

A COURSE

英语口语教材

上册

北京对外贸易学院
英语教材编写组编

SPOKEN

ENGLISH

商务印书馆

内 容 提 要

本书是参照对外贸易部原干部学校于1965年编写出版的《英语口语课本》重新编写的。全书共分二册，每册十五课。上册为日常生活用语，如买物、问路、打电话、看病等。每课包括对话、词汇和用语、注释、常用语提要、句型和结构及练习等六个部分，书末有翻译练习的答案以供自学英语者使用。

本书以大、中学生，口译工作者，自学英语读者为主要对象。

英语口语教材

上 册

北京对外贸易学院英语教材编写组编

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街36号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

六 〇 三 厂 印 刷

787×1092毫米 1/32 5 5/8 印张 120千字

1976年1月第1版 1979年10月 第3次印刷

统一书号，9017·751 定价，0.47元

前 言

在毛主席革命外交路线的指引下，我国的国际威望不断提高，对外关系一年比一年发展。随着国际形势的发展和我国外事活动日益增多，广大工农兵群众和革命干部对于英语口语的学习有了新的需要。为此，我们参照对外贸易部原干部学校于1965年编写出版的《英语口语课本》重新编写了这套《英语口语教材》(共二册)。在重新编写中，力求使题材能反映无产阶级文化大革命以来我国社会主义革命和社会主义建设的新面貌。

本书提供一般的日常生活和涉外社交用语，英语会话或口译工作需要的一些素材，以供有一定英语基础的学员学习使用。每课包括六个部分：1) 关于课文题材的对话若干段；2) 词汇和用语；3) 对话注释；4) 有关课文题材的常用语提要；5) 口语句型和结构；6) 练习。

“词汇和用语”与“对话注释”中的汉译和解释，是为了帮助学员更好地了解课文内容。“常用语提要”，把有关课文题材的常用语，按不同场合集中编列，便于学习和参考。“口语句型和结构”选出本课对话中出现的某些句型和特殊结构，附加补充例句，以便学员进一步了解这些句型和结构的用法。“练习”中的英译部分，在卷末附有参考性解答。

本书的编写，虽然经过多次研究，但是由于编者水平有限，征求各方面意见又很不够，因此一定还会存在不少缺点和错误。希望读者提出批评和指正。

编 者

1975年5月

CONTENTS

LESSON

1. GREETINGS.....	1
2. PARTING	9
3. REQUESTS AND RESPONSES	19
4. THANKS AND ANSWERS	31
5. OFFERING HELP	40
6. APOLOGIES AND ANSWERS	50
7. CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES...59	
8. ASKING TIME AND DATES.....68	
9. WEATHER	78
10. SHOPPING	90
11. ENGAGEMENTS	102
12. MAKING AND POSTPONING APPOINT- MENTS	114
13. TELEPHONE CALLS	124
14. ASKING THE WAY	135
15. ILLNESS AND SEEING A DOCTOR.....144	
KEY TO THE EXERCISES	159

Lesson One

GREETINGS

1. In the morning

CHANG: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good morning, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: How are you this morning?

SMITH: I'm very well, thank you. And you?

CHANG: I'm fine, thank you.

2. In the afternoon

SMITH: Good afternoon, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Good afternoon, Mr. Smith. Lovely day, isn't it?

SMITH: Yes, isn't it?

CHANG: Have you been out for a walk?

SMITH: Yes, it's such a fine day that I thought I'd go out for some fresh air.

3. In the evening

CHANG: Good evening, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good evening, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: How's everything with you?

SMITH: Fine, thank you.

CHANG: Have you done any sightseeing yet?

SMITH: Yes, I went to the Summer Palace this morning. I must say it's a beautiful place.

4. Chang meets Wang in the street

CHANG: Hello, Wang!①

WANG: Why, hello, Chang! I haven't seen you for a long time. How's everything at the office?

CHANG: Fine. And how are you getting on at the cadre training school?

WANG: We are getting along fine. We have a course in scientific management. Some of us are studying English, too.

CHANG: That's good. I hope I can join you soon.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

greeting ['gri:tɪŋ] *n.* 问候

greet [gri:t] *v.t.*

lovely ['lʌvli] *adj.* 美好的

sightseeing ['saɪtsi:ɪŋ] *n.* 游览,
观光

to do some sightseeing 去游

览,去观光

Summer Palace ['sʌmə ,pælis]

颐和园

cadre ['kɑ:də] *n.* 干部

course [kɔ:s] *n.* 课程

scientific management 科学管理

NOTES

1. **How are you this morning?** 你今天早晨好吗?

