



Spoken English for
Art Majors

实用艺术英语口语

◎王 玮 马 琳 主编



 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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内 容 提 要

本书紧扣艺术类学生的英语基础和专业特点,内容严谨规范,知识新颖,实用性强,注重培养学生的综合职业能力和创新意识。全书共7章,内容涵盖英语基础知识、日常生活交际、艺术专业词句及会话,由浅入深,循序渐进。

本书既可作为高等院校艺术类专业学生的英语口语教材,也可作为艺术英语口语学习者的参考用书。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用艺术英语口语 / 王玮, 马琳主编. —北京: 北京理工大学出版社, 2015.2
ISBN 978-7-5682-0294-7

I. ①实… II. ①王… ②马… III. ①艺术-英语-口语-高等学校-教材
IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2015)第036914号

出版发行 / 北京理工大学出版社有限责任公司

社 址 / 北京市海淀区中关村南大街5号

邮 编 / 100081

电 话 / (010)68914775(总编室)

82562903(教材售后服务热线)

68948351(其他图书服务热线)

网 址 / <http://www.bitpress.com.cn>

经 销 / 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 / 北京紫瑞利印刷有限公司

开 本 / 710毫米×1000毫米 1/16

印 张 / 8

字 数 / 138千字

版 次 / 2015年2月第1版 2015年2月第1次印刷

定 价 / 32.00元

责任编辑 / 武丽娟

文案编辑 / 武丽娟

责任校对 / 周瑞红

责任印制 / 边心超

图书出现印装质量问题, 请拨打售后服务热线, 本社负责调换

前言

FOREWORD

在当今迅速发展的全球一体化时代，熟练运用英语进行日常及职场会话交流已成为现代化办公人士必备的技能之一。近年来，高校艺术类专业学生学习英语的热情日渐升温。为深化高等教育改革，满足当下艺术专业人才提高英语口语能力的需求，本书结合英语课程的特点，着力打造适合高等院校艺术专业学生使用的口语教材。

本书紧扣艺术类学生的英语基础和专业特点，内容严谨规范，实用性强，知识新颖，符合高等院校学生的认知结构并注重培养学生的综合职业能力和创新意识。

本书共7章，内容涵盖英语基础知识、日常生活交际、艺术专业词句及会话，由浅入深，循序渐进。多种会话主题和情景能够培养学生良好的会话习惯和表达技巧，从而增强其在职场中的综合竞争力。

本书在编写上突出以下特点：

1. 题材新颖。全书内容涵盖设计公司面试、就职、广告策划、电脑设计、家装艺术、美术展、会展等多个时下热门艺术类相关话题，内容丰富新颖，有助于拓宽学生艺术领域的视野。

2. 内容实用。书中涉及的词汇、语句贴近生活和工作实际，可以作为学生将来日常工作时的自学材料和“应急小手册”。

3. 会话性强。全书便于教师在课堂教学中创设情境，利用多媒体现代化教学手段打造生动的口语教学课堂，提高学生对本专业相关英语的运用能力。

本书在编写过程中参考了一些网站的相关内容，借鉴了部分书籍的有益资料，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，加之行业知识不断发展延伸，书中难免存在错误及疏漏之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

目 录

Chapter One Greeting and Introduction	(1)
Section 1 Learn to Pronounce	(1)
Section 2 Mini Communications for Daily Use	(6)
Section 3 Talking Around Your Major	(8)
Section 4 Extensive Reading	(12)
Section 5 Grammar Backups	(13)
Chapter Two Gratitude and Apology	(17)
Section 1 Learn to Pronounce	(17)
Section 2 Mini Communications for Daily Use	(24)
Section 3 Talking Around Your Major	(26)
Section 4 Extensive Reading	(29)
Section 5 Grammar Backups	(31)
Chapter Three Interest and Hobbies	(38)
Section 1 Learn to Pronounce	(38)
Section 2 Mini Communications for Daily Use	(44)
Section 3 Talking Around Your Major	(46)
Section 4 Extensive Reading	(50)
Section 5 Grammar Backups	(51)
Chapter Four In a Restaurant	(54)
Section 1 Learn to Pronounce	(54)
Section 2 Mini Communications for Daily Use	(58)

Section 3	Talking Around Your Major	(60)
Section 4	Extensive Reading	(63)
Section 5	Grammar Backups	(65)
Chapter Five Making Phone Calls		(69)
Section 1	Learn to Pronounce	(69)
Section 2	Mini Communications for Daily Use	(74)
Section 3	Talking Around Your Major	(76)
Section 4	Extensive Reading	(80)
Section 5	Grammar Backups	(81)
Chapter Six Direction		(85)
Section 1	Learn to Pronounce	(85)
Section 2	Mini Communications for Daily Use	(92)
Section 3	Talking Around Your Major	(94)
Section 4	Extensive Reading	(98)
Section 5	Grammar Backups	(100)
Chapter Seven Shopping		(104)
Section 1	Learn to Pronounce	(104)
Section 2	Mini Communications for Daily Use	(110)
Section 3	Talking Around Your Major	(112)
Section 4	Extensive Reading	(116)
Section 5	Grammar Backups	(117)
Reference		(122)

