



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

中册

PRACTICAL ENGLISH

世界图书出版公司

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ENGLISH

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(中级版·中)

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Unit 1

Certainty and Uncertainty

确定与不确定



张继承陪同昆明市政府代表团出访欧洲时，在比利时布鲁塞尔小尿童像前留影。

Part I Practical Background Information

实战背景信息

由于文化背景和传统习惯不同，东西方人的思维习惯也有差异。当人们用语言进行交流时，这种差异便直接地体现在语言的表达方式上，汉英两种语言在表示肯定和否定上存在有很大的不同。例如：英语的 Yes 和 No 这两个单词，看似简单，但在实战交流中，常常容易“混淆是非”。比如：

David: Isn't it right? (那不是对的吗？/那是错的吗?)

Mary: Yes, it is. (不，那是对的。)
No, it isn't. (是，那不是对的。/
是，那是错的。)

最有效的方法是：不管对方如何问，只要自己想表达的是肯定的，就用“Yes”，否定的，就用“No”。在表达肯定时中国学生总是只会用“Yes”，其实，英语是门富于变化的语言，要充分利用这一点，让自己的表达多姿多彩。比如可代替“Yes”的单词就有：“Right, Sure, Of course, Certainly, No problem”等等。

美国是一个移民的国度，至今这个国家每年都源



源不断地从世界各地接纳新移民。移民去美国真的像人们想像的那样美好而又激动人心吗？根据专门研究移民生活及心态的专家们的意见，新移民到了一个全新的国度后通常要经历一种称为“Culture Shock”（文化震惊）的过程。“文化震惊”通常分三个阶段：第一阶段新移民初来乍到，对新环境充满好奇和欢喜；第二阶段，随着新鲜感的消退，新移民开始讨厌所在城市、国家及周围的人，处于一种类似于幽闭症的心理状态中；最后阶段，新移民开始适应新的环境，最终摆脱第二阶段的阴影，慢慢习惯并喜欢新的生活。



Part II Twenty-seven Practical Key Patterns

27 大实战经典句型

一. Expressing Certainty (表达确定)

1- ① I'm sure about that.

此事我能确信。

② Are you sure about that?

这事你能肯定吗？

③ Are you sure (that) he's qualified?

你确信他是合格的吗？

2- ① Are you certain?

你肯定吗?

② I'm certain about his sincerity.

我肯定他是真诚的。

3- ① There is no doubt in your mind about the man's intention?

对此人的意图您心里不存疑虑吗?

② I've no doubt (that) you'll come out first in the contest.

我肯定你会在比赛中获得第一。

③ I don't think there can be any doubt.

我认为毫无疑问。

4- ① He must be there in the kitchen.

他一定是在厨房里。

② I'm absolutely positive.

我完全可以肯定。

③ I bet they've got lost.

我敢断定他们迷路了。

④ I'm quite convinced (that) things will improve.

我深信事情会好转的。

5- ① There is no chance (possibility/hope) for them to change the schedule.

他们没有机会改变计划了。



- ② There's no room for doubt.

无可怀疑。

二. Expressing Uncertainty (表达不确定)

- 1- ① I can't be certain.

我不能肯定。

- ② I can't be sure.

我不能肯定。

- ③ I can't decide.

我决定不了。

- ④ I can't make up my mind whether to go or to stay.

我无法决定是去还是留。

- 2- ① I've no idea where I'm going this summer.

我不知道今年夏天去哪儿？

- ② I have no idea about where to find it.

我想不出哪儿可以找到它。

- ③ I have my doubts about that.

对此我心存疑虑。

- ④ I find it difficult to reach a conclusion.

我觉得很难下结论。

- ⑤ I suppose it could be two o'clock at midnight.

我想可能是半夜2点钟吧。

3- ① I was wondering if Peter might have left Guangzhou.

我在想彼得是否已经离开了广州。

② I'm in two minds about which to choose.

我不知该选哪个才好。

③ It all depends...

那得看情况而定。

④ You never can tell.

这很难说。



Part III Three Practical Key Dialogues

3 大实战经典对话

Dialogue 1 (对话 1)

A: Sophia, do you think you can get the job?

Sophia, 你认为你能得到那份工作吗?

B: What job?

什么工作?

A: Why? You told me you applied for a parttime job in an oil company.

你怎么回事? 你说过你在向一家石油公司申请一份兼职。



B: Oh, yeah. I can't be sure. Many people have applied for it.

噢, 对了。我不肯定, 申请这份工作的人挺多。

A: But do you really want this job?

但你真的想要这份工作吗?

B: Yes. I'll have to pay for my meals and rents. If I can get a good summer job, I can even spare a few bucks for other things. Speaking of summer, have you really decided to go to Europe?

是啊。我必须付我的饭钱和房租钱。如果我找到一份好的夏季工作, 我还能省点钱做别的事。说到夏天, 你真的决定了去欧洲吗?

A: I'm absolutely sure. It's exciting, isn't it?

我完全可以肯定。令人激动, 是吧?

B: Sure it is.

确实是。

Dialogue 2 (对话 2)

A: What's the likelihood of another world war,
Prof. Smith?

Smith 教授, 再次爆发世界大战的可能性有多大?

B: I doubt if there will be a third world war.

我怀疑是否会有第三次世界大战。

A: I'm not sure I agree with you.

