

新东方英语听说口语培训教材

Think American English

王强 编著

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定

美国口语

本书附赠MP3光盘一张



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

Think ^{美国口语} American
English

王强 编著

○ 新东方教材决策委员会审定



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

美国口语 Think in American English / 新东方教材
决策委员会编. —西安:西安交通大学出版社, 2005. 6
新东方英语综合能力培训教材
ISBN 7-5605-2012-X

I. 用... II. 新... III. 英语, 美国—口语—自学
参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005) 第 056731 号

书 名	美国口语 Think in American English
编 者	新东方教材决策委员会
责任编辑	秦茂盛 张鹏
封面设计	寻嘉乐
出版发行	西安交通大学出版社
地 址	西安市兴庆南路 25 号(邮编:710049)
电 话	(029)82668357 82667874(发行部) (029)82668315 82669096(总编办)
印 刷	北京朝阳新艺印刷有限公司
字 数	110 千字
开 本	787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张	5.25
印 数	10000 册
版 次	2005 年 6 月第 1 版 2005 年 6 月第 1 次印刷
书 号	ISBN 7-5605-2012-X/H·489
定 价	15.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

使用说明

1. 本书共十二课由五部分组成。录音磁带只收每课第五部分的内容。
2. 本书编写目的已由书名 Think in American English 说明, 旨在通过课堂讲授使中国英语学习者熟悉英美人语言思维的基本逻辑。
3. 本书选材为现代日常美式英语, 文体均为口语体。
4. 学员在使用本教材时, 除第五部分应做好预习外, 其他部分不需预习。
5. 每课的构成:
 - a. 每课由五部分构成, 由于是模块化的设计, 所以各部分之间并不存在传统教材中所谓的难易逻辑递进关系。模块可分可合, 为教师提供了灵活度。
 - b. Part One 由三小段落组成——日常会话 (1), 习惯表达法 (2) 和谚语 (3)。这一部分的授课重点应在对口语语言点的总结和反复训练。
 - c. Part Two 由一小段落组成——叙述故事。教员应该充分调动学员的主动性, 在课堂上由他们先自行完成讲述, 然后教员对学员的讲述加以点评。教员可提供不同的讲述文本 (different versions)。
 - d. Part Three 由文字叙述构成, 这一部分主要是小结日常交往中使用的句型, 教员可先讲解, 然后设计练习引导学员训练。教员也可以此为框架引入沟通技巧的总结及练习。
 - e. Part Four 由英汉交织的会话段落组成。这一部分的语言特色是“常用”+“习用”(固定的习语, idiomatic expressions)。教员应在使用这一部分时多为学员总结不同的说法, 扩充相近的语词。
 - f. Part Five 由长篇口叙体构成。讲授重点应为: 1) 精讲中国学员感觉困惑的用法 (词/句型/短语/习语等); 2) 组织讨论所涉及的中、美两国生活的相似侧面; 3) 可引入美国文化、价值等的课堂讨论。
6. 教员可根据课时设置灵活使用每课的内容模块, 例如: 可以每课第五部分开始, 引导学员走进美国普通人的工作、生活世界, 熟悉他们日常表达思想的“口述体”语言风格; 然后回到第一部分, 开始引领学员专注于篇幅较短的日常会话, 精讲精解口语表达的用词与句式, 加深中国学员运用常用表达法 (Part One 的第一小段落) 的印象。最后涉及会话的重构 (Part Four, 这一部分实际是“常用表达法”与“习惯表达法”的结合训练) 以及讲述练习 (Part Two)。而 Part One 中的第三小段落 (Proverbs) 可作为学员课下练习讲述的命题 (topics)。

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE	1
LESSON TWO	8
LESSON THREE	15
LESSON FOUR	22
LESSON FIVE	28
LESSON SIX	35
LESSON SEVEN	41
LESSON EIGHT	48
LESSON NINE	54
LESSON TEN	61
LESSON ELEVEN	67
LESSON TWELVE	73

Lesson One

Part One: Food for Thought**1. Find a partner and practice the following conversation:**

A: Hey, Jeff! How's it going? How about getting a quick breakfast with me?

