



全国高职高专教育“十三五”规划教材

# 英语口语训练教程

YINGYU KOUYU XUNLIAN JIAOCHENG

杨国兰 编著



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· 南京 ·

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## 英语口语训练教程

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## A 前言 foreword

在多年的英语教学中,发现许多高职学生在生活中不能够进行简单的英语对话,课堂中学生显得害羞,不愿用英语表达。在这种不能用英语交流和高职学生要求学习一些常用英语口语的情况下,编者编写了这本书,希望对学生有所帮助。本书的主旨是让学生有机会学习用英语进行交谈与交流,提高他们的口语表达能力。

该教材分为十九个单元,内容包括姓名、问候、介绍、告别、感谢、外貌、性格、衣着、教室布置、方位、活动、课堂与讲座、出身及个人经历、询问时间与日期、学校环境、爱好与习惯、家庭、假日、天气等日常生活英语。从第一单元到第十八单元,内容逐章加深,每章开篇是介绍新资料,随后是主题对话,其中包含闪亮词语、动词词组及英语日常表达方式,对话内容有正式场合和非正式场合之分。内容生动、语言规范,并描绘了丰富多彩的日常生活。最常见的是练习和场景对话,要求学生根据对话背景编写对话练习,并用之于课堂表演。

本教材适合高职一年级学生和英语初学者,通过本教材学习不仅可提高听说能力,而且可对西方文化有大概的了解。学完本教材后,学生将会有能力用英语与他人交流。

本书由重庆工贸职业技术学院杨国兰编著,南京航空航天大学梁道华主审。本书在编写过程中,得到了重庆工贸职业技术学院的大力支持。

本书编写较为仓促,难免存在不足,欢迎读者对本书提出宝贵的意见。

编者

2015.5



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# LESSON 1

## Names (姓名)



### Lead-in(导入) → → →

You already know that Chinese and English names are very different. This lesson will give you an introduction to some differences. (中文姓名与英文姓名有很大不同。本单元将介绍它们之间有些什么不同。)

### 中英文姓名对比

English name(英文姓名组成)			Chinese name(中文姓名组成)	
first name (名字)	middle name (中间名)	last name/family name/surname(姓氏)	family name(姓氏)	first name(名字)
Example: John Jacob Smith			Example: Liu Qingping	

#### 1) 英语姓名的排列习惯

英美人的姓名排列方式与中国人的姓名排列恰好相反,即中国人是“姓+名”,而在英语国家却是“名+姓”。如一个名叫 John Smith 的人,他的“姓”是 Smith,“名”是 John。

#### 2) 英语中的姓、姓名与教名

英语中,对应于汉语的“姓名”是 full name;“姓”是 surname / family name / last name;“名”是 given name / first name / Christian name,其中的 Christian name 是教名,是那些信仰基督教、天主教的人在自己的小孩接受洗礼时所取的名字(孩子一出生,就要登记户籍,几周之后便被带到所属教会参加命名仪式。此时,牧师从神殿取来圣水给孩子进行洗礼,然后取名)。在通常情况下,一个人的教名(Christian name)就是他的 first name 或 given name。

#### 3) 英语中的中间名

在通常情况下,英美人的姓名由“教名+姓氏”两部分组成,如: John Smith 约翰·史密斯, Jack Wilson 杰克·威尔逊。但有的人除“教名+姓氏”外,有时还会在名字中增加一个自取名,即所谓的中间名。中间名通常放在“教名”与“姓氏”之间,如: Allen Aden





Henry 阿伦·亚当·亨利, Linda Jane Smith 琳达·简·史密斯。

Why do Westerners put their first name before their family name? You see, in the West, being an individual is very important. Each person is not recognized (known; to know) as being somebody's wife, daughter, or son, but is recognized first as being his or her own self. According to Chinese tradition, however, a person is recognized first by his or her family name. This is how the different names have developed.

In the West, if you are friends with a person or know a person well, you may call that person by his or her first name. If you do not know the person well, then you should address (call) the person by using Mr. /Mrs. /Ms. /Miss/Dr. /Professor plus (+) the person's last name. For example: Dr. Li, how are you? Hello, Professor Zhou.

西方人为什么把名字放在姓氏之前呢? 因为西方人把个人独立性看得非常重要。西方人不愿以某人是某人的妻子、女儿、儿子为人所知, 而首先为人所知的是他或她本人。但按中国人的传统习惯, 人们首先要知道某人姓什么, 然后才是了解叫什么名字, 因为在中国相同的名字太多了。这样, 中西方的姓名便有所不同了。

在西方, 如果你和某人是朋友关系或者你跟他很熟, 你可直呼其名。如果你和那位朋友不熟悉, 那么你必须在那位朋友的姓前面加上 Mr. /Mrs. /Ms. /Miss/Dr. /Professor 等, 如: Dr. Li, Professor Zhou.

