高等学校教材

（英语专业用）

交际英语教程

核心课程（一）

下册

CECL

COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

FOR CHINESE LEARNERS

CORE COURSE 1

(UNITS 6—10)

上海外语教育出版社

高 等 学 校 教 材

CECL

Communicative English For Chinese Learners

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广州外国语学院 李筱菊 主编

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Unit 6

DESCRIBING PLACES

I PLACE NAMES, NATIONALITIES AND LANGUAGES

1 Names of countries — warm-up

1.1 How many countries can you name in English ?

In groups, make a list of names of countries you know in English. Try to give as many names as you can in ten minutes.

1.2⁺ Names of countries

Below is a list of names of countries.

1. Put the list in alphabetical order.
2. Write down in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) the pronunciation of each name. You may work in groups.

	Alphabetized list	IPA
1) Malaysia	_____	[ ]
2) Afghanistan	_____	[ ]
3) Luxemburg	_____	[ ]
4) the Philippines	_____	[ ]
5) Argentina	_____	[ ]
6) Hungary	_____	[ ]
7) Austria	_____	[ ]
8) Czechoslovakia	_____	[ ]
9) Belgium	_____	[ ]
10) Portugal	_____	[ ]
11) Burma	_____	[ ]
12) Finland	_____	[ ]
13) Denmark	_____	[ ]
14) Zambia	_____	[ ]
15) Ethiopia	_____	[ ]
16) Congo	_____	[ ]

17) Vietnam _____ [ ]
18) Turkey _____ [ ]
19) Singapore _____ [ ]
20) Uganda _____ [ ]

2 Geographical names

2.1 What is an island ? — reading & matching

Match the following nouns or noun phrases with their definitions. Write the correct number before each definition. Then give the Chinese equivalents of these nouns and noun phrases.

1. an island	— a large area of sand or rock with little or no water
2. a river	— a river at the point where the water suddenly falls down over steep rocks
3. a gulf or bay	— an area of low land between mountains
4. a desert	— an area of land with water on all sides
5. a canal	— a natural stream of water which goes to the sea
6. a valley	— one of the largest areas of land on earth
7. a peninsula	— a narrow area of water joining two larger areas of water
8. an ocean	— a line of mountains
9. a strait or channel	— an area of high flat land
10. a continent	— a man-made river
11. a plateau	— an area of water, usually fresh water, with land on all sides
12. a sea	— an area of land with water around but connected to the mainland
13. a mountain range	— one of the largest areas of water on earth
14. a lake	— a narrow part of the sea almost surrounded by land
15. a waterfall	— an area of salt water

2.2 What is Europe ? — identification

In pairs, discuss what you would call each of the following in geographical terms. Write down the term in the empty space. The first one has been done as an example.

1. Europe a continent
2. Niagara _____
3. the Gobi _____
4. Tibet _____
5. the Nile _____
6. the Pacific _____
7. the Mediterranean _____
8. Sicily _____
9. Arabia _____
10. the Suez _____
11. the Thames _____
12. Tonkin _____
13. the Grand Canyon _____
14. Balkan _____
15. the Ganges _____
16. Superior _____
17. Gibraltar _____
18. the Alps _____
19. the Danube _____
20. the Amazon _____
21. Malacca _____
22. the Himalayas _____

3 Chinese place names

3.1 CONVERSATION 1: Guangzhou or Canton ? — listening for gist

Listen to the conversation and choose the right answer to the question below.

What are the two speakers mainly talking about ?

— Pinyin.
— The Wade-Giles system.
— Canton, Kwangchow and Guangzhou.
— Chinese place names.

3.2+ Different forms of Chinese place names — classification

In pairs, put the following Chinese place names into the right categories in the table below. Give the Chinese names also.

1. Peking, Beijing
2. Mount Everest, Mount Qomolangma
3. Nanking, Nanjing
4. Hong Kong, Xianggang
5. Macao
6. Tibet
7. Canton, Guangzhou, Kwangchow
8. Wuxi, Wuhsi
9. Chengdu, Chengtu
10. Changjiang, the Yangtze
11. the Yellow River, Huanghe
12. Lushun, Port Arthur
13. Darian, Dalian
14. Shenyang, Mukden

