

New English



中国学生的英语书——新英语 (New English)

新英语=新目标+新思维+新视野+新感觉+新起点

总主编 ◎ 袁 浩

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中学英语 场景分类口语

SPOKEN ENGLISH ON DIFFERENT
SCENES FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

编著 / 谢飒

本书特色

- ◎ 语境真实，情景逼真，交际场景的可操作性和模仿性强
- ◎ 语言得体、简洁流畅，强调口语化和交际性
- ◎ 题材贴近学生生活、贴近社会实际，实用性强
- ◎ 情景、句型、词汇、语法、背景知识融为一体，成就流利、地道的口语



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总序

走向成功的“烛照”

——总主编絮语

以德洛尔为首的国际 21 世纪教育委员会的报告《教育——财富蕴藏其中》中有一段话我特别欣赏：教师的工作并非只是传授信息，甚至也不是传授知识，而是以陈述问题的方式介绍这些知识，把它们置于某种条件中，并把各种问题置于其未来情景中，从而使学生在其答案和更广泛的问题之间建立一种联系——如果希望学生日后有能力预见变革，并通过终生继续不断的学习来适应变革的话，那么，在现代社会里越来越需要教育为培养个人的判断力和责任感作出贡献。与教师一起工作并同他对话，有助于学生发展自己的批判意识。看来，学生预见性和适应性、学习能力和判断能力、社会责任感和批判意识的养成是 21 世纪教育的责任。

正是秉承这一理念，我们以一种全新的研究思路，以一种全新的思维方式，以一种全新的审视角度，以一种全新的写作手法，摆脱呆滞刻板的教条，扬弃一成不变的套路，将先进的理念与科学的方法熔为一炉，将毕生的经验与广博的知识掰开揉碎，去粗取精，切磋琢磨，反复锻打，终成此书。可以说，以新理念追求新品质，进而实现新起点，是这套丛书的基本特质，也是“新英语”命名的基本理由。

为实现“新英语”的编撰初衷，每一位作者都恪守这样的原则：践行素质教育，兼顾应试教育；绝不能让学生成为一味追逐信息和答案的“狂蜂浪蝶”，更不能让学生变成只知死背硬记的木讷憨愚之徒；而要使他们真正感受文化的内涵，领悟知识的真髓，体会方法的魅力，从而发掘其潜质，激发其兴趣，拓展其才能，张扬其个性，举一反三，融会贯通，获取真知。这套丛书恰似从天堂窃得的“圣火烛照”，倘若真能辉映在他们通往成功彼岸的道路上，我们会甚感欣慰的。

为确保“新英语”的品质和风貌，我们组织了一个最佳的“四合一”写作群体：既有学养深厚的大学教授，又有执教经验丰富的特、高级教师，还有统领一方既导又研的教研人员，更有熟稔教材、善于编辑的报刊学人。他们都是名人大家，写作高手，既严于治学，又勤于笔耕。他们才情跌宕，殚精竭虑。他们脱却世俗之囿，不为稻粱之谋，绝不敷衍成篇，率意成文，而是用大爱、使命和责任去流动思想，梳理知识，创新观念，活化新知，可谓“一身书卷气，出手翰墨香”。

至于此书之特色,行家自有公论。姑且以“十五点”概括,似不为过:原创性——反传统,立己言;目标性——助教学,为备考;衔接性——联教材,通考纲;时代性——三贴近(贴近社会、贴近实际、贴近生活),重真实;基础性——重双基(基础知识、基本技能),轻尖难;综合性——多整合,宜扩展;启发性——开心智,善诱导;悬疑性——促反思,多探究;工具性——教方法,明诀窍;趣味性——多变化,语鲜活;科学性——答案准,不误导;操作性——利实战,便实践;前瞻性——重新疑,多创见;深刻性——语简洁,中真的。总之,“不求 Number one, 只求 Only one”,原创性、唯一性、不可复制性是这套丛书最大的特点,也是最大的亮点。显然,她是爱心和智慧的观照,是获得高分和能力的锦囊;她是扬帆奋进的原动力,是体验成功的助推器,可谓“人无我有大不同,人有我好高一筹”。

“人生糊涂读书醒,书魂缠人是幸事”;The more good books you get, the better way you have.(多一本好书,多一条路。)我真诚地希望这套丛书中所蕴含的知识和智慧能给莘莘学子以无穷的力量,成为他们走向成功的“烛照”。

