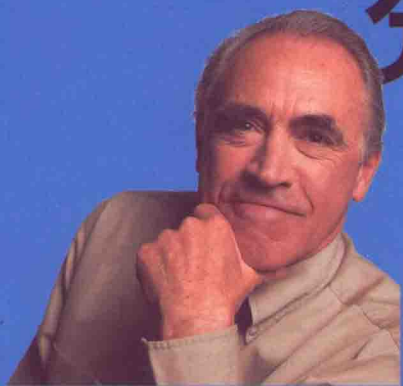


# 英语口语教材系列

## 分级阶梯突破 8 级

张淑芳 黄欣 主编



# LEVEL UP! ORAL ENGLISH COURSE

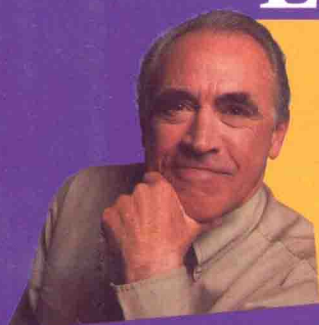
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★ 考试真题预先操练

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# LEVEL UP!



## 英语口语教材 分级阶梯突破 8 级

近几年中，英语口语等级考试及证书越来越多地受到社会的关注和广大英语爱好者的青睐，甚至还成为诸多重点中学的敲门砖。《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》就是一套针对口语考试编写的实用教材，共9册。适用于不同水平的英文学习者，能够系统而有效的帮助读者应对口语等级考试。其中7-9册侧重考生英语思维习惯的培养，帮助学生主导和考官的谈话，并拓展考生对社会生活各方面的知识，建立起完整的话题思维体系。

目前，《三一英语口语等级考试（GESE）》在国内非常热门，从小学生到中学生都积极参与这个考试。《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》可作为《三一英语口语等级考试（GESE）》的实用性教材。对于其他的口语等级考试，也能够作为有效的学习和练习帮手。

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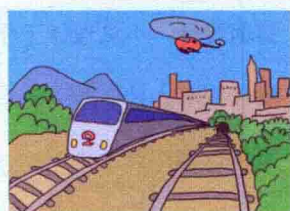


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# 英语口语教材系列

## ——分级阶梯突破 **8** 级



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# 前言



当今社会是全球一体化的社会，英文表达能力也因此显得尤为重要。能够通过英语口语等级考试，也成了一种证明自己能力的标准。近几年中，各种英语口语等级考试盛行。不论是升学还是求职，还是要去国外求学，能够拿出口语等级考试的证明，有时甚至会成为成功的关键。

《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》是一套针对口语考试编写的实用教材，共9册。该套教材体现了由易及难、由简单到复杂、由单项到综合的教与学原则，采用话题、功能相结合的实用编写方式。其中，《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》1~3册专注于考生兴趣的激发和口语基础的奠定，内容活泼、风趣，每个单元由热身练习、句型银行、实战演练、动手模仿、语音贴士、词汇加油站等组成，引导小读者进入一个快乐的英语语言王国。

《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》4~6册，在1~3册的基础上，增加了问题集锦、补充阅读和图画式的思维导图，力图帮助考生建立英语思维，同时通过大量的阅读信息输入，使已经具有一定口语基础的考生，能够较为自如地应对考官的提问，并且能熟练地对自己感兴趣的话题进行充分的阐述。其书后的附录也是不可或缺的资源，充分体现了语言输入和输出相结合的语言习得理论。

对于更高级别的读者，《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》7~9册无疑提供了一个快乐的学习之旅。该分册侧重英语思维习惯的培养，以及不同领域知识的拓展，每一单元适量增加了与考官互动和思维线路这两个颇具特色的环节，以帮助考生主导和考官的谈话，并建立起完整的话题思维体系；同时，针对各个单元设计了各种各样的问题集锦，并提供了详细的参考答案，一方面大大丰富了考生的口语素材，另一方面又不断拓展了考生对诸如科技、人文、环保、生物等陌生领域的知识。而每一单元所增加的语言功能和语法功能讲解和练习也适当弥补了学生书面英语的欠缺。

《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》适用于不同水平的英文学习者，能够系统而有效地帮助读者应对口语等级考试。目前，三一英语口语等级考试（GESE）在国内非常热门，从小学生到中学生都积极参与这个考试，这套教材非常适用于这个考试。三一英语口语等级考



试 (GESE) 官方网站对该考试有比较详细的介绍:

