

ORAL ENGLISH

USEFUL WORDS AND DIALOGUES



浩瀚 主编

英语口语

好词 · 好对话

2

◎ 最生动实用的词汇

◎ 最地道鲜活的对话

◎ 在词与对话的完美互动中

体验英语学习的无限乐趣!



大连理工大学出版社
DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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英语口语 好词 · 好对话

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PREFACE

前言

所有的英语学习者都梦想着能口若悬河地说英语,与人用英语交流。然而,大家离梦想又有多远呢?

碰到老外时,我们能应付自如吗?

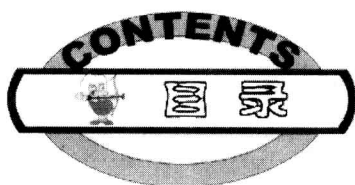
忙,可以用茶余饭后的零星时间学习英语吗?

因为词汇匮乏、语言不顺畅,想必很多人纵然学了好些年英语说起话来也吞吞吐吐,无法表达自己的意思。编者针对国人学英语的现状,经过多年潜心研究,完成了这套集词汇与口语练习于一身的既实用又生动的自学教材。本套丛书一改多数词汇书籍的枯燥无味,也摒弃了传统口语书籍的浅显不实用,并且针对不同的读者群体分三册进行了编写。

丛书的全部单词均选用现代权威学者所肯定的释义,并链接了其常用的搭配及习惯用法。每一词条下都配有英美国家作者原创的对话。这些生动的会话不仅展示了地道的英语,同时还反映出英语文化的特质。这就确保了全书语言鲜活、原汁原味、对话实用性强、极具模仿性。希望本书能助口语学习者一臂之力。



英语口语好词·好对话(2)



an	(1)	appoint	(9)	boy	(17)
action	(1)	are	(9)	break	(17)
add	(1)	as	(9)	bring	(17)
admit	(1)	ask	(9)	brother	(18)
adversely	(2)	at	(10)	brown	(18)
advertise	(2)	attention	(10)	buddy	(18)
advertisement	(2)	attract	(10)	burn	(18)
affect	(2)	auditorium	(10)	but	(19)
afraid	(3)	automobile	(11)	buy	(19)
after	(3)	badly	(12)	by	(19)
agency	(3)	bag	(12)	call	(20)
ago	(4)	ball	(12)	campus	(20)
ahead	(4)	bar	(12)	can	(20)
aisle	(4)	barber	(12)	cancel	(20)
alive	(4)	bath	(13)	candy	(21)
all	(5)	bathroom	(13)	careful	(21)
allow	(5)	be	(13)	carrier	(21)
also	(5)	beautiful	(13)	case	(21)
always	(5)	because	(14)	catch	(22)
amaze	(6)	been	(14)	caught	(22)
among	(6)	before	(14)	cent	(22)
account	(6)	begin	(14)	center	(22)
and	(6)	behave	(15)	century	(22)
angrily	(7)	behind	(15)	certainly	(23)
animal	(7)	being	(15)	chagrin	(23)
announce	(7)	beside	(15)	chair	(23)
anybody	(7)	bicycle	(16)	channel	(23)
apologize	(8)	bid	(16)	charge	(23)
apology	(8)	big	(17)	chase	(24)
apply	(8)	bowl	(17)	chat	(24)

Oral English Useful Words and Dialogues (2)



