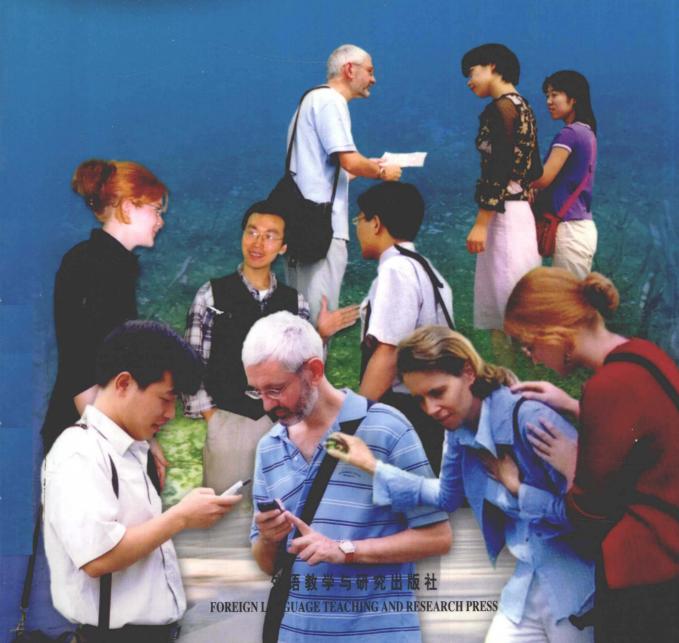


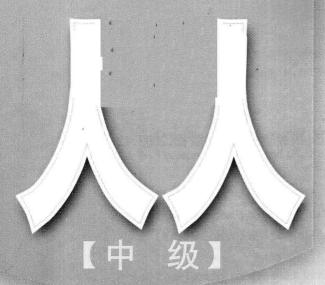
山东省英语口语等级证书培训及考试指定教材

SPEAK UP the tensor of the second se

山东版

侯毅凌 主编 梁 泓 易 焱 编写 张彩霞 张玉梅 审订





山东省英语口语等级证书培训及考试指定教材

SPEAK UP

说三量

山东版

侯毅凌 主编

张彩霞

梁 泓 易 焱 编写

张玉梅 审订



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

人人说英语(山东版)中级/侯毅凌主编.一北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2003.12

ISBN 7-5600-3885-9

I. 人··· Ⅱ. 侯··· Ⅲ. 英语—口语—教材 Ⅳ. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 107646 号

人人说英语 (山东版)

中级

侯毅凌 主编

梁 泓 易 焱 编写

张彩霞 张玉梅 审订

责任编辑: 余子龙

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: http://www.fltrp.com

印 刷: 北京大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 10

版 次: 2004年4月第1版 2004年4月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-3885-9/G·1933

定 价: 34.90元(书配磁带 2 盒)

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

前言

中国对外开放的深度和广度前所未有,中西文化交流日益频繁,走出去的中国人和走进来的外国人越来越多,因而对外交流的语言环境大大改善,再加上中国申 奥成功,更是掀起了全民学外语的高潮。

本套教材以提高口语的实际运用能力为目的,突出典型场景的典型句型,兼顾情景与语言功能,采用生活化的语言,具有很强的实用性。本套教材具有以下特点:

对象明确 面向包括学生在内的全体社会成员。其中,预备级面向具有相当于初中英语水平的学习者;初级面向具有相当于高中英语水平的学习者;中级面向具有相当于大学低年级英语水平的学习者。

实用性强 这套书的对象和目的决定了它以实用性为最根本的特点。本套书的场景设计主要是外国人在中国可能与中国人发生的真实情形,因而实际操作性极强。同时,本套书重在提高真实语言交流中的口语实际应用能力,因此,没有对语法规则做出详细解释。

典型场景的典型句型 本套书所选择的场景和语言都是实际应用中相当典型的,并尽可能不掺入过于特殊、过于个人化的表达, 去除戏剧性的成分, 提供学习者在实际运用中最需要的语言, 使他们获得认同感。

