

大连外院图书音像中心推荐教材

# 地道美语丛书

Standard English

## 中级美国英语口语

INTERMEDIATE AMERICAN ENGLISH

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陈炬

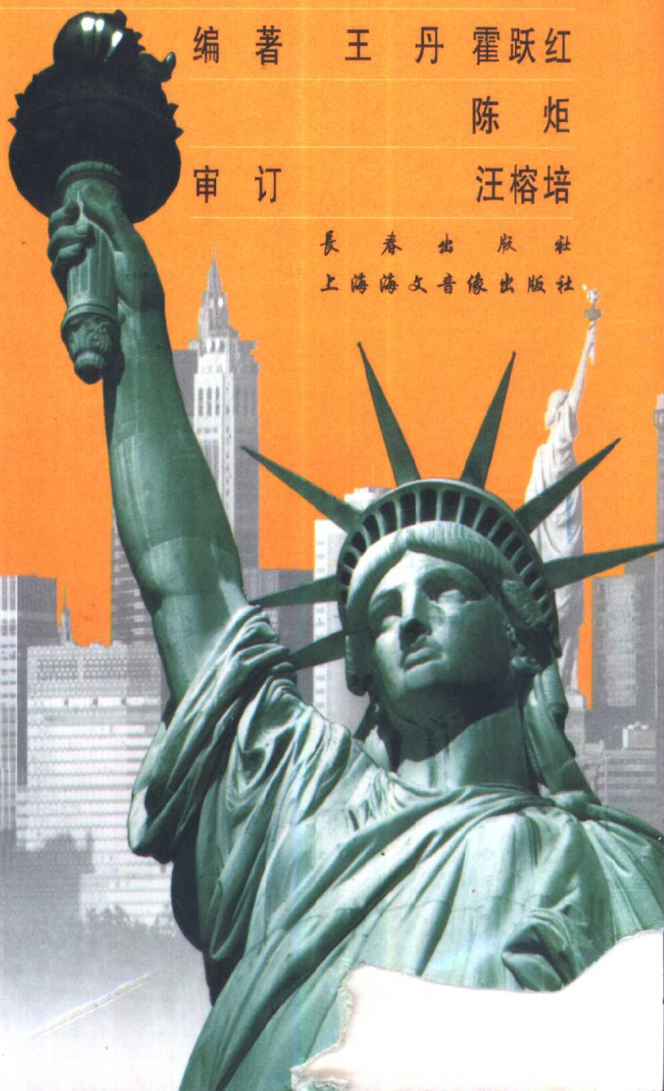
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中级美国英语口语

Intermediate English

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Intermediate English Speaking

