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# 教你掌握

# 英语会话

李学平 主编  
华南工学院出版社

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HOW TO MASTER ENGLISH CONVERSATION



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# 教你掌握英语会话

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## 内 容 简 介

本书由华南工学院原外语培训中心主任李学平教授及外国文教专家J·Novey博士、E·Drewry博士等根据多年的教学经验编写。书中从要求熟悉英语各种疑问句句型及其常用答句入手,然后介绍一些日常口语的最常见表达方式及情景会话,加以融会贯通。书中还附有必要的习题,能使学习者得到相当的练习机会,并能比较容易地真正获得英语会话的能力。

## 教你掌握英语会话

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责任编辑 张巧巧

华南工学院出版社出版发行

(广州 五山)

广东省新华书店经销 广东龙门印刷厂印刷

本 787×1092 1/32 印张7.44 字数160.9千

1987年10月第1版 1987年10月第1次印刷

印数1—9500

ISBN7-5623-0019-4/H·2

统一书号: 9410.007 定价1.45元

## 前 言

本书旨在尽量设法帮助已有一些英语基础的读者学会英语会话。全书分为四个部分。

第一部分是“问句的各种格式及其回答”。众所周知，所谓会话当然包括问和答。所以学习英语会话，首先要对常用的英语问句和答句的格式熟练掌握，尤其是问句格式似乎更为重要，因为只会答不会问就只能消极应付而不能积极开展会话。许多人就是由于对问句不能灵活运用，而感到难于学会会话。所以本书的第一部分是对掌握问句格式作出要求，将英语问句格式按其结构全部列出并分类，再配上若干个比较标准的答句以及练习，力求借此做到能比较灵活地掌握这些问句和答句的句式，再进行较复杂的会话。

第二部分是“口语常用句”。在日常口语会话里，有一些常用的公式化表达方式，这些表达方式实际上是口语的框架，是日常会话里一些最基本、最常用的句子。当然，掌握这些表达方式离掌握英语口语还有很大的距离，但要熟练进行英语会话却不能不十分娴熟地掌握这些表达方式。因此，本书的第二部分是分类列出这些常用的表达方式，并且配上练习。

第三部分是“情景会话”，分为“在国内”和“在国外”两部分。目的是使读者在学了前面两部分后，能有一个融会贯通而又结合各种情景的会话材料可供参考和学习，起举一反三的作用。这部分也有练习。

第四部分是“模拟口试”，包括三篇模拟问答。另加较多的模拟问题，由读者以练习形式结合本人情况加以回答。

当然，英语会话涉及范围十分广泛，掌握英语会话实际上就是要掌握整个英语语言。所以没有一本会话书能只以“一本书”的形式就解决英语会话的所有问题。本书所能做到的也只是根据我们多年的经验，提出一些较合理、较有效的学习方法，让读者能打下较好的基础。在这个基础上，若能再进一步扩大实用面，增加词汇，加强实践，做到触类旁通，那么流利地进行英语会话也就近在望中了。

参加本书编写的有教授、讲师、翻译工作者等，其中J. Novey博士和E. Drewry博士都是在华的美国文教专家。此外，美国专家J. Dowling教授和英籍教师R. Simmons也提供了一些材料，特此致谢。

书中如有错误或不妥之处，十分诚恳希望读者提出，以便改进。

编者

1987.1

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## 一、问句的各种格式及其回答

### Question patterns and their possible Answers

所谓口语会话，基本上就是包括问和答。所以学习英语口语，首先要熟练掌握常用的英语问句和答句的格式，才能结合情景，灵活运用。在此基础上，再进行较复杂的会话，以达到掌握英语口语的目的。下面就按英语常用的问句格式类型编列，每一问句格式之后都有若干个比较标准的答句。当然，这些答句可以变化，但有一点应加以注意的是：答句里的动词时态一般都须和问句相同，不随便更改。

#### (一) Yes-no 问句

这一类型的问句通常要用Yes或No来回答，所以称为Yes-no问句。Yes-no问句一定是用下列的一些动词开头，这些动词有人称为“特别变化动词”(anomalous verb)，因为它们的变化很特殊。

be, have, do, will, would, shall, should,  
can, could, may, might, must,

[ 注：“特别变化动词”还有ought (to) 以及用于某种场合下的need, dare。但它们不常用来发问。 ]



1. 用be开头的问句及其回答——be的变化形式有:  
is, are, am, was, were等。如:

1) Is

this
that
it

 a Boeing plane(波音飞机)?

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't. It's a Trident (三叉戟飞机).

2) Is

he
she
Mr. Smith

 working in a factory?

Yes, Mr. Smith is working in a rubber  
factory (橡胶工厂).

No, he is teaching at a university (大学).

