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# 前 言

## 1. 练英语口语的紧迫性和口语练习方法革命

在当今世界,三亿五千万人以英语为母语,两亿人以英语为第二语言,还有一亿人可以自由使用英语。随着经济全球化,以及美国等英语国家的影响力的日益加强,英语日趋成为国际共同语。英语不再是一两个国家的官方语言,而是一门十足的世界普通话。

中国“入世”、上海“亚太经合会”、2008年北京举办“奥运”、2010年上海“世博会”等等,一方面使得中国在世界舞台上日益显赫;另一方面,为了更普及更成功的中西合作与交流,越来越多的中国人希望掌握英语。据统计,翻译人才和“电脑硬件”人才一样,已经雀跃为我国当前最走俏专业或行业中的人才。

当然,掌握英语主要指运用英语。运用的主体是说和写,以说为先。写与读合作成为有用的笔译;说与听搭配产生出更实用的口译。

国内的几种主要英语考试都将口语考试纳入了测试英语素质的范畴。随着新的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语口语考试大纲》(见本书附录)的颁布,英语学习者对提高英语口语能力的要求愈加迫切。

中国人学英语,通常是动手动脑不动口,学哑巴英语。这种学法的结果是:能拿文凭,但不能运用英语。

李岚清副总理很关心我国的普通外语教学改革。他曾说:“我们的普通外语教学,从小学三年级直至大学三年级,花那么长的时间,一个普通大学生毕业出来,既不能看,又不能听,也不能讲,再不研究这个问题,能行吗?”他建议:第一,必须改革,研究出一套适合于我国青少年学外语的方法;第二,鼓励大家都来研究这个问题;第三,关键在于拿出办法。

其实,在很大的程度上,学生的学习方法决定于老师的教学方法,而老师的教学方法又决定于国家有关部门的考试方法。

## 2. 口语考试怎么考?

从 1999 年 5 月开始,在部分重点高等院校试行英语口语考试(见本书附录)。考试对象是以 85 分以上的成绩通过大学英语四级考试和以 80 分以上的成绩通过了六级的大学本科生和研究生。这是我国英语教学史上的一件大好事。今后势必全面推行英语口语考试。所以,所有的学生都应该而且必须练习英语口语,准备英语口语,随时参加口语考试。即使不参加口语考试,也要达到相应水准。

考试时每个考场设 2 名考官,每个考场的考生限 3 名,现场判分。考题为图画,考官就图画与考生交流,并要求考生之间进行对话。考试成绩合格者,发给证书。证书分 3 级:

C 级——具有初步的口语交际能力;

B 级——能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口语交际,有些困难,但不影响理解;

A 级——能用英语就熟悉的题材进行口语交际,基本上没有困难。

上海市如火如荼的中级和高级口译资格证的考试最重要的一环就是口译。口译每一步都需要双语听力和口语能力,尤其是第一题,即口头表达。它要求考生就一话题说 3—5 分钟(室外稍做准备后)。每题成绩为“优秀”、“及格”、“不及格”三类(见系列之四——《同声口译金话筒》的附录)。

本书也有助于有意参加雅思考试(口试)的学习者(见本书附录)。

## 3. 本书怎么用?

世界 4 千多种语言,从所谓最早的苏美尔的语言(公元前 4000 年)、埃及的语言(公元前 4000 年)、中国的语言(公元前 2000 年)起,到较年轻的语言(包括“世界语”),大都是由图画开始,发展到图画字、象形字、表意字,最后发展至今日的拼音文字。今天,人们不像史前那样大规模地使用图画,但是图画对少年儿童,(在某个地方)对不懂某语言的个人和群体,对于国际上的公共设施(如机场、厕所),对于考试,尤其

是对于美术,仍然十分重要。本书共 20 课,每课有一组图画故事,你可以根据图画内容自言自语地说英语故事。

你的操练可分为几个步骤:浏览图画——根据提示自白操练——对白再操练——逢人就练。其中,自白操练分为三个等级:“说对”(初级水平)、“说好”(中级水平)、“说妙”(高级水平)。你可以根据情况选择相应等级的练习,当然,你也可以循序渐进,渐入佳境。需要补充一句,“说好”和“说妙”不总是泾渭分明的。具体做法如下:

你可以根据书中的提示,反复地“自白”。然后,你感到言之有物了,言之有理了,言之有趣了,就要找一两个朋友看图“对白”。在“对白”练习中,你不妨扯远一点,机智一点,只要围绕主题,尽管信口开河。记住:

(1) 眼中藏图画,口中传思想。看穿世间事,说破英国话。

(2) 每天半小时,无师可通级。

本书直接服务于广大大学英语学习者。但是,任何希望提高英语口语熟练程度的人,都可望从本书得到启发、帮助和练习的机会。

#### 4. 本书的编著情况

本书整体设计和正文的编写由侯国金负责。“再致读者”和“附录”以及清样校对由曹傲英博士负责。绘画由玛那英语研究所的秘书刘芳小姐负责。

感谢著名翻译家张禹九先生对我们的帮助。感谢美籍专家 Gerald Blakeman、谢群英和吕加美博士为丛书提出的宝贵意见。感谢徐迟英、廖巧云、侯少芳、张玉娟、徐曼琴、向文艳、陈光学、常娟、陈湘云等所给予的支持和帮助。

侯国金

上海外国语大学

2003 年夏

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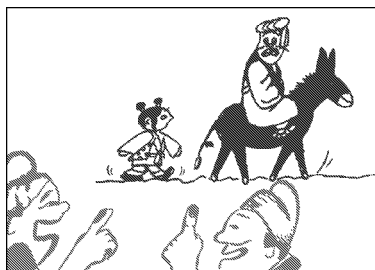
藎译燥吐音藎

# If You Follow All Advice

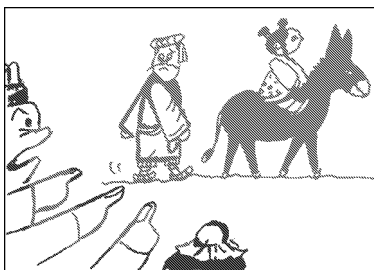
## 1. Monologue Warming-up (自白热身)

Look through the pictures for this lesson for an overall image of the whole thing. (通览本课图画, 确立总体形象。)

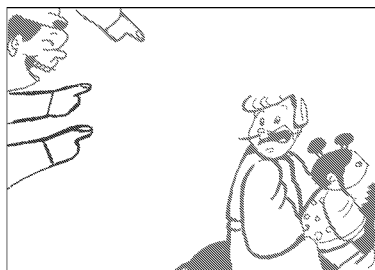
### Picture Show (配图)



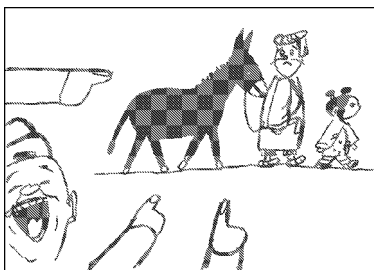
图员



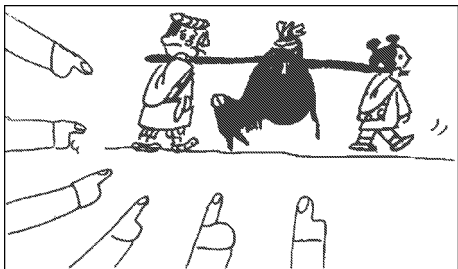
图圆



图猿



图源



图缘

## 2. Monologue of Fair Expression (自白说对操练)

Look carefully at each of the pictures. Think hard and figure out the story beyond the patterns. Tell yourself each picture story using body language. Then piece together the individual stories so that you make a story out of the panorama.

(细看每幅图画,开动脑筋,透过图画的线条,发现其中隐含的故事并且指手画脚地讲出来。将每个小小故事串成“羊肉串”,使之成为一个完整的大故事。)

### Hint and Model (提示和示范)

Read aloud the following, and compare each item with the corresponding picture. This is, however, just a Fair Expression.

(朗读下列语句,并将各句和相应的图画对照一下。不过,这只是“说对”而已,你要准备超过它。你可以使用下列表达方式。)

donkey 驴子

to point at sb. 对某人指指戳戳

selfish 自私的

to get off 下 (车、马)

shame 耻辱/可惜

stupid 愚蠢的

folly 蠢事

**Fair Expression** (说对):

(员) A man is sitting on the back of a donkey. His son is walking with the donkey. When people see this, they point at the man. "What a selfish father! He should let his son sit on the donkey."

