

[ 陆乃圣 教授 ] 等著

# 高分英语 口语完全手册

归纳 31 种实战情景 精选 1000 条最流行口语

- ★ Greeting & Courtesy 寒暄应酬
- ★ Change Topics 转接话题
- ★ Request & Advice 请求与建议
- ★ Complaints & Criticism 抱怨与批评
- ★ 附赠朗读 CD 一张

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中国出版集团  
中国对外翻译出版公司



附赠朗读 CD 一张



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随着中国越来越融入国际社会,英语的重要性也日见显著,我们要通过作为最重要的国际语言之一的英语与世界打交道,我们的生活、工作与英语密切相关,于是几乎人人都在学习英语,为的是提高自身素质与价值。可是,当我们孜孜不倦地学习英语的时候,有没有想到过有各种各样的英语呢?譬如说英式英语、美式英语、澳大利亚英语、爱尔兰英语、加拿大英语、南非英语,等等。其中,应该说美式英语对世界的影响最大。但是,你能确定你说的是正宗的美式英语吗?譬如你要出租房屋,你是说 *house to let* 还是 *house for rent*?前者是英式英语,后者才是美式英语。如果美国人跟你说: *I have a hunch he'll be late*, 你很可能听不懂,因为你只知道 *hunch* 的意思是“驼背”,却不知道美国口语里 *hunch* 是“预感”的意思。有个故事,说一对新婚夫妇因为语言误解而闹了个笑话。新娘是澳大利亚人,新郎则是美国人,两人决定参加一个宴会,新郎问新娘穿什么衣服合适,新娘随口答道: *You can wear your birthday suit, darling*. 结果新郎惊得目瞪口呆,因为 *birthday suit* 在美式英语里是“一丝不挂”(*stark naked*)的意思。

由此可见,美式英语有其自身的表达方式(*expressions*)和俚语(*slang*)。我们学习美式英语,尤其是美式口语,必须注意这些特殊的表达方式和俚语,否则,你说的话也许美国人听不懂,或者美国人说的话你听不懂。如果日常生活中闹出类似上面的笑话,也就罢了;若是在外交或商业场合中闹出误会,麻烦就大了。

为此,我们编写了《高分英语口语完全手册》,该书收集了当代美式口语经常使用的表达方式和俚语,分为三十一个单元,包括“开始交谈”、“转换话题”、“寒暄应酬”、“许诺”、“道歉”、“安慰”、“道别”等诸多话题,以飨读者。我们衷心希望这本书能够对广大读者学习美式口语有所帮助。书中若有不妥之处,也恳请广大读者不吝指正。

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# Unit 1

## Start talks 开始交谈

### (1) How are things going?

Is your life good or bad?

你现在情况怎么样? 生活过得好不好?

- ♦ Hi, I haven't seen you for ages. *How are things going?* 嗨, 好久没见到你了? 你现在情况怎么样?

Not too bad. How about you? 不太坏。你呢?

#### 单 词

1. age [eɪdʒ] *n.* 时期; 长时间

### (2) How are you doing?

How are you?

你好吗?

- ♦ *How are you doing*, John? 你好吗, 约翰?

Fine. *How are you doing?* 挺好。你呢?

### (3) I can't complain.

Everything is fine; used to answer others' greeting.

很好, 没有什么可抱怨的。(问候用语)

- ♦ How's business? 生意如何?

*I can't complain.* 很好。

#### 单 词

1. business ['biznɪs] *n.* 生意; 业务  
2. complain [kəm'pleɪn] *v.* 抱怨



#### (4) I've heard so much about you.

You are so famous, I know you.

久仰大名。

- ◆ Glad to meet you, I'm Anny. *I've heard so much about you.* 很高兴见到你,我是安妮。久仰大名。  
All good, I hope. 希望(我们之间合作)一切顺利。

#### (5) What brings you here?

Used to greet.

是什么风把你吹来了?(打招呼用语)

- ◆ Hi, Mike! *What brings you here?* 你好,麦克! 是什么风把你吹来了?  
I was invited by the hostess. How are you? 是女主人邀请我来的。你好吗?

#### 单 词

1. invite [ɪn'vaɪt] v. 邀请
2. hostess ['həʊstɪs] n. 女主人

#### (6) Delighted to make your acquaintance.

Glad to know you.

认识你真高兴。

- ◆ Anna, this is John. He is our new colleague. 安娜,这是约翰。他是我们的新同事。  
I'm *delighted to make your acquaintance.* 很高兴认识你。

#### 单 词

1. colleague ['kɒli:g] n. 同事
2. delighted [dɪ'laɪtɪd] adj. 高兴
3. acquaintance [ə'kweɪntəns] n. 相识;熟人

#### (7) What's you been up to?

What are you doing these days?

