

欢乐美语

2

TUNING IN THE U.S.A.



LISTENER'S GUIDE 2

PROGRAM 27~52

欢乐美语

TUNING IN U.S.A.

广播英语教学节目

2

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"Moving In"

INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Today on **TUNING IN THE U. S. A.**, We are in Riverdale, where Michael and Eva Buchman have just bought the house next door to the Stewarts¹. They have **rented**² a small truck to move their furniture. As they start to carry in a large **couch**³, Richard Stewart arrives. He introduces himself and offers to help them move their **furniture**³. Later, Richard's wife Marilyn appears with a gift to welcome the new neighbors.

ACT I

Michael: **Ready**⁴, Eva? One, two, three, lift.

Eva: Michael, **let me catch my breath**⁵. This couch is very heavy.

Michael: OK. **Take your time**⁶. I don't want anyone to **get hurt**⁷. Why didn't we hire a **moving comp** — **any**⁸ to do this work for us?

Eva: We can do it by ourselves. **We'll just have to**⁹ **take it slowly**¹⁰.

Michael: Ready, now?

Eva: Ready! One, two, three...

Richard: Hi, there!

Michael

and Eva: Hello.

Richard: I'm Richard Stewart. I live right there. Next door, at my **parents**¹¹ house.

Michael: Nice to meet you. I'm Michael Buchman, and this is my wife Eva.

Richard: How do you do, Eva? Are you the new owners?

1. **rent**[rent]: 租用
2. **couch**[kaʊtʃ]: 躺椅;长沙发椅
3. **furniture**[ˈfɜːnɪtʃə]: all objects that furnish a home 家俱。注意 furniture 为不可数名词,不能说 a furniture 或 furnitures “一件家俱”,而应说 a piece of furniture。
4. **Ready**: = Are you ready? 口语中通常用省略形式。
5. **let me catch my breath**: = let me rest for a moment until I'm not breathing hard 让我喘口气
6. **Take your time**: 别着急;慢慢来
7. **get hurt**: 受伤
8. **a moving company**: 搬家公司
9. **we'll just have to** ...: 我们只需要.....短语 have to do something 意思是“不得不做某事”。
10. **take it slowly**: = do the job slowly and carefully 慢慢地、小心地做.....
11. **parents**¹: (我)父母的。以复数形式-s 结尾的名词变所有格形式时,直接在 s 后加 ', 又如: the students' homework. 但如果名词本身以 s 结尾,变所有格时还是加 -'s, 如 the circus's animals。

Eva: Yes. This is **our first house**¹². We're very excited.

Richard: **I saw you trying**¹³ to lift that couch. I came to offer my help.

Michael: That's very kind of you.

Richard: **It's nothing**¹⁴. **Should I**¹⁵ take this end?

Michael: That's **great**¹⁶! Thanks, Richard. I'm ready when you are. One, two, three. [Michael, with Richard's help, lifts the couch.] **Eva, go open the front door**¹⁷.

Richard: It's heavy. I hope this is the only couch you have.

Eva: Oh, it is.

Michael: **We made it!**¹⁸ Let's set it down right here.

Richard: It **looks nice**¹⁹ in front of the fireplace. Shall we **bring in**²⁰ something else?

Michael: Oh, Eva and I can finish the job. The couch was the hard part.

Richard: **I've got time**²¹ to do more. With three of us working, we might be done **in an hour**²².

Michael: Are you sure?

Richard: I'm sure. Come on. I want to help.

[Later]

Eva: Is that the last box?

Richard: This is it.

Michael: Put it right over here, Richard. **I can't believe it,**²³ Eva! We're **all**²⁴ moved in!

Richard: Yup. You're all done.

Michael: Thanks for your help, Richard.

Richard: You're welcome.

Eva: I think **we're going to be**²⁵ very happy in Riverdale.

Marilyn: [She knocks on the door and enters.] Hello?

Richard: Hey! This is my wife Marilyn.

