

## 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,

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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 年上海市初中毕业生统一学业考试

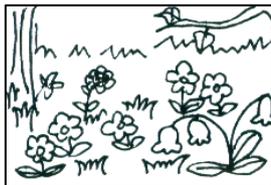
## 英语试卷

(满分 150 分, 考试时间 100 分钟)

考生注意: 本卷有 10 大题, 共 110 小题。试题均采用连续编号, 所有答案务必按照规定在答题纸上完成, 做在试卷上不给分。

### Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片): (共 6 分)



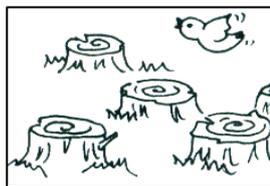
A



B



C





### Personal Information

Name: \_\_\_\_\_(24)\_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_(25)\_\_\_\_\_

Years living here: 55 years

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### Opinions on the Changes

#### Good points:

- More tall buildings, \_\_\_\_\_(26)\_\_\_\_\_ roads
- New hospitals, supermarkets and schools
- Children get \_\_\_\_\_(27)\_\_\_\_\_ education.
- Many young people study \_\_\_\_\_(28)\_\_\_\_\_.
- Old people have more time for fun.

#### Weak points:

- Fewer \_\_\_\_\_(29)\_\_\_\_\_ fields for children

## Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar (第二部分 词汇和语法)

### V. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案): (共 20 分)

31. Some girls get sick after they try so hard to lose \_\_\_\_\_ weight.  
A) a                      B) the                      C) /                      D) an
32. The plane will take off \_\_\_\_\_ an hour. Please check in right now.  
A) at                      B) in                      C) on                      D) to
33. Did Mary visit that old town by \_\_\_\_\_ last week?  
A) her                      B) she                      C) hers                      D) herself
34. After moving to their new house, the Lees bought some \_\_\_\_\_ in the mall nearby.  
A) furniture              B) chair                      C) table                      D) shelf

35. \_\_\_\_\_ her great joy, her daughter was finally saved by the doctors.  
A) In                      B) To                      C) At                      D) For
36. "Have \_\_\_\_\_ try, you are so close to the answer," the teacher said to Eric.  
A) the other              B) one another          C) other                      D) another
37. Everyone likes Kevin because he talks to others \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) friendly              B) lovely                  C) politely                  D) luckily
38. Jenny goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ than any other student in her class.  
A) early                  B) earlier                  C) earliest                  D) the earliest
39. Which one is heavier, the wooden ball \_\_\_\_\_ the iron ball?  
A) or                      B) and                      C) but                      D) so
40. Tim didn't have dinner \_\_\_\_\_ he finished watching the cartoon.  
A) while                  B) unless                  C) until                      D) since
41. Landing on the moon sounds \_\_\_\_\_. I hope I can go there one day.  
A) wonderful              B) wonderfully          C) terrible                  D) terribly
42. Soon you \_\_\_\_\_ a senior high school student. Isn't it exciting!  
A) become              B) will become          C) became                  D) have become
43. I \_\_\_\_\_ a copy of *Yi Zhongtian's* book yet. I might buy one tomorrow.  
A) hadn't bought      B) don't buy              C) won't buy              D) haven't bought
44. You \_\_\_\_\_ write the poem down. Our teacher will give us a copy.  
A) can't                  B) shouldn't              C) needn't                  D) mustn't
45. – Would you like to play table tennis with me?  
– I don't feel like it. I would rather \_\_\_\_\_ at home and watch TV.  
A) stay                  B) to stay                  C) staying                  D) stayed
46. After Donghai Bridge \_\_\_\_\_, it became a new tourist attraction.  
A) completed          B) complete              C) is completed          D) was completed
47. How long can I \_\_\_\_\_ this magazine?  
A) borrow              B) return                  C) buy                      D) keep
48. As soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ the bus, the poor man realized he had left his wallet on it.  
A) got on                  B) got off                  C) got to                  D) got in
49. The Oriental Pearl TV Tower is \_\_\_\_\_ all Shanghai citizens.  
A) famous for              B) familiar to              C) pleased with              D) interested in
50. – I won the 100-meter race on our sports day.  
– \_\_\_\_\_ We are proud of you!  
A) That's all right.      B) Sorry to hear that.      C) Congratulations.      D) I'd love to.

