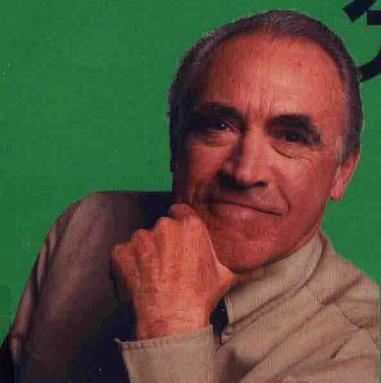


英语口语教材系列

分级阶梯突破 5 级



张淑芳 牛慧霞 主编

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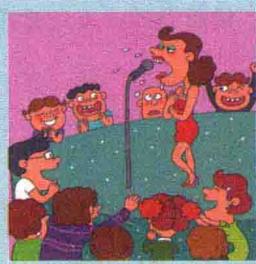
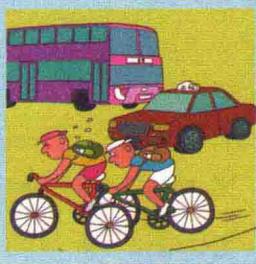
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——分级阶梯突破 5 级



主 编 张淑芳 牛慧霞

副主编 宋建威 黄 欣

编 委 苏 洁 路 凤 杜 展 张黎黎

赵春艳

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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，以帮助学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) 5级描述

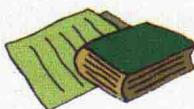
5级

考试时间：10分钟

考试内容：两部分：自选话题讨论和对话

总体要求：

- ★能理解、熟悉话题中所述的要点
- ★参与对话，就个人感兴趣或与日常生活相关的熟悉话题进行交流并陈述个人意见、看法
- ★具备一定的语言能力描述经历、发生的事情，说明事情原因，并能就意见、看法及计划作出说明解释



第一部分：自选话题讨论

(5分钟)

考生就个人感兴趣的或任何一个熟悉的话题，根据所考级别的要求，自己事先进行准备。

自选话题不宜从第二部分的6个对话题目中选取。

话题内容应由考生自己准备，不能机械背诵。考生要熟悉所谈话题，理解含义，语言正确，恰当地表达个人观点。尽量选择与自己生活、经历有关的话题。考生在准备话题时，可以预先考虑考官围绕话题可能提出的一些问题。

考生在自选话题部分，应准备足以讨论5分钟的材料。考生可借助自带的画片、照片、图表、模型或实物进行讨论，但不可将活的动物或昆虫带入考场；更不允许携带刀具或其他利器等危险物品进入考场。

在第一部分，所有5级考生都要向考官提问至少一个与自选话题相关的问题。

所有5级考生的自选话题部分必须填写《思维图表》（见附表），并带入考场与考官进行讨论。

考官将从思维图表中按照任意顺序抽取所列的讲述点进行提问，考生应具备从任何讲述点开始展开话题进行交流的能力。

《思维图表》中5级应准备5个讲述点。所填写的讲述点不能太笼统，如：“Introduction to topic”，“Conclusion to topic”，“What I did next...”，正确填法参见附表。

在5级考试中，考官至少会问及思维图表中4个或4个以上的讲述点。

思维图表是5级第一部分考试的关键，若事先未填写《思维图表》，该部分考试将无法进行。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：对话

(5分钟)

考官从考生所选级别的对话题目中任选两个话题与考生进行谈论。在对话部分中，考官虽然只选两个话题与考生交谈，但该级别中列出的所有话题考生都需做充分准备。

考官也可能使用与日常生活相关的图片与考生展开讨论。这一部分的考试要求考生具有相应的语言能力，应能与考官开展真实有内容而又轻松的交流。

对话部分不过多地采用一问一答方式进行，要求考生尽量主动表述，尽可能引入所考级别要求的语言功能及语法项目。

在本部分中，5级考生应至少问考官1个与对话话题相关的问题。

5 级 | 学习目标



针对考试第一部分：自选话题

- 正确理解考官的提问，回答切题
- 能就准备的话题连贯地用多个句子进行讲述
- 与考官就准备的话题进行轻松随意的讨论。讨论中考官可能要求考生进一步提供相关话题的信息、事实和细节
- 根据考官要求，就所述内容作进一步说明或解释
- 向考官提出至少一个与自选话题相关的问题
- 尽可能运用本级要求的语言功能



