



名师指导

中学交际英语

English

Communicative

Teacher's Guide to

JEFEC

中学



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英语



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前 言

人教版中学英语新教材已经在全国正式使用六年了,新教材自始至终体现出“交际功能”。不论在学生学习过程中,还是在中考中,“交际功能”都突出了重要的位置。为了适应当前中学英语的教学要求和教学改革的发展,帮助广大初中学生牢固而准确地掌握好初中阶段的“交际功能”,我们组织了具有丰富教学经验、命题经验和专业知识很强的骨干教师编写这本《名师指导中学交际英语》,供初中学生和教师使用。

本书在编写上有以下特点:

1. 按照交际功能的体系安排编写内容,既与各年级新授课相结合,又能兼顾阶段复习、毕业升学总复习的需要;

2. 编者在把握大纲和驾驭教材的基础上,针对各个交际功能的重点、难点、疑点进行讲解指导,密切联系学生在学习中的实际情况,设置具有较强针对性的练习;

3. 本书图文并茂、取材新颖、语言地道,在突出交际功能的基本要点和基本技能训练的同时,注意启迪思维、发展智力、培养能力,既可供一般学生使用,也可供学有余力的学生拓展知识面。

参加本书编写的有王月琴、韩秀敏、王学凯、高瑞阔、战歌、周隽等同志。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免有一些不足之处,欢迎广大读者和同行们提出批评和建议,以便再版时修订。

王 月 琴

2000年于合肥一中桃李园

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一、问候及应答 Greetings and responses



I. 日常用语

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening. 早上/下午/晚上好!
Hello/ Hi. 你好。
How are you? 你好吗?
2. Fine, thank you. And you? 很好, 谢谢。你呢?
Very well, thank you. 很好, 谢谢。

II. 用法指导

“Hello.”作为招呼语常用在和别人打招呼、相互问候、接电

话时的开头,也可表示惊奇或用以唤起对方注意的语气词。回答时可用“Hello.”,也可用“Hi.”。“Hi.”为非正规场合用语,它表示见面时的问候及引起对方的注意。

熟悉的人见面时的问候语除了“Hello.”之外,还有“Glad to see you. / Nice to see you. / How are you?”。“Glad to see you.”和“Nice to see you.”(见到你很高兴。),回答仍用同样的句子。“How are you?”(你身体好吗?)是熟人之间用来询问对方身体状况的礼貌用语,这种问候只是礼节性的,故应答时,不一定要叙述自己的健康状况,答语一般常用“Fine, thank you. And you? / I am fine, thank you. How are you? / I'm OK. / I'm all right. / I'm very well, thank you. And you?”,如果有疾患,可以说“Not too well today, I'm afraid.”(恐怕今天不太好。),如果身体不太好,可用“Not too bad(还行). How are you?”。

初次见面时问候语一般用“How do you do? Glad to meet you. / Pleased to meet you. / Nice to meet you.”,答语与问候语相同,除“How do you do?”以外,其余的问候语的答语也可以在句后加 too,或用“Me, too.”。另外,问候语还有“Good morning. / afternoon! / evening.”。

III. 例题分析

1. A: Hello!

B: (1) _____! My name is Li Lei. What's your name, please?

A: My name is Lucy.

B: Nice to meet you.

A: (2) _____.

【分析】前面已经介绍了“Hello.”常用于和别人打招呼、相互问

候的开头语,回答通常也用“Hello.”,故空格(1)应填“Hello! Nice to meet you.”。这句话常常用于初次见面,答语也同样用“Nice to meet you.”或“Nice to meet you, too.”。too表示“也”,通常用逗号与前面的句子隔开。

2. A: Hi, Li Lei!

B: _____, Lucy!

A: What class are you in?

B: Class One.

