

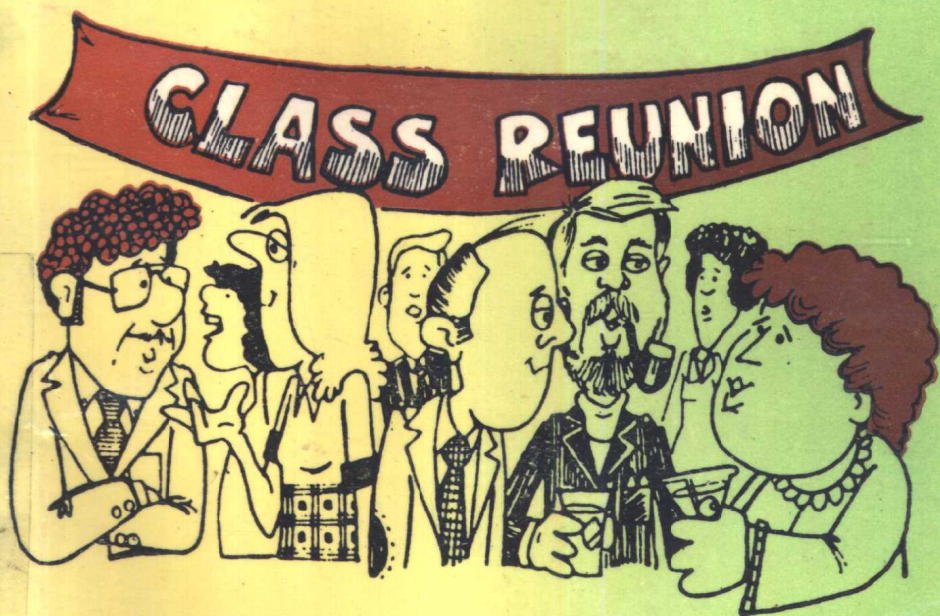
# 英语交际会话

——会话中的惯用语

*English Dialogues*

——*Idioms in Action*

薛琛 徐月芳 编著



南开大学出版社

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## 前 言

随着我国改革开放的深入发展,高等院校本科生、研究生和外事工作人员需要尽快提高英语会话能力,以适应各种工作的需要。本书以交际教学法为基础,以语言功能为原则,以英美国家的文化习俗为背景,编写了选材广泛、情节生动的日常生活交际会话。内容包括饮食起居、欢度假日、购物、求职、就医、访友、娱乐、保健、旅游等,语言轻松幽默,趣味盎然,为读者提供了实用、自然的各种交际场合,讨论个性特点,兴趣爱好,生活习惯,人际关系等与生活密切相关的主题,从而培养叙述、交谈、讨论、争辩等各种口语表达能力,得体地表达自己的思想、感情和意见。

在帮助读者提高英语会话能力的同时,我们又因势利导,帮助读者在学习各种会话的过程中,注意英语习惯用语的使用。英语习惯用语是英语的重要部份,使用频率很高。要学好英语,就必须理解,掌握并正确地运用习惯用语。然而,对于中国学生和广大英语爱好者来说,习惯用语是英语学习中的一大难关。根据近年来国内举行的大学英语四、六级考试,研究生入学考试,EPT 以及 TOEFL 等考试,英语习惯用语不仅是必考内容,而且占很大的比重。

在编写本书的过程中,我们注意吸收国内外英语教育工作者的经验,融入我们多年来在教学实践中所获得的反馈,结合应用语言学和教学法理论,引导学生在配有插图的会话形式中学习掌握英语习惯用语。我们认为这不仅能激发学生的极大兴趣,而且为学生创造了特定的语言环境。通过结合词意,语法结构和文化背景知识,以及会话的上下文情景来理解和掌握英语习惯用语,以改变过

去死记硬背,收效甚微的做法。

在本书的编写过程中,英籍教师 Margaret Duggon 提出了不少宝贵意见。

本书会话部份的磁带由外籍教师 Julia and Andy Ponsford 朗读,由南开大学外文系语音室杨克恩主任制作。在此,我们一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

限于我们的水平与经验,错误与疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编著者

1993年3月31日

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## Unit One

### Dialogue 1 THAT ENGLISH LANGUAGE

#### 如此英语



A: My advisor always finds fault with my term papers. And this time he asked me to do it over.

B: What's the problem?

A: Just small mistakes, you see. Look at my paper.

B: Aha! These spelling mistakes do **stand out**. No wonder your advisor asked you to do it again.

A: I'm not to blame. It's that language! In my language, everything is simple and there are no spelling problems at all.

B: OK, but English has some rules. You'll **be better off** if you **get down** to learn them.

A: Yes, you're right. But after I've learnt all the rules, there are

still so many exceptions that I will make mistakes! I can never follow them.

### Notes

1. **find fault with**: find something wrong; criticize 挑剔; 找岔; 批评
2. **stand out**: be noticeable; striking; prominent 明显; 突出;
3. **be to blame**: be responsible for doing something wrong 责备; 谴责
4. **be better off**: more comfortable; to be in a better condition or situation 更舒适; 情况更好
5. **get down to**: get started; begin to give serious attention to 开始认真对待

### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the idioms you've just learned.

1. When I looked through the telescope, a very bright star \_\_\_\_\_ from the others.
2. After a long time of job-hunting, Tom now \_\_\_\_\_ as he has got a full-time job.
3. You'll never finish that job unless you forget everything else \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. I don't like the director of our program, he always \_\_\_\_\_ everything I do.
5. These boys \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident. They broke the glass windows when they played the football game.

