



BETS

Beijing English Testing System

北京 英语水平考试

标准教程学习指导

- Annette Capel Wendy Sharp
- 北京英语水平考试领导小组

第一级



北京市民讲外语活动组委会
北京英语水平考试领导小组 指定用书



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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《北京英语水平考试》系列用书编写委员会

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《北京英语水平考试标准教程学习指导（第一级）》

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前言

北京英语水平考试 (Beijing English Testing System, 简称 BETS) 由北京市民讲外语活动组委会、北京市人民政府外事办公室与英国剑桥大学考试委员会 ESOL 考试部共同推出, 由北京教育考试院承办。北京英语水平考试试题由英国剑桥大学考试委员会 ESOL 考试部与北京市民讲外语活动组委会共同研发, 涉及阅读、写作、听力和口语等方面, 旨在全面考查考生综合运用语言的能力。

《北京英语水平考试标准教程学习指导 (第一级)》(简称《学习指导》) 为北京英语水平考试系列用书之一, 针对《北京英语水平考试标准教程 (第一级)》(简称《标准教程》) 各单元的教学内容予以指导, 本书包含 20 个单元的“教学指导”、“答案及录音材料”、“5 套单元测试题”、“文化链接”、“附加活动”等, 旨在帮助学生对英语学习产生浓厚的兴趣, 培养自主学习的习惯, 同时帮助教师在熟悉教程内容的基础上, 丰富教学素材和教学方法, 通过丰富的课堂游戏激发学生渴望展示的欲望, 建立积极的参与意识, 从而实现 BETS 体系的目标——从学英语到用英语到熟练应用。

本书是在英国剑桥大学出版社最新出版的考试用书 *Objective KET (Teacher's Book)* 的基础上, 根据《北京英语水平考试标准教程 (第一级)》的相关变化改编而成的。在改编中, 我们力求让学生通过学习 BETS 将知识熔铸在真实的体验之中; 鼓励教师在教学中通过逼真模拟真实生活场景, 变被动学习为主动学习。在这套教学体系中, 趣味无穷的词汇教学帮助学生在游戏中感受英语, 在快乐中体验英语; 轻松活泼的语法教学引导学生通过实际应用, 自己发现语法规律; 有针对性的语音教学, 根据中国人的口腔特点进行有的放矢的训练。

本书的特色主要有:

- 指明每个单元教学的重点和难点, 并且对每一教学环节进行详细的教学指导, 配有答案和录音材料, 还增加了一些课堂延展性活动, 为教师的授课提供了更多的教学素材, 真正做到让学生享受英语学习。
- 每个单元设置“文化链接”, 为教师创造更加活跃的课堂气氛、提供更加丰富的课程信息量做好准备。文化链接突出介绍西方文化特色的同时, 也弘扬中国传统文化, 教师可以从中得到灵感, 给学生讲授清新、实用、鲜活的文化点滴和语言知识, 不仅加深对教程的理解, 也能开阔学生的视野, 引领他们通过掌握英语这把钥匙打开通往另一个文化世界的大门。
- 附页中增加了许多趣味性极强又便于教师准备的“附加活动”, 教师可根据教学需要进行复印和裁剪, 极大地增强了课堂教学的趣味性和互动性。
- 对应《标准教程》中的 5 个复习课 (Revision), 《学习指导》中编写了 5 套单元测试题, 每套题的测试内容既突出了教程中相应单元的教学内容和重点, 又体现了教程中相应考试活页夹中训练的考试题型和内容, 帮助学生有针对性地进行知识点和考试技能的巩固与测试。

本书由北京市民讲外语活动组委会顾问、北京英语水平考试顾问王晓明老师负责组织编写, 北京外国语大学陈琳教授及清华大学程慕胜教授主审。参加编写工作的还有老青、荆林静、郦莉和王瑛老师。北京市政府外事办公室副主任刘洋不但给书稿提出了很多建议性意见而且还参与了部分编写工作。虽然编者均是常年从事各级各类英语考试培训工作的考官或教师, 但因书中仍难免有疏漏, 恳请广大读者和专家不吝赐教、予以指正。

