

5. If I . . . (have) the time, I'd learn another language.
6. I'd buy a farm if I . . . (can).

PROGRAMME 44

PART I - The Dialogues

Dialogue 1

有一对夫妇，男的叫Gary，女的叫Raelene。他们想再买一个冰箱。

RAELENE:
I think we should buy a new fridge, Gary.

GARY:
What's wrong with the old one?

RAELENE:
It's worn out.

GARY:
Ah... Well... if it doesn't cost too much...

RAELENE:
Where do you think I should buy it?

GARY:
I don't know... ring a few places and compare their prices. You shouldn't buy the first one you see.

RAELENE:
No, I ought to shop around, I suppose.

Dialogue 2

Raelene 请 Gary 的母亲给她出主意。Gary 的母亲告诉她怎样买东西可以省钱。（不过，是否真能省钱，请你仔细听广播吧。）

MRS HARRIS:
You waste money, Raelene. You shouldn't shop at the corner store. You should go to the supermarket.

RAELENE:
There isn't one near us.

MRS HARRIS:
Well, how about the markets, then? You ought to go there on Saturdays. I do... It saves a fortune.



PART II - Vocabulary

advice [əd'vaɪs] 主意，建议

a corner store ['kɔ:nə'stɔ:] 路口小商店

a freezer ['fri:zə] 冷藏箱

（也是一种冰箱，储存的东西可以结冰，便于长期保存）

a fridge [frɪdʒ] 冰箱

the housekeeping ['hauski:pɪŋ] 料理家务

petrol ['petrəl] 汽油
a sale [seɪl] 大减价
a special ['speʃəl] 削价商品

decide [də'saɪd] 决定

sarcastic [sa:'kæstɪk] 讽刺, 挖苦

buy in bulk ['baɪ ɪn 'bʌlk] 大量购买

compare the prices
[kəm'peə ðə 'praɪsɪz]
把价钱比较一下

Fill her up* ['fɪl ər 'ʌp]
把(汽车的)油箱灌满

for instance [fər ɪn'stæns] 比如

if it doesn't cost too much
[ɪf ɪt 'dʌzənt 'kɒst tu: mʌtʃ]
如果不太贵

I'll tell you what... [aɪl 'tel ju: 'wɒt]
我告诉你呀……

It's worn out [ɪts 'wɔ:n 'aʊt] 太旧了

plan ahead ['plæn ə'hed] 早作计划

save a fortune ['seɪv ə 'fɔ:tʃən]
省钱省多了

shop around ['ʃɒp ə'raʊnd]
多走几家商店

The old one's broken down
[ði: 'əʊld wʌnz 'brəʊkən 'daʊn]
那个旧的坏了

waste money ['weɪst 'mʌni:
浪费钱

* 俚语。等于 Fill the tank (with petrol).
She (her) 一词在若干俚语中出现, 和 it
意思一样。

PART III - The Lesson

ADVICE 出主意

这一讲, 我们学习怎样给别人出主意,
和怎样请别人出主意。

1. GIVING ADVICE 给别人出主意

a) 一个常见的说法是用 **should**。例如:

You SHOULD go to the doctor.

*You SHOULD stay at home
tonight.*

如果加 **perhaps** 或 **I think**, 语气就比较婉转。例如:

*Perhaps you SHOULD see the
doctor.*

*I think you SHOULD compare
prices.*

在上述用法中, **should** 表示最好这样做, 这样做比较合乎情理, 或比较明智, 而不表示有义务或有必要做某件事(表示这样的意思要用 **must**)。

Should 的否定形式是 **shouldn't**。例如:

You SHOULDN'T go out tonight.

*You SHOULDN'T buy the first
fridge you see.*

注意:

• **Should** 与 **we** 连用, 就是为共同的事出主意。例如:

*I think we SHOULD buy a new
fridge.*

*Perhaps we SHOULD visit your
mother next weekend.*

• **Should** 与第三人称连用, 表示你对第三者的想法。例如:

She SHOULD shop at the supermarket.

He SHOULD travel by train.

b) 用 **ought**。它与 **should** 意思相同, 后面接带 **to** 的动词不定式。例如:

You OUGHT TO plan ahead.
You OUGHT TO shop around.

Ought to 很少用来提出问题, 其否定形式 **oughtn't to** 也很少用。

2. ASKING FOR ADVICE

请别人出主意

常见的说法是用 **should** 提出问题。例如:

Should I wait for him?
What should I do now?
When should we have the barbecue?

这种说法还可以与 **do you think** 连用。
例如:

What do you think?
Should I wait for him?
What do you think I should do?

注: **Do you think** 之后也可以用 **ought**。
例如:

Where do you think we ought to go?

PART IV - Background Material

买东西

在澳大利亚, 有些商品很贵, 但各家商店价格不一, 因此, 要想买到便宜东西, 有许多办法。例如:

● 多走几家商店

比较比较价格, 然后再买, 这就叫 **shopping around**

● 到超级市场去

超级市场比路口小商店东西便宜, 比大百货公司就更便宜了。(路口小商店是一家一户独自经营的小商店, 营业时间长, 居民随时可以买东西 很方便。)

● 等商店大减价

比如, 每当夏季将完的时候, 百货公司就把夏季服装减价出售。

● 找削价商品

商店里往往有些商品削价出售。有时在报纸上登广告, 有时印成小册子, 加以宣传。

● 大量购买

有人家里有冷藏箱(比普通冰箱温度低), 可以买大宗的肉类及其他食品, 长期储存。

● 到集市上去

各州首府至少有一个大集市。集市上的商品大都直接来自生产者, 因此比较便宜。

PROGRAMME 45

PART I - The Dialogues

Dialogue 1

你还记得我们的老朋友 **Norm** 和 **Doris** 吗? **Norm** 现在已经退休了。不过退休以后, 无事可做, 闲得难受。在这一讲里, 你可以听到他们讨论怎样支配他的时间。

NORM:
Why don't we go to the pictures, Doris?

DORIS:
Not today, Norm.