



英语课堂教学用语

Classroom  
English

上海译文出版社

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杨性义 编

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上海译文出版社出版  
上海延安中路 967 号

新华书店上海发行所发行  
上海市印刷六厂印刷

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开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 3.5 字数 76,000  
1980 年 11 月第 1 版 1980 年 11 月第 1 次印刷  
印数: 1—25,000

书号: 7188·33 定价: 0.30 元

## 前 言

本书共选编 659 条用语，分两部分。第一部分是英语课堂教学用语，分十个项目。第二部分是有关学校其他活动用语，分六个项目。每个项目除基本用语外，还有叙述性短文、对话或参考词汇。书末另有附录。

本书选编的用语，力求做到语言规范，简明实用，容易上口。教师在教学中可视不同对象及要求参考使用。

编者限于水平，本书一定存在不少缺点和错误，希望读者提出宝贵意见，以便重版时改进。

编 者

一九七九年十二月

## Contents

### 目 录

#### Part One Classroom English

#### 第一部分 英语课堂教学用语

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| I . Expressions Often Used 一般用语.....                                  | 1  |
| II . Starting a New Lesson (New Words and Phrases)<br>上新课(生词和词组)..... | 6  |
| III . Starting a New Lesson (Text) 上新课(课文).....                       | 13 |
| IV . Phonetics 语音.....  | 25 |
| V . Grammar 语法.....   | 36 |
| VI . Oral Drills 口头练习.....  | 50 |
| VII . Written Exercises 书面练习.....                                     | 60 |
| VIII . Assigning and Checking Homework 布置作业和检<br>查作业.....             | 69 |
| IX . Revision and Examination 复习和考试.....                              | 75 |
| X . Audio-Visual Education 视听教育.....                                  | 79 |

## Part Two Other School Activities

### 第二部分 学校其他活动

- I. Recreational Activities 文娱活动.....84
- II. Sports 体育运动.....87
- III. Spring Cleaning 大扫除.....91
- IV. At the Library 在图书馆.....93
- V. At the Clinic 在医务室.....97
- VI. Welcoming Guests from Overseas 欢迎外宾.....99

### Appendices 附录

- I. School: Administration, Departments, Premises  
学校: 行政、部门、校舍.....104
- II. Subjects 学科.....105
- III. Stationery, Equipment 文具、设备.....105
- IV. Miscellaneous 其他.....106

Part One

第一部分

Classroom English

英语课堂教学用语

I. Expressions Often Used

一般用语

1. Has the bell gone (rung)? 铃响过了吗?
2. How many minutes are there to go? 还有几分钟?  
How long (is there) to go?  
How much longer have we got?
3. We've still got five minutes. 还有五分钟。  
There are still five minutes to go.  
There are still five minutes until the bell goes.
4. The bell has gone (rung). 铃响了。  
There goes the bell.  
There's the bell.
5. Is it the first bell or the second bell? 是预备铃还是上课铃?  
Was that the first or second bell?
6. Please get everything ready for class. 请把上课的用品都准备好。  
Be ready for class. 准备上课。
7. Are you ready? 准备好了吗?

- Are you all set?
8. Have you got everything you need (for class)? 上课的用品都准备好了吗?  
 Have you got everything ready for class? 了吗?
9. Have you prepared your lessons? 功课准备好了吗?  
 Did you look over your lessons? 功课看过吗?  
 Did you revise (go over) the lessons (before class)? (课前)功课复习过吗?
10. Be quiet, please! 请安静!  
 Silence please!  
 I don't want any more noise. 请不要讲话。
11. Stand up. 起立。  
 Sit down, please. 请坐。
12. Good morning! 早晨好!  
 Good afternoon! 下午好!  
 Good evening! 晚上好!
13. Who is on duty today? 今天谁值日?  
 Do you have something to say? 你有什么话要说吗?  
 Have you got anything to report to the class? 你有什么事要向班级汇报吗?
14. Now I'm going to call the roll. 现在我点名。  
 Now I'm going to check the register.
15. Are you all present? 全都出席了么?  
 Are you all here?



