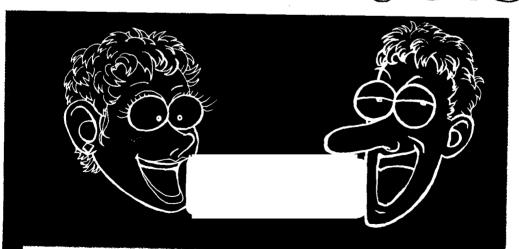
开口ABC

14349

东方闪电 编署



Mission Possible



华文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

开口 ABC/ 东方闪电文化传播公司编著. 一北京: 华文出版社, 2003.1 ISBN 7-5075-1404-8

I. 开... II. 东... III. 英语一口语一教学参考资料 IV. H319. 9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 084182 号

华文出版社出版

(邮编 100800 北京西城区府右街135号)

网址: http://www.hwcbs.com

电子信箱: webmaster@hwcbs.com

电话: (010) 83086663. (010) 66058896

开口 ABC 编辑部

电子信箱: Mission Possible@vip.sina.com

电话: (010) 82034633

新华书店经销

济南文建印刷厂

889 × 1194 32 开 15.25 印张 380 千字

2003年1月第1版 2003年3月第2次印刷

印数: 10001-25000 册

定价:30.00元(上下册)

前言

经过一个漫长的酝酿,春去秋来,《开口ABC》教大家开口说情感英语的大型电视英语教学节目终于和大家见面了。该节目将在全国众多电视台陆续播出,可是每天15分钟的播出时间对于真正想学好英语口语的人们,是很难满足的,同时也不方便复习。

本书编写小组,为了广大英语爱好者能跟随电视播出的进度,每日循序渐进地学习,终于赶在电视播出前完成了该书,或者说为大家做了一本很好的情感英语口语学习笔记,同时还为大家制作了配套的磁带和VCD,以方便读者全方位地学习。

国内的很多英语学习者,很多在校的大学生甚至是很多出国留学生,往往是应试能力强,但却开不了口,即使开口,所说的英语也是干巴巴的,没有任何情感。在日常生活中、在课堂上、在校园里、在工作中很多时候也常常应付不了各种交流场景。我们的某些人员,就有亲身经历,一直学的是英语专业,也用英语工作了很多年,甚至有过口译的经验,可是一进入老外圈子,或出国旅游时,与老外交流起来,还是有困难。这



拜

并不是单词和语法不明白,而是许多表达方式不明白、不熟悉,发现一直在学的英语和英语母语国家的现实表达有着很大的差距。我们的很多英语学习者往往注重了应试,忽略了语言的本质是为了交流,而这种交流更多的是带着情感的口语交流,应试容易使我们忽略了培养自己真正的英语口语交流及听说能力。

实际上口语的学习和走向成熟是在日常的交流和应用中点滴积累的,在不断的实际应用中熟而生巧的。你记住了单独的句子,忘记了对应场景,长期不怎么使用,到了真正临场,才发现自己白学了,就像练功夫,光记住了招数,会耍花拳绣腿,却不知道如何制敌,很少实战,也就忘记了学武的本质,同时也违背了最初学武的目的。英语学习亦然。

我们希望本书能教会大家在各种场景常用的一些表达方式,但是更重要的是学会应用这些表达方式。希望大家能在日常生活中寻找一切的机会去听、去说、去用你们所学会、所记忆的内容,这样英语交流才可能从一开始吃力的寻找学口语的招数,逐步变成本能的条件反射,真正做到用全身心去声情并茂说英语,这样大家才有机会慢慢找到母语的感觉,最后与老外侃起来得心应手。

目 录

Unit 01	Meeting Strangers (和陌生人搭讪)	 1
Unit 02	Asking the Way (问路)	 15
Unit 03	Giving Directions (指路)	 28
Unit 04	Ordering a Meal (点餐)	 43
Unit O5	Paying the Bill (结账)	 59
Unit 06	Shopping for Clothes (买衣服)	 72
Unit 07	Bargaining (讨价还价)	 86
Unit 08	Lost and Found (失物招领)	 100
Unit 09	Borrowing Money (借钱)	 114
Unit 10	Making a Call (打电话)	 127
Unit 11	Fashion Critique (时尚物语)	 139
Unit 12	Making an Appointment for an Interview (预约面试)	 153
Unit 13	Job Interview (面试)	 166
Unit 14	Asking for Advice (征求建议)	 182
Unit 15	Booking a Flight Ticket (订机票)	 195



Unit 1 Meeting Strangers 品限公人保留的

鸡/号们,依好! 初次见面.....



