

高等学校商务英语系列教材

翟象俊 主审

Business English Listening and Speaking

Teacher's Book



商务英语 听说教程 教师参考书

第 1 册

■ 总主编 杨翠萍
■ 主 编 宋 梅
■ 副主编 刘鸣放



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内 容 简 介

《高等学校商务英语系列教材》是一套针对高校经贸英语专业的学生及具有相应英语水平的商务工作者与英语爱好者而编写的基础课系列教材。《商务英语听说教程》是该系列教材之一，本书是《商务英语听说教程教师参考书》第1册，内容包括第1册各单元听力部分的文字材料和练习答案，并对个别难点提供了注释。

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前言

《商务英语听说教程》是针对高校经贸英语专业的学生及具有相应英语水平的商务工作者与英语爱好者而编写的基础课系列教材。本教程突破了传统的教材模式,综合考虑了高校经贸英语专业学生的特点,力求把经贸知识的传授和英语听说技能的培养结合起来。本教程以循序渐进的方式,通过内容丰富、专业面广、程度适宜、饶有趣味的商务材料,促使学生积极参与有关商务实践的听说活动,在提高其口语表达能力的同时,了解商务活动的各环节,拓宽视野,获取新知识。

本教程以全国英语教学指导委员会制定的“专业英语基础阶段教学大纲”为基准,扩大输入量,进一步巩固、深化语言基础,提高语言运用能力。本教程从学生的实际水平出发,从语言的基本单位(如音标、单词、句型等)入手,对学生的语音、语调等进行逐项训练,并且商务材料的比例在4册书中逐渐增加。本教程的练习方式为先输入后输出,听说交叉,在选材及练习设计上始终遵循“学用结合,重在运用”的原则。本教程体现了以下几个特点。

1. 丰富性。本教程为学生提供了许多商务方面的听说材料,内容涵盖经贸、金融、企业管理、商业文化、信息技术、旅游等各个领域,而且相当一部分材料具有强烈的时代气息。

2. 多样性。本教程精心设计了形式各异的练习。听力练习有选择、判断、归纳大意、填写表格等形式。口语练习围绕对话主题或交际功能设计,主要有双人对话、角色表演、小组讨论、辩论、大组汇报、调查问卷等形式。

3. 真实性。本教程充分利用了因特网的丰富资源,其中相当部分的数据、图表等内容均来自一些企业和公司的交际活动,场景真实,语言生动、规范,趣味性强,从而可以使学生真切地掌握相应的英语及商务实践的技能。

4. 实践性。本教程特别突出对学生口头交际能力的培养,为学生提供了诸多在现实生活中灵活运用英语语言的场景。口语练习主要讨论一些与日常生活和商务活动密切相关的话题,并且提供了大量的相关词汇、短语及句型,以鼓励学生结合自己的经历、感受大胆开口,踊跃参与。

《商务英语听说教程》共4册,分两个学年使用,每册配有相应的教师参考书和录音磁带。本书为《商务英语听说教程教师参考书》第1册,共15个单元,每单元由4个部分组成。

Part II Micro-Listening 此部分旨在帮助学生复习、巩固基本语音知识,主要有元音、辅音、重读、弱读、连读、失去爆破、语调以及数字识别等微技能方面的训练。

Part III Directed Conversations 此部分主要围绕英语中常用的功能意念表达进行对话

训练, 内含形式各异的听力与口语练习。

1. 听力练习: 检查学生对所听材料的理解。
2. 短语和句型总结: 要求学生总结、归纳听力材料中出现的常用的相关功能意念表达方式, 并进行口语操练。
3. 口语操练: 在顺利完成以上练习的基础上, 启发学生开口。练习形式包括看图说话、自编对话、表演和小组讨论等。

