

第六课 Lesson Six

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复习先前的课文： REVIEW of the preceding lessons:

主语 SUBJECT-- 事物 THING(S)	动作 ACTION	宾语 OBJECT--事物 THING(S)
形容词 adjective/名词 noun	动词 verb/付词 adverb	形容词 adjective/名词 noun
[单数 singular/复数	[加 -li one adds -li]	[与主语相同 same as the

plural]		subject]
--/--s	--/--li	[加-s 构成复数 one adds -s for the plural]
	--ed [过去时 past]	
	wil-- [将来时 future]	
	wud-- [条件式 conditional]	
Strong mèn	kéried izûli	big bĕgûj.
健壮男士	不费力地携带	大件行李。

在单数名词后加 *-s* 构成复数形式；在形容词后面加 *-li* 构成付词；在动词不定式后加上 *-ed* 构成过去时态；在动词前面加词冠 *wil-* 构成将来时态；词冠 *wud-* 用在不定式前面构成条件式。 To form the plural of nouns, one adds *-s* to its singular form; to form an adverb one adds *-li* to the adjective; to form the past tense, one adds *-ed* to the infinitive; to form the future tense one prefixes *wil-* to the verb; for the conditional the prefix placed before the infinitive is *wud-*.

Strong mĕns	kéried [‘carried’携带 (过去时)]	izûli	big bĕgûjes.
Strong mĕns	wil-kĕri [‘will carry’携带 (将来时)]	izûli	big bĕgûjes.
Strong mĕns	wud-kĕri [‘would carry’携带 (条件式)]	izûli	big bĕgûjes.

提高句末的声调表示疑问句，其书面形式只要在句末打上一个问号[?]来表示。In questions, the voice rises at the end of the sentence; in its written form a question is indicated simply by placing a question mark [?] at the end of the sentence.

肯定句；AFFIRMATION: Strong mën kéried izûli big bægûj. 健壮男士不费力地携带大件行李。 疑问句：Question: Strong mën kéried izûli big bægûj? 健壮男士不费力地携带大件行李？

二合字母 'ts' 代表带有字母 c 的那些英语单词的音，如：glance, dance, fence, sentence. The digraph 'ts' represents the sound for the letter c in such English words as: glance, dance, fence, sentence. 因此，这些词在过渡英语中的书写形式为：glänts, dënts, fents, séntûnts. Hence these words are written in Transitional English as follows: glänts, dënts, fents, séntûnts. 在过渡英语中，除以下几个二合字母 *ch, sh, zh* 外，一个字母只具有一个音值。记住这点很重要。It is important to remember that in Transitional English, except for the additional digraphs *ch, sh, zh*, one letter has only one phonetic value.

介词：介词是表示两个不同词之间关系的那些词：píkchr an wöl (picture on wall) 墙上的照片；pleyt an téybl (plate on table) 桌上的盘子；kárpût ándr téybl (carpet under table) 桌子底下的地毯；kófi with krím ënd shúgr (coffee with cream and sugar) 加奶和糖的咖啡。PREPOSITIONS: These are words that show a relationship between two different words: píkchr an wöl (picture on wall) ; pleyt an téybl (plate on table) ; kárpût ándr téybl (carpet under table) ; kófi with krím ënd shúgr (coffee with cream and sugar) .

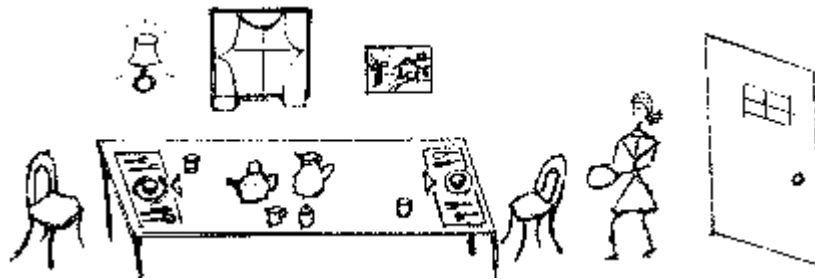
这些从标准英语五十四介词中缩选出来的二十七个介词必须要记住并认知。这些介词在言语中是不可缺的，因比必需依次認真学会。These twenty-seven 27 prepositions, reduced from 54 in normal English, must be memorized in order to be recognized. They are unavoidable in the language and should be learned in the order in which they appear below.