Chapter One Greeting and Introduction

Section 1 Learn to Pronounce

I. Knowledge for Pronunciation

1. 音素和国际音标

(1) 音素: 音素是语音的最小单位。

(2) 音素的分类: 元音和辅音。

(3) 音素的个数: 共 48 个, 元音音素 20 个, 辅音音素 28 个。

(4) 音标: 记录音素的符号叫作音标。

(5) 开音节:

1) 辅音 + 元音 + 辅音 + e: name, bike, home, plane, shine.

2) 辅音 + 元音: he, go, hi, do, be, tree, three, hello.

(6) 闭音节:

1) 辅音 + 元音 + 辅音: bad, bed, sit, hot, cup, let, mad, map.

2) 元音 + 辅音: it, is, of, in, on, up, out, ant.

(7) 重读音节: 单词中发音特别响亮的音节。

2. 元音和辅音的定义

(1) 发音时声带振动, 呼出的气流通过口腔时不受阻碍, 这样形成的语音称为元音。

(2) 不论声带振动与否, 发音时呼出的气流通过口腔或鼻腔时受到一定的阻碍, 这样形成的语音称为辅音。

1) 发音时声带不振动的辅音称为清辅音。

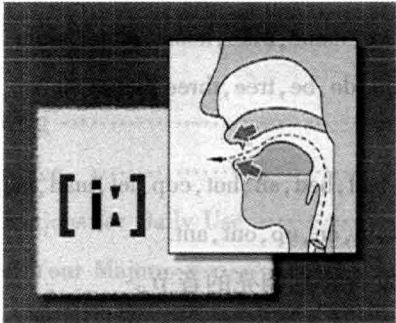
2) 发音时声带振动的辅音称为浊辅音。

元音 (20 个)	单元音 12 个	前元音(4 个)	[i:]	[ɪ]	[e]	[æ]		
		中元音(3 个)	[ʌ]	[ɜ:]	[ə]			
		后元音(5 个)	[ɑ:]	[ɔ:]	[ɒ]	[u:]	[ʊ]	
	双元音 8 个	合口双元音(5 个)	[eɪ]	[əʊ]	[aɪ]	[aʊ]	[ɔɪ]	
		集中双元音(3 个)	[ɪə]	[ʊə]	[eə]			
辅音 (28 个)	清辅音(11 个)		[p]	[t]	[k]	[f]	[s]	[θ]
			[ʃ]	[tʃ]	[tr]	[ts]	[h]	
	浊辅音(17 个)		[b]	[d]	[g]	[v]	[z]	[ð]
			[m]	[n]	[ŋ]	[j]	[w]	[r]
			[ʒ]	[ʒ]	[dr]	[dz]	[l]	

前元音:[i:][ɪ][e][æ]

[i:]的发音方法:

- Step 1:舌尖抵住下齿龈;
- Step 2:舌尖前部抬高,但不要碰到硬腭;
- Step 3:嘴唇向两旁伸展,成扁平形,如同微笑。



音标特征:前元音 舌位高 不圆唇 长元音

注意:“:”是长音符号,长元音往往比它相应的短元音长两倍以上。

发[i:]这个音的字母和字母组合是 e ea ee

e:me be she he we evening

ee:sweet bee sheep jeep three green

ea:meat leaf sea pea teach eat clean

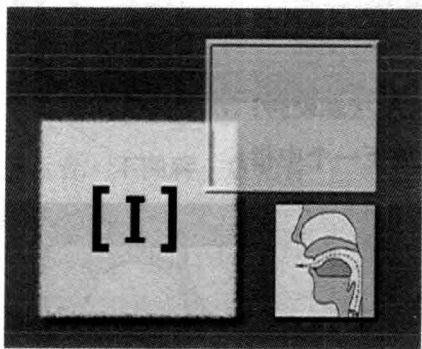
[ɪ]的发音方法:

Step 1: 舌尖接近下齿;

Step 2: 舌前部抬高, 略低于[i:]的舌位;

Step 3: 唇形扁平, 没有摩擦;

Step 4: 嘴的开口度比[i:]略大一些。



音标特征: 前元音 半高音 扁平唇 短元音

发[ɪ]这个音的字母和字母组合是 i e y ey ay

i: pig fish in fifteen six ship thin

e: begin behind jacket basketball

y: busy carry sunny lovely study thirsty

ey: monkey money

ay: Sunday Saturday Friday

音标对比: [i:] [ɪ]

seat sit

beat bit

sheep ship

Practice pronunciation by reading the following sentences.

