



不一样的口语自学方法
不一样的口语自学教材

英语口语自学系列：

英语口语，自己学

英语口语高频动词

(学会说流利英语)

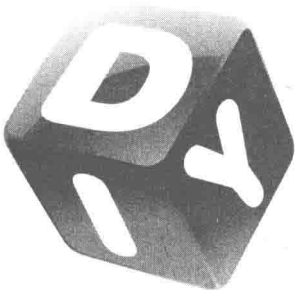
Spoken English DIY
Hi-Frequent Verbs

顾南华 编 著



化学工业出版社





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通过对本套书的第一分册“英语口语基本结构”的学习，读者基本上掌握了书中所述的三个英语基本句型，就可以凭已经学过和掌握的单词，用英语说出自己想说的话，以达到语言交流的目的。在这个过程中，读者也会发现，要讲流利的英语，英语的动词是至关重要的。本书通过对国内外近百种英语口语书和托福口语试题的分析和总结，精选出约 175 个英语口语对话中出现频率最高的动词。读者只要学习、掌握和运用好本书中的这些高频动词，就能说出流利的英语，大大提高英语的会话水平。

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前言

FOREWORD

通过对本套书的第一分册“英语口语基本结构”的学习，读者想必已经学会了运用已掌握的单词，套用英文的三个基本句型，就可以开口，用英语说出自己想说的话。现在，我们再来复习一下，怎样正确使用这三个句型。

英语口语要用完整的句子

在汉语的口头表达中，我们常常会使用一些没有主语的句子。但在英语中，这样的表达是不完整的。现在我们分别来看看这三个句型：

1. “主系表”结构

在“主系表”的句子结构里，系动词 [现在时 am, are, is; 过去时 was were 和将来时 will, shall be (should, would be); 现在完成时 have (has) been, 过去完成时 had been] 往往在汉语表达时，有时候用“是”，有时候却没有“是”，如：

每天在办公室工作都是很可怕的。Everyday work in the office is terrible.

昨天是我母亲的生日。It was my mother's birthday yesterday.
(注意：it 常用来表示时间)

自我推荐书 (cover letter) 应该是简洁，清晰和有趣的。Cover letter should be simple, clean and interesting.

但是，大多数句子在汉语中没有“是”，它们仍然是“主系表”句型的句子，如：

支票对你来说方便又安全。Checks are very convenient and safe for you.

对他来说，大多数的开支都没有必要。Most of the expenses are not necessary for him.

快餐厅在全美国很流行。Fast food restaurants are very popular all over America.

而且在那些用不定式作主语的“主系表”句型的句子，汉语也通常不出现“是”，如前一篇说过，不定式作主语时，常用形式主语 it，真正的主语放在后面：

要第一次来中国的外国人使用筷子很不容易。It is not easy for a foreigner to use chopsticks when he comes to China for the first time.

对中国学生来说，在加拿大找份兼职很容易。It is easy for Chinese students to find a part-time job in Canada.

人们外出时使用公共交通非常方便。It is quite convenient for people to use public transportation when they are out.

2. “there be” 句型

“there be” 句型表示“在什么地方存在有什么东西”，这种句型也不能随便省掉后面的主语，或系动词“be”，如：

近来有许多人在找工作。

Recently there are a lot of people looking for jobs.

美国人一年中总有许许多多的派对。

There are always a lot of parties in a year for Americans.

在英国有超过 800 个游客咨询中心。

There are over 800 tourist information centers in Britain.

3. “主谓宾(状)” 句型

在“主谓宾(状)”的句型中，汉语口语常常有许多省掉主语的句子，但是在作英语表达时，仍然要使用完整的，带主语的句子，如：

吃晚饭了吗？Have you had your supper?

昨日去开会了吗？Did you attend the meeting yesterday?

步行到那儿要多久? How long will it take to walk there? (这里 it 通常用来指时间, 天气等)

在英语感叹句内, 绝大多数感叹句也要使用完整的句子

在英语口语里, 感叹句常用 what 和 how 引起, 不管汉语里有没有“是”, 它们也要求使用完整的句子, 如:

他是多么好的老师呀! What a good teacher he is!

