

浩瀚英语

HAOHAN ENGLISH



PRACTICING SPOKEN ENGLISH

填词会话练口语

BY FILLING WORDS IN DIALOGUES

浩瀚英语研究室 编著

校园篇



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(校园篇)

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前言



Introduction

随着我国与国际社会接轨进程的加快,各种机会日益增多,各行各业对英语水平的要求不断提高。当代大学生们也应尽快适应各种口语会话情景,学会地道的英文。本书独树一帜创立了填词会话这一快速练习口语的方法。

本书有以下三个主要特色:

1. **填词增趣。**每单元都包括四个对话,其中第一个按名词填词;第二个按动词(词组)填词;第三个按修饰语(形、副、数、量、定语、状语、插入语等)填词;第四个按固定搭配填词。另外,在综合习题中还选用了部分填词段落,融词汇和阅读于一体,并能培养读者综合运用语言的能力。

2. **创新多样。**创新的形式是多种多样的,新的对话形式,新的练习方式,新信息、新观念、新句型,着力培养读者的创新精神和动手动口能力。

3. **层次分明。**为了增强读者的适应性,本书的内容尽量做到通俗易懂,贴近日常生活。全书分为学习、校园生活、娱乐、日常交际四大部分,共 26 个单元,涵盖了校园学习和生活的方方面面。每单元包括以下五个部分:

(1) **单元概要:**简明扼要地介绍了本单元的主题和相关内容。

(2) **情景对话:**紧扣当前主题内容,再创设现实情景,从不同角度对主题内容进行生动描述,为读者创造一种仿真的语言环境。

(3) **必备单词:**对情景会话中出现的重点词汇加以详解,其中名词标有可数①与不可数②;动词用 ϕ 标有第三人称单数形式、过去式、过去分词和现在分词。其中规则动词直接省略该词,用“-”代替,



在其后加适当的形式;不规则动词则按其适当形式完整地拼写。有的词用 ϕ 标有与其同类的词。一些词还标有其近、反义词和派生词等。

(4) 综合练习:通过短文的形式综合训练关键词汇的用法。

(5) 俚语:每单元结束时,笔锋一转,提供一句俚语用法,以丰富读者的知识面。

相信本书能帮助读者变被动为主动,轻松学英语,短期见实效。

编 者

2003.1



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Part I

Studies 学习





Unit 1

Choosing Courses 选课

许多国外的大学都要求新生进校后立即参加英语考试。考试成绩出来以后,你的导师(adviser)会约见你。导师的作用是指导你选择课程及如何最有效地利用你的时间。你应该告诉你的学习目的,他就知道哪些课程最能使你受益。带上你的正式课程表(official written schedule)尽快去见他。去之前,最好先看课程目录(the course catalog),做到心中有数,最好把自己换课的理由说清楚。

Filling Nouns Model Dialogue

(A senior student is asking her friend for advice of which course to take.)
(一个四年级学生在问她的朋友该学什么课。)

A: John, would you please give me some 1 (意见)?

约翰,我想征求一下你的意见。

B: What advice?

关于什么方面的?

A: Well, I've put off doing my 2 (理科) requirement till now. I haven't learned any science courses for three years.



是这样,我已经推迟3年没选理科课程了。

B: And if you want to graduate this year, you've got to take a science course.

而你今年要想毕业,就得选一门理科课程。

A: Right. Since you're majoring in science, I figure that you know well about science courses.

是这样。因为你是理科专业的,我想你对理科的课都比较熟悉。

B: Well, I think what you need is a good introductory 3 (课程) for nonscience majors.

我觉得你需要的是一门适合非理科专业学生的概论性的课。

A: Yes, and I'm really weak in maths. I didn't do it well in high school. 对。不过我数学实在太差。我高中学得就不好。

B: Then you'd better avoid 4 (化学) and physics. How about biology? 那你最好别选化学和物理。生物怎么样?

A: The problem is the lab. I'm a little squeamish about dissecting things. 问题是实验课,我一看解剖就恶心。

B: That is really a problem. Why don't you try 5 (地质学)? That's pretty interesting and cutting up rocks shouldn't bother you too much. 这确实是个问题,你干吗不试试地质课呢? 跟岩石打交道你不会不高兴吧?

