



情境

主题英语 ENGLISH FOR SITUATIONS

大连教育学院著

(第六册)



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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FOREWORD

Over the past two years, I have been lucky enough to travel to over 40 cities in China, meeting English teachers and students in universities, primary and secondary schools, and private training centers. Teachers are changing the way they teach English – moving away from the traditional methods of drilling and memorizing language to the more current task-based and communicative methodology. China has developed into one of the world's leading and most important regions. This new, international perspective means that students need to be able to 'use' English and to 'communicate' in English and not merely recite memorized passages.


I was first introduced to Ms. Li Jihong and the Dalian Education University in the autumn of 2007, where I was immediately impressed by Ms. Li's drive and enthusiasm towards improving the way that English was being taught and learnt in Dalian.

English for Situations provides a platform to stimulate communication and interaction in the classroom by combining the excellent task-based content of China's English curriculum for secondary schools, with the language, skills and levels in Trinity's syllabus for Graded Examinations in Spoken English (GESE).

Trinity GESE examinations are recognized throughout the world, as one of the most effective tests for assessing a learner's English communication level. These unscripted examinations use real tasks, test real language skills, and are fully aligned to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR).

I believe that English for Situations will become an invaluable tool for both teachers and students, and will make a significant contribution the way English is being taught and learnt in China.

Best wishes,



Adam Giles

National Manager

Trinity College London

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《情境主题英语》是参照“欧洲语言共同框架”、根据英国“三一国际英语等级考试大纲”，专门为英语学习者设计的一套听说强化教程。

- ◆不同的主题情境，营造丰富生活空间
- ◆有趣的故事主线，形成以趣导学模式
- ◆合理的结构编排，蕴含科学学习理念
- ◆丰富的语料资源，满足不同学习需求
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本套教材共9册，每册书配DVD一张

- ◆1-3册适合入门级英语水平的学习者
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Unit 1 *Fashion* 时尚

Lesson 1

Situational Dialogue

情境会话

Ms. Green: Hello, Mr. Robinson.

I like your outfit today.

格林女士：你好，鲁宾逊先生。我喜
欢你今天的装束。

Mr. Robinson: Really?

鲁宾逊先生：真的？

Ms. Green: Yes, your shirt
matches those
pants really well.

格林女士：是啊，你的衬衫和裤子搭配得很好。

Mr. Robinson: Thanks! I do like to wear them together. I like your outfit, too.

鲁宾逊先生：谢谢！我确实喜欢这样搭配。我也喜欢你的装束。

Ms. Green: You're just saying that.

格林女士：你就是说说吧。

Mr. Robinson: No, really. That style of shirt looks really good on you. And is that a
new necklace?

鲁宾逊先生：不，真的。那款衬衫穿在你的身上真好看。那是条新项链吗？

Ms. Green: No, no. I haven't bought jewelry for a long time.

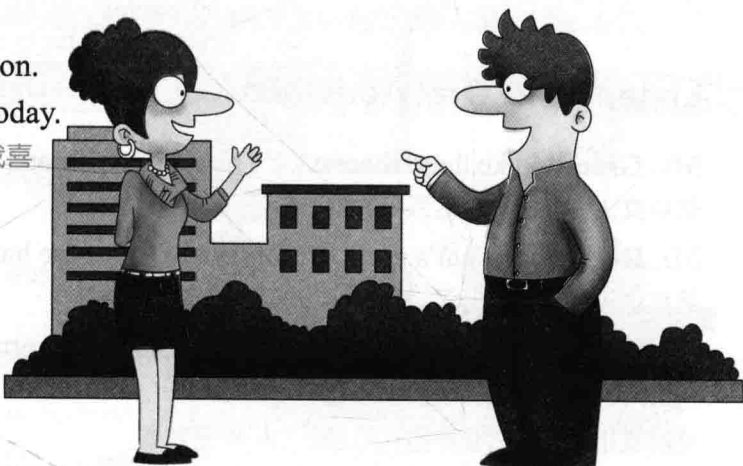
格林女士：不，不是。我好长时间没买首饰了。

Mr. Robinson: When did you get those shoes?

鲁宾逊先生：你什么时候买的这双鞋？

Ms. Green: Last year.

格林女士：去年。



Language Focus

语言要点

outfit *n.* all of the clothes a person is wearing at one time
e.g. : She wears an expensive outfit.

着装

style *n.* the form something has, the way something looks
e.g. : I like the new style.