chief	(24)	cry	(34)	employee	(44)
child	(24)	custody	(34)	empty	(44)
children	(25)	cycle	(34)	enclose	(44)
chocolate	(25)	dark	(35)	end	(45)
Christmas	(25)	daughter	(35)	England	(45)
cigarette	(25)	day	(35)	enjoy	(45)
city	(25)	dead	(35)	enough	(45)
clear	(26)	debt	(36)	enter	(46)
client	(26)	decide	(36)	entertain	(46)
climb	(26)	declare	(36)	entire	(46)
clothes	(26)	decline	(36)	envelope	(47)
club	(26)	deeply	(37)	evening	(47)
coffee	(27)	defense	(37)	ever	(47)
college	(27)	demand	(37)	everyone	(47)
comfortable	(27)	describe	(37)	everything	(48)
command	(27)	develop	(38)	excited	(48)
commit	(28)	did	(38)	exclaim	(48)
competition	(28)	die	(38)	executive	(48)
complain	(28)	din	(38)	explain	(48)
composition	(28)	dinner	(39)	eye	(49)
concern	(29)	director	(39)	fact	(50)
condition	(29)	dismal	(39)	fail	(50)
consent	(29)	display	(39)	failure	(50)
consider	(29)	disturb	(40)	fair	(50)
constant	(30)	do	(40)	fall	(51)
construction	(30)	doctor	(40)	family	(51)
contact	(30)	doll	(40)	fantastic	(51)
conversation	(30)	dollar	(41)	fare	(51)
cook	(31)	doubt	(41)	farmer	(51)
corner	(31)	dozen	(41)	fascinate	(52)
cost	(31)	drastically	(41)	fashion	(52)
could	(31)	drop	(42)	fasten	(52)
country	(32)	due	(42)	feature	(53)
course	(32)	dust	(42)	feet	(53)
court	(32)	each	(43)	few	(53)
cousin	(32)	early	(43)	fifteen	(53)
cover	(33)	east	(43)	figure	(54)
crazy	(33)	eat	(43)	film	(54)
crib	(33)	edge	(44)	final	(54)
crime	(33)	egg	(44)	finance	(54)



英语□语好词·好对话(2)

financial	(55)	hand	(66)	kilo	(78)
find	(55)	hang	(66)	kilometre	(78)
finish	(55)	hard	(67)	kind	(78)
firm	(55)	hat	(67)	kiss	(78)
first	(56)	hate	(67)	kitchen	(79)
fish	(56)	have	(67)	knee	(79)
five	(56)	he	(68)	knock	(79)
fix	(56)	hear	(68)	know	(80)
flight	(56)	heavy	(68)	lady	(81)
floor	(57)	help	(68)	last	(81)
flower	(57)	her	(69)	leave	(81)
follow	(57)	herself	(69)	length	(81)
food	(58)	him	(69)	license	(82)
foot	(58)	hire	(69)	like	(82)
for	(58)	his	(69)	limit	(82)
foreign	(58)	hold	(70)	lipstick	(83)
forget	(59)	home	(70)	listen	(83)
four	(59)	honey	(70)	little	(83)
frantically	(59)	horse	(70)	live	(83)
friend	(59)	hospital	(70)	load	(84)
frighten	(60)	house	(71)	look	(84)
from	(60)	how	(71)	lost	(84)
front	(60)	hurry	(71)	lovely	(85)
fruit	(60)	husband	(71)	luck	(85)
fun	(61)	I	(73)	madam	(86)
funny	(61)	if	(73)	make	(86)
garden	(62)	impress	(73)	man	(86)
gay	(62)	in	(73)	many	(86)
get	(62)	indeed	(74)	marriage	(87)
girl	(63)	insist	(74)	marry	(87)
give	(63)	interesting	(74)	matter	(87)
glance	(63)	interrupt	(75)	me	(87)
glass	(64)	it	(75)	meal	(88)
go	(64)	jewellery	(76)	mean	(88)
good	(64)	judge	(76)	medicine	(88)
grass	(64)	just	(76)	meet	(88)
grow	(65)	keep	(77)	meeting	(89)
guy	(65)	key	(77)	mention	(89)
had	(66)	kick	(77)	mess	(89)
hall	(66)	kill	(77)	mile	(90)



mind (90)	out (101)	private (112)
minute (90)	outside (101)	problem (112)
mistake (90)	overboard (101)	process (112)
money (90)	overhead (101)	promise (112)
more (91)	pain (103)	promote (113)
morning (91)	paper (103)	protest (113)
most (91)	parent (103)	proud (113)
mother (91)	park (103)	pull (114)
motion (92)	party (104)	push (114)
mountain (92)	pass (104)	put (114)
Mr (92)	passbook (104)	quarter (115)
Mrs (92)	passenger (104)	question (115)
mummy (92)	past (104)	quickly (115)
must (93)	patient (105)	reach (116)
my (93)	pay (105)	read (116)
name (94)	performance (105)	receive (116)
necklace (94)	person (106)	record (117)
need (94)	photograph (106)	recover (117)
neighbor (94)	pick (106)	regret (117)
never (95)	pick up (106)	relation (117)
new (95)	picture (107)	remember (118)
next (95)	piece (107)	remind (118)
nice (95)	pill (107)	remove (118)
night (96)	pillow (107)	repeat (118)
no (96)	pistol (107)	report (119)
not (96)	place (108)	request (119)
now (97)	please (108)	return (119)
of (98)	pocket (108)	rid (119)
officer (98)	point (108)	right (120)
old (98)	poor (109)	ring (120)
on (98)	position (109)	river (120)
one (99)	possibility (109)	roast (120)
only (99)	pound (110)	rob (121)
open (99)	prepare (110)	room (121)
opinion (99)	present (110)	root (121)
order (100)	president (110)	round (121)
other (100)	pretend (111)	row (122)
others (100)	pretty (111)	run (122)
ought (100)	pride (111)	rush (122)
our (100)	print (111)	sad (123)



