

电大公共英语系列丛书



开放英语 2

This Is English 2

(英) Duncan Sidwell 刘黛琳 主编

中央广播电视台出版社



开放英语

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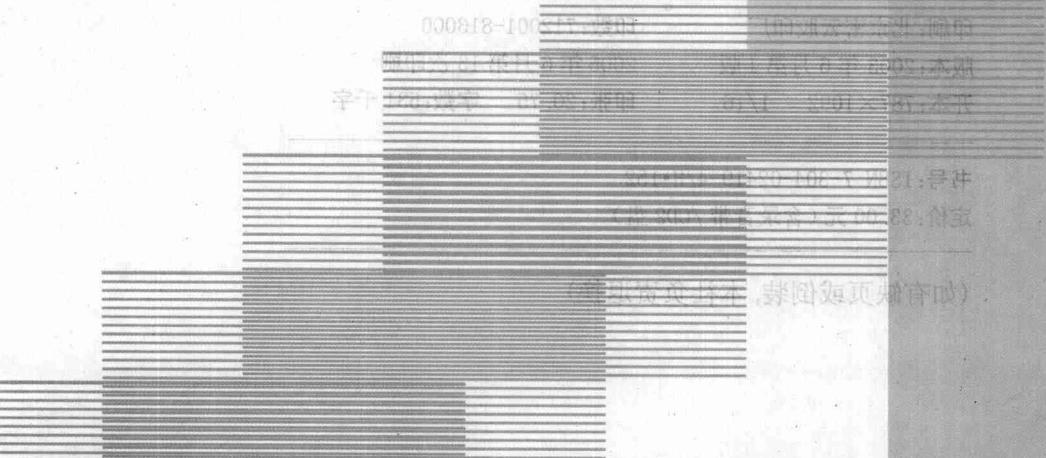
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前 言

“开放英语”系列教材是中央广播电视台与英国开放大学合作，为我国英语学习者编写的一套适合于自学的多种媒体英语教材。正如其英文书名 *This Is English* 所示，“开放英语”系列教材提供真实语境中的真实英语，通过听、说、读、写技能的综合训练，提高学习者在实际生活中使用英语进行口头、笔头交际的能力。

“开放英语”系列教材共分为6册。每册教材由主、辅文字教材，录音、录像和计算机辅助课件等多种媒体构成。教学设计参照了大学英语教学改革思路、《高职高专英语课程的基本要求》和全国公共英语等级考试（PETS）的要求。文字主教材《开放英语》（1~6）涵盖大纲规定的教学任务，文字辅教材《开放英语综合练习》（1~6）从词汇、语法、阅读、听力等多方面提供进一步操练的内容。

《开放英语2》为该系列教材第二册的文字主教材，供学习完《开放英语1》的学习者继续学习使用。本着以学生为中心的教学原则，充分考虑成人学习的特点，编者对教学内容进行了全面的设计、精心的选取、合理的编排，力求从低起点开始，通过大量的口头、笔头练习和反复的实践，引导学习者一步一步地迈向学习目标。

《开放英语2》的主要特点是：

1. 内容实用，趣味性强

教材以贯穿始终的5位主要人物的日常生活、工作及娱乐活动为主线进行编排，包括在不同场合的英语交际活动，涉及英语国家的日常生活、风俗习惯、文化背景等。新颖、独特的编排形式在为学习者提供真实地道的语言材料的同时，还营造了轻松愉快的学习氛围。

2. “以学生为中心”组织、编排学习任务

学习任务的组织编排是本着“方便学生自主学习”的原则，每单元的学习密度和节奏设计合理，任务短小，方便学习者利用零散时间自主学习；学习内容以“螺旋式逐步加强”的模式呈现，学习重点与难点均匀分布，有利于激发并保持学习者学习英语的自信心，从学习的成效中获得成就感。

