

实用英语口语



1

IMPROVE YOUR SPOKEN ENGLISH

Joan Waller

Rebecca Pang

Judy Dendy



LONGMAN 朗文



上海外语教育出版社

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Unit 1

GREETINGS AND GOODBYES

问候和告别

We'll start by introducing ourselves to each other. Our names are Rebecca, Judy, Hugh and Joan. 让我们先作自我介绍。我们是 REBECCA, JUDY, HUGH 和 JOAN。

Dialogue 1 Formal and informal introductions

- Judy : Joan, may I introduce Hugh Drake, a new teacher here? Hugh, this is Joan Waller.
Joan : How do you do?
Hugh : How do you do?
Judy : Hi, Rebecca, have you met Hugh? Hugh, this is Rebecca. Hugh's just come to Shanghai.
Rebecca : Hello, Hugh, nice to meet you.
Hugh : Hi, Rebecca, it's nice to meet you, too.

Words and Expressions 单词和词组

- formal /'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 正式的, 一本正经的
informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/ *adj.* 非正式的
introduction /,ɪntrə'dʌkʃən/ *n.* 介绍
introduce /,ɪntrə'dju:z/ *v.* 介绍
meet /mi:t/ (met, met) *v.* 遇到, 见过

- 在一些较严肃的场合, 要正式介绍一位新职员或新朋友, 可以用 “May I introduce ...” (让我来介绍...), 然后刚认识的双方都会说一句 “How do you do?”。

- 遇上轻松的场合，也可以用“Have you met ...?”（你认识……吗？），而被引见的双方可以用“Hi/Hello”打个招呼，也可以加一句“Nice to meet you.”（很高兴认识你）。
- 引见时不妨作个简短的介绍，如“Hugh's just come to Shanghai”（Hugh 刚刚来上海）。

When you meet someone you know for the first time in the day, be careful what you say. 当你在一天里第一次碰到熟人要打招呼时，要注意所用英语必须恰当。

Dialogue 2 Incorrect greetings

Rebecca : Hi, Judy. Have you eaten yet?

Judy : Oh! Do you want to have lunch with me?

Rebecca : Oh no, I've already eaten.

Judy : I wonder why she asked?



Words and Expressions 单词和词组

incorrect /ɪnkə'rekt/ *adj.* 错的, 不正确的

greeting /'gri:tɪŋ/ *n.* 问候

eat /i:t/ (ate, eaten) *v.* 吃

have lunch with sb. 与某人共进午餐

wonder /'wʌndə/ *v.* 想知道

“吃过饭没有?”是我们在饭前或饭后常用的应酬语, 不过可不要用这句的英译“Have you eaten?”来向人问好, 否则人家多半会以为你想邀请他一同进餐, 引起误会。

So how do you greet someone?

应该怎样打招呼呢?

Dialogue 3 Informal greetings

Hugh : Hello, Judy. How's it going?

Judy : Fine, thanks. And you?

Hugh : OK, thanks.

Words and Expressions 单词和词组

go /gəʊ/ (went, gone) *v.* 去; 进行

fine /faɪn/ *adj.* 好的, 美的; 晴朗的

- 遇上较轻松的问候句, 如“How is it going?”或“How's life?”, 简单地答“OK”、“All right”、“Not bad”、“Fine”等就可以了。
- 你也可以回问一句“And you?”或“What about you?”

Now look at a formal greeting.

请看正式的问候用语。

Dialogue 4 Formal greetings

Judy : Hello, Joan. How are you?

Joan : I'm fine, thank you. How about you?

Judy : I'm fine, thanks.

正式场合里常用的问候句是“How are you?”和“How about you?”

When you first meet someone, particularly at a public function such as a party, there are certain subjects you should not talk about. 当第一次遇见某人，特别是在公共场合，有些话题是不应谈及的。

Dialogue 5 Bad conversation topics

Joan : Hello, it's nice to meet you. Where do you live?

Judy : Mid-levels — I have ...

Joan : Is that expensive? How much rent do you pay?

Judy : It's not very ...

Joan : Have you got a boyfriend?

Judy : Yes, but ...

Joan : Do you live together?

Judy : No, certainly not, we're ...

Joan : Are you a Christian?

Judy : Well, er ...



