

中级英语口语

张志 刘览 编著

广东科技出版社

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前 言

随着对外交流的日益增多，应用英语的机会也日益增加。在对外交往中，除了要懂得读写外，还要听得明白，说得流利；因此，提高英语听力和口头表达能力，便越来越显得重要和迫切。本书就是在这种形势下，为满足广大读者的需要而编写的。

本书的目的是提高有一定英语基础的读者的口语水平，因此，在选材上力求有一定的深度，以别于一些简单的、初级的英语口语书。在编写方法上，则参考了国外一些口语书籍的做法，在每课的开头有一段课文简介，介绍情景的实质。编者认为这样可加深读者对课文内容的理解，有利于进行口语训练。这种编排在国内同类书中尚算一种新的尝试，效果如何，读者在使用中可加以验证。

本书所选择的情景并不局限于在中国，有的情景是假设发生在美国的；所用的语言也较现代、地道。此外在每课的补充材料中则编入了一些与课文有关的词汇和短语。这样编排，主要是想增强本书的实用性，使读者能准确、流畅地会话；同时，也想让读者了解一些美国的实际生活情况。

本书原为农牧渔业部水产系统英语培训中心(广州)所使用的口语教材。美国语言教学专家 Matthew Kelleher博士来华工作期间对本书进行了详细的审阅，提出了许多宝贵意见，并亲自在该中心讲授，学员们普遍反映良好，收效显著。此次公开出版，我们参阅了国

内外专家所写的口语专著，对原书又作了必要的增删。

本书在编写过程中，蒙中国水产科学研究院珠江水产研究所、农牧渔业部水产系统英语培训中心(广州)、广东省外文书店及广东省语言影音出版公司等单位的领导及有关同志的大力支持，在此谨表谢忱。

限于编者水平，书中难免有不足甚或错误之处，诚恳地希望读者不吝指正。

编 者

一九八五年冬于广州

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INTRODUCTIONS

TEXT

As the southern gateway to China and¹ an important international trade center, Guangzhou is often the scene of welcomes and farewells, of hellos and goodbyes. For some visitors, Guangzhou is their first glimps of China—the first stop on an exciting trip around the country. For others, businessmen, for instance, Guangzhou is the only place they will visit. They are here to do business at the Fair perhaps, and only have time to go sightseeing in the city or the surrounding countryside. But, whatever the purpose of their visit, we welcome all China's friends to the city.

Of course, we have to know the customs and habits when we introduce each other. Generally speaking, we introduce a man to a woman first, unless he is much older and more senior. Young people are usually introduced to older people first. If you are acting as an interpreter between

a host and a guest, it is better to introduce the host to the guest first, unless the host is very high-ranking. Like those in the United States, the Chinese people don't always shake hands² when they are introduced to one another³. However, in a formal or business situation, people almost always shake hands. And when the time comes for our friends to go home again, we always wish them a safe journey and a speedy return.

DIALOGUE 1

(Zhang Ping introduces himself to Mr. Green)

Zhang, (extending a hand to Mr. Green) I believe you're Mr. Green⁴?

Green, Yes, I am.

Zhang, Welcome to our research institute, Mr. Green. Allow me to introduce myself. I am Zhang Ping, director of the English Training Course. I have come here to meet you.

Green, How do you do⁵? Mr. Zhang. It's very kind of you to come to meet me.

Zhang, The pleasure is all mine, Mr. Green.

DIALOGUE 2

(Introducing other persons)

Zhang: May I introduce you to each other?
This is Mr. Feng from the Academy of
Sciences of China. This is Dr. Green from
the United States.

Feng: How do you do? It's a pleasure to meet
you, Mr. Green.

Green: How do you do? It's nice to meet you,
too.

Feng: I hope you're enjoying your stay here.

Green: I'm so happy to have this opportunity to
visit your country.

Feng: You are always welcome.

DIALOGUE 3

(Zhang Ping introduces Mr. Lin to Mr. Green)

Zhang: Mr. Green, have you ever met Mr. Lin?

