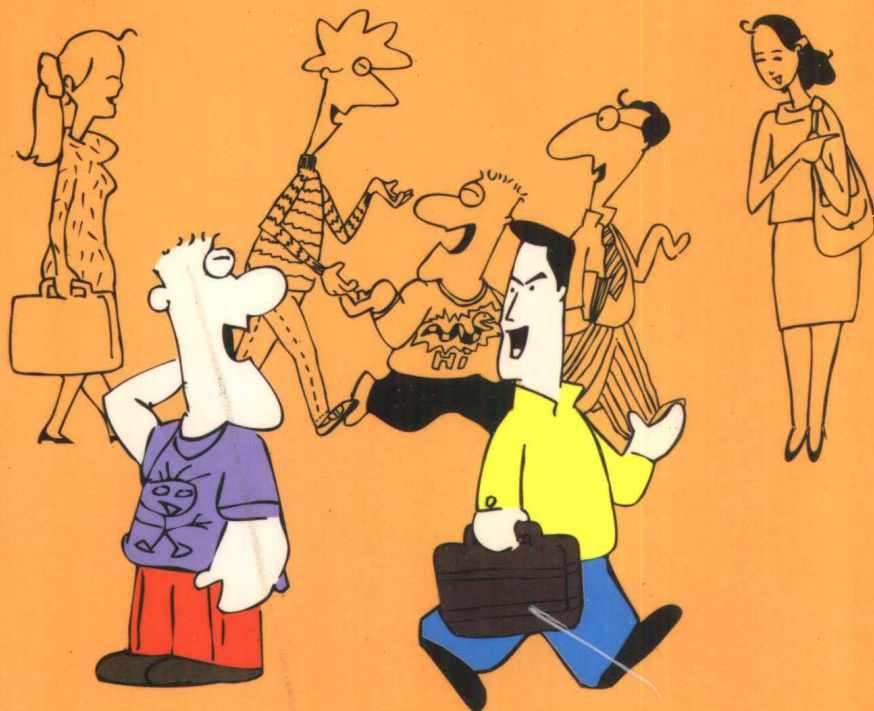


第一部：日常生活 *Book One Daily Life*

最新流行英语口语

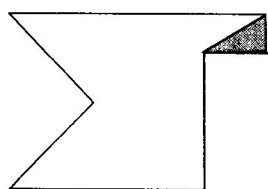
Take 5

主编：潘月明博士



最新流行英语口语

第一部:日常生活



Book One
Daily life



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前言

由潘月明博士主编的三册《最新流行英语口语》(Take 5 Series), 在新世纪之初同广大读者见面了, 这是一件可喜可贺的事情。

进入新世纪, 随着全球经济一体化浪潮的迅速向前推进, 中国也加快了与全球经济接轨的步伐。同时, 北京申办贰零零八年奥运会成功, 极大地激起全国人民爱国热情之时, 也让人们清楚地认识到, 迅速学好掌握英语, 进而与世人沟通交流的必要性和迫切性。《最新流行英语口语》的问世, 恰好迎合了这一要求和中国读者的口味。

潘月明博士在美国攻读博士学位时, 在俄州大学英文报纸曾担当英文专栏作者, 现受聘于泰国曼谷暹罗大学任教。潘博士根据自己多年的外语学习和教学工作经验, 与美国、英国、加拿大等英文专家合力, 为中国读者精心设计和编写了六十集流行英语口语教程, 《最新流行英语口语》的最大优点是对准当今英、美流行的英语口语表达方式, 如日常生活和城市生活, 以及英语学习的现实性, 电脑技术和世贸组织等时下话题。更主要, 三册全套教材, 内容上下连贯, 会话由浅入深, 语言风趣精湛。确切地讲, 这套教材的问世, 无疑将对提高我国英语爱好者的口语水平起到积极的作用。

这套《最新流行英语口语》教材, 是在广东省省长卢瑞华先生的关怀下, 以短片讲座的形式在广东电视台播出。我相信广大观众将会从中受到教益。这不由使我想起十八年前的往事。1984年前后, 我曾在广东电视台、广东人民广播电台主持日语讲座多年, 为培养外语人才尽了一点力量, 至今记忆犹新。应当说, 电视台、电台等媒体, 在为社会普及和提高外语水平方面立下了汗马功劳。我们十分感谢卢瑞华省长对外语教育的关心, 也十分感谢广东电视台副台长蔡贤盛先生, 节目中心领导林广生、张晓菁及海外中心等同仁的支持。对广东人民出版社将这套教材出版, 也谨致衷心的感谢。同时, 感谢广东九美广告有限公司对该书出版的精心策划、设计。没有他们的鼎力支持, 《最新流行英语口语》也难以完成其使命。