风格

match	v.	(1) to put two things together	搭配
		(2) the way two things look together	般配
		e.g. : The doors were painted blue to match the walls.	
necklace	n.	a decorated string that people wear around their necks	项链
		e.g. : A diamond necklace is very expensive.	
jewelry	n.	decorations that people wear, e.g. necklaces, bracelets, earrings, etc.	首饰
		e.g. : My mother never wears jewelry.	

Listening & Oral Activities

听说活动

Ms. Green: I like these shoes a lot. The style is nice, and they're really comfortable, too.
格林女士：我很喜欢这双鞋。款式很好，而且还很舒服。

Mr. Robinson: That's great. Comfortable shoes are hard to find.
鲁宾逊先生：那太好了。舒服的鞋是很难得的。

Ms. Green: Yes, that's true. I think it's more important to have comfortable shoes than nice-looking shoes.
格林女士：是啊。我觉得鞋舒服要比好看更重要。

Mr. Robinson: Me too. I also like these shoes because they match a lot of my outfits.
It's very convenient.

鲁宾逊先生：我也这么想。我喜欢这双鞋，还因为能配上我的好多衣服。很方便。

Ms. Green: Yes, those shoes are... (*Hesitantly*) Nice.
格林女士：是啊，那双鞋……（犹豫地）还好。

Mr. Robinson: You don't like them?
鲁宾逊先生：你不喜欢？

Ms. Green: No, they're okay. They're just a little boring.
格林女士：嗯，还行吧。就是有点一般化。

Mr. Robinson: Boring? Really?
鲁宾逊先生：一般化？是吗？

Lesson 2

Situational Dialogue

情境会话

Mr. Robinson: I think you have great style.

Do you read fashion
magazines?

鲁宾逊先生: 我觉得你挺有品位。你看时
装杂志吗?

Ms. Green: I read them when I was
younger. Do you?

格林女士: 我年轻一点的时候看。你看吗?

Mr. Robinson: There aren't many fashion
magazines for men. I prefer to read travel magazines.

鲁宾逊先生: 没有多少男人的时装杂志。我更喜欢看旅行杂志。

Ms. Green: Interesting. There are a lot of fashion magazines for women. They have
beautiful pictures, but I don't think they're very interesting.

格林女士: 有意思。有好多女人的时装杂志。图片很美, 但我觉得没什么意思。

Mr. Robinson: Well, you always wear clothes in style.

鲁宾逊先生: 哦, 你总是穿有品味的服装啊。

Ms. Green: Really? I don't like fashion from this decade. I prefer fashion from the
1990's.

格林女士: 真的? 我不太喜欢这个年代的时装。我更喜欢二十世纪九十年代的时装。

Mr. Robinson: Why?

鲁宾逊先生: 为什么?

Ms. Green: I am more interested in the fashion then, and I know more about it. I'm
not too familiar with the fashion that young people like now.

格林女士: 我对那时的流行服饰更感兴趣, 而且我了解得也更多。我对现在年轻人喜欢的流行
服饰不太熟悉。

Mr. Robinson: Do you prefer eastern or western fashion?

鲁宾逊先生: 你更喜欢东方时装, 还是西方时装?

Ms. Green: I don't know... I like both.

格林女士: 我不知道……都喜欢。



Language Focus

语言要点

younger	adj.	comparatively young e.g. : He is my younger brother.	比较年轻的
decade	n.	ten years e.g. : Prices have risen steadily during the past decade.	十年
eastern	adj.	characteristic of an area that is to the east of another area; e.g. : Shanghai is an eastern city in China.	东部的
western	adj.	characteristic of an area that is to the west of another area; e.g. : Christmas is a very important western festival.	西部的
fashion	n.	the kinds of clothes that people think look good e.g. : You are already out of fashion now.	时尚、时装

Listening & Oral Activities

听说活动

Ms. Green: Which decade's fashion do you prefer?

格林女士: 你更喜欢哪个年代的时装?

Mr. Robinson: Well, I like the styles from right now. But I think the most interesting fashion is from the 1960's and the 1970's.

鲁宾逊先生: 哦, 我喜欢当今的流行时尚。但我觉得最有趣的时装是在二十世纪六十年代和七十年代。

Ms. Green: Western or eastern?

格林女士: 西方的还是东方的?

Mr. Robinson: Western.

鲁宾逊先生: 西方的。

Ms. Green: How do you know about the fashion from those decades?

格林女士: 你怎么会了解那个年代的时装?

