



杜效明 主编

互通式

中学英语教程

(配磁带一盒)

高中英语

口语

Senior Oral
English

高一

- 本书由人民教育出版社外语室英语组审订
- 包括中学交际英语的各种测试和竞赛题型
- 融语言点、知识点和文化背景于一体
- 贴近广大中学生的学习和生活经历
- 注重交际能力和语言素养的训练与提高
- 紧扣教学大纲和现行教材内容

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Senior Oral English

高中英语口语

高一

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Unit 1 A new student

I. Dialogues

Section 1

A: Good morning, I'm Helen. Are you Jones?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Glad to meet you here.

B: Glad to meet you, too.

A: Are you a new student here?

B: Yes, I am. My sister is also at this school. Perhaps, you know her.

A: Yes, we are close friends. We often study our lessons and play together.

Please give her my regards. I'm willing to help you, if necessary.

B: Thank you. I must be leaving now. Good-bye.

A: Good-bye!

Section 2

A: Hello, how are you?

B: Fine! And you?

A: I'm fine too. Have you had a good holiday?

B: Yes, I spent my holiday in Qingdao with my parents. How about you?

A: I helped my parents on the farm in the countryside during the holidays.

I have learnt how to grow vegetables. I have made a few new friends.

B: Look, our teacher is coming. Let's go into the classroom.

A: OK.

II. Vocabulary

- 1 close [kləʊs] *a.* 亲密的
- 2 regard [ri'gɑ:d] *n.* 问候, 致意
- 3 spend [spend] *v.* 度过
- 4 countryside ['kʌntrisaɪd] *n.* 乡下, 乡间
- 5 vegetable ['vedʒɪtəbl] *n.* 蔬菜

III. Notes to the Dialogues

1. Good morning! 早上好!

此为见面打招呼用语。在不同的时间要用不同的招呼语, 例如:

Good afternoon (evening)! 下午(晚上)好!

熟人之间也可简短地使用:

Morning! Afternoon! Evening!

2. Glad to meet you here. 很高兴在这儿见到你。

此句是 I'm glad to meet you here 的省略句, 也可以说成:

It's pleased to meet you here.

It's good to meet you here.

It's nice to meet you here. 其中动词 meet 也可换成 see。

3. a new student: 一位新来的学生

此意也可用 a fresh student 来表达。

4. Please give her my regards. 请代我向她问好。

Remember me to your sister. 替我向你姐姐问好。

5. I'm willing to help you, if necessary. 如果需要的话, 我很乐意帮助你。

be willing to do sth.: 愿意做某事。例如:

We're willing to play basketball. 我们愿意打篮球。

if necessary 是个省略句, 表示“如果需要的话”之意。

6. I must be leaving now. 我该走了。

7. How are you? 你好吗?

类似的常用句式还有:

How are you this morning (afternoon, evening) today? 你今天早上(下午、晚上)好吗?

How's everything with you? 你一切都好吗?

How are you keeping? 你过得怎么样?

8. And you? 你呢?

还有另两个句式也可以表达这个意思:

What about you?

你呢?

How about you?

9. Have you had a good holiday? 你假期过得好吗?

have a good holiday: 度过一个愉快的假期。

10. I spent my holiday in Qingdao with my parents. 我和我父母在青岛度假的。

spend v.: 花费; spend one's holiday: 度假。

11. I have learnt how to grow vegetables. 我学会了怎样种蔬菜。

how to grow vegetables 是不定式短语用作宾语。

12. I have made a few new friends. 我结交了几个新朋友。

make friends: 交朋友。

IV. Additional Expressions

1. 怎样同人打招呼?

同人打招呼时一般常用如下句式:

Hello, White. How are you? 你好, 怀特。你身体怎么样?

Nice to see you again, Paul. How have you been? 保罗, 又见到你真是太好了。

你过得怎么样?

Hello. It's a lovely day, isn't it? 你好。天气真好, 不是吗?

Glad to meet you here. 很高兴在这儿见到你。

Good to see you again. 很高兴又见到了你。

Haven't seen you for some time. 好久不见了。

I'm so glad you could come. 你能来我很高兴。

What a pleasant surprise! 真没想到会遇见你!

在正式场合中常用:

Good (morning, afternoon, evening)! 早上(下午、晚上)好!

How are you! 您好!

在口语及非正式文体中常用:

Hello, John. 你好, 约翰。

Hi, Buddy. 你好, 巴迪。

Morning! 早上好!

Afternoon (Evening)! 下午(晚上)好!

Long time no see! 好久不见了!

What brings you here today? 今天什么风把你吹来啦?

2. 怎样问候某人?

问候某人时一般常用如下句式:

Are you better? 你好点了吗?

How are things going with you? 你过得怎么样?

How are you? 你身体怎么样?