B: A bite to eat sounds great! I could use a doughnut right now. So, what's new with you? I haven't seen you around lately.

A: Actually, I've been working around the clock at my new start-up.

B: So you're aiming to make your first million before thirty, huh? I never thought you'd be so dedicated to getting rich quick. We should start calling you a "doughnut"!

A: Well, at least a health nut. I cut doughnuts out of my diet; now I only eat low fat food!

Here comes the riddle — What is a doughnut?

The solution and the humor to the riddle can be found in the above conversation. Ask your partner to solve the riddle. He/she can start his/her solution by saying: A doughnut is someone who is ...

2. Have fun with idiomatic expressions. Form a pair and perform the following tasks:

Ask your partner why the door to the apartment is unlocked. Ask how come he/she didn't lock it up before leaving for vacation.

Answer your partner that you're sure you used the deadbolt and you don't know how it got undone.

Respond that you're starting to smell a rat around here.

Agree with your partner that you're convinced something is definitely wrong here.

Exclaim that one of you should call the police right away.

Ask your partner whether he/she has stopped by the Woods' place lately?

Answer your partner that you have, and you think their house has really gone to the dogs.

Agree with your partner that it has become run-down and is in serious need of repair, but you think it's nothing that a little work couldn't fix.

Reply that your partner is probably right and that a hammer and nails and a new paint job would probably work wonders.

Introduce yourself to your partner as the neighbor down the hall.

Tell your partner that you saw shady-looking people loitering around his/her apartment while he/she was out of town.

Say that you thought maybe there was something fishy going on.

Let your partner know that you reported it to the landlord because you thought something strange and suspicious was occurring.

3. Build up Your Power Of Communication through Proverb Learning

鸟 of a 羽毛 Flock 一起 People of the 同样 类型 seem to gather together/People with the 同样 兴趣 tend to associate with 彼此.

It Takes 两个人 to Tango When two 人 work as a 团队, they are both 有责任 for the team's 成功 and 失败 /It is just as much your 错 as it was mine.

A Man Is Known by the 群体 He Keeps A person is believed to be 像 the people with whom he or she spends time / People often 相信 that a person is 像 his friends.

Misery Loves 伴儿: 不幸的 people 常常 get 满足 from having others 分担 their 不幸 / You might get some 宽慰 from knowing that someone else shares your 不幸.

Too Many 厨子 Spoil the Broth Too many people trying to take care of something can 毁坏 it.

Part Two: Narrating through Oral Interpretation

Jim 走进一家商店 which had 一块标牌在外面: “二手衣服买进与卖出.” 他 was 拿条旧裤子 and 问那个店主, “多少钱 will 你能给我 for these?” 那人看看裤子 and 然后粗鲁地说, “两美元.”

“什么!” Jim 说. “我猜想它们 were 值至少五美元.” “不,” 那人说, “它们 aren't 值超过两美元多一分.” “Are 你当真?” Jim 问. “当然当真,” 那人说. “那好,” Jim 说, 掏出两美元 out of 他的衣袋, “给你钱 (here's). 这裤子 were 挂在你的店外 with 一个价码牌 that 写着 6.50 美元, 但我想它太贵了 (money), 所以我

想弄清楚 (sure) 它们 were 真值多少钱 (how much).

出了商店 with 那条裤子 and 消失了 before 那个惊呆的店主 could 想什么.

Part Three: American Culture in a Nutshell

1) How to greet people and respond to their greetings

In greeting people we say, "How do you do?", "Hi! How are you doing?" or simply, "Hi!" We do not really expect an answer, that is, the greeting doesn't convey a genuine interest in knowing the person's state of health or being.

However, it is proper to reply, "Very well, thank you," even if it is a blue Monday and you feel far from well. No one wants a clinical discussion in response to this purely rhetorical question.

