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# 中高级英语 口语

A Step Forward for Spoken English

华东理工大学出版社

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

中高级英语口语/彭颖 黄岚编著. —上海:华东理工大学出版社,2002.10

ISBN 7-5628-1320-5

I.中... II.彭... III.英语-口语 IV.H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 074972 号

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出版	华东理工大学出版社	开本	850×1168 1/32
社址	上海市梅陇路 130 号	印张	9.5
邮编	200237 电话 (021)64250306	字数	351 千字
网址	www.hdlgpress.com.cn	版次	2002 年 10 月第 1 版
发行	新华书店上海发行所	印次	2003 年 2 月第 2 次
印刷	上海市崇明县裕安印刷厂	印数	3 051~6 080 册
ISBN 7-5628-1320-5/H·328		定价:20.00 元	

# 导 读

## 内容丰富:

**情景对话:**出国生活的各种场合,如:问路,乘交通工具,银行,旅店,餐馆,购物,看病,找工作,娱乐,置家

**课堂讨论:**节日,性格,体育,电脑,平等,度假,教育和职业,恋爱和婚姻,环境以及重大社会问题

**演 讲:**各种场合的演讲,如:欢迎,欢送,颁奖,领奖,喜庆,主持会议,以及演讲稿的准备

**辩 论:**各种时尚问题的探讨,如:中国进入 WTO 的利弊,追逐名人隐私,安乐死的可行性,私家车给我们带来什么,网络聊天的监控,以及学生是否该打工,是否可以谈恋爱,是否该在外国读书等

**成语故事:**英语常用成语对接,中国成语故事

## 编排新颖:

**穿插安排:**一个单元第一部分为情景对话(一课时),第二部分为课堂讨论(一课时),第三部分为成语故事。上起课来非常有动感,学生有新鲜感,老师用起来也顺手。

**功能句型:**提供从正式到非正式场合所使用的多种功能性句型。保证学生能说地道的英语。

**相关词汇:**就各种话题,提供相当全面的相关词汇,使学生在交流中的一个主要的拦路虎被扫除了。这对课堂内外的交流很有帮助。

**附加材料:**对相应的问题或话题,提供比较全面的参考回答和相关文章。

学生可以课前预习或课后参考,做到从“可以讲”到“可以讲得好”的飞跃。

## 形式活泼:

提倡快乐学英语。因此根据课文的内容,安排了多种活泼的活动,如:一人的总结或演讲;二人的情景模拟对话;四或五人的小组讨

论,现场电视秀;多人的辩论,模拟拍卖行,记者招待会等。

**适用广泛:**

英语专业,英语中级口语班,中高级中译班,四六级口语强化班,托福或雅思口语训练班。总之,想提高英语会话能力和打算考英语口语的人,试试这本书,您将有意想不到的收获。

编者

2002年8月

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# Intermediate Course



## Unit 1 Finding the Way and Festivals

### Part One Situation: Finding the Way



### I . Expressions

#### Asking the way

Am I on the right road to *Picadily Circus*?

Can you direct me to *Shanghai Museum*?

Can you tell me where I can *get a bite to eat*?

Excuse me. Do I go straight on for *the Mayflower Hotel*?

Excuse me. I wonder if you could help me, I'm looking for *the Museum*.

Excuse me. Is *the car park* straight on?

Excuse me, please, but I'm trying to find *a post office*.

How do you get to *Norris Avenue Victoria Square*?

How far is this address from here, please?

Sorry to trouble you, but could you please tell me how to get to *the White*

*Hall?*

Where does this street lead to?

Which direction is *the nearest post office*?

Will it take me long to get there?

Would you mind telling me if this is the right way to *the Parliament*?

### **Directing the way**

Bear right around the *skyscraper*.

Follow this road until you come to *a supermarket*.

Go down this passage and you'll come to *a hairdresser's on your left*.

Go this way about *ten minutes*. When you see *a motor car advertisement*,  
turn *left*.

I'll walk you to *the bank*. It's on my route.

I'm going there myself. Let me lead you the way.

It's no distance at all.

It's on the *left-hand* side of the street.

It's the other way to *the right*.

It's way down the street.

Just cross the street and go around the corner on *the left*.

Keep straight along this street for *two blocks*.

Make a *right* at *the second* turning.

*Peach street*? I'm afraid I've never heard of it.

Take the *first turning* on the *right* and then ask again.

*The bus stop* is a little further on.

There's one straight on.

Turn *left* there, *and* a short way along *the left*, you'll see it.

Walk *two blocks* down the street and go past *the City Hall*.

You could go by *bus*, but it's hardly worth it.

