

English

英语

第六册 (顺序选修6)

(供高中二年级上学期使用)

主 编: 陈 琳 Simon Greenall (英)

副主编: 张连仲

编 者: Ken Wilson (英) Mary Tomalin (英)
Kathy Flower (英)

学生用书

Student's Book 6



普通高中课程标准实验教科书
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基础英语教育事业部:

地 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 外研社大厦 基础英语教育事业部 (100089)
咨询电话: 010-88819666 (编辑部); 88819688 (市场部)
传 真: 010-88819422 (编辑部); 88819423 (市场部)
网 址: <http://www.nse.cn>
电子信箱: beed@fltrp.com 或登陆 <http://www.nse.cn> (留言反馈) 栏目
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本教材是外语教学与研究出版社依据教育部制定的国家《英语课程标准》，在充分调研和科学论证的基础上，与著名教育出版机构——英国麦克伦伦出版公司共同推出的中小学“一条龙”英语教材——《英语》（新标准）的高中部分。

本教材的中方主编是北京外国语大学陈琳教授，副主编为张连仲教授，英方主编 Simon Greenall 先生是世界知名的教材编写专家，曾任国际英语教师协会主席。编者 Ken Wilson 先生、Mary Tomalin 女士和 Kathy Flower 女士均为具有丰富经验的英语教材编写专家。参加本书编写的还有高中一线英语教学专家薛中梁、钱建源、吴燕、俞平、程家庆、张悦民等。

《英语》（新标准）高中教材共分11个模块：学生学完必修的1-5模块，将会达到课程标准七级的要求；学完顺序选修的6-8模块，将会达到课程标准八级的要求。本教材具备以下特色：

一、遵循“以人为本”的教育理念，以学习者的年龄和认知能力为基础，充分考虑学生的语言学习和人格塑造的发展性要求，全面培养学生的综合英语能力，寓素质教育于英语教学中。

二、继续遵循《英语》（新标准）系列教材的“题材—功能—结构—任务”编写原则，博采众家之长，探索适合中国学生英语学习的途径和方法。

三、题材多样，语言地道鲜活，难度适中，体现高中学生的兴趣特点；注重培养学生运用英语进行恰当交流、获取和处理信息以及用英语思维的能力。

四、从多方面强化语言技能的训练，特别关注学生的学习策略的培养；结合每个单元教学的主题，对学生进行文化意识和跨文化交际能力的培养。

五、在初中语法体系的基础上，高中必修1-5模块对初中所呈现的语法内容进行进一步的深化和拓展；顺序选修6-8模块将进行新一轮语法知识的复现，从而确保学生达到《英语课程标准》八级的整体要求。

六、在初中阶段学习过的1600个词汇的基础上，通过多种语境和有意义的训练，使学生在完成1-5模块时掌握2500的词汇量；在完成顺序选修6-8模块时达到3500的词汇量，从而为进一步学习打下良好基础。

七、附录部分内容丰富，列举了对“学生用书”语言点的讲解、主要语法现象的归纳总结、词汇表以及本册书的人名地名表。

八、针对不同层面和处于不同教学环境的教师，我们特别编写了信息量大且实用的“教师用书”，不仅包括详细的授课流程引导（全英文），还有针对每个模块所编写的教学目标、内容分析、教学过程建议、教学评价建议和教学资源库等。

九、遵循教学资源化的理念，分别邀请英方专家和中方测试专家编写配套的“阅读”和“同步评价手册”，并将陆续为广大师生提供配套的多媒体资源。

我们希望，这套《英语》（新标准）系列教材的高中部分能使学生进一步扩展语言知识，提高英语素养，拓展视野、为自身的终生发展打下坚实的基础。

致同学

同学们，欢迎大家继续高中《英语》的学习！

经过1—5册必修阶段的英语学习，你们已经打下了坚实的英语基础。现在需要大家根据升学或就业的需要，对自己的学习目标提出更高的要求。由国家教育部制定并颁布的《普通高中英语课程标准》明确规定：高中英语课程的目标是在进一步发展学生基本语言运用能力的同时，着重提高学生用英语进行恰当交流的能力，用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析和解决问题的能力；逐步培养学生用英语进行思维和表达的能力。这也是同学们在高中后期学习英语的努力方向。也就是说，通过顺序选修阶段的学习，同学们要更好地掌握语言的“人文性”和“工具性”的功能，形成较强的内化语言能力。

