

72. Book 书籍

- A: **What's your favorite book?** (484) 甲:您最喜欢哪本书?
 B: It's *Gone With the Wind*. 乙:我最喜欢《飘》。
 A: **Why do you like it best?** (485) 甲:为什么最喜欢它呢?
 B: **I enjoy the various characters and the plot.** (486) 乙:我喜欢书中不同的人物以及情节。
 A: Well. I like the *Thorn Birds* best. 甲:噢,我最喜欢《荆棘鸟》。
 B: Is it very interesting? 乙:它很有趣吗?
 A: Sure. **I like the writer's language, too.** (487) 甲:当然,我也喜欢作者的语言。
 B: **If I have a chance, I'll enjoy the book.** (488) 乙:如有机会,我一定读这本书。
 A: Would you like to go to the bookshop with me? 甲:现在陪我去书店如何?
 B: **That's a good idea. Let's go!** 乙:好主意!我们走吧。

DIALOGUE One

对话训练(一)

- A: Mr Ben, what do you think of the book? 甲:本先生,您认为这本书怎么样?
 B: It's an excellent one. I like it very much. 乙:相当不错,我很喜欢。
 A: Why? 甲:为什么?
 B: It includes a lot of useful words and phrases. 乙:它包含了许多有用的单词和短语。

A: I agree with you.

甲：我也这么认为。

DIALOGUE Two

对话训练(二)

A: What's that book you have under your arm?

甲：你胳膊底下夹的是什么书？

B: It's the best seller everyone's been talking about for the last six months.

乙：今年的畅销书。过去的六个月中，大伙一直在谈论它啊。

A: How in the world did you get a copy? I've put a hold on it at the public library for weeks and I'm still waiting my turn.

甲：你究竟如何得到一本的？我几周前已向公共图书馆预约借这本书了，可现在我还在等着呢。

B: I checked it out of the rental library. It only costs five cents a day.

乙：我从租书图书馆租来的，一天仅花五分钱。

A: Is it really worth paying for?

甲：它真的值你去花钱租吗？

B: I can't tell yet. I haven't got beyond the first chapter.

乙：现在还不清楚，我还没读完第一章呢。

A: If it's any good, I'll buy a copy when it comes out in the pocket edition.

甲：如果它真的那么好，等袖珍版出来时，我也去买一本。

Passage

短篇表达

There are a huge variety of books on sale. Every year, a lot of new titles are published. But what makes a book a best seller? What makes people choose the books they buy?

Often a book will sell well because of a television program. People buy books for pleasure, to find out about particular things or places which interest them, and to give them to others as presents.

每年都有大量的新书被印刷，也有大量的书籍待售。但是，是什么使得一本书成为畅销书呢？人们为什么选择他们购买的书籍呢？

通常情况下，一本书卖得不错是由于电视节目。人们买书可以为了消遣，找出他们感兴趣的特殊事情和地方，或是送他人作礼物。

Expressions

1. *I could probably get this book through inter-library loan.*
2. *My father recommend this book to me.*
3. *The plot of the book is moving and the language is easygoing.*
4. *Who is the author of the collection?*
5. *Have you read "Oliver Twist"?*
6. *This is a novel about rural life in old China.*
7. *How much do you know about the works of Shakespeare?*
8. *This book is very much in demand.*
9. *Which books are the best sellers this year?*
10. *The book sells well.*

同类归纳

- 1 或许我能通过馆际交流搞到这本书。
- 2 我父亲给我推荐这本书读。
- 3 这本书的故事情节动人，语言通俗易懂。
- 4 这本诗集的作者是谁？
- 5 你读过《雾都孤儿》吗？
- 6 这是一本关于旧中国农村生活的小说。
- 7 关于莎士比亚的作品你知道多少？
- 8 这本书很热门。
- 9 今年哪些书是畅销书？
- 10 这本书卖得很好。

Notes

character 人物

thorn 刺 荆棘

put a hold on 预约借.....

plot 小说的 情节

best seller 畅销书

rental 出租的

73. Car 小汽车(上)

A: Laura told me today that she has a friend with a car for sale. (489)

B: Oh, she did? Then it's a used car of course.

