

QUESTIONS

1. Where's Don Lawson living at the moment?
2. How long has he been there?
3. Why did he go there?
4. How does he feel about it?
5. How is his sister, Pat, doing?
6. What's her son's name?
7. How is it that Brian knows so much about Don and Pat?
8. How did Anne first meet Don?
9. Has Anne heard from Don lately?
10. Has she been keeping in touch with him lately?

两人一起练习以上对话，还可以交替练习。练习时可以更换人名及地名。

PROGRAMME 64

PART I - The Dialogue

Julia 开了一家出版公司，但大部分出版物都送到新加坡或香港去印刷，因而她经常出国。明天她将离开澳大利亚到国外去办事。今晚她和她年老的父亲共进晚餐，并向他告别。

DAD:
I wonder what you'll be doing this time tomorrow.

JULIA:
Um... I'll be on the plane somewhere between Darwin and Singapore. I'll probably be having a sleep.

DAD:
Uh, I guess I'll be watching television - as usual.

(过了一会儿)

Where will you be staying tomorrow night?

JULIA:
In Singapore. I have an appointment in Singapore the next morning, (and) in the afternoon I'll be flying on to Hong Kong.



PART II - Vocabulary

an alarm clock [ə'la:m klɒk] 闹钟

a bargain ['bɑ:gən] 便宜货

a business trip ['biznəs tri:p]
出差办事

a businesswoman
['biznəs wumən] 女商人

revision [rə'vi:ʒən] 复习

fly on to ['flai 'ɒn tə /tu:]

继续飞行去……

have a sleep ['hæv ə 'sli:p] 睡一觉

northerly ['nɔ:ðəli:] 北方的

as usual [əz /æz 'ju:ʒu:əl] 与往常一样

I guess [ai 'ges] 我想

when the sun comes up

[wen ðə 'sʌn kʌmz ʌp] 太阳出来时

NAMES:

Julia ['dʒu:li:ə] (female)

Hong Kong [hɒŋ 'kɒŋ] 香港

PART III - The Lesson

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

将来进行时

我们已经学过用现在一般时和现在进行时来谈论将要发生的事情。

(参看第 23 讲)

我们也学过用 may, might, could 和 would, will 来谈论将要发生的事情。

(参看第 40 至 42 讲)

将来进行时也能用来谈论将要发生的动作。

将来进行时是由 will + be + present participle 组成。

What'LL you BE doING this time tomorrow?

- I'LL probably BE havING a sleep.

将来进行时有两个用法:

a) 表示将来某个时候正在进行的动作:

At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon she'll be travelling.

When you arrive tomorrow I'll be working.

This time next week I'll be watching TV as usual.

很明显,将来进行时将和将来一般时的组成形式是不同的。你应该注意到,这两个时态的概念也是不同的。请比较下面的句子:

At 9 o'clock tomorrow, Peter will be painting the ceiling.

(这句话的意思是说, Peter 在九点之前就开始油漆天花板,所以九点时他正在继续做这件事。)

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, Peter will paint the ceiling.

(这句话说的是, Peter 将在九点开始油漆天花板。)

b) 就事论事谈论将来的某一动作,不涉及动作的意图。

I'll be ringing John and so I'll tell him about Mary's baby.

前半句的动词时态不表示说话人的意图。要打电话是原已定下来的,与 Mary 孩子的事没有什么联系。请与下一句将来一般时作比较。

I'll ring John and (I'll) tell him about Mary's baby.

(这一句的前半句明确表示说话人的打算和目的。)

将来进行时的语气比将来一般时的,常显得客气些。你了解别人的计划或打算,就用将来进行时。这样显得更有礼貌。

请比较下面两个例句:

When will you visit us again?

(这一句的意思是说话人确实希望对方再次来他家作客,因而也就要求对方明确说出再次来访的时间。)

When will you be visiting us again?

(这一句是主人出于礼貌问一下,并不期待或要求对方作明确的答复。)

请再看下面的对话:

DAD:

Will you be doing any shopping in Hong Kong?

JULIA:

I think I'll be spending most of the time at meetings.

PART IV - Exercise

阅读下面的对话,用汉语解释各句中用斜体字表示的动词时态的用法。作练习前也可以先复习第 III 部分。

A: *You're leaving for Brisbane tomorrow, aren't you?*

B: That's right. I'm looking forward to it.

A: *When do you get back?*

B: *On Friday week. The train gets in to Sydney at 6.20 a.m.*

A: Ah, good. Well, *I'll meet you there, so wait till I get there.*

B: Oh, don't bother. It's too much trouble for you.

A: No, it's no trouble at all. *Actually, I'll be going that way in any case.*

两人共同练习对话,并交替练习A和B可以根据实际情况更改地名。



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