我长期以外语教学为己任, 历经半个世纪。1991年与同仁创办的广东第一所私立大学华联大学, 仍将外语教学放在重要的位置, 设立了英语系、日语系, 近期还将筹办俄语专业。可以说, 我和外语教学结下了不解之缘。当潘月明博士提出要根据中国读者的需要, 编写一套《最新流行英语口语》教材时, 我十分支持, 乐见其成, 因其与我们华联大学为中国培养更多更好的外语人才的目标是绝对一致的。



侯德富教授, 哈尔滨外国语学院俄语本科生、研究生, 全国优秀教师、私立华联大学校长、日本语专家、《最新流行英语口语》顾问

侯德富

Introduction

Take 5 Series is a five-minute educational TV program. Each unit was produced at Guangdong TV Station. Altogether, it is comprised of three books with 20 units each: 1) Book I: Daily Life; 2) Book II: City Life and 3) Book III: Current Issues.

What's the purpose of Book I?

Book I in the *Take 5 Series* is designed for upper starting learners. The purpose of this book is to help you upgrade your current level of spoken English. Put simply, you will learn fashionable phrases, useful expressions and sentence patterns, vocabulary associated with our daily lives and English proverbs as well. Moreover, it will help you not only learn the language points, but also know how to use them in a real setting. In particular, it will help you develop your own method to learn spoken English well.

What are the features of Book I?

Book I is divided into twenty units. Its distinguishing features are shown as follows:

- 1) **Style:** Semi and informal spoken English.
- 2) **Phrases:** Most fashionable phrases.
- 3) **Varieties of English:** You will taste the varieties of English within these twenty units, such as American English, British English and Canadian English.
- 4) **Units link:** Each unit is an individual and a complete lesson, but has a connection with the previous unit and continues its story to the next unit. Thus, when all the units are seen together, a story is formed.
- 5) **Dialogue length:** Each dialogue begins with only one-page conversation. This will help you have a better understanding of the format in other units once you get familiar with the first unit.
- 6) **Proverb:** Each unit in Book I has one English proverb with a Chinese translation. It will enlarge your horizon of English comprehension and improve your quality of spoken English skills.

What is unit development of Book I?

There are eight regular columns for each unit:

- 1) **Preview of Dialogue:** It helps you have a quick idea about the contents;
- 2) **Study Objective:** It provides you with a vision of each unit's goal;

- 3) **Language Focus:** It focuses on both explanation of fashionable phrases and practice of sentence patterns;
- 4) **Dialogue:** Each conversation is designed to give you a chance to refamiliarize yourself with the language to be practiced;
- 5) **Dialogue Focus:** It includes a) Comprehension questions and b) Points of interest;
- 6) **Practice:** One of the advantages of this section is to provide you with an actual use or performance of the language points you have learned from the previous sections;
- 7) **Games, Role Plays and Group work:** They are designed to give you an opportunity to exchange ideas and information, and compare your thoughts about learning. Sometimes, playing games is the best way for you to learn;
- 8) **Proverb:** English proverbs with Chinese translation are organized according to their alphabet order.

What is the storyline of Book I?

The whole book is a complete story. Doug (Douglas) and Jen (Jennifer) are a young couple; they come to Guangzhou to visit James, Jen's younger brother. James is studying International business at one of the famous universities in Guangzhou together with his classmate, Sean. Mr. Pan is a professor in the International Programs where James and Sean are studying. He comes to the airport with James to meet Doug and Jen. Then the story starts.

In the following units of Book I, the story describes a series of daily activities during Doug and Jen's short trip to Guangzhou, for example, they visit Mr. Pan's office, where they also meet Dave, the visiting professor from London; they are also invited to have breakfast to enjoy Chinese food and a trip to Baiyun Mountain. The story ends with a discussion on holidays and festivals. The units focus on three groups of people:

1) *Doug and Jen*

Unit 1: Doug and Jen arrive in Guangzhou for their first trip.

Unit 2, 3: Doug and Jen visit Mr. Pan's office to meet everyone.

Unit 6: Jen and Doug ask the opinions of others about their weight.

Unit 8: Doug makes a phonecall to Mr. Pan to confirm a dinner meeting.

Unit 10 and Unit 11: Jen meets her pen pal.

Unit 15: Jen and others show their sympathy for crashing Mr. Pan's car.

