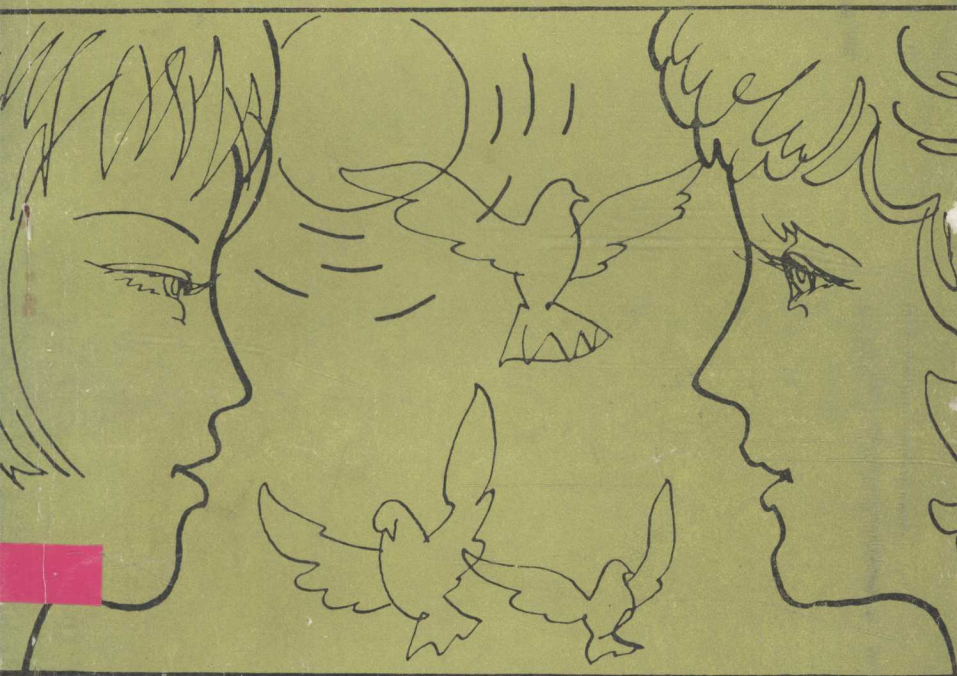


# SITUATIONAL ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS



## 情景英语会话

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祁佩仙 冯健龙 编  
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## 前 言

本书是为初学英语的读者自学英语会话而编写的。全书共三个部分：第一部分通过浅近的日常用语将英语口语中常见的语法现象作概括的介绍；第二部分采用当前国外比较流行的情景教学法介绍日常会话中最常见的一些表达方式；第三部分将前两部分揉合在一起，组成比较连贯的情节，目的在于巩固前两部分所学的表达方式，并运用于较大的情景范围，从而进一步提高读者的口语能力。

本书在编写上力求内容生动，结合实际。为了适应初学者水平，所用词汇量较小，文字力求符合英美口语习惯用法。各课均附有译注并编有相应的练习和答案，以便于读者自学。

本书限于篇幅，仅能将日常生活及工作中最常见的一些活动与当前我国在实现四个现代化，加强国际交往的新形势下所能遇到的情节结合在一起，设想一些背景，因而难免有牵强之处。此外编者水平有限，书中错误或不足之处一定不少，敬请读者指正。

本书在编写过程中蒙西安外语学院加拿大专家卡洛尔·查普曼 (Carol Chapman) 提出宝贵意见，特此致谢。

编 者

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## SECTION ONE

### 1. Talking About People

(1)

Mr Brown is an American. He is from the United States.



States. He is an engineer. His wife is a teacher. Their home is in New York. Comrade Chen is an engineer and his wife is a doctor. Zhongyi and Mei-mi are their children.

(2)

Are you Mr Brown?

Yes, I am.

Are you from England?

No, I am not. I'm from the United States.

Is your home in New York city?

Yes, our home is in the suburbs of New York City.

Is your wife a doctor?

No, she isn't. She isn't a doctor. She's a teacher.

(3)

Are you husband and wife?

Yes, we are.

Are they your children?

Yes, they are. They're our son and daughter.

Are you Mr Brown's colleagues?

Well, I'm Mr Brown's colleague but my wife isn't.

Grammar 语法

a. 人称代词;

英语中主要有下列人称代词:

	单 数	复 数
第 一 人 称	I (我)	we (我们)
第 二 人 称	you (你)	you (你们)
第 三 人 称	he (他)	(他们)
	she (她)	they (她们)
	it (它)	(它们)

动词 to be 的人称变化:

### (1) 肯 定 形 式

肯 定 句	缩 写 形 式
I am ...	I'm [aim] ...
You are ...	You're [juə] ...
He is ...	He's [hi:z] ...
She is ...	She's [ʃi:z] ...
It is ...	It's [its] ...
We are	We're [wiə] ...
You are ...	You're [juə] ...
They are ...	They're [ðeə] ...

## (2) 否定形式

否定句	缩写形式 (1)	缩写形式 (2)
I am not ...	I'm not ...	
You are not ...	You're not ...	You aren't...[ɑ:nt]
He is not ...	He's not ...	He isn't...['iznt]
She is not ...	She's not ...	She isn't ...
It is not ...	It's not ...	It isn't ...
We are not ...	We're not ...	We aren't ...
You are not ...	You're not ...	You aren't ...
They are not ...	They're not ...	They aren't ...

