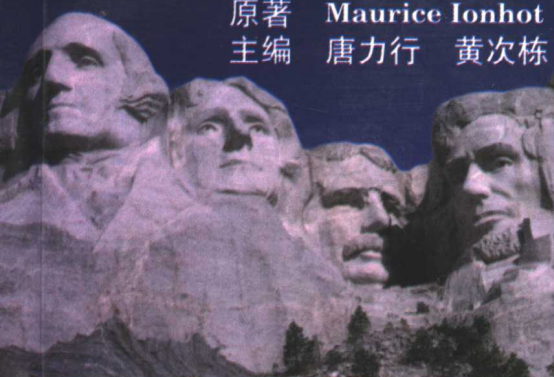
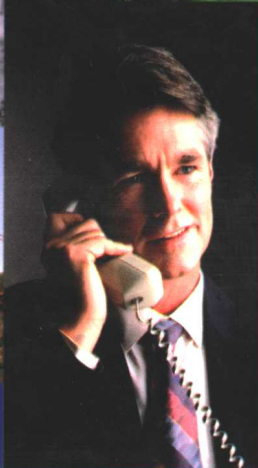


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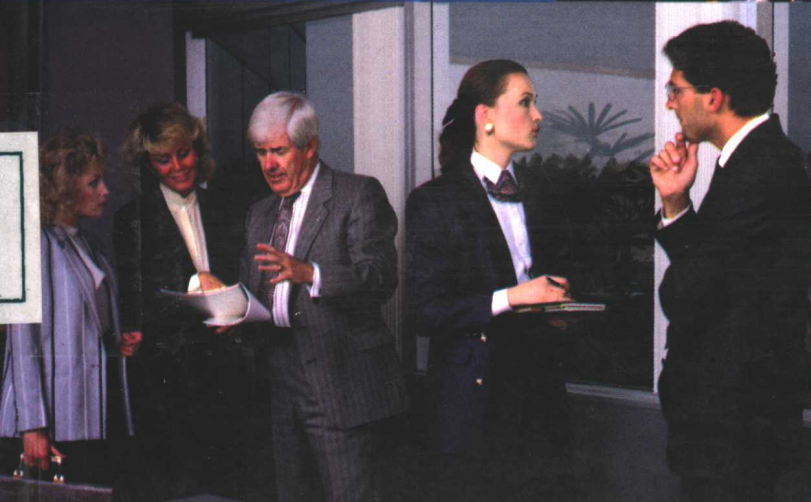


上海外语教育出版社
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



美国英语口语

(中级)



本材料由 VOA 英语广播教学节目提供



ENGLISH USA

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主编 唐力行 黄次栋
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音 标 例 释

本课本的单词注音根据《剑桥美国英语词典》(*Cambridge Dictionary of American English*)的注音标出。现将使用的音标列举如下:

Vowel Symbols

| | |
|----|--|
| æ | bat, hand |
| ɑ | hot, barn |
| ɑ: | aunt, tomato (variant pronunciations) |
| ɑ̃ | genre (variant pronunciation) |
| ai | bite, sky |
| au | house, now |
| e | bet, head |
| ei | late, play |
| i | fit, bid |
| i: | feet, please |
| ĩ | either / i: / or / i / |
| ɔ: | saw, dog |
| ɔ̃ | salon (variant pronunciation) |
| oi | boy, join |
| ou | go, boat |
| u | put, good |
| u: | rude, boot |
| ʌ | cut, love |
| ʌ̃ | Huh |
| ə | bird, fur (used only before / r / in stressed syllables) |
| ə | sitter, alone |

Other Symbols

Stress mark placed before a syllable with the heaviest stress, as before the first syllable of business
/ 'biz . nə s /

Stress mark placed before a syllable with lighter stress, as before the last syllable of businesslike
/ 'biz . nə s laɪ k /

The raised dot separates syllables.

The hyphen shows that only part of a variant pronunciation is

given. It also represents a syllable in showing stress patterns for phrasal verbs.

