



前言

单调的中文授课 是上个世纪典型的教育特征。双语教学已经在新世纪的要求下应运而生了。英语是一种交流工具。灵活地掌握课堂英语就可以在课堂上准确地表达自己的思想,就能和外籍老师进行有效的交流。这也就是学英语的乐趣之一,课堂原来是学生练习英语的习武之地!

出国留学生的深切体会: 上课听不懂老师的话(听力太差);不能很好地表达自己的意思以至笑话连篇(口语太差,连基本的词汇都没有很好的掌握);实在跟不上老师的进度;考试不是倒数第一,就是倒数第二,一个学期结束一个学分都拿不到。可想这种现实是残忍的,其实没有出国的学生也别高兴太早,说不定这种事情也会发生在自己身上。

《课堂互动英语手册》便是一本针对广大师生提高课堂互动英语能力而编写的一本指导用书。该书主要以课堂的时间顺序、上课的内容、及师生交流三个方向进行编写,全书的内容涉及课前的基本问候、课中的提问、课堂活动、内容讲解、测验与考试、课堂作业,还包括课后师生的交流、以及美国课堂教师授课现场实例。从功能上,它们主要可以分为引导材料、授课材料及师生生活材料;从构架上,包括实战对话和例句精选。

本书整体编排清晰,结构合理,内容详尽,是帮助广大师生提高课堂会话和互动能力的参考必备。不仅有助于进行英语授课的教师作为指导使用,也可以帮助学生进一步掌握课堂内容、更好地与教师进行沟通。

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第一章：课 前

□ Before the Lessons

CHAPTER ONE: BEFORE THE LESSONS

第一章：课前



PRACTICAL CONVERSATIONS

***** 实战对话 *****

1. 基本问候 Basic Greetings

Teacher: How are you today, class?

Students: We are fine.

老师：你们都还好吗，同学们？

学生：我们都很好。

Teacher: Hello, boys and girls. Nice to see you. How are you?

Students: Good morning, Miss Zhang. We are just fine.

老师：你们好，见到你们很高兴。大家好吗？

学生：张老师，早上好。我们都挺好的。

2. 长假后的寒暄 After A Vacation

Teacher: Nice to see you again, Tom. How was your summer



vacation ['sʌmə veɪ'keɪʃən] ph. 暑假？

Tom: Hi, Miss Zhang. It was great. How about your vacation?

Teacher: Well, it was a good time. I went to many places with my good friends, and we had a wonderful journey to the west of China.

Tom: Really? I went to the Silk Road too! That was just amazing, right?

Teacher: It sure is! We can talk about it after class.

老师：Tom，很高兴又见到你，暑假过得怎么样？

Tom：张老师你好。暑假过得不错，你呢？

老师：我啊，过了一个愉快的暑假。我和一些好朋友到西部去旅游了，玩得真是愉快！

Tom：是吗？我也去了丝绸之路，那里的风景真美，是吧？

老师：是啊！我们课后再聊。

3. 新老师的自我介绍 New Teacher's Greetings

Teacher: Good morning, class. I'm Steven, your new English teacher.

Students: Good morning, Sir.

Teacher: Before the lessons, let me introduce myself first. I come from Beijing and I **graduated** ['grædʒueɪt] vi. 毕业 from Beijing Teacher's University four years ago. I've been learning English for 12 years. I like English because it is beautiful and useful. Do you know why it's beautiful and useful?

Student 1: It's useful because many people in the world use English as their mother language.

Student 2: Many **romantic** [rə'mæntɪk] a. 浪漫的，富于浪漫色彩的 movies and beautiful songs were made and sung in English, so it's beautiful.

Student 3: And it is the **official language** [ə'fɪʃəl 'læŋgwɪdʒ] ph. 官方语言 of the UN.

...



Teacher: Very good. So I hope you can study English well and use English in your daily life.

