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美国话题不求人出行不求人



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Part 1 问路



Unit 1 走失迷路

到达一个陌生的地方，我们常会迷失方向；走在熟悉的街道，也会遇到前来问路的行人。那么，如何问路，又如何向人指点迷津呢？记住下面的“不求人句型”，你的出行将会变得更加愉快便利哦！



不求人句型

Can you help me? I'm lost.

你能帮我一下吗？我迷路了。

I seem to be lost.

看来我迷路了。

I have lost my way.

我迷路了。

I can't find my way to...

我找不到去……的路。

I think I've gotten lost.

我想我迷路了。

I'm a bit confused.

我被搞糊涂了。

I have trouble reading this map.

我看不懂这地图。

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Where am I?

我这是在哪儿？

What... am I on?

我这是在哪……？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Can you help me?
I'm lost.
Is the clothes market
near here?
- B: Yeah. Walk down this
street.
Then take the second
right, and you will find
it.
- A: Thanks.
- 可以请您帮个忙吗? 我迷路了。
这附近有服装市场吗?
- 对, 沿着这条路走,
在第二个路口处向右转,
就看见了。
- 多谢。

★ 3

Dialogue Two

- A: I seem to be lost.
Can you tell me the
way to the Friendship
Hotel?
- B: Oh, it's far from here.
You can take bus
number 7 to get there.
- A: Thanks.
- 我好像迷路了。
您能告诉我去友谊宾馆怎么走吗?
- 哎呀, 友谊宾馆离这儿很远啊。
你可以乘 7 路公交车过去。
- 谢谢。

Dialogue Three

- A: What's wrong, little boy?
- 小朋友, 你怎么了?



英语话题不求人出行不求人



- B: I have lost my way. 我迷路了。
 A: Where do you want to go? 你想去哪儿啊?
 B: I want to go home. I live near the Zhong-shan Park. 我想回家，就在中山公园附近。

Dialogue Four

- A: Excuse me. 劳驾。
 I can't find my way to the shopping mall. 去购物中心怎么走?
 B: You can take the subway. 你可以乘地铁去。
 It's only ten minutes from here. 十分钟就到了。
 A: Much obliged. 多谢您了。

Dialogue Five

- A: Can I help you? What's up? 我能帮忙吗？发生什么事了？
 B: I think I've gotten lost. 我想我迷路了。
 A: Where do you want to go? 你要去哪儿啊？
 B: The Military Museum. 军事博物馆。
 Should I take a bus to get there? 我需要乘车去那儿吗？

A: No, it's very close to here. 不用,就在附近。

Go along this road and take the first right. 沿着这条路走,第一个路口向右拐。

You can't miss it. 就能看见了。

B: Thank you so much. 非常感谢您。

Dialogue Six

A: Which road should we take? 我们应当走哪条路呢?

B: I'm a bit confused. 我都被搞糊涂了。
There are so many small roads. 有这么多的岔路。

A: Indeed there are. 就是。

Dialogue Seven

A: Jack, come here and help me. 杰克,过来帮帮我。

B: What's up? 怎么了?

A: I'm having trouble reading this map. 我看不懂这地图。

I'm so puzzled. Which direction should we go? 我都糊涂了,我们应该往哪个方向走啊?

Dialogue Eight

A: Where am I now? 我现在在哪儿?

B: You're in the Qiushi. 你是在求实大厦里。



Mansion.

A: Thank you.

谢谢。

Dialogue Nine

A: What street am I on? 我这是在哪条街上?

B: This is Sun Street. 这是阳光大街。

A: And where can I find
a restroom? 那卫生间在哪儿?





随行锦囊

lose one's way 和 get/be lost 都是迷路的意思, 要注意 lost 的词性及词形的变化。如:

I lose my way on my way to your house. 我在去你家的路上迷路了。

The little boy got lost. 小男孩儿迷路了。

询问某人有什么问题或者遇到什么困难可以说 What's up? 也可以说 What's wrong with you? 不过 What's up? 还可以表达“最近在忙什么呢?”相当于 What are you doing? 这是老美用来打招呼的常用表达。

have trouble with sth. 意为“对……有困难, 不好对付”, 如:

I have some trouble with my English study. 英语学习对于我来说比较困难。

美国人常用 restroom 表示剧院、商店等的“公共厕所”。英国人通常用 bathroom 委婉表示“浴室, 洗手间”, 而美国人则用其指“(有抽水马桶的)厕所”。英语中也用 toilet 和 WC (water-closet) 来表示“卫生间, 厕所”。



Unit 2 询问路线

外出时找不到目的地，就要向路人求助了。确定地点一般有以下两种情况：第一种是直奔主题，直接询问你的目的地；第二种情况是，当你要做某事，而不明确应该去往哪个地方。无论哪种情况“不求人”都有绝招。



不求人句型

Do you know where... is?	您知道……在哪吗？
Do you know where I can find...?	您知道……在哪儿吗？
Can you tell me how to get to...?	您能告诉我怎样去……吗？
Can you show me the way to...?	您能告诉我去……的路吗？
Can you tell me how I can get to...?	您能告诉我如何去……吗？
Could you tell me the way to...?	您能告诉我去……的路吗？
What's the best way to get to...?	哪一条是去……最好的路？

Do you know if there is... here?

您知道这儿是否有……吗?

If I want to..., where should I go?

如果我想……,我应当去哪儿?

Where can I do...?

我在哪里可以做……

Is... close by/ around the corner?

……在这附近吗?

Is there... in this district?

这个地区有……吗?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you know where the post office is?

您知道邮局在哪儿吗?

B: Go straight for one block, and it is just on the left-hand side of the street.

直走,过一个路口,马路左边就是。

A: Thanks.

谢谢。

Dialogue Two

A: May I help you?

能帮您什么忙吗?

B: Do you know where I can find a supermarket?

您知道哪里可以找到超市吗?



A: Take bus number 20, 乘 20 路公交车, 可以看到一个。
you can find one.

Dialogue Three

A: Can you tell me how 您知道如何去中学吗?
to get to the middle
school?

B: It's quite far. You can 挺远的, 你得乘公交车去。
take a bus there.

Dialogue Four

A: Can you show me the 您能告诉我去警局的路吗?
way to the police
station?

B: Yes, take the first right 是的, 第一个路口向右拐
and you will find it. 就能看见。

A: Much obliged. 非常感谢。

Dialogue Five

A: Can you tell me how 你能告诉我如何去友谊商
I can get to the 场吗?
Friendship Shopping
Center?

B: Go straight for about 直走大约十分钟就是。
ten minutes.

Dialogue Six

A: Could you tell me the 您能告诉我去新世纪酒店

way to the New Century Hotel? 的路吗?

B: There is no direct bus from here, but you can take the subway to get there. 这儿没有直达的公共汽车, 你可以乘地铁到那儿。

Dialogue Seven

A: What's the best way to get to the Times Square? 哪一条是去时代广场最好的路?

B: Take bus Number 7, that's the fastest way. 乘 7 路车, 那是最快的。

Dialogue Eight

A: Do you know if there is a bookstore here? 您知道这儿有书店吗?

B: Yes. You can find it by walking straight for one block. 有, 直行一个路口就能看见。

Dialogue Nine

A: If I want to remit some money, where should I go? 汇款应当去哪儿?

B: It depends. 不一定。
You can go to a bank 既可以去银行, 也可以去



or you can use a post office. 邮局。

Dialogue Ten

A: Where can I withdraw money? 哪里可以提款?

B: You can go to the bank, or you can withdraw it from an ATM. 可以去银行，也可以在自动提款机上提款。

Dialogue Eleven

A: Is the Carrefour supermarket close by? 家乐福超市在附近吗?

B: No, you have to take a bus there. 不，你得乘车去那儿。

You have a long way to go. 路很远。

Dialogue Twelve

A: Is there a company named ABC in this district? 在这附近有一个ABC公司吗?

B: Sorry, I'm a stranger here myself. 抱歉，我也是新来的。

You could try asking the policeman standing there. 你可以问问那边那个警察。

A: OK, thanks a lot.

好的,非常感谢。



随行锦囊

block 除了有“大块”的含义以外,还可以指“大建筑物”或“建筑群”,美国人还用其来表示“建筑群一侧的长度”,即“街区”,例如:

Jim lives two blocks away from here. 吉姆住的地方与这儿相隔两条街。

Can you show me how I can get to 与 Can you show me how to get to 的用法是等同的,都表示“您能告诉我怎么去……吗”。

在 Could you tell me the way to... 中, could 并不表示过去时,而是更礼貌的一种说法。同样,在询问其他事情时,也可以用更为礼貌的 Could you tell me...?



Unit 3 指明路途

遇到老外问路是不是很害怕？有些地方明明知道，就是不会用英语表达，唯恐给人指错了路，或者被老外误认为咱们不友好。学会了下面的句子就可以大大方方地给老外指路咯！



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Go straight down the street. | 沿着这条街直走。 |
| Turn left/right. | 向左/右转。 |
| It's straight ahead. | 就在前面。 |
| Go that way for... blocks. | 顺着那条路，过……个路口。 |
| Keep going until you come to a dead end. | 一直走，走到头。 |
| Cross the street, and you will find... | 过马路，你就会看见…… |
| It's opposite... | 在……对面。 |
| It's right next to... | 紧挨着…… |
| It's the... building on your right. | 就在你右边第……幢。 |

Take the first right.

在第一个拐弯处右转。

You can't miss it.

你不可能错过的。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the theatre?

劳驾，能告诉我怎样去剧院吗？

B: Go straight down the street. You will find it.

沿着这条街直走，就能看见。

Dialogue Two

A: Where is the movie house?

电影院在哪里？

B: Turn left and you will be able to see it.

向左转，就能看到。

Dialogue Three

A: Do we need to take a bus there?

我们需要乘车去吗？

B: It's straight ahead. We can go there on foot.

就在前面。我们可以走着去。

Dialogue Four

A: Do you know the way

你知道怎么去市场吗？



to the market?

B: Go that way for three blocks, and that's it.

沿着那条路走，过三个路口就到了。

A: OK. Thanks.

知道了，谢谢。

Dialogue Five

A: Is the People's Park quite near?

人民公园离这儿近吗？

B: No. Keep going until you come to a dead end.

不，顺着这条路一直走到头。

Dialogue Six

A: Excuse me, but are there any banks around here?

请问，附近有银行吗？

B: Cross the street, and you will find one on your left.

过马路，在左手边有一个。

Dialogue Seven

A: Do you know where the orphanage is?

你知道孤儿院在哪儿吗？

B: It's opposite city hall.

在市政厅对面。

A: Oh, it is quite near here.

哦，离这儿很近。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Where is your home? 你家在哪儿啊?
 B: Oh, it's right next to 紧挨着中学。
 the middle school.
 You can walk there. 你可以走着去。

Dialogue Nine

- A: Which building is your 你的办公室在哪一栋楼?
 office in?
 B: It's the third building 你右手边的第三栋楼
 on your right. 就是。

Dialogue Ten

- A: How can I get to the 去餐厅怎么走?
 dining hall?
 B: Take the first right. 在第一个路口向右转。

Dialogue Eleven

- A: Is the church easy to 教堂很好找吗?
 find?
 B: Yeah, it's quite strik- 是的, 很醒目, 你不会错
 ing. You can't miss 过的。
 it.



随行锦囊

opposite 意为“面对……，在……对面”，后面可以直接跟面对的对象，也可以用 to 来引导，例如：

The market is opposite the post office. 市场在邮局对面。

The boss sat opposite to me. 老板坐在我对面。

美国人还常用 across from 来代替 opposite 表示“在……对面”，例如：

The school is just across from my house. 学校就在我家对面。

常用指明路途的用语还有：

It's on the corner of... 在……拐角处。

It's across... 在……另一边。

Unit 4 明确方向

你有没有找不着北的时候？那么，如何明确方向呢？记住以下的句型，你将受益匪浅哦！



不求人句型

Am I going north?

我这是往北走吗？

Am I heading...

我这是往……方向走吗？

Which way is north?

哪条路是往北的？

You are heading the wrong way.

你走错方向了。

Is this the right direction to get to...

这是去……的正确方向吗？

Is... in this direction?

……是在这个方向吗？

Which direction should we head?

我们应当往哪个方向走？

★ 19



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: We seem to be lost.

我们好像迷路了。我现在

Am I going north?

是在往北走吗？



B: But I feel that we are
going east.

可是我觉得我们在往
东走。

A: Oh, my goodness!
We are indeed lost!

哦，天啊，我们确实迷
路了！

Dialogue Two

A: May I help you?

能帮您什么忙吗？

B: Am I heading north?
I think I am lost.

我在朝北走吗？
我猜我迷路了。

Dialogue Three

A: There are so many
alleys here.

这儿有那么多的小巷。

B: Which way is north?
It will be really bad
luck if we get lost
here.

哪条路是往北的？
如果我们在这儿迷路了，
那可太倒霉了。

Dialogue Four

A: Excuse me, I want to
know if I'm headed
toward town.

劳驾，我想知道我是否正
往城里走。

★
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B: You are heading the
wrong way.
It is in the opposite
direction.

你走错路了。

应该往相反的方向走。

Dialogue Five

A: Excuse me, but is this the right direction to get to the town?

劳驾，去城里是这个方向吗？

B: Yes. The town is 20 miles away from here in this direction.

是的，往这个方向走，去城里有 20 英里。

Dialogue Six

A: Excuse me, is the subway station in this direction?

请问，地铁站是往这个方向走吗？

B: Yes, you can continue going straight.

是的，继续直走就行。

Dialogue Seven

A: Which direction should we head?

我们应当往哪个方向走？

I'm completely confused now.

我现在彻底糊涂了。

B: Maybe we should ask for help.

也许我们应当问问别人。

A: I think you are right.

我想你是对的。



随行锦囊

head 除了有名词“头”的意思，还可以作为动词，有“朝某方向前进”的意思，例如：head north 朝北去；head towards home 朝家的方向走；head back to school 朝回学校的方向走。

direction 意为“方向”，表示“朝……的方向”一般用 in the direction of 来表示，而 under the direction of 则是“在……的指导下”的意思。例如：

The police went off in the direction of the police office. 警察朝警察局的方向走去了。

You'd better do the work under my direction. 你最好在我的指导下工作。



Unit 5 路程远近

在明确了方向之后是不是还想进一步了解路程的远近？无论是问人还是被问，看了下面的句型你都有得说。

23



不求人句型

How far is it from here?

……离这儿多远？

Is it far from here?

离这儿远吗？

Will it take me long to get there?

到那儿要花许多时间吗？

Is it far to walk?

步行路远吗？

It's a good distance.

那远着呢。

It's a good... miles from here.

(从这里)至少……英里。

It's not within walking distance.

那可不是走路可以到的。

It's within walking distance.

走路去就可以。

It's about... minutes by...

乘……车大约……分钟。

I'd say about... minutes away by...

我想乘……车大概要……分钟。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Excuse me, are there any banks around here? 请问,附近有银行吗?
- B: Yes, just continue going straight. 有,请直行。
- A: How far is it from here? 距离这儿有多远?
- B: It's a five-minute walk. 步行五分钟就是。

Dialogue Two

- A: Can you tell me how to get to the department store? 您能告诉我如何到商场吗?
- B: Cross the street, and turn left. Then walk straight. 过街后左转直行便可。
- A: Is it far from here? 离这儿远吗?
- B: It's about a ten-minute walk. 步行大约十分钟。

Dialogue Three

- A: Excuse me, are there any shops around 对不起,这儿有商店吗?

here?

B: Yes, go straight ahead. 是的,一直往前走。

A: Will it take me long to get there? 到那儿要花很久吗?

B: No, it's about ten minutes away. 不用,大约十分钟。

Dialogue Four

A: I want to buy some clothes. 我想买衣服。

B: You can go to the department store. 你可以去百货商场买。

A: Is it far to walk? 步行路远吗?

B: Yes, it's too far to walk. 非常远,你最好乘车去。
You'll have to take a bus.

Dialogue Five

A: Excuse me, do you know how far we are from the subway? 请问,这儿离地铁大约多远?

B: It's a good distance. 那可远着呢。
You can get there by bus. 你可以乘车去。

Dialogue Six

A: Is the town far away 城里离这儿远吗?



from here?

B: Yes. It's a good 20 miles from here.

是的,离这儿至少 20 英里。

A: I hope I can go there one day.

我希望有一天我可以去那儿。

Dialogue Seven

A: Is the Red Tea House just around the corner?

红茶馆是不是就在附近啊?

B: No. It's not within walking distance. It seems that we have to take a bus there.

不,那可不是走路可以到的。看来我们得乘公交车去了。

Dialogue Eight

A: I want to go to the swimming center. Which bus should I take?

我想去游泳中心。应该乘哪路车?

★ 26 B: It's within walking distance. You don't have to take a bus.

走路去就可以。不必乘车。

Dialogue Nine

A: How far is the Wal-Mart from here?

沃尔玛离这多远?

B: It's about 20 minutes

乘计程车大约 20 分钟。

by cab.

Dialogue Ten

- A: Do you know how far the school is from here? 你知道学校距离这儿多远吗?
- B: I'd say about half an hour away by bus. I'm not so sure. 我想乘公交车大概要半小时吧。
我不太确定。

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随行锦囊

其他关于距离远近的说法还有:

Is it close? 近吗?

It will take you... minutes by bus. 乘车大约要花……时间。

You have got a long way to go. 那路可是远着呢。

It's half an hour drive from here. 从这里驾车需半个小时。

此外,有两个表示距离近的俚语:

It's within spitting distance. 就在附近。

It's a stone's throw away. 离这里不远。



Unit 6 如何到达

其实问路时最想知道的还是如何到达目的地，是步行还是乘车，步行要怎么走，乘车又是哪路。问清楚了再上路吧。



不求人句型

Is there a direct... from
... to...

从……到……有直达
……吗？

Which bus should I take
if I want to go...?

若我想去……，应该乘哪
路车？

Would you like to walk
there or take a bus?

你想走着去还是想乘公
交车？

You can get there either
by road or by air.

你既可走陆路，也可乘飞
机去。

What kind of transport
should I take?

我应当选择哪种交通
工具？

Does a... go there?

有……车到那里吗？

Which train line goes
to...?

哪一列火车是去……的？

Does the expressway
go through there?

高速公路经过那里吗？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Is there a direct flight from China to Fiji?
B: Yes, there is. Do you want to book a ticket?

从中国到斐济有直达航班吗?
有,您想定票吗?

Dialogue Two

- A: Which bus should I take if I want to go to the Town Square?
B: You can take bus number 2 or bus number 10.

我若想去城市广场,应该乘哪路车?
既可以乘2路,也可以乘10路。

Dialogue Three

- A: It's not too far away.
B: So, would you like to walk there or take a bus?

不是很远。
那么,你想走着去还是想乘公交车?

Dialogue Four

- A: How can we get there?
B: You can get there either by road or by air.

我们怎么到那儿去?
你既可走陆路,也可乘飞机去。



Dialogue Five

- A: Where do you want to go? 你想去哪儿?
- B: I want to go to Shanghai. 我想去上海。
- What kind of transport should I take? 我应当选择哪种交通工具?
- A: It would be best to go by train. It's a lot cheaper than flying. 你最好乘火车去, 比坐飞机便宜得多。

Dialogue Six

- A: My hometown is just among the hills. 我的家乡就在这些大山之间。
- B: Does a bus go there? 有公共汽车到那里吗?
- A: Yes, but there's only one bus every day. 是的, 但是每天只有一辆。

Dialogue Seven

- ★ A: Which train line goes to your city? 哪一辆列车是通往你市的?
- 30 B: No. 2547, and it's a direct one. 2547号, 是直达列车。

Dialogue Eight

- A: The village garden is so far away. 乡村果园离我们太远了。

B: Does the express-way go through there? 高速公路经过那里吗?

If it does, we can get there soon. 如果经过的话, 我们很快就可以到达。



随行锦囊

by air 与 by plane 都是“乘飞机”的意思, by water 与 by ship 都是“乘船”的意思。by road 的意思则比较广泛, 通指陆地上的交通工具。

expressway 意为“高速公路”, 是美国人常用的说法, 他们还会说成是 throughway、speedway 或 freeway; 英国人则一般用 motorway 来表示“高速公路”。



Unit 7 无法指路

在一个陌生的地方问路时最怕接二连三问到跟我一样的路盲或是初来乍到的人，更无奈的是这时再有人跑来问你一个莫名其妙的地方该怎么走。乖乖告诉对方自己也不识路好了。



不求人句型

★

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- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Sorry, I'm new around here. | 抱歉,我是新来的。 |
| Sorry, I really don't know. | 抱歉,我确实不知道。 |
| I'm a stranger here myself. | 我自己也是新来的。 |
| Sorry, I'm also new here. | 抱歉,我也是新来的。 |
| Sorry, I'm quite confused myself. | 抱歉,我自己也很糊涂。 |
| I have a poor sense of direction. | 我的方向感很差。 |
| Sorry, I have lost my way myself. | 抱歉,我也迷路了。 |
| Sorry, I don't know. Perhaps you could ask... | 抱歉,我不知道。你可以问…… |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the hospital? 对不起, 您知道医院怎么走吗?
- B: Sorry, I'm new around here. 抱歉, 我是新来的。
You can ask the person over there. 你可以问问那边那个人。
- A: OK. Thank you all the same. 好的, 同样很感谢您。

Dialogue Two

- A: Can you tell me where I can find a restroom, please? 您能告诉我哪儿能找到洗手间吗?
- B: Sorry, I really don't know. 抱歉, 我确实不知道。
You can ask someone else for help. 您可以问问其他人。

Dialogue Three

- A: Excuse me, are you familiar with the road here? 请问, 您熟悉这里的路况吗?



B: I'm a stranger here myself. 我自己也是新来的。

I don't even know which way is north. 我自己都找不着北了。

Dialogue Four

A: Excuse me, am I headed towards the theater? 请问,我这是在往电影院的方向走吗?

B: Sorry, I'm also new here. 抱歉,我也是新来的。

Dialogue Five

A: Excuse me, is this the road to the Nature Park? 请问,这是去自然公园的路吗?

B: Sorry, I'm confused myself. 抱歉,我自己也很糊涂。

Maybe we can ask that police. 也许我们可以一起去问问警察。



Dialogue Six

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A: Excuse me, is the art gallery in this direction? 请问,美术馆是在这个方向上吗?

B: Sorry, I have a poor sense of direction. 抱歉,我的方向感很差。

Maybe you can find someone else to help you. 你可以问问别人。

Dialogue Seven

A: How do I get to the airport? 去机场怎么走?

B: Sorry, I have lost my way, too. 抱歉,我也迷路了。

I'm also trying to get to the airport. 我也在找去机场的路。

Dialogue Eight

A: Where do I get off if I am going to Carrefour? 如果去家乐福,应该在哪站下?

B: Sorry, I don't know. Perhaps you could ask the conductor. 抱歉,我不知道。你可以问问售票员。



随行锦囊

a sense of... 表示“……感”，强调对某事物的辨别或领悟，例如：a sense of direction 方向感，a sense of security 安全感，a sense of inferiority 自卑感。

familiar with sth. 意为“对某事物熟悉，通晓某事物”，而 familiar with sb. 则意为“与某人友好、亲密”，familiar to sb. 指的是“为某人所熟知的”。
例如：

I'm familiar with the facts. = The facts are familiar to me. 我熟悉这些事实。

I'm familiar with the teacher. 我和老师关系很好。



Unit 8 问路进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

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- | | |
|--|---|
| A: Excuse me, but can you tell me the way to the park? | 劳驾, 您能告诉我去公园怎么走吗? |
| B: Sorry, I'm new around here.
Maybe that man over there could tell you. | 抱歉, 我是刚来的。
那边的那个人也许知道。 |
| A: Thank you all the same. | 同样非常感谢您。 |
| A: Excuse me, I wonder if you can help me.
I'm looking for the park. | 请问, 您能帮我个忙吗?
我想去公园。 |
| C: OK, let me see.
Cross the street, And go straight for two blocks.
Then turn left. The park is just there. | 哦, 让我想想。
穿过这条街。直行, 走过两个路口。
然后左拐。公园就在那儿。 |



You can't miss it.

你肯定能找到。

A: Is it far away from
here?

离这儿很远吗?

C: It will take you about
20 minutes to get
there.

大约 20 分钟的路吧。

A: Does a bus go there?

有公共汽车到那里吗?

C: Yes. You can take bus
number 5.

有啊,你可以乘 5 路车。

A: OK, thank you very
much.

非常感谢您。

C: No problem.

不用谢。

Dialogue Two

A: Excuse me, are there
any banks near here?

请问,附近有银行吗?

B: Yes, would you like to
walk there or take a
bus?

是的,你想走着去还是
乘车?

A: How far is it from
here?

距这儿有多远?

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B: It's about 20 minutes'
walk.

走路大约 20 分钟。

Go along the street,
and turn right at the
second cross.

沿着街走,在第二个路口
右转。

Go straight ahead,

直行,在你的右边就能

and you will find it on
your right hand.

It's next to a hospital.

A: If I want to take a
bus, which bus line
goes by there?

B: You can take bus
number. 8.

But right now, the
bus will be crowded.

A: OK, then I will walk
there. Thanks a lot.