英语口语好词·好对话(2)

safari	(123)	shout	(133)	sport	(143)
said	(123)	show	(133)	spot	(143)
salary	(123)	shut	(133)	spring	(143)
same	(123)	sick	(134)	stall	(143)
sandwich	(124)	side	(134)	stand	(144)
satisfaction	(124)	sight	(134)	starve	(144)
satisfy	(124)	sign	(134)	state	(144)
Saturday	(124)	signal	(135)	station	(144)
say	(125)	silent	(135)	stay	(145)
scare	(125)	since	(135)	steal	(145)
school	(125)	sing	(136)	steep	(145)
science	(126)	singer	(136)	step	(145)
scratch	(126)	single	(136)	stick	(145)
sea	(126)	sir	(136)	still	(146)
seat	(126)	sister	(136)	stomach	(146)
second	(126)	sit	(137)	stop	(146)
secret	(127)	six	(137)	store	(147)
see	(127)	sleep	(137)	story	(147)
seem	(127)	small	(137)	straight	(147)
seen	(127)	smart	(138)	strain	(147)
sell	(128)	start	(138)	strange	(148)
send	(128)	smile	(138)	stream	(148)
serious	(128)	smoke	(138)	street	(148)
servant	(129)	so	(138)	strength	(148)
session	(129)	sold	(139)	stretch	(149)
seven	(129)	some	(139)	stroll	(149)
several	(129)	somebody	(139)	strong	(149)
severe	(130)	someone	(140)	stuck	(149)
shake	(130)	something	(140)	success	(150)
shall	(130)	sometime	(140)	successful	(150)
shark	(130)	somewhere	(140)	suddenly	(150)
she	(130)	song	(140)	suffer	(150)
shelf	(131)	soon	(141)	suggest	(151)
shock	(131)	sorry	(141)	sun	(151)
shoe	(131)	sound	(141)	Sunday	(151)
shop	(131)	speak	(141)	supermarket	(151)
shopper	(132)	special	(141)	support	(151)
shore	(132)	speech	(142)	suppose	(152)
short	(132)	spend	(142)	sure	(152)
shoulder	(132)	spit	(142)	surely	(152)

Oral English Useful Words and Dialogues (2)



sweetheart	(153)	tired	(160)	when	(170)
swim	(153)	to	(161)	whenever	(170)
swing	(153)	together	(161)	where	(171)
switch	(153)	top	(161)	which	(171)
table	(154)	toy	(161)	while	(171)
tablet	(154)	traffic	(162)	white	(171)
take	(154)	trap	(162)	who	(172)
tantrum	(154)	travel	(162)	why	(172)
tattle	(154)	trouble	(163)	will	(172)
teach	(155)	try	(163)	winter	(172)
teacher	(155)	turn	(163)	with	(173)
tear	(155)	two	(163)	without	(173)
technique	(155)	type	(164)	woman	(173)
tell	(156)	under	(165)	wonder	(173)
terribly	(156)	up	(165)	word	(174)
terrific	(156)	upper	(165)	work	(174)
that	(157)	veteran	(166)	would	(174)
the	(157)	wait	(167)	write	(175)
their	(157)	wall	(167)	wrong	(175)
then	(157)	want	(167)	year	(176)
there	(158)	was	(167)	yellow	(176)
these	(158)	watch	(168)	yes	(176)
they	(158)	water	(168)	yesterday	(176)
thing	(158)	wave	(168)	yet	(177)
think	(158)	way	(168)	you	(177)
thirty	(159)	we	(169)	young	(177)
those	(159)	weak	(169)	your	(177)
through	(159)	week	(169)	yourself	(178)
throw	(159)	well	(169)	youth	(178)
ticket	(160)	well-known	(170)	zero	(179)
tie	(160)	what	(170)	zest	(179)
time	(160)				