要达到这个目标，需要你的主观努力，也需要一本适应更高更广的语言学习需求的教材。《英语》（新标准）顺序选修6—11册在延续了必修1—5册基本特色的基础上，再次强调了以下特点：

一、教材的指导思想反映当代外语教学研究的最新成果。所选用的语言材料具有时代性，既反映了语言的发展，又能满足大家对语言学习的需求。

二、由中外语言教学专家合作编写。尽可能地选择真实、地道和经典的语言素材，保证重要语言元素和技能发展的科学安排和恰当再现；话题的选择更加宽泛，注重语言学习的思想内涵。

三、根据该阶段教学特点、教学内容和教学要求，充分遵循循序渐进的原则，强调对基础教育阶段语言知识的复现、综合练习和重新认识，以形成内化的语用能力。

四、提供探究式、发现式、任务型等多种学习方式，为大家提供语言应用的平台，着眼于通过学习进一步发展独立学习和自主学习能力。

五、6—11各册不同于其他选修课程，它是作为必修1—5册的继续的“顺序”选修课程。它在教学内容、语言理论、语言技能、跨文化意识等方面，都在1—5册的基础上提出更高的要求，使1—11册成为一个高中阶段英语学习的系列的整体。

六、6—11各册内容的选择，将会使同学们进入一个英语语言的较高阶段。课文中将有越来越多的经典的当代英语名篇。学习这些文章，将帮助同学们逐渐接触英语语言的精华，使自己的英文能力上升到一个新的平台。

我们希望，通过6—11册的学习，同学们能够接收到更加丰富的信息，接触到更加宽广的世界。

愿《英语》（高中）6—11册继续伴随同学们度过有意义的高中时代！

Module

Topic and Task

Grammar / Functions

Skills

1

P1

Topic:

Small Talk

Task:

Preparing a small talk phrasebook for use inside and outside the classroom

Grammar:

Didn't need to do and needn't have done

Function:

Talking about obligation or lack of obligation

Reading: Evaluating the text

Listening: Listening for main ideas

Writing: Writing an email to a pen friend

Speaking: Discussing small talk

2

P15

Topic:

Fantasy Literature

Task:

Writing short descriptions of books

Grammar:

Adverbial clauses with *-ing*

Function:

Telling a story

Reading: Understanding text organisation

Listening: Listening for narrative

Writing: Writing a fantasy story

Speaking: Retelling a story

3

P29

Topic :

Interpersonal Relationships
— Friendship

Task:

Describing a problem you had with a friend and giving advice on how to keep friends

Grammar:

Adverbial clauses:

having (done)

Verbs followed by *-ing* or the infinitive with *to*

Function:

Talking about relationships

Reading: Reading for specific information

Listening: Listening for specific

Writing: Writing a paragraph on

Speaking: Retelling a story and talking about

4

P43

Topic:

Music

Task:

Role-playing a TV or radio music programme

Grammar:

Present perfect progressive tense

Function:

Expressing emotions

Reading: Reading for specific information

Listening: Listening for specific

Writing: Writing an email about a music

Speaking: Doing a survey about favourite

5

P57

Topic:

Cloning

Task:

Debating — To clone or not to clone?

Grammar:

Subjunctive (1)

Function:

Talking about past and present regrets

Reading: Reading for main ideas

Listening: Distinguishing between points

Writing: Writing a discursive paragraph

Speaking: Role-playing a scene from

6

P71

Topic:

War and Peace

Task:

Giving a presentation on your opinion about war

Grammar:

Subjunctive (2)

Function:

Talking about memories

Reading: Reading for main ideas

Listening: Listening for main ideas

Writing: Writing a film review

Speaking: Discussing opinions about

7

P85

Revision

Appendices 附录

Notes to the Texts

P127

Names and Places

P154

Grammar

P139

Vocabulary

P156

Words and Expressions

P145

**Culture /
Learning to learn****Vocabulary /
Everyday English****Work-
book****Cultural corner:**

The AAA

Learning to learn:

Practising the pronunciation of words

Vocabulary:

topics of conversation, body language

Everyday English:

Wonderful, aren't they? (They're wonderful, aren't they?)
Been here before? (Have you been here before?)
Staying long? (Are you staying long?)

P91

organisation

Cultural corner:

The Lord of the Rings

Learning to learn:

Reading English short books

Vocabulary:

fantasy novels

Everyday English:

go on; give me a moment; See what I mean?
fortunately; It's your turn. I'm stuck.
Look at the time!