北京英语水平考试领导小组

2008 年 3 月

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《标准教程》（第一级）设计架构

TOPIC	EXAM SKILLS	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION (P) AND SPELLING (S)
Unit 1 Friends 8–11 1.1 Friends for ever 1.2 Borrow this!	Paper 2 Listening: Part 1	Present simple: <i>be, have</i> Questions in the present tense	Adjectives describing feelings Personal possessions	(P) The alphabet
Exam folder 1 12–13	Paper 2 Listening: Part 1			
Unit 2 Shopping 14–17 2.1 For sale 2.2 Shopping from home	Paper 1: Part 1 (Reading) Paper 2 Listening: Part 3	<i>How much ...?</i> <i>How many ...?</i> <i>some and any</i>	Shopping and shops	(P) /ɑː/ <i>car</i> , /eɪ/ <i>whale</i> , /æ/ <i>apple</i> (S) Plurals
Exam folder 2 18–19	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 1 (Reading)			
Unit 3 Food and drink 20–23 3.1 Breakfast, lunch and dinner 3.2 Food at festivals	Paper 1: Part 6 (Writing) Paper 2 Listening: Part 5 Paper 1: Part 4 (Reading) Paper 1: Part 9 (Writing)	Present simple Adverbs of frequency Telling the time	Food and drink Celebrations Dates (day and month)	(S) Contractions (P) /ɪ/ <i>chicken</i> , /iː/ <i>cheese</i>
Exam folder 3 24–25	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 6 (Writing)			
Unit 4 The past 26–29 4.1 A long journey 4.2 A trip to remember	Paper 1: Part 4 (Reading) Paper 2 Listening: Part 5	Past simple Past simple: short answers Past simple + <i>ago</i>		(S) Regular verbs in the past simple (P) Regular past simple endings
Units 1–4 Revision 30–31				
Unit 5 Animals 32–35 5.1 A trip to the zoo 5.2 An amazing animal	Paper 2 Listening: Part 3 Paper 1: Part 5 (Reading)	Lists with <i>and</i> Conjunctions <i>and, but, or, because</i>	Animals Collocations with <i>do, make, take and spend</i>	(P) List intonation (S) <i>their, there, they're</i>
Exam folder 4 36–37	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Parts 2 and 5 (Reading)			
Unit 6 Leisure and hobbies 38–41 6.1 Theme park fun 6.2 Free time	Paper 3 Speaking: Part 2 Paper 2 Listening: Part 4 Paper 1: Part 3 (Reading) Paper 1: Part 9 (Writing)	Comparative and superlative adjectives Comparative adverbs	Leisure activities Descriptive adjectives and adverbs Telephoning	(S) Comparative and superlative adjectives (P) /ə/ <i>camera</i>
Exam folder 5 42–43	Paper 2 Listening: Parts 4 and 5			
Unit 7 Clothes 44–47 7.1 The latest fashion 7.2 Your clothes	Paper 1: Part 4 (Reading) Listening for information Paper 1: Part 3 (Reading)	Simple and continuous tenses	Clothes Adjectives to describe clothes	(S) - <i>ing</i> form (P) The last letters of the alphabet: w, x, y, z
Exam folder 6 48–49	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 7 (Writing)			
Unit 8 Entertainment 50–53 8.1 A great movie 8.2 Cool sounds	Paper 1: Part 5 (Reading) Paper 2 Listening: Part 1	Modal verbs 1: <i>must, had to, may, can, could</i>	Films, music	(P) Short questions (S) Mistakes with vowels
Units 5–8 Revision 54–55				