自1999年北京教育考试院与伦敦三一学院合作引进三一英语口语等级考试 (GESE) 以来, 英语口语等级考试及证书越来越多地受到社会的关注和广大英语爱好者的青睐, 甚至还成为诸多重点中学的敲门砖。

GESE考试凭借一对一的交流平台, 通过指定话题、自选话题的交流方式, 使考生在真实体验英语交流的场景下, 充分了解自己的英语水平, 逐步提高英语学习的兴趣, 树立学习英语的信心。这种极具个性化、交流式的考试模式, 使得大批英语学习者, 尤其是少儿英语学习者对于英语口语, 从单纯模仿、背诵逐渐转变为真实自然的情感交流, 从生硬的汉英直译思维逐渐过渡到用英语进行思维活动。

三一英语口语等级考试 (GESE) 共设立了12个级别的考试, 任何一个英语非母语的学习者都能在这一体系中找到适合自己的等级, 进行渐进式的训练。其纯粹口语的考试体系, 避免了学生在笔试上的不足, 更有利于学生兴趣的培养和信心的建立。通常来说, 三一口语1~5级比较适合小学阶段的学生学习, 6~7级较适合初中阶段的学生, 8~9级则适合更高阶段的学习者, 10级以上则比较适合英语口语已达到相当水平、接近母语为英语的语言学习者。

可见, 《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》这套书可作为三一英语口语等级考试 (GESE) 的实用性教材。对于其他的口语等级考试, 也能够作为有效的学习和练习帮手。

总而言之, 《英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破》处处彰显了编者的独具匠心。通过阅读和学习该套教材, 练习口语的锦囊妙计会向读者招手致意; 篇篇情景对话义理充实, 创意斐然, 定会使读者受益颇深; 补充阅读深邃又不乏风趣, 百读不厌, 又仿佛为读者打开了一个全新的英语世界; 深入浅出的图解则直观有效地在读者脑海里建立起英语思维的框架。

亲爱的读者朋友, 希望这套教材为你提供快乐的口语学习体验。但是一定要记住, Practice makes perfect. 有了这套练习口语的宝典, 还犹豫什么, 张开嘴, 我们期待着你的进步, 同时祝你考级顺利通关!

## 伦敦三一学院口语等级考试 (GESE) 级别描述

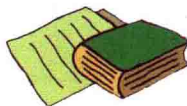
### 8级

**考试时间:** 15分钟。

**考试内容:** 三部分: 自选话题讨论、互动交流、对话。

#### 总体要求:

- ★在讨论较熟悉的话题时,能听懂并理解较复杂的长句子。
- ★主动地引导话题与考官交流。交谈中能针对事或物进行清晰述说,对一般性的话题能表述自己的看法和观点。
- ★自然地引发讨论,保持交流的延续性并使其自然地结束。
- ★能使用一些较复杂的句型,用词比较自然流畅,能自我纠正错误。



### 第一部分: 自选话题讨论

(5分钟)

本部分由考生自己选择熟悉的或感兴趣的且利于展开讨论的话题,所选话题应使自己有更多机会能够运用所选级别的语言来展示自己的语言能力。

自选话题不宜从第三部分的6个对话题目中选取,以利于考生更全面更自然地展现对语言的理解和掌握能力。

与4~6级不同,考生不必填写话题表,不得将自选话题写成书面材料带入考场,但可以将所选话题的讨论提纲或图示一类的材料带入考场,但要出示给考官。考生不带提纲进入考场不影响考试的正常进行。

考生应做充分的准备以便与考官进行持续5分钟的讨论,要能够根据考官的要求就话题内容举例、解释、说明并发表个人意见。考生若没有准备自选话题,本部分不给成绩,本次考试也就无法通过。



### 第二部分: 互动交流

(4分钟)

本部分主要考察考生主动交流、掌控交流走向的能力。首先由考官提供一个情景,考生根据该情景内容主动向考官提问,以获取更多信息,并视情况发表简短评论、提出建议、表示不同看法、进行劝阻或推测等。

双方交流的主体是考生,考生应根据考官提供的情景及给出的回答与考官不断地互动交流。考生在交流中应尽量使用所考级别要求的交际功能及语法项目。





## 第三部分：对话

(5分钟)

考官从考生所选级别的6个对话题目中任选两个与考生进行讨论。在8级阶段，考生应具备主导谈话方向、把握谈话内容、保持谈话顺畅的能力，应尽量在讨论中使用级别所要求的语言功能与词汇，以展示个人的语言能力。

