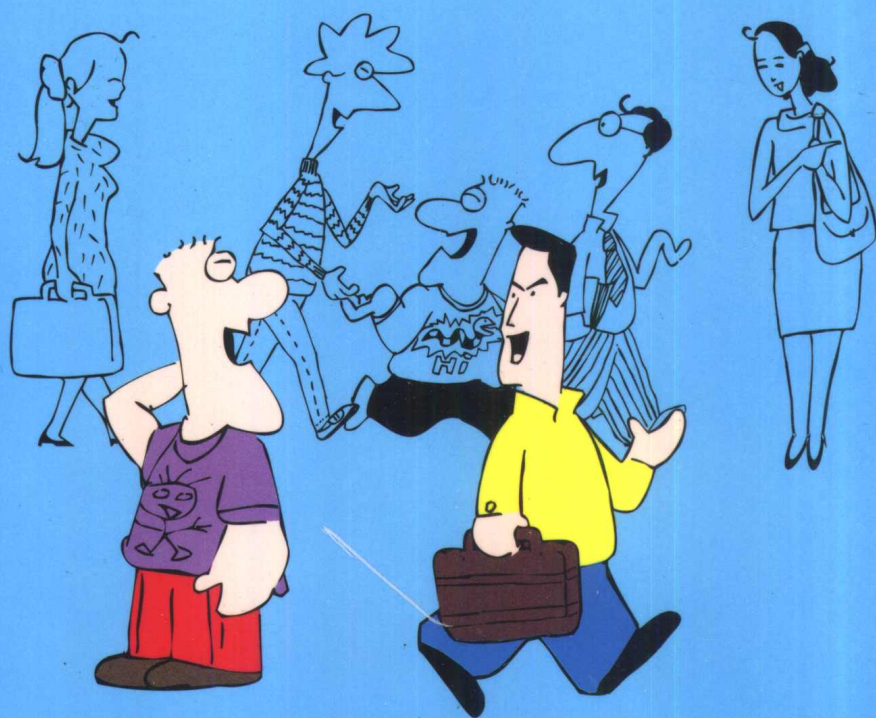


第二部: 城市生活 *Book Two City Life*

# 最新流行英语口语

# Take 5

主编: 潘月明博士



广东人民出版社

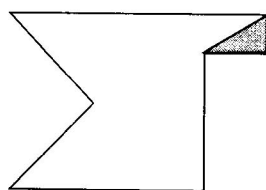
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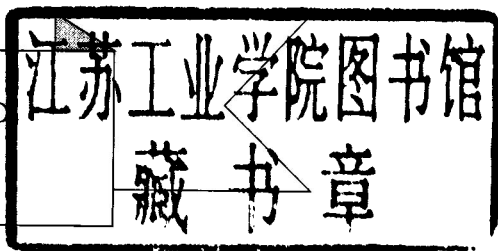
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# 最新流行英语口语

第二部:城市生活



Book Two  
City Life



主编:潘月明博士

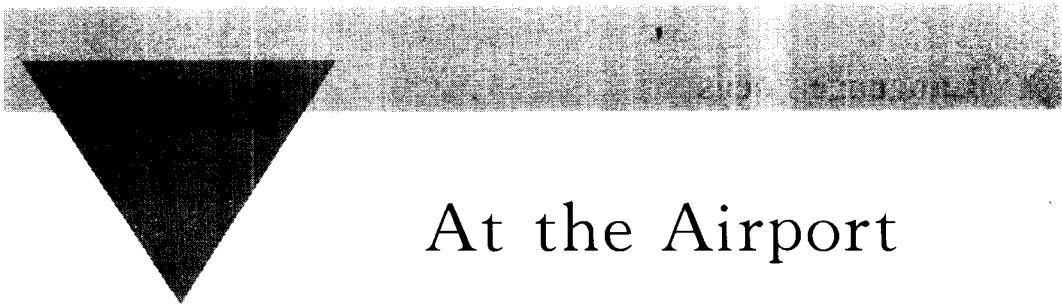
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广东人民出版社

