

**[710分新题型]**

**大学英语四级考试  
专项训练与模拟试题**



**Attacking  
New CET-4  
Intensive  
Training  
and  
Model  
Tests**

主编 何庆机 黄海军

(710 分新题型)  
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与模拟试题

*Attacking New CET-4*  
— *Intensive Training and Model Tests*

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东华大学出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

710 分新题型大学英语四级考试专项训练与模拟试题/  
何庆机, 黄海军主编. —1 版. —上海: 东华大学出版社,  
2006.6

ISBN 7-81111-094-6

I. 7... II. ①何...②黄... III. 英语-高等学校  
-水平考试-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 065679 号

责任编辑:曹晓虹

封面设计:书衣坊

**710 分新题型大学英语四级考试专项训练与模拟试题**

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东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码:200051)

电话:021-62193056 62373056

新华书店上海发行所发行 苏州望电印刷有限公司印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:18 字数:750 千字

2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-8 000

ISBN 7-81111-094-6/H·036

定价:26.90 元(附赠 1 张超大容量 mp3 光盘)

# 前言

新一轮的大学英语四级考试改革,在2005年6月份的考试中完成了关键的第一步,即计分方式的变化与合格证书的取消。从目前来看,这一举措达到了、至少是部分达到了考试改革的目的之一:不少学校纷纷取消了四级考试证书、考试成绩与学位证书、毕业证书挂钩的硬性规定,大学英语教学中应试倾向明显淡化。之后,大学英语四、六级考试委员会于2006年初公布了大学英语四级考试新题型的样题,并将于2007年1月全面实施改革后的四级考试(以下称710分新题型大学英语四级考试),这将是本次考试改革的实质性步骤,势必与《大学英语教学要求》一起对大学英语教学改革产生深远而有益的影响。

从公布的样题和考试改革的精神来看,710分新题型大学英语四级考试题型的改革远非简单的题型增减和各题型分值权重的加减。从这些变化中,突出反应了新的大学英语四级考试紧跟《大学英语教学要求》对一般要求的规定,更注重测试考生语言基本功、语言技能的掌握、语言的实际运用能力和综合能力,其中有些题型测试的是《大学英语教学要求》中有明确要求,但以往教学和考试中被忽视或容易被忽视的语言技能和运用能力。有鉴于此,我们组织部分专家和大学英语一线教师精心编写了这本书,使广大考生能为710分新题型大学英语四级考试做好充分的准备。

为了让广大考生对710分新题型大学英语四级考试有更清晰的了解,同时为了让大家使用好本书,下面我们对新题型大学英语四级考试做一简要的介绍和分析。

大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的新题型大学英语四级各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例如下:

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解 或 短句回答	选词填空 或 短句回答	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空或其他	
完型填空 或 改错	完型填空 或 改错		多项选择 或 错误辨认并改错	10%
写作 和翻译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译英	

根据这一表格,结合考试精神,并与旧四级考试相比较,新四级考试主要特点分析

如下:

1. 在 710 分新题型大学英语四级考试中,听力理解部分分值比例为 35%,与旧四级考试相比,有了大幅度提高(原四级考试占 20%);其中听力对话 15%,听力短文 20%。听力对话中的长对话为新增题型,其余三种为旧题型。

2. 阅读理解部分分值比例为 35%,与旧四级考试中的 40% 相比有所下降,但这并不是表示新题型大学英语四级考试中阅读不重要或者将更容易。与此相反,新题型大学英语四级阅读部分更强调语言阅读技能、篇章阅读能力和综合能力的考察。在阅读理解部分的构成中,快速阅读理解(Skimming and Scanning)为新增题型,占分值 10%,要求阅读 1 篇千字文章,测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)占分值 25%,其中篇章阅读理解是旧题型中的阅读理解题型,两篇文章占分值 20%(如按照百分制,仍然是 1 题 2 分的分值);篇章词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或其备选题——短句问答(Short Answer Questions)占分值 5%,前者为新增题型,要求选择 10 个词填空,完成篇章,后者要求根据文章内容,用短句回答 5 个问题或者完成 5 个短句。