"Fine. And how are you?" "Very well, thank you" are the most common responses to a greeting. Sometimes we don't want to get into a long discussion of the true state of our health or feelings, so we give a neutral reply, such as "Okay", and stop there.

In farewell, say simply. "Good-bye" or something you really feel, such as. "Let's meet soon again" or "It was so nice running into you."

After greetings have been exchanged and the conversation is starting to close, one person sometimes mentions getting together with the other person at a later date. It is important to realize that these little added suggestions of "getting together later," "having lunch sometime," or "having a drink together after work" often do not materialize. They may be wishful thinking or simply polite endings to brief conversations. So if your friend says "Let's get together for lunch soon." don't keep all your lunch times open or sit around, waiting for her to call. She may just have been making the suggestion out of politeness, without meaning or intending to call you for lunch.

It would not be wrong, however, for you to follow up your friend's suggestion if you want to. It would be fine for you to call your friend in a few days and say, "Well, why don't we have lunch on Friday, Lisa? Are you busy?" Don't be afraid to take the first step in setting up a meeting place and time. You'll be able to tell if the person was being sincere in her suggestion or if she was just making it out of politeness.

Greetings:

- Good day, Mr. ... How are you?
- Good evening, Prof. Lee. How are you tonight?
- Good afternoon, ma'am. You are looking well today.
- Good morning, sir.

- Hello, Victor. How are you doing?
- Hello. It's a nice evening, isn't it?
- Hi, Paul. What are you up to these days?
- Morning, Bob. Are you doing okay?
- Hey, Lisa! What have you been doing these days?
- Hey, Jack. How's it going?
- Hi, Jay. What's happening?

Responses

- I'm doing very well, thank you. And you?
- I'm fine, thank you.
- Fine/Okay/Not bad/All right. How are you?
- Great, thanks. What about you?
- Couldn't be better! Yourself?
- Not bad. You?
- Okay, I guess. You doing all right?
- Can't complain. How about you?
- Lousy!
- Great!/Fantastic!/Like a million dollars!/Out of this world!
- Pretty bad!/Awful!/Couldn't be worse!/Rotten!

* * * Topics for Discussion * * *

Tell the class how the Chinese people greet each other and what responses they normally give when being greeted.

After greetings and when your conversation with your friend comes to a close, what will you do if your friend mentions getting together with you at a later date? Why?

Part Four: A Taste of Idiomatic American Expressions in Everyday Contexts

A: 你能相信吗?你的婚礼就在两星期之后!

B: And 我想 I'm getting cold feet.

A: 怎么?你怕什么?John 是个好人 (guy).

B: 我知道.可也许我们该等等。我们连家具都买不起 (even. can't afford to).

A: So 是钱 that's 使你 have second thoughts. Deep down 你真地想结婚 (really. get married).

B: Jane.有时我想你能 read my mind.

Bob: Tom. 我能问你一个问题么?

Tom: Shoot!

Bob: 你觉得我是不是该结婚 (think. to be ready to)?

Tom: 问得真怪 (a strange question). 你是不是 getting cold feet?

Bob: 我想你可以这么说 (guess. say). 我在想, 你知道, marriage is for good, and 我不想出岔子 (mistake). There are 太多离婚 these days and... 我父母就离了, 你知道。History repeats itself a lot and...

Tom: Are you through? 你还有什么更多的原因 why 你不该娶她?

Bob: 可我 dying to 娶她。

Tom: 你想听我的意见 (want. advice)? 你和她有很多共同之处 (a lot in common). 你俩个十分般配 (perfect). So cut out 所有这些胡扯 and don't be so chicken. 假如你 wind up without 她. 你会后悔的 (sorry).

Part Five: American Dreams—American People Talk about What They Do All Day and How They Feel about What They Do

Miss U.S.A.

I wince when I'm called a former beauty queen or Miss U.S.A. I keep thinking they're talking about someone else. There are certain images that come to mind when people talk about beauty queens. It's mostly what's known as t and a. tits and ass. No talent. For many girls who enter the contest, it's part of the American Dream. It was never mine.

