

广播电视大学英语专业教材

英语视听说教程

(第一册)



远距离教育(音·像)出版社

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《视听说教程》编写组编

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英语视听说教程

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前 言

根据中央电大主持召开的全国十六省、市电大八六年联合开办英语专业协作会议决定精神，辽宁广播电视大学和沈阳市广播电视大学承担了编写《英语视听说教程》一书的任务。本教程是广播电视大学英语专业学生使用的教材，有一定英语基础的自学英语者也可以使用。

“视听说”课是以形象化的声象节目为主的一门课程。通过电视、录象、录音、面授及自学相结合的方式进行学习，与课本配套的有录象带和录音带。

本教程采用功能体系排列。是以功能、意念或话题为中心的情景教学。培养学生实际运用语言进行口语交际能力。各课涉及的语法、句型、单词均在特定的情景中为所掌握的功能技巧服务。

“视听说”课计划开三学年。课程结束时，听力水平可达到对话速每分钟120词的材料，2至3遍可以听懂，理解准确程度可达80%左右。能就听看过的声象材料做口头问答。能用英语进行日常生活和社交活动的一般性交谈，能连贯地就特定主题进行2至3分钟的即席发言。

《视听说教程》共分六册。每册使用一学期。第一册授课包括录象和录音两部分。每部分六个单元，录音与录相单元项目一致。每单元4至5课。每单元和每课所学的重点功能都通过标题点明。通过视——（录象）培养提高听说能力。通过听——（录音）训练听力，提高理解能力。

第一学期，课内外总学时为80学时，其中电视录象课为40学时，面授辅导及听力课为40学时。每周各2学时，每学

时50分钟。每课所需时间不同，大体上每单元三周左右，共授课二十周。

为给自学者提供方便，在本书后面有附录。附录包括练习答案、参考译文、听力文字材料及总词汇表。

由于我们水平有限，经验不足，加之时间仓促，书中定有疏漏与不妥之处，恳请使用本教材者提出批评和指正。

视听说教程编写组

一九八六年四月

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PART I TV SCRIPTS

UNIT I MEETING PEOPLE

第一单元 会见

1. How are you?
你好?
2. Pleased to meet you
见到你很高兴
3. Fancy meeting you
没想到能遇见你
4. Welcome to our university to work
欢迎你到我们大学来工作

Lesson 1

How are you?

第一课

你好?

功能
Function

Greeting People and Answering Greetings

(问候与回答)

SA: Good

morning.

早晨好。

afternoon.

下午好。

evening.

晚上好。

How

are you?

你好吗?

is your brother (family)?

你兄弟 (家里) 好吗?

How are you

today?

你今天好吗?

this morning?

你今天上午好吗?

this afternoon?

你今天下午好吗?

this evening?

你今天晚上好吗?

How've you been?

你一向可好?

Welcome back.

欢迎你回来。

Give my love to everyone.

向大家问好。

Please give him my best regards.

请代我向他问候。

SB: I'm very (pretty, quite) well, thank you.

And how are you?

我很好, 谢谢。你好吗?

Fine(Very well, Pretty well), thanks (thank you).

And you?

很好, 谢谢。你呢?

Great.

好极了。

Thanks. I'm glad to be back.

谢谢, 我回来很高兴。

Thanks a lot (Thank you very much).

多谢了。(非常感谢)

Good-bye (Bye, See you, See you later).

再见。

See you tomorrow.

明天见。

Situation and Dialogues (1)

(Robert and some students are meeting new students at the station. Over there two buses are stopping. A train's arriving and people are getting off it and walking out of the platform. And Chris is in the crowd, too, with a suitcase.)

Robert: Hello. Good morning, Chris, Welcome back.

Chris: Thanks. Good morning, Robert.

I'm glad to be back.



Robert: How are you, Chris?

Chris: I'm very well, thank you. And how are you?

Robert: I'm very well,

too, thanks. And how've you been?

Chris: Great! I had a wonderful vacation.

Robert: I'm very glad to hear that.

Er. ... Let me carry the suitcase for you.

Chris: Thank you very much. Well, how's your family?

Robert: They're very well, thank you.

Chris: Give my love to everyone.

Robert: Thanks a lot. Oh, this is the bus for our university. You can get on. I'll still be here, waiting for other students. Good-bye, see you later.

Chris: Bye. See you.

(knocking at the door)

Chris: Who is it?

Helen: It's me, Helen.

Chris: *(In inconvenient moment)* Just a minute, please. Come in, please.

Helen: Good afternoon, Chris.

Chris: Good afternoon, Helen. How are you this afternoon?

Helen: I'm quite well, thank you. And how are you?

Chris: Oh, very well, thank you.

Helen: Here's a letter for you.

Chris: Thank you very much.

