

中级

[美]大卫·奥玛奥尼 著 金 烨 译

# 跟着外教学英语口语



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# 跟着外教学英语口语



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# Preface

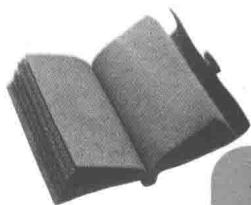
## 前言

Hi Everybody,

I'd like to say a few words about this book before you begin. First of all, I came to the realization that many of the English conversation books on the Chinese market today don't really cater enough to Chinese learners. By that I mean that many of these books don't really succeed in getting learners to "open their mouths". After many conversations with friends and students, I decided to publish my own material, which I had already successfully used in the classroom.

This book is only intended for spoken English. If you do use it for written purposes, it's advisable to have an English teacher or a native speaker guide you.

As you probably know by now, spoken and written English can differ quite a lot. I have tried to make the following conversations as true to natural English conversations as possible. To reinforce the phrases used in the dialogues, I have also included many practical examples. My aim here is to make educated



conversational English as accessible to non-native speakers as possible. I hope you find this book entertaining and useful for everyday conversations.

Enjoy!

Best regards.

David O'Mahony

嗨，大家好！

在开始之前，我想简单地介绍一下这本书的特点。首先，我发现目前中国市面上流通的英语口语书籍并不能真正满足中国学习者的需求，大多数的书没能达到让学习者“开口说英语”的目的。通过和许多朋友以及学生们的沟通了解，我决定根据自己在口语课堂上成功授课的经验，编写一份口语学习指导书。

这本书的目的是帮助大家提高英语口语。如果您希望提高英语写作水平，您还需要英文老师或者以母语为英语的指导者。

您可能已经知道，英语口语和写作是两个完全不同的概念。在本书中，我尽可能地让那些对话接近于英语的日常会话。同时，为了帮助读者更好地掌握短语的用法，我也加入了一些使用这些短语的实用例子。这样做的目的是帮助学习者掌握并运用英语口语。我真心希望这本书在给大家带来英语口语学习上的帮助的同时，也能使大家在阅读中收获乐趣。

尽情享受吧！

大卫·奥马尼

2018年5月

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# PART 3

**You're on your way!**

自由自在说英语



- ★ Unit 1 Body Language I 身体语言 (一)
- ★ Unit 2 Body Language II 身体语言 (二)
- ★ Unit 3 Food & Drink 食品和饮料
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- ★ Unit 16 Friendship 友谊
- ★ Unit 17 English Around the World 英语遍布全球







BODY LANGUAGE I

身体语言 (一)

# BASIC

## STUDENT EXCHANGE

A: So how was Paris?

B: Fascinating!

A: In what way?

B: The people for one thing. They \*come from all over and speak and behave in so many different ways.

A: What's so special about that? We learned about that in Geography class.

B: *It's one thing* learning about foreign peoples and cultures from a book *and quite another<sup>1</sup>* seeing them with your own eyes. It's much more complex.

A: I suppose you're right. So what was your most interesting memory of Paris?

B: That's hard. *One memory stands out<sup>2</sup>*, though. Spending a whole afternoon in the Spanish Quarter in Paris, eating delicious food and feeling so at home. The people there *treated me like one of their own<sup>3</sup>*.

A: Well, you can't get that experience from reading books.

B: You got that right!

\* come from all over

come from everywhere/all over the world

来自五湖四海

## 译文

A: 巴黎怎么样?

B: 迷人!

A: 体现在哪些方面?

B: 首先体现在人上, 他们来自五湖四海, 言谈举止也各不相同。

A: 那有什么特别? 我们在地理课上都学过了。

B: 从书本上了解外国人文是一回事, 亲眼看到又是另外一回事。后者复杂多了。

A: 我想你说得没错。那么关于巴黎, 你最有趣的记忆是什么?

B: 这很难回答。不过有一个记忆最深刻。那次我整个下午都待在巴黎的西语区, 吃着好吃的东西, 感觉就像在家一样。那里的人把我当作自己人一样看待。

A: 嗯, 我们无法从书本中得到那种体验。

B: 你说得对极了!

## EXAMPLE SENTENCES USING DIALOGUE PHRASES

### 1. It's one thing...and quite another

It's one matter doing this, but a very different matter doing that/ often used like this: It is reasonable to do this...but very unreasonable to do that... 是两码子事, 是一回事 是另外一回事 (说明做一件事是合理的, 做另外一件事却很不合理的)

a. It's one thing visiting that country but quite another living there.

去那个国家旅游是一回事, 住在那儿又是另外一回事了。

b. It's one thing asking for food but quite another asking for money.

讨吃的和讨钱完全是两码事儿。

c. It's one thing needing help with your homework. It's another asking someone to do it for you.

作业需要辅导是一回事, 叫人帮忙做作业是另外一回事。

\*can refer to sth. difficult/dangerous/uncomfortable 可以指难的、危险的或不舒服的

### 2. One memory stands out,

one memory is quite vivid/ unique 有一个记忆特别深刻

a. One memory, in particular, stands out. That was the time we hiked up the mountain.

