

交际英语

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华南理工大学出版社

· 广州 ·

内 容 提 要

本书根据交际中的实际情景,设置了15个英语学习单元,包括货币兑换、打电话、观光、致欢迎词、参观车间、在现场、入境手续、点餐、商店购物、求职面试、企业文化、国际会展、英语演讲、网络漫游和网上商务。每个单元分为四个交际模块,即活学活用、脱口秀、时文阅读和技能拓展。学习者可以随时根据需要,模拟相关场景进行练习和交际。

本书主要面向高校学生作为应用英语交际教程使用,也可作为广大在职青年提高英语口语能力的培训教材。

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前言

谈到学英语，不能说中国学生不努力，但他们总感到学起来力不从心、事倍功半，这是因为大家跳不出传统的教育理念。老师把英语当知识来“教”，学生把英语当知识来“学”，因而教材越编越难，内容越来越多。课堂上教师讲得多，学生练得少；笔记上写得多，脑海中记得少。在这样的环境下学生“学”出来的英语当然只能是“哑巴”英语和“聋子”英语，对学生未来岗位需求和个人发展没有多少实用价值。

语言学习要通过创设良好的语言环境和提供大量的语言实践机会，学生通过自己的体验、感知、实践、参与和交流才能形成语感。在这一情境中，教师的职责是一名指导者，他（她）主要在课堂上明确任务，规定指标，学生在教师的指导下运用探究性学习模式实现任务目标，感受成功。因此，本教材的编写目的不是教学生“Study” English，而是教他们“learn” to speak English。

一、本教材的特色

本教材坚持以“人”为本、以情境为中心，完美整合了语言的各大要素（即句子、对话、短文和词汇）。每个要素均经过精心挑选，使用频率高达90%以上，真正做到学得会，用得上。所教的每一句英语都配有中文，让学生可以轻松理解每个单词、每个句子和每篇短文。根据提示读出英文句子，反复操练。如果不厌其烦地用英语操练，在不知不觉的交际当中，这些句子就飘进学生的大脑，变成自己的语言，挥之不去。

其次，该教材的结构一目了然，素材通俗易懂，没有长篇的课文，不搞题海战术。教学内容模拟企业、工厂等现实场景，目的是让学生在情境交际中学会英语，使他们在现实生活、现场工作中能够遇得到、用得上。

另外，本书在编写过程中还注意了以下几个方面：

1. 将语言交际材料按项目导向教学模块进行分门别类。为便于实施项目教学，教师可根据需要和学生实际情况分配和安排专项教学任务，真正体现量“力”而行；
2. 为交际内容创设了多种交际场景和表达方式，以提高语言学习者的交际能力；
3. 运用中、英文交替教学的方法，给予中文提示，便于学习者互动和交际，从而在典型语句的操练中，达到举一反三的效果；
4. 对可能出现的生词配有必要的释义，以方便学习者掌握；
5. 对交际技巧、背景知识和跨文化交际做了适当的讲解和说明。

二、本书的主要内容

该书共15个单元，每个单元由5个Section组成。教师可以根据情况只安排Section



I 和 Section III 的教学。其他 Section 由学生自学。现将各个 Section 的具体设置概述如下：

1. Section I 活学活用：该项目有 20 个典型实用句型，要求学生在教师的指导下进行操练。教师可以有重点、有选择性地解释句子、短语、语法和词汇方面的问题。目的是帮助学生观察和了解语言特点，打下语言交际能力的基础。

2. Section II 脱口秀：该项目编有三个模拟对话。学生可以据此进行分组演练和自我操练。学生在练习时一定要大声，并且最好有一位搭档，一个说中文，一个说英文。反之亦然。其次，学习者要边讲边听，充分利用互动方式，积极参与交流和表演，只有这样才能在现实生活中运用自如。

3. Section III 时文阅读：该项目所有的篇章都选自报刊，既有助于学生掌握时事英语的特点，又便于同学们开拓视野、开阔思路。教师也可以针对短文后的 Questions & Discussions，从不同的角度及层面对学生进行口语训练和双语交叉讨论。

4. Section IV 拓展训练：学生可以通过该项目进行自主学习和自我提高，以满足个性发展，为就业和走向工作岗位打下基础。

人类进入新世纪，科技发展日新月异。在资讯科技高度发达的今天，祈望本书能为你走向国际舞台、实现你讲流利英语的梦想助一臂之力。

由于作者水平有限，本书可能存在不少缺点和错误，请行内专家和读者们批评指正。

易志强

2009 年 3 月

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Unit 1 货币兑换

Section I

Topic-related Expressions

活学活用

1. 能否请你给我兑换一些钱？

Can you change some money for me, please?

