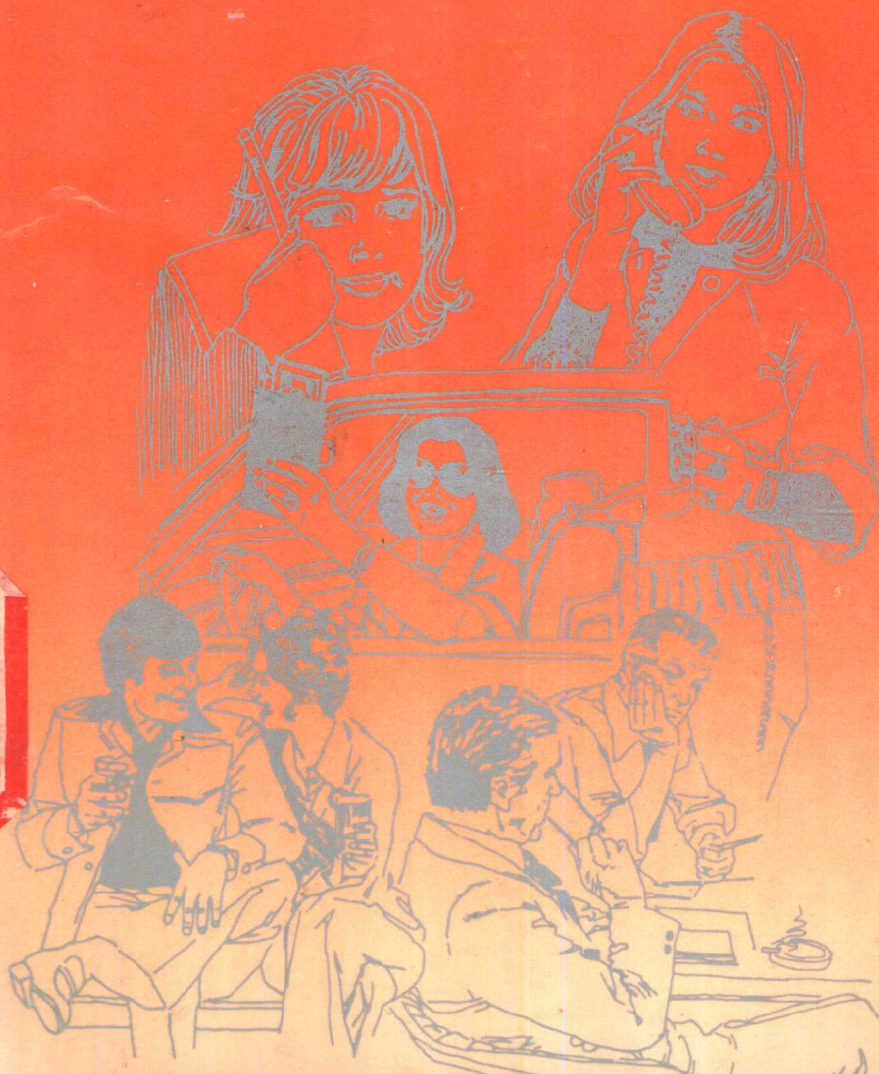


AMERICA SPEAK

听懂美国人说话

●安徽科学技术出版社●



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Hear America Speak

Graded Exercises in

Listening Comprehension

听懂美国人说话

——英语听力阶梯训练

许俊农译

安徽科学技术出版社

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根 据



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许俊农 译注

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说 明

美国·丹尼尔·法姆博士对本书的课文录音脚本进行了审听，特向他表示谢意。

本书配有盒式带 2 盘。

译者启

DIRECTIONS TO THE STUDENT

These listening-comprehension lessons contain two styles of spoken English—formal English and colloquial English. The narrator will use *formal* English, which is heard on the radio, on TV, in public speeches, between strangers, and in most classroom situations. In the conversations between friends, you will hear *colloquial* speech, which you may hear in movies, on TV, and when young Americans speak to their family members or to other people of their own age.

It is usually inappropriate for non-Americans to use very colloquial, casual speech except with very close American friends. It is always safer to *speak* more formal English. However, you must learn to *understand* all kinds of spoken English. That is why you will be introduced to many varieties of spoken English in these books.

In the *Vocabulary Study* sections of each lesson you will find certain key words and expressions that are selected for special attention or discussion. In the margins under *New Words* are those words that first appear in the tape recordings of each lesson.