A: Yes, it's used, but she said it was in very good shape. (490) It's a small foreign car.

甲：劳拉今天告诉我她有一个朋友要卖车。

乙：噢，是吗？那一定是二手车了？

甲：是二手车，但她说车的状况很好，是一辆小型外国车。

B: What else did she tell you? **Did she tell you how many miles there are on it?** (491)

A: **She thinks it has about twenty-five or thirty thousand miles.** (492)

B: That's not bad. **What about the price?** (493) Did she tell you how much her friend wants for the car?

A: Three thousand dollars.

B: Three thousand! That's almost too good to be true. **Did she say why her friend wants to sell it?** (494)

A: He lives in the city and you know how expensive it is to keep a car in the city.

B: Well, we can see it for ourselves. Did she tell you when we can go and look at it?

A: No, but she gave me her friend's telephone number. I can call him and make an appointment.

DIALOGUE One

A: Oh, there is something wrong with my car.

B: Your car is rather old. Why not change a new one?

A: I want to change a new car. I like Honda best, especially the red one. But it is too expensive.

B: Oh, there is a car exhibition tomorrow

乙: 她还告诉你什么了? 她告诉你车跑的英里数了吗?

甲: 她认为大约是 25 000 或 30 000 英里。

乙: 那还不错。价格呢? 她告诉你她朋友打算卖多少钱吗?

甲: 3000 美元。

乙: 3000 美元! 真难以相信! 她说她朋友为什么要卖车吗?

甲: 他住在城里, 你知道在城里养车该是多昂贵!

乙: 那好, 我们可亲自去看看。她告诉你我们什么时候能去看看吗?

甲: 没有, 但她把她朋友的电话号码给了我。我可以先打个电话约定一个时间。

对话训练(一)

甲: 哦, 我车坏了。

乙: 你车太旧了, 为什么不换辆新的?

甲: 我想换新车, 我最喜欢本田, 尤其是红色的, 但它太贵了。

乙: 明天下午有一场车展, 我有两张

afternoon. I have two tickets. Would you like to go there with me?

A: Yeah. Maybe I can find my favorite car in addition to Honda.

B: And the bank will offer you loans for twenty years.

DIALOGUE Two

A: Hi, Nancy. How are you doing?

B: Hi, Tom. Want a cup of coffee?

A: Not right now. I've got to get another car and my old one is blown up.

B: Oh, hey, did you look in the classified ads?

A: You mean used cars?

B: No. Ah... single sellers.

A: Well, yeah, but I'd be getting somebody else's problems.

B: Uh huh. How about a used car? They've got good ones now.

A: It's the same kind of deal though, you know, you never know what you're going to get.

B: Oh, hey, how about a new car? They've got easy loans now. You'd feel so good driving a new car.

A: Let's look at them all. Have you got a paper there?

票,咱俩一起去好吗?

甲: 好啊!也许我在那儿还会找到除本田外我喜欢的车呢!

乙: 而且银行也会给你提供 20 年的贷款呢!

对话训练(二)

甲 嗨 南希 你好!

乙 嗨 汤姆 来杯咖啡吗?

甲: 现在可不行。我得去买辆车,我
那辆旧车彻底报废了。

乙: 啊,你在分类广告中找了吗?

甲: 你的意思是买二手车?

乙: 不,嗯.....私人卖主。

甲: 噢,是的,但那样我就有了别人的问题了。

乙: 嗯.....,来辆二手车如何?现在
可有不少好的二手车。

甲: 你知道那都是相同的交易。你永
远不可能知道你买下的是什么。

乙: 哦,嗨,那买辆新车怎么样?现在
贷款挺容易。开新车的感觉真好。

甲: 我们都看看吧。你这儿有报纸
吗?

Passage

I bought a new car last week. I like it very much. The color of the car is red and it is not very big. When I am free, I like to drive the car on the highway. I don't drive too fast because it is dangerous. Sometimes the cities have greater traffic problems and I can't find proper parking space. It's boring. Anyway, I feel more comfortable and convenient in my own car. The car is just like my friend and goes everywhere with me.