12. **our first house**: 我们买的第一座房子
13. **I saw you trying**: 我看见你们正要……. 感官动词(see, hear, watch, feel 等)后接宾语和现在分词充当的宾语补语, 这种宾语补语表示动作正在进行。
14. **It's nothing**: = You're welcome 没关系; 这没什么。
15. **should I**: = Do you want me to …? 需要我(扶这边)吗?
16. **great**: 棒极了; 好
17. **Eva, go open the front door**: Eva, 去开前门。动词 go 之后有时直接用动词原形, 其功能相当于 go to do something。
18. **We made it**. = We accomplished a difficult task. 我们完成了(一件困难的事情)。
19. **Looks nice**: 看上去很好
20. **bring in**: 搬进来; 拿进来
21. **I've got time**: 我有时间……。have got 相当于 have。
22. **We might be done in an hour**: 也许我们在一小时之内能干完。这里的 might 表示可能性; in an hour 意思是“一小时之内”。
23. **I can't believe it**: 我真不敢相信。
24. **all**: completely 完全地; 全部
25. **We're going to be**: 我们将……。be going to 和 will 都可表示将来时, 但 be going to 表示即将发生的事或计划好的、肯定要发生的事情。

Marilyn, meet Eva and Michael.
 Marilyn: Hi.
 Eva: Hello, Marilyn.
 Michael: Hi.
 Marilyn: Hello. I brought **you all**²⁶ something to eat.
 Michael
 and Eva: For us? **How nice of you!**²⁷
 Marilyn: Welcome to the neighborhood.

END OF ACT I

26. **you all**: everybody 你们所有的人; 大家
 27. **How nice of you**: 你太好了。

学习焦点

以下是录音带上学习焦点的全文:

Let's look at the words like "by myself" and "by ourselves". Listen, "Why didn't we hire a moving company to do this work for us?" "We can do it by ourselves." They thought they could do the moving alone by themselves. Now, I'm going to ask you some questions. "Do you live alone? Do you live by yourself?" "I don't live by myself, I live with my husband and children." Here's another question, "Are you by yourself now? Are you alone?" "No, I'm not by myself." "You're here." "Right. I am here." Today we looked at the words like "by myself." I'll talk to you again soon.

解说:

英语中的反身代词由所有格的人称代词加-self 或-selves 构成,它们是 myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves, itself. 反身代词前面加 by (如 by myself) 有两种意思 (1) 单独, 独立 (做某事); (2) 独自 (一个人)。

作“单独、独立”讲时,指做某事不要别人的帮助,独立完成。

在下面句子的空白处填入适当的反身代词:

- 1) Eva thought they could do the work by _____.
- 2) If you can't do all these chores by _____, ask someone to help.
- 3) Michael didn't believe he could move the couch by _____.
- 4) He is going to be by _____ all weekend.
- 5) Philip and Ellen feel quiet to be by _____ at home.

美国生活与文化

在美国,拥有自己的房子是“美国梦”的一部分,是美国人期待并为之努力奋斗的目标。

搬迁到一个新的地方也是美国家庭生活中的一件大事。如果在其它地方有就业机会,美国人一般不怕离开自己的老家。

由于美国人普遍都有汽车,全国各地又有现代化的州际公路网联接,因此人们很容易实现自己选择职业和居住环境的愿望。事实上,美国人的搬迁频率要远远高于世界上其它国家的人民。

INTRODUCTION TO ACT II

*This time on TUNING IN THE U. S. A. , we are in the Stewarts' backyard for a **Fourth of July**¹ celebration.² Susan is cooking some hamburgers and hot dogs on a **barbecue grill**.³ Robbie is playing **volleyball**⁴ with his parents and some other neighbors. Richard and Marilyn are talking with Michael and Eva, the new neighbors. They are explaining this traditional family picnic. It happens every year on **Independence Day**⁵.*

ACT II

- Susan: [She rings a dinner bell.] **Come and get it!**⁶ Hot dogs and hamburgers are ready!
- Richard: My sister Susan does the cooking every year.
- Eva: It was really nice of your family to invite us to your Fourth of July picnic. **Thank you for making us feel so at home in Riverdale.**⁷
- Richard: You're welcome. We're just happy you could join us.
- Eva: Do you have this party every year?
- Ricgard: Sure. Every Independence Day. **We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years.**⁸
- Eav: Are there always this many people here?
- Richard: **More or less.**⁹ There's all of our family, of course, **plus**¹⁰ many of our neighbors. The Goldbergs, the Lindstroms, Mrs. Romero, and the Masseys, Have you met them?
- Michael: Not yet. They live across the street, don't they?
- Richard: That's right. There they are. They're playing volleyball with my parents and my brother.
- Michael: I'm sorry. I've forgotten your brother's name.
- Richard: My brother's name is Robert. But we call him Robbie.