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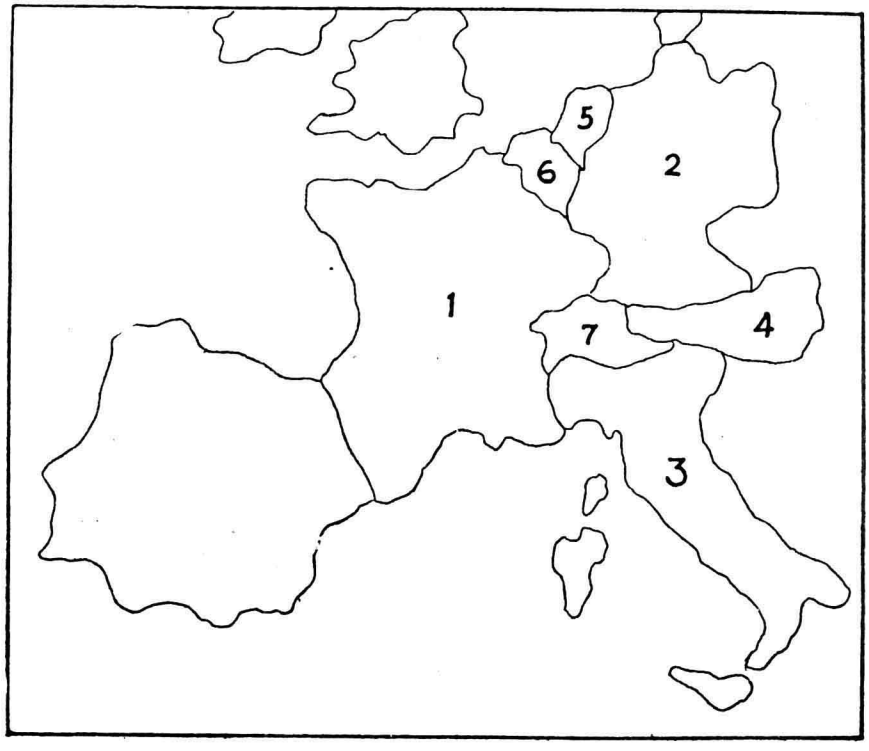
15. Taiwan, Formosa
16. the Northeast of China, Manchuria
17. Chefoo, Yantai
18. the Pearl River, Zhujiang
19. Swatow, Santou
20. Chungking, Chongqing

Chinese	Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Foreign names	Names we don't accept

4 Countries and languages — listening for specific information

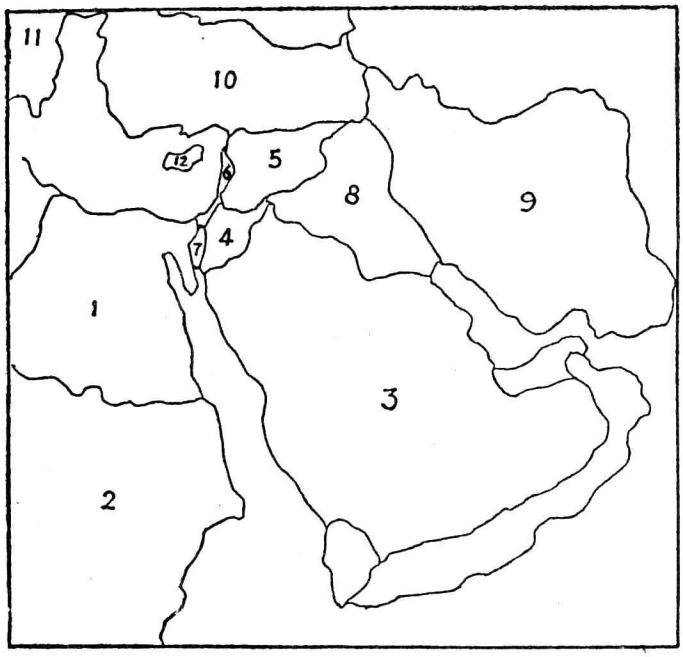
Look at the maps. Listen to the information and fill in the tables with the names of the languages.

MAP 1



COUNTRY	LANGUAGE(S)
1. France	
2. Germany	
3. Italy	
4. Austria	
5. the Netherlands	
6. Belgium	
7. Switzerland	

MAP 2



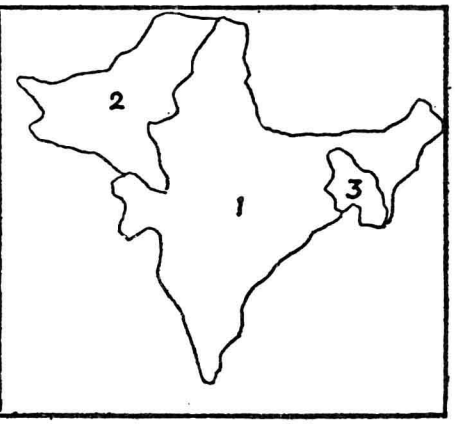
COUNTRY	LANGUAGE(S)
1. Egypt	
2. Sudan	
3. Saudi Arabia	
4. Jordan	
5. Syria	
6. Lebanon	
7. Israel	,
8. Iraq	
9. Iran	
10. Turkey	
11. Greece	
12. Cyprus	,