3. 边学边练，做中学

每单元中都设计了从易到难、多种形式的练习，使学习者能够做到边学边练、做中学。各项练习的设计都以方便自主学习、强调基本功、突出实用性为出发点。其中，口语练习及写作练习紧密结合实际需要，贴近日常生活内容，认真完成这些练习可以使学习者具备并提高在实际生活中运用英语的能力。此外，在要求学习者动口、动笔处均提供示例，以使学习者有所参照，能清楚地知道如何去做该项练习。

4. 学习目标一目了然

在单元开始和节首均配有学习目标的中英文提示，而学习的各个环节（学习准备、感知语言、技能训练、复习巩固）和各个学习步骤前也都有明确的标识，使学习者对学习任务一目了然。在单元末提供学习小结专栏，这样有助于学习者了解学习重点和学习目标。

5. “虚拟导师”伴随学习过程

穿插在各个学习活动中的“虚拟导师”，为个别化学习创造了有教师相随的学习环境。这种模拟面授教学的设计，不仅拉近了学习者与学习材料之间的心理距离，而且通过“虚拟导师”的导学，为学习者营造了一种能够获取反馈，并能感受到教学互动的适宜的学习氛围和环境，因此有利于自主学习。

“开放英语”系列教材是中英合作的产物，是集体创作的结晶。本系列教材由Duncan Sidwell（英国开放大学）和刘黛琳（中央广播电视台大学）主编，参加编写《开放英语2》的英方编写组成员有：Helen Barker (International House London), Duncan Sidwell, Cora Lindsay, Paul Knight, Ian Spratley, Andrew Coleman (British Open University)；中方编写组成员有刘黛琳、刘占荣、陈扬、常凤艳（中央广播电视台大学）。

本教材的内容经过英语教学界专家教授审定。参与审定的专家有黄震华、何曾楣、史天陆（对外经济贸易大学）、高远（北京航空航天大学）、马登阁（北京第二外国语学院）和周淑清（北京教育学院）。本书在编写过程中，得到了中央广播电视台出版社有关同志的热情帮助，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。由于时间紧张、任务繁重，难免会有疏漏之处。恳请使用者多提宝贵意见，以便再版时补充更正。

晏点替要主函《开放英语2》

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编者

2003年4月

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学习指南

本课程是专门为具有初级英语基础的成人自学英语而设计的，以600词为起点，通过三个模块的学习，使你的英语达到中级水平，认知词汇4,000左右。本课程使你在学习语音、语法、词汇、语言功能等语言基础知识及掌握听、说、读、写语言技能的同时，了解英语国家的文化习俗，提高用英语进行交际的能力。

你现在学习的是“开放英语课程”的第一模块，以日常生活用语为主，突出语言在实际生活中的应用。

课程构成

第一模块课程由《开放英语1》(This Is English 1)、《开放英语1综合练习》(This Is English 1 Workbook)、《开放英语2》(This Is English 2)和《开放英语2综合练习》(This Is English 2 Workbook)构成，提供约144小时的学习内容。具体构成如下：

《开放英语1》	Units 1 - 18	配有录音带/CD, 录像带/VCD
《开放英语1综合练习》	Units 1 - 18	配有录音带/CD
《开放英语2》	Units 19 - 36	配有录音带/CD, 录像带/VCD
《开放英语2综合练习》	Units 19 - 36	配有录音带/CD

《开放英语》是主教材，涵盖全部学习内容。第1册、第2册各包括18个学习单元(Unit)，每单元的学习量约为3个小时。其中第6、第12、第18、第24、第30、第36单元为复习与自测单元，复习前5个单元所学的内容。每单元分为三个部分(Session)，每部分由若干活动(Activity)组成。

• **学习内容** 以日常生活用语为主，突出语言的实用性和应用性。学一点，练一点，用一点，通过反复实践，达到熟练运用的目的。主要内容是以五位在英国伦敦(London)工作与生活的人物为主线展开的学习活动。这五位人物是：Polly Williams, Mary White, David

