

CONVERSATIONAL

ENGLISH

英 语

编著 孙守乾 杨茂宗

交际口语

脱口而出说真正英语  
听说读写译全面提高

今日中国出版社

# 英语交际口语

## Conversational English

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## 内容简介

本书乃交际口语,是为非英语专业的大学生和其他读者编写的。全书共分五部分:(一)课文。这一部分共15个单元(unit),每个unit有指令性题目(directive topic),其中又分小题目,共60篇课文,分别阐述指令性题目的主题思想。(二)参考译文。读者可借助英汉对照正确理解难句难点。(三)练习。除每篇课文配有练习外,每单元结束后,把每篇课文中的短语(phrase)和惯用语(idiom)汇集起来,编成多项选择练习,重点掌握其用法,以便复习巩固。(四)练习答案。(五)短语、惯用语汇编。作者从60篇课文中选出常用短语、惯用语共457个,进行英汉双解,配以例句,对读者理解其含义和教师教学极为有利。

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## Preface

You're studying English for a good reason: to have a common means of communication with many foreigners who speak English as their native language. You may want to go abroad to study, to attend international conferences or business meetings or to be able to talk with foreign guests in China about finding good hotels, restaurants or supermarkets. Or perhaps you will have no chance of contact with English-spoken foreigners at all, but you want to make use of the many foreign-language films, radio and TV programs, tapes, magazines and journals coming into China. Whatever your reason, you need to remember that your purpose is to understand and make yourself understood. You're Chinese learners, most of whom have such an idea of "losing face" if you make a mistake. When you hesitate to speak English because of being afraid of making mistakes or errors you simply will never learn English. This is the biggest obstacle to language learning. You must overcome it.

The book is designed to enhance the English proficiency of Chinese students and other learners, while at the same time it introduces them to some distinctive aspects of the background of Americans. This approach serves the purpose of helping to adapt them both to the language and environment.

We have two purposes. First, it provides Present-day American English-spoken language, so you can learn American English sentence patterns, idioms, phrases, and vocabulary the way you should — by listening to and speaking English. Secondly, the dialogues are carefully written and chosen to introduce you to those aspects of American society you must know something about if you plan to work or study in the USA. We lay special stress on those points of American's life which are

particularly different from Chinese customs and habits. We expect you to be an active rather than a passive student in your studies. In the meanwhile you can't expect your teacher to fill you up like an old vinegar bottle either; you must actively participate in the learning process.

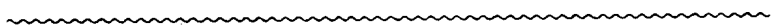
The selection of material is based on conversations with Chinese students and other learners, on classroom discussions, on questions Chinese people often ask Americans and on our own observations and discussions of the major differences between Chinese and American societies. However, we believe the book is also useful for self-taught students and other learners.

We would appreciate constructive criticisms and helpful suggestions from teachers, students and other readers who use the book.

Professor Yang

Beijing Agricultural Engineering University

July, 1998.



## 编者的话

《英语交际口语》是为非英语专业的大学生和其他读者编写的。

学习口语必须掌握表达方式,分清条件和场合,准确用词,说话有分寸,这是交流思想的必要条件。在日常交际中,使用习惯表达方式有时难免说错,甚至使人手足无措,因为直译往往荒谬,容易误解。考虑到这一点,在学习中熟练地掌握大量的习惯表达方式,提高运用技能,是极其重要的。本书编著者依据各种对话背景,使用了相当多的、出现率很高的惯用语(idiom)。这是在美国社会的日常交际中各行各业的不同年龄的人们使用的活生生的语言。

本书语言规范、凝炼,生动活泼;对话结合日常生活和工作,涉及范围广阔。对话前说明环境和条件,使读者触景生情,自然开口,使功能意念、语言技能、情景对话融为一体,编写形式堪称独具一格。为了使读者牢固地掌握本书中出现的语句难点,考虑到相应水平读者的实际情况,书中有各种插图,便于自说自练、课堂讨论、师生交流,迅速提高口头表达能力,有益于达到开口成章的熟练程度。每课后编写有练习,每个单元(unit)后又编写了 revision,把每课中的短语(phrase)和惯用语(idiom)挑选出来,集中编成多项选择题(multiple choice)。这些练习都是旨在提高读者的独立运用词语的能力和熟巧。书后有参考译文和练习答案,便于自学自测。可谓“听、说、读、写、译”齐全。另外,把本书中使用的惯用语精选出来进行英汉双解,按字母顺序排列,另配例句和译文,便于学习时查阅,使读者正确理解其含义,起到了词典的作用。

由于水平有限,缺点或错误难免,欢迎指正。

主编 1998. 7. 1

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**Lesson 1 How We See Things**

The interviewer goes into Ted Long's camera shop. He saw an ad in the newspaper for a new 35 mm camera at Long's Camera World.

Int: Good morning, Ted. I saw your ad in the paper. I want to see about a new camera.

Ted: Fine. Look at this one. It's a great camera. It just came from Japan.

Int: Oh, yes. It's really nice. May I take a picture? I'd like to see how it works.

Ted: Sure. Just watch out for the flash. You're looking right into it.