Green: No, I don't believe I've had the pleasure⁶.

But I've heard such a lot about him. You
know I've been wanting to meet him.

Zhang: Sure you'll meet him. Come along then.

I want you to meet Mr. Lin.

Zhang: (to Lin) Oh, Mr. Lin, this is Mr.
Green. He is very eager to meet you.

Lin: I'm very glad to meet you.

Green: It's a pleasure to meet you, too.

Lin: How do you like the weather here?

Green: It's really different from what I expected.

Lin: Don't worry. You'll get used to it in no time.

Green: I hope I will.

DIALOGUE 4

(Mr. Green visits the Zhong Shan University)

Zhang: Mr. Green, I'd like to introduce Mr. Wang to you. He is a professor of the Biological Department. Mr. Wang, this is Mr. Green from the United States.

Green: How do you do?

Wang: How do you do?

Zhang: Mr. Green is also a professor of this field. He'll be visiting the Biological Department of this university.

Wang: Welcome to the Zhong Shan University, Mr. Green. I hope we'll be able to show you something of interest.

Green: Thanks a lot. I've really been looking forward to this visit⁸. We have been very encouraged by the work you have done in

the study of biology.

Wang: It's very kind of you to say so. As a matter of fact, we haven't done enough. After you've seen how we do things here, perhaps you'll tell us about the work you have done in your country.

Green: I'll be glad to⁹.

NOTES

1. As the southern gateway to China and...

中国的南大门和……

这里，介词“to”不能用“of”代替，凡是什么门，应说“the gate to...”，如“the gate to the school（学校门）”。

2. ...shake hands

……握手

西方人士有握手的习惯。常见有些男性先向妇女伸出手来，这是一种失礼的行为。同样，对方已伸出手来，若自己不马上迎上去，也是不礼貌的。握手时低头是可笑的，必须平视对方。这里“hand”要用复数，所以在词尾加“s”。

3. one another

互相

“one another”与“each other”在意义上相同，解释为“彼此”、“互相”。我国有些语法书严格规定，两者时用“each other”，两者以上时用“one another”，这实属不必。英国学者H.W. Fowler指出，这种区分在英国语言史上毫无根据，现在也毫无用处。

4. I believe you're Mr. Green?

我想你是格林先生吧？

“I believe”是插入语，比较客气，也可放在句子后面。

5. How do you do?

你好吗？

(1) “How do you do?” 是一句套语，在首次见面被介绍后双方都说。熟人见面时也可用，但不如 “How are you?” 普遍。

(2) “How are you?”, “How are you getting along?”, etc. 你好吗？就是双方已经认识后，见面时问对方身体情况的用语，双方可按情况作具体答复，如：“Fine”, “unwell” 等等。

6. I don't believe I've had the pleasure.

我想我以前没有见过你。

这是省略句，原句应为 “I don't think I've had the pleasure of meeting you.”

7. How do you like the weather here?

你觉得这里天气怎样？

“How do you like...” 等于 “What do you think of...”

但不能说 “How do you think of...?”

8. I've really been looking forward to this visit.

我确实一直在期望着这次参观。

“to look forward to” 后接名词或动名词，而且是有把握实现的事物，不是凭空愿望。

9. I'll be glad to.

我将高兴地谈谈。

这是省略句，即 “I'll be glad to tell you.” 口语中往往把后面的 “to do sth.” 省掉。

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

USEFUL TERMS

General secretary 总书记

chairman 主席

president 总统

state president 国家主席

vice state president

国家副主席

prime minister 首相

premier 总理

vice premier 副总理

minister 部长

vice minister 副部长

director of the bureau

局长, 厅长

division-chief 处长

section-chief 科长

governor 省长

mayor 市长

magistrate 县长

district-chief 区长

village-chief 乡长

manager 经理

director 主任

grandfather 祖父

grandmother 祖母

father 父亲

mother 母亲

deceased father 已故父亲

deceased mother 已故母亲

father-in-law 岳父

mother-in-law 岳母

foster-father 养父

step-mother 养母

husband 丈夫

wife 妻子

children 孩子(复数)

