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名师口语课堂

初级版

A Fantastic Modern English Teaching Program-Beginner Level

东方友人 著



中国人民大学出版社



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Program — Beginner Level

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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。“名师讲堂”系列分为“洋话口语零起点”、“洋话口语初级版”、“洋话口语中级版”、“洋话口语高级版”，和“商务美语初级版”、“商务美语中级版”、“商务美语高级版”，以及“Hogan 讲堂”和“Joanna 课堂”。丰富的内容，生动活泼的教学形式，同步提高您的听、说、读、写、译全方位能力。按照难度分级，满足所有阶层、水平学习者的需要。光盘与配套手册配合使用，让您畅快体验自助学习的激动历程。

本配套手册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。所不同的是配套手册中的内容更加精简、重点更加突出。为了您能更好地利用本手册，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的自我介绍，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、最鲜活的英语句子。

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, 这样才能尽可能减少一些“Culture Shock”给我们带来的手足无措之感。

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。

为了让读者更好地掌握书中的内容, 我们特地为某些常用话题设计了复习巩固单元。例如第36课家庭(2)是第3课家庭(1)的复习巩固单元, 其中的重点句学习等内容是重复的, 目的是强化训练。本册书共为八个话题设计了复习巩固单元。

有了配套手册, 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, 只要随手翻开手册, 找到相应章节, 所需内容就会映入眼帘。温故而知新, 希望每本配套手册都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



目 录

Lesson 1	Greetings	1	问候
Lesson 2	Age	12	年龄
Lesson 3	Family (1)	23	家庭 (1)
Lesson 4	Thanks / Reply	33	表达谢意 / 回答谢意
Lesson 5	Hunger / Appetite (1)	41	饥饿 / 胃口 (1)
Lesson 6	Goodbyes	50	告别
Lesson 7	Toiletries / Hygiene (1)	60	化妆品 / 卫生用具 (1)
Lesson 8	Health Inquiries	71	询问健康状况
Lesson 9	Meal Time	79	一日三餐
Lesson 10	Phone Etiquette (1)	88	电话礼仪 (1)
Lesson 11	Interests and Hobbies	96	兴趣爱好
Lesson 12	Happy Vacation (1)	105	假期祝福 (1)

Lesson 13	Paying the Bill	115	付账
Lesson 14	Phone Etiquette (2)	124	电话礼仪 (2)
Lesson 15	Forms of Address	133	称呼
Lesson 16	Health Kicks (1)	141	健康问题 (1)
Lesson 17	Politeness / Apologies	149	礼貌 / 歉意
Lesson 18	Complaints / Suggestions	158	抱怨 / 建议
Lesson 19	Toiletries / Hygiene (2)	168	化妆品 / 卫生用具 (2)
Lesson 20	Taking a Taxi	177	乘坐出租车
Lesson 21	Library / Bookstore	187	图书馆 / 书店
Lesson 22	Borrowing (1)	196	借钱 (1)
Lesson 23	Department Store / Mall (1)	206	百货商店 / 购物中心 (1)
Lesson 24	Sick / See Doctor	215	身体不适 / 看医生
Lesson 25	Occupations	225	职业
Lesson 26	Family (2)	233	家庭 (2)

Lesson 27	Blame / Praise	240	责备 / 赞扬
Lesson 28	Happy Vacation (2)	249	假期祝福 (2)
Lesson 29	Agreement / Disagreement	257	相同意见 / 反对意见
Lesson 30	Health Kicks (2)	266	健康问题 (2)
Lesson 31	Opinions/Viewpoints	277	观点 / 立场
Lesson 32	Hunger / Appetite (2)	286	饥饿 / 胃口 (2)
Lesson 33	Train / Bus Station	297	火车 / 公共汽车站
Lesson 34	Borrowing (2)	305	借钱 (2)
Lesson 35	Department Store/Mall (2)	312	百货商店 / 购物中心 (2)
Lesson 36	What's Wrong?	321	怎么啦

Lesson 1



问候

Introduction 自我介绍

Welcome to Modern English. My name is Sheila. I come from Maine. It's my pleasure to guide you through the next thirty-six lessons of Modern English for beginners. Maine is located in the Northeastern corner of the United States. It is famous for delicious lobsters, beautiful beaches and lovely scenery. You should travel there some time. I enjoy skiing, my favorite color is red and my favorite Chinese food is Shuizhuyu (boiled fish). And I like to dance, listen to music and shop (spend time) with friends.