\*\*\*\*\*

## 8 级 学习目标



### 针对考试第一部分：自选话题

- 听懂考官的谈话内容并切题应答
- 就所选话题与考官交谈，叙述事实、看法，并能说明个人的观点
- 话语连贯且有条理
- 若考官插话打断，能运用有效交际策略应对
- 使考官参与讨论
- 应考官要求进一步提供有关信息或对事实进行进一步说明或解释
- 能针对选题内容向考官提问，并回答考官的提问
- 必要时能改换词语表达所述的意思，使谈话持续进行



### 针对考试第二部分：互动交流

- 主动引导交谈
- 通过提问获取更多信息，对考官的回答进行评述，使交流持续进行
- 请考官发表评论、阐述观点
- 尽量运用本级所列的语言功能



### 针对考试第三部分：对话

- 听懂考官的谈话内容并切题地应答
- 更主动地与考官对话交流
- 对考官的评论或见解做出反应，使对话深入展开
- 若交流不畅停顿时，能采取有效策略使对话继续进行



# 使用说明 USERS GUIDE



**Unit 1 Society and Living Standard**  
社会和生准水平

**Topic: Society and Living Standard**  
社会和生准水平

语言功能: Expressing Feelings and Emotions  
表达感情和情绪

语法功能: Past Perfect Tense  
过去完成时

---

**Part I Lead-in Exercises** 热身练习

T: I went to Inner Mongolia for a business trip this summer and found that people there lead a totally different life from ours.

S: Oh, really? Where did you go?

T: I went to a small county in Hohhot. Most people there are part of minority groups.

S: What ethnicity are most people?

**Q&A**

T: Most of them are Mongolian.

S: What do most of them do for a living? Do they work in a company or an enterprise?

T: No, most of them are herdsmen. They don't have such jobs as we traditionally do.

S: Do they have a fixed time for work?

T: No, not exactly. Their working hours shift from season to season.

S: When do they live? Do they have houses similar to ours?

T: No, they have to be on the move at the time, so it's difficult for them to settle in houses like ours. They usually live in yurts, which are moving houses made of canvas.

S: I see. How about the children's education? Do they go to school?

T: Yes, of course. The kids go to local schools, but sometimes they have to transfer from one school to another if the family moves.

S: I think I would like that way of living. I believe they must make a lot of new friends.

**Mind Map** 思维导图

对于考官的开场白，即模拟的情景“我去内蒙出差，发现那儿的人们过着和我们完全不同的生活”，考生应清楚其中包含哪些信息点。

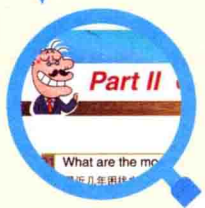
1. 考官问去了什么地方？
2. 那里都有哪些人居住？
3. 他们的职业是什么，如何谋生？
4. 他们住在哪里？
5. 他们的孩子是否和你们一样去学校接受教育？



## 第一步

### Part I Lead-in Exercises

模拟情景对话，就个人熟悉的日常生活与考官进行简单的交谈，让你适应口语等级考试中所采用的问答形式，在考试中应答自如、脱颖而出！



## 第二步

### Part II Question Collection

话题相关的提问，模拟口语考试中考官可能提出的问题，让你能够事先有所准备，在考试中应答自如、脱颖而出！

**Part II Question Collection** 话题集粹

What are the most prominent social problems confusing people in China in recent years?  
最近几年困扰中国人们最突出的社会问题有哪些？

As a student, which problem concerns you most?  
作为一名学生，你最关心的问题是什么？

What are the major differences between city life and country life?  
城市生活和乡村生活的主要区别是什么？

What factors may influence people's living standards?  
哪些因素可能会影响人们的生活水平？

Do you envy those people who emigrate to foreign countries?  
你是否羡慕那些移民到外国的人？

"Compared with advanced foreign countries, what do you think the living standard of Chinese people are?"  
“与发达国家相比，您认为中国人们的生活水平如何？”

What should the government do to increase the living standard of people in the countryside?  
政府应该做些什么来提高农村人民的生活水平？

What are the proper table manners in a Chinese family?  
中国家庭中的餐桌礼仪是什么？

How should one greet and say goodbye in China?  
在中国，应该如何问候和告别？

Have you ever been to a flea market? What kind of people usually visit flea markets?  
您是否曾去过跳蚤市场？什么人通常会去跳蚤市场？