No sweet without sweat. (先苦后甜。)

A friend in need is a friend indeed. (患难见真情。)

Easy come, easy go. (易得易失。)

Business is business. (公事公办。)

It is no use crying over spilt milk. (木已成舟, 悔之无益。)

I see a bee in the tree.

The host team beat the guest team.

He eats much meat in each meal.

Jim has a lovely little sister.

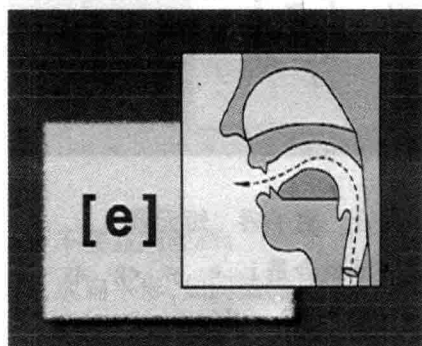
We had a dish of fish for dinner.

[e]的发音方法:

Step 1:舌尖轻抵下齿;

Step 2:舌前部抬高,但不接触硬腭;

Step 3:上下齿间约能放下一个中指。



音标特征:前元音 半高音 不圆唇 短元音

发[e]这个音的字母和字母组合是 e a ea

e:egg bell desk leg pet

a:anytime any many

ea:bread head breakfast

音标对比:[ɪ] [e]

sit set

lift left

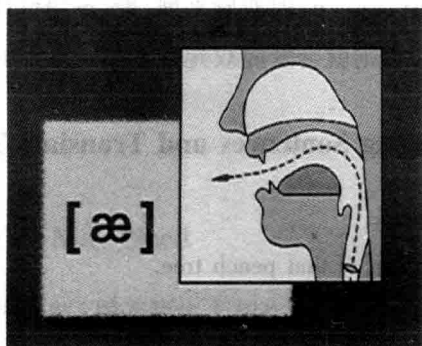
did dead

[æ]的发音方法:

Step 1:舌尖轻抵下齿;

Step 2:舌前部抬高,舌高略低于[e];

Step 3:嘴的开口度比[e]大,上下齿之间约能放下一个食指加一个中指。



音标特征:前元音 低舌音 不圆唇 短元音

发[æ]这个音的字母是 a

a: dad cap bad apple flag hand rabbit black

音标对比: [e] [æ]

beg bag

met mat

bed bad

Practice pronunciation by reading the following sentences.

Two heads are better than one. (三个臭皮匠顶个诸葛亮。)

A friend without faults will never be found. (没有十全十美的朋友。)

Actions speak louder than words. (事实胜于雄辩。)

Every man has his faults. (金无足赤,人无完人。)

A bad beginning makes a bad ending. (不善始者不善终。)

She opened the window to get some fresh air.

We'd better learn French step by step.

It's a bad habit to smoke.

Larry is a handsome young man.

Sally is holding a black hat in her hand.

前元音小结:

英语中有四个前元音,即[i:] [ɪ] [e] [æ]。

发前元音时必须注意:

①舌尖要抵住下齿。

②舌前部向硬腭部分抬起。

③双唇不要收圆,发[i:] [ɪ] [e]时双唇平展,发[æ]时口形要张大,扁唇。

④唇形舌位保持不变,否则就会发成双元音。

II. Read the Following Sentences and Translate Them into Chinese.

1. Eat more fish, less meat.
2. There's a bee on the leaf of that peach tree.
3. Have a sweet dream.
4. These trees have been beaten by the breeze.
5. The telephone line is busy.
6. I'm a bit upset at his leaving early.
7. Let's keep in touch.
8. I left very early last night.
9. I shall never forget the lesson.
10. Don't stand in my way.

Section 2 Mini Communications for Daily Use

I. Mini Talk

1. A: My name is Andy Zhou.
B: How do you do, Mr. Zhou? Glad to meet you.
A: Nice to meet you, too.
2. A: May I introduce myself? I'm Robert Jones.
B: Mr. Jones, it's a pleasure to see you. I'm Li Yonghui.
A: Pleased to see you. Just call me Robert.
3. A: Fancy meeting you here! Haven't seen you for a long time.
B: Hey, buddy^[1]. What a surprise! How's everything?
A: Same as usual, except I've got married.
B: Wow! Congratulations!
4. A: Hey, Jerry. I'd like you to meet my friend, Jane.
B: Hello, Jane. Nice to see you. I'm Jerry, a freshman majoring in advertisement

design.

