

# BASIC ENGLISH CONVERSATION

## TEXTBOOK AND TAPE

DIALOGS WRITTEN AND READ BY VOLUNTEERS FROM THE U.S. PEACE CORPS AND BRITISH VSO

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怎么用这本小书学英语? 里面的内容分二十六个对话, 包括正式和无拘束的情况。

每个对话在录音带上读得两遍。第一遍 慢慢读。可以专门听每个词的模范发音。

第二次读的有自然的速度, 而且加上一个地方或民族的口音。

这样对学生的听力会有帮助。要好好学个语言, 必须听各种各样的口音,

因此我们第一个目的是让许多以英语为母语者来读。

一共超过四十个志愿的外籍英语老师: 男的, 女的,

从二十到六十多岁都有。英语水平包括最基础的和相当高的。

每个对话的后面都有几个理解力的问题。可以在教室使用, 也可以个人自己学。

我们希望这本书和录音带能当机器老师, 随时给学生听地道的英语——

也不生气一遍又一遍重说。学外语应该有意思!

### FOREWORD

Julian 李立安 2005年2月27日

Levels: Basic, Low, Medium, High

水平: 基础, 低, 中, 高

Lesson #: Title (# of characters) LEVEL

第几节课: 名字 (人物有多少) 水平

\*Abbreviations ( 缩写) used here: sth. = something (任何一件东西, 名词, 或事情), sb. = somebody/someone (任何一个人), V = verb (动词), V-ed = verb in past tense (过去的动词), N. = noun (名词), # = a number (一个数字)

### ★Lesson 1: I Don't Understand. (A,B) LEVEL: BASIC ★

A: What's up?

B: What?

A: How's it goin'?

B: Hm?

A: How ya' been?

B: Sorry?

A: How's it hangin'?

B: Beg your pardon?

A: What's new?

B: I don't understand. Could you speak in Chinese?

A: *Zenme yang?*

B: Oh, I'm fine. How 'bout you? What's goin' on?

A: Huh?

听不懂啊!



READ BY JOHN AND LINDSEY.

#### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

上面的对话说的都是问怎么样和表达听不懂的说法。

#### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What are three ways to ask ``怎么样`` in English?
2. What are three things you can say if you don't understand a question?
3. Do the people in this dialog understand each other very well?
4. How would you answer the question ``What's goin' on?``
5. Why do you think B did not understand A?
6. How can you ask someone to speak in Chinese?

### ★Lesson 2: Formal Introduction (A, B, C) LEVEL: LOW ★

A: Bob I'd like you to meet our president, Ms. Cooper.

B: Nice to meet you, Ms. Cooper. I'm Bob Johnson.

C: The pleasure is mine, Mr. Johnson. Alice has told me a lot about you.

A: Ms. Cooper has been quite eager to meet you in person, Mr. Johnson.

B: Well, I certainly hope to live up to① your expectations. I've also been looking forward to② this occasion.

C: If I may ask, where are you from?

B: I'm originally from Walla Walla, Washington, but I've lived the past several years in Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A: And where did you get your degree③?

B: I attended Wilburforce University and graduated in the class of 1997④.

C: Have you a family now?

B: No, I've chosen to focus on my career before getting married.

READ BY JIM, HEATHER, AND NATALIE.

#### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

①live up to sth. = 与。。。相等。

②look forward to sth. = 盼望

③degree = 学位

④in the class of 年 = 正式的说法说你几年毕业



#### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. How many people are in this dialog? What are their names?
2. Is the president (Ms. Cooper) a man or a woman?
3. Who is introducing Mr. Johnson to the president?
4. What are the two states where Mr. Johnson used to live?
5. When did Mr. Johnson graduate from college?
6. What has Mr. Johnson focused on: his career or his family?
7. Why do you think they are asking Mr. Johnson so many questions?

## ★Lesson 3: Nonformal Introduction (A, B) LEVEL: BASIC★

- A: Hey.  
 B: Hi. What's your name?  
 A: My name's Theodora, but my friends all call me Teddy①.  
 B: All right, Teddy. I'm Lance.  
 A: Where're you from?  
 B: I've been in China for years, so I say I'm from here. How about you?  
 A: I was born and raised in② Millersburg, Ohio, but I moved out to Vancouver a while back.  
 B: Where's that?  
 A: British Colombia, in Canada, home of North America's second-largest "Chinatown"③.  
 B: Sounds cool. Could I come for a visit some time?  
 A: I dunno④. I hardly know you.  
 B: Well, lemme⑤ treat you for lunch so we can change that.  
 A: Gee whiz! That'd be swell!

READ BY STEVE AND NICOLE.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① my friends (all) call me 代号 = 请叫我的代号。  
 ② born and raised in 地方 = 在一个地方出生和长大  
 ③ Chinatown = 唐人街  
 ④ Dunno = 口语的“我不知道。”  
 ⑤ Lemme 动词 = 口语的“让我。。。吧。”

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- What is A's nickname (代号)?
- Do you think Lance was born in China? Why does he say he is from China?
- In what country is the city of Vancouver?
- Where do you think North America's largest Chinatown is? (Hint: It's in California (加州))
- What does Lance want to do with Teddy?
- Does Teddy agree to go to lunch with Lance?

## ★Lesson 4: Directions in a Building (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

- A: Excuse me①, can you tell me how to get to the English Department office?  
 B: It's on the sixth floor, next to the restrooms.  
 A: Is there an elevator?  
 B: No, I'm afraid you'll have to climb the stairs. The elevator is out of order②.  
 A: Well, how do I get to the stairs?  
 B: Just take a left at the corner, and they'll be right in front of you.  
 A: And once I'm on the sixth floor, where do I go?  
 B: Take a right and go past the restrooms. It'll be the last door on the left.  
 A: Can I get some help carrying my bag?  
 B: You might try③ asking a student. Otherwise, enjoy the exercise!  
 A: Thank you very much!

