

HOVER HOVER

HOVER (张翔) 编著

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征服 聋哑 英语

征服聋哑英语 —— 征服聋子听力、哑巴口语！



世界图书出版公司

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征服聋哑英语

开卷有益

所谓聋哑英语，是比喻中国人学英语时普遍存在的“聋子听力”和“哑巴口语”交流障碍。主要表现在：有一定英语基础，具备一定的词汇量和语法知识，能看懂一般英语文章，可以进行一些基本的日常用语会话，仅此而已。当真正同英美人就某个话题、某个专业、某个领域进行口语交流时，却常常听不懂、说不出地道流利、原汁原味的英语……

原因何在呢？方法问题吗？教材问题吗？教师问题吗？都不尽然。表面上看，大多数英语学习者整天书不离手、考试不断、死记硬背仍乐此不疲，结果呢，事倍功半！归根结底，问题出在缺乏口语交流环境上！

解决“聋子听力”和“哑巴口语”最有效、最简便的方法主要有以下四种：



① 根据统计，英美人平时口语交流最常用的惯用动词有

60 个左右, 它们分别是 “be, take, make, get, go, give, come, bring, call, do, put, set, have, break, carry, catch, find, draw, drop, lay, play, run, see, show, settle, sit, step, think, touch, keep, turn, wear, work, look, live, let, leave, ask, knock, hold, hand, hang, back, count, die, clear, check, cut, fall, pick, pay, pass, reckon, pull, stand, stick, strike, use 等。”比如说, 你要是学会用 “take” 一词, 就能表达 120 多个意思。学会用 “make” 一词, 就能表达 50 多个意思。中国学生往往忽视这些过于 easy 的常用词, 理解词义和用法很片面。另外, 中国学生常常对这些词与介词、副词的搭配组合感到搞不懂: 我知道惯用语中的每一个单词, 但不明白这个惯用语的含义 (I know every word in an idiom, but I don't know what it implies.)。

如果读者能够完全掌握这些动词及其搭配, 并能熟练运用, 将会极大提高口语表达能力, 突破 “哑巴口语” 的羁绊! 学习效果将远远大于一朝一夕死记硬背、生搬硬套 “英语 900 句”!

2) 造成 “聋哑英语” 的一个重要原因是: 中国人主要是通过阅读英语教材课文来学习英语, 而非像学母语一样先会口语再学语文知识。由于外语环境影响的 “先天不足”, 我们只能主要通过阅读形式认知并掌握英语最终获取信息。毋庸置疑, 阅读是我们学习英语的最主要途径。这就导致英语学习者普遍存在看得懂、说不出, 阅读理解能力挺强, 口语表达能力很弱, 读得再多也变不成自己的语言瓶颈! 关键在于, 怎样才能看得懂就能说得出口英语呢? 如何 “借鸡下蛋” 呢? 可以 “纸上谈兵” 吗?

英语国家学生在学习母语时，也曾着重学习复述课文所必需的 (reporting verbs) 转述动词，意在训练口语自我表达能力。全国的各大高校英语系也有意识地培养学生的复述能力，但缺乏必要的系统性和指导性，老师随意就某篇课文让学生复述或谈读后感，而学生则想当然地背些原文草草了事，说得准确地道与否自己也没多少信心。本书专门向学习者讲授了 30 多个必备英语转述动词，还精选出有助于提高英语学习者表情达意的文章，并编写了标准地道的口语复述与总结范文，加以指导性训练，一定会帮助学生提高“看得懂就能说得出口”的口语表达能力。

③ (Language serves as dress of thoughts. Thoughts are always expressed by words. Without thinking, language would be meaningless.) 语言是思维的外衣。思维常用词语来阐释。没有思维，语言就会毫无意义。有这样一个事实：在英国举办的英语夏令营里，来自新加坡的小学五年级学生的英语口语要比来自中国的重点高中学生表达能力强。通过调查发现，新加坡的小学开设的算术、历史、语言、地理等课程均采用全英语教学，尤其是算术，很大程度上帮助学生养成了用英语进行逻辑思维的习惯。因此，本书专门开辟了一个通过归纳、分析、推理和演绎训练学会用英语进行逻辑思维的栏目，最终征服聋哑英语！

④所谓“聋子听力”，就是指听不清楚和听不明白口头语言所表达出的语音和语义信息，即听力辨音能力和听力理解能力很差。语速跟不上的原因实质上是英语发音语速很快，一

一般为每分钟 150 - 160 个词。而课堂教学英语发音速为每分钟 70 个词左右。美国之音慢速英语新闻为每分钟 90 个词。英语发音之所以快，在于它的节奏行点为重音计时节奏，即每句话的关键词重读，而结构词、功能词均弱读，每个重读音之间的时间间隔一般相同，语流速度很快。因此，本书所有训练均按标准英语配有美式发音磁带，帮助同学们既克服“哑巴口语”，又突破“聋子听力”，最终征服“聋哑”英语、掌握英语听说交流技能！



要想能听、会说英语就学

——《征服聋哑英语》

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第一篇

征服英语人必用

60 大口语惯用词 听说训练





1

linking (or copula.), between the subject and various complements 连系动词或为连系词, 在主语与各种补足语之间

- 1) (*with a noun or pron., identifying or asking about the subject*) 与名词或代名词连用, 表明或询问主语为何

I am a teacher.