CULTURE

Westerners have a different **concept** of "personal space" than Chinese. When you're just meeting a Westerner for the first time, it is important not to get too close to him/her. You should stay at least half a meter away, and even a little further if you're face to face. If you get too close it will seem too **intimate** and **awkward**. Westerns generally will only get very close to someone only if they know them very well.

中外大不同

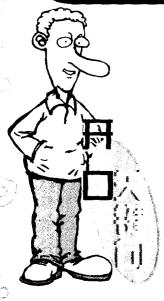
中西方所理解的"安全距离"是不一样的。第一次与老外见面,不要与他靠得太近至少保持半米的距离。如果是面对面,还要离得更远些。双方高得过于近时,给人感觉太亲密,是非常不舒服的。西方人只有在熟识对方的情况下才会靠得很近。所以和陌生人搭讪时,尤其是和老外说话时,一定要保持距离哟!距离产生美嘛!







Key Sentences



1. Excuse me, do you have the time? 打扰一下。现在几点了?

Answer: Yeah,it's about half past two. 脚点半左右。

2. My name is ... 我的名字是…… Question: What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

3. Nice to meet you. 很高兴认识你 Answer: Nice to meet you too. 认识你我也很高兴。

4. Where are you from? 你来自哪里? Answer: I'm from ... 我来自……

5. What do you do? 你做什么工作? Answer: *I'm a* ... *我是……*

6. Can I have your e-mail address?

能冒下你的电子信箱吗?

Answer: Sure, it's ...

当然可以,

我的电子邮箱是……





初陌生人港讪





This is a casual and more friendly way of asking for the time. You can also use "What time do you have?" but this is usually used between people who already know each other. If you want to be more formal or polite, just ask "Do you know what time it is?"

你知道几点了吗?在不太正式的场合下,可以用这句话来询问时间。也可以说成"What time do you have?"但是这句话多用于熟识的人之间。如果你想更正式或有礼貌些,就可以说"Do you know what time it is?"

2. My name is ____. What's your name?

These two sentences can be used one right after the other: "My name is Noah. What's your name?" You'll sound even more like a native speaker if you shorten it by replacing the second sentence with "What's yours?" In most cases though, it is usually enough to say your name (My name is... or I'm ...) and extend your hand to shake hands. Usually the other person will voluntarily give his name (it's impolite not to).

"My name is Noah. What's your name?"(我叫·····你叫什么?)。这两句话通常是接连使用的。把第二个句子简短地说成"What's yours?"将使你听起来更像西方人。但在大多数情况下,仅说出你的名字(My name is... I'm...)然后握手也就够了。通常情况下,对方会主动报出他的名字(如果他有礼貌的话)。



3. Nice to meet you!

This is used only when you're meeting someone for the first time. If you're meeting with someone that you already know you would say "nice to see you" or "nice to see you again."

"Nice to meet you."(见到你很高兴。) 只用在首次见面。如果遇见你已认识的人,就应该说"Nice to see you."或"Nice to see you again."

4. Where are you from?

Perhaps you've learned that you can also ask "where do you come from?" While this is technically correct, it sounds very strange to westerners! The best way to do it is to ask "where are you from?"

也许以前学过"Where do you come from?"(你从哪儿来?),严格地讲,这句话是不正确的而且让老外听起来觉得不可思议。正确的表达方式是:"Where are you from?"(你从哪里来?)。

5. What do you do?

This is a shorter way of asking "What do you do for a living?" It is understood that this refers to work or career and doesn't mean "What do you do in your spare time?"

"What do you do?" (你的工作是什么?)是 "What do you do for a living?"的简单说法。问题涉及到你的职业,与"What do you do in your spare time?"(你业余时间做什么?)的意思不一样。









Mission Field 开口实战

M: Eh, excuse me.

F٠ Hello!

M: How are you?

Good, and yourself? F:

M: (Doing pretty good.) What time

is it?

F: It's 5 o'clock.

M: Thank you.

F: What's your name?

My name is Liang Feng. M:

F: Do you have an English name?

M: (No. I don't.) What's your name?