Expressions

1. *You should ask what mileage it has done when you buy an old car.*
2. *He uses his car for business purposes.*
3. *How many miles to the gallon do you get?*
4. *I do a lot of city driving.*
5. *I never go faster than 30 on that road.*
6. *I'm doing 45 miles an hour.*
7. *Can you tell me the shape of the car?*
8. *Is it expensive to keep a car in the city?*
9. *How much do you want for the car?*
10. *It's a used car.*

短篇表达

上周我买了一辆新车，我很喜欢它。车是红色的，不算大。有空时，我喜欢在高速公路上开车。我开得不快，因为开快车很危险。有时，这个城市有很严重的交通问题，我找不到合适的地方停车，真令人烦。但无论如何，坐在自己的车里我感到更舒服、更方便了。车就像是我的朋友，无论我走到哪儿，它总是陪伴着我。

同类归纳

1. 买旧车应问问该车已行驶多少里了。
2. 他用自己的车办公事。
3. 一加仑汽油你能开多少里路？
4. 我常在市内开车。
5. 在那条路上我开车速度从不超过30英里。
6. 我正以每小时45英里的速度开车。
7. 你能告诉我一下车型吗？
8. 在城市养车很昂贵吗？
9. 这车你想卖多少钱？
10. 这是一部旧车。

Notes

for sale 个人所有物 待售(的)

blow up 爆炸；彻底报废

in good shape 状况很好

classified ads 分类广告

Car 小汽车(下)

A: We have a holiday next week, don't we?

甲：我们下周有一天假，是吗？

B: Yes, on Monday.

乙：是的，在周一。

A: What're you going to do?

甲：你打算干什么？

B: I'm probably going to spend the day looking at cars.

乙：我很可能去看看汽车。

A: At cars! You aren't thinking about buying a car, are you?

甲：看汽车！你该不是想买一辆车吧？

B: Yes, I am. I'd like to be able to get around a little more.

乙：不，我打算买。我想多在周围转一转。

A: But it will be expensive to have a car in the city, won't it?

甲：但是在城里养一台车是很贵的，是吗？

B: Oh, I don't know. Of course, **gasoline costs a lot these days.** (495)

乙：哦，我不大清楚。当然，最近汽油是挺贵的。

A: **But what about parking?** (496) **You can't park on the street, can you?** (497)

甲：但停车场怎么办？你总不能把车停到大街上吧？

B: A lot of people do. I'll try it for a while anyway, **but I certainly don't want to pay a lot of parking tickets.** (498)

乙：许多人都那样。不管如何，我还是要试一试。但当然我可不想去交一大堆罚款单的钱。

DIALOGUE One

对话训练(一)

A: Excuse me, sir.

甲: 打扰一下, 先生。

B: Yes?

乙: 什么事?

A: Is this your car?

甲: 这是你的车吗?

B: Yes, it is.

乙: 是的。

A: I'm afraid you've parked on a double yellow line, sir.

甲: 恐怕你的车停在双黄线上了, 先生。

B: Good heavens, am I really? I'm so sorry, I didn't notice.

乙: 天哪! 是吗? 我真抱歉, 我没注意。

A: I'm sorry, sir, but I'll have to give you a ticket.

甲: 抱歉先生, 但是我不得不给您开张罚单。

B: I see.

乙: 我明白。

A: My I have your name, please, sir?

甲: 先生, 您叫什么名字?

DIALOGUE Two

对话训练(二)

A: Hello. I'm answering the ad in the paper about your car. And I wonder if it is still available?

甲: 喂, 你好! 我想问一下你在报纸上登的关于你车的广告。它还没脱手吗?

B: Yes, it's still available.

乙: 是的, 没脱手。

A: Good. Can you give me some information about it...uh...mileage and the tires and things like that?

甲: 太棒了。你能告诉我关于它的一些情况, 比如里程、轮胎等等什么的?

B: Well, it has got low mileage. The tires are in perfect condition and it's in excellent shape.

乙: 好的。轮胎状况非常好, 车总体状况也相当不错。

Passage

短篇表达

It's a great car, but what are the running costs? I mean I'm sure it uses a lot of petrol and would be very expensive to keep. But I found the steering very smooth and easy though, and I thought the car's warning lamps were useful. In fact if I had money I'd probably buy it as I'm not very fond of some of the other new cars I've seen. Another thing that impressed me about this one was... I liked the way the heating and ventilation were kept separate—that's a really excellent idea—it's so easy to get mixed up when they're too close together. No, I thought it was absolutely terrific for someone rich enough!

