

# 英语教学用语

SENTENCES  
FOR  
TEACHING ENGLISH



吉林师范学院

1980年9月

英语教学用语

吉林师范学院

· 内部教材 ·

# 英 语 教 学 用 语

SENTENCES  
FOR  
TEACHING ENGLISH



吉 林 师 范 学 院

1980年9月

# 前 言

许多语言学家都认为，在课堂上尽量使用英语，是英语教学的一项基本原则。作为第二语言的英语教学，应该重视语言习惯的培养，帮助学生养成听英语、说英语的习惯。这种语言习惯的培养要靠一定的语言环境，而对中国学生来说，用英语组织课堂教学，就是造成语言环境的主要手段之一。如果教师在课堂中使用的英语越多，学生就越有机会增强听英语的能力。当学生在课堂中尽量使用他们所熟知的英语进行回答与发问的时候，他们也就得到更多的说英语的机会。长此下去，不但增加了学生学习英语的兴趣，而且也能够培养出语言习惯，提高听、说英语的能力。为了帮助师生掌握在课堂中所使用的英语，我们编辑了《英语教学用语》这个材料，以供英语教学参考。

在教学中使用的英语很多，我们仅把各主要教学环节和课型的用语收集在这个材料之中。同时，与教学紧密相关的其它用语，我们也做了收集。按各环节和课型分为十九个部分。每一个部分的编排都尽量照顾到系统性，也尽力考虑到情景和范例。为了查阅方便，本书附有词汇。



本材料初稿完成以后，曾邀请吉林大学外文系张兆林等同志校准，对此，我们表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限，缺点、错误在所难免，恳求批评指正。

吉林师范学院外语系

张 云 富

一九八〇年七月

# 目 录

1、教学方针与方法.....	(1)
2、称呼与告别.....	(7)
3、组织教学.....	(12)
4、读课文.....	(21)
5、解释课文.....	(27)
6、讲解词汇.....	(35)
7、分析句子.....	(43)
8、综合练习.....	(51)
9、布置作业.....	(59)
10、语音课.....	(69)
11、语法课.....	(85)
12、课堂英语游戏.....	(100)
13、在语言试验室.....	(111)
14、课间.....	(124)
15、个别辅导.....	(127)

16、考试.....	(134)
17、在阅览室.....	(141)
18、英语晚会.....	(148)
19、功课表和时间表.....	(155)

## Contents

1. Educational Policy and Methods.....	(1)
2. Addressing People and Saying Good bye.....	(7)
3. Organizing Teaching.....	(12)
4. Reading Text .....	(21)
5. Explaining Text.....	(27)
6. Explaining Words.....	(35)
7. Analyzing Sentences .....	(43)
8. General Exercises .....	(51)
9. Assigning Homework .....	(59)
10. In the Phonetic Classes.....	(69)
11. In the Grammar Classes .....	(85)
12. Classroom English Games .....	(100)
13. In the Language Lab.....	(111)
14. Between Classes .....	(124)
15. Individual Coaching.....	(127)
16. Examination.....	(134)



17. In the Reading room ..... (141)
18. English Evening ..... (148)
19. Curriculum and Time Table ..... (155)

## (I) Educational Policy and Methods

### 教学方针和方法

Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.

我们的教育方针，应该使受教育者在德育、智育、体育几方面都得到发展，成为有社会主义觉悟的有文化的劳动者。

The young people are our successors in the proletarian revolutionary cause.

青少年是我们无产阶级革命事业的接班人。

Starting from an early age, they should develop themselves physically, foster communist values and work style and show heroism in the interests of the collective.

青少年要从小健全地发育身体，培养共产主义的情操、

风格和集体英雄主义的气概。

They should also cultivate, from an early age, the good habit of loving studying and using science.

他们还要从小养成爱科学、学科学、用科学的优良风尚。

Constantly train from among the young people scientific and technical personnel who are both red and expert.

不断地从青少年中间造就出又红又专的科学技术人材。

Keep fit, study hard and work well

身体好、学习好、工作好。

Love the motherland and the people. Study hard and make progress every day.

热爱祖国，热爱人民。好好学习，天天向上。

Study diligently and get ready to do your bit for socialist modernization

努力学习，准备为四个现代化贡献力量。

Be polite to others and be modest and honest.

对人有礼貌，谦虚诚实。

There are 1000 pupils and 100 teachers staff in our school.

我们学校有一千个学生，一百名教师。

There are two lecture buildings, a library and a gymnasium.

有两座教学楼、一个图书馆和一个体育馆。

The School Administration Committee, Party Branch and Teaching Research Groups are all at the first floor of the No 1 lecture-building.

校委会、党支部和各教研组都在1号教学楼的第一层。

We have five major subjects, ie, mathematics, physics, chemistry, Chinese and English.

我们设有五门主课：数学、物理、化学、语文和英语。

Our class teacher is our teacher of English.

我们的班主任老师是我们的英语教师。

Our principal and dean often teach us mathematics and Chinese.

校长、教务长常给我们上数学课、语文课。

My school mates are all day pupils.



我的同学都是走读生。

There are no boarders at our school.

我们学校没有住校生。

We have lessons in the morning and self teaching in the afternoon.

我们上午上课、下午自习。

The principles of classroom teaching is the method of elicitation, not "cramming" method.

课堂教学原则是启发式。不是注入式。

A good method of teaching can make the lesson lively.

一种好的教学方法可以使课堂气氛活跃。

All graduates this year are now preparing their lessons actively to meet the matriculation examination.

今年的所有毕业生都在为迎接高考积极复习功课。

You should pay attention to your method of study.

你该注意学习方法。

Don't study by rote

不要用死记硬背的方法去学习。

Don't study late into the night.

不要开夜车。

You should raise your ability to study on your own.

你应该提高自学能力。

The effective and well chosen visual aids are necessary.

有效地选择适合的直观教具是必要的。

Words and Expressions:

educational system      教育制度

educational policy      教育方针

primary school      小学

middle school      中学

high school      高中

secondary professional school      中等专业学校

teachers training school      师范学校

academy      高等学校

college	学院
training college	师范学院
university	大学
comprehensive university	综合大学
university of liberal arts	文科大学
full-time school	全日制学校
spare-time school	业余学校
evening school	夜校
T. V. university	电视大学
institute of further training for teachers	
教师进修学院	
school campus	校园
lecture building	教学楼
dining-hall	食堂
dormitory	宿舍
Party branch	党支部
school administration committee	校委会
Youth League committee	团委
Pupils' union	学生会

teachers' office                      教师办公室

teaching administration              教务处

teaching research group              教研组

(II) Addressing People and Saying Good-bye

称呼与告别

Hello, Comrade Wang. good morning.

王同志早上好!

I say Li pin, How are you?①

李平你好!

Good mornrng, Comrades.②

同学们早上好!

Good afternoon, Mr. Brown ③

布朗先生下午好。



Hello Mrs Brown ④

你好，布朗夫人。

Morning, Miss Anna ⑤

早上好，安娜小姐！

I must say good-bye

我得告辞了。

It's time I were off.

时间到了，我该走了。

Time is up, I should move

到时间了，我该走了。

I think it's about time I made a move

我想到我该走的时间了。

I must get on, or I'll miss bus

我得走了，要不然赶不上汽车。

I really must be leaving now.

此刻我真的该走了。

Excuse me, I have to say good-bye at once

请原谅，我得马上告辞了。

I've got to be leaving now.

我已经该走了。

I've to be off.

我该走了。

I must be off.

我该走了。

Good-bye, Comrades.

同学们再见。

Hi, bye-bye⑥ Comrades.

嘿！同学们再见。

See you! (I'll see you again)

再见。

Good night.

晚安。

See you soon.

一会见。

So long.⑦

一会见。

See you later!

回头见。

Drop in whenever you have time.

有时间来呀。

Come again whenever you are free.

有空再来呀！

注：

- 1 同级或同辈间直接叫名字。
- 2 师生之间互称Comrade。那种称呼 Teacher Li 等的说法是不符合英语习惯的。
- 3 对男子的称呼有 Sir (尊称) gentleman和 mister。
- 4 对已婚女子可称 Mrs. 对未婚者可称 Miss 或 Lady. 对不知婚否者可称 Madam. Hello 的答语也是 Hello.
- 5 这是 Good morning. 之略，可用于熟人之间。
- 6 Bye—bye是儿语，可用于熟人之间。
- 7 So Long在熟人之间用。

## Words and Expressions:

ask 问

remember 给(人)问好

regards 致意

greet 向(人)致敬

greeting 问候

miss 想念

fare-well 告别

ask after people 致问候

Mr. (mister) 先生(尊称)

Mrs. (mistress) 夫人

Miss (unmarried woman) 小姐

madam 女士

Sir 先生(通称)

Gentleman 先生(通称)

His Excellency 阁下

Your Excellency respected..... 尊敬的

Your Excellency respected..... 敬爱的

Respected and Dear..... 敬爱的



## (Ⅱ) Organizing Teaching

### 组 织 教 学

The bell's gone. It's time to go to class.

铃响了，到上课时间啦。

There goes the bell. It's time for class.

铃响了，上课时间到了。

The bell is ringing. Hurry up and go to the classroom.

铃响了，我们赶快到教室吧。

The bell has rung. It's time you went to the classroom.

铃已经响过啦，你们应该进教室了。

Is that the first bell or the second?

是预备铃还是上课铃？

The teacher is waiting. Let's go to the classroom.

老师在等着呢，我们快到教室吧。

Quiet, now! Go back to your seats.

安静一下! 回到座位上去。

Keep good order. Let's begin our lesson

保持秩序, 我们开始上课吧。

Will you stop your talking, please?

请你们不要讲话好吗?

Be quiet, please.

请安静些。

Don't make so much noise, please.

请不要这样乱轰轰的。

Order! Order! the class is going to begin

静一静! 静一静! 课马上要开始了。

Please sit down everyone.

请大家坐下。

Be seated all of you, please.

请你们就座。

Would you sit down?

你们坐下好吗?

Please be ready for class.

请准备好上课。

Put your things in order, please.

请把东西整理好。

Are you ready for class?

你们准备好（上课）了吗？

Have you got everything ready for class?

你们一切都准备好（上课）了吗？

All right, let's begin our lesson.

好，我们开始上课吧。

Who's on duty today?

今天谁值日？

Comrade Wang, are you on duty today?

王同学，是你值日吗？

Are you the student on duty?

你是值日生吗？

I'm on duty today.

今天我值日。

It's my turn to be on duty today.

今天轮到我值日啦。

Is everybody here?

大家都来了吗?

Are you all present?

你们大家都到了吗?

We are all here.

我们都来了。

We are all here except Comrade Zhang Ming.

除了张明以外我们都来了。

Who is absent today?

今天谁缺席了。

Who is not present?

谁没到呀?

Comrade Zhang is absent.

张同学没到。

What's the matter with him?

他怎么啦?

He's ill.

他病了。

He is not feeling very well today.

他今天感到不大舒服。

Did he ask for leave?

他请假了吗?

He sent a note to ask for leave.

他捎来一张请假条。

He has asked for two days' leave.

他请了两天假。

Here's his sickness paper.

这是他的诊断书。

Have you anything else to report?

你还有什么要报告的吗?

He has done his duty very well. Sit down, please.

他的值日(报告)做得很好,请坐吧。

The aim in this class is to study a certain amount of words and two sentence patterns.

这一节课的目的是要学习一些单词和两个句型。

In this class we'll study some new words and dialogues. 这节课我们学习一些新单词以及对话。

The sentence patterns are "Is this a.....?" "Yes, it is,....." and "No, it's not."

