

英语作文常用谚语、俗语

- 1、**A liar is not believed when he speaks the truth.** 说谎者即使讲真话也没人相信。
- 2、**A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.** 一知半解，自欺欺人。
- 3、**All rivers run into sea.** 海纳百川。
- 4、**All roads lead to Rome.** 条条大路通罗马。
- 5、**All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.** 只会用功不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻。
- 6、**A bad beginning makes a bad ending.** 不善始者不善终。
- 7、**Actions speak louder than words.** 事实胜于雄辩。
- 8、**A faithful friend is hard to find.** 知音难觅。
- 9、**A friend in need is a friend indeed.** 患难见真情。
- 10、**A friend is easier lost than found.** 得朋友难，失朋友易。
- 11、**A good beginning is half done.** 良好的开端是成功的一半。
- 12、**A good beginning makes a good ending.** 善始者善终。
- 13、**A good book is a good friend.** 好书如挚友。
- 14、**A good medicine tastes bitter.** 良药苦口。
- 15、**A mother's love never changes.** 母爱永恒。
- 16、**An apple a day keeps the doctor away.** 一天一苹果，不

用请医生。

17、**A single flower does not make a spring.** 一花独放不是春，百花齐放春满园。

18、**A year's plan starts with spring.** 一年之计在于春。

19、**A young idler, an old beggar.** 少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。

20、**Better late than never.** 不怕慢，单怕站。

21、**By reading we enrich the mind.** 读书使人充实，

22、**Care and diligence bring luck.** 谨慎和勤奋才能抓住机遇。

23、**Confidence in yourself is the first step on the road to success.** 自信是走向成功的第一步。

24、**Custom is a second nature.** 习惯是后天养成的。

25、**Custom makes all things easy.** 有个好习惯，事事皆不难。

26、**Doing is better than saying.** 与其挂在嘴上，不如落实在行动上。

27、**Do nothing by halves.** 凡事不可半途而废。

28、**Don't put off till tomorrow what should be done today.** 今日事，今日毕。

29、**Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.** 不要自找麻烦。

30、**Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.** 早睡早起身体好。

- 31、 **Easier said than done.** 说得容易，做得难。
- 32、 **Easy come, easy go.** 来也匆匆，去也匆匆。
- 33、 **Eat to live, but not live to eat.** 人吃饭是为了活着，但活着不是为了吃饭。
- 34、 **Every man has his faults.** 金无足赤，人无完人。
- 35、 **Every man is the architect of his own fortune.** 自己的命运自己掌握。
- 36、 **Every minute counts.** 分秒必争。
- 37、 **Each coin has two sides.**
- 38、 **Fact speak louder than words.** 事实胜于雄辩。
- 39、 **Failure is the mother of success.** 失败是成功之母。
- 40、 **God helps those who help themselves.** 自助者天助。
- 41、 **Health is better than wealth.** 健康胜过财富。

- 42、 **Honesty is the best policy.** 做人诚信为本。
- 43、 **Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst.** 抱最好的愿望，做最坏的打算。
- 44、 **It is never too old to learn.** 活到老，学到老。
- 45、 **Knowledge is power.** 知识就是力量
- 46、 **Like mother, like daughter.** 有其母必有其女。
- 47、 **No pain, no gain.**（不劳无获。）
- 48、 **You never know till you have tried.** 不尝试，

不知晓。。

49、 An idle youth, a needy age.少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。

50、 Diligence is the mother of success.勤奋是成功之母。

51、 Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy

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52、 Experience is the best teacher.经验是最好的教师。

53、 Nothing in the world is difficult if you set

54、Where there's a will, there's a way. 有志者事竟成。

55、Practice makes perfect . （熟能生巧。）

56、Pride goes before a fall. （骄傲必败。）

Superstar and I

It's common that many students are crazy about those

singers and actors. However, liyundi, a pianist, is the superstar in my heart. He is a man of few words and he even looks like the greatest pianist—Chopin. When listening to his music , I can get rid of everything noisy around. What's more, I can feel his strong love for music. Rome wasn't built in one day. He achieved the great success through huge effort. I can learn from him that we should never give up to realize our dreams.

Superstar and I

Her name first appeared as a joke then like a wonder. She is Susan Boyle, the superstar in my heart. Although she's not beautiful, her voice and spirit moved all the audience, including me. The song 'I dreamed a dream' that she sang touched everyone's heart who had a dream and wanted to realize it. She taught me how to go on my dreams as well as never to give up. She is like a sunshine that gives me hope. Where there is a will, there is a way.