兼顾情景与语言功能 本套书中既涵盖了实际应用中的主要情景(如:在机场、在旅馆),也包含了语言表达的主要功能(如:表示感谢、发表意见),涉及到现实交流中的方方面面。此外,书中涉及的场合既有社交的(如:参加聚会),也有日常的(如:平时见面打招呼)。

采用生活化的语言 本套书中的对话和句型所使用的语言比较生活化,力求自然,但同时又是社交性的,不用俚语以避免俚俗化。这是符合与外国人交流的实际需要的。

注重交流中的文化差异 对英语国家文化的尊重与了解对于正确、恰当地运用 英语交流,具有重要意义。因此,本书中的对话尽可能地体现英语国家的风俗习惯 以及中外差异,以避免实际交流中可能由此出现的误会。

预备级:

简单的日常交际中使用的最基本用语。

包括30个单元,每个单元由若干段两人问答和相应注释及词汇组成。其中的主干即问答部分选取了交际中最典型而且相对简单的表达法,经常是一问一答或者一问多答的形式,既为学习者免除了不必要的干扰,又为灵活变通的表达提供了充足的语料。

学习不同场景和功能中的最基本表达方式,通过模仿练习,能够进行简单交际。

初级:

在预备级简单问答的基础上扩展的情景对话,有一定的社交性。

在每个单元开头,突出典型场景的典型句型。 主体部分的三组对话,是对该单元的场景或功能不同侧面的表达。同时书中还对典型句型的运用作了必要的注释说明。补充常用语,也是典型场景中的典型语句,旨在丰富学习者的语言,使其表达更充分。此外,对话体现了英语文化中的某些语言习惯以及中外差异,有利于避免不必要的误会,也有助于学习者运用最符合英语习惯的表达。

学习各种常见情景和功能的基本表达方式,掌握一定的典型句型,能够进行具 有一定社交性的对话。

中级:

在扩展前面两书中所涉及的情景及功能的基础上, 突出话题性, 力求涉及社会 生活的多个方面。

对话得到相当的扩展,并在课后设计了一些口语替换练习,以提高学习者对所学句型的灵活运用能力,培养对语言的敏感度。有关话题的短文为学习者提供了谈话的框架、材料和词汇,使其能进行深入的交流。

进一步学习各种情景和功能的多种典型表达,并能够对一些话题展开深入的 交谈。

北京外国语大学 侯毅凌 2003年8月20日

Contents 目录

Unit 1 Dining Out 外出用餐 ·······	1
Unit 2 Travel 旅游 ······ 1	2
Unit 3 Transportation 交通 ······ 2	23
Unit 4 Health Care 健康 ······ 3	5
Unit 5 Entertainment 娱乐 ······ 4	-6
Unit 6 Leisure Activities 休闲活动 ······ 5	5
Unit 7 Shopping 购物 ······ 6	5
Unit 8 Sports 体育运动 ······ 7	7
Unit 9 Learning 学习······ 8	9
Unit10 Holidays and Festivals 节假日 ······ 10	1
Unit11 Lifestyle 生活方式 ······· 11	2
Unit12 Customs and Misunderstandings 习俗和误会 ······ 12	3
Shandong Overview 山东省概况 ······ 13	3
附录 1 商场购物行业词汇和句子	4
附录 2 餐馆饭店行业词汇和句子 ························· 14	8



Dining Out

外出用餐

By the end of this unit you will be able to

invite foreign friends to dinner

attend foreign customers in a restaurant

order food in a restaurant

talk about likes and dislikes

make suggestions

attend foreign customers in a restaurant

在餐厅为外国客人服务

在餐厅点菜

讨论喜好

Key lines of the unit

① Do you want to go out for dinner?

Where would you like to go?

3 How about Sichuan food? I love Sichuan food, but I don't really feel like it today.

I know a nice *jiaozi* restaurant nearby
 —they have a good choice of filling.

• Why don't we have the three-course dinner special?

May I take your order?
Yes, I'll have the set menu, please.

Anything else?
No, thanks. I'm full.

3 Waiter, can we have the bill, please?

Have you enjoyed the food? Yes, it was very good.

Thanks for the dinner. It was delicious.

你想出去吃饭吗?

你想去哪里?

川菜如何?

