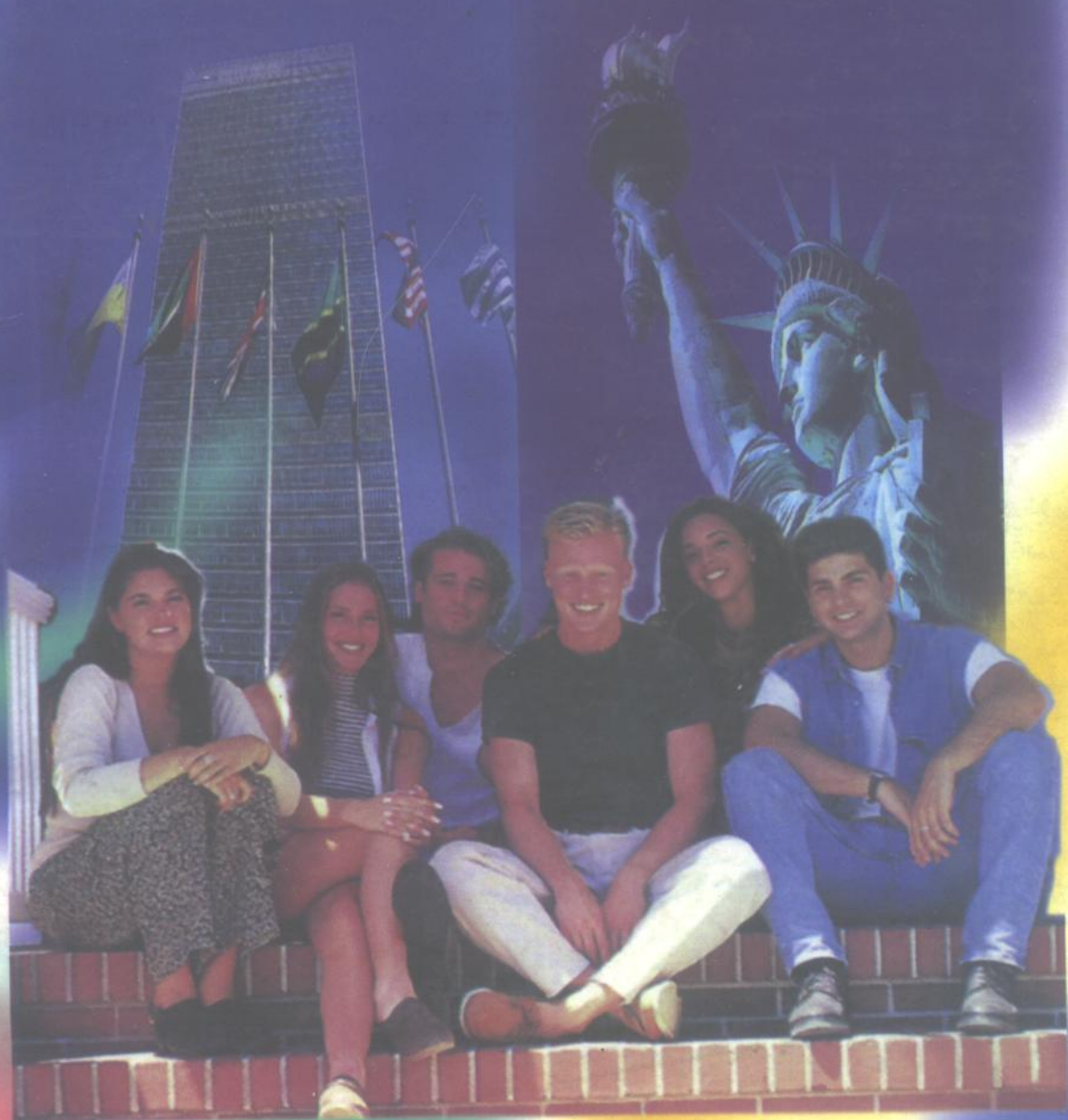


王月平 林 立 主编

新编交际英语

英语快车道丛书



南海出版公司

英语快车道丛书

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新编交际英语

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前 言

口语是英语学习中的一个重要方面,也是难点之所在。学习者多苦于不知如何下手,怎样全面、有效地提高口语。本书旨在帮助人们科学、迅速地掌握学习口语的基本要领,并能具备相当的口语表达能力,以应付多种场合的需要。本书主要有以下几个特点:

