



张继承

集张继承16年外交、外企、旅游和办学4种 **实战经验**
曾经与数万名外宾(包括英国女王) 打交道的 **精华实录**
Practical English

实战英语

经典教程



中级版
INTERMEDIATE
下册

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

世界图书出版公司

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PRACTICAL ENGLISH

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ENGLISH

实战英语

(中级版·下)

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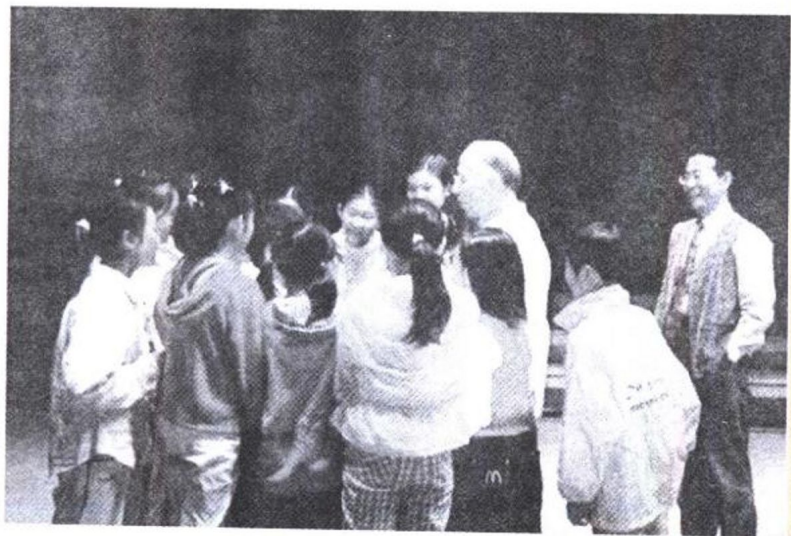
如发现因印装质量问题影响阅读, 请与承印厂联系退换。



Unit 1

Approval and Disapproval

赞成与不赞成



张继承与本书主审美国加州大学伯克利分校著名教授
Dr. Bernard Osborne 同广州石化小学生们在一起。

Part I Practical Background Information

实战背景信息

人是有思想有头脑的高级动物，对日常生活和社会交际中的事和人，总得有个基本的看法，即赞成与否。当然了，现实生活中也不乏中立者，但这并不代表他们没头脑，只是不愿意表达罢了。如何正确表达赞成与不赞成，是因每个人的人生经历、受教育程度、人生理念而异，同时也会因时间、场合和对象的不同而变化。在实战交际中应注意如下两点：

1. 对别人表示赞成总是令听者十分愉快的事情，但表达异议是生活的现实需要。为了不冒犯他人，人们总是非常技巧和礼貌地表达不赞成和不同意见。

2. 在日常对话过程中，尤其是面对陌生人，下列的表达可能令交谈者不快，应谨慎使用。

- 1) No, you are wrong!
- 2) I entirely disagree!
- 3) That's rubbish!
- 4) That's just nonsense!



Part II Sixteen Practical Key Patterns

16 大实战经典句型

一. Agreeing / Approving completely (完全赞成)

- ① I quite agree (with you).

我非常赞同。

- ② I think that you are quite right

你说得太对了。

- ③ That's a good idea

这生意不错。

- ④ I'm very much in favor of . .

我非常支持……

- ⑤ That's just how I see it.

我正是这么想的。

- ⑥ I'm very pleased about . .

我对……很满意。

二. Half agreeing / Half approving (部分赞同)

- ① I suppose so.

我想是这样吧。

- ② I more or less agree with you.

我或多或少赞同你的说法。

- ③ Yes, perhaps that's quite true, but. . .

是的，或许是这样的，确实没有错，可是……

三. Disagreeing /Disapproving politely (礼貌地表示不赞同)

- ① I am not so sure (certain).

我不是很肯定。

- ② Yes (Perhaps), but don't you think that. . .