1. **Fourth of July**: 7月4日。美国独立日,也叫 Independence Day。
2. **celebration** ['seli' breifən]: 庆祝
3. **barbecue** ['ba:bikju:] **grill** [gril]: an outdoor fireplace for cooking meat over an open flame or hot coals 野外烤肉架
4. **volleyball** ['vɒlibɔ:l]: 排球
5. **Independence** ['indi' pendəns] **Day**: 独立日(美国国庆节)
6. **Come and get it**: 吃饭了。这是叫别人吃饭的非正式用语。
7. **Thank you for making us feel so at home in Riverdale**: 在 Riverdale, 你们使我们感觉到像在家里一样,谢谢你们。
8. **We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years**: 我们这样做已经有十到十五年了。这是现在完成进行时态,由 have/has + been + 现在分词构成,表示已经完成而且还要继续进行的动作。可以用 for 和 since 引导时间状语,for 表示一段时间,since 表示从某一点时间至今。如:
 { We've been having these picnics for ten years
 { We've been having these picnics since 1983.
9. **more or less**: 大约;大概
10. **plus** [plʌs]: (介词)加;加上

Michael: Boy, Robbie's a good volleyball player!

Richard: He loves it. He **would rather play volleyball than**¹¹ any other sport.

Eva: I think he's been playing all afternoon.

Richard: I'm sure he has. But pretty soon it'll be too dark to see the ball.

Michael: What happens then?

Richard: The **fireworks**¹², of course. **They should be starting just as soon as it's dark**¹³. So, come on. We had better get some food soon.

[Later]

Michael: That was a great hot dog.

Richard: Susan is a great cook. She buys the best hot dogs from the **butcher**.¹⁴ Then she cooks them slowly over a **charcoal**¹⁵ fire.

Eva: She told me that she made the **relish**¹⁶ herself. With vegetables from your dad's garden.

Richard: Every year. Oop! There are the fireworks.

Eva: The fireworks! They're beautiful.

Michael: Red...green...blue...and yellow.

Richard: You know, **all across America**¹⁷ people will be watching fireworks tonight.

Michael: Last year, we went to New York City for the fireworks. There's a beautiful **display**¹⁸ over the **Brooklyn Bridge**.¹⁹ People come from **all over**²⁰ to see it.

Eva: So, of course, the traffic there is terrible.

Richard: Well, we don't have to travel to see great fireworks.

Eva: You're lucky to be able to see them from here.

Richard: But, Eva, both of us are lucky. It's your **neighborhood**²² now, too.

All: Ah!

END OF ACT II

11. **Would rather ... than ...**: 宁愿……而不愿……; 比……更喜欢……
12. **firework** ['faɪəwɜ:k]: 焰火; 烟花 (一般用复数 fireworks)
13. **They should be starting as soon as it's dark**: 天一黑就开始放焰火。这是用现在进行时表示将来时的用法。注意 as soon as 之后的从句表示将来时间的事情, 用一般现在时。
14. **butcher** ['bʊtʃə]: 屠夫; 肉铺
15. **charcoal** ['tʃɑ:kəʊl]: (木) 炭
16. **relish** ['relɪʃ]: 调味品; 佐料
17. **all across America**: 全美国; 美国各地
18. **display** [dis'pleɪ]: 展示; 展览
19. **Brooklyn Bridge**: 美国纽约市著名的布鲁克林桥
20. **all over**: every where; 到处
21. **neighborhood** ['neɪbəhʊd]: 邻近地区; 聚居区。美国人习惯于把自己居住的地区称为 neighborhood。

学习焦点

以下是录音带上学习焦点的全文:

Today we're going to look at sentences like this: "Robbie's been playing volleyball all afternoon." Robbie's been playing volleyball all afternoon. And Susan's been cooking all afternoon. And listen to this. "Do you have this party every year?" "Sure, every Independence Day. We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years." Mm, they've been doing it every year for ten or fifteen years. Let me ask you a question, "How long have you been learning English?" I've been learning English for a very long time. Today we heard sentences like "Robbie's been playing volleyball all afternoon." That's all for now.

