

无 师 自 通 丛 书

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校园师生英语会话

Dialogues for Campus English

现 用 现 查



出版社

阅读提示



► 随着改革开放的日趋深化和中国入世 ,中外经济、贸易、文化等领域的交流日益频繁 ,我国各行各业都对英语提出了更高的要求。为了帮助广大读者提高语言实际运用能力 ,我们组织编写了这套《英语会话现用现查》丛书。本套丛书包括《出国旅游英语会话》、《休闲娱乐英语会话》、《文秘英语会话》、《生活交际英语会话》、《校园英语会话》和《商贸金融英语会话》远本书。本书是其中的一本。

《校园师生英语会话》全书包括 10 个单元 ,以对话的形式详细阐述了校园中学习和生活的各种活动 ,其中学习包括在课堂上、专业学习、复习、考试、在英语角、写论文、在图书馆等 ,生活包括在宿舍、在餐厅、看医生、在邮局、银行、找住房、在理发店、找工作、运动、电影和电视、购物、观光、聚会等 ,有利于提高读者的英语交际能力。

本套丛书中每个单元都包括背景知识、对话和要点提示三部分。背景知识部分介绍了本单元涉及的主要内容及其背景 ;对话部分精选若干篇模拟对白 ;要点提示部分则是对话中重点难点的讲解。

相信本书能助你轻松愉快地说英语 ,达到沟通交流的目的。

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In the Classroom

在课堂上



背景知识

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

在学校求学是年轻人很重要的人生经历，而课堂恰恰是学生聆听老师教诲的地方。课堂交流是双向的，不论是师生之间还是学生之间。因此，掌握一定的课堂英语将对老师和学生都有所裨益。



DIALOGUE

对话

员

约翰，你又迟到了。这
已是你本周第 3 次迟
到了。

我知道，哈特先生，请
你原谅。

对此你有什么好解释
的吗？

没有，先生。这种事不
会再发生了。

你知道，约翰，过去你

A: You're late again, John. This is
the third time this week that you're
late for school.

B: I know, Mr Hart. Please excuse
me.

A: Do you have an explanation for
this?

B: No, sir. I'm sorry. It won't hap
pen again.

A: Look, John, you used to be a

一直是个好学生 ,每天都努力学习 ,每天都在进步 ,班里的其他同学都很佩服你的学习劲头。但是 ,最近你总是迟到 ,我想一定发生了什么事 ,不知我能帮什么忙吗。

月 谢谢你 ,哈特先生。我告诉你吧 ,从上星期开始我利用业余时间在外打工。每天放学后 ,晚上去干 源个小时的活 ,回家再做作业 ,常常到半夜或下半夜才睡觉。我现在总觉得很累 ,不过慢慢会习惯的。

粤 你现在还没出校门 ,为什么这么拼命干活呢 ,在这里学习能得到足够的奖学金的。

月 是的 ,但我需要攒钱供弟弟上学 ,他也想成为一名大学生。想想看 ,

good student. You studied hard and made progress every day. All the students in this class admired your spirit of study. But, recently you are always late for class. I know there must be something wrong. I don't know whether I can be of any help.

B: Thank you very much, Mr Hart.

Let me tell you about it. I started a job in my spare time last week. I go to work in the evening after leaving school every day and work for four hours. After returning from the job, I do my homework. I usually go to bed at or after midnight. I'm tired right now but I'm getting used to it day by day.

A: Why do you want to work so much while you haven't left school? You can get enough scholarship for your studies here.

B: Yes, I can. But I need to save up enough money to support my kid brother in his studies. He also

我的弟弟 ,也是个大
学生 ,那该多棒选

粤你认为你能挣到足够
的钱来负担你弟弟的
学费吗茅你知道 ,在这
里接受教育的费用是
很高的。

月哦的 ,对此我很清楚 ,
我只是想尽力帮助
他。

粤但你自己现在还是学
生 ,你的主要任务是学
习。

月我知道 ,我会尽量不再
迟到 ,努力提高学习成
绩。

粤好 ,如果你需要我的帮
助 ,请立刻告诉我。

月哦感谢你了 ,先生。

wants to become a university stu-
dent. How about that! My kid
brother, a university student!

A: Do you think you can earn enough
money for your brother's educa-
tion? Education here is very ex-
pensive, you know.

B: Yes, I'm quite clear about that. I
only try to be of some help.

A: But you're a student yourself now.
Your main task is to study.

B: Yes. I'll try not to be late again
and improve my studies.

A: That's OK. If you need my help,
please let me know without hesi-
tation.

B: Thank you very much indeed, sir.

猿



A: 在我们上课前,我想告诉你们,下个星期一我要给你们进行一次单元末测试,请做好准备。

B: 请你告诉我们如何复习功课好吗?

A: 要复习这一单元中的所有课程,确保你们能理解每课的中心思想。

B: 还有其他的需要吗?

A: 词组和句型也很重要,你们应该知道怎么运用它们。

B: 我们还要记住新单词和表达吗?