Mr. Robinson: Well, the movies of that time show the fashion. And I just read something in a magazine about fashion through the decades.

鲁宾逊先生: 哦, 那个时代的电影展示了流行趋势。我只是在一本杂志上看到过关于那些年时尚的内容。

Ms. Green: I think you are really interested in fashion.

格林女士: 我觉得你对时装感兴趣。

Mr. Robinson: Well, I like clothes that I think are beautiful.

鲁宾逊先生: 哦, 我喜欢我认为漂亮的服装。

Ms. Green: I see.

格林女士: 明白了。

Lesson 3

Situational Dialogue

情境会话

Ms. Green: I think fashion changes too quickly.

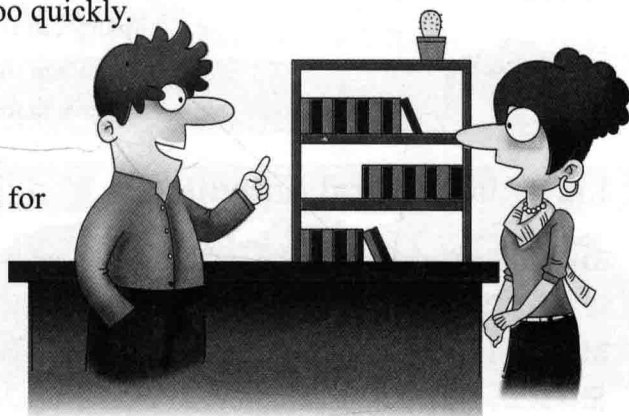
格林女士：我觉得时尚变化得太快。

Mr. Robinson: What do you mean?

鲁宾逊先生：什么意思？

Ms. Green: Clothes only stay in style for about a year. Fashion is always changing.

格林女士：服装只能流行大约一年。
时尚总在变化。



Mr. Robinson: I see. That is why fashion magazines always have something new to show and write about.

鲁宾逊先生：我明白了。那就是时尚杂志总有新的东西可以展示，可以写的原因。

Ms. Green: Or maybe fashion magazines make new things to show and write about.

格林女士：或者，也许是时尚杂志制造新的东西去展示，去写。

Mr. Robinson: Yeah, because they have to make money.

鲁宾逊先生：是啊，因为他们要赚钱啊。

Ms. Green: It really can be difficult to keep up with changes in fashion.

格林女士：要跟上时尚的变化太难了。

Mr. Robinson: If you watched TV and looked at fashion magazines maybe it wouldn't be difficult.

鲁宾逊先生：如果你看电视，看时尚杂志，或许就不那么难了。

Ms. Green: Yeah, maybe... But I'm too busy to be in style.

格林女士：是啊，也许吧……但是我太忙了，没有时间赶时髦。

Language Focus

语言要点

change

v.

to become different

改变

e.g. : Sports change with the seasons.

quickly

adv.

fast

很快地

e.g. : Business is developing quickly.

keep up with	phrase	to remain similar in ability or value, not to fall behind e.g. : Keep up with your classmates.	跟上
in style	phrase	fashionable, suited to contemporary taste e.g. : She dresses in style.	有品位
mean	v.	to express a certain meaning or message e.g. : What do you mean by saying that?	意味着
money	n.	currency, paper and metal tokens of value e.g. : Money can't buy everything.	钱币
stay	v.	to remain, not to change e.g. : I'll have to stay at home today.	保留、保持

Listening & Oral Activities

听说活动

Mr. Robinson: Have you ever thought about how the colours in fashion change?

鲁宾逊先生：你有没有想过时装的颜色是如何变化的？

Ms. Green: I know! Right now green is very popular, but two years ago people liked blue.

格林女士：我知道！目前绿色很流行，但是两年前人们喜欢蓝色。

Mr. Robinson: Do you think fashion magazines write about what most people really think is popular? Or do fashion magazines just tell people which styles should be popular?

鲁宾逊先生：你觉得时尚杂志写的是大部分人确实认为流行的东西吗？或者，时尚杂志只不过是告诉人们哪些风格应该流行？

Ms. Green: I think they do both.

格林女士：我觉得他们两者都做吧。

Mr. Robinson: Do you think movies make styles popular, too?

鲁宾逊先生：你觉得电影会不会也能使得某些风格流行起来？

Ms. Green: Yes, but movies and fashion magazines aren't the same. People watch movies for many years, so they need to have fashions that last a long time.

