

A vertical collage of images. It features several solid color bars: two red bars, one orange bar, one green bar, and one black bar. Interspersed among these are photographs of people at a party. From top to bottom, the visible elements are: a red bar, a small photo of a woman's face, an orange bar, a photo of a woman in a red top, a green bar, a photo of a woman laughing and holding a drink, a black bar, a photo of a woman holding a drink, and a photo of a man smiling.

英语口语大全——留学英语

西北工業大學出版社

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Fluency in Spoken English: International Student's English

英语口语大全——留学英语

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【内容简介】 本书为成功申请到欧美大学的且迫切需要英语口语训练的大中学生编写,内容包括机场探路、老乡见老乡、报到注册、找房租房、诊所就医、学业中心、教育费用、学业评价与规划等 20 个会话场景(单元)。每个单元由 3 个经典对话、语言点注释以及文化点广场组成,所有的英文内容都有汉语译文对照。

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前言

随着我国大学生以及中学生出国留学的持续升温,成功申请到欧美大学的出国留学生迫切需要英语口语训练,这是他们进入欧美大学留学成功最关键的一步,也密切关系到他们以后学业的成败。一本能够集欧美大学英语最常用会话场景、语言点以及文化知识的小册子一定能为他们提高口头表达和交际能力提供很大的帮助。正是基于这个想法,我们编写了这本《英语口语大全——留学英语》,希望能够对这些即将要出国的留学生有所裨益。

全书共分为 Asking for Directions at the Airport(机场探路)、Meeting a Fellow Country Man(老乡见老乡)、Checking and Registering(报到注册)、Looking for and Renting an Apartment(找房租房)、Seeing a Doctor in a Clinic(诊所就医)、The Study Center(学业中心)、The University Library and IT Service(大学图书馆与信息服务)、Dealing with Classmates and Roommates(与同学和舍友打交道)、The Student Union and Association Activities(学生会和协会活动)、Buying Books(购书)、Computer Room(计算机房)、Student Clubs and Organizations(社交团体)、Part-Time Jobs(兼职工作)、Restaurants and Dining Halls(餐馆和食堂饮食)、At the Laundry(在洗衣店)、Sports Activities(体育活动)、Cooperation of Western and Eastern Cultures(中西文化融合)、Style of Study(学习方法)、Cost of Education(教育费用)、Study Evaluation and Planning(学业评价与规划)等 20 个会话场





景,每个场景单列为1个单元,共20个单元。每个单元由3个经典对话、语言点注释以及文化点广场构成。为了让使用者能够更为方便、快捷地使用本书,所有的英文内容都有汉语译文对照,对话部分还通过语言点注释和文化点广场对重要的语言点和文化背景知识做了详尽的解释和说明。

本书的编写方式适合出国留学大、中学生的口语应用特点,这极大地提高了本书的实用性和参考性。书中的对话贴近实际,易于模仿,能够在较短的时间内使学习者的交际水平得到提高,所选择的语言点注释以及文化点广场也都是各个交际场景中最具代表性的。此外,中英文对照的编写方式,很大程度上也降低了学习和使用的难度。

本书配有MP3听力光盘1张,由美国犹他州专家Julie Monson和David Monson等人朗读,音质清晰饱满、语调自然、发音纯正,相信会对读者的英语口语和语音语调水平的提高有很大的帮助。

《英语口语大全》丛书主编由西安外国语大学国际学院副院长吴耀武副教授担任,负责全套丛书的整体规划和写作体例,并统稿和审稿。本册《留学英语》由西安工业大学外语学院黄焕乃教授主持编写。

本书在编写过程中参阅了有关材料,力求达到通俗、易懂、全面、实用。虽经精心编写,但因水平等条件所限,书中或有不妥与疏漏之处,敬请读者不吝赐教,我们将会认真处理您的意见和建议,以期再版时更正相关内容。

本书在出版过程中得到西北工业大学出版社李东红等编辑的大力协助,丛书其他分册的编者也与我们互通有无、共同进步,谨在此一并表示感谢!

编者



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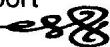
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Unit 1 Asking for Directions at the Airport



机场探路

Situational Dialogue 1

Wayne (male): tourist; Sandy (male): clerk

Wayne: Excuse me, sir, where is the tourist information?

Sandy: Go straight, it is right by the entrance and you won't miss it.

Wayne: Thank you. By the way, is there an airport bus to the city?

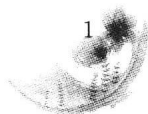
Sandy: Yes, of course, the airport bus is parked in the east square and it will take you to the city centre.

Wayne: Is there a hotel which costs less than 50 dollars a night in the city centre?

Sandy: Yes, the Blue Sea Hotel is very comfortable and it will cost 30 dollars for a single room for a night.