**VI. Choose the word or expression which is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence (选择与下列各句中划线部分内容意思相近的单词或短语, 用 A、B、C、D 等表示): (共 8 分)**

A) shakes ... hand	B) does ... a favour	C) apologized	D) decided	E) take place
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51. She said sorry to Mike for taking his paper home by mistake.
52. The English party will be held three days before Christmas.
53. Her friend always gives her a hand whenever she is in trouble.
54. Nancy has made up her mind to work in the mountain area.

A) boring    B) is delicious    C) don't know    D) wonder    E) again

55. Mm... the soup tastes very nice! How did you make it?  
56. Sorry, I didn't hear you clearly. Could you say it once more?  
57. – Do you feel it dull to take a walk for an hour every morning?  
– Not at all. It's very good exercise.  
58. – How many parents will attend the Open Day in our school?  
– I have no idea.

**VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子): (共 8 分)**

59. Billy looks upset. What happened to \_\_\_\_\_? (he)  
60. It is said that eight \_\_\_\_\_ of water a day can help you keep fit. (glass)  
61. Linton is interested in Chinese history and this is his \_\_\_\_\_ visit to Beijing. (four)  
62. Don't throw the old watch away. It is still \_\_\_\_\_. (use)  
63. Fishing is one of my \_\_\_\_\_ outdoor activities. (favour)  
64. Grandpa is going to \_\_\_\_\_ his house and live with us. (sale)  
65. Nowadays too many boys want to become \_\_\_\_\_. (act)  
66. Mary is good at writing. She will \_\_\_\_\_ be a reporter in the future. (possible)

**VIII. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词): (共 10 分)**

67. Susan has her piano lesson on Saturday afternoon. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her piano lesson on Saturday afternoon?  
68. That new blue car is my father's. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your father's?  
69. The new housing estate in the city center is very expensive. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the new housing estate in the city center is !  
70. Why don't the twins look the same as each other? (保持句意基本不变)  
Why do the twins look \_\_\_\_\_ each other?  
71. What would Bob like to be in the future? Bob hasn't told his friends yet. (合并句子)  
Bob hasn't told his friends \_\_\_\_\_ would like to be in the future.

### Part 3 Reading and Writing (第三部分 读写)

**IX. Reading comprehension (阅读理解): (共 58 分)**

**A. Complete the following dialogue with proper sentences in the box (选出适当的句子完成下列对话): (6 分)**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A) Certainly.   | B) Can I help you?                     |
| C) You're welcome.                                    | D) When can I get my tickets?          |
| E) Would you like me to try the later one?            | F) How do you like Harry Potter films? |
| G) Can I take your name and telephone number, please? |  |

W: UCI booking line. \_\_\_\_\_ 72 \_\_\_\_\_



M: Hello...yes... I'd like to book two tickets for the new Harry Potter film, please.

W: 73 When for? There are showings at 5:30 pm, 8 pm and 10:30 pm every day.

M: In that case, I think the 5:30 one on Friday, please.

W: I'll just check. ... Sorry, that showing is fully booked. 74

M: Er... yes, please. If you could.

W: Yes, there are seats for the 8 o'clock showing. Do you want them?

M: Yes, please.

W: 75

M: Darren Brown. It's 6398 0102. 76

W: You can collect your tickets from the box office any time from 5 pm today until ten minutes before the start of the film on Friday.

M: Thank you.

W: 77 Goodbye.

**B. True or False** (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示): (6分)

I am an e-mail user. When I first started to use the e-mail system I used to read all my e-mail. I didn't have much mail. I was very excited about receiving any e-mail. I gave my friends my e-mail address. Soon I had more mail than I wanted. Some of the mail was *junk mail* (垃圾邮件). I was worried. I didn't want my mail to control me.

I've tried some methods to help me get control of my mail. First, I check my mail at the same time every day. Also I try to allow myself only 15-20 minutes every day to process my e-mail. This doesn't always work, but I try. Sometimes I save the messages. Sometimes I just read them, maybe answer a few, and then delete them.

Sometimes I'm not at all interested in a message, so I don't even open it. I delete it right away. This is very much the way I go through the mail that the postal service delivers to my home.

These methods are very simple. I have some friends who are very clever with computers. From time to time, they teach me new tricks for managing my e-mail. I've also learned to *transfer* (转存) some messages to a disk so they don't fill up my mail *files* (文件夹). Then I can read them later and maybe use them in my work. I'm still amazed at what e-mail can do for me! I'm still worried, however, about having too much to read.