针对考试第二部分：对话

- 正确理解考官的提问，回答切题
- 按考官要求针对某些内容陈述原因或给予说明
- 向考官提出至少一个与对话话题相关的问题

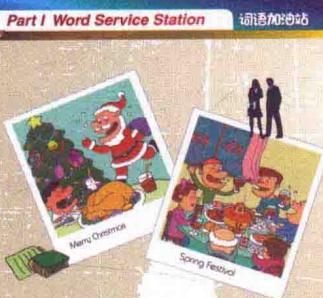


使用说明 USERS GUIDE



Unit 1

Festivals 节日盛典



Spring Festival	Christmas Eve
celebration [se'lebræʃn] n. 节日	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
decorations [dɪ'kɔ:ræʃn] n. 装饰	christmas tree [kris'mæs trɪ] 圣诞树
house [haʊs] n. 房子	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
breakfast [bre'kfəst] n. 早饭	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
greet [gri:t] v. 问候	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
lucky [lʌki] adj. 幸运的	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
house [haʊs] n. 房子	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
reservation [rɪ'vezjən] n. 预订, 预约	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
do Spring Festival cleaning 打扫卫生	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
big (red) doors 大红门	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
New Year cake 新年糕	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
offer sacrifices to ancestors 祭祀先祖	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
setting and place 布置和摆设	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
papercuts 剪纸	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
pay New Year's call; give New Year's greetings 新年拜年	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
propose [prə'poz] v. 提议	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
big plastic red envelopes (big money) 大红信封	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
hidden writings on lanterns 灯笼上写的话	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
New Year's Eve dinner 新年除夕大餐	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节
variety show 电视节目	christmas [kris'mæs] n. 圣诞节

Part I



第一步

Part I Word Service Station 词语加油站

看到生动有趣的画面，你有没有要加入进来的冲动呢？准备好，我们马上要开始了哦！从词汇加油站开始，让我们信心满满，努力驶向成功的彼岸吧！

Part II

T: Can you name some traditional Chinese festivals?

第二步

Part II lead-in Exercises 热身练习

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！

Part III

Scene I This Year Is Not That Year 此年非彼年

- S: Can you name some traditional Chinese festivals?
T: Sure. Certainly, since China is a country with long history, we have many traditional festivals here such as Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival.
S: What? I love Mid-Autumn Festival the best. Though in some people's eyes, it is not as important as the Spring Festival. It is celebrated in the best season in Beijing. My parents and I always come back to my grandparents' house for a visit on this festival. We will enjoy a big dinner for family reunion. Generally speaking, we can have all the happiness and at the same time we won't worry about the terrible traffic rush in the Spring Festival either.
T: Again from Mid-Autumn Festival, can you introduce another Chinese traditional festival?
S: As Spring Festival is quite familiar with everyone, I would like to say something about Lantern Festival. Usually, lantern fairs will be held in many big cities for people to enjoy, people will take a walk together in the beautiful colors of the night with their families or friends. There will also be some dragon dances, fireworks and lantern shows. In the lantern shows, you can enjoy various lanterns and delicious food. The most famous lantern festival is the Lantern Festival. It is also called the元宵节 Yuanxiao Festival. In Germany, we began to set off fireworks near the mountains after we spent two hours on the difficult ridges. It was so amazing that we didn't stop until it was 12 at night.
T: Do you know anything about western festivals?
S: Yeah, of course. Many western festivals, such as Valentine's Day, Thanksgiving, and April Fool's Day are very popular among the Chinese, especially among the youth. I like April Fool's Day because it could be interesting, we can often take this opportunity to play tricks on our friends.
T: Do young couples in fact, Chinese young people will celebrate both Valentine's Day on February the 14th and Chinese Valentine, which is called Qixi or the Double Seventh Festival. They would send candies, chocolates, or flowers to each other, they will also do some interesting things together.

