

中央广播电视大学教材

陈琳 主编

电大英语

教科书 Ⅲ

TVU ENGLISH

Course Book Ⅲ



中央广播电视大学出版社

TVU ENGLISH

Course Book Ⅲ

电大英语 教科书 Ⅲ

陈 琳 主编

中央广播电视大学出版社

(京)新登字 163 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

电大英语 教科书 Ⅲ / 陈琳主编. — 北京: 中央广播电视
大学出版社, 1995. 5

ISBN 7-304-01185-8

I. 电… II. 陈… III. 英语—电视大学—教材 IV. H31
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 09423 号

TVU ENGLISH

Course Book Ⅲ

电大英语 教科书 Ⅲ

陈 琳 主编

中央广播电视大学出版社出版

社址: 北京复兴门内大街 160 号 邮编: 100031

北京印刷二厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所发行

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 26.25 千字 654

1995 年 5 月第 1 版 1999 年 2 月第 7 次印刷

印数 182501~192600

定价: 28.80 元

ISBN 7-304-01185-8/H·66

前 言

本教材为全国广播电视大学公共英语课新编教材第三册——TVU English Course Book Ⅲ(电大英语教科书Ⅲ,简称CBⅢ)。与之配套的教材有录像带和录音带、TVU English Student's Handbook Ⅲ(《电大英语学生用书Ⅲ》,简称SHBⅢ)和TVU English Teacher's Guide Ⅲ(《电大英语教师用书Ⅲ》,简称TGⅢ)。

为了落实本课程教学大纲规定的教学目标,本册教材的第三节仍着重突出培养学生阅读英语的能力。与第二册相应内容不同的,是本册教材的第三节不再由教师主要在电视上带领学生完成教学任务,而是通过学生自学并配以教师的面授来完成。为了做到这一点,教材内设计了大量的阅读练习。这些练习既从理解阅读文章内容出发,又从培养阅读所需的各种技能着手。

为了使每个单元的三节内容有机结合,每个单元均围绕一个主题开展。前两节以会话形式处理,第三节以阅读文章落实。所选主题内容广泛,并紧扣当今世界热门话题。这既丰富了词汇量,又能激发学生的兴趣,从而保证学以致用。电视课的 situational dialogues 的文字稿作为附录放在 SHB Ⅲ 中。

本书由北京外国语大学陈琳教授主编;在中央广播电视大学工作的英国专家菲利帕·杰弗里(Philippa Jeffrey)女士和克里斯·惠勒(Chris Wheeler)先生编写了原始材料;参加编写的还有中央广播电视大学的鄂鹤年、刘黛琳、李士芾和武艳。全书最后由鄂鹤年统稿。

本书由方琰教授(清华大学)主审;参加审定的还有吕中舌副教授(清华大学)。

本书的编写得到了英国海外发展署(the British Overseas Development Administration)的支持与帮助,在此表示感谢。

本书在编写方法和设计上虽有创新,但由于我们水平有限,经验不足,书中难免有疏漏之处。诚恳希望读者批评,以便修订时补正。

编 者

1995年2月

主持教师：鄂鹤年

主 编 陈 琳

编 者：菲利普·杰弗里(Philippa Jeffrey)

克里斯·惠勒(Chris Wheeler)

鄂鹤年

刘黛琳

李士芴

武 艳

Contents

Unit One	(1)
Unit Two	(23)
Unit Three	(43)
Unit Four	(65)
Unit Five	(87)
Unit Six	(109)
Unit Seven	(131)
Unit Eight	(153)
Unit Nine	(176)
Unit Ten	(197)
Unit Eleven	(219)
Unit Twelve	(240)
Unit Thirteen	(263)
Unit Fourteen	(287)
Unit Fifteen	(311)
Unit Sixteen	(333)
Unit Seventeen	(357)
Unit Eighteen	(381)
Appendix: Vocabulary List	(404)

UNIT ONE

Programme One

Pre-TV

1. Read the questions, the text, and then answer the questions.

Ron Must Have Felt Really Great After His Win

Athlete Ron Jones for Britain is used to winning but he must be feeling very pleased with his latest win. Yesterday he became the new world record holder for the 800 metres in the Athletics World Championships.

With the full number of runners taking part in the race, Jones, in lane 8, faced his biggest problems at the start, with strong competition from Fabrizio (Italy) in lane 1 and Kikewa (Kenya) in lane 3. Fabrizio is well-known for his extremely fast start, although he's a slow finisher.

