

FLUENCY SKILLS

KILLS

大学生流利英语

FLUENCY SKILLS

(A Spoken English Course For Non-English Majors)

主 编 杨树臣

副主编 庞建荣

审 校 Candice Lila Siewert

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# 前 言

改革开放 20 年来,我国的大学英语教学取得了长足的进步。特别是近十年来,随着新的大学英语教学大纲的实施及新教材的使用,我国高校的大学英语教学逐渐走上了健康发展的轨道。大学生学习英语的热情空前高涨,四、六级统测的成绩更是有目共睹。然而,从学生们走上工作岗位或出国深造以后反馈回来的信息看,由于我们的英语教学忽视了口语训练,学生们虽然平时考试成绩不错,但是一到了涉外场合,大部分学生根本张不开口,个别胆子较大者讲的也是结结巴巴、书面式的英文,基本上无法用英文与别人进行口语交流。有幸的是,国家教育主管部门已经意识到这一问题的严重性,并于 1996 年底确定九所院校进行大学英语教学改革的试点工作。改革工作的重点就是要提高大学生英语语言的运用能力,尤其是听和说的能力,以使我们大学生的英语口语表达能力比以前有明显提高,以适应改革开放和对外交流的需要。

反思这些年来我们的教学实践,导致学生口语表达能力差的原因很多,但最主要的原因则是目前全国高校通用的英语系列教材中没有口语教材,也未设口语课。学生在课堂上听到的大多是数量和内容都极其有限的课堂用语。至于“说”的训练,除了部分同学课堂上回答老师就课文所设的提问之外,恐怕再无机会了。为了改变目前这种状况,填补英语教材中口语课本的空白,我们尝试着编写了这本口语教材,供高等学校非英语专业本科及专科生使用。

这本《大学生流利英语》分 A、B 两部分。Part A 主要以国内校园生活为背景,Part B 主要以国外英语国家生活为背景。每部分设 16 个单元。本书具有以下几个特点:

(一) 实用性:本书的题材全部是日常生活中包括国外学习、工作中经常遇到的实际情景。学生掌握这些内容后,用英语进行这些场景中的口语交流应无太大困难。此外,每单元后还附有与本课话题有关的补充词汇,以便使学生在就此话题进行对话练习时有发挥的余地。

(二) 通用性:高校中虽有文、理、工、医、林、师等不同专业,但学生们每天的谈话内容不可能总离不开自己所学的专业。再者,由于目前我国高校中各专业课的师资远没有达到都能用英语授课的水平,学生结合本专业用英文与老师展开讨论的机会不是很多。更何况,虽经压缩,我国高校目前所设置的专业仍高达 250 个左右。因此,本教材没有专门结合某一专业的话题,以使其具有通用性,即高校中所有专业的学生都可使用本教材。

(三) 知识性:通过对话和注释,本教材比较详细地介绍了英语国家的习俗、人情,不但有助于学生对异国文化的了解,还能使他们在口语交流中表达得更为得体。

在本书的编写过程中,我们曾参考了国内外出版的部分口语教材,参考书目列在书后。

在我系工作多年的美国专家 Candice Lila Siewert 女士仔细地审校了全书，提出了许多宝贵的意见，并和其他外教一起为此书精心录制了磁带，由中国人民大学出版社出版。中国人民大学出版社的领导以及司马兰等同志也对本书的编写与出版给予了大力支持和帮助。在此，谨向以上所有有关人士表示衷心的感谢。

我们热切地期待着广大师生对本教材的批评和建议。

**杨树臣**

一九九八年六月六日于人大林园

# 使 用 说 明

本书的教授对象主要是非英语专业的大学本、专科学生。为了使他们尽快提高英语口语表达能力，本书既注重基本功能意念的训练，也注重不同交际情景的恰当表达。每个单元都包括以下几大部分：

