



普通高等教育“十一·五”国家级规划教材
21世纪高职高专精品教材·英语系列

21世纪

总主编 张道真 邱立志

实用英语

第2册

(第二版)



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第二版前言

2005 年春,我们在中国人民大学出版社的支持与指导下,倾力推出了一套高职高专英语教材,经过两年的使用,受到了广泛关注和好评。去年,该套教材被教育部确定为“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”,我们深受鼓舞。为适应高职高专教育的发展,为更加契合英语教学特点、方便教师使用、适合学生自学和复习巩固,在广泛征求使用院校广大师生意见的基础上,我们组织了本套教材的修订。

我们在修订时主要注重了以下几个方面:

(一) 紧扣大纲,降低难度。我们以教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为依据,在专家的指导下,以教学第一线教师为主体,紧密结合英语教学实际,在原教材的基础上适当降低难度。

(1) 教材主体部分中的 Integrated Course 部分由原来的一篇长课文改成了两篇短课文,最长的文章不超过 400 个词,因为短小精悍的文章深受教师和学生的欢迎,一则是一个学时可以学完,一则是生词不会过分集中,减少了学习的恐惧感。

(2) 课文的选材进一步贴近生活,避免选用专业性较强的文章。生动有趣的短文,读起来回味无穷,既富有教育和启发意义,也加强了英文的阅读与理解。

(3) 增加了预备教程,是对中学阶段基本语言知识和技能的总结和归纳,供入学时英语基础薄弱的班级作为过渡教材,复习最常用的语法结构和词汇。

(二) 调整了教材结构,方便师生使用。在保留第一版综合本的基础上,对教材的结构进行了调整,为教师的课堂教学和学生的课后复习巩固提供了方便。

(1) 文化背景知识(Cultural Background)部分由学生用书调整到教学参考用书,并适当增加了有关课文内容的背景材料,为教师备课和学生自学提供了方便。

(2) 每个单元的练习单独成册,方便学生练习和教师批阅、检查。

(3) 重新设计和制作了配套 CD-Rom 光盘,操作更加人性化,录音速度更加符合学生的水平和接受能力;同时,还增加了图文并茂的多媒体教学课件。

(4) 教学参考用书增加了教学提示(Teaching Tips),从重点词汇、重要句型、语言技能等三个大的方面提出教学建议。

(5) 各册、各单元以及各单元内部都注重梯度控制,体现“听、说、读、写、译”技能提高的系统性、连续性和渐进性;整套书(从预备教程到第四册)遵循由易到难、由浅入深的原则。各个板块(交际技能、阅读技能、写作训练、综合练习)也有各自的梯度,避免了跳跃式推进。各个单元内部的各个板块之间,也注重控制难度推进的程度,避免单元内部的难易不均。

(6) 教材形式活泼、版面生动、图文并茂。编排形式活泼,各部分保持相对完整。学生用书、练习册和教学参考用书构成一个整体,相辅相成,既便于课堂教学,也便于自学和自我检测。版面生动,配合会话和课文内容,增加了数量可观的插图。课文语言点对重要语言现象和难点进行了比较详尽的注释,为课前预习和自学提供了帮助。

(7) 充分利用多媒体和网络技术, 将整个纸质教材的内容都制作到了 CD-Rom 光盘上, 集知识性、趣味性和可操作性于一体, 既有足够的语言输入, 也有互动练习。教学光盘不仅仅是教材的辅助教学手段, 就是没有书本, 也可以利用光盘在电脑上完成所有的学习过程。教学平台为老师和学生提供开放的学习、查询、交流、指导、互动平台, 学生注册后可进行测试、练习并浏览更多的资源, 教师可以及时了解学生学习情况, 如解答问题、布置作业、发布信息等等。

(三) 更加注重语言技能的培养。为了进一步体现“英语是一种技能”的理念, 本版更加注重交际技能的培养。

(1) Speaking Development 部分在仍然提供两至三段会话模板的基础上, 增加了口头交际的训练, 每个单元都设立数个与本单元有关的话题, 供课堂操练和课后练习。口头表达强调以“听为导入, 以说为目标, 听懂是说的基础”的理念来设置情景, 并提供关键词汇和句型使用指导。

