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英语口语演练

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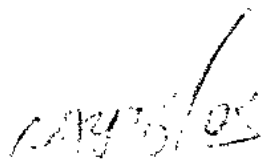
根据高考英语口语试题题型编写

英语口语演练

(高中卷)

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Yang' or similar, slanted upwards to the right.

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内 容 提 要

本书分上下篇。上篇分成 40 个单元,即 40 个主题,每一单元包括背景介绍、常用表达法、对话、对话指导、练习等。每个对话部分均提供一至两个实例,常用语部分尽可能提供多种表达方式和用语,作为学习英语的示范。至于对话中的语言点和需要了解的国外日常生活中的许多常识问题,则在对话指导中加以说明。下篇分成 10 套英语口语测试题,其题型和难易程度大致相当于高考英语口语要求。每套测试题包括快速应答、按所给情景提问、短文朗读、按所给主题讲英语、看图说话等五项内容。所有的录音文字和参考答案均附在书后。

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前 言

人们用语言进行交际,无非是用口语和书面语两种形式,因此口语表达能力的培养,是外语教学中的一个非常重要的方面。任何人学习一种语言,如果只有读写能力,而听不懂,说不出,那么运用语言进行交际,就要受到很大的限制,哪怕学得再好,也不能摆脱“聋哑”的缺陷。这一点道理虽然很简单,却往往未得到足够的重视,即使重视了,却也往往满足于使所学的书面表达方法上口,结果口语表达既生硬又不甚得体,有时甚至引起误解。总之,不合乎所学语言的口语表达习惯。

综上所述,口语非但一定要学,而且要学得地道,为了达到这一目的,就必须借助于各种有效的手段,其中包括教材和参考书籍。因此,编者编了这本书,从结构和交际的角度着眼,把全书分成上下篇。上篇分成40个单元,即40个主题,每一单元包括背景介绍、常用表达法、对话、对话指导、练习等。每个对话部分均提供一至两个实例,常用语部分尽可能提供多种表达方式和用语,作为学习英语的示范。至于对话中的语言点和需要了解的国外日常生活中的许多常识问题,则在对话指导中加以说明。这套会话材料力求简明扼要,通俗易懂,地道实用,练习可以使你不但能听懂别人所说的话,你所说的口语也将能更简洁、流利。下篇分成10套英语口语测试题,其题型和难易程度大致相当于高考英语口语口试要求。每套测试题包括快速应答、按所给情景提问、短文朗读、按所给主题讲英语、看图说话等五项内容,所有的录音文字和参考答案均附在书后。

本书可供高中学生使用,也可供具有高中英语水平的各类学校学生使用。希望它能够得到您的欢迎和喜爱,祝你学习成功。

编 者

2001年10月

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Making Inquiries in the Bank

Step 1 Background Knowledge

金融业发达,则大小银行比比皆是,银行在人们生活中起着极为重要的作用。在美国,银行之多,办事效率之高,服务范围之广,着实令人叹为观止。当然,银行之间的激烈竞争也是不言而喻的。银行与人们生活有着如此密切的关系,是因为电脑用于处理银行业务的结果,工作效率骤然提高,给储户带来很大方便。人们不再将工资放在身边,而是存入银行,一可防盗,二可获取银行利息,可谓两全其美。到银行开立账户,必须持有能代表自己身份的证件,如护照、社会保险卡(Social security number)等。银行账户有储蓄账户(savings account)和支票账户(checking account)等。开立储蓄账户主要为了获得利息,各家银行的利率高低不一,有的根据市场变化而浮动利率。开支票账户主要为了金融流通的安全与方便,还有一种将储蓄和支票账户合二为一的存款,有点像活期储蓄。

信用卡现在得到广泛使用,因为如果每次用钱都得去银行支取过于麻烦。除了银行、信用卡公司发行信用卡之外,不少大型百货公司和商店也发行购物信用卡,一人可以持有多张信用卡。凭卡可去任何公司、商店购物或去餐馆就餐。你只要把卡交给店方,店主可立刻和银行电脑取得联系,在几秒钟内替你结清账款,你所花去的钱便从你的银行存款中扣除,转到店主的账户上去了。申请信用卡必须有稳定的经济来源和可靠的信用保证,使用信用卡允许一定数额的透支,一般在四个星期之内归还不需支付利息,如逾期不能归还,则利息十分高昂。

银行服务项目繁多,人们在这里还可以办理货币兑换(exchange),你若想知道当天的兑换率(exchange rate),可和各家银行通电话,你要汇款可以购买汇单(money order),你要旅行可以购买旅行支票(traveler's check)。总之,由于电脑在银行系统得到广泛运用,大大方便了储户,减少

了大量货币在市场上的流通。

Step 2 Useful Expressions

How do we open a checking-savings account? / I want to open a savings account, sir.

What's the procedure for opening a savings account?

What's the difference between a savings account and a checking account?

A current account, please. / I have a checking account here.

Can I open a deposit account here? / I'd like a deposit account.

