

ENGLISH

高中英语口语700句

王之琪 迟 萱 编著



海洋出版社

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(京)新登字 087 号

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中国海洋出版社出版(北京市复兴门外大街1号)

新华书店首都发行所发行 秦皇岛市卢龙印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:4.125 字数:100千字

1992年3月第一版 1992年3月第一次印刷

印数:1—16650

ISBN7-5027-2004-9/H·85

定价:2.50元

PREFACE 前言

随着我国国际声誉的不断提高,特别是在第十一届亚运会成功举办之后,国家各级领导进一步强调普及英语特别是提高英语口语的重要性,这是扩大国际交往、实现四个现代化所必不可少的。本书正是为了满足这一需要而编写的。

高中学生的特点是:1. 书面语法掌握较好,而口语中错误较多,词汇量有限,讲英语会话时往往为一个生词而卡壳,以致影响整个意思的表达;2. 高中学生有可能讲英语的地方大多数是在学校上口语课时,或在校内及社会上的一些英语角,或与到校参观访问的外宾座谈、联欢等。本书适应高中生的上述特点,在学生讲英语的场合,安排他们感兴趣的话题,帮助他们调动自己所学的英语知识来表达自己的内心多彩的世界,使练习英语口语成为一种乐趣。

本书共十八课,每课分五部分:1. 基本句型 2. 会话 3. 注释 4. 替换练习 5. 词汇表。

基本句型每课10句,加上融汇贯通于各课对话中的各种口语句型,共计700句。读者可从书中学会在实际应用时,应付结巴、想不出词时的尴尬局面,并掌握用简单的话语来解释自己不会的单词。书后的词汇表采用英美两种发音的注音方式,以便于学习美式发音。

由于编写者的经验不足,书中难免出现错误与不当之处,欢迎读者指正。

编者

1991年8月

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UNIT 1

TELEVISION AND AMERICAN YOUNGSTERS

电视与美国青少年

I. Basic Sentences 基本句型

1. We know that the United States is a very large country.
我们知道美国是一个很大的国家。
2. Could you tell me where you live?
你能告诉我你住在哪里吗?
3. What do you think about this question?
你怎样看待这个问题?
4. It's hard to say which one is better.
很难说哪一个更好。
5. It has a bad effect on children.
这对孩子们有很坏的影响。
6. It's difficult for him to sit down and read.
让他坐下来读会儿书很难。
7. There are many problems that are hard to be solve.
有很多难以解决的问题。
8. Is this song popular in China?
这首歌在中国很流行吗?
9. They spent too much time doing that.
他们干那件事花了太多的时间。
10. I prefer orange to apple.

and read^②. They don't want to read any more. It's not as much fun as looking at the television. Also, television simplifies many complex problems. Eh...you try to explain a problem in the world. You make it much too simple. The good is good. The bad is bad. You ignore a lot of the problems that are hard to be explained, hard to be solved. But if you read it, you'll have much time to think more about it. Well people don't read any more.

W: I wonder if the TV games are still popular in America.

R: Yes, still very, very popular. And it's a threat to the young Americans.

W: They spent too much time on it^③?

R: Much too much time...yeah...doing that. They don't want to read.

W: And I heard that many youngsters prefer TV games to playing outside, such as playing balls or...something like that.

R: Yes, so they all get fat.

译文:

W —— 王新, 学生; R —— 罗伯特, 美国教师。

W: 我们知道美国有个很大的电视网络。您能否给我们讲讲大多数美国人是怎么看待电视对年轻一代人的影响的?

R: 好, 不过很难说所有的美国人怎么想, 我只能说说自己的看法。我认为电视对美国的年轻人有着很坏的影响。电视使他们的大脑变得非常懒惰。就是说, 电视使

他们很难长时间地全神贯注地干某些事,很难让他们坐下来思考,坐下来读书。他们不再喜欢看书了,看书没有看电视有意思。另外,电视还把许多复杂问题简单化了。嗯…你想解决世上的一个问题,你把它搞得太简单,好的就是好的,坏的就是坏的,让你忽视了很多难以解释、难以解决的问题。但如果你看书,你就会有时间来多考虑一下这些问题。现在人们不再爱看书了。

W:我想知道电视游戏机在美国是否仍然很受欢迎。

R:是的,仍然非常流行,这也是对美国年轻人的一大威胁。

W:他们在这上面花了太多的时间?