英语口语好词·好对话(2)



an [æn, ən]

冠 (a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前, an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前) (不定冠词) ①表示一个或某种物件中的一件 ②每一, 每个 ③在某些短语中, a 置于 of 之后, 表示“同一” ④用于祝贺语中 ⑤用在习语中 **用法** ①表示可数名词的单数, 但“一”的涵义极轻, 有时可不译。②在某些词组中表示“某一, 某种”。如 in a sense 在某种意义上。③用于专有名词前, 此时专有名词转化为普通名词, 表示某人、某一种人物或某人的作品。如 a Ford 一辆福特汽车。④与 half, such, what, rather, many 等词连用时, 应后置。如 half an hour 半小时。

A: Miss Chen, are you currently employed?

陈小姐, 你现在有工作吗?

B: Yes.

有。

A: What is your job?

你做什么工作?

B: I'm a secretary at an architect.

我在一家建筑师事务所做文秘。

action ['ækʃən]

名 ①行动, 行动过程 **同** activity, effect ②作用, 功能 **同** function, influence **搭配** take action(in) 采取行动, 着手, 动手, under the action of 在……作用下

A: Well, in my opinion, people shouldn't smoke in public places. It's so boring. It does not only do harm to themselves but also to other people's health.

我的观点是人们不应该在公共场所吸烟。太令人讨厌了。吸烟不但会给吸烟者自身带来伤害, 也有害于别人的身体健康。

B: Yes, I agree. But I think we should join together to ban smoking.

对, 我同意。但我觉得我们应该联合起来禁

止吸烟。

A: Right. It's time for us to take some action to ban smoking.

对。是我们采取行动禁烟的时候了。

B: That's exactly what I was going to say.

这正是我要说的。

add [æd]

动 ①增加 **同** count, attach **反** subtract ②进一步说, 附带说明 **搭配** add to 增加, add up 合计, add up to 共计为, 加起来总计 **用法** ①add 用作不及物动词的情况不多。用作及物动词时, 宾语可以是数字, 也可以是有形的东西, 如糖、水等。②add 用作及物动词时用法是 add sth. to sth. 或 add sth., 可以把 add sth. 看做是省略了 to sth., add 可用于被动结构。③add 作“还说”、“接着说”解时, 可接 that 从句作宾语或引出直接引语。

A: That will be a total of 52 yuan.

总共 52 元。

B: Are you sure about that? Could you please add it up again? I'm not sure whether it's right.

你确信吗? 请你重新加一遍好吗? 我不能确定它是否正确。

A: Okay. You got 10 airmail stamps that cost 5 yuan each. Then you got 4 stamps that cost 50 fen each. Yes, it is definitely 52 yuan.

好。你买了 10 张航空信邮票, 每张面值 5 元。接着你又买了 4 张面值为 50 分的邮票。对, 绝对是 52 元。

B: You're right. I'm sorry I doubted you.

你是对的。对不起, 我刚才怀疑你了。

admit [əd'mit]

动 ①认可, 承认 **同** affirm, profess ②(后跟 to) 许



可入学(入场) 同 permit 反 forbid, prohibit ③准许……加入, 接纳 [用法] ① 作“接纳”、“招收”、“准予加入”讲时, 后可接 to 或 into。② 作“承认”讲时, 宾语可用动名词、名词或复合宾语, 一般指坏事、错事, 但不能用不定式作宾语。表示“向我承认……”时, 应用 admit to me that..., 而不能说 admit me that...。③ 作不及物动词时, 表示“容许”、“许可”、“有……的余地”, 后接 of。此时主语一般是事物, 而不是人。④ 作不及物动词时, 后接 to, 表示“承认”。

A: Jack, I heard you got admitted to Harvard University.

杰克, 我听说你被哈佛大学录取了。

B: Yes. I received the notice yesterday. I can't tell you how happy I am.

是的, 昨天我刚收到通知书。我不知该如何表达我高兴的心情。

A: Congratulations, Jack! I know it's a good school.

恭喜你, 杰克! 我知道那是一所好学校。

B: Yes, it is, I think I'm really fortunate to get accepted.