3. 完型填空或备选题改错部分分值比例为 10%,其中完型填空为旧题型,改错原来仅在六级考试中测试。

4. 翻译占分值 5%,要求通过中译英,完成 5 个句子,测试的是句子、短语或常用表达层次上的中译英的能力。

5. 写作占分值 15%,与旧四级考试没有大的变化。

新题型大学英语四级考试继续采用 710 分制,各单项报道分的满分分别为:听力 249 分,阅读 249 分,完型填空或改错 70 分,写作和翻译 142 分,其中翻译 36 分,写作 106 分。

本书正文分为上下篇,上篇为 710 分新题型大学英语四级专项训练,下篇为模拟试题。在专项训练部分,我们分别对新题型大学英语四级考试中各项题型、尤其是新增题型的题型特点和答题技巧进行了简明扼要的分析,并附有一定量的训练题,以便于考生熟悉题型,掌握必要的技巧。下篇中我们一共为考生准备了 8 套模拟试题,以提高大家的实战能力。为了统一模拟试题中答题卡的样式,我们编辑试题时均采用样题中使用的题型,短句回答和改错两种备选题型未录用,但在专项训练中,这两种题型均配备了一定量的练习题。附录包括专项训练与模拟试题中的听力文字材料、参考答案(含作文范文)与难点解析,共 6 个附录。

本书附有超大容量的听力光盘一个,并将所有练习的答案、难点解析、听力文字材料与作文范文附在里面,既便于教师教学又便于考生自学使用。需要补充说明的是,本书的练习题没有选用历年四级考试的任何材料。

本书错误或不当之处欢迎广大考生和老师、专家批评指正。

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## 第一部分 听力理解

改革后的全国大学英语四级听力理解部分占 35% 的分值,共 36 题,分为三节,考试时间为 35 分钟。Section A 是听力对话,占 15% 的分值,由 8 个短对话和 2 个长对话构成,共 15 题。短对话为传统题型;长对话为新增题型,对话后有三至四个问题,对话内容和问题只播音一次。这部分对话内容主要是学生所熟悉的日常生活中的话题,口语性强。Section B 是选择题型的短文理解,共 3 篇短文,10 个问题,占 10% 的分值。这部分题材广,篇幅长,信息量大,主要测试考生在语篇层面的理解能力,短文和问题只播音一次。Section C 是复合式短文听写 (Compound Dictation),1 篇短文,共 11 题,占 10% 的分值,为主观类题型。短文中留有 11 个空格,空格 1~8 内要准确填入所听到的单词,空格 9~11 内要填入所听到的句子的原文或大意。这部分是对考生综合听力理解能力的考核,全文播音三遍。本章将分四节对这部分题型作一一分析。

### 第一节 短对话

短对话内容为日常生活中的一般对话。问题类型可分为时间、数字、地点、人物身份及人物关系、辨认细节、推理判断等六类。新的四级考试更倾向于后两类题型,主要测试学生从有声句子中获取信息的能力和日常口语表达用语及语言功能的掌握情况和熟练程度。

#### 1. 时间类题型

时间类题型 (Time) 包括直接型和计算型。直接型时间题无需计算,只需记住有关时间的细节并听清楚问题所问即可。计算型时间题需要考生在听懂对话的基础上做简单的加、减、乘、除运算。对于此类题型,考生需熟悉其提问方式,基本上是由 when, what time, at what time, how long 等疑问词引导的疑问句。同时也要熟悉一些时间的表达法,如 a quarter, a couple of hours, half an hour, ten (o'clock) sharp, 5 a. m. / p. m., decade, score, a fortnight 等;还有一些经常出现的表示提前或延后的词语,如 early, delay, postpone, late, in advance, ahead of 等。请看例子:

例 1 M: Tony and I were supposed to meet here at the gate at 7 o'clock, but he hasn't shown up yet.

W: Are you sure? He told me you would meet at half past six. Now it's already 7:10. I guess he has seated down in the auditorium.

Q: When did Tony think they were supposed to meet?

- A) At 7:10.      B) At 7:00.      C) At 6:30.      D) At 6:00.

答案为 C。这是一道直接型时间题。对话中出现了多个时间,只要听清楚第二位说话者的意思和对话后的提问就很容易得出答案。

例 2 M: I think there is still time for us to catch the train to Paris. Now it's only 2 o'clock.

W: I thought it was half past two. Thank goodness, we have 40 minutes left. Let's hurry.

Q: When will the train leave for Paris?

