

Active American English

初级美国英语教程(上)



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张 力 审校

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序

熟记单词、精通语法是进入英语世界的不二法门。而单词及语法的艰进，唯赖阅读大量的英文文章。然而，咱们中国人学习英语时，总是将语法与阅读分立而治，以致我们猛啃语法专书，死背句型，在阅读文章时，却发现所学到的语法不能活用于文章中。我们费力查字典，了解文章中各个单词的意思之后，却又对文章的内容不甚了解。使原本浓厚的学习热忱，逐渐冷却，终至放弃。

为了帮助读者恢复学习英语的信心，并奠定坚实的英语基础，我们编写了这一套英语广播教材。

本套教材的特色如下：

- 一、**结合阅读与语法**：每篇文章均按语法重点编写，由浅入深，循序渐进，使读者能活用语法，培养句型分析的能力。
- 二、**会话实用生活化**：针对每篇文章中的重要句型，另行编写实用的会话，使读者能收举一反三之效，并培养口语的能力。
- 三、**单词短语例句化**：每课的重要单词或短语均辅以简易的例句解说，易懂、易学。使读者藉由例句，掌握这些单词或短语的用法。

由于解说清晰详尽，本套教材全凭自修即可充份了解。但我们仍透过广播教学，将本套教材的精粹倾囊相授，进一步扩充读者的英语知识领域。

我们的广播教学有以下两个特点：

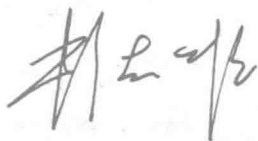
- 一、**发音美语化**：每课文章或会话均由美籍老师导读，笔者主授。由于笔者曾经在美国进修多年，对发音极为挑剔，因此有信心能够指出某些单词发音的困难之处，以

及矫正的方法。譬如：我们不可将字母 "W" 念成 "打不溜"，而应念成 "答-bou-友"；也不可将 "million"（百万）念成 "眯脸"，而应念成 "没有眼"。

二、解说趣味化：我们的授课方式生动有趣，绝不照本宣科。必使听众读者在轻松的气氛下学英语，大幅增进学习的兴趣。

值得一提的是，本套教材收录了八首脍炙人口的西洋老歌。每首老歌均为配合课文的语法重点而精选的。这些老歌多为六〇年代的成名曲，歌词浅显易懂。我们将在广播节目中教唱，寓教于乐。这个教唱节目由笔者及常春藤解析英语杂志社编辑陈文华及笔者的学生蒋光泽共同主持。笔者多年前曾组过乐团，专唱西洋老歌，深知这些歌曲对英语发音有莫大的帮助，因此很愿意将这些经验与听众读者一块儿分享。

本套教材编写极为费时，幸赖常春藤所有编辑同仁的通力合作，始告完成。笔者要特别感谢两位外籍朋友 Carlos Anthony 和 Ted Burns 顾问支援，刘凤珠、黄文玲、鲍维尧的校订，以及陈建球、洪惠卿、朱玛琍的电子计算机排版工作。笔者更要感谢中央人民广播电台高级编辑张力先生的审校。若不是他们的辛苦奉献，这套教材就不会那么顺利付梓。



于台北常春藤

1994 年 仲夏

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Lesson 1

Self Introduction

自我介绍



I . Reading 阅读

My name is Robert. My friends call me Bob. I am twenty years old. I am Chinese. I come from Beijing. There are six people in my family. I have one younger sister and two older brothers. We are not rich, but we are a happy family.

我叫罗伯特。我的朋友们都叫我鲍勃。我二十岁，中国人，籍贯北京，家里有六口人。我有一个妹妹和两个哥哥。我们虽不富有，但家庭却很幸福。

II. Vocabulary & Idioms 单词短语注解

1. **name** [nem] n. 名字

例: What's your name, please?

(请问你叫什么名字?)

2. **friend** [frɛnd] n. 朋友

例: He has many friends.

(他有许多朋友。)

3. **call** [kɔl] vt. 称, 叫 (名)

例: Cindy calls her doll Baby.

(辛蒂把她的洋娃娃叫做宝贝。)

4. **Chinese** [tʃa'ni:z] a. 中国人的 & n. 中国人

5. **come** [kʌm] vi. 来自

come from... 来自于.....

例: I come from Japan.