Unit 16: Jen invites others to celebrate May Day with her pen pal.

Unit 17: Jen and Doug, and others talk about the weather in Guangzhou.

Unit 20: Jen and Doug share their ideas with others about holidays and festivals.

2) *Mr. Pan and Dave*

Unit 4, 5: Mr. Pan and Dave take the guests to visit the university's campus and invite them to have breakfast.

Unit 19: Everyone celebrates Mr. Pan's birthday.

3) **James and Sean**

Unit 7: Sean gains others' opinions about his personal problems.

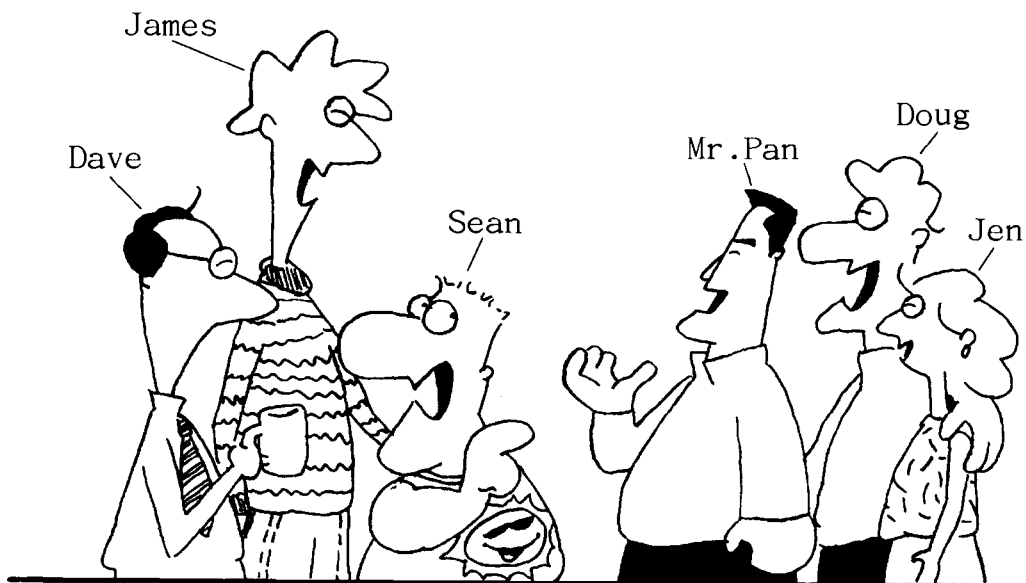
Unit 9: James, Sean and two more friends visit Baiyun Mountain.

Unit 12, 13, 14: James and Sean plan a trip for Doug and Jen, so they borrow a car from Mr. Pan and then have a car accident.

Unit 18: Sean has a haircut, while James is watching and commenting.

In English, there is a common saying: **"Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach him how to fish and you feed him for a lifetime."** The mission of this book is to teach you how to "fish".

Dr. Pan, Yue Ming (Jimmy)
Douglas Rhein
Sean McPhee
James Bowden



(注: 本书所配音带除DIALOGUE部分外, 其余内容不完全吻合)

Contents of Book I

Unit 1	Meetings and Greetings	1
Unit 2	Nationalities	9
Unit 3	Jobs	17
Unit 4	Likes and Dislikes	25
Unit 5	Agreement & Disagreement	34
Unit 6	Expressing Opinions	42
Unit 7	Advice and Suggestions	50
Unit 8	Telephoning	58
Unit 9	Trip	67
Unit 10	Visting	75
Unit 11	Invitations and Offers	83
Unit 12	Weekend Activity	91
Unit 13	Asking a Favor	99
Unit 14	Apologies	107
Unit 15	Sympathy and Consolation	116
Unit 16	Times and Dates	124
Unit 17	Weather and Seasons	133
Unit 18	Haircut	142
Unit 19	Birthday Celebration	151
Unit 20	Holidays and Festivals	159
Unit Summaries		167