How are you keeping? 你过得怎么样?

在正式文体中常用:

I hope all goes well with you? 我想你一切都好吧?

I trust you're keeping well? 我想你过得不错吧?

在非正式场合及口语中常用:

How are things with you? 你好吗?

How goes it with you? 你近况如何?

How's everything? 一切都好吗?

3. 怎样回答别人的问候?

回答别人的问候时一般常用如下句式:

Very well, thank you. And you? 很好, 谢谢。你呢?

Fine, thanks. And you? 很好, 谢谢。你呢?
 Good, thanks. How about you? 好, 谢谢。你怎么样?
 Not bad. You? 不错。你怎么样?
 Not very well, I'm afraid. 恐怕不是太好。
 在正式文体中常用:
 I'm very well, thank you. And you? 我很好, 谢谢你。你呢?

V. Practice and Exercises

一、完成对话: 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项。

- A: Hello, Bill. 1 I haven't seen you for a long time.
 B: Hello, Mary. Yes, it has been a long time. I'm fine. 2
 A: I'm great, thank you. 3
 B: She's been awfully busy with her lessons.
 A: 4
 B: She will have a test next week. She does well in her lessons.
 A: 5
 B: Thanks a lot.
 A. Please give my best wishes to her.
 B. How are you doing?
 C. How's your sister?
 D. How about her lessons?
 E. How are you?
 F. Congratulations!
 G. Why is it going great for you?

二、根据下面的提示补全对话。

这是两个女孩碰面后互致问候并交流近期情况的一段对话。主要内容是: Lucy (对话中简称 L) 问 Eva (对话中简称 E) 周末怎么过的, Eva 说她星期日看了一场电影。Lucy 问 Eva 看了什么电影, Eva 告诉她电影的名字。Lucy 问 Eva 这部电影怎么样, Eva 认为不错, 并问 Lucy 周末怎么过的。Lucy 说她和 Bill 出去吃了一顿饭。

- L: 1 ?
 E: Not bad. How about you?
 L: Not bad, either. 2 ?
 E: I saw a film on Sunday.
 L: Oh, 3 ?
 E: *The Elephant Man*.
 L: Oh, really? 4 ?
 E: Yes, it was good. 5 ?

L: I went out to have dinner with Bill.

E: Oh, you must have had a good time.

Unit 2 What can I do for you?

I. Dialogues

Section 1

A: Good afternoon!

B: Good afternoon! Can I do anything for you?

A: I want to borrow a reference book for my English study. Can I have one, please?

B: Let me have a look. Oh, here is one. It is about English pronunciation and intonation. It may be suitable for you.

A: Very good. It is the right one. I'm sure I will do better in spoken English. Thanks a lot. Good-bye.

B: Bye-bye.

Section 2

A: Good morning. What can I do for you?

B: Well, I'm looking for a job. Have you any vacancies?

A: What kind of job are you looking for?

B: Any job in your company.

A: What kind of work experience have you had?

B: I've been a secretary for more than two years. I once worked for IBM. I'm now working in Xinhua News Agency.

A: Well, why do you want to leave your present job?

B: I think I want a change. I enjoy working in different places and meeting new people. That will widen my experience.

A: Good. What kind of education have you had?

B: I studied Computer Science in Beijing University.

A: Fine, we have a vacancy for a computer programmer. Can you start next Monday?

B: Yes, I can. I'll come Monday morning. Thank you.

A: See you then.

II. Vocabulary

- 1 reference ['refrəns] *n.* 参考书目, 参考
- 2 pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发音
- 3 intonation [ˌɪntəʊ'neɪʃən] *n.* 语调
- 4 suitable ['sju:təbl] *a.* 合适的, 适当的
- 5 vacancy ['veɪkənsi] *n.* 空白, 空地, 空处, 空缺, 空额
- 6 company ['kʌmpəni] *n.* 公司
- 7 experience ['ɪks'piəriəns] *n.* 经验, 经历, 体验
- 8 secretary ['sekɹətri] *n.* 秘书
- 9 present ['preznt] *a.* 现在的, 目前的
- 10 widen ['waɪdn] *v.* 加宽, 扩大
- 11 education [ˌedʒu:'keɪʃən] *n.* 教育

III. Notes to the Dialogues

1. Can I do anything for you? 我能帮你什么忙吗?

这个句式常用于服务员、侍者、图书管理员等身份的人和来人打招呼时。类似的句子还有:

What can I do for you? 我能为你做什么吗?

Is there anything I can do for you? 我能为你做些什么吗?