2008 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

英 语

试卷分第 I 卷（选择题页）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，第 I 卷第 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷第 9 至 12 页。试卷满分 120 分。考试时间 100 分钟。考试结束后，

将试卷和答题卡一并交回

祝各位考生答题顺利!

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 75 分)

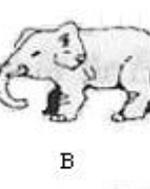
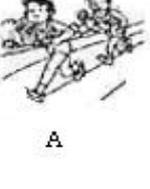
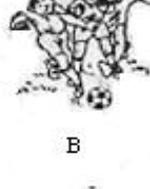
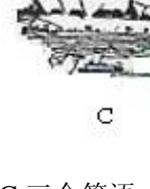
注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前务必将你的姓名、准考证号用蓝黑色钢笔(签字笔)或圆珠笔填在“答题卡”上;用 2B 铅笔考试科目对应信息点涂黑。在指定位置粘贴考试用条形码。

2. 答案在试卷上无效。每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号的信息点涂黑。如需修改,务必用橡皮先将原答案擦干净,在选涂其它答案标号的信息点。

一、听力理解(本大题共 30 小题,每小题 1 分,计 30 分)

A) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个或两个句子并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三幅图画。找出与你所听到句子相匹配的图画。

1.			
	A	B	C
2.			
	A	B	C
3.			
	A	B	C
4.			
	A	B	C

B) 在下列每小题内,你将听到一个问句并看到供选择的 A、B、C 三个答语。找出能正确回答你所听到那个问句的答案。

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. A. It is six o'clock. | B. It's October 10 th . | C. It's a public holiday. |
| 6. A. Fourteen. | B. Sixteen. | C. Fifteen. |
| 7. A. Not at all. | B. That's all right. | C. Certainly. Here you are. |
| 8. A. Either is OK. | B. Thank you. | C. This way, please. |
| 9. A. It is wet. | B. It was sunny. | C. It is cloudy. |
| 10. A. Yes, I think so. | B. I'll do it. | C. Yes, it's difficult. |
| 11. A. No, I can't. | B. Yes, I can. | C. Of course, go ahead. |

12. Three years ago. B. In three years. C. For three years.
13. A. It's from China. B. He likes it very much. C. He thinks it's 10 yuan.
14. A. I hate you. B. I don't want to stay here.
 C. Sorry. It's getting late and I must go now.

C) 下面你将听到 10 组对话，每组对话都有一个问题。根据对话内容，从每组所给的三 A、B、C 三个选项中找出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。

15. Did the woman know who won the match?
 A. It's hard to say. B. No, she didn't. C. Yes, she did.
16. Where is the woman from?
 A. New York. B. England. C. London.
17. Where are the two speakers?
 A. In a classroom. B. On a farm. C. In a dining room.
18. What's Li Ying's son.
 A. He is an engineer. B. He is a doctor. C. He is a cook.
19. What kind of music does the man like?
 A. Jazz. B. Rock music. C. Pop music.
20. Who gave the party for the girl?
 A. her aunt. B. He friend. C. Her mother.
21. What is the man probably going to do?
 A. To take a train. B. To take a taxi. C. To take a bus.
22. What's wrong with Mike?
 A. He hurt his foot. B. He hurt his leg. C. Nothing was wrong with him.
23. What are they doing?
 A. They are singing songs. B. They are walking. C. They are making a phone call.
24. Why hasn't Jane received the email?
 A. Because she is ill. B. Because she is too tired.
 C. Because here computer doesn't work.

C) 听下面长对话或独白，每段长对话或独白后都有几个问题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。

听下面一段材料，回答第 25 至 27 题。

25. What was the woman doing last month?
 A. She was taking care of her sick mother B. She was writing a novel.

C. She was taking care of her father while she was writing a novel.

26. How is the woman's father now?

A. He was getting worse. B. He is much better. C. He doesn't feel well.

27. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. To read a novel. B. To move the heavy box.

C. To take her father to the hospital.

听下面一段材料，回答第 28 至 30 题。

28. Why do Lan Lan's parents send her to a sports school?

A. Because Lan Lan likes sports. B. Because they live near the school.

C. Because Lan Lan is a lazy girl.

29. What does Lan Lan drink for breakfast?

A. Tea. B. Coffee. C. Orange juice.

30. How does she go to the gym every morning?

A. By bus. B. On foot. C. By bicycle.

二、单项填空（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，计 15 分）

从每小题 A、B、C、D 中选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

31. —Is _____ here?