是的, 我想我真的很幸运能被录取。

adversely [æd'vɜ:slɪ]

副 ① 逆地; 不利地 ② 敌对地; 反对地

A: Besides the checking account, there's a monthly savings account.

除了支票账户, 还有月储蓄账户。

B: Could you please tell me something about the differences between the two accounts? 你能告诉我这两种账户有什么不同吗?

A: Yeah. First, different accounts carry different rates of interest. Then, you may write checks adversely against a checking account, and this you may know according to its name. But you can't write checks against a monthly savings account. You may only make withdrawals from it.

可以, 首先, 不同的账户利息率不同。再者,

你可以用支票账户开支票, 这点根据它的名称你就能知道。但是你不能用月储蓄账户来开支票, 你只能从里面取钱。

B: I don't want to write any checks, I think. But which of the two do you suggest I should take?

我想我用不着开支票。那么这两种账户你建议我用哪一种呢?

advertise [ˈædvətaɪz]

动 ① 登广告 ② 登广告征求(接用 for) 名 advertising

A: Good morning. The room you advertised in the newspapers, is that still available? May I take a look at it?

早上好, 你在报纸上登出的要出租的公寓还空着吗? 我看看行吗?

B: Sure. That's an one-bedroom apartment.

当然可以, 是一套有一间卧室的公寓。

A: What's the rent on that?

租金多少?

B: It's four hundred and fifty dollars per month. 每月 450 美金。

advertisement [əd'vɜ:tɪs(ə'taɪz)mənt]

名 广告, 公告 同 announcement, notice

A: Is this 301-0755?

这里是 301-0755 吗?

B: Yes, that's right.

对。

A: I'm calling about your advertisement.

我打电话询问一下有关租房广告的事。

B: Yes, what would you like to know?

好的, 你想知道哪方面的事?

affect [ə'fekt]

动 ① 影响 同 influence, impress, move ② 打动, 感动 ③ (疾病) 侵袭 [用法] 表示“感动”或“(疾病)侵袭”时, 常用被动语态。



英语口语好词·好对话(2)

A: Anything I can do for you?

您要买什么?

B: I want a small bottle of perfume.

我想买一小瓶香水。

A: We have many brands. Is there any special brand you prefer?

我们有许多品牌,有没有您特别喜欢的品牌?

B: Oh, I'm not very particular, provided it's really good and doesn't affect the skin.

哦,我并不是特别讲究,只要质量好、不损害皮肤就行。

afraid [ə'freɪd]

形 ①(作表语)害怕的,恐惧的 **同** frightened, timid **反** bold, confident ②担心的 ③我看,我想,我觉得(纠正或反驳对方的一种客气说法) **用法** ① be afraid 只用 much 或 very much 修饰,而不用 very. ② be afraid 后可接 of + 动名词或接不定式或 that 从句。A. 接不定式,表示“因而不敢(去)做……”。B. 接 of + doing,表示“恐怕会……”,指担心会出现某种情况,或想避免这种情况出现。C. 接 that 从句,表示“恐怕会……”的意思,在口语中 that 常省略。

A: Ms He, the group from London is arriving next week, and I'm afraid I have a favor to ask of you.

何女士,伦敦来的团下星期会到,我想请你帮个忙。

B: I'm always happy to help. What can I do?

我很乐意。需要我做什么?

A: Would you mind showing them around the city on Wednesday afternoon?

星期三下午你可以带他们参观市区吗?

B: No problem. I'll be glad to.

没问题,我很乐意。

after [ˈɑːftə]

介 在……以后,在……后面 **副** 后来,以后 **搭配** after all 毕竟/终究, one after another 一个接一个地 **用法** after 引导时间状语从句时,其主句只能用一般时态,不能用完成时态。He joined the army after he had graduated from school. 他毕业后就参军了。

A: A beautiful day, isn't it?

今天天气很好,是吧?

B: Yes. Nice and sunny for a change.

是的,一个好的艳阳天。

A: It's so great to see sunshine again after those snowy days.

这么长时间的雪天之后再重新见到太阳,真是太舒服了。

B: I prefer sunny days to snowy days.

晴天与雪天相比,我更喜欢晴天。

agency [ˈeɪdʒənsi]

名 ①经办,代办 **同** operation ②代办处 **同** bureau

A: I subscribed the paper three days ago, but until this moment, I have been waiting in vain.