## **对话范文 Master Dialogues**

每个单元包括三则对话，分别截取同一主题的不同侧面，展示会话过程中特定语言功能的基本表达方式。学生做练习时，可参照对话范文。

## **注释 Notes**

注释的重点为英美文化、口语表达方式和关系到理解范文的单词及重要的短语，以帮助学生理解范文。

## **重点结构 Focus Structures**

重点结构总结本单元主题下已出现或虽未出现但属于常见的重要结构和句型。学生应熟练掌握这些句型和结构，在会话练习中根据具体情况灵活使用。

## **补充单词和短语 Supplementary Words and Expressions**

补充单词和短语为学生提供本单元主题下可能出现的场景中所需的单词和短语。学生在练习时，可以随时查阅、选用。

## **练习部分**

每个单元的练习部分都遵循由易到难，由有指导性的练习过渡到自由练习的原则编排。教师可在学生练习后，请部分学生向其他学生演示。练习部分包括以下三种不同的形式：

## **句型操练 Drills**

句型操练为学生提供本单元主题下最典型的句式练习，可采取二人搭档（pair work）的形式。

## **提示性对话 Cued Dialogues**

提示性对话通过有指导的对话练习，使学生进一步熟悉各单元所提供的表达方式和词汇。学生可以模仿对话范文的句式，运用重点结构及补充单词和短语，以二人搭档的形式进行练习。

## **情景会话 Situations**

情景会话通过设置相关情景，使学生相对自由地运用各单元的重点结构、范文词汇及补充单词和短语，以二人搭档或小组练习（group work）的形式进行练习。

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# Part A

## Unit 1 Greetings and Parting

### Master Dialogues

#### I

( One morning Wang Li meets Professor Zhang on campus. )

Prof: Good morning, Wang.

Wang: Good morning, Professor Zhang.

Prof: Hope everything is going well for you.

Wang: Quite well, thank you.

Prof: What are you up to these days?<sup>1</sup>

Wang: I'm busy organizing some activities for the Students' Union<sup>2</sup>. As you know, New Year's Day is around the corner<sup>3</sup>. Our department will hold a party on New Year's Eve<sup>4</sup>.

Prof: Oh, so you must be the chairman or something<sup>5</sup> of the Students' Union.

Wang: Yes, I was just made<sup>6</sup> the chairman of the Students' Union this semester.

Prof: Oh, congratulations.

Wang: Thank you very much. I'm actually on my way to buy some coloured paper to decorate<sup>7</sup> the classroom.

Prof: Then, you'd better be on your way. Have a happy New Year.

Wang: Thanks. Hope you have a happy New Year too. See you.

Prof: Bye-bye.

#### II

(Li Yan and Zhao Mei are old friends. They are studying in two different universities in Beijing. Li Yan comes to Zhao Mei's university to see her. )

Zhao: Hi, how nice to see you again.

Li: Howdy,<sup>8</sup> my dear friend. What's new with you<sup>9</sup>?

Zhao: Oh, the usual stuff<sup>10</sup>. How's life<sup>11</sup>?



Li: Could be better, but not bad<sup>12</sup>. Oh, here is a present for you. I remember it is your birthday today if my memory doesn't fail me<sup>13</sup>.

Zhao: That's kind of you! Let me see. Oh, it's a lovely toy rabbit<sup>14</sup>. I like it very much.

Li: Oh, I'm really glad that you like it.

Zhao: Well, how about your studies? Attending lots of lectures?

Li: Yes, but I like those courses, and I actually came out top of my class this year.<sup>15</sup>

Zhao: Really? That's great<sup>16</sup>. How are things with your classmates?

Li: Oh, fine. They are very active. We even plan to take a trip to Mount Tai this summer vacation. We should have good fun there<sup>17</sup>.

Zhao: Oh, that sounds<sup>18</sup> wonderful.

...

Li: Well, I'm afraid I've got to get going now. It's getting very late.

Zhao: OK. I won't keep you then<sup>19</sup>.

Li: Glad to see you again<sup>20</sup>. See you later.

Zhao: I'm glad, too. Take care<sup>21</sup>. Bye!

### III

(Sun Qiang meets his cousin Lin Wei who comes from HongKong and will have a week's sightseeing in Beijing. )

Sun: Hello, Xiao Wei.

