
课堂英语如是说

马登阁 著

English for English Class



旅游教育出版社

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前言

Foreword

《课堂英语如是说》*English for English Class* 说的是教师与学生交流时常用的工作用语。虽然这些工作用语还不能称之为行话，但也不能否认，教师工作用语还是有其特点的。教师的职业及师生之间的关系决定了教师工作用语的职业性和特殊性。例如，教师经常使用指令性语言告诉学生上课下课要干什么事情，用表述性语言解释问题，用疑问性语言提出问题或征求意见。教师工作用语一般可分为几种句子类型：1. 祈使型，如 *Open your books please. Don't make small talk over there.* 2. 陈述型，如 *We are going to take up Unit 3 today. If you work hard, you will certainly pass the exam.* 3. 疑问型，如 *Have you done your written assignments? Shall we take a break now?* 至于采用哪种句子类型，要由教师根据自己要表达的意图而定。教师用语的主要功能是与学生进行语言交流，告诉学生要干什么、鼓励学生不断进步、征询学生的意见、帮助学生解决问题、指出学生的不足、批评学生的错误或不当行为，等等。

English for English Class deals with English teachers' working language. It refers to the kind of English teachers of English frequently use in communication with their students in or out of the classroom. Though it cannot be legitimately termed as professional jargon, yet it does have its special features. The teaching profession and the teacher- student relationship determine the style and the tone of the English that teachers often use, which may fall into the following categories of sentence types. 1. Imperatives e.g. *Open your books please. Don't make small talk over there.* 2. Declaratives e.g. *We are going to take up Unit 3 today. If you work hard, you will certainly pass the exam.* 3. Interrogatives e.g. *Have you done*

your written assignments? From a pragmatic point of view, the working language may involve giving directives or instructions, soliciting opinions, explaining ideas, making comments on students' work, or giving students advice on their studies, school life, or careers, etc. The wording, phrasing and sentences structures to be adopted totally depend on the teacher himself who chooses what the situation calls for.

教师工作用语一般句式很短，语意明确，语气缓和友善。不得体或过激的工作语言只能阻碍甚至破坏师生间的交流。学生毕竟是学生，学生犯错误，甚至违反学校纪律的事情也是必然会发生的。学生犯了错误必然会招致批评，但即使是严厉的批评也应充满了导师般的教导和父母般的爱护。使用正确得体的工作用语，可使教师的课堂教学更流畅、更高效、更专业化；可使教师与学生之间保持良好的师生关系。

Teachers' working language is usually short in sentence length, clear and concise in diction, explicit in meaning, warm and friendly in tone and spoken in a measured voice. Long-windedness and harsh-toned language can only hamper the communication, or even spoil the teacher -student relationship. Students are students. They are bound to make mistakes, behave undesirably, or even break school rules which will inevitably incur criticism upon them. But even the harshest criticism should be in laid with sincerity, warmth and parental care. Using correct and appropriate working language will facilitate teachers' work, enhance work efficiency, and help keep a good relationship between the teachers and students.

下边是编者本人常用的工作用语，带有明显的个性特征。我把这些自己常用的用语收集成册，目的是为我的同行提供一点参考的东西。最后，我想说的是，对于一个英语教师，说好用好工作语言的根本问题是提高自己的语言素质。你的语言素质高了，工作语言的问题就迎刃而解了。

The following is a collection of the working language the compiler has always used in communication with his students. It unavoidably reflects the compiler's educational ideas, personality characteristics, and his understanding of the teacher-student relationship. It is not intended as a guide book but as a book of reference for my young colleagues and some other teachers of English. On the other hand, a

small book like this is of little help because just parroting what I have collected in this book will not carry you very far. As far as I understand, the key to being able to speak or use appropriate working language is nothing but a good command of the English language, with which the so-called working language problem will automatically solve itself.

目 录

Contents

一	新学期开始 Starting a New Semester	1
	开学典礼 Semester Opening Ceremony	2
	军训 Military Training	4
	班长和班主任 Class Monitor and the Homeroom Teacher	7
	建立师生联系 Getting Contact with Your Students	11
二	教室与课表 Classrooms and Class Schedules	14
三	第一次上课 The First Meeting with a New Class	17
	第一周上课 The Getting-used-to Week	17
	记住学生的名字 Remembering Students' Names	18
	初次见面相互介绍 Introductions on the First Meeting	20
四	课前问候 Greetings as Warming-up	27
五	上课点名 Taking Attendance/Calling the Roll	29
六	开始上课 Getting Started	35
	星期一上课 Starting a Monday Morning Class	35
	假期归来上课 Starting a Class After Holidays	39
七	维持课堂秩序 Keeping Class in Order	45
八	解答和讲解问题 Clarifying and Explaining	50
九	布置作业 Assigning Homework	79