格林女士：是的，但是电影和时尚杂志却不同。人们看电影有好多年了，所以他们需要能持续时间很长的时尚。

Mr. Robinson: Right. Magazines can change fashions very quickly.

鲁宾逊先生：对。杂志可以很快地改变时尚。

Ms. Green: Yes. Every month they have a new magazine with new styles.

格林女士：是啊。每个月他们都有体现创新风格的新杂志。

Lesson 4

Situational Dialogue

情境会话

Mr. Robinson: Well, fashion is hard to keep up with.

鲁宾逊先生：是啊，时尚是很难追随的。

Ms. Green: But your clothes are in style.

格林女士：但是你的衣服很有风格。

Mr. Robinson: Thanks. You say that you don't like to keep up with fashion. But your clothes are not out of style.

鲁宾逊先生：谢谢。你说你不喜欢追随时尚，但你的服装并不过时。

Ms. Green: Yes, they are. But I like being out of style. I wear a simple shirt and plain pants every day. I like my own style.

格林女士：过时了，但我喜欢。我每天穿着简单的衬衫，朴素的裤子。我喜欢我自己的风格。

Mr. Robinson: Plain clothes are nice. I like very modern clothes or very old-fashioned clothes.

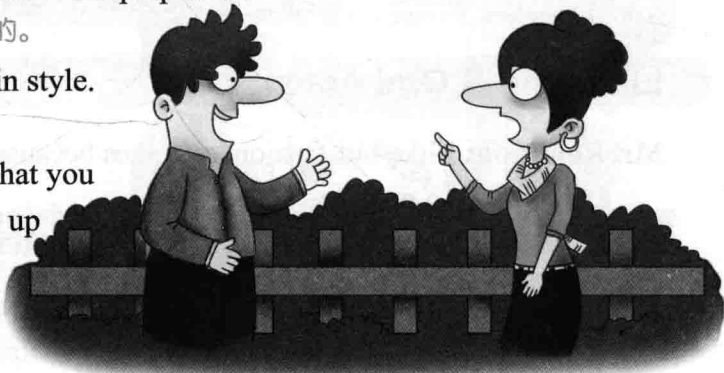
鲁宾逊先生：朴素的服装很好啊。我喜欢现代的服装，也喜欢旧式服装。

Ms. Green: Really?! Those are opposites.

格林女士：是吗？！它们截然相反啊。

Mr. Robinson: I know.

鲁宾逊先生：我知道。



Language Focus

语言要点

out of style	phrase	unfashionable, unsuited to contemporary tastes e.g. : His trousers are out of style.	过时的
simple	adj.	not complicated, basic, easy to understand e.g. : I like to live a simple life.	简单的
plain	adj.	normal, not complicated e.g. : It is just some plain food.	简朴的
modern	adj.	of recent times; not traditional e.g. : Dalian is a modern city in the northeast of China.	现代的

old-fashioned	<i>adj.</i>	from older times; traditional e.g. : My aunt wears a very old-fashioned watch.	老式的
opposite	<i>adj. & n.</i>	different to the furthest possible extreme, having the reverse meaning or appearance e.g. : The bank is opposite the hotel.	相反的; 对面的
cowboy	<i>n.</i>	a person from the rural Western United States who rides horses and works on a ranch e.g. : Jim's grandfather was a sure-enough cowboy.	牛仔

Listening & Oral Activities

听说活动

Mr. Robinson: I like old-fashioned clothes because they don't go in or out of style so quickly.

鲁宾逊先生: 我喜欢旧式服装, 因为它们不会很快地流行或者过时。

Ms. Green: Why do you like modern clothes?

格林女士: 你为什么喜欢现代的服装?

Mr. Robinson: I don't know. I just think they're cool.

鲁宾逊先生: 我不知道。我就是觉得很酷。

Ms. Green: I like modern clothes that are very plain.

格林女士: 我喜欢简单的现代服装。

Mr. Robinson: Do you like old-fashioned clothes?

鲁宾逊先生: 你喜欢旧式服装吗?

Ms. Green: I like some kinds of old-fashioned clothes. I think old-fashioned Chinese clothes are beautiful.

格林女士: 我喜欢某些种类的旧式服装。我觉得旧式的中国服装很漂亮。

Mr. Robinson: Really? I didn't know that. My favorite kind of old-fashioned clothes are American cowboy clothes.

鲁宾逊先生: 是吗? 那我还真不知道。我最喜欢的旧式服装是美国牛仔装。

Ms. Green: You should be a cowboy for Halloween.

