

Intermediate American English  
**美国之音 · 中级美国口语**





# 美国之音·中级美国口语

策划 吴雨浓

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# 前 言

众所周知，时效性对于英语口语的学习十分重要。根据剑桥大学的资料，在最近十五年中，随着IT技术和全球一体化的快速发展，英语口语发生了巨大的变化。因此，目前市面上的口语资料有相当一部分已经是过时的了，如何能够学习“活着的”而不是已经过时的英语口语，是众多英语学习者的追求。

目前市面上大量流行着VOA（美国之音）电台的美语广播材料，这一直是学习美式英语的学子和专家推崇的经典学习资料，其中大多数都是Special English和Standard English的新闻。实际上，VOA制作的教学节目才是美式英语学习资料的精华部分，它取自最新的美国口语，并且凝聚了VOA众多语言学者的大量心血。

基于以上原因，我们把VOA的经典教学资料组织在一起，将这套《美国之音》系列多媒体图书奉献给您，全系列共8册，目前已经出版的有：

- \* 美国之音·美国习惯用语
- \* 美国之音·流行美语四十讲
- \* 美国之音·中级美国口语

其他5册将陆续出齐。

《美国之音·中级美国口语》是VOA最新的口语学习教材，是学习美国口语不可多得的经典资料。本书共52章，包含1 000分钟的声音资料，10万字的文字资料，内容涉及美国生活的方方面面，由易到难，深入浅出，详尽透彻。同时，还把口语中的各种语法现象分门别类地组织起来，帮助读者深刻理解其口语用法。本书适合中级口语学习者、IELTS备考者和其他英语爱好者，工作紧张的白领也可以借助这套材料轻松地听练美式口语。

随书配套光盘包含本书的全部文字和声音（MP3格式），同时赠送32讲《美国之音·完美口语技巧》。

相信《美国之音·中级美国口语》一定可以帮助您迅速提高口语水平。

雨 浓

2004年1月

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# 第一课

one, which one, 介词短语

## 一、 本课要点及示例

在这一课里我们要学习用 one o-n-e one “一个”跟 which one “哪一个”造句子。我们也要学用单字介词，比方 on, in, under, at 跟一个字以上、比较长的介词，比方 in front of “在什么什么前面”，in back of “在什么什么后面”造句子。我们先学 the one 跟 which one。

现在请你听一段对话，是说一对夫妇亨利Henry跟凯特Kate到飞机场去接亨利的表妹苏珊Susan。现在请你注意听：

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.

刚才那段对话不知道你听懂了多少，现在我们用比较慢的速度再念一遍给你听。

现在我们把会话里有 the one 跟 which one 的句子挑出来，用慢速度再念一遍，请你注意听。

F: Which one?

M: The tall one next to the window.

F: The one with the suitcase?

M: The one with the package under her arm.

## 二、 which one 和 one 练习

现在我们来做一组练习。老师先问 Which one? 然后他再念一个词组，请你用 the one 跟这个词组来回答问题，最后请你注意听

正确答案。

F: Which one?

F: With the suitcase?

M: The one with the suitcase.

F: Which one?

F: With the red dress?

M: The one with the red dress.

F: Which one?

F: With the long hair?

M: The one with the long hair.

F: Which one?

F: With the package?

M: The one with the package.

F: Which one?

F: With the black shoes?

M: The one with the black shoes.

现在我们换一个方式做练习，这组练习的内容是说 Henry 跟 Kate 要去赴宴会，商量穿什么衣服，还揣测宴会是大是小。练习的做法是老师先提出一个有选择的问句，然后给你一个形容词，请你用这个形容词跟 one 来回答问题。我们先举一个例子给你听。

F: Are you going to wear the yellow shirt or the white shirt?

你要穿黄衬衫还是白衬衫?

M: White.

白的。

F: I'm going to wear the white one.

我要穿白衬衫。

请你注意答案里的 one 这个字指的就是问句里的 shirt 那个字。现在我们开始练习。在你回答之后，请听正确答案。

F: Are you going to wear the yellow shirt or the white shirt?

F: white

M: I'm going to wear the white one.

F: Are you going to wear a long coat or a short coat?

F: long

M: I'm going to wear a long one.



F: Is it going to be a big party or a small party?

F: small

M: It's going to be a small one.

请你注意: 凡是多数名词, 应该用 ones。下面我们来练习:

F: Are you going to wear white shoes or black shoes?

F: black

M: I'm going to wear the black ones.

