

英语学习天才

中学英语

曾 凌 编 著

# 口语交际

ENGLISH  
CONVERSATION FOR  
MIDDLE SCHOOL  
STUDENTS

广西教育出版社

英语学习天才

中学英语

曾 凌 编 著

口语交际

广西教育出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学英语口语交际/曾凌编著. —南宁:广西教育出版社, 2001. 4

ISBN 7-5435-3244-1

I. 中... II. 曾... III. 英语—口语—中学—教学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 21578 号

英语学习天才

### 中学英语口语交际

曾 凌 编 著

☆

广西教育出版社出版

南宁市鲤湾路 8 号

邮政编码: 530022 电话: 5850219

本社网址 <http://www.gep.com.cn>

读者电子信箱 [master@gep.com.cn](mailto:master@gep.com.cn)

全国新华书店经销 广西地质印刷厂印刷

\*

开本 890×1240 1/32 9.875 印张 248 千字

2001 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 1 月第 2 版第 2 次印刷

印数: 5 001—15 000 册

ISBN 7-5435-3244-1/G·2411 定价: 14.00 元

如发现印装质量问题, 影响阅读, 请与承印厂联系调换

## 前 言

中国加入世贸组织后,我们跟国外的经贸以及各方面的合作机会将与日俱增,如果不懂外语怎能去迎接挑战呢?今后,中学生如果没有较好的英语听、说、读、写能力,就很难考上高中、大学,五年后不会说英语就很难找到理想的工作。那么如何有效地、快速地学好英语呢?“英语学习天才”丛书可以帮助您解决学英语的困难。

这套丛书的编写宗旨是:依据教材,关注考试,激发和培养中学生学习英语的兴趣,使他们树立自信心,养成良好的学习习惯和形成有效的学习策略,培养和提高自主学习的能力;使中学生掌握较扎实的英语基础知识和听、说、读、写的技能,形成良好的综合语言运用能力。

这套丛书我们首批推出了《初中英语实用语法》、《初中英语词汇记忆法》、《初中英语疑难点解析》、《高中英语语法宝典》、《中学英语口语交际》五本书,今后还将陆续推出其他品种。

丛书的最大特点是,把许多原理性的东西用最简单、明了的语言来解释,对学生在英语学习中凌乱的语言知识作系统地归类、分析,并用大量贴近生活、学习的例句、例题来说明较晦涩难懂的概念和规则,给人一目了然的清晰印象。还注重多层次的对比,以点带面,点面结合,使学生学习达到举一反三的功效,力求解决中学生学英语词汇难、语法难、阅读写作难的问题。

丛书的作者均由一直潜心研究中学英语,熟悉教学的知名教授和重点学校的特级教师担任。

我们诚挚希望“英语学习天才”丛书能切实为中学生的英语学习带来帮助,同时欢迎广大读者提出宝贵意见。

文 新



## 编者的话

《中学英语口语交际》是为了培养学生英语基本素质之一的口语交际能力而编写的。多年来,中学哑巴英语、聋子英语的现象严重存在,学生可以看,也能写一点,可是听说能力就特别差。近年来对于听力的培养比较重视了,学生的听力也有了长足的进步,可是,口语交际能力仍然是薄弱环节。这除了没有合适的口语环境外,缺少较好的真正适合中学生使用的口语教材也是重要原因之一。

编者经过多年的教学实践,参阅了大量参考书,编写出了这本口语交际教材。该书主要适合初中以上的中学生。

本书特点:

一、为中学生写,为中学生用,贴近中学生的生活,亲切、有趣、实用。

二、所有对话均采用中英文对照形式,简单、明了,让学生轻轻松松学英语。

三、词汇、句型紧密结合中学教材,难易适中,使学生能学得会,用得上。课堂教学可以和口语训练相得益彰。

四、在每一交际主题后附有相关的句型和句型操练,使句型操练能有的放矢。

五、交际训练除了是一种语言训练外,同时也是一种跨文化知识训练。光有语言知识而不懂西方文化、习俗和思维方式的不同,在和外国人交际时就可能闹笑话,甚至产生误解,引起不必要的麻烦。因此,本书结合每一交际主题,编写了 Social-intercourse Guide 和 Background,为学生提供相关的背景知识和交际文化指导,使学生能够知道在不同的 situation 中使用不同的交际语言。

