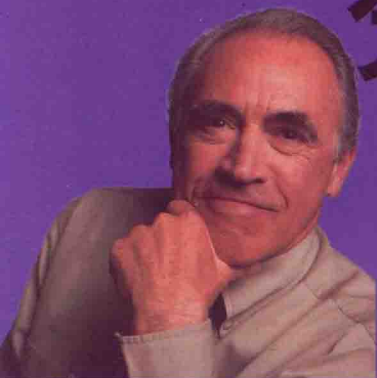




英语口语教材系列

分级阶梯突破 9 级

张淑芳 黄欣 主编



LEVEL UP!

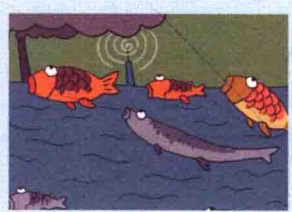
ORAL ENGLISH
COURSE

★ 考试场景真实展现
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★ 发音语法尽数囊括

英语口语教材系列

——分级阶梯突破 9 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

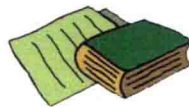
9级

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9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。

9 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
- 必要时能够意释复杂概念以使交流延续
- 就所选话题与考官交替持续开展交流，叙述事实、想法，阐述个人观点及态度
- 话语连贯且有条理
- 交谈中能突出谈话重点
- 交谈中若考官插话打断，能运用合适的交际策略把谈话引回到原话题
- 使考官参与讨论



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，依据考官的回答进一步扩展深入
- 请考官发表评论、阐述观点，使讨论深入进行
- 灵活运用本级别所列的语言功能



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，应变换方式或更换词语使对话延续



使用说明 USERS GUIDE



Unit 1
Dreams and Nightmares
梦和噩梦

Topic Dreams and Nightmares
梦和噩梦

语言功能: Expressing abstract ideas
表达抽象的思想, 描述
语言策略: 使用事件句

Part I Lead-in Exercises 热身练习

1. I had the same nightmare again. It is always the same. Really strange!
2. Where were you in your nightmares?
3. I was in a house, a strange house. I know that I shouldn't have gone in, but there was some strange force pulling me.
4. What did you see in the house?
5. There were some stairs, very steep stairs. I started to climb them. And then suddenly I fell down the stairs, all the way to the bottom.
6. Oh, yeah. Were you hurt?

Part I L

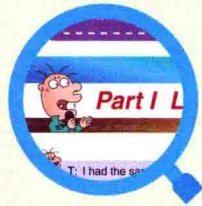
Part I Lead-in Exercises

1. Yes, of course! When I was at the bottom of the stairs, I suddenly realized that there was someone in the house with me.
2. What did they do to you?
3. Nothing, but I knew they were watching me all the time.
4. Did they laugh at you when you fell?
5. No. I know that something terrible was going to happen to me. I was going to be punished because I'd done something I shouldn't have done. I didn't know what it was.
6. Why didn't you run away from this terrible thing?
7. I tried to, really to avoid it, but I couldn't run away. I was trapped. Trapped in that dark house at the bottom of the stairs. There was no way out.
8. Ah, I see. How often do you have this nightmare and when does this dream come back?
9. When I was at college. I had it just about every time I had an exam. I don't have it again for many years, but three days ago when the book said he was going to give an annual evaluation on my performance, I had the same dream again. Just the same as before.
10. I think this dream is a symbol of your fear of failure. At college, you were afraid of making mistakes in class, in front of the teacher. You were afraid of disappointing your parents.
11. But now I have grown up, I shouldn't have had fear like that.
12. Although you've grown up, you still have fear of failure. You see, the two words are very similar.
13. What... which two words?
14. Fail—fail—failure—failure. Sound similar, don't they?

Mind Map 思维导图

对于考前的热身, 围绕话题“梦和噩梦”这个话题, 考生应清楚分析出其中隐含的考点:

1. 梦和噩梦发生了什么?
2. 梦和噩梦在哪里发生?
3. 梦和噩梦何时发生(多久)?
4. 梦和噩梦有多严重?