2. 请告诉我需要什么钞票、什么面值的。

Please tell me what currency you want and in what denominations.

3. 请你给我 7 张 100 元纸币、4 张 50 元纸币、4 张 20 元纸币，剩下的要零票。

Would you please give me seven 100 yuan notes, four 50 yuan notes and four 20 yuan notes, and the rest in small change.

4. 能否给我 100 美元的瑞士法郎？

Can you give me 100 US dollars in Swiss francs?

5. 这些就是：一些法国法郎、瑞士法郎、美元和一些荷兰盾。

Here are some French francs, Swiss francs, American dollars and some Dutch guilders.

6. 请告诉我今天港币换人民币的汇率是多少？如果港币换人民币的汇率高的话，我准备把所带的港币全部换成人民币，否则就只换一部分，等到汇率上涨再说。

Could you tell me what's the RMB price to the Hong Kong dollar today? If the RMB price of the Hong Kong dollar is high enough, I'll sell all I have with me for RMB. Otherwise, I'll sell only a portion of my Hong Kong dollars and wait until the price rises up.

7. 您这样想真是太明智了。今天的汇率是一港元兑换 1.09 元人民币。

It's so wise of you to think in this way. Today's rate is one Hong Kong dollar to 1.09 RMB



yuan.

8. 你要把多少汇款换成人民币?

How much of the remittance do you want to convert into RMB?

9. 我想把全部汇款换成人民币。

I'd like to convert the full amount of remittance into RMB.

10. 请在兑换单上签字, 写出你的姓名和地址, 好吗?

Would you kindly sign the exchange form and give your name and address?

11. 我能在你们银行兑换支票吗?

Can I cash a cheque from your bank?

12. 哪种支票? 要多少现金?

What kind of cheque and how much in cash?

13. 希望给我 10 张面额为 100 美元的旅行支票, 7500 元人民币现金。

I hope you'll give me ten traveler's cheques of 100 US dollars each and RMB 7,500 yuan in cash.

14. 劳驾, 我是一名加拿大工程师。我能在你们银行开存款账户吗?

Excuse me, I'm an engineer from Canada. Can I open a deposit account in your bank?

15. 请收好您的护照。您是要存定期还是活期?

Take care of your passport. Fixed deposit or current deposit (account), which do you want?

16. 请填写这张申请表并在上面签字。

Please fill out the application form and sign your name on it.

17. 如果您离开中国的时候没把 50 000 元用完, 您可以换成美元, 但您需要出示这张兑换单。

If you haven't used up all the 50,000 yuan when you leave China, you can convert the RMB to US dollars, but you should produce this memo.

18. 今天人民币现钞的售价是多少?

What's your selling rate for cash RMB yuan today?

19. 我们 100 美元的现钞买入价是 523 元。

Our buying rate for notes is 523 yuan for 100 dollars.

20. 我想把这张 50 美元纸币换开。

I'd like to break this 50 dollar note.

Words & Expressions

1. denomination /di,nəmi'neiʃən/ n. (长度、大小、币值之) 单位

2. Dutch/dʌtʃ/ *a.* 荷兰的; *n.* 荷兰语
3. gilder/'gildə/ *n.* 荷兰盾 (荷兰货币单位)
4. convert/kən'veɪt/ *v.* 兑换 (货币)
5. remittance/ri'mitəns/ *n.* 汇款
6. deposit/di'pɒzɪt/ *n.* 储蓄
7. memo/'meməu/ *n.* 兑换单, 备忘录

Section II

Practical Applications

脱口秀

♥ Sample 1

A: Can you change me some money, please?

能否请你给我兑换一些钱?

B: Could you tell me what note you want?

请告诉我你要什么钞票?

A: Can you give me 100 EU dollars in Swiss francs, 500 in French francs, American dollars and a few Dutch guilders?

能否给我 100 欧元的瑞士法郎、500 欧元的法国法郎、美元和一些荷兰盾?

B: Here are some French francs, Swiss francs, American dollars and a few Dutch guilders.

这些就是: 法国法郎、瑞士法郎、美元和一些荷兰盾。

A: Can I also cash a cheque from your bank?

我还能在你们银行兑换支票吗?

B: Certainly. What kind of cheque and how much?

行。哪种支票? 要多少现金?

A: I hope you'll give me ten traveler's cheques of 100 US dollars each and RMB 7,500 yuan.