A) At 2:00.      B) At 2:30.      C) At 2:40.      D) At 3:10.

答案为 C。这是一道加法题。根据第一位说话者,现在的时间是两点,根据第二位说话者,他们还有 40 分钟的时间赶火车,把两个时间相加就是火车的离站时间。

## 2. 数字类题型

数字类题型(Number)跟时间类题型一样,包括直接型和计算型,涉及价格、年龄、人数、速度、时间、电话号码、尺寸、距离、重量、频率等。考生需要仔细听清楚与数字有关的信息,必要时作一些运算。对于此类题型,考生需熟悉其提问方式,基本上是由 how many, how much, how old, how quick, how far, how big, how heavy 等引导的疑问句。同时考生要在平时的训练中总结一些经常出现的与特定的话题有关的信号词。比如,有关价格的试题经常涉及的词语与表达方式有:change, on sale, 10% discount, on special, rate, price 等;有关速度的试题常出现的词语与表达方式有:speed, limit, m. p. h. 等。此外,考生也要熟悉一些与数字或数字运算有关的表达方式,如 two-thirds, quarter, half, twice, double, triple 等。请看例子:

例 1 M: I'd like a single room and a large room with a double bed for two days.

W: A single room is \$ 30 a day, and a double-bed room is \$ 50 a day.

Q: How much would the man pay for the rooms?

A) \$ 30.      B) \$ 50.      C) \$ 80.      D) \$ 160.

答案是 D。这是一道涉及加法和乘法运算的计算型数字题。单人房是一天 30 美元,双人房是一天 50 美元,那么住两天总共要 160 美元。

例 2 W: How many people enrolled in our club this year? Eighty?

M: We have expected sixty, but the number has doubled.

Q: How many people enrolled in the club?

A) Sixty.      B) Eighty.  
C) One hundred and twenty.      D) One hundred and sixty.

答案是 C。这是一道乘法题,关键是抓住 double(两倍)。

## 3. 地点类题型

地点类题型(Place)主要考查学生对对话地点和人物去向的判断能力,考生需要根据对话的情节内容及暗示性的词汇进行判断。对于此类题型,考生需熟悉其提问方式,基本上是由 where, which place 等引导的疑问句。同时考生要在平时的训练中总结一些经常出现的与地点有关的信号词。比如:

school: class, freshmen, sophomore, junior, senior, assignment, campus, lecture,

professor, full-time, essay, textbook 等。

library: borrow, return, renew, be due, overdue, fine, librarian, reference book 等。

hotel: room service, check-in, check-out, book a room, single room, double room, rate, reception desk, porter 等。

post office: mail, envelope, letter, package, registered letter, postage, send 等

hospital: doctor, nurse, operation, medicine, headache 等。

其他场所还有 restaurant, bank, railway station, airport, cinema 等。

请看例子:

W: Do you think my problem is serious?

M: Don't worry. Just keep taking the medicine, and do some exercise, and you'll feel better soon.

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

A) In a classroom.

B) In a hospital.

C) In a gym.

D) In a lawyer's office.

答案为 B。根据 problem, medicine, feel better 几个词可得出答案。

#### 4. 身份及关系类题型

身份及关系类题型(Identity and Relationship)的对话提供一个情节,考生需要捕捉与讲话人身份、讲话人关系相关的线索词进行推断。对于此类题型,考生需熟悉其提问方式,基本上是由 who, what kind of job, what's the man's profession/occupation, what's the relationship 等引导的疑问句。考生要熟悉各种职业场所和人物关系方面的词汇,比如:师生之间(assignment, exam, course, lecture, professor, credit 等),同学之间(textbook, class, students center, students' union, dormitory 等),医生与病人之间(fever, cold, cancer, surgeon, what's the matter with you? 等),顾客与侍从之间(menu, order, restaurant, table, beef, desert 等),以及夫妻,顾客与销售员,主人与客人,检察与司机,老板与职员等等。请看例子:

例 1 W: Hello, Doctor Smith. I'm with the Medical Newspaper. Could you spare some time today for me to ask some questions?

M: Sure. How about at lunch break?

Q: Who is the woman?

A) A patient.

B) A journalist.

C) A student.

D) A waitress.

答案是 B。根据 I'm with medical newspaper, ask some questions 即可找出答案。

例 2 W: Did you see my sports bag?