However, Jones must have had his game plan well worked out yesterday. He kept up with Fabrizio for the first 200 metres and, early on after that, he got his break and crossed over lanes to get in behind him. Even though Kikewa, the Kenyan, was running well for the first half or so, he was still behind Jones when he got into difficulties because of a leg injury and had to drop out.

Jones must have taken advantage of the fact that Fabrizio was running into a head-wind for half the race and kept behind him to be protected from the wind. That must have made things a lot easier for him so that when Fabrizio began to get tired, Jones just took off with that fast finish of his for the last 200 metres. He seemed to leave Fabrizio just standing.

He reached the finishing line in record time and was 2 metres ahead which was also a record. It was an outstanding athletic performance and a great race that will go down in athletics history.

- 1) On which reporting pages of a newspaper would you be most likely to find the above article?
- 2) What particular kind of sport is the article reporting?
- 3) What are the nationalities of the three athletes mentioned?
- 4) Why might Jones worry about Fabrizio and Kikewa at the beginning of the race?
- 5) Why might Fabrizio be a special problem to Jones?

- 6) Why were only Jones and Fabrizio left to fight it out to the finish?
- 7) Why is running into a head-wind not an advantage?
- 8) Why did Jones not have to run into the head-wind?
- 9) What happened in the last 200 metres?
- 10) Why does the article say that the race will go down in athletics history?

Note the following

a) **must, must have, must have been** 可以用于推测,表明说话者认为某事肯定如此。

- eg. 1) Have you just travelled from Guangzhou to Beijing? You **must** be tired. (I'm sure you are tired.)
- 2) A. Don't you remember seeing that bit in the film? B. No, I **must have fallen** asleep just then. (You know you were feeling sleepy and that was very possible.)
- 3) The roads are very wet. It **must have been raining** hard all night. (Most possible and probably true.)

b) **can't (cannot), can't have, can't have been, couldn't, couldn't have, couldn't have been** 也可以用于推测,表明说话者认为某事肯定不会如此。

- eg. 1) He only got his salary yesterday — he **can't be** short of money already! (It's not possible or it's difficult to believe.)
- 2) I **can't find** my purse. I bought some fruit in the market by our flat, so I **can't have left** it on the bus. (It's not possible because I used my purse after I got off the bus.)
- 3) I don't believe he's stolen the money. He **can't have been (couldn't have been)** so stupid. (I know he wouldn't risk losing his job.)

2. Say and write out things that must/ can't (couldn't) have happened from the prompts below.

- 1) Oh! I thought I had 50 yuan in my pocket but I've only got 30 now. I ... (lose or spend 20.)
- 2) His coat was all wet when he came in. It ... (rain)
- 3) I thought I had his address card with me but I don't. I ... (forget to bring it.)
- 4) This watch is still not working properly. It ... (not repair well.)
- 5) At the time, I was so short of money that I ... (not lend) him any money because I didn't have enough myself.
- 6) He passed me in the street without saying "Hello". He ... (be in a daydream.)
- 7) He didn't come to work today but he ... (not ill, because I saw him yesterday evening.)
- 8) Tom's girlfriend left him last week. He ... (not happy at the moment.)
- 9) He knows a lot about philosophy. He ... (read lots of books about it.)
- 10) She's so happy these days. She ... (in love.)

3. Using the text, put the following conversation between Ron (R) and Carol (C), a TV interviewer, into the best order.

- 1) C: "So when he started to tire, you passed him, right?"
- 2) C: "And you did cross over after the first 200 metres! Your game plan worked, didn't it?"
- 3) C: "But he got into problems and dropped out, fortunately for you!"
- 4) R: "Right — I made a big break in the last 200 metres."
- 5) R: "Yes, it worked fine. And another thing that helped was that Fabrizio was running into a head-wind for half the time and I was nicely behind him."
- 6) C: "Ron, you must be happy and pleased with yourself today!"
- 7) R: "Well, I was a bit worried at first. I was in lane 8 and Fabrizio was in lane 1."
- 8) R: "You're right. I am! Everything went right today."
- 9) C: "And Fabrizio is a fast starter, isn't he?"
- 10) R: "Yes, very fast. Then there was Kikewa — he's very fast too."
- 11) C: "Yes, it was all over for Fabrizio then, wasn't it? You just left him. Well, it was a great race. Ron, well done!"
- 12) C: "That's great! Tell us about the race, Ron, talk it through — what actually happened?"
- 13) R: "Yes, I was fortunate all right! I imagined myself in Fabrizio's shoes and knew that if I could keep up with him for the first 200 metres and then cross over behind him, then I'd be feeling pretty comfortable."

