

316

开口ABC

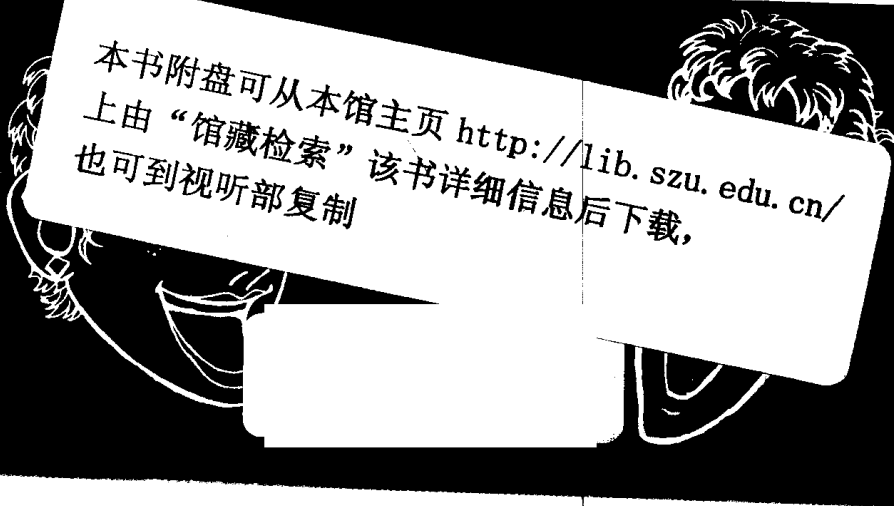
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东方闪电 编著



Mission Possible

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前言

经过一个漫长的酝酿，春去秋来，《开口ABC》教大家开口说情感英语的大型电视英语教学节目终于和大家见面了。该节目将在全国众多电视台陆续播出，可是每天15分钟的播出时间对于真正想学好英语口语的人们，是很难满足的，同时也不方便复习。

本书编写小组，为了广大英语爱好者能跟随电视播出的进度，每日循序渐进地学习，终于赶在电视播出前完成了该书，或者说为大家做了一本很好的情感英语口语学习笔记，同时还为大家制作了配套的磁带和VCD，以方便读者全方位地学习。

国内的很多英语学习者，很多在校的大学生甚至是很多出国留学生，往往是应试能力强，但却开不了口，即使开口，所说的英语也是干巴巴的，没有任何情感。在日常生活中、在课堂上、在校园里、在工作中很多时候也常常应付不了各种交流场景。我们的某些人员，就有亲身经历，一直学的是英语专业，也用英语工作了很多年，甚至有过口译的经验，可是一进入老外圈子，或出国旅游时，与老外交流起来，还是有困难。这

开
口
A
B
C



并不是单词和语法不明白，而是许多表达方式不明白、不熟悉，发现一直在学的英语和英语母语国家的现实表达有着很大的差距。我们的很多英语学习者往往注重了应试，忽略了语言的本质是为了交流，而这种交流更多的是带着情感的口语交流，应试容易使我们忽略了培养自己真正的英语口语交流及听说能力。

实际上口语的学习和走向成熟是在日常的交流和应用中点滴积累的，在不断的实际应用中熟而生巧的。你记住了单独的句子，忘记了对应场景，长期不怎么使用，到了真正临场，才发现自己白学了，就像练功夫，光记住了招数，会耍花拳绣腿，却不知道如何制敌，很少实战，也就忘记了学武的本质，同时也违背了最初学武的目的。英语学习亦然。

我们希望本书能教会大家在各种场景常用的一些表达方式，但是更重要的是学会应用这些表达方式。希望大家能在日常生活中寻找一切的机会去听、去说、去用你们所学会、所记忆的内容，这样英语交流才可能从一开始吃力的寻找学口语的招数，逐步变成本能的条件反射，真正做到用全身心去声情并茂说英语，这样大家才有机会慢慢找到母语的感觉，最后与老外侃起来得心应手。

