

OLYMPIC ENGLISH

奥运英语

主 编: Diane Larsen-Freeman (美)
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FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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Education

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BOOK 3

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序

2001年7月13日是一个难忘的日子。这一天，在莫斯科举行的国际奥林匹克委员会第112次大会通过投票决定，将2008年奥运会的举办权授予我国的首都——北京。这一消息在第一时间传到国内后，顿时举国欢腾，同庆胜利。党中央、国务院在世纪坛召开了庆祝大会，全国各地的群众都自发地举行了庆祝活动。江泽民主席还亲自给尚在莫斯科的我打来了电话，要我向申办团的全体同志转达他的问候和祝贺，向支持我国申办奥运会的全体外国朋友表示感谢。当我在莫斯科中国大使馆举行的庆祝活动和为外国朋友举办的答谢招待会上宣布江泽民主席的来电时，热烈的欢呼声和雷动的掌声至今犹回荡在耳际。

这次申办的成功，无疑要归功于党中央的正确领导，归功于我们祖国改革开放20多年来在经济和社会发展方面取得的举世瞩目的巨大成就，归功于全国人民的支持，归功于奥运健儿在历届奥运会和众多国际体育比赛中取得的优异成绩。

在这次申办陈述中，考虑到国际奥委会的工作语言是法语和英语，为了取得最佳陈述发言效果，我们申办团的同志们决定用这两种语言进行。我们陈述的内容朴实而感人，英语和法语水平比其他申办国并不逊色。我是第一个发言的，讲的是英语，考虑到在座的委员除来自英语国家外，还有许多是来自俄语、法语和西班牙语国家的，所以在发言结束时，我用英语讲完“Thank you”，随即又讲了俄语、法语和西班牙语的“谢谢”。我们代表团的陈述赢得了热烈的掌声，取得了良好的效果。

我在发言时曾代表我国政府保证，要把2008年北京奥运会办成一届最出色的奥运会。我认为不但理应如此，而且我相信，经过努力我们也是能够做到的。然而我也不是没有担心，主要是我们的服务水平能否跟得上，尤其是语言问题。目前，我国的外语水平不要说与发达国家相比有较大差距，就是与不少发展中国家相比差距也不小。因此，我希望能借筹办2008奥运会之机，使我国的英语学

习和普及工作能有显著的推进。

任何学习都要下苦工夫，我不相信有“天上掉馅饼”的奇迹。但任何学习也都有一个学习方法问题。学习方法得当，事半功倍；学习方法不得当，事倍功半。我个人在学习外语上有以下一些体会。就现状而言，我不赞成首先花大量时间用中文来讲授外语语法。我认为主要是要加强听和说这两个学习环节。无论学习哪一国的语言，一般都是先听、说、识字，然后再学读、写，同时结合学习语法。另外，多数人是把语言作为工作和交流工具来学的，重在实用。无论采用什么好的学习方式学外语，都要注意以下六个要点：一是兴趣（interest）。没有兴趣，只是被迫去学，是绝对学不好外语的。二是勤奋（diligence）。学习方法是重要的，但都要你自己勤奋地去学。外语是不会自动跑到你的脑子里去的。三是实践（practice）。要学以致用，熟能生巧。四是勇气（courage）。用时不要怕错，如果讲外语时总是怕错，那怎么能进步呢？中国人讲外语的最大顾虑是怕丢面子、怕人家笑话。其实不然，当外国人同我们讲中国话时，尽管他们用词不得当或发音不准，我们只会觉得亲切，哪里会瞧不起他们呢？从另一个角度来说，错了一次，就会留给自己的记忆神经一个强烈的纠错信息，我想下一次就不会再犯同样的错误了。五是坚持（persistence）。不仅是学外语，不论学什么，做什么，都要有坚持不懈、锲而不舍的精神。“三天打鱼，两天晒网”，恐难有所成。六是信心（confidence）。中国人不笨，在学习语言方面也是一样，只要下工夫，就能学好。英语相对于其他外语来说，比较容易学，因为其语法和汉语有相似之处，要有信心。当然，学习方法对于提高外语学习效率是重要的。现在的学习方法很多，需要加以认真筛选，不断改进和推广。最重要的是要给学生多创造听、说、读、写的应用环境，特别是听和说的环节。

北京外国语大学和其他学校、科研机构研究出不少行之有效的外语学习方法，对我国的外语学习、研究和普及做了大量工作和重要贡献。现在又与外国专家合作适时编辑出版了这套《奥运英语》，这对普及外语、办好奥运必然会发挥积极作用。

李岚清

二〇〇五年一月

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CHAPTER ONE

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

旅游和旅游业



Goals

In this chapter you will learn to:

- * Talk about places to visit
- * Tell people to do or not to do something
- * Put actions in sequence

Proverb

There is a proverb that says: **The world is a big book. People who never travel read only one page.**

What does this mean to you? What can people learn by traveling?