4. Read the following text and answer the questions on it below.

The Training Ron Jones Used to Do

Last night, Ron Jones, the new world record holder for the 800 metres of the Athletics World Championships, was interviewed on TV with his coach, Ken Waters.

Jones said his success was due to the good training he had received in the past. His first coach was Josh Green, a former world champion and a great athlete in his day. He used to coach Jones at the Leeds Athletics Club and he firmly believed that the rain, fog and hills in and around Leeds prepared athletes well to win, even though nowadays 800 metres are run on the flat and often indoors.

When Green retired from coaching, Jones went to train with Waters at the White City Club, London. Waters coached him hard and Jones used to turn up every evening after work to do a lot of practice runs every night. Apparently, he never used to complain and Waters said that "Jones was a good boy", and that "he never used to mind".

A good start, a good plan during the race and a fast finish are what an athlete runner needs to win. The two of them worked on Jones' start and finish and they used to work out and develop race plans as well.

They practised extremely hard for this special race and worked out all the possible situations that Jones might find himself in during the race. They must have felt particularly pleased with themselves — over the moon, in fact — when all their efforts came off perfectly this time.

- 1) What impressions of Jones do you get from the text? Circle the sentences that you think best describe him.
 - a) He was a complaining sort of man.
 - b) He was a fair man — he knew that his success wasn't just due to his own efforts.
 - c) He used his mind as well as his body to run.
 - d) He was an impatient man.
 - e) He was keen to win races.
 - f) He wasn't very intelligent.
 - g) He liked both his coaches and got on well with them.
- 2) What phrase in the text suggests that Jones must also have a job?
- 3) From the text, what can you guess from the following sentences? (Write Y(yes) or N(no) by each sentence.)
 - a) Athletes are paid a salary for being athletes.
 - b) All serious athletes will train with a coach.
 - c) Athletes train in their spare time.
- 4) Which paragraph contains the sentence that summarizes what a successful runner needs to have to win a race? What is the sentence?
- 5) Tick which you think is the main aim of every serious athlete.
 - a) To be interviewed on TV.
 - b) To earn lots of money.
 - c) To win the race.
- 6) Which words in the text suggest that training to be an athlete runner might be uncomfortable at times?
- 7) What was it that Jones never used to mind about?

Note the following

used to 可以用于表达过去曾经持续了一段时间而目前已经终止了的习惯性动作或状态。其否定形式 **never used to** 或 **didn't use to** 则表示过去不曾有过的情况而现在发生了。

- eg. 1) I **used to** visit my grandmother every Sunday. (But I don't any more.)
 2) I **never used to** like the taste of wine but now I quite like it.

5. Now say and write the things you used to do but don't do any more.

- 1) Go running every morning.
- 2) Help my sister in the kitchen.
- 3) Cycle to work.
- 4) See all my old classmates once a year.
- 5) Like shopping.

Things you didn't use to (never used to) do, but do now.

- 6) Go to parties.
- 7) Eat seafood.
- 8) Do any exercise.
- 9) Drink coffee.
- 10) Do homework.

6. Two sports fans are talking about an interview they saw on TV the night before. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words, using the text to help you.

A: Did you see Ron Jones and his a) _____, Ken Water, being interviewed last night on TV?

B: Yes, I did. Waters was doing most of the talking at first, wasn't he? — telling us about Jones' preparations for the World d) _____. Interesting that Jones used to c) _____ with Josh Green in Leeds, wasn't it?

A: Yes ... apparently Green thought that the hills, fog and d) _____ you get in Leeds would do wonders for athletics training.

B: Well, he seems to have been right! Even though most running's done e) _____ and on the f) _____ these days. And after Leeds, Jones trained with Waters at the White City g) _____ in London, didn't he?

A: Yes, that was hard too — four or five practice h) _____ every night after i) _____ but Waters said that Jones never j) _____.

B: Well you've got to train hard to be good — but Waters was good at helping him develop race k) _____, wasn't he?

A: Yes, and it sounded as though they both worked hard at being prepared for any l) _____ in any race.