—No, John and Bob have asked for leave.

A. nobody B. anybody C. somebody D. everybody

32. Mr. Smith _____ that building. His house is _____ the fifth floor.

A. in, on B. of, to C. on, in D. to, at

33. Hey! If you want to find about new cartoons, have a look at this _____. It's great.

A. time B. website C. photo D. rock

34. Jack enjoys watching TV, while Tom is interested in listening to _____ music.

A. the B. / C. a D. an

35. Before Mozart was 6, he _____ the violin, piano and organ.

A. carried B. made C. played D. created

36. Last week I met my friend Li Ming but I forgot _____ his telephone number.

A. ask B. asking C. and ask D. to ask

37. Tony _____ go to the opera on Saturday because he is going to have a meeting.

A. can't B. might C. mustn't D. should

38. Help! Wang Qiang _____ an accident.

- A. was having B. had had C. has had D. will have
39. The telephone _____ by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
A. was invented B. has been invented C. is invented D. will be invented
40. He also wrote _____ of beautiful pieces of music for the orchestra.
A. hundred B. six hundred C. a hundred D. hundreds
41. The Chang Jiang river is about 6300 kilometers _____.
A. long B. tall C. wide D. high
42. —What do you think of the football match?
—Wonderful. They have never played _____.
A. best B. better C. worse D. worst
43. —Can you tell me _____?
—Yesterday.
A. when did he buy the car B. where did he buy the car
C. when he bought the car D. where he bought the car
44. _____ they arrived early at the airport, they never missed the flight.
A. If B. because C. As soon as D. although
45. The camel _____ I rode had a bad temper, and I got tired.
A. that B. whose C. who D. where

三、完形填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 中选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。

The picture shows eighteen-year-old Katy Ross in Nepal, a small country in north India. Katy 46 school 8 months ago and soon she will go to university. She loves traveling and decided to visit Asia. 47 she goes to university.

Katy is living with a family in the capital of Nepal. She has 48 a lot about the country since she arrived 4 months ago. The family has two children but many uncles and cousins live with 49 in their big house. They have taken Katy to many parties.

Katy teaches for four hours a day at small 50. All the classes are in English and the pupils have spoken English since the 51 of six. The older children speak English very 52. Katy has taught writing, grammar and art, all in English. She enjoys art the most. And she thinks the children like the lessons best, too.

Katy has not a lot of time to 53 Nepal, but soon she will stop teaching and travel around Nepal 54 a friend. “After that” Katy says, “we will visit more countries in Asia. We’re not 55 which ones yet.”

46. A. left B. found C. visited D. reached

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 47. before | B. when | C. after | D. while |
| 48. A. used | B. taught | C. made | D. learnt |
| 49. A. us | B. him | C. her | D. them |
| 50. A. shop | B. cinema | C. school | D. factory |
| 51. A. life | B. age | C. number | D. amount |
| 52. A. had | B. good | C. fine | D. well |
| 53. A. see | B. hear | C. look | D. smell |
| 54. A. of | B. on | C. with | D. in |
| 55. A. tired | B. sure | C. afraid | D. happy |

四、阅读理解（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

阅读下列短文，并做每篇后面的题目，从各题 A、B、C、D 中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

When I was 16 years ago a boy gave me an important gift. It was a smile.

It was the early autumn of my first year at a junior high school, and my old school was far away.

As a result, no one knew who I was. I was very lonely, and afraid to make friends with anyone.

Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt my heart break. I couldn't talk about anyone with my problems. And I didn't my parents to worry about me.

Then one day, my classmates talked happily with their friends, but I sat at my desk unhappily as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He passed me and then turned back. He looked at me, without a word, a smile.

Suddenly, I felt the touch of something bright and friendly. It made me feel happy, lively and warm.

That smile changed my life. I started to talk with other students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile has become my best friend now.

One day I asked him why he smiled, but he couldn't remember smiling at me!

It doesn't matter because all the dark days have gone. I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think it lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at world and it will smile back.

56. Why was the smile an important gift?

- A. Because the writer's old school was far away.
- B. Because the writer didn't know who the boy was.