Most of *Hear America Speak!* is recorded on the tape; very little of this English program is in the book. The book contains some culture information and points about English vocabulary and usage. The book, however, is to be your record of how much you understand from the tape. The tape contains enough repetitions for you to write the correct answers without needing to rewind any of the taped sections. You may need to stop the tape occasionally while you write some of the longer answers. Try not to repeat or rewind the tape until you have answered each group of questions correctly. Then you may listen to the tape again to find out why you made any mistakes.

It is not necessary to memorize what you hear on the tape. Remember: The purpose of this English course is to let you listen in on American English as it is used naturally.

Welcome to *Hear America Speak!*

Harvey M. Taylor

写给学习本教程学生的指导

本听力教程包括口头英语的二种风格——正式英语和非正式英语。叙述者将使用正式英语，这可在广播、电视、公开场合的演讲、陌生人之间以及许多课堂上听到。在朋友间的谈话，你将听到非正式用语，这些非正式用语，你可以在电影、电视、年轻的美国人对他们家庭成员或者对和他们年龄相仿的其他人谈话中听到。

除非是关系非常密切的美国朋友之间谈话，通常情况下，非美国人使用非正式的俗语是不合时宜的。多说正式的英语总是比较保险的，然而，你必须学会理解各种各样的口头英语。这就是为什么在这本书中你将熟悉多种口头英语的缘故。

在每一课的词汇学习中，你会发现一些重要的词和短语，它们是挑选出来，以引起你特别注意或供你讨论的。每课的生词是这一课录音带中第一次出现的单词。

《听懂美国人说话》的大部分内容在录音带上；这项英语节目的小部分在书上。课本内容包括一些文化知识和英语词汇及惯用法的要点。因此，课本是你理解磁带内容程度的记录。磁带具有足够的重复，你无需不断倒带就可以写出正确的答案。偶尔，你在书写较长的答案时，或许需要停下录音机。在你没有正确回答每一组问题之前试着不要倒回磁带。这样，你可以再一次听录音带，发现你为什么犯了一些错误。

背诵你在磁带中所听到的内容是不必要的。切记：本英语教程的目的在于让你听到美国人自然使用的英语。

欢迎你学习《听懂美国说话》！

哈维·泰勒

NOTES TO THE TEACHER

The tape-recorded component of this course is most important. *Hear America Speak!* can be used most effectively when each student has his/her own book and tape, and can study each lesson at his/her own speed—as in a library-type, self-paced language laboratory.

However, in a classroom, the recordings can be played for the entire class to hear and write answers. You can pace the class's progress by observing when most students complete each group of questions. Then discuss their answers with them in English *before* you allow the answer portion of the tape to be played. At this stage, the emphasis of the discussion should be upon the students' communicating their ideas, not upon the correctness of their grammar or pronunciation (except when such errors make comprehension difficult).

The *Vocabulary Study* sections of each lesson contain selected words and expressions that are heard on the tape and read in the exercises, providing special meanings when appropriate. The words in the margins under *New Words* are those that appear for the first time in the tape recordings of each lesson.

As noted in the *Directions to the Student*, this is a listening-comprehension course. Some items of grammar, which are somewhat more advanced, have been included because they are needed to provide naturalness to the lessons. Most up-to-date second-language-teaching theory supports the advantages of exposing students to language that is beyond their abilities; therefore, new constructions, vocabulary and expressions will be heard, but students will not be tested on them. If you do not draw special attention to such items, students will discover that they understand the general meaning of a conversation without having to know or learn every word or construction. It is part of the purpose of this course to train students to listen for general meaning in spite of unfamiliar words and constructions.

Good luck as you help your students to *Hear America Speak!*

Harvey M. Taylor

写给教师的话

本教程的录音部分非常重要。当每一位学生都有书和录音带的时候，《听懂美国人说话》就能够最有效地被使用，他们能够按照自己的速度来学习每一课——比如在图书馆、自己可调速的语音室里。

然而，在课堂上也能够为全班同学播放录音，让他们听和写出答案。通过观察大多数学生完成每一组问题，你能够调整全班的进度。然后在你允许播放磁带中的答案部分之前，用英语与他们讨论其答案。在这一阶段，讨论的重点应该放在学生们用语言来表达他们的思想上，而不是放在纠正他们的语法和发音（除了当这样的错误使理解变得困难时）上。

每一课的“词汇学习”部分包括挑选出来的单词和短语，这些词语你可在录音中听到或在练习中读到。当它们用在恰当的地方时，具有特别的意思。每课生词栏里的单词是这一课录音中第一次出现的。