格林女士: 那在万圣节的时候你应该扮演牛仔啊。

Mr. Robinson: I was a cowboy for Halloween five times already.

鲁宾逊先生: 我已经五次在万圣节扮演牛仔了。

Ms. Green: I'm not surprised.

格林女士: 难怪呢。

Lesson 5

Situational Dialogue

情境会话

Mr. Robinson: You know what I don't like about fashion?

鲁宾逊先生：你知道我不喜欢时装的什么吗？

Ms. Green: What?

格林女士：什么？

Mr. Robinson: Clothes are so expensive.

鲁宾逊先生：太贵了。

Ms. Green: I know. If you want to stay

in style, you have to spend a lot of money. Do you like to shop?

格林女士：我知道。如果你想保持流行风格，得花很多钱。你喜欢逛街吗？

Mr. Robinson: Well, it's not really one of my hobbies. But if I need anything or if there is something new that I really want, then shopping can be fun.

鲁宾逊先生：哦，那倒不是我的嗜好之一。但如果我需要什么，或者如果有什么我真的想买的新东西，那么逛街就很有趣。

Ms. Green: Oh, really? (*Implying "as a matter of fact"*) Well, I really want to get a new coat for this winter. You should help me find one.

格林女士：噢，真的吗？（暗含“事实上”）哦，我真的想要买件过冬的外套。你应该帮我找一件。

Mr. Robinson: I know a good store for coats. Their prices aren't too bad and the coats are very stylish and made of very high quality materials.

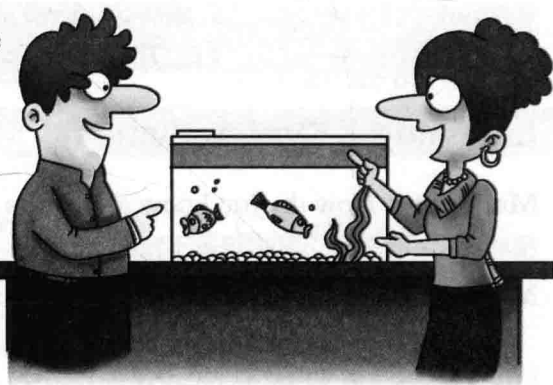
鲁宾逊先生：我认识一家很好的卖外套的服装店。价格不错，外套还很时尚面料很高档。

Ms. Green: Great. I'm looking for a nice wool coat.

格林女士：太好了。我在找一件很好的羊毛外套。

Mr. Robinson: They have great wool coats.

鲁宾逊先生：他们有很好的羊毛外套。



Language Focus

语言要点

quality *n.* (1) good, well made

(2) the degree to which something is good or bad

质量

e.g. : Their quality of life improved dramatically when they moved to France.

high	adj.	far from the ground, near the top, not low e.g. : Those mountains are very high.	高的
price	n.	the amount that something can be bought for e.g. : What's the price of this car?	价钱
material	n.	what something is made out of e.g. : What material is this dress made of?	面料
wool	n.	a clothing material made from sheep's hair e.g. : This sweater is made of wool.	羊毛

Listening & Oral Activities

听说活动

Ms. Green: How do you know about this good store?

格林女士：你是怎么知道这家不错的店的？

Mr. Robinson: Well, you know that I like fashion. But I am a teacher so I can't spend too much trying to keep up with all the new styles. So I need to find stores that aren't too expensive.

鲁宾逊先生：哦，你知道我喜欢时装。但我是教师，我不可能花太多的钱赶所有的新款，所以我要找不算太贵的店。

Ms. Green: I want a high quality, plain wool coat.

格林女士：我想要一件高质量，素雅的羊毛上衣。

Mr. Robinson: Why wool?

鲁宾逊先生：为什么要羊毛的？

Ms. Green: Because it's so warm.

格林女士：很暖和呀。

Mr. Robinson: Well, if you want a nice wool coat, then this store is right for you.

鲁宾逊先生：哦，如果你想要一件很好的羊毛上衣，那么这家店就很适合你。

Ms. Green: Cool. Where is it?

格林女士：太好了。在哪？

Mr. Robinson: Well, it's a small store. It can be hard to find.

鲁宾逊先生：哦，是家小店。可能不太好找。

Ms. Green: If you take me there, I'll treat you to lunch.

格林女士：如果你带我去，我请你吃午饭。

Mr. Robinson: Sounds good!

鲁宾逊先生：听起来不错！