我们所要学的句型是……

Please study by heart. I'll have a check of them at the end of this class.

请大家用心学，下课前我要检查学习的情况。

Before having the new contents we'll review what we studied in the last class.

在没有学习新内容以前，我们要复习一下上一节所学的东西。

At first we'll review yesterday's lesson.

首先我们要复习一下昨天的功课。

Now let's begin.

现在让我们开始吧。

All right, that's all for review.

好啦，复习就到这里。

Please be sitted well and listen to me carefully.

请坐端正，认真听课。

Now we'll have today's contents.

现在我们要学习今天的内容。

Sit up straight, please.

请坐端正。

Apply yourselves to having class.

集中精力上课。

Don't fidget in class.

课堂不要做小动作。

Stop fidgeting!

不要坐立不安的。

Be all ears to me, please.

请注意听我的。

Who's knocking at the door?

谁在敲门?

Let him in.

让他进来吧。

Come in, please.

请进来吧。

I'm sorry I'm a bit late.

对不起我来晚了。

Excuse me, I'm late.

请原谅，我来晚了。

Oh, it seems you are a bit late.

噢，你来晚了点。

Why are you late?

你怎么来晚了呢？

Don't be late next time.

下次不要来晚了。

Be earlier later.

以后早点。

Go to your seat, please.

请到你的座位上去吧。

### Words and Expressions:

class

一节课

to have classes

上课

to dismiss (a) class

下课

in class

课内

out side class

课外



between classes	课间
lesson	一课书
this English lesson	这堂英语课
to attend lessons	上课、听课
to miss a lesson	缺课
bell	铃
the bell ringing	响铃
present	出席的
to be present	出席
absent	缺席的
to be absent	缺席
leave	准假
beyond leave	超 假
ask for leave	请假
two day's leave	两天假
sickness paper	诊断书
fidget	坐立不安
quiet	安静
be quiet!	安静点

(IV) Reading Text

读课文

Now, Let's read the text.

我们来读一下课文。

There are four paragraphs in the text and now, we'll read the first

这篇课文共有四段，现在我们来读第一段。

Let me read it once first, and then you'll read after me.

我先来读一遍，然后大家跟我读。

Please pay attention to my intonation while I'm reading.

当我读的时候请大家注意我的语调。

After my reading you'll be given five minutes for silent reading.

我读完以后给你们五分钟默读。

You'll have ten minutes to read it.

你们将用十分钟时间来读一读。

Do you understand what I said?

我的话你们听懂了吗？

I'll say it once more.

我再说一遍。

Look here, this is my reading.

注意，我读啦。

Now, it is time for you to have silent reading.

现在是你们默读的时候啦。

All right, time is up. Who'd like to try reading.

好，时间到了，谁愿读一读呀！

Oh, no one? Comrade Wang, you try to read the first paragraph.

欧！没有人愿意试一试？王同学，你试读一下第一段。

Don't feel shy. Read loudly.

不要害羞，大声读。

Don't get nervous. Keep the ball rolling.

不要紧张，继续下去。

Did he read it well?

他读得好吗？

He's made great improvements in intonation.

他在语调方面有很大改进。

He read well except one sentence.

除了一个句子之外他都读得很好。

He paused in the wrong place in the last sentence.

最后一句他停顿错了。

I don't think he is right in intonation of the last sentence.

我认为他最后一句的语调不对。

You are right. Comrade Wang used the rising tune instead of the falling tune in the last sentence.

你说对了，王同学在最后一句中用升调代替了降调。

Comrade Wang, listen to my intonation carefully then correct your mistake

王同学请你仔细听一下我的语调，然后纠正自己的错误。

Try again. That's better. Go on, please.

再试一下，好多啦。请继续读。

Comrade Li, will you read the paragraph again?

李同学，你再读一遍这一段好吗？

Have a break, please. Read it slowly and loudly.

暂停一下，读慢点，大声些。

Read more slowly and clearly, please.

请再慢点清楚点。

Good. Sit down, please.

读得好，请坐吧。

Comrade Zhang, it's your turn. Don't be afraid.

张同学该你的啦，不要害怕。

Read aloud so that the whole class can hear you clearly.

大声读，以便大家都能听清楚。

Don't be excited. Take it easy.

别紧张，慢慢来。

You read it quite fluently. But the intonation is not so good.

你读得很流利，但是语调不怎么好。

Who else wants to read it?

还有谁要读一读呀？

Hello, Chou Lin, what are you doing? You read it.

喂，周玲，你在做什么呢，你读读。

Not very well. Were you listening while I was reading?

不怎么好。我方才读的时候你听了吗？

You should be attentive in class.

在课堂上你应该注意听课呀。

Please read it more after class.

请你课后把这一段多读一读。

Now, I'll read it once more then we'll read together.

我再读一遍，然后我们一起读。

Now let's read it in concert.

现在让我们一齐读。

Ready' read (start) !

预备，起！

Listen to the recording of this text after class,

Comrades.

同学们课后听听这课的录音。

You should imitate as closely as possible when you listen to the recording.

当你听录音时要尽力去模仿。

Be sure to imitate again and again.

一定要反复地进行模仿。

That way you'll be able to correct your habitual faults in reading.

那样你才能够纠正你在朗读上的习惯性错误。

You can also organize into pairs to correct each other's mistakes.

你们可以两个两个的练，以便互相纠正错误。

This is the best way to learn from each other.

这是一种相互学习的好方法。

You can use (spend) the morning time in reading aloud.

你可以用早晨的时间进行大声朗读。

That's a good method to train the skill of read-

ing.

这是一种训练朗读的好方法。

(V) Explaining the text

## 解译课文

Now let's explain this text.

现在让我们来解释一下课文。

There are five paragraphs in the text.

这篇课文分五段。

In the first paragraph three sentences are expressed in idiomatic way. They are……

这段中有三个句子是习惯用法，它们是……

The meaning in Chinese of the first sentence is……

第一句的汉语意思是……

It's opposite to Chinese in usage.

它在用法上与汉语相反。

Try to make sentences with them.



试用这些习惯用法造出一些句子来。

Comrade Wang, could you make one?

王同学，你造一个句子好吗？

I'm sorry I haven't made myself clear.

请原谅，我还没有弄清楚呢。

I don't understand these sentences. Would you mind repeating them?

我不懂这些句子，您重复一遍行吗？

All right, I'll explain again

可以，我再解释一遍。

Are you clear now?

你现在清楚了吗？

I'm clear now. Let me try to make one.

我清楚了，让我试造一句。

Is my sentence correct?

我的这个句子对吗？

That's good

做得很好。

Are there any questions in this paragraph?

在这一段当中还有什么问题吗？

Anything you don't understand?

还有不懂的地方吗？

Are you all clear?

你们都清楚了吗？

If you are all clear, let's go on the next paragraph

如果你们都清楚了，让我们进行下一段。

Who can tell the gist of this paragraph?

谁能说一说这段的要点？

Can you use one sentence or two to summarize this paragraph?

你能用一两句话把这一段概括出来吗？

By now we've studied the whole text.

到现在为止，我们把全篇课文都学完了。

I'd like to put forward a question.

我要提出一个问题。

I want to raise a question to you.

我想给你们提出一个问题来。

What's the main idea of this text?

这篇文章的中心思想是什么?

What does the text tell us?

这篇课文告诉了我们什么?

Summarize the main idea of the text.

总结这篇课文的中心思想。

Please think over for a moment the main idea of the text.

请大家考虑一下这篇文章的中心思想。

You are given a while to organize your thought.

给你们一点时间，来组织一下思路。

Who wants to try.

谁要试试?

All right. Comrade Li, please.

好，李同学，请你说吧。

Oh, stop now. You didn't tell the main idea but recited the text.

欧，停下，你不是在讲中心思想，而是在背课文。

Please sum the general idea up in a few words.

请用几句话总结出中心思想。

Don't retell the text or at least parts of it when you tell the main idea.

在讲述中心思想的时候，不要复述课文或者部分复述。

Tell the main idea in your own words.

用自己的话说出这篇文章的中心思想。

Now let me say the main idea. After that you'll retell what I say.

现在让我来说说这篇文章的中心思想。说完以后，由你们复述。

Don't write down anything while I'm saying.

我说的时候大家不要记笔录。

You can use your own words to retell.

你们可以用自己的话来复述。

I'll start Listen, please.

我开始了。请注意听。

Do you understand the main idea I said.

你们听懂了我刚才说的这篇文章的中心思想吗？

I didn't catch you. Would you repeat that?

我不懂你讲什么，你重复一下行吗？

I'm sorry but I didn't follow you.

对不起，我听不懂你说什么。

I didn't catch the last sentence. I beg your pardon.

我没有听懂你最后的一个句子，请您重复一下。

First answer my questions correctly, then you can be clear about what the main idea is.

先回答我的问题，然后你们就能清楚这课的中心思想是什么啦。

Now the first question is……

第一个问题是……

### Words and Expressions:

individual

单个的

individual faults

单个的错误

obscure

模糊

utter

讲、说

command	掌握
command of English	掌握英语
living language	活的语言
colloquial speech	口头语言
direct method	直接教授法
demonstration	演示
gesture	手势
inclination	爱好
language habit	语言习惯
environment	环境
environment of language	语言环境
imitation	模仿
ancient language	古代语言
modern language	现代语言
master	掌握
master of sentence patterns	掌握句型
steps of teaching	教学步骤
chorus	齐声读
procedure	程序

grasp	掌握
aim	目的
aim in this lesson	本课教学目的
teaching step	教学步骤
teaching method	教学方法
linguistic	语言的
linguistic capacity	语言能力
method of elicitation	启发式
prevent mistake	防止错误
conversation form	会话形式
realistic and natural conversation	真实自然的会话
a plain straight forward lesson	简单课
teaching technique	讲授技巧
teaching plan	教学计划
coach	辅导
to coach individually	个别辅导
to coach collectively	集体辅导
priority given to listening and speaking	听说领先法

## (Ⅵ) Explaining Words

### 讲解词汇

Comrades, I'll explain some words and idioms

同学们，我要解释一些词和成语。

The first word I want to explain is……

我要解释的第一个词是……

How do you spell this word?

这个词怎么拼

It's spelled……

它是……拼的

It means……

它的意思是……

The usage of the word is as follows.

这个词的用法如下。

Excuse me, will you explain again this word to me?      请原谅，您再给我解释一下这个词可以吗？



Certainly, the word means……

当然可以，这个词的意思是……

Do you understand now?

你现在明白了吗？

Use the word in sentences.

用这个词造几个句子。

I'm sorry I can't.

对不起，我不能做。

Do you remember what I said about this word?

你记不记得关于这个词我讲了些什么吗？

Make sentences after the given model.

参照所给的例子造些句子。

Do you understand the example I gave you?

你明白不明白我给你们讲的例句？

Follow the example and make a new one by yourself.

参照例句你自己做一句。

What does the word "birthday" imply?

“birthday”这个词是指什么呢？

It implies the day when someone was born

它指某人出生的日子。

Make a sentence with the word "birthday"

用 "birthday" 这个词造一个句子。

What's wrong with the sentence, Comrade Wang made?

王同学做的句子哪个地方错了。

I don't know.

我不知道。

I'm afraid I don't know.

我不知道。

I've no idea.

我不知道。

I've got no idea.

我不知道。

That's new to me.

这个句子对我来说很生疏。

Oh, no one knows where the mistake is, then let me explain.

噢，谁都不知道错在哪里，只好我来解释了。

Please note the tense. He should use the past tense, not the present tense. So it should be I was born on May the ninth.

