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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/131/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_AE\\_9E\\_E7\\_94\\_A8\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c96\\_131994.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/131/2021_2022__E5_AE_9E_E7_94_A8_E8_8B_B1_E8_c96_131994.htm) DIALOGUE 对话

A: Hello, Kate! Fancy meeting you here<sup>1</sup>! Working again<sup>2</sup>, are you?

你好，凯特！真没想到在这里见到你。又在用功了，是吗？

B: Yes, I ' ve got to<sup>3</sup>, if I want to pass all the exams. 是啊，如果我想通过所有的考试，就不得不这样。 A: How ' s life, Kate? All

right? 生活过得怎么样，凯特？不错吧？ B: Yes, not too

bad, thanks. I ' m a bit fed up<sup>4</sup> revising though. Are you? 还不错，

谢谢。不过我对复习有点厌倦了。你呢？ A: Pretty<sup>5</sup>

good, thanks. My exams are over now, so I can afford to relax a bit. I

' m going to a football match this afternoon. It ' s terrible weather<sup>6</sup> though, I hope it doesn ' t rain. 相当好，谢谢。我的考试现在已经全部结束了，所以我可以稍稍放松一下。今天下午我要去看足球赛，只

A: Oh, she ' s all right. But busy as usual<sup>8</sup>. Well, I ' d better be going, I suppose. The match starts at 3:30. Bye! 噢，她很好。只是一直很忙。噢，我想我该走了。比赛3:30开始，再见！

B: Bye! 再见！

NOTES TO THE DIALOGUE 对话注释 1. 此句通常用来表示说话人遇见老朋友或久别重逢的人时一种惊奇、兴奋的心情，相当于 I am glad to meet you, 但在语气上更为亲切、随便。

2. Working again = Are you working hard again? 动词 work 在句中表示“用功读书、学习”之意，而没有“工作”之意。动词 work 的这种用法在口语中尤为常见。例如：

( teacher to student ) : You ought to work hard, or you ' ll lag behind. ( 教师对学生说 ) 你应该刻苦学习，不然会掉队的。

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3. I ' ve got to. = I have to. 同样，否定形式 I haven ' t got. = I don ' t have to. 在口语中常用 have got to 代替 have to；但 have to 有不定式形式，能与情态助动词连用，其后的不定式也可以是进行式或完成式，have got to 则不能。例如可以说：We ' ll have to go home. You ' ll be having to get the children ' s tea today, won ' t you? He has to have passed the entrance examination before he goes to university. 但不能说：We ' ll have got to go home. ( × ) You ' ll be having got to get the children ' s tea today, won ' t you? ( × ) He has got to have passed the entrance examination before he goes to university. ( × )

4. be fed up (with) : 讨厌、厌倦，相当于 be tired of sth.。 5. Pretty : 这里作副词，相当于 very, fairly。例如：I hope you ' ll be yourself pretty soon. ( 我希望你很快能够恢复健康。 )

6. weather : 天气，是不可数名词，前面不能与不定冠词连用。例如：今天天气很好，应说：It ' s good weather today. 而不是：It ' s a good weather today. ( × )

7. awful : 糟糕；完整的句子相当于 It ' s awful. 8. 相当于 But she ' s busy as usual. 口语中常有这类短句或省略主语等成分的句子。

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 日常用语 Glad to meet you here. 很高兴在这里见到你。 Good to see you again. 很高兴又见到你。 Haven ' t seen you for some time. 有些日子没见到你了。 Fancy seeing you here. 真没想到在这里见到你。 Haven ' t seen you for ages. 很长时间没见到你了。 Hello there, what a coincidence! 你好，多巧啊！

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