这真是一辆好车。但它的日常开销大不大？我的意思是我确信它耗油量大，并且保养它很费钱。但我发现这车开起来挺稳，又容易，并且我觉得这车的警示灯很有用。事实上，如果我有钱，我一定会买下它。我根本不喜欢我以前见过的有些新车。这辆车给我印象极深的另一点是……我喜欢它的加热和换气装置是分开的，那可真是个好主意。如果它们太近了就很容易弄混。不，我认为这辆车对一个有钱人来说真是绝好了！

Expressions

同类归纳

1. *Can I park the car here?*
2. *Let's park here.*
3. *There's a parking lot over there.*
4. *We mustn't park here.*
5. *We're not allowed to park here.*
6. *Where can I park the car?*
7. *Be careful, you've passed a policeman.*
8. *The traffic's not too bad today.*
9. *This is one way traffic.*
10. *We can't exceed the speed limit.*

1. 我可以在这儿停车吗？
2. 我们把车停在这儿吧！
3. 那儿有一个停车场。
4. 我们不能停在这儿。
5. 我们不能在这儿停车。
6. 我可以在哪停呢？
7. 注意，你已经超过了警察。
8. 今天的交通情况还好。
9. 这是单行道。
10. 我们不能超出限速。

Notes

gasoline 汽油

mileage 里程

in good condition 情况良好

ventilation 通风 换气

ticket 罚款单

tire 轮胎

steer 驾驶

74. Computer 计算机(上)

A: **Would you please teach me how to use the computer?** (499)

甲：你能教我学学电脑吗？

B: Sure. *Let's take a look at the manual first.*

乙：当然。来，先看看说明书吧！

A: **Do I have to turn on the computer?** (500)

甲：我得把电脑打开吗？

B: Yes. We can look at the computer and the computer manual at the same time and this will help us understand both better.

乙：是的，我们先看电脑，同时看看电脑说明书，这样会更明白些。

A: **What should I learn first?** (501)

甲：我得先学点什么？

B: Right now I will teach you to open files, save files and copy files. Are you ready?

乙：现在我来教你怎样打开文件，储存文件和复制文件。准备好了吗？

A: I'm as ready as I'm going to get. *Let's start.*

甲：完全准备好了，开始吧！

DIALOGUE One

对话训练(一)

A: Excuse me. Can I use your computer to type my paper?

甲：打扰了，能不能用你的电脑打份材料？

B: No problem.

乙：没问题。

A: I'm afraid I can't finish typing it this afternoon. When will you use it tonight?

甲：我恐怕今天下午打不完论文，今晚你什么时候用？

B: Oh, never mind. I've finished my paper, so you can use it tonight.

乙：噢，别介意。我的论文已打完了，今晚你用吧！

A: Thanks a lot.

甲：多谢了。

DIALOGUE Two

对话训练(二)

A: There is something wrong with my computer.

甲：我电脑坏了。

B: Really? What's wrong with it?

乙：真的？怎么了？

A: The computer doesn't work when I push the "power" button?

甲：我打开电源按钮，它不好用。

B: Oh. Do you use your computer often?

乙：哦，你经常用电脑吗？

A: Yes. I don't know why it doesn't work this time.

甲：当然，这次我不知道为什么不能启动了。

B: Don't worry. Have you got your receipt with you?

乙：别着急，发票在吗？

A: Yeah.

甲：当然。

B: We'll go to your house and repair it on Tuesday. OK?

乙：我们周二去你家修，行吗？

A: OK. I'll expect you around two o'clock.

甲：好，希望两点到。

B: See you then.

乙：再见。

Passage

Good evening. Our program tonight focuses on the personal computer. OK. Most of you will be working with machines that look like this one on the desk. We'll start by going over the different parts and what they do. In the center of the desk is the keyboard and monitor. Keyboard has some special keys but basically it's just like a typewriter keyboard. When you type something on the keyboard, the words are shown on the monitor. If you've already used the computer and stored information in it, that information will be on a disk like this. When you want to look back at something you put the disk into the disk drive. Now if you want to get a paper copy of what's on the screen, the printer will produce that for you. OK. Let's set all of this in motion.