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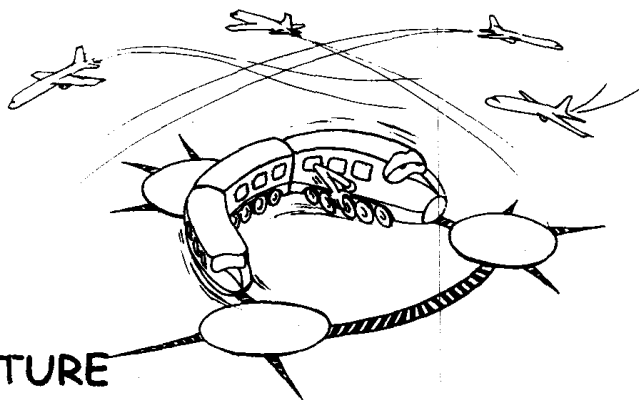
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Unit 16 Booking a Train Ticket

订火车票



CULTURE

Flying is much more common in the U.S. than travelling by train. Train tickets are not that much cheaper than airline tickets. There is also not enough railway infrastructure in the U.S. to make travel by train widely used. Amtrak is the United States' national passenger train company. In order to stay in business they receive money from the government. The most popular train routes connect New York City, Boston and Washington D.C., since these three big cities are close together.

中外大不同

在美国，坐飞机比坐火车还要普遍。火车票也并不比飞机票便宜多少。而且美国还远没有足够的铁路基础设施来使铁路被广泛运用。阿莫特拉克铁路公司是美国最大的火车客货运输公司。为了维持生计，阿莫特拉克铁路公司不得不伸手向政府要钱。最常用的铁路线是在纽约市、波士顿和华盛顿之间，因为这三个城市是紧紧地连在一起的。



Key Sentences

1. Are there any tickets available for the train to Shanghai today?

今天还有到上海的火车票吗?

Answer: *Oh, you wanna take a train to Shanghai today!*

你今天想乘火车去上海?

开

2. I want a ticket for the express train.

我想买一张快车票

Answer: *OK, what time are you interested in taking the train?*

好的。你想要几点的火车票?

快

车

票

3. When will the train leave?

火车什么时候离站?

Answer: *Today we have one leaving at 3:30 as well as 5:30.*

今天我们三点半和五点半各有一趟。

4. How long will the trip take?

大概用多长时间?

Answer: *It will take around 8 hours if you take the express.*

如果你乘快车, 需要八个小时左右。

5. How much is a one-way ticket?

一张单程票是多少钱?

Answer: *That will cost you approximately 150 yuan.*

大约 150 元。

6. What's the round trip fare?

那么往返车票呢?

Answer: *The round trip price is 275 yuan.*

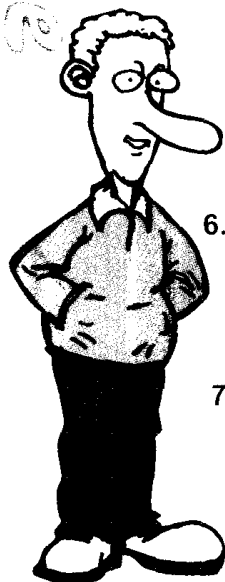
往返车票的价钱是 275 元。

7. I'll have a round-trip ticket. Thank you.

我买一张往返票。谢谢!

Answer: *All right. Have a good trip.*

好的。祝旅途愉快。





开口解读

1. Are there any tickets available for the train to Shanghai today?

“Available” here is used to ask if there are any tickets left that can be bought. Alternative sentence: “Are there any seats left for the train to Shanghai?” You would ask this when you’re travelling on a popular route and you don’t know if there are any tickets left.

“available” 意思是还有没有剩余的车票。当我们沿常用的路线旅行时，一定要确认一下是否有票。

“Are there any tickets available for the train to Shanghai today?” 也可以说 “Are there any seats left for the train to Shanghai?”

2. I want a ticket for the express train. How long will the trip take?

When using this sentence you can leave out the word “train”; i. e. “I’d like to take the express to Shanghai.” An express train will go directly from the departing city to the final destination without any stops in-between. Express trains are most common on routes between very popular cities (for example between New York City and Washington D.C.).

“I’d like to take the express to Shanghai.” 这个句子中省略了 “train” 这个词。快车 (“express train”) 从始发点直接到目的地，中间不做任何停留。快车在有些大城市之间（如在纽约与华盛顿之间）很普遍。

3. When will the train leave?

Alternative sentences: “What’s the estimated time of departure?”
“When is the train scheduled to leave.”