Part IV Listening and Speaking 此部分着重语篇方面的听说训练, 以培养学生的综合能力, 练习主要有以下三项。

1. 热身练习: 围绕文章内容或学生感兴趣的问题向学生提问, 鼓励学生大胆表述, 以便顺利导入后续的听说练习。
2. 听力练习: 培养学生对通篇材料的理解和摄取具体信息的能力。
3. 口语练习: 主要围绕两篇短文内容设计, 附加相关主题的讨论, 以激发学生的想象力, 培养学生的综合概括及表述能力。练习形式为复述、对子练习、小组讨论或大组汇报等。

Part VI Exercises after Class 此部分内容为本教程的主要特色之一, 旨在进一步巩固课堂所学内容, 为学生提供更多的听、说训练, 使学生课内、课外学习相结合, 听说训练不间断。

本书提供了以上 4 个部分听力的全部文字资料和练习答案, 并对个别难点提供了注释。

本教程的编写是以每周 4 学时为基础的, 编者建议每周完成一个单元, 教师也可根据实际情况灵活使用本教程。

在国内外语界享有盛名的复旦大学翟象俊教授担任本教程的主审。从体系的形成到具体的编写, 翟象俊教授都给予了我们极大的指导, 并提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此我们对她以及所有关心和支持本教程编写和出版的人员表示衷心的感谢。

虽然本教程是在全体参编教师多年的教学实践与研究基础上产生的, 但仍可能存在一些不妥之处, 欢迎各位专家、同仁及使用本教程的广大师生批评指正。

编 者

于华东师范大学

2003 年 1 月

* Part I 是为检查课后听说练习所设计, 其答案已在 Part VI 给出; Part V 是为活跃课堂气氛所设计, 其内容已在学生用书中出现。

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Unit 1

Unit One When They First Meet...

Part II

Micro-Listening

2.1 The following are the commonly used vowels in English. Listen carefully, read after the tape and write out the pronunciation of the underlined letter(s).

Vowel Sounds					
[i:]	employ <u>ee</u>	[aɪ]	dine	[aɪə]	fire
[ɪ]	dilig <u>en</u> t	[eɪ]	ma <u>k</u> e	[eɪə]	lay <u>e</u> r
[e]	g <u>e</u> t	[əʊ]	slo <u>g</u> an	[əʊə]	go <u>e</u> r
[æ]	fl <u>a</u> nk	[aʊ]	mo <u>u</u> ntain	[aʊə]	to <u>w</u> er
[ɑ:]	fl <u>a</u> sk	[ɔɪ]	mo <u>i</u> sture	[ɔɪə]	jo <u>y</u> ous
[ɒ]	clockw <u>i</u> se	[ɪə]	he <u>a</u> r		
[ɔ:]	ra <u>w</u>	[eə]	fa <u>r</u> e		
[u:]	bl <u>ue</u>				
[ʊ]	bu <u>l</u> letin				
[ʌ]	un <u>q</u> uestioning				
[ɜ:]	bi <u>r</u> d				
[ə]	dilemm <u>a</u>				

2.2 The following are the commonly used consonants in English. Listen carefully, read after the tape and write out the pronunciation of the underlined letter(s).

Consonant Sounds					
[p]	pa <u>k</u>	[l]	li <u>n</u> k	[ʃ]	shi <u>p</u> ping
[b]	br <u>a</u> nd	[r]	ri <u>g</u> ht	[ʒ]	rou <u>g</u> e
[t]	to <u>l</u> l	[f]	fi <u>n</u> ish	[h]	ho <u>i</u> st
[d]	di <u>m</u> ension	[v]	vo <u>t</u> e	[w]	wa <u>g</u> e
[k]	ki <u>t</u>	[θ]	th <u>r</u> ead	[j]	ya <u>c</u> ht
[g]	lo <u>g</u>	[ð]	ba <u>t</u> he	[tʃ]	chi <u>ck</u> en
[m]	mo <u>d</u> ify	[s]	so <u>c</u> ket	[dʒ]	ju <u>d</u> ge
[n]	no <u>i</u> sy	[z]	ze <u>a</u> lous	[tr]	tr <u>a</u> dition
[ŋ]	si <u>ng</u>			[dr]	dr <u>e</u> adful
				[ts]	enli <u>s</u> t
				[ds]	fu <u>n</u> ds

**Part III****Directed Conversations**

3.1 You are going to hear ten short conversations. Listen carefully and match the names of the people who are being introduced or introducing themselves. The first one has been done for you.