TOPIC	EXAM SKILLS	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION (P) AND SPELLING (S)
Unit 9 Travel 56–59 9.1 Making holiday plans 9.2 Looking into the future	Listening for information Paper 1: Part 3 (Reading) Paper 1: Part 7 (Writing)	The future with <i>going to</i> and <i>will</i>	Travel, space	(P) /h/ (S) Words ending in -y
Exam folder 7 60–61	Paper 3 Speaking: Parts 1 and 2			
Unit 10 Places and buildings 62–65 10.1 Inside the home 10.2 Famous buildings	Paper 2 Listening: Part 2 Paper 1: Part 2 (Reading)	The passive – present and past simple	Furniture, materials Opposites Buildings	(S) Words ending in -f and -fe (P) Dates (years)
Exam folder 8 66–67	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 4 (Reading: Right, Wrong, Doesn't say)			
Unit 11 Sport 68–71 11.1 Living for sport 11.2 Keeping fit	Paper 1: Parts 3 and 4 Paper 2 Listening: Part 5 Paper 1: Part 6 (Writing)	Word order in questions Verbs in the -ing form	Sport and sports equipment Fitness	(P) /b/ <i>basketball</i> , /v/ <i>volleyball</i>
(S) <i>gu-</i> , <i>qu-</i>				
Exam folder 9 72–73 Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 9 (Writing) Unit 12 The family 74–77 12.1 Family trees 12.2 Large and small	Paper 2 Listening: Part 3 Paper 1: Part 4 (Reading: Right, Wrong, Doesn't say)	Possessive adjectives and pronouns Subject, object and reflexive pronouns <i>Everything, something, anything</i> , etc.	People in a family	(P) /aʊ/ <i>cow</i> , /ɔ:/ <i>draw</i> (S) Words ending in -le
Units 9–12 Revision 78–79				
Unit 13 The weather 80–83 13.1 Sun, rain or snow? 13.2 Too much weather!	Paper 2 Listening: Part 2 Paper 1: Part 5 (Reading)	(Not) <i>as ... as</i> <i>Enough</i> and <i>too</i>	Weather	(P) Unstressed words with /ə/ (S) <i>to</i> , <i>too</i> and <i>two</i>
Exam folder 10 84–85	Paper 2 Listening: Part 2			
Unit 14 Books and studying 86–89 14.1 Something good to read 14.2 Learn something new!	Paper 2 Listening: Part 4 Paper 1: Part 3 (Reading)	Position of adjectives <i>Rather than</i>	School subjects, education	(P) Silent consonants (S) Words that are often confused
Exam folder 11 90–91	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 3 (Reading)			
Unit 15 The world of work 92–95 15.1 Working hours 15.2 Part-time jobs	Paper 1: Part 4 (Reading: multiple choice) Paper 2 Listening: Part 3	Present perfect <i>Just</i> and <i>yet</i>	Work, jobs	(S) Words ending in -er and -or (P) /ð/ <i>clothes</i> , /θ/ <i>thirsty</i>
Exam folder 12 96–97	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 8 (Writing)			
Unit 16 Transport 98–101 16.1 Journeys 16.2 A day out	Paper 3 Speaking: Part 2 Paper 2 Listening: Part 1	Modal verbs 2: <i>must</i> , <i>mustn't</i> , <i>don't have to</i> , <i>should</i> , <i>need to</i> , <i>needn't</i>	Transport Collocations with transport Directions	(P) Weak and strong forms (S) <i>i</i> or <i>e</i> ?
Units 13–16 Revision 102–103				

TOPIC	EXAM SKILLS	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	PRONUNCIATION (P) AND SPELLING (S)
Unit 17 Science and technology 104–107 17.1 Techno Star 17.2 Science is great!	Paper 1: Part 5 (Reading) Paper 2 Listening: Part 3	Infinitive of purpose Infinitive with and without <i>to</i>	Computers, technology Collocations with <i>get</i> , <i>make</i> , <i>watch</i> , <i>see</i>	(P) Contractions (S) Correcting mistakes
Exam folder 13 108–109	Paper 2 Listening: Part 3			
Unit 18 Health and well-being 110–113 18.1 Keeping well! 18.2 A long and happy life	Paper 1: Part 6 (Writing) Paper 1: Parts 3 and 4 (Reading) Paper 2 Listening: Part 5 Paper 1: Part 9 (Writing)	Word order of time phrases First conditional	Parts of the body Health	(P) Linking sounds (S) Words which don't double their last letter
Exam folder 14 114–115	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 4 (Reading: Multiple choice)			
Unit 19 Language and communication 116–119 19.1 Let's communicate! 19.2 Different languages	Paper 2 Listening: Part 2 Paper 1: Part 7 (Writing) Paper 1: Part 5 (Reading)	Prepositions of place Prepositions of time	Letters, emails, etc. Countries, languages, nationalities	(P) Word stress (S) Spellings of the sound /i:/
Exam folder 15 120–121	Paper 1 Reading and Writing: Part 9 (Writing)			
Unit 20 People 122–125 20.1 Famous people 20.2 Lucky people <i>People</i>	Paper 1: Part 4 (Reading: multiple choice) Paper 2 Listening: Parts 4 and 5 Paper 3 Speaking: Part 2 Paper 1: Part 6 (Writing)	Review of tenses	Describing people	(P) Sentence stress (S) <i>ck</i> or <i>k</i> ?
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1