P97

information
friendship
relationships

Cultural corner:

Friends Reunited

Learning to learn:

Reading the texts aloud

Vocabulary:

relationships

Everyday English:

(be) two of a kind; get together; get on well;
It's my guess.
click (with someone)

P103

information
survey
music

Cultural corner:

The Grammy Awards –
Are They Important?

Learning to learn:

How to work on a task

Vocabulary:

music and musical instruments

Everyday English:

favourite of all time; missing the point;
can't stand; Oh come on!
a jazz classic; really ancient

P109

of an argument
about cloning
Frankenstein

Cultural corner:

Brave New World

Learning to learn:

Making notes

Vocabulary:

science, genetics, society

Everyday English:

on the contrary; That's it. Incredible!
to continue; obviously; in other words; Nonsense!

P115

war films

Cultural corner:

How the United Nations Tries
to Keep the Peace

Learning to learn:

Group work

Vocabulary:

war and conflict

Everyday English:

I often wonder why.
If I remember rightly ... We weren't supposed to do that.
We appreciated the opportunity to talk.

P121

1

MODULE

Small Talk

Task: Preparing a small talk phrasebook for use inside and outside the classroom

INTRODUCTION Reading and speaking

1 Read the dictionary definitions of small talk and answer the questions.



- Which definitions make small talk sound like a positive thing?
- Which definitions refer to places where small talk might take place?
- Why is it a problem if someone has no small talk?
- What do you think is the Chinese for "small talk"?

• **small talk** informal conversation about things that are not important

Macmillan English Dictionary

• **small talk** light conversation that people make at social occasions about unimportant things: *We stood around making small talk.*

Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary

• **small talk** polite friendly conversation about unimportant subjects

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

• **small talk** conversation about ordinary or unimportant matters, usually at a social event: *He has no small talk (i.e. he is not good at talking to people about ordinary or unimportant things).*

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

2 Look at the conversation topics below and answer the questions.

careers cars examinations film stars food
music politics sport travel weather

- If you talk about these topics, is the conversation serious or small talk?
- Which of the topics do you like talking about with your friends?
- Which of them do you talk about with your parents?
- Which of them do you talk about with your teacher?
- Which of them do you never talk about?



VOCABULARY AND READING

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

damage encourage impress prepare recognise

- 1 The singer was really good! She _____ me a lot!
- 2 He had an accident and _____ his bicycle.
- 3 Don't shout at the children. You should _____ them to do better.
- 4 Make sure you _____ for your English examination. Do more homework!
- 5 At the party, I _____ a boy who used to attend my school.

2 Read the passage and decide what kind of book it is from. Choose from this list.

- 1 an English teaching book
- 2 a business course
- 3 a book which tells you what to do at social events
- 4 a book to help you prepare for a speaking examination

How Good Are Your Social Skills?

Have you ever crossed the road to avoid talking to someone you recognise? Would you love to go to a party and talk confidently to every guest? Do you want to make more friends but lack the confidence to talk to people you don't know? And are you nervous about the idea of being at a social event in another country? Don't worry — we can help you!

You needn't worry about situations like these if you have good social skills. And they are easy to learn. People with good social skills communicate well and know how to have a conversation. It helps if you do a little advance planning.

Here are a few ideas to help you.

► Learn how to do small talk

Small talk is very important and prepares you for more serious conversations. Be prepared! Have some low-risk conversation openers ready. For example:

- think of a recent news story — not too serious, e.g. a story about a film star or sports star

- think of things to tell people about your studies
- think of "safe" things you can ask people's opinions about — music, sport, films, etc.
- think of topics that you would avoid if you were talking to strangers — and avoid talking about them! That way, you don't damage your confidence!

► Develop your listening skills

Listening is a skill which most people lack, but communication is a two-way process — it involves speaking AND listening. Always remember — you won't impress people if you talk too much. Here are some ideas to make you a better listener:

Don't

- show that you are listening by using encouraging noises and gestures — smiling, nodding, saying "uh-huh" and "OK", etc.
- keep good eye contact
- use positive body language
- ask for more information to show your interest

3 Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1 According to the passage, should people plan what they're going to say at parties?
- 2 What do people think about those who talk too much?
- 3 Describe two things you shouldn't do in a conversation.
- 4 Why is it a good idea to nod and smile when the other person is talking?
- 5 What does the quotation from Benjamin Disraeli tell you about people?