正如在《写给学习本教程学生的指导》中所说的那样，这是一个听力教程。它已经涉及到一些较高级的语法项目，这样课文内容就显得自然了。许多第二语言教学的最新理论都赞成让学生接触超出他们能力的语言现象；因而，学生在学习本教程时将听到新的结构、词汇及表达法，但不测验学生对他们掌握。如果你不召唤学生对他们的特殊注意，学生们将会发现，他们不须一定要知道或学习每一个单词或结构也能理解一个对话的基本大意。本教程的部分目的就是训练学生学会在遇到不熟悉的单词和结构情况下，听懂大意。

祝你在辅导学生学习《听懂美国人说话》中有好运气。

哈维·秦勒

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Lesson 1: A WEATHER REPORT

生词和词组

a [ə; ei; e] indefinite article

一个

about [ə'baʊt] prep. 关于, 在
……各处

afternoon ['ɑ:ftə'nu:n] n.

下午, 午后

again [ə'geɪn] ad. 又, 再

all [ɔ:l] a. 所有的; pron.

一切

A. M. [缩] [拉]

ante meridiem 午前, 上午

American [ə'merɪkən] a. 美

国的 n. 美国人

and [ænd; ənd] conj. 和, 与,

于是

answer ['ɑ:nsə] n. 回答;

vi. & vt. 回答

any ['eni] a. 多少, 一些;

pron. 多少, 任何

apostrophe [ə'pɒstrəfi] n. 省

略号

are [ar, 弱 ər] be 的复数形
式, 或第二人称、单数、直
陈式、现在时

around [ə'raʊnd] ad. 周围,

大约 prep. 环绕, 各处

at [æt, 弱 ət] prep. (位

置)……在, (时间)……在,

(行动中)……正在

bar [bɑ:] n. 酒吧, 饮食店

be [bi:, 弱 bi] copula 是

……, 成为

been [bin, bi:n] be 的过去分
词

book [buk] n. 书, 书本

bring [brɪŋ] (brought, brought:

[brɔ:t]) vt. 带来, 使发生

but [bʌt, 弱 bət] conj. 但是,

然而, 除……之外

by [baɪ] prep. 在……之侧,

在……期间

can [kæn] aux. v. 能, 会

car [kɑː] n. 汽车
 circle [s'ə : rkl] n. 园; 环 vt.
 & vi. 旋转
 cloud [klaud] n. 云, 天空
 cloudy [klaudi] a. 多云的
 conversation [kənvər'seɪʃən] n.
 会谈, 闲谈
 correct [kə'rekt] a. 正确的;
 vt. 改正
 cross [krɔ : s] n. 十字形, 横
 越; vt. 使交叉, 横越; vi.
 交叉, 越过
 day [dei] n. 日, 白天
 did [did] do 的过去式
 do [du :] vt. 做 vi. 行动;
 aux. v. (形成疑问句),
 (与 Not 形成否定句)
 draw [drɔ :] vt. 拉, 获取
 each [i : tʃ] a. 每, 各, pron.
 各个; ad. 各自
 eight [eit] a. 8 (个) 的; n.
 8 个
 eighty [eiti] a. 80 的; n.
 80 个
 either [i : ðər] a. 任何的 ad.
 也不
 eleven [i'lev(ə)] n. a. 11 的
 n. 11 个
 end [end] n. 端, 末期; vt.
 & vi. 结束
 English ['ɪŋglɪʃ] a. 英语的,

英国 (人) 的; n. 英语
 every ['evri] a. 全部的, 每
 fifteen [fif'ti : n] a. 15 的;
 n. 15 个
 finish ['finiʃ] vt. & vi. 结
 束, 完成
 five [faiv] a. 5 的; n. 5 个
 for [fɔː] prep. 为了; 关于;
 因为
 four [fɔː] a. 4 的; n. 4 个
 fourteen ['fɔ : rti : n] a. 14 的
 n. 14 个
 friend [frend] n. 朋友
 get [get] vt. 得到; vi. 到
 达, 变成
 go [ɡoʊ] vi. 离开
 good [ɡud] a. 美好的, 好的
 hamburger ['hæmbə : rgər] n.
 汉堡包
 have [hæv] vt. 有, 得到, 吃
 have to ['hævətə, 'hævtu]
 必须
 hear [hiə] vt. 听见, 倾听
 help [help] vt. & vi. 帮助
 high [hai] a. 程度高的, 高
 的
 him [him] pron. (her 的宾格)
 他
 his [hiz] pron. (he 的所有格)
 他的
 how [haʊ] ad. 如何, 怎样
 how many ['haʊ 'meni] 多

少? 若干?