我不能肯定我认同你的观点。

B: Well, there is not much chance of a nuclear war worldwide.

呃，爆发世界范围的核战争的可能性不大的。

A: I hope you're right.

但愿你是对的。

B: Trust me. I'm absolutely sure there won't be.

信我好了，绝对不会有的。

Dialogue 3 (对话 3)

A: I'm going to South Korea in September, that's for sure. But I don't think I'll go away in May. I have no idea if I'll have enough money saved up by then.

我9月份去韩国，这是可以肯定的，但我想5月份去不了。我不知道到那时我能否攒够钱。

B: Suppose you could afford it?

假如你能出得起这笔钱呢？

A: I think go to Canada. Yes, I've always wanted to go there.

我想我会去加拿大。是啊，我一直想去那儿。

B: My wife keeps urging me to take her there. But



I've been there at least five times, you won't catch me going there for a sixth time, you bet.

我太太总催我带她去那儿，可是我至今已经去那 5 次了。你放心好了，我可不会第 6 次去那儿了。

A: Where do you intend to go this year then? Do you think you'll go abroad?

那么今年你打算去哪儿呢？你认为你会出国吗？

B: Yes, booked up already. We're going to Norway in August.

是的，已经订位了。我们 8 月份将去挪威。

A: Really? What's the weather like out there at this time of the year?

真的？每年这个时候那儿的天气怎么样？

B: Oh! You never know about Norway. I wouldn't be surprised if it rained.

噢，挪威的天气太难琢磨了。要是下雨的话，我也不奇怪。

A: I see. Well, I'm not going there then.

明白了。呃，这样的话我就不去那儿。



Part IV One Practical Key Essay

一篇实战经典文章

An Uncertain Future for a Vietnamese Boy

Chau Van Loc came to the United States in 1998 from Vietnam. His **first impression** of the United States was very **positive**. He felt that this new environment offered him many exciting **opportunities**. However, one month later, Loc began to **doubt** if he was prepared to **take advantage** of these opportunities. He **knew** almost no **English**. Even when he knew what to say on a bus or in a store, local people **had no idea** what he was saying and he had to repeat and repeat. He wasn't sure if he would ever learn English or feel **happy** in the United States. He began to feel **very depressed** and homesick.

Loc was lucky because there was a counselor in his English program. This counselor helped Loc to understand that his feelings were normal and that they were only a stage in his **adjustment** to this new culture. Eventually, Loc became more **accustomed** to his



life in this new country but will always miss Vietnam.

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下列问题。

- 1) *When did Loc come to the United States?*
- 2) *What was his first impression of the United States?*
- 3) *Did he find the new environment exciting? Why?*
- 4) *Did Loc know English well? Why?*
- 5) *Was he sure about his life in this new country?*
- 6) *Why did the author say Loc was lucky?*
- 7) *What did the counselor do for Loc?*
- 8) *What has become of Loc now?*
- 9) *Will Loc miss Vietnam in the future?*

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

参考下列提示，听文章录音。

- 1) Vietnam: 越南
- 2) first impression: 第一印象
- 3) exciting opportunities: 激动人心的机会
- 4) take advantage of: 利用
- 5) native people: 本地人，当地人

- 6) feel depressed and homesick: 感觉心情压抑
并想家
- 7) adjustment to new culture: 对新文化的适应
- 8) be accustomed to: 适应于……

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，用自己的复述故事。

4. Group work: discuss the following topic 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 happened to be in Loc's situation, what would be your feelings?*
- 2) *Do you want to immigrate to countries like U. S. A. or Canada? Why or why not?*

Part V Practical Key Grammar
实战经典语法

情态动词(一)

情态动词表示说话人对所叙述的动作或状态的看



法，如请求、拒绝、必须、需要、可能、意愿、怀疑等情态意义，有一定的词义，其后要跟一个实义动词或系动词的原形构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化，有的有过去时态，可以相当于一个助动词构成疑问和否定。情态动词有：can(could), may (might), will(would), shall(should), dare, must, ought to, need, used to 等 13 个。

1. 情态动词 can/could 的用法

<1> 表客观可能性。如：

☐ Even in summer it can be very cold there.

甚至在夏天那里都很冷。

☐ Tigers can be dangerous.

老虎是危险的。

☐ Your passage can be better.

你的文章可以更好。

<2> 表能力，与 be able to 同义，在许多情况下可以交换使用。如：

☐ Mary can (is able to) speak two foreign languages.

玛丽会说两门外语。

☐ I can (am able to) help you.

我可以帮你。

<3> 表许可。can 和 could 都可以用于现在时的疑问句征求对方许可，但肯定回答(给予许可)往往用 can，表许可也可用(具体用法请看 may/might)。

☐ You can't go home now.

你现在不能回家。

☐ Can / Could I have a few words with you? Yes, you can.

我能可以跟你说几句话吗?是的，你可以。

☐ Could / Can I sit here? Yes, you can.

我可以坐这里吗?是的，你可以。

<4> 表请求，这时用 could 没有过去的意思，而是语气更客气。如：

☐ Can't you be quiet for a while?

你就不能安静会儿吗?

☐ Could you do me a favor?

你可以帮我个忙吗?

☐ Could you come and see me tomorrow?

你可以明天过来看我吗?