

FILLING IN THE  
BLANKS & PRACTISING  
CONVERSATION

陆克 王克强 主编

校园  
直通车

英语填词会话  
宝典



新世界出版社  
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# Unit 1

## In the Class 在课堂上

在学校求学是年轻人很重要的人生经历,而课堂是学生聆听老师教诲的地方。课堂交流是双向的,不论是师生之间还是学生之间。你会通过阅读本单元,掌握更多的课堂英语,从而在课堂上随心所欲地进行交流。

### Filling Words Model Dialogue



A: Today we will have a new lesson. But at first let's ①  
[ri'vju:] the text we learned yesterday afternoon. Who would like to  
retell it for us?

今天我们上新课。但首先让我们复习一下昨天学过的内容。谁愿给我们复述一遍?

B: (John'd like to.) Can I begin with the second ②  
['pærəgrə:f] of Lesson Nine?

(约翰愿意复述。)我可以从第九课的第二段开始吗?







A: (John finishes his answer.) Sit down please! Very good, Now let's begin the new.

(约翰复述完了他的课文。)请坐,很好,现在开始上新课。

C: (Suddenly a voice comes from a boy.) I'm sorry. I'm late.

(突然一个男孩说话了。)对不起,我迟到了。

A: Come in. Don't be late next time. Go on.

进来,下次别再迟到了,我们继续。

B: Excuse me, may I ask you some question, sir?

打扰一下,我可以问个问题吗?

A: Certainly, please.

当然,请讲。

B: Could you explain the second ③ ['sentəns] carefully?

你能将第二个句子讲仔细些吗?

Keys: 1. review 2. paragraph 3. sentence

### Filling Words Model Dialogue



A: Who will try? Please ① (举起) your hand.

(Bob'd like to. He answered it.)

谁能回答我的问题? 请举手。

(鲍勃愿意回答。他回答完了问题。)

A: That isn't quite ② (正确). I'll explain this word again.

Please listen attentively.

(Reading words and phrases.)

不十分正确。我再讲一遍。请注意听讲。

(读单词和短语。)

A: The stress is on the first syllable, not the third, and you've put

the word “walk” in a wrong place. The right order is “Walk on tiptoe”.

重音应该放在第一个音节而不是第三个音节,你把“walk”这个单词的位置搞错了,它正确的顺序是:“Walk on tiptoe”(踮着脚尖走)。

D: Sorry, sir, I forgot it.

对不起,我忘了。

A: Please pay more ③ (注意) to it.

请多注意。

D: Does the verb agree with its subject in person and number?

谓动词是否必须与主语人称和数保持一致?

A: Sure, I'll give you a more careful explanation next class.

是的,下一节课我将给你们更加细致的解释。

Keys: 1. raise/put up 2. right 3. attention

### Filling Words Model Dialogue



A: Now please put on your earphones. Let's try our ① (设备). (playing a musical cassette) Can you all hear the music?

现在请你们戴上耳机,试一试设备。(播放音乐带)你们都能听见音乐声吗?

B: Sorry, I can't hear anything through the earphones.

对不起,我的耳机什么都听不到。

A: You have to adjust the ② (音量). The first key on the left is the tone control. The further you turn it, the higher the tone is.

你需要把音量调一下,左边的第一键就是音调控制,你越转过去,





声音就越高。

(student B does as teacher said)

(学生 B 按老师说的在调音)

A: Can you hear it now, student B?

现在你能听见了吗? B 同学?

B: Yes. Thank you.

能听见了,谢谢。

A: Now let's listen to Dialogue Two of Lesson Three. (after the tape has been played twice.) Can you ③ (学到) anything from this recording?

现在我们听第三课的对话二。(在磁带放完两遍后)你们能不能从这录音里学到些东西?

B: I'm sorry. But I can't follow it. Would you please play that part of the ④ (录音) again?

很抱歉,我没听懂,请你把那一部分录音再放一遍好吗?

A: (after playing the tape again) Can you understand it now?

(又放完一遍磁带后)现在你们都能听懂了吗?

B: Yes. It can be understood from the ⑤ (上下文).