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# At the Airport

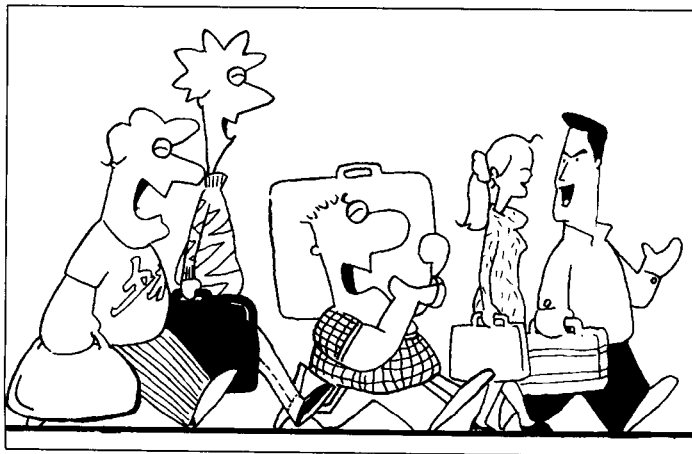
## ◆ Preview of Dialogue

*This is the first unit for “Book II” in the Take 5 series. In this unit, you’ll see one classmate of Sean and James go to the airport. She is going to America to study. Sean and James will come to the airport as well, because they have to carry her bags for her. Jen and Doug will come along too, because they are hoping to change some money and they think they can do it at the airport.*

## ◆ Study Objectives

*While studying this unit, you will:*

- A. Learn 3 new fashionable phrases.
- B. Learn how to ask questions at the airport.
- C. Learn how to use the rhetorical questions.
- D. Learn some vocabulary you will see at the airport.



## ◆ Language Focus

### A. Most fashionable spoken English

#### *Fashionable Phrases*

1. No sweat
2. It's gonna be a long flight
3. No kidding

#### *Traditional Meanings*

1. No problem.
2. It's going to be an unenjoyable flight.
3. You're right or I agree with you.

### B. Introducing patterns

#### How to ask questions at the airport

What airline \_\_\_\_\_?

Example:

- What airline are you taking?
- I'm taking China Southern Airlines.

#### Other ways to ask questions

1. What's your departure time?  
(For arrivals: What's your arrival time?)  
——The flight's boarding at 16: 20.
2. What gate is the flight leaving from?  
——35
3. What's the flight number?  
——CZ 364

#### How to ask about return flight

What's the return flight?  
——CZ 374 or Open ticket.

## ◆ Dialogue

Mr. Pan: Sean! James! Come help carry the bags!

Sean:       Bags?

James:

Mr. Pan: Yeah. You know, today is the day your classmate, Lily, is leaving for America to study. She has bags to carry.

James:   **No sweat.**

Sean:    Are we leaving for the airport now?

Mr. Pan: Yes, we are. Hurry up, or we'll be late.

Jen:     Oh, can we come too? We have to exchange some money.

Mr. Pan: No problem. We're taking the van, there's plenty of room.

Mr. Pan: Lily, **what airline are you taking?**

Lily:     China Southern Airlines.

Mr. Pan: Ok, the check-in counter is over there.

James:   Jesus! What did she bring? Stones?

Sean:    Do I have to teach you everything about women? They always pack lots of make up.

Doug:    Here, let me help you.

Mr. Pan: OK, here's the check-in counter. You get in line.

Lily:     Oh, thank you.

James:   Did you remember your passport?

Lily:     Uhh... here it is.

Lily:     Hi!

Mr. Pan: Hi! Did you get a window seat?

Lily:     No. The only seats left were middle seats.

Sean:    A middle seat! Ha! **That's gonna be a long flight.**

James:   **No kidding.** Those middle seats are uncomfortable.

Mr. Pan: **What's the departure time?**

Lily:     4 o'clock, but **the flight is boarding at 3: 30.**

Sean:    **What gate are you leaving from?**

Lily:     Gate 17.

Mr. Pan: **When is your return flight?**

Lily:     It's on August 25th.

Mr. Pan: **And what's your flight number?**

Lily:     CZ 222, and it's supposed to arrive at 9: 00 PM.

Mr. Pan: We'll be here to pick you up.

James:   Have a nice flight.

Sean:    Stay out of trouble.

Lily:     OK, see you later.

Doug:    See you later.

Lily:     See you later.