Manning, Franco Rossi 和 Lin Xiaoyan, 其中有一位来自中国。

- **学习目标** 在每个 Unit 和每个 Session 的前面均列出主要学习内容。在开始学习一个单元或一个部分之前, 应先了解其主要内容, 这样才能明确学习目标。
- **学习活动** Activity 形式多样, 涉及听、说、读、写各项语言技能的训练, 是学习内容的主要载体。每个 Activity 都是为了达到某个学习目标而设计的, 学习者应认真完成每个 Activity。完成 Activity 的过程, 就是学习、实践和提高的过程。
- **语言要点** 放在方框中的 Language Focus 是对语法、词汇和语言功能的说明, 一般是对前面 Activity 中所出现的新的语言现象的归纳, 随后还配有练习活动。对于某些语言现象的进一步说明可以在 Workbook 中找到。
- **文化点滴** 每个单元都配有 Cultural Note, 也放在方框中, 主要是对相关的文化习俗的注释, 有助于学习者更好地理解和使用语言, 提高在实际交际中得体的言语表达能力。
- **导学帮助** 为了便于自学, 《开放英语》通过不同的形式提供导学帮助, 包括: 用斜体字交待情景, 也就是为学习者提供语言活动的背景; 用  表示教师的声音, 说明下面学习活动的目的; 利用旁注提供有关学习内容和学习方法的指导和提示。这些导学内容犹如学习者身边的虚拟导师, 可以随时提供所需的指导。
- **学习技巧** 每单元都有一个 Study Tip 专栏, 介绍一些实用的学习技巧, 这是为自学者提供的学习方法指导。这部分内容以英汉对照的形式出现, 是为了给学有余力者提供一些实用的阅读材料。语言内容不在本课程的学习范围之内。
- **学后小结** 在 Study Tip 之后是 Review Reminder, 用于帮助学习者总结、归纳该单元所学的主要内容, 也是将学习目标中列出的内容具体化。其中留出“个人学习记录”一栏, 学习者可根据提示记录自己的学习进展情况和问题, 培养反思式的学习习惯。
- **词汇学习** 每单元最后是 Vocabulary, 列出该单元所有应学习的生词, 并标注词性和中文释义。在附录Ⅲ中还列出了常用的不规则动词的变化形式。
- **录音文本** 在 Activity 旁标注 Extract, 说明是听力练习。所有听力练习的录音文本均收入书后附录 I 中。学习者应在做完听力练习后再利用录音文本核查感到有疑问之处, 然后再反复听录音, 直到真正听懂为止, 切忌在做听力练习之前先看录音文本。录音文本还可以用来做口语练习, 比如可在听录音的过程中利用暂停键, 进行跟读、模仿、朗读, 这对于自学者尤其重要。录音文本还可以用作练习阅读的材料。
- **练习答案** 书中所有练习的答案均在附录Ⅱ中, 这也是为了便于自学者在独立完成练习后核对答案。如果不做练习, 只是简单地抄袭提供的答案, 对于学习是没有益处的。有些答案可以在录音文本中找到, 故不再重复列出。有些练习要结合学习者自身的具体情况, 这里仅提供参考答案。
- **复习自测** 每隔5个单元有一个复习与自测单元, 复习前5个单元的学习内容。学习者在学完5个单元后, 应利用一段连续的时间集中完成一个自测单元的所有练习, 而且不参考任何其他内容独立完成, 然后统一核对答案。对于存在问题的部分, 要利用这段时间重

点复习前面相关的内容，为下面的学习打好基础。

《开放英语综合练习》

《开放英语综合练习》是《开放英语》的配套教材，两者要同时使用学习。《开放英语综合练习》主要用于进一步学习、巩固《开放英语》中的学习内容，以语音、词汇、语法等基础知识为主，同时补充综合练习。《开放英语综合练习》也包括18个单元，与《开放英语》相对应。每个单元的学习量约为1个小时。