Wayne: Where can I find the Blue Sea Hotel?

Sandy: You can take an airport bus and get off at the No 7 Street, then change to the No 16 Bus until the last second stop and you will find the Blue Sea Hotel.





Wayne: That is so kind of you. Thanks a lot.

Sandy: You are welcome.



1. Tourist information is a centre for all the tourists to get the information that they need during their journey. They have specially adapted access for the disabled and staff are always on hand to assist. Information on access to the attractions events and activities is available.

游客信息咨询中心

2. Entrance: a door, gate etc, that you go through to enter a place

入口



韦恩: 打扰了, 先生, 请问旅游咨询中心在哪里?

山迪: 顺着入口一直往前, 你就会发现的。

韦恩: 谢谢你, 顺便问一下, 是否有机场巴士可到市区?

山迪: 当然有, 就停在东广场, 坐它就可以去市中心。

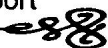
韦恩: 市中心是否有每晚花费在 50 美元以下的饭店?

山迪: 有, 蓝海饭店就很舒服, 单间每晚 30 美元。

韦恩: 在哪里才能找到蓝海饭店?

山迪: 你可以乘坐机场大巴到 7 号大街下车, 再换乘 16 路车到倒数第二站你就会找到蓝海饭店。





韦恩：你真是太好了，谢谢你。

山迪：不用谢！

Cultural Square

Travel rules of etiquette in the U. S. are also diverse. The pecking order of the car will change as a result of the different drivers. If you are in a taxi, the co-pilot position is the most humble, but when the driver is a friend, the location will be the most respected place. The right-rear seat is the respected place in most cases. The United States travel etiquette differs greatly from China. In the U. S. men in the taxi always open the right rear door for ladies, and let her enter first, and then go around to the left of the entry then open the door for himself, as an expression of respect for the ladies. These Chinese men open the right rear door, let the ladies enter first, and then enter into the car from the same door.

美国乘车礼仪的规则也是变化多样的。车内座位的尊卑顺序也会因驾驶员的变化而变化，假如是出租车，则副驾驶位置是最卑的，而当驾驶员是友人的情况下该位置却是最尊位。而右后方座位则在绝大多数情况下是尊位。美国乘车礼仪与中国不同，美国男士在乘出租车时总是先为女士打开右后车门，让其先进入，而后自己再绕到左边打开车门进入，以此表达对女士的尊敬。这与中国男士打开右后车门后，先让女士进入，而后自己再从同一门进入是不同的。





Situational Dialogue 2

Robert (male): a new comer; Paddy (male): clerk

Robert: How do you do? Nice to meet you here.

Paddy: Nice to meet you too. What can I do for you?

Robert: Excuse me, sir. How can I get to the city of Los Angeles from the airport?

Paddy: You can take a taxi or an airport shuttle.

Robert: How much will it cost for each?

Paddy: If you are in a hurry, you had better take a taxi. It probably will cost you \$50. However, it is free of charge if you take an airport shuttle.

Robert: Could I share a taxi with someone else?

Paddy: It all depends. But you would need to decide which bus line you should take before you get on the bus.

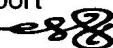
Robert: Which bus should I take if I want to go to Chinatown?

Paddy: Let me check it for you. According to the route map, you had better take an airport shuttle to Los Angeles Union Station and walk to Chinatown.

Robert: Thank you so much. See you later.

Paddy: See you.





1. Airport shuttle is a bus that makes regular short journeys between two places.

机场大巴

2. Urgent: very important and needing to be dealt with immediately

紧急的, 紧迫的

3. Free of charge: something that is free of charge does not cost you any money

免费的

4. It all depends.

看情况而定。

5. Check: to do something in order to find out whether something really is correct, true, or in good condition

检查, 核查, 核对

6. Share: to have or use something with other people

分享, 共享

7. Route map: a map that shows the correct route that we are going

路线图

Chinese Version

罗伯特: 你好, 很高兴见到你。





培迪:很高兴见到你,我能为你做些什么?

罗伯特:打扰了,先生,请问我怎么从机场到洛杉矶市区?

培迪:您可以坐出租车或者机场大巴。

罗伯特:这两种方式花费各是多少?

培迪:如果你很急的话,你最好做出租。但要花 50 美元。可是如果你乘坐机场大巴的话却是免费的。

罗伯特:那我可以和别人共乘一个出租吗?

培迪:这得看情况而定。先生,你最好决定在你上车之前你应该做哪一趟车?

罗伯特:如果我想去中国城我该坐哪一趟车?

