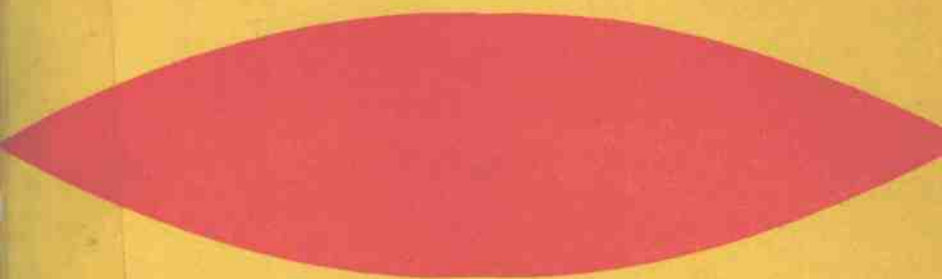


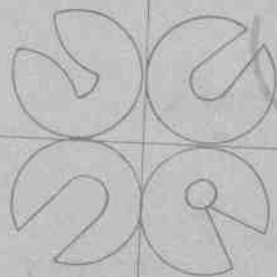
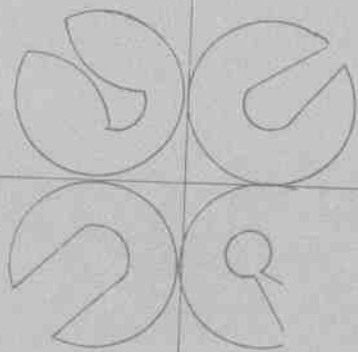
中学英语口语情景反应



ZHONGXUE
YING YU

YUQINGJING
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天津人民出版社出版

(天津市赤峰道150号)

天津市武清县永兴印刷厂印刷 新华书店天津发行所发行

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787×1092毫米 32开本 7.876印张 160千字

1989年4月第1版 1989年4月第1次印刷

印数: 1—6030

ISBN 7-201-00245-7/G·73

定 价: 2.65 元

前 言

学英语的目的在于应用。随着我国各项事业的迅速发展,对外交流日益频繁,无疑对中学生学外语的要求也越来越高。但目前中学生学外语的状况如何呢?邓炎昌教授讲道:“学生基本语法和词汇都知道,但运用语言的能力确有相当大的差距”。因此如何尽快地提高学生运用外语的实际能力是一个急待解决的问题。

通过多年的教学实践和大量的社会调查以及近年来的高考试题要求,我们深深地体会到必须千方百计提高学生运用英语的能力。实践证明:利用情景和情景补全对话操练可使学生产生联想,强化记忆,从而熟练地掌握和运用英语。这便是撰写此书之目的。

该书以教学大纲为依据,以现行教材为内容,既注意到学生对知识的应知应会,又注意到教材中的一些重点和难点。对复现率高的一些习语,尤其是口语,从不同的角度进行各种形式的操练和强化。全书会话都是本着学生最熟悉,最接近的一些情景展开的,并注意到由浅入深,难易相当,形式多样。

该书参阅了中外十几位著名权威的专著,根据我国中学

生的实际英语水平而写出的。希望它对提高学生应试与口语能力能起到指导与练习作用,对教师也具有一定的参考价值。

该书的情景会话范例和情景补全对话两部分由天津外国语学院杨伯允副教授审校,在此深表谢意。

由于时间和水平所限,书中难免有误或不妥之处,望读者不吝赐教。

作者

1988年2月于天津

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一、常见口语例析

(一) 一般的呼语

A: Hi!

Hello!

Good morning(afternoon, evening)!

B: Hi!

Hello!

Good morning(afternoon, evening)!

【析】 1. Hi! = Hello! 两者都是打招呼的用语。前者在美国青年人中用得较为普遍。 2. B 的呼语与 A 的呼语相同。它们不论对陌生人或熟人都一律适用。

(二) 首次见面

A: How do you do!

Pleased (Glad, Nice, Happy, Good) to see(meet) you!

B: How do you do!

Pleased (Glad, Nice, Happy, Good) to see(meet) you, too!

- 【析】 1. How do you do!通常用于英语。但在美语中也常使用。 2. B 的呼语与 A 的呼语相同，但对 Pleased to see (meet) you!等的答语中应增加一个词“too”。

(三) 熟人相见

A: How are you?

How are you this morning (afternoon, evening)?

How are you doing?

How have you been?

How is it (everything) going?

B: I am very well, thank you.

I am just fine (good, great, O. K., all right, so-so).

It is going fine (well, smoothly, ...).

- 【析】 1. “How are you?” “I am very well, thank you.”这是英国人常用的问候与回答，美国人使用的时候较少。2. 当对某事提问时，其答语应该是“It is going fine (well, smoothly, etc.)”，而不是“I am ...”。

(四) 别后重逢

A: How is (was) your holiday (vacation, Christmas,

weekend etc.)?)

B: I (We) had a wonderful (an enjoyable, marvellous) holiday (vacation, Christmas, weekend, etc.)

【析】 1. holiday = vacation 前者为英语，且多用复数形式，后者为美语。 2. 当问对方“How is New Year's Day?”时在 New Year's Day 前面不必加 one's.

(五) 告 别 祝 愿

A: Have a nice (wonderful, marvellous) weekend (day, morning)!

Have a good (wonderful) time!

Nice seeing (meeting, talking with) you!

B: You too (also).

The same to you.

Nice seeing (meeting, talking with) you (too).

【析】 1. The same to you. 为英语，使用最广。You too = You also. 都是口语用法，后者比前者更为文雅。 2. 在“Nice seeing you.”的答语中可以要“too”，也可不要。

(六) 感谢的用语

A: Thank you for your kindness (coming, inviting etc.).

