

Spoken English of Hot Topics for Leisure

林丹丹 主编



热门话题 英语口语 休闲娱乐篇

盾出版社

热门话题英语口语
休 闲 娱 乐 篇

**Spoken English of Hot Topics
for Leisure**

主 编：林丹丹

副主编：董子瑜

编 委：李 萍 乔 晶 闫莉华
徐友梅 许 旭 王光明
董克林 王本刚 田 惠
裴心连

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内 容 提 要

本书围绕现今休闲娱乐活动中流行的热门话题精心选取最地道、最常用的英语口语句子编排成情景对话,英汉对照。全书分为8章45个单元,内容涉及“现在该到中国旅游了”、“健康饮食”、“注意姿态”、“多做有益运动”和“恋爱”等热门话题。每个单元还包括“重点链接”和“拓展阅读”,以帮助读者拓宽知识面。

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就在几年前,我们提起“信息爆炸”、“海量信息”之类的词汇时,还只是存在于人们脑海中的一种概念。而现在,我相信每一位坐在连接着互联网的计算机前学习或工作的人都会对类似的概念有着切身的体会。例如:在任何一个搜索引擎中输入“英语口语”之类的词汇,立刻就会出现成千上万的网页,使你无所适从;驻足于大大小小书店的英语类书籍书架前,各种装帧精美、内容丰富、编排新颖的英语口语书籍也会让你由衷地感叹:改革开放后的中国,其文化事业是何等的发达。

随着改革开放的不断深入和发展,我国对外科技、文化、贸易、学术交流日益频繁,需要使用英语口语的人群也日渐庞大,在学习和工作之余迅速掌握并运用英语交流自如就成了很多人的美好愿望之一,但能够轻松达到这个目标的人却寥寥可数。原因甚多,不一而足。其主要原因,也是作者身为英语教师多年的一点经验,归纳为以下三点:

一、正确的重复:对正确的读音、句法及地道口语不厌其烦的重复是熟练掌握英语口语的最好方法。当然,这个方法在学习任何一项知识和技能时都适用,堪称真理。

二、出色的引导:这一引导者可以是专门的英语老师,也可以是你的一位外国朋友或者是其他精通英语口语的学者,他能够在你的英语口语学习遇到瓶颈时稍加点拨从而引领你快速通过,达到运用自如的境界。

三、优秀的书籍：涵盖了地道的口语，采用了易于接受的编排，设置了多样的语言环境，内容丰富又妙趣横生，使人不知不觉沉迷其中并很快把书中的知识谨记于心。

上述三点，第一条只要有恒心与智慧都可以轻易做到，第二条也不再是那样可遇而不可求，只有第三条会让我们陷入本文一开始提到的窘境。

为了满足广大读者快速提高英语口语水平的需求，作者汲取多家英语口语书籍之长，结合自身多年的教学经验，编纂出此套《热门话题英语口语》系列丛书，以期能够使陷于信息泥淖的读者尽快脱身，并尽快习得地道、流利的英语口语，以助其学业、事业蒸蒸日上。

由于作者水平有限，书中不足之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者



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道听途说



Chapter 1



Unit 1 Mona Lisa

蒙娜·丽莎



Words and Expressions 生词与短语

1. painting display 画展
2. attempt *vt.* 尝试, 企图
3. reproduce *vt.* 再生产, 再制造; 复制, 复写
4. impressionist *n.* 印象派画家
5. representation *n.* 表示, 表现; 图画, 图像
6. cubist *n.* 立体派画家
7. abstract *adj.* 抽象的, 难懂的
8. gay *adj.* 色彩鲜艳的, 艳丽的; 快乐的
9. loot *vt.* 抢劫, 洗劫; 掠夺, 强夺



Situational Dialogue 情景对话

John: There is a painting display in the Exhibition Centre;
let's go for a look.

约翰: 有一个画展在展览馆展出, 我们去看看。

Judy: Oh, I don't know anything about paintings.

朱迪: 哦, 我对绘画可一窍不通。

John: Ok. Different schools of artists paint in different styles. Artists using the traditional method attempt to reproduce an object precisely in detail.

好吧。不同流派的画家风格各异。传统派画家力图重现物体的细节。

Judy: How about impressionists? What's their style?

印象派画家呢,他们的风格如何?

John: They often experiment with the effect of light and shade under direct sunlight and with the representation of colour on the canvas.