Notes and Commentary (1)

1. Good morning. 早上好。 (自午夜零点起到中午)
这是上午打招呼的用语。打招呼的用语还有：
Good afternoon. 下午好。(自下午起到晚上 18:00 左右)
Good evening. 晚上好。(自晚上18:00起到睡觉前)
Hello. 你好。(较随便，一般用于朋友、熟人和同事间，任何时间均可用。)
Goodbye. 再见。
2. Welcome back. 欢迎你回来。
welcome 在此用作感叹词。又如：
Welcome home. 欢迎你回家。
Welcome to China. 欢迎你到中国来。
3. How are you? 你好?
这是熟人之间见面时的问候语，回答时可说：
Fine, thank you. 或 Very well, thanks.
4. And how've you been? (指假期) 你一向可好?
how've = how have
have been 是 be 的现在完成时形式。
5. Great! 在口语中，用来表示：极好的，快乐的。
这是一个不完整句子，根据上文：
And how've you been? 完全回答可说：

I've had a

great
wonderful

time. 我们玩得很痛快。

6. Let me carry the suitcase for you.

我来给你提箱子。

Let 与第一人称或第三人称的宾格代词连用，形成间接的祈使句。在代词之后的不定式不能带 to。如：

Let her do it at once. 让她马上做此事。

Let us have a try. 让我们试试看。

for 是介词，意思是：为…，给…。

7. Well, how's your family? 你们全家好吗？

They are all well indeed. 他们都很好。

注意：family 作为集合名词其后要用单数动词。但答句中主语用了 they 来代替 family, they 指家庭中所有的成员。试比较：

Almost every family has a man in the army.

几乎每家都有一名男子从军。

此句中 family 是集合名词，因此动词用 has 这一单数形式。

My family are early risers. 我全家都是早起的人。

此句中 family 指我家里的每一个人，故动词用 are 这一复数形式。

8. Give my love to everyone. 向大家问好。

give (send) one's love to (向某人) 致意，问好。

9. Get on it, please. 请上车。

上车要说：Get on (the bus).

下车要说：Get off (the bus).

please 在句末时不重读，在句首时要重读。

试比较：Please open the door.

Open the door, please.

10. I'll still be here, waiting for other students. 我仍呆在这儿，等其他的同学。

I'll = I shall shall be 是 be 的一般将来时。现在分词短语 waiting for other students 在此用来作状语，修饰句中谓语部分 shall be here。

Situation and Dialogues (2)

(In the room Chris found a message on the desk. He takes a notebook out of his pocket, looking at a telephone number. Then he dials...)

Man: (answering the phone) 70581, Hello?

Chris: Hello, is that 70582?

Man: No, this is 70581.

Chris: Oh, sorry, wrong number.

Man: That's all right.

(Chris is about to dial again when the phone rings.)

Chris: (answering the phone) Hello? This is 24612.

Karen: Hello. May I speak to Robin Richard, please?

Chris: Sorry, I'm afraid he's out.

Karen: Is that you, Chris Santors?

Chris: Yes, this is Chris. Who is it, please?

Karen: It's me Karen, Karen Johnson here.

Chris: Oh, Karen. How are you?

Karen: Fine, thanks. And you?



Chris: Pretty well, thank you. And how's your brother?

Karen: He's fine, thank you.

Chris: Please give him my best regards.

Karen: Thanks.

Well, when did you come back?

Chris: I came back this morning.

Karen: Did you enjoy your holidays?

Chris: Yes, I did.

Karen: Will you come to my place tomorrow?

Chris: Of course, I will.

Karen: Good-bye. See you tomorrow then.

Chris: Good-bye. See you tomorrow, Karen.

Notes and Commentary (2)

1. 70581, hello?

英国人接电话时，先报自己的电话号码，然后再说 hello。

hello? 在此相当于汉语的“喂”?

2. Is that 70582? 你是70582吗?

电话里问对方是谁，要说: Is that...? 后接电话号 (你是...?) 或 Is that (Mary)? (你是玛丽吗?)

或 Who's that? (你是谁?)

告诉对方自己是谁时, 要说:

This is... (我是...)

或 It's (Jane). (我是珍妮。)

不能用 I am...。

that 指对方, 指远处的东西。

this 指自己, 指近处的东西。

3. Sorry. 报歉, 对不起。

做错了事向别人道欠时要说:

Sorry 或 I'm sorry.

4. That's all right. 没什么。

That's all right. 是对别人表示歉意的回答。

Not at all. 是对别人感谢自己的回答。

Not at all. 可用 You're welcome.

代替, 意思是: 别客气, 不用谢。美国人常用后者。

试比较:

{ A: I'm sorry I couldn't go.
B: That's all right.

{ A: Thank you very much for your help.
B: Not at all. (You're welcome.)

5. May I speak to Robin Richard, please?

电话中找人要说:

May I speak to...? } 请找...接电话。
Can I speak to...?

6. I'm afraid he's out? 恐怕他出去了。

I'm = I am, he's = he is

委婉否定对方意见时, 可在句首或句末加上 I'm