Words and Expressions 单词和词组

conversation /ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 交谈, 对话

topic /'tɒpɪk/ *n.* 题目, 话题

live /lɪv/ *v.* 住, 生活

expensive /ɪks'pensɪv/ *adj.* 贵的

rent /rent/ *n.* 房租, 租金

pay /peɪ/ (paid, paid) *v.* 付, 支付

boyfriend /'bɔɪfrend/ *n.* 男朋友

together /tə'geðə/ *adv.* 一起

certainly /'sɜːtənli/ *adv.* 当然

Christian /'krɪstʃən/ *n.* 基督教徒

与陌生人交谈, 最好不要涉及“金钱”、“性”、“宗教”等话题。年龄和体重也是不谈为妙。

Sometimes it's difficult to say goodbye. Look at the following dialogue. 有时(因为有事)要向人说再见并不容易开口。请看下面的对话。

Dialogue 6 Saying goodbye

Hugh : We had a wonderful holiday in Britain in the summer.

Judy : I'm so glad. Where did you go?

Hugh : Mostly in the South this time. The weather was glorious.

Judy : Yes, it was a really good summer, wasn't it? . Goodness, is that the time? It's been nice talking to you, but I really must dash. I've got to meet the children.

Hugh : Yes, of course. Look, we must meet again sometime. Why don't you give me a ring and we'll fix something up?

Judy : Yes, I will. Cheers, Hugh.

Hugh : See you sometime, Judy.

Words and Expressions 单词和词组

goodbye /gʊd'baɪ/ *n.* 再见; 告别

wonderful /'wʌndəfəl/ *adj.* 好的, 美妙的, 棒的

holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ *n.* 假日, 假期

Britain /'brɪtən/ *n.* 不列颠, 英国

summer /'sʌmə/ *n.* 夏天, 夏季

mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 大部分, 大多

weather /'weðə/ *n.* 天气

glorious /'glɒrɪəs/ *adj.* 棒的, 好极了的

goodness /'gʊdnɪs/ *conv.* 天哪

dash /dæʃ/ *v.* 冲刺, 急赶

children /'tʃɪldrən/ *n.* (child 的复数形式) 孩子们

ring /rɪŋ/ *n.* 电话

give sb. a ring 给某人打电话

fix /fiks/ *v.* 把……固定, 确定

fix something up 定下某事

cheers /tʃəz/ *n.* 再见

- 在对话中, Judy 因为要赶时间, 便说 “I really must dash”。 “Dash” 在这里作 “rush” 或 “hurry” 解, 都是要 “赶时间” 的意思。
- Hugh 希望以后能够再和 Judy 倾谈, 他说 “Look, we must meet again sometime”。他又建议 “Why don't you give me a ring?” (有空打个电话给我好吗?)。这些都是西方人在分别时常用的语句。
- 西方人说再见时, 除了一般说声 Goodbye 以外, 有时亦会像 Judy 说声很口语化的 “再见” (Cheers)。请留意 “Cheers” 在这里并不表示 “干杯”。

EXERCISES 练习

- 1 Complete the sentences using the words in the following box. Some of them can be used more than once. 用下面方框内的单词完成句子。有些词可重复使用。

are staying are you haven't telephoned
get together busy about you
Don't worry Hello life fine, thanks

A : _____, how _____?

B : I'm _____. How _____?

A : I'm _____.

* * * * *

A : Hello, how's _____?

B : Oh, I've been so _____. Some friends _____
_____ with us.

A : I'm sorry I _____ you recently.

B : _____. I know we're both very
_____.

A : But we'll _____ sometime.

B : Yes.

2 Put a cross (X) next to the questions that you should NOT ask when meeting someone the first time. 在下列表示初次见到某人时不应提的问题旁打个 X。

- a) Where do you live? _____
- b) Have you any sisters? _____
- c) How much do you weigh? _____
- d) How long have you lived in Shanghai? _____
- e) How old are you? _____
- f) How much did it cost? _____
- g) Where did you buy that dress? _____
- h) Did you vote for John Major? _____
- i) Are you a Christian? _____
- j) Do you live with your boyfriend? _____
- k) Have you ever been to China? _____
- l) Do you have a big salary? _____
- m) Do you like Shanghai? _____

3 Complete the sentences using the words in brackets.
用括号中的词完成句子。

- a) I really must go. I've _____
_____. (catch/ferry)

- b) It's been nice talking to you, but _____
 _____. (dash)
- c) It's lovely to see you, but _____
 _____. (meet/husband)
- d) I'd love to chat, but _____
 _____. (for work)

4 *Match the phrases on the left-hand column with those from the right.* 把左边一栏里的词组同右边一栏里的词组配对。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|---------------------|
| a) Goodness, is that | • | • | i) to your family. |
| b) Do give my love | • | • | ii) me a ring? |
| c) Please give
Mr Chang | • | • | iii) the time? |
| d) Have a good | • | • | iv) again sometime. |
| e) Why don't
you give | • | • | v) weekend. |
| f) We must meet | • | • | vi) my best wishes. |

Unit 2

INVITATIONS AND ARRIVALS

邀请与到达

You may want to invite someone for an informal meal. 邀请某人吃便饭该怎么说?