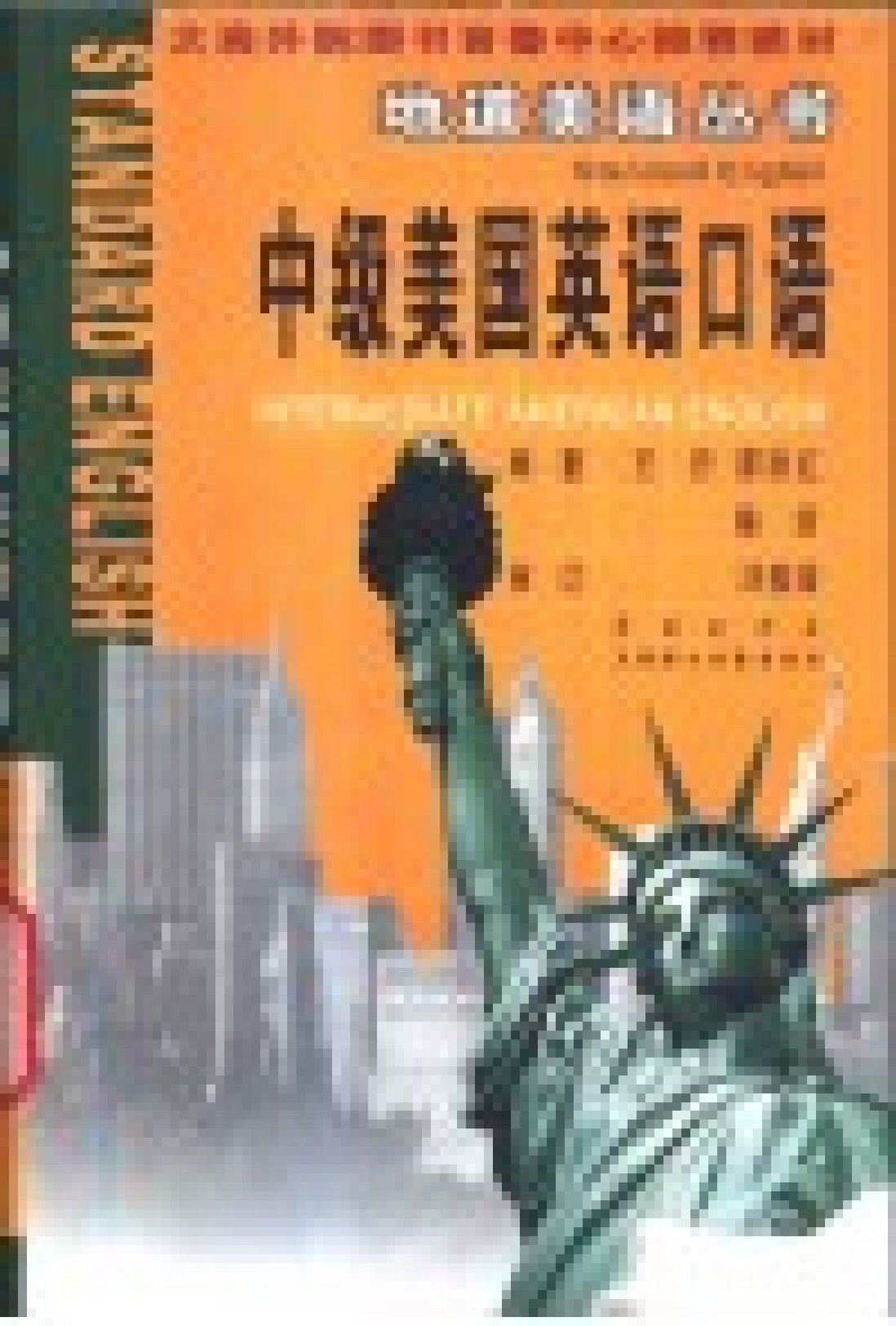
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## 前 言

《地道美语丛书》是由“美国之音”授权出版的美国英语系列教材。

《中级美国英语口语》系根据“美国之音”播讲的 Intermediate American English 改编而成。全书共计 52 个单元,即每周学习一单元。每单元分为两部分:第一部分为会话、注释以及练习;第二部分为课文、注释、练习、词汇表以及课后小考。书后附录有会话及课文的参考译文、练习及课后小考答案。

该书的选材均为美国人实际使用的地道英语,由发音纯正的美国专业播音员播讲,内容由浅入深,浅中见深,适用于我国从高中生到大学英语专业低年级学生、非英语专业的大学生以及具有相当程度的英语自学者。

本书配有“美国之音”播音员朗读的原声磁带。学习者可以练习听力理解或者进行朗读模仿,从而学会讲出地道的美国英语。

本书承蒙“美国之音”中文部提供资料,在此谨表衷心感谢。

编著者

2001 年 9 月



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## Unit 1

### Susan's Trip to Seattle 苏珊的西雅图之行

#### Section A 第一部分



#### Dialog 会话

M: Kate, look! The passengers are coming from the plane, and there's Susan.

F: Which one?

M: The tall one next to the window.

F: The one with the suitcase?

M: No. The one with the package under her arm.

F: Oh, yes! That's Susan!

M: Hello, Susan. How was the trip?

F: Fine. It was a very good flight.

#### ✦ Notes 注释

1. which one 表示哪一个(人或物)。我们常常用 the one ... 来回答这个问题。再看一遍课文中的句子。

F: Which one?



M: The tall one next to the window.

F: The one with the suitcase?

M: No. The one with the package under her arm.

其他例子如:

A: Which one do you like? 你喜欢哪一个?