78. The writer used to read all his e-mail because he didn't have much mail.
79. After giving his friends his e-mail address the writer had more mail than he wanted.
80. Sometimes the writer checks his mail in the morning and sometimes in the evening.
81. The writer always spends less than 15 minutes processing his e-mail.
82. Sometimes the writer doesn't open the mail because he is not at all interested in it.
83. The writer teaches his friends how to manage their e-mail.

**C. Choose the best answer** (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案): (6分)

The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago. There are some traditions that you can find almost anywhere, anytime, such as sending birthday cards, blowing out the candles on a birthday cake and singing the



'Happy Birthday' song. Others are only found for certain ages and in certain countries.

In China, on a child's second birthday, family members put many things on the floor around the child. According to Chinese tradition, the first thing that the child picks up tells you what profession the child will choose later in life.

For Japanese children, the third, fifth and seventh birthdays are especially important. At this age, there is a special celebration *Shichi-Go-San* (seven, five, three in Japanese) when children go to the temple wearing a new *kimono* (和服). The *priest* (僧侣) gives them special sweets, and the parents usually organize a party for their friends in their home.

In Argentina, Mexico and several other Latin American countries, girls have a special birthday celebration when they reach the age of fifteen. After a special *ceremony* (仪式), the girls dance a waltz with their father and other boys.

Eighteen is the traditional 'coming of age'— the age when (in many countries) you have the right to *vote* (选举), join the army and (in Britain) drink alcohol or buy a house.

In many English-speaking countries, a twenty-first birthday cake often has a key on top, or the cake itself is sometimes in the shape of a key. The key means that the young person is now old enough to leave and enter the family home at any time they want to!

84. Which of the following birthday traditions can be found almost anywhere, anytime?  
A) Putting many things on the floor.    B) Wearing a new kimono.  
C) Dancing a waltz.    D) Sending birthday cards.
85. The \_\_\_\_\_ usually organize a party at children's special birthday celebration in Japan.  
A) priests    B) parents    C) friends    D) relatives
86. Mexican girls have a special birthday celebration at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) five    B) seven    C) fifteen    D) twenty-one
87. In many countries you can \_\_\_\_\_ when you reach the age of eighteen.  
A) join the army    B) have a key  
C) have a special ceremony    D) have special sweets
88. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?  
A) The tradition of birthday parties started a long time ago.  
B) Some birthday traditions are only found in certain countries.  
C) You become the owner of your house at the age of fifteen.  
D) In many countries you have the right to vote at the age of eighteen.
89. Which is the best title of this passage?  
A) Birthday Traditions around the World  
B) Chinese Birthday Celebrations  
C) Japanese Special Celebration  
D) The Drinking Age in Many Countries

**D. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文): (14分)**

### All about Britain's Teenagers

#### School

British teenagers can leave school at sixteen after taking their GCSE exams. They study for exams in as many as ten subjects, 90 they have to work pretty hard! Today's teens spend more time doing their homework than any teenagers in the past, studying for 2.5 – 3 hours every

evening.

### Free Time

It's not all work, of course. What do British teenagers do to have 91? They love watching TV, going out, meeting friends in Internet cafés and listening to music.

### Communications

In addition to the Internet, teenagers in Britain use their computers to play games and do their homework. They 92 love their mobile phones, and spend hours *texting* (发短信) their friends and chatting. Today, phones are getting smaller and lighter and you can do a lot more 93 them than just talk. Text messaging has become the coolest and most popular way to communicate. More than 90% of 12- to 16-year-olds have a mobile, and experts say that this stops 94 from spending their money on sweets and cigarettes.

### Fashion (服饰)

At school, almost all British teenagers have to wear a school uniform. However, in their free 95 they can wear whatever they like, and what they like is designer names such as *Nike*, *Diesel* and *Paul Smith*. In fact, 40% of British teens say that they think it is important to have the latest fashion. Looking good doesn't come 96, but many teenagers think it usual or easy to spend more than £100 on one item of clothing.

- |                 |              |            |              |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 90. A) but      | B) or        | C) so      | D) because   |
| 91. A) lessons  | B) sports    | C) advice  | D) fun       |
| 92. A) never    | B) already   | C) also    | D) no longer |
| 93. A) with     | B) for       | C) at      | D) in        |
| 94. A) teachers | B) relatives | C) friends | D) teenagers |
| 95. A) day      | B) time      | C) week    | D) month     |
| 96. A) cheap    | B) expensive | C) special | D) ordinary  |

### E. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (14分)

Do you have bright ideas? Ideas for inventions that change the world or, at least, make life easier for somebody? P 97 we all do sometimes, but we don't often make the idea a real thing. Recently, there was a competition in a country, which encouraged young people to make their bright ideas come true. There were t 98 groups in the contest: Group A was for school children under 16; Group B was for those o 99 16. And there were eleven prize-winners altogether.