有一个记忆特别深刻, 那是我们徒步上山的时候。

b. One memory stands out from all the rest. That was the day I arrived here.

在所有的记忆中, 有一个特别深刻, 就是我刚来到这儿的那天。

### 3. treated me like one of their own

treated me like a family member/ like one of their compatriots/ countrymen 当成家人看待, 不把我当外人

a. They treated me like one of their own.

他们把我看成是他们中的一员。

b. She treated him like one of her own.

她把他当成自己家人看待。



# INTERMEDIATE

## STUDENT EXCHANGE

- A: We were discussing body language in school today.
- B: Body language? You mean gestures and stuff like that?
- A: Exactly. Our teacher was telling us that there are 700,000 forms of body language in the world. We talked about curious gestures I had never heard of before.
- B: Such as?
- A: Well, for example people in some parts of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey nod their heads to indicate “no”.
- B: That’s strange. *From what I heard*,<sup>1</sup> tapping your nose in England means “confidential”, but it means “Watch out!” in Italy .
- A: And then there are cultures in Philippines, North America and South America that point with their lips, like we point with our fingers.
- B: That is weird. But *get this!*<sup>2</sup> The curled-index finger-into-the thumb sign or ‘OK’ sign means fine to you and me, right?...But “worthless” in France, and it’s considered an insult in Greece, Brazil, Italy, Turkey, and Russia. Oh yeah. I almost forgot! That “thumb up” sign, meaning ‘Great!’, is an insult in most African countries.
- A: Wow! *We could go on and on.*<sup>3</sup> There’s just so much to learn about body language, and so much to think about.
- B: *That’s for sure!*<sup>4</sup>

## 译文

A: 今天我们在学校讨论肢体语言。

B: 肢体语言? 你指的是手势之类的东西?

A: 正是。我们老师告诉我们, 世界上有 700,000 种肢体语言。我们讨论了一些我以前从未听过的奇怪的示意动作。

B: 比如说呢?

A: 比如说在希腊、保加利亚和土耳其的一些地方, 人们点头表示“不”。

B: 这真奇怪。我听说, 在英国, 轻拍鼻子表示“保密”, 但在意大利, 则表示“小心!”。

A: 还有, 在菲律宾、北美和南美有一些文化群体, 用嘴唇指方向, 就和我们用手指指方向一样。

B: 真怪, 不过想想这个! 把大拇指和食指卷曲成“O”形状或“OK”手势, 对于你我来说意思是“好的”, 对吧, 但在法国它的意思是“没价值”, 在希腊、巴西、意大利、土耳其和俄罗斯指的是一种侮辱。哦是啊, 我差点忘记了, 竖起拇指的手势, 意思是“好”, 而在澳大利亚、新西兰和大部分的非洲国家, 指的是一种侮辱。

A: 哇! 我们可以举出无数的例子。肢体语言就是有很多东西可以学习和思考啊。

B: 那当然!

## 1. From what I heard,

☞ Based on what I've heard/According to what I have heard 我听说, 据我所知

a. From what I heard, \*he got everything he deserved.

我听说他得到了应有的惩罚。

b. From what I heard, he \*took off without a word.

我听说他一句话也没说就走了。

\*He got the punishment he deserved. / He got his just deserts. 他得到了应有的惩罚。

\*leave suddenly without saying anything/without saying a word 突然一言不发地离开

## 2. Get this!

☞ Imagine this: try to grasp this (if you can)/expressed when telling someone something that will surprise them. 想象一下! (如果可以的话) 试着领会这个 (表示告诉某人某个惊喜、吃惊的消息)

a. Get this! \*School is out today because of the bad weather.

你想想看! 因为天气恶劣, 今天学校都停课了。

b. Get this! Scientists have just discovered a new way to make glass.

你想象一下! 科学家已经发现了一种制造玻璃的新方法。

\*Schools are closed. 学校停课。

## 3. We could go on and on.

☞ We could continue to talk about it. 我们可以说个不停。

a. We could go on and on about all the ways to improve things, but first we have to get the support of the administration.

我们可以说出很多改进的方法, 但我们首先要得到管理部门的支持。

b. We could go on and on about how awful things are, but what good would it (that) do?

我们可以滔滔不绝地说事情有多么糟糕, 但那有什么用呢?

## 4. That's for sure!

☞ That's certain! 那是肯定的!

a. A: We're doing better than before.

我们做得比以前好。

B: That's for sure!

那是肯定的!

b. A: You're looking a lot happier now than you did yesterday.

你现在看起来比昨天开心多了。

B: That's for sure!

这是肯定的!



# ADVANCED

## STUDENT EXCHANGE

A: There's universal body language we all understand.

B: Right. Most people nod *to indicate*<sup>1</sup> "yes", shake their heads from side to side to indicate "no". But *believe it or not*,<sup>2</sup> not everyone in the world *uses* these *conventional*<sup>3</sup> gestures. In Bulgaria people move their heads up and down to indicate "no" and from left to right to indicate 'yes'. Strange, isn't it?