B: Well, they certainly must have prepared well — another reason why Jones won the championship, I should think. Waters is a great coach.

TV

LISTENING 1

As you watch and listen, write T(true) or F(false) by the following statements.

- 1) The interviewer thinks that Ron must be happy with the way things went in the race.
- 2) The interviewer wants to talk through the race.
- 3) Ron was in lane 1 and Fabrizio was in lane 8.
- 4) Ron wanted to cross into the inside lane after the first 200 metres.
- 5) It would be easy to do that because Fabrizio was a fast starter.
- 6) Ron was wearing Fabrizio's shoes.
- 7) Ron was feeling good after the first 200 metres.
- 8) Ron had forgotten about the Kenyan, Kikewa.
- 9) Fabrizio had a problem because he was running into a head-wind half the time.
- 10) Ron ran past Fabrizio in the last 200 metres and won easily.

SPEAKING 1

Answer the presenters' questions.

LISTENING 2

As you listen, tick a) or b) as correct from what you hear.

- 1) a) ... and welcome to the World Championships.
b) ... and welcome to the World Athletics Championships.
- 2) a) ... Ken, tell us about your preparations for these games.
b) ... Ken, tell us about Ron's preparations for these games.
- 3) a) ... Josh used to think Leeds was great for training purposes.
b) ... Josh didn't use to think that Leeds was great for training purposes.
- 4) a) ... but let's be serious.
b) ... but let's be sensible.
- 5) a) ... he used to arrive every evening after work.
b) ... he used to turn up every evening after work.
- 6) a) ... he used to complain about that amount of work, didn't he?
b) ... didn't he use to complain about that amount of work?
- 7) a) ... Ron used to mind.
b) ... Ron never used to mind.
- 8) a) ... we worked on his start ... then later his fast finish.
b) ... we worked on his fast finish ... then later his start.
- 9) a) ... you must have hoped very much today that Fabrizio wouldn't get the outside lane.
b) ... you must have hoped very much today that Fabrizio wouldn't get the inside lane.
- 10) a) ... it certainly came off.
b) ... it certainly didn't come off.

SPEAKING 2

Answer the presenters' questions.

Post TV

1. Complete the passage, using appropriate words and phrases given in the box below.

After Ron Jones won the Athletics Championship for the 800 metres in _____ time and by a record breaking 30 metres, he went on to win race after _____ in national and _____ competitions. He _____ to race in national games for practice and in international _____ for the excitement and strong competition. He won quite a lot of prize _____, and _____ he had no time to spend it because he was always training and racing, his bank account was becoming quite fat.

However, as more young athletes from around the world became better trained, the competition became _____ stronger and he _____ nearly all his time training. He was particularly concerned about two young men from China who were fast becoming _____. He _____ them on video and study their game plans. He knew that they _____ be doing the same and studying him on video. He and his _____, Ken Waters, still _____ many hours

discussing the game plans _____ runners.

Of course, Ron's aim in life for the moment was to win an Olympic Games gold medal. As he spent _____ training and taking part in competitions, most of his friends were also _____. He used to say that when he had won a gold medal, he _____ from running and become a coach. Then perhaps he would have time to get married. "Being married _____ hard work as being an athlete," he used _____ with his friends. They would laugh and say, "Don't be too sure, Ron. Having children _____ work and perhaps you'll have to learn to study their game plans!"

of	international	to joke	would retire	ones
champions	athletes	used to watch	even	although
would	can't be such	race	record	coach
must be very hard	spend	money	used	used to spend
all his spare time				

2. Fill in the dialogue with a modal verb or a verb in its correct form.

- A. I say, Mary, who _____ that handsome boy over there?
- B. Ooo! He _____ handsome, _____ he? I don't know. He _____ be a first year student because he _____ look young and new enough.
- A. Yes, you're right, he doesn't. He _____ be at least a third year student.
- B. Oh look, he's _____ to Bill, so he _____ be in our second year.
- A. No, he _____ be. I know all the students in the second year and I _____ never _____ him before.
- B. Well Anne, if you _____ sure you _____ never seen him before then he _____ be a student here because you _____ know absolutely everyone.
- A. I wonder who he _____ though. I just like to _____ who everybody is.
- B. Well, he _____ be a visitor, somebody's brother, sister, cousin or boyfriend. Why _____ you ask him who he _____ if you want to know so much?
- A. _____ be silly, Mary — I can't just go up to him and _____ him who his girlfriend is!
- B. Maybe, he _____ got a girlfriend.
- A. Oh he _____ have a girlfriend — he's much too handsome not to have one.
- B. Hey, look! _____ that Rose from the third year talking to him now? Don't they _____ alike! They _____ brother and sister and he's come to see her.
- A. Well, even if he has just come to see his sister, I bet he still must _____ a girlfriend somewhere!
- B. Yes, he probably _____. Hard luck, Anne!

