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英语场景分类 口语教程 (1)

English



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英语场景分类口语教程

Situational Classification Oral

English Courses

第一册 校园生活

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前言

教育革命的春潮涌动，教育改革的号角争鸣。为达成我国建成教育强国的历史使命，适应我高职高专院校外语教学的实际需要，我们解放思想，突破传统英语教学的方式，独辟蹊径，经过了无数的日日夜夜，终于编写出这套适合高职高专学生的英语口语教材。

我们以《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》的“英语课程不仅应打好语言基础，更要注重培养实际使用英语进行交际的能力”为依据；遵循“实用为主、够用为度”，注意加强听说技能培养之原则；围绕“以应用能力为中心”，旨在培养技术、生产、管理、服务等领域里的高等应用型专门人才。填补高职高专学生英语专业口语课的缺陷和非英语专业的学生英语口语课的空白，以达到提高学生们的口语交际能力的终极目的，是我们编写此套教材的指导思想。

本教程有以下特点：

一、将口语、阅读、听说、练习融为一体，使听说读写相互贯通，互为依存，快捷高效地提高学生们的英语交际应用能力。

二、注重应用，选材贴近学生学习生活，贴近社会，贴近实际。全书采用经典句型、情景会话、精析精练等形式，涉及名人名言、寓言故事、阅读材料等内容，形成一个具体、真实、生动、有趣的校园生活画卷，既增加了学生学习英语的浓厚兴趣，又大大拓宽了其英语学习的知识面，从而达到以情景来练习对话，以故事情节来熟悉口语表达的教学目的。

三、语言地道，选词精确，难易适度，流行语为主，妙语连珠，符合口语的表达习惯，实用性强，能使学生在与外国人交谈时做到脱口而出。

四、内容丰富，图文并茂，由浅入深，逻辑性强，易于模仿和操作，举一反三，触类旁通。

该教程共有48个单元，分3个分册，每分册16个单元。第一册：Campus Life（校园生活）；第二册：Social Life（社会生活）；第三册：Hot Topic（社会热点）。每学期学习一册，三学期学完三册。诚然，此套教材为同学们提高口语交际能力铺设了一条通往成功的道路，然而，学习英语，使口语表达提升到一个相当的层面，需要的是坚持不懈的勤奋砥砺、勇于探索的创造性学习和永不言败的运用和实践。唯有此，方能走向成功与辉煌，才不负作者编写此套教材的良苦用心。

本套教材虽算不上我们呕心沥血的结晶,然而,几经波折,反复修改,实乃“更觉良苦心独苦”,也深知“百练工纯始自然”。无奈,由于编者水平有限,书中定有不妥之处,恳请专家学者多赐教,也祈盼使用者给予中肯批评,以便在再版时修改。

党的十七届六中全会指出,教育文化强国的布置,“十二五”规划纲要为我们指明了前进的方向,给我们编写此套教材极大的鞭策和鼓舞。若没有我院杨秀英院长自始至终对本套教材的编写所给予的支持、关心和呵护,没有袁浩教授的精心指导,没有美国专家Randy认真负责的英文审核,没有复旦大学出版社的通力合作,没有莘莘学子对此套教材的殷殷期盼,没有全体编写人员的忘我无私的拼搏精神,没有参阅借鉴国内外一些书刊上的研究成果,这套教材是很难如期呈献在广大读者面前的。作为主编,谨在此一并致谢。

2011年12月

Contents

Unit 1	Enrolment 注册	1
Unit 2	Orientation 入学教育	10
Unit 3	Military Training 军训	19
Unit 4	Homesickness 思家	27
Unit 5	New Friends 新朋友	37
Unit 6	In the Classroom 课堂	44
Unit 7	Dormitory Life 宿舍生活	52
Unit 8	At School Canteen 学校食堂	61
Unit 9	Association and Society 校园社团	70
Unit 10	Library 图书馆	78
Unit 11	Sports Activities 体育活动	89
Unit 12	Internet 网络	98
Unit 13	Teachers and Students 师生之间	107

Unit 14 Part-time Jobs 兼职工作	118
Unit 15 Examination 考试	126
Unit 16 Holiday 假期	135
Key to Exercises	142
Glossary 词汇表	147
Reference Books	157

Unit 1

Enrolment 注册

Part A Lead in

I. Culture Notes

Like British and American universities, the freshmen in China need to be registered in the first few days before school starts. Orientation is a good chance for students to meet their advisors and teachers for the first time. In addition to the dean's speech, the most important thing is the free talk between students and teachers, which is different from the program in China. The students can inquire of their teachers about the first semester's curriculum during free talk and at the same time they can arrange subjects and class times for the semester according to their interests.