- **学习目标** 每个 Unit 的前面也列出该单元的主要学习内容。这是在学习时首先应阅读的部分。
- **学习内容** 学习内容也是通过 Activity 体现的。每3个单元出现一集情节曲折惊险的广播连续剧（Audio Drama）。连续剧紧密结合所学的语言知识和能力水平，主要是为学有余力者提供综合训练语言能力的机会。
- **语言要点** Language Focus 也放在方框中，是对《开放英语》中的语法、语言功能的进一步补充说明。
- **语音练习** 每单元的后面有 Pronunciation Focus，主要通过跟读来练习英语中的辅音和元音的基本发音，以及重音、节奏等。对英语发音感到有一定难度的学习者，尤其要认真学好这部分内容，以便从一开始就打好语音基础。当然，还可以利用其他听力练习的录音材料来练习语音。
- **轻松时刻** 每单元最后是 Now for Something Light，提供一些趣味性较强的小谜语、小幽默等，使学习者在轻松一笑的同时，逐步培养体会英语语言和文化中的幽默的能力。
- **录音文本** 所有听力练习的录音文本在书后的附录 I 中。
- **练习答案** 所有练习答案在书后的附录 II 中。

录音带/CD

《开放英语》和《开放英语综合练习》都配有录音带/CD，录有全部听力、口语和语音练习。所有录音均出自母语为英语者，语音纯正、地道。每本《开放英语》配有两盘录音带，每本《开放英语综合练习》中除广播剧外的其他录音内容录在一盘录音带上。两本《开放英语综合练习》中的广播剧单独录在一盘录音带上，以方便学习者反复、连续收听。通过听该广播剧，可使学习者有机会欣赏到自然、地道的英语口语会话。广播剧每3个单元出现一集，在全部课程中共有12集。

书中的听力练习均标注 Extract，每单元的听力练习连续编号，录音中的听力素材只按 Extract 的序号标注。听力录音可以反复听，可以利用暂停键有重点地听，直到真正全部听懂为止。而且可以利用暂停键进行跟读，练习语音、语调，提高口语能力。

有一些口语练习是利用录音带完成的，要求学习者根据文字或声音提示提问或者回答问题，或者作为一方参与录音中的对话。学习者应按要求在停顿之处开口说话，并注意根据录音中提供的答案核对正误。

《开放综合英语教材》

录像带/VCD

本课程每个单元均配有一讲50分钟的录像带/VCD，主要包括对该单元重点内容的提炼讲解、形象化演示、答疑解惑和一部侦探题材的电视连续剧。

学习资源及用品的准备

学习本课程，学习者应准备好以下学习资源及学习用品：

- 《开放英语1》，《开放英语1综合练习》及4盘录音带/CD
- 《开放英语2》，《开放英语2综合练习》及3盘录音带/CD
- 英语词典（英汉、英英或双解词典）

制定学习计划

制定合理的学习计划对于在职学习的成人学习者尤为重要，既要充分利用周末的整块时间，也要学会利用平时的零散时间，最好每天都学一点，哪怕只学半个小时。因为语言学习需要日积月累、反复实践，临时突击不是好办法。你现在就应该开始制定每周的学习计划，而且最好将其贴在每天都能注意到的醒目的地方，如贴在冰箱上，这样可以经常提醒你坚持按计划去做。

获取网络资源

中央广播电视台大学的网址是 www.openedu.com.cn，我们将在该网站上提供学习过程中的指导与帮助。基础较好的学习者，还可以通过 www.in2english.com.cn 网站获取更多的英语学习资源。

感谢你选择学习“开放英语”课程，我们相信你会喜欢这门课程。祝你成功！

Study Chart 内容概览

第10
Unit Review

Wǒmen wén xué yǒu héng yuán

谈论未来的计划

Mary and Xiaoyan discuss their future plans.