3. Put the following facts in the order that they appear in the dialogue.

- a) Green thought the rain, fog and hills did wonders for training athletes.
- b) Jones and Waters developed race plans while Jones trained.
- c) Waters was asked to talk about Jones' preparations for the recent World Championships.
- d) After leaving Leeds, Jones trained with Waters.
- e) Jones and Waters had practised for the situation in the recent race that Jones won.
- f) The interviewer introduced Jones and Waters on TV.
- g) Waters said that Jones first trained with Josh Green in Leeds.
- h) Jones used to train every night after work.

Programme Two

Pre-TV

1. Read the questions, the text, and then answer the questions.

Getting Used to Doing and Living with Things

Getting used to living the life of an athlete while taking part in the Olympic Games must be quite difficult and some people think that athletes must be mad to want to lead such a life. One young British athlete taking part in the 1996 Olympics (Atlanta, U. S. A.), told his parents how he had had to get used to this "space city" with its bright lights and excitement, the high cost of living, getting up to train very early and going everywhere by car. And he even had to get used to sleeping in a dormitory with other athletes coming in at all hours and making a tremendous noise at times. However, in spite of things being expensive and sometimes uncomfortable, the food was good and life was exciting.

He was looking forward very much to his event, the Big One, as he called it. He told his parents that their "crazy" son was feeling a bit scared, as he usually did before events, but that he was feeling very fit and was going to run like the wind. They'd feel proud of him on the day. He didn't mind not coming first and winning the gold medal, although that would be wonderful. But he would mind not being among the first three and would be extremely happy with either a silver medal for second place, or a bronze for third place. His coach thought that he'd get one of the medals as long as he remembered and used all his training during the race. He did remember what his coach had told him and he won the gold. His parents must have been very proud of him.

- 1) Why do some people think that athletes must be mad to want to lead such a life?
- 2) Why did the British athlete have to get used to sleeping in a dormitory?
- 3) "Bright lights" in a city suggest
 - a) it's very dark. b) it's a busy modern city with nightlife.
 - c) all the lights are very bright.

- What was the young British athlete going to do in Atlanta?
- Why might the athlete refer to his event in the Olympics as the "Big One" ?
- Why might athletes feel scared before an event?
- 7) How do you run if you "run like the wind" ?
- 8) When people talk about the Olympics and say "gold, silver and bronze", they are referring to
 - a) the money value of the prizes.
 - b) the first three winners in a race or competition, first, second and third.
- 9) What did his coach think he should do to get one of the medals?
- 10) Why must his parents have been very proud of him?

Note the following

to get/be used to 用来表达对某事已经习惯了。

- eg. 1) **I'm used to (I've got used to)** living away from home now.
- 2) **I've not got used to** sleeping in a room full of noisy people.
- 3) I don't think I'll ever **get used to** eating cheese.

2. Practise this use of **be/get used to verb + -ing** using the prompts.

eg. You/live life of a student? (present)

Are you used to living the life of a student?

- 1) She/work/night. (present continuous)
- 2) She/travel/work. (past)
- 3) She/get up/early. (future)
- 4) They/be married? (present continuous)
- 5) They/eat/ French food? (present perfect)
- 6) They/be without /daughter? (future)
- 7) We/not/go/bed/late. (present)
- 8) We/not/live/in/south. (past)
- 9) We/never/eat/raw fish. (future)
- 10) He/never/live/big cities. (present perfect)

3. A British (B) athlete and a Chinese (C) athlete have just arrived in Atlanta for the 1996 Olympics. Fill in the blanks in their conversation below with appropriate words and parts of verbs from the text.

B: Hi! I'm Bill, British, running in the 800 a) _____. We've got to get used to introducing ourselves quickly! Who are you?

C: I'm Chen from China, b) _____ in the 1000 metres. Have you just arrived?