我喜欢川菜,但今天我不太想吃。

我知道附近有一家不错的饺子馆 —— 可选 择的馅儿很多。

我们点有三道菜的特价晚餐怎么样?

您可以点菜了吗?

可以,请给我来一份套餐。

还想吃点儿别的吗?

不了,谢谢,我吃饱了。

服务员,请给我们结账。

吃得满意吗?

很好。

谢谢你请我吃晚餐, 味道很好。

Conversation

Jack and Yang Yang are planning to go out for dinner.

杰克和杨洋正在讨论去哪里吃晚餐。

Jack: Say, do you want to go out for dinner tonight?

Yang Yang: Sure, where would you like to go? Jack: Well, how about Sichuan food?

Yang Yang: I love Sichuan food, but I don't really feel like it today.

Jack: So what do you have in mind? Yang Yang: Hmm. Have you ever had *jiaozi*? Jack: Jiaozi? I don't know what that is.

Yang Yang: Well, it's a sort of dumpling, very traditional Chinese food.

Jack: I don't think I ever had it before but I would certainly like to try.

Yang Yang: I know a nice jiaozi restaurant nearby—they have a good choice of filling.

Jack: Sounds good. Let's go.

杰克: 嘿,今晚想出去吃饭吗? 杨洋: 当然想啦,你想去哪里? 杰克: 嗯,吃川菜怎么样?

杨洋: 我喜欢川菜,但今天我不太想吃。

杰克: 那你有什么主意? 杨洋: 嗯,你吃过饺子吗?

杰克: 饺子? 我不知道饺子是什么。

杨洋: 嗯,就是一种面皮里包着馅儿的

中国传统食品。

杰克: 我好像以前没吃过,但我很想尝一下。

杨洋: 我知道附近有一家不错的饺子馆——可选择的馅儿很多。

杰克: 听起来不错,就去那儿吧!

Notes

say 常放在句首,引起他人的注意,还可以用 so。

这是熟人间较随意的说法。

feel like 想要某物或想做某事

I feel like a cup of coffee. (我想喝杯咖啡。)

Do you feel like going out for a walk? (你想出去散散

步吗?)

What do you have in

mind?

你有什么想法/建议?用于询问他人的意见。

What sort of apartment do you have in mind? (你想要

什么样的公寓?)

traditional Chinese food 传统的中国食品

a good / wide choice of... 可供选择的……很多

a good / wide choice of dishes / movies / colors:

可供选择的菜肴/电影/颜色很多

Conversation

Anna and Albert are in a Western-style restaurant.

安娜和艾伯特在一家西餐馆。

Waitress: Good evening.

Anna: Good evening. A table for two, please.

Waitress: Smoking or non-smoking?

Albert: Non-smoking.

Waitress: This way, please. Is this table all right?

Anna: Fine, thank you.

Waitress: (Gives them menus) We have the set menu, and you can also choose

from the a la carte. I'll be with you in a moment. (Anna and Wang Ming are reading the menu.)

Anna: You know what, I'm not very good at ordering.

Albert: Me neither. I never know what to choose in a restaurant. To tell you the

truth, I was actually hoping you could recommend something.

Anna: Why don't we make things easier and have the three-course dinner

special?

Albert: That's a good idea.

女服务员: 晚上好。

安娜: 晚上好,我们两位。

女服务员: 请问你们要坐吸烟区还是非吸烟

区?

艾伯特: 非吸烟区。

女服务员: 请这边走。这张桌子可以吗?

安娜: 行,谢谢!

女服务员: (递过菜单)我们这儿有套餐,您也可以照菜单点。我一会儿再过来。

(安娜和王明在看菜单。)

安娜: 要知道,我可不太会点菜。

艾伯特: 我也是,我在餐馆从来就不知道该点什么菜。老实说,本来我还希望

你能推荐点儿什么呢。

安娜: 我们点有三道菜的特价晚餐怎么样?

艾伯特: 好主意。

Notes

A table for two. 我们一共两位。

如果你想询问客人一共几位,可以说 How many in your party?

这儿的 party 指的是 "一群人"。

Is this table all right? 这张桌子行吗?

还可以说 Will this table do?

I'll be with you in a

我过一会儿再过来。

moment.