请注意这个句子的时态。他应该用过去时，不应该用现在时，所以这个句子应该是……。

“I was born on May ninth”. You should never say. “May ninth was my birthday”

Because that day is your birthday every year.

你绝不该说 “……” 因为每年的那一天都是你的生日。

Comrades, do you know the difference between “story” and “history?”

同学们，你们知道 “story” 与 “history” 的区别吗？

Let me explain “Story” is general imaginary, for example “Tom’s story” .

我来解释一下。“story ” 一般是经过艺术加工或是想象的。如 “汤姆的故事”

But “history” usually implies the past events of a person or a country, for instance, “the history of China” .

可是 “history” 通常是指一个人的经历或一个国家过去的大事记，如 “中国历史” 。

Who knows the difference between “ceiling” and “roof” ?

谁知道 “ceiling” 与 “roof” 的区别呀？

I know.

我知道。

Say it.

说说吧。

“Ceiling” is inside of the house but “roof” out-side of the house.

“ceiling” 是在屋里，而 “roof” 是在房子外面。

Good. You should study the differences between some analogous words.

答得好。你们应该学习一些近义词的区别。

Notice the antonym of this word.

请注意这个词的反义词。

What's the synonym of this word?

这个词的同义词是什么？

I think you know the sentence "what's the matter?" But do you know it's the idiomatic way of expression?

我想你们是知道 "What's the matter?" 这句话的。但是你们知道不知道这是习惯用法呀？

"Matter" is a noun. Here are the main uses of it.

"Matter" 是个名词。下面是这个词的几种主要用法。

The first is as same as "affair", example, this is a serious matter.

第一点，它与 "affair" 相同，如 "这是一个严重的事件。"

The second is "trouble", for instance, what's the matter with your brother?

第二个意思是 "trouble"，如 "你哥哥怎么啦？"

The third is as a verb, example, it doesn't matter.

第三是用做动词，如没有什么关系。

Now I'd like to tell you an interesting use of the pronoun for animals.

现在我给你们讲讲关于动物的人称代词的一种有趣用法。

English people tend to use he and she for pet animals, especially for animals which have names.

英国人倾向用“he”和“she”来代替爱畜，尤其是有名字的。

When we speak of “the cat”, we may say “it” but when we speak of “Little Tiger”, we probably say “he”.

当我们说到“猫”的时候，我们可以说“it”，可是当我们说到它的名字“小老虎”的时候，我们可以说“he”。

I'm going to say something about the word enough.

我要说一下有关 “enough” 的问题。

The word “enough” can be an adjective or an adverb.

“enough” 这个词可以用做形容词，也可以用做付词。

If it's an adverb, it comes after the adjective or the adverb it qualifies, example, this room is big enough for us.

如果用做付词，它就跟在它所修饰的形容词或付词的后边，如 “这间屋子对我们来说是够大的了”。

If “enough” is used as an adjective it comes before the noun it modifies, for instance, there's enough time.

如果 “enough” 用做形容词，它就放在它所修饰的名词前边，如有充足的时间。

Don't confuse these two usages.

不要把两种用法弄混淆了。

Do you understand the sentence “All right, that'll do” ?

你们懂不懂 “All right, that'll do” 这个句子呀?

The meaning of the sentence is “that's enough.”  
It's idiomatic.

这个句子的意思是 “that's enough”, 它是习惯说法。

Is it idiomatic way to say……?

……这样说是习惯用法吗?

What's the idiomatic way of saying it?

它的习惯用法是什么呢?

## (VII) Analyzing Sentences

### 分析句子

Now let's analyze the sentences in this text.

现在我们来分析一下这篇课文中的一些句子。

How do you analyze the sentence in the fourth line from the bottom on page twenty?

你怎样分析第二十页倒数第四行的句子呀?



I'm sorry I'm not very clear but let me try.

对不起，我不十分清楚，且试试看。

May I analyze it in Chinese?

我可以用汉语来分析吗？

Not in Chinese but in English.

不要用汉语分析，要用英语。

I know. I think that the sentence……

我知道了，我想这个句子……

How do you feel about my analyzing?

你认为我分析得怎样？

On the whole it's quite fine.

总的看起来很好。

I don't think it's very well.

我认为不太好。

Personally, I think you should analyze in this way.

在我看来你应该这样分析。

Excuse me, I have a question May I ask?

请原谅，我有一个问题，可以问吗？

Certainly, please.

当然可以，请问吧。

I don't understand the meaning of the last sentence in this paragraph.

我不明白这段最后一句的意思。

Can you analyze it then?

那么你能分析一下吗？

Good. I think you know the meaning of it now.

分析得好。我想你现在知道这个句子的意思了吧。

Oh, I see. It means that……

哦，我明白了，这个句子的意思是……

Can you tell what kind of sentence this is?

你能不能说一说这是一个什么类型的句子吗？

What kind of sentence is this?

这是一个什么类型的句子？

It's a simple sentence.

这是一个简单句。

It's a compound sentence.

这是一个并列句，

It's a complex sentence.

这是一个复合句。

It's a general question.

这是一个一般疑问句。

It's a special question.

这是一个特殊疑问句。

It's a disjunctive question.

这是一个反意问句。

It's an alternative question.

这是一个选择疑问句。

It's a "yes-no" question.

这是一个“是否”问句。

It's a compound complex sentence.

这是一个并列复合句。

It's an one-member sentence

这是一个单部句。

It's a two-member sentence.

这是一个双部句。

It's an elliptical sentence.

这是一个省略句。

It's a subject clause.

这是一个主语从句。

It's an object clause.

这是一个宾语从句。

It's a predicative clause.

这是一个表语从句。

It's an attributive clause.

这是一个定语从句。

It's an adverbial clause.

这是一个状语从句。

Please choose a word instead of this clause.

请选择一个词来代替这个从句。

Please turn this sentence into the interrogative.

请把这个句子变成疑问句。

Please point out the subject and predicate of the sentence.

请指出这个句子的主语和谓语。

Try to point out the word the attributive clause

modifies.

请指出这个定语从句所修饰的词。

What's wrong with the structure of this sentence? 这个句子结构什么地方错啦!

Is he right?

他回答对了吗?

Does he answer correctly?

他回答得对吗?

What do you think of his answer?

你认为他回答得怎样?

Do you think he is right?

你认为他回答得对吗?

That's all right.

对。

That's so.

是这样。

Quite so.

是这样。

I'm afraid so.

恐怕是这样。

I think so.

我想如此。

May be so.

或许是这样。

I expect so.

我想如此吧。

I'm sure he is right.

我确信他是对的。

That's not so.

不是这样的。

He is wrong.

他不对。

That's not what it means.

不是这个意思。

I don't think he is right.①

我想他不对。

As far as I can tell, he is not correct ②

就我看来，他是不对的。

Comrades, improve this sentence by yourselves.

同学们，你们自己改一下这个句子。

So much for the analyzing.

分析句子已做得不少啦。

注：①和②这两句都是比较客气地提出否定看法。

(Ⅶ) General Exercises

综合练习

Now let's have a dictation.

现在，我们来进行听写。

Comrade Wang and Comrade Li, come to the front and write on the blackboard what I read.

王同学和李同学到前边来把我读的写在黑板上。

Others, take out a small piece of paper, please.

其它同学，请拿出一张小纸。

I'll read it over in the ordinary speed first.

我先用正常速度读一遍。

Listen first and don't write now.

你们先听一听，这遍不要写。

Do you know the meaning of what I read?

听懂我读的意思了吗？



Now, I'll read them twice and you can write.

现在听我把这些句子读两遍，你们可以写了。

I'll read sentence by sentence and tell you the punctuations.

我一句句地读并告诉你们标点符号。

Let's begin now.

现在开始。

That's all.

就这些了。

That's the end.

完了。

I'll read it over once more.

我再从头到尾读一遍。

Please check what you've written.

请把写下来的检查一下。

Now, look at the blackboard, please. Are there any mistakes?

请看黑板。有没有错误呀？

Who can correct Comrade Wang's mistakes

on the blackboard?

谁能改一下黑板上王同学的错误?

Comrade Hun, you do. Erase the wrong words and write on the correct ones.

韩同学,你改一下,把错的擦掉,写上正确的。

Good, you've done very well indeed.

好,你确实改得很好。

Well done. Go on, please. Pay attention to writing.

好,再继续下去吧。请注意书写。

Hand in your papers, please I'll correct after class.

请把卷交上来吧,课后我评一评。

Now let's have questions and answers.

我们现在来进行问答。

I've some questions to ask you.

我有几个问题要问你们。

Please ask me if you don't understand.

不懂就问我。

Raise your hands if you can't follow me.

不懂我的话请举手。

Don't hesitate to ask me if you can't catch my meaning.

不明白我的意思就尽管问。

What's the background of this text?

这篇课文写作背景是什么呀？

Do you know the background of the text?

你们知道这篇课文的写作背景吗？

Oh, you all don't know, then let me tell you.

噢，你们都不知道，那么我说给你们吧。

Can you follow what I said?

你们能听懂我说的吗？

Can you follow me?

你们能听懂我的话吗？

Do you catch my meaning?

你们懂我说的意思吗？

Don't you get my point?

你们不懂我的意思呀？

Don't you understand me thoroughly.

你们彻底明白了吗？

Do you understand everything?

你们全明白了吗？

Is everything clear to you?

一切都清楚了吗？

Are you clear all I've said?

我讲的你们全清楚了吗？

Now retell the background to me.

现在复述一下背景。

Don't be afraid and try.

不要害怕，试试看。

Don't be afraid of making errors.

不要怕出错误。

Oh! No whispering allowed!

哦，不准提示！

Don't give him hints.

不要给他提示。

Don't interrupt his retelling. You want to say

what?

不要打断他的复述，你要说什么呀？

Let him go on.

让他继续下去。

Now, make sentences with the following phrases

现在用下列短语造句。

Put the following phrases in sentences.

用下列短语造句。

Is it correct to use the phrase this way?

这样用这个短语对吗？

That's permissible.

那是允许的。

That's so.

是这样的。

That is not very idiomatic. You should say.....

那是不太合乎习惯。你应当说.....

Oh, do we say that?

唉呀，我们那样说吗？

Can we say it like that?

我们能那样说吗？

Can you improve this sentence?

你能改进一下这个句子吗？

Any improvement?

还有改进的地方吗？

Who can suggest?

谁能提醒一下？

All right, this is correct.

对，这才是正确的。

Now let's translate the following sentences into Chinese.

现在我们把下面这些句子译成汉语。

Who'd like to translate the first sentence?

谁愿意翻第一句？

Can you translate the first sentence into Chinese?

你能把头一句翻成汉语吗？

Who can paraphrase this paragraph?

谁能意译这一段？

Let me try to translate it.

我来试着翻一下。

I'd like to do it.

我愿翻一下。

May I translate this way?

我可以这样翻吗?

What's your opinion of my translation?

你认为我翻得怎样?

Excellent.

很好。

Now let's do the last exercise.

现在我们做最后一个练习。

Read the following passage, then choose the correct answer below.

阅读下面的短文，然后选择下面的正确答案。

Oh, it's time to end this class. You can do this exercise after class.

唉呀，下课时间到了，你们可以在课后做这个练习。

(Ⅷ) Assigning Homework

布置家庭作业

We have only two minutes until the end of the class.

到下课仅有两分钟了。

Please write down the homework for today.

请记住今天的作业。

The homework for today is……

今天的作业是……

The oral work for today is……

今天的口头作业是……

The written work for today is……

今天的笔头作业是……

No oral work for today.

今天没有口头作业。

Learn the new words and expressions.

