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## 名师口语课堂

### 中级版

**A Fantastic Modern  
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东方友人 著



中国人民大学出版社



A Fantastic Modern English Teaching  
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洋话连篇自助风暴系列

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# 前言

《洋话连篇自助风暴·名师口语课堂》结合了“洋话连篇”最经典的教材和最优秀的老师，合力为您倾情打造旗舰型英语教育学习节目。“名师口语课堂”系列分为“零起点”、“初级版”、“中级版”和“高级版”。丰富的内容，生动活泼的教学形式，同步提高您的听、说能力。按照难度分级，满足所有阶层、水平学习者的需要。VCD 光盘与配套书配合使用，让您畅快体验自助学习的激动历程。

本配套书完全为方便您学习之用。各个级别、各个单元、各个版块与光盘内容一一对应。所不同的是配套书中的内容更加精简、重点更加突出。为了您能更好地利用本书，我们将所有级别中的各个版块为您做一个简单的介绍：

首先，在每个级别开始之前，都会有一段简短的洋话教师自我介绍，您可以了解到是哪位洋话名师被您请回了家。接下来就进入了我们每一课、每一个版块的学习：

1. Warm Up (热身练习)：在正式开始学习每一课的内容之前，我们都会为您安排学习一组单词，以比较它们的发音，或是学习一段绕口令，让您的舌头变得更加灵活。
2. Tongue Twister (绕口令)：有时为了强化您的英语，我们会在热身练习后再加上一段绕口令，加大您舌头的运动量，这时您不用紧张，跟着我们的老师认真练习就可以了。
3. Phrases (实用短语)：顾名思义，这一版块的内容都是和本单元所讲内容相关的表达方式，如果想增加自己的词汇、短语量，这一版块一定要认真学习。
4. Dialogue (情景对话)：最贴近生活的对话，让您对洋话的运用有一个更为深入的认识。
5. Ten Sentences (十大重点句子)：收录与本单元相关情景中最常用、最新鲜的英语句子。

6. Cultural Tips (文化点滴): “洋话连篇”一直坚持多元化展示西方文化, 深入了解文化差异的理念, 这样才能尽可能减少一些“Culture Shock”给我们带来的手足无措。

7. Kick-ass (零敲碎打): 本版块教您一些零碎英语。最常见的、最简短的也是最有力度、最让人印象深刻的英语表达方法。

8. Language Tips (语言点滴) / Extra Gain (额外收获): 这两个版块都含有精辟的语言点, 让您收获更多英语知识。

9. Short Story (小故事) / Joke (笑话): 学了这么久, 一定累了吧? 到了这两个版块您就可以轻松一下了, 读个小故事, 或是小笑话, 感受一下西方的幽默。

10. Practice (实地演习) / Life Performance (现场表演) / Activity (活动时间) / Role-play (角色扮演): 如果您学到了这几个版块, 那您真的可以松一口气了, 因为今天的学习就要告一个段落了。这几个版块都是为您设定一些场景或是提出一些问题, 让您学以致用, 看看今天的学习您收获了多少。

有了配套书籍, 您就不用为了每一个级别中某一句地道美语而费事打开光盘, 只要随手翻开本书, 找到相应章节, 所需内容就会映入眼帘。温故而知新, 希望这本配套书能随时帮您巩固知识, 让您的每一步都走得坚实。

本书内容经典实用, 只要您认真学习本书课程, 一个月之内, 您就能说一口地道的美式英文。

还是那句不变的承诺: You can do it. We can help!

编者  
2004年4月



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# Introduction

## 简介

Hey, everybody, My name is Brib. I'm your instructor for the Developmental Level. I'm so excited that you guys can join us. We're gonna have such a fun time together. Here at Modern English you're gonna learn modern and contemporary phrases that English speakers actually use every day. Remember, practice makes perfect. We're going to work very hard every day and have lots of fun together. Let me tell you a little bit about me. As I said, my name's Brib. I'm from Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the U.S.

# Lesson 1

## Vacation Talk

## 关于度假的谈话

### 1 Warm Up 热身练习

今天大家一起来练习一下发[m]的音吧!