Please tell me my balance.

What's the annual interest rate? / What's the exchange rate today?

What's the interest rate for the savings account?

Could you cash this traveler's check, please?

A deposit or current account? / Do you like to open a current account?

Please fill out these forms, and sign your name.

Here's your passbook.

How much cash do you plan to deposit in your account?

How much do you wish to pay into your account?

How much do you want to change? / What kind of currency do you want?

Interest is paid at the rate of 0.8% per annum(每年) at present.

A minute please. We'll settle the account.

Your balance(余额) at the bank is 246 dollars.

Could I see some of your I. D. (身份证)? / Do you have your passport with you?

I take it you can supply references?

a checking-savings account 支票储蓄账户

a current account 活期存款账户

a deposit account 定期存款账户

a traveler's check 旅行支票

reference 担保人

Step 3 Model Dialogues

A.

A: May I help you?

B: I'd like to cash these traveler's check, please.

A: Do you have an account with us?

B: Yes. Here's my identification card.

A: How do you want them?

B: In ten-dollar bills, please.

A: Is there anything else?

B: Yes, I'd like to know the exchange rate for pounds.

B.

(Opening a bank account)

(Mr. Lu goes to one of the teller's windows at the bank.)

L = Lu T = Teller O = Loan Officer

L: Hello. I want to open an account. (1)

T: Go over to that desk. He'll help you.

(He turns to the loan officer.)

L: Hello. I want to open an account.

O: Fine. Have a seat. What kind of account do you want?

L: What kinds of account do you have?

O: We have checking and savings accounts. (2)

L: I'll just be here for a short time. I want to deposit my paycheck and be able to get money wherever I need it. What do you suggest?

O: A checking account will let you write as many checks as you want and you can also get money out of our banking machines twenty-four hours a day. With a savings account you have to come into the bank to get your money. We're open weekdays ten to five.

L: How much does each account cost?

O: There's a service charge for the checking account but no charge for the savings.

L: I'll have a savings account.

O: Fine. Will you please fill out this form? Sign it here where I have marked the "x's". (3)

(Mr. Lu fills out form.)

O: How much money do you want to deposit?

L: Fifty dollars. Here it is.

O: All right. Here's your passbook and your passcard. (4) The passbook is for your own records. Bring the passcard with you every time you come to deposit or withdraw money.

L: Thank you. Is that all?

O: You're all set. Bye-bye.

L: Thank you. Goodbye.

teller 出纳员

loan officer 贷款员

passbook 银行存折

passcard 身份证

Step 4 Guide

1. 去银行开存款户头时,首先必须弄清银行的工作时间(office hours),在西方,银行一般在上午十时开门营业,下午三时关门。和我国银行相比,他们的服务时间短得惊人。但他们也有解决急需的其他方法,那就是依靠无人管理的机器为你服务。进入银行后,储户不论存款、取款都须填写存、取款单。然后,自觉排队,遵从“先来先服务”(First come, first served.)的西方习俗。轮到你时,只要听到任何一位出纳员说“Can I help you?”,你就走向这一出纳员,办理开户事宜。这时你说“I'd like to open an account, please.”(我想开个账户。)她会问你“What type of account?”(开什么账户?)
2. 一般说来,存款有两种:一种叫现金户头,又叫储蓄存款户头(the

savings account)。这下面又设 Daily Interest Savings Account(相当于我国的活期储蓄,利息较低,但不能用支票提款)和 the Fixed Deposit Account(相当于我国的定期存款,利息最高)。另一种叫支票户头(the checking account),支票户头没有利息,而且每开出一张支票,银行要扣去你一点服务费(service charge)。凡是你一个月中开出的支票兑换以后,全部由银行寄还给你,供你查对。中国公派留学人员一般将生活津贴存入一种合二为一的支票活期储蓄户头(The combination account = the combination checking-savings account),美国称“NOW” Account。

3. 在你办理开户手续时,出纳员定要你留下亲笔签名。你的笔迹将成为今后核对的依据。签名是任何人所不能代替的。签名最好是用草体,不用印刷体,这样别人难以模仿。
4. 手续办好后,储户会得到自己的存折和银行卡片,卡片上面用钢印打有你的名字,和复杂数字,另外银行还为你准备密码(signature code),你可以随意修改你的密码,以便记忆。

Step 5 Oral Practice

A. Quick Response

1. A: _____
B: What kind of account would you like? A savings account or a checking account?
2. A: I need a money order.
B: _____?
3. A: I'd like to change five hundred Hongkong dollars, please.

B: It's seven point eight Hongkong dollars to the U. S. dollar.
4. A: Excuse me, sir. I want to close my account. Here's my bank card.
B: _____?

B. Basic Practice

(Z = Zhang C = Clerk)

- Z: _____ 1 _____.
- C: All right. _____ 2 _____?
- Z: Yes. (After a few minutes) Here you are.
- C: Thank you. _____ 3 _____.
- Z: Here are \$ 300.
- C: Good. _____ 4 _____?
- Z: Sure. Here is my social security number.
- C: Thank you. Is there anything else?
- Z: Yes. _____ 5 _____?
- C: Oh, yes, just a moment. (After a while) Here you are.
- Z: Thanks a lot.