欢迎大家来到 Modern English。我叫 Sheila，来自美国的缅因州，很高兴被分配来指导你们学习 36 课的 Modern English 初级课程。缅因州在美国东北部，那里有美味的龙虾，美丽的海滩和优美的风景。你们有机会真应该去那里看看。我喜欢滑雪，红色是我的最爱。我最喜欢的中国菜是水煮鱼。我还喜欢跳舞，听音乐，和朋友们逛街。



1 Warm Up 热身练习

今天的热身练习是一句绕口令，让我们来练习一下[ɔ]的发音。

Red lorry, white lorry.

2 Phrases 实用短语

1. Hi! Hello! Hey!

你好！（非正式场合中的打招呼用语。）

When you see someone on the street, or maybe in school, and you would like to greet them. You can use "Hi," "Hello," or in more casual situations, "Hey!" will do just fine as well.

当你在街上或学校里看到某人时，你想跟他们打个招呼。通常会说“Hi”，“Hello”，或在更随意的场合，说声“Hey!”也可以。

2. What's up?

怎么样？（用问句问候他人时的用语。）

Sometimes we use a question to greet someone. There are two types of question greetings, one starts with "what..." and the other with "how." "What's up?" This does not mean "to look up and see what is literally above you." It means "what is happening" or "what are you doing." For example, some other sentences that have the same meaning could be "What's going on?" Or you could say "What are you up to?" "What are you doing?" Or, "What's new?" When someone greets you with one of these phrases, how would you respond? You could say "Nothing," "Not much," "Nothing much," or you could reply by giving them a conversation starting answer such as "I got a new job." or "I have a date tonight."

有时，我们用问句打招呼。表示问候有两种句型，一种是以“what”开头，另一种以“how”开头。“What's up?”这不是说真的要你抬头看看头上有什么东西，而是问有什么事发生，或你在做些什么。“What's going on?”“What are you up to?”“What are you doing?”和“What's new?”这些句子也都有同样的意思。当有人对你说其中的任何一个问句时，你怎么回答呢？你可以说：“Nothing.”“Not much.”或“Nothing much.”意思是“没什么”。或者你也可以告诉他们你正在做的事情，比如：“I got a new job.”我找到一份新工作了。“I have a date tonight.”我今晚有个约会。

3. How are you?

你好吗? (最常用的招呼用语。)

"How are you?" is a phrase that questions how someone is doing out of caring for them.

这句话是问别人过得怎样,表示一种关心。

4. How's it going?

怎么样了? (对别人表示关切时的用语。)

"How's it going?" is similar to "How are you?" Both of them are ways to show your concern.

"How's it going?" 和 "How are you?" 相似,表示一种关心的询问。

5. How are things going?

怎么样了? (问对方事情或情况怎么样了。)

"Things" in this case are situations, such as things you need to do like going to the dentist, going to visit your mother, paint your car, whatever. These are all things that you may do, so we usually ask "how are things going?" It's like asking "what's up" with these situations.

"things" 在这里是“情形,情况”的意思,是指你要做的一些事,比如去看牙医,看望你妈妈,把车油漆一下等等。这些都是你可能会做的事。所以我们经常问:"How are things going?" 是问这些事做得怎么样了。

6. How's everything?

一切都还好吗? (可用于多种场合。)

Everything includes your job, your family, your health, your relationships, your schoolwork, everything.

"everything" 包括你的工作情况,你的家庭,你的健康状况,你的人际关系,你的学习任务等等。

7. Marvelous!

相当好,很不错! (这是个很不错的称赞用语。)

Marvelous is "very, very good." The responses to the "how..." greetings differ from the responses to the "what..."greetings in that you need to respond to the "how." greetings using a describing phrase or an adjective, such as "marvelous."

"marvelous" 是表示“相当好,很不错”的意思。“how...”和“what...”问句的回答不一样。“How...”问句需要用描述性短语或形容词来回答,比如说“marvelous”这个词。



8. Horrible!

不好! (表示糟糕、讨厌的说法。)

"Horrible" is the opposite of "marvelous," meaning very, very bad. Or it can also be used in a situation if something is very scary or frightening.

