

SITUATIONAL DIALOGUES

**情景對話** 第一冊  
——英語會話技巧

(英)邁·奧肯鄧著

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# 出版說明

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本書按情景編排，共有四十四個情景，每個情景以四小段對話組成。學習的目標是盡量記住這些對話中出現的詞組和短語，因為這些詞組和短語是英國人在特定的情景中反覆使用的。

## 對 話

每個情景由四段意思相近的對話表達，因此任何一段中A的第一句話都可以被任何一段中B的第一句話所接，並以此類推。這就是說，以 $4 \times 4$ 的排列，我們可以有256種不同的對話來表達同一情景，這樣就給學者充分選擇的餘地，練習可不斷進行而不致枯燥無味。

## 練 習

練習安排並非按語法順序，而是按對話的情景擬為某些較為重要的句子結構提供更多的實踐。練習不應依次連續進行，而應穿插在兩個對話練習之間進行。

練習和對話中的重音符號（'）都是用來表示強調語氣的。

## 答 案

一些較難練習的答案附於書末，有答案的練習注上標記：\*

## 語 調

說話者的情感表現於其聲調高低的變化。講英語使用三種基本語調，每一種都用於多種場合。

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## Asking the Way

Although all houses should have a street number, many are known only by a name<sup>①</sup>. If you have difficulty in finding such a house, try asking the local shopkeepers or, better still, the postman, if you are lucky enough to see him. If you know that someone lives in a certain road but you do not know which number, ask at the public library or police station and they will check on the electoral roll. This is a road-by-road list of all the people entitled to vote.

### 問路

所有的房屋都應該有一個門牌號，但是許多房屋人們却只知其名。如果你找這樣的房子有困難的話，就問問當地的店主，或者你正巧碰上郵遞員的話，那問他就更好了。如果你知道某人住在某條路上，但不知道他的門牌號，則可去公共圖書館或警察局查問，他們會查閱選民表。那是按街道編排的所有有選舉權的人的名單。

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①known only by a name, 英國的許多住宅往往只標自己的名字，而不標門牌號，就和中國舊社會有些人家的住宅叫做某某別墅、某某山莊一樣。例，Netherfield park (見 "Pride And Prejudice" 第一章), New Place (見 "Essential English" 第三冊第九課)。

(i)

A, Excuse me<sup>①</sup>. Can you tell me where South Street is, please?

勞駕。請問南大街在哪裏？

B, Take the second on the left<sup>②</sup> and then ask again.

第二條馬路左拐彎，然後再問一下。

A, Is it far?

遠嗎？

B, No, it's only about five minutes' walk.

不遠，只要走五分鐘左右。

A, Many thanks<sup>③</sup>.

多謝。

B, Not at all.

別客氣。



①Excuse me, 當請人原諒，有事麻煩別人時用 Excuse me 來表示。如在宴席間要離開一會兒上廁所什麼的，只要講一句一句 Excuse me, 同席者就領會意思了。擁擠時，請別人讓路也用此語。

②Take the second on the left, Take the second turning on the left. ③thanks, 此處 thank 作名詞，總是以複數形式出現。



(ii)

A, Excuse me, please. Could you tell<sup>①</sup> me the way to the station?

勞駕，請問到火車站去怎麼走？

B, Turn round<sup>②</sup> and turn left at the traffic-lights.

回頭走，到紅綠燈左轉彎。

A, Will it take me long to get there<sup>③</sup>?

到那裏遠嗎？

B, No, it's<sup>④</sup> no distance at all.

一點也不遠。

A, Thank you.

謝謝。

B, That's OK<sup>⑤</sup>.

沒關係。

(iii)

A, Excuse me, but<sup>⑥</sup> I'm trying to find the Town Hall.

勞駕，我想找一下市政廳。

①Could you tell...? 會話中用 could, would 代替 can, will 來問問題表示客氣。 ②Turn round, 與 turn back 不同，前者表示轉過身去（180度轉彎），後者表示中途折回原地。 ③get there, 與 go there 不同，前者表示“到達那裏”，強調“到達”，後者表示“到那裏去”的意思。 ④it's, it is ⑤That's OK, That's all right. ⑥Excuse me, but... 連接詞 but 在這類句子中的轉折意思不明顯，譯成漢語時不必譯出。

B, Take the third on the right and go straight on.

第三條馬路右轉彎一直走。

A, Should I take a bus?

要乘公共汽車嗎？

B, No, you can walk it in under five minutes.

不，用不了五分鐘就能到那裏。

A, Thank you very much indeed.

那真多謝你了。

B, That's quite all right.

沒關係。

(iv)

A, Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to the town centre?

勞駕，請問到市中心怎麼走？

B, First right, second left<sup>①</sup>. You can't miss it.

到第一條街向右拐彎，再到第二條街口向左拐彎，  
彎，你不會找不到的。

A, Is it too far to walk?

走着去太遠嗎？

B, No, it's only a couple of hundred yards.

不遠。只有兩百碼左右。

A, Thanks very much.

多謝。

B, It's a pleasure.

很樂意。

---

Drills

I

Make sentences as in the example.

Example, You take the second turning on the right after the traffic-lights.

你過了紅綠燈到第二條馬路往右拐。

- 1) ..... zebra-crossing.
- 2) ..... left .....
- 3) ..... third .....
- 4) ..... road .....
- 5) Go down① .....