第三步

Part III Situational Talks 会话演练

本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！

Scene 19 Dragon Boat Race In Memory of Qu Yuan 龙舟赛悼念诗人

Busen: A boat race is going to be held at Kunming Lake. Let's go and watch.
 Peter: It looks so crowded across the lake. How excited everyone is! What are those boats called?
 Susan: They are called dragon boats. This kind of boat race is held annually all over China.
 Peter: It is a truly interesting race.
 Susan: It has become **traditional**.
 Peter: So why do you have the tradition?
 Susan: To remember the ancient patriotic poet, Qu Yuan. It is said that when he threw himself into the river, people tried to rescue him by rowing their boats out into the water.
 Peter: Ah, yes, now I remember! I heard that Chinese people who live abroad organize their own dragon boat races every year.

拓展 在湖面上举行龙舟比赛，我们过去观看吧。

拓展 他们为什么举办龙舟赛？你参加过吗？你参加过的比赛叫什么？

拓展 它们在室内，中国每年的年货节进行这样的比赛。

拓展 你最喜欢的比赛是什么？

拓展 那么你们为什么会有这样的传统呢？

拓展 真是太古老了，它会带给人灵感。请记住美丽的江畔，人们争先恐后地划着龙舟。

拓展 哇，看起来真棒！没有运动员的龙舟你也会参加吗？



Notes a celebrated tradition 将就的传统活动

Part IV Read and Talk

找读找想

Passage 1**Spring Festival**

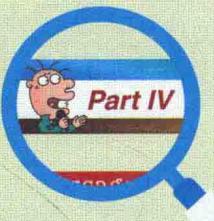
Similar to the importance of Christmas for Westerners, Spring Festival is the most important celebration for Chinese people. Although its meaning and the methods of celebration have changed with time, the importance of Spring Festival has not changed.

China's Spring Festival has a long history of nearly four thousand years. Initially, the festival had no name or fixed date. Before 1000 BC, people used the phrase "the year", meaning "Great Harvest" to refer to Spring Festival. According to the traditional custom, Spring Festival lasts from the 23rd day of the twelfth lunar month to the 15th day of the first lunar month, with the climax on New Year's Eve and the first day of the first lunar month.

There are many activities all over the country to welcome Spring Festival. In the countryside, these preparations start from the beginning of the twelfth lunar month. Every family cleans their house and wash their clothes and bed sheets. Making special New Year purchases is also an important part of the upcoming New Year. In the city, people celebrate the New Year with art team performances and parties with a variety of entertainment. The big parks hold "temples fairs" to provide recreation, food and art.

There are different traditional customs in different parts of China, but every region has the same indispensable custom of the whole family having a reunion dinner together on New Year's Eve. In South China, the reunion dinner usually includes more than ten dishes, including bean curd and fish, because the pronunciation of these two dishes means "wealth" in the Chinese language. In North China, most reunion meals include dumplings, which are made and eaten by the whole family. Almost everyone will stay up late and set off fireworks on New Year's Eve.

On the first day of the first lunar month, people put on special clothing for the festival and begin to go out to visit or stay at home to welcome visiting family, friends and loved ones. They greet each other with "Happy New Year" and "Happy Spring Festival" and invite guests to drink tea and chat at their home.

**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！

Part V Show Me

开心秀场

Monologue**Differences Between Spring Festival and Christmas**

Spring Festival and Christmas are both important festivals, one for Chinese people and the other for western people. Different cultures have developed different ways to celebrate these festivals.

Time: Spring Festival falls on the 1st day of the 1st lunar month, which is the middle of the first month of the new year. During this time, the most important days are Spring Festival Eve and the first three days of the New Year. Today, everyone in China has seven days off for the Chinese Lunar New Year. The Spring Festival then comes to an end when the Lantern Festival is finished.

Christmas Day is on December 25. People usually have two weeks for the holiday, beginning shortly after Christmas and ending soon after New Year.

History: Spring Festival originated in the Shang Dynasty (1600 BC—1100 BC), based on people's recording to gods and ancestors at the end of an old year and the beginning of a new one.

Although no one knows exactly when Jesus was born, Christians throughout the world celebrate His birthday on December 25. This date was selected in the fourth century as that Christmas would replace the pagan celebration of the winter solstice.