解说:

句子 We've been doing it for ten or fifteen years 用的是现在完成进行时。现在完成进行时表示某事从过去某时开始,一直持续到现在,而且还要继续进行。比如:

I've been living in Beijing for ten years.

(我在北京住了十年)(将来还要继续住)。

现在完成进行时的结构是:

have/has + been + 动词现在分词

用现在完成进行时完成下列句子:

- 1) Robbie _____ (play) volleyball all afternoon.
- 2) The Stewarts _____ (have) the party for ten or fifteen years.
- 3) Alexandra _____ (live) in New York since 1990.
- 4) We _____ (learn) English since middle school.
- 5) I _____ (listen) to the radio program for a long time.

美国生活与文化

在美国独立日,即7月4日,美国人庆祝1776年7月4日独立宣言(the Declaration of Independence)的签署。由于独立日在夏天,天气较好,通常举行一些户外庆祝活动,如:野餐、运动会、游行、放焰火等。

美国的全国性节日和纪念日较多,有些属于文化、宗教性质,有些则是社会、政治性的。随着外来移民的逐年增多,许多外族的传统节日也被带入了美国。这些节日的庆祝活动虽然基本是局限在该民族移民集中的地区,但也都受到本地原有居民和社会各界的尊重。如旧金山地区每年庆祝中国旧历年的活动就十分隆重,并有不少美国友好人士参与。

Activities

课后作业

练习一

看看 Stewart 家周围地区的地图。用方框中的地点介词填空:

next door to across from around the corner from in front of

1. The Stewarts live _____ the Buchmans.
2. The Stewarts live _____ the Masseys.
3. The Lindstroms live _____ the Goldbergs.
4. The bus stops _____ the Stewarts.



练习二

下面是一些表示礼貌或客气的表达法。请找出每句话是谁说的？



1. "I saw you trying to lift that couch. I came to offer my help". _____
2. "That's very kind of you." _____
3. "It's nothing." _____
4. "For us? How nice of you!" _____
5. "Welcome to the neighborhood." _____
6. "It was really nice of your family to invite us to your Fourth of July picnic." _____
7. "Thank you for making us feel so at home in Riverdale." _____

练习三

用 for 或 since 填空。

1. Robbie's been playing volleyball _____ this morning.
2. Susan's been cooking _____ three hours.
3. Everybody's been waiting for this fireworks display _____ last year's display.
4. Those hot dogs have been cooking on the grill _____ ten minutes now.
5. We've been having these picnics _____ ten or fifteen years now.

"Just the Two of us"

INTRODUCTION TO ACT I

Today on TUNING IN THE U. S. A. , we're in New York City with Richard and his wife Marilyn. They are in a large **music hall**¹ waiting for a concert to begin. While the musicians tune their instruments, Richard and Marilyn feel happy to be together. They hope to have a quiet dinner alone after the concert. But before the concert even begins, their plans have changed.

ACT I

Richard: Hmm. Let's see. Tonight they'll be playing the Hunt **Quartet**.² Do you remember this piece, Marilyn?

Marilyn: Of course, Richard. [She hums the melody.] We heard it on one of our first **dates**³ together. We went to a concert in **Central Park**.⁴

Richard: It was a beautiful night. But then ...do you remember?

Marilyn: It started to rain before the piece was half over.

Richard: And you wanted to stay and listen **in spite of**⁵ the weather.

Marilyn: I put your new jacket over my head to keep the rain off me.

Richard: As I remember, it didn't keep you very dry!

Marilyn: [She laughs.] And you could never wear the jacket again!

Richard: [He laughs.] I think that was **the day I knew I loved you**.⁶

Marilyn: Really?

1. **music hall**: a very large room for musical events 音乐厅, 音乐堂
2. **quartet** [kwɔ:'tɛt]: 四重奏



3. **dates**: meetings between two people who have a romantic interest in each other (和异性) 约会
4. **Central Park**: the large park in the center of Manhattan, in New York City 纽约市内的中央公园
5. **in spite of**: even though 尽管 in spite of 后面跟名词, even though 后面跟从句, 看例句: In spite of the rain, we went to the park. Even though it rained, we went to the park.
6. **the day I knew I loved you**: the day (that) I knew (that) I love you. 详释见后 (See Focus In for Act I) 我知道, 就是在那一天, 我爱上了你。

Richard: Well, that was the first day I knew I loved you. Now I know it every day.