B: No problem.

A: By the way, am I go-
ing north now?

B: Yes, you are right.

A: O K, I see. Many
thanks.

Dialogue Three

A: Excuse me, is the
zoo in this direction?

B: Sorry, I'm confused
myself.

Perhaps you can ask
someone else for
help.

看到。

挨着一家医院。

如果要乘车，哪一路车
经过哪儿？

可以乘 8 路。

但是现在公交车上肯定
很挤。

好的，那我走着去。非常感
谢您。

不客气。

顺便问问，我现在是往北
走吗？

是的，对。

哦，我明白了。非常感
谢您。



- A: Thank you all the same. 同样非常感谢您。
- A: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the zoo? 请问，去动物园的路怎么走？
- It seems that I have gotten lost. 我好像迷路了。
- C: OK. Go straight on for one block. 哦，直行走过一个路口。
- Then turn left and go straight down that road. You will find the zoo. 左拐，然后沿着这条路继续往前走。就能看见动物园了。
- It is enormous. 它非常大。
- A: Is it far away from here? 离这儿很远吗？
- C: Yes, you've got a long way to go. 是的，远着呢。
- A: Does a bus go there? 有公共汽车到那里吗？
- C: Yes. You can take bus number 5, 6 or 9. All of them go there. 是的，5路，6路和9路都到。
- A: How long will it take by bus? 乘车要用多久？
- C: About half an hour. 大约半小时。

A: OK, thank you very much. 非常感谢您。

C: You're welcome. 不用谢。



Part 2 交通工具



Unit 1 交通状况

谈到交通状况，最让人头疼的就是堵车了。每天早起的上班族，相信不少人都有过因为堵车而迟到的经历。而可恶的交通状况自然成为同事或者朋友间茶余饭后的谈资了。



不求人句型

How is the traffic...?	……的交通怎么样？
What are... traffic services like?	……交通服务怎么样？
Are there any traffic problems in...?	在……有交通问题吗？
It's the rush hour...	……时是交通拥挤时间。
The traffic is... now.	现在交通很……
There are traffic jams...	……堵车。
The road ahead is...	前方的路……
...got caught in the rush hour traffic.	……遇上了交通高峰时刻，寸步难行。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: How is the traffic in Beijing?

北京的交通怎么样?

B: Terrible. The traffic is quite heavy, especially during the rush hour. I can seldom reach my destination on time.

很糟糕,交通很拥挤,尤其是在高峰时刻。我很少能准时到达目的地。

A: Oh! It's the same in Shanghai.

哦,在上海也是这样。

Dialogue Two

A: What are your public traffic services like?

你们的公共交通服务怎么样?

B: Quite good. The buses are always on time.

非常好。公共汽车总是很准时。

A: I envy you!

真羡慕你们啊!

Dialogue Three

A: Are there any traffic problems in the countryside?

在郊外有交通问题吗?

B: Seldom. I'm sure you'll

很少有。我确信你在那儿



have a pleasant time there. 会玩得很愉快。

A: I hope so. 但愿如此。

Dialogue Four

A: Sorry, I'm late. 抱歉,我迟到了。

B: It's the rush hour in the morning. 早晨是交通拥挤时间。

You should get up earlier to avoid the morning rush hour. 你应当早点儿起床避开这个高峰时间。

Dialogue Five

A: How is the traffic in the morning? 早上的交通怎么样?

B: The traffic is quite heavy. 非常拥挤。

We have to get up early everyday. 我们每天都不得不早起。

Dialogue Six

A: Will you arrive on time? 你能准时到达吗?

B: I'm afraid not. The traffic is heavy now. 恐怕不能。现在交通很拥挤。

You may have to wait another twenty minutes. 你可能还得再等20分钟。

I'm so sorry. 实在很抱歉。

Dialogue Seven

- A: There are traffic jams everywhere. 到处都堵车。
- B: That's why you choose to walk to work. 难怪你选择走路上班。
- A: I think you should walk to work, too. 我觉得你也应该走路上班。

Dialogue Eight

- A: We have to walk there, I'm afraid. 恐怕我们得走着过去。
- The road ahead is blocked. 前方的路被堵住了。
- B: Oh, my goodness. 哦,我的天啊!我们又要迟到了。
- We will be late again.

Dialogue Nine

- A: I got caught in the rush hour traffic, so I missed my train. 我遇上了交通高峰时刻,寸步难行,因此没赶上火车。
- B: That's too bad. You should have left your house earlier. 太糟糕了。你本该早点出发的。



随行锦囊

名词 traffic jam、holdup, 动词 block, 形容词 jam-packed 等都可以用来表示“交通堵塞、拥挤”。例如:

There is a traffic jam/holdup on the expressway. 高速公路上出现了交通堵塞。

The road is always blocked/jam-packed during the rush hour. 这条路交通高峰期时总是堵塞。

The way ahead is blocked. 这个句型中, block 为动词, 意为“堵住, 堵塞”; 而在 Part 1 的“问路”中, block 则为名词, 是“街区, 街口”的意思, 例如: Go straight for three blocks. 往前走三个街区。此外, block 作名词时还有“木块, 石块”的意思。



Unit 2 骑自行车

中国是自行车大国，自行车作为主要的代步工具比比皆是。而在国外，自行车大多作为休闲健身的工具。无论怎样，自行车都具有便捷、健身等特性。有骑自行车的机会，你又何乐而不为呢？

★ 49



不求人句型

Can... ride a bike?

……会骑自行车吗？

Riding a bike is...

骑自行车是……

I'd like to go to... by bike.

我想骑自行车去……

... like to travel by bike.

……喜欢骑自行车旅行。

Going to work by bike may save you...

骑自行车上班可以节省……

Riding a bike every day will make you feel...

每天骑自行车将使你感到……

Riding a bike may do... good.

骑自行车可能对……有好处。

I'm... because I ride my bike every day.

每天骑自行车使我……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Can you ride a bike? 你会骑自行车吗?
 B: No, I can't. I'm still learning. 我不会。事实上,我还在学。
 A: I can teach you. 我可以教你。

Dialogue Two

- A: Riding a bike is my favorite way to exercise. 骑自行车是我最喜欢的运动方式。
 B: Oh, really? I like riding bikes, too. Maybe we can exercise together someday. 真的吗? 我也喜欢骑自行车。也许哪天我们可以一起骑车锻炼。
 A: That's a good idea! 好主意。

Dialogue Three

- ★ 50 A: I'd like to go to the lake by bike. 我想骑自行车去湖边。
 B: Let's go together. 咱们一起去吧。

Dialogue Four

- A: Do you like traveling? 你喜欢旅行吗?
 B: Yes, I like to travel by bike. 嗯,我喜欢骑自行车旅行。

- A: By bike? I've never traveled by bike. 骑自行车? 我从没骑自行车旅行过。
- B: Why not? When you ride a bike, not only do you get fresh air, but you also get a lot of exercise. 为什么不呢? 骑自行车时你不仅可以呼吸到新鲜的空气, 而且还可以得到很好的锻炼。

Dialogue Five

- A: Oh, man! There is a traffic jam again. I am going to be late. 哦,天哪! 又堵车了。我肯定要迟到了。
- B: Going to work by bike may save you a lot of time. You should try it. 骑自行车上班可以节省很多时间。你可以试试。

Dialogue Six

- A: Why do you suggest I ride a bike instead of taking a bus? 你为什么建议我骑自行车,而不坐公共汽车了呢?
- B: Riding a bike every day will make you feel energetic. 每天骑自行车将使你感到精力充沛。

Dialogue Seven

- A: I feel listless these days. 这几天我觉得没有力气。



B: Riding a bike may
do you good.

Why not try it?

骑自行车可能对你有帮助。

为什么不试试呢?

Dialogue Eight

A: Why are you so healthy?

B: I'm in perfect health
because I ride my
bike every day.

为什么你这么健康?

每天骑自行车使我的身体
非常健康。





随行锦囊

动词 **take** 和介词 **by** 都可以用于表示“使用，搭乘或乘坐(某种交通工具)”。

take 通常表示乘坐除自行车、私家车等之外的公共交通工具，在与表示交通工具的名词连用时，中间要加上冠词，例如：**take a taxi** 乘出租车，**take the plane** 乘坐飞机。

by 可以与几乎所有表示交通工具的名词直接连用，中间无需冠词，例如：**by bus/car/plane** 乘公共汽车/小汽车/飞机。**by** 还可以与“海”、“陆”、“空”连用表示出行方式，例如：**by sea/land/air** 通过航海/陆路/航空。

自行车 **bike** 一般要与动词 **ride** 连用，中间要加冠词；而私家车 **car** 则一般要和动词 **drive** 连用，也要加冠词，例如：**drive a new car** 开一辆新车。



Unit 3 自驾出行

虽然油价节节攀升，仍然阻挡不了爱车族自驾出行的热情。不用经受风吹日晒或雨淋，不用排队等车，也不用忍受车厢的拥挤和难闻的气味。拥有一辆适合自己的小车还是很享受。



不求人句型

It was designed in Germany/...	这辆车采用的是德国/……设计。
My car is in... shape.	我的车车况……
I mainly drive in...	我常在……开车。
I will take my own car and...	我要开自己的车去……
I was going... miles an hour.	我的车速是每小时……英里。
...exceed the speed limit.	……超出限速。
...is a one-way street.	……是条单行道。
Keep...eyes open for traffic signs.	仔细留意交通标志。





玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: This is my new car.
B: It's real cool.
A: Thanks! It was designed in Germany.

这是我新买的车。
这车真棒。
当然。这辆车采用的是德国的设计。

Dialogue Two

- A: Do you plan to buy a new car?
B: No. My car is still in good shape, so I don't want to get a new one.

你打算买辆新车吗?
没打算。我的车车况仍然很好, 因此我没打算买新的。

Dialogue Three

- A: Your car is quite small.
B: That's because I mainly drive in the city. In order to make parking easier, I bought this small car.

你的车真小。
你是知道的, 我常在市里开车。
为了便于停车, 我买了这辆小车。

Dialogue Four

- A: What are you going to do this weekend?

你这周末有什么打算?



B: I will take my car and go camping. 我要开自己的车去露营。

A: That's a good idea. 好主意。我能和你一起去吗?
May I go with you?

Dialogue Five

A: You were driving too fast. 你开得太快了。

B: I was only going 60 miles an hour. 我的车速才每小时 60 英里。

A: 60 miles an hour? 时速 60 英里?在这条路上
That's quite dangerous on this road. 太危险了。

Dialogue Six

A: Slow down, please! 请慢点开!
You mustn't exceed the speed limit. 你不能超出限速。

B: The speed limit here is 65 miles per hour. 这里的限速是每小时 65 英里。

We're only going 60 miles. 我们的速度只有 60 英里。

Relax! 放松一点!

Dialogue Seven

A: It seems that the street is blocked. 这条街道似乎被堵住了。

Can we take any other 我们可以换一条路吗?

route?

B: This is a one-way street. 这条街道是条单行道。

We have to stay on this road. 我们只能这么走。

Dialogue Eight

A: Keep your eyes open for traffic signs while you're driving. 开车时，要仔细留意交通标志。

B: I have problems doing that. 我办不到。

When I look at the traffic signs, I'll forget to pay attention to the other cars. 我在看交通标志时，很可能就忽视了其他车辆。



随行锦囊

shape 除了有我们所熟悉的“形状”的意思之外,还有“情况,状态”之意,可以用于描述人的身体状况,也可以指某事物所处的状态。例如:

I'm in good shape after months of treatment. 经过几个月的治疗,我的身体好了。

The football team is in poor shape after its defeat. 这支足球队在失利之后状态不佳。

还有一个与 shape 有关的短语是 shape up,意思是“形成、进展”,还可以指“表现良好”,如: You'd better shape up if you want to stay on. 如果你还想留下来的话最好还是表现好一点儿。



Unit 4 汽车加油

自驾出游一定要记得给爱车喂饱了再上路，而且还要弄清楚沿途都有哪些加油站。让爱车饿肚子就麻烦了。

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不求人句型

... car is running out of gas.汽车汽油要用完了。

... need to find a gas station.得找一个加油站。

Please fill up the gas tank with... 请把油箱灌满……(汽油)。

Fill it up with... gas, please. 请加满……汽油。

My car takes... gas. 我的车得加……汽油。

What's the price difference between... gas and... gas?汽油和……汽油价格上有什么差别？

... dollars worth, please. 请加……美元的(汽油)。

... gallons/liters please. 请加……加仑/升(汽油)。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Our car is running out of gas. 我们的汽车汽油要用完了。
- B: In that case, we need to find a gas station. 那样的话，我们得找一个加油站。
- A: You're right. 没错。

Dialogue Two

- A: We need to find a gas station. 我们得找一个加油站。
- B: Why bother? We still have gas. 干吗那么麻烦？我们还有油呢。
- A: If we don't fill the gas tank up, we'll run out of gas on our way home. 如果我们不把油箱加满，在回家的路上，汽油就会用光。



Dialogue Three

- 60 A: What can I do for you, sir? 先生，有什么可以为您效劳？
- B: Please fill up the gas tank with premium unleaded gas. 给油箱灌满优质无铅汽油。
- A: No problem. 没问题。

Dialogue Four

- A: Your gas tank is almost empty. 您的油箱几乎空了。
- B: Really? Fill it up with unleaded gas, please. 是吗? 那请加满无铅汽油。
- A: OK. Just a moment, please. 好的。请稍候。

Dialogue Five

- A: What kind of gas do you buy? 您要加哪种汽油?
- B: My car takes regular gas. 我的车得加普通汽油。
- A: Wow! It must be an old car. 噢! 这一定是辆老车。
- I thought all cars these days ran on unleaded fuel. 据我所知现在的车都用无铅汽油。

Dialogue Six

- A: What's the price difference between regular unleaded gas and premium unleaded gas? 普通无铅汽油和优质无铅汽油价格上有什么差别?
- B: Premium gas is more 优质无铅汽油比普通无铅



expensive than regular unleaded gas. 汽油贵。

Dialogue Seven

A: How much gas do you want, please? 请问您要加多少汽油?

B: 10 dollars' worth, please. 请加 10 美元的汽油。

Dialogue Eight

A: There is little gas left in the gas tank. 油箱里没什么油了。

How much gas do you want? 您想加多少汽油?

B: Two gallons, please. 请加两加仑汽油。





随行锦囊

gas, gasoline 和 petrol 都可以指“汽油”, 但 petrol 是英式英语中的“汽油”, gas 和 gasoline 则是美式说法, 其中 gas 较为口语化, 常出现于美国人的日常对话之中。

run out (of sth.)可以用于表示“(物品等)用完, 耗尽”, 也可以指“(人)用完, 耗尽(物品)”, 例如:

My time is running out. = I'm running out of time. 我剩下的时间不多了。



Unit 5 收费停车

自驾出行固然时尚、便捷，不过也要注意遵守交通法规，不可乱停乱放，要不然交警的罚单可就找上门来啦！



不求人句型

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| Where can I/we park (the car)? | 我/我们可以在哪儿停车呢？ |
| Can I park the car...? | 我可以在……停车吗？ |
| There's a parking lot... | ……有一个停车场。 |
| Is there any paid parking...? | ……有收费停车场吗？ |
| How much is the parking fee? | 停车费多少钱？ |
| ...mustn't/can't park... | ……不能在……停车。 |
| This is reserved parking for... | 这是……的专用停车位。 |
| I'll have to give you a ticket for parking illegally. | 你违章停车我得给你开罚单。 |





玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Where can I park? 我可以在哪儿停车呢?
B: You can park your car 你可以把车停在楼前面。
in front of the build-
ing.
A: Parking is not allowed 那儿不能停车。
there.

Dialogue Two

- A: Can I park the car 我可以在这儿停车吗?
here?
B: Do you want to get a 你想得罚单吗?
ticket?
A: Of course not. 当然不想了。
I guess I'll have to 哦,我想我得找个停车场。
find a parking lot.

Dialogue Three

- A: Where can we park 我们可以在哪儿停车呢?
the car?
B: There's a parking lot 那边有一个停车场。
over there.
A: Great! 太好了!



Dialogue Four

A: Is there any paid parking near the movie theater? 电影院附近有收费停车场吗?

B: There is a parking lot around here, but I'm not sure if you have to pay. 附近有一个停车场, 可我不知道是不是收费的。

Dialogue Five

A: How much is the parking fee? 停车费多少钱?

B: One dollar an hour. 一小时一美元。

Dialogue Six

A: You can't park right here. 你不能就在这儿停车。

B: I know. If we could, we would save a lot in parking fees. 我知道。如果能停在这儿的话, 我们就能节省一大笔停车费了。

Dialogue Seven

A: Why can't I park here? 我为什么不能在这儿停车?

B: I'm sorry, but this is reserved parking for the managers. 很抱歉, 这是经理的专用停车位。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Sorry, but I'll have to give you a ticket for parking illegally. 抱歉,你违章停车,我得给你开罚单。
- B: Parking isn't allowed here? 这儿不能停车吗?
- A: Yes, it is. 可以停车。
But there is no parking between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. 但上午8点到下午7点之间禁止停车。



随行锦囊

park 为人所熟悉的含义就是“公园”，但它也有“停车”的意思，而表示“停车”可以直接说 park，也可以说 park the /one's car。

parking 是由 park 衍生而成的名词，意为“停车”，例如：parking fee / fine / lot 停车费 / 违章停车罚款 / 停车场。除了 parking lot 可以表示“停车场”之外，parking 本身就有“停车场”的含义。

有关停车场的常见说法如下：

parking lot entrance 停车场入口

paid parking 收费停车场

reserved parking 专用停车位

不要把 parkway 理解为“停车道”，它实际上意为“(行车的) 马路”；而 driveway 则意为“自家通往马路的小路”，通常用于停车。因此才会有 Drive on the parkway; park on the driveway. (开在马路上，停在停车道上) 这看似矛盾的说法。

Unit 6 乘坐公车

公共汽车可谓是城市中最常见的公共交通工具。公交线路就好像城市错综复杂的血脉，蔓延于城市的每一个角落，它几乎可以载着你到你想要的任何地方。下一站你要去哪里？

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不求人句型

How often does bus... come?	……公交车多长时间来一趟？
Does this bus go to...?	这辆车到……吗？
What's the fare?	车票多少钱？
How much is the fare to...?	到……的车票多少钱？
Where am I supposed to get off for...?	我到……该在哪儿下车？
How many stops are there to...?	到……有几站？
At which stop should I...?	我应该在哪儿……？
Could you tell me when I should get off?	我该下车时能告诉我一声吗？



What stop is this?

这是哪一站?

Can I transfer from this
bus to bus...?

坐这辆车我能换乘……
公交车吗?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: How often does bus
number 11 come?

11路公交车多长时间来
一趟?

B: I'm not sure.

我也不太确定。

I think once every
twenty minutes.

可能是每 20 分钟一趟。

Dialogue Two

A: Does this bus go to
the National Park?

这辆车到国家公园吗?

B: No. You can take bus
number 632.

不到。你可以乘坐 632 路
公交车。

Dialogue Three

A: What's the fare?

车票多少钱?

B: Fifty cents, please.

50 美分。

Dialogue Four

A: How much is the fare
to IKEA?

到宜家家居的车票多
少钱?

- B: I'm sorry, but you've gotten on the wrong bus.
This bus doesn't go to the IKEA.
- 抱歉,您上错车了。
这辆车不到宜家。

Dialogue Five

- A: Where am I supposed to get off for the gym?
B: You can get off either at the bus stop in front of the gym or at its south gate.
- 我到体育馆该在哪儿下车?
您在体育馆那站或体育馆南门下车都可以。

Dialogue Six

- A: How many stops are there to the terminal?
B: 16 stops altogether.
- 到终点有几站?
总共有 16 站。

Dialogue Seven

- A: At which stop should I transfer?
B: At the stop of Great Square stop.
A: Could you tell me when I should get off?
- 我应该在哪儿站换车?
在大广场站下车。
我该下车时能告诉我一声吗?



B: Sure.

可以。

Dialogue Eight

A: What stop is this?

这是哪一站?

B: This is the national
library.

这站是国家图书馆。

Please get ready to
get off.

请准备下车。

Dialogue Nine

A: Can I transfer from
this bus to bus
number 5?

坐这辆车我能换乘 5 路公
交车吗?

B: Yes. You should get
off at SOGO.

可以。您应该在崇光百货
下车。





随行锦囊

fare 意为“票价”，指的是公共汽车、轮船、出租车等的票价，我们通常所说的票款的“全价”、“半价”和“减价”分别是：full fare、half fare 和 reduced fare。

stop 除了意为“停止，中止”之外，还可以指“汽车站”，主要是指允许乘客上下车的公共汽车站或火车站等；station 也有“车站”的含义，但强调的是火车、公共汽车、长途汽车等出发或到达的地点。我们通常所指的公交车站就应该用 stop 来表示，而终点站则为 terminal 或 terminus。



Unit 7 乘坐地铁

奔跑的地铁就像充满活力的生命线一样，给城市带来了勃勃生机。有人说一个城市如果没有地铁，那这个城市就不够都市化。生活在都市的你是不是也像地铁一样在不停地奔跑呢？



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| ... can take the subway. | ……可以乘地铁。 |
| The subway station is... | 地铁站在…… |
| Which subway should I take? | 我该坐哪趟地铁呢？ |
| Is this the right subway to...? | 这是到……的地铁吗？ |
| ... subway is coming. | ……地铁就要来了。 |
| When will the last subway to... leave? | 到……的末班地铁几点发车？ |
| It's quite... in the subway train. | 地铁列车里非常…… |
| How can I get out of the station after getting off the subway? | 我下地铁后该怎么出站？ |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Do you know how to get to the Imax Theatre?
你知道怎么去 Imax 电影院吗?
- B: You can take the subway.
你可以乘地铁。
- That's the quickest way.
那是最快的方式。

Dialogue Two

- A: Where is the subway?
地铁站在哪儿?
- B: Do you see that sign?
看到那个标志了吗?
- The subway station is just over there.
地铁站就在那边。

Dialogue Three

- A: Which subway should I take?
我该坐哪趟地铁呢?
- B: Where are you going?
你要去哪儿?

Dialogue Four

- A: Is this the right subway to the China World Tower?
这是到国贸的地铁吗?



B: Yes. It's the last one today. 嗯,这是今天的末班车。

A: I'm lucky to have caught it then. 能赶上这趟地铁我真是太幸运了。

Dialogue Five

A: How often does the subway come? 地铁多长时间来一趟?

B: About once every five minutes. 大约每 5 分钟一趟。

The first subway is coming. 首班地铁就要来了。

Dialogue Six

A: When will the last subway to Central Park leave? 到中央公园的末班地铁几点发车?

B: I'm not sure. 我也不确定。
You can go to check the schedule over there. 你可以去查查那边的时刻表。

76 Dialogue Seven

A: It's quite crowded in the subway train. 地铁列车里非常拥挤。

B: That's true. And it's always stuffy inside. 没错!而且里面还总是很闷。

Dialogue Eight

- A: How can I get out of the station after getting off the subway?
我下车后该怎么出站?
- B: That's easy. Just follow the other people.
那很容易, 跟着其他人就行了。

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随身锦囊

在美式英语里,“地铁”是 subway;而在英式英语里,用于表示“地铁”的则是 underground。虽然 tube 和 Metro 也有“地铁”的意思,但前者特指伦敦的地铁,而后者则尤其用于描述巴黎的地铁。在这四个表示“地铁”的单词之中,tube 最为口语化。



Unit 8 乘坐出租

乘坐出租车可以享有某种“特权”，至少不用和别人一起挤在公共汽车或地铁里，可以一站到达自己的目的地，不过费用也相对较高。当你乘坐出租车时，出租车司机一般首先会问：

Where to?

Where are you going?

Where would you like to go?



不求人句型

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Where can I catch/get a taxi? | 我在哪儿可以打到车? |
| Call me a taxi, please. | 请帮我叫辆出租车。 |
| Can you take me to...? | 能送我去……吗? |
| How long does it take to get to...? | 到……得多长时间? |
| How much will it cost to get to...? | 到……得花多少钱? |
| Take... way, please. | 请走……路。 |
| Stop..., please. | 请在……停车。 |
| Let me get off... | 让我在……下车。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Where can I get a taxi? 我在哪儿可以打到车?
- B: There is a taxi stand up ahead. 前面就有一个出租车站。
- You can get one there. 你可以在那儿打到车。

Dialogue Two

- A: Call me a taxi, please. 请帮我叫辆出租车。
- B: OK. May I ask where you're going? 好的。请问您要去哪儿?

Dialogue Three

- A: Can you take me to the airport? 能送我去机场吗?
- B: Sure. Please fasten your seat belt. 可以。请系好安全带。

Dialogue Four

- A: How long does it take to get to Wall Street? 到华尔街得花多长时间?
- B: About fifteen minutes if there are no traffic jams. 如果不堵车的话大约要一刻钟。



A: OK. Please take me 好的。请送我去那儿。
there.

Dialogue Five

A: Where to, sir? 先生,您要去哪儿?
B: The Phoenix Park, 请送我去菲尼斯公园。
please.
How much will it 到那儿得花多少钱?
cost to get there?