"horrible" 和 "marvelous" 的意思相反, 表示非常非常糟糕, 很不好。这个词也可以用来形容某事让人惊慌或很可怕。

9. I'm OK.

一般吧。 (表示情况不好不坏。)

"I'm OK" means "not excellent, and not very, very bad," or "just in the middle," "So so," is also a commonly used phrase to describe how you are feeling.

"I'm OK." 表示不是很好, 但也不是很糟糕, 只是还行, 一般。通常也会用 "so so" 这个短语来描述这样的感觉。

10. Terrible!

糟糕透顶! (表示极度糟糕。)

"Terrible" and "horrible" have very similar meanings.

"terrible" 和 "horrible" 的意思很接近。

11. Excellent!

很好! (称赞别人的用语。)

"excellent" 就和 "marvelous" 一样, 表示 "very, very good", 很好, 很棒的意思。

12. Not bad.

还不错吧。 (回答别人问候的一句非常地道的用语。)

Not bad is similar to I'm OK. Not too bad.

这个 "not bad" 表示还不错吧, 不算糟糕, 还说得过去。

13. Miserable.

很糟糕。 (感觉糟透了时的用语。)

"I look miserable," "I feel miserable." That's because I lost my job, my dog died, my family's house burned down, and my wife, or my husband left me. So I feel miserable.

"I look miserable." 我看上去很糟糕。"I feel miserable." 我觉得很痛苦。这是因为我失业了, 我的狗死了, 我家的房子被火烧毁了, 我老婆或老公也和我分手了。所以, 我痛苦极了。



14. Great!

非常好! (感觉很好时的用语。)

Now this is a special word. You really have to be careful on how you pronounce it. It's pronounced just like the number eight, "great." It is not "greet," it's [ei]. This also means "very, very good, marvelous."

这是个特别的词, 你要注意它的发音。它和“eight”都发作[ei]。它也表示“好极了! 好得不能再好了”。

15. Awesome.

非常棒! (感觉极好时的用语。)

This is a very hip, young word. "Awesome" means "excellent," "very good." But it can also be used with the word cool, for example, "Wow, that's cool, that's awesome."

这是个很漂亮的词。“Awesome”的意思是“非常棒, 很出色。它也可用“cool”这个词来代替, 比如: “哇, 太酷了, 简直棒极了。”

16. Wonderful!

非常棒! (感觉高兴时的用语。)

Wonderful is a very pretty word. I think of happy things, and pretty things when I think of the word wonderful.

“wonderful”是个很好的词。每当我想起“wonderful”这个词时, 我就会想到那些令人高兴的事情。

17. Awful!

很糟糕! (表示糟糕透顶。)

It means that's terrible. Also similar to horrible, or extremely bad. For example, I lost my diamond ring, I feel awful!

“awful”这个词表示非常不好, 很糟糕的意思。它和“horrible”和“terrible”的意思接近。比如: 哎呀, 我丢了 my 钻戒, 太糟糕了!

18. Dandy

跟平常一样。(也是回答别人问候的一种方式。)

This is an American slang. Dandy means pretty good, same as usual.

这是个美国俚语。“dandy”的意思是: 还好, 和往常一样, 一直很不错。

19. Never been better. (Never better.)

好得不能再好了。(表示棒极了。)

这句话的意思是“好得不能再好了, 非常好。和它相似的另一说法是“Couldn't be better.”



3 Dialogue 情景对话

Carl: Good morning, Jim. I'd like you to meet John. He's our new Sr. (senior) Software Engineer. John, Jim is our Personnel Officer.

早上好, Jim。我想让你见一见 John, 也是我们新来的高级软件工程师。John, Jim 是人事部的主管。

Jim: Hello, it's a pleasure to meet you, John. Welcome aboard.

你好, 很高兴见到你, John。欢迎加盟。

John: Thank you. I'm glad to meet you too.

谢谢, 我也很高兴见到你。

Carl: And this is Frank. He's part of your team.

这是 Frank, 他是你们组的一员。

John: Hi Frank, I'm very happy to meet you.

你好 Frank, 很高兴见到你。

Frank: Hello John, I'm glad to meet you. I've heard so much about you.

