

英语会话教程

A COURSE OF ENGLISH CONVERSATION

中外出版社教材编写组 编写

北京外语学院教授 陈琳 录音

电台英语播音员 黎小东

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中 外 出 版 社 出 版

香港九龙弥敦道500号1楼

电话: 3-308932

时代图书有限公司发行

香港九龙弥敦道500号1楼

电话: 3-308932

天虹印刷有限公司

九龙新蒲岗大有街26号三楼

电话: 3-210047

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Lesson One

GREETINGS

SMITH: Good morning, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: How are you this morning?

CHANG: I'm very well, thank you. And you?

SMITH: I'm fine, thank you.

CHANG: Good afternoon, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good afternoon, Mr. Chang. Lovely day, isn't it?

CHANG: Yes, isn't it?

SMITH: Have you been out for a walk?

CHANG: Yes, it's such a fine day that I thought I'd go out for some fresh air.

CHANG: Good evening, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good evening, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: How's everything with you?

SMITH: Fine, thank you.

CHANG: Have you done any sightseeing yet?

SMITH: Yes, I went to the Summer Palace this morning. I must say it's a beautiful place.

CHANG: Hello, Wang!①

WANG: Why, hello, Chang! I haven't seen you for a long time. How's everything at the office?

CHANG: Fine. And how are you getting on at the cadre training school?

WANG: We are getting along fine. We have a course in scientific management. Some of us are studying English, too.

CHANG: That's good. I hope I can join you soon.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

greeting ['gri:tɪŋ] *n.* 问候

greet [gri:t] *v.t.*

lovely ['lʌvli] *adj.* 美好的

sightseeing ['saɪtsi:ɪŋ] *n.* 游览,
观光

to do some sightseeing 去游

览,去观光

Summer Palace ['sʌmə ,pælɪs]

颐和园

cadre ['kɑ:də] *n.* 干部

course [kɔ:s] *n.* 课程

scientific management 科学管理

NOTES

1. How are you this morning? 你今天早晨好吗?

How are you? 是见面时问候对方健康情况的寒暄语,对方可按情况作具体答复。

①这里以姓称呼是对比较熟悉的人的一种英语表达方式,按具体情况可译作“老王”或“小王”。

2. I'm very well, thank you. And you? 我很好,谢谢你,你呢?
And you? 是 And how are you? 的简略说法。在回答对方问候健康的话之后,反问时用。
3. Lovely day, isn't it? 天气真好啊,是不是?
这句话虽然是问话形式,实际是惊叹语气,应当用降调。回答 Yes, isn't it? 也用降调。
4. Have you been out for a walk? 你出去散步啦?
to have been out for a walk 指出去散过步了。此处不能说 to have gone out for a walk, 意思是到外面散步去了。
5. Yes, it's such a fine day that I thought I'd go out for some fresh air. 是啊,天气这样好,我想出来呼吸点新鲜空气。(话里表达了没有出来散步前的想法。用 go 是英语表达方式。)
I'd 是 I would 的缩写。
6. How's everything with you? 你们一切都好吗?
分别一段时间以后问对方情况的常用语,也可以说 How are things with you? 意思相同。
7. I must say it's a beautiful place. 这个地方真漂亮呀。
I must say 表示十分肯定的口气。
8. Why, hello!
Why 在此是感叹词,表示惊讶。
9. And how are you getting on at the cadre training school? 你们在干部训练学校好吗?
10. We have a course in scientific management. 我们有一门科学管理课。
11. I hope I can join you soon. 我希望很快就能跟你们在一起。意思是:我希望很快就去。

Lesson Two

PARTING

1. Chang and Wang are going back to their rooms after evening study

CHANG: I'm rather tired. I think I'll go right to bed.

What about you?

WANG: I'm going to read the newspaper for a while.

CHANG: Aren't you sleepy?

WANG: Not very. I had a nap after lunch.

(They arrive at Chang's door.)

CHANG: Well, good night, Wang. See you tomorrow.

WANG: Good night, Chang. Have a good rest.

2. Chang says good-bye to an old colleague after a chat in the street

CHANG: Well, I'm afraid I must be going now. I have to attend a meeting with some foreign experts. Nice to have seen you.