2. It may be suitable for you. 它也许适合你。

be suitable for: 适合于。例如:

These books are suitable for children. 这些书适合孩子。

3. I'm sure I will do better in spoken English. 我相信我在英语口语方面会学得更好的。

to do well in: 在……方面做得好。例如:

Li Pin does well in his lesson. 李平功课学得不错。

4. I'm looking for a job. 我在找工作。

5. What kind of job are you looking for? 你要找哪一类工作?

6. What kind of work experience have you had? 你有哪一类工作经验?

7. IBM (International Business Machine): 国际商用机器公司

8. Xinhua News Agency: 新华社

9. I think I want a change. 我想改变一下。

change *n.*: 改变, 变化, 转变, 调换。可作可数名词用。例如:

a change for better: 好转。

a change from cold to hot: 由冷变热。

10. I enjoy working in different places and meeting new people. 我喜欢变换工作地点, 结识新朋友。

11. What kind of education have you had? 你受过何种教育?
12. I studied Computer Science in Beijing University. 我曾在北京大学学习计算机科学。
13. We have a vacancy for a computer programmer. 我们缺一位电子计算机程序设计师。
have a vacancy for: 缺……

IV. Additional Expressions

1. 了解信息常用的句式

了解信息一般常用如下句式:

Can you tell me something about ...? 你能告诉我……吗?

Could anyone tell me? 谁能告诉我?

Excuse me, do you know ...? 对不起, 你知道……吗?

I'd like to know more about 我想知道……的其他情况。

在正式场合和书面语中常用:

I wonder whether you'd mind telling me ... 不知道您是否可以告诉我……

I was wondering whether you could help me. I'd like to know ... 我不知道您能否帮助我。我想知道……

在口语及非正式场合中常用:

Got any idea? 你知道吗?

Happen to know ... 碰巧知道……

2. 在图书馆中常用的句式

在图书馆中常用如下句式:

Can I borrow ...? 我可以借……吗?

Can you find me a book about ...? 请你给我找一本关于……的书, 好吗?

Could you recommend me a book? 请给我推荐一本书好吗?

Have you got ...? 你们有……吗?

How long can I keep it? 我可以借多久?

How many books can I borrow at a time? 我一次可以借多少本书?

I'd like to borrow a book on ... 我想借一本……方面的书。

I'd like to renew the book for another week. 我想把这本书再续借一个星期。

Is this book available? 这本书有吗?

3. 申请就业时常用的句子

申请就业时常用如下句式:

Are there any jobs for ...? 有……的工作吗?

Are there any positions vacant in ...? ……有职位空缺吗?

Are there any vacancies in ...? ……有空额吗?

Can you fix me up with ...? 你能不能给我安排一个……工作?

Have you got a job for ...? 你们有……的工作吗?

I'm looking for a job. Are there any vacancies? 我在找工作。有空缺吗?

4. 了解申请人的资格条件及意图时常用的句式

了解申请人的资格条件及意图时常用如下句式:

Are you familiar with that sort of work? 你熟悉那种工作吗?

How long did you work there? 你在那儿工作多久了?

How much did you earn? 你挣多少钱?

Have you ever done anything like that before? 你以前做过这类工作吗?

What kind of job are you seeking? 你要找哪种工作?

What kind of job did you want? 你要哪种工作?

What sort of experience have you got? 你有哪方面的工作经验?

5. 说明想从事什么工作时常用的句式

说明想从事什么工作时常用如下句式:

I was thinking of a job in a school. 我考虑要一个学校里的工作。

I'd like a good-paying job. 我想要一个薪水优厚的工作。

I want to work as ... 我想当……

V. Practice and Exercises

一、完成对话: 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项。

A: 1

B: The work is rather hard, but it's interesting.

A: 2

B: What do you do?

A: 3

B: 4

A: I work from eight to twelve in the morning, and from one to five in the afternoon.

B: 5

A: Why? What are your hours?

B: Mine aren't fixed (固定的). Sometimes I have to work the day shift (日班), and sometimes the night shift (夜班).

A. I work in a library.

B. I'd be very happy to help.

C. That's better than mine.

D. What are your hours?

E. How do you like your job?

F. I'm looking for it everywhere.

G. Mine isn't hard, but it's not so interesting.

二、补全对话: 根据下面的提示, 完成空格里的句子。

凯特 (Kate, 对话中简称 K) 到图书馆去, 她想借《小汤姆》这本书, 图书管理

员 (Assistant, 对话中简称 A) 就把书借给她, 并说可借三个星期。凯特想多借一段时间, 图书管理员说可以, 但必须到这里来办理续借手续。

K: 1 !

A: Good afternoon! 2 ?

K: Do you have *Little Tom*?

A: Yes. 3 ?

K: One copy is enough. 4 ?

A: Three weeks.

K: 5 ?

A: Yes, you can. But you must come and renew it.

K: That's good. Thank you and good-bye!

A: Good-bye!

Unit 3 Saying goodbye

I. Dialogues

Section 1

A: The time has come to say good-bye.