## ◆ Dialogue Focus

### A. Comprehension questions

- a) Why do Jen and Doug want to come to the airport?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) What kind of vehicle are they taking to the airport?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) What airline is Lily taking?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) Does Lily bring any stones in her bags?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) What kind of seat Does Lily get? Is that good or bad? Why?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Points of interest

#### a) *Exaggeration*

When James is carrying the luggage and he thinks it is too heavy, he says “What did she bring? Stones?” This is a joke, using an **exaggeration** to show that he thinks the luggage is so heavy that there must be stones in it. Of course he knows there are no stones. Exaggerations are common in spoken English. Some common examples include “I’m starving”, “I’d kill for a hamburger right now”, or “I’ll be back before you know it”.

#### b) *Rhetorical question*

Sean says to James: “Do I have to teach you everything about women?” Sean does not really want James to answer that question. What he means is “I have to teach you about women”. We call this a **rhetorical** question. These are questions you ask that you don’t expect to be answered. You are only asking them to make a point of some kind. Some examples of this are:

If someone is being rude to you, you can say : “**Who do you think you are?**” And this really means “You have no right to be so rude”.

**Example:**

A: I don't think pollution is a big problem. I think we should be able to pollute as much as we want. I'll be dead before it's a really bad problem, so I don't care.

B: ***But then what kind of a world will your children be living in?***

A: Oh yeah. . . I forgot about that.

Rhetorical questions are used when the answer to the question is extremely obvious, or when there is literally no possible answer.

When Doug said to James , "Here, let me help you, James. ", he was being sarcastic. He really did not want to help James. The reason Doug said this was to bring attention to the fact that he was, in fact, not helping even though he could have been. Doug was trying to annoy James.

**c) Things to know by plane**

You have to **check in** an hour before the plane **takes off**. You can **check your luggage** before the flight. Give your **boarding pass** to an airline employee when you get on the plane. After you arrive, you pick up luggage at the **baggage claim area**.

## ◆ Practice

**A. Complete the words or phrases below using words from the given box**

baggage	card	control	free	in	on	time
locker	lounge	luggage	off	reclaim	number	

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. boarding _____ | 6. duty _____      |
| 2. baggage _____  | 7. overhead _____  |
| 3. excess _____   | 8. departure _____ |
| 4. carry _____    | 9. take _____      |
| 5. flight _____   | 10. check _____    |

**B. Imaginary vacation**

Imagine you are going on a vacation soon. Choose an airline, and invent in-



## Unit 1 At the Airport

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formation to answer all the questions from the "Language Focus". In pairs, practice asking the questions to each other. Feel free to invent more questions of your own, like "Why do you want to have a vacation there?", "Have you ever been there before?"

### C. Conversation completion

You are at a check-in counter at the airport. See if you can complete this conversation. There may be more than one possible reply for each blank.

Employee: Good morning, sir.

Mr. Swift: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee: May I see your passport, please?

Mr. Swift: \_\_\_\_\_

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_?

Mr. Swift: I just want to check these two big ones, and this is carry-on.

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_?

Mr. Swift: A window seat, please, if one is available.

Employee: Yes, we still have some left. Here's your boarding pass, and here's your passport back.

Mr. Swift: Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_?

Employee: Yes, this flight is on schedule. Your boarding time is ten o'clock at gate 22.

Mr. Swift: Thanks very much. Bye bye.

### D. Fill out customs form

On an international flight, you always have to fill out some forms, for customs, immigration, and sometimes a separate one for quarantine. Below is an example of what you might be required to complete when traveling:

- Family name:
- Given name (s):
- Date of birth:
- Male ☐ Female ☐
- Passport number:
- Expiry date:

- Place of issue:
- Date of issue:
- Nationality:
- Visa # :
- Date of issue:
- Visa type:
- Mode of transport: Train ☐ Boat ☐ Car ☐ ☐ Air \_\_\_\_\_  
[ Airline and flight # ]
- First visit to (country)? Y/N
- Last visit: From  $\frac{\quad}{d} / \frac{\quad}{m} / \frac{\quad}{y}$  to  $\frac{\quad}{d} / \frac{\quad}{m} / \frac{\quad}{y}$
- Reason for visit: tourism/business/visit family/official/other (\_\_\_\_\_)

#### E. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box

customs	immigration	transit	luggage carousel	duty-free
---------	-------------	---------	------------------	-----------

- a) I hate spending time in \_\_\_\_\_. It's so boring just sitting around in an airport waiting for a flight.
- b) After you land and pick up your bags, you just have to pass through \_\_\_\_\_ and you'll see me waiting for you on the other side.
- c) The line-ups going through \_\_\_\_\_ are always long, so you should try to get there first if possible.
- d) One good thing about international travel is that you get to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ shops. It's expensive, but they have nice stuff.
- e) My bag is always the last one to show up on the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### F. Practice with sarcasm

A: Let's stay home and do nothing all day, everyday.

