



CONVERSATIONS
around
CAMPUS

增订本

方 敬 编著

校园内外
英语交谈

中国国际广播出版社

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(增订本)

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说 明

《校园内外英语交谈》一书,是根据英语教学大纲的精神,为中学生在校内外开展英语对话,发展口语能力而编写的。全书共分 45 个单元,根据交谈内容的变换,每单元又分三个小专题。内容都是围绕中学生的学习和生活,常用语约 2500 句。句型大多是在中学英语教材中出现过的,简洁易懂,容易掌握。内容符合我国学生学习英语的实际情况,同青年的实际生活密切相关,学生阅读此书,不仅能学到很多实用的英语语言,而且还能够从中得到一定的启示。每单元后附有注释,对西方人不同于中国人的语言习惯,对惯用语和较难的语句,以及容易混淆的地方都作了必要的解释。本书可作为中学生学习英语口语初级阶段的课外辅导读物。

由于水平所限,难免有不当和错误之处,谨祈批评指正,以便再版时修订之。

方 敬

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1. In Class

I

Teacher: Good morning, class! 同学们好!

Students: Good morning, teacher! 老师好!

T: Who is on duty today? 今天谁值日?

S: I am. 我值日。

T: Is everybody here? 都到齐了吗?

S: All are present except Wei Fang. 除了魏芳未来外,都来了。

T: What's the matter with her? 她怎么啦?

S: She went to see a doctor on leave. 她请了病假。

T: I'm sorry to hear that. Sit down, please. 我很感不安,你坐下。

II

T: Close your books and take out your exercise-books. please. We have dictation today. 请把书合起来,拿出练习本,今天有听写。

S: Pardon? 我没听清楚,请再说一遍。

T: We have dictation today. Are you clear? 我们今天有听写,都清楚了吗?

- S: Yes, sir! 清楚了,老师!
- T: Let's begin. 我们开始。
- S: Excuse me, I didn't catch the last sentence. Would you please say it once more? 请原谅,我没听懂最后一句,请老师再说一遍可以吗?
- T: Now, I'll read the dictation from beginning to end. Please check your writings each. 现在我从头到尾把听写的内容念一遍。请每个人核对。
- S: Thank you, sir. 谢谢,老师。
- T: Now hand in your papers. 现在交卷了。

III

- T: Be quiet! Stop talking now! Do you have any question? 安静! 不要再说啦! 你们有问题吗?
- S: I don't quite understand the difference between the attributive clause and the appositive clause. Would you like to explain it once again? 我对定语从句和同位语从句之间的区别还不很清楚,请老师再讲一遍好吗?
- T: OK. Please see the following examples; 请看下面的例子:
A) I got the information that came from London. 我得到来自伦敦的信息。
B) I got the information that Jim came from London. 我得到信息,吉姆是从伦敦来的。
Can you see the difference between them? 你能够看

出上面两个句子不同的地方吗?

S: Yes, I can. Sentence A is an attributive clause. The relative pronoun "that" is used as a subject in the subordinate clause while sentence B is an appositive clause because "that" in this sentence is only used as a conjunction and doesn't act as any member of the sentence. Am I right, sir? 我能够看明白, A 句是一个定语从句, 关系代词 that 在从句中用作主语。而 B 句是一个同位语从句, that 充当连词, 不作句子成分。我说的对吗, 老师?

T: OK. You have fully understood their difference, I think. Now, Let's go on with Lesson Five. Turn to page sixty-two. 对, 我想你已经完全明白了它们的不同点。现在我们继续学习第五课, 翻到 62 页。

Notes 1. on duty 上班; 值班; 值勤 the student on duty 值日生 the nurse on duty 值班护士 2. Is everyone here? Or: Is everyone present? Are all here? Are all present? 大家都到了吗? 3. What's the matter with you? Or: What is the trouble with you? 除了当“你有什么病?”解释以外, 还可以翻译为: “你怎么啦? 出了什么事? 有什么困难?”等等。 4. Pardon? Beg your pardon? I beg your pardon? 用升调表示: 对不起, 我没听清楚, 请再说一遍。用降调表示: 请原谅。如: Pardon. I want to say a few words about it. 请原谅, 关于这个问题我要说几句话。 5. Do you have any questions = Have you any questions?. 前者为美国人常用, 后者为英国人常用。 6. Would you please do sth? = Would you like to do sth? 是一种很有礼貌的请求某人做某事的说法。注意, please 后面接原形动词, 而 like 后接带 to 的不定式。

2. After Class

I

A: Let's go out and relax ourselves. 我们到外面去轻松一下吧。

B: Just a minute. I must put down the problems the teacher left just now. 等一会,我必须把老师留的作业记下来。

A: Will you play table-tennis with me for a while? 你同我打一会儿乒乓球好吗?