C. Developing Practice

(W = Wang C = Clerk)

C: What can I do for you?

W: _____ 1 _____.

C: What kind of account did you have in mind?

W: _____ 2 _____.

C: How much money do you plan to keep in the bank?

W: _____ 3 _____.

C: I see. What you need is a savings account so you can earn a little interest. Besides, you can take it out whenever you want it.

W: That's right. How do I open one?

C: _____ 4 _____.

W: Thanks a lot. (After a while) Here is my application form.

C: _____ 5 _____.

W: All right. Here is my passport.

C: Thank you. Now you can deposit your money.



Making Inquiries in the Post Office

Step 1 Background Knowledge

在美国,大小城镇都设有邮局或邮政所,有些学校和商店也代办简易的邮政服务,在偏远的乡村地区,还有一种称之为 RFD(Rural Free Delivery)的免费投递信件,报纸的邮政服务。美国邮局的营业时间一般是星期一至星期五,从上午 8:30 至下午 5:30,星期六只营业到中午。

赴美人员书写英文信件的信封以及邮政地址时应注意,英文信件信封上的收信人的姓名、地址或单位名称通常居中,发信人的姓名、地址、或单位名称则写在信封的左上角。英文信封上的地址先写姓名或单位名称,再写门牌号码和具体的地名,顺序由小到大,与中文的书写顺序正好相反。例如:Mr. Berry, 453 Palm Street, Springfield, VA22156(弗吉尼亚州 22156,斯普林费尔市,棕榈街 453 号,乔·布雷先生)。美国的邮政号码(ZIP CODE)由五位数组成,邮件上地址书写的顺序是:门牌号,路名,城市名,州名,邮政编号。如果是从美国以外的国家寄来的邮件,后面还要写上美国(U. S. A.),对不写邮政号码的,邮局有时拒绝投递或拖延投递时间。

提起邮政通讯,人们不免摇头,寄往本市的一封信,有时竟需好几天,甚至一个星期。这种低效率和我们中国邮政的高效率是无法比较的。但中国电话的效率和美国比起来,又显然落后了一大截。因此,美国人之间有事不大通信,还是打个电话来得干脆,因为打国内、国际长途电话不用出门,不费时间。邮局只有在圣诞节前一段时间最为忙碌,这是因为西方人有互寄圣诞卡的习俗。

Step 2 Useful Expressions

Would you please tell me how to post a letter abroad?

How long does it take by regular mail?

How much is the postage?

How much would it cost to send a postcard to Canada?

How much is an airmail letter to Japan?

What's the rate for sending a package of books by seamount to China?

I'd like to mail these letters to Boston .

I'd like to send this package by regular mail / registered mail / special delivery / parcel post.

I'd like a money order for \$3,000.

Please send this letter by express because it's urgent.

It's overweight. You'll have to pay extra.

An airmail letter from here to Beijing should not take more than two days.

It may take about a week at the most.

If your cable is urgent, the rate will be doubled.

Please sign this order. / Please fill in the order form.

We need your signature on this note.

How would you like to send it?

Do you wish to send it as an ordinary or registered letter?

Do you want the parcel insured?

Please state the contents and value of the package.

regular mail 普通邮件

airmail 航空邮件

registered mail 挂号邮件

special delivery 专递

parcel post 邮政包裹

money order 邮政汇票

Step 3 Model Dialogues

A.

A: I'd like to send this parcel to England.

B: Would you like to send it by airmail or by ordinary mail?

A: By airmail.

B: All right. Please fill out this declaration form.

A: O. K. Here you are. Could I have it insured(1)?

B: Certainly. What's the value of the contents?

A: About 10 dollars.

B: Then the insurance is 25 cents.

A: All right. Here you are.

B.

A: Excuse me. Could you please tell me how much it is to send a letter to China?

B: Do you want it registered?

A: No, sir.

B: Do you want to send it by airmail or ordinary mail?

A: By airmail(2), please.

B: An airmail letter to China normally costs 50 cents if it's not overweight.

A: Can you weigh this letter for me?

B: OK. That will be \$ 1.25.

A: OK. Here is the money. By the way, how long will it take for a letter to get to China?

B: Airmail usually takes about ten days to get there.

A: Thank you. Where is the mailbox, please?

B: It's over there.

Step 4 Guide

1. 信件保险, 寄包裹可以保险, 以免发生意外, 保险率(费)低。不过寄往极少数地方不能保险, 例如某些非洲地区。
2. 在美国, 航空信件的邮资随所寄往的地区而不同。国内邮件除了包裹仍有空运与陆运之分外, 信件原则上一律以航空投递, 除非收寄件人之间的距离很短, 才以陆运投递。目前美国信件的等级有四: first-class mail 是普通信件, 有封口; second-class mail 多半是商人的广告, 不封口的;