3) Is there a

book-store (书店)

telephone booth (电话亭)

near by?

Yes, there's one around the corner.

4) Is it

hot

cold

in China?

Yes, it is quite hot in South China.

5 ) Are you 

an engineer from Shanghai
------------------------------

 ?

Yes, I'm an electrical engineer (电气工程师).

No, I'm not an engineer. I'm still a  
student (我还是学生).

Yes, I'm from shanghai (我是上海人〔或：我  
是上海来的〕).

6 ) Are

you (您们) they those young men
-------------------------------------

engineers working in a hospital
---------------------------------------

 ?

Yes, we are engineers.

No, we are not working in a hospital  
(医院), but they are.

7 ) Are there many 

people students
--------------------

 learning English  
now?

Yes, sure, there are many.

8 ) Am I 

right (对) to start now (现在动身, 现在开始)
--

 ?

Yes, you are certainly right (当然对的).

Oh no, I'm afraid(恐怕) you're not right.

Yes, please start now.

9) Was

he
Mr. Smith
she

 leaving when you saw 

him
her

 ?

Yes, he was (leaving when I saw him).

No, she was in the lobby (大厅) (when I saw her).

10) Was I mistaken (我搞错了吗?)

Oh no, I don't think so (= I don't think you were mistaken).

11) Was the machine 

in use at that time
imported from Japan

 ?

Yes, it was in use at that time(当时在使用).

No, it was imported from Germany (从德国进口).

12) Were you 

in Shanghai then
studying in Shanghai in 1975

 ?

Yes, I was in Shanghai then (当时在上海).

No, I was not studying in Shanghai (in

1975), but in Beijing.

13) Were 

you(您,您们)
they
the two sisters

 brought up in the south?

Yes, we were brought up in the south (在南方长大).

14) Were 

these
those

 houses built in 1981 (于

1981年建成)?

Yes, exactly(正是这样), they were built in 1981.

**练习:** 下面每项各造两句,然后每句都分别用Yes和No回答。

1) Are you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

2) Is Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

3) Is there \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

4) Is it \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

5) Were they \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

6) Was this school \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

2. 用have开头的问句 及其 回答——have的变化有 have, has, had (但had很少用来发问)。如:

1) Have

you (您、您们)

they

Mr. Smith and Mr. Simmons

been to (去

过) Beijing?

Yes, we have been to Beijing many times.

No, I don't think they have been to Beijing.

2) Have the dates (日期) been

fixed (订好)

changed (变动) ?

Yes, sure, they have (been fixed).

No, I don't think they have (been fixed).

- 3 ) Has

he
she
the boy

gone to Wuhan (武汉)
any sisters or brothers

 ?

Yes, he's gone to Wuhan.

No, he's still here ( 还在这里 ).

Yes, I think the boy has two sisters.

- 4 ) Has

it
the TV set (电视机)

 been working

well?

Yes, it has been working nicely(很好).

- 5 ) Has there been any news from 

him
her

 ?

Yes, very good news.

No, but perhaps(也许) no news is good news.

**练习:** 下面每项各造两句, 然后每句都分别用Yes和No回答。

- 1 ) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 ) Has your brother \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

3) Has the plane \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

4) Has there \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

5) Have Mr. and Mrs. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

3. 用do开头的问句及其回答——do的变化有do, does, did. 如:

1) Do

you

they

the students

\_\_\_\_\_ speak English?

Yes, I do (= I speak English), but not very well (不太好).

回答: No, I'm afraid (恐怕) they don't (speak English).

2) Do

I

we

\_\_\_\_\_ have to reserve (预订) the ticket(s)

(票) now?

Yes, please.

No, you don't have to (不必要).

3) Do 

you
they

 have anything to tell us?

Yes, maybe(可能) they have something to tell you.

4) Does 

he
she
his father

 know Chinese?

Yes, he knows Chinese very well.

No, probably not (可能不).

5) Does it 

take much time to do it
rain much in South China

 ?

No, it doesn't take much time (to do it)  
(不需要花太多时间).

Yes, it rains quite often in South China  
(在华南相当多雨).

6) Does 

China
our country

 have the largest population



(人口) in the world?

Yes, undoubtedly (毫无疑问).

7) Did

Mr. Lin

he

she

they

go abroad (出国)?

Yes, he did. He was in America for one  
year.

No, she was never abroad.

8) Did

China

the Chinese people

make great contrib-

utions (贡献) to world science (世界科学)?

Yes, sure. In her history, China made  
tremendous (巨大的) contributions to world science.

**练习:** 下面每项各造两句, 然后每句都分别用Yes和No回答。

1) Do you \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_

2) Does she \_\_\_\_\_?

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_

No, \_\_\_\_\_