

CREATIVE ENGLISH

CONVERSATION

變衍式英語會話

美語雜誌外語中心

胥 宏 達 編著

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編者的話

本教材之編纂是以英語會話之教學為主，而以句型與文法輔助之，目前大家都有一種共同的感覺，那就是學了多年英文能看能寫，但是在說與聽的方面總是無法突破，因此本書針對此點，以實用為原則，務必使讀者在學習之後，能夠說出正確而且流利的英語。

本教材包括二十課，每一課均分成三部份 (Section)：

Section I Structure Drill (句型練習)

(1) Substitution (代換練習)

這一部份之練習須以文法為基礎，作正確的代換變化，反覆的練習之。

(2) Expansion (延長練習)

這一部份說明英文句子是如何延長的，什麼語彙要加在什麼地方都有詳細的解說，讓您了解英語的構成要素。

(3) Conversion (轉換練習)

這是將所提示的句子之一部或全部轉換成另一種句型，較前兩個練習困難些。

(4) Response (應答練習)

此為問答練習，學員必須依指示而回答。

(5) Situation Response (狀況練習)

此種型態之對答，沒有提示，而以當時實際的狀況回答之。

(6) Production (發問練習)

此項練習是將敘述句改成疑問句。

(7) Grammar Test (文法測驗)

此係以測驗試方式增強讀者的文法概念。

Section II Production Corner (對話練習)

這是實際對話的演練階段，為了促進以英語來溝通感情的效果，配合適當的表情與動作是必要的。

Section III Vocabulary Practice 字彙練習

本教材所出現的單字皆是日常會用到的，雖然簡單但是實際活用這些單字才是最重要的。

Appendix (附錄)

本篇內容包括 Section III, Vocabulary Practice 之解答。

學習指引

本套教材之學習方法，不論是在課堂上由老師指導學習，或者是在家聽錄音帶自我學習，都必須根據認知教學法（行為目標學習法）依照一定的程序逐步練習：

（一）認識句型公式：英語裏所使用的詞彙是有限的，語法的規則也是有限的，但是我們却能以有限的詞彙和語法造出無窮的句子，因為所有的句子都可以簡單的符號及公式說明其組織結構及變換過程，這是學習英語的第一步。

（二）觀摩變衍形態：注意舉例中各句子的變換方式及過程，以求舉一反三之效。

（三）行為目標練習：每一個Drill，在學習者了解了語法規則及變衍形態以後，接著必須親自參予變衍句子，先由教師（或錄音帶）提示，在學習者答覆以後再由教師（或錄音帶）提供正確答案，學習者在接收到正確的訊號以後，立刻自我糾正觀念，繼續反覆練習。如此自然能夠很快的融會貫通。

本教學法在全世界各先進英語教學機構推行以來，深受歡迎，尤其是在日本和新加坡、香港等東方語系國家，效果更加顯著。因此希望您也用這種方法來學英語，一經嘗試，您立刻就會感覺到受益無窮。

胥宏達 謹識

Abbreviations

Adj=adjective 形容詞

Adv=adverb 副詞

Compliment 補語

Duration=for 30 years, since last year 等，期間之表現

Frequency Words 頻數表現語

Loc=place expressions 場所之表現

Modal=can, may, must 等助動詞

MV=main verb 主動詞

NP=noun phrase 名詞片語

Pronoun 代名詞

Quantity=quantity expressions=400 pounds, five stories tall

等數量表現語

Time=time expressions 時間表現語

VP=verb phrase 動詞片語

Wh=where, when, what, who, how, why, whoses, which等疑問詞

()=optional element 任選

/=or 二選一

{ }=choose one 任選一

LESSON

I

The Verb Be

(I)

SECTION 1 STRUCTURE DRILL

Drill A Substitution

Pattern: NP + Be + Adj

Focus: Be concord with NP

Repeat the first cue. Then use the cue to create a new sentence.

For example:

Cue

I'm busy.

hungry

The boys

absent

Mr. Wilson

Response

I'm busy.

I'm hungry.

The boys are hungry.