B: Sorry, I have to go to W. C. first. 对不起,我得去厕所。

A: Do you like high jump, Chen Hong? 你喜欢跳高吗,陈宏?

B: Certainly. However, I am quite fond of walking about in the schoolyard during the break. 当然啦,不过在课间休息时间我很喜欢在校园里走动走动。

II

Helen: Whose pocket dictionary is this? Is it yours, Mary? 这是谁的袖珍字典? 是你的吗,玛丽?

Mary: No, it isn't mine. Perhaps it is Jane's. 不是我的。

或许是珍妮的。

Jane: No, it isn't mine. Ask Nancy. I think it's hers.
不,不是我的。问问南希,可能是她的。

Nancy: Oh, no, it isn't mine. Ask Peter. Maybe it's
his. 啊,不,不是我的,问问彼得,可能是他的。

Peter: Yes, it's mine. Well, not mine, but it belongs to
the tablemate of mine. Thank you.
是,就是我的,哎呀,不是我的,是我同桌的,谢谢。

III

Wang: National Day is drawing near. Our class is going
to prepare a wall-newspaper in English to cele-
brate it. Will you please write an article for it,
Zhang Hong? 国庆节临近了,咱们班准备出一期英
语壁报以示庆祝,请你为壁报写篇文章好吗,张
宏?

Zhang: I am glad of it, Wei Fang writes English well in,
brushpen. 我愿效劳。魏芳的英语毛笔字写得好。

Wei: I'll do my best for it. Lily is good at painting in
water colours. 我愿尽力而为,丽丽擅长画水彩
画。

Wang: I have asked her for her help. She is interested in
drawing pictures for the paper. 我已请她帮忙,她
很有兴趣为壁报画插图。

Zhang: We had better write an announcement to solicit
contributions to the English wall-newspaper. 我

们最好为我们的英语壁报写篇征稿启事。

Wang: That's a good idea. 是个好办法。

Notes 1. Just a minute = Wait a minute. 又如: Just a moment, please = Please wait a moment. 此外, wait a bit, wait a while, etc. 都可表达等一会的意思。 2. for a while = for a short time = for a moment = for a minute = for a bit. 3. "W. C." is the short form for "water closet" (冲水)厕所。 4. walking about 中的 about 是副词, 如: run about 跑来跑去, 表示行为无一定方向。 5. break 在此表示间隔的时间, 或小休息。 interval between lessons (学校) 课间休息时间, 又如: a break for the meeting 会议休息时间; a break in the conversation 会谈中断时间。 6. perhaps, maybe, I think 在此都表示 possibly 的意思。 7. I am glad of it = I am glad to do that. 8. solicit [sə'lisit] 恳求; 征求, 如: solicit sb. for help 恳求某人帮忙; solicit contribution from sb. 向某人征稿。

3. At a Bookstore

I

Clerk: Can I help you? 你想买什么样的书?

Customer: I want the latest books on science and technology. 我想买最近出版的科技书籍。

Cl: They are next to the "novel" shelf. 靠近“小说”架那边。

Cu: I badly need some books about electronic computers. 我非常需要关于电子计算机方面的书。

Cl: Original editions or Chinese translations? 要原版的还是翻译本?

Cu: I'd like to read an original edition; on one hand, I can practise reading a foreign language, on the other hand, I can escape from errors in translation. 我很想读原文的,一方面我可以练习阅读外语,另一方面可以避免翻译上的错误。

Cl: That's great. We have lots of books in foreign languages. Which language would you like to read? 太好了。我们有很多外文书,你要读那种语言?

Cu: Either English or Russian will do. And I hope it won't be too expensive. 英语或俄语都行,不要太贵

的。

Cl: Russian books are slightly cheaper than English ones. But some of the Russian books are out of date while English books on electronic computers are up to date. 俄语书比英语书稍便宜点,不过,有些俄语书已经过时,而英语书有关电子计算机方面的都很新颖。

Cu: Well, in that case. I'll take one in English. 啊,要是这样,我买一本英文版的。

II

Cl: May I help you? 想买什么书?