son 儿子

daughter 女儿

eldest son 长子

eldest daughter 长女

second son 次子

second daughter 次女

youngest son 幼子

youngest daughter 幼女

adopted son 义子

adopted daughter 义女

the only son 独子

the only daughter 独女

twins 双胞胎

brother 兄弟	伯母
sister 姐妹	uncle; younger paternal
elder brother 哥哥	uncle 叔父
elder sister 姐姐	aunt; younger paternal
grandchildren 孙	aunt 叔母
grandson 孙子	uncle; maternal uncle 舅父
grand-daughter 孙女	aunt; maternal aunt 舅母
uncle, elder paternal uncle	uncle; paternal uncle 姑父
伯父	aunt; paternal aunt 姑母
aunt; elder paternal aunt	aunt; maternal aunt 姨

USEFUL PHRASES

1. to have some time to do something 有时间做某事
2. to be ready with sth. 以……做好准备
3. ..., unless... 除非……
4. to shake hands with sb. 与某人握手
5. to allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事
6. to be happy to do sth. 高兴做某事
7. to have heard about sb. (or, sth.). 听说过某人(或某事)
8. to want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事
9. to be different from... 与……不同
10. to get used to sth. 习惯某事
11. to be able to do sth. 能做某事
12. to show sb. sth. 带某人看某物
13. to look forward to sth. (or, doing sth.). 盼望, 期望
某事(或做某事)
14. as a matter of fact 事实上
15. to tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人某事
16. to be glad to do sth. 高兴做某事

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. Introducing oneself.

- (1) I'm (name—Never Mr. ...).
- (2) Good morning, I'm from Shanghai Fisheries Institute.
- (3) My name's Zhang Ming (Never Mr. or Comrade Zhang Ming).
- (4) Mr. Jones, I believe? My name is Li Dong. I've come from Beijing to meet you.
- (5) Excuse me, but may I introduce myself? My name is Li Mei and I'm from the Guangzhou Institute of Foreign Languages.

(6) Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Smith.

2. Introducing other persons.

- (1) Shall I introduce you to Mr. White?
—Yes, please.
- (2) Shall I introduce him to you?
—Thanks, I should like to make his acquaintance.
- (3) Mr. Smith, may I introduce Mr. Jones, our new teacher?
—Oh, delighted. I've heard so much about him.
- (4) Comrade Hu, I'd like to introduce my brother to you.
—Certainly, I've been looking forward to meeting him.
- (5) May I present Mr. Roberts? (formal)
—I'd be delighted.
—Certainly.

—I've never had the pleasure of meeting him.

(6) Allow me to present my friend, Comrade Wang.

He is very eager to meet you. (formal)

—I'm glad to have the chance to meet him.

(7) Let me introduce you to Mr. Green.

—Thanks. I'm glad to meet him very much.

(8) I don't think you have met before; allow me to introduce you.

—Oh, thank you. That would be very nice.

(9) Have you met Miss Jenkins?

—No, I haven't yet had the pleasure.

(10) Do you know Mr. Webster?

—We've already met actually.

—No, I don't think I have, actually.

—No, I don't think so.

—No, I haven't had the pleasure of meeting him yet.

GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

TEXT

Greetings and farewells are often used in daily life. Because they are spoken English and not written English, their pronunciation is seldom like it appears in books¹. Many people do not say "hello". They say "hullo". "Good-bye" is often shortened to² "g'bye". "Good-night" becomes "g'night", while "good morning" becomes a simple "mornin"? "Sometimes whole words are left out. For example, "How have you been?" is often said, "How yuh bin?" When workers and young people ask "How are you feeling?" they often say, "How yuh feelin'?" Sometimes people use words you will never find in any dictionary. For example, few people would say, "What have you been up to?" Instead, they say, "Whatcha bin up to?" "Whatcha" is very commonly used in spoken English but you won't find it in any books. If yuh wanna understand the people³ and if yuh wanna speak like