

Unit One

On Study 谈学习

一、日常会话

1.

A: Which school are you in, Tom?

汤姆，你在哪所学校学习？

B: I'm in Heping Middle School.

我在和平中学学习。

A: What subjects do you have this term?

这学期你们开设哪些课程？

B: Chinese, English, history, maths, physics and chemistry.

中文、英语、历史、数学、物理和化学。

A: Among these subjects, which do you like best?

这些课程中，你最喜欢哪门课程？

B: I like English best.

我最喜欢英语。

A: Why?

为什么？

B: Because English is widely used in the world. As a tool, it's playing a more and more important role in many aspects of our daily life.

因为英语在世界应用范围广泛。作为一门工具，英语在我们日常生活的许多方面起着越来越重要的作用。

2.

A: What are you doing, Mike?

你在做什么，迈克？

B: I'm previewing my lessons.

我在预习功课。

A: Would you like to go and play football?

你愿意和我们一块出去踢足球吗？

B: I'm sorry, I'm afraid I can't.

很抱歉，恐怕我没法去。

A: Why?

为什么？

B: I didn't do very well in my lessons last term. So I've decided to study harder this term and try to catch up with other classmates.

因为上学期学习成绩不好，因此我打算这学期努力学习，尽量赶上班里其他同学。

A: Don't worry about it. It seems to me you always do better than you say.

不必太担心，依我看你做的总比说的好。

B: What marks did you get for last term?

你上学期成绩如何？

A: I got two "A" and four "B". And what about your marks?

我得了两个“A”四个“B”。你的成绩呢？

B: The same as yours.

和你的一样。

二、常用单词和词组

pencil-box 铅笔盒 reference book 参考书 teachers' book 教师用书 pen 钢笔 pencil 铅笔 ballpen 圆珠笔 a bottle of ink

一瓶墨水 English/history/Chinese/maths/chemistry/physics/geography/politics/biology 英语/历史/语文/数学/化学/物理/地理/政治/生物 work hard at a certain subject 努力学习某门课程 do one's homework 做功课 review one's lessons 复习功课 pass an exam 通过考试 fail in an examination 考试不及格 fail history 历史不及格

Work hard, study well and make progress. 好好学习, 天天向上。

Which subject do you like best? I like English best.

你最喜欢哪门课程? 我最喜欢英语。

I'm good at mathematics.

我精于数学。

He's made great progress in his studies

他在学业上已取得巨大进步。

三、两人对话

Suppose(假设) that your friend failed in the final examination, you encourage him by discussing with him about reasons for his failure.

四、根据上下文, 完成对话

A: Hello, Mike.

B: Hello, John.

A: 1 What's your trouble?

B: 2

A: Do you know where you made mistakes?

B: I made a lot of mistakes in grammar and spelling. I was always careless.

A: 3 Everyone makes mistakes when he learns a foreign language. But we can learn from our mistakes, can't we?

B: 4

A: How about your exam?

B: 5 so the teacher asked me to pay more attention to grammar study.

A. I didn't do well in yesterday's test.

B. Yes, I agree with you on this point.

C. You look worried, Mike.

D. I also made mistakes in grammar.

E. Don't worry about that because making mistakes is part of language learning.

F. What marks did you get for the test?

G. Rather difficult.

五、文化点滴

语言与文化

语言与文化紧密相联。语言是文化的一部分，同时又是文化的载体。学习英语并不只限于学习英语语言本身，因为离开社会文化背景语言就变成了空壳，单纯学习语言是不现实的，也是不可能的。因此，我们在学习英语语言知识的同时，还应同时重视与英语有关的文化知识的学习。

文化一般分为广义和狭义两种。狭义的文化指社会意识形态，以及与此相适应的制度和组织机构。它是一种历史现象，每一社会都有与其相适应的文化，并随着社会物质文明的发展而发展。广义的文化是指人类社会历史实践过程中创造出的物质财富和精神财富的总和。它是相对于自然而言的。比如说，一段树根是自

然物品，但经过人们的雕刻加工，把它制作成根雕作品，就成为文化产物了。

英语学习过程中，我们所应了解的英语国家或地区的文化，实际上指的是广义的文化。具体地说，它包括这些国家或地区的历史、政治、社会、风土人情、风俗习惯、宗教信仰、科学文化艺术等等有形的或无形的东西。

Unit Two

Borrowing Things 借物

一、日常会话

1.

