

Now, you're all right.

Just try to relax.

Keep still! *Just* try to keep still!

Just在这里表示：只管……，不用顾虑其它方面。

●如果某人因某件事无人照料而担忧时，你就可以说：

Someone's already looking after that.

●在消除别人忧虑时常用祈使句。祈使句通常省去主语 **you**。但是在某些情况下，如父母对孩子不满意，为了加强语气，有时可加 **you**：

You be quiet! (Be quiet!)

Don't you touch that!

(Don't touch that!)

●如果某人不再感到忧虑时，他可以说：

Ah, good. I was worried about that.

Phew! {What
That's} a relief.

MUM:

Don't stay in the sun too long or you'll get burnt.

SHARON:

No, Auntie Ann.

MUM:

And don't forget to put something on your feet.

SHARON:

OK, Auntie Ann. See you later.



Dialogue 2

两个孩子到了海滩后，Carla又提醒 Sharon 还还要注意几件事。

CARLA:

You should wear your hat, Sharon. If you don't, you'll get sunburnt.

SHARON:

It's all right. I'll go in for a swim in a minute.

CARLA:

I wouldn't if I were you. It's a bit rough.

SHARON:

But it looks fun.

CARLA:

It's a bit dangerous unless you're a good swimmer.

PROGRAMME 67

PART I - The Dialogues

Carla和她的表妹 Sharon 都是十几岁的女孩子。Carla的家住在海滨，Sharon的家在农村。

Dialogue 1

两个女孩子要去海滩上玩，走之前，Carla的妈妈提醒 Sharon 注意几件事。

MUM:

Be careful, won't you?

SHARON:

Yes, Auntie Ann.

SHARON:
I'll be OK. Come on - I'll race you in.

CARLA:
Well, don't forget to swim between the flags.

后来到底发生什么事了呢, 请你注意收听广播。

PART II - Vocabulary

skin cancer ['skin kænsə] 皮肤癌

sunbaking ['sanbeikiŋ] 日光浴

a teenager ['ti:neidʒə] 十几岁的青少年

a warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ] 警告

drown [draʊn] 淹死

lend [lend] 借出

listen for ... ['lisən fə(r)...] 等着听……

race somebody in (= into the water)
['reis... 'in]

与人赛跑, 看谁先跑到水里

warn [wɔ:n] 警告

necessary ['nesəs(e)ri:] 必须的

rough (of sea) [raʃ] 风浪大

beware of... [bə'weəɪv...] 当心

Don't say I didn't warn you

['dəʊnt seɪ aɪ 'dɪdnt 'wɔ:n ju:]

别怪我事先没提醒你

get sunburnt* ['get 'sʌnbɜ:nt] 晒脱了皮

get swept out (to sea) ['get 'swept 'aʊt]

被海浪卷走了

go in for a swim ['gəʊ 'ɪn fəɪ ə 'swɪm]

到海里游泳

I told you so [aɪ 'təʊld ju: səʊ]

我对你说过

It looks fun [ɪt 'luks 'fʌn] 看来真好玩

It's your own fault [ɪts jəɪə 'əʊn 'fɔ:lt]

都怪你自己

Isn't it lovely here! ['ɪzənt ət 'lʌvli: hiə]

这地方可真好啊!

nearly ['niəli:] 几乎

particularly [pə'tɪkjələli:] 特别

She went on to say...

[si: 'went ɒn tə 'sei] 她接下去说……

Auntie Ann might have said...

['a:nti: æn 'maɪtəv 'sed]

Ann 阿姨可能说过……

You've only got yourself to blame

[jəv 'əʊnli: got jə'self tə bleɪm]

只能怪你自己

NAMES:

Carla ['ka:lə]

Sharon ['ʃærən]

(female)

*get burnt 在本讲中可以替换 get sunburnt, 意义相同

PART III - The Lesson

HOW TO GIVE WARNINGS

怎样提出警告

1. COMMON WRITTEN WARNINGS

告示

Wet Paint

Beware of the Dog

Danger

Poison

Swim between the Flags

2. QUICKLY SPOKEN WARNINGS IN EMERGENCIES

紧急情况下, 快速发出的口头警告

(Hey!) Look out!

Watch out!

3. SPOKEN WARNINGS GIVEN IN ADVANCE

事先提出的口头警告

下面几个用语都可以用来事先提醒或警告对方，以免发生危险或令人不愉快的事。

Be careful (won't you?).

Watch out for snakes.