询问火车开点时，除了可以用 “When will the train leave?” 另外，还可以说 “What’s the estimated time of departure?” (火车大概是什么时候离开?) 和 “When is the train scheduled to leave” (按列车时刻表火车几点开?)。

4. How long will the trip take?

Alternative sentence: "How long's the trip?" You can ask how long the trip should take. Of course, it seems that the actual time of a train trip is always longer than the scheduled time!

我们经常问：“几点能到？”在英语中说“**How long will the trip take?**”或“**How long's the trip?**”火车晚点司空见惯，当然在现实中，旅途实际需要的时间要比时刻表所定时间长的喽！

5. How much is a one-way ticket?

6. What's the round trip fare?

A one-way ticket is from one place to another and doesn't include the price of coming back. Alternative sentence: "How much for a one-way/round-trip seat?" You can replace "ticket" with "seat" which has the same meaning in this context. When you're buying a ticket you're actually buying space for one seat on the train.

所谓单程票就是不包括回来时的车票！买车票时我们比较关心有没有座位，因此在英语中问车票价钱时还可以说“**How much for a one-way/round-trip seat?**”其实我们买的就是座位嘛！

Be careful! The word usage of "one-way" and "round-trip" is not interchangeable. You can't say "I'll take a *one-trip ticket*". It would also sound absurd if you said "I'll take a *round-way ticket*". "one-way", "round-trip"! Got it?

这里要注意一下：“one-way”和“round-trip”不可交换使用！既不能说“one-trip ticket”也不能说“around-way ticket”！“One-way”, “round-trip”你记住了吗？

开口解读



开口实战

Mission Field

M: Hello! Good afternoon!

F: Hi! Welcome to Metra,
the way to really fly.

M: I need the ticket for the train to the Shanghai today. (I need a train ticket to Shanghai leaving today.)

F: OK, what time are you interested in taking the train? The next possible?

M: Can you ask again? I don't English too. (I don't speak English that well.)

F: Oh, it's OK. Would you like to take the next possible train?

M: Yeah.

F: Yes?

M: Yeah.

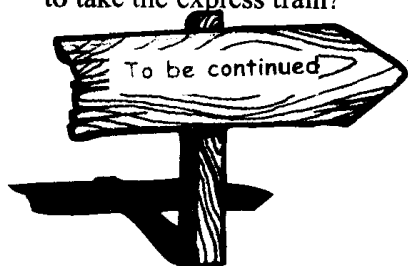
M: OK, absolutely. Let me show you our schedule. Today we have a train leaving at 3:30 this afternoon. That's the express train. Will that work for you?

M: No no, can you speak again? (I'm sorry, could you repeat that?)

F: Oh yes, absolutely. The express train leaves at 3:30 this afternoon.

M: I need to (go to) Shanghai.

F: To Shanghai, yes, OK, not a problem. Now, would you like to take the express train?



M = Messenger (使者)

F = Foreigner (老外)

M: 下午好!

F: 欢迎到最快的 Metra 公司。

M: 我想要一张到上海的火车票。 (今天还有到上海的火车吗?)

F: 好的, 你要几点的? 最早的吗?

M: 你能再重复一遍吗? (我英语说得不太好。)

F: 哦。没关系。你想乘最早的火车吗?

M: 是的。

F: 什么?

M: 是的。

M: 那当然! 你看列车时刻表。今天下午三点半有一趟车。是快车, 对你合适吗?

M: 不, 你能再说一遍吗? (对不起, 你能再说一遍吗?)

F: 当然可以。快车于今天下午三点半发车。

M: 我想去上海。

F: 到上海, 那没问题。你要乘快车吗?



M: What?

F: The express always goes faster.

M: Good, good.

F: That's good. It's your fastest way to Shanghai any day of the week. That will cost you approximately 150 yuan.

M: 150 yuan! It's too dear. (It's too much!)

F: Yeah, I know it's a lot, but...

M: It's too dear! (It's too much!)

F: I know it's a lot but I guarantee...

M: No it's...

F: ...you will be happy with the service.

M: Too dear! 150 yuan. (But it's too expensive, 150 yuan.)

F: It's just the new fee, that's what they're costing these days. I hate to say it but it's true. Read it for yourself. It's right here. If you wanna take the standard that'll cost you 75 yuan.

