

高中英语口语

Practical English Conversation

For High School Students

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前 言

中共中央国务院《关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》(1999.6.13)一文中指出要“调整 and 改革课程体系、结构、内容，建立新的基础教育课程体系，试行国家课程、地方课程和学校课程。”在课程实施的过程中，首要问题是编出好的教材。本书是为校本课程(school-based curriculum 亦称“学校课程”)编写的英语会话教材。

本书的编者研读了国内外数十种口语教材，吸收了各家的长处，根据功能法(Functional Approach)教学原理，按交际功能将本书编为“介绍”、“问候”等十八个单元，每单元由以下五个部分组成：

I. Situational Dialogues 该部分图文并茂，提供对话范例，使学生在情景中深刻领会对话含义和有关功能语句的使用场合。

II. Notes and Cultural Background 提供与本单元语言功能有关的文化背景、礼仪知识及情景对话中的难点注释。

III. Useful Expressions 归纳相同类型的功能用语，旨在使学生接触更多相同类型的功能语句。

IV. Exercises 以多种形式出现，旨在使学生通过练习，提高语言表达能力。

V. Read and Talk 提供与本单元语言功能有关的阅读材料

(短文或对话),并提供讨论题。此项目旨在进一步拓宽学生在英美文化背景方面的知识面并使学生在较高的层面展开“说”的活动。

以上五个部分既相对独立,又相互联系,形成一个整体,使学习者接触真实情景中的语言,同时又注意拓宽学习者在语言和文化背景两方面的知识面,使学生不仅能“speak grammatically”又能“speak culturally”。

在 I. Situational Dialogues 中注出的生词词组,要求学生掌握,并可在附页 vocabulary 中查阅到。在 II、III、IV、V 部分中,也给予了词汇注释,这是为方便学生学习而设,没有归在附页 vocabulary 中,同时也不嫌重复出现。

本教材适合高一以上的中学生,同时也可作为有相当英语基础的成年读者的口语速成教材。

美国 Grove City College 的 William Donnelly 教授审阅了本教材并提出了有益的建议。江苏省锡山高级中学李宏钧老师为本书作了插图,唐菲女士在书稿编写过程中给予了帮助,在此,编者深表感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免会有纰缪之处。敬请同仁及读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2000 年 1 月

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UNIT ONE

Introduction



I. Situational Dialogues

1



A : Good morning, Dr. Long. I'd like to introduce my elder brother Peter to you. Peter, this is my English tutor, Dr. Long.

B : How do you do, Peter ?

C : How do you do, Dr. Long ? I've heard so much about

you.

B : Nothing bad, I hope.

C : No, of course not.

2



A : Tom, this is my friend Wang Li. He just arrived here from China last month. He is majoring in computer science. Wang Li, Tom is my roommate. We often play football together.

B : I'm glad to meet you. I hope you'll enjoy your course. Computer science is such a popular major.

C : Thank you. I think I'll like it. I've been interested in computers since I was a child.

B : That's good.

C : Well, I have to go to class now. I'm very glad to have seen you.

B : I hope we'll meet again. Good-bye.

C : Good-bye.

3



A : (*At a party where he doesn't know anyone*) Hello, my name is Jenny White.

B : Hi, I'm James Joes.

A : Do you know any people here ? I don't know a single per-

son.

B : Really ? Let me introduce you to some of my friends. Jenny White, please meet Maria Carlos. She was my high school classmate, and she is a real sports enthusiast.

A : Nice to meet you. What sports are you interested in ?

C : My biggest interests are table tennis and volleyball. I play them almost every day.

4



A : Good morning.

B : Good morning. How are you ?

A : Fine, thanks. Are you a student here ?

B : Yes, I am. You are new here, aren't you ?

A : Yes. My name is Mark White.

B : Nice to meet you, Mark. My name is Paul.

New Words & Expressions

situational / ,sitʃu'eɪʃənəl / a .

tutor / 'tju:tə / n .

major in ...

major / 'meɪdʒə / n .

course / kɔ:s / n .

hi / hai /

sports enthusiast

情景的

导师

专修

专业

课程

(口语) = hello

体育爱好者

II. Notes and Cultural Background

1. 在正式场合,当被介绍者的年龄、职位、职业等方面不同时,一般可把女性介绍给男性,年轻者介绍给年长者,下级介绍给上级。介绍人应把被介绍双方的身份明确指出。见对话 1。

2. 介绍者可提供双方各自的一些情况,以利被介绍者双方交谈。见对话 2。

3. 在聚会上,若周围无人为你介绍,你可对你感兴趣的对象作自我介绍,如对话 3。有时可以先打招呼,然后作自我介绍,见对话 4。

4. 有时入座后有人为你介绍,你是男性或你是年轻女性而对方比你年长时,你应起立以示礼貌。

5. 当有人介绍给你时,应作出反应,说:“Nice to meet you!”“Hello, how are you?”或“How do you do, Mr. ...?”在正式场合,对方通常以重复来作答,并重复对方的名字,以示礼貌。

6. 在会上介绍发言者时,应注意以下几点:

- 1) 应向观众介绍发言者的简况,如身份、重要成就等。
- 2) 介绍时语调要真诚直率,切忌简慢或油腔滑调。
- 3) 结束介绍时,可说“ It's a pleasure to introduce Mr. ×. ”, “ Now, Mr. ×. ”等,然后向发言者示意就位。
- 4) 应等发言者就位后你才能回到自己的位置。

7. 见面时讲 I'm glad/ pleased to meet/ see you.

分手时说 I'm glad/ pleased to have met/ seen you.

