

博识英语一百系列



总主编 束定芳

博识 初中英语 口语 100 句

初中卷

主 编 王之江 潘春雷
副主编 吴格奇 夏谷鸣 康海凤
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总序

学好外语取决于多方面的因素,一是学习的兴趣,二是学习的资源,三是学习的方法,四是成就感,五是实践的机会。

“兴趣是最好的老师。”有兴趣,我们才愿意付出时间、精力和代价,才能“为伊消得人憔悴”但却“无怨无悔”。有学习的资源,就是有各种各样学习外语的材料和机会。大家知道,在中国学习英语,仅靠课堂上的输入,仅靠教材显然是不够的,大量的课外语言实践是必不可少的。这样的课外实践包括听、说、读、写、译等各方面。有些材料学生可以直接通过网络、各类文学作品或媒体获得,还有一些则是经过专家或老师的选择和编排并附有各种练习的课外阅读或语言训练材料。学习的方法,就是要根据自己的学习目标,根据自己的现有能力、学习风格和学习条件,选择最适合自己的学习方法,培养自己的自主学习能力,最终成为一个成功的学习者。成就感,就是经常有机会证明自己的学习效果或成就,尤其是通过自己所具备的外语能力获得其他知识,或者与所学语言国家的人交往,从而改善自己的知识结构,提高自己的综合素质和能力。实践的机会,就是努力争取和获得外语听、说、读、写、译各方面的实践机会。

我们编写这套丛书的理论依据就是以上对成功的外语学习所涉及的重要因素的理解和分析。同时,我们在总体设计中还充分考虑了语言学习的特点,一方面在选材时注意到材料的知识性和趣味性,另一方面在编写各类相关的练习时注意培养学生自主学习的能力,练习的形式充分考虑到各级各类考试的题型和内容。

本套丛书的编者由外语教学理论研究者、大学英语教师和中小学英语教师组成。这种结构的编者队伍有三大好处:一是有一定的理论指导,二是真正了解学生的真实需求,三是可以保证选编的学习材料地道、真实、符合外语学习的规律,所编写的练习能够帮助学生真正提高学生的语言综合能力,达到学习的目标。

中小学生学习外语一般有两大目的:一是实用的目的,主要就是应付学校和社会的各类考试,包括升学考试;二是训练自己的思维能力,通过英语扩大自己的知识面,提高自己的综合素质。我们编写本套丛书,希望兼顾学生这两方面的需求,同时把重点放在扩大学生的知识面,提高学生的综合素质方面。并且,通过一定数量的仿真练习,提高学生各类外语考试中充分发挥自己真实水平、取得好成绩的能力。

外语学习没有捷径,只有经过艰苦的实践才能学好外语。更重要的是,贵在坚持。

上海外国语大学教授、博士生导师 束定芳

《博识英语一百系列》初中卷序言

当前,贯彻实施国家《英语课程标准》(以下简称《课标》)的英语学科教学改革方兴未艾,正在广大基础教育领域里如火如荼地开展着。为了配合进一步深入学习、理解 and 实践《课标》精神,我们组织编写了《博识英语一百系列》初中卷(以下简称《初中卷》)。我们的宗旨是努力使初中英语教学成为中学素质教育的重要组成部分;我们的终极目的是帮助初中学生逐步提高“综合语言应用能力”(Integrated Language Capability)。我们首先要衷心感谢上海外国语大学束定芳教授和上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长为编写《初中卷》指明了方向,找到了途径并提出了方法。

这套《初中卷》有以下特色:

首先,《初中卷》体现了《课标》的基本理念,即英语教学的人文性目的和工具性目标,也就是:英语教学是为了帮助学生在学会做人的道路上成长,在学会使用英语的过程中成才。重点是帮助学生在学英语和了解世界的过程中把自己培养成为有知识、有智慧、有志气的学习者。

其次,《初中卷》遵循了“Learn English, learn about English and learn through English”的外语学习准则,就是说,学习英语包括学习英语听、说、读、写的能力,学习英语的语音、词汇、语法等语言知识和通过英语学习丰富的文化内容。

第三,《初中卷》遵照了“听说领先、读写跟上、全面实践、按需提高”的初中英语学习原则。《初中卷》共六册,前四册按《课标》中语言技能的听说读写的顺序排列,后两册则是在全面实践的基础上按照个性化需要为有关测试和初步文学欣赏编写的。