Home Decorations: In China before the New Year comes, people clean their houses completely, both indoors and outdoors, as well as their offices, bedrooms and all their utensils. Then people begin decorating their clear rooms to create an atmosphere of happiness and harmony. Every door will have Spring Festival couplets pasted up on each side.

Western people decorate their homes with evergreens. The whole custom of decorating rooms and churches with evergreens is an ancient custom. Now, Christmas trees are very popular around the world, especially in American homes. The modern American tree is usually covered with coloured balls and strings of coloured lights. The star on top represents the sun in the east which guided the Three Wise Men to find Jesus.

Celebrations: In China, everyone who is living away from home gives back to a family member. Airports, railway stations and long-distance bus stations are crowded with people returning home. Spring Festival Eve is considered of great importance. On that evening, all family members have dinner together. After the dinner, the whole family will sit together, chattering and watching TV. In recent years, the CCTV Gala has become a must-see for Chinese people. In the United States, the whole family will get together to watch the TV show. Family members stay up late after the Spring Festival are a good time for relatives, friends and classmates as well as colleagues to exchange greetings and gifts and chat friendly.

In western countries, many families go away for the holidays; perhaps to ski in Colorado or to swim and sunbathe in Florida. These who stay home have fun, too. There are numerous parties to celebrate the festival. Many families go to church on Christmas Eve and Christmas morning. After services, they gather

around the tree and open their gifts. Then they all end up eating a delicious Christmas dinner.

Festival Food:

In China, on the Spring Festival Eve, the whole family gathers together for a special meal.

Meat such as chicken, fish and lamb cannot be restricted, nor can Chinese words.

Ji, Yu and Zhouzi have the same pronunciation in Chinese, so they mean "surplus".

"Kuipizhongzi", "Yuanxiao" and "Tiezi", People in northern China eat dumplings, while in southern China we eat zongzi, a New Year's cake made of glutinous rice flour, because Zongzi means "every year all higher".

Chinese food indicates luxury or here, even potato, vegetables, and strawberry vegetables. For dessert, there is usually fruitcake, plum pudding, or rice cake.

Special Customs:

Setting off fireworks was once

the most common custom on Spring Festival. People thought the sound would help drive evil spirits away. A series of traditional customs, including dragon lantern dancing, lion lantern dancing, and temple fairs, are held for days.

The American version of Santa Claus, a jolly man with a white beard, a red hat and a long white beard who brings gifts and presents at Christmas time, has also become popular in Canada, England and Australia.

Conversation

Men: Do you like to celebrate Spring Festival?

Alice: Yes, I love Spring Festival. I enjoy as much as possible.

Men: Do you get lucky money?

Alice: Of course. My parents and relatives give me money as a Spring Festival gift.

Men: How do you spend it?

Alice: Unfortunately, all the money I get I have to hand it to my mother.

Men: What do you think on this important occasion?

Alice: On the first day of the Spring Festival, my brother and I get up very early. Then we go out to call on my neighbors and give them New Year's greetings. In the evening, we always set off fireworks.

Men: What else do you do during Spring Festival?

Alice: The Spring Festival is both a vacation and a long holiday. We can go on a trip or visit our friends or have parties with our family.

拓展 台湾地区庆祝春节。

拓展 你对台湾地区的春节有什么印象？

拓展 又如，又像，好像等副词在句子中经常被用来表示推测。

拓展 不幸，开弓没有回头箭。

拓展 我觉得台湾地区的春节非常热闹。

拓展 大年初一，所有的家庭都必须平平安安，而且还要装点得漂漂亮亮。

拓展 在台湾，人们经常吃年糕。

拓展 各种各样的花灯，也有一个长夜，我们还可以去

去看花灯，或者逛庙会。

拓展 台湾地区的春节非常热闹。

Part VI Grammatical and Phonetic Tips 语法语音小贴士

Part VII Mind Map for This Topic 思维导图

Sample 1

```

graph TD
    SF([Spring Festival])
    SF --- CP[When people celebrate it...]
    SF --- HPC[How people celebrate it...]
    SF --- CO[Its origin...]
    SF --- IBC[It is important for the Chinese because...]
    SF --- SFB[Spring Festival is special because...]
    CP --- C1[Character 1]
    HPC --- C2[Character 2]
    CO --- C3[Character 3]
    IBC --- C4[Character 4]
    SFB --- C5[Character 5]
  