【分析】“Hi.”与“Hello.”一样是打招呼用语,但“Hi.”用于非正规场合,主要用于关系密切的伙伴、朋友、熟人之间,在口语中广泛使用,回答也常用“Hi.”。

3. A: Hi, Li Lei! Nice to meet you again.

B: Hi, Lucy! Nice to meet you again, too.

A: (1) _____?

B: I'm fine, thank you. (2) _____?

A: I'm fine, too.

【分析】“I'm fine.”(我身体很好。)是“How are you?”的答语,由此可推断出空格(1)填“How are you?”,再由“I'm fine, too.”(我身体也很好。)推断出空格(2)也是询问对方身体状况,为避免重复,可省略为“And you?”,相当于“And how are you?”。

4. A: Good morning, Miss Gao!

B: _____, Li Lei.

A: How are you, Miss Gao!

B: Fine, thanks.

【分析】“Good morning!”是见面打招呼用语,通常用于上午(中午12点之前),答语也是“Good morning!”,注意熟人之间,如同学、同事见面时,通常只说“Morning!”代替“Good morning!”。

类似的还有“Good afternoon!”(下午好!),用于中午12点之后到晚饭前见面打招呼。“Good evening!”(晚上好!)用于晚饭后见面打招呼。

5. A: Hello, Mr Smith. _____

B: Hello, Mr Ling. How are you? I'm glad to see you, too.

A) Glad to see you again.

B) How are you?

C) How old are you?

D) How do you do?

[分析]“How are you?”(你身体好吗?)和“How do you do?”(你好!)的应答语都不可能是“I'm glad to see you, too.”,只有“Glad to see you again.”才是正确的。值得注意的是,英美人在谈话中有许多话题是避而不谈的,诸如年龄、体重、工资、个人隐私等。

6. 当你应邀参加一个家庭晚会,进门时,你应向主人说
_____(1)_;当晚会结束,你向主人道别时说_____(2)_____

A) Good night.

B) Good evening.

【分析】“Good evening.”用于晚上第一次见面而且较早些时候;“Good night.”用于晚上临行前道别或临睡前道晚安。

7. A: How are you?

B: _____

A) How are you?

B) Hello.

C) How do you do?

D) I'm OK.

【分析】“How are you?”(你好。)是见面时的问候语,也可以用于询问对方身体状况,应答语用“Fine, thank you. / Fine, thanks. / I'm very well, thank you.”或“I'm OK.”。“I'm OK.”相当于

“I'm fine.”, 所以此题选 D。“How do you do?” 虽是疑问句的形式, 但是表达陈述句的含义, 意思是“你好! ”。这是两人初次见面时的问候语, 应答也用“How do you do?”, 它比“Nice to meet you.” 稍正式一些。

8. A: How are you, Jim?

B: _____ Mum.

A: What's wrong with you?

B: I have a headache.

A) Fine,

B) Not too well,

C) How are you?

D) I've had enough,

【分析】由对话最后两句可知 Jim 今天的确不舒服, 且问候的人又是他的妈妈, 所以此题应该选 B, 意思为“不太好”。但是要注意, 在英美国家, 回答“How are you?” 时, 如果对方不是亲密的朋友或自己的家庭成员, 即使你感觉不好, 一般也要说“Fine.” 或“Very well.” (英国英语)。

IV. 专项练习

补全对话:

1. A: Hello, Tom!

B: (1) _____, John! How are you?

A: Fine, (2) _____ (3) _____. And how are you?

B: I'm (4) _____ better now.

2. A: Hello!

B: Hello! My name is Zhang Hong. What's your name?

A: My name is Wei Fang.

B: _____.

A: Nice to meet you, too.

3. A: (1) _____ are (2) _____, Lily?

B: Fine, thanks.

4. Lily: Li Lei, this is my sister Lucy. Lucy, this is my friend
Li Lei.

Li Lei: Glad to meet you, Lucy.

Lucy: (1) _____.

Li Lei: (2) _____?

Lucy: How do you do?