Friends

1.1 Friends for ever

Grammar extra	Present simple <i>be, have</i>
Pronunciation	The alphabet
Exam skills	Listening Part 1: Short conversations

1.2 Borrow this!

Grammar	Asking questions
Vocabulary	Personal possessions, descriptive adjectives — feelings

Preparation

Make a copy of the recording script on page 130 for each student. This will be used in 1.1.

1.1 Friends for ever

《标准教程》PP8-9

- The twelve reasons contain examples of the present simple (一般现在时) of the verbs *be* and *have*, which will be revised in the Grammar extra that follows exercise 1. Suggest students read the sentences in pairs or threes and decide together which is the most important reason. Elicit their views. Then give students two minutes to write three more reasons in their groups. Elicit their sentences and write some on the board.

Extension activity 友情天地

If students enjoy thinking of further reasons why friends are great, suggest they make a large poster (海报) for the classroom wall, displaying their own ideas. They could include pictures from magazines to illustrate (举例说明) their reasons.

Grammar extra 动词be和have

- Ask students to complete the verb boxes, looking back at the sentences in exercise 1 if necessary. Point out that the full negative form *I am not, I have not*, etc. is also correct, although this is not practised here.

Answers

动词 <i>be</i>	动词 <i>have</i>
I am, I'm, I'm not	I have, I've, I haven't
You are, You're, You aren't	You have, You've, You haven't
He/She/It is, He's, She isn't	He/She/It has, He's, She hasn't
We are, We're, We aren't	We have, We've, We haven't
They are, They're, They aren't	They have, They've, They haven't

Pronunciation

听辨字母

- Students will have to spell something, such as their surname, in the first part of the Speaking test. They are also tested on their ability to process words that are spelled out in Parts 4 and 5 of the Listening test, where they may have to write down a name, part of an address, etc. This exercise checks whether students are familiar with the whole alphabet, as all the letters are covered in the seven names.

注: 考生在BETS-1口语考试第一部分中需要拼出自己的姓氏, 并且在听力考试第四和第五部分可能听到拼出的人名或地址等, 因此考生要熟悉整个字母表, 达到熟练拼写和听辨的水平。

Practise spelling in this way regularly during the course.

Before playing the recording, run through the alphabet with the class, eliciting a letter from each student in turn.

After the recording, point out the use of *double R* in question 4. Two of the same letters or numbers together will be said like this in the BETS-1 Listening test.

注: 在BETS-1听力考试中, 如果遇到字母双写的情况, 你将听到double一词, 如: 双写R就读成double R。

Recording script and answers

- THE MATRIX (黑客帝国)
- PENELOPE CRUZ (佩内洛普·克鲁兹)
- BART SIMPSON (巴特·辛普森)
- JUAN CARLOS FERRERO (胡安·卡洛斯·费雷罗)
- DAVID BECKHAM (大卫·贝克汉姆)
- GWYNETH PALTROW (格温妮斯·帕特洛)
- QUENTIN TARANTINO (昆丁·塔伦蒂诺)

Background Information

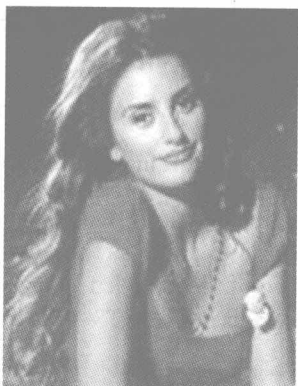
1 THE MATRIX (《黑客帝国》)

