

实 战 英 语

(中级篇)

主编 张继承
编著 王基鹏 何莉玲
主审 [美]伯纳德·奥斯本

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序 言

《实战英语》经典教材(初、中、高),自2000年9月由上海世界图书出版公司隆重推出以来,短短两年的时间,总发行量突破了10万套。尤其是2001年4月份在广州购书中心成功举办签名售书和9月份其姊妹篇“实战英语精彩系列”(共7本,特点是英语+专业:旅游外事、商贸、文秘、面试、体育、写作与应试指南和单词三向记忆大全)的出版发行,在中国迅速形成了一股强劲的“实战英语风暴”。该套教材一跃成为中国最畅销的英语学习和教学用书之一。据不完全统计,目前全国有近二百多家大中专院校、私立外语培训机构在使用这套教材。

语言是不断发展变化的,实战英语追求的是“鲜活”的语言。经过近两年多教学实践和全国近二百多家使用学校和部分读者的反馈,笔者花了近半年时间,亲自改编,夜以继日,倾注了大量心血,终于使《实战英语》新版能与广大英语学习者见面。新版的《实战英语》具有以下显著特点:

一、内容更丰富,涵盖面更广

初、中、高三本书中新增加的内容,大大丰富了该教材的内涵,扩大了知识的涵盖面,加强了实战性。

1. 初级书新增加了第一~六课的背景知识,全面系统地介绍了英语及其相关知识,如英语的历史与今天、美国英语和英国英语的差异、英语词汇的构成、英语语音、英语文化及英语语法,全书共32课。
2. 中级新增加了电脑与因特网,法律与法规、WTO三课,全书共28课。
3. 高级篇新增加了安乐死、E-技术、东西方文化差异、同性恋、世贸、中国梦共六个热门话题,全书共22课。

二、编写更具科学性和合理性

1. 初级书和中级书每单元的背景知识和基本句型全部重新改写,增加了新内容。背景知识全部配英文翻译,以便学员直接了解相关英语表达。
2. 初级书和中级书的新改编基本句型按语言使用的时间、地点、对象及内容的不同,按照从非正式到正式的顺序作了科学、合理的排列,以便使学员在实战交流中能更准确到位地使用。

3. 按照语言的学习和使用规律,更科学地将初级书分为上篇(英语语音)、中篇(功能意念表达法)、下篇(情景表达法);中级书分为上篇(功能和意念表达法)和下篇(情景表达法)。

三、更具实战性和趣味性

初级书和中级书每单元增加了一幅笔者从事外交、外企、旅游和办学四种实战经历的相片,充分显示了其实战风采。同时,进一步增强了该书的真实性和趣味性。

《实战英语》新版在改编过程中,该书主审美国加州大学伯克利分校著名教授、世界著名多语专家 Dr. Bernard Osborne 亲自审阅了全稿。岭南教育集团英语教师、中山大学在职研究生卢运广具体参与了初、中级书的背景知识英文翻译和中级书中新增加的 19~21 单元的编写工作。由广州实战英语法语学校多名中外教师组成的精英教研团队做了大量的文字输入和校对工作。同时,在出版过程中,上海世界图书出版公司的领导和相关人员给予大力支持,在此深表谢意。

最后,笔者怀着最诚挚的心,谨将《实战英语》新版献给我的父亲(张运启)和母亲(张竹英),感谢他们含辛茹苦将我养育成人,并一如既往地理解和支持我的事业;献给大慈善家张田女士,感谢她捐助 600 万人民币扶贫穷困山区,助养 358 名失学儿童的爱国爱民之举。同时,也献给所有立志征服英语的爱好者,祝愿您们早日成功。

张继承

2002 年 10 月于广州南湖

内 容 提 要

本书共 28 课,分为上、下篇。

上篇:功能和意念表达法,共 7 个单元,内容涉及:祝愿与希望、喜欢与不喜欢、确定与不确定、担忧与害怕、赞成与不赞成、相信与不相信、后悔与道歉。旨在训练学员如何通过交际内容的使用来达到交际目的。下篇:情景表达法,共 21 个单元,内容涉及公共交通(公共汽车,地铁,出租车)、在机场、在火车站、在加油站、在旅馆、旅游观光、在海关、在邮局、在银行、在医院、在影院、在图书馆、在办公室、在理发店、体育与业余爱好、参加晚会、参加会议、送礼与收礼、电脑与因特网、畅谈法律与法规、畅谈世贸。旨在训练学员通过对日常生活中的特定情景的模拟,用所学语言进行实战交流的能力。