(2) 整套教材, 乃至每个单元、每个板块, 都非常强调“听、说、读、写、译”五种交际技能的培养。就是课文理解练习, 也把阅读理解能力和口头表达的训练(口头回答问题)结合了起来。

(3) 注重语言得体性训练, 培养语言交际的“得体性(Appropriateness)”意识, “会说英语”和“说得得体”同等重要, 注重文化内涵培养。

同时, 本版保留了第一版教材的许多优点和长处, 例如: 充分体现实用性和应用性, 着眼于“学了就会用”; 主题循序渐进, 内容由易到难排列; 选材新颖, 包括多种题材, 课文短小精悍; 形式多样的练习起复习和巩固的作用, 题目的设计既考虑到交际中的实际应用, 也考虑到任何大规模考试所必然包含的内容和题型。

值得一提的是, 本版是在第一版基础上修订的, 原作者付出了辛苦的劳动, 他们来自于全国数十所院校, 他们是: 余东、焦同梅、罗道茂、练长城、潘国培、马玉玲、刘忠、张弋、李海珍、吴筱明、金锦、赵奎友、唐红梅、董建霞、王先育、邓春梅、刘春林、刘焰余、邱丰、杨华、黄光芬、彭华、潘丽红。在此对他们的辛勤劳动表示感谢。

更值得一提的是, 我国著名的英语教育家张道真教授不顾年事已高, 承担了本版的总主编工作, 在修订大纲的拟定、语料的选择、定稿的润色等多个方面付出了辛勤的劳动, 对此我们深表敬意。

尽管从修订大纲到最终定稿, 我们始终注意把教学大纲的要求和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来, 但由于水平和学识有限, 本套教材肯定还存在各种不足和问题, 恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中随时提出宝贵意见和建议。请直接给出版社来信或者发送电子邮件到 qiu1965@21cn.com, 我们在此再次表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2007 年 4 月 28 日

第一版前言

发展高等职业教育，培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才，客观上要求我们必须高度重视高等职业教育的教材改革和建设。根据生源的实际情况和培养目标，编写和出版一大批体现高等职业教育特色的优秀教材，是我们努力的方向和目标。

英语作为高职高专重要必修课和基础课，教材建设刻不容缓。但是，编者经过大量的问卷调查和实际访问了解到：目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语教材起点偏高，选材多注重自然科学和文学作品，不适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要；在“听、说、读、写”能力的培养中过分偏重某一个方面能力的训练；还有些教材设计的教学任务量过多，大大超过学生在校学习的课时，练习部分没有照顾高职高专学生的高等学校英语应用能力考试，等等。

为了更好地体现高职高专层次公共英语教学的特点和要求，真正做到以学生为主体，从学生的实际和需要出发，本套教材在编写体例、教材结构、学生需要、课堂教学等多方面力求体现如下特点：

(1) 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际。本套教材的全部参编者都是经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师，其中 80% 为在职在教的系主任或公共英语教研室主任。多年的一线教学实践积累使他们最了解高职高专英语教学现状，从而能够对症下药，按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学材料。

(2) 选材新颖。本套教材的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章，文章可读性强，饶有趣味，形式活泼，内容充分体现了时代特征，是真正的“活”英语。

(3) 适应学生考试需要。本套教材充分考虑了高职高专学生参加英语等级考试（高等学校英语应用能力考试）的客观需要，结合教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》，设计了多种题型，帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和基本技能。

(4) 采用综合本形式和板块式结构。本套教材在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养，精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能，在写作部分则注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习，使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

(5) 注重与中学英语知识的衔接。考虑到高职高专学生入学时的英语基础较薄弱，本套教材在第一册和第二册编入了复习练习，用以巩固高中阶段的英语知识和技能。

为了便于安排课堂教学，编者对本套教材的课堂教学有以下建议：

听力训练 (Listening Comprehension)：包括短对话 (Short Conversations)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、短文听力 (Passage Listening) 三个部分，主要内容都是日常生活场景。建议使用 1 学时完成。

口语交际 (Speaking Development)：包括话题导言 (Topic Introduction)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、常用句型和词汇 (Useful Sentences and Expressions)、口头练习 (Oral Practice)、文化背景 (Cultural Background)、幽默故事 (A Humorous Story) 六个部