- Is everyone here ?
16. (We're) all here. 全都出席。  
 (We're) all present.  
 We are all here except Wang Ying. 除了王英，全都到齐了。
17. (Is there) anyone absent ? 有谁缺席？  
 (Is there) anyone away ? 谁缺席？  
 Who is absent ?  
 Is anybody else absent ? 还有谁缺席？
18. Wang Ying is absent. 王英缺席。  
 Why is he (she) absent ? 他(她)为什么缺席？
19. She is ill (sick). 她病了。  
 She has asked for sick leave. 她请病假。  
 She'll be off sick for two days. 她病假两天。
20. She has been held up at home by something urgent. 她家有急事。
21. May I come in ? 我可以进来吗？  
 Yes, please do. 请进来。  
 Yes, of course you may. 当然可以。
22. (I'm) sorry I'm late. 请原谅，我迟到了。  
 Please excuse my being late.
23. Don't be late next time. 下次别迟到。  
 Please come earlier next time. 下次请早些来。  
 Please be punctual next time. 下次请准时来。  
 Please be on time next time.
24. Go to your seat. We have already begun the lesson. 到你座位上去，我们已开始上课了。

25. What date is it today?      今天几号?  
What's the date today?  
It is September 15th, 1980.      今天是 1980 年 9 月  
15 日。  
Today is September 15th, 1980.
26. What day is it today?      今天星期几?  
It is Monday (Tuesday,      今天是星期一 (二、  
Wednesday, Thursday, Fri-      三、四、五、六、日)。  
day, Saturday, Sunday).  
Today is Monday (etc.).
27. How is the weather today?      今天天气怎样?  
What is the weather like to-  
day?  
What is the weather forecast      今天的天气预报怎么  
for today?      说?
28. (It's a) lovely day today, isn't it?      今天天气很好, 对吗?  
Nice weather we're having.      今天天气很好。
29. It is fine (cloudy, foggy, windy,      今天天晴 (多云、有  
cold, chilly, hot, cool, warm,      雾、风大、冷、有点  
damp, muggy, etc.).      冷、热、凉爽、暖和、  
潮湿、闷热等)。
30. According to the weather fore-      根据天气预报, 今天  
cast, it's going to rain      有雨(下雪、放晴)。  
(snow, clear up).  
According to the weather fore-      根据天气预报, 寒流  
cast, a cold spell is coming.      即到。
31. Today we have some guests      今天有几位客人来我

- |     |   |                                 |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
|     | coming to sit in on our class.  | 们班级听课。                          |
| 32. | Please give us your comments and suggestions after class.<br>If you find any shortcomings in our teaching, please point them out (to us). | 请在课后提出你们的意见和建议。<br>请指出我们教学上的缺点。 |
| 33. | The seat beside me is vacant. Please sit by me.<br>There's room here. Please sit down.  | 我旁边的座位空着，请坐在我旁边。<br>这里有空位，请坐。   |
| 34. | Let's have a break.<br>Take a break for 10 minutes.<br>Have a ten-minute break.   | 让我们休息一下。<br>休息十分钟。              |
| 35. | That's all for today.<br>Let's call it a day.   | 今天课就上到这里。                       |
| 36. | Class is over.<br>The class is dismissed.<br>You're dismissed.  | 下课了。<br>现在下课。<br>解散。            |
| 37. | See you tomorrow.<br>See you all on Monday.   | 明天见。<br>下星期一见。                  |

### A Daily Report

### 值日报告

I am on duty today. It is Thursday, May 8th, 1980. It's fine. The weather forecast says it will stay fine for the coming two days.	今天我值日。今天是1980年5月8日，星期四，晴天。天气预报讲明、后两天仍将是晴天。
--	--

We are all present except Yan Lizhen. She is ill. I hope she will be all right soon. After school some of us will go and see her.

A famous scientist came to our school yesterday afternoon. He gave us a talk on science. We all listened with great interest. He urged us to study hard.

There's one thing more. Our class has arranged a table-tennis match with Class II, Grade II, to be held this afternoon. Let's all go and cheer them on.

### I. Starting a New Lesson (New Words and Phrases)

1. Let's learn some new words.  
Let's look at the new words.
2. Say "hammer".  
Say this after me.  
Say after me the word "machine".  
Say "robot" after me.

除严丽珍外，我们全到齐了。她生病了。我希望她不久能恢复健康。放学后，我们有些同学将去看望她。

昨天下午，一位著名科学家到我们学校来作科学讲座。我们全都怀着极大的兴趣听讲。他勉励我们努力学习。

还有一件事。我们班级和中二(2)班将于今天下午举行乒乓球赛。让我们都去助威。

### 上新课 (生词和词组)

- 我们来学几个生词。  
我们来看生词。  
读 "hammer"。  
跟我读。  
跟我读 "machine"  
这个单词。  
跟我读 "robot"。