A: 当然。

B: 对不起,这个单元中的一些难点我们还没有很好地掌握,不知你是否能帮助我们解决这个问题。

A: Before we have our lesson, I want to tell you that I'm going to give you an end-of-the-unit test next Monday. Please be prepared for it.

B: Could you please tell us how to review our lessons?

A: Review all the lessons in the unit and see that you can understand the main idea of each lesson.

B: Any other requirements?

A: Phrases and sentence patterns are very important too. You should know how to use them.

B: Should we memorize all the new words and expressions?

A: Yes, of course.

B: I'm sorry, I don't quite understand some difficult points in this unit. I wonder if you could help us to solve the problems.

A: 好 ,当你们复习功课时 ,在你们不清楚的地方做上标记 ,然后我给你们一些辅导。

B: 我们什么时候能有一节辅导课?

A: 明天晚上怎么样?

B: 好的。

A: Well, when you review your lessons, mark the places which you are not clear, and I'll give you some coaching.

B: When shall we have a tutorial?

A: How about tomorrow evening?

B: OK.



DIALOGUE

对话 猿

粤 咱们继续进行。你能说出“~~糟粕~~”这个词的汉语意思吗?

月 我知道 ,它的中文意思是“牲口 ,家畜”。

粤 你能说出这个单词的词类吗?

月 这个词是个集体名词。尽管它表面上是单数形式 ,但要使用复数谓语动词。

粤 顺便说一下 ;“~~米~~”的拼写方法应特别注意。这个词在美式英语

A: Now, let's go to the next one. Can you give the Chinese equivalent of the word 'cattle'?

B: Yes, I can. It means “牲口 ,家畜” in Chinese.

A: Can you tell us (identify) what part of speech this word is?

B: This word is a collective noun. Though it appears in the singular form, it takes a plural predicate verb.

A: By the way, the spelling of “meter” requires (needs) special attention. In American English this word is

里常这样拼写 ,而英式英语中不这样。现在把书翻到下一页 ,接着进行。

月旺老师 ,是否应把这句话里的“~~look at~~”作为固定短语记芽~~look at~~“~~take a look at~~”的意思是否相同芽~~look at~~“~~look at~~”可以作为短语记。这两个词组的意思相同 ,但“~~look at~~”这一用法比动词短语“~~look at~~”更有用。因为名词“~~look at~~”前可以加各种各样的修饰语以表示各种各样的意思。好 ,看下一个句子中的“~~then~~”这个词起什么作用芽

月这个词常用来起承上启下的作用。

月这是你们必须特别注意的问题 ,因为在阅读理解中这类词起重要

frequently spelled in this way, but not in British English. Now, turn to the next page and let's go on.

B: Excuse me, Mr Wang, shall we remember “take a look at” as a set phrase in this sentence? And are the phrases “look at” and “take a look at” the same in meaning?

A: Yes. You may remember it as a set phrase and the two phrases are the same in meaning. But, the expression “take a look at” is much more useful than the verb phrase “look at”, for the noun “look” in the expression can be proceeded by various modifiers to express quite a few different meanings. Now, look at the next sentence. What is the function of the word “then”?

B: This word often serves as a transition.

A: This is something you'll have to be careful with because it plays an important role in reading comprehension. Oh, let's come to Line 2

作用。看下一段第 圆行。王平 ,你来解释一下句中的“ 增赠”。

月单词“ 增赠”在这里起的是形容词的作用 ,它经常用来表示强调。当这样使用时 ,其前面应加“ 则或所有格代词“ 皂或等。

粤咱们继续进行。你能说出“ 糟”这个词的汉语意思吗芽

月拼得好。你们千万别忽视这些小地方 ,它们非常重要。那么 ,再看看单词“ 皂”是什么意思芽

粤意思是“ 方法 ,途径 ,手段”。

月应注意什么芽

粤根据文章内容 ,它既可用作单数也可用作复数。如果说“ 皂”或

of the next paragraph. Wang Ping, please explain the word “ very ” here.

B: The word “ very ” here is an adjective, and it is often used to give force to an expression. When it is used, it should be preceded by a “ the ”, “ this ” or “ that ” or a possessive pronoun “ my ”, “ your ”, “ his ”, etc.

A: Let’s go on. Can you tell the meaning of the word “ cattle ”?

B: Very good. You must not overlook these small points. They are very important. Then, what is the meaning of the word “ means ”?

A: It means “ method or way ”.

B: And what points should be noticed?

A: It is treated as either a singular or plural noun, depending on the context. If you say “ a means ” or

愿

C: 这是一个简单句，
“they”为主语，“play”

C: It is a simple sentence.“ they ”is the subject;“ play ”is the predicate verb;



为谓语动词 “ football ”
为宾语 ,而“ well ”为状
语 ,用来修饰“ play ”。

A: 不错。谁再来分析一下
下面的句子?

C: 我来试试。这是一个复
合句。

A: 请问这是什么从句?
“ which ”引导的从句在
句中起什么作用?

C: 是定语从句。关系代词
“ which ”是从句中“ deal
with ”的宾语。

A: 完全正确。

C: 张老师 ,你看我这样造
一个句子对吗?.....