1. Reading and Listening



a. _____



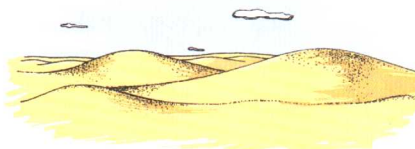
b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____

Listen to this text from a guidebook for China. Read the text in English at the same time.

Listen again and number each place as you hear it from 1-5.

Listen again and complete the chart.

Places to Go in China

East		West	
1.	1. Yangtze River Valley	1.	1.
2. desert	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4. Guilin	4. Stone Forest
		5.	5.
		6.	

English Text

Chinese Translation

Places to Go in China

China is very big. It is ten million square kilometers. It's a great place to visit.

In the **north**, there are **mountains** and **deserts**. You must visit the capital city of Beijing. Near Beijing is the Great Wall. **Don't** forget to go there. It's an amazing sight. But you **shouldn't** plan to visit the north in winter or summer. The best seasons are the spring and the autumn.

East China includes the Yangtze **River Valley**. It has beautiful green farms, but it has cities, too. Shanghai is in East China, too. You can go to Shanghai and see the Bund. You can shop on Nanjing Road. But remember, you **aren't allowed to** change money on the street.

Fujian, Guangdong, and Sichuan provinces are in **Southern** China. There are many farms there, too. **Don't** miss the city of Guilin. It has interesting mountains. You **must not** forget the Qingping Free Market in the city of Guangzhou.

Yunnan is in the west. In Yunnan, you should see Kunming. It is "the city of eternal spring." You must visit the Flower and Bird Market. You can tour the Stone Forest. And don't forget to see the beautiful Dianchi.

中国旅游向导

中国国土辽阔，大约有1000万平方公里，是一个旅游的好去处。

在北部有山脉和沙漠。你一定要去看一看首都北京。长城就在北京附近，别忘了去那里看一看，那是一处令人惊叹的景观。但你不要在冬季或夏季去北方，最好的旅游季节是春季和秋季。

中国东部包括长江流域，那里有美丽富饶的绿色农场，还有很多城市。上海也在东部。你可以去上海逛外滩，可以在南京路购物，但记住，你是不能在这条街上兑换钱的。

福建、广东和四川省位于中国的南部，那里也有很多农场。不要错过桂林，那里有形状奇特的山峦。你千万别忘了去广州的清平市场。

云南在西部。在云南，你应该去看一看“春城”昆明。你一定要去花鸟市场瞧一瞧，还可以去石林观光。还有，别忘了去看一看美丽的滇池。



2. Speaking

Practice the model dialogue in pairs.

Sam: What should I see in China?

Guide: You can go to **Shanghai** and see **the Bund**.

Work with a partner. Practice the dialogue above with the words in the chart.



Places	Sites
Shanghai	the Bund
Guangzhou	the Pearl River
East China	the Yangtze River Valley
Yunnan	the city of Kunming
the north	the Gobi
Guilin	interesting mountains



Vocabulary

Study these words.

Geographical Terms

English	Chinese	Examples
capital	首都	Beijing is the capital of China.
desert	沙漠	The Gobi is in the north.
farm	农场	He grows rice on his farm.
mountain	山脉	Sichuan Province has many high mountains.
province	省	Fujian Province is in Southern China.
river	河流	The Yangtze River is the longest river in China.
valley	流域	River valleys often have good farmland.

Directions

English	Chinese	Examples
west	西部	Yunnan Province is in the west.
east	东部	Shanghai is in the east.
north	北部	Beijing is in the north.
south	南部	Guangzhou is a city in the south.



3. Speaking

Look at the chart on page 2. Ask and answer questions like this:

Examples: What should I see in the north?
You should see the Gobi



Functions

Giving Negative Advice: Telling people not to do something

	Don't	miss the city of Guilin.
You	must not	miss the Great Wall.
Foreign tourists	aren't allowed to	work in China.
You	shouldn't	go to the North in winter.
Students	aren't supposed to	talk in class.

Note: *Don't*, *must not*, and *isn't/aren't allowed to* are stronger than *shouldn't* and *isn't/aren't supposed to*.



4. Listening

Listen and put a check (✓) next to the things that you should take to China and a cross (×) next to the things you shouldn't take.