(我是日本人。)

6. **people** ['pi:pl] n. 人们

注意:

people 表示「人们」时, 只作复数用。我们可说 two people (两个人)、three people (三个人)、many people (许多人) 等, 却不可说 one people。若欲表示「一个人」时, 应说 one person 或 a person。

例: There are many people at the station.

(车站里有许多人。)

There is only one people in the room. (×)

→ There is only one person in the room. (○)

(房间里只有一个人。)

7. **family** ['fæməli] n. 家庭

例: He has a large family.

rich.

(他家里人口很多。)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----|
| 8. younger sister | 妹妹 |
| older sister | 姐姐 |
| younger brother | 弟弟 |
| older brother | 哥哥 |

9. **rich** [rɪʃ] a. 富有的

例: The old man is rich, but he is not happy.

(这位老先生很有钱,但他却不快乐。)

10. **happy** ['hæpi] a. 快乐的

例: I feel happy when I am with you.

(跟你在一起时,我就感到快乐。)

III. Grammar Points 语法重点

本课介绍动词 **call** 作不完全及物动词的用法,以及表示年龄及籍贯的说法。

1. **My friends call me Bob.**

(我的朋友们都叫我鲍勃。)

call [kɔl] vt. 称……为……

此处的 **call** 在语法中称为不完全及物动词;换言之, **call** 仍是及物动词,之后应接宾语,但意思仍不完全,故须置名词于该宾语之后,以补足句意的完整。该名词称为宾语补足语。

例: They call the little girl.... (×, 句意不完整)

(他们称这小女孩为……)

→ They call the little girl Mary. (○)

(他们称这小女孩为玛丽。)

2. **I am twenty years old.** (我二十岁。)

a. 此类句子结构为:

人 + be 动词 + 数字 + year(s) + old

某人几岁了

例: My baby boy is one year old.

(我的宝贝一周岁了。)

He is twenty-five years old.

(他二十五岁。)

b. 在上列例句中的 old 亦可用 of age 取代。

He is twenty-five years old.

=He is twenty-five years of age.

* age [edʒ] n. 年纪

c. 谈到 age 还有一个很好的用法:

look young for one's age

=look younger than one really is

看起来比实际年纪年轻

例: You look young for your age.

=You look younger than you really are.

(你看起来比实际年纪要年轻。)

3. I am Chinese.

=I am a Chinese.

(我是中国人。)

第一例中的 Chinese 是形容词, 之前不置不定冠词 "a"; 第二例中的 Chinese 则作名词, 之前须置 "a"。

4. There are six people in my family.

(我家里有六口人。)

a. there 置于句首, 之后接 be 动词 (is, are) 时, 作『有』解。

句型如下:

there is + 单数名词 + 表示场所的介词短语

there are + 复数名词 + 表示场所的介词短语

例: There is a book on the desk.

(桌上有一本书。)

There are thirty students in my class.

(我班上有卅个学生。)

b. there [ðɛr] 一字则是副词, 本意为「那里」。

例: Put the book there.

(把书放在那里。)

IV. Substitution 替换

1. A: What's your name?

B: My name is Peter Wang.

= I'm Peter Wang.

(甲: 你叫什么名字?)

(乙: 我叫王彼得。)

2. A: How old are you?

B: I'm eighteen years old.

= I'm eighteen years of age.

(甲: 你几岁了?)

(乙: 我十八岁。)

3. A: Where are you from?

B: I am from Shanxi.

= I come from Shanxi.

(甲: 你是什么地方人?)

(乙: 我是山西人。)

4. A: How many people are there in your family?

B: There are five people in my family.

= Five.

(甲: 你家里有几口人?)

(乙: 五口。)

Lesson 2

Nice to Meet You

幸会

I . Dialogue 实用会话

Mike : Hi! My name is Mike.

Nancy: Hi! I'm Nancy. Nice to meet you.

Mike : Nice to meet you, too.

Nancy: Where are you from?

Mike : I'm from Shanghai. And you?

Nancy: I'm from Chicago.

迈克：嗨！我叫迈克。

南希：嗨！我叫南希。幸会。

迈克：幸会。

南希：你是什么地方人？

迈克：我是上海人。你呢？

南希：我是芝加哥人。

II . Key Points 重点提示

1. (It's) Nice to meet you. 幸会。

= (I'm) Pleased to meet you.

= (I'm) Glad to meet you.

2. nice [naɪs] a. 好的