

332362

成都工學院圖書館
基本館藏

英语口语课本

第一册

对外贸易部干部学校英语教研室口语教材小组编

721
60:1

商务印书馆

英 语 口 语 课 本

第 一 册

对外贸易部干部学校
英语教研室口语教材小组编

商 务 印 书 馆

1965 年 · 北京

参加本书编写工作的有刘起、张伯纯、黄綺华、
司徒美媛、金华光、Lucille Pu 等六人。

英語口語課本

第一册

对外貿易部干部学校

英語教研室口語教材小組編

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

北京复兴門外翠微路

(北京市书刊出版业营业許可証出字第 107 号)

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店經售

京 华 印 书 局 印 装

统一书号: 9017·576

1965 年 8 月初版

开本 850×1168 1/32

1965 年 8 月北京第 1 次印刷

字数 121 千字

印张 4 8/16

印数 1—20,000 册

定价 (9) 0.60 元

说 明

一、本书是对外貿易部干部学校使用的英語口語課本。本书的編写目的是教給学生一般的日常生活用語和社交用語，培养听說口語的能力，使他們在国内或国外工作上可以和外籍人士用英語进行談話或作口譯工作。

二、本书共二冊。第一冊共 15 課，以一般日常生活題材为主；第二冊共 15 課，以社交題材为主。內容以切合实用为原則，力求适合口語工作者与外籍人士接触中的实际需要。教給学生地道的英語口語，并且着重說明应用場合，使学生知道怎样运用才恰当，养成良好的口語习惯。文字浅显易懂，容易上口，便于掌握。

三、每課的內容有以下几个部分：

1. 关于本課題材的對話几段
2. 詞汇和用語
3. 對話注释
4. 关于本課題材的常用語提要
5. 口語句型和結構
6. 练习

“常用語提要”把有关本課題材的常用語集中归納在一处，便于学生学习和記憶。对各种語句都分別列出适当的回答，使学生知道在什么場合应当怎样說。

“口語句型和結構”把本課對話里出現的某些句型和特殊結構挑选出来，附加补充例句若干句，帮助学生进一步了解这些句型和結構的用法，以便摹仿运用。“练习”有問答、口譯、虚拟場合下的会話等方式。通过这些练习，对所学的詞汇、常用語、句型和結構等进行反复的口头操练，并酌量使学生把

部分练习写下来作为笔头作业，交教师批改，逐渐达到熟练巩固的目的。

四、口語課必須与基础英語課配合进行。因此一般詞汇与語法問題在本課里不作处理。一般說来，凡是經過基本的語音訓練、学过主要的語法項目并在詞汇及听和說的訓練方面稍有基础的学生，都可以开始学习本书。

五、本书可供各級学校用作英語口語課本，也可供一般学习英語口語的讀者使用。

六、本书各課的练习較多，便于教师結合学生的具体情况选择使用。

七、本书在北京外貿学院干訓班及对外貿易部干部学校使用过四次，根据实际教学經驗进行过多次修改。但是由于編者水平有限，一定还有不少缺点和錯誤。希望使用本书的教师和讀者予以指正。

編 者

1964年9月

CONTENTS

LESSON

1. GREETINGS	1
2. PARTING	8
3. REQUESTS AND RESPONSES	17
4. THANKS AND ANSWERS.....	27
5. APOLOGIES AND ANSWERS.....	35
6. OFFERING HELP.....	43
7. CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES.....	52
8. ASKING TIME AND DATES.....	59
9. WEATHER.....	67
10. SHOPPING	78
11. TREATING A FRIEND.....	88
12. ILLNESS AND CALLING ON SICK FRIENDS.....	97
13. ENGAGEMENTS (I).....	110
14. ENGAGEMENTS (II).....	119
15. MAKING AND POSTPONING APPOINTMENTS.....	129

Lesson One

GREETINGS

1. In the morning

Chang, an interpreter, meets Mr. Smith, a foreign visitor, in the hotel.

CHANG: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good morning, Mr. Chang.

CHANG: How are you this morning?

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

CHANG: I'm fine, thank you.

2. In the afternoon

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

CHANG: Yes, isn't it? It's good to be out on a day like this.

SMITH: Yes, it certainly is.