Look at the pictures about enrolment and discuss the following questions:



1. Do you look forward to seeing your university teachers and talking with them?
2. What courses are you planning to take in your first semester?
3. How will you make friends with your new roommates?

II. Phonetic Symbols

[i:] 前、高、不圆唇、长元音

发音要领：舌前部抬得最高，牙齿近乎全合，舌尖抵下齿。嘴唇向两旁伸开，成扁平状。做微笑状，发[i:]长音。

发音组合：e ee ea ie ei i

代表单词：me we even bee feel seek seat beat lead grief believe
achieve police machine magazine

小诗练音

It's a bee!
Sitting on my knee,
Drinking some tea,
And looking at the sea.

[ɪ] 前、半高、不圆唇、短元音

发音要领：舌尖抵下齿，嘴唇扁平分开。下颚稍稍下垂，舌前部也随之稍稍下降，即可发出短促[ɪ]音。

发音组合：i y e

代表单词：sit pick wish physical history cinema college carpet

小诗练音

Keep busy!
Don't be lazy!
Keep busy!
Don't be lazy!
We like to be busy!

[e] 前、半高、不圆唇、短元音

发音要领：舌尖抵下齿，舌前部稍抬起，舌后接近硬颚，比[i:]低。牙床也开得半开半合，比[i:]宽，整体做微笑状。

发音组合：e ea a

代表单词：pen beg egg bread heaven health marry any many

小诗练音

Say well and do well.
 End with one letter.
 Say well is good.
 Do well is better.

[æ] 前、低、不圆唇、短元音

发音要领: 舌前部最低, 双唇向两旁平伸, 成扁平行。牙床开得最大, 软腭升起, 唇自然开放。

发音组合: a

代表单词: cap map lamp

小诗练音

It's a cat,
 Sitting on a mat,
 Wearing a hat,
 And watching a rat.

Part B Listening and Speaking

I. Sentence Patterns

1. May I have your name?
你叫什么名字?
2. I forgot to bring my ID card.
我忘记带身份证了。
3. I missed my registration time last year.
去年我错过了注册的时间。
4. I picked out my courses and registered for this semester.
我为本学期选课并注册。
5. Here are all my application forms.
这是我的申请表。

6. I'm thinking of taking the Chemistry courses.
我在考虑选修化学课程。
7. Would you like to recommend some good teachers?
你可以给我推荐一些好教师吗?
8. I want to ask the teacher some questions about English.
我想问这位老师一些关于英文的问题。
9. The scholarship will cover tuition and some of my living expenses.
这份奖学金将包括我的学费和一部分生活费。
10. How many lectures per week are there in this college?
这所学院每星期要上多少节课?

II. Situational Conversations

Conversation 1

Judy and Peter are freshmen. They are waiting for registration.

Judy: I can't stand waiting in a long line during **registration**.

Peter: Oh, it's not that bad. I think it's exciting to see our new school.

Judy: I guess you're right. I want to know who is going to be in my class.

Peter: Me too.

Judy: Oh no, I can't remember my security number.

Peter: You'd better figure out what it is before your turn.

Judy: Can't they find my **records** if I don't have it?

Peter: Probably, but it takes a long time and will slow down the registration process.

Judy remembered her security number.

Judy: Excuse me, Madam. I'd like to register for this **semester**.

Rose: OK. Can I have your name?

Judy: My name is Judy.

Rose: Have you paid for your term and do you have your course request card **signed** by the **dean**?

Judy: Yes I have. Here's my **receipt**.

Rose: Good. Now what you have to do is fill out these information forms.