A: May I borrow your pen for a minute?

我可以用一下你的钢笔吗？

B: Sure. Here you are.

当然可以。给你。

A: Thank you.

谢谢。

B: You are welcome.

不用客气。

2.

A: Good morning.

早上好。

B: Good morning, John. Can I help you?

早上好，约翰。我能为你做些什么？

A: Well, I hope so. I'm going to go for a picnic with my classmates tomorrow. Could you lend me your bike, please?

但愿如此。明天我打算和同学一块出去郊游，你能把你的自行车借给我吗？

B: Oh, I'm sorry. I have lent it to Tom.

噢，很抱歉。我把车借给汤姆了。

A: It doesn't matter.

没关系。

B: Well, would you like to go to our teacher, Mr. Smith for help?

那么，你是不是可以请我们的老师史密斯先生帮忙？

A: Ok, I'll have a try.

好吧，我试试看。

二、常用单词和词组

borrow sth. from someone 向某人借某物

lend sth. to someone 把某物借给某人

May I borrow your pen? Why, of course.

我可以用一下你的钢笔吗？当然可以。

Could you lend me your dictionary? Ok.

把你的字典借给我用一下，好吗？行啊。

Would you possibly lend some money to me? Sure.

你能借给我点钱吗？当然啦。

Could you do me a favour and lend me your library card? Certainly.

请你帮个忙，把你的借书证借给我用一下，好吗？当然可以。

三、两人对话

Suppose(假设) that you forget to bring your dictionary with you. And you want to look some new words up in a dictionary. You decide to borrow one from your classmate.

四、根据上下文，完成对话

A: Hello, Henry. 1

B: Hello, John. Did you enjoy your trip?

A: 2

B: Oh, really? Let me help you with your luggage, please.

A: 3 If you would be kind enough to carry this suitcase,
4

B: By the way, 5

A: Yes.

B: What do you think of the trip by plane?

A: It's certainly more comfortable than riding on a bus.

A. Is this your first trip by plane?

B. I'll take the rest.

C. Thanks for coming to see me.

D. Thank you.

E. Yes, it was really a very pleasant trip

F. I went to Guilin for a sightseeing.

G. It took me two days to get there.

五、文化点滴

借物原则

在西方，人们借东西给别人或向别人借东西时比在东方更讲究原则性。在东方，人们对待此事更随便、更大方。在西方，所借东西 不管是 100 美元，还是一枝铅笔，一定要归还。如果借了东西不还 或超过归还的日期 人们会认为他不诚实、不可靠 而且，

东西还给人家时应完好无损。如果所借东西损坏，按惯例应归还一件尽可能一样的物品。如果办不到，则应照价赔偿。也许正是由于这些原因，西方人不像东方人那样经常向别人借东西，只是偶尔向要好的朋友借东西。

Unit Three

About Weather 谈论天气

一、日常会话

1.

A: It's a lovely day today, isn't it?

今天天气真好啊！

B: Yes, it is. What about going out for a picnic in the park?

是啊 这么好的天气 我们到公园野餐好吗？

A: Oh, I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't go with you today.

噢，那当然好了。但是，今天恐怕我不能和你一块去。

B: Why? The weather is perfect for an outing.

为什么？今天可是个郊游的好天气。

A: I know. But I have to prepare my lessons at home.

是啊，但是我今天必须在家做功课。

B: What a pity.

真是太遗憾了。

2.

A: My God. you're all wet.

天哪，你浑身全湿透了。

B: What bad whether. I have been walking in the rain for half an hour.