(圆) The man gets off and puts his son on the back of the animal. He is walking. When people see this, they laugh. "Look, what a shame! The son ought to let his father sit on the donkey."

(猿) Now both father and son sit on the donkey. When people see it, they all point at them. "How silly! They are killing the poor animal."

(源) Now both get off. They walk with the donkey. People talk about it again. "How stupid! What is the use of a donkey if you walk with it?"

(缘) What will they do? Now the man and son carry the donkey on their shoulders. More people laugh at them. "Did you ever see

such a folly? ”

### 3. Monologue of Good Interpretation (自白说好操练)

Can you now knit a more vivid story out of the pictures, based on the above Fair Expression? Give life to the persons and things so that people will think you are talking sense, if they overhear your monologue.

(你能否在上面“说对”的基础上锦上添花,添油加醋,给故事中的人和事更多的活力,使它们好像都是真人真事。不试怎么知道不行呢?)

#### Hint and Model (提示和示范)

Give a name to the “hero” and make the story sound true. There are many people like him, aren't there? Think about some of your classmates who live on advice. Compare your story with the following of ours. Read aloud ours. It's interesting to compare, isn't it?

(给男主角一个姓名。想想看你周围不是有许多这样没有头脑的人吗?数落他们一番,然后比较你的故事和我们的故事。你可以使用下列表达方式。)

to stop to do sth. 开始做某事

to make up for sth. 弥补某事

previous 先前的

**ill-treatment** 虐待

**to arouse sneers** 引起讥笑

### **Good Interpretation** (说好):

① If you follow people's advice, it's OK. But don't listen to everything. Otherwise, you can do nothing. Did you ever hear the father and son's story? Once upon a time, a man was riding on the back of a donkey while his son was walking. When some people saw them, they stopped to laugh at them.

② The man and his son looked at each other and then, the man got off, and the son got on. When people saw them, they pointed at them. "Look. What a bad boy! He should have had his father sit on the donkey."

③ The father got on the donkey too. When people saw them, they laughed loud. "Look, what fools! Two men on one donkey! They will kill the poor beast."

④ They immediately got off the donkey. In order to make up for the previous ill-treatment, they walked with the donkey. People who saw it laughed. "Hey, man, you see three donkeys coming this way?"

⑤ Now the father and son carried the donkey on their shoulders. This again aroused sneers. "How silly! What's the use of the donkey if people carry it?"

#### 4. Monologue of Excellent Representation (自白说 妙操练)

You have found two interpretations of the above pictures. But why don't you talk about yourself? Or about one of your close friends? You will experience the delight of exposure and satire, and the joy of empathy.

(以上是图画的一种解释。你不妨拿自己开刀,数落一下自己。或者解剖你的一个好友。你不仅可以体验“他嘲”和“自嘲”的乐趣,还能体会设身处地的“神入”美。)

#### Hint and Model (提示和示范)

Be sure that you talk better than the foregoing versions so that the three differ from one another in aspects, proficiency, and styles. When you finish, please read aloud the following “Excellent Representation”.

(当然,要尽量说好,说巧,说妙,胜过上面的故事几筹。只要你说“我”,并且不同以往就够了。说完后,朗读我们的“说妙”。你可以使用下列表达方式。)

**practical** 实用的,实际的

**brains** 头脑

**not to go far before ...** 没走多远就.....

**ungrateful** 忘恩负义的,不孝顺的

to have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

Oh , boy ! 哦 , 我的天 ! ( 惊叹 )

to figure out 想明白

mocking (原形 mock) 嘲弄 挖苦

target of scolding 谴责的对象 / 众矢之的

silly 蠢人 , 愚蠢

yokel 乡巴佬 , 大老粗

beast of burden 驮兽



### Excellent Representation (说妙) :

① Advice is valuable if it is practical. Some people like to give advice on everything. And some people like to listen. They act as if they did not have their own brains. No one will forget the oldest story taught in the earliest storybooks. A man , sitting on his donkey , was going to the market with his son , who was walking. “Selfish !” people said , pointing at the man. “If I were he , I would let my child sit on the donkey ’s back. ”

② The man got off immediately. He put his son on the donkey . They did not go far before they heard some people saying , “What an ungrateful son ! If I were he , I would have my father ride the donkey and I would go on foot. ”

③ The father and the son looked at each other , not knowing what to do. “Perhaps we should both sit on the donkey ,” the son

suggested. As soon as the man climbed on, people saw it. "What are you doing with the animal? Oh, boy! You'll kill him!"

