

BBC

KEN WILSON



ENGLISH OK!

英语OK!

社交英语
Social English



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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周 晶 译

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英语 OK!

社交英语

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序 言

“英语OK!”系列丛书第一批9本书，虽涉及不同的题材，却有许多共同的特点。

首先，是它们的实用性。明明是《英语语法》(English Grammar)这个令一般人感到枯燥乏味的内容（请原谅，语法学家除外），但却以“一些旅游用语”开始，进而谈到“几个有趣的问题”，其中包括“Do you promise to start being good (你保证以后会好好做人吗)?”这样句子的分析，以说明动词不定式和动名词的用法。这样，既学习了语法，又学会许多实用的语言。

其次，是它们的功能性。这里指的是狭义的，即所谓Functions。在《短语动词》(Phrasal Verbs)、《社交英语》(Social English)、《商业英语》(Business English)等册中，都提供了许多在不同功能项目中可以灵活使用的语言。学习了这些语言，就可以在各种不同的功能需要的场合中较自如地进行交际。

再次，是它们的多元文化性。除在《美式英语》(American English)一册中专门介绍美式英语因而必然涉及北美文化外，在其他各册中也都让读者注意到不同英语国家以及英语在世界不同地区使用时的文化差异。到处都可以看到English is Spoken Here的牌子以广招徕，而同是英语国家但马路上开车一个靠左，一个靠右。你在国外打电话，若是话务员或接线员问你Are you through?你可先要想

一想你是在英国（或英国英语国家或地区）、还是在美国（或美国英语国家或地区）。在英国，Are you through? 是话务员好心地问“您接通了吗？”而在美国则是在问“您打完了吗？”

第四，是它们的语境性。在这9册书中，所有的语言材料，直至语法规则，都是在一定的、有意义的 (meaningful) 上下文中来介绍的。一个简单的例句，就提供了一个情景，使你能恰当地理解词义。You don't have to wear a suit, but you should wear a tie, 不仅学习了 have to 和 should 的用法，还介绍了一点西方生活习俗。

第五，是它们的趣味性。这9册书，很抱歉我又要说，直至包括枯燥乏味的语法，内容都是非常生动有趣、贴近生活的。其中的插图也达到漫画的水平。一打开书，就给人一种活泼欢快的印象，吸引人去看个究竟。当然，最主要的还是内容吸引人。一本教材，不论它面向什么年龄段或什么层次的读者，趣味性常常是首要的。

第六，是它们的知识性或信息性。这9册书，给读者提供了大量的多方面的知识和信息。它们的原编者是英国广播公司。这是一家历史悠久、具有较高人文水准的新闻机构。它的产品，无论是新闻广播或电视，或以古今小说名著为本的电影以及英语教学材料都能提供极广泛的知识 and 信息。学习这套教材，是可以使读者一举数得的。

最后，但不是最次要的，是它们的交际性。著名的语言学家和教材编写专家 Jack C. Richards 曾说：Language is best learned when used for meaningful communication (语言只有在有意义的交际中使用才能学得最好)。“英语OK!”系列教材正是为读者提供了大量的可以进行有意义的交流的

语言材料，包括短文、故事、对话、活动、练习等。这套材料的名称本身“英语OK!”就是一个十分响亮的语言交际符号。

出版社编者要我为这套丛书写个小序，因而得以先睹为快，看了校稿。我应当感谢编者，使我不仅“开卷有益”，而且得到了极大的知识享受。

陈琳
二〇〇二年冬令

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MEETING PEOPLE

与人见面

INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND MEETING PEOPLE

自我介绍和与人见面



USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 常用词汇与表达法

- In a social or informal situation, English speakers usually introduce themselves using their first name, or their first and second name. 在社交或非正式场合，讲英语的人通常用自己的教名或教名加姓氏进行自我介绍。
- If you are introduced to someone by first name only, you can usually address them by their first name immediately. 如果在介绍的时候，你只得知了对方的教名，通常就可以立即直接用名字称呼他们。