Consonant Symbols

| | |
|----|--|
| b | bid, job |
| d | do, lady |
| dʒ | jump, bridge |
| f | foot, safe |
| g | go, dog |
| h | home, behind |
| hw | which, where (Many people say / w / instead of / hw /.) |
| j | yes, onion |
| k | kiss, come |
| l | look, pool |
| *l | little, metal (Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.) |
| m | many, some |
| *m | hm (Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.) |
| n | need, open |
| *n | hidden, cotton (Used in a syllable with no vowel sound.) |
| ŋ | sing, sink |
| p | pen, hope |
| r | road, card |
| s | see, recent |
| ʃ | shoe, nation |
| t | team, meet |
| t̩ | meeting, latter |
| θ | think, both |
| ð | this, father |
| tʃ | choose, rich |
| v | visit, save |
| w | watch, away |
| x | Chanukah (variant pronunciation) |
| z | zoo, these |
| ʒ | beige, measure |

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LESSON 53

Review 复习问候、道别、介绍

对话情景：VOA 记者 Martin Learner 在一家陌生的理发店理发，遇到了一些当地人士。

PART 1 In a Barber Shop (在理发店)

Preview (预习)

Listen to PART 1 and decide whether the following statements are true or false:

- ___ Bill is a barber.
- ___ Joe lives in Smithville.
- ___ Martin is going to Long Lake.
- ___ Martin is going to report about the summer theater.
- ___ Martin is going to stay in Smithville for a few days.

Text (课文)

MARTIN: Good morning.
BARBER: Hello.
MARTIN: Can I get a haircut?
BARBER: Can you wait for five minutes?

MARTIN: Sure. I'm not in a hurry.
BARBER: I'm finishing Bill now.
BILL: I'm Bill.
MARTIN: I'm Martin.
BARBER: Bill doesn't have much hair anyhow.
BILL: Do I get a discount?
BARBER: A discount?! It's more work to cut your hair.
BILL: Why?
BARBER: Because I have to look for it.
BILL: Are you new in town, Martin?
MARTIN: I'm passing through.
BARBER: OK, Bill. That's it. How does it look?
BILL: Wow! I'm handsome.
BARBER: You still have to pay. Sit right here, Martin.
BILL: Here you are.
BARBER: Thanks, Bill. See you soon.
BILL: Right. Are you staying in Smithville long, Martin?
MARTIN: No, only one day.
BILL: Well, have a nice day.
MARTIN: Thanks.
BILL: So long.
MARTIN: 'Bye.

BARBER: My name's Joe.
MARTIN: I'm happy to meet you Joe. I'm happy to find a barber too. Can you trim my hair a little?
BARBER: Sure. I can do any thing you want.
BARBER: What brings you to Smithville?
MARTIN: I'm a reporter. I'm on my way to Long Lake.

BARBER: To the summer theater?
 MARTIN: Yes. I'm writing a story about the summer theater.
 BARBER: It's quite famous.
 BOB: Good morning, Joe.
 BARBER: Good morning, Bob. How are you?
 BOB: Fine thanks. How are you?
 BARBER: Not bad. This is Martin.
 BOB: Hello.
 MARTIN: Hi.

New Words and Expressions (单词与词组)

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| barber / 'bɑ:bər / <i>n.</i> 理发师 | 扣; 减价 |
| stranger / 'streɪndʒər / <i>n.</i> 陌生人 | pass through 经过; 路过 |
| haircut / 'heəkʌt / <i>n.</i> 理发 | trim / trɪm / <i>v.</i> 剪(发); 理(发) |
| in a hurry 匆忙 | reporter / rɪ'pɔ:tər / <i>n.</i> 记者 |
| discount / 'dɪskaʊnt / <i>n.</i> 打折 | summer theater 夏季剧场 |

Proper Names (专有名词)

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Bill (男子名) | Smithville (地名) |
| Joe (男子名) | Long Lake (地名) |
| Bob (男子名) | |

Notes to the Text (课文注释)

