

DESCRIBING CONTINUOUS STATES IN THE PAST

怎样叙述过去连续的状态

Used to 不仅可以用来表示过去经常发生的动作，也可以用来表示连续的状态。例如：

That rich man *used to own* two cars but he hasn't any now.

We *used to live* in the country but now we live in the town.

注意：

• Would + 动词不定式不能用来表示过去连续的状态。

PART IV - Exercise

请把本讲第 I 部份再看一遍，然后回答下列问题。

1. Why did Alan Marshall have to stay a long time in hospital?
2. What did he have to use in order to move about?
3. Why did he have to go to Melbourne?
4. He wrote for newspapers. What else did he write for?
5. When did he write stories telling soldiers about life in Australia?
6. In what book did he write about his childhood?
7. What would he sometimes say abruptly to a girl at his school?
8. What would he do after he'd handed her the lolly?
9. What did she give him once?
10. What did he do after that?

PROGRAMME 76

PART I - The Dialogues

Dialogue 1

一对澳大利亚夫妇 Col 和 Nancy 正在等女儿 Christine 和女婿 Neil 来过周末，可是迟迟未见两人到来。原来女儿和女婿找不到自己的车，他们去警察局报案。

POLICEMAN:

Now, can you give me a few details, Mr Evans?

NEIL:

Yes, of course. What do you need to know?

POLICEMAN:

Well, first I need to know what make of car it is.

NEIL:

It's a Holden.

POLICEMAN:

And the colour?

NEIL:

Yellow.

CHRISTINE:

It's only new, too.

POLICEMAN:

Oh, what bad luck! Well, can you remember what the registration number is?

CHRISTINE:

Yes. NFP 777.

POLICEMAN:

And can you tell me where you left it and when you last saw it?

NEIL:

Yes. I dropped Christine off at her office. Then I found a spot in King Street where I usually park.



Dialogue 2

Christine 和 Neil 离开警察局以后就来到了 Christine 父母家，并向他们讲述了在警察局报案的情况。

CHRISTINE:

Then he asked when I'd left work.

MOTHER:

And did you leave at the usual time?

CHRISTINE:

Yes. And then I said I'd gone to where Neil left the car and it wasn't there.

FATHER:

Did he have any idea where it might be?

CHRISTINE:

No, he didn't. But he asked us where we'd be staying this weekend.

FATHER:

Mm. I wonder how long they'll take to find it.

电话铃响了，是从警察局来的电话。你听了广播就会知道警察说了什么话。

PART II - Vocabulary

a police station [p(ə)'li:s steifən]

警察局

a policeman [p(ə)'li:smən] 警察

a parking spot ['pa:kiŋ spɒt] 停车处

a registration number

[redʒə'streifən nʌmbə] 登记号码

park [pa:k] 停车

drop... off ['drɒp... 'ɒf]

让某人在(某处)下车

absent-minded ['æbsənt 'maɪndəd]

心不在焉

surprising [sə'praɪzɪŋ] 令人吃惊的

a few details [ə 'fju: 'di:teɪlz]

一些细节

Can you tell me when you last saw it?

[kən ju: 'tel mi: 'wen ju: 'la:st

'sɔ:(r) ət]

你能说出最后是什么时候见到这辆车的?

What make of car is it?

['wɒt 'meɪk əv 'ka:r ɪz ət]

车是什么牌子的?

It's a Holden [ɪts ə 'həʊldən]

是 Holden 牌

NAMES:

Col [kɒl]

(short for Colin ['kɒlən] - male)

Neil ['ni:l] (male)

Chris [kris]

(short for Christine [kris'ti:n]

- female)

Nancy ['nænsi:] (female)

Evans ['evənz] a surname

PART III - The Lesson

REPORTING QUESTIONS (I)

间接疑问句

我们在第 48、49 两讲里介绍过怎样转述陈述句和祈使句。这一讲我们讨论怎样转述由 *when*, *where* 等疑问词引导的特殊疑问句。

1. CHANGING DIRECT QUESTIONS INTO REPORTED OR INDIRECT QUESTIONS 怎样把直接疑问句变为间接疑问句

DIRECT QUESTIONS

"When will you have dinner?"