## (3) 疑问形式及简略回答

疑问句	肯定回答	否定回答
Am I ...?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Are you ...?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Is he ...?	Yes, he is.	No, he is not.
Is she ...?	Yes, she is.	No, she is not.
Is it ...?	Yes, it is.	No, it is not.
Are we ...?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Are you ...?	Yes, we are.	No, we are not.
Are they ...?	Yes, they are.	No, they are not.

b. 一般疑问句:

针对某一情况、某一状态是否是事实而提出疑问的问句,称为一般疑问句。

如果谓语动词是 to be ,这种疑问句一般现在时的结构是将动词 to be 放在主语的前面。

陈 述 句

1	2	3
You	are	from England.

疑 问 句


2	1	3
Are	you	from England?

例如:

Is your home in New York?

Are they your children?

Am I your teacher?

在朗读时这种疑问句一般用升调。升调往往用符号  来表示。

回答时往往先说 Yes 或者 No, 然后再给简略回答。例如:

Are you Mr Brown? Yes, I am.

Is your wife a doctor? No, she isn't.

Is she a first-year student? Yes, she is.

Are they from England? No, they aren't.

在回答这种疑问句时, 间或也可以不用 Yes 或 No ,

例如:

Are you Mr Brown's colleague?

Well, I am Mr Brown's colleague but...

Are you Mr Smith from the United States?

Sorry, I'm not.

在简略回答时, 动词 to be 要重读, 如: Yes, I am.

[æm]

## Exercises 练习

### 1. 回答下列问题:

- 1) Is Mr Brown an American?
- 2) Are you an American, too?
- 3) Are Comrade Chen and his wife workers?
- 4) Is Mei-mi their daughter?
- 5) Is Mr Brown's home in the suburbs of London?

### 2. 把下列句子变成疑问句和否定句:

- 1) My father is a doctor and my mother is a teacher.
- 2) My brothers are workers.
- 3) You are an engineer.
- 4) I'm from England.
- 5) His home is in the suburbs of Xian.

### 3. 仿照下列例句谈话 (改换划线部分):

Is your sister a doctor?

Yes, she is.

Is your wife a doctor, too?

Yes, my wife's a doctor too.

## Phonetics 语音

### 1. 音节:

音节是语言中最小的语音片断，通常由一个元音加上一个或几个辅音构成。单独的一个元音也可以成为一个音节。

单词依据所含音节的数目可以分为单音节词、双音节词和多音节词。

例如: [waɪf], [braʊn] 是单音节词;

[ˈkɑːmriːd], [ˈtʃɪldrən] 是双音节词;

[əˈmerɪkən], [ˌendʒiˈniə] 就是多音节词了。

### 2. 单词重音:

在双音节和多音节词中，有一个音节读得特别重而强，这个音节就被称为单词重音。多音节词有时除了一个重音外还有一个次重音。单词重音用重音符号 “/” 表示，加在重读音节的左上方；次重音用次重音符号 “,” 表示，加在次重读音节的右下方。例如:

[ˈti:tʃə], [ˈdɒktə]

[ˌendʒiˈniə] [ˌjuːniˈvɜːsɪti]

### 3. 句子重音:

在连贯的语句中，并不是句子中的每一个词都要重读，而是有些词重读，有些词不重读。重读的词被称为句子重音。一般来说，句子中的实义词，即名词、形容词、动词、副词等，要重读；而虚义词，即冠词、介词、连词等往往不重读。例如:

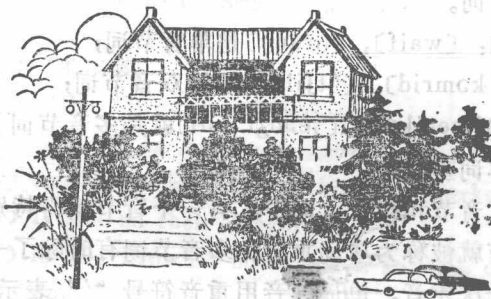
ˈPlease ˈput it on the ˈfloor.

ˈPlease put it ˈhere.

## 2. Talking About Objects(1)

(1)

Comrade Chen and his wife have a nice house.  
There are many rooms in it. There is a dining room,  
a kitchen, a study and two bedrooms.



Zhongyi has a bike. Mei-mi has a doll.  
They are very good children.



(2)

Have the Chens a nice house?



Yes, they have. The house is very big and nice.

Are there many rooms in it?

Yes, there are. There are five rooms in it.

Has Mei-mi a bike?

No, she hasn't, but she has a very nice doll.

(3)

How many people are there in Chen's family?

There are four. Comrade Chen, his wife, his son and daughter.

Have they four bikes?

No, they haven't. There is only one in the family. It is Zhongyi's.

## Grammar 语法

### 1. 动词 to have 的人称变化:

#### (1) 肯定形式和否定形式

肯定句	否定句	缩写形式
I have ...	I have not ...	I haven't ['hævnt]...
You have ...	You have not...	You haven't ...
He has ...	He has not ...	He hasn't ['hæznt]...
She has ...	She has not ...	She hasn't ...
It has ...	It has not ...	It hasn't ...