塞万提斯说过,没有一本书好到无懈可击。可以肯定地说,尽管所有作者为写作竭尽全力,但限于时间和水平,书中难免有纰漏,恳请读者指正,以便再版时修正。

袁 浩

壬辰年阳春三月

于望海书屋



前言

本书依据英语新课程标准和中学英语各种版本教材,本着“实用第一,交际为主”的原则,以培养学生的交际应用能力和口、笔头表达能力为目标,既注重人文性、知识性,更注重实用性、开放性、交际性;既重视语言规范表达的基础性示范与训练,又侧重语言交际运用的灵活性和技巧性的实景训练;同时,注入文化背景、重难点解析与口头语言的扩展和延伸。总之,为听、说导引,为读、写奠基,为教学供料,为备考助力,是编写此书的根本目的。

该书具有以下特点:

●选材广泛,内容新颖,交际功能贯穿全书。

全书共 60 个单元,每单元一个主题,不仅覆盖了新课标规定的所有功能意念项目,而且根据考纲和历年考题,结合当今中学生的学习、生活及社会热点话题,在每个主题下设置了 6 个小部分,其语境真实,情景逼真,环环相连,丝丝入扣,有极强的交际场景的可操作性和模仿性。

●语言地道,简洁流畅,强调口语化和交际性。

所选素材注重选取国外口语材料中活泼、有趣、精炼、上口的内容,力求口语化、规范化、简洁化,杜绝学生腔、中式英语和语言拖沓冗长的常见毛病。

●内容深浅适度,练习形式多样,设计科学系统,安排有条不紊。

全书结构是这样安排的:与主题有关的英美文化背景知识拓展了知识面,增加了信息量,为进一步学习作了铺垫,扫清了因文化差异造成的理解障碍;经典句型抓住了交际表达的“黄金链条”,为会话实景架起桥梁;高频句子和词汇扩展及模拟对话是主体内容的链接、补充和延伸,最终达到夯实口语基础、提升交际能力的目的。

●标新立异,听说领先,讲练结合。

本书将口语、听力、写作与阅读相结合,情景、句型、词汇、语法、文化背景“五位一体”,全方位、多角度地实现了比较流利、得体、地道地进行口语交流的新模式。

本书既可作为中学生练习口语交际的自学范本和听、写、阅读的辅助材料,也可作为中学英语口语教材,还可供广大英语爱好者及参加涉外活动的人员自学使用。

由于编者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳望广大读者批评指正。

于壬辰年木棉花正红时



目 录

Unit 1	In the Class (上课)	001
Unit 2	After Class (课后)	003
Unit 3	Being Late (迟到)	006
Unit 4	Teachers & Students (师生之间)	008
Unit 5	Friends & Friendship (朋友和友谊)	011
Unit 6	In the Teacher's Office (在教师办公室)	013
Unit 7	On the Campus (在校园)	016
Unit 8	In the Dormitory (在宿舍)	018
Unit 9	At the Library (在图书馆)	021
Unit 10	In a Bookstore (在书店)	024
Unit 11	On the Playground (在操场)	027
Unit 12	Doing Some Cleaning (大扫除)	029
Unit 13	Talking about English Learning (讨论英语学习)	032
Unit 14	Preparing an Examination (准备考试)	035
Unit 15	Reading (阅读)	037
Unit 16	Listening to the Broadcast (听广播)	040
Unit 17	Movies (电影)	042
Unit 18	TV Programs (电视节目)	045
Unit 19	Take Part in the Parties (参加聚会)	047
Unit 20	Physical Training (体育活动)	050
Unit 21	At the Post Office (在邮局)	053
Unit 22	Collecting Stamps (集邮)	055
Unit 23	Taking Meals (就餐)	058
Unit 24	Ideal & Work (理想与工作)	060
Unit 25	Traveling & Sightseeing (旅游观光)	064
Unit 26	Taking a Taxi (乘出租车)	066
Unit 27	Taking a Bus (乘公共汽车)	069
Unit 28	At the Railway Station (在火车站)	072
Unit 29	At the Bank (在银行)	075