READ BY KERRY AND CARL.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① 请问, 麻烦你  
 ② 坏了  
 ③ You might try 动词 = 你给一个解决这个问题的建议, 但有一点怀疑是否会成功。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- On what floor is the English Department office?
- What is wrong with the elevator?
- What room will A pass when she goes to the office?
- Will B help A carry her bag?

我在哪里?

Where am I?



## 5. How do you get to your English teacher's office?

## ★Lesson 5: Directions in a City (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

- A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the post office in this town is?  
 B: No problem. You just passed① it. Just follow this here road back three blocks and then turn left② at the traffic lights. You can't miss it.③  
 A: What color is the building?  
 B: It's right next to a big Chinese restaurant, and the building itself is just a one-story brick house.  
 A: Thanks a million④. I don't know how I managed to get lost in such a small town.  
 B: It happens to the best of us⑤. Good luck!

READ BY SUZY AND MEREDITH

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① just 过去的动词 = 刚刚发生了。  
 ② 往左拐  
 ③ 会很明显的  
 ④ 多谢啊  
 ⑤ 无论你是谁, 都有过这个问题。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- What is A looking for?
- Does B think it is difficult to find what she is looking for?
- Who do you think lives in the town: A or B?
- What color is a brick house?
- How do you get to the post office from your house?

## ★Lesson 6: Talking about Class (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

- A: Good morning, Beth. How was your class?  
 B: Not too bad. I really like English.  
 A: Yeah? What are you studying?  
 B: Writing. It's a ton of fun①!  
 A: That's great! You're lucky!②  
 B: Why? What do you have?  
 A: Ugh, I have algebra.  
 B: Math first thing in the morning③?! That's rough.④  
 A: Tell me about it.⑤ If he assigns any more homework, my head will explode.⑥  
 B: I'm sorry to hear that.⑦ What do you have next?  
 A: French, which is much more fun. What about you?  
 B: I have music class. I'd better be going.⑧  
 A: Okay! Have a great day!  
 B: Thanks, you too!

WRITTEN BY NICOLE, READ BY KERRY AND JOSLYN

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① a ton of fun = 非常好玩, ton = 2,000 pounds (美国用的重量单位) = 吨  
 ② 你的运气(比我的)好!  
 ③ First thing in the morning = 早晨第一件事  
 ④ 好艰难啊。  
 ⑤ 我知道了, 还用你说嘛!  
 ⑥ 如果他(老师)再布置功课, 我头就爆炸。  
 ⑦ 我听到这件事不高兴了。(有一点安慰的意思)  
 ⑧ 我(先)走了。



## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Does Beth like to study English?
2. What part of English is Beth studying?
3. Is A looking forward to her class? Why/Why not?
4. What will happen if the algebra teacher assigns more homework?
5. Which class does A prefer to algebra?
6. Which of your classes assigns the most homework?

### ★Lesson 7: At a Restaurant (A,B,W) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

W: Welcome to the Waffle House. How many are you?  
 A: Just the two of us. Can we have a table at the window?  
 W: Certainly, right this way①, please. Here we are. And here is your menu.  
 B: Could I have a menu, too?  
 W: Of course. Here you are. Would you like something to drink first?  
 A: I'll just have water, thanks.  
 B: I'll take a beer.  
 W: We don't serve alcohol here.  
 B: All right, how about a *fei chang ke le*?  
 W: Sorry, we don't have that either. Can I get you some milk or orange juice?  
 B: Fine. I guess OJ will have to do②.  
 W: And what can I get you for breakfast?  
 A: I don't know any of these dishes. Do you have a menu in Chinese?  
 B: And can we get some chopsticks?  
 W: I don't know where you think you are, but here in America we eat with knives and forks, and our menus are in English!  
 A: Well, what do you recommend?  
 W: Me? I recommend you try the Chinese buffet across the street.  
 B: There's no need to③ be rude about it.  
 A: Yeah, I'll bet we wouldn't like waffles anyway. Let's go somewhere else. Check please④!  
 W: That's two bucks for the orange juice.  
 B: Two dollars?! That's outrageous!  
 A: Just pay, and let's go. Don't leave a tip⑤.

READ BY REBECCA, ANNA, AND JULIAN

#### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① right this way = 服务员常说的“请跟我来”
- ② 名词 will have to do = 这名词不是最好的，但没办法。
- ③ There's no need to 动词 = 表达一个人过分了。
- ④ 买单，结账
- ⑤ 在美国的饭馆，平常要给服务员15%的小费。

#### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What is the name of the restaurant where A&B go to eat breakfast?
2. Where do they want to sit?
3. What does the waiter (W) ask them first?
4. What country do you think A&B come from?
5. What would B rather drink instead of orange juice?
6. Why is the waiter rude to A&B? What would you do if your waiter was rude to you?
7. How much did the orange juice cost? Did B think it was a reasonable price?
8. What do most American restaurants use instead of chopsticks?
9. How can you ask for the bill in an American restaurant?
10. Why do you think A told B not to leave a tip?

### ★Lesson 8: Appointment (A,B) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

A: Hello. You've reached the office of Dr. Schlimmerhoff. How may I help you?  
 B: Hello, this is Mr. Smith. I'd like to make an appointment to see the

doctor.

A: When would you like to visit?  
 B: As soon as possible①. Could I come in today?  
 A: I'm sorry, Mr. Smith. Her schedule is full② through the end of the week. Our next opening is next Monday at 3:45. Will that work for you?③  
 B: Well, I'd much rather have her see me this week. Is there a chance someone might cancel?④  
 A: It happens from time to time⑤. Would you like me to give you a call if something opens up?  
 B: I'd appreciate that.  
 A: All right, Mr. Smith. I'll put your name on the waiting list⑥, and otherwise I'll schedule you for 3:45PM on Monday.  
 B: Thank you.  
 A: Thank you. Have a nice day.