Words to Know

registration [ˌredʒɪ'streɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	注册
record ['rekɜ:d] <i>n.</i>	记录; 唱片; 履历
semester [sɪ'mestə] <i>n.</i>	学期
sign [saɪn] <i>n.</i>	标记, 符号; 招牌; 迹象
dean [di:n] <i>n.</i>	学院院长, 系主任
receipt [rɪ'si:t] <i>n.</i>	发票, 收据



- Had better + 动词原形 “最好(怎么办)”是一种委婉的劝告, 口气比must, should等要弱些, 但含有“吩咐”、“你该怎么做, 不该怎么做, 不该那么做”的意思。所以, 对长者、上级、老师用had better就欠妥。否定形式为had better not + 动词原形。
- Slow down 放慢速度, (使)减速。
The bus slowed down as it approached the bus-stop.
公共汽车进站时慢了下来。
- Fill out 填写(表格等)。
Please fill out this card.
请填写这张卡片。
- May I have your name? 在注册时, 由于你是新生, 负责注册的老师会问你的姓名。用“What’s your name?”问人姓名就显得生硬唐突, 用“May I have your name?”既亲切又礼貌。
请体会语境的不同: 如果你去面试, 人家问你: “What is your name?”这是可以的。可是如果你问你的顾客, 就应该用: “May I have your name?”
- Receipt: *n.* 收到; 收据, 收条; 收入 *vt.* 收到
Here’s my receipt.
这是我的收据。
parcel receipt 包裹收据; official receipt 正式收据
upon/on receipt of 在收到……后
payment on receipt of credit 凭收据付款信用证
He went to America on receipt of the news.

他一接到消息就去美国了。

Conversation 2

Mary and Rose are talking about what courses they will take.

Mary: What courses are you planning to take?

Rose: I expect to take the **Comparative Literature** course. I like literature very much.

Mary: I like literature too, but I want to take a science course.

Rose: Right. Since you are **majoring** in science, I guess you know all about that course.

Mary: Well, I'm thinking of taking the **Chemistry** courses.

Rose: I'm sure you'll enjoy it. Professor Cao is the teacher.

Mary: Very good, that settles it.

Words to Know

comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] <i>adj.</i>	比较的
literature ['lɪtərətʃ ə] <i>n.</i>	文学; 文献
major ['meɪdʒə] <i>adj.</i>	主要的
<i>n.</i>	专业 (学生)
chemistry ['kɛmɪstrɪ] <i>n.</i>	化学



1. Take a course 选修一门课程
I'm thinking of taking the Chemistry course.
我正在考虑选修化学课程。
2. Science course 理科课程
Science *n.* 科学; 理科; 学科
We have science and math on Monday.
我们星期一有科学课和数学课。
3. That settles it. 就这么定了。还可以表达为: It's a deal.
“That settles it,” he announced, “We camp right here.”

“就这样，”他宣布，“我们在这儿扎营。”

Conversation 3

Jun and Amy are talking about the scholarship and lecture.

Jun: I have some good news to tell you. I got a **scholarship**.

Amy: Congratulations!

Jun: Thanks! It will cover my **tuition** and some living expenses.

Amy: That will lighten your parents' **burden**.

Jun: Yes!

Amy: How many courses do you want to take this semester?

Jun: Six courses.

Amy: So that's twenty-four **credits**.

Jun: Amy, how many lectures are there per week in this college?

Amy: It **varies**, depending on the courses you've chosen. Normally it's between 18 & 22 lectures but there's a **lab** for some courses, which is about two lectures.

Words to Know

scholarship ['skɒləʃɪp] <i>n.</i>	奖学金
tuition [tju:'ɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	学费
burden ['bɜ:dən] <i>n.</i>	负担
<i>vt.</i>	使负担
credit ['kredit] <i>n.</i>	学分; 信用
vary ['veəri] <i>v.</i>	变化; 使多样化
lab [læb] <i>n.</i>	实验室



1. Living expenses 生活费

Who will sponsor your tuition fee and living expenses?

谁会赞助你的学费和生活费?

The downside of living in the city is the high living cost.