6. The road sign is easy to read; the words \_\_\_\_\_ well.
7. Janice is always \_\_\_\_\_ the way I do my hair.
8. You'd be \_\_\_\_\_ with a bicycle rather than that old car.
9. My mother tried to find out who \_\_\_\_\_ in the fight.

## Exercise 2

Complete the conversation with some of the following words.

get up      get out      leave for  
mean      meant      lucky      luck  
really      all right      homework

A: When do you get up?

B: I always (1) on a bus to give my seat to old people.

A: I don't mean that. I ask you when you leave your bed.

B: How do I know which get up is the get up you (20) ? I'm often confused with these two-word verbs.

A: Now, at what time do you get up?

B: About 10 : 00.

A: (3) ? When's your first class?

B: In the afternoon. I (4) school after lunch.

A: You're (5) . I have to get up early. My first class is at 8 : 00.

B: I don't like early classes. I like to do (6) in the morning.

Dialogue 2    GOING TO MRS.  
GREEN'S DINNER PARTY

到格林太太家赴晚宴



A: Are you ready? Mrs. Green expects us for dinner at 6 : 30. We had better leave right away or we'll be late.

B: Why are you in such a hurry? People are always late for dinner.

A: That's in your country. But here we need to be on time. If dinner is for 6 : 30, we should be there at 6 : 30.

B: Who told you that? I've never heard of that.

A: Quite a few Americans say so. They talked it over with me and told me not to be late.

B: Okay, but first I have to polish my shoes and then iron my slacks.

A: My goodness! When we get there, we'll be just in time for dessert.

## Notes

1. **had better**: should; ought to 最好; 应该
2. **on time**: at the right time; exactly at a fixed time 按时; 准时
3. **hear of**: know about; hear mention of 听说
4. **quite a few**: a large number; many 大量; 许多
5. **talk (something) over**: discuss; speak about; consider (something) thoroughly 讨论; 谈论; 认真考虑
6. **in time**: with sufficient time; early enough to do something 及时

## Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the idioms you've just learned.

1. We did not expect many to attend, but \_\_\_\_\_ people came to the meeting.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ clean the floor; it is dirty.
3. What's your plan for the spring break? Did you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ with your classmates?
4. The airplane was supposed to leave at 5:00 p. m., but it didn't take off \_\_\_\_\_ because of the storm.
5. Are we \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the long-distance bus to the beach?
6. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ that person. Who is he?
7. It was snowing hard, but \_\_\_\_\_ students went to school.
8. I'll be quite honest with you, Richard. And I'm pleased you've \_\_\_\_\_ the problem with me.
9. We must hurry if we wish to arrive at the concert \_\_\_\_\_.

10. We got to the school \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to our teacher before the class.
11. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ the English writer Charles Dickens?

## Exercise 2

Complete the conversation with some of the following words.

what do you do    how do you do  
carry    call    bring    hold    invited  
all right    you're welcome    inviting

A: Guess what! I just got (1) to my advisor's house for dinner!

B: Oh, that's nice.

A: Yeah, but (2) when you're invited to someone's home here?

B: Oh, I usually bring a small gift.

A: Really? Like what?

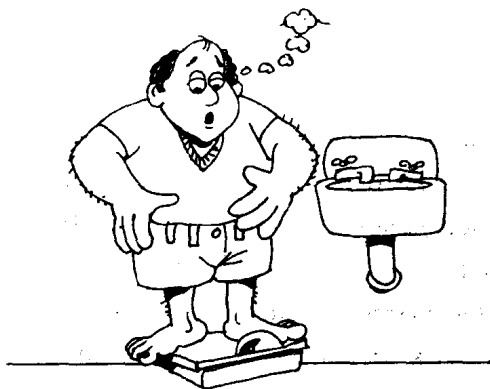
B: Well, some flowers or a bottle of wine.

A: OK. And is it (3) to bring a friend along?

B: Well, if you want to (4) someone, you should (5) first ask if it's OK.

### Dialogue 3 TALKING ABOUT DIETING

#### 谈论节食



A: I'll have to cut out eating afternoon snacks. I'm getting too heavy.

B: You don't look heavy.

A: I'll turn sideways and let you know the truth.

B: Well, so you've gained 4 or 5 pounds. Maybe you could do with more exercise.

A: Exercise makes me hungry. Besides, I never feel up to exercising.

B: Or you could cut down on your weight by eating fish. Fish isn't fattening.

A: Oh, no. I don't like fish.

B: Don't you watch TV? You need fiber, like in lettuce and fresh vegetables.

A: I always have my hamburgers with lettuce and pickles.



B: But that's not enough. Now how about a nice salad?

A: OK. But only with sweet salad dressing.

B: No, too much sugar isn't good for you.

A: Oh, the only way for me to lose weight is to stop eating.

### Notes

1. cut out: stop doing something; quit 停止做某事; 中止
2. do with: make use of; find useful or helpful 利用; 需要
3. feel up to: feel able to; feel capable of 以为能做某事; 以为承担得了
4. cut down: lessen; reduce; limit 减少; 减轻、限制
5. how about: how would you like something; introduce a new subject 你喜欢(什么)吗? (征求对方意见); 引入一个新话题

### Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the idioms you've just learned.

1. The reception will begin soon, so let's \_\_\_\_\_ the talking.
2. Paul thought that he \_\_\_\_\_ doing anything, even run in a marathon.
3. After a hard day's work, you can \_\_\_\_\_ a bath and a good, hot meal.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ solar energy? Is that an alternative?
5. The doctor told Mr. Black to \_\_\_\_\_ on smoking and drinking.
6. Jim kept bothering his sister and finally she told him to