M: Have you checked back in the classroom? I didn't see you with it when you came out.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A) Colleagues.

B) Classmates.

C) Neighbors.

D) Relatives.

答案是 B。根据 classroom 即可得出答案。

## 5. 细节类题型

细节类题型(Detail Identification)旨在考查考生筛选与所问问题相关的信息的能力。通常对话双方就某一个话题展开谈论,提出多个信息,考生需要听懂并记住细节,回答时通常无需引申、推理。对于此类题型,考生需熟悉其提问方式,基本上是由 what, when, where, why, which 等引导的疑问句。做此类细节辨认题时,常常听到所提问的问题时才知道哪些细节是重要的,哪些是次要的。因此,考生(1)在听之前先快速浏览四个选项,做初步估计;(2)听时做笔记,以免遗忘一些重要信息。例如:

M: How was the drama that you went to watch last Sunday? I know you were keen on it.

W: I just couldn't wait to watch it, and I was hoping for something wonderful. But it turned out to be rather dull.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

- A) The woman thinks the drama was good.
- B) The woman thinks the drama was boring.
- C) The woman didn't expect the drama to be good.
- D) The man thinks the drama was worth watching.

答案为 B。根据对话内容,第二位说话者认为那部戏剧 dull,虽然她本来对它充满期待。这个对话中出现了多处对那部戏剧的修饰词和说话者对戏剧的态度词,只有分辨出哪些是说话者的期望,哪个是真实情况,才能找出正确答案。

## 6. 推理判断类题型

推理判断类题型(Inference and Judgment)是短对话听力理解中比较难的一类,占的比重也较大。考生不仅要听懂关键信息,而且要进行深层次的逻辑推理,即从对话中获得“已知”信息,再对“已知”信息进行推理判断,来推测说话人的态度、真实意图、事件发生的原因和后果等。考生要熟悉此类题型的提问方式,基本上是由 what, why, how 等引导的疑问句。常见的推理方式有:根据虚拟语气(用反向思维方式),根据语音语调(说话人的态度、心情往往表露在这里),根据成语、习语(go into one's shell, keep my eyes and ears open for you, go in one ear and out the other 等),根据句型(why not, couldn't agree with you more, the last thing I would do, anything but, nothing but, I'd like to but 等)。例如:

W: *Romeo and Juliet* is the most tragic story I've ever heard.

M: I can't agree with you more.

Q: How does the man mean?

- A) He doesn't agree with the woman.
- B) He thinks the story is the most tragic one.
- C) He thinks the story is more than tragic.
- D) He didn't read the story.

答案是 B。抓住句型 can't agree with you more,只要明白这个结构的意思是“非常同意你的观点”便可找出答案。

## 7. 常用英语日常对话

常用英语日常对话是考生必须熟练掌握并运用的语言知识与技能,它有助于日常口语的提高以及短对话听力的理解。以下所列的日常对话摘自《大学英语课程教学要求[教学大纲]》(试行),是大学英语课程教学要求学生掌握的基本对话,也是大学英语四级短对话听力测试中常见的口语表达形式。

### Greetings

- 1) How are you?
- 2) How do you do?
- 3) How are you doing?
- 4) How's everything?
- 5) How's it going?
- 6) I've been looking forward to meeting you.
- 7) I have heard so much / a lot about you.
- 8) Glad / Nice to meet / see you!
- 9) Fancy meeting you here!
- 10) Long time no see.
- 11) You look great today.
- 12) Give me a hug.

### Introduction

- 13) I would like to introduce myself. I'm...
- 14) Mary, let me introduce...
- 15) Allow me to introduce...
- 16) May I have your name?
- 17) John, may I introduce Mary to you?
- 18) I'd like you to meet Mary.
- 19) This is my friend John.
- 20) Can I have your business card?
- 21) Here is my business card.
- 22) Melinda, this is Roger. Roger, this is Melinda.
- 23) Sorry I didn't catch your name.

### Farewells

- 24) See you (later).
- 25) See you soon.
- 26) See you tomorrow / next year!
- 27) So long.
- 28) Hope to see you again.

- 29) I am afraid that I must be leaving.
- 30) I am sorry but I have to go now.
- 31) I've got to go now.
- 32) Have a pleasant journey.
- 33) Have a good journey, and all the best.
- 34) Take care of yourself and don't forget to keep in touch.
- 35) I am looking forward to seeing you again.
- 36) Remember the good times we shared!