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| Say it again.   | 再读一遍。                 |
| 3. Look at the board (black-board).   | 看黑板。                  |
| Look at this.   | 看这个。                  |
| Look at the card.   | 看卡片。                  |
| Eyes on me, please, all of you.   | 全体同学,请看着我。            |
| 4. Let's move on to the next word.  | 我们接着看下一个单词。           |
| Let's go on to the next word.   |                       |
| 5. What is this?  | 这是什么?                 |
| What do you call it in English?   | 这英语怎么讲?               |
| How do you say it in English?   |                       |
| 6. Spell this word.   | 拼这个单词。                |
| Spell the word "railway".   | 拼单词 "railway".        |
| 7. How do you spell the word "socialism"?   | 你怎么拼 "socialism" 这个词? |
| Who can spell the word "victory"?   | 谁能拼 "victory" 这个词?    |
| 8. You've spelt it wrong.   | 你拼错了。                 |
| You've got it wrong.  |                       |
| It should be spelt...   | 应该这样拼.....            |
| It's spelt...   |                       |
| 9. I hope you'll pay more attention to your spelling.                                   | 我希望你们多注意拼写。           |
| 10. We shall learn how to use the new words and expressions that appear in this lesson. | 我们将学会使用本课出现的单词和词组。    |

11. How do you pronounce this word? 这个词怎么发音?  
Can you pronounce this word correctly? 你能正确读出这个词吗?
12. You must learn to pronounce the new words correctly. 你必须学会生词的正确发音。
13. What is the meaning of this word? 这个词的词义是什么?  
Can you explain this word in English? 你能用英语解释这个词吗?
14. Try to make out the meaning of the new word (expression) from the context. 试从上下文中理解生词(词组)的意义。
15. Can you give another word or expression that has the same meaning? 你能举出另一个具有同样含义的单词或词组吗?
16. What is the Chinese (expression) for "to take part in"? "to take part in" 的中文意思是什么?  
What is "to take part in" in Chinese?  
What is the Chinese equivalent of "to take part in"?
17. You can consult a dictionary. 你可以查阅词典。  
You can look up the word in the dictionary. 你可以在词典里查到这个单词。  
You can look it up in the word list. 你可以在词汇表里查到这个词。

- You can look it up in the vocabulary given at the end of the book. 你可以在书末的词汇表里查到这个词。
18. "Big" is a synonym of (for) "large". "big"是"large"的同义词。  
 "Big" has the same meaning as "large". "big"具有"large"的同样词义。
19. "Modest" is an antonym of (for) "proud". "modest"是"proud"的反义词。  
 "Modest" is the opposite of "proud".
20. This word has two meanings. 这个单词有两种词义。
21. These two words are identical in meaning, but different in usage. 这两个单词词义相同,但是用法不同。  
 These two words mean the same, but are used differently.
22. These two words are the same in meaning (have the same meaning) and can be used interchangeably (instead of each other). 这两个单词词义相同,并可以交替使用。
23. There is no single word to accurately replace that. 没有一个确切的单词可以代替它。  
 There is no exact synonym for that word. 那个单词没有确切的同义词。

- There is no word that can replace that. 没有单词可以代替它。
- I can't think of another word to replace that. 我想不出别的单词来代替它。
24. There is a clear difference between "bring" and "take". "bring" 和 "take" 两者有明显的区别。  
There is a difference between the two words. 这两个单词有区别。
25. This is a set phrase. It should not be altered. Can you give its Chinese equivalent? 这是个固定词组，不能变动。你能说出相应的汉语吗？
26. It is a verbal phrase (phrasal verb). Its meaning varies according to the context. 这是个动词词组。根据上下文，可以有不同的含义。
27. Never use a long word when a short one will do. 可以用小词时，千万不要用大词。
28. Don't use too many idioms in an essay. 一篇文章里成语不要用得太多。
29. You should not only memorize these words and phrases, but learn to use them correctly in spoken and written English. 你不仅应该记住这些单词和词组，还应该学会在会话和写作中正确运用它们。
30. Here "work" is a noun. Can it be used as a verb? 这里 "work" 是名词。它可以用作动词吗？
- Yes, for instance, in the sentence 可以，例如在这个句



tence: "We are *working* enthusiastically for socialism".

子中: "We are *working* enthusiastically for socialism".

31. "People" is a collective noun. Though it appears in singular form, it takes a plural predicate verb. For example, we say, "People are...". "people" 是个集体名词, 虽然以单数形式出现, 却要用复数谓语动词。例如, 我们说: "People are ...".
32. The word "increase" can be used either as a verb or as a noun. "increase" 这个词既可以用作动词, 也可以用作名词。
33. It is spelt in the same way, but is pronounced differently. When it is used as a verb, the accent is on the second syllable. 它的拼写相同, 但是发音不同。用作动词时, 重音在第二个音节上。
34. How do you say (pronounce) the word "increase" when it's used as a verb? "increase" 这个词用作动词时, 你怎么读(发音)?
35. This verb may express different meanings when followed by different prepositions. 这个动词后面跟不同的介词可以表达不同的意思。
36. Can I rub this off the blackboard?  
Can I clean this off? 我可以把这个从黑板上擦去吗?  
我可以擦掉吗?