这是一部多么有趣的电影呀! What an interesting film it is!

今天天气多冷呀! How cold it is today!

她唱得多好听呀! How beautifully she sang!

只有在特别简洁的表达中, 感叹句才可能省去主语, 如:

多好的天呀! What a fine day!

多美呀! How beautiful!

英语口语的祈使句中 can 可以省掉主语

英语祈使句通常用来表示“请求, 命令, 劝告”等, 主语通常可以省掉, 但句子的谓语动词要用原形。

1. 在“let's 和 let”句型: let+第一, 第三人称代词宾格+不带 to 的不定式

让我来照看你的行李! Let me take care of your luggage!

到哈德森街时告诉我! Let me know when we get the Hudson Street!

让我们去食堂吧! Let's go to the dining room!

我们去打篮球! Let's go and play basket ball!

2. “please+动词”句型:

请取消我五月五号的班机。Please cancel my flight for May 5th.

请预留一张三人的桌位。Please reserve a table for three.

请出示你的护照和机票。Please show your passport and ticket.

吃完后请把餐盘放在门外。

Please leave all the dishes outside your room when you finish eating.

也可以把“please”放在句尾，如：

Take me to the Hilton Hotel, please. 请把我送到希尔顿酒店。

Give me a single room, please 请给我开个单人房。

3. “thank you for” 句型：

Thank you very much for coming to meet me. 多谢你来接我。

Thank you for picking me up at the railway station.

谢谢你到火车站来接我。

4. “动词+其它成分” 句型：

Go straight on this street, turn to the left on the second corner.

沿这条街走，到第二街角左转。

Remember to bring your passbook and passport next time.

下次记得带上你的存折和护照。

Just be patient, you'll be fine soon. 耐心一点，你很快会好起来。

Not to bring anything except a bottle of wine.

除了一瓶酒，什么也不用带。

开会不要迟到。Don't be late for the meeting.

别开窗户。Don't open the window.

英语口语主要使用主动语态

英语的语态是用来表示主语和谓语动词的关系。主动语态表示主语是谓语动词的执行者；而被动语态表示主语是谓语动词的承受者。下面请看主动语态和被动语态的区别。

主动语态：The local government only allows overseas students to work in summer. 当地政府只容许海外留学生在暑期打工。

被动语态：The overseas students are only allowed to work in summer. 海外留学生只被容许在暑假打工。

英语口语一般是用来表达个人的行为，诉求，个人的感受，所以通常需要使用主动语态，如：

I like to go shopping on season's sales, because you can enjoy a lot of discounts, and the price of many goods will be very cheap.

我喜欢在季节促销的时候去购物，因为你可以享受到许多折扣，很多商品的价格就会很便宜。

只有在主语不是动作的执行人的情况下，原主语就变成了动作的承受人，那时才会使用少量的被动语态的句子，如我们课文里就有几句实例：

You're not allowed to bring fruits into Australia.

带水果进澳大利亚是不允许的。

One of my classmates was crashed by a car when crossing the zebra crossing. 我的一个同学过横道线时被车撞到了。

Second class stamps can only be used for mails in Britain. 二等邮资的邮票仅用于寄英国境内的邮件。

英语口语主要使用一般现在时态

英语口语一般都使用一般现在时态。如果说话中间提到过去发生的某件事情，就要使用动词的过去时；如果提到一件发生在过去，该事件又与现在有关联；或者说到的是，发生在过去而一直持续到现在的行为，就要使用动词的现在完成时态（have, has + 动词过去分词），如美国影星温斯莱特在“金球奖”颁奖仪式上，对莱纳昂多的一段“表白”：

I'm so happy I can stand here and tell you how much I love you and how much I've loved you for 13 years. I love you with all my heart, I really do. 其中我们听到了“我那么爱了你13年”。