**A monk's monkey mounted a monastery  
wall, munching mashed melon.**

### 2 Phrases 实用短语

#### 1. How did your vacation go?

假期过得怎么样? (想知道朋友们的假期过得如何, 就这样问吧!)

If you go on vacation, when you come back, people may ask you, "How did your vacation go?" You can use these phrases to explain your vacation along with some photos that you took.



你度假归来，人们会问你“**How did your vacation go?**”（假期过得怎么样？）下面是一些短语，你可以用它们来描述你的假期，或许你还可以拿出度假时拍的照片来加以解释。

## 2. **The scenery was beautiful.**

那儿的景致真是太美了。（到了一个风景非常秀丽的地方，你就不要吝惜自己的赞美之词了吧！）

Beautiful means it was very nice or you loved it. You could also say, “The scenery was great.” “The scenery was wonderful.” or “The scenery was breath-taking.” You can also say “The scenery was boring!” This means you didn’t have a very good time or you did not like the scenery. Make sure not to confuse the words “bored” and “boring.” If you say, “I’m bored!” This means you’re bored with the activity you’re doing. But if you say, “I’m boring!” This means you as a person are boring and people don’t like to hang out with you. You could say, “I was bored on my boring vacation.” which means you did not have a good time.

“beautiful”的意思是“非常棒”，你很喜欢。你也可以这样说“**The scenery was great.**”（景色真是棒极了。）“**The scenery was wonderful.**”（那儿的景致真是太美了。）或者说“**The scenery was breath-taking.**”（美丽的景色让人叹为观止。）或许你也会这样形容“**The scenery was boring!**”（景色真是令人乏味！）这说明假期中你过得并不愉快，你并不喜欢所见到的景色。注意不要混淆“bored”和“boring”。如果说，“**I’m bored!**”这句话的意思是说你对所做的事感到厌烦。而如果说，“**I’m boring!**”则说明你是一个乏味的人，人们都不喜欢与你为伴。你可以这样说“**I was bored on my boring vacation.**”（我对这次单调乏味的旅行感到厌烦。）这说明这次度假你玩得不开心。

## 3. **The people were really cool.**

那些人真好。（经常在大家面前称赞一个不在场的人，会使你成为可爱的人。）

This means you really liked the people that you met on your trip. “The people were really mean!” means you didn’t like the people you met and you didn’t have a good time with those people.

这句话的意思是说你喜欢这次旅行中遇到的人。“**The people were really mean!**”（那些人可真令人讨厌！）说明你不喜欢旅途中遇到的人，你和那些人相处得并不愉快。

## 4. **How was the food?**

吃得怎么样？（询问别人的状况或者是征询别人对某事物的意见时，你可以用这个句型。）

After you come back from a trip, someone might ask you, "How was the food?" You could say, "The food was too spicy!" Or some people might say, "The food is too hot!" Which means you had to drink a lot of water. "The food was very strong!" means it hurt your tongue. You could also say, "The food was very bland!" Water is very bland and it doesn't have much flavor.

当你度假回来，人们会问你，“吃得怎么样？”你可以回答说，“The food was too spicy!”（东西太辣了！）有人可能会说，“The food is too hot!”意思是吃这些东西你需要多喝水。如果食物的味道很重，刺激你的味觉，你还可以说“The food was very strong!”你也可以说“The food was very bland!”（这食物的味道太清淡了！）水的味道很淡，几乎是无味的。

#### 5. It was really expensive!

这东西真是太贵了！（当你评价某事物时，可以用这个简单的句型。）

When something is expensive, it costs a lot of money. You could also say, "It was very cheap!" This means it wasn't very expensive and you didn't have to spend much money. The word "cheap" has another meaning. If you say, "This watch is very cheap!" you could mean its quality is not good. These are the two ways to use the word "cheap."

当说某物的价格很贵时，说明你需要花费很多钱才能买到它。你可以说，“It was very cheap!”（这东西真是太便宜了！）它的意思是说价格不贵，你没有花太多的钱。“cheap”这个词还有另外一种意思。如果你说“This watch is very cheap!”这句话的意思是说这只表的质量不好。这是“cheap”的两种用法。

#### 6. It was a nice place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there.

那个地方玩玩还不错，不过我可不想在那里定居。（这句可以表达某人对某个地方的看法和感觉。）

This means that you had a good vacation. You liked the place, but you also missed your home. You wanted to come back to your own city and your own house.

