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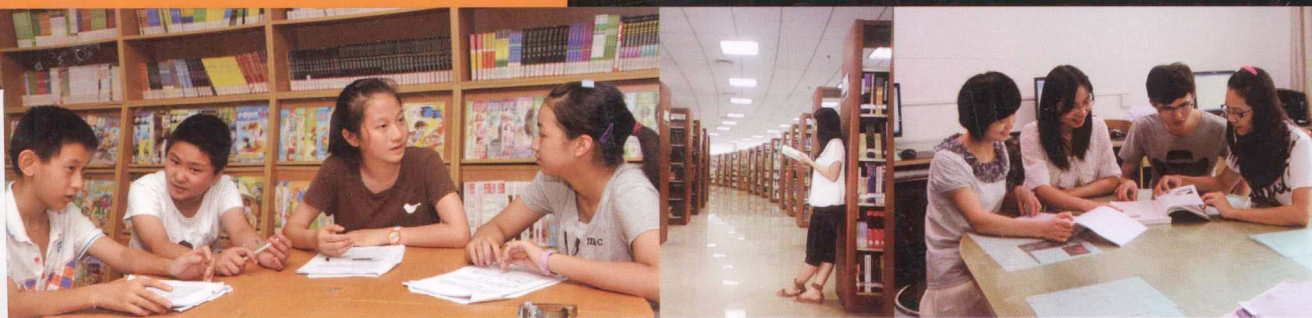
英语学习小百科 ENGLISH LEARNING MICROPEDIA

SPEAKING
A GOOD
ENGLISH

英语口语 练习 200 篇

——助你练就一口流利英语

楼钦元 / 著 [美] Edward Johnson / 校



SPOKEN ENGLISH ETUDES 200

Mini Encyclopedia for Speaking a Good English



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社



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ENGLISH LEARNING MICROPEDIA

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(附日常表达200句)

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——助你练就一口流利英语

楼钦元 著 Edward Johnson (美) 校

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谨以此书献给我的母亲

Dedicated to my mother



前言 PREFACE

本书收录叙述日常活动或关于场景/主题的小短文 200 篇, 涉及生活、学习、工作等 18 个方面。这些小短文大多为笔者所撰写, 基于中国人的生活实际, 容易接受, 便于练习模仿, 从而提升学习效果。另一些则由精挑细选的可靠文献和阅读材料编撰而成, 可为读者提供有用知识和大量词汇。熟读这些小短文并进行模仿练习可提高英语口语和书面表达的能力。练习时, **第一步是熟读**, 要求理解语法和逻辑层次, 掌握生词和新习语, 做到流畅和充满感情地诵读。**第二步是背诵**, 要求熟练得就像是在背诵一段台词。**第三步是复述**。复述时, 要扩展内容, 可联系自己的经历, 或运用幻想, 经叙述、评论而发展成一个小演讲。小短文在难度上有深有浅, 学习时宜由浅入深, 练熟一篇前进一篇, 就像练习乐器练习曲一样, 逐步提高。小短文多了, 不必强求逐字逐句地记住, 但要长久地记住其中心意思和知识要点及其英语表达。小短文内容广泛, 练熟了就能在面临特定的场景时流畅地用英语表达。能力训练和知识板块积累是构建本书的两个基本元素, 笔者相信, 它们也是提高英语口语表达能力的有效途径。

在使用本书时, 请注意以下三点说明:

第一, 英语口语中有相当一部分是变化不大的连接性的词组, 起着连接、引导、转折、递进等作用, 也给了说话的人思考措词和进一步表达的机会。使用这些连接词组是英语口语的习惯, 是地道英语的一种标志。恰当地使用这些连接词组, 就在形式上接近了地道英语。这些连接词组相对固定, 应该练得很熟并成为说话的习惯。本书中大部分短文并未以充斥着口语连接词的纯口语形式来书写, 而是留给读者在练习时灵活变换。下面几个例子可供参考。

【例 1】若一段话的连接词组框架为:

Well, to be quite honest, in general I would say that...but in particular I would probably have to say that... You know... I guess... In addition... And this is due to the fact that...