Lin: Hello, Xiao Qiang.

Sun: I'm so glad you could come to Beijing.

Lin: Yes, I've long dreamt of<sup>22</sup> coming here and travelling around the whole country.

Sun: Now, your dream is going to come true, and there are many interesting places to visit on the mainland<sup>23</sup>.

Lin: I know. But this time I only have one week here.

Sun: It doesn't matter. I can be your guide! We'll make the most of this week and you'll get a wonderful tour of Beijing.

Lin: Thanks. That's really kind of you.

... ( A week later, Sun Qiang sees Lin Wei off at the airport. )

Lin: My stay here was super<sup>24</sup>. I know more about my own country and can feel even prouder of China.

Sun: Time flies when you're having fun<sup>25</sup>. It's too bad you have to leave so soon.

Lin: I'm really going to miss you.

- Sun: Remember to give me a ring as soon as you're back home.
- Lin: Sure. Thank you for all you've done for me, and if you get an opportunity to come to HongKong, do come and stay for as long as you want<sup>26</sup>. I'm also looking forward to visiting Beijing again.
- Sun: Bye-bye then, and remember to give my love to your parents.
- Lin: Thanks. Bye-bye.
- Sun: Bye-bye, and have a good flight back<sup>26</sup>.

## Notes

1. What are you up to these days? 你这些日子在忙什么?
2. the Students' Union 学生会
3. around the corner “即将来临”, 相当于 “coming”, “approaching”.
4. New Year's Eve 新年前夜
5. or something “或者是那一类的什么”, 表示说话人对某事不确定, 又如: Her name is Mary or Margaret or something.
6. make sb. sth. 选某人当…
7. decorate 装饰
8. Howdy 是口语中的非正式用语, 相当于 How do you do.
9. what's new with you? 你近况怎样? 类似的说法还有: Anything new? What's new? What's the latest? What's the news? 意思是 “近况怎样?”
10. the usual stuff 老样子, 类似的说法还有: Same as ever. 意为 “同原来一样.”
11. How's life? 生活过得好吗? 属问候某人情况时的非正式用语, 类似的表达还有: How's life treating you? How's life with you? 意思为 “你过得怎么样?”
12. Could be better, but not bad. 没有预期的那么好, 不过还不坏。
13. if my memory doesn't fail (me). 如果我没有记错的话。
14. 英美人作客, 习惯一进门就把礼物交给主人, 主人可以马上打开礼物看, 并且表示欣赏和感谢。
15. I actually came out top of my class this year. 事实上, 这学年我在班上考了第一名。
16. That's great! 好极了! 还可以说 “That's terrific!”
17. We should have good fun there. 我们在那儿一定玩得很好。口语中的表达方式。
18. sound 听上去… 例如: It sounds good/ interesting, etc.
19. I'll not keep you then. 那么我就不留你了。
20. Glad to see you again. 很高兴又见到了你。
21. Take care. 保重。
22. dream of doing … 梦想做…
23. on the mainland 在大陆
24. super 好极了
25. Time flies. 时间过得真快。

26. have a good flight back 祝你返程愉快

### Focus Structures

Hi! / Hello!

Good morning / afternoon / evening!

Glad to meet you here.

Good to see you again.

Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you again.

How are you?

What's new with you?

How is life?

How is everything?

How are things with you?

What are you doing these days?

I hope all goes well with you.

Could be better, but not bad.

Fine, thanks.

I'm afraid I have got to get going.

I'd better be leaving.

I'll have to be going.

Well, I must be off.

It's getting late.

I won't keep you.

In that case I won't keep you.

Can't you stay a bit longer?

Give my love to ...

Regards to ...

Remember me to ...

Take care. Bye!

See you.

### Supplementary Words and Expressions

经常联系

keep in touch

Be in touch.

团聚, 团圆

reunion

相聚

meet together

偶然遇见

accidentally meet sb.