这句话的意思是说你假期过得很愉快。你喜欢度假的那个地方，但你也想念家人，希望回到自己的城市，回到自己家里。

#### 7. The weather sucked!

天气太不好了！（“suck”表示某个事物糟透了。）

The word "sucked" means very bad. It's slang. For example, you went to the beach and it rained. You could say, "The weather sucked!" That means you did not like the weather. If you say, "The weather was great!" or, "The weather was wonderful!" That means you had a great time because you really liked the weather.



There are two words pronounced ['weðə]. The one that we just used is "weather" and it has a meaning similar to the word "climate." Another word pronounced similarly to the word "weather" is "whether," which has a meaning similar to the word "if." You could say, "I don't know whether I'll go to the market." Maybe you'll go to the market, or maybe you won't.

单词 "sucked" 的意思是 "非常糟糕", 是俚语。例如, 你正要去海滩, 却忽然下起雨来, 这时你可以说 "The weather sucked!" (天气太不好了!) 意思是说你不喜欢这种天气。但如果你说, "The weather was great!" (天气真是棒了!) 或是 "The weather was wonderful!" (天气真是太好了!) 说明你玩得很开心, 你喜欢这样的天气。

有两个单词都发 ['weðə] 的音。第一个就是我们刚刚用过的 "weather", 它的意思与气候有关。另一个是 "whether", 它的意思是 "是否"。比如你可以说, "I don't know whether I'll go to the market." (我不知道是否去集市。) 也许你要去集市, 也许不去。

#### 8. Would you go again?

你还想再去那儿吗? (当你征求别人的意见, 你就可以用 "would you...")

When you come home after your trip, someone might ask you, "Would you go again?" This means would you return to that place that you went to on your vacation? If you went to Paris someone might ask, "Would you go to Paris again? Did you like it? Did you have a great time?" You could answer, "Yes, I would go there again; I had a great time." Or if you didn't have a good vacation, you might say, "I wouldn't go there again."

你旅行归来时, 也许会有人问你, "Would you go again?" (你还想去那儿吗?) 意思是你还想去那个地方度假吗? 比方你去巴黎度假回来, 有人会问你, "你还想去巴黎吗? 你喜欢巴黎吗? 你在巴黎玩得开心吗?" 你回答说, "当然, 我还愿意去; 我玩得非常开心。" 也许你在那儿过得不开心, 你就说 "I wouldn't go there again." (我不想再去那儿了。)

#### 9. How was the weather? How was the climate?

天气怎么样? 气候怎么样?

Was it sunny, rainy, cold, or hot? You could also say, "It was too humid." Humidity is a measurement of how much water, also called moisture is in the air. There is a lot of water and moisture when the weather is very humid.

天气是晴朗的, 还是多雨的? 是寒冷的, 还是炎热的? 你还可以这样形容, "It was too humid." (气候太潮湿了。) 湿度是测量空气中含有多少水气的。天气很潮湿时, 空气中就有许多水气。

### 10. Did you have a good time?

你过得愉快吗? (如果你约一个朋友出去玩, 在分手的时候, 可以用此句表示你对朋友的关心。)

This means did you enjoy your vacation?

这句话的意思是说这次假期好吗?

### 11. Did you have fun?

你玩得好吗? (这是一句一般过去时态的语句, 可以用在你和好朋友告别的时候。)

This question asks what did you do on your vacation? Were you bored or were you interested in the place you were going?

这句话是问你在假期中做了些什么。度假的地方是无聊乏味, 还是充满了乐趣?

## 3

## Dialogue

## 情景对话

**Carl:** Welcome back! Did you have a good time?

欢迎你们回来! 玩得开心吗?

**Kelly:** Our vacation was wonderful. Hawaii really is a special place.

整个假期我们都特别开心。夏威夷的确是个与众不同的地方。

**John:** Our vacation was short too. We needed more time.

可惜时间仓促。多给我们点儿时间该多好。

**Carl:** That's always true when you're having fun. What was the weather like?

玩的时候时间总是不够用的。那边的天气怎么样?