熟记生词和短语。



Make sentences orally using the new words.

用生词口头造句。

Read the text.

读课文。

Read the first and the second paragraphs aloud until you can recite them fluently.

熟读第一第二段课文并能流利地复述。

Recite the first paragraph of the text.

背诵课文的第一段。

Learn the first paragraph of the text by heart.

背诵课文的第一段。

Make dialogues according to the text.

根据课文做对话。

Ask ten questions based on the first paragraph.

根据第一段提出十个问题。

Ask some questions then answer.

提出一些问题然后进行回答。

Ask each other's questions in pairs.

两个人互相提问。

Describe orally about……

口头描述……

Review the sounds……

复习……这些音素。

Read the vowels and consonants.

读元音和辅音。

Read the text with the correct tune.

用正确的语调读课文。

What's the written work for today?

今天的笔头作业是什么？

Copy the new words of the text.

抄写这课的生词。

Copy five times for each word.

每个词抄写五遍。

Practice the perfect tense in the same way.

用同样方法练习现在完成时。

Practice using the past tense.

用过去时练习。

Put in "he, she, it or they" in the blanks.

在空白处填上 “he, she, it,” 或 “they” 。

Put in the missing words.

填遗漏词。

Finish the following sentences.

完成下列句子。

Organize the following words and word groups into sentences.

组词成句。

Turn into questions after the examples.

根据例句，把句子改成问句。

Answer the questions with “yes” .

用 “yes” 来回答问题。

Make these words plural.

把这些单词变成复数。

Give the opposites of the following words.

给出下列单词的反义词。

Write the past participles of the following verbs.

写出下列动词的过去分词。

Make these sentences negative.

把下列句子变成否定形式。

Make the sentences in exercise five into “yes-no” questions.

把练习五的句子变成“是否问句”。

Put these sentences into the past tense.

把这些句子变成过去时态。

Put in the right form of the adjectives.

填上形容词的恰当形式。

Put in the proper tense of the verbs.

填上动词的适当形式。

Replace the words in italics in the following sentences by.....

用……替换下列句子中的斜体字。

Turn the following sentences from active to passive voice.

把下列句子由主动语态变成被动语态。

Arrange the following in correct order.

调整下列句子的语序。

Express in one word each of the following phrases.

用一个词来表示下列各短语，

All the words are in this lesson.

所用的词都在本课之中。

Choose the correct verbs from the brackets into sentences.

从括号中选择正确的动词填在句子中。

Turn the following from indirect speech into direct speech.

把间接引语变成直接引语。

Join each of these pairs of simple sentences into a complex one by using the relative pronouns.

用关系代词把下列每对单句变成复合句。

Pick out the subordinate clauses in the following sentences and write what kind it is.

从下列句子中找出从句并标明每个都是什么从句。

Complete the following clauses with suitable words.

用适当的词完成下列从句。

In what mood are the verbs in italic of the following sentences?

下列斜体动词是什么语气?

Rewrite the sentences in a polite way, beginning with "would you mind" and ending with "please".

用客气的说法改写句子。

要求用 Would you mind 开头和 Please 结尾。

Explain the following words and expressions in one sentence.

用一句话解释下列单词和词组。

Change the following questions into alternative ones then answer.

先把下列句子改成选择问句, 然后回答。

Rewrite "can" or "could" in each of the following sentences by the correct form of "to be able".

用 "to be able" 的适当形式改写下列句子中的

can 或 could。

Describe our school in your own words.

用自己的话描写学校。

Describe school life with words of your own.

用自己的话描写学校生活。

Say something about your family.

讲述家庭。

Translate the following into English.

把下列句子译成英语。

Put into Chinese the passage below.

把下面的短文译成汉语。

Paraphrase this paragraph into Chinese.

把这一段译成汉语。

Are you all clear about the homework?

家庭作业清楚了吗？

Please write neatly and rule a margin.

请写整齐并留出边来。

You must pay attention to your penmanship

你们一定要注意书法。

Please write with pen, not with pencil.

请用钢笔写，不要用铅笔写。

Please do your homework carefully.

请认真做作业。

Hand in your homework tomorrow afternoon or before you leave.

明天下午或者放学前把作业交上来。

I'll dispatch them to you as soon as I have corrected.

我一批改完就发给们。

Words and Expressions:

to assign (give) the homework 布置课外作业

to make the homework 批改作业

to learn……by heart 背……

to read aloud 朗诵

silent reading 默读

recite 背诵

describe 描述



to write in your note-books      写在作业本上

to write legibly and neatly      写清楚工整

to write homework with pencil      用铅笔写作业

to do one's homework      做作业

to hand in homework      交作业

to dispatch homework      发作业

oral work      口头作业

written work      笔头作业

key to exercises      练习答案

to make up sentences with the words given

用所给的词造句

to make sentences using……      用……造句

to fill in the blanks      填空

make up dialogues      编对话

to turn into      改、变

turn into question      改成问句

turn into the negative      改成否定式

to put into      译成

put into English      译成英语

to use.....in      用……于

use the words in sentences      用词造句

rewrite      改写

composition exercises      作文练习

(X) In the Phonetic Classes

## 语音课

Comrades, now we have phonetic lesson.

同学们，我们现在上语音课。

How many vowels and consonants are there in English?

英语里有多少元音和辅音？

There are twenty two vowels and twenty eight consonants in English.

英语里有二十二个元音和二十八个辅音。

Do you know the classification of vowels?

你们知道元音的分类吗？

The vowels divide into simple vowels, diphthongs and triphthongs

元音分为单元音、双元音和三合元音。

The simple vowels also divide into front vowels, central vowels and back vowels.

单元音又分为前元音、中元音和后元音。

The consonants divide into plosive, affricate, fricative, nasal, lateral and semi-vowels according to the methods of articulation.

辅音按发音方法分为爆破音、破擦音、摩擦音、鼻音、边音和半元音。

According to the places of articulation the consonants also divide into labial, dental, alveolar, postalveolar palato-alveolar, palatal, velar and glottal consonants.

按发音部位，辅音又分为唇音、齿音、齿槽音、齿槽后音、舌面齿槽音、面音、后舌音和声门音。

The consonant [b] is a bilabial plosive consonant.

辅音 [b] 是一个双唇爆破音。

You should master the classification of consonants.

你们应当掌握辅音的分类。

Please note the difference between [e] and [æ] sounds.

请注意 [e] 和 [æ] 的区别。

Sound [æ] is wider than [e] and [e] is narrower than [æ] in opening mouth.

[æ] 的开口程度比 [e] 宽，[e] 的开口程度比 [æ] 窄。

The indefinite article "a" has two pronunciations. One is the weak form [ə], the other is strong form [ei].

不定冠词 "a" 有两种发音：一种是弱读式 [ə]，另一种是强读式 [ei]。

Please pay attention to the articles "a" and "an" in the sentence below.

请注意冠词 "a" 和 "an" 在下列句子中的读法。

Before a consonant sound we use "a" and pronounce [ə] .

在辅音前用 "a" , 发 [ə] 的音。

Before a vowel sound we use "an" and pronounce [ən] .

在元音前用 "an" , 发 [ən] 的音。

Please remember that the rule applies to the sounds but not to the letters.

请注意这条规则是指音素而言的, 不是指字母的。

Please note three pronunciations of the suffix "s" of nouns.

请注意名词词尾 "s" 的三种发音。

After the voiceless consonants we pronounce [s] but after voiced consonants pronounce [z] .

在清辅音后边读 [s] , 在浊辅音后边读 [z]

We also pronounce [z] after a vowel.

在元音后边也读 [z]

Do you know the strong form and the weak form

of these words?

你们知道这些词的强读和弱读式吗?

In the sentence "These are pens." the weak form of "are" should be pronounced.

在 "These are pens" 这个句子中 "are"

要读弱读式。

But in sentence "Are they pupils?" or "Yes, they are" the strong form of are [ɑ:] should be pronounced.

但在 "Are they pupils?" 或 "Yes, they are"

中, are 要读强读式 [ɑ:] 。

How do you pronounce these sounds?

你怎样发这些音素?

Please pronounce these words correctly.

请正确地发出这些单词的音。

Pay attention to pronunciation of the diphthongs [ei] and [ai], please

请注意双元音 [ei] 和 [ai] 的发音。

Can you tell the difference between [s] and

[ʃ] sounds.

你能说出 [s] 和 [ʃ] 的区别吗?

Please don't roll your tongue when you pronounce [s].

当你发[s]这个音的时候, 不要卷舌。

You can take your time to distinguish these two sounds.

你可以利用一点时间来区别这两个音素。

I think if you practise more, you could have much improvement in your pronunciation.

我想只要你多多练习, 你就会有在语音上有很大的改进。

Listen to my pronunciation carefully then compare.

先听我发音, 然后进行比较。

This is the [i:] sound.

这是 [i:] 的音。

This is the word continued the [i:] sound.

这还是一个含有[i:]音的词。

Here are a lot of words continued the [i:] sound.

这有一些含有 [i:] 音素的词。

This is another word continued the [i:] sound.

这又是一个含有 [i:] 音素的词。

Now tell me these words are same or different.

告诉我这些词是相同还是不同。

Now tell me what sound you hear. You may simply say "different" or "same".

请告诉我你们听到了什么。你们可以简单地说“不相同”或“相同”。

What's the difference between the "minimum pair"?

这个“最小对双”的区别是什么？

Now, let's correct Comrade Wang's mistakes in pronunciation.

我们现在来纠正一下王同学在发音上的一些毛病。

Who can point out his errors in pronunciation?

谁能指出他在发音上的错误呀？

His [ʌ] sound is not correct I think. It's too



forward.

我想他的 [ʌ] 音素不对，太靠前了。

The sound [æ] is not wide enough and [e] sound not narrow.

[æ] 这个音素发得不够宽，[e] 音素不窄。

I'm afraid that he made a serious mistake. He pronounced…… He should pronounce……

恐怕他出了个大错误，他发……而他应该发……。

Don't swallow down syllables.

不要吞音节。

Don't leave out the final syllable

不要漏掉词尾音。

Don't pronounce the consonants at the end of words strongly.

不要把词尾的辅音发重了。

Please pay attention to pronunciation of the diphthongs.

请注意双元音的发音。

The first vowel is long and strong but the

second short and light.

第一个元音长而重，第二个元音短而轻。

Comrade Chang, please read this sentence.

张同学请读一读这个句子。

What's wrong with her intonation in reading this sentence?

他读的这句在语调上什么错啦？

I didn't notice any mistakes. I think he did pretty well.

我没发现他的错误，他发的挺好。

I think she should read it with falling tune, not rising tune.

我想他应该用降调来读，不应该用升调来读。

She used the rising tune instead of the falling tune.

他用升调取代了降调。

Her mistake in reading this sentence is that she didn't group the sentence well.

他的错误是不能把句子很好地分为意群来读。

In reading this sentence you must pay attention to the sound group.

读这个句子必须注意语气群。

She stressed the unimportant words, for instance, the article and preposition.

她把不重要的词都重读了，如冠词、介词。

She didn't note the stress of the word “——”.

她没有注意单词“——”的重读。

The stress of the word is on the second syllable from the end.

这个词的重读在倒数第二个音节上。

She read the sentence with localism.

她用地方口音读了这个句子。

She didn't overcome the interference of the mother tongue in pronunciation.

她没有克服本国语影响。

Her reading sounds Chinese.

她读的带有汉语的腔调。

Comrade Zhang, are you clear about the mistakes

your comrades pointed out?

张同学，同学们给你指出来的错误你都清楚了吗？

Don't be discouraged. I think if you study hard, you may make progress rapidly.