如填入“喜欢”的内容, 可成为如下一段话:

Well, to be quite honest, in general I would say that *I like to exercise*, but in particular I would probably have to say that *I like to play table tennis*. You know, *I'm not that strong to play basketball*. I guess, *many young girls are like me*. In



addition, *I like to dance*. And this is due to the fact that *I'm good at it*.

如填入“评论”的内容，可成为如下另一段话：

Well, to be quite honest, in general I would say that *I agree with you*, but in particular I would probably have to say that *I'm a 100% with your final statement*. You know, *I was touched*. I guess, *I'm not alone*. In addition, *I also like your emotions*. And this is due to the fact that *I've been through a similar situation myself, too*.

【例2】若一段话的连接词组框架为：

Well, you know, the first thing I should mention is that... Another point that I could say is that... In addition to what I've just said, I can add that...

如填入“描述”的内容，可成为如下一段话：

Well, you know, the first thing I should mention is that *hiking can improve your heart function*. Another point that I could say is that *hiking can strengthen your legs*. In addition to what I've just said, I can add that *hiking can also make you feel good while you put yourself in nature*.

如填入“辩论”的内容，可成为如下另一段话：

Well, you know, the first thing I should mention is that *you're wrong in understanding the situation*. Another point that I could say is that *your misunderstanding has led to a wrong conclusion*. In addition to what I've just said, I can add that *your mistake is actually a prejudice*.

第二，英语口语中，用词不宜重复，要注意词汇选择(word choice)。这也是英语口语地道与否的特征，所以要熟练掌握一些常用表达的同义词和同义词组。读者在口语练习时可以自己总结归类，并在复述小短文和进行小演讲时注意运用。以下几个例子供参考。

【例1】表示应允、同意、赞赏等

yes, OK, right, all right, good, sure, no problem, I see, why not, great, perfect, superb, fantastic, gorgeous, etc.

【例2】表示意见和观点

I think, I believe, I feel, I hold, I'm sure, I guess, I suppose, etc.

【例3】一些表达“喜欢”的同义词和同义词组

I like, I adore, I prefer, I'm fairly keen on, I'm pretty fond of, I'm really into, I'm quite a big fan of, etc.

【例4】一些表达“不喜欢”的同义词和同义词组

I don't like, I dislike, I hate, I'm sick of, I'm fed up with, I'm totally mad at, I'm quite partial to, I'm not so keen on, etc.



第三,任何语言都有丰富的习语、俚语和成语,英语尤其如此,所以要积累并熟练掌握一些此类用语。尤其对有较高口语水平的学习者,熟练使用它们不但能进一步提高英语口语水平,而且在交往中给人留下深刻印象。有些英语习语、俚语和成语在中文中有较为接近或相当的表达,有些则为英语所独有。附在小短文之后的 200 句习语、俚语和成语(没有包括在小短文中已出现过的)可供练习所用。

最后要强调的是,口语英语和书面英语有所不同,口语注重流畅易上口、明白易懂以及表达的流行性。所以,我们在练习时,要多用简单词语而避免用大词,多用短句和简单明了的语法,多用流行的俚语和习语。需说明的是,本书中有一些短文以书面形式出现,是学习词汇和写作的好材料,但用作口语练习材料时,读者在读熟并充分理解后,要加入简单词语进行解释、复述和评论。另外需注意,口语中连接性的词和词组不宜在书面英语中出现,因为它们并无多大的实意。然而用词不宜重复这一原则,则都为英语口语和书面语所要求,所以,在口语中养成这一习惯也有助于英语写作能力的提高。

本书可作大学、中学的教材或教辅,及各类英语能力水平考试口语和写作的培训教材,也适合大学生、中学生及成人自学。本书配有音频文件,请登录浙江大学出版社官方网站(<http://www.zjupress.com>)免费注册后下载。

作者谨向本书所参考的一些材料的原作者和提供这些材料的原出处表示感谢。作者并向为本书录音的美国友人 Francis Funk, Margo Funk 和 Junyang Lou 致谢。

