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主译 范东生

New Edition

现代美国英语

Modern American English

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Preface

前 言

《现代美国英语》(*Modern American English*) 是我社从西蒙与舒斯特 (*Simon & Schuster*) 国际出版集团公司引进的一套美国英语系列教材。这套教材共六册, 每册都配有录音磁带, 是专为将英语作为第二语言学习的学生而设计的。本书是该系列的第五册。第一册和第二册提供了语言的基本词汇, 帮助学生对英语语法有一个基本的认识, 因而前二册可视为英语入门的基础教材。其后的教材和磁带是在此基础上进一步地扩大词汇量, 全面系统地介绍语法知识。第六册以阅读为主, 是对第一册至第五册的一个总复习和补充练习。

《现代美国英语》可用于中学, 也可用于成人的教学。为适应在此程度学习英语的学生, 教材的进度可以调节。每一个语言点都配有广泛的口头练习。这样学生可以顺利地从一个环节进入下一个环节, 从一课过渡到下一课。在第一册到第四册中, 词汇和语法始终是有计划、有控制地介绍, 不必担心所教的内容超出学生的接受能力。换句话说, 这套教材旨在教会学生使用和听懂英语口语, 重点始终放在提高使用英语的能力上。书中的所有材料和所有活动都是直接为此目的而设置的。

《现代美国英语》第五册共有 15 课, 每 5 课一个单元, 每单元的第五课是一篇针对前四课所学内容的复习课。为了方便和适应中国学生学习英语的需要, 我们对原版书进行了必要的改编, 即每课分为六个部分: 阅读与会话、生词与词组、结构与句型练习、语音语调、总练习、补充材料。我们还为全书的所有会话和阅读

材料的英文配置了汉语译文。这里的每一部分都是为了强化学生的某项技能，使他们能够用所学英语进行交际。

1. 阅读与会话。介绍本课即将学习的材料，通常分三部分。第一部分包括一篇简朴的记叙文，并以段落的形式出现，每段都配有若干个理解性问题；第二部分是根据课文图画提出的问题，并着重语法知识、习惯表达等；第三部是一篇对话。该课中的生词和语法知识都出现在此节之中。每一节的第一部分都以听力和跟读为主，应由教师朗读，学生注意听，然后学生齐声跟读；第三步，由个别学生重复教师的问题并回答；最后，每一学生自己读问题，再读回答。

接下来，学生针对根据前面同样图画设计的问题进行回答。在这一步，教师应先将此内容作为听力练习，提出问题与答案；然后由学生集体或个别重复，再由教师提问，学生个别回答。最后，由一个学生提问，另一个学生回答。该项练习活动一定要贯穿本套教材的所有练习。

虽然语法材料和文化背景材料是分别给出的，但却是以一种形式出现的，即先听和重复，再跟以问答练习。

对话也应以同样步骤进行；听、集体或个别重复、师生练习、学生与学生练习。

2. 生词与词组。在阅读与会话中所出现的生词不仅标有美语发音还对照式地给出标准国际音标，并配上词性和词义；同时，也对重要的词组加以注释。

3. 结构与句型练习。本小节为语法结构与句型的学习。先是对课文出现的语法结构进行解释，每项解释之后配有相应的练习，旨在帮助学生掌握一些英语的正规用法。

建议教师先口头将每项练习过一遍，学生跟读并集体回答。然后教师提出语言点并要求全班集体回答。回答错误时应及时纠正，并由学生集体重复正确的答案。



做了充分的口头练习后，便可布置学生做笔头作业。家庭作业需认真批改并返还学生，以使他们知道自己的错误，并能看到自己的进步。本节练习是为了帮助学生形成使用特定句型的习惯，而最后部分的会话练习则是为学生更灵活地使用句型所提供的训练。

4. 语音语调练习。本节提供语音各方面的练习。除每课都有成对的元音练习外，还配有专门的语调练习，并作了语调的标记。

本节练习应以集体或个人跟读为主。教师的语音语调应向学生提供示范。用于语调练习的句子以自然会话的速度出现，这样学生可以适应真实使用环境中的英语口语，本节的录音磁带可提供很有用的补充练习。