How are you? 是见面时问候对方健康情况的寒暄语,对方可按情况作具体答复。

①这里以姓称呼是对比较熟悉的人的一种英语表达方式,按具体情况可译作“老王”或“小王”。

2. **I'm very well, thank you. And you?** 我很好,谢谢你,你呢?
And you? 是 And how are you? 的简略说法。在回答对方问候健康的话之后,反问时用。
3. **Lovely day, isn't it?** 天气真好啊,是不是?
这句话虽然是问话形式,实际是惊叹语气,应当用降调。回答 Yes, isn't it? 也用降调。
4. **Have you been out for a walk?** 你出去散步啦?
to have been out for a walk 指出去散过步了。此处不能说 to have gone out for a walk, 意思是到外面散步去了。
5. **Yes, it's such a fine day that I thought I'd go out for some fresh air.** 是啊,天气这样好,我想出来呼吸点新鲜空气。(话里表达了没有出来散步前的想法。用 go 是英语表达方式。)
I'd 是 I would 的缩写。
6. **How's everything with you?** 你们一切都好吗?
分别一段时间以后问对方情况的常用语,也可以说 How are things with you? 意思相同。
7. **I must say it's a beautiful place.** 这个地方真漂亮呀。
I must say 表示十分肯定的口气。
8. **Why, hello!**
Why 在此是感叹词,表示惊讶。
9. **And how are you getting on at the cadre training school?** 你们在干部训练学校好吗?
10. **We have a course in scientific management.** 我们有一门科学管理课。
11. **I hope I can join you soon.** 我希望很快就能跟你们在一起。意思是: 我希望很快就去。

SUMMARY OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

A. Greetings:

- a) Good morning.

— Good morning.

Good afternoon.

— Good afternoon.

Good evening.

— Good evening.

b) Hello.

— Hello.

Why, hello!

— Hello!

c) How do you do?①

— How do you do?

B. Following the greeting:

1. *Expressing surprise and pleasure in seeing someone you haven't seen for some time:*

a) Why, hello, Wang! Haven't seen you for a long time [ages]! How are you?

b) Hello, Wang! I'm so glad to see you. What have you been doing since I saw you last?

2. *Inquiring about the health of the other person or of his family, etc.:*

a) How are you?

— Fine [Very well, Not bad], thank you. And you?

— Not too well. I have a slight cold.

b) How is Comrade Li Ming?

How is Mrs. Smith?

How's the family?

How's everybody in the production team?

3. *Other inquiries one may make of someone he hasn't seen for some time:*

① How do you do? 是一句套语. 在介绍后双方都说 How do you do?

a) How's everything with you?

— Fine, thank you. And how are things with you?

How's everything at the May 7 cadre school [at the institute, at the office, at home, etc.]?

— Fine.

— Fine, thank you.

— About the same as usual.

b) How are you getting on [along]?

— Pretty well, thank you.

How are you getting on [along] with your work at the institute?

— Not bad, thanks.

c) What have you been doing since I saw you last?

— Oh, I've been down in the countryside for the last six months.

4. *Commenting on the weather:*

Good morning. Beautiful day, isn't it?

Hello. Awful weather, isn't it?

— Yes, isn't it?

— Yes, it certainly is!

— I should say so!

PATTERNS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

I. (It's) ... isn't it?

e.g. (It's a) lovely day, isn't it?

— Yes, isn't it?

1. Nice and warm here, isn't it?

— Yes, isn't it?

2. (It was) a very nice picture, wasn't it?

— Yes, wasn't it?

3. Beautiful place, isn't it?

— I should say so!

4. Nice and cool in this room, isn't it?

— Yes, it certainly is.

I. **getting on with** + noun (some work)

getting on (with some work) at [in] a place

getting on + adverb (**with some work**)

}:

e.g. And how are you getting on at the cadre training school?

1. How are you getting on with your new work?

— Not bad, thanks.

2. How is Comrade Chang getting on at the factory?

— Very well.

3. We're getting on very well with our studies.

— I'm glad to hear it.

4. Comrade Wang is getting on very well at the institute.

— I'm glad to hear it.

ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

surprise [sə'praiz] *n.* 惊奇

pleasure ['plezə] *n.* 愉快

inquire [in'kwaɪə] *v.i.* 问候, 询问

slight [slait] *adj.* 轻微的

countryside ['kʌntri,said] *n.* 乡下

comment ['kɒment] *v.i.* 评论,
议论

weather ['weðə] *n.* 天气

pretty ['priti] *adv.* 相当地

awful ['ɔ:ful] *adj.* 很坏的

institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* 学院

factory ['fæktəri] *n.* 工厂

production team [prə'dʌkʃən
'ti:m] 生产队

EXERCISES

I. **Situations:**

1. *How would you greet:*

- a) a comrade in the morning?
 - b) Mr. Smith in the afternoon?
 - c) a school-mate in the evening?
 - d) an old friend when you meet him in the street?
2. *How would you inquire about the health of:*
- a) a comrade?
 - b) a friend's wife?
 - c) a friend's children?
 - d) Mrs. Smith?
 - e) Mr. White, who came to Beijing last year as Mr. Smith's assistant?
 - f) your comrades at the office?
3. *Suppose someone asks you: How is your mother [father, wife, husband]? What would you reply if:*
- a) she [he] is very well?
 - b) she [he] has been ill and is a little better now?
 - c) she [he] is much better?
 - d) she [he] is well now?
4. *Reply to the following:*
- a) Good evening.
 - b) How are you?
 - c) How's the family?
 - d) How are you getting on at the institute?
 - e) Beautiful day, isn't it?
 - f) Cold today, isn't it?
 - g) How's everything on the PLA farm (解放军农场)?
 - h) How do you do?
5. *Prepare dialogues on the following situations:*
- a) Comrade Chang meets his teacher in front of the classroom. They greet each other and Chang speaks of the weather.

b) Chang has just got back from his home town. He meets Wang in the street.

Wang was a comrade at the office where Chang used to work. They have not seen each other for a long time.

Wang asks about Chang's health.

Chang asks Wang about things at the office.

Wang asks Chang about life at his home town in the South.

I. Translate into English orally:

1. 机关里一切都好。
2. 好久没有见你了,老陈,你一切都好吗?
—— 好,谢谢。
3. 听说你病了(很遗憾),好一点了吧。
—— 好多了,谢谢。
4. 又回到咱们生产队了,真好呀!(是吧?)
—— 可不是吗?
5. 这几天天气可真好呀。
6. 昨天我们去游览了好多地方。
7. 咱们去散散步,吸点新鲜空气吧!
8. 今晚天气真好呀!(是吧?)
—— 是呀。
9. 在干部训练学校的同志们都怎么样?
—— 都好,谢谢。
10. 你的新工作搞的怎么样?
—— 挺好,谢谢。
那就好啦,我很高兴听到这消息。
11. 今天很凉快。(是吧?)
—— 是,的确是凉快。
12. 我好久没看见你的孩子了,他们在农村怎么样?
—— 很好,谢谢。

Lesson Two

PARTING

1. Chang and Wang are going back to their rooms after evening study

CHANG: I'm rather tired. I think I'll go right to bed.

What about you?

WANG: I'm going to read the newspaper for a while.

CHANG: Aren't you sleepy?

WANG: Not very. I had a nap after lunch.

(They arrive at Chang's door.)

CHANG: Well, good night, Wang. See you tomorrow.

WANG: Good night, Chang. Have a good rest.

2. Chang says good-bye to an old colleague after a chat in the street

CHANG: Well, I'm afraid I must be going now. I have to attend a meeting with some foreign experts. Nice to have seen you.

WANG: I'm glad to have seen you, too. Come and see me when you have time.

CHANG: Thanks, I'll do that. Good-bye.

WANG: Good-bye.

3. Chang is leaving after spending an afternoon at Wang's

CHANG (*getting ready to leave*): I'm afraid I must be going now.

WANG: Must you? It's still early.

CHANG: I really must. We're having an early supper and taking the children to see the dance drama *The Dagger Society* tonight.

WANG: Well, in that case I won't keep you.

CHANG (*at the door*): Good-bye, and thanks for a very pleasant afternoon.

WANG: I'm so glad you could come. Drop in whenever you have time.

CHANG: Thanks, I will.

4. Chang and Smith are waiting for their cars after a reception

SMITH: It was a very nice reception, wasn't it?