F: Are you going to wear blue pants or brown pants?

F: blue

M: I'm going to wear the blue ones.

F: Are you going to wear new gloves or old gloves?

F: new

M: I'm going to wear the new ones.

### 三、介词和介词短语

刚才我们练习了用 one 跟 which one 做句子, 现在让我们看一看怎么用单字介词 (preposition) 造句子。比如 on, o-n, on “上面”, under, u-n-d-e-r, under “下面”, in, i-n, in “里面”等等都是介词。我们还要学一个字以上的介词, 比如 in front of “在什么什么前面”, in back of “在什么什么后面”之类的短语来造句子。

首先请你注意听一些有介词跟介词短语的句子, 内容是说 Susan 坐在那儿吃早点, 桌上有面包, 有一杯牛奶, 天花板上吊着一盏灯, 桌底下有只狗。好, 现在请你注意听, 每个句子我们念两遍。

M: Susan is at the table. F:

M: The bread is on the table. F:

M: The milk is in the glass. F:

M: The dog is under the table. F:

M: The lamp is over the table. F:

下面我们来换字练习。先由老师念一个句子, 接着老师提出一个介词短语, 请学生把这个介词短语换到句子里。首先给你举个例子:

M: The suitcase is under the seat.

M: under the table

F: The suitcase is under the table.

好，我们正式开始。在你回答之后，请你听正确答案。

M: The suitcase is under the seat.

M: under the table

F: The suitcase is under the table.

M: under the chair

F: The suitcase is under the chair.

M: under the desk

F: The suitcase is under the desk.

下面老师换了一个句子:

M: Susan is next to the window.

M: next to the door

F: Susan is next to the door.

M: next to the table

F: Susan is next to the table.

M: next to her parents

F: Susan is next to her parents.

下面老师又换了另外一个句子:

M: Henry is in front of the door.

M: in front of the window

F: Henry is in front of the window.

M: in front of the table

F: Henry is in front of the table.

M: in front of the seat

F: Henry is in front of the seat.

老师又换了一个句子:

M: Henry's house is near the airport.

M: near the railroad station

F: Henry's house is near the railroad station.

M: near the park

F: Henry's house is near the park.

M: near the school

F: Henry's house is near the school.

下面又是一个新句子:

M: Kate lives far from the city.

- M: far from the office  
 F: Kate lives far from the office.  
 M: far from the store  
 F: Kate lives far from the store.  
 M: far from the university  
 F: Kate lives far from the university.

#### 四、介词短语作形容词

好了，现在让我们看一看怎么样把介词短语当作形容词来用。比如有一句话：The suitcase is under the seat.“小提箱是在座位底下”，还有另外一句话：The suitcase is red.“小提箱是红颜色的”，把这两句话并成一句，我们可以这样说：The suitcase under the seat is red.“座位底下的小提箱是红颜色的”，于是，介词短语under the seat是用来形容小提箱的。

下面我们要练习这类句子。首先由老师念两个句子，学生把两句并成一句，听了合并的句子以后，请你跟着重复。现在我们开始。

- M: The suitcase is under the seat.  
 M: The suitcase is red.  
 F: The suitcase under the seat is red.  
 M: The woman is next to the children.  
 M: The woman is Susan.  
 F: The woman next to the children is Susan.  
 M: The package is under her arm.  
 M: The package is brown.  
 F: The package under her arm is brown.  
 M: The flag is over the airport.  
 M: The flag is red and blue.  
 F: The flag over the airport is red and blue.  
 M: The milk is in the glass.  
 M: The milk is cold.  
 F: The milk in the glass is cold.  
 M: The man is on top of the airport building.  
 M: The man is Henry.

F: The man on top of the airport building is Henry.

M: The woman is in front of the door.

M: The woman is Kate.

F: The woman in front of the door is Kate.

## 五、听短文回答问题

现在我们要念一段文章给你听。文章里包括今天学的一些介词和介词短语，文章的内容是说 Susan 乘飞机到美国西部的西雅图市去看表哥 Henry、表嫂 Kate 跟外甥。

好了，我们先用自然的速度念一遍给你听，等一会儿还要请你回答三个问题。

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.

这段文章不知道你听懂了多少？假如没有全听懂，不要着急，等一会儿我们还要用慢速度再念一遍。现在请注意听我们今天要问的三个问题。

第一个问题是：

M: Where is Susan going?

第二个问题是：

M: Who is Susan visiting?

