛的口头练习。这样学生可以顺利地从一个环节进入下一个环节,从一课过渡到下一课。在第一册到第四册中,词汇和语法始终是有计划、有控制地介绍,不必担心所教的内容超出学生的接受能力。换句话说,这套教材旨在教会学生使用和听懂英语口语,重点始终放在提高使用英语的能力上。书中的所有材料和所有活动都是直接为此目的而设置的。

《现代美国英语》第三册共有 15 课,简单易学,是基础教材。每隔四课是一篇针对前四课所学内容的复习课。为了方便和适应中国学生学习英语的需要,我们对原版书进行了必要的改编,即每课分为六个部分:阅读与会话、生词与词组、结构与句型练习、语音语调、总练习、补充材料。我们还为全书的所有会话和阅读

材料的英文配置了汉语译文。这里的每一部分都是为了强化学生的某项技能,使他们能够用所学英语进行交际。

1. 阅读与会话。介绍本课即将学习的材料,通常是配上图画的问答。随着语法知识和词汇的增加,这篇引导性的材料更多地成为一篇记叙文。许多课文既有语言材料(像动词时态、名词所有格,等等),又有文化材料(地址、方向、布料、颜色,等等)。此外,一些对话可引导学生认识所学的语法结构在会话中的使用。本小节的最后部分还介绍在该课第一次出现的习惯用语和文化背景。每一节的第一部分都以听力和跟读为主,应由教师朗读句子,学生注意听,然后学生齐声跟读;第三步,由个别学生重复教师的问题并回答;最后,每一学生自己读问题,再读回答。

接下来,学生针对根据前面同样图画设计的问题进行回答。在这一步,教师应先将此内容作为听力练习,提出问题与答案;然后由学生集体或个别重复,再由教师提问,学生个别回答。最后,由一个学生提问,另一个学生回答。该项练习活动一定要贯穿本套教材的所有练习。

虽然语法材料和文化背景材料是分别给出的,但却是以一种 形式出现的,即先听和重复,再跟以问答练习。

对话也应以同样步骤进行; 听、集体或个别重复、师生练习、 学生与学生练习。

- 2. 生词与词组。在阅读与会话中所出现的生词不仅标有美语 发音还对照式地给出标准国际音标,并配上词性和词义;同时,也 对重要的词组加以注释。
- 3. 结构与句型练习。本小节为语法结构与句型的学习。先是 对课文出现的语法结构进行解释,每项解释之后配有相应的练习, 旨在帮助学生掌握一些英语的正规用法。

建议教师先口头将每项练习过一遍,学生跟读并集体回答。然后教师提出语言点并要求全班集体回答。回答错误时应及时纠正,

并由学生集体重复正确的答案。

做了充分的口头练习后,便可布置学生做笔头作业。家庭作业需认真批改并返还学生,以使他们知道自己的错误,并能看到自己的进步。本节练习是为了帮助学生形成使用特定句型的习惯,而最后部分的会话练习则是为学生更灵活地使用句型所提供的训练。

4. 语音语调练习。本节提供语音各方面的练习。除每课都有成对的元音练习外, 还配有专门的语调练习, 并作了语调的标记。

本节练习应以集体或个人跟读为主。教师的语音语调应向学生提供示范。用于语调练习的句子以自然会话的速度出现,这样学生可以适应真实使用环境中的英语口语,本节的录音磁带可提供很有用的补充练习。

- 5. 总练习。本节提供真实情景中英语会话的口头练习。部分练习是复习前面课文内容的问答,问题的形式以图画和文字为主。步骤为:首先教师提问,然后学生个别回答。其后学生摹仿教师提问,另一学生再做回答。
- 6. 补充材料。为了加强学生的阅读能力和会话水平,我们特地从原版书的配套练习教材 Workbook 中精选了阅读和会话部分,作为补充练习材料,以扩展学生的知识面,为学有余力的学生提供更多的练习机会,从而达到巩固的目的。

本书由江博、刘桂霞、王春阳翻译,江博编写生词与词组、语 法注释部分,并和范东生一起负责了全书的审稿和统稿工作。



#### **Reading and Oral Practice**

#### A. Listen and repeat.



What happened yesterday? Dick's company moved to a new building.



Where is the new office? It's in a skyscraper downtown.



How high is the building? It's forty-five stories high.



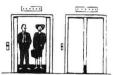
What floor is Dick's office on? It's on the thirty-third floor.



What's on the ground floor? There are several shops and a restaurant on the ground floor.



What's underground?
There's a four-level garage underground.



How do people go up and down in the building? They take elevators up and down. There are twenty elevators.



Is the building in a convenient location? Yes, it's in a very convenient location. There's a subway station on the corner.



Where was Dick's office before? It was in an old building uptown.



Was it a large office? No, it wasn't. There wasn't enough space for everybody.



Was it in a convenient location? No, it wasn't. It was a long way from the subway.



Why were all the employees glad to move? Because they were crowded and uncomfortable in the old office.