```

Sample 2

```

graph TD
    CF[Christmas]
    SF([Spring Festival])
    CF --- WCD[When people celebrate Christmas]
    SF --- WCD[When people celebrate Spring Festival]
    CF --- IWPB[It is important for western people because...]
    SF --- IWPB[How western and Chinese people celebrate it respectively]
    CF --- COB[Some differences between Spring Festival and Christmas]
  
```



01 基本疑问句的一些语调

语调（intonation）：即说话的腔调，就是一句话里声调（pitch）高低抑扬轻重的配制和变化。世界上没有一种语言用单一的声调说出的。以英语为例，英语有五种基本语调语调：升调（↗）、降调（↘）、升降调（↑）、平调（→）以及平降调（↓）。英语中的疑问句可以分为以下类型：

- 一般疑问句：升调（↗）
Is he a doctor? ↗
- 反意疑问句：降调（↘）
He is a teacher, isn't he? ↘
- It is quite clever, don't you think? ↘
- 特殊疑问句：降调（↘）
Who is he? ↘
- Whatever you mean by saying this. ↘
- 选择疑问句：升降调（↑）
Do they go to the bus / by taxi? ↑
- Do you prefer to celebrate Spring Festival / or Christmas? ↑
- 同指疑问句：语调与句子整体结构要保持一致。
Do you know where he is? 与上一句保持一致，升调（↗）。
- Tell me whatever you like. 与选择疑问句一样，降调（↘）。
- When do you think I should start? 与特殊疑问句一样，降调（↘）。

Man: Do you prefer to stay at home or go travelling during festivals?
Kid: I would rather stay at home and enjoy the peace and quiet, because it is so crowded during festivals.
李华：你喜欢待在家里还是出去旅游呢？
李雷：我更喜欢待在家里，因为节日里太拥挤了。

第六步

Part VI Grammatical and Phonetic Tips

掌握了词汇、对话，进行了阅读后，我们来总结一下本单元的语法项目，跟着练习一下语音吧！此书给你提供一套完整的学习方案，让你的英语水平扎实地提高！



Sample 1

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！



附录

附录

此部分收录了问题集锦参考答案，英语口语高效学习方法，中西方节日荟萃和中外旅游景点名称一览。这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。

附录一 问题集锦参考答案

Unit 1 Festivals 节日话题

Q1 Can you say something about Lantern Festival/Dragon Boat Festival? What are they?

China has a long history and rich civilization. We have many traditional festivals, for instance, Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, the Pure Bright Festival or Tomb Sweeping Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, Mid-Autumn Festival and the Double Ninth Festival.

Q2 Which one is your favorite? Why? What do people eat on such an important occasion?

I like Spring Festival best. Because it is an even more important festival in China. It is on the first day of the first month every year. On that day, families get together to have a big meal, make new clothes, visit relatives and friends, get lucky money from their elders and generally enjoy themselves. People in the north usually eat dumplings while people in the south eat rice and noodles.

Q3 Why do people celebrate Spring Festival?

The Spring Festival symbolizes the beginning of the New Year. People celebrate the New Year hoping it will bring them a good life. The most important part of the festival is that it is a time for family reunion.

Q4 What is the origin of Spring Festival? What is the current significance of Spring Festival?

There are different versions of the story about the origin of Spring Festival, but the most commonly accepted one is as follows: ancient times, there was a monster named Nian who liked eating people's animals and sometimes even human beings. People were really scared of Nian. One day, the Nian monster was afraid of the colour red and the big noise of firecrackers. Therefore, they started lighting firecrackers on their doors and set off firecrackers whenever Nian came. From then on, they were scared off by the monster and had a happy life.

Q5 How do you and your family celebrate Spring Festival?

We have a family reunion dinner at the New Year's Eve. After dinner we clean up the house and then the whole family watched the New Year's Eve CCTV Gala. We really had a good time.