十	鼓励学生, 评价学生的回答和作业 Complimenting and Commenting on Students' Work	85
十一	不能回答学生的问题时要实事求是 Being Honest if You Can't Answer Students' Questions	92
十二	下课及结束讲座 Ending a Class or a Lecture	96
	下课 Ending a Class	96
	结束讲座或讲演 Ending a Lecture/Presentation	99
十三	测验与考试 Quizzes and Examinations	102
	平时小测验 Routine Quizzes	102
	考试 Examinations	104
十四	教室及教室使用规则 Classrooms and Classroom Rules	121
十五	必修课和选修课 Compulsory and Elective Courses	128
十六	教科书, 课外读物及电影 Textbooks, Supplementary Reading Materials and Movies	132
	教科书 Text Books	132
	课外读物 Supplementary Reading Materials	136
	英语报刊 English Newspapers, Magazines or Journals	139
	看英语电影学英语 Learning English Through Watching English Movies	143
十七	向学生道歉 Offering an Apology	149
	因迟到道歉 Apologizing for Being Late	152
	为其他事情道歉 Other Apologies	153
十八	给学生的建议 Offering Advice and Tips	155
	关于词典 Using the Right Dictionaries	155
	学习建议 Offering Study Tips	162
	对学生日常生活的忠告 Advice on Students' Everyday Life	166

十九 提出批评 Raising Criticism	169
二十 其他 Miscellaneous Points	179
开窗 / 关窗 Opening / Closing the Windows	179
结束语 Closing Remarks	181
附录 I Appendix I	182
英译中文成语 100 条及其用法 *	182
100 Chinese Idioms and Catchphrases in English Translation and Their Uses	182
附录 II Appendix II	206
50 个英语谚语填空练习	206
An Exercise on English Proverbs (with key) *	206
附录 III Appendix III	212
英语谜语及脑筋急转弯 *	212
English Riddles and Brainteasers	212
附录 IV Appendix IV	216
复述故事选编 *	216
Stories for Reproduction	216
后记 Afterword	225
致谢 Acknowledgements	227

一 新学期开始

Starting a New Semester

Preliminary Remarks

新学期开始，或上第一堂课时，教师要做几件事。1. 看看每个学生都拿到书没有。2. 问问他们是否都知道上课的时间、地点。3. 交代有关考核制度，考勤制度。4. 指导学生如何正确地使用词典。5. 告诉学生你将布置什么样的作业，对作业的要求是什么。

At the start of a semester the teacher needs to do a number of things. 1. Make sure that each student has got his/her textbooks. 2. Check on the students to see if they know when and where they will have their classes. (Students at the start often get confused about the time and place of their classes.) 3. Tell them about the school policies on evaluation and attendance. 4. Offer suggestions on how to use dictionaries. 5. Inform them of what type of homework you are going to assign them and what your requirements are.

新学期开学后，许多学生很难适应早起，因为他们在假期里已经习惯于晚睡晚起，上网玩游戏，发短信，微信聊天。

As the new semester/term starts, getting back into the routine of waking up early for school is tough for the students. Their bodies are wired for late nights, and they are used to texting, WeChatting, social networking and keeping late hours.

学生们在假期里往往会晚睡晚起，要想改变这种作息时间是件困难的事，需要一段时间。

Students tend to go to bed late and wake up late during holidays and altering this cycle can be difficult, and it takes some time for them to come back to the normal school routine.

专家们说，与其他年龄群体相比，青少年，尤其是中学生，在生理上更倾向于晚睡晚起。所以，学生早上起不来，上课迟到是常发生的。

Experts say teenagers, especially high school students are biologically programmed to go to sleep later and wake up later than other age groups. Therefore, it is only too natural for them to feel it pretty tough getting up early. It is not uncommon for them to be late for class.

所以，老师应了解学生的这一状态，在开学初帮助他们转变心态，尽早使他们回到学习的状态上来。

It is, therefore, the teachers' responsibility to understand the mood of the students and help them to switch from the holiday mood to the learning mood.

● 开学典礼 Semester Opening Ceremony

新学年于九月份开学。我们学校每年都是九月一号开学。

A new academic year usually begins in September. Our school as a rule begins on Sept 1st.

明天开学第一天，我们不上课，上午开学典礼，下午领书，发书。

Tomorrow is the first day of this new term/semester and we have no classes. In the morning we'll attend the opening ceremony and in the afternoon you'll get your text-books ready for class.