Unit 30	Traffic (交通)	077
Unit 31	Shopping (购物)	080
Unit 32	Introduction (介绍)	083
Unit 33	Apply for a Job (求职)	086
Unit 34	Surfing on the Internet (网上冲浪)	088
Unit 35	Passing on a Message (传递信息)	091
Unit 36	Talking about Time & Date (谈论时间和日期)	093
Unit 37	In a Meeting (开会)	095
Unit 38	Family (家庭)	097
Unit 39	Home & Homeland (家与家乡)	100
Unit 40	Getting a Hair Cut (理发)	103
Unit 41	Festivals & Customs (节日与风俗)	105
Unit 42	Telephone Calls (电话交际)	107
Unit 43	Talking about What You Should Do (谈论我们应该做什么)	110
Unit 44	Photograph (照相)	114
Unit 45	Prohibition & Warnings (禁止和警告)	116
Unit 46	Thanks & Apologies (感谢与道歉)	119
Unit 47	Help with Each Other (互相帮助)	121
Unit 48	Asking for Help (求救)	123
Unit 49	Congratulations (祝贺)	126
Unit 50	Pet (宠物)	129
Unit 51	Man & Nature (人与自然)	131
Unit 52	Project Hope (希望工程)	134
Unit 53	Smoking & Health (吸烟与健康)	137
Unit 54	Seeing a Doctor (看医生)	140
Unit 55	Pollution (污染)	142
Unit 56	Being a Volunteer (做一名志愿者)	145
Unit 57	Food & Drink (食物与饮品)	148
Unit 58	Safety of Food (食品安全)	151
Unit 59	Future & Success (未来与成功)	154
Unit 60	Saying Goodbye (再见)	157
附录 练习参考答案		160



Unit 1 In the Class (上课)

背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

美国的中学生上课有必修课(requirement)和选修课(elective)。学校的指导老师(counsellor)会提前与每一个学生单独商量下个学期上哪些课。

一般学生是搭乘校车上学,没有学校制服,校方提供个人的储存柜(locker)给学生存放课本、衣物等物件,自备锁头,没有固定的教室,如上地理课,便到挂满地图教具的地理课教室上课。教学方法多样,学习过程轻松,经常使用影视及互相讨论等方法进行教学。作业(homework)不多,但是每一两周便要动手做研究专题(project)。全日制上学,每天约6至8小时,每周上课5天。

经典句型 (Classic Pattern)

1. Today, we'll learn a new lesson, Lesson Six.
今天,我们要学习新课,第六课。
2. Now, let me see... How many students are absent today?
现在,让我来看一看……今天有多少人缺席?
3. All the students are here, aren't you?
所有的学生都到齐了吗?
4. Li Ming is ill and his mother has asked for leave.
李明生病他母亲(帮他)请假了。
5. I'm sorry, I don't quite understand.
对不起,我不大听得懂。
6. The teacher did a great job.
这个老师讲得棒极了。

会话实景 (Conversation Imaging)

Conversation 1

Boy: Sorry, I'm late.

Teacher: Well, you finally got here. It's about time. I've been waiting in this classroom a full twenty minutes.

Boy: Sorry, Sir / Miss / madam. You know me. I'm always late.

Teacher: Everybody knows, five, ten, even fifty minutes all the time, and every body's getting tired of it. No one is that busy.

Boy: I'm terribly sorry.

Teacher: Even in school you always interrupt the teacher right in the middle of a sentence.

Boy: All I can say is sorry. Maybe I'll manage to reform it.

Conversation 2

Boy: Listen! Is the bell for class?

Girl: Yes, I wonder if it is the second bell.

Boy: It is the second bell, I suppose.

Girl: Let's hurry up, or we'll be late.

Boy: The teacher is coming. Don't make any more noise.

Teacher: We are going to have a new lesson today, aren't we?

Boy: Yes, I've previewed the new lesson yesterday evening.

Teacher: Now, class, who's on duty today?

Boy: Yang Ying is on duty today. She has gone to the office for a new ruler. The old one is dirty.

Teacher: Now, let's begin with sentence pattern drill on page 8.