亲戚	relative
侄女	niece
侄子	nephew
初交	speaking acquaintance
点头之交	nodding acquaintance
深交	close acquaintance
老朋友	old friend
知心朋友	confident friend
离开	departure
跟…分别	part with…
与某人挥泪离别	part tearfully from sb.
与某人依依惜别	part from sb. reluctantly
知己	crony; buddy
告别	farewell
告别, 辞行	bid farewell
吻别某人	kiss sb. farewell
与…永别	bid an eternal farewell to. . .
相互匆匆道别	exchange hasty farewells
亲切的告别	tender farewell
耽误某人	hold sb. up
出国留学	study abroad
巧合	coincidence
再见!	cheerio!
再见!	cheers!
[法] 再见	revoir
马马虎虎	Bearing up, bearing up.
勉强凑合	Surviving

## Drills

1. — I hope
- |  |
|--|
| <p>everything is going well for you.<br/> things are going well with you.<br/> life is treating you well.<br/> you are staying well.</p> |
|--|

— Quite well , thank you.

Not too bad

OK

So-so

2. I'm afraid I've got to get going now. It's getting very late.

I must be off.

I have got to be running along.

I have got to be going now.

3. It's too bad you have to leave so soon.

I have to go now.

we have to part so soon.

we can't meet soon.

4. Remember to give me a ring as soon as you're back home.

drop me a line as soon as you get there.

look me up if ever you're here.

drop in again when you're free.

5. Bye-bye then, and remember to give my love to your parents.

mention me to

give my regards to

give my compliments to

### Cued Dialogues

Directions: Study each situation carefully, develop a conversation with your partner, using any words or expressions appropriate to express what is indicated in each step.

1. One morning A meets B on the way to the classroom. B wants to talk, but A is in a hurry to attend the class.

A

1. greets B

B

1. greets A, asks how everything is with

A

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. says that he is busy with examinations | 2. expresses his opinion on exams  |
| 3. asks if B has classes this morning     | 3. tells that he'll go to the library, then gives information about a new film to be shown in the library's video room |
| 4. shows interest, asks what the name is  | 4. gives the name of the film, intends to say more about the film  |
| 5. states that he'll be leaving           | 5. replies   |
| 6. says good-bye                          | 6. says good-bye   |

2. A meets B at a bus stop. A has just returned from shopping. B is going to a bookstore in downtown area.

A

B

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. greets B   | 1. greets A   |
| 2. asks where B is going  | 2. tells he will go to the bookstore in downtown area |
| 3. shows surprise, asks why B does not buy books in the university bookstore    | 3. gives reasons, asks where A has been to            |
| 4. tells she just bought a tape-recorder and shows it to B                      | 4. compliments  |
| 5. expresses thanks, then changes the topic, saying something about the weather | 5. agrees   |
| 6. gives preclosing   | 6. replies to preclosing and states the bus is coming |
| 7. says good-bye  | 7. says good-bye                                      |

### Situations

1. Suppose you meet one of your classmates on your way to the university library. You greet each other, tell each other what you're going to do in the library, and then say goodbye to each other.
2. One morning, you meet one of your professors who is doing morning exercises on the playground on campus.
3. One of your friends is to go abroad next Monday. That morning, you meet him at his home and see him to the airport.
4. At the English corner, you meet a foreign student. You greet each other and have a chat. Then you part and turn to others to have a talk.

## Unit 2 Requests and Responses

### Master Dialogues

#### I

(Wang Yan sits besides Li Ning in the classroom. They are reading some books.)

Wang: I'm feeling a bit hot. Do you mind if I open the window?

Li: Go ahead<sup>1</sup>. I don't mind in the least.

Wang: Thanks.

Li: It's getting warmer and warmer these days. And now I am thinking of drinking something. Would you like to get something to drink at the shop downstairs?

Wang: I'd like to say yes<sup>2</sup>, but unfortunately I really have to finish my reading assignment.

Li: Don't worry about it<sup>3</sup>, but I'm going to go there anyway. Is there anything I can get for you<sup>4</sup>?