短篇表达

晚上好，今天我们的课程是关于个人电脑。好，你们中很多人都要用到桌子上像这样的机器。我们先来看看它的各个部分及它们的用途。桌子的中央是键盘和显示器。键盘上有些特殊键，但基本上像打字机键盘，你在其上输入某些东西，它就会在显示器上显示出来。如果你已经使用了计算机，并且储存了信息，信息就会储存在这样的磁盘上，在你想要重新读取这些信息时，就可把磁盘放入磁盘驱动器。现在，如果你想把屏幕上的内容打在纸上，打印机会为你做这一切。好了，让我们来启动这台机器。

Expressions

1. *Could you show me how to use the computer?*
2. *Can you help me set up the computer?*
3. *When did you learn to use the comput-*

同类归纳

1. 你能教我怎样使用这台电脑吗？
2. 你能帮我安装计算机吗？
3. 你什么时候学会用计算机的？

er?

4. *Is it difficult to learn word processing?*
5. *What do you usually use your computer for?*
6. *Can you teach me some basics about the computer?*
7. *Do you know how to copy a file?*
8. *Must I double click it?*
9. *Is our daily life affected by a computer?*
10. *Do you think computers will replace man?*

4. 学文字处理难吗?

5. 你通常用计算机做什么?

6. 你能教我一些计算机的基本常识吗?

7. 你知道怎样复制文件吗?

8. 我必须用鼠标点击两下吗?

9. 我们的日常生活受到计算机的影响了吗?

10. 你认为计算机会取代人吗?

Notes

manual 说明书

save 储存

monitor 显示器

drive 驱动器

file 文件 档案

keyboard 键盘

disk 磁盘

printer 打印机

Computer

计算机(下)

A: Let's start to study how to use computers, Pablo. (502) It's good to know that a computer has two major parts, the hardware and the software. (503)

B: What is the hardware?

A: The hardware of a computer is basically all the concrete things you can touch with your hands and see with your eyes. (504)

B: That seems obvious enough. Then what

甲: 来, 帕博罗, 我们学学怎样用电脑。应该知道计算机有两大部分, 硬件和软件。

乙: 什么是硬件?

甲: 硬件基本上是具有的东西, 你可以用手触摸并且用眼睛看得到。

乙: 看起来很明显, 那么软件是什么

about software?

A: The software of a computer is all the programs inside the computer that allow you to use the computer to do things. (505)

B: I see. Actually, the hardware is the easy part. I do want to study how to use the software.

A: Right you are, Pablo! And since what you want to learn is how to use software, you should also learn to refer to the computer manuals.

B: Ever since I saw computer can do your project, I've wanted to have a computer.

呢？

甲：计算机软件指其内部的所有程序，我们可以利用它做所有的事情。

乙：明白了。实际上，硬件是简单的，我真想学习怎样利用软件。

甲：你说的对，帕博罗！既然你想学的是怎样使用软件，你也该学学使用计算机手册。

乙：自从我看到可以用计算机来做你的项目，我就想买台电脑。

DIALOGUE One

A: Do you know much about computers?

B: Not a great deal.

A: I've just been reading an article about them. They're used for all sorts of things now.

B: For accounting systems and things like that you mean?

A: Yes, but they're used for other things too. Do you remember when we went to buy our tickets for the flight to Paris?

对话训练(一)

甲：你对计算机了解多少？

乙：了解不多。

甲：我刚刚读了关于这方面的一篇文章。它们现在应用于各个领域。

乙：你的意思是用于会计系统等方面？

甲：当然，但计算机也用于其他方面。你记得我们买去巴黎机票的情形吗？

B: Yes.

A: The man asked where we wanted to go, then he typed out the information on a form and waited for a reply. A few moments later he gave us our tickets.

B: Of course. His machine must have been connected to a computer.

A: That's right.

DIALOGUE Two

A: Well, no Jim. I'm... I'm pretty much in favor of computers. I think computers teach kids to think because they require logical thought.

B: But, I... I... I don't agree with that because computers weaken kids' ability to think because kids don't learn basic skills.