全书排列以实际情景为主,兼顾语言功能意念。每单元均由八大部分组成:背景信息、基本句型、情景对话、听读说、背景注释、语法、口头练习、生词与短语。内容紧密结合生活实际,难易适中,覆盖面广,编排科学合理,将语言功能意念及情景融为一体。

本书内容囊括了有一定口语基础者必备的语言技能(WHAT)(即语法、基本句型、对话、文章)和交际技巧(HOW)(即相关背景知识和实战模拟情景练习)。编写时,兼顾了教学和自学的特点。在教学和自学时,请注意中、下篇穿插搭配教学,以保证功能意念及情景表达同时学习,同时提高。中级本主要供广大口语爱好者作为口语提高教材。

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功能和意念表达法

功能意念教学法是英语教学领域里公认的真正交际教学法。功能和意念实际上是语言行为的两个组成部分：功能(Functions)是指语言使用者通过语言来做事情，以达到某种交际目的。意念(Notion)是指交际的实际内容，即人们在使用语言完成某种功能时所涉及或处理的概念及其关系。本书中所提到的祝愿与希望，喜欢与不喜欢，确定与不确定，担忧与害怕，赞成与不赞成，信任与不信任，后悔与道歉等，所有的语言功能都要通过意念来起作用。如：邀请(Inviting)这个语言行为本身就是功能，但“邀请谁”“干什么”“怎么做”便是指意念了。掌握功能和意念是培养交际能力的重要条件，只要你们熟练地掌握了这些语言功能和意念及其表达法，对英语口语交际所涉及的各种内容也就能应付自如了，同时，实现英语口语中各种交际目的也将成为一件轻松自如的事。

Unit 1

Expressing Wishes & Hopes

祝愿与希望



张继承(左一)参观加拿大尼亚加拉大瀑布时,在湖滨小镇冰酒厂与世界最著名的瑞士合唱团在一起

Part I Background Information 背景信息

People always have their own dreams and hopes in their life. In everyday spoken English, we call this the wish plan or intent, that is easy to realize in a short time. If it is hard to reach, and needs long time to make them become true, we call it an idea. The expression of wish always happens between intimate friends. When expressing your wishes, you should be realistic and

try to keep your promise. The way of expression of wishes is usually indirect, and mild. When expressing their hopes out, they try to let counterparts guess and understand the real meaning of words and then make the decisions.

There has been a long history for women's liberation in western culture, especially in America. Experts say the "Baby Boom" period in America has something to do with the modern American women's liberation, because from that time, a large amount of American families began to move to the suburbs. A new type of family form began to appear: Husbands go to work in the city during the daytime, wives stayed at home to be housewives. There is a big and clear division between work and family. In the suburbs, there are only residential dwellings, no shopping centers, no business activities and it is not densely populated, although the invention of electronic equipment has brought more convenience to the housewives in their daily lives.

They still have a kind of deep solitary and a sense of isolation from society. This kind of feeling of the middle class women comes directly from women's liberation after World War II.

According to the functions women offer to American, it is not a surprise for us to think that American women nowadays still take a very important role in American life.

In America, men respect women very much. Ladies first is the first principle, especially in public situations where gentleman manner is full of every corner. But in the reality of society, the ability of women is still not fully recognized. Especially in career, few of them become the Director-Generals. The intangible of such kind of limitation is called the glass ceiling. These situations also happen to the black, Asian descendants, and Latin American descendants, too. Even though the law provides certain protection, somehow the change of concept is not so easy.

