


HOVER (张翔) 主编

# 掌握 英语 口语 表达

 豪沃尔教材



大连理工大学出版社

# 掌握英语口语表达

主编 张 翔

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## 掌握英语口语表达

# 前言

申奥成功与成功入世已使**中国真正迈向国际化**。生存、机遇、挑战、竞争带给中国人的危机感与日剧增！

我有一个好朋友，从学校到毕业再到工作都爱和我竞争，我好强而他好斗，有几次我看在好朋友的情面上不跟他太计较，却没想到他因此比我多了几次发展机遇。他却并不领情，洗脑似地给我讲了一个故事：两个好朋友，去森林野游，突然一只大老虎扑过来，一个人撒鸭子就要跑，可他看另一个人不慌不忙换跑鞋，便充满善意地忠告他说：“别换了！你穿上跑鞋也跑不过老虎呀！”可那个人却不屑一顾，随口说了一句“我只要跑得比你快就行了！”便头也不回蹿了。听到这，我哑口无言。

再问“掌握英语有没有用，爱不爱学？”这样的问题已显得很可笑。因为**在全球化竞争中能否成功在很大程度上取决于能否准确地交流信息、赢得机遇以及是否具备竞争对手不可替代的创新意识和创新能力。**

**哑巴口语**一直是英语学习者心中难释的“痛”。再好的方法，再精的教材，没有语言交流环境，都只能是“看得懂，说不出，只可意会，不可言传。”

在英国曾经举办过这样一个英语夏令营，来自新加坡的小学生和中国几所重点中学的高中生在一起用英语交流。新加坡的小

学生们侃侃而言,口语表达能力普遍要比中国的高中生强!(尽管东南亚人的英语发音很难听,常受我们讥笑。但学英语是用来表情达意,而非吟诵歌唱的。)究其原因,新加坡人从小学开始就用英语学算术,通过加减乘除运算、分析、推理、归纳、演绎培养英语逻辑思维表达能力。而在中国,只有屈指可数的私立小学采用全英语教学。只有 GRE 中设有逻辑分析,但它只是为了应试(而中国人的考试能力全球无人望其项背)。

我们学习英语的主要形式就是阅读英语教材,大多数学生普遍存在阅读理解能力较强,口语表达能力很差的误区。

《掌握英语口语表达》紧扣中国人掌握英语口语表达的两大障碍,有效帮助英语学习者真正达到“看得懂,就能说得出”、“用英语脱口而出、表情达意”的交流目的!

《掌握英语口语表达》为了丰富和强化学习者分析、推理、归纳、演绎等英语逻辑思维表达手段和方式,在“第一篇”中精心归纳、总结出 50 个表情达意的主题,每个主题又细划成多个情境表达特定状况,每个特定状况又列出 5 个以上最常用的经典例句,共计 1500 个左右。“第二篇”以对话的形式给读者列举一些口语表达的必备惯用语。这些足以提高英语口语表达水平!

《掌握英语口语表达》在“第三篇”精选出 41 篇热门话题论说文(都是英美人典型的思维表达模式),并且每篇短文均配复述、总结范例,帮助同学们每阅读完一篇文章,就能用自己的话进行复述,然后总结,旨在训练同学们“看得懂,就能说得出”的口语表达能力!复述、总结范例均配有录音磁带。这种训练在国内是第一次采用。即使外语学院英语系的学生也未接受过这种系统的口语复述表达训练。这正是英语学习者最迫切需要的英语口语训练!

张翔

2002 年 3 月

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# 第一篇

## 口语表达 50 大系列主题

### 口语表达

### 1

### 说服建议

Recommending and persuading someone to do something (以下用 sth 表示) 试图说服某人或建议某人采取某种行动, 这一类型可以有不同表达方式、语气、语境, 如:

#### I . Recommending and persuading in negotiation . (商业) 谈判中的建议、说服

◇ Let's talk about it, and if I can, I'd like to explain to you the better product you are getting for your money.

我们商量商量吧, 如果有可能, 我可以跟您说说您将获得的好处。

◇ Look, this wincing business has to stop. 这笔困难的交易最好不做了。

◇ I understand that you are having trouble with these price increase, but if you are to get through this negotiation, you have to behave a little more naturally. 我明白您对涨价不满, 但如果您还想谈判, 您还得试着接受它。

◇ Get used to the new price. I'm not budging on price, even though it upsets you. 请试着接受这一新价格吧, 我是不会在此让步的, 即使这会令您感到不安。

◇ I understand and feel your pain. If you want, we could stall the negotiation and have a nice double mocha espresso while we explore these feelings and see where they lead us. 我理解您的心情, 要不我们先暂停, 喝杯咖啡, 再看看还有什么别的方式。

◇ If you decide to order in bulk, I can get you a further discount. 如果您大

批量预订,我可以给您更多优惠。

◇If you have any questions, feel free to give me a call. 如有什么问题请拨打电话询问。

◇“You get what you pay for. Look, it is...” 您将物有所值,这种产品(介绍……)

◇Let's bring the last item on our agenda, any other business? 那接下来讨论议程最后一项,还有别的事儿吗?