1999年3月31日发行的科幻影片，导演安迪·华卓斯基 (Andy Wachowski) 和拉那·华卓斯基 (Lana Wachowski) 兄弟。该科幻系列还包括后来出品的《重装上阵》 (Matrix Reloaded) 和《矩阵革命》 (Matrix Revolutions) 两部影片。



2 PENELOPE CRUZ (佩内洛普·克鲁兹)

好莱坞当红影星，1974年4月出生于西班牙，1998年凭借电影《你梦中的女孩》 (The Girl of Your Dreams) 摘得西班牙影后桂冠，1993年参演的电影《美丽年代》 (Belle Epoque) 获奥斯卡最佳外语片奖，1999年参演的《有关我母亲的一切》 (All About My Mother) 获奥斯卡最佳外语片。



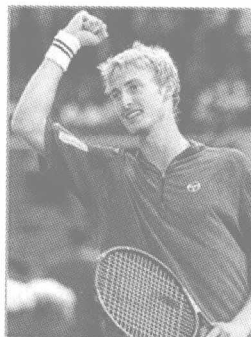
3 BART SIMPSON (巴特·辛普森)

美国当红卡通电视连续剧《辛普森一家》中的主人公——爱捣乱的大儿子，被《时代》周刊选为“20世纪演艺界最重要的人物”之一。该剧1998年在美国上映，是美国电视史上播放时间最长最受欢迎的卡通剧，已有19季，获85项大奖，89项提名，包括23座艾美奖，1座金球奖提名。2007年7月，由大卫·斯沃曼 (David Silverman) 执导的电影版《辛普森一家》 (The Simpsons Movie) 又被搬上了银幕。



又被搬上了银幕。

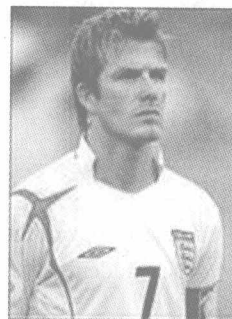
4



JUAN CARLOS FERRERO (胡安·卡洛斯·费雷罗) 西班牙网球运动员，擅长红土地 (Red Clay Court)，曾获2003年法国网球公开赛冠军。

5 DAVID ROBERT JOSEPH BECKHAM (大卫·罗伯特·约瑟夫·贝克汉姆)

1975年5月出生于伦敦雷顿斯通 (Leytonstone, London)，曾效力于英超曼联足球队 (Manchester United, 7号) 和西甲皇家马德里队 (Real Madrid, 23号)，曾任英格兰国家队队长。



6 GWYNETH KATE PALTROW (格温妮斯·凯特·帕特洛)

1973年生于美国加州洛杉矶一个艺人家庭，曾凭借在电影《莎翁情史》 (Shakespeare in Love) 中的出色表演获第71届奥斯卡最佳女演员奖。



7 QUENTIN TARANTINO (昆丁·塔伦蒂诺)

1963年3月27日生于美国田纳西州诺克斯维尔，以1992年发行的电影《落水狗》 (Reservoir Dogs) 和1994年的电影《低俗小说》 (Pulp Fiction) 成为好莱坞片商和众多大牌影星竞相追逐的明星级导演。



Listening

- 4 This listening activity includes further spelling practice and introduces students to short conversations, with an emphasis on questions and answers. The recordings here are slightly slower than those candidates will hear in the exam, to build students' confidence. Note that in Listening Part 1, students will hear five short conversations, with a maximum of four exchanges in each conversation, with two speakers in each, as here.

Answers

- 1 13; play football
- 2 Raquel; every day
- 3 her sister; 13
- 4 Lucky / his dog; to the river

Recording script (录音原文)

1

Maria: OK, Matt, let's start with you. What's your best friend called?

Matt: Er, Jonny, and he's thirteen, the same as me.

Maria: Right, and what do you do together, you know, in your free time?

Matt: That's easy to answer. We play football, as much as possible. We're in the same team, you see.

2

Maria: And Elena, what can you tell me about your best friend?

Elena: Well, her name's Raquel. Shall I spell that? It's R-A-Q-U-E-L.