Marilyn: Oh, Richard, this is so much fun, going to a concert ... and **just being with you.**⁷

Richard: You mean **being just with me**⁸. We don't have enough time to be together—only the two of us.

Marilyn: I know.

Richard: But tonight is different. So, what shall we do after the concert?

Marilyn: Well ... how about that nice restaurant down by the Brooklyn Bridge? We can sit at a table for two, and **look into each other's eyes**...⁹

Richard: Unless Susan and Harry are there.

Marilyn: Susan and Harry? What do you mean?

Richard: Well, if Susan and Harry are there, it would be **rude**¹⁰ for us just to look into each other's eyes.

Marilyn: Richard, **what are you talking about?**¹¹

Richard: Look at the couple sitting two rows in front of us.

Marilyn: Susan and Harry!

Richard: And I thought we were alone.

Susan: [calling] Richard, Marilyn! What are you doing here?

Richard: The same thing you're doing, I think. Waiting for the music to begin.

Susan: Oh, Richard, I meant that we didn't know that you were going to be here.

Marilyn: We just got tickets this morning.

Susan: Can you join us after the concert?

7. **just being with you**: the fact of being together with you 只和你在一起
8. **being just with me**: being with only me 只和我,就我们俩个在一起
9. **look into each other's eyes**: exchange romantic glances at each other (多情,富有情感地)互相注视对方
10. **rude**: not polite 不礼貌的,无礼的
11. **what are you talking about?** = What do you mean? 你说什么?是什么意思?

Richard: Well ... we **sort of**¹² had some plans.

Susan: Come on, you two. We're going to a great party.

Richard: Well, I don't know.

Susan: Marilyn, remember the hat designer I was telling you about? She'll be there. Come on, say yes.

Richard: Well, Marilyn?

Marilyn: Sure. Let's go to the party with Susan and Harry. It'll be fun. **As long as**¹³ we're together—that's the important thing.

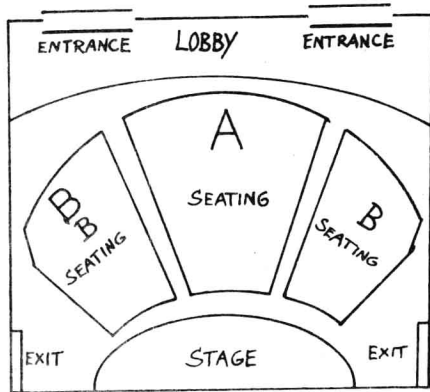
Susan: Well? Can you come?

Richard: Sure.

Susan: Terrific! **We'll meet you**¹⁴ in the **lobby**¹⁵ after the concert!

END OF ACT I

12. **sort of**: more or less (informal use) (美国) 几分, 有点, 稍微, 用作状语
13. **as long as**: provided that 只要
14. **We'll meet you**... = We'll wait for each other... 我们在……碰头, 见面, 等你们。
15. **lobby**: the entrance area to a large hall or theater 门厅, 过厅



学习焦点

以下是录音带上学习焦点的全文:

Today we're going to study this kind of sentence: "Remember the hat designer I was telling you about?" We can say either "the hat designer I was telling you about" or "the hat designer that I was telling you about." Here is another example. "What are you doing here?" "The same thing you're doing." Or Richard could say "The same thing that you're doing." OK, now repeat this sentence without "that". "This is the same music that we heard in Central Park." "This is the same music we heard in Central Park." And "this is all the time I have." or I could say "this is all the time that I have." Bye now.

注:

hat designer: 帽子设计师

解说:

关系从句(即定语从句)通常由关系代词 who, whom, whose, that, which 引导。口语中 whom 可以省略,而 who 有时可以代替 whom。That, which 和 who 也可以省略,但当它们在从句中作主语时不能省略。whose 不能省略。

用 who, whom, that, which 或 whose 填空,如可以省略,加上括号()。

- 1) Richard didn't remember the hat designer _____ Susan told him about.
- 2) I saw a boy _____ dog ran away.
- 3) "Tuning in the U. S. A." is a radio program _____ helps you learn English.
- 4) I know the man _____ lives there.
- 5) Yesterday I bought a dictionary _____ cost me \$ 20.