1. W: Good morning. My name's Maria Bush.
M: Pleased to meet you, Ms. Bush. I'm Mark Peterson.
2. W: I'd like to introduce you to Mr. Dale. He's from the States.
M: Pleased to meet you, Mr. Dale. My name's Kent, George Kent.
3. W: Let me introduce you two. Mr. Smith, this is Mr. Snow, a colleague of mine.
M: Hello.
4. M: Susan, this is John.
W: Nice to meet you. What line are you in?
5. M: Allow me to introduce myself. Roger Black, an area sales manager from P&G.
W: It's a pleasure to meet you, Mr. Black. I'm Amy Howard.
6. M: Hello, Miss South. I'm Paul Saunders.
W: How do you do, Mr. Saunders.
M: Please, call me Paul.
7. M: How do you do? I'm Graham Stanton.
W: How do you do? My name's Mary Dixon.
8. W: Excuse me, are you Robbie?
M: Yes, it is.
W: I'm Sandra. Nice to meet you.
9. M₁: Hello, Ms. Johnson. How are you?
W: Not too bad, thanks. How are things in London?
M₁: Quite busy at the moment. In fact, we've had a lot of orders for new processing systems. By the way, do you know each other? Wendy Johnson, Hall Cooper.
M₂: How do you do?
10. W: Good morning. My name's Ross and I'm from the Paris office.
M: Good morning, Ms. Ross. I'm Joseph Harvey. Pleased to meet you.
W: Pleased to meet you too.

Cultural Notes

1. When one is with a friend or an acquaintance, and bumps into someone he knows, it is always polite to introduce them to each other. This introduction should include names, titles where appropriate, and a very brief description of the relationship to him or her so that the two people have a basis to start a conversation if they wish to.

When people are being introduced in very formal situations, you may have noticed that rank

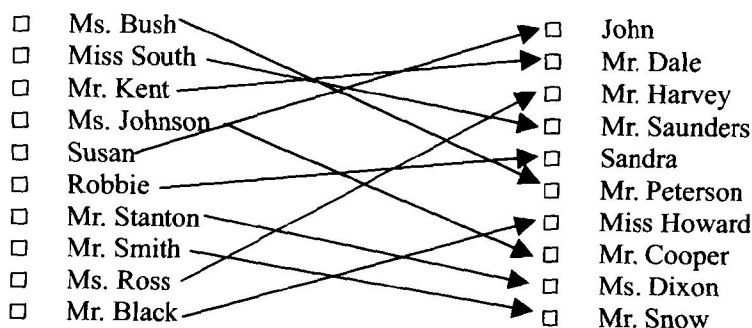


is the most important consideration followed by age and then sex. Therefore, people of a lower rank should be introduced to people of a higher rank first; younger people should be introduced to older people first; and men should be introduced to women first.

Most conversations, however, are not carried on in formal speech situations, and forms of address are another important decision to make. A social acquaintance of a newly hired colleague of approximately the same age and rank is usually introduced on a first-name basis. It is polite and common to shake hands when people are introduced to each other in China. But in the United States or some other countries, people don't always do so. However, in a formal or business situation, people almost always shake hands whatever their nationalities are.

2. *Mr. , Mrs. , Miss and Ms.* Mr. is the title placed before a man's last name, e. g. Mr. Johnson. Mrs. and Miss are also titles. Mrs. is placed before a married woman's last name and Miss before the last name of an unmarried woman or a girl. Nowadays, the title Ms /miz/ is also used to address both married women and single women. Notice these titles are used only before last names. They are not used with first names only, e. g. you can say Mr. Baker or Mr. Henry Baker, but you can't say Mr. Henry.