- It is not necessary to say *Hello, Mr . . .* or *Hello Mrs . . .* You will have an embarrassing wait until they tell you their second name!
不必说 Hello, Mr... 或 Hello, ..., 因为等待对方说出他或她的姓时, 你会感到很尴尬。
- Older people may wish to be addressed as *Mr* or *Mrs*. 年长的人可能希望别人用 Mr 或 Mrs 来称呼他们。
- If you have to address a woman formally, there are three possible ways to do it: *Mrs*, *Ms* or *Miss*. *Mrs* is used to address a married woman, *Miss* is for a single woman and *Ms* is used when the woman does not think it is important to indicate if she is married or single. 如果你必须十分正式地称呼一位女性, 可以有三种方法: Mrs、Ms 或 Miss。Mrs 用于称呼已婚女性, Miss 用于称呼未婚女性。如果对方认为没有必要指出自己的婚姻状况, 就用 Ms 来称呼她。
- If you are introduced to a woman in an informal situation, it is better to address her using her first name. 如果你被以一种非正式的方式介绍给一位女性, 那么最好用教名称呼她。

PLEASED TO MEET YOU!

很高兴见到你!

- ROBERT Angela, I'd like you to meet my colleague Carlos Pineiros.
- ANGELA Pleased to meet you, Carlos.
- CARLOS Pleased to meet you too, Mrs . . . er . . .
- ANGELA It's OK, you can call me Angela.
- CARLOS Pleased to meet you, Angela.
- ROBERT And this is Angela's partner, James Boston.
- JAMES How do you do, Carlos?
- CARLOS How do you do, Mr Boston?
- JAMES Please . . . call me James.
- CARLOS James, right.
- JAMES Haven't we met somewhere before?
- CARLOS I don't think so.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

Complete the conversation using these words 用下列单词完成对话:

call meet met pleased

- HELEN Michael, I'd like you to my friend Philip Shaw.
 MICHAEL to meet you, Mr Shaw.
 PHILIP Please, me Philip.
 MICHAEL OK.
 PHILIP Haven't we somewhere before?
 MICHAEL I don't think so.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

This is Angela's partner.

Partner could mean a *business partner*. However, if you are introduced to two people at a party, and one of them says *This is my partner*, this probably means that they are a couple.

Partner 可以指商务合伙人。但是如果有人在派对上向你引见两个人，而其中一个又说 *This is my partner*，那么这很可能意味着他们是夫妻或情侣。



I COME FROM BRAZIL.

我来自巴西。

- ANGELA Are you Spanish?
CARLOS No, I come from Brazil.
ANGELA What do you do?
CARLOS I'm an engineer.
ANGELA Do you work for UEP?
CARLOS UEP?
ANGELA United Engineering Projects.
CARLOS No, I work for an oil company.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

Give negative answers to these questions. 对下列问题给出否定回答。

1. Are you Spanish? No, I'm
2. Do you come from Paraguay?
3. Do you work for UEP?
4. Are you an engineer?

ARE YOU A JOURNALIST?

你是记者吗?

- CARLOS What do you do, James?
JAMES I'm a writer.
CARLOS Are you a journalist?
JAMES Well, I'm a freelance.
CARLOS A freelance? What does that mean?
ANGELA It means he works for anyone who pays him!
CARLOS Oh, I see.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

Find the words in the conversations in this section. 在本部分对话中找出具有下列含义的单词。

1. A newspaper employee.
2. Another occupation.

3. A country in South America.
4. The language spoken in Mexico.
5. Working for different companies

THE LAST WORD 趣味对话



LIVING AND WORKING 生活和工作



ASKING QUESTIONS AND CHECKING INFORMATION

通过提问获得信息

Some questions to ask someone you meet for the first time 第一次见面时可以提的一些问题:

Where are you from?/Where do you come from?

They mean the same thing.

两个问题的意思是一样的。

What do you do?/What's your job?

What do you do? is better if you know nothing about the person. 如果你和对方不熟悉的话, 最好问 *What do you do?*

Have you been here long? Have you been living here long?

Although both mean *Have you been in this country for a long time?* the first one can also mean *Have you been waiting here long?* 虽然两句话都是问“你是否在这个国家待了很长时间?”但第一种问话还可以解释为“你是不是在这里等了很久?”