**(源)** The father and the son climbed off at once. They shyly walked on, with the donkey in front. Some people saw them and talked about it. As very many people were talking, the father and the son couldn't figure out what they really wanted them to do.

**(缘)** Now the man and his son were carrying the animal on their shoulders. When they came to the market, they became the centre of mocking, the target of scolding. "What sillies these yokels are! Carrying a beast of burden on their shoulders!"

## 5. Dialogue Drill (对白操练)

Find one or two English speakers for practice. Ask them to "read" the pictures and ask them questions about any puzzles of yours, real or artificial. Tell them what you think also. Can you switch a bit away from the picture story and talk with your friends about the pictures in such ways that associate the things in the pictures with your own life? Use "I" instead of "a man", for example.

**(找一两个学英语的朋友练习。先叫人家“读图”，然后问一些问题。不论真懂还是假懂，好歹要问别人几个问题。你自己也要不失时机地抒发己见。你能不能退到故事的圈外再来看图会话？最好跟你自己的生活联系在一起。故事主角改说“我”和“你”。)**

## 6. More Dialogue Drill (对白再操练)

Follow the above dialogue pattern and talk with more people about this topic. Be sure to centre round the pictures.

(仿照上面对白的模式,与其他人做更深的交谈。不要忘记“图画故事”。再看看上面的“说妙”。)

### Hint (提示)

Go to talk about this topic with a graduate, a teacher, or a foreign teacher. You can show off all your nice ideas, and more importantly, learn something new.

(带着这个话题找一个比你强的人练习一番。与研究生、老师或“外教”练习更好。你不仅可以炫耀你所有的奇思妙想,更重要的是,还可以增长见识。)

## 7. Show Your Tongue to More People (逢人就练, 体会成就感)

Now, why not have a glimpse of the appendix? A look at the Chinese explanation will tell how good an understanding of the pictures you have reached. OK. You can now go to the English Salon/Corner where you are sure to be the best speaker of this topic.

(瞧一瞧附录。看看汉语提要式解释,你就知道刚才的练习对不对,对多少。好啦,现在你可以耀武扬威地到英语沙龙/英语角去,关于这个专题,你是专家呀。)



## 2. Monologue of Fair Expression (自白说对操练)

Look carefully at each of the pictures. Think hard and figure out the story beyond the patterns. Tell yourself each picture story using body language. Then piece together the individual stories so that you make a story out of the panorama.

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(朗读下列语句,并将各句和相应的图画对照一下。不过,这只是“说对”而已,你要准备超过它。你可以使用下列表达方式。)

to play majiang 打麻将

to idle away one's time 浪费时间

### Fair Expression (说对):

(圆) Look at this picture. A man is drinking with his friends in his home. His son is doing his homework at a desk. He doesn't like the noise of their drinking and shouting.

(圆) Now his mother is playing majiang with her friends while he is doing his homework. They make a lot of noise.

(原) Look at this picture. A man and his wife are watching TV. The man is smoking. Their daughter is doing her homework. She puts her hands on her ears.

(原) Look at this picture. The boy and the girl are playing mah-jang with their little friends. They smoke and drink as they play. If parents do not want their children to idle away their time, they should not either.

### 3. Monologue of Good Interpretation (自白说好操练)

Can you now knit a more vivid story out of the pictures, based on the above Fair Expression? Give life to the persons and things so that people think you are talking sense, if they overhear your monologue.

(你能否在上面“说对”的基础上锦上添花,添油加醋,给故事中的人和事更多的活力,使它们好像都是真人真事。不试怎么知道不行呢?)

#### Hint and Model (提示和示范)

Try to make the story sound true. There are many such parents in our society, aren't there? Think about some of your classmates and their parents. Compare your story with the following of ours. Read aloud ours.

(给男主角一个姓名。想想看你周围不是有许多这样的父母