1. 内容丰富。本书包含了 36 个情景和 36 种功能的表达法和练习。
2. 具有兼容性。本书既包含情景反应英语(Situational English, SE)又包含功能英语(Functional English, FE),这样就克服了许多口语教材侧重其一的弱点。
3. 内容新。本书力求包括当今社会上新近涌现的各种新生事物、现象的表达法,例如电脑,广告,兼职,住房,生活方式等的表达法。这样通过学习本书能迅速跟上时代的需要。
4. 练习新。本书练习设计新颖的交际练习,需要对话双方共同参与。这样的设计既可增加练习的真实感又增添了练习的趣味性,以便读者愉快轻松地学习,高效地记忆。
5. 句型编排科学。本书句型以公式形式出现,引导读者顺利地表达自己,避免使读者不知如何开口,如何继续对话,如何收尾。此种编排有利于读者形成完整的构思,用活句型,避免中途卡壳。

本书主要根据英语专业大学一年级学生的水平而设计,可以作为课堂教材也可作为自学教材,或其他层次,其他水平的辅助教材。全书共含 36 个单元,每单元包括以下 10 个部分:

背景知识

相关词语和短语

正课文

句型公式

信息差活动

示范对话

课堂讨论题目

语音练习

功能英语(对话,句型,练习)

游戏或幽默故事

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到了多方面的关心和支持。在此,谨向给予我们热情支持的首都师范大学英语系,以及其他朋友致以真切的谢意。我们特别感谢本书的主审人——首都师范大学外语学院英语系美籍专家 Helen Schneider(舒海澜)女士。她花费了大量时间和精力审稿,给予了我们热情的帮助和详尽的指导。我们还要感谢首都师范大学外语学院英语系谢福之副教授,他对本书的组织工作和技术支持作出了贡献。

在编写本书的过程中,我们参考并选用了国内国外一些教材、杂志里的部分内容。由于涉及的材料面较广,故不一一注明,只将主要参考书列入参考文献,特此说明,并向所有有关人士谨致谢。

编 者

1997 年 5 月

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Unit 1 SE: Campus Life 校园生活
FE: Greetings 打招呼
- Unit 2 SE: Family Life 家庭
FE: Introductions 介绍
- Unit 3 SE: Courses 学校课程
FE: Asking for Information 了解信息
- Unit 4 SE: At the Library 在图书馆
FE: Asking for and Giving Directions 问路与指路
- Unit 5 SE: At the Post Office 在邮局
FE: Asking for Things 寻找东西
- Unit 6 SE: At the Bank 在银行
FE: Accepting or Declining Offers 接受或拒绝提议
- Unit 7 SE: At the Hospital 在医院
FE: Expressing Fear, Worry and Anxiety 表示畏惧或忧虑
- Unit 8 SE: Sports 体育
FE: Likes, Dislikes and Preferences 表示喜欢, 不喜欢或偏好
- Unit 9 SE: Dining Out 在餐馆
FE: Invitations 邀请
- Unit 10 SE: At the Department Store 在百货商场
FE: Complaining 抱怨
- Unit 11 SE: At the Supermarket 在超级市场
FE: Requests 请求
- Unit 12 SE: Clothes 服装
FE: Describing and Identifying 描述与识别
- Unit 13 SE: At the Hairdresser's/Barber's 在理发店
FE: Expressing Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction 表示满意或不满意
- Unit 14 SE: TV Shows 电视节目
FE: Expressing Pleasure or Displeasure 表示高兴或不高兴
- Unit 15 SE: Holidays 节日
FE: Congratulation and Compliments 祝贺和称赞
- Unit 16 SE: Christmas 圣诞节
FE: Expressing Gratitude and Appreciation 表示感激或欣赏
- Unit 17 SE: Travel 旅行
FE: Expressing Intentions/Giving Reasons 表示意向或申诉理由
- Unit 18 SE: Exams 考试
FE: Recalling and Predicting 回忆与预言