你好 John, 很高兴认识你, 久仰大名。

Carl: Only good things, John. Oh, and here comes Ed Blakely, the Department Manager.

John, 都是一些好听的话。噢, 还有, 这位是 Ed Blakely, 部门经理。

Ed: Hello, you must be John. Pleased to meet you.

你好, 你一定就是 John 了, 很高兴见到你。

John: I'm honored to make your acquaintance, sir. I'm looking forward to working for you.

先生, 认识您很荣幸。我一直期望能为您工作。

Ed: From what I've heard, you're going to fit in just fine. I'll see you this afternoon to go over some things with you.

据我所知, 你会非常适合这个职位的。今天下午我想就有关问题和你谈一谈。

- John:** Fine with me. (No problem.)
没问题。
- Carl:** And this is Mira. She's also part of your team.
这是 Mira, 她也是你们组的一员。
- Mira:** Hello, John. It's good to see you.
你好, John。见到你很高兴。
- John:** Hello, Mira. The pleasure is all mine.
你好, Mira。认识你很高兴。

4 Ten Sentences 十大重点句子

1. Hello, how are you doing today?

你好, 今天怎么样? (非常常用的一句问候用语。)

2. Hey, what's going on?

嗨, 怎么样? (也是一句常用的问候语。)

"Hey, what's going on?" can be used as a greeting, but it also can be a question if you don't know what's happening. Maybe you came into a room and it's just totally chaotic in there. You may ask, "Hey, what's going on? What's happening?" This phrase can be used for two different situations, but here is used just as a greeting, like "Hey, what's up!" "Hey, what's going on?"

"Hey, what's going on?" 可以作为一种问候方式, 但如果你不知道发生了什么事情时, 你可以用来提问。比如你走进一间屋子, 里面混乱不堪, 看上去不对劲呀, 你可以问: "Hey, what's going on? What's happening?" 这里到底发生什么事了? 这句话可以在两种不同的情况下用, 在这儿只是打打招呼, 就像说 "Hey, what's up!" 或 "How's going?" 一样。

3. Hello, it's a pleasure to meet you.

你好, 很高兴见到你。 (第一次见面时的用语。)

It means I am pleased to meet you, or I am happy to see you.

这句话的意思是, 我很高兴见到你, 很高兴认识你。



4. Hey, what's up, buddy?

怎么样，哥们儿？（问候朋友时的用语。）

A Buddy is a close friend. "What's up, buddy?" Or you can say "What's up bud?" It's similar to "What's up, man?" "What's up, dude?" "What's up, hopi?" "What's up, Gee?" These are many ways to greet a close friend."

"buddy" 是“朋友”的意思。“What's up, buddy?”“怎么样，哥们儿？”你也可以说“What's up, bud?”这类类似于“What's up, man?”“What's up, dude?”“What's up, hopi?”“What's up, Gee?”“怎么样，伙计？”因此，有很多方法能表达“What's up, friend?”的意思。

5. Hello, I'm honored to make your acquaintance.

你好，认识你是我的荣幸。（也是第一次见面时的寒暄语。）

What kind of person would you use such a respectful, and formal greeting on? Someone of high status, and importance, like the Queen of England. The phrase "to make someone's acquaintance" is a formal way of saying "to meet someone."

你会对什么样的人说话那么尊敬、正式呢？或许是英国女王，或是某些地位高的重要人物。短语“to make someone's acquaintance”的意思是“认识某人”。

6. How's it going?

怎么样？（问候别人时的用语。）

Sometimes I meet people who like to combine "what's up" and "how's it going." Thus someone might ask me, "How's it going up?" or something like that. Be sure to keep them separate. You should say, "What's up?" or "How's it going?" seperately.

我有时遇见有些人把“What's up?”和“How's it going?”结合在一起使用，所以有人会问我“How's it going up?”这样的话。记住要把它们区分开来。你应当说“What's up?”或“How's it going?”

7. Hello, thank you very much for coming to my home.

你好，多谢你光临寒舍。（欢迎客人来家拜访时的用语。）

This is what the host would say as the person inviting the guests.

这是邀请客人到家里时主人说的话。

8. Hello, I'm glad to meet you. I've heard so much about you.

你好，很高兴见到你。久仰，久仰。（与以前听说过的人见面时的用语。）