You used to sit around the TV and watch Miss America and it was exciting, we thought, glamorous. Fun, we thought. But by the time I was eight or nine, I didn't feel comfortable. Soon I'm hitting my adolescence, like fourteen, but I'm not doing any dating and I'm feeling awkward and ugly. I'm much taller than most of the people in my class. I don't feel I can compete the way I see girls competing for guys. I was very much of a loner. I felt intimidated by the amount of competition females were supposed to go through with each other. I didn't like being told by Seventeen magazine: Subvert your interests if you have a crush on a guy, get interested in what he's interested in. If you play cards, be sure not to beat him. I was very bad at these social games.

After I went to the University of Colorado for three and a half years, I had it. This was 1968 through 71. I came home for the summer. An agent met me and wanted me to audition for commercials, modeling, acting jobs. Okay. I started auditioning and winning some.

I did things actors do when they're starting out. You pass out literature at conventions, you do print ads, you pound the pavements, you send out your resumes. I had come to

a model agency one cold day. and an agent came out and said: "I want you to enter a beauty contest." I said: "No. uh-uh, never, never, never. I'll lose. How humiliating." She said: "I want some girls to represent the agency, might do you good." So I filled out the application blank: hobbies, measurements, blah, blah, blah. I got a letter: "Congratulations. You have been accepted as an entrant into the Miss Illinois-Universe contest." Now what do I do? I'm stuck.

You have to have a sponsor. Or you're gonna have to pay several hundred dollars. So I called up the lady who was running it. Terribly sorry, I can't do this. I don't have the money. She calls back a couple of days later: "We found you a sponsor, it's a lumber company."

The second night, they're gonna pick fifteen people. In between, you had judges' interviews. For three minutes, they ask you anything they want. Can you answer questions? How do you handle yourself? Your poise, personality, blah, blah, blah. They are called personality judges.

I thought: this will soon be over, get on a plane tomorrow, and no one will be the wiser. Except that my name got called as one of the fifteen. You have to go through the whole thing all over again.

I was considered old for a beauty queen, which is a little horrifying when you're twenty two. That's very much part of the beauty queen syndrome: the young, untouched, unthinking human being.

I'm sitting there with my glass of champagne and I'm reading over this contract. They said: "Oh, you don't have to read it". And I said: "I never sign anything that I don't read." They're all waiting to take pictures, and I'm sitting there reading this long document. So I signed it and the phone rang and the guy was from a Chicago paper and said: "Tell me, is it Miss or Ms.?" I said: "It's Ms." He said: "You're kidding." I said: "No. I'm not." He wrote an article the next day saying something like it finally happened: a beauty queen, a feminist. I thought I was a feminist before I was a beauty queen, why should I stop now?

The minute you're crowned, you become their property and subject to whatever they tell you... From the day I won Miss U.S.A. to the day I left for Universe, almost two months, I got a day and a half off. I made about two hundred fifty appearances that year... Parades, shopping centers, and things... What else do you do at a shopping center? Model clothes.

The nice thing I got to do was public speaking. They said: "You want a ghost writer?" I said; "Hell. No. I know how to talk." I wrote my own speeches. They don't trust girls to go out and talk because most of them can't.

If I could sit down with every young girl in America for the next fifty years, I could tell them what I liked about the pageant. I could tell them what I hated. It wouldn't make any differences. There're always gonna be girls who want to enter the beauty pageant. That's the fantasy, the American Dream.



Lesson Two

Part One: Food for Thought

1. Find a partner and practice the following conversation:

A: Gosh, this crossword puzzle is hard! Its theme is words that have to do with time.

B: I'm really good at crosswords.

A: OK, if you're so good, help me out. What starts and ends in "m" and means "one thousand years"?

B: I've got it — millennium.

A: Wow! You're not half bad!

Here comes the riddle—What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and not once in a hundred years?

The answer to this riddle requires that you look at the spelling of the words, not their meanings!