- C. Because the smile didn't mean anything to the boy.
 D. Because it made the writer feel happy, lively and warm.
57. The writer didn't talk to anyone in her new school about her problem because _____.
 A. she was always unhappy B. she didn't have any friends there
 C. she was in the first year at the junior high school
 D. she didn't want her parents to worry about her
58. How did the smile change her life?
 A. She started to make friends. B. She became the best friend with the boy.
 C. Her parents didn't worry about her any more.
 D. She realized that she was lonely.
59. Where does she now think her feeling of unhappiness came from?
 A. From her old school. B. From her parents.
 C. From herself D. From her classmate at the new school

B

When we asked students what they want to be, they often talk about unusual jobs, things like teachers and doctors. But if you think about it, many people don't plan to do their jobs. They just start doing them by accident. We have talked to two people with unusual jobs.

Emily is a dentist but she doesn't work with people. She works with horses. After university she took care of animal's health for several years, but she notices that there were few people who could help horses' teeth. She decide to go to college and study again. Then she had to buy special tools, but she is never out of work. She'd always very busy taking care of horses' teeth. "I couldn't be a dentist for people now," Emily said, "because I really enjoy working with horses."

As soon as David could read, he read books about robots, but the robots he build today don't look like the strange robot people in his books. He build robots for industry. Early one he made up his mind to study math, science and computers so that he could break into the world of robot engineering. "Some of the math is very difficult." say David, "but you must study math to be an engineer." Fortunately he got top marks in all his math exams.

60. Emily doesn't want to be a dentist because _____.
 A. the pay is low B. she has to buy special tools
 C. she will be out of work D. she likes working with horses
61. To become a robot engineer, David _____.
 A. need to worry B. bought a lot of robots
 C. had to study hard D. didn't have to go to college
62. David got top marks in all his math exams, although _____.

- A. math was not easy to study
- B. he has to study math to be an engineer
- C. he could break into the world of robot engineering
- D. he made up his mind to study math, science and computers

C

We all dream although we remember only a few of our dreams. Some people train themselves to remember their dreams. As soon as they wake up, they record what their dreams were about.

Scientists believe that we have different kinds of sleep. One kind is called R.E.M. R.E.W. stands for rapid eye movement. During this kind of sleep our eyes move quickly, even though they are closed. Although we are asleep, there is a lot of brain activities. We probably have dreams at this time.

Sometimes people talk in their sleep. In these dreams the dreamer is usually unhappy or worried about something. The worst of the dreams are so frightening that we call them nightmares. In a nightmare we often dream that we are being closed () or that we are trapped in some way.

Scientists or others have written books about the meanings of dreams. The most famous of these scientists was Sigmund Freud who wrote a hundred years ago. He suggested different meanings to certain kinds of dreams. It is possible, however, that every dream has a special meaning only for the person who dreams it, and that this dream about something in that person's life.

63. How can we tell if someone is having an R.E.M. dream?

- A. They are talking in their sleep.
- B. They are worried about something.
- C. Their eyes are moving quickly.
- D. heir eyes are moving slowly.

64. What does the word "nightmare" in the 3rd paragraph means in Chinese?

- A. 噩梦
- B. 睡眠
- C. 美梦
- D. 失眠

65. What is the main idea of Paragraph Four?

- A. Bad Dreams
- B. The meaning of dreams
- C. People and their dreams
- D. R.E.M. and sleep and dreams

2008 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试试卷

英 语

第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 45 分)

注意事项:

1. 答第II卷前, 考生务必将密封线内的项目和第9页左上角的“座号”填写清楚。

2. 第II卷共4页, 用蓝黑色钢笔(签字笔)或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上。

题号	五	六	七	八	九	总分
得分						

得分	评卷人

五、完成句子(本大题共5小题, 每小题2分, 计10分)

根据所给中文意思完成句子, 每空一词。

66. 每天傍晚, 我奶奶在家翻阅杂志。

Every evening my grandma _____ magazines at home.

67. 我们应该把我们的错记在笔记本上。

We should _____ our mistakes in our notebooks.

68. 他们的家庭生活和我们的相似, 喜欢的食品和爱好也相同。

Their family life is _____ ours, and they enjoy the same food and hobbies.

69. 如果你告诉他实情他会很生你的气, 但至少证明你是诚实的。

If you tell him the truth, he'll be angry with, but _____ you'll prove how honest you are.

70. 在回家途中, 我要去我女儿学校接她。

On my way home I have to go to my daughter's school to _____ her _____.