Don't forget to wear a hat.

I wouldn't go there if I were you.

You'd better put something on your feet.

我们提醒别人时，常用下面三种句型：

- a) **DON'T** stay in the sun too long **OR** you'll get sunburnt/*you'll be sorry.*
- b) **IF** you stay in the sun too long you'll get sunburnt/*be sorry.*
- c) **DON'T** go out in a small boat **UNLESS** you can swim.

注意：

“**Or**”在此处的意思是“否则”

“**You'll be sorry**”可以用于多种情况。

4. REPROACHES FOR NOT HEEDING WARNINGS

对无视警告的人，提出责备的几个用语

如果有人不听从警告，从而遇到不愉快的事，你就可以对他说：

Why didn't you follow my advice?

Why didn't you listen to my warning?

Don't say I didn't warn you.

I told you so.

It's your own fault.

You've only got yourself to blame.

5. A USEFUL PHRASAL VERB

常用的动词短语

动词短语 **Go on** 有以下几个意思：

- a) **Go on + -ing** 表示继续进行

I warned him not to do it, but he went on doing it.

- b) **go on + to + 动词原形**

意为：接下去干某件事

He went on to say... (= He had said one thing; then he said...)

- c) **Go on!** 这一祈使句按说话人的声调，可以有三种不同的意思：

- i) 如果说话人的语气显得很迫切，意思就是请对方继续说下去，表明听者很感兴趣，想继续听下去，例如：

DIANE:

Then he took my hand and ...

JOAN:

(急切地) Go on, don't stop now... .

Tell me what else he did.

- ii) 如果是嘲笑语气，那就是说明听者不相信对方所说的话，例如：

WORKER:

I'm sorry I'm late, but my bus was in an accident.

BOSS:

(嘲笑的口气) Go on! I've heard that story before.

- iii) 如果语气中流露出惊奇，那就与第二种情况大致相同，意思是，“真是这样吗？”

MOTHER:

Guess what! They're chosen John to represent Australia at the Olympic Games.

FATHER:

(惊异地) Go on, have they really?

6. A USEFUL SUFFIX: -ER

常用的后缀 -ER

动词词尾常加上后缀 **-er**，使之变为名词，意思是“作……事的人”，在教材中已经有不少这类的词。

a shopper

the owner/occupier of the house

a farmer, a teacher, etc.

加在动词后面的 **-er** 也可以表示动作的执行者，而不一定表明是经常性的活动或职业。在这一讲里，你将听到 **You're a good swimmer**. 这只是说明：**You swim well**.

A good/bad/fast 等等 **-er** 的句型常常用来描写一个人在做某一动作时的好坏等情况。请看下面两例：

He's a bad swimmer
= **He swims badly**.

He's a fast driver = **He drives fast**.

PART IV - Background Material

DANGERS OF THE BEACH

滨海边的种种危险

夏天，不少澳大利亚人都要去海滨。人们到海滨去游泳，去进行冲浪运动。人们也常喜欢躺在阳光下，让太阳晒得黑黝黝的。

但是在海边有可能遇到几种危险的情况。如果你直接在太阳下过长的暴晒，皮肤就会被晒坏。如果经常这样，还可能得皮肤癌。凡是懂得这个道理的人就在身上抹上防晒油，也不光着身子在太阳下晒得过长。

波涛急浪也会给人们带来危险，有时还有鲨鱼的袭击。在一些大的海滨场有救生员在海边巡逻观察。如果有人在海里游泳出了

问题或被海浪卷走，他们就进行救护。救生员还负有任务，向人们发出防备鲨鱼的警报。游泳人多的海浴场，救生员每天要确定，冲浪活动最安全的水面，然后在这片水域的两边插上旗子作标记，限制人们只能在那里活动。

PROGRAMME 68

PART I - The Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Sharon 还住在她表姐 Carla 家里。Carla 想为她表妹组织一次聚会。她和妈妈谈了自己的打算，她妈妈表示同意，但提了几个条件。

CARLA:
Mum says it's OK as long as Dad agrees.

SHARON:
Oh, great! Have you asked him yet?

CARLA:
It's your turn. You ask him.

SHARON:
OK - but only if you come with me.

Dialogue 2

Carla 和 Sharon 一起去征得父亲的同意。

DAD:
What does your mother say, Carla?

CARLA:
She says it's OK provided you agree.

SHARON:
And if we promise to behave ourselves.

DAD:
Well, all right then.