Situation

Unit 19 Talking About the Past 谈论过去 Mary和Xiaoyan谈论聚会

Xiaoyan and Polly see a film and then go out for a meal. Xiaoyan和Polly看电影并在外就餐。

Situation
Out in the Evening 夜生活

Mary's band prepares for a performance. Mary的乐队准备演出。

Situation
The Music Scene 音乐场景

Xiaoyan learns about tennis. Xiaoyan学打网球。

Situation
Sport 体育运动

Mary goes shopping. Mary去购物。

Unit 20 Out in the Evening 夜生活

着装

		Language Focus					
Unit	Situation	一般过去时	不规则动词过去式	时间短语	不定代词	提出建议	回复建议
19	Talking About the Past 谈论过去	Mary and Xiaoyan talk about their party. Mary和Xiaoyan谈论聚会。	drank, ate, saw, told, etc.	this morning, last night, yesterday	anyone, someone, no one, anybody, somebody, nobody	Shall we do something? Let's go out for a meal.	That's a good idea. I'd rather not.
20	Out in the Evening 夜生活	Xiaoyan and Polly see a film and then go out for a meal. Xiaoyan和Polly看电影并在外就餐。	real and very	at the restaurant	Although it is very enjoyable, it's too long.	Because it was late, they did not go to the film.	a very good job, a really perfect film
21	The Music Scene 音乐场景	Mary's band prepares for a performance. Mary的乐队准备演出。	in the band	at the concert	Salad for me, please. I'll have...	She returned the book yesterday.	I rented a flat for the weekend.
22	Sport 体育运动	Xiaoyan learns about tennis. Xiaoyan学打网球。	to return, to rent, to hire	to pick up, to take part in, to come across, etc.	began, found, gave, took, etc.	David's picking up the van tomorrow.	play football, go running, do the high jump
23	Clothes 衣服	Mary goes shopping. Mary去购物。	副词	表示频度的词语	start/begin/stop/finish playing	I'll do it later. I'm going to stay there.	Occasionally I go jogging. At least twice a week I do Tai Chi.