Q6 Did you receive lucky money? If yes, how do you spend it?

Yes, I usually save most of it for future use, and spend just a little for things I like, for example, buying books for my studies, putting my hobbies (such as buying CDs or a video-game system).

Q7 My mother will keep it for me. When I need it, I can go and ask her.

Q8 Can you say something about Lantern Festival? What are they?

Lantern Festival is one of the most important festivals in China. It falls on the fifteenth day of the first month in the lunar calendar, and symbolizes the end of the Spring Festival holiday. On this day, we often eat Yuanxiao, a food which symbolizes reunion, unity and happiness. There are also all kinds of lantern shows during the evening for people to enjoy.

We celebrate Dragon Boat Festival on the fifth day of the fifth month according to our Chinese lunar calendar. People usually take part in the dragon boat competition which is a display of China's history of patriotism. People can wear many dragon's costumes during the competition.

Q9 Do you know about western festivals? What are they?

Western festivals include Easter, April Fool's Day, Halloween, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas...

Q10 Can you tell us something about Christmas? Why is it so popular?

I like to celebrate western festivals. They are very interesting and meaningful. For example, I can send and receive cards at Christmas; I can express my gratitude to my family members and friends on Thanksgiving; I can dress up in a costume and go trick-or-treating on Halloween... To me, it is a great opportunity to experience foreign culture.

Q11 How do you celebrate Christmas?

At Christmas, I send wrapped gifts to friends; I usually decorate Christmas tree; I have dinner at home with family; I go to a Christian church and sing Christmas songs there... But I guess people who live in small cities seldom celebrate Christmas.

Q12 What do you know about April Fool's Day/Thanksgiving Day/Easter?

April Fool's Day is such an interesting festival. It falls on April 1st, on which we can play jokes with others. So be careful on this day and try not to be an April fool!

Thanksgiving Day is a traditional festival in the USA and Canada on the last Thursday in November. It is a day of eating and giving thanks to God for blessing of the past year and a bountiful harvest. People have turkey dinner at home with friends and family members, watching football games and Thanksgiving parades.

The word "Easter" is named after Easter, the Anglo-Saxon Goddess of spring. She believed in her power every year at the vernal equinox which means rebirth. There are some customs: Easter egg hunt for the children; new clothes to wear; dinner at home with family and friends. But for most Chinese, we seldom pay a lot of attention to this festival.

Q13 Some young people think it unnecessary for us to celebrate Spring Festival. What's your opinion?

I still think that we should celebrate Spring Festival. You know, it is the most important traditional festival in China and has a history of more than 4,000 years. It has become a necessary part of our tradition and culture.

Q14 Do you think it is right for Chinese people to celebrate foreign holidays? Why or why not?

I don't think we have the right to judge others for celebrating foreign holidays. So long as we enjoy and don't bring any trouble to others, I think it's acceptable. Besides, some foreign holidays are really meaningful, for instance, Mother's Day or Father's Day, which offer good opportunities to show our love to our parents. So why should we ban them?

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I Was in 我遇到过的
一起交通事故

熟悉中国传统节日，可以向他人简单介绍节日的起源、风俗、庆祝方式等

谈论未来——提供信息、作出预测；能在与他人谈及娱乐话题时，顺畅交流

学会表达对事物取舍中的偏爱或喜爱

能够解释原因，说明理由

掌握常用的表示数量的形容词和副词

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Unit 2 Entertainment 娱乐无极限

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Unit 6 What Have You Been Doing Recently