More and more Chinese rich people tend to spend a lot of money buying luxurious commodities in foreign countries. What's your opinion about this phenomenon?  
越来越多的中国富人倾向于花很多钱在国外购买奢侈品。您对此现象有何看法？

Do you give tips to taxi drivers or waiters/waitresses at restaurants? Do you think it is a good way to express your satisfaction with their service?  
您会给出租车司机或在餐馆给服务员/女服务员小费吗？您认为这是一种表达您对他们的服务满意的好方法吗？

When you give or receive things from aged people, do you use one hand or both hands? Do you think it is more polite to use both hands?  
当您给老人或从老人那里接受东西时，您是用一只手还是两只手？您认为用两只手更礼貌吗？

When you have an appointment, do you always arrive on time? What is your understanding of punctuality?  
当您有约会时，您是否总是准时到达？您对守时的理解是什么？

How big is your family? Do you live with your grandparents? After getting married, do Chinese children still live with their parents?  
您的家庭有多大？您和祖父母住在一起吗？结婚后，中国孩子是否还和父母住在一起？

**Part III Situational Talks** 实战演练

**Scene 1 The Migrant Workers 民工**

Tim: Hi, Todd! Haven't seen you for ages. What have you been busy with?

Todd: Well, I have **been busy** completing my survey report.

Tim: Oh, what is it about?

Todd: It's about the current situation of migrant workers in our city. Professor Smith gave us the assignment one month ago. The report is due next Monday.

Tim: **No wonder** you've been so busy. Well, what have you found?

Todd: Many things. After almost one month's investigation, I have a brand new viewpoint of this group of people. I once had a rather negative feeling about them, thinking that they are uneducated and delinquent.

Tim: Yes, I quite agree that we usually look at them differently.

Todd: Actually, I think we should show respect to them. I have **been much enlightened** to learn that they have contributed greatly to sectors such as construction, hotels and also manufacturing.

Tim: I have **been convinced** that our **prejudice** against them could never have been realized without their hard work.

Todd: You are quite right. And the money they send back to their families in underdeveloped regions also helps to stimulate those local economies.

Tim: But many people still have a lot of prejudice against them.

Todd: I think the municipal government should do something to improve their living standards here in Beijing. They shouldn't be outsiders all the time. It's no good for them to be **marginalized**.

Tim: To some degree, they are an indispensable part of our city. We should regard them as our equals.

Todd: I will definitely put your comments in my survey report. Nice talking to you.

Tim: Thank you very much. Goodbye!

Todd: Goodbye! See you next time!

Tim: Bye-bye!

Todd: Bye-bye!



## 第三步

### Part III Situational Talks

全书收录的会话内容全部结合实际情景，能协助学习者顺利应对口语等级考试。学了那么多有用的句型之后，赶紧投入到真实的情景演练中来吧！看看你的英文是不是更流利，表达是不是更地道！



**Tina:** Oh, it's a great city. Really interesting! Lots of water. Obviously it's a harbour city, with mountains and lots of greenery so it's really beautiful for such a big city. It's not completely concrete, like a lot of major cities are.

**Todd:** Now, we have vacation coming up. Are you going to go back home and see any of your family?

**Tina:** I hope so. Yeah, my plan is to go back to America for the holiday and visit everyone there for a couple of weeks. Say hello to my family, my father, my grandmothers, my cousins, my friends, everyone who is there.

**Todd:** So is everyone going to be there?

**Tina:** I'm not sure. I'm hoping that everyone can get together for some kind of **family reunion**. Like I said since we all live so far away, like I said.

**Todd:** Well, I hope you all make it.

**Tina:** Me, too.

**丽娜:** 哦，真棒。这真是个有趣的国家，它有很多水。显然它是一个海港城市，有山和很多绿色，所以对于一个大城市来说，它真的很漂亮。它不是完全由混凝土构成的，像许多大城市那样。

**托德:** 现在，我们的假期快到了。你打算回家看望家人吗？

**丽娜:** 我希望去。是的，我的计划是回去度假，去拜访大家。我要去几周，去拜访我的家人，我的父亲，我的祖母们，我的表亲们，我的朋友，所有人。

**托德:** 那么大家都将在那里吗？

**丽娜:** 我不确定。我希望大家能聚在一起搞一个 **家庭聚会**。就像我说的，因为我们住得那么远，就像我说的。

**托德:** 嗯，希望你们都能成行。

**丽娜:** 嗯，会的。

**Notes:** key words 关键词 family reunion 家庭聚会  
asked out 约

Part IV Read and Talk 我来我想

Passage 1



The Culture of China, Old and New

The culture of China is quite unique and special. It contains wonderful and delightful arts and customs as well as very interesting ways of life. Yet there is one aspect of Chinese culture that truly sets it apart from other cultures and countries: the connected split between old and new.