服务员把菜单给客人之后会离开一会儿,这样客人可以商量

要点哪些菜。

in a moment: 一会儿, 马上

set menu

套餐

通常有三道菜: starter / appetizer (开胃菜), main course (主

菜), dessert (甜点), 配有咖啡或茶。

a la carte

照菜单点菜

to tell (you) the truth

老实说

常用于口语中,表达你的真实想法或感受。

recommend

推荐

Can you recommend a good restaurant? (你能推荐一家好餐

馆吗?)

a three-course dinner

一款三道菜的特价晚餐

special

course: 一道菜

They offer a two-course lunch for \$4.99. (他们推出一款包括

两道菜的午餐,价格是4.99美元。)

Conversation

A customer is ordering food.

顾客正在点菜。

Waiter:

May I take your order, sir?

Customer:

Yes, I'll have the set menu, please.

Waiter:

For your starter?

Customer:

Soup of the day, please.

Waiter:

And for the main course?

Customer:

I'll have steak.

Waiter:

How would you like that cooked? Rare, medium, or well-done?

Customer:

Medium.

Waiter:

And for dessert?

Customer:

I'd like the chocolate mousse.

Waiter:

Anything to drink?

Customer:

A Coke, please.

Waiter:

All right. Let me know if you

need anything else.

Customer:

Thanks.

服务员: 顾客:

先生,您可以点菜了吗? 可以,请给我来一份套餐。

服务员:

开胃菜点什么?

顾客:

就要今日例汤好了。



服务员: 主菜呢? 顾客: 来牛排吧。

服务员: 要几分熟的? 嫩一点的、适中的、还是老一点的?

顾客: 适中的。 服务员: 甜点要什么? 顾客: 巧克力奶油冻。

服务员: 您要喝点儿什么? 顾客: 来杯可乐。

服务员: 好的,如果您还需要什么请随时叫我。

顾客: 谢谢!

Notes

For your starter? 开胃菜点什么?

服务员在询问顾客想点些什么的时候,可以说 What would

you like?

Soup of the day, 就要今日例汤好了。

please. 说明自己想点的东西,可以说 I'd like... 或 I'll have...,还

可以像这位顾客那样,用省略的说法。

How would you like that (牛排) 您想要几分熟的?

cooked? 顾客点烤牛肉的时候,侍者会询问顾客喜欢嫩一点的、适中

的、还是老一点的,也就是 rare, medium 和 well-done。

Let me know... 告诉我……

相当于Tell me...

Please let me know if you need any help. (如果你需要帮助就

请告诉我。)

Conversation

Paul and Li Ming are almost done with their meal.

保罗和李明快吃完饭了。

Paul: Do you often eat out? Yeah, very often.

Paul: Really?

Li Ming: Well, mostly for business. In fact, I'm sick and tired of restaurant food.

Sometimes I just want a home-cooked meal.

(They have finished their meal.)

Li Ming: Anything else?
Paul: No, thanks. I'm full.

Li Ming: Then I'll ask for the bill. Waiter, can we have the bill, please?

Waiter: Here's your bill. Have you enjoyed the food?

Paul: Yes, it was very good. Li Ming: Do you take credit card?

Waiter: Certainly, sir. Just one moment.

Paul: Do we need to tip?

Li Ming: No, tipping is not a common practice in China.

Paul: Thanks for the dinner. It was delicious.

Li Ming: My pleasure.

保罗: 你经常在外面吃饭吗?

李明: 是的,经常的。

保罗: 真的吗?

李明: 嗯,大多是公事应酬。实际上餐馆

里的菜我都吃腻了,有时候我只想

吃家里做的菜。 (他们已用完餐。)

李明: 还想吃点儿别的吗? 保罗: 不了,谢谢,我饱了。

李明: 那么我就结账了。服务员,请给我们结账。

服务员: 您的账单,先生。吃得满意吗?

保罗: 很好。

李明: 可以用信用卡吗? 服务员: 当然可以,请稍等。 保罗: 我们需要付小费吗?