不要灰心。我想只要你努力学习，你会很快进步的。

Yes, I'm clear. I've really a lot of trouble with my reading.

是的，我清楚了。我在朗读上有许多困难。

It doesn't matter. I'd like to help you.

没什么，我愿意帮助你。

It's very nice of you.

太感谢您啦。

Comrades, do you know where the rising tune should start in a sentence?

同学们，你们知道在一个句子中升调从什么地方开始的吗？

Now I'd like to say some rules about it.

现在我愿意来说一说这个问题的规律。

It begins on the last stressed syllable. Actually, the stressed syllable is read in the lower level but the following unstressed ones are pitched each higher than another until the last one.

升调是从最后的一个重读音节开始的。实际上，这个重读音节是读得低平的，而它后面的非重读音节则读成依次上升，一直到最后一个音节。

But if there are no unstressed syllables followed just have the the rising in the stressed syllable.

但是，如果它后边没有非重读音节，那末该重读音节就用升调来读。

Now, let's try some sentences with the rising tune.

让我们用升调来试读一些句子。

When you read "yes-no" question, the intonation should be to raise your voice at the end of the sentence, too.

当你读“是否问句”时，语调也应该在句子末尾上升。

When you read a long sentence, you should group your words.

当你读长句子的时候，你应该分意群。

Generally the rising tune should be used between sense groups.

一般说来，意群之间用升调来读。

Don't pause in a sense group.

在意群中不要停顿。

Then a sense group is broken.

那样意群就被分开了。

#### Words and Expressions:

speech-sounds                  语言的音素

vowel                              元音

front vowel                      前元音

central vowel                      中元音

back vowel                      后元音

single vowel                      单元音

diphthong                      双元音

vowel combination	元音组合
centring diphthong	中向双元音
short diphthong	短元音
long diphthong	长元音
close diphthong	闭元音
open diphthong	开元音
rounded diphthong	圆唇元音
semi diphthong	半元音
consonant	辅音
voiceless consonant	清辅音
voiced consonant	浊辅音
plosive consonant	爆破音
fricative consonant	摩擦音
nasal consonant	鼻音
lateral consonant	舌侧音
bilabial consonant	双唇音
labial-dental	唇齿音
lingual-dental	舌齿音

veolar	软音
alveolar	齿音
sibilant fricative	丝沙音
length	音长
stress	重音
aspirated form	送气形式
assimilation	同化作用
plosives without	失去爆破
liaison	连音
a word of two syllables	双音节词
the second syllable	第二个音节
close-syllable	闭音节
open-syllable	开音节



syllabic consonants 成音节辅音

stressed-syllable 重读音节

syllable-stress 音节重音

weak form 弱读式

strong form 强读式

breath-group 语气群

breath-pause 语气停顿

tone group 语调群

falling-tune 降调

rising-tune 升调

rise-fall-rise tune 升降升调

(XI) In the Grammar Classes

语 法 课

How many classifications of words are there in English?

英语里有几个词类?

There are ten parts of speech in English. They are……

英语里有十个词类，他们是……。

All Common Nouns can be divided into countable and uncountable nouns.

普通名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

Names of materials like glass, sand and so on are uncountable.

象玻璃、沙子等这类表示物质名称的词是不可数名词。

The uncountable has no plural form.

不可数名词没有复数形式。

You should know the rules of the verbs.

你们应当知道动词的一些规则。

Verbs have changes of tense, voice and mood.

动词有时态、语态和语气的变化。

Verbs have change of the third person singular form.

动词有单数第三人称变化。

The third person singular form of verb "do" is "does."

动词 "do" 的第三人称形式是 "does"。

We should learn by heart the following tenses.

我们应该熟记以下几种时态。

The simple present tense can describe past, present and future action.

一般现在时可指过去、现在和将来的动作。

The simple present tense is used for activities that are repeated, habitual and regular.

一般现在时用来表示反复发生、习惯和有规律的动作或状态。

We often find words like always, every day,

often, generally etc used with the simple present tense.

一般现在时通常与 “always, every day……” 连用。

The present continuous tense is formed from the present tense of the verb “to be” and the present participle and it's used to describe an action that is taking place at the present time

现在进行时是由动词 to be 的现在时加上动词现在分词构成的。它说明此刻正进行的动作。

The present perfect tense denotes an action at the moment of completion.

现在完成时指此刻业已完成的动作。

Do you know the formation of the present perfect tense?

你知道现在完成时的构成吗？

The simple past tense denotes an action when the past time is definite.

一般过去时指过去时间发生的动作。

Please note the difference between the present perfect tense and simple past tense.

请注意现在完成时与一般过去时的区别。

The simple past tense usually has a definite adverbial of time but the present perfect tense has not.

一般过去时通常有一个明确的时间状语，而现在完成时没有。

We often use the past continuous and the past simple together in a sentence, don't we?

我们经常把过去进行时和一般过去时用在句子里，是吧？

But you know that the past continuous verb sets the "scene" and the past simple verb gives the action.

但是须知，过去进行时描绘一个场面，一般过去时只说明一个动作。

Compare the present tense and the present continuous tense then tell the class what the dif-

ferences are.

先比较一下一般现在时与现在进行时，然后对大家说一说它们的区别是什么。

Practise the negative form of the past perfect tense in the same way.

用同样方法练习过去完成时的否定式。

Tell the class the use of this tense, please.

请给大家说一说这个时态的用处。

What tense should be used in this case?

在这种情况下应该用什么时态呀？

Can the past tense be used in this sentence?

在这个句子中可以用过去时吗？

Do you notice his error in this sentence?

你们注意到他在这个句子中的错误吗？

Do you know the differences between the active voice and the passive voice?

你们知道主动语态与被动语态的区别吗？

Do you know how to use the active and passive voice? 你知道如何使用主动语态与被动语态吗？

The general principle is that when we want to place the emphasis on the performer of the action, we use the active and when we want to place the emphasis on the action, or on the receiver of the action, we use the passive.

一般规则是：当我们把强调的重点放在行为者上时，就用主动语态，而我们把强调的重点放在行为或行为的接受者上时，则用被动语态。

When the active construction is changed into the passive, it's better to omit the agent.

当一个句子由主动语态变为被动语态时，动因最好省去。

Sometimes it's necessary to state the agent.

有时指出动因是必要的。

Now class, we study some rules on comparison of adjective and adverb.

同学们，现在我们学习形容词和付词的比较级和最高级。

Can you use the words "many" and "much" correctly?

你能够正确运用 “many” 和 “much” 这两个词吗？

With countable we use “many”, for example,  
“There are not many books on the desk.”

修饰可数名词时，我们可以用 “many”，如……

With uncountable nouns we use “much.”, for  
instance, “There is not much glass in the win-  
dow ”

修饰不可数名词，我们可以用 “much”，如：……

“A lot of” can be used with countable and  
uncountable nouns.

“a lot of” 可以与可数名词和不可数名词连用。

“A little” can be used with uncountable nouns.

“a little” 可以和不可数名词连用。

Never use the wrong words. 千万不要用错了这些词。

When you analyze a sentence, please draw a  
line under the subject, a double line under the  
predicate, a wave line under the attribute, and  
a dotted line under the adverbial.

分析句子的时候，请在主语下面划一条横线，在谓语下



面划两条横线，在定语下面划上波形线，在状语下面划上虚线。

Can you analyse this sentence?

你能够分析这个句子吗？

I don't know how to analyse this sentence.

Would you analyse it to me?

我不知道怎样分析这个句子。你能给我分析一下吗？

Certainly, it is a.....

当然可以，这个句子是.....

Who knows what kind of sentence this is?

谁知道这是一个什么类型的句子？

What kind of sentence is this?

这是什么类型的句子？

Is it a compound sentence or a complex one?

这是一个并列句还是一个复合句？

Point out the subject and predicate of the main sentence.      指出主句中的主语和谓语。

What does this word modify?

这个词是修饰什么的？

Can you tell me what clause it is?

你能告诉我这是一个什么从句吗?

The participle can be used as the adjective, modifying the noun.

分词可以用做形容词来修饰名词。

Do you know what gerund is?

你知道什么是动名词吗?

What's the function of the infinitive?

不定式的作用是什么呢?

Point out the infinitive in this sentence and tell its function.

指出这个句子中的不定式并说明它的作用。

Now, let's do the grammar exercises in this lesson.

现在我们来做这一课的语法练习。

Please make the following sentences passive.

请把下列句子变成被动式。

Leave out, where it's not necessary the doer of the action. 行为者不必要时可以省去。

What should I do it?

我应该怎样做呢?

You'd better read the examples before making them passive.

在变被动语态之前,你最好读一读这些例句。

Have you noticed your own mistake in grammar?

你发现自己的语法错误了吗?

Please correct the errors by yourself.

请你自己改一改错。

Words and Expressions:

parts of speech	词 类
-----------------	-----

the noun	名 词
----------	-----

proper noun	专有名词
-------------	------

common noun	普通名词
-------------	------

countable noun	可数名词
----------------	------

uncountable noun	不可数名词
------------------	-------

the pronoun	代 词
-------------	-----

personal pronoun	人称代词
possessive pronoun	物主代词
demonstrative pronoun	指示代词
interrogative pronoun	疑问代词
the numeral	数词
cardinal numeral	基数词
ordinal numeral	序数词
factional numeral	分数词
the adjective	形容词
degrees of comparison	比较等阶
the comparative degree	比较级
the superlative adjective	最高级
the verb	动词
notional verb	实义动词
link verb	联系动词
regular verb	规则动词
irregular verb	不规则动词
auxiliary verb	助动词
modal verb	情态动词

intransitive verb	不及物动词
transitive verb	及物动词
ditransitive verb	双及物动词
complex transitive verb	复合及物动词
the adverb	付词
conjunctive adverb	联系付词
interrogative adverb	疑问付词
relative adverb	关系付词
the article	冠词
the definite article	定冠词
the indefinite article	不定冠词
the preposition	介词
the conjunction	连词
coordinate conjunction	等立连词
subordinate conjunction	从属连词
the interjection	感叹词
case	格
the subjective case	主格
the objective case	宾格

tense	时态	
the present tense	现在时	
the past tense	过去时	
aspect	体态	
progressive aspect	进行体	
perfective aspect	完成体	
voice	语态	
the active voice	主动语态	
the passive voice	被动语态	
mood	语气	
the indicative mood	陈述语气	
the imperative mood	祈使语气	
the subjunctive mood	虚拟语气	
members of the sentence	句子成分	
the subject	主语	
the predicate	谓语	
the predicative	表语	
the object	宾语	
the direct object	直接宾语	

the indirect object	间接宾语
the complex object	复合宾语
the attributive	定语
the adverbial	状语
the appositive	同位语
parenthesis	插入语
clause	从句
main clause	主句
subordinate clause	从句
subject clause	主语从句
predicative clause	表语从句
object clause	宾语从句
attributive clause	定语从句
restrictive attributive clause	限定性定语从句
non-restrictive attributive clause	非限定性定语从句
adverbial clause	状语从句
appositive clause	同位从句
adverbial clause of time	时间状语从句
adverbial clause of place	地点状语从句

question	问句	
the general question		一般疑问句
the special question		特殊疑问句
the alternative question		选择疑问句
yes-no question		是否疑问句
the disjunctive question		反意疑问句
punctuation		标点符号
the period		句号
the question mark	问号	
the comma	逗号	
the colon	冒号	
the exclamation mark	感叹号	
the dash	破折号	
quotation marks	引号	
the apostrophe	省略号	
brackets	括号	



## (XII) Classroom English Games

### 课堂英语游戏

There are five minutes to go. Let's have an English game—to pass words.