B: The red one. 红的那个。

2. on, under, in 都是介词。它们分别表示“上面”、“下面”和“里面”。另外, in front of 表示“在……前面”, in back of 表示“在……后面”, next to 表示“在……旁边”, near 表示“在……附近”, far from 表示“远离……”。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

1. 根据例句做练习。用 the one 来回答 which one 的问题。

Example 例句:

F: Which one? with the suitcase

M: The one with the suitcase.

- 1) Which one? with the long hair
- 2) Which one? with the red dress
- 3) Which one? with the package
- 4) Which one? with the black shoes

2. 请根据句子意思在括号里填介词。

- 1) Susan is \_\_\_\_ the table. 苏珊在吃饭。
- 2) The bread is \_\_\_\_ the table. 面包在桌子上。
- 3) The milk is \_\_\_\_ the glass. 牛奶在玻璃杯里。
- 4) The dog is \_\_\_\_ the table. 狗在桌子下面。
- 5) Susan is \_\_\_\_ her parents. 苏珊在她父母旁边。
- 6) Henry is \_\_\_\_ the window. 亨利在窗子前面。
- 7) Henry's house is \_\_\_\_ the park. 亨利的家在公园附近。
- 8) Kate lives \_\_\_\_ the university. 凯特住的地方离大学很远。



## Section B 第二部分



### Text 课文

Susan is very excited about her trip. She is going to Seattle to visit her cousins, Henry, Kate, and their children. She is bringing them presents. She has sweaters for Henry and Kate, a brown one for him and a pink one for her. She is also bringing games, one for each of the children. The presents are in a package under the seat in front of Susan. She is sitting in a seat next to the window. Now she sees the flag over the Seattle airport. She also sees some people on top of the airport building.

### ❖ Notes 注释

1. be excited about 表示对某事感到激动和兴奋。例如:

Tom is very excited about his new bicycle. 汤姆因为有辆新自行车而感到兴奋。

2. 介词 over 表示“在……上空”,例如:

The lamp hung over the table. 灯悬挂在桌子上方。

She sees the flag over the Seattle airport. 她看到旗帜在西雅图飞机场上空飘扬。

### ❖ Exercises 练习

根据课文回答问题。

1. What does Susan feel about her trip?
2. Where is Susan going? And who is she visiting?
3. What presents is Susan bringing her cousins?
4. Where are the presents?
5. Where is she sitting?
6. What does Susan see?



### ❖ New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

Seattle[si'ætl] 西雅图

passenger['pæsɪndʒə] n. 乘客

suitcase['sjutkeɪs] n. 手提箱

package['pækɪdʒ] n. 行李

flight[flaɪt] n. 航班

cousin['kʌzn] n. 堂(表)兄弟

姐妹

brown[braʊn] adj. 褐色的

pink[pɪŋk] adj. 粉色的

sweater['swetə] n. 毛线衫

airport['eəpɔ:t] n. 飞机场

### ❖ Quiz 课后小考

翻译下列句子。

1. ——哪位是亨利?  
——那个戴帽子的就是。
2. 我的学校离商店很远。
3. 玛丽对新学期感到兴奋。
4. 你的姑妈给你带什么来了?
5. 凯特坐在我的旁边。



## Unit 2

### Henry Used to Travel by Train

### 亨利以往乘火车旅行

#### Section A 第一部分



#### Dialog 会话

M: Susan, what do you do for exercise?

F: I go swimming once a week.

M: I used to swim in high school, but I don't have time anymore.

F: That's too bad. Exercise is really important.

M: I know. I'm getting a little fat. I didn't use to be this heavy.

F: Well, I'm going swimming tonight. Do you want to go with me?

M: Okay. I really need to get in shape again.

#### ❖ Notes 注释

1. used to 这个词组表示过去常常做一件事而现在不再做了。例如:

Henry used to wear old gloves. 亨利过去常戴一副旧手套。

He used to swim in a river. 他以前常在河里游泳。

Susan used to get up at seven o'clock. 苏珊过去常 7 点起床。

当把句子变成疑问句时必须用 did 开头,比如上面的三句话就应分别变成:



Did Henry use to wear old gloves?

Did he use to swim in a river?

Did Susan use to get up at seven o'clock?

当然,我们也可以用什么,when, where, why, who, how 等词引出问句,例如:

What did Henry use to wear?