B: Must you go so soon? It's still early.

A: I'm quite busy. I have a lot of homework to do. I can't stay any longer.

B: In that case, I won't keep you. Thanks for your visit. Good night!

A: Well, I hope we can get together again soon.

Section 2

A: Good morning!

B: Good morning! How are you?

A: I'm fine. Thank you. I've come to say good-bye.

B: Oh, I'm sorry you have to go so soon. It seems as if you just got here.

A: I feel that way, too, but it is said that all good things must come to an end.

B: When are you off?

A: I'm flying home tomorrow. I've had a delightful time with you. I've made many a friend here. By the way, where can I find Professor Li?

B: He is in the next door. I hope you'll come back if you can. Have a pleasant journey home. Good-bye!

A: Thank you. Good-bye!

II. Vocabulary

- 1 case [keis] *n.* 情况, 事实, 实例
- 2 seem [si:m] *vi.* 好像, 似乎
- 3 delightful [di'laɪtful] *a.* 令人高兴的, 使人快乐的
- 4 pleasant ['pleznt] *a.* 令人愉快的, 舒适的
- 5 journey ['dʒɜ:ni] *n.* 旅行, 旅程

III. Notes to the Dialogues

1. The time has come to say good-bye. 现在该跟您说再见了。
2. I have a lot of homework to do. 我有许多家庭作业要做。
have sth. to do: 有什么事要做。例如:
The teacher had something to say but the bell rang. 老师还有话要说但铃响了。
3. In that case, I won't keep you. 既然那样, 我就不留你了。
in that case: 既然那样的话; in this case: 既然这样的话。例如:
In that case, we must start out as soon as possible. 既然那样的话, 我们应尽可能快些出发。
4. I've come to say good-bye. 我来向你道别。
come to do sth.: 来做某事。例如:
They've come to have a look at this picture. 他们来看这幅画。
5. It seems as if you just got here. 我觉得你好像刚来。
seem vi.: [与引导词 it 连用] (看起来) 好像, 似乎。例如:
It seems (that) she couldn't catch the train. 看来她没能赶上那次列车。
6. But it is said that all good things must come to an end. 不过人们常说没有不散的筵席。
7. I've made many a friend here. 我结交了许多朋友。
make friends: 交朋友。
many a friend: 许多朋友。“many a + 可数名词的单数形式”, 意为“许多”。
8. He is in the next door. 他在隔壁。
in the next door: 在隔壁。也可说成 in the next room.
9. Have a pleasant journey home. 祝你归途愉快。

IV. Additional Expressions

1. 向别人道别时常用的句式

道别时常用如下句子:

It's time we were off. 我们该走了。

I've come to say good-bye. 我来向你道别。

I must be off now. 我现在该走了。

I'm afraid I must leave now. 恐怕我得走了。

I'd better go. It's getting late. 时间不早了, 我最好走了。

I'd like to say good-bye to you all. 我想向你们大家告别了。

Good-bye! 再见!

在口语中, 我们常用:

Bye! 再见!

Bye-bye! 再见!

See you later! 再见!

See you soon! 回头见!

2. 回答别人道别时常用的句式

回答别人道别时常用如下句子:

I'm sorry you have to go. 很遗憾你得走了。

When are you off? 你什么时候走?

Must you go so soon? 你得马上走吗?

Must you leave now? 你得现在走吗?

No hurry! Can't you stay any longer? 别急! 你不能再呆会儿吗?

I'm really going to miss you. 我真的会想念你的。

Please give my best regards to your family. 请向你们全家致意。

I look forward to seeing you again soon. 我盼望不久再见到您。

在口语中常用如下句式:

Drop in again please. 有空请过来坐坐。

Take care. Bye! 多保重, 再见!

Good luck with your family. 祝你全家好运。

Keep in touch! 经常联系!

V. Practice and Exercises

一、完成对话: 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项。

A: I'm afraid 1

B: Must you? 2

A: I really must. We're having an early supper and taking the children to see a film tonight.

B: Well, in that case 3

A: 4 and thanks for a very pleasant afternoon.

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

A: 5

A. It's still early.

B. I won't keep you.

C. I must be off now.

D. Thank you, I will drop in.

E. See you.

F. Good-bye

G. Thanks, I will.

二、补全对话: 根据下面的提示, 完成各空格里的句子。

Smith 先生 (对话中简称 S) 来向王先生 (对话中简称 W) 道别, 说他下午有许

多事要做，现在得离开。王先生说谢谢他的来访，并请他有时间一定再来。Smith 先生答应了。

S : I'm afraid 1 .

W: Must you leave now?

S : 2 . I have much to do this afternoon.

W: Well, then, see you later. 3 . Come again 4 .

S : 5 !