如果在说话中提到将来发生的行为，那么我们就应该用动词的将来时（shall, will + 动词原形），如：

In America, many students choose to apply for a full-time job after graduation from the university. They will work for two or three years in social practice. They can also save a sum of money to support their new degree. 在美国，很多学生从大学毕业后就会找一份全职工作。他们将工作两三年作为工作实践。他们也可以积累一笔钱，以支持攻读新的学位。

如果我们说的是发生在过去的一件事，那么所说的一段话，就全部要使用动词的过去时态，如：

I attended a children's camp in Beijing during the summer vacation. The campers were all children from different parts of the world. We talked each other in English, which really helped me to improve my spoken English. Our life at the camp was really happy and varied. 暑假期间，我在北京参加了一个儿童夏令营。营员都是来自全世界各地的儿童。我们用英语交谈，这样确实帮我提高了英语口语。我们在夏令营的生活快乐而丰富多彩。

在叙述一段发生在过去的事件中，如果我们说到“将来”，我们就要使用动词的“过去将来时（should, would + 动词原形）”；如果我们说到发生在过去而延续到说话时的过去的事情，我们就要使用“过去完成时（had + 过去分词）”，如：

Last year, I went to my hometown to visit my parents. I also visited my old school. I had studied at that school for 6 years. Upon graduation, I thought I would come back to my old school to be a teacher. Now I'm still studying at a university in the city. After I graduate, I will certainly return to my hometown and return to my old school.

去年我回老家看父母，我访问了我的母校，我曾经在那个学校就读六年，毕业时，我想我会回母校当一名老师。现在，我仍然还在城里上大学。等我大学毕业，我一定会回到我的家乡，回到我的母校。

从上面的这段谈话可以看到，即使全段使用过去时，只要一谈到现在，一谈到现在的将来，我们仍然要回到现在时。

说流利的英语，扩大英语动词量是关键

通过对本书第一分册的学习，我们可以看到，在英语的三个句型中，“主系表”和“there be”这两个句型的使用只占了少数。英语绝大部分的句子都采用“主谓宾（状）”的结构。而在“主谓宾（状）”句型中，动词谓语是这一句型至关重要的关键。因此，我们必须在提升英语口语的表达能力时，不断地扩大动词的词汇量。本分

册通过对国内外近百种英语口语书和托福口语试题的分析和总结，精选出约 175 个英语口语对话中出现频率最高的动词。这样，读者除了掌握本书第一分册“英语口语基本结构”中出现的约 48 个常用动词以外，更能通过本分册“英语口语高频动词”学会使用 175 个动词。通过这样反复学习，读者就能掌握和运用这些高频动词，轻松说出一口流利的英语来了。

特别注意：

有关“英语口语语言和书面语言的区别”，“英语口语常使用宾语从句”，“英语口语常使用状语从句”，“英语口语常使用一些定语从句”，“英语口语中偶尔使用的主语从句和表语从句”的语法要点，请见本套书第三分册的前言。

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Lesson One

Key Verbs 关键词:

accept 接受, 容忍, 接纳, 采纳

access 进入, 上(网), 取得, 获得

accompany 陪伴, 陪同, 伴随, 附有

If you are free, maybe you'd like to come to a small party I'm planning for my birthday. It should be fun. You'll get to know lots of young people.

—Sounds great. I'd very much love to accept your invitation. Thanks a lot, when?

I should think the normal period will be enough. Now how do you prefer the postage and the photocopy fees to be paid?

—We accept both cash and credit card, but it will be such a small sum. It might be more convenient to send us a money order.

My BMI is over 30? You can tell me I'm fat directly. I know I'm fat. I don't mind because I accept the fact.

—You really have a good attitude. But you still have to be careful. It's not about your beauty, but about your health.

I can't believe it! Is it real? You're moving to our city?

—I haven't accepted the position yet and with the upcoming holiday I think it's the perfect chance to visit the city and take a look at the company before deciding. If you have time I think we could get together.