希望你给我 10 张面额为 100 美元的旅行支票, 人民币 7500 元。

B: Sure. Would you kindly sign the exchange form and give your name and address?

好的。请在兑换单上签上你的姓名和地址。

A: What's more, I want to know what's the RMB price to the Hong Kong dollar today. If the



RMB price of the Hong Kong dollar is high enough, I'll sell all I have with me for RMB, otherwise, I'll sell only a portion of my Hong Kong dollars and wait until the price rises up. 另外, 我想了解今天港币换人民币的汇率是多少? 如果港币换人民币的汇率高的话, 我准备把所带的港币全部换成人民币, 否则就只换一部分, 等到汇率上涨再说。

B: It's so wise of you to think in this way. Today's rate is one Hong Kong dollar to 1.03 RMB yuan.

您这样想真是太明智了。今天的汇率是一港元兑换 1.03 元人民币。

♥ Sample 2

A: Excuse me. I'm an engineer from Canada. Can I open a deposit account in your bank?

劳驾, 我是一名加拿大工程师。我能在你们银行存款吗?

B: Sure. Could I have a look at your passport, sir?

当然可以。先生, 我能看看您的护照吗?

A: Here you are.

请看。

B: Well. Take care of your passport. Which do you want, Fixed deposit or current deposit (account)?

好的。请收好您的护照。您是要存定期还是活期?

A: Current account.

活期。

B: Please fill out the application form and sign your name on it.

请填写这张申请表并在上面签字。

A: By the way, I'd like to convert the full amount of remittance into RMB.

顺便提一下, 我想把全部汇款换成人民币。

B: OK. If you haven't used up all the 50,000 yuan when you leave China, you can convert the RMB to US dollars, but you should produce this memo.

好的。如果您离开中国时没把 50 000 元用完的话, 您可以换成美元, 但您需要出示这张兑换单。

♥ Sample 3

A: I'd like to convert the full amount of remittance into RMB.

我想把全部汇款换成人民币。

B: Of course, please wait a minute.

当然, 请等一会儿。

- A: What's your selling rate for RMB yuan in notes today?
你们今天人民币现钞的售价是多少?
- B: Our buying rate for notes is 523 yuan for 100 dollars.
我们 100 美元的现钞买入价是 523 元。
- A: Could you tell me what you would give me for my US dollars?
那我这些美元可以兑换多少钱?
- B: Please tell me what notes you want and in what denominations.
请告诉我需要什么钞票、什么面值的。
- A: RMB. Would you please give me seven 100 yuan notes, four 50 yuan notes and four 20 yuan notes, and the rest in small change.
人民币。请给我 7 张 100 元的、4 张 50 元的和 4 张 20 元的,剩下的要零票。
- B: Let me repeat: seven 100, four 50, four 20 and the rest in small change. Am I all right?
让我重复一下: 7 张 100 元、4 张 50 元、4 张 20 元,剩下的零票,对吧?
- A: All right. Umm, I'd like to break this 50 dollar note.
对的。哎,我想把这张 50 美元纸币换开。
- B: Here you are. Take care of your money.
这是你的钱,请收好了。
- A: Thank you very much.
多谢啦。

Section III

News Reading

时文阅读

金融新闻

ICBC: China's inflation rate to hit 8% in Q1

BEIJING: The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) is forecasting an 8 percent increase in the country's Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the first quarter of 2008. The



official government figures come out in mid-April.

The bank said in a report issued on Thursday that the CPI would hit 8.2 percent in March, slightly down from the previous month as the effects from the snow chaos that hit China earlier this year died away.

Inflation in China took its biggest jump in nearly 12 years in February when it rose 8.7 percent compared to the same period a year earlier. Food prices surged 23.3 percent while non-food prices edged up 1.6 percent from the year earlier period.

Inflation was mainly fueled by rising food and energy prices in the global market, and compounded by domestic factors including increased costs and a strong demand, the report said.

The new round of global grain price rises, including rice and wheat, might add more pressure to the government's anti-inflation efforts.

However, the inflation index would start decelerating in the second half of 2008 as the government's macro controls took effect. The continued global slowdown also weighed on demand and could gradually pull down prices, the report said.

China rolled out a series of measures to fight inflation after the government was reshuffled last month. Among the latest moves was an increase in farm subsidies to boost production and curb grain price hikes.

Words & Expressions

1. Q1 (1st quarter) 第一季度
2. forecast /'fɔ:kə:st/ *n.* 预测
3. consumer price index 消费价格指数
4. decelerate /di:'seləreit/ *v.* 减速, 减缓
5. roll out 碾压, 压平, 产生
6. reshuffle /ri'ʃʌfl/ *v.* 再洗牌, 改组



Questions & Discussions

1. Who is forecasting an increase in the CPI?
2. What did the bank say in a report about the CPI?
3. Why was inflation serious? How about people's living standard?
4. When do you think the inflation will be under control?
5. How did China fight against inflation?