第四,《初中卷》内容的选编坚持“贴近实际、贴近生活、贴近学生”的原则。无论内容或形式都和学生们使用的新《课标》课本相匹配。字里行间渗透着文明、科学等素质教育内容和自主、灵活的解决问题方法。

第五,《初中卷》在小学英语和高中英语之间发挥了过渡阶段的桥梁功能,体现了基础英语教学中承前启后的作用。

最后,《初中卷》的编写既遵循了初中学生的认知规律,又与初中英语学习的实践体系和训练体系要求相配合。《初中卷》中的练习编排和题型设计等充分考虑到初中学生平时作业的规律性和各种测试的规范性。使用《初中卷》能帮助学生在接受作业和测试的挑战时更自信、更熟练、更富有成功感。

《初中卷》由六个分册组成,分别是《博识初中英语听力 100 课》、《博识初中英语口语

语 100 句》、《博识初中英语阅读 100 篇》、《博识初中英语仿写 100 篇》、《博识初中英语词语填空 100 篇》和《博识初中英语背诵文选 100 篇》。每本书既各具特点,独立成册,又与其他各册融为一体,形成系列。《初中卷》主要由课堂第一线任教的教师精心编撰,但也不乏基础英语教学专家和高校英语教师的积极指导与参与。《博识初中英语听力 100 课》和《博识初中英语口语 100 句》由浙江省宁波市教育局组织宁波市中学英语教育高级研修班的教师在宁波教育学院康海凤、翁燕文等导师们的指导、帮助和参与下完成;《博识初中英语阅读 100 篇》和《博识初中英语词语填空 100 篇》在杭州师范大学外国语学院几位研究生导师们的指导、帮助和参与下由 2004 级英语教育硕士生(均是英语骨干教师和英语教研员)完成;《博识初中英语仿写 100 篇》和《博识初中英语背诵文选 100 篇》由杭州外国语学校优秀英语教师们在夏谷鸣、胡跃波等数位浙江省英语特级教师的指导、帮助和参与下完成。全书由杭州师范大学外国语学院王之江教授、潘春雷副教授组织策划、设计、编写、修改和统稿,吴格奇副教授参与了全书的统稿工作。本《初中卷》初稿完成后,由杭州师范大学外国语学院的程亮、吴晓维、沈昌洪三位英语专家进行审阅,并提出了有益的修改意见或建议;外国语学院的青年教师李佳颖、骆玉峰以及英语课程与教学论硕士研究生何立欣、张红玲、张彦苓等积极参与了《初中卷》的编写工作,并在校对、修正和打印过程中做了大量的工作,付出了辛勤的劳动。可以说,《初中卷》是优秀的中学、高校教师和英语教学专家联合打造的专业结晶。因此,也一定会对初中英语师生落实《课标》,提高初中学生的“综合语言应用能力”提供有效的帮助。

我们希望初中学生会喜欢这套《初中卷》,把它当作学好英语的有力帮手,也诚恳希望广大读者对《初中卷》提出批评改进的意见。

王之江

编者的话

一、编写目标

1. 依据最新的外语口语教学理论,以激发学生灵活使用语言的兴趣、培养学生流畅和准确的口语能力为目标,编写了一套适合初级英语学习者口语训练的教程。
2. 以《英语课程标准》为指导,充分考虑初学者的知识水平和学习方式。
3. 根据中学英语教学不同阶段的目标,遵循循序渐进的编写原则,呈现最具典型性、最贴近生活的话题。创设情景、设计活动和任务,培养同学们灵活运用语言的能力和激发他们学习的兴趣。

二、总体设计

1. 《博识初中英语口语 100 句》选择初中学生比较熟悉的生活题材,通过形式多样的训练练习,培养学生的口头表达能力。全书由 20 个单元组成,每个单元覆盖了一个与初中学生平时学习相关的、以《英语课程标准》5 级为基本要求的题材以及所涉及的相关内容,如:节假日、做客、购物、旅游、求医等 20 个主题。
2. 每个单元中设计了形式多样、风格不同的口语训练活动和训练任务,活动按照“任务型为基础”的教学原理,形式上力求活泼生动,实用性强,贴近生活,充分激发学生在生活中灵活运用语言的兴趣,从而提高他们的语言运用能力。

