

英语专业学生用书

TEXTBOOK IN ORAL ENGLISH

英语口语课本

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A Textbook in Oral English

英语口语课本

for Students of English

英语专业学生用书



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说 明

本书是我校（邵阳师专）英语专业学生的口语课本，也可作英语爱好者学习参考之用。

在编写过程中，考虑了英语口语句型的特点：多用常用字，句子短，符合口语习惯。从以上要求出发，考虑各种场合的需要，共编课文十六课。每课除课文外，附有单词注音和解释。课文中的难点，有简明的注解说明。每课附有一些与课文主题有关的句子，供学生学习参考；其中较难的句子，都附上汉语说明。在编写本书时，注意了相同概念的不同表示法，以使句型多样化；尽量列举了不同情况的不同用语（如有关天气的不同用词），使学生熟悉较多的词汇。每课结合内容，布置了口语练习。

本书编于一九七五年，现根据几年来的教学实践，加以总结重新修订发行。由于编者政治、业务水平都很低，错误缺点在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

一九七九年六月 编者

Contents

1. Greetings and Introductions.....	(1)
2. Weather	(11)
3. Talking about English Speaking	(25)
4. Requests and Responses	(36)
5. Apologies and Answers.....	(46)
6. Appointments.....	(57)
7. Time	(67)
8. Meals.....	(81)
9. Films.....	(96)
10. Illness	(107)
11. Physical Training	(122)
12. Going Shopping.....	(134)
13. At the Post and Telegram Office.....	(145)
14. At the Hotel	(159)
15. Travel	(169)
16. Repairs.....	(184)

Lesson One

Greetings and Introductions

(A and B are students of English in
Shaoyang Teachers' College)

I

A: Good morning, Comrade B.

B: Good morning, Comrade A.

A: How are you?

B: I am very well, thank you. And you?

A: Fine, thanks.

B: How is Hsiao Wang?

A: Oh, he caught a bad cold and kept his bed the whole day yesterday.

B: That's too bad.

A: But he is feeling a little better this morning.

B: I am very glad to hear that. Please give him my best regards. I'll go and see him if I have time.

II

A: Hello, B.

B: Hello, A.

A: Very glad to meet you. What's your hurry?

B: I have an engagement at four. It would be late,
I am afraid.

A: Go ahead. See you this evening.

B: All right. Good-bye, Comrade A.

III

A: (knocking at the door) May I come in?

B: Why, yes, come in, please.

A: Good evening, Comrade B. Have you prepared your lesson?

B: Sorry, not yet. I was out this afternoon. But I am going to prepare it this evening. You've come in a good time. Let's study together.

A: Good. I am very glad to.

IV

(A meets B with an old peasant at the college gate)

A: Hello, Comrade B.

B: Hello, Comrade A.

A: Very glad to see you again.

B: Comrade A, allow me to introduce you to my father. This is my classmate A. This is my father.

A: (shaking hands with B's father) How do you do, Uncle B. Welcome to our college.

B's father: How do you do. It's a pleasure to know you.

A: Excuse me, but I am going to mail a letter,

Uncle B. Please stay here with us for a few days.

B's father: All right. I should be glad to.

A: Good-bye, see you later.

Word List

greeting	[ˈgri:tɪŋ]	n.	问候; 祝贺; 致敬
introduction	[ˌintrəˈdʌkʃən]	n.	介绍
caught	[kɔ:t]	v. t.	感染 (catch 的过去式和过去分词)
regards	[riˈgɑ:dz]	n. (pl.)	敬意
hurry	[ˈhʌri]	n., v.	匆忙
engagement	[inˈgeɪdʒmənt]	n.	约会
ahead	[əˈhed]	adv.	前头, 在前
knock	[nɒk]	v.	敲
gate	[geɪt]	n.	大门
allow	[əˈlau]	v. t.	允许, 答应
introduce	[ˌintrəˈdju:s]	v. t.	介绍
pleasure	[ˈpleɪə]	n.	愉快, 高兴
welcome	[ˈwelkəm]	v., a., n.	欢迎
mail	[meɪl]	v. t.	邮寄, 投邮

Notes and Commentary

1. greetings: 英(美)人见面时,要互相问候,谓之“greetings”。午餐前(大约中午一点前)与人见面或告别时,常说 Good morning, 见面时,读 Good 'morning (一个

重音), 分别时, 读 'Good 'morning (两个重音), 下午 (大约一点到五点) 说 Good afternoon, 晚上 (六点到就寝时) 说 Good evening. 但晚上与人告别时, 说 Good night. 分别时, 一般说 Good-bye. See you later. See you again. 也用 Adieu!

