



自学

英语口语 速成

(四)

王福林 编著

华东理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是这套《自学英语口语速成》丛书的第四册。书中有短文十篇,其中简介中外景点五篇,简介中外节日五篇。短文都由短句构成,句子都用常用单词和词组写就。所有短文都朗朗上口。本书提供了十个日常会话情景,并通过丰富的会话实例详尽讲解了使用频率很高的九个介词、连词和六个动词在口语中的运用。本书有准确的汉语译文和详细的注释,可以代替教师的讲解。此外,本书还附有大量练习,让读者通过做练习巩固所学内容。总之,本书适合所有自学英语口语者用作练习口语的读本,也适合各类英语口语培训班用作教材。

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前 言

随着改革开放的日益深入,越来越多的人开始重视英语口语,人们纷纷参加各种类型的英语口语培训班。为了适应这一需要,我编著了《自学英语口语速成》一书,全套五册。本书向广大读者提供了一个书面的英语口语培训材料,长期伴随读者,直到让读者切实地提高英语口语能力、能用英语与外国人进行流利的交谈为止。

大家知道,英语会话中,有些说法是较固定的,如:问候语及其回应,感谢语及其回应等等。另外,谈论某些话题的表达方式尽管有变化,但其变化毕竟是有限的,如:询问职业的表达方式及其回应,询问籍贯的表达方式及其回应等等。流利的会话不仅需要会话者熟练地掌握上述种种说法,而且更重要的是,需要会话者能根据会话场合和目的灵活地遣词造句以表达自己的思想,从而把变化多端的英语会话流利地进行下去。因此,提高遣词造句能力是提高英语会话能力极其重要的一环。而要提高遣词造句能力就必须熟练地掌握相当数量的单词、词组、句型以及造句的语法规则。《自学英语口语速成》一书正是沿着这样的思路编写的,其编排方式不同于同类其他书籍。

为了实现帮助读者通过自学提高英语口语能力这一编写目标,本书采用了十分通俗、简短、内容贴近生活和交际实际的语言材料,举例十分丰富,便于读者进行反复练习,以加深记忆;本书假设了与外国人交往中的大量情景并把各情景中的几乎所有的表达方式及其回应方式都罗列了出来,便于读者模仿;本书还提供并详尽讲解了大量日常口语中常用的单词、词组和句型,并把它们与详

尽讲解造句的语法规则融合在一起,以切实帮助读者提高遣词造句的能力。本书中的所有短文都由短句构成,句子都用常用单词和词组写就,而且每篇短文都朗朗上口,便于读者背诵并在口语中灵活运用。本书提供了丰富的练习,以帮助读者通过做练习复习巩固所学内容。同时,本书提供了准确的汉语译文和十分详尽的注释,代替了教师的讲解;本书配有标准语音语调的录音磁带。

我深信:凡具有初中以上英语基础的读者都可以通过自学本套书在较短的时间内扎实地提高英语口语能力。

编著者

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Unit 31

Part A Passage

The Forbidden City

One of the most famous scenic spots in Beijing is the Forbidden City, which attracts a great many visitors every day. It was first constructed in 1406 during the reign of Emperor Yong Le of the Ming Dynasty. Though it was reconstructed and expanded during the Ming and Qing dynasties, it has remained almost the same as it was in the early Ming Dynasty.

The palace extends 750 meters from east to west and 960 meters from south to north. It covers an area of 720,000 square meters, with a floorspace of 160,000 square meters. The wall around it is ten meters high. On each of the four corners of the wall there is a watchtower. A moat which is 52 meters wide flows around the wall.

There're more than 9,000 rooms in the palace. The main structures are built along a north-south axis. The square in front of Qianqinmen divides the palace into two parts — the outer court and the inner court. The outer court centers on Taihedian, Zhonghedian and Baohedian, with Wenhudian on the right and Wuyindian on the left, where the emperors held grand ceremonies, received subjects and conducted government administration. The inner court centers on Qianqingong, Jiaotaidian and Kunminggong, with six palatial halls on the east and west, where the emperors lived with their families and handled daily government affairs. North of Kunminggong is the Imperial Garden, which incorporates the quintessence of all the imperial gardens in China, and which leads to the six palatial halls. It covers an area

of 12,000 square meters and is exquisitely laid out.

In the Forbidden City there's a large collection of rarely seen historical relics such as painted pottery, stone works and jade objects made 6,000 years ago, black and white pottery made 5,000 years ago, murals from the Han Dynasty, calligraphy, paintings and sculptures from the Sui and Tang Dynasties, tri-colored glazed pottery of the Tang Dynasty, enamel works, carved lacquer wares, embroideries, the four treasures of the study, bamboo, wooden and ivory handicrafts and works of art of all regimes, etc.

Everyone who has visited the Forbidden City admires highly the wisdom and creativity of the ancient Chinese people.

