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## **Better Speaking 2 会话流利须掌握的词汇**

### Insert

*This is the word for, it's something you find in the kitchen and in the bathroom, it's in the sink. You turn it to make the water come out.*

(汉语采访)

**Jean:** 大家好, 欢迎收听我们本期的 **Better Speaking** 节目, 我是董征。

**William:** And I'm William Kremer. This week we're going to be looking at one of the most important aspects of speaking, having the vocabulary that you need.

**Jean:** 是的, 我们今天要来了解一下如何熟练地掌握各种英语词汇以达到流利的英语会话。

**William:** And we're going to ask a simple but rather dangerous question.

**Jean:** 是个什么简单又危险的问题呢, William?

**William:** Well, we'll be asking just why are you learning English?

**Jean:** 我们为什么要学英语? Hmm... 这倒是个不太平常的问题! 不过在节目接下来的内容当中, 我们会给大家解释一下为什么学习英语的原因和什么样的英语的方法会帮助我们实现 **better speaking**.

那么 William, 首先, 为什么英语词汇对英语会话的流利是至关重要的呢?

**William:** Well, Jean. Speaking well is partly about speed. And that doesn't mean you have to speak really quickly but it does mean that when you're speaking your words need to be ready to use. This is what linguists sometimes call... Um... it's what linguists sometimes call... oh... what's the word for it? Uh...

**Jean:** OK William, 你说的有道理。我也听明白你想说的意思了。这种情况我们其实都遇到过, 就是想说一个词不过张嘴的时候忽然想不起来了, 结果整个的对话也就因此而无法顺畅地继续下去。不过单词量的重要还有另一个原因。在上周我们谈到想要语句流利, 我们应该要充分表达自己的意思, 和对方建立起思路上的联系。那么, 要想充分的表达自己, 我们首先就需要掌握一些词汇, 只会说 **hello goodbye** 可没法表达出太多的意思来。

**William:** Yeah, that's right. Well we've got lots of tips coming up but before we start on them let's hear from some Chinese learners of English that we spoke to in London. We asked them to talk about their experiences of learning vocabulary and whether they have any advice for listeners.

### Insert

(汉语采访)

**Jean:** 我们听到了以上几个中国朋友自己的心得。一位朋友说，如果你在中国，那最好去交一些外国朋友可以一起来练英语。另一位说他是喜欢早起，在清新的空气里背记单词。不过后来的一位朋友他说他记单词主要是为了考试，可是到了英国以后他发现这些单词其实都用不上，还需要重新去学习英国人这里经常使用的词汇。

**William:** Yes, but then the last speaker disagreed slightly. She said that it's still useful to learn vocabulary for exams because it can help people read English-language books and articles. And I think that this is a really interesting debate. I know that in China students have to memorise long lists of vocabulary.

**Jean:** Yes. Memorise 就是记忆。

**William:** Learning words in that way will not help your speaking because you're learning words out of context.

**Jean:** Out of context 没有放在合适的上下文当中。那 William，你觉得这样做一个单词表一个一个地去背是完全没有用的吗？

**William:** No, I think that the last speaker made a really good point. Not everyone is learning English in order to speak to foreigners. Maybe you're learning English so you can read articles in journals for your studies.

**Jean:** 是啊，或者你是需要通过英语考级来获得一份好工作。所以我们首先要问自己的问题是：“我为什么要学英语？”

**William:** And if you do want to speak English to foreigners, ask yourself: Which ones do you want to speak to and what do you want to talk to them about?

**Jean:** 是的，我想并不是每个人需要掌握的词汇量都是一模一样的。比如说，William 如果你去我们中国的话，如果不幸得了什么病的话，我想我们中国好医院里的医生可能会用英语向你解释你的病况。不过如果让这样的医生去和你就哲学方面的哪个艰深课题做辩论的话，他们的医学方面的英语可能就不一定能胜任了。

**William:** Right, yes! I think that's a very good point. So, the message is: think about what you need vocabulary for and that will tell you what vocabulary you need.