Unit	Situation	Language Focus
Group 3 3	现在完成时 yǐjīn chéngshí	<p>one 起替代作用 yìqǐ zhìdài zuyòng</p> <p>现在完成时 表示所属关系 xiànzài chéngshí bǎishì suǒshǔ guānxì</p> <p>Look at these shirts. I like this one. Look at those shirts. I like this one.</p> <p>I prefer those ones over there. I prefer those ones over there.</p> <p>Xiaoyan has prepared everything for the gig. Xiaoyan has prepared everything for the gig.</p> <p>her blouse, a friend of mine, Jean's sweater her blouse, a friend of mine, Jean's sweater</p>
24	Review and Assessment (Units 19-23) 复习与自测 fùxí yǔ zìcè	<p>使人做某事 shǐ rén zuò mǎishì</p> <p>反身代词 fǎnrén dài cí</p> <p>either...or... neither...nor... both to ask/to request xièzé</p> <p>现在完成时/一般过去时 xiànzài chéngshí / yīgān guòqù shí</p> <p>by, until/till before, after, while to tell 情态动词表示推测 bìngtai dòngcí bǎishì cuīcè</p> <p>不定代词 bùdìng dài cí</p> <p>时间表示词 shíjiān bìshì cí</p> <p>表示移动的介词 biǎoshí diànòng de jiè cí</p> <p>Look at these shirts. I like this one. Look at those shirts. I like this one.</p> <p>I've had the first page simplified. I got my hair cut yesterday.</p> <p>Can you do that yourself? The new web page can be either blue or red.</p> <p>It has neither conference rooms nor email facilities. This modern hotel offers both luxury and convenience.</p> <p>I have asked them to make the icons larger. She has reserved rooms at the hotel. She did it this morning.</p> <p>I am in a meeting until 1:00. While they were flying, they talked about publicity.</p> <p>I told her not to worry about that. He must have left it in a shop.</p> <p>David did not buy anything. He bought nothing. two days before, the day after, etc.</p> <p>towards, across, along, through, etc. Do you take after your mother and father? She looks like her great-grandmother.</p> <p>He used to go to school at 7:00 every day. I've lived here for two years.</p> <p>I haven't seen him since yesterday. I shouted loudly so that he could hear me.</p> <p>If it rains tomorrow, we will have to stay at home. Xiaoyan's been to Paris. Xiaoyan's gone to Paris.</p> <p>Have you been shopping? Yes, I have. I went this morning. ever, never, just, already, yet</p>
25 Planning a Business Trip 筹划出差 zhǔhuà chūchāi 35	David and Xiaoyan are going to Paris David和Xiaoyan准备去巴黎 Xiǎoyān hé Láibì zhǔmù qù Láibì	<p>both to ask/to request xièzé</p> <p>现在完成时/一般过去时 xiànzài chéngshí / yīgān guòqù shí</p> <p>by, until/till before, after, while to tell 情态动词表示推测 bìngtai dòngcí bǎishì cuīcè</p> <p>不定代词 bùdìng dài cí</p> <p>时间表示词 shíjiān bìshì cí</p> <p>表示移动的介词 biǎoshí diànòng de jiè cí</p> <p>Look at these shirts. I like this one. Look at those shirts. I like this one.</p> <p>I've had the first page simplified. I got my hair cut yesterday.</p> <p>Can you do that yourself? The new web page can be either blue or red.</p> <p>It has neither conference rooms nor email facilities. This modern hotel offers both luxury and convenience.</p> <p>I have asked them to make the icons larger. She has reserved rooms at the hotel. She did it this morning.</p> <p>I am in a meeting until 1:00. While they were flying, they talked about publicity.</p> <p>I told her not to worry about that. He must have left it in a shop.</p> <p>David did not buy anything. He bought nothing. two days before, the day after, etc.</p> <p>towards, across, along, through, etc. Do you take after your mother and father? She looks like her great-grandmother.</p> <p>He used to go to school at 7:00 every day. I've lived here for two years.</p> <p>I haven't seen him since yesterday. I shouted loudly so that he could hear me.</p> <p>If it rains tomorrow, we will have to stay at home. Xiaoyan's been to Paris. Xiaoyan's gone to Paris.</p> <p>Have you been shopping? Yes, I have. I went this morning. ever, never, just, already, yet</p>
26 Making Journeys 旅行 lǚxíng 36	David and Xiaoyan go to Paris for a conference David和Xiaoyan到巴黎开会 Xiǎoyān hé Láibì dǎo Láibì kāi huì	<p>to take after to look like used to for since so 带有关的条件句 xiāngguān de jiēdiào jù</p> <p>现在完成时/一般过去时 xiànzài chéngshí / yīgān guòqù shí</p> <p>Do you take after your mother and father? She looks like her great-grandmother.</p> <p>He used to go to school at 7:00 every day. I've lived here for two years.</p> <p>I haven't seen him since yesterday. I shouted loudly so that he could hear me.</p> <p>If it rains tomorrow, we will have to stay at home. Xiaoyan's been to Paris. Xiaoyan's gone to Paris.</p> <p>Have you been shopping? Yes, I have. I went this morning. ever, never, just, already, yet</p>
27 The Past and the Future 过去与未来 qùdà yǔ lèimái 37	Franco and his friends talk about their families and plans Franco和朋友们谈论家庭与计划 Fángróng hé péngyǒu men tǎn huānjing yǔ jíhuà	<p>带有关的条件句 xiāngguān de jiēdiào jù</p> <p>现在完成时/一般过去时 xiànzài chéngshí / yīgān guòqù shí</p> <p>Do you take after your mother and father? She looks like her great-grandmother.</p> <p>He used to go to school at 7:00 every day. I've lived here for two years.</p> <p>I haven't seen him since yesterday. I shouted loudly so that he could hear me.</p> <p>If it rains tomorrow, we will have to stay at home. Xiaoyan's been to Paris. Xiaoyan's gone to Paris.</p> <p>Have you been shopping? Yes, I have. I went this morning. ever, never, just, already, yet</p>
28 The Wedding 婚礼 lǚhūi 38	Mary and Tim make their wedding plans Mary 与 Tim 安排婚礼 Mǎiyì yǔ Tím ānpái lǚhūi	<p>与现在完成时连用的副词 yǔ xiànzài chéngshí lián yòng de fùcí</p>

