

校园英语会话

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前 言

《校园英语会话》这本书是专为中等学校及具有一定英语基础水平的学生练习口语,打好语言基础,提高英语交际应用能力,消灭“哑巴英语”现象编写的,也可供从事英语教学的教师参考。

语言是人们交往的工具。日常生活中所用的口语与具体的生活环境有密切关系。《校园英语会话》是以校园环境为主题,学生围绕着这方面的内容进行口头操练,逐步养成良好的习惯,收到触类旁通的效果。

本书作为英语口语教材其主要特点可简要归纳为如下几个方面:

1. 选材适当、实用性强:本教材从我国大、中、小学生英语口语的实际出发,选择了校园最常见最常用的十四种情景(如相互问候、课堂教学、电教室、图书馆、体育锻炼、卫生大扫除、购物、打电话、分别等),并且在编排上由浅入深,循序渐进。

2. 课文多元化:每单元的课文分为不同层次,均由三到七篇对话组成。每单元都有较易和较难的对话和句型,以期相辅相成、互相巩固。

3. 突出重点注重实践:英语口语在特定场合下,有一些常用的基本句型。如正式的第一次会面问好时总是说:“How do you do?”本教材每一单元都以操练适用于该情景的基本句型为重点,帮助学生掌握交际技能,并进一步灵活使用。

4. 注释详尽,而不繁缚:本教材对课文中出现的基本句型和主要疑难点加以注释,除了解释语义外,还涉及英语口语的语

气,惯用法等,必要时还补充了相当数量的例句,旨在提高学生正确运用英语口语能力。

本书是集体智慧的结晶,参加编写的人员及分工如下,第1单元由王慧编写;第2单元由邱易安编写;第3、第10单元由翁义明编写;第4、第13单元由李珍编写;第5、第6单元由李春兰编写;第8、第12单元由孙文采编写;第9、第11单元由方华枝编写;第7、14单元由王道发编写。全书由王道发、孙文采、方华枝、邱易安任主编,总纂由王道发完成。

我们在编写过程中得到学校各级领导的热情关心和指导,尤其是教务校长、高级讲师杨汉东,冒暑为此书作序,使本书大为增色;在出版过程中得到华中理工大学出版社的领导和编辑们的大力支持,在此,我们一并表示衷心感谢。

编写适合我国中等学校学生的英语口语教材,在国内尚属进一步探索阶段。由于我们缺乏经验,内容的编选,注释可能有不妥之处,希望读者提出宝贵意见,以便今后进一步修订,使之更适合读者的需要。

编 者

1999年8月于武汉

序

英语作为世界上广泛使用的语言之一,是学习和传播知识、交流信息的重要工具,随着我国对外开放的不断深入和扩大,人们对外交流的机会越来越多,范围更加广泛。学习和掌握最基本的英语日常用语,具备熟练的口语表达能力也就显得尤为重要。然而,由于我们的英语学习客观上缺乏与之相适应的语言环境,教学方式几乎是词汇加语法、填鸭式、满堂灌的教学方式,使学生能认不能读,或能读不能说,缺乏灵活运用语言知识进行交际活动的的能力,很不适应社会发展对青年学生的要求。为了解决学以致用问题,提高学英语用英语的能力,外语教研室的老师们在英语教学上作了积极的探索,在改进教学方法,加大实用能力培养的同时,经过认真研讨,精心组织、精选,编写了这本《校园英语会话》。

这本书具有针对性、实用性、可读性、科学性等特点,旨在为同学们提供一本贴近生活、内容丰富、通俗易懂的日常用语学习用书,通过勤学多练,帮助同学们尽快地熟练掌握一些常用交流用语,提高口语表达能力。

《校园英语会话》一书与同学们见面了,它是集体智慧的结晶,是我校外语教研室全体同仁辛勤劳动的结果,是他们用实际行动给国庆五十周年最好的献礼。

杨汉东

1999年8月

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Unit 1

Introductions and Greetings



1. Introductions

A. At the Register Office

张: 李

Zhang: Excuse me. Are you a student to attend the Financial School?

Wang: Yes, I am.

Zhang: I am the second year student of the Financial School. May I introduce you to your head teacher of the class? (to Mr Li) This is a new student of your class, Wang Kun.

Wang: How do you do, Mr. Li?

Li: How do you do, Xiao Wang? Welcome to our school!

Wang: Thank you. It's a pleasure to have an opportunity to study at your school.

Li: The pleasure's all ours.

Wang: I'm afraid this must be a lot of trouble for you.

Li: No, no trouble at all. Well, I think you must be tired after taking a bus several hours.

Wang: Oh, no, I am not tired at all. The service on the bus was excellent and I had a very pleasant journey.