I [ai] pron. 我

in [in] prep. 在……之中

is [iz] be 的第三人称, 现在时

it [it] pron. (人称代词, 中性)

it's [its] it is (has) 的缩写

just [dʒʌst] a. 适当的, 正确的 ad. 刚才, 正好

lesson [lesn] n. 功课, (教科书) 课

let [let] vt., vi., aux. v.

让, 容许

let's [lets] let us (劝勉) 的缩写

listen [lɪsn] vi. 倾听

look [lʊk] vi. 注视, 看

low [ləu] a. 低的

many ['meni] a. 许多的, 无数的

morning ['mɔːnɪŋ] n. 早晨, 上午

next [nekst] a. 下次的; n.

下一个

nice [naɪs] a. 宜人的, 愉快的

nine [naɪn] a. 9 个的; n. 9 个

no [nou] a. 任何……也没有; ad. 不是

noon [nu : n] n. 正午, 中午

not [nɒt] ad. 不

now [naʊ] ad. 现在, 立刻

number ['nʌbər] n. 数字, 号码

o'clock [ə'klɒk] n. 钟点

off [ɔ : f] ad. 离开, 中止; a. 远的

oh [ou] int. 呀, 哎

on [ən] prep. 在……之上, 关于

one [wʌn] a. 一个的, 单方的; n. 一个

or [ɔ :] conj. 或者

our [aʊr/auə] pron. (we 的所有格) 我们的

P. M. ['pi : 'em] 午后, 下午 (post meridiem) 的缩略形式

question ['kwɛstʃən] n. 问题

radio ['reɪdiəʊ] n. 广播, 收音机, 广播电台

rain [reɪn] n. 雨; vi. 下雨

report [ri'pɔːt] vt. 报告; n. 报告

same [seɪm] a. 相同的; ad. 同样地

say [seɪ] vt. & vi. 说

seven ['sevn] a. 7 的; n. 7 个

shine [ʃaɪn] vi. 发光; vt. 照耀; n. 光辉

should [ʃʊd] aux. v. 将要, 应该

shut [ʃʌt] vt. & vi. 闭

six [siks] a. 6 的; n. 6 个

sixteen [ˈsiksˈtiːn] a. 16 的
n. 16 个

sixty [ˈsɪksti] a. 60 的; n. 60
个

sky [skai] n. 天空, 气候

star [stɑː] n. 星

station [ˈsteɪʃən] n. 广播电台

sun [sʌn] n. 太阳

sunny [ˈsʌni] a. 太阳的, 晴朗的

swim [swɪm] vi. 游泳; n.

游泳

temperature [ˈtemp(ə)rətʃər] n.
温度

ten [ten] a. 10 的; n. 10
个

that [ðæt] pron. 那, 那个
that's [ðæts] that is (has)
的缩写

the [ðə/ði] def. art. 那个, 这个

then [ðen] ad., conj. 那时,
然后

there [ðeə] ad. 在那里

they [ðei] pron. (人称代词
的第三人称, 复数, 主格) 他
们, 她们

thing [θɪŋ] n. 物, 事情

thirteen [ˈθɜːrtiːn] a. 13

的; n. 13 个

this [ðɪs] pron. 这, 这事, 这
人

three [θriː] a. 3 的; n. 3 个

time [taɪm] n. 时, 时间

to [tuː] prep. 向, 给, 对
于

today [təˈdeɪ] n., ad. 今天

tomorrow [təˈmɒrəʊ, təˈmɔː
rəʊ] n., ad. 明天

tonight [təˈnaɪt] n., ad. 今
晚, 今夜

twelve [twelv] a. 12 的; n.
12

two [tuː] a. 2 的; n. 2 个

walk [wɔːk] vi., n. 散步,
行走

want [wɒnt] vt. 想要, 盼望

wash [wɔːʃ] vi. 洗, 洗涤;
n. 清洗

we [wiː, wi] pron. (人称
代词第一人称复数, 主格)
我们

weather [ˈweðər] n. 天气, 气
象

welcome [ˈwelkəm] int. 欢
迎; vt. 欢迎, 高兴地接受

what [wɒt] pron. (疑问词)
什么

when [wen] ad. (疑问词) 什
么时候

why [wai] ad. (疑问词) 为什么

will [wil] aux. v. 愿意, 打算

window ['windou] n. 窗

with [wið] prep. 和

....., 与.....

word [wə:rd] n. 单词, 言语

write [rait] vt. 写; vi. 书写

yes [jes] ad. 是, 是的, 不错

yesterday ['jestədi] n., ad.