听懂了,我们通过上下文可以看懂它的意思了。

Keys: 1. equipment

2. volume

3. learn

4. record

5. context

### Filling Words Model Dialogue

4

A: Evidence suggests that the Indians of North and South America originated in Asia.

有迹象表明南美洲和北美洲的印第安人最早起源于亚洲。

**B: Excuse me, why do you say that?**

对不起,你为什么这么说呢?

**A: As you will remember from the text, all American Indians have the Diego factor in their blood and 10% of Chinese and Japanese also have it.**

你还记得在我们的课文中有这样一句话,所有的印第安人的血液里有一种狄戈因子,而中国人和日本人中有 10% 也有这种因子。

**B: Thank you.**

谢谢。

**A: To continue, markers are also present in tissues and can be used to predict certain illnesses. Cancer of the stomach, for instance, is more common among group O individuals.**

我继续讲,在人体组织里也有一些迹象,可以用来预测某些疾病,比如说 O 型血液的人里患胃癌的比较常见。

**B: I have a qu \_ \_ \_ \_ on ①. Isn't it group A that is predisposed to stomach cancer?**

我有一个问题,不是说 A 型血液的人更容易患胃癌吗?

**A: You're right. Thanks. Stomach cancer is more common among group A.**

你说对了,谢谢, A 型血液的人里面患胃癌的更常见。

**B: Could you ex \_ \_ \_ \_ n ② something here?**

您能给解释一下吗?

**A: Certainly.**

当然可以。

**B: I'm not clear about the methods used to identify these special blood factors. Do we need to know about them?**

关于用什么方法鉴别血液中的特别因子,我还不清楚,我们需要知道这些吗?

**A: As social scientists, we should have a general knowledge but we**





don't need to know the details.

作为社会科学家我们应该对这方面有所了解,但没有必要知道得非常详细。

B: Thank you.

谢谢。

Keys: 1.e;s;t;i 2.p;l;a;i

### Filling Words Model Dialogue

5

A: Sorry to trouble you again, Mr. Wang, but could you tell me something about application pro \_ \_ \_ \_ res①?

王先生,很抱歉又来麻烦你了。您能否告诉我一些关于申请的程序吗?

B: OK, Lin. Chinese students who wish to apply for admission to study in the States must submit an official app \_ \_ \_ \_ tion② form, available upon request from the department or the Office of Graduate Studies, along with a nonrefundable application fee.

好吧,林。想申请去美国学习的学生必须要递交一个正式申请表。是由毕业生学习办公室提供的,并且申请费是不退还的。

A: Are foreign students required to take the TOEFL?

外国留学生必须参加托福考试吗?

B: Yes, It's a must for all those whose mother tongue is not English. A score of 500 or better is required for ad \_ \_ \_ \_ ion③, and a score of 600 or better is usually required of those applying for a teaching assistanceship.

是的,对非英语国家的学生而言托福考试是必须要参加的。取得500分或更高的成绩才可以申请;600分或更高的通常可以申请

助教职位。

A: Any other req \_ \_ \_ \_ ments④?

有没有其他要求?

B: Yes, Applicants must have two official transcripts from each university they've attended sent directly to the Graduate Studies Office.

是的,申请者必须直接把两份正式的在校学习成绩单交到研究生学习办公室。

A: When shall I send them?

我什么时候把它们邮过去呢?

B: The application form, as well as any supplementary materials should be sent at the same time. The final dates for applying for admission are July 1 for the fall semester, December 1 for the spring se \_ \_ \_ \_ ter⑤, and April 1 for the summer session.

申请表和其他附加材料必须要同时寄出,秋季学期最迟七月一号申请,春季学期十二月一号,夏季学期四月一号。

A: Anything else?

其他还有什么吗?

B: Applicants must submit at least three letters of reco \_ \_ \_ \_ da-  
tion⑥ to the dean of the academic department.

申请者必须递交至少三封推荐信给学术部门的主任。

A: When will I get the letter of admission?

我什么时候才能得到回复呢?

B: That depends. Once you're admitted, they will notify you in the form of letter of admission 3 to 6 months before you should register, and send you a visa cer \_ \_ \_ \_ cate⑦: either the form I - 20A for student Visa Status(F) or the form IAP - 66 for Exchange Visitor Visa Status(J).

