# 实用社交英语

中国地质大学出版社

# 实用社交英语

龙毛忠 编 著

中国地质大学出版社

### ・(鄂)新登字第12号・

# ② 实用补 交 英语

龙毛忠 编著

出 版 中国地质大学出版社(武汉市・喻家山・邮编 430074)

责任编辑 城岭淑 责任校对 熊华珍

印 刷 武汉邮电科学院印刷厂印刷

发 行 湖北省新华书店经销

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 6.875 字數 140 千字

1993年9月第1版 1993年9月第1次印刷 印数1-6000册

ISBN 7-5625-0853-4/H·29 定价: 4.20元

# 前 言

随着我国改革开放的逐步深入,我们同外界的联系日益 增多。国外越来越多的有识之士也不失时机纷纷来到中国,或投资办厂,或旅游观光。这样一来,中国人不出国门也有不少与外国人打交道的机会。在交际中,无论是思想沟通,还是信息传递,口头表达都起着不容忽视的重要作用。

本书的目的就是为在中国这个特定的环境中与英美人士进行口头交流提供一定的交际模式,帮助读者如何以最少的词汇量达到最大、最有效的交际目的,并在正确掌握英语习惯表达法和语调的同时还具备对英、汉民族文化因素之间差异的敏感,从而进行成功的口头交际。

本书共有三大部分: Situational Dialogues(情景对话), Functional Dialogues(功能对话)和 Focuses of Attention(关心焦点)。前两部分分别由背景知识、词汇与表达法和对话实例组成。"背景知识"简要地介绍了英、汉民族文化习俗的差异、与英美人士交际时应注意的事项和社交礼仪等。"词汇和表达法"与该节的内容相关联,为的是方便读者根据实际交际的需要选择采用适当的词汇和句型。"对话实例"则根据实际交际情境提供交际应对的范例。第三部分的"关心焦点"以小短文的形式就人们所普遍关心的话题作扼要论述。这些小短文能为读者在交际中提供一定的谈资以及有关词汇,同时又能起到"抛砖引玉"的作用。书末附有"英语语调调型简

介",为读者在一定的语言环境正确采用恰当的语调提供指导。

本书力求用词浅显,释义简明,对话生动,易学实用。 它既可作为大学英语专业基础口语的辅助教材,也适合初级 以上英语水平的学生、中小学英语教师、合资企业涉外人员 以及服务等行业中英语爱好者自学使用。

由于本书编写时间仓促,加之编者水平有限,书中定有 不少疏漏之处,恳望读者和英语界同仁批评指正。

编者 1993年2月于覆盆山下

**- 2 -**

# 目 录

第一部分 Situational Dialogues 情景对话 (1
1. Greetings and Introductions 问候与介绍 ·······(1
2. Directing the Way 指路 ······(11
3. Talking on the Phone 打电话 ······(19
4. Entertaining a Westerner at Home 在家待客 ····· (27
5. In a Department Store 在商场 ······ (41
6. At a Restaurant 在餐馆 ······ (50
7. In a Hospital 在医院 ······ (58
8. Ata Bank 在银行 (70
9. At the Post Office 在邮局 (78
10. At a Hotel 在饭店······ (85
11. In the Bar 在酒吧 ······ (97
12. In the Night Club 在夜总会 (107
13. About Going Touring in China 在中国旅游 ··· (116
14. Holidays and Festivals in China 中国的节假日
(125
15. Seeing a Friend Off 为朋友送行 ······ (133
第二部分 Functional Dialogues 功能对话 (140
1. Thanks 谢意 ······(140
2. Apologies 道歉 ······ (145
3. Congratulations 致贺 ······(149
4. Compliments 赞美 ······ (153

5.	Sympathy 同情 ···································	(157)
6.	Reassurances 安慰 ······	(162)
7.	Permissions 允准 ······	(167)
8.	Certainty and Uncertainty 肯定与不肯定 ·······	(171)
9.	Surprise 惊奇······	(175)
10	. Hopes and Wishes 希望与祝愿 ······	(180)
第三	部分 Focuses of Attention 关心焦点 ············	(184)
1.	Environment and Man 环境与人类 ············	(184)
2.	Smoking and Life 抽烟与生命 ······	(187)
3.	School Education 学校教育 ·······	(190)
4.	Marriage and Family 婚姻与家庭	(192)
5.	Women's Status 妇女的地位 ······	(195)
6.	Family Planning 计划生育 ······	(197)
7.	Nuclear War 核战争 ······	(199)
8.	The Country-goods Market 农贸市场	(201)
9.	The Chinese Market 中国市场 ······	(204)
附录	英语语调调型简介	(207)

# Part One Situational Dialogues

### 1. Greetings and Introductions

### **Useful Information**

When you first meet a foreigner (Westerner), you should introduce yourself or be introduced by the third person who knows both of you.