READ BY DON AND KERRY.

#### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① 尽快
- ② 时间表已安排满
- ③ 行吧?，行不行?
- ④ 是否有一个会取消?
- ⑤ 有时
- ⑥ 等候名单



#### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Is the doctor's name very easy to say? Why/Why not?
2. What does Mr. Smith want?
3. How old do you think Mr. Smith is?
4. When is the soonest that Mr. Smith can visit the doctor?
5. What is A's job?
6. What is the only way that Mr. Smith will get to see the doctor this week?
7. Where does A put Mr. Smith's name?
8. When do you go to see a doctor?

### ★Lesson 9: Getting Someone's Attention (A,B,C) LEVEL: BASIC★

A: Is that Cindy over there①?  
 B: It sure looks like② her. I think it is.  
 A: Should we invite her over here? She looks lonely③.  
 B: Yeah. Why don't we?④  
 A: Hey!⑤ Cindy!  
 B: Cindy! Over here!  
 A: I don't think she heard us.⑥ Try⑦ waving your arms so she can see us.  
 B: Heeey Ciiiiiiindyyyy! Come here!  
 A: Here she comes. I think she saw us this time.  
 C: Hey guys⑧, what's the matter⑨?  
 B: Nothing. We just wanted to get your attention.  
 C: Well, you've got it. And you got me worried, too. I thought you were in trouble.⑩

READ BY EMILY, LINDSEY, AND JULIAN.

#### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① there = 在那儿，over there = 在那边（比较远）
- ② looks like sth./sb. = 看起来（是）sth./sb.
- ③ 看起来寂寞
- ④ 我们应该吧。
- ⑤

任何时间一个或很多人让你注意到他（她），英语经常先说“hey!”  
 ⑥ 我看，她没听见。  
 ⑦ Try sth., try V. = 建议：你试一试吧。你试sth.吧。你试试（动词）吧。  
 ⑧ Guys = 口语的“人”，揆 guy = 男人，guys =



- 男的女的都可以
- ⑨ What's the matter? = 什么事? 怎么了? 怎么搞的?
- ⑩ 我以为你们有问题了。

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- Whose attention are A and B trying to get?
- How many times do A and B call to her?
- Why do they want to invite her?
- What does B do so that Cindy can see them?
- Why does Cindy think they called her?
- How should you call out to someone if you want to get his/her attention?

### ★Lesson 10: Early and Late (A,B) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

A: Grover, would you please come here for a minute?

B: Yes, Mrs. Pettyfritz?

A: We need to talk about your punctuality problem. This morning you were ten minutes late, and yesterday you were tardy by nearly half an hour. This is unacceptable.①

B: I'm sorry. I thought I'd be on time, but my watch is slow.

A: There's no excuse for being late two days in a row, Grover. Most of the good students show up at least five minutes early.

B: I told you— it's not my fault② I was late—my watch was wrong!

A: Being late shows disrespect to me and your classmates, and if you're late again, I'll have no choice but to take points off your grade③.

B: That's not fair!④ The students who come early don't get extra points, do they?

A: Don't get smart⑤ with me, young man. Maybe you should try coming early and find out.

READ BY MARIA AND RICK.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- 非不行。
- 怪不了我
- 如果你再迟到, 我就没办法—只好把你成绩的分减少。
- 不公平啊!
- Get smart = 为了让人人生气, 用他说的话开玩笑。这样的人叫“smart aleck”。

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- How old do you think Grover and Mrs. Pettyfritz are?
- What is Grover's problem?
- How late was Grover yesterday?
- Why was he late?
- When do the most of the good students come to class?
- Does Grover think his teacher is being fair or unfair? What do you think?
- What will Mrs. Pettyfritz do if Grover is late again?
- What excuse do you use when you are late?

### ★Lesson 11: Weather (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

A: Have you heard how the weather's going to be tomorrow?

B: The weatherman said it'll be cold and windy.

A: Oh no!① Whenever it's windy around here, we get dust storms.②

B: Yeah. I wouldn't mind③ if it rained once in a while, but dust storms are the worst!

A: What's the temperature going to be?

B: They predict somewhere around zero degrees Celsius —that's 32 degrees Fahrenheit④.

A: Sounds like⑤ a good day to stay inside!

B: Yeah, bad weather doesn't bother me so much as long as it's nice and comfortable inside.⑥

A: Maybe things will clear up in time for the weekend.

B: I hope so. I expect to be outside for most of it.

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READ BY MARISA AND JUSTIN.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- 表示你吃惊或失望。
- 每一次刮沙尘暴, 这个地区就会变的干旱。
- I wouldn't mind sth. = sth. 不麻烦我。
- 美国的温度制度。
- 听起来。。。
- 只要在家里会很舒服, 就不在乎天气好不好。

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- According to the weatherman, how will tomorrow's weather be?
- What parts of China get dust storms? Why?
- How do people say the temperature in the USA? Do you think Fahrenheit is a good system?
- What do A&B plan to do tomorrow?
- What does B hope will happen by the weekend? Why?
- What kind of weather do you like?
- What do you do when the weather is bad?

### ★Lesson 12: Climates (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

A: I've heard① America is much colder than China. Is that true?

B: Not necessarily.② Since they're both big countries, it all depends on where you are.

A: So the climates are similar?

B: I think you could say that, for most cases.

A: So it's cold and dry in the northwest in the winter, hot in the summer? Warm and wet all year round in the deep south? That kind of thing?

B: Sure. A lot has to do with③ the land, too: whether there are④ mountains, lakes, or if you're on the coastline.

A: Do you think there's a wider range from season to season in China?⑤

B: That would make sense⑥. The mountains are higher, the deserts are bigger, and the west is very far from the ocean, which means it will be more extreme.