Meetings and Greetings

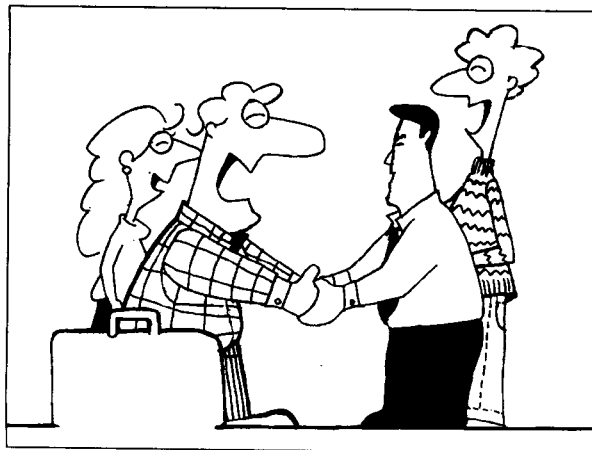
◆ Preview of Dialogue

In this dialogue, Jennifer and her boyfriend, Douglas, arrive at the airport in Guangzhou. They have come to China on vacation, and James, Jennifer's younger brother, will meet them at the airport. James is a student in a university there. After meeting them, he will introduce them to Mr. Pan, who is a professor at James' university.

◆ Study Objectives

While studying this unit, you will:

- A. Learn 3 fashionable phrases.
- B. Learn how to introduce people.
- C. Learn how to greet people.
- D. Learn how to ask and answer basic questions.



◆ Language Focus

A. Most fashionable spoken English

Fashionable Phrases

1. **It slipped his mind**
2. — **What's up?**
— Not much/Nothing much.
3. — **How's it going?**
— Pretty good.

Traditional Meanings

1. He forgot
2. — How are you (Casual way)?
— I'm fine.
3. — How are you (Another casual way)?
— Quite well.

B. Introducing patterns

How to introduce people

1. **Let me introduce you to** _____

Example:

— Let me introduce you to a friend of mine.

2. **This is** _____. **This is** _____.

Example:

— Jen, this is my friend, Mr. Pan. Mr. Pan, this is my sister, Jennifer.

How to greet people

1. **It's nice to meet you.**
2. **I'm glad to meet you.**
3. **I'm pleased to meet you.**
4. **It is a pleasure to meet you. (formal)**
5. **Nice to meet you, Mr. Pan.**
6. **Nice to meet you, too.**

How to tell people your nickname

To give a name that you want people to call you by, like a nickname:

1. **You can call me Doug.**
2. **You can just call me...**
3. **Just call me...**

◆ Dialogue

- Jen: Do you see my brother anywhere?
- Doug: Nope.
- Jen: He said he'd meet us here.
- Doug: Maybe *it slipped his mind*.
- Jen: Ha! There he is!
- Doug: Well, oh, thank you.
- Jen: Oh, here we go.
- James: Hey, Jen! *how's it going?*
- Jen: Oh, *pretty good*. Is anything new with you?
- James: Not really.
- Doug: *What's up*, James?
- James: *Not too much*. You?
- Doug: *Nothing much*.
- James: Come over here. **Let me introduce you to** a friend of mine.
- James: Jen, **this is my friend**, Mr. Pan. Mr. Pan, **this is my sister**, Jennifer.
- Jen: **Very nice to meet you**, Mr. Pan.
- Mr. Pan: Yes, **I'm very glad to meet you, too**.
- Jen: Oh, I almost forgot. This is my boyfriend, Douglas. Douglas, this is Mr. Pan.
- Doug: Hi, **nice to meet you**, Mr. Pan.
- Mr. Pan: **Nice to meet you, too**, Douglas. Welcome to China.
- Doug: Thank you, **you can call me Doug**, for short.
- Mr. Pan: Ok, you can call me "Mr. Pan".
- James: Well, we've all been introduced. Let's get out of here.
- Mr. Pan: A good idea. I have to get up early for work tomorrow.

◆ Dialogue Focus

A. Comprehension questions

- a) Who see James in the airport first?

- b) Who introduces Jen and Mr. Pan?

- c) Do James and Douglas already know each other? How can you tell?

- d) Who introduces Douglas and Mr. Pan?

- e) What would Douglas like to be called?

B. Points of interest

a) *What's up*

This is an informal and common way to say hello. It is also used to mean "What's going on?" or "What are you doing?" It was used among teenagers before being accepted by all ages.

b) *Informal English*

In general, informal English is more common in spoken English than in written English. Certain types of language are often informal:

- 1) Most uses of get are informal (e. g. they **got** married in Guangzhou.)
- 2) Many phrases verbs are informal (It was hot, so I **took off** my jacket.
<removed>)
- 3) Many idioms are informal (**Take care.** <Goodbye>) or (**What's up?**
<What's the matter? /What's new? >)

◆ Practice

A. Dialogue completion

Direction: Complete the dialogue using the sentence patterns from the dialogue above. Listen and check your answers when you're finished.

James: What's up Doug?

Douglas: _____.

James: Let me introduce you a friend of mine.

Douglas: Sure.