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

sigh yawn nod avoid lack smile

- 1 When I meet strangers, I don't like to talk about myself, so I _____ answering personal questions.
- 2 There are very few foreign visitors to my town, so we _____ the opportunity to meet people from other countries.
- 3 I said that we don't have enough opportunity to speak English and he _____ his head in agreement.
- 4 I think the man I spoke to was tired — he _____ a lot.
- 5 He looked very sad when I asked him about his home. He _____ when he answered me.
- 6 I felt very welcome when I arrived at the party. The host _____ at me and shook my hand.

Don't ...

- look at your watch
- yawn
- sigh
- look away from the person who's talking to you
- change the subject
- finish other people's sentences for them

Always remember the words of Benjamin Disraeli, British Prime Minister in the 19th century: "Talk to a man about himself, and he will speak to you for hours!"

► Learn the rules

If you go to a social occasion in another country, remember that social rules can be different. In some countries, for example, you have to arrive on time at a party; in other countries, you don't need to. In addition, you need to know

how long you should stay, and when you have to leave. Some hosts expect flowers or a small gift, but in other places, you can take things, but you needn't if you don't want to. Remember also that in some countries, you mustn't take flowers of a certain colour, because they're unlucky. In most places, you don't have to take a gift to a party — but find out first!



5 Look at the phrases from the passage and answer the questions.

- 1 If you can **talk confidently**, does this mean that you are worried about talking to people?
- 2 What kind of **advance planning** could you do before going to a party in a foreign country?
- 3 Can you give an example of a **low-risk conversation opener** if you were talking to a friend of your parents', for example?
- 4 What **encouraging noises and gestures** can you make when you're having a conversation in Chinese?
- 5 What is an example of **positive body language**?
- 6 Are **social rules** the same in every country?

6 Work in pairs and discuss your answers to the questions.

- 1 Which of the ideas in the passage do you think are useful in your society?
- 2 Are there any conversation techniques that you think you will use in the future?
- 3 Which of the listening skills are you good at?
- 4 Which of the social skills do you need to improve?
- 5 What are some of the usual small talk topics in China?

FUNCTION Talking about obligation or lack of obligation

1 Read the pairs of sentences and answer the questions.

- a You must arrive on time at a party.
You have to arrive on time at a party.
 - b You mustn't take yellow flowers for the host.
You don't have to take yellow flowers for the host.
 - c You don't have to take a gift.
You don't need to take a gift.
- 1 Which of the following is true about the first pair of sentences?
(a) They both indicate an obligation.
(b) They are only suggestions about what to do.
(c) The first one is an obligation, the second one is a suggestion.
 - 2 Which of the following is true about the second pair of sentences?
(a) They mean the same thing.
(b) The first one is an obligation, the second one indicates a lack of obligation.
(c) The first one indicates that something is against the law.
 - 3 Which of the following is true about the third pair of sentences?
(a) They mean the same thing.
(b) The first one is an obligation, the second one isn't.
(c) The second one is an obligation, the first one isn't.

2 Write three rules for a social event in your country.

If you go to a social event in my country,

- 1 you have to _____.
- 2 you don't have to _____.
- 3 you mustn't _____.

3 Look at the two sentences and decide which explanation is correct.



1 We all know each other. We don't need to worry about small talk.
This means _____.

- (a) it isn't necessary to worry about it
- (b) unfortunately we worry about it



2 The party is informal. You needn't wear a tie.
This means _____.

- (a) you must not wear a tie
- (b) you can wear a tie if you choose

4 Complete the sentences with verbs to express obligation or lack of obligation.

- 1 Stop! You _____ give yellow flowers to the host! It's unlucky!
- 2 Don't worry. You _____ eat anything you don't like.
- 3 I'm sorry, you can't leave. You _____ wait until the prizes have been given.
- 4 _____ I _____ take some food to the party?
- 5 You _____ take a gift to the host, but she will be very pleased if you do.

READING AND LISTENING

1 Read and match the conversations with the places. There is one extra place.

at a summer school during a job interview
in a business meeting on a boat

1
A: Wonderful, aren't they?

B: Er ... I'm sorry?

A: The cliffs.

B: Oh yes, they are.

A: Been here before?

B: Pardon?

2
A: So ... you wrote in your application form that you're interested in mountains.

B: Yes.

A: Have you ever climbed a mountain?

B: No.

A: Have you ever read any books about mountain-climbing?

B: No.



3
A: When did you arrive?

B: Yesterday.

A: Nice journey?

B: Very nice.