3天前我订了报纸,但是直到现在我仍在空等。

B: Haven't you received our paper?

难道您还没收到我们的报纸吗?

A: No. When on earth can you deliver it?

没有。你们究竟什么时候能寄?

B: I'm terribly sorry, Ms Wang. There must have been something wrong at our end. I'll send directions to our sales agency for your area immediately and get the paper delivered to your house without fail tonight. Would you mind telling me your address again?

王女士,我感到非常抱歉。我们这里肯定出差错了。我马上就把您的姓名地址告诉我们在你们区域的销售代理,最迟不过今晚就把报纸给您寄去。您介意再把您的地址告诉我一遍吗?



ago [ə'gəʊ]

副 以前(常用在一般过去时中) **用法** 一般需和过去时连用,而不适用于完成时。

A: Are you a programmer?

你是程序设计师吗?

B: I used to be, but now I'm developing CD-ROM products.

以前是,但是我现在从事光盘的开发工作。

A: Have you been there for a long time?

你在那里很久了吗?

B: Yes. I've worked at Super since I graduated from college ten years ago.

是的,我大学毕业就开始在“超级”公司工作,已经10年了。

ahead [ə'hed]

形 在前,向前 **同** before, forward **搭配** ahead of 在……以前, get ahead of 胜过……, 打败, go ahead 好干 **用法** ① ahead 虽译为“在前”,但其含义有时却指“以后”,即“到将来”。② ahead 可修饰动态动词和静态动词,在句中作状语、表语,也可修饰名词或名词性词组,在句中作后置定语。③ ahead 可与 of 构成复合形容词,意思是“在……前面”。

A: You may eat the rest of my dinner.

你可以吃我剩下的晚餐。

B: Are you sure you don't want any more?

你真的不吃了吗?

A: Go ahead, eat it.

尽管吃吧。

B: Thanks.

谢谢。

aisle [ail]

名 (礼堂、教室、戏院、列车座席之间的)通道,走廊

A: I don't think you can call the things expensive here. Things are cheaper in a supermarket

than in ordinary stores. And it saves time to do one's shopping in a supermarket.

我认为你不该说这儿的東西贵。超市里的东西比普通店里的东西便宜多了。并且在超市购物还节省时间。

B: Certainly you're right. Oh, yes, I also need some kitchen things.

你说得没错。噢,我恰好也需要些厨房用的东西。

A: You can find all the kitchen things you need in the fourth aisle, I think.

我想你能在第四个过道里找到你所需要的厨房用具。

B: I hope so, too. Good-bye.

我也希望如此,再见。

alive [ə'laiv]

形 ①活着的,存在的 **同** living, existent **反** extinct, dead ②活泼的,活跃的 **同** lively, active **反** lifeless **用法** 常作表语。作定语时后置,不能前置。前置时要用 live, living。如 live (living) fish 活鱼。可与最高级或 every, any 连用,以加强其语气。

A: Well, do you exercise a lot?

那么,你经常运动吗?

B: Once in a while. I'm not as physically alive as I used to be. I have to work a busy schedule.

偶尔,我不能像以前那样做那么多运动了。我现在很忙。

A: Let me check your blood pressure. Roll your sleeve up, please. . . Your pressure is high. I'm going to give you a diet plan and you must stick to it. Besides, you're supposed to exercise more. Please remember your health is more important than your business.

让我量量你的血压。请卷起你的袖子,……你的血压很高,我将给你提供一个饮食建议,你必须坚持按它做下去。除此之外,你应该多运动。请记住:你的健康比你的事业重要得多。



英语口语好词·好对话(2)

B: All right. Thank you for your advice.

好吧! 谢谢你的建议。

all [ɔ:l]

形全部的, 所有的 **代**全部, 大家 **副**完全地, 都

搭配 of all + 复数名词, 所有……之中, at all 完全, 根本, all over 到处, all right 行了, 健康的 **用法**

① all 修饰名词时, 在名词前根据需要可加 the、物主代词、指示代词或基数词, 如 all the world 全世界, all my life 我的一生。② all 后接“the + 比较级”表示“更加”。③ all 既可修饰不可数名词(单数), 又可修饰复数名词。

A: Good afternoon. I'm glad you could make it.