单项选择:

5. 一位外籍小朋友遇到你, 对你说: "How do you do?", 你应回答: _____

A) How are you?

B) I do very well.

C) How do you do?

D) Yes, I do.

6. 别人对你介绍说, 这位小朋友叫 Lucy, 你很高兴, 你可以说: _____

A) Hi, Lucy! Nice to see you.

B) Thank you, Lucy!

C) What are you, Lucy?

D) That's all right.

7. 一位外国朋友很关心你, 对你说: "How are you?", 你可以回答: _____

A) Nice to see you.

B) Thanks a lot.

C) I'm twelve.

D) I'm fine, thank you.

8. A: How is your father?

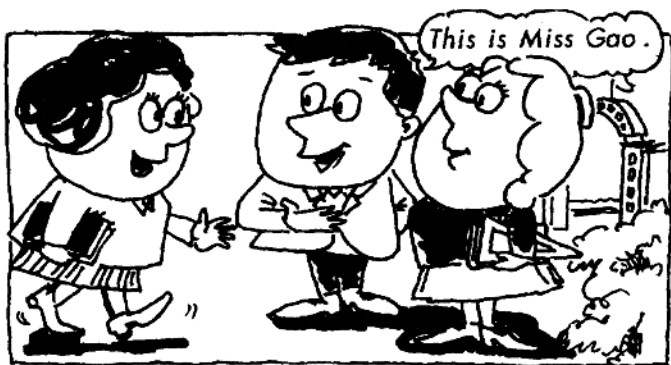
B: _____, thank you.

A) He is very well

B) He is very good

- C)He is healthy D)He feels good
9. It's 10 o'clock. I'm going to bed. _____, Mum.
- A)Good morning B)Good afternoon
- C)Good evening D)Good night
10. _____, Mr Green. Welcome to the evening party. Come in, please.
- A)Good morning B)Good afternoon
- C)Good evening D)Good night

二、介绍 Introductions



I . 日常用语

1. This is Mr/ Mrs/ Miss... 这位是……先生/太太/小姐。
2. How do you do? 你好!
Nice/Glad to meet you. 见到你很高兴。
3. My name is... I'm a student 我叫……我是个学生。

II . 用法指导

在英美等英语国家里,陌生人相识一般需要他人介绍,分为自我介绍或书信介绍。介绍时所采取的形式有正式和非正式两种,这要视被介绍者的年龄、地位以及介绍的场合而定。例如:

把一位新来的教授介绍给大学校长,把年轻人介绍给长者通常采用正式的形式;家中朋友聚会就比较随便,介绍人们相识不必拘于形式。下面是英语中几种介绍用语:

May I introduce Mr...? (我可以向您介绍……先生吗?)

Allow me to introduce Mr... (允许我向您介绍……先生。)

I'd like you to meet Mr... (我想向您介绍……先生。)

Please meet Mr... (请认识一下……先生。)

介绍之后可以说:

I'm delighted/ pleased/ glad to meet you. (很高兴见到您。)

It's a pleasure to meet you. (见到您很高兴。)

How do you do? (您好!)

III. 例题分析

1. Li Lei: Dad, _____ my classmates Lucy and Lily. They are twins.

Dad: Glad to see you, welcome to our home. Come in, please.

A) they are

B) this is

C) how are

D) these are

【分析】根据对话可以看出, Lucy 和 Lily 与 Li Lei 的父亲初次见面, Li Lei 作为介绍者, 把她们介绍给他的父亲。把第三者介绍给别人时, 如果是复数, 要用句型“*These are... and...*”, 故此题选 D。

2. Li Lei: Good morning, Miss Gao! Shall I introduce my friend Zhang Hua to you?

Miss Gao: _____

A) Oh, I'm pleased to meet you, Zhang Hua.

B) I'm sorry, you shall not.

C) Yes, you shall.

D) What do you do, Zhang Hua?