- Unit 19 SE:Transportation 交通
FE:Expressing Willingness and Unwillingness 表示愿意或不愿意
- Unit 20 SE:Parties 晚会
FE:Expressing Surprise 表达惊奇
- Unit 21 SE:A Part-time Job 打工
FE:Advice and Suggestions 劝告与建议
- Unit 22 SE:Music 音乐
FE:Remembering/Forgetting/Reminding 记得/忘记/提醒
- Unit 23 SE:Movies 电影
FE:Asking for and Giving Permission 请求与许可
- Unit 24 SE:Learning Strategies 学习方法
FE:Asking for and Giving Opinions 询问及发表看法
- Unit 25 SE:Reading 阅读
FE:Expressing Obligation and Necessity 表达义务或必要
- Unit 26 SE:Newspapers 报纸
FE:Agreeing and Disagreeing 同意与不同意
- Unit 27 SE:The Future World 未来世界
FE:Expressing Certainty and Uncertainty 表达肯定或不肯定
- Unit 28 SE:Cars 汽车
FE:Expressing Relief 表示宽慰
- Unit 29 SE:Cooking 烹饪
FE:Giving Instructions 给予指导
- Unit 30 SE:Advertisements 广告
FE:Using the Telephone 打电话
- Unit 31 SE:Computers 电脑
FE:Expressing Ability and Inability 表示有能力或无能为力
- Unit 32 SE:City Life V. Country Life 城市生活与乡村生活
FE:Admitting and Denying 承认与否认
- Unit 33 SE:Life Styles and Tradition 生活方式与传统
FE:Expressing Sympathy and Encouragement 表示同情与鼓励
- Unit 34 SE:Housing 住房
FE:Apologizing and Forgiving 道歉与原谅
- Unit 35 SE:Social Problems 社会问题
FE:Expressing Annoyance and Anger 表示恼怒或气愤
- Unit 36 SE:Environmental Pollution 环境污染
FE:Expressing Warning and Prohibition 警告与禁止

Unit 1 Campus Life

1.1 Background information

Campus life is very interesting and colorful. The residential apartment buildings on campus often have dormrooms, a recreation room, a library, a reading room, a dining room, and laundry facilities. Graduate or senior under graduate students are often employed as resident advisors. They are responsible for providing general assistance to their fellow residents, as well as establishing a student government for the dormitory, encouraging participation in an intramural sports program, and planning various social and recreational activities. In some instances, the resident advisors also function as counselors on academic and personal problems. Graduates and undergraduates will normally be housed separately, except international houses.

Extra-curricular activities are considered an important part of the educational program, although a student is free to join or not to join. A wide range of activities are designed to help to develop a student's skills, abilities, and attitudes toward life. From nature clubs to musical organizations, school newspapers or sports activities, the student has a large selection of activities from which to choose.

1.2 Related words and expressions

on campus 在校内

off campus 在校外

canteen 食堂

coupon 饭票

snack bar 快餐部

store 小卖部

dormitory 宿舍

restroom 厕所

public baths 澡堂

hair dresser's (女)理发店

barber's (男)理发店

post office 邮局

mailbox 邮箱

bank 银行

bookstore (美)书店(兼卖零用品)

library 图书馆

Xerox room 复印机房

extracurricular activities 课外活动

student club 学生俱乐部

students' union 学生会

drama society 戏剧社

health club 健身俱乐部

photography club 摄影俱乐部

auditorium 礼堂

student activities center 学生活动中心

gymnasium 健身房

sportsfield 操场

audio-visual center 视听中心

sound lab 语言实验室

computer room 电脑房

student counselor 学生辅导员

chairperson of the student union 学生会主席

student union representative 学生会委员

class monitor 班长

1.3 Text

"How will I fit in on campus? Who'll be my roommate? What happens at our college on weekends?" To answer these questions you need to explore to find out what life on campus is like yourself.