◇Let's beg to differ. 我们还是停止争辩,求同存异吧。

## II. Trying to comfort, assure or encourage somebody (sb.) 试图安慰某人,向某人保证某事或鼓励某人的时候使用

◇Be happier. A man is as old as he feels. 高兴点,心情好显年轻。

◇It's never too late to learn, my dear. 亲爱的,现在学也不晚。

◇Take it easy. Out of sight, out of mind. 别在意,眼不见,心不烦嘛。

◇Don't be so sad. Homer sometimes nods. 别泄气! 智者千虑,必有一失嘛。

◇Don't worry. You are in good hands. 别担心,你会被安排得好好的。

◇Come on. There's still one ray of hope. 振作点儿,还有一线希望呢。

◇Don't worry. Everything is going to turn out all right. 别担心,一切都会变好的。

◇Be patient. The best is yet to come! 耐心点,好戏还在后头!

## III. Telling a moral ethic; teaching a lesson, truth 阐明一个道理、教义等,希望能照办

◇It is no harm in asking questions. 多问无害(要多问问题的意思)。

◇Failure to plan is to plan to fail. 计划失败就是计划着要失败(要计划周全!)

◇Come on, boy, the early bird catches the worm. 孩子,事事要赶早,先来先得嘛。

◇Let sleeping dogs lie. 别乱搅和。

◇Don't cross the bridge until you come to it. 车到山前必有路,别瞎操心。

- ◇Honesty is the best policy. 诚实是最关键的砝码。
- ◇You can fool all the people some of the time and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. (还是说实话吧)  
你可以骗所有的人一时,或者骗部分人一世,但不可能骗所有人一世。
- ◇To err is human. To forgive, divine. 人皆有过的,宽容乃圣贤之胸襟。
- ◇Please focus on the task rather on the person. 对事不对人才好。
- ◇You've got to take what comes. 既来之,则安之。
- 1◇Strike while the iron is hot! 趁热打铁!(别错过机会!)

#### IV. Indicating some kind of suggestion, invitation, solution or even proposition 通过建议、邀请、陈述或假设的语气来达到劝说、举荐的目的

- ◇Oh, that deserves a drink, doesn't it? 噢,值得庆贺一下,不是吗?
- ◇Grin and bear it. 一笑置之吧!
- ◇Let what will be be. 该怎样就怎样吧。
- ◇Today's very hot. It's a shame we don't go to swimming pool. 今天真热,不去游泳遗憾了,对吗?(走吧!)
- ◇Just let me know if you need any help. 需要帮忙尽管说。
- ◇Please don't feel shy to ask for help. 不要不好意思,有什么请求只管说。
- ◇Try them on and see if they fit you. 穿上试试,看合不合体。
- ◇Tai chi will do you a world of good. 太极拳将使您大大获益。
- ◇I think we'd better get down to the point. 我想我们还是言归正题吧。
- ◇We'd better go and have supper now, or we'll be late. 我们最好现在就去吃饭,不然我们会迟到的。
- ◇You have to learn to stop to smell the road. 你要学会休息、享受。
- ◇Go to the right restaurant where the delicacies are served in Beijing. 到北京一定要去美食正宗的饭店享受享受!
- ◇Broaden your interest, enjoy recreational pursuit and mix socially in your leisure time! 注意开拓兴趣,追求娱乐,培养交际能力!
- ◇Go and ask him. It's helpful to meet people who have such kind of experiences. 去问问他,向有经验的人请教将使你受益匪浅。

V. Implying a kind of demanding, requirement, choice-making, etc. 通过要求、责令、选择等较为严厉的口气来表达主题

- ◇ Speak now or forever hold your peace. 有话现在说, 待会儿就不许说了。
- ◇ You'll just have to like it or lump it. 喜欢不喜欢都得接受(面对)。
- ◇ It's no good sitting back when you retire. 退休了光坐着不干事也不行。
- ◇ Do it well, if you do it at all. 要干就干好!
- ◇ If you wish to smoke, kindly move to last three rows. 要抽烟请到后三排。
- ◇ Look at me in the eye and tell me the truth! 看着我的眼睛说实话!