Where did he use to swim?

When did Susan use to get up?

2. 动词不定式的用法,即动词加 to 再加上动词的用法。例如:

Henry likes to eat at home on weekends. 亨利喜欢周末在家吃饭。

Susan wants to play tennis. 苏珊想打网球。

Susan plans to go swimming. 苏珊打算去游泳。

Susan prefers to travel by train. 苏珊喜欢乘火车旅行。

❖ Exercises 练习

1. 用 used to 把下面的句子补充完整。

1) She \_\_\_\_\_ to live far from the store.

2) I \_\_\_\_\_ to play basketball in high school.

3) He \_\_\_\_\_ to play volleyball in high school.

4) I \_\_\_\_\_ to run in high school.

2. 把下面的句子改成疑问句。

1) He used to swim in high school.

2) She used to play basketball in high school.

3) You used to play volleyball in high school.

4) They used to exercise in high school.

5) Henry used to run in high school.

3. 针对句子中划横线的部分提问。

1) He used to swim in a river.

2) She used to work in the factory.



- 3) They used to play volleyball in their backyard.
- 4) Susan used to run in the park.
- 5) She used to have a lot of time after school.
- 6) They used to go to soccer games on Sundays.
- 7) Kate used to have a vacation in the summer.

4. 把下列句子改成问句。

- 1) Susan loves to exercise.
  - 2) Susan wants to play tennis.
  - 3) Susan plans to go swimming.
  - 4) Susan tries to run very fast.
  - 5) Susan needs to study hard.
5. 针对句子中划横线的部分提问。
- 1) Henry loves to cook his own dinner.
  - 2) Henry likes to make fancy dishes.
  - 3) Susan wants to play tennis.
  - 4) Susan need to study for test.
  - 5) Kate plans to buy a dress.
  - 6) Kate prefers to have a small party.

## Section B 第二部分



### Text 课文

Henry used to travel by train. Nowadays there are fewer trains and Henry, like most people, prefers to travel by car. Henry's wife, Kate, however, still likes to travel by train. She wants to relax and she doesn't need to worry about gas, repairs, or parking when traveling by train. Henry's cousin, Susan, and her parents live in New York. They take the train to their jobs every day. They travel by train because they don't like to drive in city traffic.



### ✦ Notes 注释

worry about 对……担心,焦虑 例如:

Don't always worry about your health. 别老担心你的健康。

I don't understand why my parents always worry about me.

我真不明白为什么父母总是为我担心。

### ✦ Exercises 练习

根据课文回答问题。

1. How did Henry use to travel?
2. Does Kate still like to travel by train?
3. Why do Susan and her parents take the train to their jobs?

### ✦ New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

not ... any more [nɒt] ['eni] [mɔ:]

adv. 不再,再也不

shape [ʃeɪp] n. 外形,身段

nowadays ['naʊədeɪz] adv. 现今,当前

prefer [pri'fɜ:] v. 更喜欢,宁愿

relax [ri'læks] v. 放松,缓和

repair [ri'peə] n. 修理,修补

traffic ['træfɪk] n. 交通

### ✦ Quiz 课后小考

翻译下列句子。

1. 玛丽过去住在医院附近。
2. 我今晚要去看电影,你和我一起去吗?
3. 苏珊需要为考试而努力学习。
4. 别为我担心,我很快就会好的。
5. 约翰更喜欢开一个生日晚会。





## Unit 3

### How Much Bread Does Kate Need?

### 凯特要买多少面包?

#### Section A 第一部分



#### Dialog 会话

M: Mom, I'm going to spend two weeks in New York this summer.

F: That's wonderful!

M: How many suitcases do I have to take?

F: Take two—a big one and a small one.

M: How much money do I need to take?

F: About three hundred dollars.

M: Are there many interesting places in New York?

F: Yes, there are a lot of museums and beautiful churches.

#### ❖ Notes 注释

1. many 与 much 都表示“很多”，相当于 a lot of 这个词组，可是在用法上的区别是：凡是指可数的名词就用 many，指不可数的名词或是统称性的名词就用 much。一般来说，many 跟 much 多半用在疑问句和否定句里，而 a lot of 则不受限制，既可修饰可数名词又