美国生活与文化

许多美国人利用社交场合(音乐厅、剧院、晚会等)与和他们业务上有关的人士会面以助于自己工作的开展。很多交易、买卖是在宴会桌上做成的。另有一些美国人则不然。他们不愿把工作与娱乐混为一谈。他们更喜欢工作时专心致志,而参加娱乐活动时则尽情享受。

INTRODUCTION TO ACT II

This time on TUNING IN THE U. S.

*A. , Richard and Marilyn are in New York City at a party with Susan and her friend, Harry Bennett. It's a nice party, but it's very crowded. And Richard and Marilyn had not **exactly**¹ planned to go a large party on their evening out together. They wanted to be alone. But they won't be alone until the end of the night, as they **head**² home to Riverdale.*

ACT II

Susan: Judy, Robert, Anne, and Tom, **This is**³ my sister-in-law Marilyn. She's married to my brother Richard. He's over there by the food table.

Marilyn: Hi. **How do you do?**⁴ Robert, Judy... [She laughs.] I'm sorry. I'll never remember all your names.

Robert: Oh, that's all right. **Learning**⁵ a lot of new names is never easy. It's nice to meet some of Susan's family. She talks about you **all the time**.⁶

Marilyn: Richard and I went to hear a concert. We didn't know Susan and Harry would be there, too.

Susan: **We begged them to come**⁷ along with us.

Richard: Hi, everybody.

Marilyn: This is my husband, Richard. And this is ...

Susan: A nice group of my friends. Richard, you'll have to make your own introductions. I just saw Kathy, and **I want Marilyn to meet her**.⁸

Marilyn: See you later, Richard.

Susan: [calling] Kathy! Wait a minute!

Robert: Susan **tells me**⁹ you're a photographer, Richard. I'm the photo editor at an art magazine. Have you seen the **exhibit**¹⁰ at the photography center? Oh, by the way, my name is Robert.

1. **exactly** [ig'zæktli]: entirely, quite 完全地, 确切地, 事实上
2. **head**: to travel in a certain direction 朝某一方向走, 出发, 前进, 行驶。
3. **this is ...pro.** 一些。that, this, these, those 在一些场合用作人称代词。打电话时: Hello, this is Jane Astin. = I am Jane Astin. 作介绍时: This is my sister-in-law. = Here is my sister-in-law.
4. **How do you do?** 你好。(第一次见面时问候语, 回答时仍说 How do you do.)



5. **learning**: 动词后 +ing 形式的词可作名词使用, 此处为动名词。
6. **all the time**: frequently 总是, 常常, 经常
7. **We begged them to come.** = We asked them many times to come. 恳求, 多次邀请.....

[Later that evening, Richard and Marilyn are standing at a bus stop.]

Richard: Is this bus going to Riverdale?

Bus Driver: Yup. I'm headed that way.

Richard: Good. Marilyn? **After you.**¹¹

Marilyn: Hmm. The bus is almost empty. Do you want to sit here?

Richard: That's fine. [He sits down.] Well, I think we **escaped.**¹²

Marilyn: "Escaped" is **the right word.**¹³ That party might go on all night! Can you believe it? Susan and Harry wanted us to go dancing! I can **hardly**¹⁴ stand up. I'm so tired.

Richard: It's almost midnight.

Marilyn: Yes, but the dance clubs in the city are just getting started. You didn't want to go dancing, did you?

Richard: Oh, no. Not really. Remember the concert?

Marilyn: **The concert? That seems like yesterday.**¹⁵

Richard: I know. But remember, at the concert we were talking about our plans for the evening.

Marilyn: That's right. Weren't we planning a quiet evening with just the two of us?

Richard: Something like that.

Michael: It didn't quite happen like that.

Richard: Not yet.

Bus Driver: [calling] **George Washington Bridge.**¹⁶

Passenger: Oh! Thank you, driver! **I get off here.**¹⁷

Richard: Not until right now. You see, here we are. Just the two of us ... riding the midnight bus to Riverdale.

Marilyn: Isn't it nice to be alone?

END OF ACT II

8. **I want Marilyn to meet her.** 动词 + 间接宾语 + 不定式句型:

verb indirect adj. + infinitive

want I want you to wait here

tell I told her to be quiet.