2. Have fun with idiomatic expressions. Form a pair and perform the following tasks:

Tell your partner that Wendy always wanted to learn how to swim. Tell him/her that she never learned it as a kid, and now she felt embarrassed when she went to the pool with her friends.

Tell him/her that Wendy put it off for a long time, but she finally took the bull by the horns and decided to take swimming lessons.

Now ask your partner what made Wendy finally decide to do it?

Explain to your partner that Wendy didn't want to let it hold her back any longer, so she acted decisively to correct the situation.

Tell your partner that you like to give your friends a little ribbing, but you have to be careful not to give them too much grief or you might really hurt their feelings.

Ask your partner what ribbing is.

Tell him/her that ribbing is just teasing your friends when they do or say something a little embarrassing. But making a big deal out of it is a horse of a different color!

Ask what your partner means by a horse of a different color?

Explain to him/her that joking a little is one thing, but putting someone down for something they did wrong is quite a different matter.

Tell your partner that Amy's boyfriend planned to throw a big surprise party as a present for Amy's twenty-first birthday.

Ask him/her if Amy found out.

Tell your partner that everyone tried not to let on about the surprise, but someone let the cat out of the bag.

Ask him/her what happened when Amy got to the party?

Recount for your partner that when Amy opened the door and everyone yelled, "Surprise!" Amy acted surprised, even though someone had told her what was going on beforehand.

3. Build up Your Power of Communication through Proverb Learning:

Two 脑袋 Are 更好 Than one: Two people working 一块儿 can 解决 a problem 更快 and 更好 than a person working 独自一人.

Two's Company, but Three's a Crowd: Couples often enjoy their 隐私 and dislike having a third person 在周围.

An 苹果 a Day Keeps the 医生 Away: Eating an 苹果 every day helps a person to stay 身体健康.

Do As 我说, Not As 我做: Follow my 主意, but don't follow my 例子.

If you Can't 赢 Them, Join Them: If you can't 打败 your 对手, join forces with them.

Part Two: Narrating through Oral Interpretation

Green 女士是一家大公司的经理, and 她常常需要在她楼里的一间屋里同其他商人开会 (frequently, have to). 她一点儿也不吸烟, 可与会的许多其他人吸,

于是她常感到开会的时候空气难以忍受 (terrible). 一天, 一小时之后, 她的嗓子 and 眼睛都酸了 and 她不停的咳嗽. 于是她打电话给一家大空调公司 and 要求他们算出 (work out) 要想使她楼里的会议室的空气保持得真正清洁要花多少钱 (cost).

几天后, 空调公司给 Green 女士送来了 (send in) 两份估价 (estimate) 让她来选择. 一种估价是安装新空调要花五千美元 (put in) and 另一种是花五美元作一个牌子, 牌子上写请勿吸烟.

Part Three: American Culture in a Nutshell

1) Gifts to the hostess

If you are a frequent guest at a home, you are not expected to take a gift to the hostess each time, but on the first visit it is thoughtful to do so. And throughout the year, if you go often, take an occasional gift. This gift need never be elaborate or expensive. In fact, if it is obviously beyond your means it will embarrass everyone. Many women are pleased if you take some small gift to the children rather than to them. Children are so often pushed aside by the grown-ups on weekends this little sop to their presence is helpful—maybe a box of chocolate, modeling clay, a game, or a soap bubble set.

Men seem to be at a loss as to what constitutes a suitable gift to a hostess: Getting her flowers is often like carrying coals to Newcastle, but if she has a collection of house plants, she will always be pleased to have one more. An original gift in the early fall is a dozen or so tulip or narcissus bulbs. You may not know a daisy from a cactus, but you can get all kinds of useful information on gifts suitable for your hostess, if you will describe her garden or house to the man at the florist shop, nursery or seed store.

The bathroom suggests many suitable little gifts—big, fragrant cakes of bath soap to a friend you know very well, luxurious little guest cakes of soap, bath salts and bath mitts, if they are not from the bargain counter in a drug store but are, too, in the luxury class, bath cologne, bubble bath, or a pair of hand-embroidered guest towels in a color that will blend with the bathroom's color scheme or in good, safe white linen.