You'll have many opportunities to get involved in campus activities. The school's Student Association is student-directed and is responsible for coordinating many of the cultural and entertainment programs on campus. At these events you'll have opportunities to show your talents and special skills.

If you have theatrical or musical talents, you'll want to become involved with the school's *Drama Society* or the other performing groups.

If you are a real athlete, you can join the school's teams. The intercollegiate sports events can be very exciting. Your active participation in these events will result in wonderful memories that will last your whole life time.

To live a rich, fulfilling life, explore the many opportunities and start getting involved now!

1.4 Patterns

1. Where's the ____? (library, canteen, computer room...)

It's ____ (over there, on the 3rd floor...)

What time does it open?

It opens at ____.

Do I have to bring my student ID?

Yes. You need your ID.

Thanks a lot.

2. Where can I get some ____? (coupons, stamps, band-aids...)

You need to go to the ____ (office, store, clinic...)

Do you want to come with me?

Well, I'm afraid I've got to _____. Sorry!

It's all right.

3. There's a/an ____ English evening, this evening at 7 : 30. speech contest, debate, (fancy dress party...)

What's it like?

Well, you can go to find out for yourself.

Will it be a lot of fun?

Yes. It will be very _____. (exciting, interesting, etc.)

1.5 Information gap activities

1. Student A looks at File 1—1 on page 208. Student B looks at File 1—2 on page 209.

2. Student A looks at File 1—3 on page 208. Student B looks at File 1—4 on page 209.

3. Student A looks at File 1—5 on page 208. Student B looks at File 1—6 on page 209.

1.6 Dialogs

Dialog 1

- A Welcome to the university.
- B Thanks a lot. How long have you been studying here?
- A Umm, nearly two years. I'm in my second year now. I'm majoring in anthropology, which is a really interesting subject. You learn all about people whose way of life is very different from your own.
- B What else do you do besides study?
- A I've joined some clubs. I mean, you can't study all the time, can you? I wanted to get involved in something that was creative, so I've been working with the university arts club.
- B Do you live on campus?
- A Yes, I do. Most students share a dorm on the campus. Some commute, though. I'm lucky enough to live on campus since freshman year. It's convenient and you don't waste time traveling. And I can work in the library late in the night.
- B Looks like we're going to have exciting life here.

Dialog 2

- A Hi, I'm Gong Ping with Radio International Beijing. I'd like to know something about your campus life.
- B Well, we are really enjoying our school life. There's a lot going on apart from study.
- A For example?
- B Well, it depends on your interest. You can join sports clubs for swimming, jogging, Taiji, Qigong and so on. You can also join a drama society, a poetry group, and the photography club.
- A How's the food in the cafeteria?
- B Well, it's improving. There are more varieties to choose from and a better service now. It used to be very poor.
- A Do you like the academic courses offered here?
- B On the whole, the courses offered are useful. Some are exciting, some boring. We have to put up with the boring ones.
- A Oh, I see. Thanks for answering my questions.

1.7 Topics for discussion

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of extracurricular activities.
2. What should we do to make our life on campus more interesting?
3. You want to set up a club. Discuss the details.

1.8 Phonetics

(1) Stress(重音)

In English, each vowel sound and its nearby consonants form a syllable. Every word is made up of one or more syllables. One syllable of a word is spoken louder or with more force than the other syl-

lable(s). This is called the stressed syllable. Read these words, We use the mark(O) to indicate the stressed syllable and the mark (O) to indicate weakly stressed syllable.

