

高等专科学校金融类“九五”规划重点教材

大学校园英语

COLLEGE CAMPUS ENGLISH

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编审说明

根据国务院和国家教育部关于各部委要负责对口专业教材建设的规定,全国普通高校(本科、专科)金融类专业的教材建设由中国人民银行归口管理。

中国人民银行根据国家教育部的要求和全国高等专科学校的实际需要,制定了高等专科学校金融类“九五”重点教材建设规划。

《大学校园英语》是根据规划制定的大学英语教学大纲的要求而编写的。本书弥补了目前国内大专院校缺乏涉及广为大学生熟悉的大学校园生活的教材这一空白,为大学生创造了一个便于口头实践英语的条件,为以后专业英语口语的教学与实践奠定了基础,符合先易后难的语言渐进规律。本书内容丰富、语言标准简练、趣味性较强、词汇重复率高,并编排有多形式、多层次的语言训练,是一本实践性较强的英语口语教材。

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中国金融教材工作委员会

一九九八年八月二十三日

课文编排特点

本教材分四大部分,共计 18 篇课文。每篇课文均以大学生熟悉的校园生活为主题,按词汇、课前练习、对话、补充词汇和实践五个步骤进行教学,并在每课课文后附有相应的谈话材料,以扩大知识面。

第一步骤为词汇。该部分中的词汇和词组主要为正文对话以及课前练习做准备。

第二步骤为课前练习。在学生进行内容和意识连贯一致的对话前,该部分通过对必要短语和词汇的熟悉性训练,使学生在心理上和内容上做好过渡准备。训练分为机械性替换练习和逻辑性填空练习两类。

第三步骤为每课正文。正文由两篇对话构成,句子不长,含有适度的信息量。结合课前练习的内容,教师可以采用引导或问答等方式,让学生进行更深层次的课堂活动,使学生达到部分脱离甚至完全脱离书本,开展以每篇课文为主题的自由对话。

第四步骤为附加词汇、短语和句子。该部分主要起着承前启后的作用,即可拓宽学生思路,扩大所谈内容范围,又可为下一步实践打好基础。

第五步骤为实践。该部分按从易到难的原则,巩固和发展所学内容,并训练学生口头交际的适应性和逻辑性。

此外,结合丰富多彩的校园生活,本教材内容稍作补充即可作为学生第二课堂语言练习的实用材料。

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PART ONE

LESSON ONE

ENTERING AND RETURNING TO SCHOOL

I . WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

abundance	丰富,充裕
luggage	行李
vacation	假期
senior	(美)高年级生,四年级生
new comer	新生
aphorism	格言,警句
first - year student	(大学)一年级生
second - year student	(大学)二年级生
third - year student	(大学)三年级生
fourth - year student	(大学)四年级生
dream of	梦想
get on	上(车)
see ... off	为……送行

II . WARM - UP EXERCISES

1. Substitution drills:

- | |
|--------------------|
| Let me |
| May ! |
| Please allow me to |
- 1) introduce myself? I'm ...

2) How are

you you getting on things with you
--

 these days?

3) Thank you for

coming to meet me at the station. helping me with my luggage. seeing me off.
--

2. Fill in the blanks orally and then in writing.

- 1) Let me help you to _____ your luggage.
- 2) Thank you for _____ to the station to meet me.
- 3) I've been dreaming _____ going to Beijing.
- 4) Please allow me to _____ myself.
- 5) I'd like you to _____ my classmate, Joseph.
- 6) Let's go and _____ on the school bus.
- 7) Jack, it's _____ to see you again.
- 8) Hi, _____ me to introduce Mr. Zhang to you.

III. DIALOGUES

Dialogue 1

- Senior student: Welcome, new comers!
Hi, Let me introduce myself. I'm Jack.
- New comer: How do you do, Jack? My name is Mary.
- Senior student: How do you do, Mary? Where are you from?
- New comer: I'm from Beijing.
- Senior student: Really? Beijing is a very beautiful city.
- New comer: Yes, it is.
- Senior student: Let me help you carry your luggage.

New comer: Thank you very much.

Senior student: My pleasure.

Dialogue 2

Ban: Hi, Tom. Glad to see you again.

Tom: Me, too. Thank you for your coming to the station to meet me.

Ban: Not at all. How was your vacation?

Tom: Great! I've been to Beijing and visited many interesting places.

Ban: Really? Beijing is the very place I've been dreaming of going to visit.

Tom: I'm sure you will have the chance.

Ban: I hope so. Look! The school bus is coming.

Tom: Let's go and get on the bus.

Aphorism

Out of the abundance of the mouth speaketh.

言为心声。

Note: speaketh 说, 讲(古英语)

IV. WORDS AND PHRASES FOR REFERENCE

accounting	会计
finance	金融, 财政
delighted	高兴的
computer science	计算机科学
business management	商业管理

secretarial studies

秘书学

freshman

(美)大学一年级学生,新生

sophomore

(美)大学二年级学生

junior

(美)大学三年级学生

make your acquaintance

认识你

have the pleasure to do

有幸……

look forward to doing

盼望……

V. PRACTICE

1. Choose the best answers to the following sentences.

1) How do you do? I'm _____ to meet you.

A) delight B) delighting

C) delighted D) delights

2) How nice to make your _____.

A) acquaintance B) acquaint

C) acquisition D) acquiesce

3) I have the _____ to meet you.

A) honored B) pleasure

C) pleased D) pleasant

4) Have you ever _____ Mr. Jones, our English teacher?

A) meet B) know

C) knew D) met

2. Fill in the blanks orally with appropriate words.

1) A: May I know which class you are _____?

B: I'm in the _____ of 98501.

2) A: This is Alice. She is an _____.

B: _____ do you do, Alice? My _____ is John.