最近在忙什么呢?(问候用语)

- ♦ *What's you been up to?* 最近在忙什么呢?

Nothing really. What about you? 没忙什么。你呢?

### (8) How's tricks?

How are you?

怎么样?

- ♦ Hello, Jack. *How's tricks?* 你好, 杰克。怎么样?

Couldn't be better. How about you? 好极了。你呢?

### 单词

1. trick [trɪk] *n.* 花招

### (9) Haven't seen you in a month of Sundays.

Haven't seen you for a long time.

好久不见了。

- ♦ Hi. *Haven't seen you in a month of Sundays.* 嘿, 好久不见。

Yes, long time no see. How are things going? 是啊, 好久不见? 最近如何?

### (10) Could I have a word in your ear?

May I speak to you in private?

我能与你私下谈谈吗?

- ♦ *Could I have a word in your ear*, if you can bear to leave here for a moment? It's rather urgent. 你能不能离开这里一下? 我想私下与你说件事, 这事很急。

### 单词

1. in private [praɪvɪt] 私下
2. urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt] *adj.* 紧急的

### (11) full of the joys of spring

very happy and bright; sometimes said to sb. who is obviously very cheerful when you yourself are not feeling at all like this.

非常愉快、高兴。(有时用于当某人感到非常高兴,而说话者却一点也感受不到相同情绪时的用语)

- ◆ You're *full of the joys of spring* this morning, aren't you? 你今天早上的心情好得很,不是吗?

#### 单词

1. obviously ['ɒbvɪəslɪ] *adv.* 明显地
2. cheerful ['tʃɪəfʊl] *adj.* 兴高采烈的

### (12) What do you do (for a living)?

What is your job?

你做什么工作?

- ◆ *What do you do*, John? 约翰,你是做什么工作的?  
I work as an electric engineer. 我是电气工程师。

1. living ['lɪvɪŋ] *n.* 生计
2. electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] *adj.* 电的
3. engineer [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] *n.* 工程师

### (13) What's new with sb.?

How is sb. doing recently?

某人近况如何? 有没有关于某人的最新消息?

- ◆ We just saw Joe when we were in New York. 我们在纽约见到乔了。  
Really? *What's new with him?* 是吗? 他最近情况怎么样?

### (3) come to that

Used to introduce sth. that is connected with and in addition to sth. just mentioned.

用以引出与刚才提到的事物有联系而作补充的事物。

- ◆ He looks just like his dog — *come to that*, so does his wife! 他看上去就像他养的那条狗一样——说到长相,连他的妻子也像!

#### 单 词

1. connect [kə'nekt] v. 连接
2. in addition to [ə'dɪʃən] 除……之外
3. mention ['menʃən] v. 提起

### (4) Let's get down to business.

Let's talk about serious things.

让我们来谈正题吧。

- ◆ *Let's get down to business*. Could you tell me about the stock-list? 让我们来谈正事,你能给我讲讲证券行情表吗?
- ◆ *Let's get down to business*. Can you explain the time deposits in your bank? 让我们来谈正事,你能说说你们银行的定期存款吗?

#### 单 词

1. stock-list [stɒk-list] n. 证券行情表
2. time deposit [taɪm][dɪ'pɒzɪt] 定期存款
3. bank [bæŋk] n. 银行

### (5) to take up sth.

speaking of sth.

谈到……

- ◆ *To take up dresses*, the fashion color of this year is red. 谈到服装,今年的流行色是红色。
- ◆ *To take up Internet*, we should look out for computer virus. 谈到因特

网, 我们应该提防计算机病毒。

### 单词

- |                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. fashion ['fæʃən] <i>n.</i> 时尚 | 2. Internet ['ɪntənət] <i>n.</i> 因特网 |
| 3. look out for 谨防               | 4. virus ['vaɪərəs] <i>n.</i> 病毒     |

### (6) incidentally

by the way; used to introduce sth. additional that the speaker has just thought of

顺便提一句(用于交谈时说话人临时想起某事)

- ◆ **Incidentally**, there is a telephone message for you. 顺便提一下, 有一个电话口信。
- ◆ **Incidentally**, what did you say your name was? 顺便问一句, 您说您的名字叫什么来着?