老师：同学们早上好。我叫 Steven，是你们的新英语老师。

学生：老师早上好。

老师：上课之前我先介绍一下自己。我来自北京，四年前毕业于北京师范大学。我学习英语已经有 12 年时间了。我很喜欢英语，因为我觉得英语是一门既漂亮又实用的语言。有谁知道为什么英语既漂亮又实用吗？

学生一：说英语实用是因为世界上很多国家都使用英语作为母语。

学生二：很多爱情电影和金曲都是说英语的，所以说它是一门漂亮的语言。

学生三：还有英语是联合国的官方语言。

.....

老师：很好，因此我希望大家都能学好英语，并且能在你们的日常生活中使用英语。

4. 对迟到的学生 To Late Students

T: Good afternoon, class. Today we are going to talk about the ...

Li Hua: Excuse me. May I come in?

T: Li Hua, you are late.

Li Hua: Sorry, Sir. I **overslept** [ˌəʊvə'slept] vi. 睡过头 this morning.

T: Don't be late next time. We have already begun our lessons.

Li Hua: Thank you, Sir.

老师：同学们，下午好。今天我们要讨论.....

李华：对不起。我可以进来吗？

老师：李华，你迟到了。

李华：对不起，老师。我睡过头了。

老师：下次别迟到了，我们已经开始上课了。

李华：谢谢老师。



5. 鼓励学生发表意见 Encourage Students To Express Their Ideas

Teacher: Good morning, class.

Students: Good morning, Madam.

Teacher: Glad to see you all after the long vacation. Have you enjoyed your Spring Festival?

Students: Yeah.

Teacher: All right. Can you tell us something about your vacation, Huang Yue?

Huang: I'd like to say something about my trip to Shanghai...

Teacher: That's wonderful. Maybe one day I would go there to enjoy myself. Have you been to any other cities during the vacation?

Rocky: Let me try.

Teacher: Good. Rocky, please.

Rocky: I have been to ...

Teacher: Thank you very much. Your story's really interesting. Well, since time is **pressing** [presɪŋ] a. 紧迫的, 迫切的, if you want to share your trip with us, you can write it down later. For those who haven't **made a speech** 做演讲, try next time.

老师：同学们好。

学生：老师好。

老师：长假之后见到大家真是很高兴。你们春节过得愉快吗？

学生：挺好的。

老师：那就好。黄悦，你能给大家讲讲你的寒假吗？

黄悦：我想要说一下我的上海之旅……

老师：太好了。有机会我也想到上海好好玩玩。还有其他哪位同学在假期到过别的城市？

洛奇：让我来说。



老师：好吧，洛奇。

洛奇：我到了……

老师：谢谢你，你的故事真有趣。好了，由于时间关系，如果你想跟大家分享你的旅游乐趣的话呢，等会可以把它写下来。今天还没有发言的同学下次抓紧了。

6. 鼓励学生学习 Encourage Students To Keep On Studying

Lily: I give up. I simply can't learn English.

李莉：我放弃。我就是学不了英语。

Teacher: Why do you say that? I think you are making a lot of progress.

教师：为什么这么说？我觉得你的进步不小。

Lily: No, I'm not. I try and try and I still can't speak it well. Sometimes I even can't understand others.

李莉：不，没进步。我试了一遍又一遍，可仍然说不好。有时候我都听不懂别人的话。

Teacher: Learning any language takes a lot of effort. Don't give up.

教师：学任何一种语言都要下苦功。别放弃。

Lily: Then what should I do now?

李莉：那么我该怎么办？

Teacher: Your **vocabulary** [və'kæbjʊləri] n. 词汇，语汇 is OK. But when **westerners** ['westənə] n. 美国西部人；西欧人 speak, you can't catch the meaning immediately. The reason, I think, is the **lack of** 缺少，不足 practice. Once a word is uttered, you should have very quick brain **recall** [ri'kɔ:l] n. 回忆，回想. So you have a **memory block** 存储区. The only way to progress is to listen to the correct pronunciation of the words many times.