READ BY JUSTIN AND DON.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- 听说
- 不一定
- sth. 1 have/has to do with sth. 2 = sth. 1 和 sth. 2 有(什么)关系
- 有没有
- 你觉不觉得中国的季节分的比较清楚?
- 符合逻辑



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## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What does A want to know?
2. Do A and B agree or disagree that China and America have similar climates?
3. Why might their climates be similar?
4. What parts of China have the warmest, coldest, wettest, and driest climates?
5. What kinds of land formations and topography (地形) decide the climate of a place?
6. Why might being close to a lake or an ocean make a climate less extreme?
7. What part of the USA do you think the climate of your home is similar to?

### ★Lesson 13: Comparisons (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

A: How tall are you?

B: I'm six feet, four inches tall, but still not the tallest in my family. My brother is two inches taller.

A: You mean① he's even② taller than you?! Wow! I think there are a lot less people over six feet tall in China than America.

B: I'm not so sure about that③. Since China has so many more people than America, maybe there are about the same number of tall people.

A: Yes, but on average, Americans are quite a bit taller than most Chinese people.

B: I agree, but there are quite a few exceptions, like Yao Ming④. He's more than a foot taller than I am, taller than about 99.9% of Americans.

READ BY CARL AND HEATHER.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

You mean...? = 你是说。。。吗?

② 更

③ 也不见得吧。

④ 在美国要描述人的个子，必须用

“feet”和“inches”因为多半美国人不知道怎么用米来说。Yao Ming 的个子7 feet 6 inches, 在美国一般的男人5 feet 10.5 inches. 另外，最矮的美国NBA篮球运动员只有5 feet 3 inches, 比一般的中国男人矮。12 inches = 1 foot, 1cm (centimeter, 公分) = 0.3937 inches.

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. How tall is B? Who is taller than he is?
2. Do you think A is as tall as B?
3. Who is usually taller: an American or a Chinese person?
4. Is Yao Ming much taller than B, or is he only taller by a little bit?
5. Who is the tallest person in your family? How much shorter are you than this person?
6. Why does B think there are as many tall people in China as in America?

### ★Lesson 14: Time of Year (A,B) LEVEL: LOW★

A: When were you born?

B: I was born on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1984

A: What season is that in?

B: Technically① that's still spring, but since the weather is warm and schools are getting out, I've always considered it to be summer.

A: Is summer your favorite season?

B: Yup②. School's out and the weather's nice. What more could you ask for?③ How about you?④

A: I like winter best. Where I come from it's not as cold, so the rest of⑤ the year can get pretty hot and muggy.

B: Sure, I guess it all depends on⑥ where you are at a certain time of year.

READ BY MICHELLE AND STEPHANIE.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

① 按照规则是这样。。。 (事实上。。。), 但是不这样算。。。。

② Yup = Yes

③ 如果有前面的条件的话，就再也不要什么条件。

④ 你呢?

⑤ The rest of sth. = 除了前面说的, sth. 的其他的部分

⑥ It all depends on sth. = 根据sth而定。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. In what season was B born?
2. What season does she consider it to be? Why?
3. Why doesn't A like summer as much as B does?
4. What is your favorite season? Why?
5. What do you do during your favorite season?

### ★Lesson 15: Calling for Help (A,B,C) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

A: Mmm. These sunflower seeds are delicious.

B: Yeah, but sometimes they're hard to crack open. I've swallowed a few shells. ①

A: (Coughs) I think I just swallowed② one.

B: Are you okay?③ Need a pat on the back?

A: (Coughing, gasping) I'm choking!④

B: Does anyone know the Heimlich Maneuver⑤?! Help!⑥ Can anyone help us?!

C: What's the matter? Is she choking?

B: Oh, please do something! She's turning blue!⑦

C: Everybody stand back.⑧ Give her some air! You, go call an ambulance.⑨

A: I can't breathe! (coughs)

B: I think she's okay now.

C: All in a day's work.⑩

READ BY LESLIE, DANIEL, AND JULIAN.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

① 我把几个果子壳吞下去了。

② I just V-ed = 我刚才(动词)了。我刚刚(动词)了。

③ 你没事吧?

④ 我不能呼吸啊!

⑤ 请看旁边的画。

⑥ 救命啊!

⑦ 她的脸变成青紫色了!

⑧ 请大家让开一下。

⑨ 你去叫个救护车。

⑩ All in a day's work = 很傲慢或骄傲的说“不用谢我。”

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What is A eating? What does she think of them?
2. Why couldn't A breathe?
3. What does B do when A begins to choke?
4. When A began to choke, what color did her face turn?
5. How long does it usually take for an ambulance to arrive? How long does it take to choke to death?
6. Which person ``saves the day`` and comes to help A?
7. What would you do if you saw someone choking?
8. What can you do if you can't breathe?



## ★Lesson 16: Sore Throat (A,B) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

- A: Hello, Dr. Rory.  
 B: Hello, Mr. Lipshitz. What seems to be the problem?  
 A: Well, my throat has been sore for the past couple of days①. In fact, I was coughing up blood just this morning.  
 B: Well, Dick, that sounds pretty serious②. Let's take a look③. Open up. Say "Aaahh".  
 A: Aaahh.  
 B: Well, I'll be④. In my thirty years as a combat surgeon I've never seen⑤ anything quite like it.  
 A: Really, doctor? Is it serious?  
 B: Nothing some pills can't clear up⑥. Take two of these every morning for a week.  
 A: Wow, Doctor Rory, you're the best!  
 B: Yeah⑦.  
 A: Say hi to your husband Tory for me.  
 B: Okay, Dick, take it easy. Hope you feel better.