Chinese Culture as a whole can clearly be divided into two: traditional culture and modern culture. Like all other cultures of the world, Chinese culture is changing continually. Throughout history it has evolved and changed, especially during the 20th century.

Social scientists believe that there are four chief factors that cause a culture to change: changes in the environment, contact with other cultures, invention, and the further development of the culture itself. The last three have proved to be the key factors in China's cultural change from old to new, after China began opening its doors to foreign relations and making scientific, technological, social and economic advances.

Before the mid-1900s, traditional Chinese culture was prominent as people and families lived by traditional values and beliefs as well as old teachings and ways of life. However, after the political change in 1949, a new culture evolved as modern Chinese culture began to develop. The ways of life of the Chinese people took on a whole new character as people put the traditional styles and ways behind them.

Today, however, the culture of China is neither traditional nor even fully modern, as most people would think it to be. It is a combination of both. You may see high-rise buildings and people wearing western-style modern clothing in many parts of China today, or you may see a Sea-World-type Ocean Park in Hong Kong or an uptown city nightlife in Shanghai.



# 第四步

## Part IV Read and Talk

课文过后，来享受一下阅读的乐趣吧！在这里，你可以放松自己，拓宽视野，遨游于知识的海洋。然后，思考一下课后的问题，进行头脑风暴！



# 第五步

## Part V Show Me

欢迎来到开心秀场！学了其中的Monologue后，你有没有冲动要秀出自己的多彩生活，用英语疯狂地表达呢？让我们拭目以待！

and defend his actions and views in China. If he had had the temerity to do this 40 years ago during the Cultural Revolution, or even 20 years ago, there is a good chance that he would have been, at the very least, publicly denounced, and maybe have even been killed.

But he has not and he continues to defend his actions on his blog.

China has changed a lot. It is becoming a much more open society, where different views can be heard. There are areas where the government will not countenance criticism, but as the society changes, those areas are becoming fewer and smaller. The society is becoming more and more diverse. This means that there are more different groups and subgroups, some of which are evolving their own subcultures within Chinese society.

In the past, Chinese people were viewed as being the same, which could be vividly seen in their dress code, not to mention their fear to think or criticize the government. Those days are gone. Like Fan "Paopao", people are much more individualistic, they are not afraid to speak their minds, and they are willing to stand up for their views and take the consequences.

I think of the past eight years in the US as being much like America's version of the Cultural Revolution. After 9/11, this administration tried to push its own agenda on the American people and on the rest of the world. Their interpretation was that those who attacked New York on that day hated America for its freedoms, and that the world is divided sharply between good and evil, with no room for anything in between. This meant that there must be a confrontational struggle ending in final victory for good and defeat for evil. Ironically, in order to defend freedom, torture, the suspension of habeas corpus (人身保护状) and other means which most Americans hate had to be used.

So are West America and China not that different from each other after all? The challenge is that many of these changes are evolving within China, and do not make the Western press because they are not "news". This is why many Western critics are hopelessly ignorant. They don't understand the social context of China, choosing instead to focus media attention on single issues. If the West and China understood each other better and looked at each other in these terms, maybe there would be a lot less misunderstanding.

**Answer the following questions.**  
1. How did the author defend his actions on his blog?  
2. How do you think the author's view of China is different from the Western press's view?

Part V Show Me 开心秀场

Monologue

Cooler Style of Living

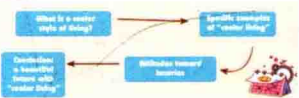
With the development of society, people's living standards have improved tremendously. But as a young man in the 21st century, I think we should have a cooler style of living, which means trying to lead a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle while enjoying the convenience modern science and technology have brought us.

From my perspective, a cooler lifestyle doesn't mean living a simple life. It does mean behavioral changes, particularly those closely related to our daily lives: when shopping in supermarkets or buying dishes in fast-food restaurants, we should try to reduce the use of plastic bags or try to use our own containers to avoid using disposable meal boxes and chopsticks; when taking a shower, we should try to reduce our time spent showering; we should collect extra water to flush the toilet; when using a washing machine, we should keep it at a low water-level until reaching the bleach-wash stage; we should switch off lights whenever they're not in use; we should try to categorize different types of garbage and dispose of them separately; we should collect used batteries and give to a recycling agency; we should avoid wasting paper if it can be re-used; books and clothes can be given away or sold to others rather than thrown out; in work or daily life, trash bags should be re-used, if possible.