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 问题集锦

Part III Situational Talks 实战演练

Scene 1 My Dream Future 我的未来世界

Examiner: What do you dream the future will be like?
Candidate: If you ask me what the future looks like in my dream, do me up if this way, the future in my dream is full of wonders.
Examiner: What do you mean by "full of wonders"?
Candidate: Well, for one thing, I think that in the future, there will be no such thing as traffic jams because people will travel above the ground at many different levels. All the routes and directions will be planned by a complex computer system.
Examiner: Oh, I see. How will the problem of polluted air be solved in the future world?
Candidate: By that time people will be living in huge planned bubbles. Air will be made clean and fresh by a kind of high-tech film. The planned will be automatically absorbed and changed into oxygen.
Examiner: How does your life look in this dream?
Candidate: Perfect! Everything is perfect. I study whenever I feel like studying. That's how I study: I just play when I want to play, with friends I like. Some friends are from other planets. The living conditions are perfect.
Examiner: Can you describe the house you are living in?
Candidate: We do not need a large living space because one room will be able to change its function at any time according to our needs.
Examiner: If we lived in smaller spaces, there would be more open-air areas, right?
Candidate: Exactly. We would have more space for greenery, for gardens and playgrounds for children.
Examiner: I think I begin to see your future world.
Candidate: When I tell my friends what I dream our future world will be like, they say I am just daydreaming. But I don't care if they call me a "daydreamer".

Examiner: 你的未来世界是什么样子的?
Candidate: 如果你问我我的未来世界是什么样子的, 那么在我的梦里, 未来世界充满了神奇。
Examiner: 你是什么意思?
Candidate: 嗯, 首先, 我认为在未来, 不会有像现在这样的堵车, 因为人们将在不同的层面上, 在空中, 在不同的路线和方向上行驶。所有路线和方向都将被一个复杂的计算机系统规划。
Examiner: 哦, 我明白了。未来世界如何解决空气污染的问题?
Candidate: 到那个时候人们将住在巨大的“规划”泡泡里。空气将通过一种高科技薄膜变得干净和新鲜。这种“规划”薄膜将自动吸收并转化为氧气。
Examiner: 在你的梦里, 你的生活是什么样的?
Candidate: 完美! 一切都是完美的。我随时想学习就学习。这就是我的学习方式: 我想玩的时候就玩, 和我的朋友一起玩。有些朋友来自其他星球。生活条件完美。
Examiner: 你能描述一下你住在哪里吗?
Candidate: 我们不需要很大的生活空间, 因为一个房间可以根据我们的需要随时改变其功能。
Examiner: 如果我们住在更小的空间里, 就会有更多的户外空间, 对吗?
Candidate: 没错。我们将拥有更多的绿地, 花园和孩子们的游乐场。
Examiner: 我认为我开始“看”到你的未来世界了。
Candidate: 当我告诉我的朋友我梦想的未来世界是什么样的时候, 他们说我只是在做白日梦。但我并不在乎他们叫我“白日梦者”。



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!

基础口语教材系列——分级的口语材料

Father: I had to hold you, but you kept trying pushing me away and yelling, "Don't hurt me! Don't hurt me!" Do you remember what happened in the dream?

Jane: A zombie tore many girls to bits and ate them. He came after me and tried to grab me. I was so scared.

Father: Whatever gave you a nightmare like this?

Jane: I guess it was the movie I watched at a friend's home yesterday evening that **caused** this nightmare.

Father: Was it a violent film?

Jane: It was a horror film. In the film, a man had been burned to death in a car crash. He came back from the dead as a zombie to **kill** **many** young girls, because it was a young girl who ran in front of his car and made him crash.

Father: You shouldn't have watched a film like that.

Jane: Don't worry, Father. I'm old enough to handle this tension. Now I have a better understanding of nightmares.

Father: I'm glad you talk with me about this nightmare. That helps relieve fear and tension.

Jane: **Thank you very much.**

Father: Thanks, Dad.

爸爸：哇，你的噩梦吓死我了！你又在尖叫着推开我，喊着“别伤害我，别伤害我！”你还记得梦里发生了什么吗？

Jane：一个僵尸把许多女孩撕成碎片吃了下去。他追着我，想抓住我，我好害怕。

爸爸：到底是什么让你做了这样的噩梦？

Jane：我猜是昨天晚上我在朋友家看的那部恐怖片引起的。

爸爸：那是部暴力片吗？

Jane：那是一部恐怖片。在电影里，一个男人在车祸中被烧死了。他死而复生，变成了一个僵尸，因为一个年轻女孩跑到了他的车前，撞上了他的车。

爸爸：你不该看这样的电影。

Jane：别担心，爸爸。我已经长大了，可以更好地处理这种紧张感。现在我对噩梦有了更好的理解。

爸爸：很高兴你能和我聊聊这个噩梦。这有助于缓解恐惧和紧张感。

Jane：非常感谢。


爸爸：谢谢，女儿。

Notes: 1. caused: 引起，导致；2. kill: 杀死；3. many: 许多；4. grab: 抓住；5. scared: 害怕；6. relieved: 缓解；7. tension: 紧张感；8. understand: 理解；9. thank you very much: 非常感谢。