分，涵盖了日常生活的各个主要场景，实用性和趣味性都很强。建议使用 1 学时完成。

综合运用 (Integrated Course): 由课文 (Text)、课文语言点 (Language Points of the Text)、课文理解练习 (Comprehension of the Text) 以及词汇 (Vocabulary)、结构 (Structure)、综合练习 (Comprehensive Exercises) 组成，第一、二册还包括一个复习练习 (Comprehensive Revisions)，用以复习巩固高中阶段的重要内容。建议使用 3 学时完成。

阅读训练 (Reading Training): 包括课内阅读 (In-Class Reading)、阅读练习 (Reading Exercises) 两个部分，选材与综合运用部分一致。建议使用 1 学时完成。

写作训练 (Writing Work): 第一册是基本技能 (Basic Skills) 训练，如基本的语句及段落组织方法；第二册是应用写作 (Applied Writing) 训练，主要练习常用应用文的写作技巧和方法；第三册和第四册是短文写作 (Essay Writing)，进一步训练写作技巧。建议使用 1 学时完成。

我们组织了全国 60 多所高职高专院校中的 80 多名一线教师参加本套教材的编写工作，把大家的教学经验、对学生的英语基础和课堂教学实际的了解、各位编者手上的精彩语料等多个方面利用和结合起来。初稿完成后，我们组织教学经验丰富的教授和外籍教师对整个书稿进行了系统校阅，专家组的成员包括余东、周力、周正太、胡光忠、张云勤、容华丽、陆润海，以及美籍教师 Leo Shofield 和 Jonathan Andrews 等，对他们的辛勤劳动在此表示衷心感谢。特别是我国著名英语教育家张道真教授承担了这套教材的主审工作，在此我们深表谢意。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿，我们始终注意把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来，但由于编者水平和学识所限，本套教材一定存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中，随时提出宝贵意见和建议，请直接发送电子邮件到 qiu1965@21cn.com，我们在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2005 年 3 月 18 日

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Unit 1

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION



Getting Lost and Asking the Way



Words to Know

- complicated** /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/ *adj.* not easy to understand or analyze 复杂的; 难解的
- department** /dɪ'pɑ:t'mənt/ *n.* a distinct, usually specialized division of a large organization
部; 局; 处; 科; 部门; 系; 学部
- flyover** /'flaɪəʊvə(r)/ *n.* 跨线桥; 人行天桥
- measure** /'meʒə(r)/ *vt.* ascertain the dimensions, quantity, or capacity of 测量; 测度
- opposite** /'ɒpəzɪt/ *adj.* facing the other way; moving or tending away from each other 对面的; 相对的; 对立的
- plow** /plau/ *n.* a farm implement 犁 *vt.* to break and turn over (earth) with a plow 耕; 犁
- puzzle** /'pʌz(ə)l/ *vt.* confuse mentally (使) 迷惑; (使) 为难; 迷惑不解
- realize** /'rɪəlaɪz/ *vt.* comprehend completely or correctly; make real; fulfill 认识到; 了解; 实现; 实行
- scornfully** /'skɔ:nfʊli/ *adv.* in a way that shows scorn 轻蔑地; 藐视地
- tourist** /'tuəɪst/ *n.* one who travels for pleasure 旅行者; 旅游者
- wagon** /'wæɡən/ *n.* four-wheeled, usually horse-drawn vehicle with a large rectangular body, used for transporting loads 四轮马车; 货车
- as far as** 远到; 直到; 至于
- traffic lights** 红绿灯; 交通信号灯



Short Conversations

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. A: Excuse me. Which is the way to _____, please?
B: Let me see. Er, walk along this road and turn right. Go on until you reach the traffic lights. You'll find the park is _____ you.
2. A: Does Bus No. 84 go to the park?
B: It goes _____ the railway station; from there you'll have to walk.
3. A: Is this 415 Fifth Street?
B: No, it's _____.
4. A: Can you tell me where the _____ is?
B: I'm on my way there myself, so _____.
5. A: Excuse me. Where can I find the _____?
B: Sorry, I can't help you. I'm new here.



Situational Dialogues

Directions: Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

Dialogue 1

One day, Mike wants to go to Xidan, and a warmhearted Beijing girl, Lily, is telling him the way. You will hear a dialogue between Mike and Lily.