James: Douglas, this is Sean. Sean, _____.

Douglas: _____.

Sean: _____.

Douglas: You can just call me Doug.

(**Note:** Now, trying NOT to look at the dialogue again, answer the following questions in complete sentences. Then, practice the conversation in groups of three. Use your own names.)

B. Pronunciation

We often like to run words together in the English language when we speak. It is not convenient to pronounce every sound perfectly. Some examples of this from the dialogue are:

—Let me introduce you to... Becomes *Lemme introduce you to...*

—This is my friend... Becomes *This's my friend...*

Some other examples are:

—I want to buy some candy. *I wanna buy some candy.*

—I'm going to have a cigarette. *I'm gonna have a cigarette.*

—I have got to go to the bathroom. *I've gotta go to the bathroom.*

Practice saying these sentences clearly and slowly, then say them quickly and let the words run together. Notice that you can say the sentence faster and more easily the second way.

C. Read the following sentences first, then make conjunctions

- a) Which movie do you want to see? (**wanna**)
- b) Wait a minute. Just let me put on my shoes. (**lemme**)
- c) I have got to finish my homework before I can go out tonight. (**gotta**)
- d) She does not want to buy dinner for me. (**wanna**)
- e) Are you going to go shopping after school? (**gonna**)

Say these sentences out loud. Compare how the sentence sounds when you read it slowly and clearly to how it sounds when you read it with the words run together.

Note: The spellings above for the words that are “run together” are NOT used in writing. They are used here only to show how the words SOUND when spoken in everyday conversation.

D. Your turn

- a) Introduce a friend to the teacher, using the patterns you read in the dialogue.

Example:

Student: I'd like to introduce you to a friend of mine. Mr. Teacher, this is my friend, Friendly. Friendly, this is my teacher, Mr. Teacher.

Mr. Teacher: It's very nice to meet you, Friendly.

Friendly: I'm glad to meet you, too, Mr. Teacher. You can call me “Fri” for short.

- b) How do you answer these questions?
 - 1) How's it going? (informal)
 - 2) What's up? (informal)
 - 3) How're you doing? (Friendly, but not too informal)
 - 4) How are you? (Common. All occasions)
 - 5) How do you do? (Formal)

- c) Explain

Can you say “Fine, thank you.” if someone asks you “What's up?” Why or why not?

- d) Self-introduction

In a short paragraph, write an introduction of yourself. Use complete sentences. Include such things as your name, nationality, job, interests or hobbies, etc. Read your introduction to the class or your friends.

e) What question would you ask if you wanted to get the following information from someone?

- 1) name: (*What's your name?*)
- 2) nationality
- 3) phone number
- 4) mailing address
- 5) Email address
- 6) occupation
- 7) length of stay in the country
- 8) interests and hobbies

◆ Games and Role Play

A. Memory game

Now that each student has introduced himself or herself, get a partner and see how much they remember about you. If you can't remember something about your partner, ask whatever question you need to find out the information.

B. Get into groups of three or four

Think of a famous person that everyone in the class would know, and then prepare an introduction for him. Don't tell the rest of the class who you are introducing. After you give your introduction of the person, see if anyone can guess who it is. If they can't, have them ask questions so as to get more information from you until they can guess who it is.

C. Meeting someone at an airport

Work in groups of up to twelve people. This role-play is all about meeting someone for the first time at an airport. Some of the group will be those waiting to meet someone, while the rest will be those who are being met. When you have done it once, change roles and do it again.

◆ Test Yourself

A. "*Maybe it slipped his mind*" means _____.

- a) maybe he forgot
- b) maybe he is crazy
- c) maybe he slipped on some ice and hit his head

B. When Westerners meet each other, it is **NOT** normal to _____.

- a) shake hands with the right hand
- b) touch foreheads
- c) smile while you are shaking hands

C. If somebody asks you "*What's up?*", you can answer _____.

- a) fine, thank you. And you?
- b) sunny, warm with a few clouds
- c) not much. You?

BANK of Proverbs(1)

English proverb:

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Paraphrase:

When you are in need, true friends are those who really help you.

Translation:

患难的朋友才是真正的朋友。



Nationalities

◆ Preview of Dialogue

The next morning, James comes into the office with Jen and Doug. They meet Mr. Pan, Sean, and Dave there.

◆ Study Objectives

While studying this unit, you will:

- A. Learn 1 fashionable phrases.
- B. Learn how to ask somebody's nationalities.
- C. Learn how to answer somebody's inquiry about nationalities.
- D. Learn how to tell someone about what nationality you are.