Wang: Actually, I really do need a bottle of ink, if it isn't too much trouble. You see I'm out of ink<sup>5</sup> and I'll need to work on my reading report in a while.

Li: It's no trouble at all<sup>6</sup>. By the way<sup>7</sup>, when do we have to hand in our reading report?

Wang: Tomorrow morning.

Li: Thanks. I almost forgot about it. OK, I'll go downstairs right away and be back soon. By the way, I wonder whether you could change a 50-*yuan* note for me?

Wang: Sure<sup>8</sup>! I've even got 5 tens. Here you are.

Li: That's great!

#### II

(Li Yin goes to professor Zhang's office.)

Li: May I come in?

Prof.: Come in, please. Oh, Li Yin, just the person I wanted to see<sup>9</sup>.

Li: Is there anything I can do for you?

Prof. : Would you be able to go to the library and track down<sup>10</sup> some reference books on this topic for me?

Li: By all means<sup>11</sup>. When do you need the information by<sup>12</sup>?

Prof. : How about next Monday?

Li: OK. I'll do my best.

Prof. : Just one more thing<sup>13</sup>. Zhang Li is your classmate, right?

Li: Yes, we live in the same dormitory.

Prof. : Would you be able to pass on a message to her for me?

Li: Sure, no problem. Oh, Professor Zhang, there's another thing I was wondering about.

Prof. : Just name it<sup>14</sup>.

Li: I'd really like to attend one of your lectures if possible.

Prof. : Certainly. Come whenever you want.

Li: Thanks. I'll come to the one tomorrow morning.

### III.

(In a reading room in the university library, Zhao Mei meets a foreign student. )

F. S. : Excuse me. Do you mind if I sit down here?

Zhao: No, not at all. Please sit down.

F. S. : Thank you. May I trouble you to move your chair a bit?

Zhao: No problem.

F. S. : I'm sorry to trouble you again, but could you tell me when the reading room closes on weekdays?

Zhao: 11: 30 in the morning and 4: 30 in the afternoon.

F. S: Thanks.

Zhao: Is this the first time you've come here?

F. S: Yes, I've just come to the University from Australia to study Chinese history in the History Department.

Zhao: Really? We're in the same department! We'll probably be seeing a lot of one another then<sup>15</sup>.

F. S: Great! I'd be pleased if you would help me a bit with my Chinese.

Zhao: Sure, and perhaps you might help me with my spoken English.

F. S: OK. Give me a ring this evening. If you like, we could meet up for a drink<sup>16</sup>.

Zhao: I'd like to. But I'm pressed<sup>17</sup> this evening. How about tomorrow evening?

F. S: All right. It's fixed then<sup>18</sup>.



## Notes

1. Go ahead. 关吧。用于给予别人的请求以肯定的回答，可根据不同的上下文释为“干吧”，“说吧”，“抽吧”等等。
2. I'd like to say yes. 我倒是想答应的。
3. Don't worry about it. 没关系。
4. Is there anything I can get for you? 我能为你买点什么吗？
5. be out of 用完。如：We are out of tea. 我们的茶叶用完了。
6. It's no trouble at all. 一点儿也不麻烦。
7. by the way “顺便说一下”，“顺便问一下”
8. Sure ! 当然啦！
9. just the person I wanted to see 我正想找你。
10. track down 查找
11. By all means. 当然可以。
12. When do you need the information by? 你什么时候需要这些资料？
13. one more thing 还有一件事
14. Just name it. 说吧。
15. We'll probably be seeing a lot of one another then. 那我们可能会常见面。
16. meet up for a drink 一起去喝点什么
17. I'm pressed 我很忙，没有时间
18. It's fixed then. 就这么定了。

## Focus Structures

Do you mind if I... ?

May I trouble you to... ?

Would you be able to... ?

Would you mind doing... ?

Could I ask you to... ?

Could you possibly... ?

I would be pleased if you would do...

I'd really like to... if possible.

Sure.

By all means.

Certainly.

It'll be no bother to me.

No, I don't mind in the least.

That's no trouble at all.

Yes, of course.