是的(或许吧)，但你不觉得……

- ③ Well, you have a point there, but. . .

你说的有理，可是……

四. Disagreeing /Disapproving strongly (强烈地表示不赞同)

- ① I can't say that I agree with you.

我不同意。

I don't agree.

我不同意。

- ② No, I am afraid you're wrong there.

不，恐怕在这点上你不对。

No, I am afraid that's not true.

不，恐怕不是这么回事。

- ③ I'm not (very) happy about. . .



对于……我不太满意。

④ (Well,) I don't think much of...

(嗯,)我觉得……不怎么样。



Part III Three Practical Key Dialogues

3 大实战经典对话

Dialogue 1 (对话 1)

(A new secretary hands in a report she typed for her boss.)

(新来的秘书把她打印出来的报告交给老板。)

A: What do you **think of** the way I typed this report?

你觉得这份报告的打印方式怎样?

B: Can I be **frank with** you?

可以坦率地说吗?

A: Of course, please.

当然, 请说吧。

B: Well, I find it **unsatisfactory**.

嗯, 我觉得不尽如人意。

A: Sorry. Could you be more **specific**?

对不起, 能具体点吗?

B: Yes, I'm not quite happy about the layout.

可以，我不太满意这个格式。

A: Oh, I see the problem now. I'll retype it.

哦，我明白问题在哪儿了。我重打一份。

B: I'd appreciate that.

谢谢。

Dialogue 2 (对话 2)

A: Have you got any idea about where to go this summer?

暑假在哪儿过，你有什么主意吗？

B: Yes, I was thinking we might take a train to Shanghai. What do you say?

有啊，我想我们可以乘火车去上海。你说呢？

A: Well, Shanghai is a good place. But don't you think it's too hot to travel south in summer?

嗯，上海是个好地方。可你不觉得夏天去南方旅游太热吗？

B: You are probably right. Where would you suggest?
或许你说得对。你提议去哪儿？

A: What about a visit to Harbin?

去哈尔滨怎么样？

B: Well, yes. But I'm afraid we can't afford such a long trip.



嗯，不错。不过我担心我们负担不了长途旅行的费用。

A: Oh, sorry, I forgot about the money problem. But we can go to Yantai instead. The beach is lovely, and the weather is pleasant.

哦，对不起，我忘了费用问题。不过我们可以去烟台，那里的海滩很美，气候宜人。

B: That's a good idea!

这主意太好了。

Dialogue 3 (对话 3)

A: Well, Mr. Smith's lesson was a waste of time, wasn't it?

哎，史密斯先生的课是浪费时间，对不？

B: Do you think so? I rather enjoyed it.

真是这样吗？可我很喜欢这门课。

A: But we didn't learn anything. You see, I got pages of notes from Mr. Brown's lessons. And from Mr. Smith's lessons, I got nothing! Nothing, you know.

可我们啥也没学到。知道吗，上布朗先生的课我记了成页的笔记。而史密斯先生的课，我啥都没记着！什么都没有，明白吗？

B: I'm not sure that's true. Mr. Smith covered the syllabus. He told many funny stories and made the lesson interesting.

恐怕不完全是这样。史密斯先生按教纲授课了。他讲了不少逗乐的故事，使课程妙趣横生。

A: That's not the point. He wasted time.

问题不在这儿，他浪费时间。

B: Well, I suppose it depends on how you look at it. Personally, I think he's a very good teacher.

嗯，我认为这取决于你怎么看待这个问题。我个人认为，他是个好老师

A: You may be right. But I don't think much of him.

也许你说得对，但我觉得他不怎么样。



Part IV One Practical Key Essay

一篇实战经典文章

Do You Call That A Hat?

"Do you call that a hat?" I said to my wife.
"You needn't be so rude about it," my wife an-



swered as she looked at herself in the mirror.

I sat down on one of those modern chairs with holes in it and waited with patience. We had been in the hat shop for half an hour and my wife was still in front of the mirror.