三、单元结构

1. **经典对话**: 设计生动、经典的情景对话,供学生朗读、模仿,激发他们开口说的兴趣。
2. **实用例句**: 呈现实用、多样、朗朗上口的例句,让学生充分操练语言,以达到熟练的程度。
3. **语言活动**: 设计任务,利用 pair work, role play, discussion, joke, interview, talking according to the pictures, completing the dialogues and unfinished stories 等多种形式,让学生在模拟的生活情景中灵活运用语言。
4. **文化习俗**: 以故事、笑话等形式呈现相关的文化背景、风土人情。
5. **语言注释**: 解释对话和语篇中出现的语言难点,包括单词的语音、语义和句子的含义等等。

编者

2009 年

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Part One

Sample dialogues

Focus

1. Hello!
2. How are you?
3. Fine, thank you.
4. Good morning!
5. Nice to see you!

Model dialogue 1

(On the street)

Lucy: Hello, Jim!

Jim: Hello, Lucy! How are you today?

Lucy: Fine, thank you. And you?

Jim: I'm fine, too. A nice day, isn't it?

Lucy: Yes, it's very nice.

Model dialogue 2

(At home)

Dad: Good morning, Ann!

Ann: Morning, Dad! Did you sleep well last night?

Dad: Yes, thanks, dear! Where's your mother?

Ann: She's cooking.

Dad: Where's Tom?

Ann: He's still in bed.

Dad: Oh, it's late! Go and call him!

Ann: OK!

Model dialogue 3

Kate: Hi! Mr. Green. I haven't seen you for a long time. Glad to see you again.

Mr. Green: Nice to see you, too, Kate!

Kate: How's everything going?

Mr. Green: Quite well, thanks.

Part Two

Practice and progress

Greetings for a person you haven't seen for a long time

Hi, long time no see!

I haven't seen you for ages!

It's really good to see you again!

I'm glad to see you again!

Being surprised to see someone

What a surprise meeting you here!

It's really a surprise to see you here!

How is everything going?

I can't imagine meeting you here!

Asking about someone's health and the responses

How are you?

Very well, thank you.

Are you well?

Fine, thanks.

Is everything going well?

Quite well, thank you.

How are things with you?

Not bad! / Just so-so.

How are your family?

They are great!

Activities:

Pair work: Make dialogues with your partner according to the following situations.

- (1) If Yao Ming is your favorite basketball player, and it's the first time for you to see him, how will you greet him?
- (2) When you are traveling in London, you happen to meet an old friend that you haven't seen for ten years. Both of you are very excited to see each other. Imagine what you will say and practise the dialogue with your partner.

Part Three

Reading for fun

Read the short story:

Before you go to another country, it is a great help if you know the language and some of the customs of the country.

When people meet each other for the first time in Britain, they say "How do you do?" and shake hands. Usually they do not shake hands when they just meet or say goodbye. But they shake hands when they meet again after a long time or when they are going to be away from each other for a long time.

Last year a group of German students went to England for a holiday. Their teacher told them that the English people hardly shake hands. So when they met their English friends at the station, they kept hands behind their backs. The English students had learned that Germans shake hands as often as possible, so they put their hands in front and got ready to shake hands with them. It made all of them laugh.

Notes:

1. custom / 'kʌstəm / *n.* 习俗
2. Britain / 'brɪtən / *n.* 英国
3. German / 'dʒɜ:mən / *n.* 德国人
4. shake / feɪk / *hands* 握手

Humor:

He Is As Old As I

The teacher: Hi, Tom, how old is your father?

Tom: He's as old as I.

The teacher: Oh, silly boy!

Tom: No! He became my father on the day when I was born.

Notes:

1. silly / 'sɪlɪ / *adj.* 愚蠢的, 糊涂的
2. bear / beə / (过去式 bore / bɔɪ /, 过去分词 born / bɔ:n /) *vt.* 生育
be born 出生

Part One

Sample dialogues

Focus

6. Hi, I'm Tom!
7. May I have your name, please?
8. This is my friend, Amy.
9. How do you do?
10. I'd like you to meet a cool boy.