F: My name is Luke. My Chinese

name is...

M: Nice to meet you.

F: Nice to meet you.

M: Where are you from?

F: I'm from America.

M: What do you do for a living?

F: I'm a student. What do you do? M: 你从哪里来?

M: Oh, you like China? M = Messenger (使者)

F = Foreigner (老外)

打扰了。 M:

F: 嘿!

M: 你好吗?

F: 挺好, 你呢?

M:(不错) 几点啦?

F: 5点。

M: 谢谢!

F: 你叫什么名字?

M: 我叫梁枫。

F: 你有英文名字吗?

M: (我没有英文名字) 你叫什么名字?

F: 我叫鲁科。我的中文名

字叫……

M: 认识你很高兴。

F: 认识你很高兴。

F: 我来自美国。

M: 你做什么工作?

F: 我是学生。你呢?

M: 噢, 你喜欢中国吗?





MARS COR

F: Yeah, I like China very much. Are you a student?

M: Hmm?

F: Are you a student? Student? Are you a student?

M: Student? F: 是的,我非常喜欢中 国。你是学生吗?

F: Do you study? M: 嗯?

M: <u>Italy?</u> (No, I'm not a student.) F: 你是学生吗?学生?

F: No, not Italy, study. 你是个学生吗?

M: Study? M: 学生?

F: Yeah. F: 你在上学吗?

M: <u>Sorry, sorry, sorry, I don't</u> M: <u>意大利?</u>(不,我已 know, (Sorry, I don't follow

you.)

F: Ti's alright.

F: 不,不是意大利。学

M: May I have your e-mail M: 学习? address? F: 是的。

F: Sure, it's the one at my school.

M: 对不起,对不起,对

F: 没关系。 Yeah I use my left hand.

M: 能给我你的e-mail 地 址吗?

F: 可以,这是我在学校 里常用的。

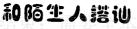
M: <u>左手?</u>(你是左撇子?)

F: 对, 我是个左撇子。



F:





www.ertongbook.com



M· Left hand. (Oh, you are left handed.) OK, very good.

F: Do you use your right?

M: Mm, yeah.

F: What is your e-mail address?

M: Shouji? (My e-mail adress is...)

F: Yeah.

F: What do you do for fun?

M: Hmm?

F: For fun? What do you do in Beijing?

F: Yeah, what do you do around here?

M: (I like to go to bars and drink.) Oh, ehh...

(The mission messenger motions F: 驾驶? like he is driving.)

F: Drive?

(Yes. I'm a driver.) Siji. Oh, F: 干杯! cheers!

F: Cheers!

M: Do you happy? (Are you having a good time?)

F: What?

M: Happy? (Are you having a good time?)

F: Yes, I'm very happy.

M: Me too. See you later.

F: See you later.

M: OK, see you tomorrow. (I'll call you tomorrow.)

M: 左手。(原来你惯用左

手。) 太厉害了! F: 你用右手吗?

M: 也用。

F: 你的e-mail 地址是?

M: 手机? (我的e-mail地 址是⋯⋯)

F: 好的。

F: 你做什么来消遣?

M: 嗯?

F: 消遣? 你在北京做什么来消

遣?

F:你在这里怎么消遣?

M:(我喜欢去酒吧,喝点

酒。) 哦……

(使者做开车状。)

M:(对,我是个司机)司 机。噢,来干杯!

M: 你高兴吗? (你玩得高兴

F: 什么?

M: 高兴?(你玩得高兴吗?)

F: 是的, 我很高兴。

M: 我也是。再见!

F: 再见!

M: 那好, 明天见! (我明天给

你打电话。)



开口模板 Mission Example

M: Hey, excuse me.

F: Yeah?

M: Do you have the time?

F: Sure, hold on. Let me check my watch. It's about 7:45.

M: Thanks. By the way, my name is Jack. What's yours?

F: Oh, hello, my name is Dick. Nice to meet you.

M: Nice to meet you too. Where are you from?

F: I'm from the U.S.; Upstate New York in particular.

M: So, what do you do?

F: I just moved here actually so I'm the new kid on the block. I'm a real estate investor. I buy homes and rent them out to tenants. Right now I'm looking at the local market here in Beijing.

M: 嘿! 打扰一下。

F: 什么事儿?

M: 儿点啦?