Dialogue Six

A: To the Hilton Hotel, 请送我到希尔顿酒店。
please.
Take the shortest 请走最近的路。
way, please. I'm in a 我有急事。
hurry.
B: No problem. 没问题。

Dialogue Seven

A: Where should I stop? 我该在哪儿停车?
B: Stop at the gate, 请在门口停车。
please. Here is the 给你钱。
money.

Dialogue Eight

A: Let me get off here. 让我在这儿下车。
B: No problem. 10 dol- 没问题。一共是 10 美元。
lars, please.



随行锦囊

我们所熟知的“出租车”的英文表达是 taxi, 而在美式英语中, cab 也可以表示“出租车”, 因此英式英语中的“出租车站”taxi rank 和 taxi stand 在美式英语中就可以说成是 cabstand。

句型 Can you take me to...? 还可以说成:

Please take me to...

To..., please.

I'd like to go to...



Unit 9 乘坐火车

乘火车虽然没有飞机那么快，但在路上的感觉以及沿途的风光也可以让人有无限遐思。有时候过程比结果重要。



不求人句型

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Which train goes to...? | 哪趟车到……? |
| Does this train stop at...? | 这趟列车在……停吗? |
| When is the next train to...? | 下一趟到……的车是几点钟? |
| Is this a... train? | 这是……火车吗? |
| When is the train due to arrive? | 这趟列车预计什么时候到站? |
| I'd like a... seat ticket, please. | 请给我一张……坐票。 |
| Does the train have...? | 这趟列车上有……吗? |
| Which platform is for...? | ……是在哪个站台? |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Which train goes to Zhengzhou?

哪趟车到郑州?

B: The only train to Zhengzhou stops in many cities along the way. Would you take it?

唯一一趟去郑州的火车沿途停很多站。
要坐那趟吗?

Dialogue Two

A: Does this train stop at Portland?

这趟列车在波特兰停吗?

B: I'm afraid not.

恐怕不停。

This is a through train to Seattle.

这是到西雅图的直达列车。

Dialogue Three

A: When is the next train to New York?

下一趟到纽约的车是几点钟?

B: The next way train will leave at 9 a.m., but the next direct train will leave at 9:30 a.m.

下一趟慢车将在上午九点发车，下一趟直达列车将在九点半发车。



Dialogue Four

- A: Is this an express train? 这是快车吗?
- B: Sorry, I don't know. 抱歉, 我不知道。
You can ask the conductor. 你可以去问问乘务员。

Dialogue Five

- A: When is the train due to arrive? 这趟列车预计什么时候到站?
- B: It's due at 3 p.m., but it's already five minutes behind schedule. 定于下午三点到站, 但已经晚点五分钟了。

Dialogue Six

- A: I'd like a hard seat ticket, please. 请给我一张硬座票。
- B: I'm sorry, but hard seat tickets are sold out. 抱歉, 硬座票已经卖完了。
- 84 There are only soft seat tickets left. 只剩软座票了。

Dialogue Seven

- A: Does the train have berths? 这趟列车上有卧铺吗?

- B: Yes, there are both hard ones and soft ones. 是的,既有硬卧又有软卧。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Which platform is for the train to Washington? 开往华盛顿的列车是在哪个站台?
- B: Just a moment, please. I'll check for you. It's at platform 2. 请稍等,我给您查一下。在二号站台。
- A: Thanks for the information. 谢谢你为我提供信息。



随行锦囊

句型 When is the train due to arrive? 还可以说成:

When does/will the train get in?

conductor 除了可以指“(乐队、合唱团等的)指挥”之外,还有“售票员”等含义。值得注意的是,conductor 在英式英语里指的是“(公共汽车上的)售票员”,而在美式英语里则意为“(火车上的)乘务员,列车员”。

常见的列车种类有:

passenger train 客车

goods/freight train 货车

express train 快车

stopping train 慢车

through/direct/nonstop train 直达列车



Unit 10 乘坐飞机

飞机可以在瞬间把你抛升至三万英尺的高空，可以在你一觉醒来将你置身一个完全不同的国度。飞机对于讲求速度和时效的你来说再合适不过了。

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不求人句型

I'd like to travel... class.

我想买……舱的票。

I'd like to buy a ticket for
... flight.

我想乘坐……航空公司的航班。

When will flight... take
off?

……航班何时起飞？

What's the departure
time of flight...?

……航班什么时候起飞？

I've reserved a seat on
flight...

我预定了……航班的座位。

My flight number is...

我的航班号是……

How much carry-on
baggage is permitted?

允许随身带多少行李？

Can I check my bag-
gage through?

我能把行李托运到目的地吗？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: First class or economy class? 头等舱还是经济舱?
 B: I'd like to travel economy class. 我想买经济舱的票。
 A: OK. 好的。

Dialogue Two

- A: I'd like to buy a ticket for an American Airlines flight. 我想乘坐美国航空公司的航班。
 B: May I ask where you're going? 请问您要去哪儿?
 A: San Francisco. 旧金山。

Dialogue Three

- A: When will flight AA 3367 take off? AA 3367 航班何时起飞?
 88 B: It'll take off at 9: 00 a. m. 早上九点起飞。

Dialogue Four

- A: What's the departure time of flight AA 5316? AA 5316 航班什么时候起飞?
 5316?

- B: The departure time is 3:35 p. m.
But you must check in at least half an hour before.
- 起飞时间是下午三点三十五分。
但是您必须至少提前半个小时办理登机。

Dialogue Five

- A: I'm Susan Green.
I've reserved a seat on flight AA 4722.
- B: OK, Miss Green. Here are your ticket and boarding pass.
- 我是苏珊·格林。
我预定了 AA 4722 航班的座位。
好的, 格林小姐。给您机票和登机牌。

Dialogue Six

- A: My flight number is AA 378.
When will you start check-in?
- B: One hour before the departure time. So you can check in beginning at 10:05 a. m.
- 我的航班号是 AA 378。
你们什么时候开始办理登机?
起飞前一小时开始办理, 也就是上午十点零五分您就可以开始办理了。

Dialogue Seven

- A: How much carry-on baggage is permitted?
- 允许随身带多少行李?



B: You are permitted at most three carry-on items, and the total weight should be less than 10 kg.

您最多能带三件行李，总重量不能超过十千克。

Dialogue Eight

A: I want a ticket to London.

我想要一张去伦敦的机票。

B: One-way or return?

单程还是往返?

A: One-way, please. By the way, can I check my baggage through?

单程。顺便问一下，我能把行李托运到目的地吗?

B: Yes.

可以。





随行锦囊

飞机的客舱一般分为三个等级，按照机票价格和舒适度由高到低排列分别为：first class 头等舱、business class 商务舱，以及 economy class 经济舱。

flight 意为“航班，班机”，特指搭载乘客和货物并按既定路线飞行的飞机；而 plane 和 airplane 则意为“飞机”，泛指可以在空中飞行的飞机。因此，在谈论乘坐飞机时，一般应该用 flight，而不是 plane。如：

flight number 航班号，flight arrivals 航班到达，flight information 航班信息，flight tracking 飞行航班，flight departures 航班离开，flight delays 航班延迟。

check...through 并不是短语或固定搭配，因为 check 除了指“检查”以外，还有“托运（行李等）”的含义，再与意为“从头到尾”的 through 相搭配，就可以表示“将（行李等）一直托运至目的地”了。



Unit 11 乘坐轮船

“天上飞的”飞机、“地上跑的”汽车和火车，甚至是“地下跑的”地铁咱们都坐过了，那这回就换换口味，坐坐“水里游的”轮船吧！以下就是在你畅游江河湖海时可能用到的句型。



不求人句型

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| Is there a passenger ship to...? | 有开往……的客船吗？ |
| How much does it cost to get to... by ship? | 坐船到……得花多少钱？ |
| I'd like a ticket for a first class cabin to... | 一张到……的头等舱船票。 |
| I'm going to... by ship. | 我打算乘船去…… |
| The ship for... is boarding now. | 去……的船就要启程了。 |
| Let's get on board. The ship is about to... | 我们上船吧。船就要……了。 |
| The ship is doing... .. is / are seasick. | 船正在…… .. 晕船。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Is there a passenger ship to Los Angeles?

有开往洛杉矶的客船吗?

B: Yes, there are three ships to Los Angeles every day.

嗯, 每天有三艘客船开往洛杉矶。

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Dialogue Two

A: What can I do for you?

有什么可以为您效劳?

B: How much does it cost to get to Houston by ship?

坐船到休斯敦得花多少钱?

A: About 30 dollars.
Do you want to know the exact fares?

大约 30 美元。
您想知道具体的票价吗?

Dialogue Three

A: I'd like a ticket for a first class cabin to Miami.

一张到迈阿密的头等舱船票。

B: Sorry, but there are only tourist class tickets left.

抱歉, 只有二等舱的船票了。

A: That's all right.

那也可以。



Dialogue Four

- A: Do you have any plans this weekend? 你这周末有什么安排吗?
- B: Yes. I'm going to Miami by ship. 有啊。我打算乘船去迈阿密。
- A: Sounds nice! You'll be able to enjoy the beautiful scenery on the voyage. 听起来不错。你可以欣赏航行途中美丽的风景。

Dialogue Five

- A: The ship for Miami is boarding now. 去迈阿密的船就要启程了。
- B: Do take care of yourself. 千万照顾好自己。
- Call me when you arrive there. 等到了那儿给我打电话。
- A: Sure. I'll miss you. 好的。我会想你的。

Dialogue Six

- A: Let's get on board. 我们上船吧。
- 94 The ship is about to leave. 船就要开了。
- B: OK. Let's go. 好的,咱们走吧。
- A: Don't forget your luggage. 别忘了你的行李。

Dialogue Seven

A: It's blowing hard. A storm is coming, I'm afraid.

刮大风了。恐怕暴风雨就要来了。

B: The ship is rolling now.

船正在摇晃。

A: How terrible!

真可怕!

Dialogue Eight

A: You look pale.

你脸色不太好。

B: Yeah. I'm seasick.

嗯,我晕船。

A: I have some tablets for seasickness.

我有治晕船的药片。

They may help you.

可能会有用。

B: Thanks a lot.

多谢。



随行锦囊

客船的客舱和飞机一样,也是分级别的,但具体划分又不同于飞机。常见的有: first class cabin 头等舱、coach / tourist class cabin / second class cabin 二等舱, 和 steerage / third class cabin 三等舱。

boat 和 ship 都可以表示“船”,但区别在于: boat 通常意为“(用桨、帆或发动机驱动的)小船”,而 ship 则意为“(承载人或货物)的大船”。休闲游乐时划的船应该用 boat 来表示,而交通出行时乘坐的船则通常用 ship 来表示。



Unit 12 交通进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What's your favorite way to travel? 你最喜欢哪种旅行方式?
- B: By plane, by train, by ship or by car—I like them all. 乘飞机、火车、轮船, 以及自驾出行我都喜欢。
- A: Have you used all these modes of transportation? 这几种方式你都试过吗?
- B: Yes, and I've even ridden a bike to Xinjiang. 都试过, 我还骑车去过新疆。
- A: No kidding! 你不是在开玩笑吧!
- B: Yeah. 当然没有啦。
I think traveling by bike is pretty good. 我觉得骑车旅行非常好。
- A: Oh, yeah? Why? 哦, 是吗? 那为什么呢?
- B: While riding a bike, 骑自行车时, 你不仅可以



not only can you enjoy the scenery, but you can also get a good workout.

欣赏风景，还可以锻炼身体。

A: You're right. It is a good way to travel.

你说得对。这确实是种好的旅行方式。

Dialogue Two

A: Have you ever traveled by car?

你开车旅游过吗？

B: Yes, but it was a lot of trouble.

是的，但是有很多麻烦。

A: What kind of trouble?

什么样的麻烦？

B: Sometimes I couldn't find a gas station.

有时我找不到加油站。

And once I got a parking ticket.

有一次还因为违章停车得了张罚单。

A: There were also traffic jams, right?

还会遇到堵车是吧？

B: Yeah, you're right.

是的，没错。

A: You know, you could travel by train or by plane instead.

其实你可以选择坐火车或飞机。

B: It is less troublesome to travel by train or plane.

坐火车或飞机旅行确实没那么麻烦。

- A: And if you travel by air, you should buy return tickets.
It's a lot cheaper.
B: That's right.
- 乘飞机的话，最好买往返票。
这样会省很多钱。
没错！

Dialogue Three

- A: Taxi!
B: Where to, sir?
A: To the railroad station, and take the shortest way, please.
B: Are you in a hurry?
A: Yes. The train will leave at 12 o'clock.
I have to get there as soon as possible.
B: Don't worry. I'll make it.
A: It's just not my day!
B: What's up?
A: I just took the wrong bus.
Then I went to take the subway.
B: You went to take the
- 出租车！
您去哪儿，先生？
去火车站，请走最近的路。
您有急事吗？
是的，火车 12 点就要发车了。
我必须尽快赶到那儿。
别担心，我会赶到的。
我真是倒霉透了！
怎么了？
我刚刚坐错了公共汽车。
然后我就去坐地铁。
您去坐地铁了？



subway?

Then why are you here? 那您怎么又会在这儿呢?

A: Because I found that I was at the wrong subway station. 因为我发现自己进错了地铁站。

B: How did that happen? 怎么会那样呢?

A: Well, I went the wrong way. 嗯,我搞错方向了。

I have a terrible sense of direction. 我方向感非常差。

B: Probably all you need is a good map. 也许您需要一张好的地图。

A: Yeah, that's exactly what I need. 是啊,我就需要地图。

B: Sir, here is the railway station. 先生,火车站到了。

A: Oh, thank goodness! How much is the fare? 哦,谢天谢地!车费是多少?

★
100

B: Four dollars. 四美元。

A: Here is the money. Thank you very much. 给你钱。非常感谢。

B: You're welcome. Have a nice trip! 不客气。祝您旅途愉快!

Part 3 逛街购物



Unit 1 想买什么

你在逛商店的时候,售货员可能会问你:

Can/May I help you?

Can/May I do something for you?

What can I do for you?

Is there anything I can do for you?

售货员其实是在说:“您需要什么?”看看该怎样回答吧!



不求人句型

I'd like to see...

我想看看……

I'm looking for...

我想买……

I want to buy...

我想买……

I need...

我想买……

Please show me...

请给我看看……

Can/Will you show me...?

能给我看看……吗?

Have you got...?

这儿有……吗?

Do you carry/have...?

这儿有……吗?

May I have a look at...?

我可以看看……吗?

Where do you sell...?

这儿有卖……的吗?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Welcome to the hat department. What can I do for you, ma'am?
- B: I'd like to see that pink hat.
- A: Here you are.
- 欢迎光临帽子专卖部。女士,您需要什么?
- 我想看看那顶粉色的帽子。
- 给您。

Dialogue Two

- A: May I help you?
- B: I'm looking for a DVD player.
- A: The electronics department is upstairs.
- 您需要什么?
- 我想买一台 DVD 播放机。
- 电器部在楼上。

Dialogue Three

- A: Can I help you?
- B: I want to buy a T-shirt.
- What do you suggest for a thirteen-year-old boy?
- 您需要什么?
- 我想买一件 T 恤。
- 给 13 岁的男孩儿买 T 恤,你有什么建议吗?



Dialogue Four

A: Good morning, sir. Is there anything I can do for you? 早上好, 先生。您需要什么?

B: Yes, please. I need a pair of tennis shoes. 是的, 我想买双网球鞋。

A: I recommend this pair. 我推荐这一双。

Dialogue Five

A: Are you being served? 有人为您服务吗?

B: No. Will you show me some skirts? 没有, 能给我看看裙子吗?

Dialogue Six

A: Excuse me. Have you got any sweaters? 请问, 这儿有毛衣吗?

B: Yes, we do. Just a moment, please. 有的, 请您稍候。

Dialogue Seven

★ 104 A: Do you carry Nike bags? 这儿有耐克的包吗?

B: Yes, we do. What about this one? 有的。这个怎么样?

A: Oh, it is very nice. 哦, 这个挺好的。

Dialogue Eight

A: Where do you sell 卖领带的在哪里?

ties?

B: They are on the fifth floor.
领带在五楼。

You can take the elevator on the left.
您可乘左边的电梯上楼。

A: Thank you very much.
非常感谢。

B: It's my pleasure. I'm sure you'll find some you like.
很高兴为您服务。我想您一定会选到称心如意的领带。



随行锦囊

I'd like to see... / I'm looking for... / I want to buy... / I need... 这几个句型可以根据自己想买的商品数量来确定是用“a/an + 单数名词”，还是用“some / 具体数字 + 复数名词”来表示商品。

Please show me... 和其余几个疑问形式的不求人句型中一般用“any + 复数名词”或“(some +) 复数名词”的形式表示自己想买的商品类别。

如果你只是在 window-shopping, 没什么想买的, 在售货员招呼你时, 就可以说: Thank you but I'm just looking / browsing. 或 Just looking.



Unit 2 挑选商品

在你挑选商品的时候，售货员可能会不厌其烦地问你：

What do you think of this one?

What about that one?

How about this one?

售货员的推荐只是别人的意见，决定权还在于你自己。看看如何回应售货员的推荐，并挑选可心的商品吧！

★ 107



不求人句型

I prefer...

我更喜欢……

I don't like / care for the...

我不喜欢这……

Is... the latest style?

……是最新款的吗？

Do you have another one in the same... but a different...?

有同样……不同……的吗？

Does it come in any other...?

还有其他……的吗？

What is... made of?

……是什么材质的？

Have you got the same

同一款式有……的吗？



design in...?

Do you have a similar...? 有类似的……吗?

Are there any other... with the same...? 有别的……一样的……吗?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Do you like this tea set, ma'am? 夫人,您喜欢这套茶具吗?

set, ma'am?

B: It's OK, but I prefer Chinese ones. 不错, 不过我更喜欢中式的。

A: Actually, this is a Chinese tea set. 事实上这就是中式茶具。

Dialogue Two

A: What about this skirt, miss? 小姐,这条裙子怎么样?

miss?

108 B: Is it the latest style? 是最新款的吗?

A: Yes, it is the latest style from Korea. 是的, 这是韩国的最新款式。

Dialogue Three

A: Do you have another one in the same size 有同样尺码不同颜色的吗?

but a different color?

B: Yes. We have black and dark blue available.

有的, 我们还有黑色和深蓝色。

A: Oh, I don't like dark colors.

哦, 我不喜欢深色。

Dialogue Four

A: This is a high quality coat, sir.

先生, 这件外套质量很好。

B: Does it come in any other colors?

还有其他颜色的吗?

A: Yes. How about this white one?

有。这件白色的怎么样?

Dialogue Five

A: What is the shirt made of?

这件衬衣是什么材质的?

B: It is 100% silk.

这是百分百丝绸的。

A: Silk is too delicate. I prefer cotton.

丝绸太精致了, 我更喜欢棉的。

Dialogue Six

A: Have you got the same design in a smaller size?

同一款式有小一点的吗?

B: I'm afraid not. This is the smallest.

恐怕没有。这是最小的了。



A: That's too bad!

真可惜!

I like the design, but
it's too big for me.

我喜欢这款式, 可我穿太
大了。

Dialogue Seven

A: Do you have a simi-
lar sweater in a sma-
ller size?

有类似的小一点的毛线
衫吗?

B: Just a minute, please.
What do you think of
this one?

请稍等。
这件怎么样?

A: The style is OK, but I
don't care for the
color.

款式还行, 可我不喜欢这
颜色。

B: I'm sorry, but it only
comes in this color.

很抱歉, 没有别的颜色了。

Dialogue Eight

A: Are there any other
bags with the same
pattern?

有别的图案一样的包吗?

110 B: Yes, these have the
same pattern.

有, 这些的图案就一样。

A: Great! I like that red
one.

太棒了! 我喜欢那个红的。



随身锦囊

I prefer... 和 I don't like / care for the... 这两个句型是反义句型,一个是“喜欢”,一个是“不喜欢”。在挑选商品时其样式、颜色、材质、尺寸等都可以是“喜欢”或“不喜欢”的对象。

care for sth. 意为“喜欢某事物”,常用于否定句和疑问句之中。I don't care for the... 这个句型就属于否定句型。动词 care 本身意为“关心,惦念”,例如: I don't care the color. 意为“我不介意是什么颜色。”千万不要理解成“我不喜欢这个颜色。”

句型 Have you got the same design in...? 还可以说成: Do you have any... ones in the same design?



Unit 3 试穿试戴

买衣物一定要试穿试戴，否则看不出效果。我想这可能是大多数女性不喜欢 on-line shopping 的原因之一吧。



不求人句型

Can/May I try... on?	我可以试试……吗？
Could I try... on?	我能试试……吗？
Would you mind if I try... on?	我可以试试……吗？
Can I go to the fitting-room and try... on?	我能去试衣间试试吗？
Where is the fitting-room?	试衣间在哪儿？
Where may I try... on?	我去哪儿试穿……？
I'd better try... on	我最好试试……
It's a little... here.	这儿有点……
... look good on me.	……适合我。
... is perfect for...	……非常合适……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Excuse me. Please
show me that red skirt.

麻烦你把那条红裙子拿给
我看看。

B: OK. Here you are,
ma'am.

好的。给您,女士。

A: Can I try it on?

我可以试试吗?

Dialogue Two

A: These rings are the
latest style, just re-
leased in Hong Kong.

这些是刚刚在香港上市的
最新款的戒指。

B: That one looks great.
Could I try it on?

那个看起来不错。我能试
试吗?

A: Of course.

当然可以。

Dialogue Three

A: What do you think of
this shirt, sir?

先生,您觉得这件衬衫怎
么样?

B: It looks good.
Can I go to the fit-
ting-room and try it
on?

看起来挺好的。
我能去试衣间试试吗?

Dialogue Four

A: I like the black slacks.

我喜欢这条黑裤子。



Where may I try them on? 我去哪儿试穿?

B: This way, please. 请这边走。
Here's the fitting-room. 这是试衣间。

A: OK. Thanks. 好的。谢谢。

Dialogue Five

A: These shoes are all leather. 这鞋是全皮的。
They are very comfortable to wear. 穿起来很舒适。

B: Oh, then I'd better try them on both feet. 哦，那我最好两只脚都试试。

A: No problem. 没问题。

Dialogue Six

A: The dress doesn't fit well. It's a little tight here. 这条裙子不合身。这儿有点紧。

★ B: Just a minute, please. 请稍等。
114 se. I'll get you a bigger one. 我去给您拿条大点的。

Dialogue Seven

A: How does the coat look? 这件外套看上去怎么样?

B: It looks great on you. 您穿这件特别好看。

- A: Yeah. The style and color both look good on me. 是的，款式和颜色都适合我。

Dialogue Eight

- A: That hat is so beautiful. 那顶帽子太漂亮了。
- B: You should try it on. 试试吧。
There's a mirror over there. 镜子在那儿。
- A: It's a little big for me, but the style is perfect for me. 我戴有点大，但款式非常适合。
- B: Then please try this one on. 那请试试这顶吧。



随行锦囊

想要试穿或试戴自己中意的衣物，只要掌握 try sth. on “试穿”这个短语就可以了。以这个短语为基础，稍微组合一下就可以构成很多句型。

fitting-room 和 dressing-room 都可以用来表示“试衣间”，但 dressing-room 还有“更衣室”和“化妆间”的意思。



Unit 4 询问价格

在逛街购物时，价格是非常重要的因素。虽然现在的商场、超市里都是“明码标价”，但标签上的价格很有可能与商品不符，遇到特殊情况有些商品还会打折。为保险起见，在必要的时候还是主动询问商品的价格吧。

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不求人句型

May I know the price (of...)?	能告诉我 (……) 是多少钱吗?
How much is / are...?	……多少钱?
How much does... cost / come?	……要多少钱?
How much are... in all?	……总共多少钱?
What will... cost me / us?	……多少钱?
What / How much do you charge for...?	……你卖多少钱?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: I like that dress. 我喜欢那件连衣裙。
May I know the price? 能告诉我是多少钱吗?
B: Yes, of course. It's 当然可以。那件 99 美元。
99 dollars.
A: Oh, it's so expensive! 哦,太贵了!

Dialogue Two

- A: Could I interest you in 这种葡萄酒怎么样?
this kind of wine?
B: How much is a bottle? 一瓶多少钱?
A: 25 dollars. 二十五美元。

Dialogue Three

- A: We have all sorts of 我们有各种款式的围巾。
scarves .
B: I see. How much 我知道了。那条的价格是
does that one cost? 多少?
118 A: That wool scarf is 19 那条羊毛围巾卖十九
dollars. 美元。

Dialogue Four

- A: Look at this pair of 看这双靴子。这是最新
boots. It's the latest 设计。
style.

B: It looks great. How much does this pair cost? 看起来不错。这双要多少钱?

A: It's 87 dollars, and the leather is quite good. 八十七美元,皮质也很好。

Dialogue Five

A: I want a pencil, a ruler, and an eraser. How much are they in all? 我要买一枝铅笔、一把尺子和一块橡皮。总共多少钱?

B: Let me see. They are 6 yuan altogether. 我来看看。一共是6元钱。

Dialogue Six

A: Excuse me. How much does this book cost? 请问这本书我该付多少钱?

B: I'm sorry, but it's not for sale. 很抱歉,此书是非卖品。

Dialogue Seven

A: May I help you, ma'am? 女士,有什么可以为您效劳吗?