A: That's a good idea. It even fits in with my hobby of mountain climbing. 这倒是个好主意。正好我也爱爬山。

Keys:

1. advice 2. science 3. course 4. chemistry
5. geology



Filling Verbs Model Dialogue

A: How many hours are you 1 ([¹teikiŋ]) this semester?

你这学期修多少学时?

B: Fifteen.

十五个。

A: Are you taking any 200 level courses in your major?

你已经主修到 200 号起头的课程,是吗?

B: Yeah, finally. And I have a feeling it's gonna be a tough.

是啊,终于修到 200 号起头的课程了,可我感到一定很难的。

A: Then, I really think you should take accounting 212. Did you hear 212 had a class average of 90 for the first test? I got 95.

那么我认为你真该考虑修会计 212 课。你没听说 212 课第一次考试平均分数是 90 分吗? 我得了 95 分呢!

B: 2 ([¹saundz]) just like the easy course. I am looking for one more to 3 ([¹finiʃ]) off my selectives.

听来正像我寻找的一门容易课程,我还需一门课程来完成我的选修课。

A: Then you'd better 4 ([¹fil]) up before the class enrollment fills up.

那你得赶快去登记,否则这门课的名额就要满了。

Keys: 1. taking 2. Sounds 3. finish 4. fill

Filling Synonyms Model Dialogue

(After the first day's class, a Chinese student talks to his American teacher.)



(第一天下课以后,一个中国学生跟他的美国老师谈话。)

A: Excuse me, Professor Smith, I'm 1 (与“particularly”同义的两个词) worried. I couldn't understand today's lecture at all.

很抱歉,史密斯教授,我实在着急。今天的课我一点儿也没听懂。

B: You mean you didn't understand the lecture at all?

你是说,你全都不懂?

A: No, not at all.

是,一点也不懂。

B: That's really too 2 (与“bad”同义的一个词). Well, you are a new student here, aren't you?

那可太糟了。你是新来的学生,是吧?

A: Yes. I came from China. I arrived only two weeks ago.

是的。我从中国来。我两星期前刚到。

B: I see. Then I would suggest you talk to your academic advisor and then make a final decision whether you're to take this course or not.

我明白了。那我建议你跟你的导师商量商量,再决定选不选这门课。

A: Do you think I can still change my selections?

你认为我还能改选别的课吗?

B: Yes. In the first two weeks you may do so. We are still in the orientation period. But the earlier, the better. Time is precious.

可以。在前两周之内可以调课。因为这两周是调课时间。不过,越早越好。时间是很宝贵的。

(Talking with the advisor about changing courses.)

(跟导师商量换课的事。)

A: Hello, Dr. Brown. Do you have a few minutes to spare?

你好,布朗教授,可以耽误您几分钟吗?

B: Yes, come in please.

请进来吧。



A: I'm Li Xin, one of your advisees.

我叫李新,是你指导的学生。

B: What can I do for you?

有什么事吗?

A: I want to change one of my courses.

我想换门课。

B: What's the problem?

出什么问题了?

A: Psychology 420 is really 3 (与“hard”同义的一个词) for me. I could hardly follow the lecture. I wonder if I can change to something else.

心理学 420 对我来说实在是太难了,我很难跟上。我想是不是可以换选另一门课。

B: Let me look at your registration slip. You can take English Conversation 106, which will help to improve your spoken English.

让我看看你的注册单。你可以试试英语会话 106,它能帮助你提高英语口语能力。

A: How about Psychology 330?

心理学 330 怎么样?

B: That's a good one. It's elementary psychology for public school teachers. You can take a more advanced course later.

这门课不错,这是为中小学教师设置的基础心理学课程。你可以以后再学深一点的课。

A: That will be fine.

好吧。

B: Let me sign your slip now. You're all set.

让我给你签个字。这样就行了。

A: Thank you very much. Is that all?

太感谢您了。就这样吗?



B: Yes. You take this slip to the department office. They will fix you up.

就这样。你把这张单子拿到系办公室去。他们会给你安排的。

A: All right. Goodbye, Dr. Brown.

好的。再见, 布朗教授。

B: Goodbye.

再见。

Keys: 1. quite; very 2. terrible 3. difficult

Filling Fixed Collocations Model Dialogue

(Two students are talking about their class.)

(两个学生在谈论他们的课。)

A: Hi, Tom. 1 _____ (你觉得……怎么样) our class in Children's Literature?