WRITTEN AND READ BY MAT AND KAREN.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① for the past (#) (period of time) = 最近(数字)(时间)  
 ② pretty = 口语的“相当”  
 ③ 哪, 我们看一下吧。  
 ④ I'll be = 表示一件事情跟自己的期望不一样。。。有一点吃惊的意思。  
 ⑤ I've never seen = 我从来没见过  
 ⑥ 治好  
 ⑦ 在美国, 如果一个人表示对你的敬意, 可以回答 “you're too kind” (不接受, 像“哪里哪里”), “thank you” (礼貌的, 最通常的), “yeah” (礼貌地同意), 或 “I know.” (有一点自负)

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- What is wrong with Mr. Lipshitz? How long has he had this problem?
- How many people are Dick and Mr. Lipshitz? How do you know?
- Where does Dr. Rory look at Mr. Lipshitz? What is he “opening up”?
- What does Dr. Rory think of Mr. Lipshitz's condition?
- How long has Dr. Rory had her job as a combat surgeon?
- How can Mr. Lipshitz cure his illness?
- When and for how long must he take his medicine?
- What does Mr. Lipshitz think of Dr. Rory?
- What is Dr. Rory's husband's name?
- What is the most serious illness that you have ever had? How did you cure it?

## ★Lesson 17: Watching TV (A,B) LEVEL: HIGH★

- A: Hi, Billy. I had a long day at the office. What's on the tube today?  
 B: Oh, hi, Arlene. Re-runs mostly①. And the rest is all trash.  
 A: Don't some new shows start today?  
 B: Oh, that's right②. The new season just started.  
 A: Well, don't just sit there! Turn it on!  
 B: All right, all right. Hold your horses③, Arlene.  
 A: Can you turn up the volume④? I can hardly hear⑤ it.  
 B: Oh, I've seen this episode. This is the one where her boyfriend's soggy dumplings ruined her mother's birthday party.  
 A: If you've seen it, then change the channel⑥! Here, give me the remote. I want to check channel 47.  
 B: There's never anything good on that channel.

- A: Come to think of it⑦, there's never anything good on any channel.  
 B: Maybe we should get satellite TV⑧.  
 A: Maybe we should just kill our television. Here, let me borrow⑥ your⑨ sledgehammer.

READ BY ALISA AND TOM.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① 大多数的节目广播过。  
 ② Oh, that's right. = 表达一个人说对了, 而你忘记了。  
 ③ 口语的“稍等一下”  
 ④ 把声音调高。  
 ⑤ can hardly V. = 不(怎么)会 V.  
 ⑥ 换频道  
 ⑦ come to think of it = 如果一个人前面说出一个想法, 又想出一个新的想法, 可先说这个。  
 ⑧ 在美国越来越多的家庭买一台卫星碟(satellite dish), 就得到几百个频道。  
 ⑨ let me borrow your N. = 请把你的(名词)借给我。

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- How do you think Billy and Arlene are related?
- What is on TV that day?
- When do new TV shows begin?
- Who is impatient to watch TV?
- What does Arlene tell Billy to do if he has already seen the episode?
- What does the “remote” do?
- Which channel does Arlene want to watch, and what does Billy think of it?
- What does Arlene do to the TV in the end?
- Are there any channels in China which have English shows? Which ones? When are they?

## ★Lesson 18: Likes and Dislikes (A,B) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

- A: So what did you think of today's class?  
 B: It was boring as usual①. I'm just not interested in English②.  
 A: Oh come on③. It used to be④ your favorite subject.  
 B: Last semester, maybe, but I really hate our English teacher this semester⑤.  
 A: Yeah, he's not the best⑥, but it's no reason to stop liking English. Maybe you'll like your next teacher better and get interested again.  
 B: Not likely⑦. It seems like all teachers like to do is talk about grammar rules that nobody really follows.  
 A: Well, would you prefer to talk like an English teacher or a street punk⑧ with no education at all?  
 B: Either is fine by me⑨, but I'd rather spend my time practicing than memorizing stuff I'll never use.  
 A: Like it or not, that's what it takes to pass English class⑩.

READ BY PETER AND JOHN.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① as usual = 跟平常一样  
 ② 我对英语简直没有兴趣。  
 ③ (Oh) come on. = 表示不相信, 太过分了。  
 ④ used to be sth. = 以前是sth.(现在不是了)  
 ⑤ 学期。。。在一年有两个叫“semester”, 在一年有三个叫“trimester”, 四个叫“quarter”  
 ⑥ not the best = 不好。比“坏”客气一点。  
 ⑦ 大概不会。  
 ⑧ 流氓  
 ⑨ 对我来说, 都可以。  
 ⑩ 无论你喜不喜欢, 想通过英语课只有这样学。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What did B think of his class today?
2. Why doesn't B like English? Did he always think this way?
3. What do A and B think of their English teacher?
4. Who do you think is a better student: A or B?
5. What does B think of English teachers in general?
6. According to A, what does it take to pass English class?
7. If you hated your English teacher, would you still like to study English? Why/why not?
8. Would you prefer to talk like an English teacher or a street punk? Why?
9. How would you try to make B interested in English again?

## ★Lesson 19: Dinner Table (A,B,C) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

A: Could you please pass the potatoes?

B: Of course. Would you like any salt and pepper?

A: Sure, that would be great, honey①.C: You two lovebirds are so sweet. You remind me of② when your mother and I were a-courtin'③. You know, Sug④, you're pretty lucky to find a man who loves to cook.A: Dad, you're embarrassing me⑤. Would you mind going⑥ into the kitchen for some more ice tea?B: Don't strain yourself⑦, Pops⑧. I'll go get it.C: You know, Faith, you could really do a lot better than this loser⑨. And he has the nerve to⑩ call me "Pops".A: Dad, can we please not talk about this at the table? This isn't the  
Here he comes①②

B: Here's your tea, Pops.