B: Yes. I'd like a hand-bag. What will that one cost me? 嗯,我想买个手提包。那个多少钱?



- A: The leather handbag is 70 dollars, but I can give you a 10% discount. 那个皮的七十美元。
我可以给您打九折。

Dialogue Eight

- A: How much do you charge for that suitcase? 那个手提箱你卖多少钱?
B: 50 dollars. 50 美元。
A: I'm afraid it's a little bit expensive. 恐怕有点贵。
How much is this one? 这个怎么卖?
B: This is cheaper. It's only 20 dollars. 这个要便宜一些, 只卖 20 美元。





随行锦囊

当售货员明确你询问的是何种商品的价格时,以上句型就都可以省略为 *How much?*

ask for sth. 和 *charge for sth.* 都有“出价,要价”的意思。需要注意的是,出价的应该是卖家,例如:

How much do you ask for the fur coat? = How much do you charge for the fur coat? 那件皮草外套你卖多少钱?

第二个小对话中的 *interest* 为动词,意为“引起兴趣,引起……的注意”,此外 *interest* 还有“使参与,使发生关系”的意思。如: *interest sb. in an enterprise* 使某人加入某项事业。



Unit 5 讨价还价

好多大商场都号称不讲价，但如果你有讨价还价的本事，也有可能以较低的价格买到中意的商品。在可以讲价的地方买东西时，讨价还价更是不可缺少的环节。先来看看售货员都会怎么说吧：

It's on special offer /sale. 这是特价销售。

The price is fixed. 不能讲价。

What price are you willing to pay? 您愿意出多少钱？

The price can hardly cover the cost. 这个价格连本钱都不够。

... is the lowest price I can offer. 最低……



不求人句型

That's more than I can afford. 我付不起这个价格。

How much discount do you give /offer? 你给打几折？

Can I have /Could you give me /What about a discount? 可以给我打折吗？

Shall I make an offer? 可以讲价吗？

How about knocking 价格可不可以再便宜点？

something off the price?

Couldn't I have it for行不行?

...?

Shall we make it...?怎么样?

I can't give you more than... 我最多只能给你.....

I'll give you... 我出.....

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玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: How much is the skirt? 这条裙子多少钱?
 B: It's 100 dollars. It's made of silk. 100 美元。这是丝质的。
 A: Oh, that's more than I can afford. 哦,我付不起这个价钱。

Dialogue Two

- A: We can give you a discount. 我们可以给您打折。
 B: That's great. How much discount do you offer? 太好了。你给打几折?
 A: 20% is the highest discount we can offer. 最多打八折。



Dialogue Three

A: I'd like to buy five bags as gifts for my friends. 我想买五个包作为礼物送给朋友。

Can I have a discount? 可以给我打折吗?

B: Since you're buying five, I can give you a 10% discount. 买五个的话,我可以给您打九折。

A: Is there any way you could give me a bigger discount? 能不能再多一些折扣?

Dialogue Four

A: The sweater is 500 yuan. 这件毛衣五百元。

B: Oh, that's more than I can afford. 哦,我出不起这个价。

Shall I make an offer? 可以讲价吗?

★ 124 A: I'm sorry, but the price is fixed. 很抱歉,不能讲价。

Dialogue Five

A: What's the price of the slacks? 这条裤子多少钱?

B: 55 dollars. 五十五美元。

A: That's sheer robbery!
How about knocking
something off the
price?

太贵了!
价格可不可以再便宜点?

Dialogue Six

A: This cell phone is 2,
000 yuan.
It's already on sale.
B: Couldn't I have it for
1,800 yuan?

这款手机两千元。

这已经是特价销售了。
一千八百元行不行?

A: I'm sorry, but that's the
lowest we can sell it
without losing money.

很抱歉，两千元是保本的
最低价了。

Dialogue Seven

A: This shirt is high qual-
ity, so it's worth 50
dollars.

这件衬衫质量上乘，确实
值五十美元。

B: It's too expensive.
Shall we make it 35
dollars?

太贵了。
三十五美元怎么样?

A: 40 dollars is the low-
est price I can offer.

最低四十美元。

Dialogue Eight

A: The pen is too ex-
pensive.

这钢笔太贵了。



I can't give you more than 15 yuan. 我最多只能给你十五元。

B: What about 20 yuan? 二十元怎么样?

A: That's still too high. 还是太高了。

Then I'll give you 18 yuan. 我出十八元。

B: 20 yuan is the cost price. I can't make it any cheaper. 二十元是成本价。不能再便宜了。





随行锦囊

discount 是大家都非常熟悉的单词,意为“折扣”,但该词指的是从原价中扣除的部分,例如 a 10% discount 指的是“九折”,即从原价中扣除 10% 的钱数,而不是字面上的“一折”。

offer 作名词和动词时都可指“出价”,强调的是主观上自愿给出的价格,例如: The offer they made was beyond my capacity. 他们出的价格我付不起。

It's sheer robbery. 字面意义为“这纯粹是抢劫。”该句通常用在讨价还价的过程中,用于强调商家给出的价格高得离谱,让人无法接受,就像遭到抢劫一样。

句型 How about knocking something off the price? 也可以简单说成: Can you come down a bit?



Unit 6 决定购买

经过一番精心挑选、试穿试戴以及讨价还价，终于决定购买自己中意的商品了。想要明确表达自己购买某种商品时，就要用到下面的句型了！



不求人句型

... is exactly what I've been looking for.	……正是我想要的。
I'd like...	我要……
... will do.	我就要……
I like...	我喜欢……
Give me..., please.	请给我拿……
I'll take / buy / get...	我就买……
I'll get one for...	我要给……买一件。
Please wrap (up)... for me.	请帮我把……包起来。
I'm sure... will fit.	我相信……肯定适合我。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What do you think of this coat? 这件外套怎么样?
- B: Oh, I like the style. 哦, 我喜欢这款式。
It is exactly what I've been looking for. 这正是我想要的。

Dialogue Two

- A: Do you have cotton T-shirts? 这儿有棉质的 T 恤衫吗?
- B: Yes, we do. These T-shirts are all cotton. 有, 这些都是棉质 T 恤。
- A: Great! I'd like a white one. 太棒了。我要件白色的。

Dialogue Three

- A: Show me some scarves, please. 请给我拿几条围巾看看。
- B: We have all sorts of scarves. Which would you like? 我们有各类围巾。您喜欢哪个?
- A: That silk scarf will do. 我就要那条丝巾。

Dialogue Four

- A: I like this kind of tie. 我喜欢这种领带。



B: You have good taste indeed. 您的品位确实不错。

That tie is made of silk. 这领带是真丝的。

A: Give me two, please. 请给我拿两条。
One pink, and one blue. 一条粉的, 一条蓝的。

Dialogue Five

A: How does the hat look? 这顶帽子看上去怎么样?

B: It looks really great on you. 您戴这顶帽子特别好看。

A: OK. I'll take it. 好的。我就买这顶。

Dialogue Six

A: Do you have yellow or orange cups? 有黄色或橙色的杯子吗?

B: Yes. We also have pink and purple cups. 有。我们还有粉色和紫色的。

A: They are all beautiful, but I only need one. 都很漂亮, 可我只要一个。

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I'll take an orange one. 我买橙色的吧。

Dialogue Seven

A: This pair of shoes is made of the finest leather. 这双鞋用的是最好的皮革。

B: Then I'll get one for my mother. 那我给我母亲买一双。

A: Won't you take one for yourself? 那您不给自己买一双吗?

Dialogue Eight

A: Please wrap up the pajamas for me. 请帮我把睡衣包起来。

B: The pajamas can't be returned once you have tried them on. 睡衣一经试穿就不能退了。

Did you know that? 您知道吗?

A: Yes. 知道。

I'm sure the pajamas will fit. 我相信这睡衣肯定适合我。

B: That will be fine. 那就好。



随行锦囊

在表示“……正是我想要的”时，还可以说：
... is the thing for me.

thing 本意为“事物，东西”，是大家熟知的单词，而 the thing 则意为“适当的、合适的或很重要的事物”，这恐怕是你没想到的吧。例如：

A holiday is just the thing for me. 我所需要的就是放假。

The thing is not to interrupt your father's work. 重要的是不要打断你父亲的工作。

有时候售货员为了说服你出钱买下衣物很有可能说一些夸赞的话，比如：

You look nice in that color. 你穿那种颜色很好看。

You have a good taste. 你很有品位。

Unit 7 收银付款

在商场或超市购物，一般要在收银台付款，付款的方式可以是现金、信用卡、支票等。如果是在一般的市场买东西，直接把钱付给商家就可以了，而此时信用卡或支票大概就派不上用场了。

★ 133



不求人句型

Where should I pay?	我去哪儿付款?
Where is the check-out counter?	收银台在哪儿?
How much do I owe you?	我要付多少钱?
Here's the money.	给你钱。
This is.... / Here you are.	这是……。/给你。
I don't have... on me.	我没有……
Can I pay by...?	可以用……支付吗?
Do you take...?	你们收……吗?
Here is your change.	这是找您的钱。
You've shortchanged me.	你少找我钱了。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Excuse me. Where should I pay? 打扰一下。我去哪儿付款?
- B: You can pay at the check-out counter. 您可以到收银台付款。
It's just over there. 收银台就在那边。
- A: Thanks. 谢谢。

Dialogue Two

- A: How much do I owe you? 我要付多少钱?
- B: Let me see. 320 yuan altogether. 我看看。总共是三百二十元。
- A: OK. Here you are. 好的, 给你。

Dialogue Three

- A: Here's the money. 给你钱。
- B: OK. Here is your change. 好的。这是找您的钱。

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- A: Can I have the receipt? 可以给我收据吗?

Dialogue Four

- A: 53 dollars, please. 请您付五十三美元。
- B: This is 55 dollars. 这是五十五美元。

Here you are.

给你。

A: Here are your change
and receipt.

这是找您的钱和收据。

Dialogue Five

A: Here is 50 yuan.

这是五十元。

B: They're 13 yuan alto-
gether.

总共是十三元。

Do you have any
smaller bills?

您有小面额的钱吗?

A: I'm sorry, but I don't
have any small chan-
ge on me.

很抱歉, 我没有小面额
的钱。

Dialogue Six

A: Can I pay by check?

可以用支票支付吗?

B: I'm sorry. We accept
cash and credit cards
only.

抱歉, 我们只收现金和信
用卡。

A: Then I'll pay by credit
card.

那我就用信用卡支付。

Dialogue Seven

A: Do you take credit
cards?

你们收信用卡吗?

B: Yes. Your card, ple-
ase.

收。请给我您的卡。

A: Here you are.

给你。



Dialogue Eight

- A: Here's your change. 这是找您的钱。
 B: You've shortchanged me. 你少找我了。
 A: Let me check it. 我来核对一下。
 Oh, I'm sorry. I've miscounted. 哦,对不起,我数错了。



随行锦囊

使用信用卡付钱时,通常要输入密码,并在打出的单子上签字。此时,收银员一般会说: Please punch your number... Sign your name here, please. 请您输入密码……请在这儿签字。

Here is your change. 中的 change 为名词,指“找回的钱”,即多付的钱的找零。change 还可作“零钱”讲,例如: I need change for a ten-dollar note. 我需要换开十美元纸币。

receipt 意为“收据”,是用以表明已经收到钱或货物的单据。我们通常所说的“发票”是 invoice。

Unit 8 预订商品

如果你看中的商品卖完了，或是没有适合你的尺寸、颜色等，售货员通常会告诉你：

We don't have... in stock now. 现在……没有现货。
... are sold out. ...已经售完了。

We don't have... you need. 我们没有您要的……

如果你真的很喜欢那种商品，那就跟售货员协商预订吧。

★ 137



不求人句型

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Will you be ordering any more? | 还会进货吗? |
| Are you likely to be getting more... in? | 你们还会进……吗? |
| I'd like to order... | 我要预订…… |
| Could you reserve... for me? | 可以为我预订……吗? |
| Will you hold... for me? | 可以为我留着……吗? |
| Can you get one from ... for me? | 你能从……为我调一件吗? |
| Do you need any money in advance to reserve | 预订……需要交定金吗? |



...?

How much do I have to deposit to order...? 预订……得交多少定金?

When can I get...? 我什么时候能拿到……?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: I'm sorry. Those sunglasses are sold out. 很抱歉, 那种太阳镜已售完了。

B: Will you be ordering any more? 还会进货吗?

A: I'm afraid not. 恐怕不会了。

Dialogue Two

A: Are you likely to be getting more skirts in? 你们还会进裙子吗?

B: Yes. You should come back the day after tomorrow. 会的。您后天来。

We'll get a new shipment in then. 那时将有新货来。

A: OK. I'll come the day after tomorrow. 好的, 我后天再来。

Dialogue Three

- A: I'd like to order a larger pair of shoes. 我要预订一双大一点的鞋。
- B: You mean a larger pair of the shoes you just tried on? 是指您刚试穿过的那款鞋吗?
- A: Exactly. 没错。

Dialogue Four

- A: Could you reserve a leather bag for me? 可以为我预订一个皮包吗?
- B: Yes, of course. What kind of bag would you like? 当然可以。您想要哪种包?
- A: I'd like a white one in that style. 那种款式的白色的就可以。

Dialogue Five

- A: Will you hold the necklace for me? 可以为我留着这条项链吗?
I don't have enough money today. 我今天带的钱不够。
- B: No problem. But we can only hold it until tomorrow. 没问题, 但只能保留到明天。

Dialogue Six

- A: I'm sorry, but we don't 对不起, 我们没有您要的



have the size you need. 尺寸。

B: The black dress is my favorite. 我特别喜欢那条黑裙子。

Can you get one from another store for me? 你能从其他商店为我调一件吗?

Dialogue Seven

A: Do you need any money in advance to reserve that book? 预订那本书需要交定金吗?

B: Yes, we need 10 yuan in advance. 是的,您得交十元的定金。

A: OK. Here you are. 好的,给你。

Dialogue Eight

A: How much do I have to deposit to order the coat? 预订外套得交多少定金?

B: You must deposit 20% of the price. 您必须先付总价的 20% 作定金。
That is 20 dollars. 也就是 20 美元。

A: Here is the money. When can I get it? 给你钱。我什么时候能拿到呢?

B: We'll call you when the coat is available. 等外套到货了,我们会给您打电话。



随行锦囊

deposit 作动词时可指“付(定金)”,即预付所订商品价格的一部分,以此来表明自己确实想购买。作名词时,也有“定金”的含义,例如: The store promised to keep the ring for me if I paid a deposit. 商店答应,如果我付了定金就为我保留这戒指。



Unit 9 投诉退换

东西买回去后发现不合适是不是很糟糕?好在大多数商家都可以提供退换。不过,对于衣物等商品,商场一般要求 be kept clean and intact(保持清洁、未经穿着)才可退换哦。



不求人句型

There is something有问题。
wrong with...

... have / has a有.....问题。
problem.

... don't/doesn't work现在不运转了。
now.

Where can I make a 我该去哪儿投诉?
complaint?

I would like to see...to 我得找.....投诉。
make a complaint.

Where can I return/ex- 我该去哪儿退/换
change...??

I'd like to exchange 我想换一个.....
... for another one.

I want to return...

我想退掉……

Can I have a refund
on...?

我能拿到……的退款吗?

I'd like to get my money
back.

我想让你们退钱给我。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: There is something
wrong with the T-
shirt I bought.

我买的 T 恤有问题。

B: What's the matter?

怎么了?

A: The color ran when I
washed it.

我洗的时候掉色了。

Dialogue Two

A: The television I bou-
ght here has a prob-
lem.

我在这儿买的电视有问题。

B: I'm sorry, sir.

很抱歉,先生。

What's wrong with it?

有什么问题?

A: I can't turn it on.

开不了机。

Dialogue Three

A: What can I do for you?

有什么可以为您效劳?



B: Where can I make a complaint? 我该去哪儿投诉?

I'm not satisfied with the service your store provides. 我不满意你们商店的服务。

Dialogue Four

A: I'm sorry, ma'am. 很抱歉,夫人。
Underwear can't be returned once you leave the store. 内衣一经售出,恕不退货。

B: In that case, I would like to see the manager to make a complaint. 那样的话,我就得找经理投诉。

Dialogue Five

A: Excuse me. Where can I exchange this hat? 打扰一下。我该去哪儿换帽子?

★ B: You can return it or exchange it at the hat counter. 您可以在帽子柜台进行退换。

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A: Thanks for the information. 谢谢你提供的信息。

Dialogue Six

A: I'd like to exchange 我想换一条围巾。

this scarf for another one.

B: No problem. Which one would you like? 没问题。您想换成哪条?

A: The red one would be good. 这条红色的就行。

Dialogue Seven

A: Welcome to the stationery department. 欢迎光临文具部。

How can I help you? 有什么可以为您效劳?

B: I want to return this notebook. 我想退掉这个笔记本。

Dialogue Eight

A: Can I have a refund on this washing machine? 我能拿到这台洗衣机的退款吗?

B: May I have your receipt, please? 请出示您的收据。

A: Here you are. I'd like to get my money back. 给你。我想让你们退钱给我。

It has a mechanical problem. 它有机械方面的问题。

B: OK. I'm sorry for the inconvenience. 好的。很抱歉给您带来不便。



随行锦囊

想要更换商品，可以用 *change A for B* 或 *exchange A for B* 这两个短语来表示，其中 A 是你手中现有的商品，而 B 则是你想换成的商品。*exchange* 一般表示在同类或同价值的商品间更换，而 *change* 则可表示任何形式的更换。

退货既可以用动词 *return* 也可以用名词 *refund* 来表示，其中 *return* 可以直接连接要退的商品，而 *refund* 则一般出现在 “a refund on + 要退的商品” 的结构之中，意为“退款”。例如：*The customer demanded a refund on the intact coat.* 顾客要求对未经穿着的外套给予退款。



Unit 10 逛街进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| A: What can I do for you, sir? | 先生,您想买什么? |
| B: I'd like to see that black coat. | 我想看看那件黑色外套。 |
| A: Here you are. | 给您。 |
| B: It looks nice. | 看起来不错。 |
| A: You should try it on. There's a mirror over there. | 您试试吧。
镜子在那儿。 |
| B: It's a little bit small. | 有点小。 |
| A: Here's another one for you to try on. | 那您试试这件吧。 |
| B: This coat is even smaller than the first one. | 这件比那件还要小。 |
| A: I'm sorry. It's the largest size we've got. | 很抱歉,这是最大号了。 |
| B: That's OK. I'll look for something else. | 没关系。我再看看别的吧。 |



Dialogue Two

- A: Can I help you, sir? 先生，有什么可以为您效劳吗？
- B: Yes. I need a business suit. 是的。我想买套西装。
- A: What about this one? 这套怎么样？
- B: I don't like the color. I prefer dark colors. 我不喜欢这颜色。我喜欢深色。
- A: OK. What do you think of the dark gray one? 嗯。那这套深灰色的怎么样？
- B: It's pretty good. Could I try it on? 不错。我可以试试吗？
- A: Yes. The fitting-room is over there. 可以。试衣间在那边。
- B: It's a little tight here. 这儿有点紧。
- A: I'll get you a larger one. 我给您拿一套大一点的。
- B: OK. And may I try on that black one? 好的。我能再试试那套黑的吗？
- A: Of course. Just a minute, please. 当然可以。请稍等。
- 148 I'll get you both. 我把两套都给您拿来。
- B: Thanks a lot. 非常感谢。

Dialogue Three

- A: Good morning, ma'am. 早上好，小姐。
- Is there anything I can 您需要什么？

do for you?

B: Yes, please. I want a pair of shoes. 是的,我想买双鞋。

A: What color would you like? 您喜欢什么颜色的?

B: I would like some pink shoes. 我喜欢粉色的。

A: And what size do you want? 那您穿多大的?

B: Size 36. 三十六号。

A: Here you are. 给您。

B: How much are they? 多少钱?

A: 120 yuan. 一百二十元。

B: That's too expensive for me. Can I have a discount? 太贵了。
能便宜一点吗?

A: These are on sale, and the price is fixed. 这是特价鞋, 价格是固定的。

B: OK. I'll take them. 好的,我买了。

Dialogue Four

A: Great. The bed is exactly what I have been looking for! 太棒了。这床正是我想要的!

B: You have good taste. It's made of redwood. 您的品位不错。这是红木床。

A: Oh, I like redwood. 哦,我喜欢红木。



英语话题不求人出行不求人



How much do you charge for it? 你卖多少钱?

B: 300 dollars. 三百美元。

A: That's sheer robbery! 太贵了!

B: Believe me, it's worth the price. 相信我,它物有所值。

A: It's more than I can afford. 我付不起这个价格。

Can I make an offer? 可以讲价吗?

B: How much are you willing to pay? 您愿意出多少钱?

A: Shall we make it 250 dollars? 两百五十美元怎么样?

B: No. That price would hardly cover the cost. 不行。这价格连本钱都不够。

A: What about 260 dollars? 两百六十美元怎么样?

B: 275 dollars is the lowest price I can offer. 最低二百七十五美元。

A: It's a deal! 成交!

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Dialogue Five

A: How much do I owe you? 我要付多少钱?

B: The shirt is 20 dollars; the slacks are 5 dollars... 衬衫二十美元,裤子二十五美元……

25 dollars...

A: And the coat.

还有外套。

B: Yes. The coat is 50 dollars. That comes to 95 dollars altogether.

是的。外套五十美元。
共九十五美元。

A: Do you take credit cards?

你们收信用卡吗?

B: Yes, we do.

是的,我们收。

A: Here is my card.

给你我的卡。

B: Sign your name here, please.

请在这儿签字。

A: Can I get the invoice?

可以给我开发票吗?

B: No problem. Just a minute, please.

没问题。请稍候。

Dialogue Six

A: Where can I make a complaint?

我该去哪儿投诉?

B: What's the matter, ma'am?

怎么了,女士?

A: I bought this dress here.

我在这儿买的这条裙子。

It shrank and the color ran when I washed it.

我洗的时候缩水了,还掉色。

B: Can I have your receipt?

给我看一下您的收据好吗?



- A: Here you are. 给你。
- B: Did you wash it according to the instructions? 您是按照说明洗的吗?
- A: Of course. 当然是了。
- B: In that case, we can exchange it for another one. 那样的话，我们给您换一条。
- A: I'd like to have my money back. 我想让你们退钱给我。
- I'm afraid the new dress will shrink again. 我担心新裙子还会缩水。
- B: OK. 好的。
- You can get your money back at the service counter. 您可以在服务台拿到退款。



Part 4 游览观光



Unit 1 旅行计划

紧张的学习、工作和生活节奏是不是让你疲惫不堪？为什么不给自己一些时间去放松心情呢？让自己远离现代生活的喧嚣，尽情体验自然景色和人文景观。还不赶紧行动起来，制定一个完美的旅行计划！



不求人句型

When are you going on your trip?	你什么时候去旅行？
Where would you like to travel?	你想去哪儿旅行？
I'm going to travel...	我想去……旅行。
I'm going on a tour of...	我要游览……
Let's go on a... trip.	我要去……旅行。
I plan to go on a trip...	我们去……旅行吧。
I'm going to spend ...	我打算做……的航行。
I'm going to spend ... days going sightseeing in...	我要在……游览……天。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: When are you going on your trip?

你什么时候去旅行?

B: I'm not sure. It all depends on the weather.

我也不确定。这取决于天气。

Dialogue Two

A: Where would you like to travel?

你想去哪儿旅行?

B: Maybe Egypt. It's such a mysterious country.

可能去埃及，那是一个非常神秘的国度。

A: It's also the place of my dreams.

那也是我梦想的地方。

Dialogue Three

A: What are you going to do this winter vacation?

今年寒假你打算做什么?

B: I'd like take a trip to San Francisco.

我想去旧金山旅行。

A: A trip? Well, that's a good idea.

去旅行? 嗯,是个好主意。



Dialogue Four

- A: I'm going to travel around the world. 我要游遍世界各地。
- B: That's also my dream, but I think traveling all over the country may be more realistic. 那也是我的梦想，可我觉得游遍全国各地可能更为现实。

Dialogue Five

- A: How will you spend your holiday? 你会怎么过这个假期？
- B: I'm going on a tour of Paris. 我要去巴黎旅行。
- A: Oh, I envy you. I still have to work. 哦，真羡慕你。我还得工作。

Dialogue Six

- A: Let's go on a long trip. 我们去长途旅行吧。
- B: I'd love to take a holiday, but we can't afford the time. 我倒想去度假，可我们抽不出时间来呀。

Dialogue Seven

- A: I plan to go on a trip across the Pacific. 我打算做穿越太平洋的航行。
- B: The Pacific? You've 太平洋啊？你真有勇气。

really got guts.