CHANG: Yes, it was, indeed. Are you going back to your hotel, Mr. Smith? If you are, I can give you a lift. I'm going that direction.

SMITH: It's very kind of you, but they're sending a car for me. Thank you just the same.

CHANG: Oh, here's my car. Good night, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good night, Mr. Chang.

5. Smith takes leave of Chang

SMITH (*looking at his watch*): I'm afraid I must be going.

I had no idea it was so late. I have an engagement at half past ten.

CHANG: I won't keep you then. It was very nice of you to come to see me.

SMITH: It has been a pleasure. Good-bye, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Good-bye, Mr. Smith. Thank you again for coming.

6. Chang sees Smith off at the station

SMITH: It's very kind of you to come to see me off, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Not at all. It's the least we could do.

SMITH: Thank you.

CHANG: Give my best regards to Mr. Brown and Mr. White.

SMITH: I'll do that. Thank you, Mr. Chang, for everything you have done for me during my stay here.

CHANG: You're welcome. I hope you can come again to our next Fair.

SMITH: I hope so too. Good-bye, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Good-bye, Mr. Smith. I wish you a very pleasant journey home.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

parting *n.* 分手

colleague ['kɒli:g] *n.* 同事

attend [ə'tend] *v.t.* 出席, 参加

expert ['ekspə:t] *n.* 专家

foreign expert 外国专家

The Dagger Society 小刀会

reception [ri'sepʃən] *n.* 招待会
lift *n.* (汽车等)顺便带乘
to give someone a lift 让人
搭(汽车)
direction [di'rekʃən] *n.* 方向
regards *n.* 问候
engagement [in'geɪdʒmənt] *n.*
约会

in that case 在这种情况下
to take leave of someone 向
某人告别
to see someone off 送行
Not at all. 不要客气,没什么
You're welcome. 不要客气,不
用谢。(在别人向你道谢时,用
这套语回答.)

NOTES

1. **I think I'll go right to bed.** 我想我马上去睡。
2. **What about you?** 你怎么样?
这是问对方对某件事的意见时的用语。
3. **Aren't you sleepy?** 你不睡吗?
这是一个否定疑问句,带有惊讶口气。
4. **Good night.**
是晚间分别时的客套语。晚间见面时应当说 **Good evening.**
不能说 **Good night.**
5. **Have a good rest.** 好好休息吧。
6. **I must be going now.** 我该走了。
在 **I must be going now** 前,加上 **I'm afraid**, 口气较为缓和些。
7. **I have to attend a meeting with some foreign experts.** 我有个同外国专家座谈的会。
8. **Nice to have seen you.** 见到你真好极了。
注意: 这是分别时所说的话。Nice to see you. 是见面时所说的话,不要相混。
9. **At Wang's = At Wang's house.** 在王家。
在表示店铺或某人的家时,名词所有格后面的名词往往省去。
如: **my uncle's** 叔父家, **the barber's** 理发店。

10. **Well, in that case I won't keep you.** 噢, 既然如此, 我就不留你了。

11. **Drop in whenever you have time.** 有空就来坐坐。

to drop in 有随时来的意思。

12. **Thank you just the same.** 谢谢你。(意思是虽然没有接受对方邀请, 但仍然表示感谢。)

13. **I had no idea it was so late.** 我没想到已经这么晚了。

I had no idea 作“我没想到”或“我不知道”讲, 后面跟 *that*-clause, 但口语中 *that* 往往省去。

注意: 这句话里的动词用过去时, 因为指的是说这句话之前的情况。

14. **I won't keep you then.** 那我就不留你了。

then 是语气词, 用在句尾, 不重读。

15. **It has been a pleasure.** 我很高兴。(表示我来看你, 对我是件愉快的事。)

替对方做了一件事, 听了对方表示感谢之后, 往往也用这句话回答, 表示乐于帮忙。

16. **Not at all. It's the least we could do.** 没什么, 这是我们起码该做的。

用“我们”是指代表某单位。句里用 *could* 或 *can* 都可以, 但用 *could* 比较客气些。

17. **Give my best regards to...** 请你替我问候(某人)。

18. **I wish you a very pleasant journey home.** 祝你回国旅途一路顺风。

SUMMARY OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

A. Saying good-bye:

Good-bye. .

— Good-bye.

Good night.

— Good night.