高频实用英语360句(High-frequency of Practical English 360)

1. That's my thing. 这我相信。
2. How is that possible? 那怎么可能呢?
3. I know better than that. 我才不信呢!
4. You've laid it on a bit! 你也太夸张了!
5. That's about the size of it! 实情就是这样。
6. So said, so done. 说到做到,言出必行。

词汇扩展(Vocabulary Expansion)

1. It's about time. 时间差不多了。(注意:这是一句表示生气的话,意思是:You are late,用于责怪对方不遵守时间。)

2. No one is that busy. 没有人是那么忙的。

3. get tired of... 对……感到厌倦

4. reform 改正(作风、做法);educational reform 教育改革;reform and opening-up 改革开放

5. take sb. some time 占用某人的时间

eg: Could I take you a few minutes? 我可以占用你几分钟时间吗?

6. take sb. some time to do sth. 花费某人某些时间去做某事

7. absent 缺席

eg: He was absent from school yesterday.

昨天他没有上学。

8. interrupt 打断

eg: Please don't interrupt me. 请不要打断我。

9. ask for leave 请假

模拟对话 (Simulation Dialogue)

I. 补全对话。

Jack: May I (1) _____ (问一个问题吗)?

Teacher: Certainly, (2) _____. (你问吧)

Jack: What's (3) _____ (21页第3行最末一个词是什么意思)?

Teacher: (after explaining it) Now is it clear?

Jack: Yes, thank you.

Tom: What's the homework for today?

Teacher: (4) _____. (做第24页上的练习2和3)

Tom: (5) _____ (我们什么时候交练习本)?

Teacher: Tomorrow morning before the first period.

II. 按“会话实景”的第一部分模拟情景对话。



Unit 2 After Class (课后)

背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

美国各学校把课外活动 (extracurricular activities) 作为帮助学生增长才干、适应社会与人生的重要措施,并且经常进行考核,从中了解学生的竞争心理、责任感、领导能力和人际关系等。据专家研究,课外活动表现突出的学生,很可能将来是学术或政治方面的优秀人物。英国已把学生课外活动的表现作为人才评价的标准之一。有些学校甚至将考生课外活动的表现作为总评分的25%,各个学校竞相录取学科成绩优良且课外活动表现突出的学生。

经典句型 (Classic Pattern)

1. We have a great variety of recreational activities after class.

在课后我们有很多的课外活动。

2. Would you please tell me something about the dance in your country?

请你告诉我一些关于你们国家跳舞的情况,好吗?

3. The Students Union organize a film or evening parties on weekends.

学生会周末组织电影或联欢晚会。

4. I can't even wait to see the next one.

我简直都等不及要看下一次的了。

5. Did the teacher give us any assignments?

老师给我们留作业了吗?

6. We have to work this problem out by tomorrow.

我们必须在明天之前解决这个问题。

会话实景 (Conversation Imaging)

Conversation 1

(Li Lei is telling Mary what the students usually do after class.)

L: We have a great variety of recreational activities after class. You can join us.

M: What do you usually have?

L: We have an English corner on Thursday afternoon, talking in English and practicing listening. There is often a football match on Friday afternoon, and the Students Union organizes film or evening parties on weekends.

H: That's wonderful. I can talk with them in English, and I can also perform English plays with our classmates.

M: Really? I can't even wait to see the next one.

Conversation 2

(On a Saturday evening, Li Yan and Tom are in the dance hall of the school.)

L: Did you dance at home?

T: Yes. But it is quite different here.

L: Would you please tell me something about the dance in your country?

T: I find that Chinese like social dance, and the young people like rock music.

L: I have noticed that in the United States, whether the young or the old, they all like rock music.

T: That's true. Chinese like to follow some certain steps of the dance, but in our country, people just simply swing their buttocks following the rhythm.

高频实用英语360句 (High-frequency of Practical English 360)

7. I can't catch what you're saying. 我听不清楚你说的话。

8. Nothing special. 没什么特别的。

9. It's my treat this time. 这次我请客。

10. He's my age. 他和我同岁。

11. The service here is second to none. 这里的服务是一流的。

12. Curiosity killed the cat. 少管闲事为妙。

词汇扩展 (Vocabulary Expansion)

1. We have a great variety of recreational activities after class. 我们在课后有很多的课外活动。

a great variety of 各种各样的;大量的

a great variety of goods 品种齐全;品种齐备

a great variety of models 款式多样

a great many 很多,许多

a great / wide variety of 各种各样的

2. Did the teacher give us any assignments? 老师给我们留作业了吗?

assignments 分配, 作业

eg: Our teacher gave us a lot of assignments on weekends.