A thank-you gift may be sent, of course, after your visit. It is sent either to the hostess or jointly to the husband and wife, but separate gifts to husband and wife are never sent except by a very intimate acquaintance if the sender is a woman.

2) How to make and respond to introductions

Years ago there were many social rules and etiquette procedures involving introductions. Some formal introductions between two people were made by letter of a third party. A person had to be very careful to weigh the importance of social class or status, age, and gender when deciding which person should be presented or introduced to the other

person first. The matter could be made very difficult if the two people were equal in most respects because the person making the introduction could risk offending one of them if the wrong person were introduced first.

However, times have changed, and most of the social rules about introducing older people to young ones, women to men, and those in higher positions to those in lower positions have changed, too. Many people now feel much more relaxed about making introductions. Now when we introduce one person to another, we don't usually consider all those details. There are basically two kinds of introductions: third-party introductions and self-introductions. And note that different words and phrases are used with each type.

Third-party Introduction:

- A: It's my pleasure to introduce you to B...
- A: I'd like to introduce you to B...
- A: Let me introduce you to B...
- A: I'd like you to meet B.
- A: I don't believe you've ever met B...
- A: Have you met B? ...
- A: Meet B. B, A...
- A: This is B. B, A. ...

The above are some typical ways to begin third-party introductions. Of course, some background information or details about the person's relationship to you, and things they may have in common may follow these openings.

In most situations, shaking hands is optional, but these days it is more often than not especially in formal social or business settings. It is very common for one person or both to extend a hand when meeting someone.

Self-Introductions:

- May I introduce myself? I'm ...
- How do you do? My name is ...
- Please let me introduce myself. I'm ...
- Hello. My name is ...
- Hi. I'm ...
- It's a pleasure to make your acquaintance. My name is ...
- Hello. It's nice to meet you. I'm ...
- Good to meet you. I'm ...



Responding to Introductions:

- It's a pleasure to meet you.
- Yes, it's nice to meet you.
- Nice meeting you, too.
- Same here.

* * * Topics for Discussion * * *

Tell the class how to make self-introductions. What information do you need to give when you introduce yourself?

When a person offers to shake hands, what should you do? Why?

In America when two friends meet each other, they hug each other. Would this happen in China? Would two men hug? Do parents hug and kiss their children? Why or why not?

Part Four: A Taste of Idiomatic American Expressions in Everyday Contexts

A: (还)记得我吗?

B: Tom? 不, 不是Tom. Peter!我真不敢相信!好久不见了。你怎么样? (in ages).

A: 很好.

B: 你能和我一起吃吗? (join...for...)

A: 想是想, 可 I'm on my way out. 我必须在一小时内赶到城里。(in an hour).

B: Come on. 就一会儿 (a minute).

A: 路上车很多 and 我真得要 get going. 嘿, 你知道我住哪儿——为什么你不 drop in 找个晚上? (one evening).

B: 我会的. And feel free to drop in on me, too. 我们保持联系 (keep in touch).

A: 当然乐意了 (would like to). 再谈. 很高兴我 ran into 你. 多保重 (care).

Liz: Dick!

Dick: Liz! 我没想到我会在这儿碰上你! (never thought, run into). 好久不见. 怎么样?

Liz: 不错. 你怎么样?

Dick: 很好. 有什么新鲜事?

Liz: 没什么特别的.

Dick: 我就知道什么时候, 什么地方会再见到你. 咱们付款吧 for our groceries and 去来点儿咖啡.

Liz: 抱歉, 我不行.

Dick: 别介. 你能陪我五分钟 (find...minutes for).

Liz: 嘿, 我得走了. 请把你的购物车让开一下 (move, way) so 我能买我的东西 (do...shopping).

Dick: 我能不能什么时候看看你 (drop in) so that 我们可以聊聊? 我不想和你失去