Dialogue Eight

- A: What are you going to do after the meeting? 会议结束后你打算做什么?
- B: I'm going to spend two days going sightseeing in San Diego. 我要在圣地亚哥游览两天。

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随行锦囊

trip、tour、jumei、voyage、travels 等都可以表示“旅行”，但 trip 通常指为娱乐而进行的短途旅行；tour 指为娱乐而进行的旅游，并参观各种游览胜地，或对某地进行简短参观；jumei 通常指经陆路的长途旅程或旅行；voyage 是指经海路或太空的长途行程；travels 尤指到国外旅行。

guts 在口语中除了可以指“内脏”以外，还有“勇气，胆量”等含义，因此 have (got) the guts (to do sth.) 表示的是“有胆量或勇气(做某事)”。



Unit 2 票务预订

各种票务预订给外出旅行带来了极大的便利。提前预订车、船、飞机票,及各种门票,不仅可以保证“不虚此行”,更可以让你提前安排好自己的行程。如果你已经做好了旅行计划,那就来订票吧!



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| Do you accept ticket reservations? | 你们接受票务预订吗? |
| How can I book entrance tickets for...? | 我该怎么预订……的门票? |
| When can I make a reservation for...seats? | 我什么时候可以预订……的座位? |
| Are there any tickets available for...? | 还有……的票吗? |
| I'd like to book a ticket for... | 我想预订……的票。 |
| I'd like to reserve a seat... | 我要预订……的座位。 |
| What kind of tickets do you recommend? | 你推荐什么样的票? |
| Do you require a deposit on...? | 需要付……的订金吗? |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Do you accept ticket reservations?
你们接受票务预订吗?
- B: Yes. What kind of tickets do you want to reserve?
接受。您想预订什么票啊?
- A: Train tickets.
火车票。

Dialogue Two

- A: How can I book entrance tickets for ten?
我该怎么预订十个人的门票?
- B: Just tell me when you'll arrive.
只要告诉我你们什么时候到就行了。
- A: OK. The exact time is 9:30 a.m. the day after tomorrow.
好的。确切的时间是后天上午九点半。

Dialogue Three

- A: When can I make a reservation for opera seats?
我什么时候可以预订歌剧演出的座位?
- B: Two days in advance.
提前两天预订。



Dialogue Four

- A: Are there any tickets available for Los Angeles? 还有去洛杉矶的票吗?
- B: Sorry, but all the tickets have been reserved. 抱歉,票都已经预订完了。
- A: Then what about tickets for San Diego? 那去圣地亚哥的票呢?

Dialogue Five

- A: Can I help you? 有什么可以为您效劳的吗?
- B: Yes. I'd like to book a ticket for London. 是的。我想预订去伦敦的票。
- A: No problem. 没问题。

Dialogue Six

- A: I'd like to reserve a seat on flight AA 378. 我要预订 AA378 航班的座位。
- B: One-way or round trip? 单程还是往返?
- A: One-way, please. 请给我订一张单程票。

Dialogue Seven

- A: I'd like to go to Chicago. 我想去芝加哥旅行。
- What kind of tickets do you recommend? 你推荐什么样的票?

B: What about plane tickets? 飞机票怎么样?

Dialogue Eight

A: I'd like to book an entrance ticket for tomorrow. 我想预订明天的门票。

B: Just for one, right? 就一张是吧?

A: Yeah. Do you require a deposit on it? 嗯。需要付订金吗?

B: Yes, you should pay a 5-dollar deposit. 是的，您得付五美元的订金。



随行锦囊

book 和 reserve 都有“预订”的含义,两者含义相差不太大:book 一般指预订座位、膳宿等,或提前买票等;reserve 通常指预订或保留座位、住处等。两者在表示“预订”时,通常可以互换使用。

ticket 可以泛指常规意义上的“票”,包括机票、车票、电影票或入场券等,而对于车辆、飞机或剧院等有座位的场所而言,seat 也可以用来表示“票”。例如:book a seat for the concert 字面意义为“预订一个音乐会的座位”,而实际上预订座位就等于预订票,因此可以理解为“预订一张音乐会的票”。



Unit 3 跟团旅行

尽管人们对旅行社总有这样那样的怨言，但是很多人在旅游时还是会选择跟团。跟团旅行虽然有很多限制，但其优势也是很明显的——机票和住宿有人为你安排，具体行程也早就落实。如果你不想在旅行上花费太多心思，那就选择一个合适的旅游团吧。

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不求人句型

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| ... prefer a package tour. | ……更喜欢跟团出游。 |
| I want to sign up for a tour of... | 我想报名参加……游。 |
| I'm going on a guided tour of... | 我要跟团在……旅游。 |
| Can you tell me the price of the package tour? | 能告诉我跟团出游的价格吗？ |
| May I know the schedule of...? | 我想了解一下……的时间安排。 |
| What kind of transport will we take? | 我们将乘坐哪种交通工具？ |
| I'd like a... tour guide. | 我想要一个……的导游。 |



The travel agency offers... package tours.

该旅行社提供……跟团旅游。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Would you like to take a package tour or to travel alone?

你是喜欢跟团出游还是独自旅游?

B: I prefer a package tour, because I don't want to worry about transportation and accommodations.

我更喜欢跟团出游。因为我不想操心交通和食宿的问题。

Dialogue Two

A: I want to sign up for a tour of Singapore.

我想报名参加新加坡游。

B: Sure. Here are our ads.

好的。这是我们的广告。

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You can choose the package tour you like from them.

您可以从中选择自己喜欢的旅行团。

Dialogue Three

A: I'm going on a guided tour of south-eastern

我要跟团去东南亚旅游。

Asia.

B: Have you ever been there?

你没去过那儿吗?

A: No. That's why I chose a package tour.

没去过, 所以我才选择跟团出游。

Dialogue Four

A: Can you tell me the price of the package tour?

能告诉我跟团出游的价格吗?

B: The price depends on which package tour you choose.

价格取决于您选择哪个旅行团。

A: How much is this one?

这个多少钱?

Dialogue Five

A: Thanks for signing up for our tour of France.

感谢您报名参加我们的法国游。

B: May I know the schedule of the tour?

我想了解一下这次旅行的时间安排。

A: No problem. Here is the schedule.

没问题。给您时间表。

Dialogue Six

A: What kind of transport will we take?

我们将乘坐哪种交通工具?

B: It's up to you.

这取决于您。

If you travel by air, the

如果坐飞机, 费用是 500



cost is 500 dollars.

美元。

If you travel by sea,
the cost will be much
lower.

如果坐火车，费用就要低
得多。

Dialogue Seven

A: I have a request.

我有一个要求。

B: OK.

好的，请说。

A: I'd like an experi-
enced tour guide.

我想要一个经验丰富的
导游。

Dialogue Eight

A: The travel agency
offers various pack-
age tours.

该旅行社提供各种跟团
旅游。

B: Really? Have you ever
taken any of their
package tours?

是吗？你跟他们的旅游团
出游过吗？

A: Yes. It's really a pleas-
ant experience.

是的，那确实是让人愉悦
的经历。





随行锦囊

package tour 意为“跟团旅行”，即由旅行社组织的，安排交通、膳宿等的假日旅游，其费用一般是固定的，也可以说成是 package holiday。

sign up (for sth.) 意为“报名参加(某活动、课程等)”，也含有“注册”的意思。其同义词 register 虽有“注册”的含义，强调的却是将姓名、事项等信息登记在册。

在询问旅行团的有关事宜时，还可能会问：

How long will the tour last and what's the cost? 要旅行多长时间？费用是多少？



Unit 4 导游指南

导游不仅要向游客介绍景点,还要安排游客的各项活动,并负有照顾好游客的责任。可以说,导游就是你旅行中的指南针。有问题尽管去问她/他吧。



不求人句型

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| When and where shall we meet? | 我们什么时候在哪儿集合? |
| Will we go to... today? | 我们今天去……吗? |
| Are there any... here? | 这儿有什么……吗? |
| Please tell us something about... | 请给我们介绍一下…… |
| How can... be so perfect? | ……怎么会这么完美? |
| Are the locals...? | 当地人……吗? |
| Can I take a picture...? | ……可以拍照吗? |
| Where can I buy some...? | 哪儿可以买到……? |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: When and where will we meet?

B: We'll meet back here an hour from now.

You can visit the Cathedral at Cologne yourselves.

我们什么时候在哪儿集合?

一小时后我们在这儿集合。

现在大家可以自行参观科隆大教堂。

Dialogue Two

A: Will we go to the White House today?

B: No. Today we don't have time to go there.

We'll visit it tomorrow.

我们今天去参观白宫吗?

不去, 我们今天没时间去那。

我们明天再去。

Dialogue Three

A: Are there any scenic spots here?

B: Yes, of course. There is a famous waterfall here.

这儿有什么风景区吗?

当然有。这儿有一个著名的瀑布。



Dialogue Four

- A: Please tell us something about this historic house. 请给我们介绍一下这栋历史上著名的宅子。
- B: OK. The house was built in 1839, and Lincoln once lived in it. 好的。这栋房子建于 1839 年,是林肯的故居。
- A: You mean Abraham Lincoln? 你是说亚伯拉罕·林肯吗?

Dialogue Five

- A: How can the sculpture be so perfect? 这件雕塑怎么会这么完美?
- B: I thought the same thing. It's quite marvelous. 我也这么认为,的确很了不起。

Dialogue Six

- A: Are the locals friendly? 当地人友善吗?
- B: Yes, they are quite friendly and hospitable. 是的,他们友善又好客。
- They will give you a hand if you're in trouble. 当你遇上麻烦时,他们会出手相助的。

Dialogue Seven

- A: Can I take a picture here? 这里可以拍照吗?
- B: Yes, you can. 是的, 可以。
But after we enter the gallery, taking photo is forbidden. 但是进入美术馆后, 就禁止拍照了。

Dialogue Eight

- A: Where can I buy some souvenirs? 哪儿可以买到纪念品?
- B: There are all kinds of souvenirs in the market near here. 这附近的市場里有各种纪念品。
We can go there together. 我们可以一起去。



随行锦囊

英语中，有关景点的说法大概有以下几种：
scenic spot 风景区，places of historical interest
名胜古迹，tourist attraction 旅游胜地，summer re-
sort 避暑胜地，bathing beach 海滨浴场。

hospitable 意为“好客的，乐于接待客人的”，
其名词形式为 hospitality “好客”，千万不要把它们和
hospital “医院”混为一谈。



Unit 5 推荐景点

请人推荐景点，不仅不会错过值得游览的地方，更可以省去参观无聊景观的时间和金钱。当然，你也可以向别人推荐，好东西要大家一起分享嘛。



不求人句型

Can you recommend
some scenic spots to
me?

你能给我推荐一些景
点吗?

You should visit... if
you plan to go to...

你如果打算去……, 就应
该去参观……

If you're in..., don't
miss...

如果你去……, 不要错
过了……

... is really worth visit-
ing.

……的确值得一游。

... draws visitors from
all over the world.

……吸引着世界各地的
游客。

... is a big attraction for
all ages.

……吸引着各个年龄层
的人。

You will love...

你会喜欢……

You'll find... quite en-
joyable.

你会发现……非常有趣。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Can you recommend some scenic spots to me? 你能给我推荐一些景点吗?
- B: Sure. You can go to Yellowstone National Park. 当然。你可以去黄石国家公园。
- It's really amazing. 那儿非常迷人。

Dialogue Two

- A: Do you have any suggestions? 你有什么建议吗?
- B: Yes. You should visit Niagara Falls if you plan to go to Niagara County. 嗯，你如果打算去尼亚加拉城，就应该去参观尼亚加拉大瀑布。



Dialogue Three

- 174 A: If you're in Paris, don't miss the Arc de Triomphe. 如果你去巴黎，不要错过了凯旋门。
- B: OK. I'll be sure to go there. 好的，我一定会去的。

Dialogue Four

A: What do you think of the palace? 你觉得这座宫殿怎么样?

B: It's really worth visiting. 的确值得一游。

A: I think so, too. 我也是这么想的。

Dialogue Five

A: The Great Wall draws visitors from all over the world. 长城吸引着世界各地的游客。

B: Yeah. I'm planning to go there this holiday. 是啊, 我正计划这个假期去那儿呢。

Dialogue Six

A: The Louvre Museum is a big attraction for all ages. 罗浮宫吸引着各个年龄层的人。

B: Have you ever been there? 你去过那里吗?

A: Yes. It's a great museum. 去过, 那是个伟大的博物馆。

Dialogue Seven

A: I've heard that you're planning to visit Athens. 听说你打算去雅典旅行。



B: Yes. Have you been there? 是的。你去过那儿吗?

A: Yeah. I'm sure you will love it. 去过。我相信那你会喜欢那儿的。

Dialogue Eight

A: Where should I visit in Australia? 在澳大利亚应该去哪儿游览?

B: You'll find the Gold Coast quite enjoyable. 你会发现黄金海岸非常有趣。



随行锦囊

worth 和 worthy 都有“值得”的意思，但 worth 一般出现在 worth doing sth. 的结构之中，意为“值得做某事”；而 worthy 则用于 worthy of (doing) sth. 或 worthy to do sth. 的结构中，意为“应得某事物，值得做某事”。例如：The book is worth reading. 和 The book is worthy of being read. 都是“这本书值得一读。”的意思。

看到 draw，很多人都会想到“绘画”，实际上它还有“吸引”的意思。例如：draw one's attention 吸引某人的注意。

Unit 6 游览胜地

来到游览胜地心情是不是一下子豁然开朗！无尽的自然美景和浓郁的人文气息充斥在你四周，感受到的只有美妙。

★ 177



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| ... is a tourist attraction. | ……是旅游胜地。 |
| Let's visit... today. | 咱们今天去游览……吧。 |
| Let's go and enjoy... | 我们去……玩吧。 |
| The views... are really magnificent. | ……的景色非常壮观。 |
| What a...! | ……真是太……了！ |
| ... is well-known for... | ……以……而闻名。 |
| ... is quite different from what we've seen. | ……和我们所见过的大不相同。 |
| ... is quite beautiful. | ……很美。 |
| ... look so perfect. | ……看上去太 / 非常完美。 |
| Have you seen...? | 你看到……了吗？ |
| Look! What's that? | 看！那是什么？ |
| ... looks life like. | ……看起来像真的一样。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: This village is a tourist attraction. 这个村庄是旅游胜地。
- B: That's why there are so many restaurants in it. 难怪里面有那么多饭店。

Dialogue Two

- A: Let's visit Buckingham Palace today. 咱们今天去游览白金汉宫吧。
- B: Great. I have always dreamed of going there. 太棒了。我一直梦想着去那儿。
- A: Now your dream has come true. 现在你梦想成真了。

Dialogue Three

- ★ 178 A: Let's go and enjoy the seaside. 我们去海滨玩吧。
- B: I love the sea. It's so romantic. 我喜欢大海，这真是太浪漫了。
- A: I agree! 你说的没错！

Dialogue Four

- A: What do you think of 你觉得这座山怎么样？

the mountain?

B: The views from the summit are really magnificent.

A: Yes. We should have come here earlier in the day.

从山顶看到的景色非常壮观。

是啊，我们本该白天早点来这儿的。

Dialogue Five

A: What a beautiful lake!

B: How wonderful it would be if we could live around here!

这湖真是太美了!

如果我们就住在这附近该有多好啊!

Dialogue Six

A: This area is well-known for its blue lakes.

B: Blue lakes? I haven't seen them yet.

A: Well, we'll go to see them tomorrow.

该地区以蓝色的湖泊而闻名。

蓝色的湖泊? 我还没看到呢。

那我们明天去看。

Dialogue Seven

A: The harbor is quite different from what we've seen.

B: Yeah. It's so wonderful.

这个海港和我们所见过的大不相同。

是啊, 这儿太美了。



A: Oh, I love it so much. 噢,我真是太喜欢这儿了。

Dialogue Eight

A: I have heard that it's a picturesque island. 我听说那个岛风景如画。

B: Yes, it's quite beautiful. 是啊,很美。

Dialogue Nine

A: What an amazing waterfall! 这瀑布真是太惊人了!

B: Yeah. It looks so perfect that it's hard to believe it's in the real world. 是啊,它看上去太完美,让人简直不敢相信这是在人间。

Dialogue Ten

A: Have you seen that bridge? 你看到那座桥了吗?

B: Do you mean the bridge over there? 你是说那边那座桥吗?

A: That's it. I heard that it was built 200 years ago. 就是那座。我听说它建于两百年前。

Dialogue Eleven

A: Here we are at the Marine World. 这就是“海洋世界”。

B: Look! What's that? 看! 那是什么?

A: Oh, it's a dolphin. 噢,那是一只海豚。

Dialogue Twelve

A: Look at those sculptures! 快看那些雕像!

B: How amazing! All the castles there look lifelike. 真让人吃惊。那些城堡看起来都像真的一样。

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随行锦囊

be well-known for 意为“以……而闻名”的意思。除 well-known 以外, noted、famous、famed、celebrated 等也都可以表示“著名的, 闻名的”, 并且都可以出现在 be... for 的结构中表示“以……而闻名”, 其中, famed 还含有“著称的, 有声誉的”的意思, 不仅仅是“著名的”。



Unit 7 风俗习惯

外出旅行，自然可以体验到各地独特的风俗习惯，这些风俗一般都会成为大家聊天时的有趣“谈资”。来看看应该如何谈论风俗习惯吧。



不求人句型

Do you know any customs of...?	你了解……的习俗吗？
...has many interesting/ancient... customs.	……有许多有趣的/古老的/……的习俗。
This custom originated from/with/in...	该风俗起源于……
... remind... of...	……使……记住……
This custom has great significance to...	对于……而言该风俗意义重大。
The local people celebrate...	当地人庆祝……
The local people regard... as...	当地人将……视为……
... is/are the symbol of... culture.	……是……文化的象征。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Do you know any customs of Egypt?
- B: No. If you know some, you can tell me about them.

你了解埃及的习俗吗?

不了解。如果你了解,你可以给我讲讲。

Dialogue Two

- A: You've been to Greece, right? What do you think of it?
- B: Well, it's an ancient culture and it also has many interesting customs.

你去过希腊是吧?

你认为希腊怎么样?

嗯,历史悠久,有许多有趣的习俗。

Dialogue Three

- A: This custom originated in a legend.
- B: Really? Can you tell me the legend?

该风俗起源于一个传说。

真的吗? 你能给我讲讲这个传说吗?

Dialogue Four

- A: Why do you Chinese people celebrate

为什么你们中国人每年都要庆祝端午节?



the dragonboat festival every year?

B: Because it reminds us of the great poet Chu Yuan.

这个风俗旨在使我们记住伟大的诗人屈原。

Dialogue Five

A: This custom has great significance to the local people.

对于当地人而言该风俗意义重大。

B: Yes. The guidebook says that it's the essence of their national spirit.

对，旅游指南上说那是他们民族精神的精髓。

Dialogue Six

A: Tell us something about your tour.

给我们讲讲你旅行的情况。

B: OK. The local people celebrate many festivals that we had never heard of before.

好的。当地人庆祝许多节日，我们以前听都没听过的。

A: What kind of festivals?

是什么样的节日？

Dialogue Seven

A: The local people regard the lunar eclipse

当地人将月食视为一种凶兆。

as a bad omen.

B: Why do they have
such a strange idea?

他们怎么会有这么奇怪的想法呢?

Dialogue Eight

A: Why do the local
people like eagles so
much?

当地人为什么那么喜欢鹰。

B: Because the eagle is
the symbol of their
national culture.

因为鹰是他们民族文化的象征。



随行锦囊

custom 作“习俗, 风俗”讲时, 经常以复数形式 customs 出现, 但需要注意的是 customs 还有“关税, 海关”的含义, 例如:

You have to pay customs on the goods. 你得为货物缴纳关税。

How long does it take to go through customs? 海关检查得要多长时间?

我们常说的“兆头”实际上就是 omen, 即“预兆, 征兆”, 凶兆、坏兆头即为 a bad omen 或 an ill omen, 吉兆或好兆头即为 a good omen。

originate in、originate from 和 originate with 都意为“起源于”, 但前者表示的是起源于某事物, 而后两个则表示起源于某人。例如: This art form originated in Greece. = This art form originated from Greeks 即“这种艺术形式源于希腊。”

Unit 8 观光心得

看也看了，玩也玩了，是时候整理心情，总结体会了。旅游过后，你一般会有怎样的心得呢？看看我们的句型是怎么说的吧。



不求人句型

How was the tour?

这次旅行有何感受？

...impressed me the most.

……给我的印象最深。

...was/were so...that

……非常……，使得我都

I didn't want to leave.

不想离开。

You can't imagine how...the place/locals was/were.

你无法想象那个地方/当地人有多……

I really want to visit it...again.

我确实想再去游览……

Traveling gives me a chance to...

旅游给我提供了……的机会。

Traveling has given me the chance to...

旅游给我提供了……的机会。

I have learned...during my travels.

我在旅行中学到了……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: How was the tour?

这次旅行有何感受?

B: I had a great time.

我玩得高兴极了!

Dialogue Two

A: Can you tell me something about your trip?

能给我讲讲关于你旅行的事吗?

B: Sure. Do you know what impressed me the most this time?

当然。你知道这次什么给我的印象最深吗?

Not the scenery, but the local people.

不是风景,而是当地的人。

Dialogue Three

A: It seems that you've been out for quite a long time.

你好像出门很长时间了。

B: Yeah. I went to Hawaii. The scenery there was so beautiful that I didn't want to leave.

对,我去夏威夷旅行了。那儿的风景非常美,使得我都不想离开。

Dialogue Four

A: You can't imagine how hospitable the

你无法想象当地人有多热情。

locals were.

B: I can imagine, because
I've been to India.

我可以想象，因为我去过
印度。

Dialogue Five

A: I'd like to go to South
China.

我想去中国南部。

B: Haven't you ever been
there?

你没去过那儿吗?

A: Yes, I have. I really
want to visit it again
because I like the de-
licious food there.

去过。我确实想再去那儿
游览，因为我喜欢那儿
的美食。

Dialogue Six

A: Traveling gives me a
chance to learn about
the customs of other
lands.

旅游给我提供了了解其他
地方风土人情的机会。

B: Yes. In fact I'd like to
go on a round-the-
world tour.

是啊。实际上，我想去环球
旅行。

A: You know, that's also
my dream.

你知道，那也是我的梦想。

Dialogue Seven

A: Traveling has given
me the chance to

旅游给我提供了结识不同
人的机会。



make friends with
different people.

B: And I've heard that
you met your wife
during a trip.

我听说你就是在旅行时遇到你太太的。

Dialogue Eight

A: You seem to like traveling very much.

你好像特别喜欢旅游。

B: That's right. I have
learned a lot during
my travels.

没错，因为我在旅行中学到了很多东西。





随行锦囊

在描述自己的观光心得时，你还可能表示对某种见闻格外喜爱：

I like... so much. 我特别喜欢……

I enjoy... 我从……中获得乐趣。

或对某种见闻感到惊讶：

... was/were so unbelievable / astonishing / amazing. ……太难以置信 / 惊人 / 让人吃惊了。

当然，你也可能对某种见闻有不好的感觉：

I really hate... 我特别厌恶……

... was quite disgusting. ……太让人厌恶了。



Unit 9 游览进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Hi, John.

嗨, 约翰!

How do you plan to
spend the coming
holiday?

你想怎样度过即将到来的
假期?

B: I'm planning a trip, but
I don't know where to
go.

我打算去旅行, 但是不知
道该去哪儿。

Any suggestions?

你有什么建议吗?

A: Is there any particular
place you'd like to go?

你有特别想去的地方吗?

B: No. I just want to re-
lax myself.

没有, 我只想放松一下。

A: OK, then maybe you
should go to the Gold
Coast.

那么, 你可以去黄金海岸。

I know you like swim-
ming.

我知道你喜欢游泳。

B: That's a good idea,
but I was just there

好主意, 可我今年五月刚
去过。

this May.

Are there any other places you would recommend? 你还能推荐其他地方吗?

A: Oh, you can also go to Hawaii. 嗯,你还可以去夏威夷。

It is said to be extremely beautiful. 据说那里特别漂亮。

B: Good idea! I'll go to Hawaii. 好主意! 我就去夏威夷。

Dialogue Two

A: I'd like to go on a trip to Bali. 我想去巴厘岛旅游。

B: It's a good place, but I think you have to book the tickets early. 是个好地方。但是我认为你应该早点儿订票。

There are many people going there during the holiday. 节假日会有很多人去那儿。

A: Yes, I have to make a reservation as soon as possible. 是的,我必须尽快预订。

B: You can also take a package tour. 你也可以跟团旅行。

A: But I like to travel alone. 可我喜欢独自旅游。



I prefer to make my own travel plans, even though I'll probably run into many difficulties.

我喜欢制订自己的旅行计划，哪怕旅行途中会碰到很多困难。

B: What kind of difficulties?

什么样的困难？

A: For example, I have to solve the problems of accommodation and transportation.

比如说，我得自己解决食宿和交通问题。

B: Yeah, that's the reason why I prefer a package tour.

嗯，这正是我喜欢跟团出游的原因。

Well, do you want to book the tickets right now?

对了，你想马上订票吗？

I have the telephone number of the travel agent.

我这儿有旅行社的电话号码。

★ A: That would be great!

太好了！

194 Thanks a lot.

非常感谢。

Dialogue Three

A: Where did you go this summer vacation?

这个暑假你去哪儿了？

B: I went on a guided tour of the Blue Lake.