	✓ / ×	Reason
a. a lot of clothes	×	4
b. medicine		
c. a hair drier		
d. glass bottles		
e. traveler's checks		
f. a lot of money		
g. a camera		

Listen again and write the number of the reason for each one.

Reasons:

- Electricity in China is different from that in the United States.
- Traveler's checks are safe.
- They can break.
- It's difficult to travel with a lot of suitcases.
- You can take pictures of your trip.



6. You may not be able to find it in China.
7. You might lose it.



5. Speaking

Take turns telling the following groups of people not to do something. Use *not allowed to* and *not supposed to*.

Examples: (students) You aren't allowed to wear jeans to school.
You aren't supposed to talk in class.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. students | 2. children |
| 3. drivers | 4. athletes |
| 5. tour guides | 6. tourists |
| 7. teachers | 8. people in a library |



6. Speaking

Pretend that you are talking to American Olympic athletes before the Olympics. Tell them things that they should not or must not do.

Example: You must not miss practice.



7. Reading

Read about becoming an Olympic athlete. Then discuss the question.

Would you like to be an Olympic athlete? Why or why not?

What Makes an Olympic Athlete Successful?

Olympic athletes are talented, of course. However, Olympic athletes also work very hard. Olympians usually start training when they are very young. While their friends are playing, future Olympians are practicing. Parents' ambitions are also very important. For example, parents who dream about an Olympic medal in swimming may send their son or daughter to swimming class as soon as he or she can walk. Parents also have to make sacrifices. Olympic training is very expensive. In addition, children sometimes aren't allowed to stay home while they are training. They often have to live in another city to be near their coach.



8. Listening

Listen to this tour guide telling a group of tourists about a problem. What is the problem?

Listen again. How do the tourists feel?

Listen again. What are the tour guide's suggestions?



Grammar

Time Clause	Main Clause
First action	Second action
As soon as we get to Beijing,	we'll go to the hotel.
When we get to the hotel,	I'm going to call my family.
Actions at the same time	
While you are asleep,	I'll write some postcards.

Main Clause	Time Clause
Second action	First action
We'll go to the hotel	as soon as we get to Beijing.
I'm going to call my family	when we get to the hotel.
Actions at the same time	
I'll write some postcards	while you are asleep.

Use a comma after the time clause when it is at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples: **When** we arrive in Nanjing, we're going to have lunch.
We're going to have lunch **when** we arrive in Nanjing.



9. Listening and Writing

Listen to Sara and Sam talk about what they want to do in China. Connect the two actions.



Listen again and write "1" for the first action and "2" for the second action. If they happen at the same time, write "=".

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u> 1 </u> Sara gets to Beijing. | <u> </u> Sara finishes breakfast. |
| 2. <u> </u> Sam goes to bed. | <u> </u> Sara goes shopping. |
| 3. <u> </u> Sara has a Chinese breakfast. | <u> </u> Sara eats breakfast. |
| 4. <u> </u> Sam plans their day. | <u> </u> Sara gets up. |
| 5. <u> </u> Sam and Sara go sightseeing. | <u> 2 </u> Sara visits the Forbidden City. |
| 6. <u> </u> Sam carries the packages. | <u> </u> Sam gets to China. |

Use the information above to write 6 sentences using *when*, *as soon as*, and *while*.

Example:

As soon as Sara gets to Beijing, she's going to visit the Forbidden City.



10. Speaking

Ask and answer questions about future plans.

Example: A: What are you going to do when the Olympics are finished?

B: I'm going to study at a university.



Vocabulary

Read these example sentences. Pay attention to the time words.

Tom will leave **at** 6:00.

Jane will arrive **at** 9:00.

Steve will go home **when** Jane arrives.

Here are more time clauses.

Tom will leave **before** Jane arrives.

Jane will arrive **after** Tom leaves.

Steve will stay **until** Jane arrives.



11. Reading

Read the text and choose a time word to complete each sentence. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. I have a lot of plans for this summer. As soon as I finish classes, I'm going to China. When I get there, I'm going to look for a school to take Chinese classes. When university classes start in the fall, I'll go back to the United States.
 - a. _____ she finishes her classes, she is going to leave for China.
 - b. She's going to take Chinese lessons _____ she goes back to the United States.
 - c. She's going to stay in China _____ the fall.

2. My boss is going to be very busy for the next few weeks. He has a sales conference in London at the beginning of the month. When the conference is finished, he's going to China to see the Olympics. Then in September, he's going to fly to New York for another meeting.
 - a. _____ the sales conference is over, he is going to China.
 - b. He's going to attend the sales conference _____ he goes to China.
 - c. He isn't going to New York _____ September.