[ə'dju:] (法文)

How do you do? ['haudju'du:] 用于见面时或被介绍给另一人时, 谓语 do 作“起居生活”讲。相当于我们说“你好”。“你好”两方同样说, 不需另作回答。How do you do? 实际上不是疑问句, 只能对第二人称说, 不能说 How does he do?

How are you? 问人身体好不好, 可用“Very well, thank you.”“Fine, thanks. And you?”等回答。可用其他人称如:“How is he?”非正式的见面时用 Hello, 分别时 Bye! Bye-bye! So long! Cheerio!

2. catch (a) cold 感冒, 受凉, 也可用 take cold(s); have a cold; get (a) cold.
3. What's your hurry? 你忙什么? hurry 作名词用, 也可说 What's the hurry? Why are you in such a hurry?
4. Not yet 还没有, 此处为“I have not yet prepared my lesson.”的省略形式。在否定句、疑问句中用 yet, 在肯定句中用 already. 可放在谓语前, 也可放在句末。

I

Some Useful Sentences about

Greetings and Possible Answers

A: Hello. (Hallo, Hullo)

B: Hello.

A: Good morning.

B: Good morning.

A: Good afternoon.

B: Good afternoon.

A: How do you do?

B: How do you do?

A: How are you?

B: I am very well, thank you. (I am pretty well, thank you. I am fine, thank you. Not bad. Not too bad. Only so-so. 身体一般。)

(Not too well, I have a little cold. 不太好, 有点小感冒。)

A: How are you getting on(along)?(日子过得怎样?)

B: I am getting on well (fine, as usual).

A: How are things with you?(工作顺利么?一切都好么?)(How is everything with you?)

B: Not bad, thank you. (Fine, thank you.)

A: Hello, I've never seen you for ages.

(It seems ages since I saw you last.)

(What have you been doing since I saw you last month.)

(How have you been since I saw you last.)

(以上几句都是分别较久后见面时的常用句型。)

B: Oh, I have been very well since I left Changsha.

(Well, I have been down in the countryside for the last two months.)

II

Introductions and Possible Answers

(Always introduce a boy to a girl, a man to a woman, a junior to a senior in the following way.)

A: Here is my friend. I'd like you to meet him.

B: Very glad to meet you.

A: (to B) May I introduce you to my teacher?

[Allow (Permit) me to introduce you to my teacher.]

This is Comrade B, one of my former classmates.

This is my teacher, Comrade Wang.

B: How do you do, Comrade teacher Wang?

Very glad to know you.

Very pleased to see (meet) you.

Very happy to make your acquaintance (to make the acquaintance of you).

Very happy to be (get) acquainted with you.

(认识你很高兴。)

It is a pleasure to know you.

I am pleased very much to meet you.

I have been looking forward to making your acquaintance. (我一直想认识你。)

A: Do you know me?

B: I have not the pleasure. (I do not know you
的委婉说法) (or: Professor Ting, I presume.)

A: Is your name Lin Hsiao-lan?

B: That's right.

A: Which of you is Comrade Liu Ping?

B: My name, comrade.

A: I beg your pardon, aren't you Mr. Johnson?
(请问, 您是约翰生先生吗?)

B: I am, sir.

(How do you come to know me? 你怎么认识
我的?)

(Who may you be? 你是哪位?)

(I should ask you for your name.)

(May I know your name?)

A: Excuse my introducing myself, but I believe
you know my teacher, Comrade Peng. He
particularly wishes to be remembered to you.

(他特向你问好。)

(or: He asked me to remember him to you.)

他叫我向你问好。)

(Let me make a self-introduction. My name is A.)

B: Oh, Comrade A, your name has often been heard mentioned by your teacher, Comrade Peng.

(你的老师彭同志常提到你。)

(or: I have heard your name often mentioned by your teacher, Comrade Peng.)

I am very glad to meet you in person. (我很高兴亲自见到你。)

He introduced her as his wife.