六、最后附有练习,不但巩固所学过的主题交际,而且采用了高考最新题型的形式,紧跟高考动向。

本书从整体构思、体例的确定、内容的选择、直到具体的语法结构,都得到王天明老师自始至终的指导,全书并由王天明老师亲自审订,在此特表示衷心感谢。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了大量有关的中外资料,并得到许多无私的帮助,在此向有关人员表示诚挚的谢意。

由于作者水平有限,错误和不足之处在所难免,欢迎批评指正。

编 者



# 目 录

<b>Part One</b>	<b>Daily Life</b>	<b>日常生活</b>
Unit 1	Greetings and Introductions(1)	问候与介绍(1) ..... ( 2 )
Unit 2	Greetings and Introductions(2)	问候与介绍(2) ..... ( 10 )
Unit 3	Farewell	告别 ..... ( 20 )
Unit 4	Suggestions and Opinions(1)	建议与观点(1) ..... ( 30 )
Unit 5	Suggestions and Opinions(2)	建议与观点(2) ..... ( 42 )
Unit 6	Apologies and Answers	道歉与应答... ( 52 )
<b>Part Two</b>	<b>School Life</b>	<b>学校生活</b>
Unit 7	Studies and Courses	学习与课程 ... ( 62 )
Unit 8	In the Library	在图书馆..... ( 72 )
Unit 9	Sports	运动 ..... ( 82 )
Unit 10	At the School Dining Hall	在学校食堂 ..... ( 92 )
Unit 11	In the Classroom	在教室 ..... (102)
<b>Part Three</b>	<b>After-school Life</b>	<b>课余生活</b>
Unit 12	Telephone Call(1)	电话(1) ..... (112)
Unit 13	Telephone Call(2)	电话(2) ..... (122)
Unit 14	Likes and Dislikes	喜欢与不喜欢... (132)



Unit 15	Festivals 节日 .....	(142)
Unit 16	Plan 计划 .....	(152)
Unit 17	Invitation 邀请 .....	(160)
<b>Part Four</b>	<b>Social Life 社会生活</b>	
Unit 18	In a Restaurant 在餐馆里 .....	(170)
Unit 19	Shopping 购物 .....	(182)
Unit 20	Transport 交通 .....	(190)
Unit 21	Sight-seeing 观光 .....	(198)
Unit 22	Asking the Way 问路 .....	(210)
Unit 23	At the Post Office 在邮局 .....	(220)
Unit 24	Seeing the Doctor 看病 .....	(230)
Unit 25	Seeing a Film 看电影 .....	(240)
Unit 26	At the Barber's 在理发店 .....	(252)
<b>Part Five</b>	<b>Family Life 家庭生活</b>	
Unit 27	At Home 在家 .....	(262)
Unit 28	Requests 请求 .....	(272)
Unit 29	Talking about Weather 谈论天气 ...	(282)
Unit 30	Birthday 生日 .....	(292)
	句型操练和练习参考答案 .....	(303)







# Part One Daily Life



## Unit 1 Greetings and Introductions(1)



### I. Dialogues

#### Dialogue A

(Tom is an American boy. He's come to China with his parents and is going to study in China for two years. This is his first day at school. Miss Wang, is introducing Tom to her students in class.)

Wang: Good morning, boys and girls.

Students: Good morning, Miss Wang.

Wang: This is Tom Johnson. He is a newcomer to our school. He is to study with us for two years. I hope you'll get to know each other soon and get along with each other well. Tom can help you with your English and you can help Tom with his Chinese.

Tom: Hello, friends. How do you do?

Students: How do you do? We are glad to meet you.

Tom: Glad to meet you, too.

#### Dialogue B

(After class, some students are saying "hello" to Tom, their new classmate.)

Li Ming: Hello! Tom, welcome to Shanghai! I'm Li Ming. This is



# 第一部分 日常生活



## 第1章 问候与介绍(1)



### 对话 A

(汤姆是个美国男孩。他和父母一起来到中国,将在中国学习两年。今天,他第一天上学。王老师正在向全班同学介绍这位新同学。)

王: 同学们早上好!

学生: 王老师早上好!