得分	评卷人

六、补全对话(本大题共5小题, 每小题1分, 计5分)

根据对话内容, 在每小题的空白处填入适当的话语, 使对话完整。

Kate: Hi, Kate speaking.

Lucy: Hi, Kate _____ (71). Do you want to see a film this afternoon?

Kate: Oh, that's very nice of you to invite me.

Lucy: _____ (72)?

Kate: It's about animals in danger, and what the government is doing to protect them.

Lucy: Oh, that sounds interesting. _____ (73)?

Kate: It starts at five o'clock. Let's meet at half past four.

Lucy: OK. _____ (74)

Kate: At the school gate.

Lucy: OK. See you then.

Kate: _____ (75).

得分	评卷人

七、任务阅读（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

阅读短文，根据短文内容完成表格。

Mary is a student in a nursing school. She is going to graduate next month. She has two job offers.

One is in a city hospital, and other is in a country hospital.

The hospital in the city is large. It's a 6-bed hospital. It's a cancer hospital. It gives excellent care to its patients. It's in a big city, near museums, theaters and restaurants. The salary is high, \$1700 a month. But apartment rents are high, too.

The hospital in the country is small. It's a 50-bed hospital. It's a general hospital. It takes care of all kinds of patients. It's in a beautiful area, near lakes, rivers and mountains. The salary is average, \$1400 a year. But apartment rents are low.

Mary likes the city and the country. She doesn't know which hospital to choose.

The hospital in the city	The hospital in the country
Large	_____ (76)
600-bed	_____ (77)
Cancer	General
Near museums, theaters and restaurants	Near lakes, rivers and _____ (78)
A_ (79)	\$1400
Apartment rents are _____ (80).	Apartment rents are low.

得分	评卷人

八、综合填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

根据短文及首字母提示，填写所确单词，使短文意思完整。

There are two main kinds of sports. These two kinds of sports are team sports and individual(个人的) sports. Team sports are such as baseball, basketball and v_____ (81). Team sports r_____ (82) two separate(独立的) teams. The teams play against each other. They compete against each other in order to get high s_____ (83). For example, in a football game, if team A get 7 points and team B get 3 points, team A wins the game. Team sports are sometimes c_____ (84) competitive sports.

Besides team sports, there is a_____ (85) main type, or kind, of sporting activities. This is individual sports. In individual sports, there is n_____ (86) teams. There isn't any competition. People play individual sports in order to get exercise. They don't play individual sports for competition. G_____ (87), they want to get some exercise, not to win a game. Individual sports are such sports as swimming, skiing, and r_____ (88).

Of course it is possible to compete in individual sports. It is possible to keep a score in individual sports. The main difference, however, b_____ (89) teams sports and individual sports is that individual sports can be performed alone. Team sports need more than o_____ (90) person.

得分	评卷人

九、书面表达（本大题共 15 分）

假如你叫李华，5 月 11 日母亲节那天 你为母亲做了很多有意义的事情。请你根据表格中所给信息，用英语写一篇日记。

上午	你用零花钱给母亲买了些鲜花，放在花瓶内
下午	你去市场买菜，为全家人做了一顿简单可口的饭菜
完饭后	你送给母亲自己制作的贺卡，并祝她节日快乐；告诉母亲要多注意自己的健康，不要过度劳累；你还保证今后会帮助她做一些家务劳动；母亲感动得留下了眼泪

注意：1. 词数 80—100 个左右

2. 日记的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

3. 日记必须包括所有内容要点，但不要逐句翻译，可以假如适当细节和适当发挥，使其通顺、连贯。

参考词汇: pocket money 零花钱

vase 花瓶

overwork 过度劳累

be moved to tears 感动得流泪

11th May Sunday

Today is Mother's Day. I love mother so much that I've done many things for her.

In the morning, I bought

Today is a special day, warm and meaningful.

2008 年天津市初中毕业生学业考试

英语参考答案及评分标准

参考答案

1-5 ACBAB

6-10 CCABA

11-15 CABCC

16-20 ACBAB

21-25 ABCCA

26-30 BBACC 31-35 DABBC 36-40 DACAD 41-45 ABCDA 46-50AADDC
51-55BDACB 56-60 DBACD 61-65CACAB

66. look through 67. write down 68. similar to 69. at least 70. pick, up

71. It's Lucy 72. What is it about 73. What time does it start

74. Where shall we meet 75. OK

76. Small 77. 50-bed 78. mountains 79. \$1700 80. high

81. volleyball 82. require 83. score 84. called 85. another

86. no 87. Generally 88. running 89. between 90. one

One possible version

11th May Sunday

Rainy

Today is Mother's Day. I love Mother so much that I've done many things for her.