基础口语教材系列——分级的口语材料

Part IV Read and Talk 我读我想

Passage 1



Sleep and Dreams

Every night we go to bed and sleep, but did you know there are different kinds of sleep? In passive sleep, the body is at rest. The heart slows down. The body processes become very slow. We move very little, and the brain becomes very inactive. If we continue to sleep, we enter a more active stage. The body goes through several changes during this stage. The brain temperature rises; the amount of blood in the brain increases; the body becomes very, very still, and the brain goes from being very inactive to being active. As the brain becomes more active, our eyes begin to move rapidly. Scientists term it "Rapid Eye Movement" sleep. Eye movement is a sign of a person dreaming.

Throughout the night, people alternate between passive and active sleep. This cycle is repeated several times throughout the night. During eight hours of sleep, people dream for a total of one and a half hours on the average.

Doctors have studied the sleep cycle and have found that everyone dreams—in fact, everyone needs to dream in order to stay healthy. It appears we need both kinds of sleep. Passive sleep helps rest our bodies. Active sleep leads us to dream and dreaming helps us to rest our minds. Most people only remember dreams that occur closer toward the morning when they are about to wake up. But just because you can't remember those dreams do not mean that they never happened. Some people say that they simply do not dream, but in reality, they just don't remember their dreams.

Answer the following questions.

1. What happens to a person in passive sleep?
2. When do we dream?
3. What does a sleep cycle consist of?
4. What happens in the body when we're dreaming?
5. How long do we normally dream during an eight-hour sleep?



第四步

Part IV Read and Talk

课文过后，来享受一下阅读的樂趣吧！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和Conversation，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！

基础口语教材系列——分级的口语材料

Part V Show Me 开心秀场

Monologue

My Opinion about Dreams

When we talk about dreams, we referring either to the mental pictures we see during sleep, such as "I dreamt about you last night", or to an ambition or aspiration we want to attain, like "The dream of flying to the moon has finally come true for the Chinese people." The former is a natural, physiological process of our bodies, while the latter is a cherished wish.

Every night we dream good dreams and bad dreams. There are many theories about why people dream and many dream dictionaries are provided where you can look up the interpretation of your dreams. The Freudian scholars believe that dreams reflect the unconscious mind through complex metaphors. On the other hand, the non-Freudians think that dreams are the result of physiological processes during REM sleep and that meaning and significance come from external rather than internal sources.

As far as I'm concerned, there is no definite answer to what is behind a dream. Both the unconscious mind and external sources play a role in making people dream. For example, in some of my dreams, people of different times and from different places talk together as if they had known each other. The most absurd thing is when someone who you know is alive appears in your dream as dead. Dreams are completely illogical. Once I dreamt of someone kissing my lips. To my amusement, when I woke up I found that I'd got a mosquito bite on my lip. Another time I dreamt I was sailing outside, but actually, it was the sound of a dripping faucet which started this dream scene. Obviously some dreams are initiated by some ineliminable sources while others clearly come from external stimuli. So do not take dreams too seriously.

Different types of dreams can perform different functions. Sweet dreams make us happy. Lucid dreams can help creative people find a solution to a problem they have been working on. Bad dreams can give us warnings or premonitions. Predictive dreams

Answer the following questions.

1. How do people interpret their dreams?
2. What are the two types of dreams?
3. In what way can dreams help us?

基础口语教材系列——分级的口语材料

Part V Show Me 开心秀场

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英语教材系列——步进阶阅读

Part VI Language & Grammar 语言和语法

Language Focus 语言功能

Expressing abstract ideas 表达抽象的思想、观点

抽象的思想常常是看不见摸不着的，通过人的感受等感知到的具体的东西。比如：luck/hope/ambition 是抽象的，而彩票和头等奖是具体的。又如：risk (风险) 是抽象的，而中彩票的结果存在不确定性。另一个抽象的概念：Management 管理是抽象的，让顾客在店里买一件衣服是具体的。The table is made of jacking stone. 顾客要买的衣服：What makes a person take high risks and face even life-threatening dangers? 什么使得人愿意冒生命危险，去赚取巨额的财富？进行抽象思维是思维活动，需要借助和联系具体的事物。在解释抽象概念时具体的事物或者具体的语言具象化，以便读者理解抽象概念。例如：Love is blind. 爱是盲目的。Speech is silver, action is gold. 言语是银，行动是金。

Outline

What are the basic meanings of the text? "Dreams?"