Cu: I'd like to have a novel by Daniel Defoe. 我想买一本丹尼尔·笛福写的小说。

Cl: Please tell me the name of the novel you want. 请你告诉我你所需要的小说的书名。

Cu: Robinson Crusoe. 鲁宾逊漂流记。

Cl: It's an interesting story, isn't it? 一定很有趣,是不是?

Cu: You have read it, I think. 大概你已经读过吧。

Cl: Sure, but not the whole book. When I was in high school, I just read some stories adapted from Robinson Crusoe in English. I'm sure it will interest you if you are interested in taking a voyage. 读是读过,不过不是全书,我只是上中学时读了几篇从鲁宾逊漂流记节选的故事,你如果喜爱航海,这本书一定使你

感兴趣。

Cu: Actually, I'm only buying it for my son. He is a middle school student and likes literature very much. 实际上,我只是为我孩子买的,他在上中学,很喜爱文学。

Cl: Shall I wrap one up for you? 我为你包一本好吗?

Cu: Yes, please. Many thanks. 好,多谢。

Cl: Not at all. 不客气。

III

Cl: What can I do for you? 想买书吗?

Cu: A set of reference books for students in senior middle school. 一套高中参考书。

Cl: Oh, that's to say, you will take the college entrance examination, am I right? 啊,那就是说,你要参加高考,是吗?

Cu: Hundred per cent sure, I'm preparing for it, so I want some reference books, especially about mathematics, physics, chemistry and English. 百分之百的对,我正在准备高考,所以需要些参考书,特别是数理化 and 英语方面的。

Cl: I'm sorry to say, books of this kind sell well. They are sold off. Since you want to study natural science, I'll do my best to help you. 很遗憾,这些书都是畅销货,都卖完了。既然你想学理科,我将尽力帮忙。

Cu: Thank you very much. Please phone me if there are such kind of books in your shop. My telephone number is two — two — one — eight — seven — five — nine. 非常感谢,如果贵店有这一类的书,请给我打电话。我的电话号码是 2218759。

Cl: May I know your name? 请问你叫什么名字?

Cu: My name is Zhang Hongwei. Please tell me your name. 我叫张宏伟。请告诉我你的名字好吗?

Cl: My name is Wang Lili. 我叫王莉莉。

Notes 1. Can I help you? May I help you? What can I do for you? Anything I can do for you? 都表达同一个意思,应根据不同场合作不同的翻译。如在图书馆里,图书管理员问此话,则译为“你想借什么书?”如果一位银行职员问此话,意思是“你想存款吗?” 2. badly 有两用:1)方式状语,如 He never treats the boy badly. (He always treats the boy well.) 2)程度状语,如 They badly want it. (They want it very much.) 3. escape from 避免;摆脱,后面可接名词或动名词,如:1) escape from prison 越狱 2) Why can I escape from singing? 我为什么不歌唱呢? 4. 参加考试常用 take or sit for an examination, 不用 take part in or join. 5. Not at all 英国人用来回答 thank you; 美国人常用 You are welcome, 都是“不必谢;不客气”的意思,此外还有“That’s all right; It’s my pleasure; My pleasure, etc. 6. That’s to say, or That is (=i.e.) 意思是“换句话说,也就是说,也就是…” 7. Books of this kind = This kind of books 8. May I know your name? 比用 What’s your name? 要客气些。又如 May I know your age? (How old are you? or: When were you born?)

4. Weekend Plans

I

- A: Have you been to the Great Wall? 您去过长城吗?
- B: Yes, I have. 去过。
- A: Have you ever been to the Asian Sports Meet Stadium? 您去过亚运会运动场吗?
- B: No, I have never been there. 没有, 我从来未去过。
- A: I've been there several times. It's beautiful! Magnificent! 我去过好几次, 真漂亮, 真宏伟呀!
- B: Well, Let's go there together next weekend, Shall we? 啊, 下周末我们一齐去那里好吗?
- A: With pleasure. 好呀。

II

- A: How will you spend this weekend? 你将怎样度过本周末呢?
- B: I'm going to buy some records. 我打算去买唱片。
- A: I'm glad you say that. Have you any particular records in mind now? 我对你的计划很高兴。现在你心目中要买什么样的片子呢?
- B: I enjoy popular songs as well as classical music. But