"Where do you want to eat?"

"What have you arranged?"

上面是 John 问 Barbara 的三个问题。

INDIRECT QUESTIONS

在转述 John 的问题时，我们可以用现在的或过去时的时态呼应。

a) Present Sequence 现在时时态呼应

现在时的时态呼应用于直接转述。直接转述时，我们在主句里用动词的现在进行时或现在完成时。

He has (just) asked/is asking her...

{ when she'll have dinner.
where she wants to eat.
what she's arranged.

注意:

• 直接疑问句和间接疑问句的重要差别在于结构形式，如:

"Where do you want to eat?"

(直接疑问句)

(He has asked her) where she wants to eat. (间接疑问句)

• 由直接疑问句改为间接疑问句时，时态不变，如:

"When will you have dinner?"

变为间接疑问句时，应是:

(He has asked her) when she'll have dinner.

• 在口译情况下，如果要转述疑问句，我们常在主句里用过去一般时，而不用现在进行时或现在完成时。例如:

He asked her when she'll have dinner.

b) Past Sequence 过去时的时态呼应

当我们转述疑问句或陈述已经发生过的某件事时，我们在主句里用过去一般时，例如: "He told her... 或 He asked her" 并把直接引语里的动词改为相应的过去时，例如:

He asked her

{ when she'd have dinner.
where she wanted to eat.
what she'd arranged.

无论是在口语中或书面语言中，过去时的时态呼应是转述他人讲话时最常用的形式。

2. MORE USES OF INDIRECT FORMS

间接疑问句的其他一些用法

a) 由 *how*, *when*, *where*, *why* 等疑问词引导的间接疑问句除了跟动词 *ask*, *say* 以外，还可以跟其他一些用语，如:

He wants to know
I wonder
We can tell you
They have no idea } where the best restaurant is.

b) 若要了解什么情况,你就可以这样提问:

*Can you tell me
Do you know
Have you any idea
Could you find out* } what she has
arranged?

c) 在这一讲里,除以上几个用语的句型外,还是类似的句型,如:

I need to know what make of car it is.

Can you remember what the registration number is?

Can you tell me when you last saw it?

Did the policeman have any idea where it might be?

He asked when I'd left work.

He asked us where we'd be staying this weekend.

I wonder how long they'll take to find it.

PART IV - Exercise

假设你在一家旅馆里当接待员,下面是你和旅客的对话:

RECEPTION CLERK:

Can I help you?

GUEST:

Yes, I'd like to know what time you serve breakfast.

RECEPTION CLERK:

Breakfast is served in the dining room between six and seven.

GUEST:

And what time do you serve dinner?

RECEPTION CLERK:

Dinner is served between seven and eight.

GUEST:

I see. What about lunch? Can we have it in our room?

RECEPTION CLERK:

Yes, you can. But you'll have to ring room service about that.

经理想了解旅客提了些什么问题,你又是如何回答的。现在请你用 **He asked...** 和 **I said...** 向经理汇报。

PROGRAMME - 77

PART I - The Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Simon 的妈妈 Nora 想给儿子买一件学生制服上衣,商店售货员帮她出主意,该买多大号的。

SHOP ASSISTANT:

Can I help you, madam?

NORA:

Well, I'm not sure if you can or not.

SHOP ASSISTANT:

Oh dear... what's the problem?

NORA:

Well, my son needs a new school blazer... again! I just don't know how he manages to grow so quickly.

SHOP ASSISTANT:

Well, children do, don't they?

NORA:

It's amazing. Anyway, he's twelve so can you suggest what size he'd take in blazers?

SHOP ASSISTANT:

Well, it depends. Is he big for his age?

NORA:

No, not really. He's about average.