As to some luxuries, everyone can purchase them according to his own demands. Everybody has a right to consumption, though on the other hand, consumers also have a relevant obligation. If your purchase might damage the environment somehow, you need to cautiously judge whether to buy or not. If you must make the purchase, it's your responsibility to choose the most environmentally-friendly version.

Only when everyone starts with small things to protect the environment and to reduce pollution, can we enjoy the happiness of a real cooler style of living.

Outline





**Part VI: Language & Grammar** 语言与语法

**01 Language Focus 语言功能**

► Expressing feelings and emotions 表达感情和情绪

表达感情和情绪的常用单词和短语

1. 快乐、兴奋  
 happy / pleased / glad / joy / excited / joyful / laughing heartily  
 pleasure 快乐, 喜悦  
 good humored / 心情愉快的; 脾气好的  
 merry 欢乐的, 愉快的, 兴高采烈的  
 over the moon 高兴极了

2. 悲伤、难过、失望  
 sulk / sulked / depressed / discouraged / unfortunate / unhappy / sad  
 anxious 焦躁的, 忧虑的  
 sorry 感到抱歉的, 遗憾的  
 sorry 伤心, 懊悔的  
 sorry 令人失望的, 令人沮丧的, 令人难过的  
 melancholy 忧郁的, 悲伤的  
 miserable 痛苦的, 不幸的, 凄惨的, 凄凉的  
 under the weather 心情低落

3. 生气、愤怒、怨恨  
 upset / mad / angry  
 mad 疯狂的, 发怒的  
 provoking 令人生气的, 惹人发怒的, 激怒的  
 annoyed 恼怒的; 生气的; 发怒的; 恼怒的  
 angry 愤怒的  
 as much as we can 尽可能生气  
 resentfully 令人生气地  
 moodily 情绪不佳地, 垂头丧气地  
 out of temper with sb. 与某人发脾气  
 be offended at sb.'s words 某人的话使人感到受辱

4. 期待、羡慕  
 jealous 嫉妒的  
 anxious / long 期待的  
 long for sth. 渴望的  
 hope for sth. 渴望的  
 expect sth. 期待的  
 look forward to sth. 期待的  
 be crazy about sth. 对...着迷

**02 Grammar Focus 语法功能**

► Past perfect tense 过去完成时

过去完成时是指一个动作或状态过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成或结束, 也可能是早已完成或结束, 即“过去的过去”; 也可以指过去某个动作或事件过去的某个材料, 过去完成时由“had + 动词的过去分词”构成, had 通常用于第三人称。

一、过去完成时的主要用法

1. 表示过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成或结束的动作或状态, 句中常用 before, when, while 等词作时间状语。过去完成时多用于叙述过去某一事件或动作, 所以过去完成时多用于叙述过去, 只有和过去某个动作或事件相比较时才用于现在, 例如:  
 Most of the guests had left when he arrived at the party.  
 他到达聚会的时候, 大部分客人已经离开了。

2. 过去完成时还可表示过去某一时间上发生过的动作或事件持续到过去某个时间或阶段上, 常用 when, since 等词作时间状语。  
 When Jack arrived, he learned Mary had been away for almost an hour.  
 杰克到达时, 才知道玛丽已经离开差不多一个小时了。

3. 用于并列句, 一个并列句中的过去式, 如果另一个并列句中的动作早于过去完成式, 则用过去完成时, 例如:  
 Tom flew home, but his father had already died.  
 汤姆飞回家, 但爸爸已经去世了。

2. There is far too much political \_\_\_\_\_ in the country—something we often hear from politicians.  
 A. involvement B. complication C. complication D. involvement

3. He used to be very hot-tempered but now he has \_\_\_\_\_ a lot as he has got older.  
 A. calmed down B. calmed C. calmed down D. calmed down

4. The reason why he tends to shudder (战栗) in front of a large audience may be that he is too \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. timid B. cautious C. self-assured D. nervous

5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of working firm because of his power and connections.  
 A. normal B. indifferent C. disappointed D. delighted

6. The main theme of Othello is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. love B. revenge C. jealousy D. happen

YOCOO 5-1  
 英语



# 第六步

## Part VI Language and Grammar

想能够精确流利地用英语表达, 但是张开嘴却磕磕巴巴, 错误百出, 词不达意? 来利用本部分知识充实自己吧! 有这里的语言表达和语法的支持, 让你讲英文, 再不发愁!