- Jean:** OK, 那么在大家考虑过了自己为什么学英语之后, 刨去只需要用英语考试的一方面, 如果大家也是想提高自己的口语水平能够用英语自如交流的话。What is the best way for them to get the vocabulary they need to speak English fluently then, William?
- William:** Well, I think our listeners should start off with their lists of words. And I mean the lists of words that they have to learn to pass all of these exams.
- Jean:** 所以虽然这些单个的词汇并不能让你的语句非常流利, 不过也是一个很好的开端。
- William:** Exactly. So look at your lists and pick some words out that you think will be useful to know. Focus on those useful-looking words to begin with.
- Jean:** 是的, 这也是学习与记忆的一个区别, 你可以记住背下来成百上千的单词, 不过要掌握它们我们需要循序渐进。
- William:** Yes, that's right. Now people who listened to this programme last week might remember a really nice phrase which Jin Lu used. She said that when she gave her award-winning speech her favourite poems were all "right at hand".
- Jean:** Right at hand. 就是已经在手、驾轻就熟。所以英语学习者要做的就是记住自己背过的单词, 并注意尽量在日常会话当中使用到它们。
- William:** Yeah, so let's take an example now and go through the process step-by-step. And let's take the word... pedestrian. OK? Pedestrian. So, step one; look the word up in an English-Chinese dictionary. Have you got an English-Chinese dictionary today, Jean?
- Jean:** 当然, 我的英语大辞典总是随身携带。好... the word pedestrian is translated here as 步行者、行人。
- William:** OK, good, so step two, we need to give that word some context. And the way I would recommend that learners do that is to invest in a really good English-English learners' dictionary.
- Jean:** 要拥有一部好的英英字典。
- William:** Now make sure it is a learners' dictionary because that will have lots of good examples of the word in context. So Jean, I've got a learners' dictionary right here and I'm going to look up the word pedestrian. Pedestrian, OK, so it gives you a definition: "A person walking in the street, not in a vehicle" and then we've got this example, "Two pedestrians were injured when the car skidded."
- Jean:** Hmm... OK, 有了中文的定义和两个例举, 那我们还需要把这些都写下来吗? William?
- William:** Oh yes, yes, yes of course they should. Do you have your vocabulary notebook with you today Jean?



- Jean:** Well... 今天没带在身上。不过虽然本子没带，我倒带了这个，写在这上头也可以嘛，是个不用的信封。
- William:** Er, Jean. I'm afraid that if you were serious about this you would have a proper vocabulary notebook. You should write the word in English and Chinese and the example sentence. And after you've done that then it's step four: read the word and the sentence aloud.
- Well, go on then.
- Jean:** All right teacher! Two pedestrians were injured when the car skidded.
- William:** Very good! Right, so we're on to step five: you need to create your own sentence using the new word. And if possible relate it to your life in some way, Jean.
- Jean:** 用这个新词造一个新句子，最好还是和我们自己的生活有关的。OK... er... OK, how about, "I don't really enjoy being a pedestrian in London. It's too dangerous".
- William:** Very good!
- Jean:** Right, so is that it now? Is that the last step?
- William:** Well, that's the thing Jean. There isn't really a last step because after you have put that word in your book that isn't the end, OK, that's the beginning. But one further tip that I would definitely give listeners is to try thinking in English.
- Jean:** 对，我绝对同意。一个让我们会话时最费时间的事情就是把要说的话在脑子里从中文翻译成英文，然后再说出去。如果我们思考就用英文的话，就不需要这个翻译的过程了。
- William:** Yeah, so to continue with our example, Jean, after you leave the studio today and you go out into the street you can use your new word in your thoughts...
- Jean:** Right, I can think "I'm a pedestrian, he's a pedestrian, it's nice to be a pedestrian!"
- William:** Exactly, exactly, it's nice to be a pedestrian.
- Jean:** Okey-dokey. 好，接下来在我们的节目中，我们会照例给大家一个简单的英语贴士，帮助大家提高英语口语。It's our Takeaway Tip.