第三个问题是：

M: What is Susan bringing her cousins?

好了，现在我们把文章念一遍。这次念得比较慢，请你特别注意前面三个问题的答案。

现在请你回答问题。回答之后请听正确答案。

第一个问题是：

M: Where is Susan going?

F: Susan is going to Seattle.

第二个问题是:

M: Who is Susan visiting?

F: Susan is visiting her cousins Henry, Kate, and their children.

最后一个是:

M: What is Susan bringing her cousins?

F: She has sweaters for them; a brown one for Henry and a pink one for Kate.



## 第二课

### used to, 动词 + to + 动词

#### 一、本课要点及示例

今天我们要练习两个词组，一个是 used to, u-s-e-d t-o, used to, 另外一个动词加上 to, t-o, to 再加上动词，也就是 like to do 和 want to go 等等的动词短语。

首先请你听一段对话，内容是说 Henry 跟他表妹 Susan 在谈做运动。我们先把这段对话用正常速度念一遍，请你注意正确的发音跟语调的抑扬顿挫。

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.

现在我们把这段对话用慢速度再念一遍，请注意听。

现在我们把刚才那段会话里包含了今天要学的语法，也就是有 used to 跟有动词加上 to 再加上动词的句子挑出来用慢速度再念一遍给你听。

M: I used to swim in high school.

M: I didn't use to be this heavy.

F: Do you want to go with me?

M: I really need to get in shape again.

#### 二、used to

首先我们练习 used to 的用法。这个词组是表示过去常常做一件事而现在不再做了。

下面我们用 used to 跟在上一课里学过的字造句子，每个句子念两遍，请你注意听，同时，在念第二遍的时候也请你跟着说。

M: Henry used to wear old gloves.

F:

M: He used to sit next to me in school. F:

M: Susan used to drink a lot of milk. F:

M: She used to live far from the store. F:

M: Henry and Kate used to go to small parties. F:

M: They used to go out to eat. F:

下面我们来造换字练习。先由老师念一个有 used to 这个词组的句子,接着老师念一个短语,学生就把这个短语换进句子里。现在先举个例子:

M: I used to swim in high school.

M: to play basketball

F: I used to play basketball in high school.

好,现在我们开始。在学生做练习的时候,请你也一起做。

M: I used to swim in high school.

M: to play basketball

F: I used to play basketball in high school.

M: to play volleyball

F: I used to play volleyball in high school.

M: to exercise

F: I used to exercise in high school.

M: to run

F: I used to run in high school.

好了,现在我们看一看怎么样把 He used to swim in high school. 变成问句。在把这个句子变成问句的时候必须用 did, d-i-d, did 开头,于是这句话就变成了 Did he use to swim in high school? 再举一个例子: 把 She used to exercise in high school. 这句话变成问句,就要这样说: Did she use to exercise in high school?

现在我们来做练习。由老师念一个有 used to 这个词组的句子,叫学生把这些句子改为问句。现在请你注意听。

M: He used to swim in high school.

F: Did he use to swim in high school?

M: She used to play basketball in high school.

F: Did she use to play basketball in high school?

M: You used to play volleyball in high school.

F: Did you use to play volleyball in high school?



M: They used to exercise in high school.

F: Did they use to exercise in high school?

M: Henry used to run in high school.

F: Did Henry use to run in high school?

现在我们换一个方法做练习。由老师念一个句子，请你用 where, w-h-e-r-e, where 这个字，把句子改成问句。首先还是举个例子：

M: He used to swim in a river.

F: Where did he use to swim?

好，现在我们正式开始。在你把句子改为问句之后，请听正确答案。

M: He used to swim in a river.

F: Where did he use to swim?

M: She used to work in the factory.

F: Where did she use to work?

M: They used to play volleyball in their backyard.

F: Where did they use to play volleyball?

M: Susan used to run in the park.

F: Where did Susan use to run?

现在我们再换一个方式来做练习。先由老师用 when, w-h-e-n, when 这个字，问一个有 used to 这个词组的问句，接着老师提出一个说明时间的词组，请你用时间词组来回答问题。首先举个例子：

M: When did he use to get up?

M: at seven o'clock

F: He used to get up at seven o'clock.

现在我们正式开始。在你回答之后，还是请你听我们的正确答案。

M: When did he use to get up?

M: at seven o'clock

F: He used to get up at seven o'clock.

M: When did she use to have a lot of time?

M: after school

F: She used to have a lot of time after school.

M: When did they use to go to soccer games?