这鬼天气，我在雨中整整淋了半小时。

A: Didn't you have an umbrella or a raincoat with you?

你就没带把雨伞或雨衣吗？

B: No. I left it somewhere and couldn't find it.

带了，可是我把它丢在什么地方，没找到。

A: Will it last long?

雨还会下吗？

B: Yes, it will. I think it won't get better soon.

是的，我想不会很快就停的。

A: How do you know?

怎么见得？

B: The weatherman says it will rain for a whole day

天气预报员报导今天全天有雨。

A: Really? I'm afraid I have to buy an umbrella.

是吗？看来我必须买一把雨伞了。

二、常用单词和词组

weather forecast 天气预报 fine weather 天气很好 heavy rain 大雨 light rain 小雨 strong wind 大风 weak wind 轻风
thunder storm 暴风雨 shower 阵雨 breeze 微风 lightning 闪电
dense fog 浓雾 rainbow 彩虹 thick snow 大雪 light snow 小雪
damp 潮湿的 hot 热的 warm 温暖的 cool 凉爽的 cold 寒冷的
的 dry 干燥的 rainy 多雨的 windy 大风的 sunny 晴朗的
cloudy 阴沉沉的 wet 湿的

What's the weather like that day?

那天天气情况怎么样？

Nice day, isn't it?

天气真好，不是吗？

It seems that it's going to rain.

好像天要下雨。

There's a lot of wind today.

今天风真大。

The snow was very heavy last night

昨晚下了一场大雪。

It snowed heavily last night.

昨晚下了一场大雪。

What a hot/nice day!

天气真热 / 好!

三、两人对话

Suppose(假设) that Jim and Li Ming talk about the weather condition(天气状况) in Beijing and in London. The weather in Beijing is very hot in summer and very cold in winter while it is very good in London and it's never too hot or too cold.

四、根据上下文，完成对话

A: 1

B: I'm afraid it's going to rain at any moment now.

A: 2 I think it will be a lovely day today.

B: How do you think that?

A: 3

B: I don't believe it.

A: Shall we go back home now?

B: 4 We have no umbrella with us.

A: Ok, let's go 5

A. The weather forecast said that it would clear up about noon.

B. What's the weather like today?

- C. Yes, of course.
- D. before we get caught in the rain.
- E. I don't think so.
- F. It's very hot today.
- G. I'm going to have a picnic with my family.

五、文化点滴

谈 话 话 题

随着我国改革开放步伐的日趋加快，与外国人接触的机会越来越频繁，人们使用英语的机会越来越多。但是，在与外国人谈话、交往过程中，我们应特别注意选择符合西方人习惯的谈话话题。

外国人和中国人经常谈论的话题有：天气、工作、爱好、节假日、书籍、电影、电视节目以及其他娱乐项目。与外国人谈话时必须注意避免谈论涉及到个人生活的话题，比如：年龄 (How old are you?) 收入 (How much money do you earn a month?)、个人财产、婚姻状况、政治态度、宗教信仰等。因为这些都被认为是他们的私人生活 (private life)，别人无权过问。而在我国则并非如此。

英国人特别讲究尊重每个人自己的小天地，因此，天气 (weather) 这一不涉及个人生活的话题就成为英国人永恒的话题；另外，英国人经常谈论天气，还因为英国位于大西洋北岸，属海洋性气候，没有明显的气候变化，但是一天之中天气状况可能变化无常。因此，在英国，谈论天气每时每刻都是一个新鲜的话题。

另外，政治和宗教是国际交往中最敏感的话题。曾有人这样比喻，与外国人议论政治犹如玩火，而谈论宗教则像玩手榴弹，因此，与西方人交往时，我们应尽力回避这些话题以防引火烧身。

Unit Four

A Telephone Conversation 打电话

一、日常会话

1.

A: Hello. This is Adam speaking. Is that you, Juliet?

喂 我是亚当 你是朱丽亚吗？

B: Yes, This is Juliet.