人生在世,每个人自然都会有自己的很多梦想和希望。在日常口语中,我们把愿望叫做想法或打算,这是较短时间内,很容易实现的。需长期付出艰苦努力才能实现的愿望叫理想。希望的表达通常发生在关系密切的亲朋好友之间。在表达愿望时要实事求是,说出来就要努力达到。愿望的表达一般用间接、委婉的方式,道出自己的希望,让对方去体会或猜测说话人的意

图,从而做出决定。

西方的**女权运动**由来已久,美国更是充当领头羊的角色。有专家认为美国现代妇女解放运动与二战结束及战后的“baby boom”——“**婴儿生育高峰期**”有关,因为从那时起,大量的美国家庭开始迁往郊区,一种新型的家庭模式开始出现:丈夫白天在城里上班,妻子在家操劳家务,工作与家庭有着截然的分离。郊区尽是居住区,没有商店,没有任何商务活动,民房之间相隔甚远。尽管由于家电的发明给妇女操劳家务带来方便,但她们有着一种深深的孤独感及与社会脱节的感受。郊区中产阶级妇女的这种心理感受正是战后妇女运动的直接原因。综观美国妇女在建设国家中发挥的作用,她们至今仍致力于在美国生活中担当更重要的角色,也就不足为奇了。

美国男性尊重女性,彻底发挥“**Ladies first**”的精神,尤其是在公共场合,处处表现绅士风度。但是,事实上女性的能力仍未被完全肯定,尤其是在职场上,真正坐在总裁宝座上的女性寥寥无几,这种歧视造成的无形限制称为“**玻璃天花板**”(glass ceiling)。这种现象同样发生在像黑人、亚裔、中美洲后裔等有色人种身上。尽管法律提供了一定程度的保护,但心态上的改变仍不那么容易。

Part II Basic Patterns 基本句型

1. **All the best** in your new job.
祝你新的工作岗位上一切顺利。
2. The **very best** of luck in your business.
祝你事业顺利。
3. **Good luck** in the interview.
祝你面试顺利。
4. **Here is** to your health.
为你的健康干杯。
5. Shall we **propose a toast** to the health of our host?
我们提议为东道主的健康干杯吧。
6. **If only** he doesn't come.
他要是不来有多好。
7. If you want to **fulfill your plan**, you must try your best.

如果你想实现你的计划,就得尽力。

8. **Keep your fingers crossed** that I'll **get the job**.
但愿我会得到那份工作。
9. I **wish** you all the happiness in the world.
祝您幸福。
10. May I **wish** you every success with your new company.
我谨祝你新的公司取得完全成功。
11. I **raise my glass** to the happy couple and wish them a long life together.
我为这幸福的一对举杯,愿他们白头偕老。
12. I **hope** you enjoy your visit to the Great Wall.
希望你能享受游览长城的乐趣。
13. Hopefully, we'll **make a lot of money** selling computers.
希望我们出售计算机能赚很多钱。
14. I **hope** that she will come to me tomorrow.
我希望她明天会来我这儿。
15. Here is **hoping for** a pay raise.
希望能加薪。
16. Let's **hope** you'll **enjoy your journey** to Beijing.
希望你北京之行愉快。
17. We must **hope** that he is still alive.
我们希望他还活着。
18. You're in quite good health, I **trust**.
我希望您身体很健康。
19. I've always **dreamed** of climbing the Great Wall.
我一直有一个梦,就是登上长城。
20. I **expect** the government will **take some immediate measure**.
我认为政府会立即采取一些措施。

Part III Situational Dialogues 情景对话

Dialogue 1 对话 1

A: I've been **looking forward** to the new millennium.

我一直期待千禧年的来到。

B: Let's hope we can all **make great progress** in the new year.
希望在新的一年里我们都能取得更大进步。

A: Yes.
是啊,希望如此。

B: I heard we'll have a new manager next year.
我听说明年我们会有一个新经理。

A: Really? I hope we'll **do much better under his guidance**.
真的吗?希望在他的指导下我们会干得更加出色。

B: I'm sure we will.
我相信我们会的。



Dialogue 2 对话 2

A: Hi, honey. **What's the matter?**
You **look unhappy**. What's happened?
你好,亲爱的。怎么了?你看上去不太高兴。出什么事了?

B: Our son has **failed the English exam** again. There is no hope for him to **learn English well**.
我们儿子英语考试又没及格。他英语是学不好了。

A: Don't worry! In time, maybe things will **turn for the better**.
别担心。到时候,情况或许会好转的。

B: **I wish that would be the case**, but I don't **see any sign of** that happening.
但愿如此,但我看不出任何好转的迹象。



A: He's already **made progress in** his Chinese. His Chinese teacher told me he's been studying hard in her class.