B: Yeah, that sounds like fun. (Real meaning: That does not sound fun at all)

Try to come up with a sarcastic reply to each of the following. Make your real meaning clear as well, as in the example. Get help from your teacher, if necessary. (Hint: Say the opposite of what you really mean, and USE PRONUNCIATION to make it sound sarcastic) Compare your answers with the rest

of the class.

a) I have a big problem. I have so much money that I don't know what to do with it.

**Answer:** Oh, that must be terrible for you.

b) I'm very charitable. Just last month, I gave one whole cent to a homeless man.

c) I think I got a good deal on my car. It's an old Toyota, and I paid 250,000 Dollars for it.

d) Our teenage sons only listen to rock and roll. Let's take them to the opera tonight. I think they will really like it.

e) Do you think it would be a good idea to shave my head and wear black leather pants to my big job interview at the law firm today?

## ◆ Game and Discussion

### A. Countries and animals

Some countries are strongly associated with some kind of animal. For China, people usually think of the Panda, or for Russia they think of the bear. Now have students name countries at random and see if anyone in the class associates any animal with each country named. If it is an odd response, have them qualify it with a reason.

### B. Experience of flying

Think about the whole experience of flying from check-in to the time you leave the airport at your destination, answer these questions. If possible, discuss your answers with someone else.

1	What's the most interesting part, and what is the most boring part?
2	Where do you often have delays, and why?
3	Is there any part that frightens or worries you?
4	What do you usually do during most flights?
5	Do you always eat the food they give you?
6	Is there one thing which would improve flying and make the experience more interesting?

## ◆ Test Yourself

A. If you say “No sweat”, you mean \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) no way
- b) that's too difficult
- c) no problem

B. When you come back to where you started from, you are on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) return flight
- b) round flight
- c) back flight

C. “It's going to be a long flight” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) your plane will probably crash
- b) you will not enjoy your flight
- c) the flight will be 10 hours or more

### BANK of Proverbs(1)

谚语:

一寸光阴, 一寸金。

直译:

One moment of time, one ounce of gold.

对等:

Time is money.



# Currency Exchange

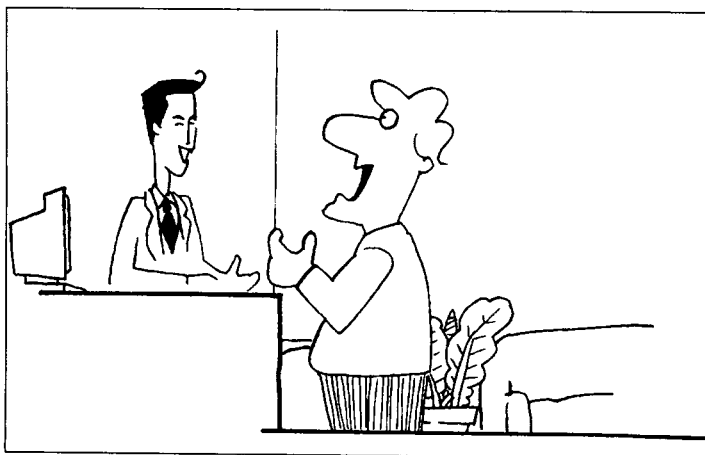
## ◆ Preview of Dialogue

*Jen and Doug come to the exchange counter to exchange some money. Doug gets a good rate from the U.S. dollar to Chinese Yuan, but Jen is given an unfavorable exchange rate. Mr. Pan, James and Sean are still there with them.*

## ◆ Study Objectives

*While studying this unit, you will:*

- A. Learn 3 new fashionable phrases.
- B. Learn how to exchange money.
- C. Learn how much your money is worth in other currencies.
- D. Learn what to expect from a currency exchange booth.