II

Make questions and answers substituting for the items in bold type②.

Example,

STUDENT A, Do I take the **second** on the **left**?

我是在第二條馬路往左拐嗎?

STUDENT B, No, you want the **first** on the **right**.

不，你要在第一條馬路往右拐。

1. A, ..... **second** ..... **right**?  
B, ..... **first** ..... **left**.
2. A, ..... **third** ..... **left**?

---

①Go down, 在 go down (the street), go up (the street) 或 walk up and down 等詞組中出現的 up 和 down 並不表示“往上”、“往下”的意思，而是以 speaker 為中心，去為 down，來為 up。②bold type, 黑體字。

- B, ..... fourth ..... left.
3. A, ..... third ..... right?
- B, ..... second ..... left.
4. A, ..... fourth ..... left?
- B, ..... first ..... right.
5. A, ..... next ..... right?
- B, ..... next ..... left.

### III\*

Change A's questions to a more polite form.

Example,

STUDENT A, Where's the station?

火車站在哪裏?

STUDENT B, Can you tell me where the station is, please?

你能告訴我火車站在哪裏嗎?

1. A, How far is it to London?
- B, .....?
2. A, Where are the shops?
- B, .....?
3. A, Which direction is the motorway?
- B, .....?
4. A, How many miles is it to the nearest garage?
- B, .....?
5. A, Which way's the coast?
- B, .....?

### IV

Change A's statements as in the example.

Example,

STUDENT A, He'll get there in ten hours<sup>①</sup>.

過十小時他到達那裏。

STUDENT B, It'll take him ten hours to get there.

他到達那裏要花十個小時。

1. A, She'll learn it in ten lessons.

B, .....

2. A, They'll walk it in half an hour.

B, .....

3. A, I'll make it in twenty minutes.

B, .....

4. A, We'll deliver it in twenty-four hours.

B, .....

5. A, You'll get there in less than a minute.

B, .....

V\*

Change A's statements as in the example.

Example,

STUDENT A, It's far, you can't walk.

很遠，你不能步行去。

STUDENT B, It's too far to walk.

路太遠你走不到的。

1. A, It's foggy, you can't see the turning.

B, .....

2. A, It's wet, you can't go on foot<sup>②</sup>.

B, .....

①in ten hours, 這類時間狀語有時要譯成“在十小時之內，也有時譯成“過十小時之後”。例：I'll be back in ten minutes.

(我過十分鐘便回來。 ) Can you finish reading it in ten minutes? (你十分鐘內能看完嗎?) ②on foot, 步行。

3. A, Its dark, you cant find the way.  
B, .....
4. A, It's late, you can't get there in time<sup>①</sup>.  
B, .....
5. A, It's difficult, you can't remember.  
B, .....

---

①In time, 与 on time 不同。前者作“及時”解，後者作“準時”解。  
The film began at four o'clock. I reached the cinema just on  
time. (正好在4點正趕到)； The train is leaving at four  
o'clock. We have to hurry to the station so that we can catch  
it in time. (在4點不到一些及時趕到車站。)

## On a Bus

Bus conductors still collect passengers' fares in most towns, but single-deck one-man buses are seen more and more, especially in country districts.

In London, fast buses called 'Red Arrows' run non-stop between important places. The fare is fixed, and passengers pass through an automatic gate which opens when the correct coins are inserted.

### 在公共汽車上

在大部分的市鎮裏公共汽車的售票員仍然給乘客賣車票，但是無售票員的單層公共汽車日見增多，尤其是老鄉間。

在倫敦，稱為“紅箭”的快速公共汽車只停靠大站。車費固定，乘客上下的自動車門只有在投入足夠硬幣後才打開。

(i)

A: Does this bus go to the station?

這輛公共汽車去火車站嗎？

B: No, you'll have to get off at the Bank,

and take a 192.①

不去。你到銀行就得下車，轉192路。

A: Can you tell me where to get off?

請告訴我哪兒下車？

B: It's the next stop but one.

再過兩站。

(ii)

A: Am I OK for St Mary's Church?

到聖瑪麗亞教堂乘這車對嗎？

B: No, we only go as far as the park, but you can walk from there.

不，我們只到公園，不過你可以從那裏走過去。

A: How much further is it?

還有多少路？



①a 192, a No. 192 bus. 對公共汽車路次的讀法：若二位數，如15路，93路就讀成，“fifteen”、“ninety-three”，三位數如192路就讀成“one-nine-two”。



B: It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time<sup>①</sup>.

還遠着呢，我會及時告訴你的。

(iii)

A: Do you go to the sea-front?

是去濱海區的嗎？

B: No, you're going the wrong way. You want a 143 from the church.

不，你乘錯了。你要在教堂那兒乘143路。

A: Have we got much further to go?

還很遠嗎？

B: It's the next stop.

就是下一站。

(iv)

A: Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?

這是到市政廳的車嗎？

B: No, you should have caught<sup>②</sup> a 12. Jump out<sup>③</sup> at the bridge and get one there.

不，你該乘12路。到橋站下車，在那兒乘12路。

A: Could you tell me when we get there?

到那裏時請告訴我一聲。

---

①in good time, 與 in time 同義。 ②should have caught, "should + 不定式完成形式"是虛擬語氣的一種，表示應該做而沒有做成的事情。 ③Jump out, 有“趕快下車”的意思。