Section IV

Extracurricular Activities

技能拓展

A. Spark off Your Skills

Understanding the Exchange Rate

【澳大利亚与其他许多国家一样实行货币浮动汇率制。下面我们分段来学习澳广金融节目主持人巴里·克拉克的谈话内容，并一起来看一看货币的价格也就是汇率是由什么来决定的。】

1. Precisely because the exchange rate is such an exceptionally important price, many find it surprising and even alarming, that it is allowed to fluctuate from day to day, from hour to hour, and even from minute to minute according to the vagaries of market forces.

2. The major part of the story has to do with the market determining the exchange rate, but the market in itself is reacting to a number of underlying factors and those include how much is exported, how much is imported, what relative interest rates are, how much demand and supply, if you like, there is for Australian or US dollar relative to other currencies.

3. So it's a market determined rate and in that sense, what's happening in the trading rooms is that the traders are trying to figure out where the market is going. And for most purposes I think the evidence is that they do not have a great deal of influence in anything other than a little bit on the day to day side.

4. Well in a day to day term, the speculators can have some influence. But in floating exchange rate markets, speculators can only make money if they help stabilize the market, not if they make it more unstable. And so, the exchange rate and the flexible exchange rate system are determined by two fundamental forces. One is trade and the other capital movements. If a country is an attractive place for foreigners to invest their funds, then that country will have a relatively high exchange rate. If it's an unattractive place, it will be a relatively low exchange rate. They are the fundamentals that really determine the exchange rate in a floating exchange rate system.



B. Test Your Reading

Price Planning

A price represents the value of a goods or service for both the seller and the buyer. Price planning is systematic decision-making by an organization regarding all aspects of pricing.

The value of a goods or service can involve both tangible and intangible marketing factors. An example of a tangible marketing factor is the cost savings 1. An example of an intangible marketing factor is a consumer's pride in the ownership of a Lamborghini rather than another brand of automobile. For an example to take place, both the buyer and seller must feel that the price of a goods or service provides an equitable value. To the buyer, the payment of a price reduces purchasing power 2. To the seller, receipt of a price is a source of revenue and an important determinant of sales and profit levels.

Many words are substitutes for the term price; admission fee, membership fee, rate, tuition, service charge, donation, rent, salary, interest, retainer, and assessment. No matter what it is called, 3; monetary and non-monetary charges, discounts, handling and shipping fees, credit charges and other forms of interest, and late-payment penalties.

A non-price exchange would be selling a new iron for 10 books of trading stamps or an airline offering tickets as payment for advertising space and time. Monetary and non-monetary exchange may be combined. This is common with automobiles, 4. This combination allows a reduction in the monetary price.

From a broader perspective, price is the mechanism for allocating goods and services among potential purchasers and for ensuring competition among sellers in an open market economy. If there is an excess of demand over supply, prices are usually bid up by consumers. If there is an excess of supply over demand, 5.

Choose the best answers to the blanks from the following:

- A. a price contains all the terms of purchase
- B. obtained by the purchase of a new bottling machine by a soda manufacturer
- C. where the consumer gives the seller money plus a trade-in
- D. available for other items
- E. prices are usually reduced by sellers
- F. price means what one pays for what he wants

Unit 2 打电话

Making Phone Calls

Section I

Topic-related Expressions

活学活用

1. 很抱歉在这时打扰你。可以请唐小姐听电话吗?

I'm sorry to bother you at this hour. But may I speak to Miss Tang?

2. 她出去吃午饭了, 你要留言吗?

She's out on her lunch break right now. Would you like to leave a message?

3. 你好, 我是唐婕。是布莱克教授办公室吗?

Hello. This is Tang Jie speaking. Is this Professor Black's office?

4. 是的。但布莱克教授暂时不在。你要我转告吗?

Yes. But I'm afraid Prof. Black is not available the moment. Can I take a message for him?

5. 你好, 丁香花园酒店。要帮忙吗?

Hello. Lilac Garden Hotel. What can I do for you?

6. 是的, 我想订个房间。

Yes. I would like to make a room reservation.

7. 对不起! 这么晚打电话来。

I'm sorry to call you so late.

8. 这么早, 我希望没有吵到你。

I hope I didn't wake you up so early.

9. 对不起, 我听不太清楚。