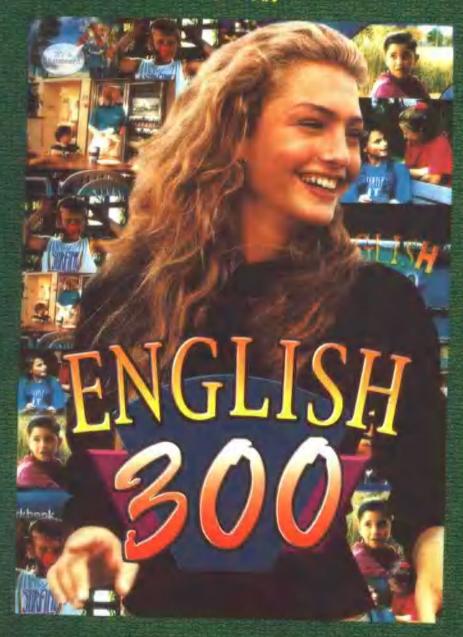
WALESAIR WALESAIR

英语300句

下删



美国原版英语多媒体视听教程

原作者:小埃德温T·科尼利厄斯 (美国)

西南交通大学出版社

英语三百句

下 册

小埃德温 T. 科尼利厄斯(美国)



Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr.

版社

前言

《英语 300 句》是美国著名国际语言大师、教育心理学家、教授、培士集团总裁、风靡全球的《英语 900 句》作者小埃德温 T·科尼利厄斯先生近期编著的一部集系统性、科学性、先进性、权威性、开放性、交互性、形象性、趣味性为一体的美式英语口语多媒体系列教程的第二部。该系列教程的第一部——《彩虹与风筝》儿童英语已由四川鼎天电子音像有限公司于 97年 6月改版发行。

《英语 300 句》适合于各个年龄段的初学者使用。整套教材语言材料丰富,课堂示范教学安排生动有趣。教材以 300 个基本句型为主线,以美国学生的生活和学习为主要会话场景,为学习者提供了丰富的听说训练机会。全套教材分上、中、下三册,配有完整配套的 VCD 视盘。上、中两册每课包括 A、B 两段主要对话(DIALOG A 和 DIALOG B),供学习者学习掌握句型、单词,并熟悉它们出现的场景,通过会话练习(CONVERSATIONS)反复操练基本句型。每课配有语音跟读练习(PRACTICE),针对语音、语调进行专门训练。以上各部分需要学习者反复听说。第三部分是综合课堂游戏活动(AT SCHOOL),是教师带领学生在课堂做各种丰富多彩的语言学习游戏,如猜谜语、画图画等。此部分不要求学习者听懂所有细节,但应在书面教材的帮助下了解如何灵活使用基本句型。第三册中此部分的内容为 AT OMSI (AT ORECON MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY),学生们通过该视听材料学习生活中的小常识。第四部分在文字教材中安排了形式多样的词汇和句型练习(EXERCISES),并在光盘上安排有体现 VCD 视盘特点的生动活泼的视听小测试(TESTS)。每课结束之前,学习者还可以欣赏到一首悦耳动人的英文歌曲。

感谢电子科技大学外语系的专家、教授们为中国版改版所付出的宝贵劳动。

E300"学习指南"

学好《英语 300 句》,首先要透彻了解该教程的学习要求、多种媒体之间的互补关系及各自的功能特征。之后,拟定一个科学、有效的学习方法,才能获得最佳的学习效果。以下建议,可供参考。

1. 借助菜单功能,反复看、听、说

运用 VCD 光碟学习,关键是充分利用语言情景中的形、声演示。借助 VCD2.0 的菜单功能,可实现反复视听、准确模仿,直至您发音自然,流畅,看到场景时反应迅速,所学句子能脱口而出。

2. 循序渐进,逐步求精

作者对各学习版块的顺序及版块不同表现形式的编排是独具匠心的。学习中要逐个版 块依次操练,按不同表现形式采取相应的学习方法,才能完成各自的学习要求,具体操作建 议如下:

- (1) "DIALOG" 中无字幕的人物对话部分, 学习时应紧紧抓住供模仿的范例, 看好听准演示内容。
- (2)同一内容的带字幕人物对话,要求同步跟读模仿,验证、校正自己的视、听、说能力。 同时在反复演练中加强对基本句型的记忆。
- (3)卡通人物会话(CONVERSATION),是结合课文,供反复操练、扩大运用基本句型的补充训练。方法仍以同步跟读为主,但侧重于训练对基本句型灵活运用的举一反三能力。
- (4)以"独脚跳"形式出现的是语音、语调专门训练部分。要求仔细观察、聆听,从范例中掌握不同语调的区别和运用特点。把握要领,认真模仿,以达到语音标准,语调纯正,语流自然。
- (5)"AT SCHOOL"版块的学习,须先在学好上述内容(DIALOG)的基础上才会收到预期效果。要领是主动、大胆地综合运用已学到的知识,置身于场景之中,积极参与竞答、猜谜语、画图画等各种语言学习游戏。目的在于帮助学习者了解如何在实际生活中灵活运用基本句型。此部分的学习不要求听懂 VCD 中的全部细节,但应借助文字教材听懂故事梗概。
 - 3. 巧用两种媒体,效果事半功倍

对文字教材(课本)、光碟两种媒体,使用得当,搭配合理,才能取得最佳效果。具体建议如下,供学习者参考。

看 VCD 前,先预习一下每课课本首页上的"目标与要求"及"单词与短语"两部分内容, 弄清本课要求掌握哪些基本句型、句型的中文大意、句型中有哪些生词和短语。这样会减少您看、听课文(DIALOG)时的理解障碍。接着按 2 条中的方法反复学习 VCD 的课文。之后再次借助课本作独立演练和拼写。如此反复操练,便可达到进一步掌握和强化记忆基本句型的目的。

4. 自我测试,不断完善

本教程给您提供了两种检测学习效果的方法,即书而练习和视听能力测试。前者(课本中的 EXERCISES) 重点检查您对词汇和基本句型的拼写能力;后者借助 VCD 的交互功能可实现视听能力的自我评定。

CONTENTS

LESSON 49	***************************************	1
	***************************************	ا ۱۸ ۱۸
LESSON 50		
LESSON 51	***************************************	
LESSON 52		
LESSON 53	***************************************	
LESSON 54	***************************************	
LESSON 55		
LESSON 56	***************************************	
LESSON 57		
LESSON 58		
LESSON 59		91
LESSON 60	,	100
LESSON 61		109
LESSON 62	,	
LESSON 63		125
LESSON 64		133
LESSON 65		141
LESSON 66		149
LESSON 67	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	157
LESSON 68		165
LESSON 69		173
LESSON 70		
LESSON 71		
LESSON 72		198
LESSON 73		206
LESSON 74	,,,	
LESSON 75	,	
APPENDIX		
APPENDIX		
APPENDIX 1		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>





OBJECTIVES 目标与要求

BASE SENTENCES

基本句型

[192] Don't sit on the desk.

别坐在课桌上。

[193] Do you want to go?

你想去吗?

194 Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

星期天下午两点。

195 I have to go to my uncle's house. 我得去我叔叔家。

196 Can you come and get it?

你能来取吗?

SITUATIONAL DIALOGS

情景对话

Encouraging/ordering someone to do something 鼓励/命令某人做某事 Talking about plans 谈论计划

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS 单词与短语

start 开始

want to (do something) ^{想要(做某事)}

2 o'clock 两点钟

have to (do something) 不得不(做某事)

tomorrow 明天

chalkboard

用粉笔写字的平板

uncle

叔叔,舅舅,伯伯

schedule

课表,时间表

get

取,拿

physical education

体育课



DIALOG |

TEXT

MS. HUNT: Ryan...!

Don't sit on the desk!

Sorry... RYAN:

MS. HUNT: Good morning, students.

STUDENTS: Good morning, Ms. Hunt!

MS. HUNT: It's time for class.

Everybody sit down, please.

STUDENTS: Yes, Ms. Hunt.

Ryan, give me my textbook! 麦露蒂: **MELODY:**

I don't have your textbook! 瑞安: RYAN:

MS. HUNT: Ryan...? Do you have

Melody's textbook?

MELODY: It's under his bookbag.

Yes, Ms. Hunt. RYAN:

MS. HUNT: Give Melody her textbook! 亨特女士: 把课本给麦露蒂!

Now let's start our lesson.

亨特女士:瑞安……!

別學在课桌上!

瑞安: 对不起……

亨特女士:同学们,早上好。

学生们: 享特女士,早上好!

亨特女士: 该上课了。

请大家坐好。

学生们: 好的,享特女主。

瑞安,把我的课本给我!

我没拿你的课本!

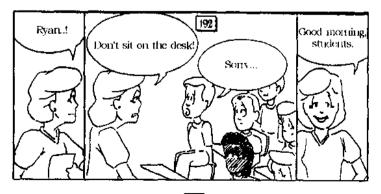
亨特女士:瑞安……?你拿了

麦露蒂的课本了吗?