【分析】由对话得知 Li Lei 正把他的朋友 Zhang Hua 介绍给 Miss Gao, 接下来对方应打招呼。前面已经介绍了这些用语如“*How do you do? (It's) Nice / Glad to see / meet you.*”, 故此题选 A 项。B 项回答显得很不得体; C 项不符合英语习惯; D 项的意思是“你是干什么的?”或“你是从事什么职业的?”。

3. You are at a party. A person comes to you and says to you, “Hi! My name is Jim Green.”, you should say, “_____”

A) How are you?

B) Sorry. I don't know you.

C) Nice to see you. I'm Lu Ming.

D) Who are you? I think we have never met before.

【分析】Jim Green 在作自我介绍。自我介绍句型是“*My name is...*”或“*I'm...*”。正确而又礼貌的应答是先向 Jim 打个招呼问好, 再把自己介绍给 Jim。A 项是熟人之间用来问对方身体状况的礼貌用语, B 项和 D 项都为不礼貌的应答, 只有 C 项是正确的。

4. 看下面对话中是否有错误。

Li Lei: Hi, this is Li Lei. What's your name?

Liu Ying: My name is Liu Ying.

Li Lei: How do you do?

Liu Ying: How do you do?

【分析】由对话可知 Li Lei 在向 Liu Ying 作自我介绍, 应该用自

我介绍句型“I'm... My name is...”,而“This is...”是把第三者介绍给别人的用语,不符合题意。故对话中的第一句话应改为“I'm Li Lei.”。

5. A: Excuse me. Your name is Jim, _____ ?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Glad to meet you, Jim. I'm Bob.

B: Glad to meet you, Bob.

A) are you B) aren't you

C) is it D) isn't it

【分析】当你不太确定对方的名字时,你可以用句型“You are..., aren't you?”或“Your name is..., isn't it?”,故此题选D。如果你不能确定对方的名字,此句就读升调,如果对对方的名字有把握,就读降调。

IV. 专项练习

单项选择:

1. A: Uncle, _____ my classmate Han Meimei.

B: Hello, Mei-mei. Nice to meet you.

A) she is B) it is C) this is D) that is

2. A: Hi, Peter. This is my cousin(表姐) Karen.

B: _____

A) Are you Karen? B) How are you?

C) What's wrong with you? D) Nice to meet you.

3. A: Good afternoon, Mr White! Shall I introduce my friend Henry to you?

B: _____

A) I'm sorry, I have no time.

- B) Oh, it's nice to meet you.
 C) Yes, you shall.
 D) What are you doing?
4. A: Good morning, Mrs Read. I'm Robert Brown, your new neighbour.
 B: _____
 A) How are you?
 B) Sorry, I don't know you.
 C) How do you do, Mr Brown?
 D) Who are you?
5. A: Excuse me, you are Peter, _____?
 B: Yes, I'm Peter.
 A: Glad to meet you. I'm John.
 B: Glad to meet you, too.
 A) is it B) are you
 C) isn't it D) aren't you
6. A: Hello, Li Ping! _____ Jim. _____ from England.
 B: Hello, Jim. Nice to see you.
 A) He is. . . He is B) This is. . . This is
 C) This is. . . He is D) He is. . . This is

三、告别 Farewells



I. 日常用语

1. I think it's time for us to leave now. 我想我们该走了。

2. Good-bye! / Bye-bye! / Bye! 再见!

See you later/tomorrow. / See you. 一会儿/明天见。/ 再见。

Good night. 晚安!

II. 用法指导

“Good-bye!”是分手时最普通的告别语,不论在何种场合,对任何人都很适合;“Bye-bye!”或“Bye!”,原出于儿语,现在成年人也常使用,但对陌生人或对长辈来说,仍嫌不够庄重;“See you. / See you later. / See you tomorrow.”(再见。/ 一会儿见。/ 明天见。)这些较为随便的道别用语,常用于有时间预约