下午好。我很高兴你能来。

B: Thank you.

谢谢你。

A: Did you find our office all right?

我们公司还好找吧?

B: Yes, the directions are very good.

很好找, 方向指示得很好。

allow [ə'laʊ]

动①允许, 准许 **同** permit, approve **反** forbid, prohibit ②承认, 认为 **同** confess, grant ③允诺给, 让……得到 **同** assign, provide **用法** ① allow 不用于 it 作形式主语结构之中, 如可以说“Smoking is not allowed here.”, 而不能说“It is not allowed to smoke here.”。②作“允许”、“许可”讲时, 后常接不定式的复合宾语, 也可接双宾语, 或接动名词作宾语, 但不接不定式宾语, 也不接 that 从句。③作“容许”、“许可”、“有……的余地”解时, 后接 of, 多用于否定句。

A: No, no, you have paid for dinner, and I will pay for the movie.

噢, 不不, 你已经付了晚餐的钱, 我一定要付这部电影票钱。

B: I've got it. It is fine.

钱我付了, 没关系。

A: Thank you, but the movie is my treat.

谢谢你, 但这电影一定要我请才行。

B: No, really, allow me to pay. You can pay next time.

不, 真的, 让我付吧。下回由你付。

also ['ɔ:lsəʊ]

副①亦, 也 **同** as well ②而且(除此之外), 还 **同**

besides, furthermore **用法** 在否定句中表示“也”, 要用 either, 而不能用 also。如: I didn't go there either. 我也没去那里。either 应位于句末。在口语中, too 较 also 更常用。also 一般用于肯定句中。 **搭配** not only... but also... 不但……而且……

A: Some people have all the luck. Why can't I get a high-paying job like yours?

有人就是特别幸运。为什么我不能像你一样找到一个高薪的工作?

B: Remember, it's also a high-stress job. I'm thinking of a career change.

记住, 我的工作压力也很大。我正想换工作呢。

A: Oh, it can't be that bad. Look at all the high-class restaurants you can go to.

哦, 没那么糟啦。看看那些你能去的高级餐厅吧。

B: Well, that's stressful, too. I'm always on a diet, because I eat too much greasy food.

唉, 那也是充满压力的。我因为吃的东西太油腻, 所以老是在节食。

always ['ɔ:lweɪz]

副总是, 永远地, 始终 **同** endlessly, continuously

用法 ①用来修饰动词进行时, 往往含有贬义, 作“总是”讲。always 在句中位置常在 be 动词和助动词之后, 在一般动词之前。如: Why are you always finding faults with me? 你为什么老是对我吹毛求疵呢? ②与完成时连用, 表示“一直, 一向”。如: I have always believed he was innocent. 我一直认为他是无辜的。





A: It's a long and boring journey, isn't it?

这次旅行既漫长又枯燥,不是吗?

B: Not for me. I always travel by train.

对我来说不是。我经常乘火车旅行。

A: Really? What's your job?

真的吗?你做什么工作?

B: I'm a salesman.

我是一名推销员。

amaze [ə'meɪz]

动 使惊讶,使惊叹 **同** astonish, bewilder **用法** be amazed 后可接 to do sth. 或 that 从句,也可接 at (by)。

A: Now we're going to try the most challenging one—Chute—the—Chute. I'm always a-mazed at its intriguing design which makes full use of gravitational and centrifugal forces. It's been a great invention.

现在我们去尝试最具挑战性的“惯性滑车”。我一直很赞叹它神奇的设计。它充分利用了重力和离心力的作用,真是一项伟大的发明。

B: But I prefer distant appreciation of this great invention.

不过我宁愿远远地欣赏这项伟大的发明。

A: Come on, dear! Though it looks scary, I can assure you that we're virtually in safe hands. 来吧,亲爱的。它看上去很惊险,但我保证它实际上是绝对安全的。

B: Oh, I'm scared. Why did I listen to you?

我害怕。我当时为什么要听你的话到这儿来?

among [ə'mʌŋ]

代 (一般指三者或三者以上)在……之中 **用法** ① among 后常接表示有3个人以上的人或物的复数名词,也接集合名词,有时与 from 连用。② 常与最高级连用,表示“……中的一个”。

A: What sights are there worth seeing in China?

中国有什么最值得看的景点?

B: The Great Wall is a man-made wonder.