麦露蒂: 在他的书包下面。

瑞安: 是的,享特女士。

现在我们开始上课。



Learn and Memorize!



DIALOG A

PRACTICE

Don't sit on the desk!

It's time for class.

Everybody sit down, please.

Give me my textbook!

I don't have your textbook!

Give Melody her textbook!





DIALOG [3]

TEXT

MIKE:

Hi, Charles!

CHARLES:

Hi!

MIKE:

Our class is going on a pienic.

Do you want to go?

CHARLES:

When is it?

MIKE:

Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CHARLES:

Uh... I have to go to my

uncle's house.

MIKE:

I want to take some pictures

at the picnic.

But I don't have a camera.

CHARLES: Do you want to use my camera? 查尔斯: 你想用我的照相机吗?

MIKE:

Sure!

CHARLES: It's at my house.

Can you come and get it?

MIKE:

Sure! When?

CHARLES: Tomorrow morning at 10.

迈克: 你好,查尔斯!

查尔斯: 你好!

迈克: 我们班要去野餐。

你想去吗?

查尔斯: 什么时候?

迈克: 星期天下午两点。

香尔斯: 呃…

我得去我叔叔家。

我想在野餐拍些照片。 迈克:

但我没有照相机。

迈克: 当然!

查尔斯,照相机在我家里。

你能来取吗?

迈克: 当然可以! 什么时候?

查尔斯:明天上午十点。



Learn and Memorize!



DIALOG B

PRACTICE

Our class is going on a picnic.

Do you want to go?

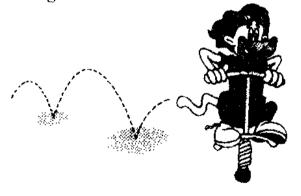
When is it?

It's Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

I have to go to my uncle's house.

Do you want to use my camera?

Can you come and get it?





AT SCHOOL

(老师带领同学们练习用英语报时。)

TEACHER: All right, class. Now we're gonna practice telling

time. So everybody look at the chalkboard. What

time is it? Daniel?

DANIEL:

It's ten o'clock.

TEACHER:

Very good, Daniel. It is ten o'colck. Now what time

is it? Chris?

CHRIS:

Three thirty.

TEACHER:

Very good. It's three thirty. Thank you, Chris. Now

what time do we have? Nafé?

NAFÉ:

It's tweleve o'clock.

TEACHER:

Very good, Nafé. It is twelve o'clock.

Now what time is it? Larry?

LARRY:

It's twelve fifteen.

TEACHER:

Very good, Larry, thank you. It is twelve fifteen.

Now what time do we have? Ryan?

RYAN:

It's one thirty.

TEACHER:

very good, Ryan. It is one thirty. Thank you.

What's our next time? Kara?

KARA:

Nine o'clock.

TEACHER:

Very good. It is Nine o'clock. Thank you. Our next

time. Sam?

SAM:

Seven forty - five.



AT SCHOOL

TEACHER: Very good, Sam. It is seven forty - five. Now that

we've practiced telling time, I have Jason's class

schedule. On this side, I have the time of his class.

On this side, the name of the class. Who can tell me

what class is at nine o'clock? Charles?

CHARLES: Jason's math class is at nine o'clock.

TEACHER: Very good, thank you, Charles. Jason has math at

nine o'clock. Who can tell me what time he has P.

E. [Physical Education] class? Larry?

LARRY: P. E. is at three o'colck.

TEACHER: Very good. Jason has P. E. at three o'clock. Is

English at ten o'clock? Daniel?

DANIEL: yes, English is at ten o'clock.

TEACHER: Very good, Daniel. English is at ten o'clock. What

class is at two o'clcok? Sam?

SAM: His science class is at two o'clock.

TEACHER: Very good, Sam, thank you. Is his music class at

eleven o'clock? Kara?

KARA: Yes.

TEACHER: Very good, thank you, Kara. It is at eleven o'clock.

What class is at one o'clock? Ryan?

RYAN: Jason has art at one o'clock.

TEACHER: Very good. Jason has art at one o'clock. Now what

we'll do is we're gonna write up our class schedule.



CHECK - UP

EXERCISES

Answer the questions about Sarah's week.

请回答有关莎拉一周安排的问题。

SARAH'S WEEK

SUNDAY	CLASS PICNIC	2:00
MONDAY	PIANO LESSON	3: 00
TUESDAY	ENGLISH TEST	9: 00
WEDNESDAY		
THURSDAY	SOCCER PRACTICE	4: 00
FRIDAY		
SATURDAY	PAULA'S BIRTHDAY PARTY	1: 00

- [例] When is Sarah's class picnic?
 (It's on Sunday at 2 o'clock.)
- 1. When is Sarah's piano lesson?
- 3. When is Sarah's soccer practice?
- 4. When is Paula's birthday party?
- 2. When is Sarah's English test?