aráwnd (around)在...周圍，大约，ët (at) 在...里，biför (before) 在...之前，biháynd (behind) 在...之后，bisáyd (beside) 在...旁边，bisáyds (besides) 除...之外，bitwïn (between) 在...中间，bat (but) 但是，bay (by) 靠近，用，dawn (down) 向下，在下面，dyúring (during) 在...时间内，for (for) 为了，对于，from (from) 從...，自，in (in) 在...

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里面, 在...期间, av (of) 属于...的, of (off) 从...离开, 离..., an (on) 在...上, 在...的时候, awt (out) 从...里面出去, óvr (over) 在...上方, 越过, layk (like) 像, 像要, thru (through) 通过, 直到(某一时刻), tu (to) 到, 直到...为止, sints (since) 从...以来, 从...以后, ándr (under) 在...下面, 少于, antíl (until) 直到...为止, ap (up) 向(高处), with (with) 和...一起, 具有。

介词练习：EXERCISES WITH PREPOSITIONS: 看画并学习下列练习中的介词（斜体词）。Study the picture and the prepositions [in italics] in the following exercises.



词汇 (1) VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY)

ántrey (entree) n. 主菜

bowl (bowl) n. 碗

chër (chair) n. 椅子

ëftr (after) prep. 在...之后

flët (flat) adj. 平的

fork (fork) n. 叉

lárjr (larger) adj. 较大的
 left (left) n. 左面
 nayf (knife) n. 刀
 napkin (napkin) n. 餐巾 (纸)
 pleys (place) n. 地点
 pleys mët (place mat) phr. 餐垫
 pleyt (plate) n. 盘子
 rayt (right) n. 右面
 sëlûd (salad) n. 色拉
 sit (sit) v. 坐
 smöl (small) adj. 小的
 spün (spoon) n. 匙
 sup (soup) n. 汤
 tap (top) n. 顶部 · 上面
 téybl (table) n. 桌子
 wéytrûs (waitress) n. 女服务员

在餐館 IN RESTAURANT (介词用斜体字母呈现) (The prepositions appear in italic letters.)

- *Ëftr* wi sit *ët* téybl, wéytrûs put pleys-mët *an* téybl; flët pleyt *an* tap *av* mët, ënd sup bowl *an* tap *av* flët pleyt.
我们找好桌子坐下来后 · 女服务员把餐垫放到桌上 ; 把平底盘放在餐垫上面, 再把汤碗放在盘子上。
- *Tu* rayt *av* mët shi pleys nëpkin, nayf, ënd spün.
在餐垫右面她放上餐巾纸、刀和匙。
- *Tu* left *av* mët shi pleys tu forks; smölr fork *for* sëlûd ënd lárjr wan *for* ántrey.
在餐垫左面她放上两把叉 ; 小叉用于吃色拉 · 而大的一把用于吃主菜。

继续介词练习 : CONTINUE THE EXERCISES WITH PREPOSITIONS:

1. Wíndow bî an wöl bitwîn lëmp ënd píkchr.
2. Bisáyd wíndow bî lëmp an left. It bî abav téybl.
3. Píkchr bî bisáyd wíndow tu rayt.
4. Téybl bî bisáyd wöl.
5. Téybl bî ándr wíndow, lëmp, ënd píkchr.
6. Tu chërs bî bisáyd téybl.
7. Dhër bî kófi pat ënd wótr píkchr an téybl.