A: Nice to meet you Jerry. Long heard of you!

Note

[1] buddy 老兄, 伙伴

II. Expressions You May Need

1. How do you do? 你好? (用于陌生人初次见面)
2. How are you doing? 你好吗? (用于熟人之间)
3. Getting by. / Just so so. 还过得去。/ 马马虎虎。
4. May I know your name, please? 能告诉我您的名字吗?
5. How do I address you? 请问怎么称呼您?
6. Please allow me to introduce myself. I'm... 请允许我自我介绍一下, 我叫……
7. It's an honor to meet you. 能见到你, 我很荣幸。
8. Long heard of you! 久仰大名! / 早就听说过你!
9. Long time no see. 好久不见。
10. What brings you here? 哪阵风把你吹来了?

III. Practice Makes Perfect: Complete the Following Dialogues.

Dialogue 1

A: _____? (你好?)

B: How do you do? I am Bill. _____ (很高兴认识你。)

_____? (请问怎么称呼您?)

A: Sure, my name is Lily Zhou. Glad to meet you, Bill. _____! (久仰大名!)

Dialogue 2

A: Hi, Bill. _____ (好久不见。) _____? (你好吗?)

B: _____ (还好。) Thanks. How about you?

A: _____ (不太好。/ 有点糟糕。) I have had a bad cold for 3 days.

Dialogue 3

A: Allen, may I introduce you to Lydia? The chief of HR department. You don't know each other, _____?

B: No. I've not had the pleasure of _____.

C: How do you do? Allen. I'm pleased to meet you.

B: _____?

A: Shall we sit down and have something to drink first?

C: Good idea.

Section 3 Talking Around Your Major

I . Professional Dialogues



Dialogue 1

interviewer: Nice to meet you, Miss Liu.

interviewee: Nice to meet you, too, Mr. Roger. Thank you for giving me a chance to meet you here.

interviewer: May I ask about your educational background?

interviewee: I graduated from Tianjin Coastal Polytechnic. I majored in advertisement design.

interviewer: What courses have you learned?

interviewee: The main courses I have completed are painting, computer graphic,

advertising management, strategic planning, advertising law and spoken English.

interviewer: Which course is your favorite?

interviewee: Strategic planning is one of my favorite courses. In the class, I saw a lot of examples of creative advertisements. The teacher gave us a lot of trainings to inspire our creativity.

interviewer: Creativity is the most important in advertising planning.

interviewee: Yours is an ads company and I majored in this field. I'd like to practice what I have learned in my contribution to your company.

interviewer: What is your performance at your college? Did you get any honors or awards?

interviewee: Actually I did well at school. I won college scholarship twice and the third prize in National Drawing Contest in 2011. Besides, I was in charge of a drawing club at my college.

interviewer: Very impressive. What kind of person do you think you are?

interviewee: Generally speaking, I'm an enthusiastic and open-minded person. And I'm also cooperative and efficient.

interviewer: Well, you seem quite confident and ambitious. Are you ready to receive this challenging position as an ads designer? I will contact you in a few days to tell you our decision.

interviewee: Yes. I'm ready. Thank you so much.



Dialogue 2

interviewer: How are you, Mr. Zhou. Nice meeting you again. Please have a seat.

interviewee: Thank you, Mr. Roger.

interviewer: To be frank, I was deeply impressed by your words in the previous interview. Now let's go over the main details before signing the contract.

First of all, how long do you plan to stay with our company, if hired?

interviewee: I won't leave as long as I have the opportunity to give full play to my skills.

interviewer: May I ask what is your expected salary?

interviewee: From what I've learned, I require a yearly salary of \$ 11,000 to begin with.

interviewer: We are satisfied with your qualification. However, as you don't have any working experience, we can only offer \$9,500 as the starting salary, which is paid monthly.

interviewee: Never mind. I prefer to learn more in this field.

interviewer: After three months' probation period, we will pay a 30% rise to your monthly salary.

interviewee: Very good offer. May I ask about the benefits?

interviewer: You'll be covered by our medical plan while on duty. Ten days paid vacation is offered after one year of service. Moreover, overtime work is paid at one and a half times the standard rate.

interviewee: I accept.

interviewer: Now, let's go through some necessary procedures. Please sign here, then you can start work from tomorrow. For more information, Mr. Blake in Human Resources Department will be helpful.

II. Vocabulary

educational [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃənəl] *adj.* 教育(方面)的

graphic [ˈɡræfɪk] *adj.* 图解的; 图表的

advertisement [ədˈvɜːtɪsmənt] *n.* 广告; 宣传

strategic [strəˈtiːdʒɪk] *adj.* 策略的