The boys are absent.

Mr. Wilson is absent.

Continue:

1. present

2. Miss Yen

3. pretty

4. You

5. polite

11. Mr. White

12. late

13. he

14. rude

15. Mr. & Mrs. Brown

原 书 缺 页

原 书 缺 页

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 6. The teacher | 16. they |
| 7. friendly | 17. on time |
| 8. All the students | 18. you and I |
| 9. tired | 19. we |
| 10. shy | 20. hardworking |

Drill B Conversion

Pattern: NP + Be + Adj
 NP + Be + not + Adj
 Focus: Subject + Be Contractions

Replace the nouns with pronouns. Use the NP+Be contraction.

For example:

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
The girls are happy.	They're happy
That dictionary is useful.	It's useful.
My brother and I are not lazy.	We're not lazy.
The teacher is not shy.	He's not shy.

Continue:

1. My brother is messy.
2. Miss Yen is quiet.
3. George is old.
4. My mother is well.
5. My father and I are tall.
6. This building is not new.
7. These drills are not difficult.
8. The bus stop is not far.
9. My sister and I are not neat.
10. My bag is not heavy.

Drill C Situation Response

Pattern:	Yes + NP + Be No + NP + Be + Not
Focus:	Response to Be questions

Please answer the questions. Answer *Yes*, if the affirmative reply is true for you. Answer *No* if the negative reply is appropriate. For example:

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
Is this question easy?	Yes, it is. or No, it isn't.

Continue:

1. Is your bag heavy?
2. Are you hungry?
3. Is this textbook new?
4. Are your parents well?
5. Are the other students friendly?
6. Is that dictionary useful?
7. Is the bus stop far?
8. Is your room neat?
9. Is your neighbor absent?
10. Are you shy?

Drill D Production

Pattern:	Question = Be + NP + Adj + ? Response = Yes + NP + Be No + NP + Be + Not
Focus:	Production of Yes/No questions

Example:

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response 1</u>	<u>Response 2</u>
Ask your neighbor about himself.	Are you messy?	Yes, I am
Use the word <u>messy</u> .		No, I'm not.
Ask your neighbor about this drill.	Is this drill	Yes, it is.
Use the word <u>difficult</u> .	difficult?	No, it's not.
		No, it isn't.
Ask your neighbor about his sister.	Is your sister	Yes, she is
Use the word <u>quiet</u> .	quiet?	No, she's not.
		No, she isn't.

Continue:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ask your neighbor about himself. | Use the word <u>hungry</u> . |
| 2. Ask your neighbor about this lesson. | Use the word <u>easy</u> . |
| 3. Ask your neighbor about the teacher. | Use the word <u>shy</u> . |
| 4. Ask your neighbor about his textbook. | Use the word <u>new</u> . |
| 5. Ask your neighbor about this building. | Use the word <u>old</u> . |
| 6. Ask your neighbor about his bag. | Use the word <u>heavy</u> . |
| 7. Ask your neighbor about himself. | Use the word <u>busy</u> . |
| 8. Ask your neighbor about his parents. | Use the word <u>well</u> . |
| 9. Ask your neighbor about his home. | Use the word <u>far</u> . |
| 10. Ask your neighbor about the students. | Use the word <u>friendly</u> . |

Drill E Conversion

Pattern: NP + Be + Not + Adj

Focus: Production of negative sentences

Use the adjective of opposite meaning plus the negative to produce a sentence which means the same thing as the one you hear.

For example:

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
This book is useless.	It's not useful.
Those boxes are light.	They're not heavy.
John is wrong.	He's not right.

Continue:

1. Miss Wang is sad. (happy)
2. The textbook was cheap. (expensive)
3. The bus is slow. (fast)
4. Mr. Thomson is short. (tall)
5. Bill's sister is sick. (well)
6. The blackboard is dirty. (clean)
7. This class is small. (large)
8. Mr. Wang's English is bad. (good)
9. My neighbors are unfriendly. (friendly)
10. The station is near. (far)

Drill F Situation Response

Pattern: Yes, + NP + Be

No, + NP + Be + Adj

Focus: Comprehension of Yes / No questions with adjectives

Example:

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
Is this room large?	Yes, it is, or No, it's small.
Is English easy?	Yes, it is, or No, it's difficult.