C: Thanks, Junior①③.B: Today I feel like the luckiest man on the face of the earth①④ I propose a toast: to my beautiful bride-to-be①⑤ and her distinguished father.A,B,C: Cheers!①⑥

WRITTEN AND READ BY DAVE, EMILY, AND JULIAN.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① honey = 常用的昵称
- ② you remind me of... = 你(做的事或方法, 一个人的像)让我想。。。
- ③ a-courtin' = 口语的 "courting", 一个比较过时的单词, 意思是 "求婚"
- ④ Sug = Sugar = 常用的昵称
- ⑤ You're embarrassing me = 你过分得让我不好意思。
- ⑥ Would you mind V.-ing...? = 很客气的请求: "请你(动词)。"
- ⑦ Don't strain yourself. = 口语的 "你不用。" 或 "不要麻烦你。"
- ⑧ Pops = 为年龄大的人(比自己老)的昵称。
- ⑨ Loser = 没用的人
- ⑩ Sb. has the nerve to V. = 口语: (一个人)敢(动词)。平常是地位高的人说的。
- ①① 现在不合适。
- ①② 来了, 来了!
- ①③ Junior = 对一个儿子或年龄小的昵称
- ①④ 有名的引用, 意思是: 我今天感觉我是世界上最幸运的人。
- ①⑤ bride-to-be = 将来的新娘
- ①⑥ 干杯!

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. How are the characters A, B, and C related in this dialog?
2. How many males and females are there? Who do you think is the oldest character?

3. Who leaves the table to get more tea?

4. Why is A lucky?

5. What does C think of B? What does B think of C?

6. Why does A tell C "this isn't the time" to talk about B?

7. In your opinion, what kind of person is a "loser"?

8. When, to whom, and why would someone "propose a toast" at the dinner table?

9. What kinds of things might make you embarrassed if people talk about them?

## ★Lesson 20: A Baseball Game (A,B,C) LEVEL: HIGH★

A: It sure is nice to be here at historic Yankee Stadium①, smelling the freshly-cut grass and feeling the sun.B: It makes me proud to be an American, sitting here in the bleachers② watching our favorite past-time.C: Getcha roasty-toasty peanuts he-yuh!③A: Can you believe this winning streak④?! Five in a row!⑤B: Yeah. This is the best team we've had since the glory days⑥.A: Our shortstop⑦'s a good, all-around⑧ player, maybe the best of the league.

A,B,C:

C: Steerike two.

A: Can you believe this umpire?⑩ He must be blind.A,B,C: Booo! ①①B: How could he call that pitch a strike①②?!

A: C'mon team!

B: Let's go!

C: Pump it up!

A: You can do it!

C: Steerike three. Yer out!!

WRITTEN AND READ BY DAVE, EMILY, AND JULIAN.

## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① 美国最有实力的一个棒球队在这里(纽约)比赛。
- ② bleachers = 在一个体育馆或球场的位子, 平常是最便宜的位子。
- ③ 在一个比赛场, 做买卖的人叫喊着让别人来买。这个人卖的是花生。
- ④ winning streak = 连连赢阵子, 相反: "losing streak"
- ⑤ # in a row = 如果一件事情反复地发生, 几件一样的东西或相同性别的人在一起, 可以先说个数字(多少遍/件/个)后加 "in a row".
- ⑥ Glory days = 在一个过去的时代得了非常高的成绩
- ⑦ Shortstop = 棒球的位置
- ⑧ All-around = 在各方面, 一般友好的意思。
- ⑨ 一种运动喝彩像 "加油!" 一样。军队要冲锋也大声说 "charge!"
- ⑩ Can you believe sth.?! = 表示一个人生气了, 很不满/不同意一件事情。在这儿, A 反对仲裁人。
- ①① 参观人非常不满意, 就 "boo" 起来。
- ①② strike = 好球(在棒球), 相反的: "ball"

20节的对话最后部分都是喝彩句子, 为了鼓励一个运动员或球队。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What is China's "favorite past-time"?
2. What is C selling?
3. Why does everyone suddenly yell "charge!" and "booo!"?
4. How many games in a row has their team won?
5. How many strikes do you get in baseball before you are "out"?
6. What are three ways to "cheer" at a ballgame?
7. How many days in a row do you go to class?



## ★Lesson 21: Happy Every Day (A,B) LEVEL: HIGH★

- A: Has a Chinese person ever told① you to be "happy every day"?
- B: Sure, lots of times. Why?
- A: Well, I know they mean well② and all, and it's not wrong—I mean the translation of *tian tian kuai le*—but it just sounds strange.
- B: What's the matter with hoping someone's happy every day?③
- A: It's not the good intentions I have a problem with—just the sound of it—like we're supposed to go around being happy all the time!④
- B: To an American it sounds too simple, innocent, and unrealistic, you mean?⑤
- A: Exactly. We know and accept that there will be good and bad days in life—happy times and sad times. When someone suggests that you should never be sad, it makes you a little sad to know you'll never have such a simple, bright perspective.⑥
- B: I don't know. I think you're reading too much into it.⑦ It's never really bothered me.
- A: I'm not saying it keeps me up at night either⑧, but as an English teacher, I feel like I should teach them how to express their good intentions like we do.
- B: All right, then, how do we do it? Teach me; I'm all ears.⑨
- A: I wish you well. Good luck in life. May fortune find you. Keep smiling. Don't let the turkeys get you down. Have a nice day.⑩
- B: Okay. Okay. *That's quite enough!*

READ BY LEXI AND SAM.



## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① Has sb./sth. ever V-ed? = 有没有(动词)过。。。?, 有没有发生过(事情)?
- ② Mean well = 有好意旨
- ③ 希望一个人天天快乐有什么问题呢?
- ④ 就像我们向来到任何地方都很高兴。
- ⑤ (在句子的后面) you mean? = 是这个(前面说的)意思吗?
- ⑥ 如果一个人对你建议你你应该永不难过, 但是你不能避免有一点难过, 因为自己思想没有那么简单, 也没有那么乐观。
- ⑦ reading too much into sth. = (平常关于人说或写的)没那么复杂/深的意义, 其实很简单。
- ⑧ 也不是说我一直想这件小事让我睡不着。
- ⑨ all ears = 全神贯注地听
- ⑩ A 在这里说的都是比较流行的说法说“天天快乐”差不多的意思。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- What are A and B talking about?
- Would an American ever tell you to be "happy every day"? What would s/he say instead?
- How does A feel when someone tells him to be "happy every day"?
- What does B think of saying this to people?
- Does A think this is a big problem?
- What is a person expressing when s/he says "天天快乐"?