WANG: I'm glad to have seen you, too. Come and see me when you have time.

CHANG: Thanks, I'll do that. Good-bye.

WANG: Good-bye.

**3. Chang is leaving after spending
an afternoon at Wang's**

CHANG (*getting ready to leave*): I'm afraid I must be going now.

WANG: Must you? It's still early.

CHANG: I really must. We're having an early supper and taking the children to see the dance drama *The Dagger Society* tonight.

WANG: Well, in that case I won't keep you.

CHANG (*at the door*): Good-bye, and thanks for a very pleasant afternoon.

WANG: I'm so glad you could come. Drop in whenever you have time.

CHANG: Thanks, I will.

**4. Chang and Smith are waiting for their cars
after a reception**

SMITH: It was a very nice reception, wasn't it?

CHANG: Yes, it was, indeed. Are you going back to your hotel, Mr. Smith? If you are, I can give you a lift. I'm going that direction.

SMITH: It's very kind of you, but they're sending a car for me. Thank you just the same.

CHANG: Oh, here's my car. Good night, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good night, Mr. Chang.

5. Smith takes leave of Chang

SMITH (*looking at his watch*): I'm afraid I must be going.

I had no idea it was so late. I have an engagement at half past ten.

CHANG: I won't keep you then. It was very nice of you to come to see me.

SMITH: It has been a pleasure. Good-bye, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Good-bye, Mr. Smith. Thank you again for coming.

6. Chang sees Smith off at the station

SMITH: It's very kind of you to come to see me off, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Not at all. It's the least we could do.

SMITH: Thank you.

CHANG: Give my best regards to Mr. Brown and Mr. White.

SMITH: I'll do that. Thank you, Mr. Chang, for everything you have done for me during my stay here.

CHANG: You're welcome. I hope you can come again to our next Fair.

SMITH: I hope so too. Good-bye, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: Good-bye, Mr. Smith. I wish you a very pleasant journey home.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

parting *n.* 分手

colleague ['kɒli:g] *n.* 同事

attend [ə'tend] *v.t.* 出席, 参加

expert ['ekspə:t] *n.* 专家

foreign expert 外国专家

The Dagger Society 小刀会

reception [ri'sepʃən] *n.* 招待会

lift *n.* (汽车等)顺便搭乘

to give someone a lift 让人

搭(汽车)

direction [di'rekʃən] *n.* 方向

regards *n.* 问候

engagement [in'geɪdʒmənt] *n.*

约会

in that case 在这种情况下

to take leave of someone 向

某人告别

to see someone off 送行

Not at all. 不要客气,没什么

You're welcome. 不要客气,不

用谢。(在别人向你道谢时,用

这套语回答.)

NOTES

1. **I think I'll go right to bed.** 我想我马上去睡。

2. **What about you?** 你怎么样?

这是问对方对某件事的意见时的用语。

3. **Aren't you sleepy?** 你不困吗?

