



PASS

Trinity

圣三一英语口语等级考试教程

A Complete Course For
Trinity Grade 6

曾昭涛◎主编

Students' Book

北京出版集团公司
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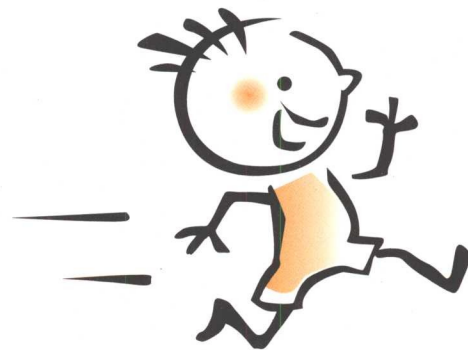
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序

伦敦圣三一学院 (Trinity College London) 英语口语等级考试 (Graded Examinations in Spoken English, 全称Trinity Graded Examinations in Spoken English for Speakers of Other Languages, 以下简作GESE) 自19世纪80年代问世以来, 迄今已有了近130年的历史。GESE是国际著名大学英国伦敦圣三一学院专为母语为非英语的学习者设计的英语口语等级考试。现在每年有来自全球逾60个国家和地区的考生参加这一考试, 该考试得到了英国政府的批准和英国文化委员会的认可, 其证书亦为国际认可度较高的英语口语等级证书之一。

GESE对考生的年龄没有任何限制性规定, 不论是中小學生, 还是大学生、研究生; 也不论是企业雇员, 还是政府职员都可以根据自己的实际情况选择报考适合个人水平的考试级别。该考试已得到英国及海外许多高校、企业或公司的广泛认可, 并将其作为择取海外学生或境外录用雇员的重要条件之一。如今, GESE已进入我国大陆, 这就为未来中国学生申请赴海外留学深造或进入外企工作打开了又一扇便捷之门。

GESE由初级至高级共有12个等级, 这些等级大致可分为3个档次: 1~4级适合初级学习者 (小学), 5~9级适合中级学习者 (初、高中), 10级以上为大学生和研究生水平 (英国的大学一般把通过第10、11级作为其入学条件之一, 其中12级相当于雅思8.0分)。GESE主要为听说考试, 着重考查应试者的听说能力, 测试其英语表达的准确性与流利程度。该考试采取英国考官与非英语考生一对一的当面对话形式进行, 能够更全面、准确地测试考生的真实英语听说能力。

GESE考试的层级分类, 由浅入深, 逐级深入; 选材源自生活, 贴近现实; 话题丰富多样, 简单明了。这样的分级和选题方式更符合学习者的自然学习过程, 应试者可以根据各自的喜好, 选择较为熟悉的话题在对话中加以充分扩展和发挥, 最大限度地调动自身的学习兴趣和积极性。可以说, GESE的这种由浅入深、层层递进的阶梯式考试分级模式, 更有利于考生在其中找到符合自己口语晋级水平的初始点, 有助于他们在学习过程中稳步提高

自己的英语口语表达能力，因此我认为，它是所有认证考试中更贴近学生学习过程的“考生友好型”（examinee-friendly）考试。

与托福（TOEFL）和雅思（IELTS）不同，GESE是近年来刚刚登陆我国大陆“历史久远，却又面目全新”的英语口语水平考试。为了帮助国内考生扎扎实实地打好备考基础，稳步提高听说能力，顺利通过这一考试的不同级别，我们特组织了部分高校英语教师，在详细了解GESE考试的基本体系、把握其核心理念、仔细阅读该考试过往样题的基础上，编写了这套Pass Trinity（《圣三一英语口语等级考试教程》）。

在编写过程中，我们严格遵从伦敦圣三一学院最新考试大纲的相关要求，依照其考试范围所给定的话题内容进行选材和编写（详见2007-2010年考试大纲，Trinity College London）。同时，我们也认真参考了GESE考试机构为我们提供的相关英文版教程，从中国学习者的实际需求出发，根据任务型的英语教学模式和以学生为中心的教学理念，融话题、交际功能和语言结构于一体，图文并茂，把文化背景知识和英语学习的趣味性有机地结合在一起，突显真实生活情境下的语言交际活动。为帮助报考者更好地了解圣三一GESE考试的全貌，丛书还就该考试的主要内容给予简要介绍，其中包括考试形式和总体要求、级别诊断测试、语音训练、考试语言范例表、等级评定、考试会话样本、评分标准、话题表格等。每一分册在前言中还针对具体的考试等级，给出该分册的内容、特点和使用提示。

