

英语有声读物丛书

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SITUATIONAL DIALOGUE  
IN AND OUT OF CLASS

英语课堂内外情景会话



陈均一 胡义军 葛 颂  
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湖南教育出版社

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罗英豪 朱永庆 编

责任编辑：廖世英

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## 编写说明

在英语课堂内教师用英语讲课,在课外学生开展英语会话,这值得大大提倡。因为这样能为学生创造听、说英语的语言环境,对于提高他们运用英语的能力大有好处。这本书就是适应这种需要而编写的。

本来,英语课堂用语的书已出版不少,但一般是教师用语为主的语言汇集,缺少语言环境。因此,它的运用范围还是不大。本书则不同,它不仅提供了英语课堂上教师和学生的常用语,而且根据不同的课型,设计了具体情景,把语言材料融会于具体语言环境之中。同时,大部分情景还扣住通用教材,示以某种教学方法和步骤。此外,还根据学校生活,从起床到晚自习,设计了若干学生生活情景,提供了学校生活日常会话用语。

本书初稿承原在湘潭大学任教的美籍教师Ann Messingil审阅,以后定稿的第一部分又经湖南农学院英籍教师Alan Juffs过目。为了帮助学生学习,每篇会话都附有中文译文和注释。全书并配有录音磁带一盒。最后几课没有录音,仅供参考。

我们希望此书的出版能促进课堂内外师生英语会话的开展。

编者

1983年5月于湘潭

## 出版说明

凡是学习英语的人，都会考虑一个问题：怎样才能学好英语？最简单的回答是：得在听、说、读、写四个方面下功夫。这首先就得着重抓好听和说。如果听、说达到一定水平，写、读便有了基础。这套丛书就是着眼于加强英语听、说训练而编写的。

有声英语读物能帮助我们创造学习英语的环境。读者可以根据自己的需要，随时随地听录音，训练自己的听觉；还可以随声朗读，训练自己的语音语调和口语能力。所以，这套丛书是学习英语的同志提高听、说能力的良好辅助读物；也是英语教师进行课堂教学和组织课外活动的良好工具。

这套有声读物将从今年起，每年出四、五本。它的选题将根据当前我国学生和英语自学者在英语学习中所急需解决的问题来确定，书和录音磁带由教师和中外专家编辑录制。它的录音发音标准、清晰，速度适中，适合课堂放听和业余自学。

过去我们出的书都是无声的，现在开始出有声的了，这是新的一步，希望此举能得到广大读者的支持。欢迎惠赐高见，以便改进此套丛书的编辑出版工作。

**湖南教育出版社**

一九八二年五月

## CHARACTERS (人物)

1. T: Teacher (Wang Ping)      老师(王平)
2. L: Lan Lan (a girl)          兰兰(女孩)
3. F: Fang Fang (a girl)        芳芳(女孩)
4. M: Ming Ming (a boy)        明明(男孩)
5. K: Kang Kang (a boy)        康康(男孩)
6. S: Students                    学生

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## Part One

## In Class

1.

### What Am I?

L: (after the bell rings) Stand up!

T: Good morning, boys and girls①.

S: Good morning, teacher.

T: Sit down, please. Students, this is our first English lesson. (repeatedly) First of all, let me introduce② myself to you before the class begins. My name is Wang Ping. You may call me Comrade Wang or Mr. Wang③. Now let's get to know each other. Who's your monitor?

L: I am.

T: What's your name?④

L: My name is Lan Lan.

T: What's the name of the girl next to you?

L: Her name is Fang Fang.



T: What am I, you know Fang Fang?

F: You are our teacher of English⑤.

T: And what are you, Lan Lan ?

L: I'm a student. I'm your student.

T: From now on, I'm your English teacher. I'll speak simple English in class. I hope you'll speak more English, too. Can you follow⑥ me ? If you can, say "Yes", please. If you can't, say "No".

S: Yes.

T: As you know, English is spoken in England. It's spoken in America, too. Now, who can tell me some other English-spoken⑦ countries ? (*pointing to a map*)

L: Australia.

T: Any more ?

K: Sorry, I can only say in Chinese 新西兰.  
加拿大.

T: Yes, you're right. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and many other countries. More and more people speak it as a second tongue⑧. So English is one of the most widely used languages all over the world. It's useful to us Chinese people in the four modernizations of our motherland.

M: Is English easy ?

T: Yes. If you put your heart into it⑨ and use it in and

out of class, you are sure to<sup>⑩</sup> master it. Marx set up a shining example for us to learn foreign languages. What did he say about foreign languages ?

M: "A foreign language is a weapon"...Hm, I'm sorry, I've forgot it.