1. Is Xidan very far?
A. No, not very far.
B. Yes, quite far.
C. Yes, a little far.
D. Not sure.
2. How long will it take Mike to go to Xidan by bicycle?
A. Twelve minutes.



- B. Twenty minutes.
C. Twenty-five minutes.
D. Twenty-fifth minutes.
3. How many stations does Mike need to take if he goes to Xidan by bus?
A. Seventeen.
B. Seven.
C. Six.
D. It is not mentioned.
4. Where is Fuyoujie?
A. It is far from Xidan.
B. Lily doesn't know.
C. On the way to Qianmen.
D. It is not too far from Xidan.
5. Does Mike need to take a bus from Fuyoujie to Xidan?
A. No, he doesn't.
B. Yes, he does.
C. We don't know.
D. He doesn't want to take a bus.

Dialogue 2

Mr. Green is a tourist from the USA. After taking a walk around, he is puzzled and can't find the way to his hotel. Now he is talking with a policeman.

1. Why did Mr. Green speak to the policeman?

- A. He didn't know where the supermarket is.
B. He was puzzled how to get back to the hotel.
C. He witnessed a robbery.
D. He ran the red light.

2. Which Hotel did Mr. Green live in?

- A. China Hotel.
B. East Hotel.
C. International Hotel.
D. Garden Hotel.

3. Where is the hotel?

- A. On the Dongfeng Road.
B. Under a flyover.
C. On the Huanshi Road.
D. It is not mentioned.

4. Did Mr. Green understand the policeman's directions?

- A. No. Because it is very complicated.
B. Yes. Because it is very easy to find the International Hotel.
C. Yes. Because he knew the hotel well.
D. We don't know.



5. What was the policeman's last suggestion?

- A. Mr. Green should go back to the hotel by bus.
- B. Mr. Green should walk back to the hotel.
- C. Mr. Green should take a taxi to the hotel.
- D. Mr. Green should ask the policeman to send him back to the hotel.



Passage Listening

1. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words with the exact words you hear on the tape.

A man from a big city with a new wagon and a beautiful pair of horses was (1) a country road. He did not give much (2) where he was going. Pretty soon he (3) that he was lost, but he continued to drive, (4) find his way or to meet someone who would tell him how to get back to the town.

When it was almost dark, he saw in a cornfield a tall farmer plowing the land. He stopped and called out, "Hello, farmer."

"Hello, yourself," the farmer (5).

"Where does this road go?"

"I haven't ever seen it go anywhere. It always stays right where it is," said the farmer, (6) his work.

"How far is it to the next town?" said the stranger, speaking (7).

"Don't know, never (8) it," replied the farmer.

By this time the city man was getting angry. "What do you know? You're the biggest fool I ever saw."

The farmer stopped the plow and turned and looked for a long time at the city man. Then he said (9), "Maybe I don't know much. Perhaps I am a fool. But (10) I'm not lost!"

2. Directions: Listen to the passage again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- (1) A countryman found that he was lost soon, but he went on driving. ()
- (2) The man hoped to meet someone who would tell him how to get back. ()
- (3) The farmer told the man how to get to the town. ()
- (4) The farmer was a fool. ()
- (5) The story shows the farmer's humor. ()

PART II

SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



Getting Lost and Asking the Way

Topic Introduction

我们在自己熟悉的城市里也经常迷路，更何况到了外国。在不熟悉周围的环境里，迷路和问路都是难免的。但是，问路也要讲究一些礼貌原则，如与对方的距离不要太近，说话要客气，不要过分紧张。一般来说，英美人士都能很热情地解答你的问题，有人甚至会亲自为你带路。

问路时常用的礼貌用语有 Excuse me...或 Would you please...等，问完了要说 Thank you for telling me 或 I appreciate your help 等以表示谢意。开口称呼对方时要面带微笑，一般称呼对方为 Sir, Madam 或 Miss 等。



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Mr. Wang wants to go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but he doesn't know the way, so he asks a passerby, Lily.

Wang: Excuse me, madam. Could you tell me how to get to the Metropolitan Museum of Art?

Lily: You mean the Metropolitan Museum of Art? It's near here. You may walk there.

Wang: But which road shall I walk?