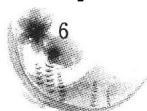
培迪:我帮您查一下。根据路线图,您最好坐机场大巴到洛杉矶火车总站,然后步行到中国城。

罗伯特:太谢谢你了,再见。

培迪:再见。

Cultural Square

Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States with a population of 13.8 million. It is also the largest city in the state of California and the Western United States. Los Angeles was founded by Spanish governor Felipe de Neve on September 4, 1781. It became a part of Mexico in 1821, following its independence from Spain. In 1848, at the end of the Mexican-American War, Los Angeles and the rest of California were purchased as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thereby becoming part of the United States. Los Angeles was incorporated as a municipality on April 4, 1850, five months





before California achieved statehood. Los Angeles is also the seat of Los Angeles County, the most populated and one of the most multicultural counties in the United States. The city's inhabitants are referred to as "Angelinos".

In everyday English, Chinatown stands for China. Chinatown is the old way of Cantonese expression for China. Chinatown lies in many places around the world. We can find many Chinatowns throughout the United States, for example, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington and so on. In Washington, the United States has the largest arch in the Chinatown.

洛杉矶是美国有着 1380 万人口的第二大城市。也是加利福尼亚州和美国西部最大的城市。洛杉矶由西班牙总督建立于 1781 年 9 月 4 日。它在 1821 年从西班牙独立之后,成为墨西哥的一部分。1848 年,在美墨战争结束后,洛杉矶和加州为《瓜达卢佩伊达尔戈条约》的一部分,从而成为美国的一部分。洛杉矶 1850 年 4 月 4 日作为市注册成立,比加利福尼亚州成立早 5 个月。洛杉矶也是洛杉矶县,美国人口最多和最多元文化的县之一。这个城市的居民被称为“洛杉矶人”。

Chinatown 在日常英语中,代表中国城的意思。唐人街是老式的广东人说法,在世界各地很多地方都有。美国各地都有,例如,纽约、费城、旧金山、洛杉矶、华盛顿等。在美国首都华盛顿,有全美国中国城内最大的牌坊。

Situational Dialogue 3

Mark (male): a tourist; Kelly (female) a clerk





Mark: Excuse me, ma'am. Do you know where baggage claim is?

Kelly: It's over there. Go straight on until you get to the immigration and then turn right, and you will see a store, walk across from the store and you will find the baggage claim.

Mark: By the way, what time does the first bus to Boston leave?

Kelly: It usually leaves at 6:30 every morning and it usually runs every 15 minutes.

Mark: Is it a direct bus to Boston?

Kelly: Yes.

Mark: What platform does the bus leave from?

Kelly: The bus leaves from No 2 platform. You may have a further consultation after you get your baggage. I hope you have a good trip.

Mark: Thank you so much. See you.

Kelly: See you.



1. Baggage claim: the baggage claim area is an airport terminology that describes the area of an airport terminal where one claims checked-in baggage after disembarking from an airline flight

行李提领处

2. Immigration: the place at an airport, sea port etc. where officials check the documents of everyone entering





the country

入境处

3. Platform: the raised place beside a railway track where you get on and off a train in a station

站台

4. Consultation: a discussion in which people who are affected by or involved in something can give their opinions

咨询

5. Baggage: the cases, bags, boxes etc. carried by someone who is traveling

行李



马克:打扰一下,请问你知道在哪儿领行李吗?

凯利:就在那边。一直往前走到入境处然后向右拐,你就会看到一个商店,经过商店你就会发现行李处。

马克:顺便问一下,第一班去波士顿的车什么时间开出呢?

凯利:通常每天早上六点半发车,而且每隔 15 分钟发一趟车。

马克:这是直达车吗?

凯利:是的,当然是。

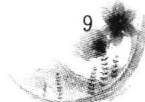
马克:这班车从哪个站台开出呢?

凯利:这班车在 2 号站台发车。你拿到行李后可以再咨询一下。

祝你旅途愉快!

马克:谢谢你,再见。

凯利:再见。





Cultural Square

In the U. S. , regardless of who that other people will help, they will say “thank you”, even if the President of the deal is not an exception. In the mall, shop assistant’s face is always piled with smiles, when customers enter, they will initiatively come forward, and ask “Can I help you?”. When customers pay, they will smile with thanks. Similarly, the customer who received merchandise will give repeated thanks.

Americans are kind and polite to their family members, not only between husband and wife that, but also between parents and children, they often speak with “please” and “thank you”, so that children will naturally develop a good habit of politeness.

在美国,不论什么人得到别人的帮助时都会说一声“谢谢”,即使总统对待者也不例外。在商场里,售货员的脸上总是堆着笑容,当顾客进门时,他们会主动迎上来,问一声“我可以帮助你吗?”当顾客付款时,他们会微笑着道谢。同样,顾客接过商品时也会反复道谢。美国人在一家人之间也是客气话不离口,不仅夫妻之间如此,对小孩子说话也常带“请”和“谢谢”,这样,孩子便自然地养成了讲礼貌的好习惯。