Continue:

1. Is your coat new?
2. Are you messy?
3. Is this drill easy?

4. Is your neighborhood noisy ?
5. Are the rivers in Taiwan dirty ?
6. Are clothes expensive ?
7. Are you hard working ?
8. Is the air in Taipei clean ?
9. Is this sentence long ?
10. Is your neighbor short ?

SECTION 2 PRODUCTION CORNER

'Adjective' Game

Using the vocabulary list below let's see how many sentences we can create before we run out of appropriate words. The rules are simple. The first person selects an adjective on the list that has a paired word opposite in meaning also on the list. Thus words like *shy*, *tired* etc. are out. He uses this adjective in a sentence. The second person makes a sentence meaning the same thing but using the adjective opposite in meaning. The third person must select an adjective which starts with the next letter in the alphabet of the first letter of the adjective used by the second person. This process continues until you encounter an adjective for which no appropriate following words is available. For example: The first student may select *well* and say

George is well.

The second person must respond with *He's not sick*. Since the only appropriate adjective beginning with *s* is *tall*, the third person must say something like

Betty's not tall.

and the fourth person must then respond with

She's short.

But here the chain stops, because we need an adjective beginning with *t* and we have already used *tall*, the only one available. Therefore the next person must select a new word to begin another chain.

<u>Adjectives</u>				
absent	dirty	friendly	large	near
bad	easy	good	late	neat
busy	expensive	happy	lazy	new
cheap	far	hard working	light	noisy
clean	fast	heavy	long	old
difficult	free	hungry	messy	on time
polite	right	shy	tall	useless
present	rude	sick	tired	well
pretty	sad	slow	unfriendly	wrong
quiet	short	small	useful	

SECTION 3 VOCABULARY BUILDING

A. Give the adjective of opposite meaning.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Betty is not present. | She's _____ . |
| 2. This book's good. | It's not _____ . |
| 3. Are you free now? | No, I'm _____ . |
| 4. This room isn't dirty. | It's _____ . |
| 5. This drill is easy. | It's not _____ . |
| 6. Is that dictionary cheap? | No, it's _____ . |
| 7. Is your house near? | No, it's _____ . |
| 8. Is the train fast? | No, it's _____ . |
| 9. Are the students lazy? | No, they're _____ . |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 10. The textbook is light. | It's not _____ . |
| 11. Are you full? | No, I'm _____ . |
| 12. Is this school small? | No, it's _____ . |
| 13. This room is light. | It's not _____ . |
| 14. That pencil is long. | It's not _____ . |
| 15. Bob is neat. | He's not _____ . |
| 16. My textbook isn't new. | It's _____ . |
| 17. The bus isn't quiet. | It's _____ . |
| 18. These students are late. | They aren't _____ . |
| 19. The clerks are polite. | They aren't _____ . |
| 20. Is Mary sad? | No, she's _____ . |

B. Some adjectives are only used with people, others only with things.

Here are the adjectives of Lesson 1 divided according to the kind of subject they may have.

Someone is _____ .	Something is _____ .
present / absent	good / bad
busy / free	busy ¹⁾
good / bad	cheap / expensive
clean / dirty	clean / dirty
easy / difficult ¹⁾	easy / difficult
fast / slow ²⁾	near far
friendly / unfriendly	slow / fast
happy / sad	light / heavy
hard working / lazy	large / small
hungry	short / long
large / small	neat / messy ²⁾
late / on time	old / new
messy / neat	quiet / noisy

old / new ³⁾

noisy / quiet

polite / rude

pretty

right / wrong

tall / short

shy

sick / well

tired

useful / useless

1) easy teacher

difficult to get along with

2) fast runner

slow worker

3) new in a job or place

late / on time ³⁾

pretty

right / wrong

tall / short

useful / useless

1) telephone

2) someone's work, room, etc.

3) vehicles