## ★Lesson 22: Planning a Party (A,B,C) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

- A: Hey, Sam, what're you doing this weekend? Wanna① come to a party at my place?
- B: Sure, what time should I show up②?
- A: We start at nine. Can you bring some beer and snacks?
- B: I dunno.③ How about I just bring music and some friends?
- C: Did someone say "party"?
- A: Oh, hi, Rodney. What do you want?
- C: Well, aren't you gonna④ invite me?
- B: Rodney, all you ever do at parties is⑤ drink all the beer, hit on

women⑥, and then throw up on them.

C: Well what if I bring the beer?

A: Well, since no one else is volunteering, if you bring enough beer for everyone, I guess you can come.

C: Dude.⑦ This is gonna be sweet! See you all Friday.

READ BY GILBERTO, AARON, AND DANIEL.

- ① (You) wanna V.? = 口语的 "would you like to V.?" 或 "do you want to V.?" 你想不想(动词)?
- ② show up = 口语的 "到(一个地方)"
- ③ 口有的 "我不知道"
- ④ gonna = 口语的 "going to" (将来会)
- ⑤ all you ever do is V. = 除了(动词)以外, 你什么都不做。
- ⑥ hit on Sb. = (平常是男人做的)对一个人给性诱惑。
- ⑦ 不太聪明的年轻人用的感叹词, 意思跟 "那好啊!", "太好了!" 差不多。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- Did Sam have any plans for this weekend? Does he now? What are his plans?
- What time does the party begin? Do you think it is in the morning or at night?
- Where is the party? What does A ask Sam and Rodney to bring?
- What does Sam offer to bring instead?
- What kind of person is Rodney? What to A and Sam think of him?
- Why does A finally agree to let Rodney come to his party?
- If you wanted to throw a party, what are some things you would need?
- Do you think a party can be fun without beer or alcohol? Why/why not?

## ★Lesson 23: Saying Good-bye (A,B) LEVEL: BASIC★

A: Well, it's been nice① spending this time together, but all good things must come to an end②.B: Can't you stay a bit③ longer?A: No, I'm afraid I really must be④ going.B: Well, thanks for visiting. Can I get a hug?⑤A: Of course. I'll miss you.⑥B: Oh, now I'm going to start crying.⑦

A: Don't worry, I'll see you again next year.

B: I know. I know. I just can't help it.⑧ I love you, Lucifer.A: I love you, too, Gerta. Say good-bye to Zelda for me, and I'll see you again before too long⑨.B: All right, Lucifer, you take care of yourself⑩! Good-bye.

A: Good-bye.

READ BY CARL AND HEATHER.



## CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① it's been nice = 过得好好
- ② all good things must come to an end = 所有好的事都是临时的, 必须结束。
- ③ a bit = 一点点
- ④ I'm afraid I really must V. = 我不得不(动词)
- ⑤ Can I get a hug? 请给我拥抱。
- ⑥ I just can't help it. 我会想念你。
- ⑦ start V-ing = (动词)起来, start crying = 哭起来
- ⑧ I just can't help it. 我忍不住呀。
- ⑨ V. again before too long = 不太久, 再(动词)
- ⑩ You take care of yourself = 说“再见”时, 这是常说的。意思: 你好好照顾自己。



## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- How do you think Gerta and Lucifer are related?
- What do they think of one another?
- Why does Gerta start to cry? Why can't she stop crying?
- When will they see one another again?
- Who might Zelda be?
- Why do people hug or kiss when they say good-bye? Why do people hug or kiss when they say hello?
- What do you do when you say good-bye to your family before leaving for school?
- Why must all good things come to an end?

### ★Lesson 24: Time (A,B) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

- A: Hey Beatrice! Do you know what time it is?  
 B: Hi, Peerless. It's quarter 'til ① 4. Why do you ask?  
 A: Oh, I've got to run home and get ready. ②  
 B: For what? ③  
 A: I have a big date ④ at six o'clock, and I don't want to be late!  
 B: Oh yeah? ⑤ Where are you going?  
 A: Well, I'll pick her up at 5:55 and take her to ChiChi's ⑥.  
 B: Oh, they have wicked-good ⑦ nachos!  
 A: Yeah, I'm totally stoked ⑧. Then we're going to see a movie at 7:45.  
 B: What movie?  
 A: Titanic.  
 B: Oh wow, that's a popular one. Make sure you go ⑨ early to get seats.  
 A: I will. I should get her home about 10 o'clock then.  
 B: Okay, I'll call you at half past 10 to see how it went. ⑩  
 A: Sounds great! Wish me luck! ①①  
 B: Bye!

WRITTEN BY NICOLE, READ BY JESSICA AND JULIAN.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① 'til = "until" 口语的连接
- ② 啊呀，我得快快回家准备。
- ③ 为什么？其实，英语的“why”就是这个“for”（为）“what”（什么）
- ④ a date = 一次异性约会
- ⑤ 是吗？
- ⑥ ChiChi's = 在美国开的墨西哥菜饭馆公司(连锁店)
- ⑦ Wicked-Adj. = 口语的“非常(形容词)”
- ⑧ 逆动的
- ⑨ make sure you V. = 千万要(动词)，make sure you don't V. = 千万不要(动词)
- ⑩ 好的，我十点半给你打电话，想知道你过得怎么样。
- ①① A 请B对他说“一切如意”

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- Why must Peerless run home?
- What time is his date? Where will they go first? What will they have for dinner?
- How does Peerless feel about his big date?
- Why does Beatrice suggest they go to the movie earlier than 7:45?
- Have you seen the movie ``Titanic``? When? Why do you think it is so popular?
- Why do you think Beatrice will wait until half past 10 to call him instead of calling at 10?