他们尝试阳光对光和影的绘画效果,并在画布上把彩色图像表现出来。

Judy: Well, I know Picasso. What's his style?

哦,我知道毕加索,他是什么风格?

John: He was a cubist. The cubists are interested in the structure and essence of an object. Their paintings are more abstract and often difficult to understand. But I like the paintings of da Vinci very much, especially the Mona Lisa.

他是一位立体派画家。立体派对物体的结构和本质情有独钟。他们的画更抽象难懂。但是我非常喜欢达·芬奇的画,尤其是他那幅《蒙娜·丽莎》。

Judy: So do I.

嗯,是的,我也很喜欢。



Focal-point Linkage 重点链接

★display vt. 使展现,展示;陈列,展出

The children's works were displayed on the wall.

孩子们的作品贴在墙上展示出来。

Mr. Brown seemed to display no feelings when they told him the news.

他们把消息告诉布朗先生时,他好像无动于衷。

The peacock displayed its fine tail feathers when it noticed any gay colours.

孔雀看到鲜艳的颜色就会开屏。

★ **attempt** *vt.* 尝试, 试图

An astronaut will attempt to leave the stationary spaceship and then return to it.

一名宇航员将试图离开稳定的宇宙飞船,然后再回到里面去。

The boys attempted to leave for camping, but were stopped by their parents.

男孩子们想去野营,但被他们的父母们拦住了。

★ **canvas** *n.* 帆布, 油画布; 帆布油画; 帐篷

The young artist showed me his recent canvases.

这位年轻画家给我看了他近来的油画作品。

★ **essence** *n.* 实质, 本质; 精髓

The essence of his religious teaching is love for all men.
他宣扬的宗教教义要旨是爱天下人。



Material for Extensive Reading 拓展阅读

The Da Vinci Code

On Tuesday, August 11th, 1911, a young artist, Louis Beraud, arrived at the Louvre in Paris to complete a painting of the Salon Carre. This was the room where the world's most famous painting, the Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci, was on display. To his surprise there was an empty space where the painting should have been. At 11 o'clock the mu-

seum authorities realized that the painting had been stolen. The next day headlines all over the world announced the theft.

Nothing was seen or heard of the painting for two years when Perrugia who one of three thieves tried to sell it to a dealer for half a million lire. Perrugia was arrested on December 13th, 1913. Perrugia claimed he had stolen it as an act of patriotism, because, he said, the painting had been looted from the Italian nation by Napoleon.

达·芬奇密码

1911年8月11日,这一天是星期二,一位年轻的艺术家居易斯·贝劳德来到巴黎卢浮宫的卡雷沙龙画廊完成一幅油画。在这条画廊里陈列着世界上最著名的油画——列奥纳多·达·芬奇创作的《蒙娜·丽莎》。令路易斯感到吃惊的是,本该挂着油画的地方却是空空荡荡的。中午11时博物馆方意识到这幅名画已经被盗。第二天,全球各大报刊的头条新闻都报道了《蒙娜·丽莎》被盗的消息。

《蒙娜·丽莎》在被盗后的两年间一直查无音讯,直到有一天三个盗贼之一佩鲁吉亚想以50万里拉卖给一个文物贩子时,人们才重新见到它。佩鲁吉亚于1913年12月13日被捕,他宣称偷盗《蒙娜·丽莎》之举完全是出于爱国心,因为这幅油画是拿破仑从意大利掠夺去的。

Unit 2 AIDS Epidemic Set to Escalate in Asia



亚洲艾滋病疫情呈现上升趋势



Words and Expressions 生词与短语

1. scale *n.* 刻度, 标度, 级别, 规模
2. behavior *n.* 行为, 举止, 处事态度
3. undermine *v.* 暗中破坏, 损毁
4. extremely *adv.* 极端, 极其, 非常
5. homosexual *adj.* 同性恋的
6. occur *vi.* 发生, 出现
7. conceivable *adj.* 可想象的, 可理解的, 可相信的
8. self-defeating *adj.* 自我挫败的, 违背自己利益的
9. criminal *adj.* 犯罪的, 犯法的



Situational Dialogue 情景对话

Jim: Mr. Cob, today so many people are talking about AIDS. Is the AIDS epidemic very serious now?