我们老师周末给我们布置很多作业。

3. the Students Union 学生会

4. I can also perform English plays with our classmates. 我也能与我的同班同学一起表演英语剧。

perform 执行, 完成, 演奏, 表演

eg: I can perform in front of my classmates.

我能在我们班同学面前表演节目。

5. People just simply swing their buttocks following the rhythm. 人们只是简单地随着音乐节奏摆动臀部。

模拟对话 (Simulation Dialogue)

I. 选择最佳答案补全对话。

1. How do you like your English teacher?

_____.

A. Yes, I like him very much

B. No, I don't like him

C. I like him

D. He is very kind

2. Would you like some coffee?

_____.

A. No, I'm busy now

B. With pleasure

C. That's OK

D. Right

3. Can I help you?

_____.

A. Yes, you can

B. No, I have nothing to do

C. Thank you

D. Could you show me a shirt

4. Let's go to see the film.

_____.

A. Thanks, but I don't want it

B. Thanks, I have something to do

C. I'm sorry, I haven't finished it

D. I'm afraid I can't. I've got a lot of homework to do

II. 邀请同桌一起出去做课间操。



Unit 3 Being Late (迟到)

背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

英美人以坦诚、率直著称。正因为如此,他们尤其是在批评、责备晚辈、下属、学生时,往往透着鼓励、同情与友好地抱怨,如学生上课迟到时,教师会说:You are always late for classes. (你上课老是迟到。)/ What makes you so late? (你为什么来这么晚?)/ I don't want to complain, but...(我不想抱怨,但……)/ You have been late for 15 minutes. (你已经迟到了15分钟。)/ I hope you don't be late next time. (我希望你下次不要迟到了。)/ You should promise this won't happen again. (你要保证这种事不会再发生。)

如果同学们上课迟到了,要懂得怎样用英语表达迟到的原因,以正确的方式回答老师的提问:

1. Sorry, my alarm clock didn't go off this morning. 抱歉,我的闹钟今天早上没响。
2. I hit rush hour traffic. 我遇上交通高峰期了。
3. Sorry, I overslept this morning. 对不起,我睡过头了。
4. My mother forgot to wake me up. 我妈妈忘记叫我起床了。
5. Sorry, I missed the train. 抱歉,我没赶上火车。
6. I'm sorry for being late. 对不起,我迟到了。

经典句型 (Classic Pattern)

1. I'm sorry for being late.
非常抱歉,我迟到了。
2. You have been late for 15 minutes.
你已经迟到了15分钟。
3. I promise this won't happen again.
我保证这种事再也不会发生。
4. Apologies are really quite unnecessary.
道歉实在没有必要。
5. Sorry, I hit rush hour traffic.
抱歉,我碰上交通高峰时间。
6. Sorry, I overslept this morning.
抱歉,我早上睡过头了。

会话实景 (Conversation Imaging)

Conversation 1

(Wu Li is late for the class. When she comes into the classroom, the teacher, Mr. Zhang, stops

her and asks her the reason.)

W: I am sorry for being late, Mr. Zhang.

Z: What makes you so late? You have been late for 25 minutes.

W: I couldn't find my English book this morning. That's why I am so late.

Z: Where did you find it then?

W: My brother mistook my book in his schoolbag, and I...

Z: You'd better be careful and cautious next time. It is not good to be so careless.

W: Yes. I promise this won't happen again.

Conversation 2

(On a Saturday evening, Li Mei and her classmate Ma Ling are going to see a movie, but because of the traffic jam, she is late.)

L: Excuse me. I am not too late, am I?

M: You have been late for ten minutes. What happened?

L: The traffic was so heavy that I can hardly move my car any further.

M: I know you hit the rush hour traffic.

L: Yes. Come on. I have heard the film music.

M: Have you bought the tickets?

L: Yes. I have. We have to be in hurry.