Thank you so much (very much, a lot, a million)
for your kindness (coming, inviting etc.).

Many thanks for your kindness (coming, inviting
etc.).

B: 1. Not at all.

Don't mention it.

That's all right.

Quite all right.

2. You are welcome.

Sure. (Sure. You are welcome.)

O K.

Pleasure.

【析】 1. 第一组答语为英语,第二组答语为美语。 2. 英语口语中表示感谢的还有“Ta”,原为儿童用语,但现在在英语口语中也很普遍。

(七) 再见的表达法

A: Good-bye!

Bye-bye!

So long!

See you (later)!

See you soon!

See you tomorrow (next week, in the evening
etc.)!

B: (Just repeat.)

A: Hope (Hoping) to see you soon!

B: Hope (Hoping) to see you soon too!

A: Good night!

B: Good night!

A: Good sleep (Nice sleep)!

B: Thank You. You too (also)!

A: Have some rest tomorrow!

B: I will. Thank you.

A: Drive (Ride) carefully!

B: Thanks.

【析】 1. Good-bye 为最普通用语。英美人都用。 2. Bye-bye 通常用于儿语。 3. 英国人很少讲“See you later.”在交际中常把“later”省去，只说“See you.”

(八) 商店用语

A: May I help you?

Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

B: I'd like to buy (see) the book (dictionary, pen, shirt, coat etc.).

Could I have a look at the book (dictionary, pen, shirt, coat etc.)?

I want the book (dictionary, pen, shirt, coat etc.), please.

【析】 1. 当售货员问顾客“您买什么”时,通常用以上的三种表达方法,它们可以互换。 2. 在答语中 “I'd like to buy (see) the book.”通常把 to buy (see) 省略,即“I'd like the book.” 3. I want the book. 比前两种显得生硬。 4. The book, please. 为最简略的答语。

A: What are you looking for here?

B: I want to buy the book (dictionary, pen, shirt, coat etc.).

【析】 I want to buy the book. 可换成以下答语: I'd like the book. I want the book. The book, please.

(九) 问 候 病 人

A: How are you feeling now (today, this morning, this afternoon, this evening)?

B: I am (feeling) much better (a lot better, slightly better, O.K., now, a bit better, even worse than before) thank you.

My fever is gone, but I still have a cough.

A: What's the matter with you?

What's wrong with you?

What's the trouble with you?

B: I've got a pain in my back(head, stomach etc.).

I have (have caught, have got) a cold.

I have a headache (heartache, stomach-ache, toothache).

A: Which of your arms is sore?

B: My right arm hurts.

A: How did you break your leg?

B: I slipped on the stairs and fell down.

【析】 1. 对病人的问候也可用现在时: "How do you feel today?" 其答语可用简略形式: Much better, thank you.

(十) 问路用语

A: Excuse me. Could you please tell me the way to the station?

Excuse me. Can you tell me where the station is?

Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the station?

Excuse me. Can you show me the way to the station?

Excuse me. Can you tell me which road leads to the station?

Will this road lead me to the station?

Where's the station?

B: (The answers should depend on the facts.) 回答应根据实情而定。

- 【析】 1. Excuse me. = Sorry to trouble you. 前者为最普通用语。 2. 用 could 提问要比用 can 提问客气一些。

(十一) 问价钱

A: How much is it?

B: It is five dollars.

A: How many dollars (pounds) is it?

B: It is five dollars (pounds).

A: How much is it worth?

B: It is worth five dollars (pounds).

A: How much does it cost?

B: It costs five dollars (pounds).

A: What does it cost?

B: It costs five dollars (pounds).

A: What is the price of it?

B: The price of it is five dollars (pounds).

A: How much does it take you to buy this book?

B: It takes me five dollars (pounds) to buy this book.

- 【析】 1. be worth 意为“值得”，后面既可接名词(钱数)也可接动名词(主动形式被动意义)。例如：

The book is worth 5 yuan. This car is worth

\$ 5600.

This novel is worth reading. 这本小说值得一读。

2. "What is the price of it?" 此句不可改写成:
How much is the price of it? 3. How much
does it cost? 该句型的主语必须是(事)物,而不是人。

词组与句型

1. 买某物: buy sth. for sb. / buy sth. of sb.
2. 付钱: pay for sth. / pay sb. for sth.
3. 找钱: get change for sth.
4. 退货: return sth. to sb.
5. 换钱: exchange sth. for sth.
6. 买东西: do some shopping / buy some things.

练习

1. 买书: I bought a book for my son.
2. 付钱: He paid for the ticket.
3. 找钱: I got change for a ten-pound note.
4. 退货: She returned the dress to the shop.
5. 换钱: He exchanged his dollars for pounds.
6. 买东西: They went to the supermarket to do some shopping.

二、常见礼貌用语例析

我们在日常交往中,使用“您好”、“请”、“谢谢”、“对不起”、“再见”等礼貌用语正在蔚然成风。然而西方国家人民在日常交往中这些词语的复现率则更高。如能正确地掌握和使用这些语言无疑对交际能力的培养和提高是十分有益的。现将最常见的礼貌用语归纳如下。

(一) 您 好

1. How are you? 是熟人见面时的问候语。相当于“您好吗?”,“近来好吗?”对此一般应作具体的回答。例如:

A: Mr. Smith, how are you?

B: Very well, thank you. How are you?

A: I'm very well. How is your family?

B: They are fine. Thank you.

How are you?在初次见面时也可以使用。例如:

A: How are you? I'm very glad to see you.

B: I'm very glad to see you, too.

2. How do you do? 不是疑问句,而是第一次见面时致意