A: 许多语法家和教师认
为这样使用这个词不
恰当 ,而且一些出题者
认为其是错误的。因此
你们不要把这个词用
作连词。

C: 我明白了。

“ football ”is the object; and “ well ”is
an adverbial modifying“ play ”.

A: Good. Then, who can tell us what
kind of sentence the next one is?

C: Let me have a try. This is a com-
plex sentence.

A: Can you tell me what kind of clause
this is? What is the function of the
subordinating clause introduced by
“ which ”?

C: It is an attributive clause, and the
relative pronoun “ which ” is the ob-
ject of “ deal with ”.

A: You are right.

C: Excuse me, Mr Zhang, may I make
a sentence in this way?...

A: Many grammarians and teachers
think that it is not proper to use this
word in this way, and some test
designers class it as wrong. So you
are not supposed to use this word
as a conjunction.

C: I see.



DIALOGUE



A: 这是我们第一天上课，
最好大家自我介绍一
下。谁先开始？

A: This is our first day of class. It's
better for us to introduce ourselves
to each other. Who'd like to begin
first?

B: 我想先自我介绍。我叫
理查得·布朗。大家都
叫我查理。我毕业于加
利福尼亚大学。见到大家
很高兴。

B: I'd like to introduce myself first. My
name is Richard Brown. Everyone
calls me Rich. I graduated from the
University of California. I'm glad to
meet you all.

C: 我叫李华，我从中国
来，毕业于清华大学，
获得学士学位。我主修
电脑，我的爱好包括音
乐和游泳。希望我们成
为好朋友。

C: My name is Li Hua. I come from
China. I graduated from Qinghua
University and got a Bachelor De-
gree. My major is Computer Science
and my hobbies include listening to
music and swimming. I hope we'll
be good friends.

单元



DIALOGUE



A: 下午好，同学们。欢迎来
上会话课。我把上课进
度表发下去。一人拿一

A: Good afternoon, class. Welcome
to Conversation class. I'm passing
out the syllabus. Get one copy and

份,看看有什么问题。

see if you have any questions.

B: 福特教授,除了期中考、
期末考和一篇研究论文
以外,上课参加活动是
不是也打分数?

B: Professor Ford, in addition to a
mid-term, final, and one research
paper, is there a grade for class
participation?

A: 打的。因为你们的成绩
中包括上课参加活动,
所以我鼓励你们来上
课。

A: Yes, there is. And since part of
your grade depends on participa-
tion, I encourage you to attend
class.

要 点 提 示



MAJOR POINTS ATTENTION

1. 禁止作弊 禁止作弊 单元末测试

2. 确保你能理解每一课的中心思想。 确保 在这里是“确保”之意。

3. 我想帮助你解决这个问题。 我想 意思是“我想是否”。用来表达客气的请求。

4. 我将给你们一些辅导。 辅导 在此处的意思是“指导 辅导”。

5. 硕士学位

6. 学士学位

7. 同学们,下午好。这是老师问候学生的常用语。雪

Academic Study

专业学习



背景知识

BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

大学生在学习过程中会经常遇到麻烦,有些麻烦可以通过自己的努力设法解决,而有些则要请教老师或同学才能解决。由此看来,大学生的专业学习还是需要别人帮忙的,学校设有免费的家教中心,专门帮助功课有困难的学生。

单元



DIALOGUE

对话
员

打扰了,库克先生。我能和你谈一会吗?

没问题,请坐。我能帮你什么忙?

你能告诉我目前学习计划的安排吗?

好的,我很乐意,但是你知道什么呢?

对大学本科生的学习有

A: Excuse me, Mr Cook. May I talk to you for a while?

B: By all means. Take a seat, please. What can I do for you?

A: Would you please tell me something about the academic arrangement of current programs of study?

B: Yes, with please, but what would you like to know?

A: What are the general requirements

什么要求芽

月朧学本科生要求在他们
的学习计划之内达到某
种课程要求。在这里课
程‘要求’是指完成某个
学位的所必修的课程。
在许多情况下,这种要
求是十分灵活的。例如,
一个大学本科生需要在
各种历史课程中取 猿源
的历史课程积满 猿学
分。

粤学士学位需要多少学
分芽

月朧学士或理学士需要
完成 员圆个教学单元,
包括大学本科主修或选
修,一般学习要求和特
殊要求。

粤考试和评分情况如何芽
月朧要想取得每一门课的学
分,学生要参加所有课

for undergraduate study?

B: Undergraduates are expected to
meet certain course requirements
within the framework of their pro-
gram of study. The term
“requirements” in this context refers
to the courses necessary for the
completion of a degree. In most
cases, such requirements are quite
flexible. For example, an under-
graduate may need 36 credits in
history three-fourths of which can
be selected from a variety of history
courses.

A: How many credits would be enough
for a Bachelor’s degree?

B: A Bachelor of Arts or a Bachelor of
Science is awarded to a student
who successfully completes over 120
units, including general studies re-
quirements, specific requirements,
for his or her undergraduate major,
and elective courses.

A: How about testing and grading?

B: To obtain credit for each course
students are expected to attend all

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