还剩下五分钟了，我们来做一个英语游戏——传话。

Let's divide into four groups now.

我们现在分成四个组。

Let me tell you some rules of the game.

我把这个游戏的规则给你们讲讲。

I'll tell a sentence to the first student of each group in whispers.

我悄悄地告诉每组第一名同学一句话。

The comrade will whisper the sentence to the next one and go on in this way.

第一个同学把这句话悄悄传给第二个，这样一直传下去。

In the end the comrades of each group should tell

class what they learned.

到末了，由最后的同学向大家说出他听到的话。

In passing the words from one to another, they must be said only once.

一个人把话传给另一个人的时候只许说一遍。

Are you all clear?

你们都清楚了吗？

Now, let's begin

好，开始吧。

Oh, the second group is the best one to pass my words.

噢，第二组传得最好。

They passed quickly and correctly.

他们传得即快又准。

Now we have another game—to guess action

现在我们再做个游戏——猜动作。

We also divide into groups this time

这次我们还是分组进行。

Ask a comrade in group to play an action their

group have decided.

让一个同学来表演他们组决定的一种动作。

Then the students in the group ask the other group "What he is doing" in turn.

然后由这个组的同学轮流问另一组“他在做什么呢？”

The answer must be a complete sentence.

答语必须是一个完整的句子。

We have spelling game now.

我们现在做拼字游戏。

I'll ask a comrade in a group to spell a word then another group to spell another word.

我叫一组的一个同学拼一个字，然后叫另一组的同学拼另一个。

Those who spell wrong should sit down. Now let's begin the game.

没有拼对的同学就要坐下。我们现在开始了。

Paul, would you spell the word "college"?

保罗，你拼一拼“学院”这个字。

OK, Tom, would you spell the word "museum"?

好（指上一个拼的），汤姆请你拼“博物馆”

That's not right. Next, Kennan, you try

不对，下一个凯南你试一下。

Shall we spell this word once?

我们一起再拼一下这个字好吧？

Now, let's guess one's occupation.

1

现在我们来玩猜职业的游戏。

Comrade Wang Lin has already chosen an occupation. Now, let's guess what it is.

王林同学已经选了一种职业，现在让我们来猜一猜他选的是什么职业。

Each of you can ask him a question with "yes" or "no" answer.

你们每一个人可以问他一个能用“是”或“不是”来回答的问题。

Who wants to ask him the first question?

谁来问他第一个问题呀？

All right. Comrade Li, you ask.

好，李同学你问吧。

Do you work with peasants?

你与农民一块工作吗？

No. I don't.

不，我不与农民一块工作。

Are you working in the factory?

你在工厂工作吗？

no, I'm not.

不，不在工厂。

Do you work inside?

你在室内工作吗？

No. I don't.

不，不在。

Oh, are you a police?

噢，你是个警察吗？

No. I'm not.

不，不是。

Then, are you a postman?

那么，你是一位邮递员吗？

Yes, you are right. I'm a postman.

对，你猜着了，我是一个邮差。

Now let's tell a story altogether. Each of us says one sentence.

下面我们一起来讲一个故事。每人讲一句。

Shall we start? This is my opening sentence.....

Paul, would you go on?

我们开始吧。我讲开头语……保罗你接下去吧。

That's not quite right. You may say.....

不对了，你应该说……。 (改正该生的错误)

Now, let's have another game—spelling words.

我们再做一个游戏——拼字。

I want some comrades of each group to say some words, using the letter I give as the beginning of their words.

我让各组的一些同学用我所给的字母做字头来说出一些词。

We'll test how many words they can spell in twenty seconds.

我们看看他们在20秒钟之内能拼出多少字。

Are you clear? Let's begin.

你们清楚了吗？我们开始吧。

Comrade Zhang, your letter is "P".

张同学你用字母P 说出一些字来。

All right, that's seven words. Group A got seven points.

好，说出了七个。A组得了七分。

Now, let's see Group B does. Comrade Wang, your letter is "F".

现在让我们看B组来做。王同学你的字母是"F"。

Time's up There were six words.

时间到了。说了六个字。

Now, Comrade Li, it's your turn. Could you use B to spell your words?

李同学，轮到你的了。请用B开头拼出一些字。

Good but you repeated one word. You said

“boy” twice. So there was nine minus one eight points

好，不过你重复了一个字，“boy”这个字你说了两次，所以是九减一得了八分。

Now, let's see Group A has a total of fiveteen points and Group B fourteen points.

好啦，A队共得十五分。B队得了十四分。

Group A bore away the palm.

A组赢了。

Look here. Let's see the first letter is “T” and I would like to have an adjective.

注意，第一个字母是“T”，我要你说出一个形容词。

Who tells fast and correctly who'll win this card?

谁说得又快又准，谁就得到了这张卡片。

Thin.            簿。

That's a good answer. Now Team B wins this card.

回答得好，B队得了这张卡片。



Now, next letter is "N" and I would like to have a verb.

好，下一个字母是“N”我要一个动词。

Notice 注意。

Another good answer. He wins this card for the team.

也答得好，他们队得了这张卡片。

This time we have "E" and I want a noun.

这次用“E”开头，我要求一个名词。

Let's have chain spelling game.

我们现在来做穿糖葫芦的游戏。

The first student says a word then spells it.

第一个学生先说出一个字，然后把它拼出来。

The next student must say and spell a word that begins with the last letter of the first word. Go on this way.

下一个学生就要用前一个字的最后一个字母来做自己的词头。这样继续下去。

If one can not think of a word or begins

a word with wrong letter or misspells his word, he is given one point.

如果哪一位想不出字来，或开头字母错了，或是拼错了，他就被罚一分。

The student who gets the lowest number of points wins the game.

那个被罚分最少的就算胜利了。

Do you understand? I'll start. Game g—a—m—e.  
Comrade Li, you are next.

你们明白了吗？我开始了……李同学，你接下去。

Ah, even, e—v—e—n

啊！ even.

Comrade Wang, go on

王同学，你继续下去。

Night n—i—g—h—t.

Good. next.

好，下一个。

Tiger, t—i—g—e—r.

Zhang Min, it's your turn 张明，到你的了。

## Words and Expressions:

English game	英语游戏
crossword	纵横字迷游戏
telling stories	讲故事
to guess one's occupation	猜职业
numerals game	数字游戏
to guess action	猜动作
score keeper	记分员
time keeper	计时员
to draw lot	抽签
eliminate	淘汰
to divide into groups	分组
to make a circle	围圈
rule	规则
to get points	得分
win	赢
lose game	输

lost this game	输了这盘游戏
before hand preparation	事先准备
key to a riddle	谜底
card game	卡片游戏
fun with rhymes	同韵词游戏
chain spelling	穿糖葫芦游戏

### (XIII) In the Language Lab

## 在语言实验室里

It's a modern method of teaching to use the audio-visual aids.

利用视听教具是一种现代化的教学方法。

The audio-visual aids contain visual aids and aural aids.

视听教具包括视觉教具和有声教具。

The visual aids denote the equipments of pictures, films, film-strips and so on.

视觉教具是指图片、影片、幻灯片等。

The aural aids denote magnetic tape, broadcast and so on.

有声教具是指录音磁带、广播等。

The pictures, maps and diagrams are very cheap but useful.

图片、地图和图解既便宜又适用。

The teachers should prepare these useful aids ready before class.

教师应该在上课前把这些有用的教具准备好。

Technicians should keep the aids in good condition.

技术人员应该使这些教具保持良好状态。

You should know how to operate these aids.

你们应该知道如何使用这些教具。

Let's go to the film-room.

我们到电影室去吧。

Please sit down and put on the earphone.

请大家坐下，带上耳机。

Please look at the screen and let's begin.

请往银幕上看，现在开始了。

Don't talk during film time.

电影放映期间不要讲话。

Don't put your fingers on the lenses.

不要把手指放在镜头上。

Never touch the lenses with your fingers.

不要用手去摸镜头。

Never use the equipments unless fully trained.

没有经过很好地训练，不要使用这些设备。

This machine uses electricity of 220 volts.

这台机器用220伏电压供电。

This projector asks for a 500 watt lamp.

这台放映机要用500瓦的灯泡。

This disc is at 33 revolutions per minute.

这张唱片的转数是每分钟33转的。

Don't touch the groove track with your hands.

不要用手去摸唱片的纹。

Clean out the disc surface before you use it.

在你使用前要擦干净唱片上的灰尘。

Be very careful when you place the stylus on to the disc.

当你往唱片上放唱针时千万要小心点。

Put the plug in the socket.

接上电源。

Turn on the on-and-off switch of the recorder.

打开录音机的开关旋钮。

Turn the knob clockwise and switch the recorder on.

顺时针方向旋转旋钮，把录音机打开。

Please put on the tape correctly.

请把录音带安放好。

Put in the microphone.

把话筒插上。

Push down the record button and have test. You may say 1,2,3 or testing, testing……

按下录音机的按键先试验音量，你可以说“1、2 3”或说“试验”。

Never hit or blow the microphone. That could damage it.

不要敲打或用咀吹话筒。那样会损坏话筒的。

Regulate the tone control to a good place.

把音量控制调到良好的位置。

Then push down the play button and you can start recording.

然后按下走带按键，你就可以开始录音了。

Play back the recording, when you complete.

当你录完时，把录的带倒回去。

Note that recordings may be cleared if you push the wrong button.

要注意如果按错按键，录的音就被抹去了。

Note that magnetic fields may damage what has been recorded on the tape.

注意磁场，会对已录磁带退磁。

So never place tape recordings near magnetic objects, such as radio, recorder and so on.

所以不要把录音带放在有磁的东西旁边，如收音机、



录音机等。

There is a text and dialogues on this tape.

这盘带上录有一篇课文和一段对话。

The tape speed is nine point five cm per second.

这盘带的速度是9·5厘米/秒。

You should have the opportunity to record your own voice and correct.

有机会你自己录一录音，然后听听并做改正。

Let's go to the language laboratory to have spoken English.

我们到语言实验室去上英语口语课吧。

You can sit down in your own separate booth.

你们可以在自己的隔音间里坐下来。

Don't speak loudly because the booth is not entirely soundproof.

因为隔音间不是完全隔音的，所以不要大声讲话。

The recorder in your booth can be operated on two tracks at the same time.

隔音室里的录音机可以双通道同时使用。

On one track you can hear the teacher's recording through the earphone

你们可以在一个通道上用耳机听到老师的录音。

On the other track you can record your own imitation of the teacher's voice

你们可以在另一个通道上录自己模仿老师的音。

You can then play back your's to compare what you said with the teacher's voice.

然后你们可以重放自己的录音来与老师的录音进行比较。

Or you can answer the teacher's questions, which provide intervals for your answers in the pauses.

或者你可以回答老师的问题，这些问题后边都留有空隙时间供你回答使用。

I can connect with anyone of your booths at any time.

我可以随时与你们任何一个隔音间进行联系。

I can hear you and correct the individual mistakes. 我可以听见并可以单个纠正你们的错误。

Look at the screen of the television placed in the corner of the room

请看前面角落里的电视屏幕。

Take out the dry battery when the cassette recorder is not in use in a long time.

当盒式录音机长期不用的时候应该把干电池取出来。

Swich off the electricity after your listening.

听完时要关闭电源。

Cover the recorder when it is not in use, guarding against dust.

为了防止灰尘，不用时要盖上录音机。

You shouldn't be closer than one point five metres to the T. V. set.

你们不要坐在离电视机 1 · 5 米以内。

Don't operate the television if you are not trained.