吉姆: 考伯先生, 现在有很多人在谈论艾滋病, 艾滋病疫情很严重吗?

Cob: Oh, yes. To say the impact on our society, this disease will be the most serious public-health problem we are facing in the 21-century. On the global scale, it threatens to undermine countries, especially in Africa.

考伯:哦,是的。说到对我们社会的影响,艾滋病是二十一世纪我们面临的危害公众健康的头号大敌。从全球范围来说,艾滋病危害国计民生,在非洲尤为严重。

Jim: Oh, is it so terrible? What do you mean by “undermine countries”?

唷,有那么严重吗?你所说的“危害国计民生”指的是什么?

Cob: It is a very serious disease in the middle ages of the population, so that it will greatly reduce the number of people carrying out the functions of the society. In parts of Africa, it's been happening already.

艾滋病是在中年人群中广泛传播的严重疾病,这将会导致社会工作人员大量减少。在非洲的部分地区,这种局面已经初见端倪。

Jim: We know that AIDS is mainly caused by sex contact and blood exchange or drug abuse. Do you think people's basic behavior can be altered in time to stop the AIDS epidemic?

我们知道,艾滋病主要是通过性接触和血液,或者吸毒传播的。你认为我们可以及时改变人们的基本行为来阻止艾滋病疫情的传播吗?

Cob: Yes, in time to have a significant impact. I don't think we'll be perfect. People will respond differently. But for the homosexual population in San Francisco, the rate of homosexually transmitted diseases fell dramatically when a serious education program was put in place. People were obviously willing to change their behavior when they were made to realize how severe a risk they were taking.

及时采取有重大影响的措施,是可以做到的。但我认为我

们无法完全做到这一点。人们对此作出的反应各不相同。对于旧金山的同性恋群体来说,一项严肃的教育运动展开后,由同性恋传播疾病的发生概率大幅度下降了。当人们意识到自己的行为是在冒险时,他们显然愿意改变自己的行为。

Jim: What's about groups not yet hard to hit? Can the message get to them before massive death occurs?

对于那些还未受到严重危害的群体呢?在大规模死亡发生之前,他们能明白艾滋病的严重性吗?

Cob: It is certainly hard to reach people when they don't see the consequence of what they're doing right around them or when the consequence is extremely delayed. I guess that's been one of the problems with smoking.

当人们没有看到他们的所作所为会产生何种不良后果时,或者当不良后果迟迟没有出现时,要让人们意识到问题的严重性肯定会非常困难。我想这也是瘾君子难以戒烟的原因之一。

Jim: How can we reach people?

怎样才能让人们意识到问题的严重性呢?

Cob: A massive educational campaign is the only thing conceivable at the moment that can help. It would be criminal not to do it. To argue that it's difficult and expensive and therefore we can't do it. It would be self-defeating.

开展大规模的教育运动是目前唯一行之有效的手段。不这样做,那就是犯罪。如果辩解说这样做难度大、代价高,我们做不到,那是违背人类自己利益的。

Jim: So everyone shall not pass the ball in fighting against AIDS.

所以,在与艾滋病作斗争过程中,每个人都责无旁贷。



***Focal-point Linkage* 重点链接**

★ **epidemic** *adj.* 流行的, 传染的, 流行性

Violence is reaching epidemic levels in some of the films and TV plays.

在一些电影和电视剧中暴力场景已经快到泛滥的程度了。

★ **alter** *vt.* 改变, 改动, 使变得

These clothes are too large; they must be altered.

这些衣服太大, 得改一改。

The design of the electric circuits of the digit-controlled lathe must be altered to meet the new requirement.

这台数控机床的电路设计必须改动, 以适应新的要求。

★ **consequence** *n.* 结果, 因果关系; 显著, 卓越

In consequence of the long drought, they are extremely short of water.

由于长期干旱, 他们非常缺水。

As a consequence of being in hospital, Shelly decided that she wanted to become a nurse.

由于在医院的缘故, 谢莉决定当一名护士。



***Material for Extensive Reading* 拓展阅读**

At present, AIDS epidemic is spreading rapidly in Asia. Speaking at the XV International AIDS Conference in Bangkok, scientists urged the Asian governments to scale up prevention and treatment efforts by providing sterile needles, condoms and antiretroviral drugs.

An estimated 7.2 million people in Asia are already living with HIV. Unlike in Africa, where the disease has spread