CHANG: Have you been taking a walk?

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

3. In the evening

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.

4. Chang meets Wang in the street

CHANG: Hello, Wang!

WANG: Why, hello, Chang! I haven't seen you for ages.

How's everything at the office?

CHANG: Just the same as usual. And how are you getting on at the Institute?

WANG: Pretty well, thanks.

CHANG: That's good. I'm glad to hear it.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

greeting ['gri:tiŋ] *n.* 問候

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

interpreter [in'tə:prɪtə] *n.* 翻譯

meet [mi:t] *v.t.* 會見, 見到

lovely ['lʌvli] *adj.* 美好的

Summer Palace ['sʌmə 'pælis]

頤和園

sightseeing ['saitsi:ɪŋ] *n.* 遊覽,

觀光

to do some sightseeing 遊覽,

觀光

ages [eidʒz] *n.* 很長時間

pretty ['prɪti] *adv.* 相當地

institute ['ɪnstɪtju:t] *n.* 學院

NOTES

1. How are you this morning? 你今天早晨好嗎?

How are you? 是見面時問候對方健康情況的寒暄語, 對方必須按情況作具體答復。

2. I'm very well, thank you. And you? 我很好, 謝謝你, 你呢?

And you? 是 And how are you? 的簡略說法。在回答對方問候健康的話之後, 往往加上這一句。

3. Lovely day, isn't it? 天氣真好啊, 是不是?

這句話雖然是問話形式, 實際是驚嘆語氣, 應當用降調。回答 Yes, isn't it? 也用降調。

4. It's good to be out on a day like this. 像這樣天氣出來走走很好。

to be out 是英語里比較習慣的說法, 不必要說 to go out。

5. Have you been taking a walk? 你是在散步嗎?

這句話問對方當時是不是正在散步, 而且已經散步了一些時候, 所以用現在完成進行時。

6. **Yes, it's such a fine day that I thought I'd go out and get some fresh air.** 是啊, 天气这样好, 我想出来呼吸一些新鲜空气。

such ... *that*-clause 表示因果关系。

I'd 是 I should 的缩写。

7. **How's everything with you?** 你一切都好吗?

这是与对方相隔已久之后见面时的问候语, 也可以说 How are things with you? 意思相同。

8. **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。

9. **Why, hello!**

是表示惊讶的招呼。

10. **I haven't seen you for ages.** 好久没有见到你啦。

这是一种夸张的说法, 忽然遇见很久没有见面的朋友时往往用这句话。

11. **Just the same as usual.** 和平常一样。

这是一个省略句, 句首省去 It is。

12. **And how are you getting on at the Institute?** 你在学校里好吗?

SUMMARY OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

A. Greetings:

- a) Good morning.

— Good morning.

Good afternoon.

— Good afternoon.

Good evening.

— Good evening.

- b) Hello.

— Hello.

Why, hello!

— Hello!

- c) How do you do? ①

— How do you do?

B. Following the greeting:

① How do you do? 是一种套语, 回答时对方只需重复 How do you do?

1. *Expressing surprise and pleasure in seeing someone you haven't seen for some time:*

a) Why, hello, Wang! Haven't seen you for ages! How are you?

b) Hello, Wang! I'm so glad to see you. What have you been doing since I saw you last?

2. *Inquiring about the health of the other person or of his family, etc.:*

a) How are you?

— Fine [Very well, Not bad], thank you. And you?

— Not too well. I have a slight cold.

b) How is your wife?

How is Mrs. Smith?

How's the family?

How's everybody at the office?

3. *Other inquiries one may make of someone he hasn't seen for some time:*

a) How's everything with you?

— Fine, thank you. And how are things with you?

How's everything at the office [at the Institute, at home, etc.]?

— Fine.

— About the same as usual.

b) How are you getting on [along]?

— Pretty well, thank you.

How are you getting on [along] with your work at the Institute?

— Not bad, thanks.

c) What have you been doing since I saw you last?

— Oh, I've been down in the countryside for the last six months.

4. *Commenting on the weather:*

Good morning. Beautiful day, isn't it?

Héllo. Awful weather, isn't it?

— Yes, isn't it?

— Yes, it certainly is!

— I should say so!