Why do people dream?

What elicits a dream, interest or external concern?

Are you afraid of nightmares? Do you like daydreaming?

What functions do different types of dreams perform?

Divide the following words into concrete and abstract words. 将下列词语分成具体和抽象的词语。

lucky	ambition	happiness
hopeless	warmth	anger
town	wish	death
alive	ice	forever
May 5th	justice	teardrops
aren	balloon	burning
		poverty

Discuss the following abstract ideas with your partner. 和你的同伴讨论下列抽象的思想。

1. What is the relationship between money and happiness?

2. What is poverty?

3. What is the colour of loneliness?

4. What is freedom?

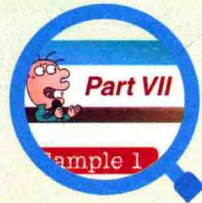
5. What is your view of corruption among government officials?



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！



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！

英语教材系列——步进阶阅读

Part VII Mind Map for This Topic 思维导图

Grammar Focus 语法功能

条件状语从句

有时条件从句与主句的动作在时间上可以不一致（即一个有过或将来动作，另一个与现在或将来动作），这种或然条件句称为虚拟（非现实）条件句。在虚拟条件句中，动词的形式遵循其特殊的变化规律。

虚拟条件从句	主句
If I had married last night. (过去)	I would be very cold today. (现在)
If he had told me about it. (过去)	I would know what to do now. (现在)
If I had taken your advice. (过去)	I wouldn't have an trouble with the work now. (现在)
If I loved you. (现在)	I would have gone to the film last night. (过去)

Translate the following sentences as conditional sentences of mixed time. 将下列句子翻译为混合时态的条件句。

- 如果我能早点开始工作，我的事情就会完成得更快。
- 如果我能早点开始工作，我的事情就会完成得更快。
- 如果我能早点开始工作，我的事情就会完成得更快。
- 如果我能早点开始工作，我的事情就会完成得更快。
- 如果我能早点开始工作，我的事情就会完成得更快。

Sample 1

How did I feel during the dream?

What happened in this dream?

Is this nightmare a recurring one?

What is your interpretation of this nightmare?

How did I feel during the dream?

Why is it so hard to control anything in the dream?

Did the nightmare affect your mood? What are the effects of having a nightmare?

I had a nightmare last night.

Sample 2

How many types are dreams classified into in the book?

Who wrote the book? What is his theory about dream interpretation?

Does the author of the book think dreams can predict the future or give people warning?

Has the author answered the question of why people dream?

What are some common interpretations of typical themes in dreams: flying, falling, being chased, etc.?

I read a book about the interpretation of dreams.

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should/ must/ might/ could +
present perfect tense

should/ must/ might/ could +
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英语口语教材系列——分级阶梯突破 9级

Unit 1 Dreams and Nightmares 梦和梦魇

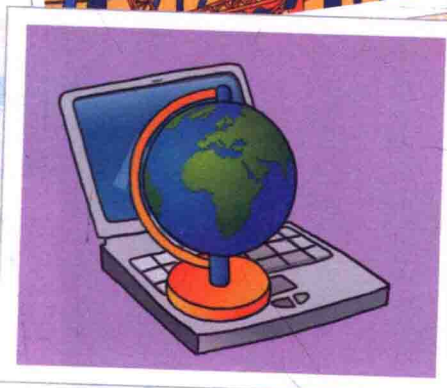
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Unit 1

Dreams and Nightmares

梦和梦魇



Topic: Dreams and Nightmares

梦和梦魇

语言功能: **Expressing abstract ideas**

表达抽象的思想、观点

语法功能: 错综条件句



Part I Lead-in Exercises

热身练习

T: I had the same nightmare again. It is always the same. Really strange!


S: Where were you in your nightmare?


T: I was in a house, a strange house. I know that I shouldn't have gone in, but there was some strange force pulling me.


S: What did you see in the house?


T: There were some stairs, very steep stairs. I started to climb them. And then suddenly I fell down the stairs, all the way to the bottom.