王: 这位是我们的新同学,汤姆·约翰逊。他将和我们一起学习两年,我希望你们能尽快认识并友好相处。你们可以在语文和外语学习上互相帮助。

汤姆: 嗨,朋友们,你们好!

学生: 你好! 我们很高兴认识你。

汤姆: 我也很高兴认识你们。

### 对话 B

(下课后,一些同学在向新同学汤姆问好。)

李明: 你好! 汤姆,欢迎你到上海来! 我叫李明,这是方英。如果

Fang Ying: If you meet with any difficulty in life or study, please remember we are at your back.

Tom: Lots of thanks. So nice to meet you.

Fang Ying: Oh, here comes Chen Hua. She is very good at maths.

Chen Hua: Hi, my name is Chen Hua, how do you do?

Tom: How do you do?

### Dialogue C

(Tom and Li Ming meet at noon.)

Tom: Hello, Li Ming. How are you feeling this morning?

Li Ming: Fine, and you?

Tom: Well. It seems that I'm a bit under the weather<sup>①</sup> today. I have a slight fever.

Li Ming: Perhaps you are not used to the weather in Shanghai yet.<sup>②</sup>

Tom: No, I'm afraid not. It's much warmer in my hometown.

Li Ming: I suppose you need to go to see the doctor.

Tom: No, it's not that serious yet. Perhaps I need just a rest.

Li Ming: Take care of yourself, then. I hope it won't be long before you get accustomed to the weather here.<sup>③</sup>

Tom: Thanks a lot!

### Dialogue D

(Tom sees Fang Ying coming, so he goes over.)

Tom: Hi, Fang Ying. Nice to meet you here!

Fang: Isn't it Tom? So long no see.<sup>④</sup> Where have you been?

Tom: I have been to Lushan Mountain in summer.

Fang: Oh, that's great! You must have had a very good time!

Tom: Yes. Simply wonderful! Did you enjoy your vacation?

Fang: Just middling.<sup>⑤</sup> It's good to come back to school again.

Tom: But I wish the summer vacation hadn't been so short!



你在生活或学习上有什么困难,请记住我们在你背后(支持你)。

汤姆:谢谢你们。认识你们真好。

方英:哦,陈华来了,她的数学很棒。

陈华:嗨,我叫陈华,你好!

汤姆:你好!

### 对话 C

(中午,汤姆和李明遇上了。)

汤姆:你好,李明。早上过得怎么样?

李明:挺好的,你呢?

汤姆:嗯,今天我有点不舒服,有点儿发烧。

李明:可能你还没有习惯上海的天气。

汤姆:我想是的,我家乡比这要暖和得多。

李明:我想你得去看医生。

汤姆:不了,还不至于。也许我休息一会就好了。

李明:那你自己保重,希望你很快能适应这里的天气。

汤姆:谢谢!

### 对话 D

(汤姆看见方英走过来,便向她走去。)

汤姆:你好,方英。真高兴在这儿碰见你!

方:这不是汤姆吗?好久不见了,你上哪去啦?

汤姆:这个暑假我去了庐山。

方:噢,真不错!你一定玩得很开心吧!

汤姆:是啊。太棒了!你假期过得好吗?

方:还过得去。又回到学校了,真好。

汤姆:我却希望暑假能再长点儿!



**New Words and Expressions:**

- weather ['weðə] *n.* 天气    be used to 习惯于  
 suppose [sə'pəuz] *vt.* 设想    accustom [ə'kʌstəm] *vt.* 使习惯  
 vacation [və'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期

**Notes:**

- ① be (feel) a bit under the weather 略感不适或有点不舒服。  
 ② Perhaps you are not used to the weather in Shanghai yet. 可能你还不习惯上海的天气。  
 ③ I hope it won't be long before you get accustomed to the weather here. 希望你很快能适应这里的天气。  
 第②、③句中的 be / get used to 和 be / get accustomed to 是近义表达法,都可用于表示“习惯于……”,后接名词、代词或动名词。  
 ④ So long no see. 好久不见。  
 ⑤ Just middling. 还过得去。

**Sentence patterns and Sentence-pattern Drills:**

- A: How are you?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A: Hello! / Hi!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_! / \_\_\_\_\_!
- A: Good morning/ afternoon/evening!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_!
- A: \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: Not bad. Thanks.
- I'm a bit under the weather.  
I'm a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (困).  
I'm a bit \_\_\_\_\_ (累).  
The tea is \_\_\_\_\_ (有点烫).
- Tom isn't accustomed to the weather in Shanghai.  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (不习惯中国食品).