住在城市中的缺点就是很高的生活费用。

2. Lighten the burden 减轻负担

We should conscientiously implement all policies and measures designed to lighten the burden on farmers.

我们应该认真落实减轻农民负担的各项政策措施。

3. Depend on 取决于；依赖，依靠

His chances depend largely on who his rivals are.

他的机会在很大程度上却取决于谁是他的竞争对手。

The future health of the Chinese may depend on it.

未来中国人的健康就可能依赖于此了。

Part C Act Out

1. Dialogue in pairs according to the situations given below. 根据下面情景编对话。

Tony and Vivian are freshmen at Hong Kong University. They are talking about choosing courses.

Tony asks Vivian:

你打算选修哪些课？

为什么呢？

我想选修文学课，你可以给我介绍一些好老师吗？

Vivian tells Tony:

打算选修生物课。

喜欢小动物，喜欢大自然。

建议Tony去问问选修过文学课的学生。

2. Translate the following sentences into English. 汉译英。

① 你最好先作一下自我介绍。(had better)

② 我别无选择只能接受事实。(but)

③ 你必须把车子开慢一些。(slow down)

④ 填写那份问卷花了我好长一段时间。(fill out)

⑤ 你今年想选修什么课？(take course)

3. Dialogue in pairs or role-play in groups according to the following fable. 请按照下面的寓言故事编一个对话或编一个短剧，分组扮演故事中的人物。

Mr Green worked in a shop. The shop sold, cleaned and repaired hearing-aids (助听器). One day an old man entered and put one down in front of him without a word.

“What’s the matter with it?” Mr Green said. The man did not answer. Of course

Mr Green thought the man must be deaf (聋的) and something must be wrong with his hearing-aid, so he said again, more loudly (大声地), “What’s wrong with your hearing-aid, sir?” Again the man said nothing, so Mr Green shouted his question again as loudly as he could.

The man then took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote: “It isn’t necessary to shout when you’re speaking to me. My ears are as good as yours. This hearing-aid is my wife’s, not mine. I’ve just had a throat (喉咙) operation. I can hear very well, but I can’t speak!”

Proverbs

College is like a fountain of knowledge and the students are there to drink.

大学犹如知识的喷泉，学生们在那里汲取知识。

Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.

胸中有知识，胜于手中有金钱。

Unit 2

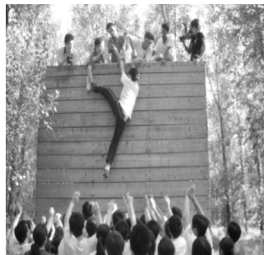
Orientation 入学教育

Part A Lead in

I. Culture Notes

Orientation Week—a period of time in the beginning of the academic year at a university or other institution in which a variety of events are held to orient and welcome new students. The length of this period varies from one university to another and from one country to another, ranging from about three days to a month or more. During this period, students participate in a wide range of social activities including live music and other performances, sports, and open-air markets. It is usually considered a transition of students' college life.

Look at the pictures about orientation and discuss the following questions:



1. Were you nervous when you started your university life? Why?
2. Who offered you some help when you first arrived on campus?
3. What do you expect from your university life?

II. Phonetic Symbols

中元音 (Central Vowels), 顾名思义, 发音时舌高点出现在舌中部, 即舌中部要向硬腭微微抬起。包括[ɜ:] [ə]。

[ɜ:] 中、半高、不圆唇、长元音

发音要领: 舌身平放, 舌中部稍微抬起, 成自然状态, 口半开半闭, 发长音。

发音组合: er ir or ur ear

代表单词: term merge per first thirst firm work word worst burst
surge lurk pearl learn

小诗练音

Who'll catch the worm?
 It's the early bird.
 Who'll be the first?
 It's the clever girl.

[ə] 中、半低、不圆唇、短元音

发音要领: 口半开半闭, 舌身平放, 舌中部稍微抬起, 成自然状态, 发短音。

发音组合: a er or

代表单词: alive again a bit reader mother anger doctor labor actor

小诗练音

Camera, cinema, umbrella.
 I take my umbrella,
 I carry my camera,
 And I go to the cinema.