李明: 不需要,在中国通常不用付小费。 保罗: 谢谢你请我吃晚餐,味道很好。

李明: 别客气。

Notes

done with 做完某件事情或用完某样东西

Are you done with that pen? (那支笔你用完了吗?)

eat out 在外面吃饭

in fact 其实,事实上

I'm sick and tired of 餐馆里的菜我都吃腻了。

restaurant food. sick 和 tired 在这里都表示"厌烦的",两词连用表示强调。

Anything else? 还想吃点儿别的吗?

这种说法常用于口语中。服务员在点菜快结束时,会问Would you like anything else?如果还需要其他东西,可以说

Yes, please. I'd like ...;

如果不需要其他东西了,可以说 No, thank you.

That'll be all. / I'm full.

Then I'll ask for the bill.

那么我就结账了。

bill: 账单

一般在出去吃饭之前大家会约定谁来付账。如果你请客,可以说 It's on me 或 It's my treat。不特别说明的时候大家会各

付各的,也就是go Dutch或split the bill。

common practice

惯例

Cultural background

A tip shows that the customer is pleased with the service. 小费表明顾客对服务满意。

In many foreign countries, tipping is common in places like restaurants, airports, hotels, and hair salons. A tip is a small amount of money given to someone who provides a service for you. It shows that the customer is pleased with the service. Tipping is optional, but tips of about 10-15% are usually given to taxi drivers, waiters and waitresses (if no service charge has been added to your bill), barbers, and hairdressers. Tips are also given to hotel staff, airport and railway porters (if they carry your luggage). There is no tipping in shops, cinemas, theatres, cafeterias or fast-food restaurants.

在许多国家,人们常常在餐馆、机场、酒店和发廊等处付小费。顾客付给向他们提供服务的人数额不大的小费,表明对服务满意。小费不是必需的,但一般人们会付给出租车司机、餐馆服务员(如果账单没有包含服务费)和理发师10—15%的小费。酒店的职员、机场和火车站的搬运工(如果他们帮你拿行李)也会得到小费。但在商店、电影院、剧院、自助餐厅和快餐店等处不必付小费。

Chinese menus can sometimes be confusing to foreign visitors. 中餐的菜单有时会让外国游客感到很迷惑。

Chinese menus can sometimes be very confusing. When helping a foreign visitor select dishes, you usually need to explain the ingredients and cooking methods. Menus are often divided into sections to make them easier to follow — cold dishes, followed by meat dishes, such as pork, beef, chicken, duck, fish and seafood, then vegetables, soup, and finally rice and noodles. After making clear what's in a dish, you then need to explain how it is cooked — steamed, fried, braised, boiled or roasted. Besides, it generally also helps to explain the different ways of preparing food, for example, diced, sliced, shredded and minced. Sometimes you also need to give visitors an idea of how a dish tastes, for instance, whether it is sweet, sour or spicy. Now with all that you'll be able to describe exactly what each dish is! Take Peking Roast Duck for example. It is duck with a crispy skin, served with spring onion and a sweet sauce rolled in a kind of thin pancake.

中餐的菜单有时会让人看不懂。当你为外国游客点菜的时候,通常需要解释菜肴的原料和烹饪方法。为了方便点菜,菜单的编排通常是分门别类的——先是凉菜,接着是肉类,比如猪肉、牛肉、鸡、鸭、鱼和海鲜,然后是蔬菜和汤类,最后是主食。在说明一道菜的原料后,你还需要解释这道菜是怎么做的——蒸、炸、炖、煮、烤,以及菜是怎么切的,切成块、片、丝还是末。有时,你还需要说明菜的味道——比如是甜的、酸的还是辣的。说了这么多,现在你应该能够确切地介绍每道菜了吧!以北京烤鸭为例,它就是脆皮烤鸭加大葱和甜面酱卷在薄饼中食用的一道菜。

Notes

对……满意 be pleased with a small amount of 少量 provide a service 提供服务 service charge 服务费 overseas visitors 外国游客 confusing 令人迷惑的 divide into 分为…… followed by 接着是…… make clear 解释清楚 steamed, fried, braised, 蒸、炸、炖、煮、烤的 boiled or roast diced, sliced, shredded 切成块、片、丝、末的 and minced sweet, sour or spicy 甜的、酸的还是辣的 Peking Roast Duck 北京烤鸭