One syllable	Two syllables	Three syllables
O	Oo/oO	Ooo/oOo
go	table	medicine
come	teacher	hospital
now	baby	bicycle
desk	above	tomorrow
try	begin	professor
want	Japan	October

(2) Phrase and sentence stress

When two or more words are spoken together, one syllable is always louder or spoken with more force than others. This is called the sentence stress, or the phrase stress if only a phrase is involved. We mark it this way: (').

to the store	the lamp	on the TV	two books
in the corner	in fact	to the drugstore	some candy
an airline pilot	go to London	our English teacher	in our classroom
That's Mr. Smith	Tom is my brother	He's our teacher	I'm a bookkeeper

1.9 Functional English: Greetings

John: Good morning, Mrs Davis.

Peter: Hi, Mary.

Mrs Davis: Good morning, Mrs Smith.

Mary: Oh, hello, Peter. How are you doing?

John: How are you this morning?

Peter: Fine, thanks. And you?

Mrs Davis: Very well, thank you.

Mary: Very well, thanks.

John: Did you have a nice weekend?

Mrs Davis: Yes, it was good, thank you.

Patterns

Hello, John. How are you (doing)?

Nice to see you again, John. How have you been?

Hi, John. What's up?

new?

Hello, John. How's it going?

everything with you?

Good morning, Mr Johnson. How are you today? (Formal)

afternoon, You look very well today.

Replies

Very well, thank you. And how are you?

Fine, thanks. And you?

Good, thanks. How are you?

Couldn't be better.

I'm very well, thank you. And you?

Not very well, I'm afraid.

Couldn't be worse.

Just so-so.

About the same as usual.

Exercises

1. It's Monday morning. Greet your classmates as you walk into the classroom.
2. Mr. Smith, your boss, has just returned from a business trip to Hong Kong. Greet him as he walks into the office.
3. If you hear someone say "Awful weather today, isn't it?", how would you reply?

1. 10 Humor

The day before my economics exam at the university, my professor warned us not to call him at home. He told us that last year a student had called his home at 11 : 30 p. m. , after he had gone to bed.

"I'm so worried about this test," the student had said, "I have this awful feeling that I'm going to fail. "

"If you tell me your name," my professor had replied curtly, "I can guarantee it. "

Unit 2 Family Life

2.1 Background information

The family is a common topic for westerners. They often talk about their husbands, wives, children, parents, brothers or sisters. Often these relationships are very close, and so they are very important to many in the west.

The family is changing. In the past, the extended family, which might include grandparents, mother and father, unmarried brothers and sisters, perhaps a spinster aunt, and a stray cousin or two, sometimes lived and worked together. Extended families were enlarged when members of the younger generation brought their spouses to live with the family. As older members died off, new members were being born into the family. But the family structure is changing throughout the world. The small 'nuclear family' of industrialized societies has evolved from the large Extended Family. The nuclear family, which form the basic unit of father, mother and dependent children, has become the ideal. The 'nuclear family' is becoming the main family structure everywhere.

2.2 Related words and expressions

husband and wife	夫妻	uncle	叔叔/伯父/舅舅
father and mother	父母	aunt	婶母/姑母/舅母
brother and sister	兄弟姐妹	nephew	侄/甥
brother(s)-in-law	姐(妹)夫	niece	侄/甥女
sister(s)-in-law	嫂(弟媳)	cousin	堂(表)兄弟, 姐妹
father-in-law & son-in-law	丈人和女婿	ex-husband	前夫
father-in-law & daughter-in-law	公公和儿媳	ex-wife	前妻
mother-in-law & son-in-law	丈母娘和女婿	forster parents	养父母
mother-in-law & daughter-in-law	婆婆和儿媳	step father	继父
parents and children	父母和子女	step mother	继母
grandparents and grandchildren	祖(外祖)父母 和孙(外孙)子 女	step son	继子
grandfather	祖(外祖)父	step daughter	继女
grandmother	祖(外祖)母	to get married	结婚
grandson	孙(外孙)子	to be married to sb.	与某人结婚
granddaughter	孙(外孙)女	to divorce sb.	离婚
		to adopt a son/daughter	领养子/女
		to have an affair with sb.	与某人发生婚外情