我跟团去蓝湖旅行了。

- A: Really? How was it? 真的吗? 这次旅行感觉如何?
- B: It was really worth visiting. 确实值得一游。
Everything there was so striking and unforgettable. 那儿的一切都是那么令人心动、令人难忘。
- A: Did you learn anything about the local customs? 你了解了当地的什么风俗吗?
- B: Yes. 了解了一些。
The local people refer to the moon as the Queen of the Night. 当地人把月亮敬奉为“夜之神”。
- A: That's interesting. 真是有趣。
Did you take any pictures? 你拍照片了吗?
- B: Yes, here they are. 拍了,在这儿呢。
- A: I envy you. 真羡慕你。
- B: Next time, we could travel together. 下次我们可以一起去旅行。
- A: That would be great. 太棒了。
When you plan to travel, don't forget to tell me. 那你想旅行时,别忘了告诉我一声。
- B: No problem. 没问题。

Part 5 在旅店



Unit 1 预订房间

当你出国旅行或者公干时，提前预订旅店房间会给你的出行带来很大便利。下面总结了很多在电话预约时，你可能会用到的句型。不过，先来看看接线员可能会问到的问题吧：

May I have your name, please? 请问您的姓名？

When is it for? 您什么时候入住？

How long will you be staying here? 您要在这里待多长时间？



不求人句型

Do you have a... room available? 还有……房间吗？

Do you have any vacancies for...? ……有空房间吗？

I'd like to book/reserve a... room... 我想预订一间……房间。

I would like a room with... 我想要一间……的房间。

We'll be leaving... 我们将在……离开。

What's the price of a... room? ……的房费是多少？

What... come with that? 那都包括哪些……?
Do you require...? 需要……吗?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Do you have a single room available tonight? 今晚还有单人间吗?
B: Yes, we do. How long will you be staying? 有。您打算住多久?

Dialogue Two

- A: Do you have any vacancies for 2 weeks from Sept 18, 2007? 2007年9月18日入住两周的空房间有吗?
B: Wait a minute, please. I'll have a check for you. 请稍等,我给您查一下。
A: OK, go ahead, please. 好的,您请。
B: We have a single room available then. 那会儿有一间单人间。

Dialogue Three

- A: Advance Reservations. Can I help you? 客房预订部,我能为您效劳吗?



B: I'd like to reserve a double room away from the street. 我想预订一间不临街的双人房。

A: I am sorry, there is no vacancy. 对不起，我们这儿已经住满了。

Dialogue Four

A: Room Reservations. 客房预订部，下午好。
Good afternoon.

B: Good afternoon. I would like a room with an ocean view. 下午好，我想订一间能看到海景的房间。

A: I'm sorry. Those rooms are all taken. 抱歉，能看到海景的房间都订完了。

Dialogue Five

A: I'd like to make a reservation for a double room. 我想预订一间双人间。

B: That's fine, sir. How long will you be staying? 好的，先生。您打算住多久？

A: We'll be leaving Saturday morning. 我们将在星期六上午离开。

Dialogue Six

A: What's the price of a double room? 双人间的房费是多少？

- B: The current rate is US 现行房费是 30 美元一天。
\$30 per night.

Dialogue Seven

- A: The rate of a standard 标准间的房费是六十美元
room is 60 US dollars 一天。
per night.
- B: What services come 那都包括哪些服务项目?
with that?
- A: We offer free laundry 我们为您提供免费洗衣
service for you. 服务。
- B: Do you require a 需要交保证金吗?
deposit?



随行锦囊

询问自己想要的房间还可以用：

Do you have any... room? 有……的房间吗？

I'd like to make a reservation for a... room.

我想要预订一间……房间。

询问房间的价钱还可以用：

What is the rate of a single room?

How about the room charge?



Unit 2 修改或取消预订

计划常常赶不上变化，可能你已经预订了房间，计划却发生了改变，那就赶快通知旅店修改或者取消预订吧。

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不求人句型

May I change my reservation for a... room?

我能改变预订的……房间吗？

May I change the date to...?

我可以把预订日期改为……吗？

I'd like to change my reservation for a... room.

我想更换预订的……房间。

I want to change to a... room.

我想换到一个……房间去。

Could I cancel my reservation for...?

我可以取消预订的……吗？

I have to cancel my reservation for...

我不得不取消预订的……

Please keep my reservation.

请保留我所预订的房间。

I wonder if it is possible to...

不知道能否……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: May I change my reservation for a single room? 我能改变预订的单间吗?
- B: What seems to be the problem? 有什么问题吗?

Dialogue Two

- A: What can I do for you? 我能为您做什么?
- B: May I change the date to Tuesday? 我能把预订日期改为周二吗?

Dialogue Three

- A: I'd like to change my reservation for a single room. 我想更换预定的单人房间。
- B: What kind of room would you like? 您想要什么样的房间呢?

Dialogue Four

- A: I want to change to a double room. 我想换到一个双人房间去。
- B: Let me take a look at the hotel's booking situation. 我来查一下房间的预订情况。

Dialogue Five

- A: May I help you? 我能帮您吗?
 B: Could I cancel my reservation for a single room? 我能取消预订的单人房间吗?

Dialogue Six

- A: I have to cancel my reservation for a double room. 我不得不取消预订的双人房间。
 B: OK, ma'am. 好的,夫人。

Dialogue Seven

- A: I'll arrive late, but please keep my reservation. 我会晚点到, 请保留我预订的房间。
 B: All right, sir. 好的,先生。

Dialogue Eight

- A: I wonder if it is possible to extend my stay. 不知道能否将我的住期延长。
 B: Yes, that can be arranged. 是的,我们可以为您安排。
 A: Thank you! That's wonderful. 谢谢! 太好了。



随行锦囊

旅店中常见的房间类型有以下几种: a single room 单人房间, a double room 双人房间, a standard room 标准间, a twin room 两张单人床的房间, suite of rooms 套房。

a room with 后面可以接你想预订的房间的类型以及特殊要求。比如: a room with an ocean view 能看到海景的房间, a single room with bath 带浴室的单间。



Unit 3 入住登记

到达旅店后，首先要到前台去办入住登记手续，一般情况旅店会要求你填一张表格，有的还会收取一定的押金。

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不求人句型

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| I made a reservation for... here. | 我在这里预订了…… |
| What should I fill in...? | ……这一栏我该怎么填呢? |
| Do I need to put in...? | 我需要填上……吗? |
| I have finished... | 我已经办/填妥了……。 |
| Could you... to my room? | 你能否将……拿到我的房间? |
| Could I possibly have ...? | 我能要一……吗? |
| Could you store my... for me? | 是否可代我保管……? |
| May I take a look at...? | 我可以看看……吗? |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: I made a reservation for a single room here. My name is Tom Smith.

我在这儿预订了一间单人房。
我叫汤姆·史密斯。

B: Yes, we do have a reservation for you.

是的，这儿是有您预订的房间。

Dialogue Two

A: What should I fill in under room number?

房间号码这一栏该怎么填呢？

B: I'll put in the room number for you later on.

过会儿我来给您填上房间号码。

Dialogue Three

A: What can I do for you?

有什么可以为您效劳？

208 B: Do I need to put in my passport number?

我需要填上护照号码吗？

Dialogue Four

A: I have finished the check-in procedure.

我已经办妥了住宿登记手续。

B: Here is your key. Your

给您房间的钥匙，房号是

room number is 1870. 1870。

Dialogue Five

A: May I take a look at the room? 我可以看看房间吗?

B: Certainly, sir. 当然可以, 先生。

Dialogue Six

A: Could you bring my baggage up to my room? 你能否将行李拿到我的房间?

B: Certainly, ma'am. 当然可以, 夫人。

Dialogue Seven

A: Could I possibly have another room key? 我能再要一把房间钥匙吗?

B: Sorry, sir. I'm afraid not. 对不起先生。恐怕不行。

Dialogue Eight

A: What can I do for you? 有什么可以效劳的吗?

B: Could you store my valuables for me? 是否可以代为保管贵重物品?

A: Yes, we can. 是的, 可以。

B: Thank you very much. 非常感谢。



随行锦囊

入住登记(check-in)时通常需要填写一张入住登记表,上面包括: name(姓名), nationality(国籍), passport number(护照号码), piece of baggage(行李件数), signature(签名), date of departure(离店日期)等。

我们所熟知的 valuable 的意思是“贵重的,值钱的;宝贵的,有价值的”,如:

a valuable painting 名贵绘画

a waste of my valuable time 浪费我的宝贵时间

本节中 valuable 作为名词,表示“贵重物品”。如:

Guests may deposit their valuables in the hotel safe. 客人可将贵重物品寄存在旅馆的保险柜里。

注意:valuable 在表示“贵重物品”时,一般都用其复数形式。

Unit 4 客房服务

忙碌了一天，可能你一躺在旅店的床上就不想动了。好在大部分旅店都会提供方便顾客的客房服务。现在的问题是你得学几句“使唤”人的话！

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不求人句型

Could you do... service?	可以……吗？
Would you please clean ...?	请打扫……好吗？
When could you...?	你什么时候来……？
Could you come back in...?	你能不能过……再来？
Do you offer...?	你们提供……吗？
Please bring us...	请给我们送……
I would like you to go and get...	我想请你拿……
Would you please...	你能……？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Could you do the turn-down service for me now? 现在可以为我收拾房间吗?

B: Certainly, sir. 当然可以, 先生。

Dialogue Two

A: What can I do for you? 您需要我做什么?

B: Would you please clean the bathroom? 请打扫一下浴室好吗?

Dialogue Three

A: When could you do my room? 你什么时候给我打扫房间?

B: Any time as you like, sir. 任何时间都可以, 先生。

Dialogue Four

A: May I do the turn-down service for you now? 现在可以为您收拾房间了吗?

B: Could you come back in two hours? 你能不能过两小时再来整理?

Dialogue Five

A: Do you offer room 你们提供客房服务吗?

service?

B: Yes, we do.

是的,提供。

Dialogue Six

A: Please bring us a
bottle of boiled wa-
ter.

请给我们送瓶开水来。

B: Yes, ma'am.

好的,夫人。

Dialogue Seven

A: I would like you to
go and get me some
bread.

我想请你给我拿一些面
包来。

B: OK, sir. Anything else?

好的,先生。还要别的吗?

Dialogue Eight

A: Would you please
draw the curtains for
me?

你能帮我拉上窗帘吗?

B: I'm always at your
service.

乐意效劳。

A: Thank you very much.

非常感谢。



随行锦囊

收拾房间的说法有以下几种：

do one's room

do the turn-down service

clean the room

make the bed

询问服务员是否提供某种服务的句型还有：

Do you have / offer...? 你们有 / 提供……吗？

Would you please tell me if...? 您能告诉我是否……？

I wonder if I can... 我想知道我是否可以……

I'd like to know if there is... 我想知道这里有没有……

Unit 5 电话叫醒

明天一早有个重要的会议，怕睡过头怎么办？订个叫醒服务吧！一个电话就可以保证你准时赴约。



不求人句型

I want to request...

我想让(你)……

Could you call me up at...?

你能……点叫醒我吗？

I would like... please.

请给我安排……

Would you give me...?

可以给我打个……吗？

Can you give me... at ...?

你可以在……给我……吗？

I would like you to give me...

我希望能给我……

I wonder if... has... service.

……是否有……服务？

Would you... at...?

你能在……吗？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What can I do for you, sir? 先生,我能为您做什么?
- B: I want to request an early morning wake-up call. 我想让你们明天早上叫醒我。
- A: How would you like us to wake you up, by phoning you or by knocking at the door? 您希望我们怎么叫您,是给您打电话还是敲门?
- B: Please phone me. I don't want to disturb anyone else. 给我打电话吧,我不想吵到别人。

Dialogue Two

- A: Could you call me up at six tomorrow? 你们明天早上六点能叫醒我吗?
- B: OK, sir. I'll tell the operator to call you then. 好的,先生,到时候我会让接线员给您打电话的。

Dialogue Three

- A: May I help you, sir? 先生,需要效劳吗?
- B: I would like a 请给我安排叫醒电话。

wake-up call please.

Dialogue Four

- A: Would you give me a wake-up call tomorrow? 明天能给我打个叫醒电话吗?
- B: Yes, sir. At what time do you want me to call you? 当然, 先生。您想几点叫您?

Dialogue Five

- A: Good afternoon, sir. 先生, 下午好。
- B: Can you give me a morning call at 6 a.m. tomorrow? 你能在明早六点叫醒我吗?

Dialogue Six

- A: I would like you to give me a wake-up call. 我希望能给我打叫醒电话。
- B: OK, no problem, sir! 好的, 没问题, 先生。

Dialogue Seven

- A: How can I serve you? 我能为您做什么?
- B: I wonder if your hotel has a morning wake-up call service. 你们饭店是否有早上叫醒服务?



Dialogue Eight

A: Will you do me a favor, ma'am? 小姐,能帮个忙吗?

B: Of course, sir. 当然可以,先生。

A: Would you wake me up at 7 p.m.? 你能在下午七点叫醒我吗?



随行锦囊

本节收录的句型大多为典型的提出请求的句型,不仅适用于“电话叫醒”还适用于其他场景。如:

Would you give me a hand? 能帮把手吗?

Would you turn off the alarm clock? 能帮我关掉闹钟吗?

Can you baby-sit tonight? 今晚能帮我照看一下孩子吗?

Can you break a one-hundred-dollar bill? 能帮我破开 100 美元吗?

I'd like a cup of coffee, please. 请给我来一杯咖啡。(I'd like 是 I would like 的缩写。意思是“我想要……”,它比 I want... 的说法更礼貌。)

Unit 6 洗衣服务

出门在外，不是享受度假时光就是忙于公事，换洗衣物可能成了累赘。好在大多数旅店都会提供洗衣服务，你只需要知道如何告诉洗熨工你的要求即可。



不求人句型

Could you send someone up for..., please? 你们能派人收……吗?

Where can I have... done?送到哪里去洗?

When...here to collect...?什么时候来收.....?

When can I have... back? 我何时能取回……呢?

Will...in the wash? 洗衣时会……吗?

I'd like...to be washed by...in... 这件……要用……水……洗。

Oh, I don't want... 我希望不要……

Will you please...for me? 你能帮我……吗?

What if there is any...? 如果出现……怎么办?

How much...charge for...?收多少钱?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Could you send someone up for my laundry, please? 你们能派人收要洗的衣服吗?
- B: A valet will be up in a few minutes. 洗熨工马上就到。

Dialogue Two

- A: Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you? 先生，下午好。能为您效劳吗？
- B: Where can I have my laundry done? 脏衣服送到哪里去洗？

Dialogue Three

- A: When will the attendant be here to collect my laundry? 服务员什么时候来收脏衣服？
- B: At six o'clock in the afternoons, sir. 每天下午六点收，先生。

Dialogue Four

- A: When can I have my laundry back? 我什么时候能取回洗好的衣服？
- B: Would you like express service or same-day? 您选择快洗服务还是当日取？

A: What's the difference in the price? 价格有什么不同?

Dialogue Five

A: Will the color run in the wash? 洗衣时会掉色吗?

B: No, we will dry-clean the dress. 不会的。我们会干洗这条裙子。

A: How much do you charge for that? 你们要收多少钱?

B: \$10 in total. 一共 10 美元。

Dialogue Six

A: I'd like the bag to be washed by hand in cold water. 这个包要用冷水手洗。

B: Certainly, ma'am. I will follow your instructions. 当然可以,夫人。我会按您说的办。

Dialogue Seven

A: Oh, I don't want my shirt starched. 我的衬衣不用浆洗。

B: OK, sir. I will remember. 好的,先生。我会记住的。

A: Will you please iron it for me? 你能帮我熨烫一下吗?

B: Certainly, sir. We will 当然可以先生。我们会免



do it for you free of charge. 费为您熨烫。

Dialogue Eight

A: What if there is any laundry damage? 洗衣时损坏了衣服怎么办?

B: In such a case, the hotel will certainly pay for it. 如果是这样, 饭店会给予赔偿。

A: That sounds quite reasonable. 听起来很合理。





随行锦囊

要求洗衣服务是可能会用到的词语:washed 水洗, dry-cleaned 干洗, mended 缝补, packed 装包, ironed 熨烫, laundry bag 洗衣袋。

询问服务的价格还可以用:

How much...charge for...?收多少钱?

What's the price of...?的价格是多少?

How much do I have to pay for...? 我需要为.....付多少钱?



Unit 7 其他服务

现在的旅店已经不仅仅是住宿的场所，还会提供各种各样的服务和娱乐项目，可以让你在旅店度过一段美好的时光。先来了解一下到底能得到什么样的服务吧！



不求人句型

Does... offer...?

……提供……？

Is there any place
where...?

旅馆里有……地方吗？

When is the hotel
restaurant open?

宾馆的餐厅什么时候开始营业？

Where can I get...?

在哪里可以买到/得到……？

When will... open?

……什么时间开放？

I want..., please.

我想……

Do you have... in the
hotel?

旅馆里有……吗？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Good morning. May I help you? 早上好,可以帮您吗?
- B: Does the guesthouse offer any other services besides lodging? 宾馆里除了提供住宿服务外,还提供其他服务吗?

Dialogue Two

- A: Is there any place where we can amuse ourselves? 旅馆里有娱乐场所吗?
- B: Yes, there is a recreation center on the ground floor. 在一楼有个娱乐中心。

Dialogue Three

- A: Hello, ma'am. What can I do for you? 夫人,您好。能为您效劳吗?
- B: When is the hotel restaurant open? 宾馆的餐厅什么时候开始营业?

Dialogue Four

- A: Where can I get a tourist map in the 我在酒店什么地方能买到旅行地图吗?



hotel?

B: You may go to the lobby and buy it from the newspaper stand there.

您可以到大厅里的报刊柜台那儿买。

Dialogue Five

A: When will the bar open?

酒吧什么时间开放?

B: It opens at 10:00p. m.

晚上十点开放。

Dialogue Six

A: I want a haircut and a shave, please.

我想理发和修面。

B: Certainly, sir.

当然可以,先生。

Dialogue Seven

A: Where can I get a facial?

在哪可以做面部美容?

B: There is a beauty salon on the left side of the lobby.

在大厅的左侧有一个美容沙龙。

They'll serve you there, ma'am.

那儿有人会为您服务,夫人。

Dialogue Eight

A: Do you have a pool in the hotel?

旅馆里有游泳池吗?

B: Yes, sir. We have a gymnasium in the basement, where you can find a swimming pool.

是的,先生。我们有一个健身房在地下层,那儿就有游泳池。

A: When will it open? 什么时候开放?



随行锦囊

lodging 表示“寄宿,借宿”,是旅店提供的基本服务。如:

provide board and lodging 提供膳宿

酒店里除了提供住宿和餐饮之外,可能还会有其他的一些娱乐、生活设施,如: recreation center 娱乐中心, barber shop 理发店, beauty saloon 美容沙龙, newspaper stand 报刊柜, post and telegram services 邮电服务, music teahouse 音乐茶座, video games 电子游戏。



Unit 8 投诉抱怨

旅店的服务总会有不尽如人意的地方，这时你可以向管理者抱怨或者投诉。这不仅可以使你的权益得到保障、享受到优质的服务，还能让旅店的服务状况得到改善，两全其美。



不求人句型

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| Can you change... for me? | 能给我换个……吗？ |
| There seems to be something wrong with... | ……好像出了点毛病。 |
| ... is not working well. | ……有毛病了。 |
| ... in my room doesn't work. | 我房间的……坏了。 |
| I think there might be something wrong with | 我想……好像坏了。 |
| ... | |
| ... has been damaged. | ……被损坏了。 |
| Could you send... to fix it? | 您能派……给修理一下吗？ |
| I will... to your manager. | 我会向你们经理…… |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Can you change the room for me? It's too noisy.
能给我换个房间吗? 太吵了。
- B: Yes. I'm awfully sorry, sir.
好的。非常抱歉, 先生。

Dialogue Two

- A: What's wrong?
怎么了?
- B: There seems to be something wrong with the toilet.
厕所好像出了点毛病。

Dialogue Three

- A: Is there any thing I can do for you?
我能为您效劳吗?
- B: The TV is not working well.
电视有毛病了。

Dialogue Four

- A: What is the matter?
出什么问题了?
- B: The air conditioner doesn't work in my room.
我房间的空调坏了。



Dialogue Five

A: I think there might be something wrong with the lamp in my room. 我房间的灯好像坏了。

B: Sorry, sir. I will bring you a new one. 很抱歉,先生。我马上拿个新的给您。

Dialogue Six

A: May I help you, sir? 先生,能为您效劳吗?

B: I just examined the clothes you washed for me, and I found my shirt has been damaged. 我刚才检查了你们给我洗的衣服,发现我的衬衣洗坏了。

Dialogue Seven

A: There is something wrong with the drain in the bathroom. 浴室的地漏坏了。

Could you send someone to fix it? 你能派人给修理一下吗?

B: Certainly, sir. I'll get the plumber right away. 好的,先生,我马上派个管道工过去。

Dialogue Eight

A: The room was too cold. 房间太冷了,简直难以

It was too much for me. 忍受。

B: Sorry, I do apologize. 对不起,我向您道歉。

A: I will complain to your manager. 我会向你们经理投诉的。



随行锦囊

投诉或抱怨的理由有很多,可以使用的句型也很多,除了上面提到的那些,还有以下几个:

I hope you...

Would you please...?

I can't bear...

Is there any reason why...

酒店中的基础设施名称:

bathroom console 浴室储物柜, bathroom vanity 浴室盥洗台, beauty shop 美容店, bedside table 床头柜, broadband internet 宽带上网, key-card 钥匙牌, laundry service 洗衣处, massage bathtub 按摩浴缸, sprinkler system 自动喷水灭火系统。



Unit 9 退房结账

短暂的差旅生活结束后,是不是有点归心似箭了。
别急,还有最后一件事,那就是 check out 退房结账。



不求人句型

I'd like to... now.

我想现在……

Is there a penalty
for...?

……会收取罚金吗?

Can I pay by...?

可以用……支付吗?

When is checkout time?

什么时候结账离开?

Does that include...?

(房费)包含……吗?

I'd like to know if it is
possible to...

我想知道可不可以……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: I'd like to pay my bill
now.

我想现在结账。

B: Your name and room
number, please?

请问您的姓名和房间
号码?

Dialogue Two

- A: Good afternoon, sir. 先生,下午好。
 B: Is there a penalty for 过了离店时间会收取罚
 late checkout? 金吗?

Dialogue Three

- A: Can I pay by credit 可以用信用卡支付吗?
 card?
 B: Yes, of course. 是的,当然可以。

Dialogue Four

- A: May I help you, sir? 先生,能为您效劳吗?
 B: When is checkout 我该什么时候结账离店?
 time?

Dialogue Five

- A: The current rate is US 现行房费是四十美元
 \$40 per night. 一天。
 B: Does that include the 包含服务费和税吗?
 service charge and
 tax?

Dialogue Six

- A: I'd like to pay my bill 我想现在结账。
 now.
 B: Two nights at 30 US\$ 两晚,每晚 30 美元,共 60
 each makes a total of 美元。
 60 US\$.



A: OK. I'd like a receipt, 好的。请给我开收据。
please.

Well, I'd also like to 对了, 我想知道可不可以
know if it is possible 把我的行李寄放在这里,
to leave my baggage 等我下午再来取。
here until this after-
noon?



随行锦囊

结账的两种表达法:

Check out, please.

The bill, please.

结账时如果你帮同伴负担费用, 则可以说: 请记在我的账上。Please add it to my account.

退房结账时可能会用到的词汇及表达有:
cash 现金, credit card 信用卡, traveler's check
旅行支票, Foreign Exchange Certificate 外币兑换
券, Foreign Exchange Counter 外币兑换处。

Unit 10 旅店进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| A: Advance Reservations. Can I help you? | 客房预订部, 能为您效劳吗? |
| B: Yes, I'd like to book a double room for Friday next week. | 我想订一个下周五的双人房间。 |
| A: OK, sir. How long will you be staying? | 好的, 先生。您打算住多久? |
| B: We'll be leaving Saturday morning. | 我们将在星期六上午离开。 |
| A: We do have a double room available for those dates. | 那时我们确实有个双人间可用。 |
| B: What is the rate, please? | 房费是多少? |
| A: The current rate is \$40 per night. | 现行房费是四十元每天。 |
| B: Does that include the service charge and tax? | 包含服务费和税吗? |



A: Yes, sir.

包含, 先生。

B: That sounds pretty good. I'll take it.

听起来不错, 我订这个房间。

A: We look forward to seeing you next Friday.

我们下周五期待您的光临。

Dialogue Two

A: I made a reservation for a double room here. My name is Jack Jones.

我在这儿预订了一个双人房间。

我叫杰克·琼斯。

B: Yes, we do have a reservation for you. How long do you plan to stay?

是的, 这儿是有您预订的房间。

您打算住多久?

A: Three days. I'll be leaving Tuesday morning.

三天。我们将在周二上午离开。

B: Then please fill out the registration card. Your room number is 1208. I hope you will enjoy your stay.

请填写好这张登记卡。

您的房间号是 1208。希望您住得愉快。

A: Thank you. By the way, will you do me a favor, Miss?

谢谢。顺便问一下, 小姐, 你能帮我个忙吗?