PATTERNS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

I. (It's) ... isn't it?

e.g. (It's a) lovely day. isn't it?

— Yes, isn't it?

1. Nice and warm here, isn't it?

— Yes, isn't it?

2. (It was) a very nice picture, wasn't it?

— Yes, wasn't it?

3. Beautiful place, isn't it?

— I should say so!

4. Nice and cool in this room, isn't it?

— Yes, it certainly is.

II. getting on with + noun (some work)

getting on (with some work) at [in] a place } :

getting on + adverb (with some work)

e.g. And how are you getting on at the Institute?

1. How are you getting on with your new work?

— Not bad, thanks.

2. How is Comrade Chang getting on in London?

— Very well.

3. We're getting on well with our work.

— I'm glad to hear it.

4. Comrade Wang is getting on very well at the Institute.

— I'm glad to hear it.

III. I'm glad [sorry, happy] + to-infinitive:

e.g. How are you getting on at the Institute?

— Pretty well, thanks.

That's good. I'm glad to hear it.

1. I'm very glad to see you again.

2. I'm glad to hear you had a good trip.

3. I have a slight cold.

— I'm sorry to hear it.

4. I shall be very happy to go with you.

ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

surprise [sə'praiz] *n.* 惊奇
pleasure ['pleʒə] *n.* 愉快
inquire [in'kwaɪə] *v.i.* 問候
slight [slait] *adj.* 輕微的
countryside ['kʌntri,said] *n.* 乡下

comment ['kɒment] *v.i.* 評論,
談談
weather ['weðə] *n.* 天气
awful ['ɔ:ful] *adj.* 很坏的

EXERCISES

I. Situations:

1. *How would you greet:*
 - a) your teacher in the morning?
 - b) Mr. Smith in the afternoon?
 - c) a school-mate in the evening?
 - d) an old friend when you meet him on the street?
2. *How would you inquire about the health of:*
 - a) a friend?
 - b) a friend's wife?
 - c) a friend's children?
 - d) Mrs. Smith?
 - e) Mr. Smith's assistant, Mr. White, who came to Peking last year?
 - f) your comrades at the office?
3. *Suppose someone asks you: How is your wife [husband]? What would you reply if:*
 - a) she [he] is very well?
 - b) she [he] has been ill and is a little better now?
 - c) she [he] is much better?
 - d) she [he] is well now?
4. *Reply to the following:*
 - a) Good evening.
 - b) How are you?
 - c) How's the family?
 - d) How are you getting on at the Institute?
 - e) Beautiful day, isn't it?

- f) Cold today, isn't it?
- g) How's everything at the Institute?
- h) How do you do?

5. *Prepare dialogues on the following situations:*

- a) Comrade Chang meets his teacher in front of the classroom. They greet each other and Chang speaks of the weather.
- b) Chang is a student at an institute for cadres. He meets Wang in the park.

Wang was a comrade at the office where Chang used to work. They have not seen each other for a long time.

Wang asks about Chang's health.

Chang asks Wang about things at the office.

Wang asks Chang about his studies at the institute.

II. **Translate the following into English orally:**

1. 机关里一切跟平常一样。
2. 好久沒有見你啦，陳，你一切都好嗎？
—— 好，謝謝。
3. 聽說你病啦（很遺憾）好一点了吧。
—— 好多了，謝謝。
4. 又回到學校了，真好啊！（是吧？）
—— 可不是嗎？
5. 近來天氣可是真好啊。
6. 昨天我們逛「遊覽」了好多地方。
7. 咱們去散散步，吸點新鮮空氣吧！
8. 今晚天氣真好啊！（是吧？）
—— 是啊。
9. 机关里每位同志怎樣？
—— 都好，謝謝。
10. 你的新工作搞的怎樣？
—— 挺好，謝謝。
那就好啦，我很高興聽到這消息。
11. 外邊很涼爽。（是吧？）
—— 是，的确是涼快。
12. 我好久沒看見你的孩子啦，他們在學校學習的怎樣？
—— 很好，謝謝。

Lesson Two

PARTING

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

CHANG: Oh, I'm so tired, I think I'll go straight to bed.

What about you?

WANG: I'm going to fetch some hot water and wash up first.

Then I think I'll 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. Get a good rest.