A: I've seen Indians wobble their heads when they're talking. It can sometimes get very confusing.

B: Korean women don't usually shake hands with men. Middle Eastern men stand very close to each other. The French, Russians and Arabs kiss each other on the cheeks.

A: Yes. And in Central and South American countries, people are quite physical, when they meet each other...the Chinese not so much.

B: But people that don't wear their hearts on their sleeves, so to speak, *make up for it in other ways*<sup>4</sup>. They enjoy eating and celebrating together quite often.

A: Our body language can be quite *subtle*<sup>5</sup> too. It *may not even be obvious to*<sup>6</sup> the person we're talking to.

## 译文

A: 有一些我们都知道的通用肢体语言。

B: 没错, 大多数人用点头表示“是”, 左右摇头表示“不”。但信不信由你, 世界上并不是所有人都使用这些常规的肢体语言的。在保加利亚, 人们用上下点头表示“不”, 用左右摇头表示“是”。很奇怪吧?

A: 我看到印度人说话时总是摇头, 有时候会让人感到很困惑。

B: 韩国女人通常不跟男人握手, 中东的男人相互间站得很近, 法国、俄罗斯和阿拉伯人见面时互相亲吻脸颊。

A: 是的, 在中南美洲国家, 人们彼此见面时有相当多的肢体动作。而中国人则较少用肢体语言。

B: 但可以说, 那些不轻易表露自己的人, 就会用其他的方式来表达, 比如他们喜欢经常一起吃饭、庆祝。

A: 我们的肢体语言也是相当微妙的, 有时连谈话中的另一方也很难领会到。

## EXAMPLE SENTENCES USING DIALOGUE PHRASES

### 1. to indicate

☞ to signal 表示, 指示

- a. She waved her hand to indicate that she wanted to see me.  
她冲我挥挥手, 表示她想见我。
- b. He rolled his eyes to indicate he didn't believe it.  
他翻了翻眼睛, 表明他并不相信。

### 2. Believe it or not,

☞ Whether you believe it or not, it's the truth/ it's a fact...  
无论你相信与否 (事实是……)

- a. Believe it or not, I've never heard of that rule.  
不管你相不相信, 我从来没有听说过那项规定。
- b. Believe it or not, you can't do that here. You'll get yourself into trouble.  
无论你相不相信, 你都不能在这儿做那种事情。否则你会自找麻烦的。

### 3. use/follow conventional

☞ do what most people do 使用传统的, 按照常规

- a. She used conventional gestures to communicate with me.  
她用约定俗成的手势与我交流。
- b. Try to \*follow conventional norms. That way you won't \*draw attention to yourself.  
尽量别搞特殊化, 这样你就不会引来别人异样的目光了。
- c. Follow the conventional customs here and pretty soon you'll \*feel right at home.  
入乡随俗即可, 很快你就会有像在家里的感觉了。  
  
\* do what everyone else does 不要太特别, 和其他人一样  
\* give others reason to notice you and form a poor impression of you 引人注意, 使别人对你留下不好的印象; 遭人白眼  
\* feel like you are in familiar surroundings/feel like you are at home (in your own country) 像在熟悉的环境中的感觉, 像在家里的感觉

### 4. make up for it in other ways/make up for it some other way

☞ do something else to compensate for 用其他方式弥补

- a. He's not very sociable, but I think \*he means well. He makes up for it in other ways.  
他不善交际, 但我认为他的用意是好的。他用其他方式在弥补。
- b. I'm sorry about yesterday. I didn't mean to \*snap at you. I'll try to make up for it some other way.  
昨天的事, 我很抱歉。我不是有意对你发脾气的。我会试着用其他方式弥补你的。  
  
\* his intentions are good 他的用意是好的 (但事与愿违)  
\* to speak abruptly or sharply (对某人) 厉声说, (对某人) 发脾气

### 5. subtle

☞ not direct/ not obvious 微妙的, 含蓄的



B: So you're saying that the person we're talking to may not pick up on our subtle gestures?

A: Correct.

B: I think many of us have lost our ability to recognize subtle changes in body language. That can *give rise*<sup>7</sup> to miscommunication in social settings.

引起, 导致

A: I think I know why. We've *grown so used to*<sup>8</sup> communicating online that personal face-to-face communication is *fast becoming*<sup>9</sup> less and less common.

早已习惯, 已经习惯于

正在迅速成为

B: *No wonder*<sup>10</sup> some people are awkward in social settings.

难怪

A: Yeah. We notice it more and more. It takes people some time to warm to each other in physical face-to-face meetings. We don't need much *warm-up time*<sup>11</sup> when we're communicating with someone online.

适应彼此的时间; 热身时间

误解身体语言

B: True. What's more, sometimes we *misread body language*<sup>12</sup>, misread signals, or *keep doing something out of habit*<sup>13</sup>, without noticing or caring whether a person finds our habits appropriate or not.

出于习惯继续做某事

A: Well, this has certainly been a lively and interesting conversation. I look forward to our next chat.

B: Likewise.