Can I use your Internet Banking to make transfer and payment?

—Yes, our Internet Banking provides services including enquiry, transfer, payment and settlement. You can access your account round the clock, even on weekends.

David, do you often access the Internet at home?

—Yes, I do. I often browse some interesting web sites, read emails and respond to my friends. Sometimes, I will chat with them on Wechat or LinkedIn.

Nowadays people can access the Internet with computers to get information they need easily.

Yeah, it's so convenient. You can do nearly everything at home with your computers.

Your cat is sleeping on the sofa. How cute!

I like being accompanied by the kitty when I'm watching TV.

She will come soon accompanied by her mother.

She's grown up. I'd rather she should decide all the things by herself and not rely on her mother's decision.

As you know, lighting is caused by clouds discharging electricity.

—Yes, lighting is usually accompanied by thunder.

Notes to the text 课文注释:

invitation 邀请; normal period 通常的一段时期; postage and photocopy fees 邮寄费和复印费; a small sum 一笔小数目; convenient 方便的; money-order 汇票; BMI (body mass index) 体重指数; good attitude 很好的态度; beauty 美丽; real 真实的; position 职位;



upcoming 即将到来的; perfect 完美的, 完好的; to get together 聚一聚; Internet Banking 网上银行; inquiry (enquiry 为英国拼法) 问讯; to transfer 汇款, 转款; settlement 清算, 结账; round the clock 一天24小时; to browse (用鼠标) 浏览; to respond to 回复, 回应; to chat on Wechat 用微信聊天; LinkedIn 领英; how cute! 好可爱呀!; kitty 猫咪; to be grown up 已长大成人; to rely on her mother's decision 还要妈妈做主, 还要依赖妈妈的主意; lighting 闪电; to be caused by 由……造成; to discharge electricity 放电; thunder 雷声

Practice 练习

Oral Translation 口头汉译英:

网上银行现在很流行 (popular), 如果你在网上银行开一个账号 (to open an account), 它可以给你提供多种服务, 比如转账、支付、结算。如果你要进行网上购物, 你可以在网上选好你所购的东西, 用网上银行来支付。如果你要支付电费、水费、煤气费 (charges for electricity, water and gas), 你也可以通过网上银行来转账 (to make transfer)。但是网上银行不是提款机, 它不能存入和提取现金。你要取现, 你还得去找提款机。

拥有 (to hold) 一张信用卡购物很方便。几乎所有超市和大百货商场 (department store) 都接受信用卡, 当然你也可以用现金支付。因此, 我们去超市或百货商场购物就不用带现金了。如果你带了大量现金 (a large sum of money) 去购物, 你跟你的朋友一起购物, 那就没有问题。如果你单独 (alone) 去购物, 你就会很危险。当你付现金的时候小偷 (thief) 就会跟着你。所以购物时带上你的信用卡和少量现金, 就会很安全 (safe)。

Paragraphs Recitation 背诵英语口语短文:

As every Chinese holiday is accompanied by some sort (类型) of special food. On the Mid-Autumn Festival, people eat moon cakes. A



moon cake is a kind of cookie with fillings (馅) of sugar, sesame (芝麻), beans (豆), walnut (核桃), lotus seeds (莲子), the yoke of preserved eggs (腌蛋黄), ham or other materials. Originally, moon cakes were a family tradition (习俗). But gradually they began to appear at markets and stores. The moon cakes made in various parts of the country have different flavors (风味). So don't forget to taste all the delicious moon cakes at the Mid-Autumn Festival.

Banks are usually open from 9: 30a. m to 3: 30p. m. Some are open on Saturday, but never on Sundays. They will accept credit cards, Euro checks (欧洲支票), traveler's checks and, of course, cash. A few British banks have special arrangements (安排) with overseas banks for overseas credit cards to withdraw cash through their ATM. You should check with your bank. There are many exchange stores (兑换店) on streets. They usually offer good exchange rates. They often charge a much bigger commission (佣金) than banks. You should always check the commission before you use an exchange store.