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8. Wótr bî in píchr änd kófi bî in kófi pat.
9. Wéytrûs pör wótr from píchr in wótr glës.
10. Wéytrûs kámed awt av kíchn. Shi góed bék in kíchn.
11. Wen shi kam awt shi bring füd änd put it an téybl for wi.
12. Av-ay frend sit an ádhr sayd av téybl.
13. Ay it sup with spün. Frend it mit with fork.
14. Ay drink wótr with mül. Frend drink kófi with av-hi mül.
15. Hi drink kófi with krím änd shúgr.
16. Sints wi layk füd, wi it antíl wi nat kën it mör.
17. Av-ay frend nat hëv máni, bat ay, yes. Ay pey bil for hi.
18. Ay liv fayvtín prsént tip for wéytrûs.
19. Biháynd frend bî ádhr téybl änd tu mör chërs.
20. Biför wi liv, wi sey gud nayt änd thenk yu tu wéytrûs.

练习 (1-15)。用过渡英语完整的句子回答下列问题：EXERCISES (1-15).
Answer the following questions in complete sentences in *Transitional English*:

回答的例子：Example of an answer: Wër bî téybl in réstrant?

1. Téybl in réstrant bî bisáyd wöl.
2. Hu sit an ádhr sayd av téybl from yu?
3. Wat yu it sup with?
4. Wat frend it with fork?
5. Hu bring füd tu yu from kíchn?
6. Frend drink kófi with wat?
7. In wat bî kófi dhet frend drink?
8. Wíndow bî bitwín wat?
9. Wat bî tu rayt av wíndow?
10. Wat bî tu left av wíndow?
11. Wat yu änd frend sit an?
12. Wat kaynd av pleyts bî an mët?
13. Wat yuténsls bî an rayt bisáyd pleyt?

14. Wat yuténsls bī an left bisáyð pleyt?

15. Haw big tip yu līv for wéytrūs?

答案(1-15)。 ANSWERS (1-15).

1. Táybl in réstrant bī bisáyð wöl.

2. Av-ay frend sit an áðhr sayð av táybl from ay.

3. Ay ït sup with spün.

4. Frend ït mīt with fork.

5. Wéytrūs bring fūd tu wī from kíchn.

6. Frend drink kófi with krīm änd shúgr.

7. Kófi dhet frend drink bī in kap.

8. Wíndow bī bitwīn lēmp änd píkchr.

9. Tu rayt av wíndow bī píkchr.

10. Tu left av wíndow bī lēmp.

11. Frend änd ay sit an chērs.

12. An mēt bī flēt pleyt änd sup bowl.

13. An rayt bisáyð pleyt bī nayf änd spün.

14. An left bisáyð pleyt bī tu forks.

15. Ay līv fayvtīn prsént tip for wéytrūs.

动词的两个宾语。当一个动词有两个宾语时，其中一个作为直接宾语，而另一个则为间接宾语。后者在过渡英语中通常有前置的介词 *tu* or *for*：例如，*Ay giv máni tu hi.* [我给他钱。] *Ay giv it tu hi.* [我把这个给他。] *Máni kámed for hi.* [钱是给他的。] *It kamed for hi.* [这是给他的。] *They send money to (for) hi.* [他们送钱给他。]

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TWO OBJECTS OF VERB.

When a verb has two objects, one serves as the DIRECT OBJECT and the other as the INDIRECT OBJECT. The latter is usually preceded in *Transitional English* by the prepositions *tu* or *for*. Example: Ay giv máni tu hi. Ay giv it tu hi. Máni kámed for hi. It kamed for hi. They send money to (for) hi.

词汇 (2) VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY)

aráyvl (arrival) n. 到达

bas (bus) n. 公共汽车

bowt (boat) n. 船只

chïp (cheap) adj. 便宜的

chïpr (cheaper) adj. 比较便宜的

chïpûst (cheapest) adj. 最便宜的

dipárchr (departure)n. 出发

ër (air) n. 空气

éyjûnt (agent)n. 代理人

éyjûntsi (agency)n. 代理行

flayt (flight) n. 飞行·航班

krüs (cruise) n. 游轮

pleyn (plane) n. 飞机

rawnd trip (round trip), fr. 双程

rívr (river) n. 河流

send (send)v. 寄, 发送

ship (ship) n. 船

sints (since) conj. 自从...

tíkût (ticket) n. 票子

tótl (total) n. 总计

treyn (train) n. 火车

túrist (tourist) n. 旅客

对话 DÁYALOG (DIALOGUE)

(In trëvl éyjûntsi.)