M: OK, How long the train take? (How long will the train trip take?)

F: The express train will take you 5 hours. And the regular train will take you 10 hours. I really recommend the express train if you want to get there quickly.

M: 什么?

F: 快车会快一些。

M: 好, 好!

F: 那太好了! 这是一周中每天去上海最快的方式。嗯, 大约需 150 元。

M: 150 元。(太贵了!)

F: 我知道, 贵了点儿, 但是.....

M: 太贵了! (太贵了!)

F: 我知道价钱高, 但我保证.....

M: 不, 是.....

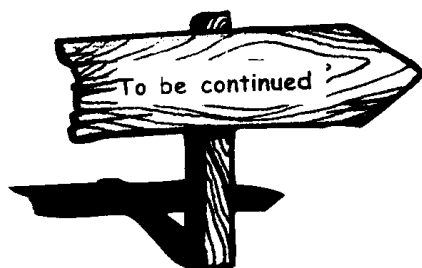
F: 你会对我们的服务满意的。

M: 太贵了! 一百五十元。(但是太贵了, 150 元)

F: 这是新价钱, 这些天一直是这个价钱。我也不愿意说, 但事实如此。你自己看一看, 就在这呢。如果你买普快, 仅需 75 元。

M: 好吧! 好吧! 旅途多长时间? (旅途多长时间?)

F: 快车需 5 小时。普快需 10 小时。你想快到的话, 我推荐你乘快车。





- M: Quick? OK.
- F: It's worth the price. I guarantee you. You won't be dissatisfied with the service.
- M: OK, need it. (OK, I need it so I guess I'll just have to pay the higher price.)
- F: Express, I really... trust me on this one...
- M: 150 yuan. It's too dear. (It's too much.)
- F: 150, I know it's steep.
- M: Oh, sorry there can use it? (Do you accept this credit card here?)
- F: Yes we do accept this card, absolutely. Let me just swipe this through for you...alright... here you go... coming up... and if you could just sign right here that would be great.
- M: Here?
- F: Uh-huh! Perfect! Perfect! Thank you so much and if you aren't satisfied with your trip, just call us and we'll accommodate you whatever you need.
- M: Thank you.
- F: All right. Thank you.
- M: Bye.
- F: Alright, have a good time in Shanghai and come again to Metra.
- M: OK.
- F: All right. Have a good trip!
- M: Bye!
- M: 快些, 是吗?
- F: 值这个价钱。我向你保证。你肯定对服务满意。
- M: 好了, 就要这个。 (我想我只有高价买这个了)
- F: 快车, 你要相信我!
- M: 150 元, 太贵了! (太贵了!)
- F: 150, 我知道价格有些高。
- M: 噢, 对不起, 可以用这个吗? (可以用信用卡吗?)
- F: 确实可以用。我为你刷一下卡。好啦! 你在这签一下字吧。你只要在这儿签下字就好了。
- M: 这吗?
- F: 哦! 太对啦! 谢谢! 如果你不满意, 可以给我们打电话。我们会尽量满足你的需要。
- M: 谢谢!
- F: 不客气。谢谢!
- M: 再见!
- F: 祝你在上海愉快! 欢迎再来 Metra 公司。
- M: 好的。
- F: 好啦! 祝你旅途愉快!
- M: 再见!



开口模板 Mission Example

M: Hello! Good afternoon!

F: Hi! Welcome to Metra, the way to really fly.

M: Are there any tickets available for the train to Shanghai today?

F: Oh, you wanna take a train to Shanghai today.

M: Yeah, today.

F: OK, what time are you interested in taking the train? Would you like to take the next possible train?

M: Well, when will the train leave?

F: The next train leaves at 3:30.

M: Great, I'll take the 3:30 then.

F: Now would you like to take the express train?

M: Yes, I want a ticket for the express train. How long will the trip take?

M: 嘿! 下午好!

F: 欢迎到最快的 Metra 公司。

M: 今天还有到上海的火车票吗?

F: 你今天想乘火车去上海?

M: 是的, 今天。

F: 好的。你要几点的? 你要乘最早的那趟车吗?