Lily: Go straight ahead and turn right at the second crossroad. And then walk about ten minutes you may see a middle school, and



the museum is opposite to the school. You can't miss it.

Wang: Thank you very much.

Dialogue 2

Larry, a Chinese student, is finding his way back to his university. A lady named Rose is directing the subway entrance for him.

Larry: Excuse me, I can't find the subway entrance.

Rose: Are you going uptown or downtown?

Larry: I am a stranger here. I have no idea about uptown and downtown. I just want to go back to my university.

Rose: Back to which university?

Larry: I'm a student of University of South California. I live on campus.

Rose: OK. You are just near the right entrance. Look, over there, in the building, have you seen the sign?

Larry: Oh, there it is! Thank you.



Dialogue 3

Two Chinese men, Zhou and Zhao, get lost in New York City, so they go to ask the policeman nearby for help.

Zhou: I'm confused. Where are we now?

Zhao: Oh, I don't know either. We are completely lost.

Zhou: Here comes a police officer. Let's ask him.

Zhao: Excuse me, sir, may I ask where we are now?

Police: Yes, you're right in the middle of the Broadway Avenue.

Zhou: I've got a map. Could you show us on the map?

Police: Of course. You're right here. Where would you like to go?

Zhou: We are going to the Civil Square.

Police: It is three blocks from here. Just go straight ahead.

Zhao: Thank you very much.





Notes to the Dialogues

1. You can't miss it. 您不会找不到的。
miss 错过
2. 在口头交际英语中, 实际上很多问句都是使用陈述句式表达, 只是在句末使用疑问语气。
例如:
• You are from China? 您是从中国来的吗?



Useful Sentences and Expressions

1. Useful Sentence Patterns

- (1) Can I get some directions?
能问一下路吗?
- (2) Would you please tell me how to get to the Zoo?
您可以告诉我怎样到动物园吗?
- (3) Do you know which bus I should take to get to the Metropolitan Museum of Art?
您知道我应该乘哪一趟公共汽车到都市艺术博物馆吗?
- (4) Could you show me the way to the nearest subway station?
您可以告诉我最近的地铁站该怎么走吗?
- (5) Could you direct me to the Bank of America?
您可以告诉我到美洲银行怎么走吗?
- (6) Is there a Bank of America branch around here?
附近有美洲银行的分行吗?
- (7) Could you direct me to the eastbound freeway on-ramp, please?
您可以告诉我往东走的高速公路入口在哪里吗?
- (8) Did I pass the Sixth Street?
我走过第六街了吗?
- (9) If I go down this street, do I run into Main Street?
如果我沿着这条街往前走, 能到主大街吗?
- (10) It is very far away from here.
那儿离这里很远。
- (11) It takes more than half an hour to get there on foot.

步行到那里要花半个多小时。

- (12) The bus stop is on the other side of this street.

公共汽车站在这条大街的另一边。

- (13) You should see a bus stop at the corner.

您在拐角处应该看到一个公共汽车站。

- (14) I can't find the subway entrance.

我找不到地铁入口。

- (15) Are you going uptown or downtown?

您要去住宅区还是市中心区?

- (16) There is a subway entrance in the building over there.

那边的大楼中有一个地铁入口。

- (17) Go down this street, make a right turn at the crossing, go straight ahead and you'll see the building. You can't miss it.

沿着这条街往前走, 在十字路口往右拐, 一直往前走, 就可以看到那栋房子。您不会迷路的。

2. Useful Expressions and Phrases Related

east 东

west 西

left 左

straight on 往前直去

front 前方

side 侧旁

after 之后

airport 机场

metro station 地铁站

underground station 地铁站

subway station 地铁站

police station 警察局

tourist information office 旅游信息处

bank 银行

bus stop 公共汽车站

cake shop 西饼店

Chemist's 药店

disco 迪斯科舞厅

nightclub 夜总会

public toilet 公共厕所

telephone 电话

south 南

north 北

right 右

there 那儿

back 后方

before 之前

first left/right 第一条转左/右的路

bus station 公共汽车站

train station 火车站

post office 邮政局

baker 面包店

bar 酒吧

cafe 咖啡店

change bureau 找换店

department store 百货公司

hospital 医院

postbox 邮政信箱

restaurant 餐厅

travel agent/agency 旅行社

youth hostel 青年旅馆