1. I am finishing Bill now. 这句话完整地说应当是 I am finish-

ing cutting Bill's hair now. 中文的意思是“我马上就理完 Bill 的头发。”不能把原句错误地理解为“我正在把 Bill 干掉。”

2. Do I get a discount? 我(理发)可以打折吗? get a discount, 打折。
3. It's more work to cut your hair. ... I have to look for it. (理发师抱怨)给 Bill 理发难, 因为得花功夫找头发理(暗指 Bill 头发少)。实际上他在开玩笑, 表达了他的幽默。
4. Are you new in town? 你是否是新搬来的? 你是新来的吗? 这是一种习惯表达方式。例如, 我们可以这样问新来的学生: Are you new in the school? 你是新生吗?
5. What brings you to Smithville? 这句话的确切中文含义为“什么风把你吹到 Smithville 来了?”这是习惯用法, 但只能用在非正式的场合, 或者在熟人之间用。
6. trim one's hair 表示把头发稍微修一修, 不要剪得太多。又如, trim the tree, 修树。

Comprehension Questions (回答问题)

1. Who is the barber, Joe or Bill?
2. Why does Bill want a discount?
3. What does Martin want the barber to do?
4. Where is Martin going, Smithville or Long Lake?
5. What is Martin going to do there?

Patterns (句型学习)

1. 问候: 美国人互相问候对方时采用不同的用语。初学者只需掌握几种基本的问候语, 例如:

MARTIN: Good morning.

BARBER: Hello.

BOB: Good morning, Joe.

BARBER: *Good morning*, Bob. *How are you?*

BOB: Fine thanks. How are you?

BARBER: Not bad.

MARTIN: *Hi.*

2. 道别:道别的方式也经常可以是非正式的。基本的道别用语包括:

BARBER: *See you soon.*

BILL: *Have a nice day. So long.*

MARTIN: *'Bye*

BOB: *Goodbye.*

Practice (练习)

1. 试按上述模式,问候对方:

MARTIN: Good morning.

YOU:

BARBER: Hello.

YOU:

BILL: Hi.

YOU:

BOB: Good morning. How are you?

YOU:

2. 试用基本的道别用语向以下各人道别:

MARTIN: Goodbye.

YOU: Goodbye.

BARBER: See you soon.

YOU:

BILL: Son long.

YOU:

BARBER: 'Bye.

YOU:

BOB: Have a nice day.

YOU:

3. 现在你扮演 Bob、Barber 和 Martin 几个角色,完成下列对话:

1) BOB: _____ (早上好!)

BARBER: Good morning, Bob. _____?
(你好吗?)

BOB: Fine, thanks.

2) BOB: Hollo.

BARBER: Hi. This is Martin.

BOB: _____. _____. (你
好。见到你很高兴。)

MARTIN: _____. (你好。)

BOB: Well, _____. (再见。)

MARTIN: _____. (再见。)

PART 2 Greetings and Introducing Yourself (问候和 介绍自己)

Preview (预习)

Listen to PART 2 and decide whether the following statements

are true or false:

- ___ 1. There are many barber shops for men in Smithville now.
- ___ 2. Rick is meeting Bill in Joe's.
- ___ 3. There are not many motels in Smithville.
- ___ 4. Rick's aunt runs a small hotel.
- ___ 5. Rick's aunt has a room for Martin.

Text (课文)

BOB: What's your name again?
MARTIN: Martin. Martin Learner.
BOB: What brings you to Smithville?
MARTIN: I'm on my way to Long Lake.
BOB: Are you an actor?
MARTIN: No, I'm a reporter.
BARBER: He's writing a story about the theater.
MARTIN: That's right.
BOB: What are you doing here at Joe's?
MARTIN: I needed a haircut.
BOB: There are a lot of other places to get a haircut in Smithville.
BARBER: Too many.
MARTIN: What do you mean?
BARBER: For men, there were only two barbers five years ago.
MARTIN: How many are there now?
BARBER: I'm the only barber.
BOB: The others are those unisex shops. You know,