昨天发生了什么事? 迪克的公司搬进一幢新大楼了。

新的办公室在哪里? 在市中心的一幢摩天大厦里。

大厦有多高? 有 45 层高。

迪克的办公室在哪一层? 在第三十三层。

- 一楼有什么?
- 一楼有几家商店和一家餐馆。

地下有什么? 有一个 4 层的停车场。

人们怎么上下楼? 乘电梯上下楼,楼里有 20 部电梯。

大楼的位置交通方便吗? 是的,非常方便。拐角处就有一个地铁站。

迪克的办公室以前在哪里? 位于远离闹市的一幢旧楼里。

原来的办公室大吗?

不大,很拥挤。

它所处的位置方便吗? 不方便,离地铁很远。

为什么所有的员工都乐于搬迁? 因为旧办公室拥挤而且不舒适。

#### B. Answer the questions.

- 1. What happened yesterday?
- 2. Where is the new office?
- 3. How high is the building?
- 4. What floor is Dick's office on?
- 5. What's on the ground floor?
- 6. What's underground?
- 7. How do people go up and down in the building?
- 8. Is the building in a convenient location?
- 9. Where was Dick's office before?
- 10. Was it a large office?
- 11. Was it in a convenient location?
- 12. Why were all the employees glad to move?

#### C. Listen and repeat.



What does a compass show? It shows directions.

What are the four points of the compass? They are north, south, east, and west.



What's east of the United States?
The Atlantic Ocean is east of the United States.

What's west of the United States?
The Pacific Ocean is west of the United States.

Is New York on the east coast or on the west coast? It's on the east coast.



Is San Francisco on the east coast or on the west coast? It's on the west coast.

What country is north of the United States? Canada is north of the United States.

What country is south of the United States? Mexico is south of the United States.



Is Los Angeles east or west of New York?
It's west of New York.

Is Miami north or south of New York? It's south of New York.

指南针上显示什么? 它能显示方向。

指南针的四个点代表什么? 它们分别代表北、南、东、西。

美国的东面是什么? 美国的东面是大西洋。

美国的西面是什么? 美国的西面是太平洋。

纽约位于东海岸还是西海岸? 位于东海岸。

旧金山位于东海岸还是西海岸? 位于西海岸。

美国的北面是哪个国家? 美国的北面是加拿大。

美国的南面是哪个国家? 美国的南面是墨西哥。

洛杉矶在纽约的东边还是西边? 在纽约的西边。

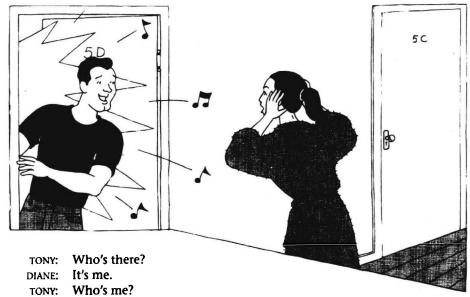
迈阿密在纽约的北边还是南边?

#### 在纽约的南边。

#### D. Answer the questions.

- 1. What does a compass show?
- 2. What are the four points of the compass?
- 3. What's east of the United States?
- 4. What's west of the United States?
- 5. Is New York on the east coast or on the west coast?
- 6. Is San Francisco on the east coast or on the west coast?
- 7. What country is north of the United States?
- 8. What country is south of the United States?
- 9. Is Los Angeles east or west of New York?
- 10. Is Miami north or south of New York?

#### E. Dialogue



DIANE: Come on, Tony, open the door. It's me, Diane.

TONY: Oh, hi, Diane, come on in. What's up?

DIANE: It's that stereo of yours!

TONY: What's the matter with it?

DIANE: It's too loud. It's keeping everybody in the building awake.

TONY: It's early, nobody's asleep yet.

DIANE: It's almost midnight, Tony.

TONY: It isn't that late already, is it?

DIANE: Yes, it is. And tomorrow's a workday. There are people who work,

you know.

TONY: Well, I'm one of them too.

DIANE: Then turn off your stereo and go to bed. TONY: Oh, all right. But isn't this great music?

DIANE: It isn't great music at midnight.

To keep is an irregular verb. The past tense form is kept.

They keep the milk in the refrigerator.

He kept on playing his stereo after midnight.

To keep on means "to continue" to do something.

托 尼:谁呀?

黛安娜:是我。

托 尼: 你是谁?

黛安娜: 快点,托尼,开门,我是黛安娜。

托 尼:噢,你好,黛安娜。快进来,怎么了?

黛安娜: 是不是你家的音响在开着?

托 尼:怎么了?

黛安娜:声音太响了,把楼里的人都吵醒了。

托 尼:现在还早,还没人睡觉呢。

黛安娜:已经快午夜了,托尼。

托 尼:还没那么晚,不是吗?

黛安娜:不,已经很晚了,况且明天是工作日,人们都要上班,你是 知道的。

托 尼:是呀,我明天也得上班。

黛安娜:那就关掉音响睡觉吧。

托 尼:好吧,可是你不觉得这音乐很美吗?

黛安娜: 到了深夜就不是美妙音乐了。

#### **New Words and Expressions**

already [ɔl'redi;ɔ:l'redi] ad. 已经
asleep [ə'slip;ə'sli:p] a. 睡着
awake [ə'wek;ə'weik] a. 使醒
coast [kost;kəust] n. 海岸
convenient [kən'vinyənt;kən'vi:njənt] a. 方便的
country ['kʌntri] n. 国家