[In travel agency.]

在旅行社

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<p>Éyjûnt.--Gud mórning, sr. (Good morning, sir.)</p>	<p>代理商--早上好，先生。</p>
<p>Túrist.--Gud mórning. Ay wud layk tu bay tu rawnd-trip tíkûts to <i>Los Angeles</i> [Los Énjûlûs]. (Good morning. I would like to buy two round-trip tickets to Los Angeles.)</p>	<p>旅客--早上好。我想卖两张去洛杉矶的来回票。</p>
<p>Éyjûnt.--Yes, sr. Bay ér, treyn, bas, or bay bowt? (Yes, sir. By air, train, bus, or by boat?)</p>	<p>代理商--好的，先生。你要飞机、火车、长途汽车还是轮船？</p>
<p>Túrist.--Wat bî dífrnts? (What be difference?)</p>	<p>旅客--它们有些什么差别？</p>
<p>Éyjûnt.--Wel, treyn bî mör ekspénsiv dhën pleyn, bas bî chîpr, ënd bowt bî véri ekspénsiv. (Well, train be more expensive than plane, bus be cheaper, and boat be very expensive.)</p>	<p>代理商--好吧，火车比飞机贵，长途汽车比较便宜，乘船很贵。</p>
<p>Túrist.--Sints wi bî naw in Cincinnati [Sinsinëti], haw yu wud send ay tu <i>Los Angeles</i> [Los Énjûlûs] bay bowt? (Since we be now in Cincinnati, how you would send I to Los Angeles by boat?)</p>	<p>旅客--既然我们现在在辛辛那提，那你怎样能让我搭船去洛杉矶？</p>
<p>Éyjûnt.--Bay rívrbowt tu <i>New Orleans</i> [Nyu Orlins], ënd dhen bay krüs ship thru <i>Panama Canal</i> [Pënúma Kûnël] tu <i>Los Angeles</i>. (By riverboat to New Orleans, and then by cruise ship through Panama Canal to Los Angeles.)</p>	<p>代理商--先搭乘内河轮船去新奥尔良，然后乘游轮经巴拿马运河去洛杉矶。</p>
<p>Túrist.--Ay think ay wil-go bay pleyn. (I think I will go by plane.)</p>	<p>旅客--我想还是乘飞机。</p>
<p>Éyjûnt.--Véri wel. Wi hëv spëshl prays: Cincinnati tu <i>Los Angeles</i> av \$300 for rawnd trip. (Very well. We have special price: Cincinnati to Los Angeles of \$300 for round trip.)</p>	<p>代理商--很好。我们有特价优惠：辛辛那提到洛杉矶的来回票是三百美元。</p>

Túrist.--Gud. Yu wil tel ay flayt námbrrs, tayms av
dipárchrs änd aráyvvl, änd ay wil wrayt yu chek for tótl.
(Good. You will tell I flight numbers, times of departure
and arrival, and I will write you check for total.)

旅客--很好。请你
告诉我航班航
次，出发和到达
时间，然后我会
总得开支票给
你。

形容词的比较级。有两种方法可构成比较级：1，用后缀或 2，用附加前缀：
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. There are two ways of making comparisons: 1) by suffixes, or by 2) detached prefixes:

1.a) chip (cheap)	---形容词原形 adjective- --	2.a) chip (cheap)
1.b) chipr (cheaper)	---比较形式 comparative form ---	2.b) mör chip (more cheap)
1.c) chipúst (cheapest)	---最高形式 superlative form---	2.c) most chip (most cheap)

在 b) 中，比较级是在形容词后加 *-er* 构成或者也可以在形容词前加付词 *mör* (more) '较多的' 组成。在 c) 中，最高级是在形容词后加 *-est* [-úst] 构成或者也可以在形容词前加付词 *most* (most) '最多的' 组成。In b) the comparison is made by adding *-er* to the adjective, or one can place the adverb *mör* (more) before the adjective. In c) the superlative is formed by adding *-est* [-úst] to the adjective, or one can place the adverb *most* (most) before the adjective.