### Thanks

- 37) Many thanks.
- 38) I'm much obliged to you.
- 39) Thanks a lot.
- 40) Thanks ever so much.
- 41) I can never thank you enough.
- 42) Thank you for all you've done for me.
- 43) Thanks for the trouble you have taken for me.
- 44) I appreciate your help.
- 45) I'm truly grateful for your help.
- 46) I couldn't have done it without you.
- 47) You saved my life.
- 48) You're one in a million.

### Apologies

- 49) I'm really sorry.
- 50) I apologize for...
- 51) Please accept my heartfelt apology.
- 52) I beg your forgiveness.
- 53) I feel really bad / sorry about...
- 54) I'm really sorry for not keeping my promise.
- 55) I'm not sure how to put it, but I'm sorry that I have done something wrong to you.
- 56) It must have been very embarrassing to...
- 57) I'll never forgive myself.
- 58) Will you ever forgive me?
- 59) How could I be so thoughtless?
- 60) It's all my fault.
- 61) I didn't mean it.

### Invitation

- 62) Would you like to join...?
- 63) I was wondering if you'd like to go to the...
- 64) I'll be happy if you can come to the...
- 65) I'd like to have dinner with you next Tuesday.
- 66) I wonder if you two would like to come to...
- 67) Let's go and have something.
- 68) We should be delighted if you could...
- 69) Would you be free to a concert on Sunday?
- 70) What about going to...?
- 71) Why not join...?
- 72) Why don't you come on a holiday with us?

### Asking for Permission

- 73) Is it all right if I...?
- 74) Do you mind my doing...?
- 75) Would you mind my doing...?
- 76) Can I possibly have the book for a moment?
- 77) Do you have any objection to my doing...?
- 78) Would I be in a position to express my opinion on this?
- 79) Would it be possible for me to put off the work till a later day?
- 80) I wonder whether I could take it away.
- 81) I'd like to make a phone call here, if you permit me.
- 82) Am I allowed to make a suggestion?

### Wishes and Congratulations

- 83) Wish you every success!
- 84) Good luck to you.
- 85) Wishing you good luck (forever).
- 86) Wish you peace and happiness (during the holidays).
- 87) Let me wish you the best of everything.
- 88) May you succeed at whatever you try.
- 89) May all your wishes come true.
- 90) I wish you every fortune and every success.
- 91) May your Christmas be filled with joy and warmth!
- 92) Hope the holidays find you happy and healthy.
- 93) If only I had more time, I could do it.
- 94) Keep my fingers crossed that I'll win the first prize.
- 95) I'm sure you'll be happy together.
- 96) You make a great couple.
- 97) Congratulations! I knew you'd pass it with flying colors.



- 98) I want to congratulate you with all my heart.
- 99) I think no one deserves it more than you!
- 100) Please send him my congratulations.
- 101) What marvelous news!

#### **Offering or Asking for Help**

- 102) What can I do for you?
- 103) Is there anything I can do for you?
- 104) Let me help you with...
- 105) Let me give you a hand.
- 106) Don't worry. I'll do it for you.
- 107) Why don't you use my...?
- 108) I'll give you a lift if you like.
- 109) I'd like to help if I can.
- 110) Would you please...?
- 111) Could you do me a favor?

#### **Making Appointments**

- 112) What time is convenient for you?
- 113) What's the best place to meet?
- 114) What about Saturday evening?
- 115) Would tomorrow morning suit you?
- 116) May I expect you at five?
- 117) I was wondering if you'd like to go to a movie with me.
- 118) I'm going to see the film with a group of my friends. Would you like to join us?
- 119) I'm afraid I won't be able to see you today.
- 120) I'm awfully sorry that I have to postpone my appointment with the dentist on Saturday.
- 121) Something urgent happened. I'd like to change our appointment to the day after tomorrow.
- 122) I really want to, but I have got hundreds of things to do.
- 123) Count me in if you are to meet on Sunday.
- 124) Glad you could make it.

#### **Making Telephone Calls**

- 125) May I speak to...?
- 126) Speaking.
- 127) Is Roger there?
- 128) Yes, speaking.
- 129) Hi, my hands are tied. I'll get back to you in a minute.