5. 总练习。本节提供真实情景中英语会话的口头练习。部分练习是复习前面课文内容的问答，形式以文字为主。所设置的问题可以由学生根据自己的切身体验和学到的语言文化知识来回答。教师需精心组织各项练习，精心设计问题，以使练习符合学生的具体情况。

6. 补充材料。为了加强学生的阅读能力和会话水平，我们特地从原版书的配套练习教材 *Workbook* 中精选了阅读和会话部分，作为补充练习材料，以扩展学生的知识面，为学有余力的学生提供更多的练习机会，从而达到巩固的目的。

本书由许文胜、朱章华、王春阳、刘桂霞翻译，许文胜、朱章华编写生词与词组、语法注释部分，并和范东生一起负责了全书的审稿和统稿工作。

Reading and Oral Practice

A. Listen and repeat. Then answer the questions.



Mrs. Harris had to call a repairman one day last week because her dishwasher had broken down. Down the street, the Rossis needed a repairman because their television was out of order. Another neighbor, Mr. Kramer, took his car to the garage the same day to get the brakes checked. By the end of the day, they had all spent a lot of money for repairs. Nowadays, homes and offices are filled with mechanical appliances and equipment, so maintenance and repair are a big part in the budget for most American families.

1. What did Mrs. Harris have to do one day last week?
2. Why did the Rossis need a repairman?
3. Why did Mr. Kramer take his car to the garage?
4. What had they all done by the end of the day?
5. What are homes and offices filled with nowadays?
6. What's a big part in the budget for most American families?



As a result, the repair business has grown very fast. It requires a lot of service people to keep all the equipment that we depend on in working condition. There are electricians and plumbers and automobile mechanics in every American town and city. Other service people take care of typewriters, air conditioners, or some other kind of machine. Some of them work for the companies that make or sell the equipment. Others have set up small businesses of their own.

7. What has happened to the repair business?
8. Why are a lot of service people required?
9. What is there in every American town and city?
10. What do other service people take care of?
11. What kind of companies do some of them work for?
12. What have other service people done?



There are many different ways in which these workers receive the necessary training. Some of them attend vocational high schools that specialize in technical skill training. There are also commercial vocational schools that offer courses in such subjects as air conditioning or television repair. Many other service people have worked for a while in a factory where one kind of machine is made. Others receive on-the-job training by working for someone who already has the technical skills. Electricians and some other repairmen are required to have a license in most parts of the United States.

13. Do all service workers receive their training in the same way?
14. What kind of schools do some of them attend?
15. What other kind of vocational school is there?
16. Where have many other service people worked?
17. What kind of training do others receive?
18. What are some repairmen required to have?



Repair jobs are considered to be blue-collar work. Blue-collar workers are employed in industry and construction. White-collar workers, on the other hand, are those who work in offices. In the past, white-collar workers were paid better than blue-collar workers. Nowadays, however, skilled blue-collar workers often make as much money as men and women who hold management jobs. The people who make the machines and keep them running play an essential part in today's technical world.

19. What are repair jobs considered to be?
20. Where are blue-collar workers employed?
21. Where do white-collar workers work?
22. Who was better paid in the past, white-collar or blue-collar workers?
23. Is this still the same?
24. How much money do skilled blue-collar workers often make?
25. Why do they make so much money?



上星期的一天，哈瑞丝女士不得不去请修理工，因为她家的洗碗机出了故障。沿街的路塞斯家的电视机出了毛病，也在找修理人员。同一天，她的另一位邻居克莱默先生驱车到修理厂去检查车闸。一天下来，他们在修理上花了不少钱。当今，家庭和办公室里都有电器设备，因此，保养和修理的费用占去了许多美国家庭预算的很大一部分。

这一切的结果导致修理业的蓬勃发展。该行业需要大量的服务人员以便保持我们所依赖的这些设备的正常运营。在美国，每个城镇都有电工、管道工和汽车修理工。另外还有一些人员专门修理打字机、空调或其他机械。这些人当中，有些是制造或出售这些设备的公司雇员，有的则建立了自己的小公司。

这些工人通过许多不同的方式来接受必要的培训。他们有些人上职业高中，在那里接受专门技术的培训。还有些商业学校，专门开设空调、电视机修理等方面的课程。有的服务人员在生产某种机械的工厂工作过一段时间，也有的人通过为那些已经有专门技术的人工作而接受岗位培训。在美国的大部分地方，电工和其他一些修理工需持照上岗。

修理工作被认为是蓝领阶层的工作。工业和建筑业雇用的人称蓝领工人。另一方面，白领工人是指那些在办公室工作的人。过去，白领工人的工资高于蓝领工人。而现在，有技术的蓝领工人通常能获得与从事管理工作人员同样多的报酬。在当今科技社会中，那些制造和维修机械的人员起着重要的作用。



B. Listen and repeat. Then answer the questions.



1. How do they know how much money they can spend?
They have a budget that shows how much money they expect to get and to spend.