Li: I'm glad to hear that. Xiao Wang, shall we go to the reception room for a short rest before going through the formalities?

李: 王

李: 王

Wang: That's a good idea.

Notes

1. ... introduce you to your head teacher of the class.

给你介绍一下你们的班主任老师。

introduce sb. to sb. 把某人向某人作一介绍。例如:

First the chairman introduced the speaker to the audience.

首先主席向听众介绍了做报告的人。

to introduce sth. to sb. 把某事介绍给某人

She was asked to introduce her studying method to the other students.

他们让她向别的同学介绍她的学习方法。

2. This is a new student of your class, Wang Kun.

这是你们班上新生,王坤。

这是介绍他人时的用语,语气也比较随便,直截了当。比较正式,委婉的可以用下列句型:

(1) I'd like you to meet....

(2) I'd like you to meet my colleague/classmate, etc.

(3) Let me introduce (name).

(4) I'd like to introduce you to my director /supervisor/
tutor/ colleague, etc.

(5) Allow me to introduce ... to you.

(6) May I introduce ... ?

例句如下:

(1) —Have you met Roger before?

— No, I don't think so.

—— Well, let me introduce you to him.

—— Anna, I'd like you to meet my classmate, Roger.

(2) Miss Smith, May I introduce Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones is a member of my firm.

Miss Smith has just arrived in the city; her home is in Pittsburgh.

在正式社交场合,有人介绍不认识的人给你,要说:“How do you do?”或“Glad to meet you.”,回答时也可以重复对方的招呼用语“How do you do?”或“Glad to meet you.”。

3. Welcome to our school. 欢迎你到我们学校来。本句相当于感叹句。

(1) welcome 可作形容词,意为“受欢迎的”,后接介词 to 和名词或接不定式。例如:

You are welcome to China.

欢迎你到中国来。

You are welcome to go with us.

欢迎你跟我们一起去。

You are welcome.

在口语中用作答语,是“不谢”的意思。例如:

—— Thank you. 谢谢你。

—— You are welcome. 不谢(不客气)。

(2) welcome 作名词用。例如:

We gave the delegation a warm welcome.

我们热烈欢迎代表团。

(3) welcome 作动词用。例如:

The foreign friends were warmly welcomed by thousands of people.

外国朋友受到几千人的热烈欢迎。

4. It's a pleasure to have an opportunity to study at your school.

我有机会在贵校学习，感到很高兴。

5. The pleasure's all ours.

我们感到非常荣幸。

6. go through the formalities.

办理手续。

go through 还有其它的含义，检查，练习，经历，做完某事。

例如：

They went through our luggage at the customs.

在海关，他们检查了我们的行李。

Let's go through the song once more.

这首歌咱们再练习一遍。

She went through untold hardships in her childhood.

她童年时期受过说不完的艰难困苦。

After he went through college, he joined the army.

他念完大学就参军了。

B. Introducing Visitors to the School

Mr. Chang gets acquainted with some competent foreign trade workers whose Alma Mater is a certain foreign trade school. It occurs to him that he should visit the school.

Mr. Wang, headmaster of the school, receives him.

Wang: I'd like to extend a warm welcome to you on behalf of the teachers and students.

Chang: Thank you. I'm honoured to have the chance to visit your school and I hope it won't cause you too much trouble.

W: No trouble at all. On the ^{contrary}, I hope you will be frank with us.

C: Though I have a special interest in education, I'm an outsider.

W: Would you like to have a look round or to know something about the school in general first?

C: If you don't mind, I'd like to go round first and you'd better tell me some facts while we walk around.

W: Well, shall I lead the way?

C: Yes, please.

W: Ours is a vocational school, which was founded in the late 60s. It covers an area of 20 ^{公顷} hectares, and the total floor space of its buildings is 56 000 square meters. We have 800 ^{教师、行政人员、职员} faculty members and more than 6 000 students. You see, it's quite a big one.

C: It is big, and it has a ^{It's a charm} charm of its own.

(While they are strolling around the campus, the students are having a twenty-minute break for physical exercise.)

C: What's the exercise they are doing now?

W: It's the inter-class exercise. It is done once every day during the interval. ^{interval}

C: Do the students have other extracurricular activities besides this one?

- W: Yes, They play balls, sing songs and have dances. And all kinds of games are organized to enliven the life of the students.
- C: That's why they look strong and health. I'd like to take some pictures——Is that right?
- W: Yes, of course. Young as they are, we must pay attention to their physical fitness as well as to their moral and intellectual development.
- C: By the way, how many specialities do you offer?
- W: We offer twelve specialities.
- C: What about the library and other facilities for study, if I may ask?
- W: We have a library, which houses a total of 320 000 books, a sound-lab, two reading rooms and four computer rooms. Now all the classrooms have been equipped with audio-visual aids. To perfect our teaching, more advanced teaching facilities will be used.
- C: By the way, if it is convenient, I'd like to have a talk with some of your teachers of English.
- W: By all means.