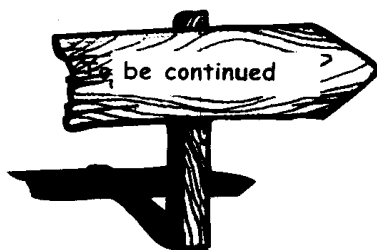
M: 这趟车几点开?

F: 三点半。

M: 那好, 我就乘这趟车。

F: 你要乘快车吗?

M: 是的, 我想乘快车。旅途多长时间?



订火车票



- F: The express train will take you 5 hours. F: 快车需五小时。
- M: So I'll definitely get there by 8:30. M: 所以我八点半一定能到。
- F: Well. That's when you're scheduled to get there but *nothing is certain but death and taxes.* F: 按列车时刻表你是应八点半到，但**人间除了死亡和课税，任何事情都不是一成不变的。**
- M: Well, I'm in a hurry so hopefully the driver will *put the pedal to the metal.* How much is a one-way ticket? M: 好了，我很着急，希望司机能**加大油门，快速前进。**那一张单程票多少钱？
- F: For the express it's 180. F: 快车是一百八。
- M: What's the round trip fare? M: 往返车票呢？
- F: Roundtrip is 300. F: 往返票价三百。
- M: 300! Can I get that any cheaper? M: 三百？能不能便宜点儿？
- F: Sorry, *no dice.* F: 对不起，**不行！**
- M: OK, I'll have a round trip ticket. Thank you. M: 那我要往返票吧。谢谢！
- F: Have a good time in Shanghai. F: 祝你在上海愉快！欢迎再来 Metra 公司。
- M: OK, Bye. M: 好，再见！

北京—上海 ¥ 150



售票处



Booking a Train Ticket





Idioms 习 语

1. nothing is certain but death and taxes.

The only thing in life that you can know with certainty is that some day you will die and you have to pay taxes to the government.

人生中惟一确定的事是，某一天你必定死亡和必须向政府纳税。

Eg. In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes. (Benjamin Franklin) This phrase is popular in the U.S. where the personal income tax rate can be as high as 40%!

美国著名哲学家、政治家、作家、科学家富兰克林说过：“除了死亡和课税，世无恒物。”这个成语在美国相当流行。因为在美国，个人所得税可高达40%。

2. put the pedal to the metal

Driving very fast; pushing a car's gas pedal all the way down to the metal floor-plate.

开车开得特别快；把车的踏板一直踩到金属盘上。

Eg. I'm in a hurry so put the pedal to the metal!
我如此匆忙，加大了油门。

3. no dice

No dice means a refusal to accept a proposition.

意思是拒绝建议。

Eg. Sorry, no dice! There's no way I can lend you that much money.

对不起，不行！我绝对不会借钱给你的。



Vocabulary 词汇

absolutely adv. something that is definite or for sure
绝对地

schedule n. a plan of events and activities to do for
certain time period 时刻表

approximately adv. an estimate for something
大概 近乎

guarantee v. to assure someone of something
保证、保证书

standard n. the most commonly accepted way
标准

regular adj. the normal or usual way
定时的

steep adj. expensive 很贵

satisfied adj. to be content with something
满意的 满足的

accommodate v. to take care of all of someone's
needs or wants 容纳

Don't put off till tomorrow

what can be done today.

明日复明日，万事成蹉跎。

REMEMBER



订火车票



Unit 17 Proposing



CULTURE

It's common for western groom-to-be's to have a bachelor's party the night before the wedding. The bachelor's party is an optional custom, so some grooms won't have a bachelor's party at all. This is the groom's last chance to enjoy the freedom of being a bachelor before entering a new life with his wife. Typically, the groom will eat and drink with his male friends. Bachelor's parties are generally celebrated by going to a strip club or bar. Of course, mass consumption of alcohol and strippers are the two most common themes!

中外大不同

在西方，婚礼头一天晚上，准新郎通常会举行一个单身晚会。当然，这个晚会并非必需的仪式。所以一些新郎根本就不举行这样的晚会。不过，这可是新郎最后一次享受单身自由的好机会囉。因为过了这夜，他就得与新婚妻子开始新的生活了。在这个自由的单身晚会里，新郎通常会与他的男性朋友们大吃大喝。这种晚会一般在脱衣舞夜总会或酒吧举行。当然，大量的酒和脱衣舞演员是不可缺少的两大主题。

Proposing