12. Speaking

Ping is a tour guide. Look at this page from his date book. Ask and answer questions like this:

A: When is Ping going to go to English class?

B: After/As soon as/When he finishes lunch at the Fangshan Restaurant. /
Before he studies in the library.

8 AM go to a tour guide orientation class
10 AM lead a tour of the Temple of Heaven
12 PM lead a tour of Beihai Park
1 PM have lunch at Fangshan Restaurant
3 PM attend my English class
5 PM study in the library
7 PM meet friends for dinner
9 PM go to movies



13. Reading

Read the following. Connect the statements on the left with the statements on the right.

Do's and Don't's for a Successful Vacation Abroad

Apply for a visa as soon as you know your travel plans.

You shouldn't leave home without a good guidebook.

You must make hotel reservations before you go.

When you travel by plane, always put some clothes in your hand luggage.

You shouldn't put medicine in your suitcase.

While you are in a foreign country, you must not give anyone your passport.

You aren't allowed to change money on the street.

Don't be afraid to ask strangers for directions or information.

Eat many different kinds of Chinese food.

You should change it in banks.

Put it in your hand luggage.

The airline might lose your suitcase.

And you must not forget your reservation number.

It will give you a lot of useful information.

Most people like to help tourists.

There are many delicious dishes.

Keep it with you at all times.

You may have to wait several weeks to get it.



14. Speaking

Pretend you are talking to a tourist about his or her plans.

Example: A: Where are you going to go after Beijing?

B: I'm going to visit Guangzhou and other cities in the south.



Vocabulary

Study the following words and phrases, and then complete the sentences.

Nouns	Adjectives	Phrases
the east	eastern	...is east of...
the north	northern	...is in the north of...
the south	southern	in the south of...
the west	western	to the west of...
the center	central	...is in the center of...
the capital		

1. Xi'an is in _____ China.
2. Guangzhou is _____ of Guangdong Province.
3. The Gobi is to _____ of Beijing.
4. Shanghai is a city in _____.
5. Beijing is _____ China.



15. Speaking

Pretend that you are talking to an American tourist who is worried about his or her trip. Give advice for each situation. Tell the person what to do and/or what not to do.

Example:

A: I don't have much money.

B: You shouldn't stay in expensive hotels. Small hotels are less expensive.

I only have a week in China.

I don't speak Chinese.

This is my first trip outside the United States.

I am traveling alone.

Language Learning Tip

Think about your progress

Think about your progress in English. What is easy for you? What is difficult for you? Is new vocabulary easy for you? Is listening difficult for you? Think about the things that are difficult for you. Spend some extra time practicing difficult things.

Learning Summary

Can you:

- ▲ talk about places to visit?
- ▲ tell people to do or not to do something?
- ▲ put actions in sequence?

CHAPTER TWO

SIGHTSEEING IN BEIJING

在北京观光

Goals

In this chapter you will learn to:

- * State preferences
- * Make plans
- * Describe people, places, and things

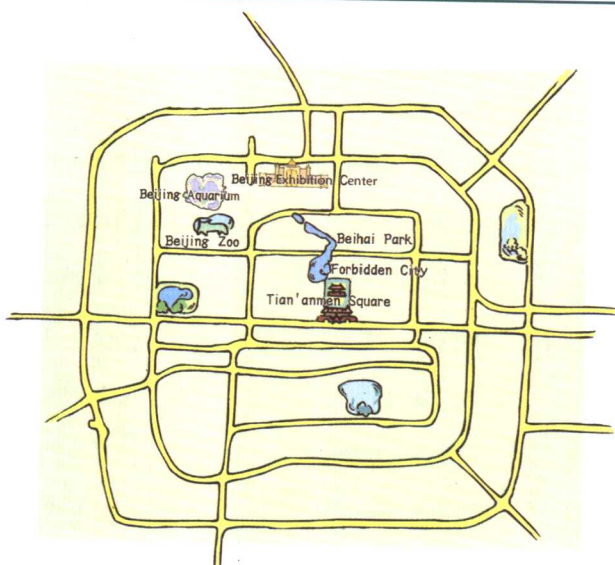
Proverb

There is a proverb that says:

Choose carefully. A choice is quick, yet endless.

What does this mean to you? Do you think that it is true?

1. Reading and Listening



Listen to a conversation about sites in Beijing and read the Chinese translation.

Listen again and read the conversation in English.

Listen again and put your finger on these places as you hear them.

Beijing Zoo	Forbidden City	Beihai Park
Beijing Aquarium	Tian'anmen Square	Exhibition Center