### 单词

- |   |
|---|
| 1. additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] <i>adj.</i> 附加的 |
| 2. message ['mesɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 口信; 便条     |

### (7) bat/shoot the breeze

talk casually; gossip

闲扯

- ◆ We sat around in the bar, **batting the breeze**. 我们坐在酒吧里闲聊。
- ◆ They spent the whole day **shooting the breeze**. 他们一整天都在闲聊。

### 单词

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. bat [bæt] <i>v.</i> 击打      | 2. shoot [ʃu:t] <i>v.</i> 射击 |
| 3. breeze [bri:z] <i>n.</i> 微风 | 4. bar [bɑ:] <i>n.</i> 酒吧    |

### (8) as for

concerning: used to elaborate further on an earlier statement

关于;至于(用于对之前提过事项的进一步详细陈述的表达中)

- ◆ We'll be able to have a new gymnasium, but *as for* the project of rebuilding the swimming pool, we'll have to wait — there's simply no money, I'm afraid. 我们将会有一座新的体育馆,至于改建游泳池的计划,可能还得等一等——恐怕我们就是少了那笔经费。

#### 单 词

1. elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] *v.* 详尽阐述
2. further ['fɜ:ðə] *adv.* 更深一层地
3. gymnasium [dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm] *n.* 体育馆
4. project ['prɒdʒekt] *n.* 计划;工程
5. swimming pool ['swɪmɪŋ][pu:l] 游泳池

### (9) change the subject

talk about a new topic, in order to avoid discussing sth. embarrassing

换个话题,以免谈及叫人难堪的事情

- ◆ Talking of school, Peter, you never did tell us how you did in your math exam! 说起学校,彼得,你从来没有告诉过我们你的数学考试怎么样了!  
Er, well, let's *change the subject*! It's a nice day, isn't it? 噢,算了,我们说点别的吧! 今天天气不错吧?

#### 单 词

1. subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 主题
2. topic ['tɒpɪk] *n.* 题目
3. discuss [dɪs'kʌs] *v.* 讨论
4. embarrassing [ɪm'bærəsɪŋ] *adj.* 叫人难堪的

**(10) Where were we?**

What were we talking about before our thoughts were interrupted?

在我们的思路被打断之前,我们正在谈论什么?

- ◆ *Where were we?* Oh! yes, we were discussing the arrangements for the party next month. 我们谈到哪里了? 哦,对了,我们刚才谈到筹划下个月聚会的事。

**单 词**

1. interrupt [ˌɪntəˈrʌpt] *v.* 打断
2. arrangement [əˈreɪndʒmənt] *n.* 安排

**(3) First come, first served.**

People will be dealt with strictly in order of their arrival or application.

先来后到。

- ◆ Please don't jump the queue. *First come, first served.* 请不要插队,先到者先接受服务。
- ◆ *First come, first served.* I should serve this madam first. 按先来后到的顺序,我应该先为这位女士服务。

**单 词**

1. serve [sɜ:v] v. 服务
2. deal with [di:l][wið] 对待;处理
3. strictly ['striktli] adv. 严格地
4. application [ˌæplɪ'keɪʃən] n. 申请
5. queue [kju:] n. 队伍;排队

**(4) It's all on me.**

I'll pay the check.

由我来付款。

- ◆ Let's go Dutch. 让我们各付各的吧。  
No, *it's all on me* tonight. Waiter, could I have the check? 不,今晚让我来付吧。服务员,请结账好吗?

**单 词**

1. check [tʃek] n. 账单
2. go Dutch [dʌtʃ] 各人付自己的账

**(5) make it two**

I want the same things.

来两份吧。

- ◆ What would you like to drink, sir? 您想喝点什么,先生?  
A cup of tea, please. 来杯茶。  
*Make it two* please. 来两杯吧。



### (6) After you.

Please enter, go, etc., before me.

您先请(进,走等)。

- ◆ “After you.” the gentleman said, opening the door to the lady standing by. “您先请。”那位绅士打开门,对站在旁边的女士说道。

#### 单 词

1. gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n.* 绅士
2. stand by [stænd] 站立在一旁

### (7) Age before beauty!

A humorous expression that an older person should go or enter, etc., before a younger, more good-looking person.

表示年长者(当出或入时)应优先于更年轻貌美者。(幽默用语)

- ◆ “Age before beauty!” the young girl said to her mother as she opened the door for her. “您先请。”女孩替她母亲边开门边说道。

#### 单 词

1. humorous ['hju:mərəs] *adj.* 幽默的
2. expression [ɪk'spreʃən] *n.* 表达方式
3. good-looking [gud-lʊkɪŋ] 长得好看

### (8) Ladies first.

An expression used by a polite man who wants to allow a woman to go through a door before him.

女士优先。(彬彬有礼的男士请女士先进门时的用语)

- ◆ “Ladies first.” said Mr. Clinton, holding the door open for Mrs. Giles. “女士优先。”克林顿先生边说边为吉尔斯太太开门。