I should like to be introduced to her. (我希望被介绍认识她。)

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

Dialogue I

1. Who is A?
2. Does A meet B in the morning?
3. How does A greet B when they meet?
4. What's B's answer to A's greeting?
5. Does B ask about Hsiao Wang?
6. Is Hsiao Wang very well?

Dialogue II

1. How does A greet B?
2. What does A ask B?

3. When does B have an engagement?
4. What does A say to B when B goes away?

Dialogue III

1. What does B say when A knocks at B's door?
2. What does A say to B?
3. Is B going to prepare his lesson this evening?
4. Do they study together?

Dialogue IV

1. Where does A meet B?
2. What does A say when they meet?
3. Does B introduce A to his father?
4. What does A greet to B's father with?
5. How does B's father answer A's greeting?
6. Does A ask B's father to stay with them?

I. Respond to the greetings:

1. Good morning, Comrade B.
—
2. How are you?
—
3. How is Hsiao Wang?
—
4. Hello B.
—
5. May I come in?
—
6. May I introduce you to my father?

—
7. How do you do, B?

—
8. Good evening.

III. Say five sentences by using "May I introduce..." or "Allow me to introduce you to...", then give the appropriate answers:

Model: A: May I introduce you to my teacher,
Comrade Li.

B: Glad to meet you, Comrade Li.

1. my brother, Hsiao Liang

2. our new teacher, Comrade Chang

3. my father

4. a friend from Peking

5. myself

IV. Translate into English:

1. 你母亲身体好吗? 她昨天病了。今天好一些。

2. 好久没见你了。一切都好么?

3. 请代我向她问好。请告诉她我很想念她。

4. 见到你真高兴。你近来很好么?

5. 对不起, 我有一个约会。明天见。

6. 我将很高兴被介绍给你的老师。

7. 老王来了。我相信你一定会高兴见到他。

8. 自从上次见到你后, 三个月没见到你了。这些日子来你好么?

Lesson Two

Weather

A: A nice and beautiful day, isn't it?

B: Yes, indeed. What a lovely change from the weather we have been having lately.

A: Well, spring is here at last. The days are getting warmer and warmer. The Commune members are busy plowing and sowing.

B: It is said that we are going to Taichia Production Brigade to do voluntary labour next week. Don't you know it?

A: Yes, don't you? I think it will afford us a good chance to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants there. I hope this fine weather will stay.

B: I hope so.

A: It is rainy today. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

B: The weather forecast says for tomorrow: "cloudy, with a gentle breeze from the south."

A: What will the temperature be?

B: The temperature will be 20°C.

A: Well, tomorrow morning I am going to Hsinhua Bookshop to buy a copy of Volume V of Selected Works of Mao Tsetung.

B: That's good. I should like to have a copy of it, too. May I trouble you to get one for me?

A: Certainly, with pleasure.

B: It is very kind of you. Thank you ever so much.

III

A: Oh, it is snowing thick and fast.

B: My hands and feet are numb with cold.

A: You know how many degrees below zero it is, don't you?

B: Yes, it is 5 degrees below, according to the weather forecast this morning.

A: No wonder it is so cold.

B: Comrade A, come over and warm yourself by the fire.

A: Thanks. A timely snow promises good harvests, as the saying goes.

B: Yes, indeed. Come nearer to the fire, please. Would you like a cup of hot tea?

A: Yes, please. I like to have a chat with my dear old friend over a cup of tea. The English people like to talk about the weather. But in New

China today we have plenty of topics to talk on.

B: You are right. I hope you'll stay here a little longer today. You see, the wind is still blowing hard.

A: All right. I'd like to.

IV

A: How long have you been living at Shaoyang, Comrade B?

B: Nearly three years.

A: Is it cold in winter?

B: Yes, it is, but it isn't so cold as in Peking.

A: Do you have much snow?

B: No, not much. Sometimes it snows but not very heavily.

A: Is summer very hot?

B: Summer is rather hot, but Shaoyang is not so hot as Changsha.

A: What is spring like here?

B: February, sometimes even March, is still a little cold. Spring is wet. It usually keeps on raining for several days. But summer often comes before people realize it.

A: What about autumn?

B: Autumn is a nice season. August is still a bit hot, but September and October are clear and