In the morning I bought many flowers with pocket money and put them in the vase. In the afternoon I went to the market to buy vegetables and cooked a simple but delicious dinner for my family. After supper, I gave Mother the card that I made myself and said "Happy Mother's Day" to her. Then I told her to pay more attention to her health and not to overwork. I also promised to help her do some housework from today on. Hearing the words, Mother was moved to tears.

Today is a special day, warm and meaningful.

评分标准

一、各题所占分数及比例

第一题至第八大题共 90 个小题，其中 56—70 小题，每小题 2 分，其余每小题 1 分。第九大题满分 15 分。总分 120 分。

二、评分说明

1. 选择题，每题只有一种答案，与答案不符的不得分。

2. 非选择题

66—70 小题，与答案不符的，酌情给分。

71—75 小题，每小题 1 分，如果写出的句子符合对话情景，无语法错误，可得满分。

76—80 小题，凡与所给答案不符的，酌情给分。

81—90 小题，每空格 () 只能填一个单词，凡多填的一律不给分；反与答案不符的，酌情给分。

书面表达

各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档：（13—15 分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点，语言基本无误，；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第四档：（10—12 分）能写明全部或大部分要求，语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达清楚。

第三档：（7—9 分）能写明大部分要点，语言有较多错误；尚能达意。

第二档：（4—6 分）只能写出少部分要点，语言有很多错误，只有个别句子可读。

第一档：（0—3分）只能写出与所要求有关的一些单词。

有的同学总是抱怨时间紧，根本没时间写作文。其实“写”的形式很多，不一定就写作文才提高写作能力。比如写下你一天中发生的一些重要的事情，或当天学了某一个词组，你可以创设一个语境恰如其份地用上这个词。这样即可帮你记住这个词的用法，又可以锻炼你的写作能力，比如学“wish”一词时，可写一小段如下：
The teacher often asks us what we want to be in the future. My good friend Tom wishes to be a soldier. However, I'm different. I wish I were a teacher in the future. But my mother wishes me to be a doctor.

口语是需要技巧的。光靠大胆自信还不够。关键是系统的方法。我是英语专业毕业的，英语八级，现在当翻译，在大学时去英语角，上课发言等都不管用，一度非常苦恼。后来发现口语练习需要系统的方法。建议你按照我的方法做。买个口语软件，口语宝或者右脑王都不错。1 语音阶段，照软件的内容练，一天俩小时，最多一个月，语音可以过关。无论你的基础怎么样。切记一定要仔细认真模仿纠正模仿在模仿。2 篇章阶段，根据软件上的资料，句子，语音，语调，断句，停顿，高低，节奏，长短等等，越细越好，模仿，对比，模仿，纠正，再模仿。不求量只求质。同样一个月，明显可以提高。3 电影阶段，看英语电影。每句话听五遍以上，看看能听懂几个单词。在看汉语五遍，看看能听懂几个词组，再看英语五遍以上。然后倒过来从英语字幕到汉语字幕到无字幕，五遍以上。冰河世纪这部影片够你看两个月，五分钟影片可以看两小时以上。4 与人交流。现在开始舍弃软件，自信大胆的与中国人，别管对错，把自己想说的说出来。与老外更好。记住耐心模仿，细心比较，持之以恒，反反复复，1,2个月以后你的口语一定很棒。

你是外企的白领要经常的说英语哦，这个很正常的哦，如果你要学英语口语的话，那么对如何学习英语口语我有一些经验了。我建议你可以跟我一样报个电话英语培训啊。现在的电话英语还很好了，电话英语，只通过声音传递内容上课，所以要求学生要有更高的注意力，

因此对提高听力有很大的帮助，同时在听他人说话的同时，自己也要开口说话，这种学习方式被认为是锻炼听力和口语的最佳方法，还有，电话英语最大的优势就是将上课内容全程录音可以供课后复习。而且时间安排可以在你的工作空余时间来学习英语口语哦，