Model dialogue 1

- Tom:** Hi, I'm Tom. May I have your name, please?
- James:** Sure. My name is James. Nice to meet you.
- Tom:** Me too. I'm in Class One. What about you?
- James:** I'm in Class Five. Oh, there goes the bell. Let's go!
- Tom:** OK! Let's go.

Model dialogue 2

- Ann:** Dad, this is my friend, Amy.
- Amy, this is my father.
- Amy:** How do you do, Mr. Black?
- Mr. Black:** How do you do? Welcome to our home.
- Amy:** Thanks.

Model dialogue 3

- A:** May I have a look at your photos, please?
- B:** Sure.
- A:** Who's this woman?

B: She's my mother. She's a nurse.

A: Who's this man?

B: Oh, he's my father. He's a doctor.

A: Now I'd like you to see a cool boy. Look!

B: Oh, who's this lovely boy? Is it you?

A: Yeah! It's me. Cool?

B: Mm, really cool!

Part Two

Practice and progress

How to introduce yourself

Hello! My name is Jane.

Hi! I'm Sam. Nice to meet you.

Please allow me to introduce myself.

I should introduce myself.

I'm from Beijing.

How to introduce others

This is my friend Jane.

I'd like you to meet my friend, Tom.

May I introduce Mr. Green to you?

Come and meet my sister Ann, please.

Let me introduce my husband to you.

How to respond

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.

It's really nice to see you!

It's my pleasure to see you here.

Activities:

1. Complete the dialogue, using the expressions learned in this unit:

Ann: Hello, Lucy and Lily. Please come in. Welcome to our home.

Lucy & Lily: _____.

Ann: Let me introduce my family. _____ is my father. Dad, _____ are Lucy and Lily. They are twins.

Mr. Green: Nice to meet you, children.

Twins: _____, Mr. Green.

Ann: _____ is my mother.

Mum: Welcome, children.

Twins: Thank you, Mrs. Green. _____?

Mum: How do you do? Please make yourself at home.

Twins: Thanks.

2. Fulfill the task:

Sally is from England. This term she will study in your class. If you are the monitor, please introduce her to your class.

Part Three

Reading for fun

Short play:

(The train was very crowded. An old man got on the train and saw an empty seat beside a young man. He came up to the seat.)

Old man: Excuse me, can I sit here?

Young man: Sorry, this seat is taken.

(In a few minutes, a beautiful young girl came.)

Girl: Excuse me, is this seat taken?

Young man: No. Sit down, please.

Old man: Hey, young man! Didn't you say this seat was taken?

Young man: Yes, I did. My name is David. And this girl is my sister.

Old man: This girl is my daughter. I don't know when I got a son like you.

Notes:

1. crowded / 'kraʊdɪd / *adj.* 拥挤的
2. beside / bɪ'saɪd / *prep.* 在……旁边
3. beautiful / 'bju:tɪfʊl, -tɪfʊl / *adj.* 漂亮的
4. daughter / 'dɔ:tə / *n.* 女儿

Cultural background:

Good self-introduction can help you to promote yourself and establish a friendly relationship with others. Usually you give your full name when making self-introduction. In informal situations, such as at the gathering at your friend's home, you only need to give your given name. For example, "I'm Tony." or "My name is Monica." You can even tell others your nickname if you want to show your friendliness. For example, "Everybody calls me Andy." or "Just call me Andy." Such self-introduction as "I'm Teacher Brown" should be avoided because "teacher" refers to an occupation (职业) instead of an addressing term.

Part One

Sample dialogues

Focus

11. Is that Ann speaking?
12. Hello! May I speak to Bill, please?
13. Hold on, please.
14. May I leave a message?
15. Tom speaking.

Model dialogue 1

- A:** Hello!
- B:** Hello! Who's that?
- A:** This is John. Is that Ann speaking, please?
- B:** Yes, speaking.
- A:** Ann, will you come and help me with my math now?
- B:** Sure. I'm coming.

Model dialogue 2

- A:** Hello! May I speak to Bill, please?
- B:** Hold on, please. Oh, sorry. Bill isn't here right now.
- A:** May I leave a message?
- B:** Yes, please. But may I have your name?
- A:** My name's Kate. Would you please ask Bill to bring the story book to me tomorrow?
- B:** OK!

Model dialogue 3

- A:** Hello! Tom speaking.