### 姓名列举

Sounds Like...	Explanation
Mr.	for adult men (eg. Mr. Fisher)
Mrs.	for married women who use their husband's last name (eg. Mrs. Fisher)
Ms.	for married women who do not use their husband's last name and for older unmarried women (eg. Ms. Cassidy)
Miss	for young unmarried women (eg. Miss Dorman)
Dr.	for doctors of medicine and teachers with Ph. D. s (eg. Dr. Harris)
Professor	for teachers of college and graduate students (no Ph. D). (eg. Professor Brown)



## Dialogues(经典对话) ➡ ➡ ➡

1) A: Are you a newcomer to the class?

B: Yes, I am. I am Hans.

A: What is your surname?

B: My surname is Wilhelm. I'm Hans Wilhelm.

A: Will you spell your surname?

B: Wilhelm, W-I-L-H-E-L-M.

A: 你是班里新来的同学吗?

B: 是的, 我叫汉斯。

A: 请问你贵姓?

B: 我姓威廉, 我叫汉斯·威廉。

A: 能拼写下你的姓吗?

B: Wilhelm, W-I-L-H-E-L-M.

2) A: May I have your name, please?

B: My name is Liu Yunshan.

A: How do you spell your family name?

B: Liu. L-I-U.

A: Do you have an alias?

B: No.

A: Do you have an English name?

B: Yes, my English name is Peter. It was given by my English professor.

A: 我能知道你的名字吗?

B: 我叫刘云山。

A: 你的姓是怎样拼写的?

B: Liu. L-I-U.

A: 你有别名吗?

B: 没有。

A: 那你有英文名字吗?

B: 有, 我的英文名字叫彼得。是我大学英语老师给我取的。

3) A: Hi, Zhang Ming. Can I ask you a question?

B: Sure, what can I do for you?



A: I found there are some differences between English names and Chinese names.

B: Well, can you give me an example?

A: Yes, like "Li Lei", a Chinese name, we put the family name "Li" at the front and the given name "Lei" after the family name. But, like "Michael Jackson", an English name, we put family name "Jackson" behind the given name "Michael".

B: Yes, you are right. Actually, there are more differences between English names and Chinese names. In English, people have middle names but we don't. Maybe they don't like the name that their parents make for them, so they make a name themselves and put the former name in the middle.

A: I see, like "Michael Joseph Jackson"?

B: Yes, people only use the full name in very formal situations.

A: Thanks a lot, now I am clear about the differences between English names and Chinese names.

B: My pleasure.

A: 你好,张明,我能问你一个问题吗?

B: 当然,我可以为你做什么?

A: 我发现英文名字和中文名字之间有一定的差异。

B: 嗯,你可以给我一个例子吗?

A: 好的,如一个叫“李雷”的中文名字,我们把姓氏“李”放在名字的前面,而把名字“雷”放在姓氏的后面。但是,像“迈克尔·杰克逊”这样的英文名,我们把姓“杰克逊”放在名字“迈克尔”的后面。

B: 是的,你是正确的。其实,英文名和中文名之间有更多的差异。在英语中,人们有中间名,但我们中文中没有中间名。也许他们不喜欢他们的父母给的这个名字,就自己取了一个喜欢的名字,放在姓和名的中间。

A: 我明白了,像“迈克尔·约瑟夫·杰克逊”?

B: 是的,人们通常只有在非常正式的情况下才使用全名。

A: 非常感谢,现在我清楚英文名字和中文名字之间的差异了。

B: 不用谢。



## Words and Phrases(闪亮词语)➡➡➡

different 不同的  
 difference 差异  
 introduction 介绍  
 westerners 西方人  
 individual 个人  
 self 自我  
 tradition 传统  
 developed 发达的;发展的  
 sound 声音  
 explanation 解释  
 married 结婚的  
 doctor 医生;博士

medicine 医学  
 Ph. D. 博士学位  
 graduate 研究生  
 student 学生  
 recognize (sb.) 认识某人  
 be recognized by (sb.) 被(某人)认出  
 know (sb.) well 非常了解(某人)  
 call (sb.) 打电话给(某人)  
 address (sb.) 通知(某人)  
 feel well/bad 感觉好/坏  
 go to see (sth./sb.) 去看(某物/某人)



## Common Expressions(七彩精句)➡➡➡

send (sb.) my regards 向(某人)表达我的问候  
 see/watch a movie/film 看电影  
 according to... 根据……



## Exercises(练习)➡➡➡

### I. Fill in the Blanks.

- 1) Do you recognize \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2) I \_\_\_\_\_ her very well.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to tradition, Chinese families celebrate the Spring Festival every year.
- 4) Please \_\_\_\_\_ Robert my regards.
- 5) What are some \_\_\_\_\_ between China and the U. S. ?
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ practice medicine. They help people who are sick.
- 7) He is \_\_\_\_\_. I met his wife yesterday.
- 8) I don't feel so \_\_\_\_\_. My stomach hurts.
- 9) Let's go to see a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) How should I \_\_\_\_\_ you?