III. Useful Expressions

A: Introducing someone to someone else

Formal

1. May I introduce you to ... ?
我可以把您介绍给……吗？
2. It's my pleasure to introduce you to ...
我很乐意能把您介绍给……
3. I'd like to introduce you to ...
我想把您介绍给……
4. Please meet my friend ...
请见见我的朋友……
5. Mr. A, please let me introduce my friend B.
A 先生,请允许我介绍我的朋友 B。

Informal

1. Tom, this is my friend Mary.
汤姆,这是我的朋友玛丽。
2. Tom, have you met my friend Mary ?
汤姆,见过我朋友玛丽吗？
3. Tom, I don't believe you've ever met my friend Mary.
汤姆,我想你没见过我的朋友玛丽。
4. Tom, come and meet my friend Mary.
汤姆,来见见我的朋友玛丽。
5. Tom, I want you to meet my friend Mary.
汤姆,我想让你见见我的朋友玛丽。

B : Introducing yourself

Formal

1. How do you do? My name is ...
您好！我名叫……
2. May I introduce myself? I am ...
我可以自我介绍吗？我是……
3. Please allow me to introduce myself. I am ...
请允许我自我介绍，我是……
4. I'd like to introduce myself. I am ...
我想自我介绍一下，我是……

Informal

1. Hi. I'm ...
你好，我是……
2. Hello. My name is ...
你好，我名叫……
3. Please call me ...
我名叫……

IV. Exercises

1. Read aloud the following dialogues in pairs or in a group of three and then change the role.
 - 1) A: How do you do, Mr. Black?
B: It's a pleasure to know you.

- 2) A : I am glad to meet you , Mr. Black.
B : I am glad to meet you , too.
- 3) A : Nice to meet you.
B : Nice meeting you , too.
- 4) A : Hello ! Good to meet you.
B : Yeah , same here ?
- 5) A : Hi , Tom , What's up ?
B : Not much.
- 6) A : I'm a new student in the school. My name is John Green.
B : Nice to meet you , John.
- 7) A : Excuse me , Professor White. I'd like to introduce my classmate Mike to you.
B : Hello , Mike. Nice to meet you.
C : Nice to meet you , too.
- 8) A : Hello , I'm Pete. What's your name ?
B : Hi , I'm John. Nice to meet you.
C : Yeah , same here.

2. Complete the missing parts.

- 1) A : Hello , Mr. Green , I'd like you to meet my colleague Mr. Li.
B : How do you do , Mr. Li ?
C : _____ ? It's a pleasure to meet you.
- 2) A : Good morning , Ted. May I introduce my roommate Jim to you ?

B : _____. I'm pleased to meet you, Jim.

C : _____.

- 3) A : Hello, Dr. Smith. Let me introduce my brother-in-law Mr. Li to you.

B : _____.

C : Yes. Nice meeting you, too.

- 4) A : Hi, Della ! This is Kathy, my old school friend.

B : Hi, Kathy. Glad to know you.

C : _____.

- 5) A : Hey, Kathy ! Come and meet my sister Jane.

B : _____.

C : Yeah, same here.

- 6) A : Hi, I am Li Deming from China.

B : _____. I am Jack, monitor of this class.

- 7) A : Allow me to _____ myself. My name is Donald Ervin.

B : How do you do, Mr. Ervin ? Glad to _____ you.

- 8) A : I don't think you two _____. Let me introduce you. This is Doctor Snow. And this is Prof. White.

B : How do you do ? _____ to meet you.

3. Make up dialogues according to the following situations.

- 1) You and your friend Tom Adam are at a party at an-

other friend's house. You want to introduce yourself to some other people.

- 2) You've introduced yourself to a new classmate and then your teacher comes and you introduce your new classmate to the teacher.

Supplementary Words & Expressions

formal / 'fɔ:məl / *a*.

正式的

informal / in'fɔ:məl / *a*.

非正式的

colleague / 'kɔli:g / *n*.

同事

brother-in-law

姻弟, 姻兄

yeah / jεə / *ad*.

(口语) = Yes

change the role

交换角色

What's up ? = How are you
doing ?

一种非正式场合的问候
语

V. Read and Talk

(A)

When they first meet another person, Americans engage in a kind of conversation they call “small talk”. The most common topic of small talk is the weather; another very common topic is the speakers' current physical surroundings, the room or building they are in, the sidewalk where they are

standing, or whatever is appropriate. Later, Americans may talk about past experiences they have both had, such as watching a particular TV program, going to a certain place, or eating at a particular restaurant.

Different people may talk about different things. Students are likely to talk about their teachers and classes. People of the same sex may discuss their social lives. Adults may discuss their jobs, recreational interests, houses, or family matters. Men are likely to talk about sports or cars. Housewives, whose numbers are steadily decreasing in American society, are likely to talk about their children, if they have any, or about household matters or personal care.

New Words & Notes

appropriate *a*.

steadily *ad*.

decrease *v*.

engage in

household matters

personal care

the speakers' current physical
surrounding

be likely to do

合适的

稳定地

减少

从事,进行……

家务事

个人的忧虑

说话者当时的环境

有可能做

Discussion

1. What do Americans do when they first meet another person ?
2. What are the most common topics for “small talks” ?
3. Suppose you are introduced to an American middle school student, what will you talk about with him ?

(B)

A : What ought I to say when I am introduced to someone ?

B : Oh, just “How do you do ?”

A : And what does he answer ?

B : “How do you do ?”

A : But that seems nonsense. I ask someone a question about his health and he doesn't give me an answer ; instead he asks me a question which I don't answer.

B : Yes, I suppose it is rather strange, but we don't think of “How do you do ?” as a question — it's just a greeting. If you really want to know about your friend's health you say “How are you ?”

A : Oh, yes, I've heard that, and what does he answer ?

B : “Very well, thank you. And you ?”

A : And what do you say if you are not very well ?

B : An English person would usually say “Not too bad.” because he thinks that you don't really want to talk about