**Part VII Mind Map for This Topic** 思维导图

**Sample 1**

**More and more Chinese people are tending to travel abroad.**

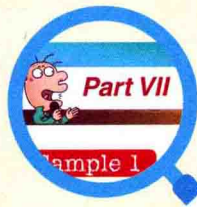
- The present popular travel destinations.
- What impressions Chinese tourists have left on local people?
- Problems for Chinese tourists in foreign countries.
- How to increase our national image with the improving of our living standards?
- Suggestions for some rich Chinese students.

**Sample 2**

**Recently, many college graduates tend to stay in big cities.**

- The living standard of the new graduates in big cities.
- Reasons for many college graduates to stay in big cities.
- What the government should do to help them?
- Some suggestions for college graduates.
- Differences between big city life and small city life.

YOCOO 5-1  
 英语



# 第七步

## Part VII Mind Map for This Topic

自选话题时, 怎样避免措手不及、大脑瞬间短路的情况发生呢? 看看思维导图, 根据选择的话题, 进行发散性思维。先在自己的脑海里打个草稿, 列出可以想到的方面, 依次进行整合, 把脑海里的英语脱口而出吧!

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- Ten Ways to Make Your Interviewer Love You

- The Bermuda Triangle
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## Grammar

Past perfect tense  
过去完成时

Present perfect continuous tense  
现在完成进行时

Reported speech  
间接引语

Third conditional  
第三条件句

Conjunctions and their usage  
连词及其用法

Conjunctions and their usage  
连词及其用法

## Words Service Station

Society and Living Standard 社会和生活水平

Personal Values and Ideals 个人价值观与理想

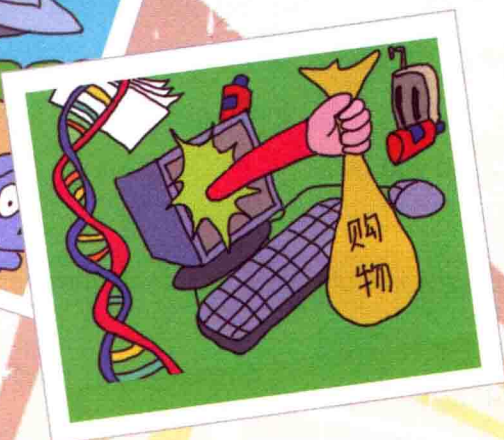
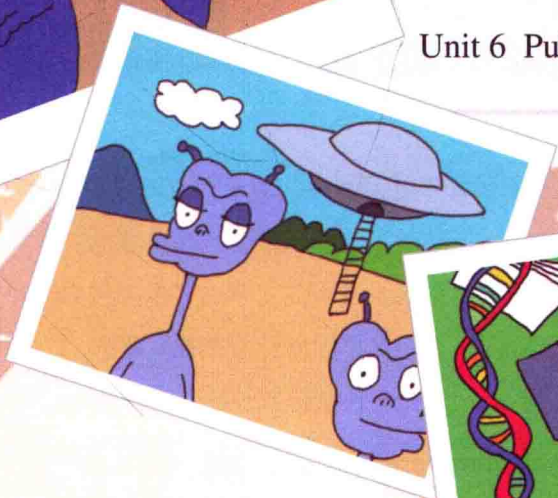
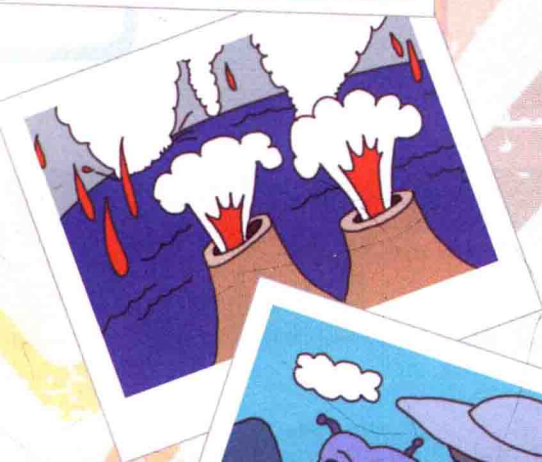
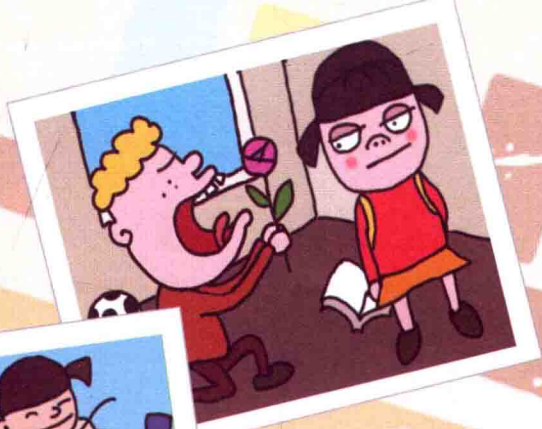
- Types of Work 工作种类
- Working Systems 工作制度
- Methods of Payment 薪酬
- Attendance and Evaluation 考勤与考核
- Insurance 保险