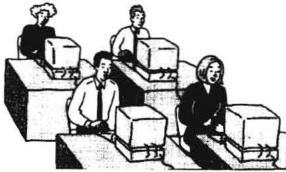
2. Why is there so much construction?
The city keeps growing. As a result, more houses and buildings are necessary.



3. Does your repairman work for the store that sold you the appliance?
No, he set up his own business. He set it up about a year ago.



4. Why hasn't she been attending a vocational school?
She wanted to start working right away, so she's been getting on-the-job training from a plumber who has a lot of experience.



5. Why are office workers called white-collar workers?
Because they used to wear white shirts to work.



6. Why are factory workers called blue-collar workers?
Because they used to wear blue shirts to work.



7. Why did they wear blue shirts?
Because blue shirts don't show as much dirt as white shirts do.



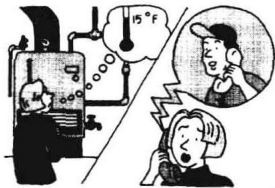
8. Why are there so many vocational schools?
They play an important part in training people in the technical skills that are essential in the modern world.



9. Why are you turning on the light?
I'm turning it on because it's getting too dark to read.



10. Did you turn off all the lights?
No, I didn't. I'll turn them off before I go to bed.



11. Why is the house so cold?
The furnace went off, I don't know why. I've called the repairman.



12. Why is he looking for the flashlight?
He's looking for it because the lights went out.

1. 他们是怎样知道他们的开销的？
他们有个预算，显示他们的收支情况。
2. 为什么会有那么多的建筑工程？
城市在不断扩大，所以需要更多的建筑。
3. 你的修理工是为卖给你器具的那家商场工作的吗？
不，他有自己的公司，大约是一年前建立的。
4. 为什么她没上职业学校？
她想马上开始工作，因为她一直跟着一位很有经验的管道工学习，并接受在职培训。
5. 为什么在办公室里工作的人称白领阶层？
因为他们曾经总是穿白衬衫上班。
6. 为什么工厂的工人被称为蓝领工人？
因为他们曾经总是穿蓝衬衫上班。
7. 为什么他们穿蓝衬衫？
因为蓝衬衫比白衬衫耐脏。
8. 为什么有这么多的职业学校？
因为这些学校在培训人们的技能方面起着重要的作用，而这些技能又是现代社会中所必需的。
9. 你为什么开灯？
我打开灯是因为光线太暗不能看书。



10. 你把所有的灯都关掉了吗？

不，我没有。我要到睡觉前才把它们关掉。

11. 这所房子为什么这么冷？

不知为什么炉子熄了。我已经打电话给修理工了。

12. 他为什么找手电筒？

他找手电筒是因为灯灭了。



C. Dialogue

Thelma and Harry are relaxing at home in the evening.



THELMA: Please turn off that light, Harry!

HARRY: Why? What's the matter? I want to read the paper.

THELMA: If we turn on too many lights, all the electricity in the house will go off.

HARRY: Now who told you that?

THELMA: The electrician.

HARRY: The electrician? When was he here?

THELMA: I had to call him today.

HARRY: What was wrong?

THELMA: When I turned on the washing machine, all the lights went out.

HARRY: Well, didn't the electrician take care of it?

THELMA: Yes, but he said it would take a lot more work to do a really good job.

HARRY: What does he mean by a really good job?

THELMA: He said we needed new wiring all through the house and a lot of other things.

HARRY: Did he tell you how much it would cost?

THELMA: Yes, he gave me an estimate of about a thousand dollars.

HARRY: A thousand dollars! That's a lot of money. And just when we need to get some work done on the car too.