While doing self-introduction, do not use titles(Mr., Dr., etc.) before your name but just give your family and given name. When you are introducing someone else you'd better give his full name together with his appropriate title(s). Besides this, there are some other Western social conventions concerning introduction, though they are not strictly observed nowadays: a man is introduced to a woman, the young to the old, and the junior to the senior.

In everyday life, when acquaintances or colleagues meet, greetings are always exchanged. Different cultures, however, have different ways of greeting. As far as the western culture is concerned, situation, status, age, social position and the re-

lation of both parties decide the way one greets the other formally or informally. For instance, one uses "Good morning, Mr. Stockel." to greet a president of a school, and just simple "Hello, Linda." or "Hi, Jim" to his colleague or friend.

Be sure that such Chinese set expressions of greeting as "Have you eaten yet?" and "Where are you going?" should be avoided in the situation of greeting a Westerner, for the Westerner will be most likely to interpret them literally as the former implying that "If you have't, I'd like to treat you." and the latter as an offence which makes him think that you are too nosy.

### Words and Expressions

introduce [intrə'djuːs] v. 介绍
introduction [intrə'dʌkʃən] n. 介绍
liaison [li'eizən] n. 联络
pleasure ['pleʒə] n. 愉快, 乐意
Mr. ['mistə] n. 先生
Dr. ['dəktə] n. 博士, 医生
Mrs. ['misiz] n. 夫人
Prof. [prə'fesə] n. 教授
Miss [mis] n. 女士, 小姐
Chairman(person) ['tʃɛəmən] n. 主席
Ms. [miz] n. 女士
president ['presidənt] n. 总统,校长

full name: 全名

William Thackeray Makepeace e.g. middle given surname name (中间名) family (姓) first → name >name Christian last (名字)

acquaintance [9/kweintons] n. 相识的人, 熟人 colleague ['kɔliɪg] n. 同事,同僚 junior ['dʒuːn p] n.a. 资历较浅的人,等级较低的 senior ['siːn p] n.a. 资历较老的人,等级较高的 observe [əb'zəːv] v. 遵守 appropriate [ə'prəupriit] a. 适当的,恰如其分的 literally ['litərəli] ad. 从字面上地 [tri:t] v. 款待,招待,请(客) treat offence [ə'fens] n. 冒犯, 惹人生厌, 得罪 nosy ['nəuzi] a. 爱打听的,爱管闲事的 by and by 逐渐地 fancy ['fænsi] v. 想像,设想 Mav I introduce myself? 我可以自我介绍一下吗? Please allow me to introduce myself. 请允许我做个自我介 绍。

May I introduce my friend David Thompson to you, Mr. Brown? 布朗先生, 我来介绍一下我的朋友, 大卫·汤

普逊?

Please allow me to introduce Mr. White. 请允许我介绍一下怀特先生。

I'd like you to meet Mr. White. 我想让你见见怀特先生。

I'd like to introduce you to Mr. Brown. 我想把你介绍给布朗先生。

Have you met my American friend Mr. White? 你见过我的 美国朋友怀特先生吗?

I don't think you have met Mr. White, David? 我想你还没见过怀特先生吧, 大卫?

How do you do? 您好!

Pleased to meet you. 很高兴见到您。

Nice to see you. 很高兴见到你。

Glad to know you. 很高兴认识你。

It's a pleasure to meet you. 见到你很高兴.

(I'm) Glad to know you, Mr. Johnson. 认识你很高兴,约翰逊先生。

Good morning(afternoon, evening), Mr. Hopkins. How are you? 早上 (下午,晚上) 好,霍普金斯先生。您好吗?

Morning, Linda. 早上好, 琳达。

Hello, David. 你好,大卫。

Hi, Bob. How are you? 喂, 鲍勃。你好吗?

How are you keeping? 你好吗?

How's everything going? (你怎么样)一切都好吗?

How are things? 近来怎么样?

Very well, thank you. How are you? 很好, 谢谢. 你身体好吗?

Fine, thanks. 很好,谢谢。

Just fine, thank you. And you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?

Pretty well, thanks. 相当不错,谢谢.

Not too bad, thank you. How about you? 还不错, 谢谢。 你怎么样?

Good. 很好。

Great. 很好。

(When parting) (分手时)

(I'm) Glad to have met you. 认识你真是太好了。

(It was) Nice meeting you. 见到你真是太好了。

Hope we'll meet again sometime. 希望我们什么时候再见面。

Hope we'll see each other again sometime. 希望我们什么时候再相见。

Nice talking to you: 和你交谈真令人愉快.

See you later. 待会儿见。

Have a nice day! 祝你愉快!

Goodbye! 再见!

### Sample Dialogues

### (A monologue Self-introduction)

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, please allow me to introduce myself. I'm Li Yingming from Hubei

Normal University. I'm to meet a foreign teacher from the United States of America at the airport. He's going to work in the university about a year or two. I'm his liaison person but we've never met. I have to find him out in a large crowd of passengers. Oh, that's the plane. I must go right now. Thank you. Goodbye!