## 口语表达

## 2

## 解释说明

Explaining activities (解释事物) 这一类型也有多种表达要求及其表述方式, 根据不同需要, 其表达的方式和效果也不同, 如:

I. To define a concept or one thing 解释某一概念或某一抽象事物

- ◇ Passion and interest — a person's internal desire to do sth — are what intrinsic motivation is all about. 热情与兴趣——一个人内在的渴望——即内在动力的全部内涵。
- ◇ All they will give us is a glimpse. 他们最多只会给我们冷眼一瞥罢了。
- ◇ These are signs of catching a cold: scratching throat, watering eyes, stuffed-up head. 感冒具有的症状为喉咙疼痛, 眼泪增多, 头脑昏沉。
- ◇ The secret to a rich life is to have more beginnings than endings. 好日子奥秘在于重开始而不是结局。
- ◇ Sometimes the hardest thing to do is nothing. 有时无为是最难的。
- ◇ Wisdom is to know what one does not know. 智慧即了解自己的缺陷。
- ◇ Talent is the gift plus the passion. 天才是天赋加上激情。
- ◇ The art of being wise is the art of knowing what to overlook. 明智即在于了解孰轻孰重。

- ◇ The original hamburger can be traced back to the Middle Age. 汉堡包的历史可追溯到中世纪。
- ◇ “Gan Bei” means to raise up one’s wine glass or liquor cup and drink it to the last drop. “干杯”指的是高举酒杯，一饮而尽。
- ◇ People dry up their glasses to communicate with each others that they are sincere and joyful. 人们一饮而尽，其意在于向对方表明自己的诚意和喜悦。
- ◇ This age-old custom is a manifestation of the importance of food in Chinese civilization. 这一传统习俗表明了饮食在中华文明中的重要地位。
- ◇ Health food includes natural food with minimal processing. 健康食品指加工程度最低的天然食品。

## II. To show or give every factor or element respectively 通过罗列各要素达到解释的目的

- ◇ Lots of things go into the price. There is the special engineering, the unique materials, the transportation expenses, the storage cost... 专门机器设备、特殊材料、运输费用、储存费用等等，这些都使价格上涨。
- ◇ We produce office supplies in four different locations around the country. We produce paper, pencils, paper clips, rubber bands and folders. 我们在全国有四处生产办公用具的地方，产品包括纸张、铅笔、剪纸刀、橡皮及文件夹。
- ◇ A deal should be evaluated based on all of its items—price, timing, payment, size, penalties, and something else. 衡量交易要看几点：价格、期限、支付手段、规模、责任赔偿以及其他一些事项。
- ◇ When you negotiate, you should be creative in three ways: you should be flexible, be a careful listener, and be able to assign value. 谈判时需在三方面有创意：你必须掌握灵活性，作个好听众并能够定价。
- ◇ The environmentalists did manage to cause some unease: a few bottle banks were set up; a few envelopes were reused. 环保主义者真的引起了一些震动：一些旧瓶回收站建了起来，旧信封也得以再次利用。

### III. To conclude or summarize the explanation 用总结性或简短的语句加以解释

- ◇ The reason why I called this meeting was to tell you that... 我召开会议的目的在于……
- ◇ This is the quickest way to move your deal from the realm of negotiation to the realm of litigation. 这将立刻导致交易从谈判领域转为诉讼领域。
- ◇ This is why your negotiation plan is only a rough guide. 这就是为什么你的谈判计划只是个大致指导的原因。
- ◇ That's his downfall. 那就是他的末日。
- ◇ That's the way things are. 事情就是那样。
- ◇ That's all I want to know about him. 我想知道他的就这么多。
- ◇ It's the hang-over of the "culture revolution". 这是文革的影响。
- ◇ What they need is a little discipline and a few lessons in good manners. 他们需要的就是一些纪律约束和礼节修养的课程。

### IV. To introduce sth. 介绍性地说明解释某事物

- ◇ Chicago is best seen on foot. 游览芝加哥最好步行。
- ◇ The quickest way is to take the underground. 最快捷的方式是乘坐地铁。
- ◇ You can join one of the guided coach tours of Beijing. 您可以参加一个北京的大巴旅游团。
- ◇ There are quite a few flights available next week. 下周班机挺多的。
- ◇ The duration of this tour will be approximately 3 hours. 这一趟游玩大概得花3小时。
- ◇ It is near Trafalgar Square and this is where the market used to be. 它靠近特拉法尔加广场,那是市场的旧址。
- ◇ The true American hamburger came into existence in 1904. 真正的美式汉堡始于1904年。
- ◇ Chinese cookery places great emphasis on three elements: color, aroma and flavor. 中餐强调三点:色、香、味。
- ◇ Chinese cuisine also attaches importance to balance of styles. 中国的烹