Int: Yes. I guess I don't know much about cameras. I'm going to look to you for advice.

Ted: Fine. I'll be glad to help.

**Exercise I**

Match the phrases with their definitions

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Look at             | a. photograph          |
| 2. Look to             | b. rely on             |
| 3. see about           | c. watch               |
| 4. take a picture (of) | d. investigate         |
| 5. watch out (for)     | e. be on guard against |

**Exercise II**

Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below. Change their forms of necessary.

Take a picture                      Watch out for

Look at                              See about

Look to

1. George was driving on the highway. His wife said, "\_\_\_\_\_ speeding cars."
2. Jose works very hard. He wants to be successful. He said, "I'm \_\_\_\_\_ ing \_\_\_\_\_ the future. That's why I work so hard."
3. Mr. Sekino wants to buy a new TV. He said, "I want to \_\_\_\_\_ several models before I buy a new television set."

4. Mr. Sekino went to the store. He wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ buying a new TV.
5. Meg is a photographer. She saw an interesting flower. She said, "I want to \_\_\_\_\_ of that flower."

## Lesson 2 Asking for advice

The interviewer goes to a travel agency. He is planning a vacation. He is speaking to Judy Davis, one of the travel agents.

Ms. Davis: What about the Dalmatian coast? It's beautiful.

Int: Yes, I've heard of it. It's part of Yugoslavia, isn't it?

Ms. Davis: That's right. I went there last year. It was wonderful.

Int: Really? So you think my wife and I would like the Dalmatian coast.

Ms. Davis: Yes, absolutely. After our trip, my husband and I talked about it for weeks.

Int: Do you have any special tours or information that I could look at?

Ms. Davis: Yes. We have several complete vacation packages. You should speak to our tour director.

Int: Yes, I'd like to ask for his advice also.

Ms. Davis: Fine. Just wait a minute. I'll ask him to come and talk about it with you.

Int: Yes, I would like to listen to him before I decide.

## Exercise I

Match the phrases with their definitions.

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. ask for    | a. pay attention to |
| 2. Listen to  | b. request          |
| 3. hear of    | c. talk with        |
| 4. speak to   | d. discuss          |
| 5. talk about | e. know about       |

## Exercise II

Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below. Change their forms if necessary.

heard of	asked for
listened to	spoke to
talked about	

1. Bill was thirsty. He \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of water.
2. Who is Dr. Doe? I never \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. That bad boy never \_\_\_\_\_ his parents.
4. I need permission to buy a stereo. So I \_\_\_\_\_ my father about it.
5. Cherie and Sue \_\_\_\_\_ movie stars all the time.

### Lesson 3 A Taste of Success

The interviewer talks with Mrs. Anderson about her daughters Kate and Meg. Kate wants to be an actress, while Meg does not. Kate is ten years old. Meg is seven.

Int: So Kate wants to be an actress.

Mrs. Anderson: Yes. Kate was in a TV commercial last year. Now she's had a taste of acting and doesn't want to quit.

Int: I heard Meg was in her school play this year. I suppose she wants to be an actress too.

Mrs. Anderson: No, she doesn't. Unfortunately, the audience laughed at her.

Int: Was it stage fright?

Mrs. Anderson: You hit it on the nose. She was so frightened she couldn't find the telephone she was supposed to answer. The audience just roared with laughter.

Int: Was the phone in the wrong place?

Mrs. Anderson: Oh, no. It was right under her nose. That's too bad.

Int: That's too bad.

Mrs. Anderson: I suppose so. I smiled at Meg to give her courage, but she just stood there and cried.

#### Exercise I

Match the phrases with their definitions

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. have a taste of  | a. precisely                              |
| 2. laugh at         | b. ridicule                               |
| 3. on the nose      | c. have a sample of                       |
| 4. smile at         | d. obvious and observable, but undetected |
| 5. under one's nose | e. express approval of                    |

#### Exercise II

Choose the best One answer from the three choices marked a, b and c that



completes each sentence.

1. I arrived home at eight o'clock \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. with my nose
  - b. on the nose
  - c. under my nose
2. I can't find my pen! Oh, here it is, right \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. with my nose
  - b. on the nose
  - c. under my nose
3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ him. He tries hard.
  - a. smile at
  - b. laugh at
  - c. laugh to
4. Yes, he tries hard. Encourage him. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ him?
  - a. smile at
  - b. laugh at
  - c. laugh to
5. I can't stop playing baseball. Ever since I first \_\_\_\_\_ baseball, I've wanted to play more.
  - a. love the game of
  - b. played and played
  - c. had a taste of

#### Lesson 4 Think of the Cost

The interviewer talks to a young high school teacher, Eric Gardner. His father just bought a new luxury car. It is very big, comfortable, and spacious. However, it uses a lot of gas.

Int: What do you think of your father's new car?

Eric: I don't like it.

Int: Really?

Eric: Yes, I wanted him to buy one of those foreign car. I know the one I like, but I can't remember the name. It just doesn't come to mind at the moment.

Int: Well, your father did point out that the price was low.

Eric: Well, I came up with a different price overall.

Int: Oh, what's that?