3)A: Excuse me, what is your _____?

B: My major is banking. I'm in the Department of _____.

4)A: How are you _____ days?

B: Pretty well, _____ you.

V. TALKING MATERIAL

Introduction

People of the same country generally live in the same geographical area, speak the same language and share the same values. Each country has its own culture and its own ways of doing things.

There are several things in the West you should pay attention to, when you greet and introduce people for the first time.

First, you use 'How do you do' to greet someone you've just been introduced to on formal occasions. If you run into a friend or someone you have met before, you can say, 'Hello. Nice to meet you again.'

Secondly, the polite way for introducing people is to introduce younger people to older people, a man to a woman, and someone you know well to someone you know less well.

Thirdly, there are certain subjects, such as "How old are you?" "How much do you earn a month?" or "Are you married?" which need to be avoided when meeting Westerners for the first time. So just remember to start with some general questions or remarks, such as "How do you like our city of GuangZhou?" "Have you been here long?" These topics are safe. You will not offend anyone.

Social customs differ from country to country, and the important thing is to understand that different people have different customs.

LESSON TWO

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE SCHOOL

I . WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

term	学期
registration	登记, 注册
Botanic Garden	植物园
course	课程
subject	科目
terminus	终点(站)
in passing	顺便
lawn	草坪
hectare	公顷
change to bus	转车
lie in	位于
By all means.	当然啦

II . WARM - UP EXERCISES

1. Substitution drills:

1) Can you tell me where

our school
the Accounting Department
the library

 is?

2) My brother will

come to see me
visit our school
drop in on me

 in passing.

3) Have you got everything

settled?

ready?

well prepared?

2. Fill in the blanks orally and then in writing.

- 1) Will you do me a _____, please?
- 2) Have you got everything _____ after the registration?
- 3) Are you familiar _____ the courses this term?
- 4) Look at the white 5-storey building _____ a red roof!
- 5) You may take bus No. 11 and _____ to Bus No. 28.
- 6) Excuse me. How can I _____ to South-China Botanic Garden?
- 7) Our school _____ in the northeast part of Guangzhou City.
- 8) Our school is not big but very _____.

III. DIALOGUES

Dialogue 1

- Paul: Hello, Peter. Will you do me a favor, please?
- Peter: Sure. What can I do for you?
- Paul: My brother will come to Guangzhou on business, and he will come to see me in passing.
- Peter: Oh, I've got it. You want to know how to bring him to our school.
- Paul: Exactly. Can you tell me the location of our school?
- Peter: By all means. Our school lies in the northeast part of Guangzhou city, quite close to the South-China Botanic

Garden.

Paul: Which buses would take us from the railway station to our school?

Peter: There is no straight through bus to our school. You may take buses to the General Bus Station, Tianpingjia, and then change to Bus No. 28 going to the Terminus at Longyandong.

Paul: Thank you very much for your help.

Peter: Don't mention it. If you need any other help, just let me know.

Dialogue 2

Kent: Hi, Rosy. Have you got everything settled here?

Rosy: Yes, I have. But I'm not feeling quiet at home.

Kent: That's because you're not familiar with the school. May I show you around the campus now?

Rosy: Wonderful! It's very kind of you to offer.

Kent: Our school was founded in 1950. The total area is no more than five hectares. Though it is not a big college, it is one of the most beautiful colleges in the city.

Rosy: Yes, it's really a pretty campus with so many trees, lawns and white buildings with red roofs.

Kent: Yes, quite true. You will learn to love our school very soon.

Rosy: Oh, I'm beginning to love it right now. I'm very happy to live and study at such a nice school.

Aphorism

The greatest wealth is knowledge.

最大的财富就是知识。

IV. WORDS AND PHRASES FOR REFERENCE

school calendar	校历
semester	(美)学期
major	专业
specialty	专业
boarding school	寄宿学校
required course	必修课
compulsory course	必修课
selective course	选修课
optional course	选修课
specialized course	专业课
basic course	基础课
political course	政治课
physical culture	体育课
at one's disposal	听从……的安排

V. PRACTICE

1. Choose the best answers to the following questions.

- 1) May I show you around the campus?
A) Yes, you may. C) Sorry, you may not.
B) Thank you very much. D) Yes, please.
- 2) How do you like our campus?
A) Oh, I like it. C) Oh, it's beautiful.

- B) Oh, I love it. D) Oh, I'd love it.
- 3) Can you tell me something about the school?
- A) Yes, I can. C) Certainly.
- B) Yes, I'm certain. D) Surely.
- 4) What would you say to going around the campus?
- A) That's good idea. C) Not bad idea.
- B) That's a excellent idea. D) That's an excellent idea.

2. Fill in the blanks orally with appropriate words.

- 1) A: How _____ students do you have?
 B: Well, there are _____ than 1,000 students in our school.
- 2) A: _____ do they come from?
 B: They come from _____ all parts of the country.
- 3) A: Do you live on _____?
 B: Yes, I do. Our school is a _____ school.
- 4) A: When does the new _____ start?
 B: It starts on September 1st according to the _____ calendar.

V. TALKING MATERIAL

1. Nine Higher Schools with the Longest History in the U. S.

Name	Location	Year
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	1636
William and Mary College	Williamsburg, Va.	1693
Yale University	New Haven, CT.	1701
Princeton University	Princeton, N. J.	1746
Columbia University	New York City	1754

University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, PA.	1756
Brown University	Providence, R. I.	1764
Rutgers University	New Brunswick, N. J.	1766
Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H.	1769

2. Ten Higher Schools with the Largest Enrollment Scale in the U. S.

California State University and Colleges

City University of New York

State University of New York

University of California

Indiana University

University of Minnesota

University of Illinois

University of Texas

Pennsylvania State University