那要依具体情况而定,一旦你被录取了,他们将会在注册日期的





三到六个月以前寄给你录取通知和签证:一个 1-20A 形式的学生签证即 F 证,或一个 IAP-66 形式的访问学者签证即 J 证。

A: Oh, I see. Well. I've taken up much of your time, Mr. Wang.  
Thank you.

噢,我明白了。占用你这么长时间,王先生,谢谢你。

B: You're welcome.

不用客气。

A: Good-bye.

再见。

Keys: 1. c; e; d; u      2. l; i; c; a      3. m; i; s; s      4. u; i; r; e  
5. m; e; s      6. m; m; e; n      7. t; i; f; i



## More Knowledge

1 All American Indians have the Diego factor in their blood.

所有印第安人的血液里都有一种叫做狄戈的因子。

2 ...markers are also present in tissues and can be used to predict certain illnesses.

……在人体组织里也有一些迹象,可以用来诊断某些疾病。

3 Isn't group A that is predisposed to stomach cancer?

不是说 A 型血液的人更容易患胃癌吗?

学生可以更正教授的失误,但必须有礼貌地,以提问题的方式进行。比如用 "Isn't it true that..." or "Wouldn't it be..." or "Couldn't you say...", "不是说……"、“会不会……”、“你能不能……”。

4 Evidence suggests that...

迹象表明……

5 在美国,研究生的课都被看成是教授和学生之间的研讨课。所

以,学生在课程中提出相关的问题打断教授是常有的事。不过,有些规则是要遵守的。在本篇对话中,我们介绍了几种有礼貌的打断谈话以及被打断后接着往下讲的方式。不管你用哪一种方式打断谈话,你必须先举手,得到教授的准许,你才能发言。



## More Words and Expressions

备课 lesson preparation; preparing lessons	分析 analysis; analyzing
背诵 reciting	复课 resuming class
辩论 debate	复习 review; revision
补课 making up a missed lesson	复用掌握 reproductive mastery
布置作业 assigning homework; assignment	复述 retelling; reproduction
参考书 reference(book)	改写 rewriting
操练 drill	最后阶段 final stage
超量学习 overlearning	巩固 reinforcement
初级阶段 initial(/beginning)stage	灌输式 cramming method
传授知识 imparting knowledge	归纳 induction; inducing
错误分析 error analysis; analysis of errors	回视 retrogression
大课 lecture given to a large number of students; enlarged class	会话 dialogue; conversation
代课 taking over a class for an absent teacher	机械记忆 mechanical memory
点名 roll call	基本功 basics; basic skill
点名簿 roll book	基本训练 basic training
点名记分簿 class book	基本知识 basic knowledge
方法 method	集体朗读 group reading
方式 device	记忆 memory
	记忆幅度 memory span
	家庭作业 homework
	假设 hypothesis; hypothesizing
	兼课 doing some teaching in addition to one's main occupation; holding two or







more teaching jobs concurrently

剪纸 paper-cut

简笔画 stick drawing; match drawing

讲稿 lecture notes

讲课 teaching; lecturing; giving(/delivering) a lecture

讲课时数 teaching hours

讲授提纲 outline for a lecture; teaching notes

交际式 communicative method

教案 lesson(/teaching) plan

教课 lesson conducting

教师手册 teacher's manual

教师用书 teacher's book

教学方式 device of teaching

教学改革 reform of teaching

教学过程 teaching procedure

教学阶段 stage of teaching

教学经验 teaching experience

教学理论 theory of teaching

教学路子 teaching approach

教学目的 cultural objective; aim

教学实践 practice of teaching

教学手段 means of teaching

教学效果 teaching result

教学艺术 art of teaching

教学原则 principle of teaching

解答(问题) solution

句型操练 pattern drill

### Following Exercises

请根据汉语提示完成下列句子:

1) A: Good morning, everybody!

B: Good morning, Sir!

A: Well, how are you all, today?

B: Fine, thank you. And you?

A: Very well, thank you.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (1) (我可以进来吗)?

A: Yes, please.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ (2) (很抱歉,我迟到了).

A: Why are you late?