Activities

Work with a partner. You (A) ask your partner (B) questions about dining out and he / she answers. Then change your roles. The following sentences will give you some ideas as well as useful vocabulary and structures. 与同伴就外出吃饭一问一答,然后互换角色。下面的例句将给你一些启发,其中提供了有用的词汇和句型。

1. How about <u>Sichuan food</u> ? (Italian food / seafood)	I <u>love it</u> . (am crazy about it / can't stand it)
2. What's the restaurant like?	It's <u>nice and inexpensive</u> . (small but cozy / good but expensive)
3. How many in your party?	<u>Just two</u> . (Just two for the moment, but we're expecting more.)

- 4. I'm not sure what to choose. What do you recommend?
- 5. Which do you prefer, <u>coffee or tea?</u>
 (Coke or apple juice / Cantonese food or Sichuan food)
- 6. Have you enjoyed the food? (your meal / your dinner)
- 7. May I take your order?
 What would you like to order?
 Are you ready to order?
- 8. Anything to drink? Would you like anything to drink?
- 9. Have you ever had <u>jiaozi</u>? (moon cakes / sweet dumplings) Have you ever been to a <u>jiaozi</u> restaurant? (Cantonese / French)

<u>Toufu</u> with chili sauce is always a favorite with our customers. (Peking Roast Duck / shrimp dumpling)

Tea, please. (apple juice / Sichuan food)

Yes, it was <u>delicious</u>. (terrific / wonderful)

I'll have <u>the set menu</u>. I'd like <u>a mixed salad</u>. (roast beef / a vegetarian pizza)

<u>Coffee</u>, please. (orange juice / green tea)

No, never. Yes, I have.

Vocabulary

理发师
理发师
堂
信用卡
crisp)
Δ

expensive	[iks'pensiv]	a.	昂贵的,奢华的	
fast-food	['fa:stfu:d]	a.	供应快餐的	
fish and chips			炸鱼加炸土豆条	
green tea			绿茶	
hair salon			发廊	
hairdresser	['heəidresə(r)]	n.	(尤指为女子服务的) 高级理 发师	
hot	[hot]	a.	辣的, 辛辣的	
hot dog			热狗(一种中间夹热的熏红肠 并配有芥末、作料等的面包)	
ingredient	[in'grizdjent]	n.	(烹调的) 原料; 成分	
juice	[d ₃ u ₁ s]	n.	(水果、蔬菜、肉等的) 汁	
just a moment			请稍等一下	
luggage	['lngɪdʒ]	n.	行李(美国一般用 baggage)	
menu	['menjur]	n.	菜单	
method	[beθəm']	n.	方法, 办法	
mousse	[muːs]	n.	奶油冻(一种用泡沫状奶油 作配料制成并经冷冻或胶凝 的食品)	
neither	['naiðə(r)]	conj.	也不	
non-smoking	[npn'smaukiŋ]	a.	不准吸烟的	
noodle	['nuːdl]	n.	面条	
optional	[lene]qa']	a.	随意的,可选择的,非强制的	
pancake	['pænkeɪk]	n.	薄煎饼, 薄烤饼	
pizza	[ˈriːtsə]	n.	比萨饼	
provide	[prəʊˈvaɪd]	vt.	提供,给予	
sauce	[sics]	n.	沙司,调味汁,酱,佐料	
service	[sivise']	n.	服务	
shrimp	[frimp]	n.	虾, 小虾	
soup	[suːp]	n.	汤,羹	
special	['speʃəl]	n.	特价,特例	
spring onion			大葱	
stand	[stænd]	vt.	忍受	
steak	[steik]	n.	牛排	

terrible	['terəbl]	a.	厉害的,非常严重的;极度的
terrific	[təˈrɪfɪk]	a.	非常好的, 了不起的
tip	[tip]	n.	小费
		v.	给小费
toufu			豆腐
vegetable	['vedʒɪtəbl]	n.	蔬菜
vegetarian	[wedzi'teəriən]	a.	素的,没有肉类的
Western-style	['westən'starl]	a.	西式的, 西方风格的
wine	[wain]	n.	葡萄酒;酒