近期经历

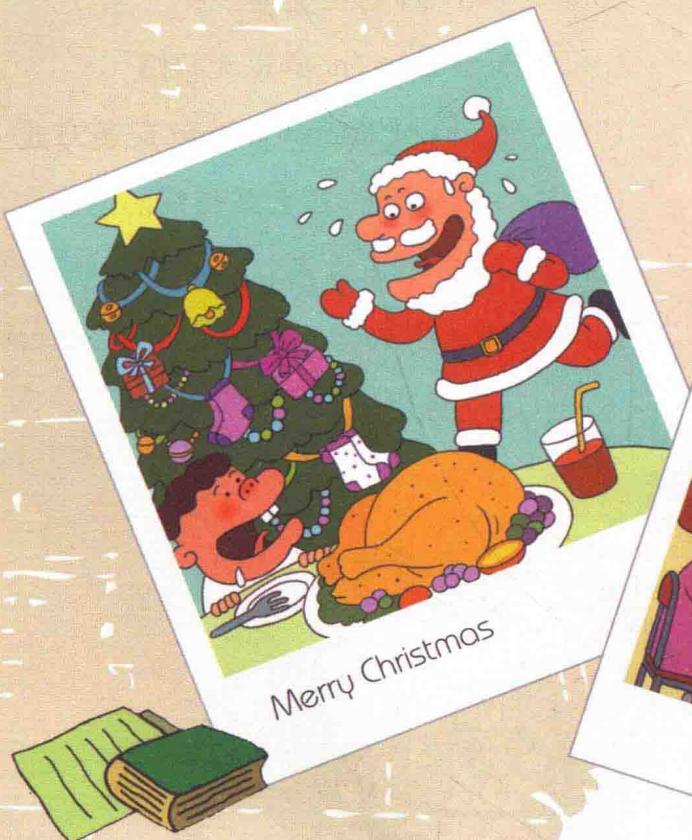
Unit 1

Festivals 节日盛典



Part I Word Service Station

词语加油站





Spring Festival

celebration [sel'r'briəʃn] *n.* 庆祝
decoration [deko'reiʃn] *n.* 装饰
feast [fi:st] *n.* 盛宴
firecracker ['faɪəkrækə] *n.* 烟花，爆竹
firework ['faɪəwɜ:k] *n.* 烟花，爆竹
goodwill [gud'wɪl] *n.* 良好祝愿
luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *n.* 奢侈
lunar ['lu:nə] *n.* 阴历
reservation [reze'veiʃn] *n.* 预定, 预约
do Spring Festival shopping 买年货
family reunion dinner 团圆饭
lion (dragon) dance 舞龙狮
New Year cake 年糕
offer sacrifices to one's ancestors 祭祖宗
outings and picnics 郊游和野餐
paper-cuts 剪纸
pay New Year's call; give New Year's greetings;
New Year's visit 拜年
propose a toast 敬酒
red packets; red envelopes; gift money 红包, 压岁钱
riddles written on lanterns 灯谜
New Year's Eve dinner 年夜饭
variety show 杂耍

Christmas Eve

anthem ['ænθəm] *n.* 赞美诗; 圣歌
carol ['kærəl] *n.* 赞美诗; 圣歌
Christian ['krɪstʃən] *adj.* 基督教的 *n.* 基督教徒
church [tʃɜ:tʃ] *n.* 教堂
cranberry ['krænbəri] *n.* 越橘, 小红莓
derive [dɪ'raɪv] *from* 来自, 源于
fragrant ['freɪgrənt] *adj.* 香的
mandarin ['mændərɪn] *n.* 柑橘
Massachusetts [mæsəsə'tʃu:sɪts] *n.* 马萨诸塞
pilgrim ['pɪlgrɪm] *n.* 朝圣者
pumpkin ['pʌmpkɪn] *n.* 南瓜
routine [ru:'ti:n] *n.* 惯例
salvation [sæl'veiʃn] *n.* 救赎
symbol ['sɪmbəl] *n.* 象征
thankful ['θæŋkfl] *adj.* 感激的
turkey ['tɜ:kɪ] *n.* 火鸡
unchristian [ʌn'krɪstʃən] *adj.* 非基督教的; 不慈善的
wasteful ['weɪstfl] *adj.* 浪费的
in the name of 以……的名义
roast [rəʊst] **turkey with stuffing** ['stʌfɪŋ] 放好填料的烤火鸡
Santa['sæntə] **Claus** [klɔ:z]; **Father Christmas** 圣诞老人
settle down 定居
the Bible 圣经



Part II Lead-in Exercises

热身练习



T: Can you name some traditional Chinese festivals?



S: Certainly, since China is a country with long history, we have many traditional festivals here such as Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival.