## II. For Practice.

Practice asking your classmates the following questions.

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) How should I address him? (the teacher)
- 3) What do you like to be called?
- 4) Do you recognize that person?
- 5) Do you want to see a movie with me?
- 6) Do you know her very well?
- 7) Do you feel well today?
- 8) Do you recognize me?
- 9) How do students address their teachers in China? And how do teachers address their students in China?



### Language Points(语言注释)→→→

1. Mr. (先生)用于男人的姓前, Mrs. (夫人, 太太)、Miss(小姐)、Ms. (女士)等用于女人的姓前。这些称谓语的共同特征是: 它们要么与姓名连用, 要么只与姓连用, 而不能只与名连用。如: John Smith, 人们可以称他 Mr. John Smith, 或 Mr. Smith, 但不能称 Mr. John。
2. 男性称谓语 Mr. 既可用于已婚者也可用于未婚者, 而女性称谓语 Mrs. 只用于已婚者, Miss 通常只用于未婚者, Ms. 是不论婚否的女性称谓词。美国近年来有一种新的趋向, 就是人们对自己不了解的女性, 包括年龄较大的妇女, 也用 Miss 来称呼。这反映了女性喜欢自己青春常驻且人们又投其所好的心理。
3. 当 Mr. 与 Mrs. 连用, 表示某某夫妇时, 其词序通常是将 Mr. 放在 Mrs. 前面, 如: Mr. and Mrs. Smith (史密斯夫妇)。
4. 下面几句均可用来询问对方姓名, 但使用场合不同:
  - What's your name? (多用于对同辈以下的提问)
  - Please tell me your name. (较客气的说法)
  - May I ask (know, have) your name? (更客气的说法)
  - Your name, please? (根据情况, 可在公务场合用)



## LESSON 2

## Greetings (问候)



## Lead-in(导入) → → →

A greeting means to say “Hello” to someone. There are formal greetings and informal greetings. A formal greeting should be used when you meet someone at work or when you meet a person whose job position is higher than yours. You should also give a formal greeting to anyone who is much older than you. An informal greeting is for meeting friends and people with whom you are familiar. Here are some examples of formal and informal greetings.

问候有正式和非正式之分。正式问候用于工作场合,或当你遇到某人比你的职务高,或比你年长。非正式问候用于遇见朋友或熟人。下面是正式问候语和非正式问候语的几个例子。

Formal Greeting	Possible Response (Answer)
1) Good morning, Mr. /Mrs. /Dr. (last name).	Good morning.
2) Good afternoon, Ms. /Mrs. (last name).	Good afternoon.
3) Good evening, Dr. /Professor (last name).	Good evening.
4) Hello, Mr. /Miss. /Ms. (last name).	Hello.
5) How are you?	Fine, thanks. And you?
6) How are your family?	They are fine, thanks.
7) How is your work?	Not so good.
8) How is your wife/husband?	She's/He's fine, thanks!

Informal Greeting	Possible Response(Answer)
1) Hey(+first name)!	Hi!
2) Hello(+first name)!	Hello!
3) What's up?	Not much.
4) What's happening?	Nothing much.
5) What's new?	Nothing special.
6) How are you doing?	Not so good.
7) How's work?	Okay.
8) How's your wife/husband?	She's/He's okay.



## Dialogues(经典对话)➡➡➡

### Formal Dialogues:(正式对话)

1) A: How are you, Mr. Smith?

B: Fine, thanks. And you?

A: Just fine, thank you.

A: 你好吗,史密斯先生?

B: 很好,谢谢。你呢?

A: 蛮好,谢谢。

2) A: Hello, Dr. Davis. How are you this evening?

B: Not so good. I'm afraid I have caught a cold.

A: Oh, that's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.

B: Thank you.

A: 你好,戴维斯博士。你今天晚上过得怎样?

B: 不是太好。恐怕我感冒了。

A: 喔,那太糟糕了。我希望你很快好起来。

B: 谢谢你。

3) A: Hello, Mrs. Davis. How are you?

B: Fine. Thanks.

A: And how is your husband? I heard he had a cold.

B: Yes, he is much better now. Thank you.

A: Glad to hear that. Please send him my regards.

B: I will. Thank you.