2.3 Text

John Smith——Mary Smith
(farmer, 81) (housewife, 79)

Peter Smith——Anna Smith
(engineer, 57) (teacher, 54)

Diana Jason——Bill Jason
(homemaker, 35) (lawyer, 40)

Brian Jason
(student, 9)

Susan Miller——Davis Miller
(nurse, 52) (doctor, 58)

Ted Miller——Penny Miller
(artist, 31) (fashion designer, 27)

Cathy Miller
(baby, 2)

2.4 Patterns

1. Who's your ____?

My (family member) is (name).

What does he/she do?

He/She is a/an ____.

Where does he/she work?

He/She is with ____ company.

Does he/she like his/her job?

Yes. Very much.

No, not really.

2. How many people/children/

brothers and sisters are there in your family?

There are ____ people in my family.

What does your mother/father do?

wife/husband

son/daughter

elder brother

younger sister

He/She is a/an ____.

Do you often visit your ____?

About once a month/week.

3. When did you get engaged?

I got engaged when I was ____ years old.

And when did you get married?

I got married in the year 19 ____.

And you had your first baby soon after that?

Yes. About two years after we ____.

4. In my immediate extended family there are ____ people.

extended

5. He has passed away.
6. He's on my mother's/father's side.
7. I'm the oldest/youngest.
in the middle.

2.5 Information gap activities

1. Student A looks at File 2—1 on page 208. Student B looks at File 2—2 on page 209.
2. Student A looks at File 2—3 on page 208. Student B looks at File 2—4 on page 209.
3. Student A looks at File 2—5 on page 208. Student B looks at File 2—6 on page 209.

2.6 Dialogs

Dialog 1

- A Tomorrow is mid-Autumn Festival. What shall we do?
- B Shall we go out and buy some moon-cakes?
- A Good idea. We definitely need them. I always feel sort of lonely during holidays. I miss my family all the more.
- B So do I. My parents often write to me and send me money, though they're not very well-to-do themselves.
- A They're very loving parents, aren't they?
- B They sure are. When I was at home, they took good care of me. They never made me do any housework. They wanted me to concentrate on my studies.
- A Well, I envy you. I had to do all the housework. But I felt obliged to help my parents since they're in poor health.
- B Maybe we should go to Beijing Radio Station to send a song to our parents so that they can hear our best wishes on the air.
- A Great! Let's go now.

Dialog 2

- A Look at this photo. It's my sister's family. I don't think you know my sister. She lives in Changsha. We don't see them very often. My father doesn't get on with her husband.
- B Oh, why's that?
- A Well, my father's practical and hard-working, and my brother-in-law is the opposite. He's an intelligent man, but he's lazy.
- B He's the second man on the left, I suppose.
- A That's right. And then there are their children. I'm very fond of my niece. She's always kind and patient. We always say she takes after our family. Not like my nephew. He's just like his father.
- B How do you mean?
- A Well, he's not very polite. His father spoils him. So he always gets his own way. He's very untidy, but if I say anything to him about it, he's rude.

2.7 Topics for discussion

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the one-child policy.
2. Is it good to have more DINK (double-income-no-kids) families in China? Why or why not?
3. Which do you think should come first, family or career?

2.8 Phonetics

(1) Front vowels

There are four front vowels in English. /i/, /i:/, /e/ and /æ/. The front vowels have the following features in common.

- 1) The lip of the tongue is pressed against the lower teeth.
- 2) The front part of the tongue is raised to varying degrees in the direction of the hard palate.
- 3) The lips are spread or neutral.

● /i/ sit still

Your lips are spread, and the front of the tongue is raised.

sit Will you sit? Sit down. Please sit still.

● /i:/ green beans

Your lips are spread, and the front of your tongue is raised. The lips spread more, and the tongue moves slightly higher. You can smile easily when making this sound.