Unit	Situation	条件状语从句	Language Focus
29	Xiaoyan takes a break Xiaoyan休息	描述地理位置 提出建议	<p>Where can he sit if he wants to smoke? What will we do if she arrives late?</p> <p>Cambridge is north of London. Liverpool is 30 miles from Manchester.</p> <p>Why not...? How about...? What about...? Why don't you...? You should...</p> <p>Who runs the guesthouse? What do you want to do? When I was sitting in a traffic jam, the car broke down.</p>
30		Review and Assessment (Units 25-29)	
31	Polly becomes a gardener Polly成为园艺师	<p>复习与自测</p> <p>to worry 短语动词 you用泛指 介词搭配</p>	<p>John is ill. I'm worried about him. Relax. Don't let it worry you.</p> <p>to get on with, to be fed up with, to pick out, to apply for, etc. You can phone to find out more about it.</p> <p>What has he got experience in? What are you worried about?</p> <p>Tim went to Paris to discuss the new website. The police have been phoned by the neighbour.</p> <p>Tom said he saw Jim run away. I saw him loading the van.</p> <p>We have enough money to make changes/for the changes. Tom was supposed to meet Mary after work. Instead he went straight home.</p> <p>The policeman said (that) he would take some photographs.</p>
32	Tim's flat is broken in Tim的公寓被破门而入	<p>动词不定式表示目的 被动语态 to see sb do sth enough instead (of)</p>	
33	Things Go Wrong 遭遇不幸	<p>间接引语</p>	<p>与现在完成时连用的副词 反意疑问句 与现在或将来情况相反的 虚拟条件句 间接疑问句</p>
	Franco expands his business Franco扩展业务		<p>She ordered the fish, didn't she? You won't be here tomorrow, will you? If I had the money, I'd have Italian tiles. I would buy a flat if I won the lottery. He asked whether/if they liked the new atmosphere. The reporter asked when the work would be completed.</p>
	The New Restaurant 新餐馆	<p>to look, to sound用作系动词</p>	

Unit	Language Focus	Situation	
34 Changes 发生变化 [eɪ̪tʃeɪ̪mənz ɪ̪s'eɪ̪tʃeɪ̪mənt]	Xiaoyan gets ready to leave Xiaoyan准备启程 Educo. 准备 Jinico. 准备 Pre practice 准备	in spite of, apart from, except (for)	In spite of the unfinished work, we are opening. Except for John, everyone was tired.
35 New Experiences 新的体验 [njuː ɪ̪k'pəriəns]	Polly, Mary, Tim and Xiaoyan all talk about their new experiences Polly, Mary, Tim和Xiaoyan谈论新的体验 Jinico. 谈论 Jinico. 新的 Jinico. 体验	must, to have to, to be allowed to 表示义务、责任 sure, certain, can't be, must be 表示确定性 表示方位的短语 定语从句 participle [pa:tɪ'spi:l] (n.)	You mustn't be late for class. We don't have to come to the meeting. You are not allowed to smoke here. I am certain/ sure it's John. He can't be over forty. He must be in his thirties. at the front/back, in the middle, etc. (前/后, 在中间等) The caterers who do meals for us at work are good. He's the man that gave me the documents.
36	Review and Assessment (Units 31-35) 复习与自测 [rɪ'vej ənd ə'ses'mənt (ju:nɪts 31-35)]	The accounts, which are in a bit of a mess, have to be ready for next month. Managing the office means keeping the diary and filling in everybody's appointments. unimaginative, impolite, insensitive, dishonest over an hour, about 20 years old I can't remember his address, and my wife can't either. I've got a new bike and so has she/ and she has too. It's a very good idea indeed. She has certainly been successful.	