TEST

- 1. What time is it now?
 - (1) It's two o'clock.
 - (2) It's six o'clock.
 - (3) It's ten o'clock.
 - (4) It's twelve o'clock.
- 2. What time is it by your watch?
 - (1) It's two thirty.
 - (2) It's three thirty.
 - (3) It's four thirty.
 - (4) It's five thirty.
- 3. What time do we have now?
 - (1) Three fifteen.
 - (2) Four fifteen.
 - (3) Five fifteen.
 - (4) Six fifteen.

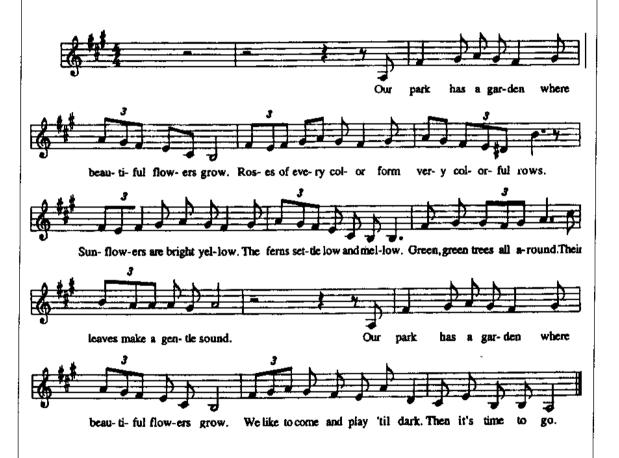
看 VCD 中的画面完成测试。

- 4. Please tell me what time it is now.
 - (1) Eight forty five.
 - (2) Nine forty five.
 - (3) Ten forty five.
 - (4) Eleven forty five.
- 5. What is the time now?
 - (1) Eight twenty.
 - (2) Nine twenty.
 - (3) Ten twenty.
 - (4) Eleven twenty.



SING ALONG

OUR PARK







OBJECTIVES 目标与要求

BASE SENTENCES

基本句型

197 Open the door for me, please.

198 The door's locked.

199 Go and get it for me, will you? 你帮我取来,行吗?

200 You don't need a key.

201 The door's not locked.

请帮我开门。

门锁着。

你不需要钥匙。

门没销。

SITUATIONAL DIALOGS

情景对话

Asking for help

Offering to help somebody

请求帮助

提出帮助某人

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS 单词与短语

look	看	thing	东西	gas	汽油
need	需要	bathing suit	游泳衣	sore	发炎的
Right away!	马上!	back room	后面的房间	throat	喉咙
key	钥匙	secret	秘密的	terrific	非常好的
office	办公室	partner	伙伴	idea	想法
For goodness' sake!	天啊!	logical	逻辑的		
pack	把打包	sweater	套衫		



DIALOG A

TEXT

MS. MAY: Mike...!

Open the door for me, please.

Sure, Ms. May. MIKE:

MS. MAY: What's the matter?

MIKE: The door's locked.

Do you have the key?

MS. MAY: They have a key in the office. 梅女士: 办公室里有把钥匙。

Go and get it for me, will you?

Right away, Ms. May! MIKE:

PAULA: Can I open the door for you? 波拉:

MS. MAY: The door's locked.

Mike's getting a key in the office.

PAULA: Ms. May...?

You don't need a key.

MS. MAY: Why not?

The door's not locked. PAULA:

MS. MAY: Well, for goodness' sake!

梅女上: 迈克!

请帮我开门。

迈克: 好的,梅女士。

梅女士,怎么回事?

迈克: 门锁着。

你有钥匙吗?

你帮我取来,行吗?

迈克: 马上就去,梅女士!

我能帮你开门吗,梅女士?

梅女士:门锁着。

迈克去办公室取钥匙了。

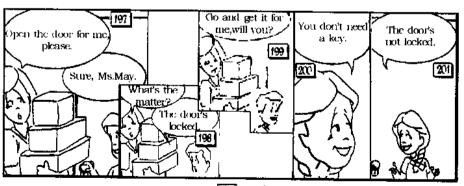
波拉: 梅女士……?

你不需要钥匙。

梅女士: 为什么?

波拉: 门没锁。

梅女士: 噢, 天啊!



Learn and Memorize!



DIALOG



PRACTICE

Open the door for me, please.

The door's locked.

They have a key in the office.

Go and get it for me, will you?

You don't need a key.

The door's not locked.