A: Did the immigration people ask to see your visa?

B: I didn't need to get a visa.

A: Really? Why not?

B: Because I was born here.

A: Oh yes, of course!

2 Answer the questions about the conversations.

- 1 Do you think the conversations are between people who know each other?
Give reasons for your answers.
- 2 Which of the conversations would you call small talk?
- 3 What do you think about the answers in the interview?
 - (a) The answers show that the interviewee is interested in the job.
 - (b) The answers are too short.
 - (c) The answers are impolite.

3 Listen to the whole of the first conversation and answer the questions.

- 1 Do the people both speak English as a first language?
- 2 Why did the woman have problems understanding what the man was saying?
- 3 How did the man help her to understand him better?

4 Choose the correct endings to the lines from the conversation.

- 1 Sorry, I couldn't _____.
 - (a) hear what you said
 - (b) understand what you said
- 2 I didn't _____.
 - (a) like what you said
 - (b) catch what you said
- 3 Could you _____?
 - (a) repeat what you said
 - (b) explain what you said
- 4 You needn't have _____.
 - (a) spoken to me
 - (b) spoken so slowly
- 5 I just needed a few seconds _____.
 - (a) to get used to your voice
 - (b) to understand your voice

Now listen again and check.

GRAMMAR *Didn't need to do and needn't have done*

1 Read the sentence from the listening passage and answer the questions.

You needn't have spoken so slowly.

- 1 Who said this — the tourist or the English person?
- 2 Why did she say it? Choose the best answer.
 - (a) The other person was speaking too quickly.
 - (b) The other person was speaking too slowly.
 - (c) The other person was speaking slowly and it wasn't necessary.

2 Rewrite the sentences using *needn't have done*.

- 1 It wasn't necessary for you to bring some flowers!
- 2 Thank you for tidying the room — but it wasn't necessary.
- 3 There was no need for you to buy the box of chocolates.
- 4 Why did you go to school? It's Sunday!
- 5 Thank you for bringing the book to show me, but I already have it.

3 Read the sentence and decide which endings are possible.

I didn't need to buy a gift for my host family _____.

- (a) because I already had one
- (b) so I didn't get one
- (c) so I bought one
- (d) so I took it back and got a refund

4 Complete the sentences using *didn't need to* or *needn't have* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: *It was an informal party so I didn't need to wear (wear) a suit.*

- 1 We brought some food to the party but there was too much, so we _____ (bring) any.
- 2 My friend spoke good Mandarin so I _____ (translate) the speech for him.
- 3 The office had already opened when we arrived so we _____ (wait) outside in the street.
- 4 I got to the party at 6 p.m. but there was no one there, so I _____ (arrive) so early.
- 5 I told the host all about my home town and then he told me he'd been there. I _____ (tell) him anything!

READING AND WRITING

1 Read this email from an English pen friend.

Hi! How are you? I hope you and your family are well.

I have a favour to ask. Next week, I'm going to a reception at the Chinese Embassy here in London and I'm really looking forward to it. I'm going to meet some senior high school students and their teachers. The only problem is that I'm not very good at small talk with people I don't know – I'm always worried about saying the wrong thing or making people feel bored.

I need to know what I can talk about with the Chinese people that I meet. I wonder if you would be kind enough to answer these questions.

Here in England, there are certain questions that you shouldn't really ask people that you don't know – "How old are you?" for example, and "How much do you earn?" Are there any questions that you shouldn't ask people in China?

What sort of things do Chinese teenagers like talking about? Sport? Music? Films? And what sort of things do they find boring? Politics? The weather?

Looking forward to your reply.

Alex

- 2** Write a reply. Answer the main questions and offer other advice. Use some of the following sentences to start and finish your email.

Very nice to hear from you.

Thank you for your interesting email.

How are you? It's a long time since I heard from you.

I hope this information has been useful.

Best of luck at the Chinese Embassy.

Looking forward to hearing from you again soon.

READING AND VOCABULARY

The Wrong Kind of Small Talk

Esther Greenbaum was a saleswoman for a firm of fax machines and business supplies. But she was also the most outspoken human being in the world — well, Westchester County, at least. Her motto was “Every time I open my mouth, I put my foot in it.”

Esther Greenbaum's major shortcoming was that she had a complete absence of small talk. No, that's not quite true. She had small talk, but it was the wrong kind. In fact, she had never learnt the basic rules of social communication, and as a consequence, she made systematic mistakes every time she opened her mouth. It was no coincidence either that she wasn't a very good saleswoman.