是的，我正是。

A: Could I speak to Mike, please?

请找迈克接电话，好吗？

B: Ok, hold the line, please.

好吧，请等一下。

(*Mike, you are wanted on the phone.*)

(迈克 你的电话。)

C: Hello, Adam. This is Mike speaking.

喂 亚当 我是迈克。

A: Look, there's going to be a dance ball at our school this Saturday evening. And I've got an extra ticket. Would you like to join us?

迈克，星期六晚上我们学校要举行一个舞会。我还有一张票 你愿意来参加吗？

C: This Saturday evening?

是星期六晚上的吗？

A: Yes. And we hope you'll be able to join us

是的，我希望你能参加这个舞会。

C: Ok, I'd love to. That's very kind of you.

我很乐意参加。你真是太好了。

A: Good. We'll be glad to have you.

太棒了。很高兴能邀请到你。

C: By the way, what time does the dance ball begin?

顺便问一下，舞会几点开始？

A: Let me see, eh, at half past seven.

我想一想 嗯 晚上七点半。

C: Half past seven? Fine. I'll be looking forward to it.

七点半？好吧。我会去的。

A: Goodbye.

再见。

C: Goodbye.

再见。

2.

A: Oh, hello. May I speak to Wang Lin, please?

喂，你好。我找王林。

B: Hello. Who's calling, please?

你好。请问怎么称呼？

A: This is John, John Kent.

我是约翰 约翰·肯特。

B: Will you hold the line a moment. Mr. Kent? I'll see if Mr.

Wang is free.

肯特先生，请你不要挂断电话。我去给你喊一下。

A: Yes, thank you.

好吧 谢谢你。

(Mr. Kent, you're through now.)

(肯特先生 你的电话通了。)

C: Hello, Mr. Kent, what can I do for you?

你好，肯特先生。有什么事？

A: Good morning, Mr. Wang, I'm Mr. Taylor's friend. Mr. Taylor had a car accident on his way home yesterday afternoon and couldn't go to work in your company.

你好，王先生。我是泰勒先生的朋友。泰勒先生昨天下午回家的时候出车祸了。今天无法到公司上班。

C: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Is there anything serious?
听到这事我很难过。伤得重吗？

A: Nothing too serious.
不是很重。

C: Is he at home or in the hospital?
他在家还是在医院？

A: He is still in the hospital.
他还在医院。

C: I think I'll go and see him today if time permits.
今天我抽空一定去看看他。

A: Thank you. It's really kind of you.
谢谢你。你真是太好了。

C: Don't mention it.
不用客气。

A: Goodbye.
再见。

C: Good-bye.
再见。

二、常用单词和词组

public phone 公用电话 card phone 磁卡电话 movable telephone 移动电话 switch board 总机 receiver 话筒 telephone di-

rectory 电话簿 a local call 本地电话 a long-distance call 长途电话
to dial the number 拨号 to hang on/hold on 别放下

Who is calling? 请问你是谁?

This is... speaking. 我是.....。

The line is busy(engaged). 电话占线。

Can you put me through to ...? 请让.....接电话好吗?

Would you like to leave a message? 请你留个口信好吗?

I'm sorry. You have dialed the wrong number.

对不起,你打错电话了。

John, you are wanted on the phone. 约翰,你的电话。

三、两人对话

Suppose(假设) that you are going to go to the cinema. You want your friend Jim to go together with you. So, you call him up and ask him to go to the cinema.

四、根据上下文,完成对话

A: Hello! Is that you, Mr. Smith?

B: Yes, speaking. Who's that?

A: 1 I just wanted to tell you that there is going to be a concert in our school auditorium this afternoon and I have two tickets for it. Would you like to go with me?

B: Uh, I'm sorry, 2 Would you please repeat it?

A: Yes, 3 Can you hear me now?

B: 4 So, you mean that you invite me to the concert. Is that right?

A: That's right.

B: Wonderful. I'd love to. By the way, when does it start?