明天上午九点，我校全体师生要召开新学期的开学典礼。请大家八点半在二号教学楼前集合。

At nine o'clock tomorrow morning, our school will hold the new semester opening ceremony. Please gather /assemble in front of Teaching Building No. 2 at 8:30.

大家先到咱们教室集合，然后一起去学校礼堂参加开学典礼。

We'll first gather/assemble in our classroom and then go and attend the opening ceremony in the school hall/auditorium.

我们以班为单位，排队入场。

We'll have to line up as a class and enter one by one.

明天上午九点开学典礼，请大家都穿校服，戴上红领巾，参加开学典礼。

The opening ceremony is to begin at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Please wear your school uniform and the Red Scarf.

学校还邀请了一些家长代表参加开学典礼。如果你的家长受到邀请，你可把家长直接带到大厅。

The school has invited some parent representatives to the opening ceremony. If your parents are invited, you can take them straight to the school hall.

等待入场时大家应排好队，遵守秩序，请勿推挤，追逐打闹。

While waiting to enter, please stay in line, no pushing or horseplay.

在开学典礼上大家要守纪律，不要乱讲话。

Please be observant of school rules and don't make small talk at the ceremony.

在开学典礼上，校长要致辞，大家都要参加。

The president/principal/headmaster of our university/school will make an opening speech. We are all supposed to attend the ceremony.

说明：president（大学校长），principal（中学或中专校长）headmaster（小学校长）

校长向来要在开学典礼上致辞的。

The headmaster traditionally delivers the term-opening address.

开学典礼上校长都讲了些什么？你们能用英语给我们说一说吗？每人说一两句就行。

What did the school head say at the opening ceremony? Could you please tell us in English the main idea of what he said? Each of you just says a few sentences.

注：each of you 做主语时后边的谓语动词常用单数，偶尔也有人用复数。
e.g. Each of you are going to be struggling with some very tough budgets.

开学典礼上有学生代表发言吗?

Did anyone speak at the opening ceremony representing/on behalf of you students?/Did any student representative speak at the opening ceremony?

一般情况下,开学典礼上有教师代表发言。我曾作为教师代表在开学典礼上发言,就几分钟,讲一讲对学生的要求及期望。

As a rule/Usually, there is a teacher speaking at the opening ceremony on behalf of all the teachers/the faculty members. Once I was invited to speak representing all the teachers. I made some encouraging remarks and raised some requirements. My speech lasted just a few minutes.

我很高兴能参加你们的开学典礼。顺便说一下,这星期我们不上课,明天你们就要去参加为期10天的军训了。

I'm very pleased to be here at the opening ceremony. By the way, we won't start our class tomorrow. Instead, you'll leave the campus for a 10-day military training.

● 军训 Military Training

开学后,首先面对你们的,就是为期两周的军训。

The first event that you face is the military training. It lasts 2 weeks.

军训是每个新生的第一课,是入学教育的一部分。我们英语老师一般不会跟你们一起去参加军训。

The military training is the first class for you new students. It is part of the school orientation. We English teachers will not go with you.

一般情况下,新生入学前两周学校都安排军训,我已经跟新生军训多次了。每一次都给我留下精彩的回忆。

As a rule, the school has students do military training for the first two weeks. In fact, I have taken part in military trainings a number of times with the new comers; each time has left me a wonderful memory.

军训是必要的,是热身,是锻炼,是学习之前的铺垫,也是磨炼你们意志

的好机会。

A military training is necessary in that it is a warm-up for your campus life; it is a good opportunity to train and discipline yourselves. It is the foundation before study and a good way to temper your willpower.

大学新生在开始学习前，都要经过军训。这是为了加强爱国主义教育和自我约束力。你们中学生也不例外。

In our country, most university students at the start of their studies, are required to go through a military training, to enhance their patriotism and self-discipline. You high school students are no exception.

军训的意义不在于这几天时间的训练，而在于它深远的影响。它有助于培养你们在今后学习中吃苦耐劳的精神。

The point of military training is not merely in the training itself, but also in its profound impact. It will help foster the spirit in you to bear hardships, on which you will rely in the years to come.

所以你们回去一定说服你们的家长，不要让他们拖你们的后腿。

Therefore, please go back home and try to persuade your parents not to become a drag on you.

我为能够有机会参加你们的军训感到欣慰与自豪。军训期间，我们还要抽空学点英语。这就是为什么今年英语老师也到你们的军训基地去。

I'm happy and proud to have the chance to join you in the military training, during which we'll make time/find time to learn some English. That's why we English teachers will go with you to the training camp this year.