T: Never mind. Let's learn to say it in English. Say it after me, class. "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

S: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

### 注释:

① boys and girls 为中、小学(特别是小学)老师在课堂上称呼学生的一般用语。此外,还可用 children, pupils (对低年级学生用), students, everyone, everybody, class, comrades 等。

② to introduce sb. to sb. 把……介绍给……。请注意英国人进行介绍的习惯,他们通常把自己的领导介绍给外宾,把小辈介绍给长辈,把主人介绍给客人,把男的介绍给女的,把自己介绍给别人。如: He introduced me to his parents. (他把我介绍给他的父母。) He introduced John to Mary. (他把约翰介绍给玛丽。)动词除 introduce 外,还可用 present. 如: Allow me present Mr Brown to you. (请允许我把布朗先生介绍给你。)

③ 在英国,学生直接称呼老师时,一般在老师的姓氏前冠上 Mr 或 Miss。如 Mr Green 格林先生, Miss Green 格林小姐。或者只称 Teacher, 其后不用姓氏。因此,“王老师”的英译,应当是 Mr Wang (男), Miss

Wang(女), 或 Comrade Wang(男或女), 习惯上不用 Teacher Wang。

④ What's your name? 一般用于上级对下级, 长者对幼者, 老师对学生。问别人的姓名时, 比较客气的问法是: May I know your name? Name, please. Would you tell me your name? 等。

⑤ our teacher of English = our English teacher, 但要注意后者的重读, 只能读成 our 'English teacher, 不能读成 our 'English 'teacher (=our teacher who is an Englishman or an Englishwoman)。

⑥ Can you follow me? 类似的表达法还有: Can you catch me? Can you get me? Are you after me? Are you with me? 等。

⑦ English-spoken 是复合形容词, 由“名词 + 过去分词”构成。又如 heart-broken 伤心的、心碎的, home(-)made 家庭制的、国产的。

⑧ as a second tongue 中的 tongue = language。又如 mother tongue = one's native language 母语、祖国语言。

⑨ to put one's heart into sth. = to put one's mind on(or to) sth. = to set one's heart on sth. 专心研究、专心致志于……

⑩ to be sure to do sth. = to be certain to do sth. 一定会、必定会、肯定会、务必(做某事)。如: He is sure to come. = He will certainly come. 他一定会来的。

## 译文:

我是什么人?

兰兰: (铃响后)起立!

老师: 同学们好!

学生(众)、老师好!

老师: 请坐下! 同学们, 这是我们的第一堂英语课。(重复地)在上课之前, 先让我向你们作个自我介绍: 我叫王平。你们可以叫我王老师。

现在让我们互相认识一下。谁是班长？

兰兰：我是。

老师：你叫什么名字？

兰兰：我叫兰兰。

老师：你旁边的那个女同学叫什么？

兰兰：她叫芳芳。

老师：我是什么人，你知道吗，芳芳？

芳芳：你是我们的英语老师。

老师：那你是什么人呢，兰兰？

兰兰：我是学生，我是您的学生。

老师：从现在起，我就是你们的英语老师。在课堂上，我将说些简易的英语。我希望你们也多讲英语。你们能听懂我的意思吗？如果能，就说“*Yes*”；如果不能，就说“*No*”。

众： *Yes*。

老师：你们都知道，在英国人们是说英语的，在美国人们也说英语。你们谁能说出另外一些说英语的国家？（指向地图）

兰兰：澳大利亚。

老师：还有呢？

康康：对不起，我只能说中文。还有新西兰、加拿大。

老师：你说得对。澳大利亚、新西兰、加拿大，以及其他许多国家的人们也是说英语的。越来越多的人把英语作为第二语言。所以英语是世界上用得最广泛的语言之一。在祖国的四化建设中，英语对我们中国人是很有用的。

明明：英语好学吗？

老师：是的。如果你专心学，而且在课堂内外都运用它，你就一定能把它学好。马克思为我们树立了学习外语的光辉榜样。关于外语，他说

过些什么？

明明：“外语是一种武器……”嗯，对不起，我忘记全句话是怎么说的了。

老师：不要紧。我们来学着用英语说吧。同学们跟我说。“A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life,”

众：“A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life.”

## 2.

### Who Is on Duty Today?

T: Who is on duty today?

M: I am.

T: May I know your name?①

M: My name is Ming Ming. I'm on duty today. May I report something to you, teacher?

T: Sure!②

M: Today's Thursday. It's July 1, 1982. We have six classes today. This morning we have four lessons. They are maths, English, politics and physical training. In the afternoon we have two, one, geography, the other, self-study. (*There is a knock at the door.*)

K: May I come in?

T: Please do. ③(*The door opens and a student comes in.*)  
Go to your seat.

K: Excuse me for being late, teacher.

T: Why are you so late?

K: I got a bad fever last night. I've just been to the doctor in our school clinic.

T: How are you feeling now?



K: Much better. Thank you.

T: Take the seat, please. Are you all here?

M: Yes, except Ying Ying.

T: What's the matter with her④?

M: Her mother is very ill⑤. She has to stay at home to look after her. She sent a message here to ask for leave⑥.

T: I'm sorry to hear that. You'd better⑦ go and see⑧ her mother after school.

M: Some of us are going to see her.

T: That's good. Well, I want to ask you some more questions Ming Ming.

### 注释:

① 见第一课注④。

② sure (美口语) = certainly

③ Please do. 句中 do 是代动词(verb substitute), 用来代替上句中的 come in, 以避免用词重复。又如: He studies harder than I do.

④ What's the matter with her? 类似的说法还有: What's the trouble with her? What's wrong with her? What's her complain? 等。

⑤ ill 和 sick 意义相同, 但用法有区别: ill 一般只用作表语, 不用作定语; 而 sick 既可用于表语, 也可用作定语。在用作表语时, 英国常用 ill, 美国常用 sick; 在用作定语时, 英美均用 sick。如: I've been sick for two days (美式) = I've been ill for two days (英式)。“病人”只