R:太多太多的时间…玩那个。他们不想读书。

W:我还听说美国的许多少年们,比起出去玩,比如打球什么的,他们更喜欢玩电子游戏。

R:是的,所以他们都变胖了。

III. Notes 注释

- ①本篇中在 Robert 的话里有许多句子用了过去时态,这不意味着这些事情发生在过去,而是表示一种委婉的语气,即所有这些都只是“我的看法”,英美人士在说话时是很注重这一点的。
- ②在与外国朋友交谈时,不必担心他们的话中有很多自己听不懂的生词。外国朋友知道你们的母语不是英语,一般都会用通俗易懂的词语与你交谈,即使偶尔不得已用了“大词”,后面也会用简单的话加以解释。如本篇对话中出现的“concentrate”、“simplify”等词,后面都用了极通俗的词句如“sit down and think, sit down

and read", "The good is good. The bad is bad"来加以解释。这种用简单词解释难词的方法正是我们需要学习,需要掌握的。有了这一方法,用极有限的词也可以表达出极丰富的意思。学到这一手的最简单方法,就是多翻阅英汉双解辞典。

- ③ They spent too much time on it? 用陈述句语序、疑问句语调,表示根据对方上面的话所推断出来的意思,是一种追问的方式,读时用升调。

IV. Substitution Drills 替换练习

1. Could you tell me

where you live?
how to use this camera?
what time the film will begin?
who will come tomorrow?

2. What do you think about

this question?
the novel?
my new dress?
your English teacher?

3. It's hard to

speak for all Americans.
say which one is better.
believe you did it yourself.
make a choice.

4. They spent too much time in

doing that.
preparing for the party.
learning the grammar.
watching TV.

V. Vocabulary 词汇表

network /'netwə:k || -wərk/n.

广播网, 电视网; 广播公司

influence /'influəns/n. 影响, 作用

generation /dʒenə'reiʃən/n. 一世, 一代

effect /i'fekt||ə'fekt/n. 影响, 效果

thinking/'θɪŋkiŋ/n. 思考, 思索, 考虑

concentrate/'kɒnsənreɪt||kən-/n.

集中(注意力, 思想等)

simplify /'sɪmplɪfaɪ||'sɪmpləfaɪ/vt.

使简易, 使单纯, 简化

complex /'kɒmpleks||kam'pleks/adj. 复杂的, 错综的

ignore /ɪg'nɔ:llɪg'nɔ:/vt. 忽视, 不理睬

UNIT 2

MONEY AND JOBS

金钱与职业

1. Basic Sentences 基本句型

1. I make \$1000 every month.

我每个月挣1000美元。

2. I don't mind if you ask me my age.

我不介意你问我的年龄。

3. It's OK to ask "How old are you?" in China, but in the United States, no.

在中国你可以问别人“你多大了”，但在美国却不行。

4. There is no question about it.

这毫无疑问。(这是不容置疑的。)

5. I may get shot for saying this.

我这么说恐怕要挨揍(被扎针)。

6. Do you believe in God?

你信仰上帝吗?

7. Someone wants it to be the most important thing in his life.

有人愿意把它(如金钱)看作生命中最重要东西。

8. There are people that think only about themselves.

有人只考虑自己。

9. If I wanted to become a millionaire, I would not be a teacher.

如果我想当百万富翁,就不会当教师了。(虚拟语气)

10. He is not very tall compared with his classmates.

和他的同学比起来,他并不算很高。

II. Conversation 会话

Part One 第一部分

W: How much money do you earn every month^①?

R: (Smile) Ha! OK, I don't mind if you ask me how much money I make each month, but you should know that learning a foreign language is not just learning those language points and new words, but you should also learn about some of the customs of that country. In China, it is OK to ask how much money you make, but in the United States, no^②. Well, my monthly salary is a little bit over US \$ 1000. You might say, "Gee! \$ 1000, that's a lot of money!" But you know everything in the United States is very expensive. The monthly rent at the place where I live is about \$ 490. I don't want to be idealistic to say that money is not important. I think money is very important. There's no question about that. Now I also think...eh...this is because I am an American. I don't think that everyone should have the same ideas about things^③. OK? This is called "individualism". This is a bad word now. It's called "Geren Zhuyi" in Chinese. Because Americans believe in individualism, I don't think that my ideas should be the only ideas, OK? So far I don't think mon-

ey is the most important thing, but I can understand if other people want it to be the most important thing. Certainly there are people in the United States that think only about money. I don't... I don't think as much about money as they do. I don't enjoy being with those kinds of people, because our ideas about life are very different. But I don't want to say that they are wrong, and I don't want them to say that I am wrong.

译文:

W: 您每个月挣多少钱?