如果你没有经过训练，不要动手调电视机。

If the machine works not very well you may ask the technician to look over.

如果机子出了毛病，你们可以请机师来检查。

Now let me check your individual equipments  
(or lines) . 现在我来检查一下单个线路情况。

Hello, this is control panel. Can you hear?

喂，我是控制台，你们能听见我的声音吗？

Hello No 1 is the line clear?

喂，一号，线路畅通吗？

Hello Comarde No. 1 is clear.

老师，一号线路畅通。

Hello, I can't make out what you are saying.

Make it loud please.

我听不清你的声音，请你大点声。

Sory, this is No 4 Some thing is the matter  
with my recorder. This recorder goes wrong but  
I can't locate the trouble.

对不起，我是4号，这台录音机出了毛病，但我找不到  
毛病在哪。

Hello, your line is very bad. Check up your  
intercom system, please.

喂，你的线路情况很不好，请检查一下对讲系统。

Now, this machine works well

这台机现在好用了。

No. 15 I can't hear you clearly. Please speak into the microphone.

喂，十五号，我听不清你的声音。请你对着话筒讲话。

All right. Let's begin our lesson

我们开始上课了。

Words and Expressions:

visual aids	视觉教具
aural aids	听觉教具
audio-visual aids	直观教具（视听教具）
film room	电影室
language laboratory	语言实验室
radio	收音机
tape recorder	磁带录音机
the two tracks	双通道录音机
the single track	单通道录音机
the cassettee tape recorder	盒式录音机

gramophone	(英) 唱机
phonograph	(美) 唱机
record player	唱机
earphone	耳机
television set	电视机
closed circuit television	闭路电视
the 16mm film projector	16毫米电影机
video-recorder	电视录象录音机
the slide projector	幻灯机
film-strip	幻灯片
motion-picture	电影片
taped material	录音资料
the recording tape	录音带
the tape reel	录音带盘
record	唱片
screen	银幕
the recording level control	录音音量控制
the input selector	输入选择

the stop button	停止按键
the play button	走带按键
the tone control	音调控制
the volume control and on-and-off switch	音量控制开关旋钮
the magnetic heads	磁头
the speed button	变速键
the tone arm	唱臂
stylus. needle (diamond)	唱针 (宝石)
33and 78 speed switch	3 3 转和 7 8 转旋钮
the loudspeaker	扬声器
33 revolutions	3 3 转速
shiny sides	光面
dull side	暗面
the upper half of tape	上边带
the lower half of tape	下边带
tape speed	带速
tape playing time	带行时间
dry battery supply	干电池电源

electric power supply	交流电源
mechanical movement	机械运行
care and maintenance	维护和保养
electricity of 220 volts	220 伏电
500 watt lamp	500 瓦灯泡
super 8mm film	超8毫米影片
control panel	控制台 (板)
separate booth	隔间
soundproof board	隔音板
viewing distance	视距
the maximum viewing distance	最大视距
the minimum viewing distance	最小视距
the wiring system	无线电系统



(XIV) Between Classes

课 间

Now, I think that's enough for this class. let's have a rest.

好啦，这节课就学这些了，我们休息一会吧。

So much for this class.

这节课就讲这些了。

You are dismissed and go outside for a break.

现在下课(解散)，你们到外面休息一会去。

It's time for a rest.

现在是休息时间了。

It's time to have a rest.

到休息一会的时间啦。

It's time to end the class.

到结束这节课的时候啦。

There goes the bell for the end of the class.

下课铃响啦。

The class is over now.

现在下课。

The class is dismissed.

下课。

Let's go out and do the broadcast exercises.

我们出去做广播体操吧。

Let's go out to the small sports ground to do the exercises between classes.

我们到外边小操场去做间操吧。

I have to go to the lavatory.

我得上厕所去。

I want to pass water.

我要去小便。

I have to wash my hand.

我得去解手

I want to drink some boiled water.

我想去喝点开水。

I want to go for a walk during the break.

我想在课间休息时散散步。

I need a change of air.

我需要换换空气。

I must clean our classroom because I'm on duty.

我是值日生，我得打扫教室。

I have to mop the floor. It's dirty enough.

地板够脏的了，我得擦一擦。

I have to put desks and chairs in order.

我得整理一下桌椅。

### Words and Expressions

break n. 课间休息

rest n., v. 休息

at rest 在休息的时候

interval 间体时间 幕间休息

change 更换

change of air 换空气

W C. 厕所 是water closet 之略

to pass ( or make ) water 小便

to wash one's hand 解手

exercises between classes 课间操

broadcast exercises 广播操

(XV) Individual Coaching

个别辅导

Will you help me with lessons, please? ①

您帮助我做功课好吗?

Would you make up missed lessons to me?

您给我补课好吗?

Do you think you could coach me individually?

您能给我个别辅导吗?

Would you like to give me an individual coaching? 您愿意给我个别辅导吗?

Are you free this evening?

您今晚有空吗?

Yes. I would.

行, 我会帮忙的。

I'll be delighted to do it.

我很乐意帮忙。

I'd like to.

我乐意帮忙。

I'll be very glad to do it.

我很高兴帮忙。

I'll try my best.

尽力帮忙。

I'd like to very much.

我很愿帮忙。

That would be lovely.

我愿帮忙。

I'm so sorry I'm afraid I can't. ②

很抱欠，恐怕帮不上忙。

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't.

我愿帮忙，但恐怕帮不了。

I wish I could, but I'm afraid I can't.

我愿帮忙，但是恐怕帮不了。

I'm afraid I'm not free.

恐怕我没有时间。

I'll give you an individual coaching this evening  
at the teacher's office

今晚在教研室我给你个别辅导。

I'm not free, how about this afternoon.

我现在没有空，今天下午怎么样？

I'm not going to be free this afternoon. How about this evening?

今天下午我没有时间，晚上好吗？

We can make some other time if you are busy now.

如果你正忙着，我们可以约别的时间。

Will seven o'clock this evening be all right?

今晚七点行吗？

May I call on you at your home?

我可以到你家找你吗？

Certainly. You may write your questions on a piece of paper and take it with you to my home. I'll try my best.

当然可以。你可以把问题写在一张纸上，把它带去，我尽量回答。

What's the trouble with you?

你有什么问题呀？

What are the questions with you?

你有什么问题呀?

I've a lot of trouble with my pronunciation.

我的语音有些毛病。

Oh, these sounds are difficult points for us Chinese

噢，这几个音素对我们中国人来说是难点。

You should learn from experience of others.

你该应学习别人的经验。

You should practice these sounds over again until you pronounce them correctly.

你应该反复练习这几个音，一直到能正确发出来为止。

Don't give up but be persistent.

不要气馁，要持之以恒。

Don't be discouraged you'll have improvements.

不要失去信心，以后会有进步的。

You should pluck up your courage. The difficulties would be overcome.

你应该鼓起勇气，困难一定会被战胜的。

I'll give you some more phonetic exercises.

我再给你一些语音练习。

Thank you for your kind help. By the way, May I come again tomorrow evening?

谢谢您的帮助。另外，明晚我可以再来吗？

I'm sorry but I'll have to coach collectively.

对不起，明天晚上我得进行集体辅导。

That's all right. You could be here the day after tomorrow.

没关系，后天你可以来。

I'm sorry to give you so much trouble.

对不起，给您添麻烦了。

I'm afraid I've taken a lot of your time.

恐怕耽误了您不少时间。

Thank you for helping me make up missed lessons.

谢谢您帮助我补了课。

No trouble at all.                      没有什么



It will be no trouble.

这不算麻烦。

Don't mention it. It's my duty.

不要提这个。这是我的责任。

注：①这是请求别人做某事时的客气说法。

类似说法还有：

“would you……”

“would you mind……”

“would you like to……”

“Do you think you could……” 等等

②这是一种当不能满足对方要求时说的客气话，

类似的说法还有：

I'd love to, but……

I'd like to, but……

I wish I could, but……

I'm sorry……

I'm afraid……

## Words and Expressions

coach v.	辅导
the individual coach	个别辅导
the collective coach	集体辅导
tutor	指导教师 家庭教师
tutorial	家庭教师的、 个人指导的
rote study	死记硬背
practice	实践
to make up missed lessons	补课
to answer the questions	答疑
before hand	予先、事前
to make an appointment	约会
courage n	勇气、信心
discourage v.	泄气
pluck	摘、拔
pluck up one's courage	提高勇气
"one divides into two"	"一分为二"
measure	措施、办法

to take measures          采取措施

initiative n.          主 动

initiative of the students 学生的主观能动性

## (XVI) Examination

### 考 试

We have an examination in this class.

这节课我们考试。

Now let me explain how we are going to have it.

现在我来说明一下怎样进行这次考试。

I put five questions in the paper.

我出了五个题。

There are five questions in the paper.

这张考卷有五个题。

Question number one is for dictation.

第一题是听写。

Question number two is on vocabulary.

第二题是词汇。

Question number three is to choose the answer that you think most proper from the answers below.

第三题是选择正确答案。

The fourth question is to put the following sentences into Chinese.

第四题是将下列句子译成汉语。

The last one is to translate the short story into English.

最后一题是把小故事译成英语。

Don't copy the questions.

不用抄题。

Write down the question numbers.

写下题号。

Please write clearly and neatly.

请写清楚、整齐。

During the examination no one is allowed to whisper to each other and make cheating.

考试期间不准任何人交头接耳和作弊。

Are you clear?

你们清楚了吗?

If not, ask me now.

如果不清楚现在就问我。

I don't understand the third question. Will you explain once more, please.

第三个题我不懂,请您再解释一遍行吗?

You can line under the answers you think right.

你们可以在你认为对的答案下划一条线。

Is there anything else you don't understand?

还有不清楚的地方吗?

If not, let's have dictation.

如果没有了,我们就进行听写。

I'll read slowly for two times.

我慢慢地读二遍。

Pay attention to your hand-writing.

请注意书法。

Are you all ready? Let's begin now.

都准备好了吗? 我们开始吧。

That's the end for dictation.

听写完了。

You can do other questions now.

你们现在可以做其它题啦。

Think the question over before you answer it.

在你答一个题之前，要好好地考虑一下。

Don't be careless.

不要粗心大意。

Mistakes come out of carelessness.

粗心会出错误。

There are five minutes left.

还剩五分钟时间。

Check your papers.

检查一下卷子。

Don't forget to write down your name and number.

不要忘记写下你的名和号。

Now, time's up. Hand in your papers, please.

时间到了，请你们交卷吧。

Those who have already handed in go out.

交完卷的同学出去吧！

Comrade Wang, you collect your group's.

王同学，你收你们组的。

Here are your papers.

这是你们的考卷。

I corrected them all.

我都评了。

I marked by the system of points.

我用百分制评的卷。

Three pupils have got of 100%.

三个学生得了100分。

Twenty persons have got pass mark.

二十人及格。

Only two pupils have got poor mark.

只有两个同学不及格。

There is no making up examination this time.

这次就不补考了。

The standard answers are as follows.

标准答案如下。

The marking standard is as follows.

评分标准如下。

Now I give you the questions of composition.

现在我把作文题给你们。

You can choose any one of them.

你们可以从中任选一个。

500 words are limited.

限制在500个字以内。

Hand in your compositions before the weekend.

周末前把作文交上来。

The oral examination will be within the next week.

口试将在下周进行。

I hope you have good results in the mid-term and term examinations.