- B: Certainly, sir. 当然可以,先生。
- A: I wonder if your hotel has a morning wake-up call service. 你们旅店是否有叫醒服务?
- B: Yes, sir. Would you like a morning call? 是的。您想我们早上叫醒您吗?
- A: Would you call me up at 6 sharp tomorrow morning? 明天早上六点整叫醒我好吗?
- B: Certainly, sir. Anything else I can do for you? 当然。您还需要其他服务吗?
- A: When will the bar open? 酒吧什么时间开放?
- B: It opens at 10:00 p. m. 晚上十点开放。
- A: And where can I have my laundry done? 脏衣服送到哪里去洗?
- B: An attendant will come to collect your laundry. 服务员会到您房间去收。
- A: Do you offer room service? 你们提供客房服务吗?
- B: Yes, we do. 是的,提供。
- A: Thanks a lot. 非常感谢。
- B: It is my pleasure. 荣幸之至。



Dialogue Three

- A: Good morning, ma'am. What can I do for you? 早上好,女士。
有什么能为您效劳的吗?
- B: Yes. I'd like to pay my bill now. 是的。我想现在结账。
- A: Would you please tell me your name and room number? 请问您的姓名和房间号码?
- B: Eileen Green, Room 1208. 艾琳·格林,我住 1208 号房。
- A: Yes, Ms. Green. Have you used any hotel services? 是的,格林女士。您是否用过酒店内的服务设施?
- B: No, I haven't. 没有,我没有使用任何服务设施。
- A: How about the charge for the days you shared the room with your friend? 您与朋友合住那几天的费用怎么算呢?
- B: Please add it to my account. Thank you. 请记在我的账里。谢谢。
- A: Please wait a moment. I'll need to check our records. Here is your bill. Five 请稍候。我需要查一下我们的记录。这是您的账单。
共五个晚上,每晚八十元,

nights at 80 yuan each, and here are the meals that you had at the hotel. That makes a total of 560 yuan. Please check it.

加上您的用餐费用，总共五百六十元。

请您核对。

B: Oh, I didn't change enough money just now. Can I pay in American dollars?

噢，我刚刚没有兑换那么多钱，我能用美元结账吗？

A: Sorry, Ms. Green. You can pay in local currency only. But you can get your money changed at the Exchange Counter over there.

对不起，格林女士。您只能用本国货币结账。您可以在那边的兑换处换钱。

B: Then can I pay by credit card?

那我能用信用卡付账吗？

A: Certainly, you can.

当然可以。

B: Here is my card.

这是我的卡。

A: OK. Please sign your name here.

好了。请在这儿签名。

Thank you. Here's your receipt.

谢谢您。这是您的收据。



By the way, the
checkout time is 12:
00 at noon.

顺便告诉您，结账后离开
酒店的时间是中午 12 点。

B: Well, is it possible to
leave my luggage
here until this after-
noon?

对了，可不可以把我的行
李寄放在这里，等我下午
再来取？

I have some personal
affairs to deal with.

我还要去处理点私事。

A: Yes, we'll keep it for
you.

可以，我们替您看管。

How many pieces of
luggage do you have?

您的行李总共有几件？

B: Three. I'll be back by
12:00.

三件。我会在十二点前
回来。

A: That's fine.

好的。

B: Thank you. See you
later.

谢谢。再见。



Part 6 在海关



Unit 1 海关规定

出境旅游一定要经过海关，面对海关工作人员的询问你会不会犯怵？与其等着被问还不如主动出击问个明白。



不求人句型

Do you have any special regulations? 你们什么特殊规定吗？

Do they have any restrictions on what we can take through customs? 海关对我们携带的物品有限制吗？

According to the regulations, can/may I...? 按照规定，我可以……吗？

Can... be brought in to...? 能把……带入……吗？

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How much... can I have with me? 我能带多少……？

Do I need to...? 我需要……吗？

What are the forbidden items or restricted items? 哪些是禁入、禁出物品？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: What can I do for you, ma'am? 有什么可以为您效劳?
- B: Do you have any special regulations? 你们有什么特殊规定吗?
- A: You mean customs regulations? 您是说海关规定吗?

Dialogue Two

- A: Do they have any restrictions on what we can take through customs? 海关对我们携带的物品有限制吗?
- B: Yes, there are strict restrictions. 是的,有严格的限制。
- A: Could you explain the restrictions in detail? 能给我详细解释一下吗?

Dialogue Three

- A: According to the regulations, may I take whiskey? 按照规定,我可以带威士忌吗?
- B: Yes, sir. You may take 500ml. 是的,先生。您可以带 500 毫升。



Dialogue Four

- A: Can flowers be brought into your country? 能把花带入你们国家吗?
B: I'm afraid not, sir. 恐怕不能, 先生。
A: OK. I understand. 好的, 我理解。

Dialogue Five

- A: How much cash can I have with me? 我能带多少现金?
B: 10, 000 dollars at the most. 最多一万美元。

Dialogue Six

- A: Do I need to show you my health certificate? 我需要出示健康证明吗?
B: No, you don't have to. 不, 您不需要。

Dialogue Seven

- A: May I help you? 我能帮您吗?
B: What are the forbidden items or restricted items? 哪些是禁入、禁出物品?
A: Here is the list. 给您目录。



随行锦囊

forbidden items 和 restricted items 都可以表示“禁入、禁出物品”，即“禁止携带的物品”。“禁止携带的物品”还可以用 prohibited items 或是 prohibited and restricted items 来表示。

provision, stipulation, specification, regulation 都有“规定，规则”的意思，但是侧重点各不相同。provision 侧重指法律规定，例如：an express provision 明文规定。stipulation 和 specification 侧重指合同上的规定，例如：contractual specifications 合同规定。regulation 则侧重指人为制定的规范、条例等。



Unit 2 例行检查

海关是一个国家或地区的门户，因此各项检查非常严格。在进行海关例行检查时，工作人员可能会要求您打开手提包或者其他随身物品，配合一下吧。



不求人句型

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| Where should... go through customs? | 去哪儿做海关检查？ |
| How do... go through customs? | 怎样才能通过海关检查？ |
| How long will it take... to get through customs? | 通过海关检查需要多长时间？ |
| Where should I put... for inspection? | 我要把……拿到哪儿检查？ |
| Is... exempted from examination? | ……是否免检？ |
| Will you check...? | 你要检查……吗？ |
| I have to open..., right? | 我得打开……是吧？ |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Where should I go through customs?
去哪儿做海关检查?
- B: You should go to the third floor.
您应该去三层。
- A: OK. Thanks.
好的, 谢谢。

Dialogue Two

- A: How do I go through customs?
怎样才能通过海关检查?
- B: Don't worry, ma'am. The formalities are quite simple.
不用担心, 女士。程序非常简单。
- A: Thanks.
谢谢你告诉我这些。

Dialogue Three

- A: How long will it take us to get through customs?
通过海关检查需要多长时间?
- B: It won't take long, just about twenty minutes.
不会花很长时间, 只需要二十分钟左右。

Dialogue Four

- A: Where should I put my luggage for
我要把行李拿到哪儿检查?



inspection?

B: Just put it on the table, please. 把行李放在桌子上就行了。

A: No problem. 没问题。

Dialogue Five

A: Is my briefcase exempted from examination? 我的公文包是否免检?

B: Yes, sir. 是的, 先生。

Dialogue Six

A: Will you check my luggage? 你要检查我的行李吗?

B: Yes, but your hand-bag is exempted from examination. 是的。但您的手提包是免检的。

A: OK. 好的。

Dialogue Seven

A: I have to open my bag, right? 我得打开袋子是吧?

B: Yeah. I'll check what you've brought with you. 是的。我要检查您都带了些什么。

A: Sure. 好的。



随行锦囊

go through customs 就相当于是 go through customs formalities, 即“办理海关例行手续”。其中, formality 意为“手续”, 强调的是法律上的或传统意义上的正式手续。

check、examine、inspect 都可以表示“检查”。check 表示为确定安全、满意而检查, 例如: check the tires 检查轮胎 (看气足不足); examine 和 inspect 都强调仔细审查、检查, 例如: examine the manuscript 仔细检查手稿, inspect the passport 仔细检查护照。



Unit 3 出境入境

出境入境时,海关人员都会要求查看你的护照。除此之外,入境处官员(immigration officer)还会顺带问你一些例行公事的问题,比如:

What is the purpose of your visit?

How long will you be staying in...?



不求人句型

... hasn't expire yet.	……还没有到期。
Where can I go through... formalities?	在哪儿可以办理……手续?
What do I have to show you?	我要向你出示什么?
Here is my...	这是我的……
The purpose of my visit is...	我旅行的目的是……
I'm here as...	我是以……身份……
I'll stay in... for...	我要在……呆……
What is this form for?	这表格是用来做什么的?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: It seems that your passport has expired. 您的护照好像已经到期了。
 B: No, it hasn't expire yet. 不,还没有到期。
 A: Oh, sorry. It expires next month. 噢,对不起,是下个月到期。

Dialogue Two

- A: Where can I go through entry formalities? 在哪儿可以办理入境手续?
 B: Follow me, please. 请跟我来。
 A: OK. 好的。

Dialogue Three

- A: What do I have to show you? 我要向你出示什么?
 B: Just your passport, please. 只用出示您的护照就可以了。

Dialogue Four

- A: Here is my passport. 这是我的护照。
 B: Your passport and visa are OK. 您的护照和签证没有问题。



Welcome to America.

欢迎来到美国。

A: Thanks.

谢谢。

Dialogue Five

A: What's the purpose of your visit, sir?

先生，您这次旅行的目的是什么？

B: The purpose of my visit is for pleasure only.

我旅行的目的只是休闲。

A: OK. I see.

好的，我知道了。

Dialogue Six

A: On what status are you traveling, ma'am?

女士，您是以什么身份进行这次旅行的？

B: Well, I'm here as a tourist.

我是以游客身份旅行的。

Dialogue Seven

A: How long will you stay here?

您会在这儿呆多久？

B: I'll stay in America for about ten days.

我要在美国呆十天左右。

A: Ten days? OK.

十天？好的。

Dialogue Eight

A: Please fill out this form.

请填写好这份表格。

B: What is this form for?

这表格是用来做什么的？

A: It's for customs declaration. 是报关用的。



随行锦囊

expire 意为“期满，终止，不再使用”，强调的是延续了一段时间的某事物到期了，通常用于指租约、执照、护照等的期满。例如：

My driving license expires next year. 我的驾驶执照明年到期。

旅行的目的大概有以下几种，你可以根据自己的情况加以选择：immigrant 移民、sightseeing 观光、business 公务。

签证 (visa) 是贴在护照 (passport) 上的出入境许可证明，一般有以下几种：entry visa 入境签证、exit visa 出境签证、transit visa 过境签证，而 entry visa 又分为 single entry visa 一次性入境签证、multiple-entry visa 多次入境签证以及 re-entry visa 再入境签证。



Unit 4 领取行李

最怕在机场的行李认领处找不到自己的行李，看着行李传送带一圈一圈地转，同一航班的旅客纷纷领着自己的行李离开，剩你一个还在等。乘坐经济舱就是这样啦，连登机都是最后。



不求人句型

Where can I get...?

我在哪儿能取到……？

Here is my claim tag.

这是我的行李票。

Would you please
carry...?

请帮我拿……好吗？

Please deliver...to...

请将……送到……

...can't find one's luggage.

……找不到行李了。

We may have lost...

我们可能遗失了……

Where can I re-
port...missing...?

……遗失应该去哪儿
报告？

We'd like to make a
lost...report.

我们想填一份……遗失
报告。

Could you please inves-
tigate...immediately?

能不能麻烦你马上查询
……？

How long will it take you to find...? 多久可以找到……?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Where can I get my luggage? 我在哪儿能取到我的行李?
 B: Go and ask the luggage clerk, please. 请询问行李员。
 A: OK. Thanks. 好的, 谢谢。

Dialogue Two

- A: Here is my claim tag. 这是我的行李票。
 B: Just wait a minute, please. 请稍候。
 You have two pieces of luggage. 您有两件行李。
 A: That's right. 没错。

Dialogue Three

- A: May I help you, sir? 有什么可以为您效劳的吗, 先生?
 B: Yes. Would you please carry my luggage? 嗯, 请帮我拿行李好吗?



A: No problem.

没问题。

Dialogue Four

A: Please deliver my luggage to my hotel.

请将我的行李送到我住的酒店。

B: May I have the name of your hotel, please?

请告诉我您所住酒店的名称。

A: Yeah. It's the Hilton Hotel.

好的,是希尔顿酒店。

Dialogue Five

A: I can't find my luggage.

我找不到行李了。

B: Don't worry, ma'am. Can you describe it?

女士,请不要着急。能描述一下您的行李吗?

Dialogue Six

A: We may have lost our luggage.

我们可能遗失了行李。

B: How many pieces of luggage have you lost?

你们总共遗失了几件行李?

★
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A: Five? Oh, no. Six pieces altogether.

五件?噢,不,总共是六件。

Dialogue Seven

A: Where can I report a missing suitcase?

手提箱遗失应该去哪儿报告?

B: You can report it here.

您可以在这儿报告。

A: OK. I've lost a big red suitcase.

好的。我丢了一个红色的
大手提箱。

Dialogue Eight

A: We'd like to make a lost luggage report.

我们想填一份行李遗失
报告。

B: Wait a minute. Please fill out this form.

请稍候。请填写好这份表格。

A: OK.

好的。

Dialogue Nine

A: Could you please investigate the loss of my luggage immediately?

能不能麻烦你立刻查询我
丢失的行李?

B: Please wait for a minute while we look it up.

我们正在找,请稍等。

A: OK.

好的。

Dialogue Ten

A: How long will it take you to find my luggage?

多久可以找到我的行李?

B: We will try to find it as soon as possible.

我们会尽快找到。



随行锦囊

在海关领取行李时常用的表达有：

luggage claim area 行李提取处

checked luggage 托运的行李

luggage tag 行李牌

luggage stub 行李牌存根

a lost luggage report 行李遗失报告

luggage 是不可数名词，因此在表达几件行李时要用 ...piece(s) of... 的结构，例如：two pieces of luggage 两件行李。



Unit 5 海关报税

很多机场都有名品免税店，游客可以在那里买到免税商品。但如果你购买的商品超过了海关规定的数量，就需要交付税金，即使这样可能也会比国内购买要合算哦。

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不求人句型

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Do I have any dutiable articles? | 我有需要纳关税的物品吗? |
| Do I have to pay duty on...? | 我需要为……缴付税金吗? |
| Is / Are... subject to duty? | ……要纳税吗? |
| Is / Are... dutiable? | ……要纳税吗? |
| I have... to declare. | 我要申报…… |
| ... is / are duty free. | ……是免税的。 |
| How much duty should I pay? | 我该付多少税? |
| What kinds of articles are duty-free? | 哪些物品是免税的? |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: Do I have any dutiable articles? 我有需要纳关税的物品吗?
 B: No, you don't. 您没有。
 A: That's good. 那就好。

Dialogue Two

- A: Do I have to pay duty on the camera? 我需要为照相机缴付税金吗?
 B: Yes. 是的。
 A: But it's for personal use. 但这是自己用的。

Dialogue Three

- A: Are all the articles I am carrying subject to duty? 我带的所有物品都要纳税吗?
 B: No, only some of them are. 不, 仅有其中的一部分需要。

Dialogue Four

- A: Is liquor dutiable? 酒要纳税吗?
 B: Yes, all kinds of liquor are dutiable. 是的, 所有酒都要纳税。

Dialogue Five

- A: Do you have anything to declare? 你有物品需要报关的吗?
- B: No, I have nothing to declare. 没有,我没东西要申报。

Dialogue Six

- A: Anything to declare? 有要报关的物品吗?
- B: Only cigarettes. The rest of my belongings are duty-free. 只有香烟。我其余的物品都是免税的。

Dialogue Seven

- A: How much duty should I pay? 我该付多少税?
- B: Thirty dollars, please. 请付三十美元。
- A: Here you are. 给你钱。

Dialogue Eight

- A: What kinds of articles are duty-free? 哪些物品是免税的?
- B: Here is the catalogue of duty-free articles. 这是免税物品的目录。
- A: Thanks. 谢谢。



随行锦囊

海关报税时可能用到以下表达：

declaration card 报关卡

declaration form 报关单

foreign currency declaration form 外币申报单

dutiable articles 需上税物品

duty-free articles 免税物品

customs、duty、tariff 等都有“关税”的意思，而且通常所指的都是为进口物品所支付给政府的关税。



Unit 6 可疑发现

如果海关官员在你的行李中发现了违反海关规定或者有走私嫌疑的物品，他们就有权对你进行讯问或将相关物品没收。此时你要如何解释呢？

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不求人句型

... is the legal limit.

……是法定数量。

... is for my personal use.

……是给我自己用的。

I only have...

我只有……

It is only a... that...

那只不过是……

... is /are just...

……仅仅只是……

This is a souvenir...

这是……纪念品。

Why can't... be brought into your country?

……为什么不能带入你国？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: What's this? A bottle of wine?

这是什么？一瓶葡萄酒？



B: Yeah. One bottle is 一瓶是法定数量。
the legal limit.

A: You're right. 没错。

Dialogue Two

A: What's the camera for? 这台照相机是做什么用的?

B: It is for my personal 这是给我自己用的。
use.

A: For personal use? OK. 自用的? 好的。

Dialogue Three

A: Is this briefcase yours? 这个公文包是您的吗?

B: No, I only have a 不是,我只有一个手提箱。
suitcase.

Dialogue Four

A: What's in the box? 这盒子里的是什么?

B: It is only a gift that I 那只不过是我买给母亲的
bought for my moth- 礼物。
er.

A: Well, please open it. 那请把盒子打开。

Dialogue Five

A: Are these peas? 这些是豌豆吗?

B: Yeah. 是的。

A: I'm afraid that they 恐怕不能将其带入我国。
can't be brought into

our country.

B: But they are just food. 可那只是用来食用的。

Dialogue Six

A: Is it a turtle? 这是龟吗?

B: Yes. This is a souvenir I'm taking to Beijing. 是的。这是我要带到北京的纪念品。

A: I'm sorry, but the turtle is contraband. 很抱歉, 龟是禁运的。

Dialogue Seven

A: We'll check to see if you're carrying any contraband. 我们要检查您是否带有违禁物品。

B: Go ahead, please. 请检查吧。

A: I'm afraid you have contraband with you. 恐怕您带有违禁品。

B: You mean whiskey? 你是指威士忌吗?
Why can't it be brought into your country? 它为什么不能带入你国?



随行锦囊

contraband 指的是“违禁品,走私货”,强调非法带入或带出国境的物品,也可与其他名词相搭配表示违禁的事物,例如:contraband goods 违禁货物。

souvenir 意为“纪念品”,但并不一定非得是旅游纪念品,也可以是用于纪念某人、某地或某事的物品。



Unit 7 海关进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

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- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A: Do you have anything to declare? | 您有物品需要申报吗? |
| B: No, I don't think so. | 我认为没有。 |
| A: Well, would you mind my opening this bag? | 那您介意我打开这个袋子吗? |
| B: Of course not. | 当然不介意。 |
| A: What are these cameras for? | 这些相机是做什么用的? |
| B: One is for my personal use, and the other one is intended to be a gift. | 一台是我自己用的, 另一台想作为礼物送人。 |
| A: Each passenger is allowed one camera duty-free. You'll have to pay duty on the other one. | 每位旅客只允许携带一台免税相机, 因此您要为另一台缴税。 |
| Are these three packs of cigarettes? | 这是三包香烟吗? |



- B: Yes. That's the legal limit. 嗯,那是法定数量。
- A: You're right. Do you have any other luggage? 没错。您还有其他行李吗?
- B: No, I don't. 没有了。
- A: OK. Please give this declaration card to that officer. 好了。请将这张报关卡交给那位官员。

Dialogue Two

- A: May I have your passport and declaration card, please? 请出示您的护照和报关卡。
- B: Here you are. 给你。
- A: OK. Please bring your luggage here for inspection. 好了。请把您的行李拿到这里检查。
- B: No problem. 没问题。
- A: And what's the purpose of your visit? 您这次旅行的目的是什么?
- B: It's for pleasure. 为了娱乐。
- A: How long will you stay in London? 您打算在伦敦呆多久?
- B: About two weeks. I'll be leaving on July 1st. 大概两周。我将在七月一日离开。

A: I hope you have a good stay here. 祝您在这儿过得愉快。

B: Thank you. 谢谢。

Dialogue Three

A: I can't find my luggage. 我找不到我的行李。

B: Could you describe your luggage? 能描述一下您的行李吗?

A: It is a medium-sized suitcase with my name tag, and it's gray. 是一个系有我姓名牌的中型手提箱,灰色的。

B: Please fill out this form. 请填写好这张表格。

A: OK. How soon will you find my suitcase? 好。多快可以找到我的手提箱?

B: I'm not sure, but we'll try to find it as soon as possible. 我也不确定,但我们会尽快找到的。

A: OK. 好。

B: And please wait for a moment while we are looking for it. 我们正在找,请等一会儿。

A: Could you please deliver the suitcase to my hotel as soon as you've located it? 请你们一旦找到手提箱,就立即送到我入住的饭店。



B: May I have the name of your hotel, please? 告诉我您所住酒店的名称。

A: Yeah. It's the Hilton Hotel. 好的。希尔顿酒店。

B: We'll deliver it to your hotel as soon as we find it. 我们一找到就立即给您送到酒店。

Dialogue Four

A: Do I have any dutiable articles? 我有需要纳关税的物品吗?

B: Let me have a look. 我看看。

A: OK. 好的。

B: These cigarettes are dutiable. 这些香烟需要缴税。

A: What else? 还有呢?

B: What's in the box? 这盒子里的是什么?

A: It is a gift I bought for my wife. 那是我买给妻子的礼物。

B: Would you mind my opening it? 您介意我把它打开吗?

A: No. 不介意。

B: A bottle of perfume. 一瓶香水。

A: Yeah. My wife loves perfume. 对,我妻子特喜欢香水。

B: I'm afraid that you have to pay duty on 恐怕您还得付关税。

this, too.

A: OK. Then how much is it all together? 好吧。那我一共该付多少税?

B: Five dollars, please. 请付五美元。

A: Here you are. 给你钱。

Part 7 紧急事故



Unit 1 车辆抛锚

不管是乘车还是驾车出行都可能遇到车辆抛锚的时候，即使遇到这种紧急情况也不必慌乱，你可以通过下面的句型来解燃眉之急！



不求人句型

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| The car stalled/broke down. | 汽车熄火/抛锚了。 |
| My car died on me. | 我的汽车开不动了。 |
| The car won't start. | 汽车发动不起来了。 |
| ... has/have (got) a flat tire. | ……的一个车胎瘪了。 |
| One's car tire blew out. | ……的车胎爆了。 |
| ... need a tow truck to tow one's car away. | ……需要拖车把……的车拖走。 |
| The car is... miles away. | 汽车离这儿有……英里。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Oh, gosh! The car broke down. 哦,糟了! 汽车抛锚了。

B: What bad luck! 真倒霉!

Dialogue Two

A: My car died on me. 我的汽车开不动了。

B: Don't worry. 别担心。

Maybe we can find someone to help you. 也许我们能找到人来帮助你。

Dialogue Three

A: The car won't start. 汽车发动不起来了。

B: What's wrong? Hurry up! 怎么了? 快点!

We don't have much time left. 我们剩的时间不多了。

Dialogue Four

A: I have got a flat tire. 我的一个车胎瘪了。

B: There is a repair shop. 那儿有一家维修店。

Maybe they can help you. 也许他们能帮你。



Dialogue Five

- A: My car tire blew out. 我的车胎爆了。
B: Thank goodness we 谢天谢地, 我们有备用
have a spare! 轮胎!

Dialogue Six

- A: Can I help you? 有什么可以为您效劳
的吗?
B: Yes. I need a tow 是的。我需要拖车把我的
truck to tow my car 车拖走。
away.

Dialogue Seven

- A: How far away is the 抛锚的汽车离这儿有
broken car? 多远?
B: The car is 2 miles 那辆汽车离这儿有两
away. 英里。

Dialogue Eight

- A: The car stalled. 车熄火了。
B: Where is it? 在哪儿?
A: It is on the express- 在高速公路上。
way.



随行锦囊

The car died on... 以及 ...has/have (got) a flat tire. 和 ...need a tow truck to tow the car away. 这几个句型, 需要添加的都是“某人”, 而不是“某车”。例如:

The car died on Tom. 汤姆的汽车开不动了。

You have got a flat tire. 你的一个车胎瘪了。

另外 The car died on... 后还可接具体的地点或表示时间的状语, 如:

The car died on us on the way to the airport. 车坏在我们赶往机场的路上。

The car died on my drive down to Rhode Island. 在我开往罗德岛途中我的车抛锚了。

stall 原意为“停止, 迟延”, 也可指“(发动机因力量或速度不够而) 熄火”, 其主语可以为汽车, 也可以是司机。例如:

The car stalled at the crossroads. 汽车在十字路口熄火了。

The driver often stalls (his car). 那个司机经常造成(汽车)熄火。

spare 作名词时可以指“(机器、汽车等的) 备件”, 特别用于指“备用轮胎”。当然, 你也可以用 spare tire 来表示备用轮胎。



Unit 2 遭遇车祸

这个城市每天都在经历着大大小小的车祸，也许我只是路人甲乙丙丁。但愿我们总是旁观者。



不求人句型

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| There is / was a (car) accident... | ……发生了一起车祸。 |
| ... was / got hit by... | ……被……撞了。 |
| ... crashed into each other. | ……撞到一起了。 |
| ... nearly hit... | ……差点撞上…… |
| ... car was damaged. | ……汽车被撞坏了。 |
| I swerved to avoid..., but... | 为了避免……我来了个急转弯,可…… |
| I braked as hard as I could, but it wasn't enough to... | 我拼命刹车,但还是没能…… |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: There was a car accident at the intersection.