每个人都会出现张嘴忘词的情况。不过当你努力思考寻找合适的词语的时候，你不一定在这个过程中什么也不说，让对话冷场。你可以用不同的方式填补这些对话空白，就像我们中国话里的“那个..这个...”等等。那么在英语里这样起填补作用的词语又有哪些呢？

*I feel a bit... you know... a bit apprehensive about the new job, that's all.*

*Have you seen the er... er... the allen keys anywhere?*

*Well... I mean... they told me that I wasn't registered. So I've got to register and go back next week.*

请问大家捕捉到了这样的词语了吗？让我们把这几个例句再听一遍。在第一个例句中，起填补作用的词语是 **you know**

*I feel a bit... you know... a bit apprehensive about the new job, that's all.*

在下面例句中，这样的连接词语是 **er**

*Have you seen the er... er... the allen keys anywhere?*

最后例句中用到的连接词是 **I mean**

*Well... I mean... they told me that I wasn't registered. So I've got to register and go back next week.*

使用这样起连接和填补说话空隙的词语像 **you know, er,** 还有 **I mean** 都能让你的说话听起来更为流畅。不过也请大家注意，也不要太多使用这些词语，如果使用太多地使用这些连接话会让人感觉很不舒服。我们也不应该习惯用这些口语词来代替真正的单词和表达。

**William:** Welcome back. Erm... Jean... um... what's next?

**Jean:** Well... 在我们本期的节目最后，我想我们可以来谈谈如果我们实在想不起来该用什么词的时候应该怎么办。我们已经了解了可以用来填补语句空白的语气词，不过还有什么办法能够帮助我们打破这种想不出词的僵局呢？

**William:** Well I got some of our colleagues here at BBC Learning English to play a game for us, Jean. I asked them to take turns describing a word but without actually saying that word. So the other people in the game have to guess which word they have in mind.

**Jean:** 好，下面我们会请我们两位 **BBC** 的同事给大家做一个游戏，就是他俩会想方设法形容这个他们想说的词，请对方猜这个词究竟是什么。让我们一边听也一边来猜猜看他们想说的词到底是什么呢？

### **Insert**

**Natalie:** *It is a kind of plant that is used in cooking.*

**Neil:** *Is it a herb?*

**Natalie:** *Yes.*

**Neil:** *Parsley.*

**Natalie:** *It's not parsley but it is along those lines.*

**Callum:** *Rosemary.*

**Natalie:** *Yes!*

**Callum:** *Oh right, OK. I've got one here. This is the word for, it's something you find in the kitchen and in the bathroom, it's in the sink. You turn it to make the water come out.*

**Neil:** *Faucet.*

**Callum:** *In American English it might be faucet but in British English we call it a...*



**Neil:** *Tap?*  
**Callum:** *Tap is the right answer.*  
**Neil:** *The word I'm thinking of is a farmyard tool used for turning over the earth.*  
**Callum:** *Is it a spade?*  
**Neil:** *No it's used on a larger scale, in the olden days...*  
**Callum:** *A plough?*  
**Neil:** *... pulled by a horse or some kind of animal. Yes!*  
**Callum:** *Is it –*  
**Neil:** *A plough.*  
**Callum:** *A plough.*

**Jean:** Ha ha! 看来即使我们说不出一个词的准确说法，我们也可以通过各种描述的方式来表达出我们想说的意思来的。

**William:** Yes, it can be done! Let's just listen again to one or two bits of useful vocabulary from that game.

### Insert

**Natalie:** *It is a kind of plant*  
**Natalie:** *It's not parsley but it is along those lines.*  
**Callum:** *This is the word for, it's something you find in the kitchen*  
**Neil:** *The word I'm thinking of is a farmyard tool*

**Jean:** So very useful phrases and expressions there. Let's repeat them again.

**William:** It's a kind of...

**Jean:** It is along those lines 就是，这个东西有点像什么什么...

**William:** It's something you find in...

**Jean:** The word I'm thinking of is a...

**William:** So, there you go, all very useful phrases. And that's a fun game for listeners to play in English. It might help them out next time they can't think of the right word!

**Jean:** 好，我们今天的节目也马上接近尾声了，那让我们下面就来回顾一下今天学到的内容。

思考一下你学习英语的目的。你所需要记忆单词是需要用来做什么的，以及你认为可行的学习方法。

当你学习英语会话方面的词汇时，最好把这些词放在上下文内来记忆。好的方法之一是写下英英词典中这个词释义的例句。

当你在会话中确实想不出一个词来的时候，可以使用一些如 **you know** 或 **I mean** 这样的自然语气词。或者，你也可以用不同的描述的方式来表达你的意思。

**Jean:** 好，谢谢大家收听我们今天的节目。在我们下一期的节目中，我们会来集中讨论一下如何在中国提高你的英语会话。

**William:** Yes, how can you improve your speaking if you don't have access to any native speakers to practise with? Find out next time. See you then.

**Jean:** Bye.