昨日

yet [jet] ad. 还, 仍然, conj.

尽管如此, 然而, 但是

you [ju] pron. (人称代词, 第二人称, 主格, 宾格, 单复数) 你, 您, 你们

your [jur, jər] pron. (you 的所有格) 您(们)的, 属于你(们)的

zero ['zi (ə) rou] n. 零; a. 零的

Place names: 地名:

Los Angeles 洛杉矶

Proper names: 专有名词:

George 乔治 (男子名)

John 约翰 (男子名)

McDonald's 麦克唐纳快餐馆 (又译麦当劳, 美一家最大的联营快餐馆, 专售汉堡包和牛奶冰淇淋等快餐)

Most WEATHER REPORTS in the United States are longer than the ones heard here. Since this is the first lesson in this book, this WEATHER REPORT has been slightly simplified and shortened. However, all the dramatizations and directions on the tape use natural language.

The words and expressions in *Vocabulary Study* and in *New Words* are given to help you understand what you hear on the tape and read in the book. They may be used in a somewhat unusual or idiomatic way. Even if you do not recognize every word, try to understand the tape by listening for the general meaning. That will usually be enough for you to answer each question correctly. You do not need to understand every word you hear in English in order to understand an English conversation.

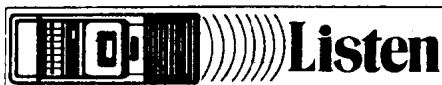
Vocabulary Study

radio station
weather report

circle (n)
around

McDonald's
hamburger
high (highest temperature
in a 24-hour period)
swimming
number

Draw a circle around ...
correct
Ready?
number correct
sunny
how many



1. (a) 9:00 P.M.
(b) 5:00 A.M.
(c) 9:00 A.M.
(d) 5:00 P.M.
2. (a) UUUC
(b) WCNB
(c) WBNC
(d) WNBC
3. (a) yes
(b) no
4. (a) cloudy
(b) rainy
(c) no clouds
(d) no rain
5. (a) this morning
(b) by noon
(c) at 9 o'clock
6. (a) 85
(b) 72
(c) 95
(d) 62

7. (a) this afternoon
(b) at noon
(c) next
(d) tomorrow

Number correct _____

One use of the "s" (APOSTROPHE S) in English is to show possession. You will hear this use in this lesson.

The expressions THE LOW and THE HIGH are used to mean the lowest and highest temperature occurring during any 8-hour period.

Vocabulary Study

cloudy

tonight

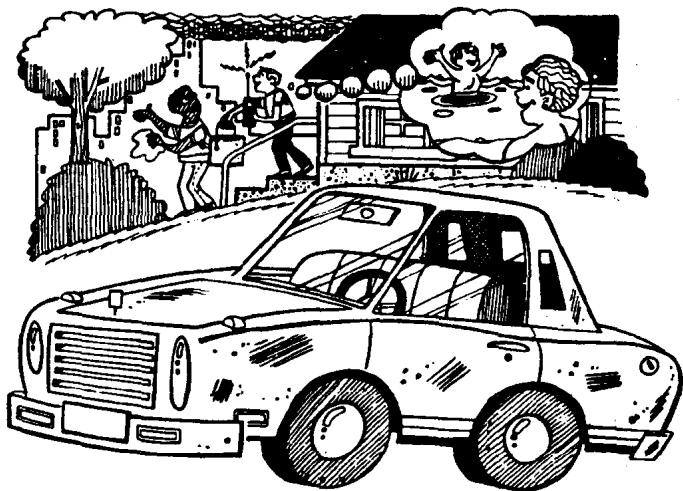


The answer to question 12 is a very common farewell greeting in the U.S.

8. _____ weather report
9. _____ clouds with _____ in the _____
10. _____
11. (a) 86
(b) 80
(c) 87
12. Have a _____.

Number correct _____

In the next section you will hear teenage slang, pronunciations and friendly expressions. These are commonly used between teenage friends, but are seldom appropriate for a non-American to use. They also are not normally written except in special dialogs.



Some examples:

Will ya? = Will you?

Yeah = Yes.

Uh-huh = Yes. (notice the rising intonation)

Oh yeah? = Is that so?

Wanna help? = Do you want to help (me)?

Yeah, why not? = Yes. (I don't mind doing it.)

Vocabulary Study

conversation



13. They can _____ again.
14. There's _____ a _____ to do in the morning.
15. (a) cross a bar
(b) wash a car
(c) walk a star
16. (a) yes
(b) no

Number correct _____