- Pyramids 金字塔
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## 英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破 8级

Unit 1 Society and Living Standard 社会和生活水平

Unit 2 Personal Values and Ideals

个人价值观与理想

Unit 3 The World of Work 职场

Unit 4 Unexplained Phenomena and Events

无法解释的现象和事件

Unit 5 National Environmental Concerns

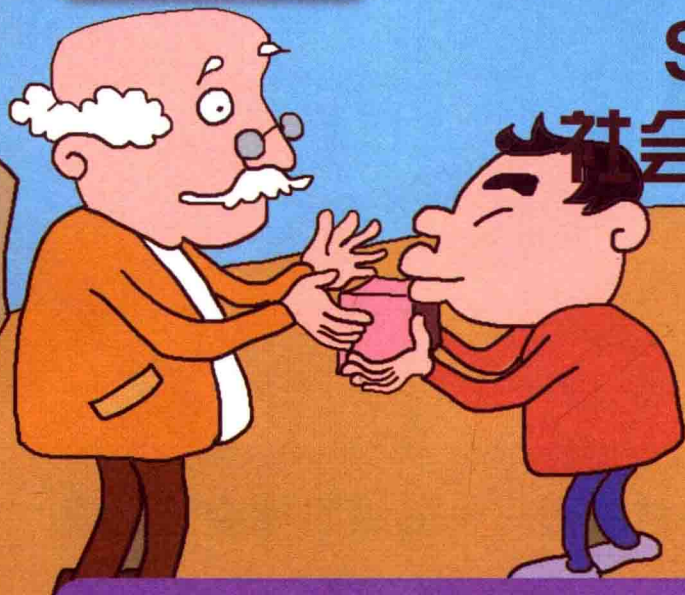
保护环境，人人有责

Unit 6 Public Figures 公众人物



# Unit 1

## Society and Living Standard 社会和生活水平



**Topic:** Society and Living Standard

社会和生活水平

语言功能: **Expressing Feelings and Emotions**

表达感情和情绪

语法功能: **Past Perfect Tense**

过去完成时



### Part I Lead-in Exercises

### 热身练习



T: I went to Inner Mongolia for a business trip this summer and found that people there lead a totally different life from ours.



S: Oh, really? Where did you go?



T: I went to a small county in Huhhot. Most people there are part of minority groups.



S: What ethnicity are most people?



T: Most of them are Mongolian.



S: What do most of them do for a living? Do they work in a company or an enterprise?



T: No, most of them are herdsmen. They don't have such jobs as we traditionally do.



S: Do they have a fixed time for work?



T: No, not exactly. Their working hours shift from season to season.



S: Where do they live? Do they have houses similar to ours?



T: No, they have to be on the move all the time, so it's difficult for them to settle in houses like ours. They usually live in yurts, which are moving houses made of canvas.



S: I see. How about the children's education? Do they go to school?



T: Yes, of course. The kids go to local schools, but sometimes they have to transfer from one school to another if the family moves.



S: I think I would like that way of living. I believe they must make a lot of new friends.

## Mind Map 思路图

对于考官的开场白，即给定的情景“我去内蒙古出差，发现那儿的人们过着和我们完全不同的生活”，考生应清楚地分析出其中隐含的拓展点：

1. 考官具体去了什么地方？
2. 那里都住着什么样的人？
3. 他们的职业是什么，如何谋生？
4. 他们住在什么地方？
5. 他们的孩子是否和我们一样去学校接受教育？