### ★Lesson 25: Buying a Ticket (A,B) LEVEL: MEDIUM★

- A: Hello, how can I help you? ①  
 B: Could I have a look at ② a bus schedule?  
 A: I'm afraid we're all out ③, and anyway they'll be coming out with a

new one next week ④. Can I help you buy a ticket?

B: Perhaps. I need to get from Indianapolis to Buffalo, NY, on Monday morning.

A: Let's see ⑤, we have two buses going there, leaving on Sunday at around noon ⑥. One has a transfer in Cleveland, and the other you can make a midnight bus change in Pittsburgh.

B: I think I'd prefer the first one. ⑦

A: How many tickets do you need?

B: Two please. My husband will be traveling with me.

A: That's \$120 for each ticket and a total of \$240.

B: \$240?! It's almost cheaper to fly! It would certainly be faster.

A: Well, we do encourage advanced booking. It's much cheaper that way. ⑧

B: No matter. The company is paying for us. ⑨ Here's \$300.

A: All right. Here are your tickets. And \$60 is your change ⑩.

Thanks for going Greyhound. ①①

READ BY JULIAN AND ADELLE OF THE VSO.

### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① 在美国，一家公司的服务员/雇员对一位顾客会这样开始。“How may I help you?”也可以。
- ② have a look at sth. = 看一下
- ③ all out = 没有了
- ④ 反正下个星期开始一个新的版次。
- ⑤ let's see = 那我们看一下。
- ⑥ around noon = 中午十二点左右
- ⑦ 我选第一个吧。
- ⑧ 那么，我们很鼓励乘客几天之前买票。这样便宜多了。
- ⑨ 我们的票由我公司负担。
- ⑩ your change = 你的零头
- ①① Greyhound = 一种狗跑得很快。也是美国全国公共汽车公司的名字。这句话是公司的口号。

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- In what country are Indianapolis, Buffalo, and Pittsburg?
- What country do you think B is from?
- Why aren't there any more bus schedules?
- What time would a midnight bus transfer be, and what does it mean to “transfer” buses?
- Why are the tickets so expensive? How could they have been cheaper?
- Is the \$300 her own money? Whose money is it?
- How much change does she get back?
- How much does a bus or train ticket cost to go from school to your home?
- When you come to school from your home, do you usually travel alone or with someone?

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- A: What are some differences between British and American English?  
 B: There are spelling differences, first of all①.  
 A: Like what?  
 B: For example, the word ``color``.  
 A: C-O-L-O-R.  
 B: In Britain we spell it C-O-L-O-U-R. Most words which have an -OR ending in American English will add a ``U`` in between them.  
 A: That goes for② words like favor, favorite, and so on?  
 B: Absolutely.  
 A: It seems schools here teach more British English—calling grades ``marks``, pants are ``trousers``, soccer is ``football``, vacations are ``holidays``③.  
 B: Well, we're not just divided by an ocean. We're divided by a common language.④  
 A: Would you say, in general, that British people talk more formally than Americans? Everyone must be a polite, proper subject and speak ``The Queen's English``⑤?  
 B: What a load of rot, old boy!⑥ That's a bit like saying Americans are all cowboys.  
 A: Well, we are.  
 B: Oh, really?⑦  
 A: Just kidding.⑧  
 B: You Americans are simply not to be trusted.⑨  
 A: Yeah, well, I guess I oughtta⑩ be headin' back to the ranch to rope and ride broncos①①.  
 B: Oh yes, and it's nearly tea time. I had best be off as well.①②  
 A: I'll be seein' you, then. Happy trails to you.①③  
 B: Keep a stiff upper lip, then. Cheerio.

WRITTEN AND READ BY JULIAN AND ADELLE OF THE VSO.

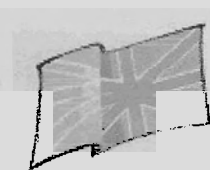
#### CHINESE TEXT NOTES:

- ① first of all = 首先说  
 ② that goes for sth./sb. = 前面说的规则对sth./sb.也有效  
 ③ 在这几双, 每两个词的意思一样, 就是第一个在美国用的, 第二是英国用的。大多英国和美国人能互相听懂对方的词, 但用得比较少。  
 ④ 成语: 我们的国家不但被大西洋分开, 而且我们所谓的同样语言也是个区别。  
 ⑤ The Queen's English = 如果一个英国人说英语, 说得很对, 很正式, 也非常礼貌, 据说他的英语才能给英国王族听。简单的说: 像英国女王的英语。  
 ⑥ 很口语的“胡说!”(只有在英国说的)  
 ⑦ 真的吗?  
 ⑧ 我开玩笑。  
 ⑨ 你们美国人说的简直不能相信。  
 ⑩ oughtta = 口语的ought to (应该)  
 ①① rope and ride broncos = 美国所谓的cowboys (牛仔)平常做的事, bronco = 野马  
 ①② 我也走了。  
 ①③ 来自一首歌: “happy trails to you...until we meet again”意思是“再见”对旅行的人说祝他们过的好。

#### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- Which person is American and which is British?
- If Britain and the USA share a common language, how can they be ``divided`` by it?
- Which words were you taught to say: grades or marks, pants or trousers, soccer or football, vacation or holiday?
- Do you think there are any British cowboys? Do you think any Americans have ``tea time``?
- What is ``The Queen's English``? Is there such a thing



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L.26 is cut off after the ``slow`` reading.  
 Side A includes two ``hidden tracks``.  
 Beware.

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