He is a Catholic.

Who is that woman?

It was Friday yesterday.

- 2) (*with an adj. or a prep. , indicating a quality, an attribute*) 与形容词或介词连用, 表明性质或属性

My little sister is ten years old.

Miniskirts are still in fashion.

That book is quite interesting

- 3) (*with a prep. or adverbial particle, indicating a place*) 与介词或副词接语连用, 表示地方

Your books are on the desk.

John's out in the garden.

All the boys were upstairs just now.

- 4) (*with a noun. or a prep. , indicating possession, actual or intended*) 与名词或介词连用, 表明实际所有或意欲得到



The telephone call is for you.

The money is not yours, it's John's.

2

linking verb, indicating a change from one quality, place etc.

to another 连系动词, 表示从某种性质, 某一地方等改变为另一性质, 另一地方等

My students told me they all wanted to be there.

Suddenly his face was pale.

I really want to be a teacher in the future.

3

used after there and before a / an, no, some, etc + n. 用于 *there* 之后及 *a / an, no, some* 等 + 名词之前

1) (*with introductory there*) 与开端的 *there* 连用

There's a book on the desk.

There are some people in the room.

There was a telephone call for you a moment ago.

There were some stamps in that drawer.

2) (*also with introductory there, meaning "exist"*) 亦与开端的 *there* 连用, 表“存在”之意

There is a God.

For there to be life there must be air and water.

3) *go, come (esp. the pp. been)* 去, 来, 用过去分词 *been*



I have been to Shanghai three times.

He asked me, "Have you ever been to Tibet?"

Has the postman been yet?

4) *the be-all and end-all (of sth.) the most important part (of it)* 某事物之最重要的部分

5) "*been and...*" *used to indicate surprise, protest, etc.* 常用以表示惊异、抗议等

You have been and bought a new hat!

Who's been and taken my dictionary?

for the time being: until some other arrangement 暂时

the ...to be: future 未来的, 准……

the bride to be 准新娘

would-be: who wishes to be or imagines himself to be 志愿做……的; 想象自己是……; 自以为是……的

a would-be poet 自以为是诗人的人、有志成为诗人的人

might-have-been n. [cf] past possibility 已经过去的可能的

4

aux. verb, present participle 情态动词, 现在分词

1) *used with presp. to form the progressive or continuous tenses* 与现在分词连用, 构成进行时

I am thinking.

Are you kidding?

We shall be seeing you soon.

What have you been doing this week?

2) *used with a pp. to form the passive voice* 与过去分词连用,



构成被动语态

Where were they made?

John Kennedy was killed in 1963.

3) *used with to + infinitive* 与带 *to* 的不定式连用

- a. equivalent to, must, or ought to, indicate duty, necessity, etc. = must or ought to 表示责任或必要

I am to inform you that... = I have been told to inform you that ...

You are to be caught (deserved) congratulated.

- b. intention 意愿, 打算

They are to be married in May.

- c. possibility 可能性

Your school bag was not to be (couldn't be) found.

- d. a supposition or unreal condition 假设; 非真实情况

If I were to tell you / Were I to tell you ...

If it were to rain tomorrow = If it rained...

- e. (chiefly p. t.) destiny (主要用于过去式) 表命运

He was never to see his wife and family again.

- f. mutual arrangement 表安排

We are to be married in May.

Every member of the party was to pay his own expenses.

- g. the expressed wish of another person 他人所表示的愿望

At what time am I = (do you want me) to be there?

- h. purpose 目的

The telegram was to say that she had been delayed.



take



1

get or lay hold of with the hands or any other part of the body, eg. the arms, teeth or with an instrument, (of let go of or release. as opposite in meaning) 握、摆、执、抱

take sb's hand

take sth. on one's back

take a man by the throat

take sb. in one's arms

take sth. up(= pick it up) with one's fingers

take hold of sth. = grasp or seize it 抓住或捉住某

2

capture/ catch (sb. or sth.) by surprise or pursuit or win (in a contest. etc.) 捕捉、袭击、占领、获得(竞赛)获胜

take a town(fortress)

take 500 prisoners

be taken prisoner captive: be caught and be made a prisoner

The rabbit was taken in a trap.

The major's bull took (= was awarded) the first prize at the agricultural show.



How many tricks did you take?

Be careful not to take cold.

take sb's fancy: please, delight 使高兴、使愉快

The new dance has really taken the public's fancy.

take sb. at a disadvantage:

be approached, attacked, etc. when unready in an unfavourable situation etc. 乘人不备、乘人之危

be taken ill: (passive only) become ill, catch an illness (只用被动语态)患病

take sb. unaware: be surprised; approach or discover sb. doing sth. when he is unaware of one's presence that one sees him, etc.

在某人不知有人在场, 不知有人看到时接近某人或发现某人做某事, 冷不防出现, 突然接近, 撞见某人做某事

3

use or borrow without permission, steal, avail oneself of 不经同意擅自使用或借用、偷窃、自取或擅自利用

Someone has taken my hat. i. e. by mistake.

Who has taken my bicycle, borrowed or stolen it?

He takes whatever he can lay his hands on.

4

carry sth, accompany sb, away from a place 携带、拿走某物, 伴随某人

take letters to the post