A: 你好,戴维斯夫人。你好吗?

B: 很好。谢谢。

A: 你丈夫怎样了? 我听说他感冒了。

B: 是的,他现在好多了。谢谢你。

A: 那真是太好了。请代我向他问候一下。

B: 我会的。谢谢。

### Informal Dialogues: (非正式对话)

1) A: Hi, Peter!

B: Hi! How's everything?

A: Okay. How about you?

B: I am fine.

A: 你好,彼得!

B: 你好! 一切都好吗?

A: 好。你过得怎么样?

B: 我很好。

2) A: Hi, Mary! How's it going?

B: Not so good. I've got a test tomorrow.

A: That's too bad.

B: Yeah.

A: Well, good luck!

B: Thanks.

A: 你好,玛丽! 过得怎么样?

B: 不是太好。我明天要考试了。

A: 那太糟糕了。

B: 是呀。

A: 那么,祝你好运!

B: 感谢。

3) A: Hi, Jill! How's everything going?

B: Well, I am still alive and kicking.

A: Are you leaving for America soon?

B: I guess so. Perhaps next Monday.

A: 嗨, 吉尔! 最近怎么样?

B: 哎, 眼下还凑合吧。

A: 不是马上要去美国了?

B: 估计是这样的, 也许下个星期一就走了。

4) A: Hello. How are you?

B: Fine, thank you. And you?

A: Fine, thanks. Where are you going?

B: I'm going downtown shopping. Do you want to come along with me?

A: Oh, no. I've some errands to do. Maybe next time.

B: Well, I'll see you later. So long.

A: Goodbye.

A: 你好, 你好吗?

B: 好, 谢谢。你呢?

A: 很好, 谢谢。你要到哪里去?

B: 我要去市中心购物。你想不想跟我一起去?

A: 哦, 不。我还有一些事要去做。下一次和你一起去。

B: 那好, 下次见, 再见。

A: 再见。

5) A: Hello, Rose. Fancy meeting you here. How are things going with you?

B: Not too bad, thanks, and you?

A: Pretty good. How are your parents these days?

B: Oh, they are fine. They are enjoying their retirement.

A: Oh, good. It's nice to hear that. Well, I'm going to watch a football match. Remember to give my regards to your family.

A: 你好, 罗斯。真没想到能在这里见到你。近来还好吗?

B: 还不错, 谢谢, 你呢?

A: 很好。你父母亲这些日子还好吗?

B: 他们都很好。他们正享受退休生活。

A: 那太好了。这真让人高兴。好了, 我要去看足球赛了。记得代我向全家人问好。



## Words and Phrases(闪亮词语)➡➡➡

formal 正式的

informal 非正式的

greeting 问候

job 工作

husband 丈夫

wife 妻子

position 位置

familiar 熟悉的

response 回应/响应

family 家庭

catch a cold 感冒

have a look 看一看



## Useful Sentences(七彩精句)➡➡➡

## 问候的开场白

Hi!

Hello!

How do you do?

How are you?

Good morning/afternoon!

## 问候近况

How's everything going?

How are you getting along?

How have you been?

How is everything?

How are you doing?

That's too bad.

What's happening?

What's new?

What's up?

## 表示很高兴认识对方

It's nice/I'm glad to meet you.

It was good to see you.

Nice/Glad meeting you.

你好!

你好!

(初次见面) 你好!

你好吗?

早上好/下午好!

一切可好?

你过得好吗?

你过得如何?

一切都好吗?

你过得如何?

那太糟了。

发生什么事情了?

有什么新鲜事吗?

出什么事了?

很高兴见到你。

很高兴见到你。

好/很高兴认识你。





### 问候久违的朋友

Long time no see!

好久不见!

Haven't seen you for some time.

有些日子没见到你了。

It's been a long time.

好长时间没见了。

### 偶遇

Fancy seeing/meeting you here! How are things/you doing/you keeping?

没想到在这里看到你/在这儿见到你! 你好吗?

This is a pleasant surprise/What a pleasant surprise!

多么让人惊喜呀!

Well, if it isn't John. How are you? 这不是约翰, 你好吗?

Small world, isn't it? 世界真小, 不是吗?



## Exercises(练习) ➡ ➡ ➡

### I. Open-ended Dialogues: (write the correct answer)

1) A: Good evening, Mr. Smith.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Not so good. I'm catching a cold.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thank you.

2) A: Hi, Mary! What's new?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Really? I want to go with you, okay?

3) A: Hey, John. Do you recognize that person?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Really? Let's go and talk to her.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Hello, Anne. How are you?

C: Oh, Hi! John and Mark, I'm okay. How about you, guys?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

4) A: Good afternoon, Professor Zhao.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Oh, that's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.