

# PROGRAMME 33

## PART I - The Dialogue

Norm 和 Doris 来到一家旅行社。他们看了一份到中国去旅行的路线简介，接着就和旅行社的工作人员 (travel agent) 谈了起来。

**NORM:**  
This one looks good.

**TRAVEL AGENT:**  
Yes. If you fly to Hong Kong between June and August, you get a 20% discount.

**DORIS:**  
20%. Mm. That's not bad.

**NORM:**  
Right. It's worth considering.

**TRAVEL AGENT:**  
This one gives you a lot of time for sightseeing.

**NORM:**  
(提到另外一条旅行路线) What about this one? You go to more places... Guangzhou... Beijing... Xi'an... Shanghai... Guilin.



THIS ONE LOOKS GOOD.

YES, IF YOU FLY TO HONG KONG BETWEEN JUNE AND AUGUST, YOU GET A TWENTY PERCENT DISCOUNT.

20%. MM. THAT'S NOT BAD.

**TRAVEL AGENT:**

Yes, but you spend more time travelling... about 50% of your time on the go.

**DORIS:**  
It might be too tiring for us.

**TRAVEL AGENT:**  
I think it might. (笑) Of course, you can always do a bicycle tour of China!

**DORIS:**  
(笑) Oh, I don't think we're fit enough for that!

## PART II - Vocabulary

fit [fit] 健康

tiring ['taɪərɪŋ] 使人感到疲劳

Hong Kong ['hɒŋ 'kɒŋ] 香港

Kowloon [kau'lu:n] 九龙

sightseeing ['saɪtsi:ɪŋ] 游览, 观光

pay [peɪ] 付款

(过去式和过去分词: paid [peɪd])

spend [spend] 花费 (钱、时间)

(过去式和过去分词: spent [spent])

by the end of the month

[baɪ ði: 'end əv ðə 'mʌnθ] 到月底

How long does it take from Hong Kong to Guangzhou?

['hɑʊ lɒŋ dɪz ɪt 'teɪk...]

从香港到广州需要多少时间?

It takes ... hours 需要……个小时

I'm not 100 per cent sure

[aɪm 'nɒt ə 'hʌndrəd pe'sent 'ʃɜ:]

我不是百分之百地有把握

It's worth considering

[ɪts 'wɜ:θ kən 'sɪdərɪŋ]

值得考虑, 可以考虑

60 per cent of his time's spent sleeping  
 ['sɪksti: pə'sent əv (h)ɪz 'taɪmz  
 'spent 'sli:pɪŋ]

他把百分之六十的时间花在睡觉上了

This one looks good

['ðɪs wʌn 'luks 'gʊd] 这一个看来不错

You can always do a bicycle tour  
 of China

[ju: kən 'ɔ:lweɪz 'du: ə 'baɪsɪkəl  
 tu:ər əv 'tʃaɪnə]

你总是可以骑自行车在中国旅行的

You get a 20 per cent discount

[... ə 'twenti: pə'sent 'diskaʊnt]

可以给你打八折

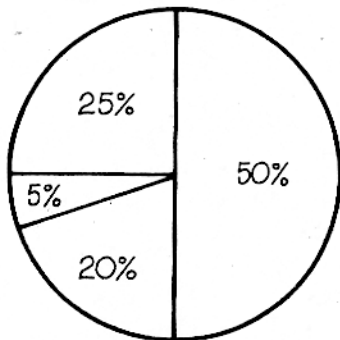
You spend about 50 per cent of your  
 time on the go

[... 'fɪfti: pə'sent əv jɔ: 'taɪm ɒn  
 ðə 'gəʊ]

大约百分之五十的时间花在路上

## PART III - The Lesson

### 1. PERCENTAGES 百分数



谈到百分数，英语说：per cent

主要用于以下两种结构：

#### a) x per cent of (something)

*Eighty per cent of Australia's  
 population lives on the coast.*

(试比较：*Four-fifths of Australia's  
 population lives on the coast.*)

*Twenty per cent of my time is spent  
 travelling.*

#### b) A x % discount/profit/loss

*You can get a 20% discount on  
 this air fare.*

(这批货物/这张机票可以给你打八折。)

*The company made a 10% profit/  
 loss last year.*

(这家公司去年有百分之十的利润/亏损。)

有些习语里也用百分数。例如：

*I don't feel 100%.*

*I'm not 100% sure.*

在广播里，你可以听到另外一些日常会  
 话里使用百分数的例子，并且练习拿分数与  
 百分数进行换算。例如：

*Three quarters is 75%  
 (seventy-five per cent).*

*A third is 33  $\frac{1}{3}$  %  
 (thirty-three and a third per cent).*

### 2. OTHER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY 其他表示数量的词语

*There's not enough sugar in the tea.*

*There's just enough milk.*

*There's { a lot of  
 lots of  
 plenty of } time for  
 sight-seeing.*

*I ate too much chicken.*

*You ate too many peanuts.*

以上斜体字都是常用的数量词语，按所  
 表示的数量多少依次排列。

注意:

● **Too much** 后面跟不可数名词。例如:  
**There's TOO MUCH sugar in the milk.**  
**Too many** 后面跟可数名词。例如:  
**There were TOO MANY people at the party.**

有一个谚语是这样说的:

**Too many cooks spoil the broth.**

字面上的意思是: 厨师太多, 好汤也要做坏。  
实际上的意思是: 人多手杂, 反而坏事。

● **Enough** 若与名词连用, 放在名词前面;  
若与形容词或副词连用, 则放在后面。例如:

**They've got ENOUGH money to buy a car.**

**She's old ENOUGH to go to school.**

**If we walk quickly ENOUGH we can catch the bus.**

在广播里还有下面两个例子:

**I don't think we're fit enough to do a bicycle tour.**

**Is he clever enough to pass his exams?**

### 3. SOME USES OF THE -ING FORM OF THE VERB

动词 -ING 形式的某些用法

a) 许多动词如果后面还接动词, 后面这个动词就要用 -ING 形式。我们已经碰到过一些例子。如:

**Would you mind turning the music down?**

在这一讲里, 你还会听到在 **spend time** 后面用动词的 -ing 形式:

**On this tour you spend more time travelling than on most tours.**

**Twenty per cent of my time is spent travelling.**

b) 介词后面的动词要用 -ING 形式。我们已经碰到的例子有:

**How about coming to dinner?**

**I was thinking of having an outside reception.**

**Thanks for inviting us.**

你在广播里还可以听到:

**This tour gives you a lot of time for sightseeing.**

c) 请注意这个新的用法:

**WORTH + VERB + -ING** 等等

广播里有这样一个例子:

**This tour has a 20% discount. It's worth considering.**

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## PROGRAMME 34

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### PART I - The Dialogues

悉尼有许多人每天乘渡船到海湾对面去上班。在第 34 - 36 讲, 你将听到三个人在船上的对话。这三个人经常一起乘渡船, 其中有一位女士, 名叫 **Jenny**, 还有两位先生, 一位叫 **Richard**, 一位叫 **Tom**。**Jenny** 和 **Richard** 都喜欢足球, 而 **Tom** 不喜欢。下面是从第 34 讲选出的两段对话。

#### Dialogue 1

**RICHARD:**  
**How was the weekend?**