3. *What line are you in?* 你是干什么的? 类似的表达还有: What do you do? 和 What's your job? 等。



3.2 Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with the information you hear.

Alice: Hello, Ann. It's nice to see you again. How are things?

Ann: Just fine. And you?

Alice: Oh, not too bad. I've been away on vacation for two weeks.

Ann: That's nice. Alice, have you met Mr. Rex Turner, our new sales manager? Rex, this is Alice Field. She is from our sales office in Chicago.

Rex: How do you do, Ms. Field. I've been looking forward to meeting you.

Alice: Aha, please call me Alice.

Ann: Have a seat, Alice.

Alice: Thank you.



Ann: How about some coffee, Alice?

Alice: Yes, please. Cream and sugar, please.

3.3 Listen to the dialogue and complete the following table with the information you hear.

Philip: I don't think we've met. My name is Philip.

Cathy: Hi, I'm Cathy. Nice to meet you.

Philip: Nice party, isn't it?

Cathy: Yeah. Where are you from, Philip?

Philip: America. I'm an accountant at the First National Bank of Greenbow, which is a commercial bank in a suburb of Chicago. What about you?

Cathy: I'm from Belgium. Brussels, to be exact. I am area sales manager of YOYO Toy Company. I travel a lot to visit shops. I go mostly to America, Germany and Austria. I have been to Chicago several times.

Philip: You must be very busy with your work.

Cathy: Yes. But I really enjoy my trips to the foreign countries.

Philip: I envy you. I have to sit at the desk in my office, writing reports and dealing with figures all the time. It's so dull. Would you like a coffee, Cathy?

Cathy: No, thanks.

Name of the speaker	Nationality	Occupation	City they dwell in	Describe what they do at work	Do they like their work? Why?
<u>Philip</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>Accountant</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	Refer to the transcript	<u>No. He thinks his job is very dull.</u>
<u>Cathy</u>	<u>Belgian</u>	<u>Area sales manager</u>	<u>Brussels</u>	Refer to the transcript	<u>Yes. She enjoys travelling abroad very much.</u>
Where do they meet?		<u>At a party</u>			

3.4 Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

Fred Oliver: Oh, good afternoon.

Alex Grey: Good afternoon.

Fred Oliver: Er... I'd like to introduce myself. My name's Fred Oliver and I'm the new export sales coordinator.

Alex Grey: Oh, yes. I've heard of you. How do you do? I'm ... er... Alex Grey. Nice



to meet you, Mr. Oliver. Er... have you just arrived?

Fred Oliver: Er... no, no, I got here yesterday evening, but it's the first time I've been up to this floor. So, Alex, what do you do?

Alex Grey: Well, I'm not very important really. I'm Rita Blake's assistant. She's the head of personnel. Er... have you met her?

Fred Oliver: Oh, no. Actually I'm looking for her office. Am I on the right floor for that?

Alex Grey: Er... Well, no actually, Ms. Blake is on the seventh floor. I happen to be on the way to her office. Mr. Oliver, follow me, please.

Fred Oliver: oh, thank you very much.

In Rita Blake's office

Alex Grey: Good morning, Ms. Blake.

Rita Blake: Good morning, Alex.

Alex Grey: Ms. Blake, this is Mr. Oliver, the new export sales coordinator.

Fred Oliver: Ms. Blake, it's a pleasure to meet you.

Rita Blake: Hello, Mr. Oliver. I've been looking forward to meeting you. How about the journey?

Fred Oliver: Oh, not too bad. God, there was all this fog at Heathrow, though.

Rita Blake: Oh, no, what happened?

Fred Oliver: My flight was delayed five hours and I didn't get to my hotel till midnight...

Rita Blake: I'm sorry to hear that. It was crazy, wasn't it?