紫 禁 城

北京最著名的景点之一是紫禁城，每天吸引着众多游客。紫禁城始建于1406年，明朝永乐皇帝在位期间。虽然它在明清两朝被重建，扩建，但它基本上保存着明初的布局。

紫禁城东西宽750米，南北长960米，占地72万平方米。建筑面积16万平方米，围墙高10米。在每个墙角，各有一个角楼。墙外环绕着52米宽的护城河。

紫禁城内有宫室9000多间。主建筑沿着一条南北向的中轴线排列。乾清门前的广场把紫禁城分成两大部分——外朝和内廷。外朝以太和殿、中和殿、保和殿为中心，左右辅以文华殿、武英殿。这里是皇帝举行大典，召见群臣，行使政权的场所。内廷以乾清宫、交泰殿和坤宁宫为中心，辅以东西六宫。这里是皇帝与其家居住及皇帝处理日常政务的地方。坤宁宫北是御花园，是中国皇家园林的精华，可通东西六宫，占地1.2万平方米，布局精巧。

紫禁城内收藏有大量罕见的历史文物，如：6000年前的彩陶、玉石器和5000年前的黑陶、白陶，汉代壁画、隋唐书法、绘画、雕塑、唐三彩、珐琅雕漆、织绣、文房四宝、竹木牙雕工艺品、历代艺术品等。

每个参观过紫禁城的人都高度赞赏古代中国人民的智慧和创造性。

注:

1. around it: 是介词短语, 修饰 wall。It 指紫禁城。
2. divide ... into ...: 把……分成……
3. center on ...: 以……为中心
4. which incorporates ..., which leads ...: 是两个并列的非限制性定语, 都修饰 the imperial garden。
5. lay out: 布局
6. such as ...: 如……
7. made 6,000 years ago: 是过去分词短语作定语, 修饰 painted pottery, stone works and jade objects。
8. made 5,000 years ago: 是过去分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 black and white pottery。
9. from the Han Dynasty: 是介词短语, 作定语, 修饰 murals。from the Sui and Tang Dynasty 也是介词短语, 修饰 calligraphy paintings and sculptures。

Part B Short Dialogue

邀请客人到家中作客

一、邀请用语

1. A: I was wondering if you'd like to come to my home for dinner tomorrow evening. 我想请你明晚来我家吃饭。
B: Thank you very much. I'd love to. 十分感谢, 我很高兴来。
or: That's very kind of you. Thanks a lot. 太感谢了, 谢谢。
2. A: Are you free on the coming Sunday? We'd like to invite you round for dinner. 即将到来的这个星期天你有空吗? 我们想请你过来吃饭。
B: I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy this Sunday. Thank you all the same. 我很想来, 但我恐怕这个星期天没空。不过, 仍旧谢谢你。
or: That's very kind of you, but unfortunately I have got something else

to do. Thanks all the same. 太感谢了，但是不巧的是，我有些别的事要做。不过，仍旧谢谢你。

3. A: Are you free tomorrow evening? 明天晚上你有空吗？

B: Yes, I am. Why? 是的，有空。干吗？

A: Well, I was wondering if you'd like to come to my home for dinner tomorrow evening. 嗯，我想请你明天晚上到我家来吃饭。

B: That's very kind of you. Thank you. 太感谢了。谢谢。

or: That would be lovely. Thanks a lot. 太好了。十分感谢。

or: I'd like to very much. 我很愿意来。

4. A: I was wondering if you were free on Sunday evening. We'd like to invite you round for dinner. 星期天晚上有空吗？我们想请你过来吃饭。

B: I'd love to, but I'm afraid I'm busy that evening. 我很想来，但我恐怕那天晚上没空。

or: That would be nice, but I'm afraid I have to see a friend off that evening. 那太好了，但我恐怕那天晚上得为一个朋友送行。

A: Oh, that's a pity. When would be a good time for you? 噢，那太遗憾了。什么时候对你方便？

B: I'm not sure now. I'll call you back some time later. 我现在不能肯定。我过会儿回你电话。

or: Well, how about next Tuesday evening? 嗯，下星期二晚上怎么样？

or: Next Tuesday evening would be fine with me. 下星期二晚上可以。

A: OK. That's fine. I'll be expecting you then. 好的，那很好。到时见。

二、客人进门后的用语

5. A: Let me take your coat. 让我替你拿外衣。

B: Thank you. 谢谢。

6. A: Shall I take your jacket? 我替你拿外衣好吗?

B: Thank you. 谢谢。

7. A: Please take a seat. 请坐。

B: Thank you. 谢谢。

8. A: Do sit down. 请坐。

B: Thank you. 谢谢。

9. A: Won't you sit down? 请坐。

B: Thank you. 谢谢。

三、餐前询问喝何种饮料的用语

10. A: Would you like something to drink? Tea? Coffee? Or something cold?

你想喝点什么吗? 喝茶? 喝咖啡? 还是喝冷饮?

B: Oh, thank you. A cup of tea would be lovely, if it's no trouble.