在编写丛书的过程中，我们得到了许多同行的帮助和支持，在此我们深表谢意。此外，我们还要感谢英国圣三一学院的Adam Giles和Francis Doogan先生，他们为本书的编写给出了很好的建议并提供了许多相关资料。尽管本教材的编写经过了无数次的集体论证、讨论和反复修改，但终因时间仓促，书中的疏漏和不足在所难免，我们恳请使用者不吝批评指正，以便我们在再版时对其进行新一轮的订正、修改和补充。

宫齐

己丑年岁末

于暨南大学羊城苑

前言

目前，随着全球化发展步伐的加快，我国的经济建设发展突飞猛进，对外贸易和国际交流活动日益频繁。在这一大环境下，迫切需要通过提高英语学习者的口语水平，规范英语口语教学，让更多优秀人才脱颖而出，更好地运用英语在国际大舞台上充分发挥自己的作用和潜能。

英国圣三一英语口语考试（GESE）是全球最具权威的国际标准化英语口语考试之一，在国际上颇具影响力，得到了各国英语学习者的广泛认可。圣三一口语考试主要侧重英语的交流与表达，其一对一的考试形式能够如实地反映学生在英语交际方面的实际运用能力，是对考生的真实英语口语水平进行评价的好标尺。如今，这一国际英语口语等级考试已开始在我国境内推广，为了帮助学生们稳步地、扎实地提高英语口语表达水平，顺利通过这一考试，我们特编写了这套Pass Trinity（《圣三一英语口语等级考试教程》），该教程适用于不同年龄、不同层次、不同学历的英语学习者，旨在提高其英语口语交际能力，并为其口语水平定位。这亦是近年来中国英语（尤其是英语口语）教学不断努力的一个主要目标。

在本教程的编写过程中，我们参考了英语国家出版的相关教材，从学生的实际需求出发，借鉴了国内外同类教材与授课教师的经验，并根据英语级别考试教育的实际情况，本着实用、满足需求的目的进行编写。编写严格遵循任务型语言教学（Task-Based Language Teaching）的模式，融汇话题、交际功能和语言结构于一体，并有机地渗透了文化背景知识和学习策略，特别突出了真实生活情境下的语言任务，强调了学习者的生活体验。本教程中，每个单元所设立的话题均为圣三一考试范围中的给定话题，并严格按照其考纲选材及安排学习活动。课文所选定的内容力求深入浅出、贴近生活、题材多样、视角广博，旨在更好地培养学生准确运用英语进行交际的能力。

本书是此套考试丛书中第六分册。

本书特点：

1) 本教材以内容为基础，以话题为导向，以任务为驱动模式，从多方面激励学生开口，并鼓励他们借助已有的英语知识和本书提供的素材不断学习，培养语感并掌握英语口语。

2) 为激励学生在课堂上开口, 本教材为学生提供很多提示、引导、措施和素材, 而不是提供太多的语言知识让学生背诵。

3) 选材与时俱进, 注重知识性与趣味性相结合。每个单元涵盖的信息在保证语言质量的基础上力求新颖, 结合中国学生的思维特点选取典型的具有国内外文化特色的素材, 注重实际的语言交际。

4) 语法操练、句型练习、情景交流、综合听说等各种教学法有机结合, 融于一体, 讲实用、求实效。

5) 教材提供大量情景性和生活性的学习活动。这些活动有的围绕词汇而设计, 有的为了语言的流利性而设计, 也有的为拓展相关的语言知识而设计, 从基本的、单向的、静止的语言活动逐步过渡到互动的、充满活力的、层次渐高的活动。

6) 教材提供的练习注重实用, 不流于形式, 倡导课堂上自由的气氛和活泼的场面, 鼓励学生自我控制、自我管理、自我活动; 注重培养学生的语感和成就感, 避免挫败感及紧张情绪。

本书内容:

1) 本书的主要内容围绕圣三一GESE考试大纲第6级的6个主题编写, 每个主题包含2个单元。6个主题分别为: 购物(Shopping)、时装(Fashion)、金钱(Money)、旅行(Travel)、规章制度(Rules & Regulations)和健康(Health & Fitness)。每个话题为普通学生提供7~8个任务, 同时为更加进取的学生提供两项额外任务。各项任务为学生提供了多项活动并有鼓励学生开口的具体措施, 还配备了足够的与相关话题有关的素材, 确保学生得到足够的训练。

2) 为帮助读者了解圣三一GESE第六级考试, 本书还就该考试的一些主要内容做了简要介绍, 包括考试形式和总体要求、级别诊断测试题、语音训练、考试语言范例表、等级的评定、考试会话样本、评分标准、话题表格等。

使用提示:

在本书的使用过程中,教师一定要打破传统的语言传授的教学方法,要遵循任务教学法和以学生为中心的教学理念,将课堂的主要时间交给学生。要鼓励学生联系实际,并就某一主题的话题进行拓展,以主题为中心,积累足够的与主题相关的词汇;要鼓励学生培养控制对话的能力和主动性,通过提问、转换话题等方式使对话持续。由于书中任务多,活动形式多,素材也很丰富,教师们不必在课堂上完成每一项任务,也不必完成每一项活动,可以根据自己的特长和学生的特点进行取舍,也可以选择其中一些让学生课外完成。

本书共分12个单元。罗梅编写第1、2单元;王梓媛编写第3单元;曾昭涛编写第4、5、6单元,并负责全书的统稿和教材校对工作;林敏编写第7、8单元;龚轶敏编写第9、10单元;肖铁蕾编写第11、12单元。在编写过程中,编者参阅了大量文献,选取了很多语料,此处恕不一一注释,在此谨向原作者致以衷心感谢!

广州市粤海文化教育发展有限公司为本教材的编写在人力、物力和协调等方面给予了大力的帮助和支持,编者在此向他们表示真诚的感谢,在此尤其要感谢黄杰及其团队成员的多方支持;我们还要特别感谢官齐教授,他为本书提出了多方面的修改意见;还要感谢我们的学生,他们仔细阅读了初稿并提出了修改意见;最后要感谢圣三一学院的Adam Giles先生和Francis Doogan先生,他们为本书提供了与圣三一考试有关的信息及建议。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,书中的疏漏和不足在所难免,我们恳请使用者不吝批评指正,以便我们在再版时进行修改和订正,使之日臻完善。

编者

2009年11月

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Map of the Book

Unit	Subject Area	Topic	Grammar & Function
1	Shopping	Reasons for shopping, types and attributes of goods and payments	Present perfect tense with “for”, “since”, “ever”, and “never”
2		Shopping places and online shopping	
3	Fashion	Clothing, accessories and footwear	Connecting clauses
4		Fashion shopping and fashion media	
5	Money	Budget and expenditure, function of money and how and why to save money	Modal verbs “must” and “might”
6		Types of banks, earning money and types of money	
7	Travel	Transport, reasons for travel and accommodations	Present continuous for future
8		Types of places, activities and holiday types	
9	Rules & Regulations	Public order and awareness of regulations	Modal verb “have to”
10		Obligation, rule observation and teaching children responsibility	
11	Health & Fitness	Food, exercise and fitness	First condition
12		Healthcare and stress	

Overview of Trinity Grade 6

Trinity Grade Examinations in Spoken English Grade 6

Oral interview

Grade 6 <i>2 phases</i> <i>10 minutes total</i>	ISE I <i>2 phases</i> <i>8 minutes total</i>
Phase 1	
<p>Discussion of a prepared topic — up to 5 minutes (ISE I — up to 4 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Before the exam, prepare a topic to talk about and complete a topic form, which lists the key points of your topic. You must bring your topic form to the exam. ◆ In the exam, the examiner randomly selects points from your topic form and asks you to talk about them. ◆ You have to ask the examiner at least one question about the topic area. ◆ You should bring pictures, photos, diagrams, models or other suitable objects into the exam to illustrate your topic and help the discussion. 	
Phase 2	
Conversation — 5 minutes (ISE I — up to 4 minutes)	
<p>Conversation with the examiner on the 2 subject areas selected by the examiner. You have to ask the examiner at least 2 questions about a subject area.</p> <p>Subject areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Shopping ◆ Fashion ◆ Money ◆ Travel ◆ Rules & regulations ◆ Health & fitness 	<p>Converse with the examiner about work in your portfolio — approximately 2 minutes — and on one subject area selected by the examiner — approximately 2 minutes. You have to ask the examiner at least one question about the subject area and one question related to your portfolio.</p> <p>Subject area The same as Grade 6, plus additional ones</p>



Unit 1

Shopping (I)

Reasons for Shopping
Types and Attributes of Goods
Payments



Warming-up Activity



Picture Description ----- Watching and Speaking

In pairs, look at the photo beside and say what they are buying. Can you guess where they are?

Anything else do you know from it?



Practice Task 1: *Thinking and Speaking*

In pairs, first think of as many "shopping" words or phrases as you can according to the category, then compare with other pairs and see which pair has listed the most number of words.

1. The reasons for shopping
2. Types of goods (e. g. clothes)
3. Attributes of goods (e.g. size)
4. Activities (e .g. bargain)
5. Payments (e.g. by credit card)

Finally, please present your result by saying "For shopping places, we have known ... For goods we have found..." and so on.