## ◆ Language Focus

### A. Most fashionable spoken English

#### *Fashionable Phrases*

1. To be ripped off
2. Fat chance
3. It was worth a try

#### *Traditional Meanings*

1. To be cheated/be stolen from or be given an unfavorable deal.
2. Unlikely that something would happen/a very small chance
3. I'm still glad I tried, even though it didn't work.

### B. Introducing patterns

#### How to ask if the customers want to exchange money

How much \_\_\_\_\_?

Example:

- How much would you like to exchange?
- I'd like to exchange some American dollars for Chinese Yuan.

#### How to ask the exchange rate

What's the \_\_\_\_\_?

Example:

- What's the current rate of exchange? (What's the rate?)
- It's 8.3 Yuan to the Dollar.

#### How to greet the customers

Hello, may I \_\_\_\_\_?

Example:

- (1) Hello, may I help you?
- (2) Hello, can I help you?



## Dialogue

Doug: Does anyone know where an exchange counter is?

Mr. Pan: I think there's one right over here.

Man: **Hello, may I help you?**

Doug: **I'd like to exchange some American Dollars for Chinese Yuan.**

Man: **How much would you like to change?**

Doug: 500 Dollars. **What's the current rate of exchange?**

Man: It's 8.3 Yuan to Dollar.

Doug: Ok.

Man: Sign here, please.

Man: That's 4,150 Chinese Yuan. Thank you.

Doug: Thanks.

Jen: Hi! I'd like to exchange some Canadian Dollars.

Man: **How much would you like to change?**

Jen: Ah, 300 Dollars. What's the rate?

Man: It's 4.5 Yuan to Dollar.

Jen: OK.

Man: That's 1,350 Yuan. Thank you.

Jen: Thank you.

Doug: I got a good rate. 8.3 to the Dollar.

Jen: I got **ripped off**. 4.5 to the Dollar.

James: So Doug, what're you going to do with all that money?

Doug: Don't worry, I'm not going to spend any of it on you.

Sean: What about me? I could use new clothes.

Doug: **Fat chance**, Sean.

Sean: Oh, well. **It was worth a try.**



## Dialogue Focus

### A. Comprehension questions

- How much money do Doug and Jen want to change?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of money do they have?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Are the two kinds of money worth the same amount? What are they worth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Why does Jen say that she was ripped off?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What will Doug spend his money on?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### B. Points of interest

### a) Numbers

When we are talking about numbers we don't always use nice round numbers like 5, 10 or 7. Sometimes we use numbers like 7.12 or 10.04. When we have numbers like this we can pronounce the "." in a few different ways.

**We can say :**  $7.12 =$  seven point one two, or seven decimal twelve. You can even switch it up. However when we have a 0 after the decimal you can call it a zero, or an “O”.

**Example:** 10.04 = ten point zero four, or ten point O four. Either way is correct and acceptable.

### ***b) Collection of adjectives***

← free cheap inexpensive reasonable fairly expensive very expensive →

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$



## ◆ Practice

### A. Complete the sentences

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences with words above. Do not use the underlined words and phrases.

**Example:** – You want to tell a friend that a restaurant wasn't cheap.

– The restaurant was *fairly expensive*.

- a) You want to know the value of your friend's CD player.  
How much is \_\_\_\_\_?
- b) A friend wants to go to an expensive restaurant but you don't have enough money.  
I'm sorry, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) You want to borrow 50 Yuan from a friend.  
Could you \_\_\_\_\_?
- d) You want to know how much a friend paid for her dictionary.  
How much \_\_\_\_\_?

### B. Answer the following money quiz

1	What currencies are used in Australia, India, Japan, Germany, Russia, Thailand?
2	What does the expression "hard currency" mean?
3	Name two credit cards that are usable worldwide.
4	Name four banks that are very popular in your city.
5	Give three examples of types of income that are not from salaries.
6	How many kinds of deposits are there in your favorite bank? And their interests?

### C. Complete the questions with the appropriate answers

- a) How can we say 11.8?
- b) How can we say 5.091?
- c) Excuse me, I'd like to change some \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) I only got thirty bucks when I changed my money, I really got \_\_\_\_\_.