Maria: Uh huh. And when do you get together? Like, just at weekends?

Elena: Oh no, we're best friends, Maria! I see Raquel every day ... in school Monday to Friday, of course, and then we go out at weekends.

3

Maria: Kelly-Anne, I know your best friend is Vicky. And you see her every day?

Kelly-Anne: That's right, because Vicky's my sister.

Maria: Mmm, that's a really special friend. So how old are you, Kelly-Anne?

Kelly-Anne: It's my birthday next week. I'll be fourteen ... so I'm thirteen now.

4

Maria: Hi, Tom! Come here so I can ask you some questions. Who's your best friend?

Tom: My best friend ... that's difficult. I mean, I've got lots of friends, but a best friend? I'd say it's Lucky, my dog. You spell that L-U-C-K-Y.

Maria: Ah, that's sweet. So where do you go with Lucky? Do you take him for walks?

Tom: Of course, every day! We go to the river. Lucky likes the water!

Maria: Hope he can swim. OK, thanks, all you guys. See you.

All: Bye!

P Photocopiable recording script activity ... page 130

Hand out copies of the recording script, asking students to fill in the missing words as they listen to the recording again.

Answers

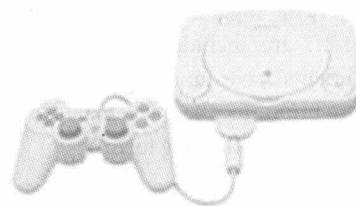
- 1 team
- 2 Monday to Friday
- 3 special
- 4 dog

5 Students will hear Maria asking questions and should write their answers as they listen. Remind them to write short answers, as they won't have time to write much. Pauses between questions have been included on the recording but, if necessary, stop the recording between questions, to give students longer time to write their answers.

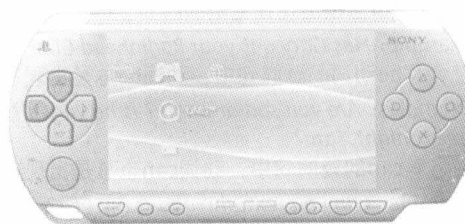
6 Encourage students to use some of the language given, as this will make their questions and answers sound more natural.

***** 文化链接 *****

PlayStation (PS): 日本索尼新力电脑娱乐公司 (Sony Computer Entertainment Incorporation, SCEI) 1994年生产的家用电视游戏机 (Game Consoles)。PSOne是PlayStation第一代产品, PlayStation Portable (简称PSP) 是目前深受青年人喜爱的新产品。PSP还相当于移动硬盘, 能看电影、听音乐、看照片等。



PSOne



PSP (PlayStation Portable)

网络游戏 (简称“网游”) 是Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPG) 的简称, 即“大型多人网络角色扮演游戏”。1998年阀门软件公司 (Valve Software) 推出的“反恐精英 (Counter-Strike, CS)”很受青年人的欢迎。另外还发明了“真人LS”, 又叫镭激运动 (Laser Strike, 简称LS Game), 用激光枪炮模拟实战, 非常有挑战性。

1.2 Borrow this!

《标准教程》PP10-11

- 1 Check that students understand the two verbs *borrow* and *lend*, explaining the difference if necessary. Then give students two or three minutes to discuss the questions. Elicit students' answers and ask whether they ever have any problems when lending things to friends. Check they understand the meaning of *give back*.

注: borrow表示“借入”, lend表示“借出”, give back意思是“送还, 归还”。

- 2 Ask students to read the photo story in pairs to find out why Sam is angry at the beginning but not at the end. The story includes examples of different question forms, which will be looked at in the Grammar section.

Answers

Sam is angry at the beginning because Gary's got his CDs.
Sam isn't angry at the end because he hears Gary's father is ill.

Grammar

如何提问

- 3 Suggest students read through the story again and underline the eleven examples of questions and suggestions. They can decide in pairs which are Yes/No questions, which are *Wh-* questions and which are suggestions. (The suggestion forms *Why don't ...* and *How about ...* are included because of the problems BETS-1 students have in using them accurately. Draw students' attention to the fact that *How about ...* is followed by a verb in the *-ing* form.)