“We mustn’t buy things we don’t need,” I said suddenly. I regretted saying it almost at once.

“You can’t really mean that!” my wife answered. “I need not remind you about that terrible tie you bought yesterday.”

“No, you’re wrong. I find it beautiful,” I said. “A man can never have too many ties.”

“You are quite right. And a woman can’t have too many hats,” she answered.

Ten minutes later we walked out of the shop together. My wife was wearing a hat that looked like a lighthouse!

1. Read the passage above and answer the following questions on the passage.

阅读上面的文章并根据文章内容回答问题。

- 1) *Where were the wife and the husband when the story began?*

- 2) *Did the husband like the hat his wife chose at that moment?*
- 3) *What was the husband doing when the wife was looking into the mirror?*
- 4) *How long had they been in that shop?*
- 5) *Did the husband want his wife to buy that hat?*
- 6) *The wife was happy about her husband's words, wasn't she?*
- 7) *What did the wife say about her husband?*
- 8) *Did the husband approve of what his wife said?*
- 9) *Did the wife want to have many hats?*
- 10) *Did she buy that hat? What did she do then?*

2. Listen to the passage with the help of the notes below.

参考下列注释，听文章录音。

- 1) be rude about: 对某人或事粗暴
- 2) regret doing: 做了某事而后悔
- 3) wait with patience: 耐心地等待
- 4) remind someone of something: 提醒某人某事
- 5) look like: 看起来像

3. Listen to the passage again and try to retell the



story in your own words.

再听一次课文的录音，用自己的话复述故事。

4. Group Work: Discuss the following topics in a group of three or four.

小组讨论：每小组 3-4 人，讨论下列话题。

- 1) *If you were the husband, what would you do to stop the wife from buying that hat?*
- 2) *Do you think going shopping with a man (a woman) is interesting? Why?*

Part V Practical Key Grammar

实战经典语法

分词(一)

1. 分词的定义

分词是非谓语的另一种形式，它分现在分词和过去分词。一般说来，现在分词表示主动、进行，过去分词表被动、完成。分词具有形容词、副词词性，在句中作表语、定语、状语，或在复合宾语中作补语。分词的逻辑主语一般就是句子的主语、宾语或被修饰词。如：

- ☐ I stood there, waiting for her.

我站在那儿等她。

- ☐ The matter being discussed now is important.

正被讨论的问题很重要。

2. 分词的形式：现在分词和过去分词

<1> 现在分词

主动形式 被动形式

一般形式 doing being done

完成形式 having done having been done

- ① 一般形式：表示谓语所表示的动作发生的时候，分词所表示的动作正在进行或表示两个动作几乎同时发生。主动形式表示与逻辑主语是主动关系，被动形式表示与逻辑主语是被动关系。如：

- ☐ The girl sitting in the front is my cousin.

坐在前面的是我的侄女。

- ☐ The matter being discussed is serious.

讨论的问题很重要。

- ② 完成形式：表示分词所表示的动作发生在谓语所表示的动作之前。如：

- ☐ Having been there many times, I can guide you around the city.

我已经去过那座城市 3 次了，可以给你做导游了。



☐ Having been invited, she had to go.

因为受到邀请，她必须去了。

<2> 过去分词

过去分词就只有一种形式 done。及物动词的过去分词表示被动与完成，但有少数不及物动词的过去分词只表完成，不表被动。如：

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| fallen leaves | 落叶 |
| boiled water | 开水 |
| faded flowers | 凋谢的花 |
| the risen sun | 升起了的太阳 |
| the newly arrived visitors | 新到的客人 |
| retired workers | 退休工人 |

Part VI Two Practical Oral Exercises

两大实战口语练习

1. Ann and Mark have had a meal in a restaurant.

Ann enjoyed the meal. Mark did not.

安和马克一起在一家饭店吃了顿饭。安吃得很开心，马克则不然。

2. You suggest spending the coming Sunday playing bridge and your partner disapproves. He