Time to eat. Eat your food. Eat the green beans.

six weeks in the tree

● /e/ wet beds

Your lips are spread a little and the front of your tongue is raised a little.

bed Go to bed. The bed is wet. I'll get to bed.

● /æ/ a happy lad

Your jaw is open wide, your lips are spread, and the front of your tongue is slightly raised.

Name a happy lad. The family is happy. Pat married a handsome lad.

(2) Diphthongs

A diphthong is a glide from one vowel to another, and the whole glide acts like a long, pure vowel.

● /ei/ A glide from /e/ in the direction of /i/.

/ei/ name a famous name Name the baby. What's your name?

2.9 Functional English: Introduction

A: Hello, Peter.

B: Hi, Cindy. How are you doing?

A: Fine, thanks. And you?

B: Not bad, thanks.

B: Cindy, have you met my friend John? John, this is my classmate Cindy.

A: Nice to meet you.

C: It's nice meeting you, too.

Secretary: Mr. Smith, this is Mr. Wang from Bristol Myers. Mr. Wang, this is our department manager Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Nice to meet you, Mr. Wang.

Mr. Wang: Nice to meet you, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith: Would you have a seat please, Mr. Wang?

Mr. Wang: Thank you.

(When introducing people, we should introduce a man to a woman; a younger one to an older one; an unimportant person to an important person; the host/hostess to the guest.)

Patterns

May I introduce Mr. Smith?

Allow me to introduce you to...

Let me introduce you to...

John, I'd like you to meet David, my friend.

John, have you met my wife Mary?

It's a great pleasure for me to introduce Robert Taylor. Mr. Taylor is from...

May I introduce myself? I'm...

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is...

Replies

Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

Hi!

How do you do!

It's a great pleasure to meet you.

Exercises

1. You are introduced to an important person for the first time. What do you say?
2. A client has come to your office. He doesn't know your colleague Mr. Wu. Introduce them.
3. It's your birthday party. Your friend Peter is here. He doesn't know your wife. Introduce them.

2.10 Humor

A salesman rang the bell at a suburban home, and the door was opened by a nine-year-old boy puffing on a long black cigar. Hiding his amazement, the salesman asked the young man, "Is your mother home?"

The boy took the cigar out of his mouth, flicked ashes on the carpet, and asked "What do you think?"

Unit 3 Courses

3.1 Background information

Nearly half of the high school graduates in America go on to college. There are thousands of colleges and universities in the United States. Some state universities have forty thousand or more students. Many small private universities only have a few hundred students. Large universities have many buildings, each building houses a particular department. Students often must go from one class in one building to the next class in another building across campus. They may have only a few minutes between classes to go from one building to another.

When students begin the university, they must take classes in many different subjects. These are the required courses. English and maths are usually required courses and often a history and science course are required, too. Freshmen will study mostly required courses during their first year. Later they will specialize and take courses in one area that they are most interested in.

3.2 Related words and expressions

discipline/field of study 学科

course 课程

required/compulsory course 必修课

elective/optional course 选修课

basic course 基础课

intensive reading 精读

extensive reading 泛读

college composition 写作

phonetics 语音课

spoken English 口语

listening comprehension 听力课

audio-visual course 视听课

Chinese 汉语课

teaching methodology 教学法

linguistics 语言学

literature 文学

cross-culture studies 跨文化研究

psychology 心理学

contemporary history 当代历史

sociology 社会学

international relations 国际关系

political economy 政治经济

economics 经济学

physical education 体育

computer and information science 计算机信息科学

journalism 新闻

environmental science 环境科学

to major/specialize in... 主修

department 系

department office 系办公室

dean/chairperson of the department 系主任

course representative 课代表

freshman 大学一年级学生

sophomore 大学二年级学生

junior 大学三年级学生

senior 大学四年级学生

undergraduate 本科生

graduate student 研究生

graduate school 研究生院

teaching and administrative staff 教职员

the faculty/teaching staff 教学人员