A: What do you mean?

B: They can't spell. They can't add. They can't subtract. They even don't remember anymore. That's because they're relying on gadgets.

A: That's not a gadget. Creating programs... it stimulates thought. It engages the imagination. It increases the motivation and it sharpens the mind.

乙 是的。

甲：售票员问我们去哪儿，然后打出信息，等着回应。过了一会儿，就把票给了我们。

乙：当然。他的机器一定和计算机相联。

甲：就是如此。

对话训练(二)

甲 嗯 不 吉姆 我.....我赞成使用计算机。我想，因为计算需要逻辑思维，这样会启发孩子们思维。

乙 嗯 我.....我.....我不同意，因为计算机削弱孩子们思考的能力，因为他们不学基本技能。

甲：你是什么意思？

乙：他们不会拼写。不会加减运算。不会记住任何东西。这正是因为他们依赖这些新玩意。

甲：它不是什么新东西，创造程序...，可以刺激思维活动，又可以提高想象力。它可以增加学习动力又开发智力。

Passage

The computer is an important factor in our lives. Each year we use computers more and more to help us to collect data and to provide us with information. At one time, people thought computers were only useful for banks, department stores, and governments. But today the rapidly increasing number of computers are used for many other purposes.

The clothes you wear were probably manufactured with the help of a computer. The newspapers you read could have been edited and typeset by a computer. Even TV programs and commercials are often prepared by computers. There is no reason to think that their use will decrease. Computers will become a greater part of our lives.

Expressions

1. *The computer contains five basic sections; input, memory, arithmetic and logic, control and output.*
2. *Because of its "memory" and speed, a computer can consider many more factors than a person can.*
3. *Computers can do simple computations with lightning speed and perfect accuracy.*

短篇表达

计算机是我们生活中的重要组成部分。我们每年越来越多地利用计算机帮助我们搜集数据，为我们提供信息。人们曾经认为计算机只能用于银行、商店和政府部门。今天计算机的数量增长迅猛，计算机被用于许多其他方面。

你穿的衣服很可能是计算机辅助制成的。你读的报纸可能是计算机编辑、排版的，甚至电视节目和电视广告都经常是由计算机准备好的。没有理由认为它们的用途会减少。计算机将在我们生活中占有更大的组成部分。

同类归纳

1. 计算机包括五个基本部分：输入端、存储器、运算和逻辑部分、控制器和输出端。
2. 由于计算机超常的记忆和速度，它能比人考虑更多的因素。
3. 计算机能用闪电般的速度精确地进行简单的计算。

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 4. <i>Computers can gather a wide range of information for many purposes .</i> | 4. 计算机能为多种目的搜集广泛的信息。 |
| 5. <i>Computers can store information and pour it out whenever it is needed .</i> | 5. 计算机能储存信息，并在人们需要的时候将信息输出。 |
| 6. <i>People ' s brains are a lot more complex than a computer .</i> | 6. 人的大脑比计算机复杂得多。 |
| 7. <i>Computers have already changed the lives of millions of people .</i> | 7. 计算机已改变了数百万人的生活。 |
| 8. <i>The impact of the computer is amazing .</i> | 8. 计算机的影响是惊人的。 |
| 9. <i>We cannot depend on computers to do everything for us .</i> | 9. 我们不能依靠计算机为我们做一切事情。 |
| 10. <i>We should use our brains to think and imagine .</i> | 10 我们要用大脑进行思考和想象。 |

Notes

hardware 硬件
 concrete 具体的
 in favor of 赞成
 subtract 减
 stimulate 刺激
 imagination 想象力

software 软件
 program 程序
 logical 逻辑的
 gadget 小玩意，小器具
 engage 吸引
 motivation 动力

75. Course 课程(上)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A: Do you offer a course in business management? (506) | 甲：你们开设商务管理课程吗？ |
| B: Yes, we do. | 乙：是的，我们开设这门课程。 |
| A: How many nights a week is it? (507) | 甲：一周几个晚上上课？ |
| B: It ' s three nights a week. Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. | 乙：一周三次，周一、周二和周四。 |
| A: And how long does the course last? (508) | 甲：这门课程开多长时间？ |