注: How about后面接动词的-ing形式。

Answers

现在时的一般疑问句

- 在含有have got的疑问句中, 动词have总是出现在句首, 而got总是出现在主语的后面。

Example: *Has Gary got your Radiohead CDs?*

- 在含有be动词的疑问句中, 动词be总是出现在句首。

Examples: *Are you sad or angry? Is he very ill? Are you free tonight, Sam?*

- 在含有can的疑问句中, 动词can也总是出现在句首。

Example: *Can you text him about my CDs?*

- 含有其他动词的疑问句总是以Do或者Does在句首引起

提问, 主要动词常出现在主语的后面。

Example: *Do you know about Gary's father?*

现在时的特殊疑问句

- 在含有be, have got和can的疑问句中, 这些动词出现在疑问词的后面。

Examples: *What's wrong, Sam?*

What can we go and see?

- 在含有其他动词的疑问句中, do或does总是出现在疑问词之后, 然后是主语, 主要动词出现在主语的后面。

Example: *When do you want them back?*

建议

- 我们可以用Why don't/doesn't和How about 提出建议。

Examples: *Why don't we meet at 7:30 at the cinema?*

How about sending him a text now?

- 4 Ask students to correct the questions as necessary and compare their answers with another student.

Answers

- 1 When *do* you want to come here?
- 2 Where *are* you now?
- 3 How about *meeting* me at 7 o'clock?
- 4 (correct)
- 5 Why *do* you think it is interesting?
- 6 (correct)
- 7 How *can* I get there?
- 8 Who *does* he like?

- 5 This exercise gives students further practice in forming questions. Encourage them to use a mixture of Yes/No questions and *Wh-* questions. Go round listening to each pair, correcting their word order if necessary.

Possible questions

Does Sam want his CDs back?

Has Lisa got a mobile phone?

Can Sam go to the cinema tonight?

Vocabulary

- 6 The adjectives have all appeared in Unit 1. If time is short, this exercise can be set for homework.

Answers

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1 ill | 3 free | 5 pleased | 7 angry |
| 2 special | 4 boring | 6 sad | 8 funny |

Exam folder 1

听力 第一部分 简短对话

《标准教程》PP12-13

Ask students to read the information about this part of the Listening paper. Explain that they will have eight minutes at the end of the test to transfer all their answers to the answer sheet.

Tell students to look at the example of the answer sheet for Part 1 and make sure they know how to fill it in correctly. Marks are often lost because candidates complete the answer sheet incorrectly.

It is useful for students to work with recording scripts, especially at the beginning of a course, as this builds their confidence and allows them to understand how each part of the Listening test is structured.

Ask students to follow the procedure as they read the example recording script. Elicit the correct answer (A).

Refer students to the Exam advice box (应试建议) and give them a couple of minutes to read and discuss it. Then ask them to follow the same procedure as they do the exam task.

Answers

1 C 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 C

Recording script (录音原文)

You will hear five short conversations.

You will hear each conversation twice.

There is one question for each conversation.

For questions 1-5, put a tick under the right answer.

1 What is the man buying for his lunch?

Woman: Can I help you, Mr Stoker? Some soup to take away, as usual?

Man: Not today, thanks. But I'd like something hot — a slice of that pizza, please.

Woman: OK. Anything else?

Man: Just a packet of egg sandwiches for Mrs Brown. I said I'd take some back for her.

Now listen again.

(The recording is repeated.)

2 When is Maria's party?

Woman: David, you know it's my birthday on Friday. Are you free to come to my party?

Man: Oh dear, Maria, I'm in London that day. Can I take you to a restaurant on Saturday instead?

Woman: That's a great idea, and you can still come to my party because it's on Wednesday. It starts at eight thirty.

Man: Great!

Now listen again.

(The recording is repeated.)

3 Which postcard does the woman choose?

Boy: Are you getting a postcard for your sister? Here's a beautiful one of the lake.

Woman: But we didn't go there. I only send cards of places I know. This one of the city at night looks good.

Boy: I agree, but your sister doesn't like cities!

Woman: You're right, I'll get her the forest one. We went there two days ago, remember?