我们老师不参加训练，跟你们一起来主要是抽空给你们上点英语课。

We teachers won't participate in the training program. We have come to help you with your English studies.

你们知道军训中的那些口令用英语怎么说吗？例如“立正”“向右看

齐”“向前看”“稍息”，等等。

Do you know how to say in English those words of command “立正”“向右看齐”“向前看”“稍息”？

“稍息”“立正”“齐步走”“向右看齐”“向前看齐”“向左看齐”是军训中教官向你们喊得最多的口令。

“At ease”, “Attention”, “Quick time, march”, “Eyes right” “Eyes front”, “Eyes left” are the most commonly heard words of command by the training officers in military trainings.

在军训结束时，要阅兵。首长会向你们喊，“同志们好！”，“同志们辛苦了！”。你们要回答“首长好！”“为人民服务！”。

At the close of the military training there will be a parade. The commander will salute to you, shouting “Salute to you, comrades!” You will respond with “Hail to you, commander!”

The commander will shout “Comrades, thank you for your hard work!” You will respond with “Serve the people!”

今年军训同往年不一样，你们不去军训基地了，就在学校军训，教官们到学校来给你们军训。

Unlike the military trainings in previous years, you are not going to the training camp this year. Instead, the training will take place on school campus and the trainers /training instructors/drillmasters will come to our school.

军训不是请客吃饭，是比较累的，对此你们要有思想准备。

Unlike going to a dinner party, military training is hard and tiring for which you must be well prepared.

军训期间，你们是不允许回家的，这一点你们事先要给家长说好了。

You are not allowed/supposed to go back home during the military training. You'd better tell your parents about this beforehand/in advance.

军训期间，如果你们谁感到身体不适，不要强撑着，要告诉教官或老师。

During the training, in case you don't feel well, don't hesitate to tell your training officer or your teacher. It won't do to insist on doing the drills.

军训期间，你们要穿军服，就是那种迷彩服。每人一套，你们要自己花钱买。班长可以把钱收上来，统一去学校军训部门购买。

You'll have to wear a military uniform, the camouflage uniforms, during the military training. This is not free, so you will have to pay for it. Your monitor will collect the money and buy the uniforms from the training department.

军训后你们可以把那些军服洗干净收起来，留给自己穿，或作为纪念，如果不想要了，可捐给贫困地区的孩子们。

After the military training you could wash clean your uniforms to wear later, or just keep them as a remember-by. If you don't want to keep them, it is a good idea to give them away to those needy students in the poor areas.

● 班长和班主任 Class Monitor and the Homeroom Teacher

Preliminary Remarks: 刚接手一个班级，老师要做的第一件事就是与班主任及班长取得联系。因为这两个人是你将来接触最多的人，他们会给你提供帮助，告诉你有关班级的最新情况。

When you start teaching a new class, the two persons you want to get to know first are the class monitor and the homeroom teacher. They will help you with your work and keep you informed about what is happening in the class you are teaching.

谁是你们的班主任？

Who is your homeroom teacher/class teacher?

我想知道你们的班主任是谁。

I would like to know who your homeroom teacher is.

王晓辉，你是班长，你们的班主任是哪位老师？

Wang Xiaohui, you are (the) class monitor but who is your class teacher?

我认识你们的班主任，他/她是一个很负责的老师。有关我们班的事我会跟他/她商量的。

I know your homeroom teacher. He/She is a very nice person/very responsible teacher. I'll ask him/her for advice or listen to his/her opinions and talk over matters about your class.

你们的班主任会不时地来班上转转，看看你们有什么问题。

Your class teacher will come and see you from time to time to make sure you are alright/to see if you need any help.

有什么事就去找你们的班主任。他的办公室就在办公楼的 203 房间。

If you need any help, go and see your class teacher. His office is at 205 in the Administrative Building.

你如有困难，可求助于老师。

Go to your class teacher for help if you are in any difficulty.

你们有困难，我们不能不闻不问。

We can't remain indifferent when any of you is in difficulty./We can't turn a blind eye /turn a deaf ear to your problems.

你们有困难，我们老师是不会袖手旁观的。

We won't stand by doing nothing if any of you need help/We won't sit back and ignore your problems if you need help.

如果遇上困难，你们可以找班主任求助。

You can ask for help from your homeroom teacher in case you are in difficulties.

每当你们遇上困难，我和你们的班主任都会帮助你们的。

Whenever you meet with difficulties, I or your class teacher would come and