Dialogue 1 Invitation

Joan : Would you like to come for coffee or for lunch?

Judy : Well, coffee would be nice.

Joan : Right, come about 10:30, then.

Judy : Oh, I'm afraid I can't come this morning. I'd forgotten I have to go out.

Joan : What about tea this afternoon, then?

Judy : Yes, that would be lovely.

Words and Expressions 单词和词组

invitation /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃən/ n. 邀请, 邀请信, 请帖

coffee /'kɒfi/ n. 咖啡

come for coffee 来喝咖啡

forget /fə'get/ (forgot, forgotten) v. 忘记

lovely /'lʌvli/ adj. 好的, 妙的, 可爱的

- 邀请别人作客, 可以用“Would you like to come ...”。“Come for coffee”或“Come for lunch”都是比较随便的说法。正式的邀请一般会用“Come to dinner”。
- 接受邀约, 常用的答话有“That would be lovely”、“That would be nice”、“I'd love to”、“Oh, thank you very much”等。

- 如果想拒绝对方的邀请，可以说 “I'm afraid I can't ...” 或 “I'd love to but ...”，但最好加上可信的原因，人家才不致误会你存心推托。你可以说 “I'm afraid I can't. I've got to go out.” 或 “I'd love to but I have to go to a meeting.”

When you arrive at a friend's house there are certain expressions you can use. Look at the dialogue. 当应邀到达朋友家时，你可用某些表达方式。请看对话。

Dialogue 2 Welcoming

Joan : Hello, Hugh. How nice to see you. Do come in.

Hugh : Hello, Joan. Nice to see you.

Joan : Let me take your coat.

Hugh : Thank you.

Joan : Would you like a drink?

Hugh : Let me get it.

Joan : No, I'll see to it.

Hugh : No, no, let me help.



Words and Expressions 单词和词组

drink /drɪŋk/ *n.* 饮料

see to something 照管，处理（某事）

- 主人常以 “Do come in” 邀请客人进屋。“Do” 字加重了语气，也添了诚恳。比起 “Come in” 较为有礼。
- 进屋时，习惯上主人会替客人脱下大衣，放好雨伞 (Let me take your coat/umbrella)。客人应道谢 (Thank you)。
- 要是主人问 “Would you like a drink?” 只答 “Yes, please” 或 “No, thanks” 便可，别把中国人客套的礼仪搬出来，硬要帮忙 (表示不想麻烦主人)，因为这样对西方人并不礼貌。他们习惯只有很要好的朋友才会在屋内帮忙打点。

Often when people visit you they may bring a gift. How should you thank them? 别人来拜访你时常会带礼物，那该怎样谢他们呢？

Dialogue 3 Saying thank you

Joan : Many happy returns, Judy. Here's a small gift for you. Nothing very much.

Judy : Oh, how kind of you. Can I open it? Oh, that's lovely.

Joan : Oh, it's very small. It's nothing.

Judy : Oh you shouldn't but thank you.



Words and Expressions 单词和词组

return /rɪ'tʌ:n/ v. 回来, 返回

many happy returns 生日快乐, 祝你长寿

gift /ɡɪft/ n. 礼物

open /'əʊpən/ v. 打开

- 收到礼物, 礼貌上应该好好道谢 (Oh you shouldn't but thank you.), 并要求马上把礼物打开 (Can I open it?)。
- 要朋友领悟到你的谢意, 可在打开礼物后说 "That's lovely" 或 "It's just what I wanted."
- 在这里大家可以注意到中西文化的不同, 西方人喜欢收到礼物后马上拆开, 表示礼貌。

Often when you first meet, someone will comment on what you are wearing. What shouldn't you say if someone pays you a compliment? 常常, 当你初次见到某人时, 他们会对你的衣着品评。要是某人称赞你, 该怎样回答呢?

Dialogue 4 Incorrect responses to compliments

Judy : Oh Joan, I love your dress. It's very nice.

Joan : Oh, it's very cheap. It's nothing compared to yours!

Judy : Well ... but the colour really suits you.

Joan : Oh, I think the colour of yours is much nicer than mine. Mine's nothing compared to yours.