Now listen again.

(The recording is repeated.)

4 How much does the woman pay for the DVD?

Woman: I want to buy a Harry Potter film on DVD. Have you got any under ten pounds?

Man: I'm sorry, no. The new one's nineteen pounds fifty, and that's not a bad price. How about buying the one before that? That's only ten pounds fifty.

Woman: OK, I'll take that one. Here's twenty pounds.

Man: Thank you, and that's nine pounds fifty back. Enjoy it.

Now listen again.

(The recording is repeated.)

5 What did the girl leave at Ben's flat?

Girl: Hello, Ben. Thanks for coffee this afternoon.

I think the lights for my bike are on your kitchen table.

I put them down there when you gave me my jacket, remember?

Ben: They are. I found them next to my books just now.

Girl: Sorry. Can you bring them to college tomorrow, please?

Ben: No problem.

Now listen again.

(The recording is repeated.)

2

Shopping

2.1 For sale

Vocabulary	Shops and items you buy in them
Grammar extra	Questions with countable and uncountable nouns
Exam skills	Reading Part 1: Matching
Pronunciation	Vowel sounds /ɑ:/, /eɪ/, /æ/

2.2 Shopping from home

Exam skills	Listening (and Reading) Part 3
Grammar	<i>Some</i> and <i>any</i>
Spelling	Plurals

Preparation

For the Extension activity in Lesson 2.2 make copies of the *Number Bingo* cards on page 131, enough for each student to have one card, and cut them up.

2.1 For sale

《标准教程》PP14-15

Vocabulary

- 1 Ask students to spend two minutes on this warm-up activity. Elicit which goods are sold in each place.

Answers

bookshop (书店): book, CD, DVD, map
chemist (药店): aspirin, plasters, shampoo, toothpaste
department store (百货商店): belt, camera, sunglasses, sweater, umbrella
market (市场): carrots, fish, potatoes, tomatoes, cheese, apples
newsagent (报刊亭): chocolate, magazine, newspaper, sweets



Stores 各类商店	What to Buy? 代表商品
Bookshop/Bookstore 书店	Books, Audio-Visual Materials 书籍和音像制品
Chemist/Drugstore/Pharmacy 药店	Medicines 药品
Department Store/Shopping Mall/Supermarket 百货大楼/购物城/超市	All Kinds of Necessities 各类必需品

Newsagent 书报亭	Newspapers, Magazines, Journals 报纸、杂志、期刊
Restaurant 饭店	Meals 各种餐饮
Grocery 杂货店	Vegetables, Fruits and Other Goods 各类杂货
Sauce and Pickles Shop 酱园	Seasonings and Pickles 调料和腌菜
Butcher's Shop 肉店	All Kinds of Meat 各种肉类
Aquatic Products Shop 水产店	Aquatic Products 水产品
Furniture Shop 家具店	Furniture 家具
Snack Bar 小吃店	Snacks 小吃
Cold Drinks Shop 冷饮店	Cold Drinks 冷饮
Clothing/Fashion Store 服装店	Clothes 服装
Stationery Shop 文具店	Stationery 文具
Metal Products Shop 五金商店	Metal Products 五金产品
Eyeglasses Store 眼镜店	Eyeglasses 眼镜
Fireworks Shop 爆竹鞭炮店	Fireworks 爆竹、鞭炮
Electrical Appliance Shop 电器商店	Electrical Appliances 电器
Photographer's 照相馆/摄影室	Affairs Relevant to Taking Photos 照相、摄影业务
Second-hand Goods Store 旧货店/二手店	Second-hand Goods 旧货、二手产品
Flower Shop 花店	Fresh Flowers 鲜花
Antiques and Jewelry Shop 古玩珠宝店	Antiques and Jewelry 古玩和珠宝
Tea House 茶馆	Tea and Drinks 茶饮
Barber's Shop/Hairdresser's 理发店	Hairdressing Service 美发服务
Inn/Hotel 旅馆	Boarding and Accommodation 食宿
Post Office 邮局	Mailing Service 邮寄服务
Arts and Crafts Shop 手工艺品商店	Arts and Crafts 手工艺品