你好, 汤姆。你觉得咱们的儿童文学课怎么样?

B: It looks pretty good. I was surprised to see you there. Are you also majoring in elementary education?

感觉还不错。我奇怪你怎么也在那儿。你也主修基础教育吗?

A: No, I'm not. But as a psychology major, I can use this to fulfill a requirement in Developmental Psychology.

不, 我不是。不过, 作为心理学专业的学生, 我可以把这门课当作发展心理学的一门必修课。

B: How's your studying coming?

你最近学得怎么样啊?

A: Well, it's getting along well. 2 _____ (你呢)?

还可以。你呢?

B: I need some help in my math homework. They're really hard, or I'll



never complete them for the class tomorrow.

我得让人帮我弄弄数学作业。简直太难了,否则,我不知道什么时候才能做完明天的作业。

A: It happens that I don't find math so difficult, maybe I can help you out.
刚好我并不觉得数学怎么难,也许我能帮你的忙。

B: Nothing could be better than that. Thanks very much.
那是再好不过的了。非常感谢。

A: Don't mention it.
没关系。

Keys: 1. What do you think of 2. What about you

More Words and Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 01 advice
[əd'vaɪs] | [名] ①建议 ②劝告,忠告
[动] advise |
| 02 put off | 推迟 [反] put forward |
| 03 science
[saɪns] | [名] ①C(-s)理科 ②①科学,科学研究
[反] liberal arts 文科 |
| 04 know well about | 对……比较熟悉 |
| 05 introductory
[ˌɪntrə'dʌktəri] | [形] 引导的,介绍的,导言的
[名] introduction |
| 06 avoid
[ə'vɔɪd] | [动] ①回避,(故意)避开 ②防止(发生某事),避免(做某事) [近] escape, evade, elude, shun φ -s, ed, -ing |
| 07 fit in | 适合 [近] suit |
| 08 finish off | 完成 [近] complete |
| 09 fill up | 填满 |



- 10 understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] 动 ①理解,明白 ②了解,熟悉,通晓 (某事) 近 comprehend ɒ -s, understood, -ing
- 11 lecture ['lektʃə] 名 ①(-s)讲座,讲课,演讲 近 talk
- 12 orientation [ˌɔriən'teɪʃən] 名 ①(-s)①方位,方向 动 orientate 近 position, direction
- 13 spare [speə] 动 ①抽出,腾出,让给 ②节约,节省 ɒ -s, -ed, -ing 名 ①(-s)备用品 形 备用的
- 14 elementary [ˌeli'mentəri] 形 ①简单的,易懂的 ②初步的,基础的 名 element 近 easy, simple, effortless, facile 反 hard, difficult
- 15 advanced [əd'vɑnst] 形 ①高级的,先进的 ②现代化的 名 advance
- 16 studying ['stʌdiŋ] 名 ①学习情况 动 study

Integrated Practice

The case for college has been ① ([ək'septɪd]) without question for more than a generation. All high school ② (毕业生) ought to go to college, says conventional wisdom and statistical evidence, because college will help them earn more money, become "better" people, and learn to be more re-



sponsible citizens than those who don't go to college.

But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. And now that close to half of our high school graduates are attending, those who don't fit the pattern are becoming more numerous, and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students ③ _____ (干扰) each other's experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense ④ _____ (竞争) for admission to graduate school. Others find no ⑤ _____ (动力) in their studies, and drop out—often encouraged by college administrators.

Some observers say the fault is with the young people themselves—they are spoiled, and they are expecting too much. But that's a condemnation of the students ⑥ _____ (从总体上), and doesn't explain all campus unhappiness. Others blame the state of the world, and they are partly right. We've been told that young people have to go to college because our economy can't ⑦ _____ ([əb'sɔ:b]) an army of untrained eighteen-year-olds. But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds, either.

Some adventuresome educators and campus watchers have openly begun to ⑧ _____ ([sə'dʒest]) that college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person after the completion of high school. We may have been looking at all those surveys and statistics upside down, it seems, and through the rosy glow of our own remembered college experiences. ⑨ _____ (与“也许”同义的三个词) college doesn't make people intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, or quick to learn things—maybe it's just the other way around, and intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, quick-learning people are merely the ones who have been attracted to college in the first place. And perhaps all those successful college graduates would have been successful ⑩ _____ they