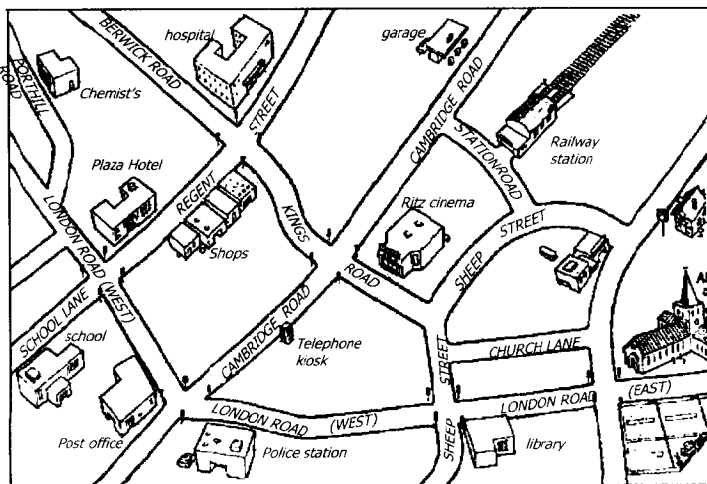
## **II. Matching**

- |                        |                |                    |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| a. Avenue              | b. Bus station | c. Church          |
| d. Crossroad           | e. Hotel       | f. Landmark        |
| g. Pedestrian crossing | h. Post office | i. Railway station |
| j. Road                | k. Roundabout  | l. Street          |
| m. T-junction          | n. Theatre     | o. Traffic lights  |

1. a place where two roads intersect
  2. a point where one road ends at right angles to another
  3. a circle in the road where two or more roads intersect
  4. lines on the road which show where people can walk
  5. a signaling device used to control traffic
  6. a prominent feature which can easily be seen
  7. what motor vehicles usually drive on
  8. a wide road with buildings on one or both sides
  9. a wide road or path, often lined with trees
  10. a building used by Christians to meet together
  11. a building where letters and parcels are sent from
  12. a building which provides entertainment
  13. a place from where trains arrive and depart
  14. a place where vehicles with passengers arrive and depart
  15. a place where people can rent a room
- (a-9, b-14, c-10, d-1, e-15, f-6, g-4, h-11, i-13, j-7, k-3, l-8, m-2, n-12, o-5)

### III. Practice

Work in pairs. Using the map, go through the following situations, taking it in turns to ask for and give directions:



1. You are standing outside the library in London Road (East). You are supposed to meet some friends in the Ritz cinema, but you don't know where it is. Ask a passer-by.
2. You have stopped for petrol at the garage in Cambridge Road. You have come to visit a friend in Church Lane. Ask the garage attendant the way.
3. You are standing outside the school in School Lane. You want to post a letter. Ask one of the pupils where the nearest Post Office is.
4. You have just arrived in the town and are standing outside the railway station. You have come to visit your aunt in hospital. Ask someone how to get there.
5. Your car has broken down near the library in Sheep Street. You want to phone a garage. Ask someone where the nearest telephone kiosk is.

#### ***IV. Group Discussion***

1. Have you ever asked for directions from someone and they have sent you the wrong way? How did you feel?
2. If you saw a foreigner standing on the street looking at a map, would you offer to help them? What would you say to them?
3. In China, when giving directions, do you use North, South, East and West, or Left, Right, Straight on, etc.? Which would be the most useful when giving directions to a foreigner?

#### ***V. Common Spoken English Errors***

- a) There are 10 mistakes in each of the following dialogues. Read aloud, find them and make corrections.

##### **1**

Visitor: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the Peace Hotel?

Granny: What?

Visitor: I've missed my way. And...

Granny: It doesn't matter. Maybe I can be of help.

Visitor: I want to go to the Peace Hotel to attend a conference. I was told to get off at People's Square. But I can't find it.

Granny: Don't worry. I can send you there. It's on my way home.

Visitor: Oh, really? It's very kind of you.

(On the way to the Peace Hotel.)

Granny: By the way, is it the first time you come to Shanghai?

Visitor: Yes, I arrived Shanghai late yesterday.

Granny: How do you think about Shanghai?

Visitor: To me, I think it is an international metropolis. I'm very like Shanghai.

Granny: I'm glad to hear that. Oh, here we are. This is the Peace Hotel.

Visitor: Thank you for wasting your time with me. Good bye.

Granny: Bye-bye.

## 2

Alex: Excuse me, Sir?

Policeman: Yes?

Alex: I've just come back here for 2 days. As you know that the traffic is always a little bit confusing for a foreigner.

Policeman: Yes. And what can I do to help you?

Alex: How to get to the Cultural Center?

Policeman: You can get there through two ways. The first way is: Go straight forward for about 5 minutes. Take a No. 15 bus at the bus stop and get off at Shanxi Road. Go to the opposite Meilin Plaza. In that building you will find the Cultural Center with no problem.

Alex: How long do I need to get there?

Policeman: At least an hour, I am afraid.

Alex: Um, I should get there in 20 minutes. Can you suggest me another way?

Policeman: Only by taxi you can get there in time.

Alex: Do you have any idea about the taxi fare?

Policeman: The taxi fare takes about 20 yuan.