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Talking About the Past

19

Mary and Xiaoyan had a party

In this unit you

- learn how to use the simple past tense;
- learn some common irregular verbs.

Xiaoyan and Mary had a party and invited all their friends. You hear what happened at the party.

在本单元中，Xiaoyan 和 Mary 谈论她们组织的聚会。你会听到聚会上发生的事情。你的学习目标为：

学习一般过去时；
学习不规则动词。

SESSION 1

In this session you

- study the simple past of regular verbs in the affirmative and negative.

学习规则动词一般过去时的肯定和否定形式。

You remember (记得) that in Unit 17 Xiaoyan and Mary had a party. In this session Mary writes about it in her diary and Xiaoyan talks about it on the phone.



在下面的练习中，你将阅读 Mary 日记中的一些片段，还将听到 Xiaoyan 在电话中谈论聚会的事情。注意如何谈论过去的事情。

Activity 1

Part A

Read the extract from Mary's diary given below and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F). (阅读 Mary 的日记片段，并判断下列句子的正误。)

注意日记中用了过去时态。文中的空缺将在 Part B 中完成。

I didn't get up until (1) this morning! The flat was in a bit of a mess. Some people stayed late, and Xiaoyan and I didn't want to clear up last night. We just talked and finished a bottle of (2) together. We cleared up this afternoon. We had a great time. The weather was really nice and (3). Xiaoyan helped Tim with the barbecue. The food wasn't very good, and we didn't finish it – in fact, no one had any rice, because Tim burned it. But everyone enjoyed themselves. We listened to some CDs. My friends from college didn't turn up until (4). When they arrived, we played live music! Everyone really liked our new songs. When Franco danced with (5), he tripped over. Everyone laughed. Too much wine, I think. I didn't dance.

get up 起床
mess 乱七八糟
clear up 清理
help sb with sth 在某方面帮助某人
in fact 事实上
burn 烧焦
enjoy oneself 过得快乐

1. They cleared up in the morning.
2. Tim did the barbecue by himself.
3. It rained.
4. Tim burned the rice.
5. The group sang new songs.
6. Franco had too much wine.

T	F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

turn up 出现

live 现场的

trip over 绊倒

Language Focus

• not ... until... 表示“直到……才……”的意思。注意 until 后往往指某一具体的时刻。例如：

They didn't turn up until 9.00 last night. 直到昨天晚上 9 点他们才出现。

• a mess/to be in a mess, 指“杂乱”、“乱七八糟的样子”。既可以用来指环境，也可以指人。例如：

This room is a real mess! 房间里乱作一团。

My hair is a real mess. 我的头发很乱。

What happened to you? You look a mess. 你怎么了？看起来一团糟。

My room's in a mess. 我的房间很乱。

Part B

Extract 1

Listen to Extract 1 in which Xiaoyan tells her friend Anne about the party. Fill in the gaps in the diary using the information on the tape. (听录音中 Xiaoyan 向她的朋友 Anne 讲述聚会的事情。根据录音将 Part A 中的空缺补充完整。)



在下面的两个练习里，你将学习规则动词过去式的形式与发音。

Activity 2

Read the extract from Mary's diary again in Activity 1. Write down the simple past forms of the verbs given below. They are listed in the same order as they appear in the text. (重新阅读 Activity 1 里 Mary 的日记，写出下列动词的过去式。这些动词是按照日记里出现的先后顺序排列的。)

Example: to stay stayed

1. to talk _____
2. to finish _____
3. to clear _____

4. to help _____

5. to burn _____

6. to enjoy _____

together 一起
the rest 其余的

试着总结动词过去式是如何构成的。这些单词中只有一个单词与其他词的构成方式不一样。

你能找到是哪一个吗？