这是一个否定疑问句,带有惊讶口气。

4. **Good night.**

是晚间分别时的客套语。晚间见面时应当说 **Good evening.**

不能说 **Good night.**

5. **Have a good rest.** 好好休息吧。

6. **I must be going now.** 我该走了。

在 **I must be going now** 前,加上 **I'm afraid**, 口气较为缓和些。

7. **I have to attend a meeting with some foreign experts.** 我有一个同外国专家座谈的会。

8. **Nice to have seen you.** 见到你真好极了。

注意:这是分别时所说的话。**Nice to see you.** 是见面时所说的话,不要相混。

9. **At Wang's = At Wang's house.** 在王家。

在表示店铺或某人的家时,名词所有格后面的名词往往省去。

如: **my uncle's** 叔父家, **the barber's** 理发店。

10. Well, in that case I won't keep you. 噢, 既然如此, 我就不留你了。

11. Drop in whenever you have time. 有空就来坐坐。
to drop in 有随时来的意思。

12. Thank you just the same. 谢谢你。(意思是虽然没有接受对方邀请, 但仍然表示感谢。)

13. I had no idea it was so late. 我没想到已经这么晚了。

I had no idea 作“我没想到”或“我不知道”讲, 后面跟 *that*-clause, 但口语中 *that* 往往省去。

注意: 这句话里的动词用过去时, 因为指的是说这句话之前的情况。

14. I won't keep you then. 那我不留你了。

then 是语气词, 用在句尾, 不重读。

15. It has been a pleasure. 我很高兴。(表示我来看你, 对我是件愉快的事。)

替对方做了一件事, 听了对方表示感谢之后, 往往也用这句话回答, 表示乐于帮忙。

16. Not at all. It's the least we could do. 没什么, 这是我们起码该做的。

用“我们”是指代表某单位。句里用 *could* 或 *can* 都可以, 但用 *could* 比较客气些。

17. Give my best regards to... 请你替我问候(某人)。

18. I wish you a very pleasant journey home. 祝你回国旅途一路顺风。

Lesson Three

REQUESTS AND RESPONSES

1. Chang wants to borrow a dictionary

CHANG: Would you lend me your dictionary?

WANG: Certainly. Here you are.

CHANG: Thank you. I just want to look up a few words.

WANG: There's no hurry. Take your time. I'm not using it now.

CHANG (*after using it*): Thanks.

WANG: You're welcome.

2. Chang asks Wang to get him something

WANG: I'm going shopping. Is there anything I can get for you?

CHANG: Yes, you might get me a copy of the latest issue of *Red Flag* and a pad of writing paper.

WANG: All right.

CHANG: Thanks.

* * *

WANG: Here is your *Red Flag* and writing paper.

CHANG: Thanks. How much do I owe you?

WANG: Forty-nine fen.

CHANG: Here you are. Thanks a lot.

WANG: You're welcome.

3. Chang asks Wang to help him with something

CHANG: Hello, Wang! Say, could you help me with these New Year's pictures? There are so many of them. I don't know which to choose.

WANG: Sure, I'll be glad to. This one is good. It shows Premier Chou En-lai meeting with the educated young people in Sinkiang.

CHANG: Yes, it is.

WANG: I've got to run over to my room for something.

CHANG: If you're going back to the dormitory, would you take these pictures along and show them to Li? Ask him if they'll do.

WANG: All right.

CHANG: And, oh, say! Would you bring me my *Beijing Review* when you come back? It's on my desk.

WANG: O.K.

CHANG: Thanks a lot.

4. Asking a favour

CHANG: Wang, would you drop in at the post office on your way home and send off this book for me? It's a copy of *Red Star Over China* I've got for my sister.

WANG: Sure, I'll be glad to.

CHANG: Thanks a lot.

5. Smith asks Chang to arrange a meeting for him

SMITH: Mr. Chang, I'd like to have a talk with your director sometime this week. Could you arrange it for me?

CHANG: He's rather busy these days, but I'll see what I can do.

SMITH: Thank you. I should appreciate it very much.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

request [ri'kwest] *n.* 请求
response [ris'pons] *n.* 回答
borrow ['bɒrəʊ] *v.t.* 借用(借入)
copy ['kɒpi] *n.* 本,份
issue ['isju:] *n.* 期
the latest issue 最近一期
pad [pæd] 一扎,一本
owe [əʊ] *v.t.* 欠(钱)
educated young people 知识青年
dormitory ['dɔ:mɪtri] *n.* 宿舍
Beijing Review [ri'vju:] <北京周报>

Red Star Over China <西行漫记>
arrange [ə'reɪndʒ] *v.t.* 安排
director [di'rektə] *n.* 经理,主任
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *v.t.* 感谢
to look up a few words (in the dictionary, etc.) (在词典里等)查几个词
to take your time 不用忙,慢慢来
on the [one's] way to ... 在去……的路上
to send something off 寄[发]出去

NOTES

1. Would you lend me your dictionary? 把你的词典借给我(用一用),好吗?

“Would you+动词不定式”是请求对方做某一件事时常用的说法,比用 Will you 客气些。

2. Certainly. Here you are. 当然,在这里。

Here you are. (或 Here it is) 对方要某一件东西,你把东西给他的时候,或对方找某一件东西,你指出这件东西的时候往往用这句话。例如:

A: Where is my key? 我的钥匙在哪儿?

B: Here you are. 在这里。