B: Yes, and now I've got here safely I'd better let my parents know. My mother worries a bit but my Dad doesn't, but both of them think I'm crazy to be an athlete.

- C: That's just like my parents too! I'd better let them know that I'm safe here as well. But write to them when I've c) _____ to a few things in a couple of days.
- B: Yes, all these d) _____ lights and the excitement take a bit of getting used to, don't they?
- C: I'll say! The cost of living seems really e) _____ and you can't go anywhere without going by car. No one seems to walk in these space age modern cities. I wonder why?
- B: It f) _____ be because the cities are built for cars, everyone seems to have one and everyone's in such a hurry to get to places.
- C: Yes, that must be it. We have very early morning g) _____, don't we? Are you used to that?
- B: No, I'm not and I'll have to get used to sleeping in a dormitory with people coming in h) _____! Goodness, what a i) _____ noise was going on last night!
- C: Ah, I'm quite used to all that back home. But I'm not used to feeling so j) _____ before my event, are you?
- B: No, it's because this one is the Big One. You've really got to run like k) _____ to get a gold, with such strong competition.
- C: Sure. Well my parents will be l) _____ of me whatever I do, but of course I'm hoping for one of them, gold, m) _____ or bronze. Any one of them will be fine by me!
- B: Same for me — look why don't we carry on talking over a cup of coffee. You speak very good English ... where did you learn it?

4. Read the questions on the text below, read the text and then answer the questions.

Can You Imagine What It's like to Win a Gold Medal?

The answer to that question is that most of us probably can't imagine what it's like to win an Olympic gold medal. There are a lot of questions that people may find difficult to answer. For example, how many people can really describe what it's like to fall in love? Can you describe what it's like to be dying of thirst? Can you tell someone what it's like to be famous? People ask these questions because they want to have some idea of what these experiences are like. Even if they haven't won a gold medal, fallen in love and so on, knowing what somebody else feels might help them to understand other people better.

However, there are a lot of questions that don't ask us to describe our experiences so that other people can try to imagine them and put themselves in our shoes. Some of these questions just ask for things, permission to do things and ask other people to do things for you. For example: "May I make myself a cup of tea?" and "Can you make me one too?" If you wanted to be very polite, you might ask "Might I have a piece of cake?" or "Would you please pass that magazine over here?" — instead of making your request sound like an order: "Give me a piece of cake" and "Pass the magazine over."

If someone asks for something politely, it is, of course, more difficult to refuse the request. Saying "Please" with a request always makes your request sound more polite in English. People

4 Who are mad about sport are always asking famous athletes and players for signed photographs
 5 even when they don't have any with them. Sometimes people can ask for too much, too often
 6 and then they may be told to "Go away!", "Stop it!" or even "Buzz off!" if you know them well
 enough — which is like telling a bee or a fly to go away because it won't leave you alone. (Bees
 and flies make a "buzzing" sound in English when they fly around.)

- 1) Give an example of a difficult question to answer.
- 2) Can you say why it could be difficult to answer?
- 3) What sort of question is "Can I have a drink?"?
- 4) Which is the more polite request?
 - a) Can I have a drink? b) Please may I have a drink?
- 5) Which is the less polite sentence?
 - a) Give me that book. b) Would you give me that book, please?
- 6) What can you add to any type of request to make it sound more polite?
- 7) If you are mad about something like sport, music, cats, dogs etc, you
 - a) are angry with it. b) like it very much. c) can't stand it.
- 8) If you know someone well enough and they keep asking you too many things, what can you say to them and what are you telling them to do?

Note the following

a) **can...** (表示能力)

eg. 1) **Can** you come and see me tomorrow (are you able to)?

2) **Can** you read English (do you know how to and are able to)?

b) **can/could...** (表示可能性)

eg. **Can** oranges grow here (is it possible for oranges to grow here)?

c) **could/would/may/might...** (用于提出请求)

eg. 1) **May** I see you this evening?

2) **Could/would** you lend me some money, please?

5. Complete the following short conversations.

1) (Small boy to mother)

B: Mum, give me money for an ice cream.

M: No, I won't — not if you ask like that! Ask me again nicely and then I might.

B: Sorry Mum? _____?

2) (Brother and sister)

B: Shut the door when you come in.

S: You can shut it yourself if you ask me like that.

B: Oh all right. _____?

3) (Young boy to old lady about to cross the road)

B: _____?