Neil Hunt, one of the prize-winners, was c 100 "Sunshine Superman" by one newspaper writing about his design. When people study the weather, it's important to be able to record the sunshine accurately. We need to know how many h 101 of sunshine we have and how strong it is. Most sunshine recorders o 102 record *direct* (直接的) sunshine. Neil's is more accurate and this is very important for research into ways of using solar power. Neil plans to keep inventing.

The ideas in the competition were so g 103 that we are surprised that the *industry* (工业界) doesn't ask more school children for suggestions.

### F. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题): (12分)

English is an important international language, but that doesn't mean it's easy to learn. Many experts have tried to make English easier to learn — but they weren't always successful.

In 1930, Professor C.K. Ogden of Cambridge University invented Basic English. It had only 850 words (and just eighteen verbs) and Ogden said most people could learn it in just thirty hours. The problem was that people who learned Basic English could write and say simple messages, but they couldn't understand the answers in 'real' English! It was also impossible to explain a word if it wasn't in the Basic English word list.

R.E. Zachrisson, a university professor in Sweden, decided that the biggest problem for learners of English was spelling, so he invented a language with the name Anglic. Anglic was similar to English, but with much simpler spelling. 'Father' became 'faadher', 'new' became 'nue' and 'years' became 'yeerz'. Unluckily, Anglic never became popular.

In the age of international communication through the Internet, who knows what will happen? ... a new form of English might appear. A large number of the world's e-mails are in English and *include* (包括) examples of 'NetLingo' like OIC (Oh, I see) and TTYL (Talk to you later). In another fifty years, English might not be used. We might all speak fluent Internetish!

104. Many experts have tried to make English easier to learn, haven't they?
105. Who invented Basic English in 1930 ?
106. How long could most people learn Basic English according to Professor Ogden?
107. What was the biggest problem for learners of English according to Professor Zachrisson?
108. What might happen to English in another fifty years?
109. What do you think of the experts' ideas of making English easier?

**X. Writing (作文): (共16分)**

**110. Write at least 60 words on the topic "A Story about My Parent(s)".** (以“爸爸 / 妈妈的故事”为题写一篇不少于 60 个词的短文, 标点符号不占格。)

(注意: 短文中不得出现考生的姓名、校名及其他相关信息, 否则不予评分。)

**此 页 面 答 题 无 效**

**2007 年上海市初中毕业生统一学业考试**  
**英语试卷答案与评分标准(B)**

**一、答案要点**

**Part I**

- I. 1. C 2. F 3. B 4. A 5. G 6. E  
II. 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. D 11. C 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. A 16. A  
III. 17. T 18. F 19. T 20. T 21. F 22. T 23. T  
IV. 24. John 25. 65/ sixty-five 26. wide 27. better 28. abroad 29. green 30. shops

**Part II**

- V. 31. C 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. B 39. A 40. C  
41. A 42. B 43. D 44. C 45. A 46. D 47. D 48. B 49. B 50. C  
VI. 51. C 52. E 53. B 54. D 55. B 56. E 57. A 58. C  
VII. 59. him 60. glasses 61. fourth 62. useful 63. favourite 64. sell  
65. actors 66. possibly  
VIII. 67. Does... have 68. Which car 69. How expensive 70. different from  
71. what he

**Part III**

- IX. (A) 72. B 73. A 74. E 75. G 76. D 77. C  
(B) 78. T 79. T 80. F 81. F 82. T 83. F  
(C) 84. D 85. B 86. C 87. A 88. C 89. A  
(D) 90. C 91. D 92. C 93. A 94. D 95. B 96. A  
(E) 97. Perhaps/Probably 98. two 99. over 100. called  
101. hours 102. only 103. great/good  
(F) 104. Yes, they have.  
105. Professor CK Ogden (of Cambridge University).  
106. In just 30 hours.  
107. Spelling.  
108. English might not be used. (We might all speak Internetish.)  
109. (Any reasonable answers are acceptable.)  
X. 110. 略。

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，英语六级，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，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。