教师：你的词汇量没问题。但当西方人说话时，你不能立刻领会



其含义。我想原因就是缺少练习。一句话一旦说出口，大脑应该快速作出反应。这样就不会出现记忆阻塞。要想进步，唯一的方法就是反复听单词的正确发音。

Lily: I see.

李莉：我知道了。

Teacher: You should also practice often, speak the words often in their correct pronunciation. Try to put the words in sentence order. In this way, day by day, you'll find that those words become very familiar, like your friends. They are just at the tip of your tongue. You know we are not English native speakers. We have to **take pains** [*ˌteɪkˈpeɪnz*] ph. 尽力; 费苦心 to make progress in English study.

教师：你还应该多练习，经常用正确的发音朗读单词。试着把单词按句序排列。这样，日复一日，你会发现这些单词变得很熟悉，像你的朋友一样。它们就在你的嘴边。你知道英语不是我们的母语。我们必须在英语学习上狠下苦功才会有进步。

Lily: Thank you, teacher. I will.

李莉：谢谢你，老师。我会的。

Teacher: By the way, are you from Spain?

教师：顺便问一声，你是西班牙人吗？

Lily: Why, yes. How did you know?

李莉：哦，是的，你怎么知道？

Teacher: I can judge by your **accent** [*ˈæksənt*] n. 口音，语调，声调。

教师：我可以根据你的口音来判断。

Lily: Ah, my grandparents came from Cuba to live in Spain. I was brought up in a Spanish-speaking community and only spoke Spanish until I was twenty-one.

李莉：哦，我祖父母从古巴来西班牙定居。我从小生长在一个讲西班牙语社区里，到二十一岁时，除了西班牙语别的都不会说。



Teacher: Then your Spanish should be perfect.

教师：那么你的西班牙语应该很好。

Lily: Of course, much better than my English. It's my native language.

李莉：当然，比我的英语好多了。那是我的母语。

Teacher: I think one day your English will be as perfect as your Spanish. Don't say "give up" any more. Remember, practice makes perfect.

教师：我想有一天你的英语会和你的西班牙语一样好。别再说“放弃”了。记住，熟能生巧。

SAMPLE SENTENCES

***** 例句精选 *****

1. 打招呼 Greetings

正式的招呼\随意的问候\假期归来的问候\新任教师的招呼

Formal Greetings 正式的招呼

◇ How do you do?
你好吗？

◇ How are you?
你好吗？

◇ Nice to meet you.
见到你很高兴。

◇ Glad to see you.
见到你很高兴。

◇ I am pleased to see you.
我很高兴见到你。

◇ We are delighted to meet you all.
能见到大家真是高兴。

◇ Goodbye!
再见！

◇ See you next time.
下次见。



Casual Greetings 随意的问候

- | | |
|--|--|
| ◇ How are you doing?
你还好吗？ | ◇ How are you getting on?
你们最近好吗？ |
| ◇ Hello, everybody.
大家好。 | ◇ Good morning, children/ kids.
早上好，孩子们。 |
| ◇ Hi, boys and girls.
同学们好。 | ◇ You two must have had a nice
day, right?
你俩一定玩得好开心，是吗？ |
| ◇ Hey, guys. You look so
exciting. Winning another
football game?
嗨，你们几个看起来好兴奋。
是不是又赢了一场足球赛？ | ◇ What's happening?
有什么新情况？ |
| ◇ How are you guys doing?
你们几个好吗？ | ◇ How's it going?
最近过得怎样？ |
| ◇ Hey guys, nice to see you
again.
又见到你们几个真高兴。 | ◇ Hey, pal.
你好，朋友。 |
| | ◇ Hey mate. Nice day today.
你好，朋友。今天天气不错。 |

After A Holiday 假期归来的问候

- | | |
|--|--|
| ◇ Welcome back from the
holiday.
欢迎假后归来。 | ◇ Welcome back. How was your
holiday?
欢迎归来，假期过得怎样？ |
|--|--|