Notes

12'kwentl

1. to get acquainted with sb. 结识某人。例如：
We have got acquainted with each other. 我们相互认识了。
to make a person acquainted with; 介绍某人同……认识

He made Tom acquainted with Jack.

他介绍汤姆同杰克相识。

2. Alma Mater: 母校(拉丁语)

3. It occurs to sb that... 使某人想起了。例如:

It occurs to me that I should close the windows.

我想起了去关窗户。 (中文: 联想, 延伸, 对... 的回忆)

- √ 4. extend vt. 致以、给予、提供。例如:

The students extended warm greetings to the foreign visitors.

同学向外宾致以热烈的问候。

5. on behalf of 代表。例如:

Please permit me, on behalf of the Chinese people, to extend my heartfelt greetings to the Korean people.

请允许我代表中国人民向朝鲜人民致以衷心的祝贺。

Manager Liu made a short speech yesterday on behalf of the corporation.

刘经理代表公司作了简单讲话。

6. to be honoured to do sth. 有幸做某事

I'm honoured to have the chance to visit your school.

我有幸能有访问你们学校的机会。

7. No trouble at all. 这是套话, 不费事, 没什么。例如:

—— I'm sorry to give you trouble.

—— No trouble at all.

—— 对不起给您添麻烦啦。

—— 没什么。

8. On the contrary, 相反地。例如:

—— Have you finished?

—— On the contrary, I have not yet begun.

—— 你做完了吗?

—— 相反地,我还没开始。

9. to be frank with sb. 坦率对某人说。例如:

To be frank with you, I find your price a little higher.

坦率地对你说,我觉得你们价格有点高。

10. to have a special interest in = to be interested in sth. very much, 对什么特别感兴趣。

11. outsider n. 局外人,门外汉。

12. in general 大体上,一般地

In general, your plan is good.

一般地说,你们的计划很好。 *vocation 职业 才能,职业*

- ✓13. vocational school 职业学校、专业学校

14. the total floor space 总建筑面积。例如:

The total floor space of the lab building is 1 200 square meters.

这个实验室的建筑总面积是 1 200 平方米。

15. faculty 全体教员

16. stroll around the campus 在校园散步

- ✓17. inter-class exercise 课间操

- ✓18. extracurricular activities 课外活动。

19. to enliven the life of the students.

活跃(丰富)学生生活。

20. Young as they are, we must pay attention to their physical fitness as well as to their moral and intellectual development.

他们虽然年轻,但我们一定注意他们的健康和道德修养和

发展。

① 这是一个由 as 引起的让步状语从句。如果主语是代词，谓语动词是 be，则将表语置于 as 之前，作表语的可数名词前不用冠词。例如：

Wounded as he was, he refused to come back from the front.

他虽然负伤，但他拒绝离开前线。

Child as she is, she knows a lot of English.

她虽然是个孩子，但懂不少英语。

② to pay attention to 注意

We must pay attention to the public health.

我们一定要注意公共卫生。

③ as well as, 和、也。

The teacher as well as his children goes in for stamp-collecting.

这位老师和他的孩子们都喜欢集邮。

21. offer twelve specialities 开设 12 个专业。特+号、特+号

22. to be equipped with: 配备、装备

e. g. Our office is equipped with computers and automatic typewriters.

我们的办公室配备有电脑和自动打印机。

23. audio-visual aids 音像设备。

24. by all means (表示答应)完全可以。

conscientious 认真的、负责的。
conscience 良心

C. Introducing About Studying

- C: I've heard that you are the third students studying foreign trade. Did you study English before you came here?
- A: Yes, but we started from the very beginning again.
- C: I should say you are doing extremely well considering you've only studied the language for a little over two years.
- A: Thank you for your compliment, but we have a long way to go yet.
- C: Well, there's always room for improvement. One thing I like about your class was the liveliness, everybody took an active part in the discussion.
- C: This is a practical way to master a foreign language. By the way, do you have any chance to practise your English I ... mean actually using your language with English speaking people?
- B: Yes, We get a certain amount of practice at exhibitions, at hotels, shops and other places where foreign visitors need interpreters.
- C: Good. I'm sure you'll succeed in your English studies.
- B: Thank you for your encouragement. We'll study hard. In this way we hope to be able to do our bit in promoting both trade and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.