练习 (*1-16)。

把下列句子译成过渡英语。首先，我们给出中文句子，然后再提供标准英语的书写形式作为辅助：EXERCISES (*1-16). TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING

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SENTENCES INTO TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH. First, we give the form in our native language, and then, as an aid, we present the sentence in the orthography of normal English:

1. 我们买便宜的衣服；你们买比我们更便宜的衣服；他们买最便宜的衣服。(We buy cheap suits; you buy cheaper suits than we; they buy cheapest suits.)
2. 我们坐好位子后，女服务员把步具垫放到桌上。(After we sit at table, waitress put place mat on table.)
3. 步具垫左面她放两把叉子；小的一只用作吃色拉，较大的一只用于主菜。(To left of mat she place two forks; smaller fork for salad and larger one for entree.)
4. 牆旁左边有一盏灯，它在桌子上方。(Beside window be lamp on left. It be above table.)
5. 桌子在牆旁。(Table be beside wall.)
6. 女服务员从壶里把水倒入杯子。(Waitress pour water from pitcher to glass.)
7. 当她出来时带着食物，然后把它放在我们桌上。(When she come out, she bring food and put it on table for we.)
8. 我用匙喝汤，朋友用叉吃肉。(I eat soup with spoon. Friend eat meat with fork.)
9. 他喝加奶加糖的咖啡。(He drink coffee with cream and sugar.)
10. 我留百分之十五的小费给女服务员。(I leave fiveteen [fifteen] percent tip for waitress.)
11. 离开前，我们感谢女服务员并祝她晚安。(Before we leave, we say good night and thank you to waitress.)
12. 早上好。我想买两张去洛杉矶的来回票。(Good morning. I would like [to] buy two round trip tickets to Los Angeles.)
13. 好的。你要告诉我航班、出发和到达时间，我会全部开支票给你的。(Good. You will tell [to] I flight numbers, times of departure and arrival, and I will write [for] you check for total.)
14. 除盘子外，右边有什么步具？(What utensils be on right, beside plate?)
15. 窗子右边是什么？(What be to right of window?)
16. 既然我们现在在辛辛那提，那你怎样能让我乘船去洛杉矶？(Since we be now in Cincinnati, how you would send I to Los Angeles by boat?)

答案 (*1-16):

ANSWERS(*1-16):

1. We bay chíp suits; yu bay chíp'r suits dhen we; dhey bay chípûst suits.
2. Ęftr wi sit ět těybl, wěytrûs put pleys mět an těybl.
3. Tu left av mět she pleys tu forks; smölr fork for sělûd ěnd lárjr wan for ántrey.

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4. Bisáyd wíndow bī lēmp an left. It bī abáv téybl.
5. Téybl bī bisáyd wöl.
6. Wéytrûs pör wótr from píchr tu glēs.
7. Wen shi kam awt, shi bring fūd ënd put it an téybl for wi.
8. Ay ít sup with spün. Frend ít müt with fork.
9. Hi drink kófi with krím ënd shúgr.
10. Ay liv fayvtín [fiftín] prsént tip for wéytrûs.
11. Biför wi liv, we sey gud nayt ënd thenk yu tu wéytrûs.
12. Gud mórning. Ay wud layk bay tu rawnd trip tíkûts tu Los Angeles.
13. Gud. Yu wil tel tu ay flayt námbrrs, tayms av dipárchr ënd aráyvl, ënd ay wil wrayt for yu chek for tötl.
14. Wat yuténsls bī an rayt, bisáyd pleyt?
15. Wat bī tu rayt av wíndow?
16. Sints wi bī naw in Cincinnati, haw yu wud send ay tu Los Angeles bay bowt?