Practice Task 2: *Role Playing and Speaking*

Part 1 ----- *In the following dialogue Joy and Louis are talking about buying shirts in a shopping mall. In pairs, please read it until you are very familiar with it.*

Joy: Why don't we get you some shirts? You need summer shirts. You haven't bought any new shirt since last summer.

Louis: I would rather buy them somewhere else.

Joy: Why? They have everything here.

Louis: I don't like shopping in malls. I like shopping on the street. There is more variety.

Joy: Let's just look and see what they have.

Louis: All right. I have never been here for two years.

Joy: What about these shirts? Do you see anything you like?

Louis: The styles here are too boring for me. I told you. I like street shopping.

Joy: Oh, come on! Don't be so sour. These are beautiful shirts. Here. Look at this shirt. Try it on.

Louis: Do they have it in LARGE?

Joy: I don't know. Let me look on the rack. Here is one. LARGE. Try it on.

Louis: Where is the fitting room? I don't see it.

Joy: The fitting rooms are over there.

Louis: Okay, I will try it on.

Joy: It looks good on you.

Louis: Well, I don't think it's the best style for me.

Joy: I think we'll buy this one. And I want you to try on this one, too.

Louis: All right.

Joy: You should be happy that I want you to look good. If I let you shop for yourself, you would never buy anything.

Louis: Yes, maybe. But I like street shopping. There is more variety. I'm sorry. I just don't like malls.



Part2 ----- In pairs, please act the dialogue.

Practice Task 3: Reading and Speaking

Part 1 ----- Read the following passage and work with your partner to sum up how to shop wisely. One of you may begin to list the ways by saying "The first thing is ...", and give some details, then ask your partner what is the next.



How to Shop Wisely

Most of us use money to buy what we need in this world. Sometimes we are satisfied with what we have bought, but sometimes we feel cheated. Have you ever been cheated when shopping? To avoid being cheated we have to know how to shop wisely. Here are some suggestions on how to do it.

It is good practice to check the price of the goods first. Shops are required by law to display *price tags* for all items. Goods that have no *price tags* ought to be avoided. Also it is better if we compare the prices of the goods at various places. We will probably be shocked by the price differences. The money saved on finding *the best deal* is usually worth the time spent on it.



Next *the expiry date of perishable* goods should be checked. Goods without *expiry dates* or goods that have expired should not be bought. It is silly to buy a cheap can of fish at a much reduced price only to find that the fish can not be eaten when we open it.

The condition of the goods that we want to buy should be checked. Have you ever found that the *cans* with *rust* often contain poor food? Have you ever examined vegetables and meat for freshness? Have you ever been fooled by the attractive packaging? Remember to see the goods itself before you buy and make sure it is worth the money.



When buying something that has to be weighed, it is a good idea to see the weighing ourselves. Also ensure that the needle reads zero when there is nothing on the balance. It is all too easy to *be short weighed*.

When paying for things at the counter, it is good practice to make sure that the prices are correctly entered. Keep the *receipt* in case you want to return or exchange anything. Count the change after paying for what you buy. There are many dishonest traders who *short-change* customers.



Finally we should only buy what we need. We are often trapped by attractive sales *advertisements* and buy things we never use. This is a complete waste of money. Also *perishable* goods will perish if kept too long, so it is better to buy fresh things than to keep them.

If we put the suggestions in practice we will spend our hard-earned money wisely and not waste it.

Part 2 ----- Discuss with your partner to work out more ways for people to shop wisely nowadays.

Part 3 ----- Can you guess the meaning of the following words and expressions?

price tag the best deal expiry date perishable can rust
be short weighed receipt short-change advertisement

Part 4 ----- Then listen to the teacher for their meanings and see how well you have done with your guess work.



Grammar Focus

Present perfect tense with “for”, “since”, “ever”, and “never”

The present perfect tense is used to express the idea that although an action or state happened (or started to happen) in the past, it has some connection with the present.

The present perfect is composed of 2 elements: the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb “have” (present tense), plus the past participle of the main verb.

When speaking and in informal writing, we use the contractions’ve / ’s instead of have/has.

Affirmative

I have worked in the bank
She has worked in the bank

for five years.
since 1996.

Negative

We haven’t seen her
I have never been there

for 10 days.
since last week.

Interrogative

Have you ever written a letter to a famous person?
Has he ever taken a very long vacation?

We often use “for” and “since” with the present perfect tense.

We use “for” to talk about a period of time -- 5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years.

We use “since ” to talk about a point in past time -- 9 o’clock, 1st January, Monday.

The present perfect tense is really a very interesting tense, and a very useful one. Try not to translate the present perfect tense into your language. Just try to accept the concepts of this tense and learn to “think” present perfect! You will soon learn to like the tense!