One day during a meeting, Esther was introduced to an important customer, a mature woman.

“Nice to meet you,” she said. “How old are you?” The customer looked awkward.

“Forty? Forty-five?” said Esther. “You look

much older. And your friend ... she's older than you, but she looks much younger!”

On another occasion, Esther teased a typist, “Hey! When's your baby due?”

The typist went red and contradicted Esther. “Actually, I'm not pregnant,” she said.

“Oh, sorry,” said Esther without any apology. “Just putting on a little weight, huh?”

Esther was never cautious about other people's feelings. One of her acquaintances, a salesman in the firm, was going through a very messy divorce and was very depressed. She tried to cheer him up.

“Forget her! She was a complete fool. No one liked her anyway.”

Much of the time, Esther said the first thing to come into her head. One day at work, a clerk came into the office with a new hairstyle.

“Nice haircut,” said Esther. “How much did it cost?”

1 Work in pairs. You're going to read a story about a saleswoman. Discuss what kind of small talk you need as a salesperson.

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

- 1 What did Esther often do when she spoke to others?
- 2 What do you think are "the basic rules of social communication"?
- 3 Why did the customer look awkward when she was asked how old she was?
- 4 How did the typist contradict Esther?
- 5 What was wrong about Esther's advice to the salesman?
- 6 What did Esther think of the clerk's haircut?
- 7 Why did the young man think the company gave him a new job miles away?
- 8 What did Esther think of her old school friend's husband?

3 Read the passage again and find:

- 1 three things you can say when you make small talk
- 2 two things you should not say
- 3 one way of replying to questions which you don't wish to answer

4 Work in pairs. The style of this passage is meant to be humorous and exaggerated.

Example: "You look much older. And your friend, she's older than you, but she looks much younger!"

Look for more examples of humour and exaggeration in the passage.

The woman replied, "I'd rather not say."

Esther replied, "Well, anyhow, either you paid too much or you paid too little."

She met a very famous writer once. "Hey, what a coincidence!" she said. "You're writing a book and I'm reading one!"

The trouble with Esther was she said what she thought, and didn't think about what she said. A young man was trying to be modest about his new job many miles away.

"I guess the company chose me so they'd get some peace in the office," he smiled.

"No, I guess they chose you to discourage you from spending your whole career with us," Esther replied sweetly.

Once, Esther went to a brunch party to meet some old school friends on the anniversary of

their graduation. She greeted the hostess.

"Do you remember that guy you were dating? What happened to him?" she asked. "You know, the ugly one."

At that moment, a man came up and stood by her friend. "Esther, I'd like you to meet my husband," she said. "Charles, this is ..."

Esther interrupted her, "Hey, so you married him!"



5 Look at the new words in the box.

absence acquaintance anniversary apology awkward
brunch cautious clerk customer fax firm fool haircut
hostess human being interrupt mature messy motto
outspoken pregnant saleswoman shortcoming tease typist

Find words for:

- 1 a place of work
- 2 people or jobs
- 3 things you say or write
- 4 personal characteristics / appearance
- 5 a physical state
- 6 a meal

6 Answer the questions about the words in Activity 5.

- 1 When is the next important *anniversary* in your life?
- 2 Do people ever *tease* you?
- 3 Can you think of a personal *motto*?
- 4 When was the last *apology* you have given or received?
- 5 What are you *cautious* about?
- 6 Do you know anyone who is *outspoken*?

7 Work in groups. Discuss the questions and give reasons for your answers.

- 1 Is small talk important in your society?
- 2 Is it as important as "real" conversation?
- 3 Do you think small talk is more or less important in English than in your language?

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Look at the sentences. Notice how certain words are left out in informal conversation.

Wonderful, aren't they? (They're wonderful, aren't they?)

Been here before? (Have you been here before?)

Now make complete sentences from the examples.

- 1 Language course?
- 2 Staying long?
- 3 Going anywhere nice?
- 4 Lovely place.
- 5 Go there a lot.
- 6 Never been there.

Learning to learn

Try practicing the pronunciation of words by pronouncing the syllables separately. Check the stress pattern in a dictionary and emphasise the stressed syllables when you practise them.

READING PRACTICE

1 Look at the title of the passage and the words in the box. Choose five words and guess what the writer uses them to say.

argument compliment conversation curious disagreement dull
embarrassment factual genuine hospitable lively relationship sensitive
secretive silence spy topic violate wealth