高频实用英语360句(High-frequency of Practical English 360)

13. A penny for your thoughts? 你在想些什么呢?
14. Better late than never. 迟做总比不做好。
15. The room was in a state of disorder. 这个房间乱七八糟。
16. Get out of my face. 从我眼前走开(我不想看到你)。
17. You're back to square one again. 你又得从头来了。

词汇扩展(Vocabulary Expansion)

1. Sorry, I hit rush hour traffic. 抱歉等距,我碰上交通的高峰时间。
hit *vi.* 袭击,使遭受
eg: The area was hit by the floods.
这一地区遭到洪水袭击。
rush hour 高峰时间; rush-hour traffic 交通高峰时间
2. You'd better be careful and cautious next time. It is not good to be so careless. 你下次最好是小心谨慎点吧。那么粗心大意不太好吧。
You had better... 你最好……,你还是……
You'd better go to see a doctor. 你最好去看一下医生。
3. The traffic was so heavy that I can hardly move my car any further. 交通非常拥挤,我开的车几乎动不了。
hardly 几乎不,刚刚

hardly 几乎没有;几乎什么也不

4. A penny for your thoughts? 你在想些什么呢?

“a penny for your thoughts”属于委婉语,仅限用于相当亲密的伙伴之间,用来问其一直闷不做声“在呆呆地想什么”。它的字面意思是,告诉我你在想什么,我就给你一便士。据说当这种说法刚刚出现的时候,英国的一便士是很值钱的。所以,想知道的人是花了大价钱的。

请看下面例句:

a pretty penny 一大笔钱

eg: This kind of computer must have cost them a pretty penny.

买这种电脑一定花了他们一大笔钱。

5. The room was in a state of disorder. 这个房间乱七八糟。

in a state of ... 处于……状况

in a state of disorder 处于一个混乱的状态

disorder 混乱,无序

模拟对话 (Simulation Dialogue)

I. 完成下面对话。

A: Jack. Can I see you in my office?

B: (1) _____.

A: You have been late 3 times in the last 2 weeks. Is this going to be a continual problem?

B: I'm so (2) _____. I really got unlucky this morning.

A: If you are late frequently, it shows that you are an irresponsible person.

B: Yesterday, I had a lot of personal (3) _____. I spend much more time to solve them.

A: That's all.

B: Yes. I will not be late again.

II. 模拟一段开会迟到的对话。



Unit 4 Teachers & Students (师生之间)

背景知识 (Background Knowledge)

在英美等国,尊重知识、尊重人才(respect for knowledge and talents)、尊师重道(respect the teacher and revere his teachings)、尊师重教(respect teachers and promote education)、尊师爱生(respect teachers and love students)等理念,毫不夸张地说,早已深入人心,蔚然成风。特别是教师们普遍认为,教学是一种生命的互动,是与学生共同成长的活动,师生之间是互尊

互爱、和谐平等的。作为教师,他们把教学当做生命的探索、生命的释放、生命的张扬、生命的成全,而师生之间的这种关系主要体现在课堂上的双边活动。教师会把学生的精神生活、学生的心灵体验、学生的生命感悟视为最珍贵的、最有价值的东西来呵护、来发扬光大,这才是真正的、本质的、健康的师生关系。如果你要问,课堂上没听懂怎么办?学生没做作业怎么办?还是看看下文吧:

If the teacher asks a question, you are expected (期待)to give an answer. If you do not understand the question, you should raise (举起)your hand and ask the teacher to repeat the question. If you do not know the answer, it is all right to tell the teacher that you do not know. Then he or she knows what you need to learn.

There is no excuse for not doing your homework. If you are absent, you should call your teacher or your classmate and ask for the assignments(作业). It is your responsibility(责任)to find out what homework you have missed. It is not the teacher's job to remind you of missed assignments.

经典句型(Classic Pattern)

1. Please raise your hand, if you have some questions in class.

课堂上有问题请举手。

2. I'm proud of your progress.

我为你取得的进步而自豪。

3. I'm sure you'll do better this time.

我相信你这次会干得更好。

4. He is very popular with his students.

他深受学生喜爱。

5. Helping each other is important in strengthening friendship.

互相帮助对增进友谊很重要。

6. They are very strict with their students.

他们对学生要求很严。

会话实景(Conversation Imaging)

Conversation 1

A: Who is your favorite teacher?

B: Miss Lin. She is very nice and kind. She speaks great English.

A: Who is your best teacher?

B: Mr. Su. He loves every one of us. He treats us like his own sons and daughters. And he is very strict with us in study. Besides, he speaks English quite fluently in class, and he is a kind-hearted teacher.

A: Is his class interesting?

B: Yes, very interesting. We often have some good fun when he gives us lessons. His knowledge of English is excellent.