S: Oh, awful. Were you hurt?


 T: Yes, of course. When I was at the bottom of the stairs, I suddenly realized that there was someone in the house with me.


 S: What did they do to you?


 T: Nothing, but I knew they were watching me all the time.


 S: Did they laugh at you when you fell?


 T: No. I knew that something terrible was going to happen to me. I was going to be punished because I'd done something I shouldn't have done. I didn't know what it was.


 S: Why didn't you run away from this terrible things?


 T: I could do nothing to avoid it, nor could I run away. I was trapped! Trapped in that dark house at the bottom of the stairs. There was no way out.


 S: Ah, I see. How often do you have this nightmare and when does this dream come back?


 T: When I was in college, I had it just about every time I had an exam. I didn't have it again for many years, but three days ago when my boss said he was going to give us an annual evaluation on our performance, I had the same dream again. Just the same as before.

 S: I think this dream is a symbol of your fear of failure. At college, you were afraid of making mistakes in class, in front of the teacher. You were afraid of disappointing your parents.

 T: But now I have grown up. I shouldn't have had fear like that.

 S: Although you've grown up, you still have fear of failure. You see, the two words are very similar.

 T: What... which two words?

 S: Fall—fail—falling—failure. Sound similar, don't they?

Mind Map 思路图

对于考官的开场白，即给定的情景为“我总是重复做一个噩梦”，考生应清楚地分析出其中隐含的拓展点：

1. 噩梦里发生了什么？
2. 通常在什么情况下做噩梦？
3. 做噩梦的频率多高？
4. 提出一种或多种解释。





- 01** Do you usually remember your dreams? Why or why not? Describe some of them.
你通常会记得你做的梦吗？为什么记得/不记得？请描述几个你做的梦。
- 02** What is the nicest dream that you can remember?
你能记住的最美的梦是什么？
- 03** Describe the most recent dream you can remember.
讲讲你最近做过的梦。
- 04** Describe a recurring dream that you have had in the past.
讲讲你过去反复做过的一个梦。
- 05** How do you interpret a dream?
你是怎么诠释梦境的？
- 06** Do you usually read books on dream interpretation? What is your opinion about that?
你平时读解梦的书籍吗？你是怎么看解梦的？
- 07** Have you ever had nightmares? What were they like?
你做过噩梦吗？都是什么样的噩梦？
- 08** Have you ever woken up from a dream "in a cold sweat"? What's the worst nightmare you've ever had?
你有没有“一身冷汗”从梦中醒来过？你做过最可怕的噩梦是什么？
- 09** What is a "prophetic dream"? Have you ever had or heard of a dream that foretold the future?
什么叫“先知梦”？你有没有做过或者听说过能预言未来的梦？
- 10** Did you know that Abraham Lincoln supposedly foresaw his own assassination in a dream? What do you think about that?
你知道亚伯拉罕·林肯据说曾经在梦中预见自己被人刺杀吗？你怎么看这样的事情？
- 11** Have you ever dreamt about dead people, like a dead friend or a dead relative? Is it a good signal? Why or why not?
你梦见过死人吗，像去世的朋友或亲戚？这是个好兆头吗？为什么是/不是？
- 12** Are dream messages sent from our unconscious, predictions of the future, or the brain's way of cleaning out information?
梦通过我们的无意识发出的信息是对未来的预示，还是大脑清除信息的一种方式呢？
- 13** Some people say that dreaming about losing money means that you will receive it. Have you ever heard of this? What other sayings about dreams do you know?
有人说梦里丢钱，意味着你会得到钱。你听说过吗？你还知道哪些有关梦的说法？
- 14** Do your dreams ever affect your moods? Explain.
你的梦会影响你的心情吗？请给以解释。
- 15** Do you usually dream in black and white or in colour?
你的梦是黑白的还是彩色的？
- 16** What language do you dream in? Have you ever dreamt in a language that you don't speak?
你做梦时说的是什么语言？你有没有做梦时说一种你根本不会说的语言？
- 17** Has anyone told you if you have walked or talked in your sleep?
有没有人告诉你你梦游或者说梦话？
- 18** When you were a child, what was your dream for the future? Have your dreams for your future changed?
你小时候梦见的未来是什么样的？你的未来之梦有没有改变？
- 19** What is your dream for the future? Do you think you can achieve your dreams?
你现在梦见的未来是什么？你觉得自己能实现梦想吗？