COUNTRY (SEE MAP 3)	LANGUAGE(S)
1. Mexico	
2. Cuba	
3. Venezuela	
4. Colombia	

5. Peru _____
6. Bolivia _____
7. Chile _____
8. Argentina _____
9. Brazil _____

MAP 3

MAP 4



COUNTRY (SEE MAP 4)	LANGUAGE(S)
1. India	_____
	_____
2. Pakistan	_____
	_____
3. Bangladesh	_____
	_____

5+ Words showing nationality

5.1 Word formation

How do you form words used to talk about people and things from different countries ? Find out the different rules of word formation in the chart below and fill in the blank spaces.

Name of country	Adjective	Person(s)		Nation
		singular	plural	
China	Chinese	a Chinese	two Chinese	the Chinese
Japan	Japanese			
Portugal	Portuguese			
Vietnam	Vietnamese			

Switzerland	Swiss			
Iraq	Iraqi	an Iraqi	two Iraqis	the Iraqis
Israel	Israeli			
Pakistan	Pakistani			
Australia	Australian	an Australian	two Australians	the Australians
Canada	Canadian			
Argentina	Argentinean			
Peru	Peruvian			
Germany	German			
Norway	Norwegian			
the Soviet Union (Russia)	Russian			
the U. S. A. (America)	American			
Greece	Greek	a Greek	two Greeks	the Greeks
Laos	Laotian			
Thailand	Thai			
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	two Danes	the Danes
Finland	Finnish	a Finn		
Poland	Polish	a Pole		
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede		
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot a Scotsman/ Scotswoman		
England	English	an Englishman/ Englishwoman	two Englishmen/ Englishwomen	the English
France	French			
Holland (the Netherlands)	Dutch			
Ireland	Irish			
Wales	Welsh			
Britain	British	a Briton	two Britons	the British
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard		

5.2 What are their nationalities ? — filling in blanks

Refer to the chart and fill in the blanks. Add *the* where necessary.

1. The English, the Scots and the Welsh are all _____.

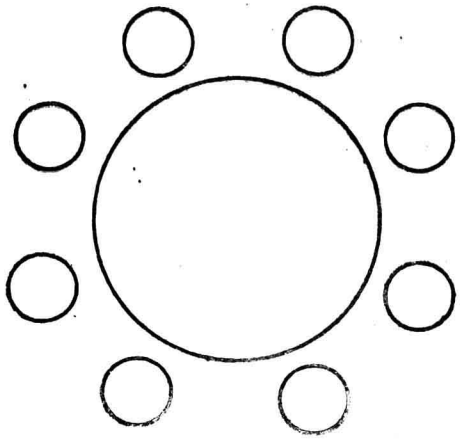
2. Among the foreign teachers in our university, there are two _____(Australia), three _____ (Germany) and one _____ (Spain).
3. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland together are known as Scandinavia. So when we say the Scandinavians, that includes _____, _____, _____ and _____.
4. The Beijing Language Institute enrols students of different nationalities. There are _____ (Japan), _____ (Pakistan), _____ (Thailand), _____ (Holland), _____ (Switzerland), _____ (Sweden) and so on.
5. Scotland is part of the United Kingdom. The _____ speak both English and Gaelic.
6. People from France are called _____. They are famous for their food and fashion.
7. Greece is one of the old centres of civilization. _____ are very proud of their tradition.
8. The English-speaking world includes Britain, the U. S. A., Australia, Canada and New Zealand. So _____, _____, _____, _____ and the New Zealanders all speak English.

6 Who sits where ?

6.1 The tactful host's seating plan — problem solving

Eight foreign experts from different countries, working in different places in China, are now coming together to have a grand dinner. Four foreign affairs officials, each having information about two foreign experts, meet to discuss how the eight ought to be seated round a circular table.

Work in groups of four. Imagine you are the four foreign affairs officials meeting to discuss the dinner. Each of you will be given information about two of the foreign experts. Exchange information and work out an ideal seating plan for the dinner. Write each expert's initial in one of the seats in the diagram below. When you have finished, compare your plan with that of the other groups.



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