T: Which festival is your favorite one?



S: Well, I love Mid-Autumn Festival the best. Though in some people's eyes, it is not as important as the Spring Festival. It is celebrated in the best season in Beijing. My parents and I always come back to my grandparents' house for a visit on this festival. We will enjoy a big dinner for family reunion. Generally speaking, we can have all the happiness and at the same time we won't worry about the terrible traffic rush in the Spring Festival seasons.



T: Apart from Mid-Autumn Festival, can you introduce another Chinese traditional festival?



S: As Spring Festival is quite familiar with everyone, I would like to say something about Lantern Festival. Usually, lantern fairs will be held in many big cities for people to enjoy, people can take a walk together in the beautiful color of the night with their families or friends. There will also be some dragon dances, fireworks and lantern shows. In the lantern shows, you can enjoy various lanterns with delicately designed riddles hidden inside. Last Lantern Festival, a friend from Germany came to visit me, she got so excited when she saw all those fireworks since it's very hard to get fireworks in Germany, so we began to set off fireworks near the riverbank after we spent two hours on the difficult riddles. It was so amazing that we didn't stop until it was 12 at night.



T: Do you know anything about western festivals?



S: Yeah, of course. Many western festivals, such as Valentine's Day, Thanksgiving, and April Fools' Day are very popular among the Chinese, especially among the youth. I like April Fools' Day because it could be interesting, we can often take this opportunity to play tricks on our friends.



T: Do young couples in China celebrate Valentine's Day?



S: Sure they do. In fact, Chinese young people will celebrate both Valentine's Day on February the 14th and Chinese Valentine, which's called Qixi or the Double Seventh Festival. They would send candies, chocolates, or flowers to each other, they will also do some interesting things together.



Scene I This Year Is Not That Year 此年非彼年

Roger: I am so excited because New Year is coming.

Mary: “New Year” is *Nian* in Chinese, right?

Roger: Right, but today’s phrase meaning “Celebrate the New Year” probably came from the phrase “*Survive Nian*”.

Mary: Really? What is the origin of *Nian*?

Roger: The word *Nian* is originally the name of a monster that used to **prey on** people the night before the beginning of a new year.

Mary: I don’t quite understand. Why do people put up red paper and set off firecrackers to celebrate it?

Roger: Well, one year an old man told people to set off firecrackers and put up red paper decorations on their windows and doors to frighten *Nian* away. In this way *Nian* was conquered.

Mary: Oh, I see.

Roger: People today feel the colour of red and the sound of firecrackers add to the excitement of the celebration.

Mary: Yes, red is a colour of warmth, with the power to make people feel energetic and joyful.

罗格: 要过新年啦，我好兴奋。

玛丽: “新年”用中文读“Nian”，对吗？

罗格: 不错，不过现在的“庆祝新年”可能来源于“幸免于‘年’”。

玛丽: 是吗？能告诉我“年”的起源吗？

罗格: “年”原本是在新年前夜出来捕食人类的怪兽。

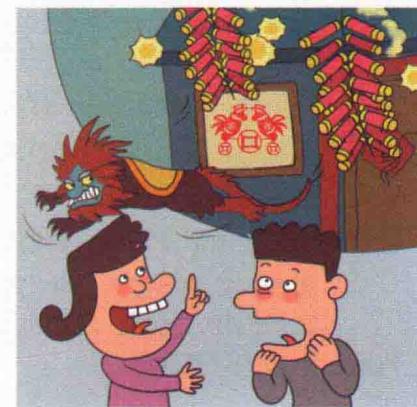
玛丽: 我可糊涂了。那为什么还要贴红纸、放鞭炮来庆祝它到来呢？

罗格: 恩，有一年一位老人告诉人们放鞭炮和用红色的纸来装饰门窗可以吓跑“年”。就这样，“年”被打败了。

玛丽: 哦，我明白了。

罗格: 现在人们只是觉得用红色和鞭炮声能增添他们过年的兴奋。

玛丽: 嗯，红色属于暖色系，确实能达到让人精力充沛和喜乐的效果。



Notes

survive Nian 幸免于“年”

prey on 捕食，掠夺