If you *think* you already know the answer, you could say: 如果你认为自己已经知道答案了, 可以说:

You're Brazilian, *aren't you?*

You work for UEP, *don't you?*

You come from Brazil, *don't you?* São Paulo is the capital, *isn't it?*

You're an engineer, *aren't you?*

The intonation of these question tags goes *up*. 这些句子的反意疑问部分要用升调。

If you're *sure* about something, you can still ask a question using a question tag. This gives the other person the opportunity to reply. 如果你对某事很有把握的话, 也可以用反意疑问句。这可以给对方一个回答的机会:

You're Brazilian, *aren't you?*

Yes, I am.

You come from Brazil, don't you? *That's right.*

You're an engineer, aren't you? *Yes, I am. How did you know?*

The words are the same but the intonation goes *down*. 虽然用词都一样, 但是这些句子的反意疑问部分要用降调。

HAVE YOU BEEN LIVING HERE LONG?

你在这里生活很久了吗?

- ROBERT Carlos, this is my wife Myriam.
CARLOS How do you do, Mrs Pearson?
MYRIAM I'm very pleased to meet you, Carlos, but please call me Myriam.
CARLOS Myriam, I'm sorry.
MYRIAM That's OK. You're Brazilian, aren't you, Carlos?
CARLOS Yes, I am.
MYRIAM Have you been living here long?
CARLOS No, I arrived about two months ago.
MYRIAM I see.
ROBERT Carlos, let me introduce my sister-in-law Sam.
SAM Hello, Carlos.
CARLOS Pleased to meet you, Sam.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

Find the mistake in these sentences. 找出下列句子中的错误。

1. I'm very please to meet you.
2. Let my introduce my sister-in-law.
3. Please call my Myriam.
4. I arrive about two months ago.
5. Have you been work here long?

OK! TIP 知识点滴

Sorry. I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. I'm really sorry.

English people say *sorry* a lot, even when things are not their fault! If you make the smallest mistake (with someone's name or nationality for example), it is often a good idea to say *sorry* or *I'm sorry*.

For bigger mistakes, say *I'm so sorry* or *I'm really sorry*.

The usual replies to *sorry* are: *That's OK. That's alright. Don't worry about it.*

讲英语的人总是说对不起, 即使当错不在他们时也这样说! 即使你犯了一个微乎其微的错误(例如弄错了某个人的名字或国籍), 也最好说 *Sorry* 或 *I'm sorry*。如果犯了更大一些的错误, 那么就该说 *I'm so sorry* 或 *I'm really sorry*。

对于道歉的通常回答是: *That's OK. That's alright. Don't worry about it.*

I'M STUDYING TO BE A LAWYER.

我正在为成为一名律师而学习。

- | | |
|--------|--|
| CARLOS | Your name is Sam? |
| SAM | That's right. |
| CARLOS | Isn't Sam a boy's name? |
| SAM | Yes, but it's also short for Samantha. |
| CARLOS | Oh, I'm so sorry. |
| SAM | That's alright. |
| CARLOS | What do you do? |
| SAM | I'm studying to be a lawyer. |
| CARLOS | Oh, that's nice. |
| SAM | Nice? Well, it's interesting and it's hard work. |

CHECKPOINT 演练场

Make sentences. 造句。

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Robbie is | a a long time? |
| 2. Is Jackie | b aren't you? |

MEETING PEOPLE

3. Did you arrive here c short for Robert.
4. You're Brazilian, d a boy's name?
5. Have you been here e a few days ago?

WHERE IN BRAZIL ARE YOU FROM?

你从巴西哪个地方来?

- MYRIAM You're Brazilian, aren't you?
CARLOS That's right.
MYRIAM Where from?
CARLOS From Brazil.
MYRIAM No, I mean, where in Brazil are you from?
CARLOS Oh I see, sorry. Well, I was born in the north east, in Fortaleza. But I work in the south, in São Paulo.
MYRIAM That's the capital, isn't it?
CARLOS No! The capital of Brazil is Brasilia!
MYRIAM Oh yes, of course. I'm really sorry.
CARLOS Don't worry about it. A lot of people think São Paulo is the capital.

CHECKPOINT 演练场

Complete this conversation. 完成对话。

- A São Paulo is the capital of Brazil, isn't it?
B
A Is Hamburg the capital of Germany?
B
A New York's the US capital, isn't it?
B
A Is Amsterdam the capital of the Netherlands?
B
A Kyoto is the capital of Japan, isn't it?
B



INVITING PEOPLE TO DO THINGS 发出邀请