2. Chang says good-bye to an old friend whom she met on the street

(The two friends chat about this and that for some time.)

CHANG: Well, I'm afraid I must be going now. I have to pick up my youngsters at the nursery before four. Nice to have seen you.

WANG: Yes. Come over 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'm afraid I really must. We're having an early supper and taking the children to the circus tonight.

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

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

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

CHANG: Thanks, I will.

4. Chang and Smith are leaving a reception together and are waiting for their cars

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

CHANG: Yes, I thought it was rather nice. 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. Chang takes leave of Mr. Smith

CHANG (*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.

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

CHANG: It has been a pleasure. Good-bye, Mr. Smith.

SMITH: Good-bye, Mr. Chang. Thank you again for coming.

6. Chang sees Smith off at the station

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

CHANG: Not at all. I wish you a very pleasant journey home.

SMITH: Thank you.

CHANG: Please 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 entirely welcome. I hope you can come again to our next Fair.

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

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

parting *n.* 分手

straight [streit] *adv.* 直接, 立刻

fetch [fetʃ] *v.t.* 取, 拿

nap *n.* 午睡

youngster ['jʌŋstə] *n.* 小孩子

nursery ['nɜ:sri] *n.* 托儿所

circus ['sə:kəs] *n.* 马戏

reception [ri'sepʃən] *n.* 招待会

lift *n.* (汽车等) 顺便带乘.

to give someone a lift 給人搭乘(汽车)

direction [di'rekʃən] *n.* 方向

regards *n.* 问候

engagement [in'geɪdʒmənt] *n.* 约会

entirely [in'taɪəli] *adv.* 完全, 非常地

to pick up 接

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. 不客气. 没什么.

You are welcome. 不客气. (在为别人做了点事或者是别人用了你的东西后, 向你道谢时, 用这套语回答.)

NOTES

1. **What about you?** 你怎么样?

这是问对方对某件事的意见时的用语.

2. **I'm going to fetch some hot water and wash up first.** 我想先去拿点热水洗一下.

I am going + to-infinitive 有“打算就去办某一件事”的意思.

3. **Aren't you sleepy?** 你不瞌睡吗?

这是一个否定疑问句, 带有惊讶口气.

4. **Good night.**

是晚間分別时的客套語, 晚間見面时应当說 *Good evening*, 不能說 *Good night*.

5. **Get a good rest.** 好好休息吧。

6. **I'm afraid I must be going now.** 我恐怕要赶快走啦。

在 I must be going now 前, 加上 I'm afraid, 口气較為緩和些。

7. **Nice to have seen you.** 見到你真好極啦。

注意: 这是分別时所說的話。Nice to see you. 是見面时所說的話, 不要相混。

8. **Come over when you have time.** 有空來玩。

Come over 的意思是請別人到自己往處來。

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

在表示店舖或某人的家時, 名詞所有格后面的名詞往往省去。如: my uncle's 叔父家, the barber's 理髮店。

10. **Well, in that case I can't keep you.** 噢, 既然這樣, 我就不能留你啦。

11. **Just drop in whenever you have time.** 隨便什麼時候有空來玩。
to drop in 有隨便來的意思。

12. **Thank you just the same.** 謝謝你。(意思是雖然沒有接受對方邀請, 但仍然表示感謝。)

13. **I had no idea it was so late.** 我沒想到已經這麼晚了。

I had no idea 作“我沒想到”或“我不知道”講, 后面跟 that-clause, 但口語中 that 往往省去。

注意: 這句話里的動詞用過去時, 因為指說這句話以前的情況。

14. **I won't keep you then.** 那麼我不留你啦。

then 是語氣詞, 用在句尾, 不重讀。

15. **It has been a pleasure.** 我很高興。(表示我來看你, 對我是件愉快的事。)

替對方做了一件事, 听了對方表示感謝之後, 往往用這句話回答。

16. **I wish you a very pleasant journey home.** 祝你在回國的旅途中非常愉快。

17. **Please give my best regards to...** 請你替我問候(某人)。

18. **I hope so too.** 我也希望如此。

so 代替上面剛講的一件事。

SUMMARY OF USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

A. Words of good-bye:

Good-bye.

— Good-bye.