任还讲究风格的统一。

- ◇ The Chinese cuisine is based on five tastes. 中餐以五味为基础。
- ◇ Seafood is one of the main ingredients used in the dishes in coastal areas. 海鲜是沿海地区烹调的主要材料。
- ◇ Rice is the staple food in South China. 米饭是华南的主食。
- ◇ The three essential facts by which Chinese cooking is judged are "color, aroma and taste." 评判中餐的基本要素是“色、香、味”。
- ◇ A typical dinner consists of four cold dishes, four courses of hot dishes, coupled with soup and steamed rice. 一个典型的晚宴有四道凉菜, 四道热菜并辅之以汤和热的米饭。
- ◇ The dinner finishes up with fruit. 晚宴最后上的将是水果。
- ◇ In more health-conscious environments, only "public" chopsticks are used to move food from the plates in the middle of the dinner-table. 在一些注重卫生的场合下, 人们用“公筷”将菜夹到自己的碗中。

V. To explain a process or the cause and effect. 通过说明过程或前因后果来解释事物

- ◇ This is how it happens: the hay starts to rot and begins to give off heat which is trapped inside it. Finally it bursts into flames. That's why farmers cut and store their hay when it's dry. 它是这样发生的: 稻草开始腐烂, 不断放热, 最终自燃, 这就是农民存放稻草要先晒干的原因。
- ◇ However good a girl is, when she marries, trouble begins. First there is this long maternity leave. Then there'll be constant leaves because there'll always be this or that wrong with her darling baby... 不管一个女孩多么优秀, 一旦结婚, 事儿就来了: 先是长长的产假, 然后是时时请假不上班, 因为她心爱的孩子总是这病那病的……
- ◇ The prisoner was let out to act as a decoy to attract his accessories. 犯人获释的原因是利用他作诱饵, 引出其同谋。
- ◇ I've got to do some last-minute shopping before I catch my train. 我赶火车前还得赶快采购一番。

Clarification and emphasis 澄清事实,指明真相或强调要点。这类表达可分成几类,如:

I. To express one's own intention, the real intention. 表述自己的真实意图

◇ Well, the point I'm trying to make is that... 我要表达的意思是……

◇ Well, what I'm trying to say is that... 我试图阐明的是……

◇ What I mean is that... 我指的是……

◇ All I'm trying to say is that... 我所要表达的全部意思即……

◇ What I'm getting at is that... 我想说明的是……

◇ What I really mean is, crime will happen anyway. 我想说的是,无论如何犯罪是免不了的。

◇ My point is that everybody enjoys working with her. 我的意思是,每个人都很喜欢跟她一块工作。

◇ I think it necessary to express my understanding on this again... 我想有必要重申我对该事的理解。

◇ Let me express what I mean by using the words of "noble ethnic". 我来解释一下我用“高尚民族”一词的用意。

◇ It's just what I want to say. You took the words out of my mouth. 你将我要说的都说了,我就是这个意思。

◇ This is exactly what I need. 这就是我所需要的。

◇ I'm just stopping over for a few days to visit my teacher. 我只是探望老师,做短暂停留。

II. To point out the fault or incorrect respect of sth. 指出(对方)对某一事物或某一事件在理解上的错误,给予指正

◇ I think there is some misunderstanding between us. What I want to say is that quantity is important but quality is decisive. 我想我们有点误会了,我的意思是数量固然重要,但质量才是关键。



◇ You took me wrong. I did that, not directing at you, but at the matter itself. 你误会我了, 我这么做不是针对你而是针对事情本身。

◇ Don't distort it. The fact speaks for itself... 别歪曲事实, 事实自会证明一切……

◇ Socialism does not mean shortage. 社会主义不代表贫穷。

◇ He got hold of the wrong end of the stick. The fact is... 他理解错了, 事实上, ……

◇ Education is not for a career but to broaden the mind. 教育不是为了找份工作, 而是为了开启心灵。

◇ It is the cooked dishes, rather than flowers, that serve as masterpiece on a Chinese table. 是炒菜, 而不是花, 在中国的餐桌上唱主角。

### III. To add some points so that the given views won't be bias or incomplete.

补充某一观点, 使之不存在偏见或将其补充完整, 使之理由充分客观等

◇ That's not quite what I meant. What I really mean is that... 那不是我的真实意图, 我的完整意思该是……

◇ Costs are only one part of a relationship. You are not looking at the whole thing. 成本只不过是一方面, 你还没全面考虑呢。

◇ Many people blame this on the feudal tradition. However it is only half of the story. 许多人将其归咎于封建传统的影响, 然而, 这仅仅是部分原因。

◇ Part of it is innate; however, part of it is acquired. 部分是先天的, 然而也有后天获得的。

◇ Aroma implies more than what one's nose can detect directly; it also includes the freshness of the raw materials used and the blending of seasonings. 香味不仅仅指鼻子所能闻到的气味, 还包括采用的原料的新鲜度和配料的合理利用与搭配。

### IV. To point out the truth, the fact 指出事实真相, 给出实际情况

◇ As a matter of fact, we do have some in stock. 事实上, 我们确有一些存货。

◇ It's nothing to do with me any more. I washed my hand out of the whole