F: 当然,等一下。让我 看看表。7点45分。

M: 谢谢! 顺便说一下, 我叫杰克, 你呢?

F: 噢, 你好! 我叫迪克。 认识你很高兴。

M: 认识你我也很高兴。 你从哪里来?

F: 我来自美国。详细地 说是来自纽约州。

M: 那, 你是做什么工作的?

F: 事实上我刚来这个地方。因此我是**初来乍 到**。我是房地产投资商。我买了房子,然后 再租给房客。现在我正 在北京看本地市场。







M: Oh, that sounds pretty interesting. I bet you meet all kinds of different people.

F: Yeah, it's a pretty cool job. I like it.

M: I work at a hotel and I'm working the graveyard shift tonight. Can I have your e-mail address?

F: Sure. Do you have pen and paper?

M: Yes. Thank you.

F: Yeah, no problem. Be sure to write me an e-mail sometime. I'd like to hear from you in the future.

M: Great! Would you like to go drinking tonight?

F: Uh, I think I'll have to take a rain-check on that.

M: OK, some other time then. Bye

F: Bye-Bye.

M: 听起来非常有趣! 我相信你一定遇到 过各种各样的人。

F: 是的,这是个很不 错的工作。我很喜 欢这个工作。

M: 我住在旅馆里。今 天晚上我上大夜 班。我能要一下 你的e-mail 地 址吗?

F: 当然。你有笔和纸 吗?

M: 有。谢谢!

F: 没问题! 有时间一 定要给我写邮件。 我希望将来收到你 的来信。

M: 好啊! 今天晚上一 起去喝酒怎么样?

F: 我还要*再看看。*

M: 好的,换个时间吧。 再见!







开口点证 Mission Corrections

1. Do you have an English name?

你有英文名字吗?和陌生的老外初次见面,为了方便记忆,他们通常会问到这句话。那么作为回答,你可以说:"Yes, I do. My English name is..."(我有。我的英文名字是……)"Sorry, I don't have one yet."(对不起,我还没有。)

2. My name is Luke. My Chinese name is...

我的名字叫Luke,我的中文名字叫做······如果除真名之外,你还给自己起了一个英文名字,那么在介绍自己的时候就可以先说自己的真名,紧接着在说自己的英文名字。

3. Are you a student?

你是学生吗?也可以说成"Do you study?"(你还在上学吗?) 虽然"study"和意大利听起来有一点儿像,但是在这里可是相差十万八千里哟,所以大家在听的时候一定要仔细再仔细,认真又认真。

4. I don't know.

我不知道。当你对某件事一无所知的时候,可以用到这句话。如果在和老外对话时,是因为没有听懂就不应该说"I don't know.",你可以说"I don't follow you."或者是"I didn't quite catch that."。





5. You're left-handed?

你习惯用你的左手?那使用右手就是"I'm right-handed."或者也可以说成"I use my right hand."。

6. What do you do for fun?

你都有哪些娱乐方式?作为这个问题的回答你可以说"I go to the bar a lot."千万不要和"What do you do?"弄混了,这句话的意思是说你的职业是什么。那么作为回答可以是"I'm a lawyer."(我是一名律师。)

7. Are you happy?

英文应该是 "Are you happy?" 你开心吗? 千万不要说成"Do you happy?"这是一个语法上的错误。其实在我们的任务战场那种情况下说这句话是不对的,想要问别人玩得开心吗, 你可以说 "Are you having a good time?"

8. See you tomorrow.

意思是"明天见!",在这里因第二天双方不一定能见面,最好说:"I'll give you a call tomorrow."(我明天给你打电话)。





Idioms 习 语

1. take a rain-check on that

You can use this phrase for any offer that isn't acted on immediately.

你可以用这个短语来表达任何不立即采取某种行动。

Eg. A: Wanna go out for a drink tonight?

B: I'll have to take a rain-check on that. I have to study for a test tomorrow.

A: 今晚一起出去喝点什么吧?

B: 再说吧。我得准备明天的考试。

2. new kid on the block

Anyone who is new somewhere is the new kid on the block.

任何地方新来的人都可以叫做初来乍到。

Eg. I just started working here so I'm the new kid on the block.

我刚开始在这工作, 所以我是新手。

Oh , he's the new kid on the block. He just moved here from Spain last week.

嘘, 他是新来的。他上周刚从西班牙来。