十字路口发生了一起车祸。

B: That's really awful!

太可怕了!

Dialogue Two

A: Jimmy was hit by a jeep.

吉米被吉普车撞了。

B: Gosh! I'm sorry to hear that.

天哪! 听到这个坏消息真让人难过。

Dialogue Three

A: Is there any interesting news in the newspaper?

报纸上有什么令人关注的新闻吗?

B: Yes. Two trucks crashed into each other.

有。两辆卡车撞到一起了。

Five people were killed in the accident.

事故中死了五个人。

Dialogue Four

A: I nearly hit that old man.

我差点撞上那位老人。



B: That was close! Be more careful next time. 好险啊!下次再小心点儿。

Dialogue Five

A: A bus crashed into my car. 一辆公共汽车撞上了我的车。

B: In that case, your car must have been severely damaged. 那你的车一定被撞得很惨。

A: That's right. 是的。

Dialogue Six

A: My father's car was damaged. 我父亲的汽车被撞坏了。

B: How did that happen? 怎么会这样呢?

Dialogue Seven

A: I swerved to avoid hitting a pedestrian, but I crashed into a big tree. 为了避免撞上一位行人,我来了个急转弯,撞上了一棵大树。

★
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B: Were you injured? 你受伤了吗?

Dialogue Eight

A: What should I do? 我该怎么办?

B: What's up? 怎么了?

A: I braked as hard as I 我拼命刹车,但还是没能

could, but it wasn't
enough to stop me
from hitting the little
girl in front of my car.

B: Oh, man! How is she
now?

阻止我撞上车前面的小女
孩儿。

噢,天呐!她现在怎么
样了?



随行锦囊

车祸中的“撞”可以用动词 hit 以及动词短语 crash into 来表示。hit 的对象一般是人, 所以“车撞人”要用 hit; crash into 的对象一般是物, 用于表示“撞车”或“撞上其他东西”。

nearly 意为“几乎”, 相当于 almost, 实际上就是“差点儿(就可以)”; 而 hardly 和 barely 则是指“刚刚, 几乎不”, 强调差一点就不行。例如:

I almost caught the train. 我几乎赶上了火车。(实际没赶上, 差点儿。)

I hardly caught the train. 我几乎没赶上火车。(实际赶上了。)

close 除了意为“近的”以外, 还有“好险, 差一点, 死里逃生”的意思。如:

That was close. You almost hit that car. 好险啊, 你差点撞上那辆车。

close 还有“旗鼓相当, 难分高下, 棋逢对手”的意思。如:

Our team won a close match with a score of 5:4. 我们队以 5 比 4 的比分险胜。

Unit 3 可恶偷窃

对于出门在外的人来说，小偷格外遭人痛恨，可又让人防不胜防。有时损失的不仅仅是实际意义上的物品，更会带来许多意想不到的麻烦。学几句应对偷窃的短句吧，也许用得上！

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不求人句型

... is missing.

……不见了。

My... was stolen.

我的……被偷了。

Has anyone seen my
...?

有人看到我的……了吗？

I can't find...

我找不到……了。

Beware of that thief/
pickpocket.

当心那个小偷/扒手。

It seemed a thief/pick-
pocket...

小偷/扒手似乎……

Maybe someone
took... by mistake.

也许有人拿错……了。

Was there anything else
being stolen?

还有别的东西被偷吗？



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: My bike is missing. 我的自行车不见了。
 B: Don't worry. Maybe 别担心。可能你没放在
 this isn't where you 这儿。
 parked it.

Dialogue Two

- A: My suitcase was 我的手提箱被偷了。
 stolen.
 B: What about your trav- 那你的旅行证件呢?
 el documents?
 A: They were stolen, too. 也被偷了。

Dialogue Three

- A: Has anyone seen my 有人看到我的手表了吗?
 watch?
 B: Sorry, I haven't. Per- 抱歉,我没有。你可以问问
 haps you can ask 管家。
 housekeeper.

Dialogue Four

- A: I can't find the cam- 我找不到放在抽屉里的
 era I left in the draw- 相机了。
 er.
 B: Are you sure you put 你确定你把它放在抽屉里

it in the drawer?

了吗?

A: Yeah, I'm quite sure.

是的,我非常确定。

Dialogue Five

A: Beware of that pick-pocket.

当心那个扒手。

B: I hate pickpockets.

我憎恨扒手。

Stealing is really disgusting.

偷窃真是让人厌恶。

Dialogue Six

A: It seemed a thief has stolen my purse.

小偷似乎偷走了我的钱包。

B: How much money was in your purse?

你钱包里有多少钱?

Dialogue Seven

A: My bag is missing.

我的包不见了。

B: Maybe someone took it by mistake.

也许有人拿错了。

A: That's impossible.

那不可能。

Dialogue Eight

A: Was there anything else stolen?

还有别的东西被偷吗?

B: I'm not sure.

不太确定。



随行锦囊

除 missing 之外,形容词 lost 也可表示“遗失,丢失”之意,而与 lost 相对应的动词 lose 则可直接表示“遗失,失落”。例如:I lost my bag. 我的包丢了。

与句型 My... was stolen. 意义相近的句型还有:

Someone had stolen my...

I lost my...

take sth. by mistake 意为“错拿某物”,尤其指因粗心或遗忘所导致的错拿,而不是一般意义上的偷窃。



Unit 4 突发疾病

小灾小病对于每个人来说都是再平常不过的事，但是对于相对无助的出行者来说，就显得有些难以应付了。面对突如其来的疾病，准确描述疾病症状才是关键所在。如果你不知道该如何描述也不要紧，下面的句型会帮你！

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不求人句型

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| ... have been feeling under the weather. | ……一直感到不舒服。 |
| ... feel dizzy suddenly. | ……突然感到头晕目眩。 |
| ... have a splitting headache. | ……头痛欲裂。 |
| ... pulled my back. | ……后背拉伤了。 |
| ... strained a muscle. | ……拉伤了肌肉。 |
| ... twisted one's ankle. | ……把脚踝扭了。 |
| ... have a bad attack of diarrhea. | ……严重腹泻。 |
| ... have got blotches all over one's face. | ……满脸都是大斑点。 |
| ... won't stop bleeding. | ……止不住血。 |



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: I was told that you have just been to the clinic. 我听说你刚刚去诊所了。
- B: Yes. I have been feeling under the weather. 是的,我一直感到不舒服。

Dialogue Two

- A: I feel dizzy suddenly. 我突然感到头晕目眩。
- B: You must have been exhausted. 你一定是累坏了。
- You should take a break. 休息一下吧。

Dialogue Three

- A: You look rather pale. Are you OK? 你脸色看起来很苍白。没事吧?
- 288 B: No. I have a splitting headache. 我头痛欲裂。

Dialogue Four

- A: Why are you just standing there? 你干吗站在那儿一动不动?
- B: Because I pulled my back. 因为我后背拉伤了。

back.

Dialogue Five

A: I strained a muscle.

我拉伤了肌肉。

B: Should I take you to the doctor?

需要我送你去医院吗?

Dialogue Six

A: Would you like to play basketball with us?

你愿意跟我们一起打篮球吗?

B: I'd like to, but I twisted my ankle now.

我想去, 可我刚才把脚踝扭了。

Dialogue Seven

A: I have a bad attack of diarrhea.

我拉肚子拉得很厉害。

B: And you've got blotches all over your face.

而且你满脸都是大斑点。

A: What on earth is the matter with me?

我到底是怎么了?

B: Maybe you are allergic to something you ate.

你可能对吃过的某些东西过敏。

Dialogue Eight

A: Sam! Your nose is

山姆! 你的鼻子流血了。



bleeding!

B: I know. I have tried
everything I can think
of, but it won't stop
bleeding.

我知道。只要想得到的办
法我都试了，可就是止不
住血。



随行锦囊

under the weather 意为“感到不舒服或消
沉”，一般与 be、feel、look 等词连用。例如：You look
under the weather. 你看起来不舒服/很消沉。

肌肉等的拉伤、扭伤一般可以用动词 pull、
strain 来表示，而手腕、脚踝等关节处的扭伤则要用
动词 sprain、twist 或 wrench 来表示，切记不可混淆。

diamhea 意为“腹泻，拉肚子”，更为口语化的
说法是 the runs，而且还蛮形象，很容易记住。例如：
I've got the runs. 我拉肚子了。

Unit 5 无情水火

水是生命之源，人类的生存离不开水。但是水可以滋养生命同样可以毁灭生命！水火无情啊，对水火我们是爱恨交加啊。

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不求人句型

... is /are leaking.

……漏水了。

... is /are making water.

……的船漏水了。

... water-pipes burst.

……的水管破裂了。

The faucet is broken, I can't turn it off.

水龙头裂了，我关不上了。

... is /are on fire.

……着火了。

A fire broke out...

……突然着火了。

Where is the (fire) extinguisher?

灭火器在哪里？

... was /were burnt in the fire.

……已付之一炬。



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: The water-pipe is leaking. 水管漏水了。

B: Don't worry. I'll call the plumber right now. 别担心。我这就给水管工打电话。

Dialogue Two

A: The boys' boat is making water. 那些男孩儿的船漏水了。

B: Oh, we'd better go help them. 哦,我们最好去帮帮他们。

Dialogue Three

A: The water supply has been cut off for the whole day. 已经断水一整天了。

What's the matter? 发生什么事了?

★ B: Some of the building's water-pipes burst. 大楼里的有些水管破裂了。

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Dialogue Four

A: You left the faucet running? 你忘了关水龙头了?

B: I'm sorry, but the faucet is broken, I 很抱歉,可是水龙头裂了,我关不上了。

can't turn it off.

Dialogue Five

A: The house is on fire.

房子着火了。

B: What? My cat is still in the house!

什么? 我的猫咪还在屋里呢!

Dialogue Six

A: A fire broke out in the kitchen.

厨房突然着火了。

B: I'll call the firefighters.

我去给消防队打电话。

Dialogue Seven

A: Where is the fire extinguisher?

灭火器在哪里?

B: What's up? Is there a fire?

怎么了? 着火了吗?

Dialogue Eight

A: All of our luggage was burnt in the fire.

我们所有的行李已付之一炬。

B: Don't worry. We still have our wallets.

别担心,我们还有钱包呢。



随行锦囊

leak 可以指房子、水管或其他容器漏水,也可以指“(液体或气体)渗入或逸出”。例如:

The boat is leaking. 船漏水了。

The rain's leaking in. 雨水在往里渗。

make water 指的是“船漏水”,相当于 the water comes into the ship。

“着火”既可以说 burning,也可以用 on fire,因此句型 ... is/are on fire. 还可以说成是 ... is/are burning.



Unit 6 寻求帮助

“在家靠父母，出门靠朋友”，离家在外，如果遇到棘手的难题，可以求助于朋友或是陌生人的帮助。通过以下句型你就可以了解到如何向他人求助。

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不求人句型

... need help.

……需要帮助。

... will help you.

……会帮你。

Quick! Call 119!

快拨 119!

I'll call the fire department right away.

我马上就拨火警电话。

Can you help me...?

能帮忙……吗?

... need to call for an ambulance.

……需要叫救护车。

Is there a doctor here?

这里有大夫吗?

Do you know how to use...?

你会用……吗?



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: I need help. 我需要帮助。
 B: What happened? Can I help you? 怎么了? 我能帮你吗?
 A: I lost my luggage. 我的行李丢了。

Dialogue Two

- A: What should I do? 我该怎么办?
 Someone has broken into my room. 好像有人闯进了我的房间。
 B: Don't panic! The police will help you. 不要惊慌! 警察会帮你。

Dialogue Three

- A: That old man fell down. 那个老人摔倒在地上了。
 B: He seems to be badly hurt. 他似乎伤得很重。
 Quick! Call 119! 快拨 119!

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Dialogue Four

- A: Look! That building is burning. 快看啊! 那栋大楼着火了。
 B: You're right. I'll call the fire department right away. 是啊。我马上就拨火警电话。

Dialogue Five

- A: Your nose is bleed- 你的鼻子流血了。
ing.
- B: Can you help stop 能帮忙止血吗?
the bleeding?
- A: I have no idea how to 我不知道该怎么止血。
stop it.

Dialogue Six

- A: We need to call for 我们需要叫救护车。
an ambulance.
- B: What's happening? 怎么了?
- A: Grandpa is having a 爷爷的心脏病犯了。
heart attack.
- B: Oh no! 噢,真是太糟糕了!

Dialogue Seven

- A: Is there a doctor here? 这里有大夫吗?
- B: Yeah, I'm a doctor. 我是医生。
What's the matter? 怎么了?
- A: The baby in the next 另一节车厢里有个婴儿一
carriage keeps throw- 一直在呕吐。
ing up.

Dialogue Eight

- A: Do you know how to 你会用灭火器吗?
use a fire extinguish-
er?



美国话题不求人出行不求人



B: No. Can you show me? 不会。你能教我吗?

A: I'm afraid not, because I don't know, either. 恐怕不行,因为我也不会。



随行锦囊

美国的报警电话是 911, 相当于我国的 110。但我们还有火警 119、急救 120 等电话号码, 而在美国无论是报警还是火警或是急救, 统统都是拨打 911 这个应急电话(Emergency Call)。

除了 What's happening?, What's up? 也可以用来询问发生什么事了, 但前者比较正式。而且它们还可以用于表示问候, 询问对方近来状况如何, 如:

A: What's happening? / What's up? 近来如何啊?

B: Nothing in particular. 老样子。

Unit 7 紧急救护

在遇到紧急事故时，及时的救护往往会减轻伤者或病人的痛苦，甚至是保住一条性命。如果你恰好知道如何实施紧急救护，就赶紧来帮忙吧！

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不求人句型

Is... still breathing?

……还有呼吸吗？

Keep... quiet.

让……别乱动。

Stay put.

躺着别动。

You should elevate
your...

你应该抬高……

Apply pressure to stop
the bleeding.

用力下压，把血止住。

...need some band-
ages.

……需要一些绷带。

Get a first-aid kit,
please.

请把急救箱拿过来。

We need a stretcher to
carry...

我们得用担架来抬……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

A: Oh, my gosh!

哦,我的天啊!

That lady collapsed.

那位女士昏倒了。

B: Is she still breathing?

她还有呼吸吗?

Dialogue Two

A: Keep the injured boy quiet.

让受伤的男孩儿别乱动。

B: OK. We'd better take him to a hospital.

好的,我们最好送他去
医院。

A: You're right. I'll call an ambulance.

你说的对,我去叫救护车。

Dialogue Three

A: Stay put.

躺着别动。

B: But even when I stay still, my stomach hurts badly.

可即使我躺着不动,我的
胃疼得也很厉害。

Dialogue Four

A: My nose is bleeding again.

我又流鼻血了。

B: You should elevate your arm.

你应该抬高胳膊。

A: Which arm should I

该抬起哪只胳膊?

hold up?

B: The left one, because
your right nostril is
bleeding.

你的右鼻孔在流血，因此
你应该抬起左胳膊。

Dialogue Five

A: How can I stop my
leg bleeding?

我怎样才能止住腿流
血呢？

B: Apply pressure to
stop the bleeding.

用力下压，把血止住。

A: It works! Thanks.

确实有效！谢谢。

Dialogue Six

A: Is my son all right?

我儿子没事吧？

B: Yeah. He just needs
some bandages.

没事。他只是需要一些
绷带。

Dialogue Seven

A: Get a first-aid kit,
please.

请把急救箱拿过来。

B: What happened?

怎么了？

A: That boy was bitten
by a dog.

那个男孩儿被狗咬了。

Dialogue Eight

A: My legs hurt. I can't
walk anymore.

我腿疼，走不了了。

B: Your injuries are quite

你的腿伤得很严重。



severe.

We need a stretcher 我们得用担架来抬你。
to carry you.



随行锦囊

stay put 为固定口语表达，意为“呆在原处，留在原地，固定不动”，也可以理解为 stay still、stay where you are 或是 don't move。

elevate 意为“提高，抬高”，与其同义的还有：hold up、lift up、raise up 等，强调由下到上的动作。

送某人去医院应该用 take sb. to a hospital 来表示，即你是和对方一起去的医院；如果用 send sb. to a hospital 则意为你让某人去医院，即你告诉对方去医院，但并没有陪同前往。



Unit 8 报告报案

遭遇突发事件，如果自己有办法应付当然是最好的，如果应付不来，向警察或相关人员报告或报案就是最为明智的举动了。要想得到及时的帮助，就要学会如何报案。

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不求人句型

There is an emergency!	情况危急!
I'd like to report...	我想报告……
There is... in progress.	有人正在……
... have just been robbed.	……刚刚被抢了。
... is /are trapped here.	……被困在这儿了。
... has been badly hurt in...	……在……中严重受伤。
Someone tried to swindle...	有人试图诈骗……
A kidnapper is...	绑匪正……



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: There is an emergency! 情况危急!
- B: Don't panic. 不要惊慌。
Can you tell me what happened? 能告诉我发生什么事了吗?

Dialogue Two

- A: I'd like to report a theft. 我想报告一起盗窃案。
- B: OK. Please tell me the details. 好的。请告诉我具体细节。

Dialogue Three

- A: There is a robbery in progress. 有人正在抢劫。
- B: Where is it? We'll go there right now. 哪儿有抢劫? 我们这就过去。

Dialogue Four

- A: I have just been robbed. 我刚刚被抢了。
- B: Did you report it to the police? 你向警察报案了吗?

A: Yes. I just dialed 110. 嗯,我刚拨了110。

Dialogue Five

A: One of the stores is on fire. 商店着火了。

We're trapped here. 我们被困在这儿了。

B: Which store? Is the fire big? 哪家商店? 火大吗?

Dialogue Six

A: An elderly man has been badly hurt in a traffic accident. 有位老人在车祸中严重受伤。

B: Where was the accident? 车祸发生在哪儿?

We'll send an ambulance right away. 我们马上派救护车过去。

Dialogue Seven

A: Someone tried to swindle 1000 dollars out of me. 有人试图从我这儿诈骗一千元。

B: You mean a con man? 你是说骗子?

A: Yeah. I'm quite sure that he was a swindler. 嗯,我确定他就是个骗子。



Dialogue Eight

- A: A kidnapper is trying to trick a boy into going with her. 绑匪正在引诱一个男孩跟她走。
- B: If you are sure that she is a kidnapper, you should report it to the police. 如果你确定那是个绑匪，你应该向警察报案。



随行锦囊

in progress 意为“进行中，在举行”，强调“某事正在发生”的状态；与其形近的 in the process of... 则意为“在……的过程中”，通常以人为主语，强调“某人正在做什么”，例如：We're in the process of solving problems. 我们正在解决问题。

“欺骗”可以用 cheat、deceive、swindle、trick 等来表示，其中 swindle 特指诈骗金钱等，例如：My mother has been swindled out of 500 Yuan. 我妈妈让人骗走了 500 元钱。

Unit 9 证人描述

目击者的准确描述对于处理紧急事故来说是极为关键的。如果你是某起紧急事故的目击者或证人，下面的句型就可以帮你准确描述。

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不求人句型

... is / are a witness.

……是个目击者。

... saw the whole thing.

……看到了全过程。

... can provide some testimony.

……可以提供一些证词。

I was on the spot when...

……发生时，我在现场。

I witnessed...

我目击了……

I can describe...

我可以描述……

I've got...

我记下了……

As far as I can recall, the suspect...

我记得，那个嫌疑人……

I didn't get a good look at..., but...

我没看清……，但是……



Dialogue One

A: I'm a witness.

我是个目击者。

B: Then do you remember the appearance of the attacker?

那你记得袭击者的样子吗?

Dialogue Two

A: You're a witness, right?

你是目击者对吧?

B: Yeah, I saw the whole thing.

嗯,我看到了全过程。

A: Well, would you like to tell me exactly what happened?

那你能详细告诉我究竟发生了什么吗?

Dialogue Three

A: Was there anyone on the spot then?

当时有人在现场吗?

B: I'm not sure, but maybe that guard can provide some testimony.

我也不确定,但那名警卫或许可以提供一些证词。

Dialogue Four

A: I was on the spot when the car accident

车祸发生时,我在现场。

happened.

B: Did you see the license plate number of that car? 你看到那辆车的车牌号了吗?

A: Yes, I got the license plate number. 是的,我记下了车牌号码。

Dialogue Five

A: How do you know the details? 你是怎么知道这些细节的?

B: Because I witnessed the robbery. 因为我目击了劫案的发生。

A: Great! You can tell what you have seen to the police. 太好了!你可以告诉警察你所看到的一切。

Dialogue Six

A: I can describe the accident. 我可以描述那起事故。

B: OK. All of your description will go on record. 好的,你说的话都将记录在案。

Dialogue Seven

A: As far as I can recall, the suspect was about 1.80 meters tall and has a 我记得,那个嫌疑人大约有一米八高,还留着小胡子。



moustache.

B: Did he have any other outstanding characteristics? 他还有什么其他显著特征吗?

For example, did he have a square face or a round one? 比如说,他是方脸还是圆脸?

Dialogue Eight

A: Can you describe the appearance of the thief? 你能描述一下小偷的长相吗?

B: I didn't get a good look at his face, but I'm sure that he had long hair. 我没看清他的脸,但是我确定他留着长发。





随行锦囊

证人在法庭上发表证词之前一般都要发誓，以表明自己的证词是真实可靠的，testimony 指的就是发誓后所做的证词。而 witness 除了指“证人”以外，也有“证词”和“证据”等含义，而它一般泛指法庭中的证词。

on the spot 意为“在现场，到现场”，例如：The police were on the spot within a few minutes of my call. 我打电话几分钟后警察就赶到了现场。

该短语还可指“立即，当场”，例如：The boy was hit by a car and killed on the spot. 汽车把男孩当场撞死了。

句型 I can describe... 还可以说成：I can provide a description of...



Unit 10 事故进行时



玩转句型

Dialogue One

- A: My suitcase is missing. 我的手提箱不见了。
- B: What about the documents in it? 那里面的文件呢?
- A: They are missing, too. 也不见了。
- B: Where did you put the suitcase? 你把手提箱放在哪儿了?
- A: I just put it on the table. 我就把它放在桌子上了。
- B: Maybe someone took it by mistake. 也许有人拿错了。
- A: That's impossible. 那不可能。
- B: Was there anything else stolen? 还有别的东西被偷吗?
- A: I'm not sure. 我也不确定。
- B: I think you should report this theft to the police first. 我觉得你首先得向警察报案。

Dialogue Two

- A: Tom has had bad luck recently. 汤姆最近很倒霉。
- B: Why do you say that? 你为什么那么说?
- A: Last Monday on his way to work, he discovered that his car had broken down. 上周一,在去上班的路上,他发现自己的车坏了。
- So he had to take a bus. Then on the bus his wallet was stolen. 因此他不得不去坐公共汽车,而在车上他的钱包又被偷了。
- B: That is bad luck! 确实很倒霉!
- A: But those were not worth mentioning compared to the accident. 但那些和车祸相比不值一提。
- B: Accident? What accident? 车祸? 什么车祸?
- A: He was hit by a truck on his way home that day. 他那天在回家的路上被卡车撞了。
- B: Oh, bless his heart. 噢,愿上帝保佑他。

Dialogue Three

- A: Getsome help, please. 请叫人来帮忙。
- B: What happened? 怎么了?



- A: My baby cut himself with a knife, and he is bleeding badly. 我的宝宝被刀割了个口子,现在血也止不住。
- B: I think I can help stop the bleeding, but you still should call the doctor. 我想我能够帮助止血。可你还是应该给医生打个电话。
- A: OK. 好的。
Is that Doctor Lee speaking? 请问是李医生吗?
- C: Yes. Who is that speaking? 是的,你是哪位?
- A: This is Mary. My baby cut himself with a knife. 我是玛丽。我的宝宝被刀割了个口子。
We are trying to stop the bleeding. 我们正在尽力给他止血。
What should we do after that? 然后我们应该怎么办啊?
- C: Keep him quiet. I will go there right now. 让他别乱动。我马上就到你那儿。
- A: Thanks a lot. 非常感谢。
(Two minutes later) (两分钟后)
- C: Sorry, my car won't start. 抱歉,我的车发动不起来。
I'm afraid you have to 恐怕你还得再等五分钟。

wait another five minutes.

Is he still bleeding now? 他现在还流血吗?

A: Yes. We are using a tourniquet, but it isn't working. 还在流。我们在用止血带,但是不起作用。

C: Well, apply pressure to stop the flow of blood. 呃,用力下压,把血止住。

A: OK. 好的。

C: I have called a taxi. I will be there in a moment. 我已经打电话叫了出租车,一会儿就到。

A: OK. We'll be waiting for you. 好的,我们等你。