长城是人造的奇迹。

A: Exactly.

确实如此。

B: I'd say this is the place most worth seeing, a-mong all the places I've ever seen.

我敢说,这是我见过的最有观赏价值的地方。

account [ə'kaʊnt]

名 ①账,账目,账户 **同** bill, check ②记述,叙述 **同** description, statement ③原因,解释 **同** reason

A: I need a raise.

我要求加薪。

B: Ok. You helped our company land an important client.

好吧,你帮公司得到一个很重要的客户。

A: I did an excellent job on this account.

对于这个客户,我做得很好。

and [ænd]

连 ①(表示并列关系,用来连接短语、句子或词语)和,同,又,兼 ②那么,则 ③(位于句首,用来承上启下)于是,而且 **用法** ①在三个(以上)并列的单词同时使用时,只在最后一个词前加 and,其他均用逗号分开。②几个人称代词同时并列使用时,通常按下列顺序书写:第二人称,第三人称, and, 第一人称。③ and 连接前后同一单词,表示反复或强调,如: for weeks and weeks 一连好几个星期, walked and walked 走了又走。

A: Is the room ready for the meeting, Miss Li?

李小姐,会议室布置好了吗?

B: It's OK.

好了。

A: Good. You'll have to take the minutes this afternoon.

好的。今天下午的会议,你要做会议记录。

B: Should I write down every word that everyone



英语口语好词·好对话(2)



英语口语
好词·好对话(2)

A

says?

我要不要把每个人的每句话都记下来?

A: No, you needn't. That's very difficult and hardly ever necessary. You just make a note of the topics that are discussed and the result of the discussion.

不,不用。那太困难了,也没必要。你只要把讨论的题目和结果记下来就行了。

angrily ['æŋgrɪli]

副①生气地,发怒地,愤怒地②(风雨等)狂暴地,(有)暴风雨地,风雨交加地③(患处)发炎地,疼痛地**形** angry

A: I heard that you went to look after Thomas's children yesterday. And you were back angrily.

我听说你昨天去给托马斯照看孩子并且生气地跑回来了。

B: Yes. I was very tired too. I find it difficult to deal with them.

是啊,我也累坏了。我发现对付他们真的很难。

A: Were they naughty?

他们很顽皮吧?

B: Naughty? The kids were killing me!

岂止是顽皮,他们简直要我的命!

A: That Thomas. The children are spoiled.

托马斯啊托马斯!他可把孩子都惯坏了。

animal ['æniməl]

名动物,兽**同** beast, creature**形**动物的,野兽的**同** savage**用法** animal 是动物的总称,包括兽、鸟、虫等以及人,以区别于植物、矿物等,也表示除人以外的“动物”,以区别于人。

A: Mary, don't pat my dog.

玛丽,不要拍我的狗。

B: Why not, Aunt Sally? I love animals.

为什么不能,莎丽婶婶?我喜欢动物。

A: Well, he doesn't like children. You might get

bitten. (The dog begins to growl.) There, keep away!

嗯,它不喜欢小孩子。它会咬你的。(狗开始咆哮。)快,离开那儿!

B: I don't think I love animals after all. I'll play with my dolls.

我想我根本不喜欢动物。我还是玩儿我的玩具吧。

announce [ə'naʊns]

动宣布,宣告,发表**同** declare, proclaim**反** suppress**用法** announce 指公开正式地声明及口头或书面通知,或用各种方式宣布即将发生或已经发生的事,常指大家感兴趣的事,如国家大事、商品信息、生死婚嫁、开会等新闻。

A: Hello, Wang Yanbo. You look so excited. Any good news?

你好,王彦博。你看上去很兴奋。有什么新闻?

B: Yes, you know, I have won the first prize in the English Speech Contest.

是的。你知道,我已经赢得了英语演讲比赛的第一名。

A: Really? That's wonderful!

真的吗?太好了!

B: When it was announced I could hardly believe my ears.

当宣布结果时,我几乎不敢相信自己的耳朵。

anybody ['eni'bɒdi]

介①任何人②重要人物**用法**用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句,意义同 anyone,但较为口语化。用于肯定句时,表示“无论谁”。

A: Make it clear to them that this is an urgent meeting in connection with the main issue of the economic crisis of Asia. They are required to bring the facts and statistics related to the Asia region business.