**Kelly:** Perfect! Couldn't ask for better!

特别好! 好得不能再好了!

**Sandra:** Kelly! John! I got your postcard. Tell me all about it! What did you see, and what did you do on your vacation?

Kelly! John! 我收到你们的明信片啦! 讲讲那边的情况, 还有整个假期你们的所见所闻吧。

**John:** You're both perfectly welcome. So Carl, did you get some rest on your vacation?

你们俩不用客气。Carl, 假期中休息得怎么样?



**Carl:** Oh, I feel like a new man. I think the new year is going to be great. Speaking of which, I want to wish everyone a Happy New Year.  
我感觉就像获得新生一样。我想新的一年一定会有新的气象。说到这儿，祝大家新年快乐。

**John:** Thanks Carl, same to you. I must say that the past year has been pretty good for me.  
谢谢，Carl，也祝你新年快乐。我不得不承认在过去的一年里我真是太幸运了。

**Kelly:** Me too! I've met a wonderful man and made some terrific friends. Everything's great!  
我也是！我遇到了一个好男人，交了不少好朋友。一切都是那样令人兴奋！

**Sandra:** Last year at this time, I could never have foreseen all the changes in my life. But now, I'm really looking forward to the new year.  
去年这个时候，我还不曾对未来有什么企盼。可是现在，我对新的一年充满希望。

## 4 Ten Sentences 十大重点句子

### 1. Hey, what did you do on your trip?

嗨，这次旅行都干了些什么？（“what”引导的特殊疑问句，询问朋友们假期都干了些什么。）

Someone will probably ask you this when you get home, “Hey, what did you do on your trip?” You may have gone sightseeing. Sightseeing means to see interesting spots on your vacation. Other questions you might hear are: “Where did you go?” “What did you do?”

当你回到家中，人们也许会这样问你 “Hey, what did you do on your trip?”（嗨，这次旅行都干了些什么？）你也许参观了一些景点。sightseeing 就是在假期中你看到的景点。你也可能被这样问，“Where did you go?”（你去过哪儿？）“What did you do?”（你都干了些什么？）

### 2. Where'd you spend your vacation?

你去哪儿度假了？（假期结束了，同事们欢迎你的归来，你可以和他们聊聊你的假期。）

The word “where'd” is short for “where did.” On top of “Where did you go?” people might also ask, “What did you see?” or, “What did you do?”



“where'd”是“where did”的缩写形式。别人除了问“Where did you go?”(你去哪儿了?),还可以问“What did you see?”(你都看见什么了?)或者“What did you do?”(你都干什么了?)

### 3. What was the weather like?

天气怎么样? (询问天气的常见用法。)

We already mentioned the word “weather,” which could mean climate. It could be sunny, rainy, or snowing. A person might ask, “What was the weather like?” or, “How did you dress?”

我们已经谈到过“weather”这个词,指的就是气候。天气可能是晴,是雨,或是有雪。人们可以问:“What was the weather like?”(天气怎么样?)或者“How did you dress?”(你穿着什么样的衣服呢?)

### 4. Did you get some rest on your vacation?

你假期休息好了吗? [我们也可以说:“Do you try to relax on your holiday?”(你在假期中得到放松了吗?)]

This means did you relax? Rest could mean sleep, but in this context it means relax. Did you forget about your work, and enjoy yourself?

这句话的意思是:你得到放松了吗?“rest”也有睡眠的意思,但在这里它的意思是放松。你是否已忘记工作,正在享受生活呢?

### 5. What did you see on your vacation?

在这次旅行中,你看到了什么?(在每次的旅行中,都会有轶闻趣事,和朋友们谈谈这次神奇的旅行吧!)

A person might ask you, “What did you see?” or, “What did you learn on the vacation?”

有人可能会问你,“What did you see?”(你都看见什么了?)或者“What did you learn on the vacation?”(在这次旅行中,你学到了什么?)

### 6. My vacation was wonderful!

我的这次旅行真是棒极了!(这句话是用来表达对假期的感受。)

You could say, “My vacation was great! I had a wonderful time.”

你可以这样说:“My vacation was great! I had a wonderful time.”(我的这次旅行真是棒极了!我度过了一段美妙的时光。)