希望你们在期中、期末考试中取得好成绩。



## Words and Expressions:

examination	考试
mid-term examination	期中考试
term examination	期末考试
final examination	毕业考试
admission examination	入学考试
enrolment examination	升学考试
oral examination	口试
written examination	笔试
test	测验、考查
short test	小测验
check	检查
class check	课堂检查
paper	试卷
to correct papers	改(评)卷
to mark papers	评卷记分
English examination papers	英语考卷
question	考题

to put questions	出考题
mark	打分、分数
high mark	高分
pass mark	及格
low mark	低分
poor mark	不及格
declare mark	公布分数

(XVII) In the Reading-room

## 在阅览室

We have a big reading-room at our school.

我们学校有一个大阅览室。

The reading-room is open from 10 in the morning to 8 in the evening every day.

阅览室每天从上午十点到晚八点开放。

There are many newspapers, magazines and dictionaries in it.

阅览室里有很多报纸、杂志和字典。

Most of them are in English and others in

Chinese and other languages.

大多是英语，其它是汉语和其它语种的。

Is the reading-room open or close?

阅览室现在是开着呢还是不开？

It's open now.

开着。

It's still open.

还开着。

Are you going to the reading-room?

你去阅览室吗？

Yes I want to read newspapers.

是的，我要去读报纸。

I want to renew this magazine.

我要去续借这本杂志。

The magazine is due.

这本杂志到期了。

I haven't finished reading it yet.

我还没有读完。

The magazine is three days overdue.

这本杂志已经过期三天了。

I want to borrow a copy of "Chinese Pictorial".

我要去借一本《中国画报》。

Do you want to borrow the "Chinese Literature"?

你要去借《中国文学》吗?

Yes. But I don't know the number of it.

是的，但我不知道号。

You can ask the librarian.

你可以请问图书管理员。

You may either look up the title card or the author card.

你可以查书名卡片或者作者卡片。

After finding the card fill in a form with the title and number of the magazine and your name.

查到卡片以后，把书名、号以及你的名字填在一张表上。

Hand in a library card then you can have the magazine you want.

交一张图书卡片后你就可以得到你所要借的杂志了。

But you should know that when the magazine you've borrowed is due you should return in time.

可是你要知道，当你所借阅的杂志到期时，你应该及时归还。

Well, would you mind borrowing a book for me?

喂，你能替我借本书吗？

All right, what do you want?

可以，你想借什么书呢？

I want a periodical magazine. "Chinese Reconstructs".

我想借一本期刊——《中国建设》。

If these numbers are all out, please borrow me anyone you think suitable.

如果都借出了，给我随便借一本你认为合适的。

Here you are. Do you think it suitable?

给你。你认为这本书合适吗？

Oh, literature. Very good. Thank you very much.

欧。文学，太好啦，可得多谢你啦。

Don't mention it. Never forget to return when it's due

别提这个，不要忘记到期还回去呀。

You can read several newspapers in English in the reading-room.

你可以在阅览室里看到几种英文版的报纸。

You can read the current issue of magazines there.

在阅览室里，你可以看到最新一期的杂志。

You can take from the shelves the magazine or the newspapers you want.

你可以把你要看的杂志或报纸从书架上取下来。

After reading you should put back them.

当你读完了时，应该放回原处。

Please put back the magazines and newspapers to the racks.

请你把杂志和报纸送回原处。

Please be silent in the reading-room

在阅览室要保持肃静。

Don't disturb others.

不要打搅别人。

Please observe the rules of the reading-room

请遵守阅览室规章制度。

Words and Expressions:

reading table	阅览台
newspaper rack	报架
book shelf	书架
Beijing Review	北京周报
Chinese Literature	中国文学
Chinese Reconstructs	中国建设
China pictorial	中国画报
illustrated comic book	连环画
News Bulletin	新闻电讯稿
Journal news	新闻画报
daily	日报
evening paper	晚报
periodical paper	期刊

weekly paper	周刊
fortnightly	半月刊 (双周刊)
bimonthly	双月刊 (或半月刊)
monthly	月刊
quarterly	季刊
reference book	参考书
extra	号外专刊
pictorial story-book	小人书
supplement	增刊
news page	新闻版
home news page	国内新闻版
world news page	国际新闻版
news item	新闻报导
the current issue	最近一期刊物
back issue	过期刊物



(XVIII) English Evening

英语晚会

We often hold English evening in our school.

我们学校经常举行英语晚会。

We have an English eveing monthly.

我们一个月开一次英语晚会。

We usually have English evening on weekends.

我们通常周末进行英语晚会。

Sometimes different grades have their English evenings individually.

有时各年级单独举办英语晚会。

Sometimes some classes hold English evenings in union.

有时几个班开英语晚会。

Everyone in our class participates in the English evening.

我们班的每一个人都参加英语晚会。

With the help of our teachers we often give good

performances.

在老师的帮助下，我们经常演出一些精采节目。

We are very fond of singing and recitation of poems in English

我们很喜欢唱英语歌和朗诵英语诗。

Sometimes the girl students have Chinese folk dances

有时候女同学跳中国民间舞蹈。

We often give the one-act play and comic dialogues.

我们经常演出独幕剧和相声。

All of us like to play games and we often end the English evening with them.

我们都喜欢游戏，并且经常用游戏来结束我们的晚会。

Next weekend we'll have an English evening

下周末我们将举行一次英语晚会。

We are all busy to prepare items.

我们都忙着准备节目呢。

You see, the students of the first group are

rehearsing there.

你看一组的同学正在那排练呢。

They plan to have the dress rehearsal tomorrow afternoon.

他们准备明天下午彩排。

Our group are rehearsing on American children's song "Do—Re—Mi—."

我们小组正在排练一首美国儿童歌曲 1、2、3。

I've prepared a story in English.

我准备了一个英语小故事。

I haven't learnt my lines.

我还没有记住台词呢。

She's fond of music and is a good soprano.

她爱好音乐，并且是一个很好的女高音。

We always enjoy her singing.

我们很欣赏她唱歌。

My friend is good at dancing and often dances ballet.

我的朋友擅长跳舞并且他常跳巴雷舞。

Sometime we have English film at end of the evening.

我们经常会在晚会末尾放映英语电影。

We all like episodes of movies.

我们都喜欢电影插曲。

All are ready. The English evening is going to begin.

一切都就序了，晚会就要开始了。

The first bell's ringing. Let's go into the auditorium.

头遍铃响了，咱们入场吧。

Look, Wang Li is to announce the numbers.

瞧，王利来报幕了。

The first item is chorus by the freshmen.

第一个节目是一年级同学表演的大合唱。

They've just started to study English but they are singing pretty well.

他们刚开始学英语，但唱得不错呀。

The next number is the recitation of poems

given by Class One of the sophomore

下一个节目是二年一班的诗歌朗诵。

The last performance is the English Games performed by our class.

最后一个节目由我们班表演英语游戏。

Now we have a ten minutes interval.

现在我们间休 10 分钟。

After the interval we'll have English original version film "Carve her name with pride."

间休以后，我们将看英语原文片“女英烈传”。

This English evening is sponsored by the students' union.

这次英语晚会是由学生会主办的。

How do you like this English evening?

你喜欢这次英语晚会吗？

What do you think of this English evening?

你认为这次晚会怎么样？

It was a great success.

很成功。

I like it very much.

我非常喜欢。

I think it was very inspiring and enlightening.

我觉得很动人，很有启发。

We should take more active part in this sort of extra curricular activities in the future.

我们今后应该更积极参加这类课外活动。

To take part in the English evening is a good method of learning.

参加英语晚会是一种好的学习方法。

## Words and Expressions

solo	独唱、独奏
------	-------

chorus	合唱
--------	----

tenor	男高音
-------	-----

bass	男低音
------	-----

soprano	女高音
---------	-----

alto	女低音
------	-----

conductor	指挥
orchestra	管弦乐队
Chinese music	中国乐队
folk song	民歌
play	话剧
Beijing opera	京剧
opera	歌剧
dance drama	舞剧
comedy	喜剧
tragedy	悲剧
burlesque	滑稽戏
dress rehearsal	彩排
rehearse v.	排练
actor	男演员
actress	女演员
performer	表演者
the curtain rises	幕起
the curtain falls	幕落
announcer	报幕人

## (XIX) Curriculum and Time Table

### 功课表与时间表

The curriculum of our class is on the front wall.

我们班的功课表贴在教室前面的墙上。

If you don't know what classes we have for today, go and see for yourself.

你如果不知道今天上什么课，亲眼去看一看。

The class schedule will tell you clearly.

功课表将清清楚楚地告诉你。

The first and second periods are given over to English.

第一、二节是英语课。

The third period is the hour for grammar.

第三节是语法课时间。

The last period in the morning is for the self-teaching.

上午最后一节是自习。



We always have classes according to the curriculum.

我们总是按课表上课的。

Sometimes we have temporary change.

有时候临时变动功课表。

If the schedule must be changed, the teaching administration or teaching research group would tell us before-hand.

如果必须变动时，教务处或教研组会事先通知我们。

Tomorrow's first and second classes have been changed to the third and fourth periods in the afternoon.

明天一、二节的课已决定串到下午三、四节。

This afternoon's classes have been cancelled.

今天下午的课不上了。

The missing classes will be made up on Friday.

缺的课星期五补。

We have twenty weeks' classes in a term.

我们一学期上二十周课。

Classes meet twenty weeks in a term.

一学期上二十周课。

Two weeks are spent in physical labour.

劳动二周

Two weeks are for general review and examination.

两周总复习考试。

From six ten to six thirty is morning exercises.

六点十分至六点三十是早操时间。

From 6:30 to 7:30 is an hour for morning self-teaching.

六点半到七点半一个小时早自习。

Breakfast is at 7:30.

七点半吃早饭。

From 8:00 to 12:00 is class hour.

八点到十二点是上课时间。

Lunch comes at 12:00.

十二点午饭。

Nap is from 12:30 to 14:00.

十二点半至十四点午睡。

We have no lessons in the afternoon.

我们下午没有课。

Supper is at 18:00.

十八点晚饭。

From 19:00 to 21:30 is for self—study.

十九点至二十一点三十分是自习时间。

22:00 is bedtime.

二十二点息灯就寝。

We have political study on wednesday afternoon.

我们星期三下午有政治学习。

Friday afternoon is for the Party and League activity.

星期五下午党团活动。

We spend one period on Saturday in general cleaning.

星期六用一节时间进行大扫除。

## Words and Expressions

curriculum	功课表
schedule	时间表
timetable	时间表
missing class	缺课
making class	补课
change class	串课

**更正:**

本书27页汉文标题“解译课文”应为  
“解释课文”

本书103页英文第四行: Now, et's .....

应为 Now, let's .....

Images have been losslessly embedded. Information about the original file can be found in PDF attachments. Some stats (more in the PDF attachments):

```
{
  "filename": "MTM0MDUxNzYuemlw",
  "filename_decoded": "13405176.zip",
  "filesize": 11763455,
  "md5": "9cda8bdc00016f8355899169552fecbf",
  "header_md5": "537625020b36187ccb7fdc7abcc7c829",
  "sha1": "0eed99c91d2bd610c45f3ac3c2becb5cb0093f58",
  "sha256": "997c9fedd6cf0e8bb5b5801fd4e7d51d1b8d8bbdb563f43adfbdcc377c64b248",
  "crc32": 1752769287,
  "zip_password": "",
  "uncompressed_size": 14830382,
  "pdg_dir_name": "\u2559\u00f3\u2559\u2229\u255c\u2560\u2564\u00ba\u2559\u251c\u2559\u2229_13405176",
  "pdg_main_pages_found": 160,
  "pdg_main_pages_max": 160,
  "total_pages": 169,
  "total_pixels": 467763328,
  "pdf_generation_missing_pages": false
}
```