I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (习惯早起床).

## II. Social-intercourse Guide

### A. Making Greetings

Expressions of greetings vary according to the time of day and the formality of the situation, as is explained below:

1. "Good morning" is a common greeting used before lunch. It can be used in almost any situation. "Morning" is a rather informal version of the above greeting.
2. "Good afternoon" is used from after noon or after lunch to the end of the working day. This is somewhat formal.
3. "Good evening" is used after work or from about 6 p. m. onwards, and used in formal situations.
4. "Hello" is an extremely common greeting that can be used any time of the day and at all occasions, except the most formal ones.
5. "Hi" is an informal greeting. It used to be regarded as American English, but young Britons use it quite frequently today.
6. "How do you do?" is used when strangers are introduced to each other in formal occasions.
7. "How are you?" is used between the two who know each other but have parted for some time.

### B. Useful Expression (1): "Excellent!"

"Excellent!"可用于称赞别人以技巧或知识完成某事或某项工作,并且有出色的表现。意为“十分出色!”“好极了!” Examples:

1. Teacher: How about your 100-metre race just now?  
Student: 12"8. I got the championship.  
Teacher: Excellent!
2. Although Sally is only five years old, she has got a very good memory. Just the other day, her father asked her if she was

ready for the speech she had to make at her kindergarten on Speech Day (毕业典礼). She said, "Of course, I am." Her father asked her to say her speech without referring to the 300-word script (演说稿), which, he believed, was much too long for a kindergarten kid. To his surprise, Sally did it without missing a single word in her ten-minute practice. When she finished her rehearsal, her father gave her a big hand (热烈鼓掌) and said, "Excellent!"

### III. Background

#### American English and British English (I)

Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and the USA, and in everyday speech the two people have little difficulty in understanding one another. In fact, the Americans have exported (输出) a large number of their words and phrases to Britain — through literature, the movies, TV, American soldiers during both World Wars, and tourists. The following words and phrases, among countless (无数的) others, are of American origin: teenager, boyfriend, radio, commuter, (football) fan, hold-up (robbery), right away (at once), slip up (make a mistake), beat up (give someone a beating), let's face it (let's admit), way of life.

Some of the words that the Americans now use come from the languages of their immigrants (移民), particularly from the Germans, who make up a large proportion (比例) of the country's population. The basic meaning of "dumb" in both British and American English is "unable to speak". In the USA it got a second meaning, "stupid" straight from the German "dumb" (stupid), and this second meaning has now crossed the Atlantic to Britain. As the German immigrants learned English, they sometimes translated literally from their own language. For example, "ausfullen" became "to fill out (a form,





etc.)”, and the Americans have adopted “fill out” instead of the British English “fill in”, though some Britons now use “fill out”.

Of course, there are some American words that are peculiar to the USA and are quite different from their equivalents in the rest of the English-speaking world. Here is a list of some of the most important.

Am. English	Brit. English	Am. English	Brit. English
elevator	lift	sidewalk	pavement
faucet	tap	truck	lorry, truck
bath tub	bath	garbage, trash	rubbish
apartment	flat	check	bill
to line up	to queue	candy	sweets
Inc.	Co.	rent a car	hire a car

To those who speak or learn American English, “to wash up” means to wash one’s hands, but in British English it means to wash the dishes.

(to be continued)

**IV. Exercise:** 根据对话内容, 选出能填入空白处的最佳选项

A: Ah, there’s Tom. \_\_\_\_\_ you to meet him. He’s from America.

B: I’d like very much \_\_\_\_\_ him.

A: Hello, Tom, meet Li Ming, \_\_\_\_\_ my classmates. He’s \_\_\_\_\_ my family, too.

C: \_\_\_\_\_ Glad to meet you here.

B: How do you do? I’m very pleased to meet you.

(They shake hands with each other.)

A. How are you?                      B. to meet                      C. I’d better

D. I’d like                                  E. a friend of

F. How do you do?                      G. one of