1. Who is Fred Oliver?
 - a. The new import sales coordinator.
 - b. The new export sales coordinator.
 - c. The assistant to personnel manager.
 - d. The head of Personnel Department.
2. Why is Fred Oliver there in the building?
 - a. To visit one of his clients.
 - b. To look for his new office.
 - c. To meet the head of Personnel.
 - d. To look around the office building.
3. When did Fred Oliver arrive in London?
 - a. This morning.
 - b. This afternoon.
 - c. Yesterday afternoon.
 - d. Yesterday evening.
4. Why was Fred Oliver's flight delayed five hours?
 - a. Because of icy runway.
 - b. Because of engine breakdown.
 - c. Because of thick fog.
 - d. Because of heavy rain.
5. Which of the following can be learned from the conversation?
 - a. Alex and Rita are in the same office.
 - b. Ms. Rita Blake is Alex Grey's superior.
 - c. It is the first time Mr. Oliver has been in London.
 - d. Mr. Oliver's flight did not take off until midnight.

**Part IV****Listening and Speaking***Passage One***4.2 Listen to the passage and tick (✓) the topics preferred by Americans for their “small talk”.**

When they first meet another person, Americans use a kind of conversation they call “small talk”. The most common topic of small talk is the weather; another very common topic is the speakers’ current surroundings — the room or building they are in, the sidewalk where they are standing, etc. Later, Americans may talk about past experiences they have both had, such as watching a particular TV program, going to New York, or eating at a particular restaurant.

Besides these very general topics of small talk, Americans talk about different things according to the life situation of people involved and the setting in which the conversation is taking place. Students are likely to talk about their teachers and classes; if they are of the same sex, they are likely to discuss their social lives. Adults may discuss their jobs, interests, houses, or family members. Men are likely to talk about sports or cars. Housewives are likely to talk about their children or about household matters or personal care (e. g., hairdos).

Americans are taught not to discuss religion and politics unless they know the people they are talking to fairly well. Politics and religion are thought to be “controversial”, and discussing a controversial topic can lead to an argument.

There are other topics Americans generally avoid because they are “too personal”. Financial matters is one. Inquiries about a person’s earnings or about the amount someone paid for an item are usually not acceptable topics.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hobbies | <input type="checkbox"/> Income |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employment |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social lives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sports and cars |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Campus activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious beliefs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marital status | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Family members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Career aspirations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial matters | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weather conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophical ideas | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal interests |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political viewpoints | <input type="checkbox"/> Price paid for an item |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current physical surroundings | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shared past experiences |

**4.3 Listen to the passage again and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.**

1. What are Americans least likely to talk about when they first meet another person?
 - a. Their hobbies.
 - b. Their families.
 - c. Their earnings.
 - d. Their occupations.
2. What may NOT be a favorite discussion topic for American housewives?
 - a. Cooking.
 - b. Gardening.
 - c. Husband's salary.
 - d. Children's school performance.
3. Why do Americans avoid discussing religion and politics with people they are not familiar with?
 - a. Because they do not have trust in strangers.
 - b. Because they do not like to get involved in argument.
 - c. Because they are not interested in religion and politics at all.
 - d. Because they think politics and religion are very dull topics.
4. Who are more likely to talk about sports and cars when they meet each other?
 - a. Students.
 - b. Housewives.
 - c. Men.
 - d. Children.
5. What can NOT be learned from the passage?
 - a. Americans like to tell others the restaurants they visited before.
 - b. The most common topic of small talk is the weather.
 - c. Speakers' life situation has much effect on topics of small talk.
 - d. Inquiries about a person's earnings is not an acceptable topic of small talk.

*Passage Two***4.6 Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false in the brackets.**

One observation made by visitors is that Americans do not "waste words". This means that Americans frequently prefer to answer with a brief "Yes", "No", "Sure", or the very popular "Yeah", rather than with a longer reply. But brief replies do not mean Americans are impolite, rude, or limited mentally. Very often, Americans are rushed and may greet you with a hurried "Hi". Indeed, this is a greeting you will hear again and again during your stay in the United States. It is used by everyone, regardless of rank, age, or occupation. However, those accustomed to longer, beautifully worded phrases may require a little more time before they feel comfortable with American "plain talk".