Alex: Thank you very much for your help.

Policeman: You are welcome.

b) Key

## 1

Visitor: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the Peace Hotel?

Granny: [Pardon]?

Visitor: I've [lost] my way. And...

Granny: [I'm sorry to hear that]. Maybe I can be of help.

Visitor: I want to go to the Peace Hotel to attend a conference. I was told to get off at People's Square. But I can't find it.

Granny: Don't worry. I can **[take]** you there. It's on my way home.

Visitor: Oh, really? It's very kind of you.

(On the way to the Peace Hotel.)

Granny: By the way, Is it the first time **[you've come]** to Shanghai?

Visitor: Yes. I arrived **[in]** Shanghai late yesterday.

Granny: **[What]** do you think about Shanghai?

Visitor: To me, **[it seems]** an international metropolis. **[I like Shanghai very much]**.

Granny: I'm glad to hear that. Oh, here we are. This is the Peace Hotel.

Visitor: Thank you for **[spending]** your time with me. Good bye.

Granny: Bye-bye.

## 2

Alex: Excuse me, Sir?

Policeman: Yes?

Alex: I've just **[been]** here for 2 days. **[As you know,]** the traffic is always a little bit confusing for a foreigner.

Policeman: Yes. And what can I do to help you?

Alex: How **[can I]** get to the Cultural Center?

Policeman: You can get there **[in]** two ways. The first way is: Go straight **[/]** for about 5 minutes. Take a No. 15 bus at the bus stop and get off at Shanxi Road. Go to **[the Meilin Plaza opposite]**. In that building you will find the Cultural Center with no problem.

Alex: How long **[does it take]** to get there?

Policeman: At least an hour, I am afraid.

Alex: Um, I should get there in 20 minutes. Can you suggest **[another way for me]**?

Policeman: Only by taxi **[can you]** get there in time.

Alex: Do you have any idea about the taxi fare?

Policeman: The taxi fare **[costs]** about 20 yuan.

Alex: Thank you very much for your help.

Policeman: You are welcome.

## Part Two Festivals and Holidays

### I . *Related Words and Phrases*

lucky money 压岁钱  
light fireworks 放烟火  
light firecrackers 放鞭炮  
doublets 对联  
family reunion dinner 团圆饭  
lantern 灯笼  
gala performances 盛大演出  
sweet dumplings 元宵

New Year Cake 年糕  
walking on stilts 踩高跷  
folk dance 民间舞蹈  
acrobatic show 杂技表演  
dragon and lion dances 舞龙狮  
sweeping the graves 扫墓  
worship 祭拜  
moon-cake 月饼

### II . *Warm-up Questions*

1. China's traditional festivals have evolved through the centuries from past major events. For instance, long ago when people had a bountiful harvest, they gathered and celebrated their good fortune with gala performances. When natural disasters struck, they offered sacrifices to the gods and their ancestors, hoping for a blessing. The change of the seasons, flowers in spring, and the bright moon in autumn could all arouse their longing for a more beautiful life. Thus, creative activities were held to signify these events. Gradually these activities developed into festivals.

Can you name at least five traditional Chinese festivals? What are they? Why do people celebrate these festivals? What do people usually do?

Spring Festival (Chinese New Year) 春节 (the 1st day of the 1st lunar month)

Yuanxiao Festival 元宵节 (the 15th day of the 1st lunar month)

Qingming Festival 清明节 (the 5th day of April)

Duanwu Festival 端午节, 龙舟节 (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month)

Double-Seventh Day 七夕情人节 (the 7th day of the 7th lunar month)

Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节 (the 15th day of the 8th lunar month)

Double Ninth Festival 重阳节 (the 9th day of the 9th lunar month)

Winter Solstice 冬至 (the 21st or 22nd day of the 12th lunar month)

2. Do you know anything about American festivals? Can you name them? If time permits, give a brief introduction about American festivals and holidays.

New Year's Day (January 1)

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day (Third Monday in January)

Lincoln's Birthday (February 12)

Valentine's Day (February 14)

Washington's birthday (February 18)

Presidents Day (Third Monday of February)

St. Patrick's Day (March 17)

April Fools Day (April 1)

Easter Sunday (Late March or April)

Mother's Day (Second Sunday in May)

Memorial Day (Last Monday in May)

Father's Day (Third Monday in June)

Independence Day (July 4)

Labor Day (First Monday in September)

Columbus day (Second Monday in October)

Halloween (October 31)

Armistice Day (Veterans Day) (November 11)

Thanksgiving Day (Fourth Thursday in November)

Christmas (December 25)

### III. Classroom Discussion

The class will be divided into groups of 3 ~ 5 students. Each group tries to say something in detail about a certain traditional Chinese festival with the help of the related words and phrases in the textbook for about 10 minutes. Representatives from each group will be invited to make reports to the whole class. Try to use the following form to evaluate their performance.

Name	
Grammar	
Pronunciation	
Facts	
Fluency	