一些动词后的不定式符号"to"可以省略:

make: We make him tell

the story.

let: She let them watch the program.

9. **tells me** = has told me... 只告诉我了.....

10. **exhibit**[ig'zibit] 展览, 展出, 展览会

11. **After you.** = Please enter (the bus) before me. This is a polite expression. You use it when two people are about to enter a doorway. 你先请。此处: 你先上车。两人同时需要进、出门口时, 请别人先走的一种客气、礼貌的表达。若两人中一人为女士, 男士则更应如此, 说 After you 或 lady first.

12. **escaped**[isk'eipt]: got away without anyone seeing us 逃脱, 跑掉了

13. **the right word**: the perfect word 正确, 确切的词

14. **hardly**: 几乎不, 简直不

15. **The concert? That seems like yesterday.** 这句话的意思是这整个晚上, 从我们去听音乐会到现在发生了那么多的事情, 让人感到音乐会像是昨天的事情了。

16. **George Washington Bridge.** (在曼哈顿, 哈得逊河上) 乔治·华盛顿大桥

17. **I get off here.** = This is my stop. 我在这站下车。

学习焦点

以下是录音带上学习焦点的全文:

Let's listen to the type of question Marilyn uses when she wants to be sure of something. Listen, " You didn't want to go dancing ,did you?" " Oh, no, not really. " Richard didn't want to go dancing, did he? " Listen. Richard didn't want to go dancing, did he? OK, now listen and you finish the question. " Marilyn and Richard didn't have reservations, did they? " Marilyn didn't call, did she? You didn't worry, did you. " " Great. You didn't have any trouble with that,did you ?" Today we looked at one way to ask a question. So long.

注:

- 1) to be sure of sth. : 对……有把握;核实
- 2) reservation [ˌrezəˈveɪʃən]: 预订
- 3) have trouble with sth. : 在……有困难

解说

英语中的反意问句(Tag question)是在陈述句的后面加上一个简短的一般问句。这个简短的问句一般指由陈述句中的主语代词和陈述句中的助动词构成。陈述部分是肯定,疑问部分用否定;陈述部分是否定,疑问部分用肯定。如:

You did not want to go dancing, did you?

Tom has not met Marilyn before, has he?

You're busy working, aren't you?

反意问句主要是为了进一步核实陈述部分的内容。

在下列各句的空白处填上适当的反意问句:

- 1) Richard and Marilyn went to a concert, _____?
- 2) They didn't know Susan was there, _____?
- 3) You have seen the movie, _____?
- 4) Robbie wants to be a news reporter, _____?
- 5) The show will be interesting, _____?

美国生活与文化

今天的美国人比起他们的祖父母一代空闲时间是多了。但是对于单亲家庭或双职工家庭来说,空闲时间却似乎是越来越少了。因此,一对双职工夫妇单独外出轻松一下的机会就显得十分难得、宝贵。即便有了这样的机会,往往又难以决定是自己独享还是和朋友一起渡过。

Activities

课后作业

练习一

请标出下列事情发生的先后顺序,答案1已作出。

- _____ Susan noticed Richard and Marilyn at the concert.
_____ 1 Richard and Marilyn left the party.

- _____ Richard met Robert, the photography editor at the magazine.
- _____ 1 Richard and Marilyn were talking about their first dates together.
- _____ Susan invited them to a party after the concert.
- _____ Richard "and" Marilyn rode the bus home to Riverdale.

练习二

请用长方框中的词填空：

sister-in-law brother-in-law mother-in-law daughter-in-law son-in-law father-in-law



1. Ellen is Richard's mother. She is Marilyn's _____.
2. Marilyn is Richard's wife. She is Ellen's _____.
3. Philip is Ellen's husband. He is Marilyn's _____.
4. Susan is Ellen's daughter. If Susan gets married, Ellen will have a _____.
5. If Susan marries Harry, Harry will be Richard's _____.
6. Susan is Richard's sister. Richard's wife Marilyn is Susan's _____.

练习三

请用反意疑问句式完成下面各句：

1. Richard and Marilyn didn't go dancing, _____?
2. They did go to the party, _____?
3. Robert doesn't know Richard, _____?
4. This bus isn't going to Riverdale, _____?
5. We have never met before, _____?