### (At the airport)

### (L = Li Yingming, C = Charles Hopkins)

L: Excuse me, but are you Mr. Hopkins from the United States of America?

C: Yes, I'm Charles Hopkins.

L: I'm Li Yingming from the university. How do you do? Very pleased to meet you.

C: How do you do? Pleased to meet you, too.

L: Welcome to China! And welcome to our university!

C: Thank you very much. It's very kind of you to come and meet me at the airport.

L: The pleasure is mine.

### (On the campus, they meet Wei Lingling)

L: Hi, Lingling. Fancy meeting you here! It's been ages since we last saw each other.

W: Oh, hi. If it isn't Yingming. Nice to see you again. How's everything going?

L: Fine, thanks. And you?

W: Not too bad.

L: Oh, Lingling, I'd like you to meet Mr. Hopkins. He'll work in the university. Mr. Hopkins, this is Miss Wei Lingling, my former classmate.

W

How do you do?

C

W: Pleased to meet you. How long are you going to stay in China, Mr. Hopkins?

C: Please call me Charles. Well, I'm going to stay here about a year or two, I think.

L: Charles has been invited to give lectures on American literature in some other colleges and universities, too.

W: Great. That's my favo(u)rite subject. May I attend your lectures, Charles?

C: You're most welcome.

W: Thank you. And I do hope you'll have a very pleasant stay in China.

C: Yes, I will.

W: Well, Yingming, I have to be off now. Nice meeting you, Mr. Hopkins. I hope we'll meet again sometime. Goodbye!

L : Goodbye!

C

# 问候与介绍

### 背景知识

当你初次与西方人打交道,应主动自我介绍或由熟悉双方的第三方代为介绍。

自我介绍时,告之姓名即可,一般不带称呼(如先生、博士等)。在介绍别人时、应给出姓名以及相应的称呼或头衔(如先生、教授、主任等)。另外,介绍时还应注意西方人的习惯,比如男士总是先被介绍给女士,年轻的先被介绍给年长的,地位低、资历浅的先被介绍给地位高、资历深的。当然,这些习惯现在不一定非严格遵守不可。

在日常生活中,熟人同事之间相遇也会相互打招呼问 性。但不同的文化打招呼的方式也会各异。在西方文化中, 不同的场合、身份、年龄、社会地位以及双方的关系决定了 打招呼的方式是正式的还是随便的。比如说和学校的校长打 招呼就用"早上好,斯多克尔先生。"而与同事或熟人打招呼 则说"你好,琳达。"或"喂,吉姆。"

我们和西方人打招呼问候,应尽量避免用中国人的方式,比如"吃了没有?""你上哪儿去?"等,西方人会从字面上来理解,前一句会让他们误认为你要请他吃饭,而后一句则会使他们反感,觉得你这人怎么这么爱打听。

## 对话实例

### (独白 自我介绍)

女士们,先生们,早上好。首先请允许我作一个自我介绍。我叫李英明,来自湖北师范大学。我到机场是为了迎接 美国外教。他将在我校进行一至两年的教学工作。我是他的 联络人,但我们从未见过面。我得从大群的旅客中把他认出 来。噢,飞机来了。我现在得走了。谢谢。再见。

### (在机场 L= 李英明, C= 査尔斯・習普金斯)

- L: 对不起,请问您是从美国来的霍普金斯先生吗?
- C: 是的, 我叫查尔斯。霍普金斯。
- L: 我叫李英明,来自湖师大。您好! 见到您很高兴.
- C: 您好! 见到您也很高兴。
- L: 欢迎您到中国来! 欢迎您到我们学校来!
- C: 谢谢。谢谢您到机场来接我。
- L: 不胜荣幸。

### (他们在校园里遇到了魏琳琳)

- L: 喂, 琳琳。真没想到会在这儿碰到你! 自上次分别后很长时间没见面了。
- W: 噢, 喂。这不是英明嘛。再次见到你很高兴。怎么样,还好吧?
- L: 很好, 谢谢。你呢? 还好吧?
- W:还不错。

L: 噢, 琳琳, 来认识一下霍普金斯先生。他将在我校工作。霍普金斯先生, 这是魏琳琳小姐, 我以前的同学。

W : 您好!

C

W: 很高兴见到您。 霍普金斯先生, 您在中国要待多长时间?

C: 请叫我查尔斯好了. 嗯, 我想大约要待一到两年吧.

L: 查尔斯还应邀到别的大专院校进行有关美国文学的讲座 呢。

W: 太棒了。美国文学是我最喜欢的课程。查尔斯,我可以听您的讲座吗?

C: 非常欢迎.

W: 谢谢您。我希望您在中国过得非常愉快。

C: 我会的。

W: 好了,英明,我现在得走了。见到您真是好极了,霍 普金斯先生。希望以后有机会再见到您。再见!

L : 再见!

C