笔 者
2013 年夏



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一、英语学习

English Study



1 *Recommending a Good English Book*

推荐一本好英语书

Nowadays we see lots of online ads about learning English. They boast that you can master the English language in a very short period of time, like 30 or 40 days. Do you believe them? If you do, you're **being misled**. To master a foreign language is a long run thing and you will need good methods, teachers, and books. There are all kinds of English learning books available in the market, and they are really helpful. I have recently found a book **entitled** "*Spoken English Etudes*." We know etudes are a collection of musical pieces that range from simple to difficult, and musical learners use them to practice playing **musical instruments**. This book **compiles** pieces of English passages, similar to those musical etudes in format and function, for you to practice oral English communication. Some of these passages are about our everyday life. They are simple and easy and will help you form basic skills to express yourself naturally in oral English communication. Others are pieces of knowledge that cover various areas and provide you with interesting learning materials just like a **mini encyclopedia**. All in all, this book will help you lay down a **solid foundation** and lead you on the road to fluent English. It has helped me a lot and will surely benefit you as well.



to be misled 被误导

to entitle 给……定名，叫作

to compile 收集，汇编

encyclopedia 百科全书

foundation 基础

etude 练习曲

musical instrument 乐器

mini 微型

solid 结实的



Expanding Exercise 扩展练习

回顾自己学习英语的历程，对一些学习过的课本或教材进行简短评论。

(读者可参考每篇短文后的提示进行扩展练习。在有的短文后，扩展片断已列出供参考。)



2 Creating a One-man Stage

创建一个单人舞台

When learning a foreign language, we all wish that we could find more chances to speak it. But in real life you will be disappointed about this. Your classmates may not be in the mood to talk, or your coworkers may not speak a foreign language. Don't be frustrated. Remember the road is under your feet. Whatever you want to do is up to you. You can use your imagination to create a one-man stage, on which you can talk like a story-teller, an actor or actress, a teacher, and even a king or queen! You can talk to yourself by locking yourself in a room at a planned time. Actually, you can get on the one-man stage in any situations at any time as long as you are alone. For example, you can do it when you are walking, riding a bike, or even on a noisy bus. If your vocabulary is limited at the beginning, you can do more reciting and gradually use more and more expressions organized by yourself.



Expanding Exercise 扩展练习

a. A one-man stage is helpful 一个单人舞台很有帮助

I think that it is indeed helpful to practice oral English on a one-man stage you create by yourself. Firstly, in doing so, you have complete freedom to choose topics, like what you did during the day and what you are up to or other special things in mind. Secondly, you are solely on your own, so you can engage your emotions, use different tones, and start over again and again as you wish. With all these points, your practice will likely be a good one, having a lot of



fun and being effective.

b. Group practice is also needed 小组练习也是需要的

Although the so-called “one-man stage” is helpful in practicing English, I’d like to say that we still need group practice. Basically, the one-man stage method is based on self-guided **trial and error**. However, for those whose English skills are still limited, a teacher or **peer** assistance is necessary. We need somebody to point out and correct mistakes during practice, or we will end up keeping those mistakes and **go nowhere**.

trial and error 试错法

peer 同伴

to go nowhere 瞎折腾，迷失方向



3 American English and British English

美式英语和英式英语

Americans and British people have distinctive accents, but many of us are confused about exactly how they differ. The most distinctive one is that Americans say “r” in r-contained syllables, as if you just put “er” (儿) there. That’s why the American English is called “R-English.” Another distinctive point is that Americans say words like “hot”, “house”, and “walk” with a big opened mouth. The third is that the “t” is **voiced** as “d” when it is placed inside a word, not as the first or the ending letter. For example, “twenty” is pronounced as [ˈtwendi] and “water” as [ˈwɔdə], while “repeat” is pronounced as [riˈpi:t]. However, the **consonant** after the letter “s” or “x” is voiced in both American and British English. For example, “spring” sounds as [sbrɪŋ] and “excuse” sounds as [ɪkˈsgju:z].

distinctive 独特的

to differ 不同

to voice 浊化

consonant 辅音



Expanding Exercise 扩展练习

a. To avoid neither fish nor flesh 避免不伦不类

Some of us mistake American English for the standard one, while others think British English is the standard one. So we take a bit from American English and a bit from British English during practice. Then we end up being **neither fish nor flesh**. Many students in China