哦, 谢谢。喝杯茶吧, 如果不麻烦的话。

A: No trouble at all. I'll get a cup for you. 根本不麻烦。我给你取来。

11. A: Would you like something to drink? 你想喝点什么吗?

B: Oh, thank you. I'd love a cup of tea, if it's no trouble. 哦, 谢谢, 我想喝杯茶, 如果不麻烦的话。

A: How do you like your tea, strong or weak? 你的茶怎么泡呢? 浓一点还是淡一点?

B: Not too strong, please, and one lump of sugar. I like my tea rather sweet, but my husband prefers his without sugar. 请不要太浓, 加块糖。我喜欢我的茶甜一些, 但我的丈夫喜欢他的茶不放糖。

12. A: Shall I get you something to drink? 我给你搞点喝的, 好吗?
B: Oh, thank you very much. That would be lovely. 哦, 十分感谢。那很好。
or: Yes, please, if it's not too much trouble. 好的, 喝点吧, 如果不是太麻烦的话。
13. A: How about a cup of tea? 喝杯茶怎么样?
B: No, thanks. I've just had a cup of coffee. 不, 谢谢。我刚喝过一杯咖啡。
or: Not for me, thanks. 我不喝, 谢谢。
or: No, I'm afraid I have to be going soon. But thank you all the same. 不喝, 我恐怕不一会就得走。不过, 仍旧谢谢你。
14. A: Would you like some Diet Pepsy-Cola? 你想喝点百事可乐吗?
B: No, thank you. I just don't feel like it. I'll take some coffee, if you have it. 不, 谢谢。我就是不喜欢喝百事可乐。我想喝点咖啡, 如果你有咖啡的话。
A: OK. I'll cook some for you. 好的, 我给你煮点好啦。
15. A: Would you like something to drink? Tea or coffee? 你想喝点什么吗? 喝茶还是喝咖啡?
B: Coffee for me, please. 请给我点咖啡。
or: I'd prefer tea, if it's no trouble. 我想喝茶, 如果不麻烦的话。
16. A: Would you like something to drink? 你想喝点什么?
B: No, thank you. 不, 谢谢。
A: Are you sure? It's no trouble. 真不喝吗? 不麻烦的。
B: Well, perhaps I will. Thank you. 嗯, 也许喝点吧。谢谢。
17. A: Would you like a cup of coffee? 你想喝杯咖啡吗?
B: Yes, please. That would be lovely. 好的, 那很好。

A: Regular? 加牛奶或奶油的咖啡吗?

B: Black. 不加牛奶的咖啡。

or: Dark. 加少量牛奶的咖啡。

四、吃饭时的用语

18. A: Good evening, Mr. Nan Lin. I'm very glad you are able to come.

晚上好,楠林先生。你能来我很高兴。

B: Good evening, Mr. White. 晚上好,怀尔特先生。

A: Dinner's ready. Let's go into the dinning-room. Mr. Nan Lin, you sit on my left. 饭菜准备好了。让我们到餐厅去。楠林先生,你坐在我的左边。

B: OK. Thank you. 好的。谢谢。

19. A: Please help yourself. 请随便吃。

B: All right. 好的。

20. A: Help yourself. 请随便吃。

B: Thank you. It's very delicious. 谢谢。这东西很好吃。

A: I'm glad you like it. 你喜欢吃,我就高兴。

21. A: Would you like some more? 你想再吃点吗?

B: Oh, thank you. 哦,谢谢。

or: No, thanks. I've really had enough. 我真的吃够了。

22. A: Please help yourself to some more. 请再吃点。

or: Please help yourself to some fish. 请再吃点鱼。

B: Oh, thank you. 哦,谢谢。

or: No, thank you. I've had enough. 不,谢谢。我吃够了。

23. A: What's your poison? Beer or wine? 你想喝点什么酒? 喝啤酒还是葡萄酒?

B: Beer, please. 请给啤酒吧。

24. A: Would you like a cup of Maotai? 你想喝杯茅台酒吗?

B: I'm afraid not. It's a bit too strong for me. 恐怕不行。茅台酒对我来说太烈了。

25. A: Let me refill you glass. 让我再给你满一杯。

B: No, thanks. I've had enough. 不, 谢谢。我喝够了。

or: Yes, please. 好的, 请吧。

or: No more please, or I'll get drunk. 不能再喝了, 再喝我要醉了。

26. A: What liquor do you prefer? 你喜欢喝什么酒?

B: I'd like a glass of whisky. 我想喝杯威士忌。

27. A: Would you care for a glass of sherry? 你想喝杯雪莉酒吗?

B: I wouldn't say so. 好的。

28. A: How about a glass of white wine? 来一杯白酒怎么样?

B: No, thank you. It doesn't agree with me. 不, 谢谢。我不能喝白酒。

29. A: Say when. 酒斟够了就说一声。

B: That's enough. 够了。

30. A: Would you like a drink? 你想喝酒吗?

B: No, I would rather have something soft to drink. 不, 我宁愿喝点软饮料。

五、干杯用语

31. A: Cheers! 干杯!

B: Cheers! 干杯!