如何学习英语口语的必备条件—语言环境。口语是交流、是听和说。学习任何一种语言，首先要听懂，然后才学说话。口语不可以自学。学习英语口语必须进入英文语言环境。每天听的都是英文，也必须讲英文。中国学生为什么不会讲英文？因为中国的英文老师大部分不讲英文，用中文上英文课。学生在英文课上不讲英文，大部分还是讲中文。1 如何学好英语口语--学习英文口语最好是英文母语老

师—即外教。英文为母语的老师的老师，从小生活在英文的环境里。知道各种生活场景、生活内容的英文用语，并且他们的发音纯正，只有他们才可以教好口语。就像外国人要学中文，一定要请中国的老师。所有这里我向你推荐恩京电话英语培训学校，真是不错的，外教通过电话一对一教授日常口语，商务口语，雅思口语。面试英语，外贸口语，青少年英语等，每天回到家，晚上可以学 10-20 分钟，而且时间，外教都可以任选，均有指定教材，外教都是很有经验的老师，报名后每位学员在网站上都有专属学习地盘，每晚上课时外教会就你的问题当时提出纠正，上课后会在学员的学习地盘里留下当晚学习的详细评语和学员的进步情况分析，及第二天晚上上课讨论的建议。最重要的是，网站上有学员每晚学习的录音，学员可下载收听对照自己的学习；费用也特别实惠，我一个普通打工族就可以接受。随时随地和外教说英语，不错！！

2 学习英文还必须了解英文为主的西方文化。学习口语必须知道在什么场合，说什么话？怎么样说话是有礼貌的？什么是外国人忌讳的？就如同中文，从小父母就会教我们在什么场合要说你好、对不起。看见老人、叔叔、阿姨应当怎样称呼？在客人面前该问什么问题？不该说什么话？等等。因为我们的言语得体可以给别人留下良好的印象，不至于造成误会。

3 学习口语必须大量地听说练习。我们从小中文是怎么学会的？是每天起床后就不断地听不断地说。每天至少 12 个小时在中文听说语言环境里。其他语言的学习也是同样的道理。不断地听，不断地说，随时纠正。学生只要在与外国人或学生之间讲英文，就是在学习。

我有啊，奉献给你一些啦，快快学习吧：

Do you have some time tomorrow? 明天有空吧？

Yes, I do. 有啊。

How about having lunch with me? 一起吃顿中饭怎样？

Good idea. 好主意。

If you're free, how about lunch? 有空的话一起吃顿中饭如何？

When did you have in mind? 你想什么时候呢？

I was thinking about Thursday? 我看星期四怎样？

That will be fine with me. 没问题。

I'm calling to see if you would like to have lunch tomorrow.

我打电话给你，是想知道明天一起吃顿中饭怎样？

I'm sorry, but this week isn't very convenient for me.

对不起，这个星期我都不方便。

Perhaps we can make it later. 那么，也许改天吧。

That would be better. 好啊。

I'm calling to confirm our luncheon appointment.

我打电话来，是想确定一下我们约好吃饭的事。

It's tomorrow at twelve o'clock, right? 是明天 12 点吧？

Yes, that's right. 是的，没错。

I'll be there. 我会去的。

I'm sorry, but I have to cancel out luncheon appointment.

真抱歉，不过我不得不取消我们午餐的约会。

I'm sorry to hear that. 真遗憾。

I have pressing business to attend to. 我有紧急的事情要处理。

No problem. we'll make it later in the month. 没关系，这个月改天再说吧。

一、多“说”。

自己多创造机会与英语教师多讲英语，见了同学，尤其是和好朋友在一起时尽量用英语去问候，谈心情.....这时候你需随身携带一个英汉互译小词典，遇到生词时查一下这些生词，也不用刻意去记，用的多了，这个单词自然而然就会记住。

千万别把学英语当成负担，始终把它当成一件有趣的事情去做。

或许你有机会碰上外国人，你应大胆地上去跟他打招呼，和他谈天气、谈风景、谈学校.....只是别问及他的年纪，婚史等私人问题。尽量用一些你学过的词汇，句子去和他谈天说地。不久你会发现与老外聊天要比你与中国人谈英语容易的多。因为他和你交谈时会用许多简单词汇，而且不太看重说法，你只要发音准确，准能顺利地交流下去。只是你必须要有信心，敢于表达自己的思想。

如果没有合适的伙伴也没关系，你可以拿过一本书或其它什么东西做假想对象，对它谈你一天的所见所闻，谈你的快乐，你的悲伤等等，长此坚持下去你的口语肯定会有较大的提高。