R: (笑)哈! 嗯, 我不介意你问我每个月挣多少钱, 但你应该知道, 学一门外语决不仅仅是学习语言点和单词, 你还应学点讲这门语言的国家的的风俗习惯。在中国你可以问别人挣多少钱, 但在美国却不行。我每月薪水稍稍超出一千美元。你可能会说: “呀! 一千美元! 那可是一大笔钱呀!” 但你应知道在美国所有的东西都相当贵。我的住处每月房租是490美元。我不想过于理想主义地去说钱不重要。我认为金钱还是很重要的, 这毫无疑问。我还认为... 呃... 这因为我是个美国人, 我并不认为人们对事物都得有同样的看法, 明白吗? 这叫做“individualism”。这现在是个坏字眼, 中文叫作“个人主义”, 由于美国人信奉个人主义, 所以我不认为我的看法应该是唯一的看法。到目前为止, 我并不认为钱是最重要的东西, 但我可以理解有些人愿意把它看作最重要的东西。当然在美国有人只想着金钱, 我不像他们那样把钱看得那么重, 我不喜欢和那些人呆在一起, 因为我们对人生的看法是那么不同, 但我

不想说他们错了,我也不希望他们说 I 错了。

III A. Notes 注释

- ① 在这一单元里我们主要学习如何根据别人的提问发表自己的看法。由于被问者一般是没有准备的,所以有时说话条理性不很清楚。怎样才能有条理呢?说话时心中要有一根主线索,不偏离主线索,切忌从一个分支扯远,回不到正题上。每次对自己话中个别部分单独解释后,要立即回到主线索上来。如本篇中 Robert 在解释完“学点风俗习惯”和“个人主义”之后,又回到谈论对金钱的看法这一主线索上。
- ② 本篇中所提到的学点风俗习惯对学外语的人来说是很重要的。如在西方国家忌讳问对方收入、私人生活、女士的年龄等“个人范畴”的问题,若我们不了解这些,随便问这问那,会引起对方的反感。
- ③ 如本单元第一课中所提到的,与西方人交谈时要注意语气的委婉,Robert 一再强调这些都只是他个人的看法,就是为防止因双方意见不同,尤其是两国之间道德观念等不同而发生误会或显得过于主观。

Part Two 第二部分

W: So you don't want to be a millionaire?

R: No. If I wanted^① to become a millionaire, I would not be a teacher. Because teachers don't make much money compared with other kinds of professions. If I wanted to, I could change my job. In the United States it is very easy to change a job. I could go and study international law. If I studied international law, I could

study for just three years. If you study international law, you must go to one of the best law schools. I... when I was just finishing my graduate study^② I applied to^③ several law schools because I was afraid that I could not find a teaching job. And I was accepted in many of them. So that I could finish after three years. I could start with a monthly salary that would be about four times more than what I am making now. Four times more. So I would be much faster to become a millionaire. But I like what I am doing now more, so I don't really want to become a millionaire.

W: You will be a good teacher.

R: Ha! Thank you.

译文:

W: 这么说您不愿意当一个百万富翁喽?

R: 不想。因为如果我想成为一个百万富翁的话,我就不会当老师了。和其它职业比起来,教师的收入很少。如果我想当百万富翁,我可以换个工作。在美国换工作很容易。我可以去学国际法。如果我学了国际法,我可以只学三年。你要想学国际法,就必须上最好的法学院。我...在我读完研究生后,我申请了几所法学院,因为我怕找不到一份教书的工作。我被其中好几所录取了。我可以三年就读完,我可以一开始就挣比现在多四倍的工资。多四倍。那么我就可以更快地成为一个百万富翁。但我更喜欢我现在的职业,所以说我并不真想当一个百万富翁。

W: 您会成为一名出色的教师的。

R: 哈, 谢谢!

III. Notes 注释

①本段对话中由于 Robert 讲的均是与现实不相符的, 假设的情况, 所以用了很多虚拟语气的句子。注意辨别掌握这些句子的用法。

②graduate study 是指研究生学习, 大学本科学习叫做 undergraduate study。

③申请某校的入学许可是: apply to a school
被某校录取是: be accepted in a school

IV. Substitution Drills 替换练习

1. I don't mind if you

ask me my age.

open the window.

can't come tomorrow.

call me "Lazy Boy".

2. It's OK to ask

how old you are

how much money you make

if you have eaten your dinner

in China, but in the United States, no.

3. Do you believe in

God

individualism?

Communism

4. He is not very

tall

handsome

rich

fat

compared with his

classmates.

friend.

neighbour.

father.

V. Vocabulary 词汇表