他在语文方面已经取得了进步。他的语文老师告诉我她在她的课上学习很用功。

B: But toward English, he **has a terrible attitude**.

但对英语,他的态度不端正。

A: Surely, it'll **take time to change his attitude**. But, **as long as we guide him in the right direction**, maybe there is **a ray of hope**.

当然,改变他的态度需要时间。但只要我们指导正确,也许会有一线希望。

B: I'm not so **optimistic**. If only I could find a way to make **him see the significance of** doing English well.

我没有那么乐观。我要是有办法让他明白学好英语的重要性就好了。

A: Maybe you haven't helped him enough. You should probably **spend more time with** him.

也许你对他帮助不够。你或许该多花些时间在他身上。

B: I hope you're right.

但愿你是对的。

Dialogue 3 对话 3

A: Happy new year, Bill!

新年快乐,比尔!

B: The same to you, Sam. Are you **enjoying the party**?

同样的祝福,萨姆。喜欢这个晚会吗?

A: Yeah, the food's great!

喜欢,吃得太好了!

C: Happy 2000, Sam and Bill! Here is to your health.

2000 年快乐,萨姆和比尔。为你们的健康干杯。

A: Cheers! Jeff. We wish you every



success in the new year, too.

干杯！杰夫。我们也祝你在新的新年马到成功。

B: Are you guys **making any resolutions** this year?

新的一年你们有什么打算呢？

C: **No way**. I always **break them**.

没有。我从不兑现。

A: Well, I'm going to try to **give up smoking**.

嗯，我打算戒烟。

Part IV Listening, Reading and Speaking 听读说

Women Wish They Had Been Born Men

Sociologists working in U. S. A. , especially have found that **a large number of** women wish they had been born men. The number is said to be as high as 60%. “Women often wish they **had the same opportunities** that men have, and are convinced it is still ‘**a man’s world**’, ”said Dr. James Holden, one of the sociologists who **did the study**.

Anne Harper **has a very responsible job** at an international oil company. She also **believes in “Women’s Liberation”**. “I don’t wish I were a man,” she says, “and I don’t think many women do. But I do wish people would stop **treating us like second-class citizens**. **At work**, for example, we often **do the same job** that men do but **get paid less**. There are still a lot of jobs ... usually the best ones ... that are open only to men. If you’re a man you have a much better chance of **leading an exciting life**. How many women pilots are there ... or engineers ... or architects?”

1. Read the passage above and answer the following questions on the passage.

阅读上面的短文并根据文章内容回答问题。

- 1) What do many women wish?
- 2) How many women in the U. S. A. wish they were men?
- 3) Why do they wish they were men?

- 4) What sort of job does Anne have ?
- 5) Does she believe in “Women’s Liberation” ?
- 6) Does she wish she were a man ?
- 7) What does she wish would happen ?
- 8) What does she mean by “second-class citizens” ?
- 9) What sorts of jobs are open only to men ?

2. Listen to the passage with the help of the notes below. 参考下列注释,听短文录音。

- 1) sociologists: 社会学家
- 2) a large number of: 许多,大量
- 3) as high as 60%: 高达百分之六十
- 4) be convinced: 确信
- 5) a man’s world: 男人主导的世界
- 6) a responsible job: 责任重大的工作
- 7) Women’s Liberation: 妇女解放运动
- 8) second-class citizen: 二等公民
- 9) do the same job but get paid less: 同工不同酬
- 10) lead an exciting life: 过富有激情的生活

3. Listen to the passage again and try to retell it in your own words. 再听短文录音,用自己的话复述。

4. Group work: discuss the following topics in a group of three or four. 小组讨论:分三至四人小组,对下列话题进行讨论。

- 1) Do women and men enjoy equality in China ? Give reasons.
- 2) Do you think it necessary to initiate a “New Women’s Liberation Movement” in China ? Why ?

Part V Key Point Notes in the Text 课文重点注释

1. propose a toast to ... : 建议为……而干杯