Americans sometimes use plain talk when they are embarrassed. If people praise them or thank them in an especially courteous way, they may become embarrassed and not know what to say in reply. They don't intend to be impolite or rude; you can be sure that they liked what was said about them. Except for certain holidays, such as Christmas, Americans do not usually give gifts. Thus, you will find Americans embarrassed as they accept gifts, especially if they have



nothing to give in return. They are generally warm but informal people.

1. (F) Americans don't like foreign visitors who are very talkative.
2. (F) Foreign visitors are apt to think that Americans are impolite and rude.
3. (T) Very often Americans greet each other with a brief and quick "Hi".
4. (F) "Hi." is an everyday greeting only preferred by young people in the United States.
5. (T) People from other countries may feel uncomfortable about American's plain talk.
6. (F) Americans are so confident of themselves that they never feel embarrassed when they are praised.
7. (F) Americans always feel very happy to give and receive small gifts on any occasion.
8. (F) Most Americans leave us an impression that they are cold and rude.

4.7 Listen to the passage again and supply the missing words.

Americans sometimes use plain talk when they are embarrassed. If people praise them or thank them in an especially courteous way, they may become embarrassed and not know what to say in reply. They don't intend to be impolite or rude; you can be sure that they liked what was said about them. Except for certain holidays, such as Christmas, Americans do not usually give gifts. Thus, you will find Americans embarrassed as they accept gifts, especially if they have nothing to give in return. They are generally warm but informal people.

Part VI

Exercises after Class

6.2 In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked a question about what was said. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked a, b, c and d.

1. W: The play is really a big success.
M: Yes. We expected to sell 400 tickets, but we sold twice as many.
Q: How many tickets did they sell?
 - a. They sold 200 tickets.
 - b. They sold 400 tickets.
 - c. They sold 600 tickets.
 - d. They sold 800 tickets.
2. W: I heard Dr. Johnson didn't catch his flight this morning. What happened?
M: Oh, since the taxi was late, Dr. Johnson didn't get to the airport until 11 o'clock, missing his flight by half an hour.



- Q: When did Dr. Johnson's flight take off?
- At 10:00.
 - At 10:30.
 - At 11:00.
 - At 11:30.
3. W: Look, the front tire is flat, and the seat needs to be raised.
M: Why not take it to Mr. Fox.
- Q: What kind of work does Mr. Fox probably do?
- Mr. Fox sells tires.
 - Mr. Fox repairs chairs.
 - Mr. Fox fixes bicycles.
 - Mr. Fox runs a drugstore.
4. W: May I help you, sir?
M: Yes, I'd like to cash these travelers' checks first, and then open a savings account.
- Q: Where does the conversation probably take place?
- In a bank.
 - At a hotel.
 - At a travel agency.
 - In a department store.
5. W: It's terribly hot in this little room.
M: I agree. Would you mind raising the window a bit more?
- Q: What did the man want?
- He wanted a raise.
 - He wanted more air.
 - He wanted a better view.
 - He wanted a room with a window.
6. W: Are you going with me to the party?
M: I already have my hands full with this report.
- Q: What does the man mean?
- He is too busy to go along.
 - He has to wash his hands first.
 - He has no interest in the party.
 - He must hand in a full report on the party.
7. W: What a beautiful cake! Did your wife bake it?
M: No. I had the bakery do it.
- Q: Who made the cake?
- He baked the cake himself.
 - His wife baked the cake.
 - He bought the cake from the bakery.



- d. His aunt Betty made the cake.
8. W: Do I get off at this exit?
M: No. According to the map, it's the next one after the phone booth.
Q: Where are the two speakers?
a. In a car.
b. In an airplane.
c. At a theatre.
d. At a phone booth.
9. W: Are you going to Canada or Mexico during your winter vacation?
M: Well, I don't enjoy cold weather at all, and Canada is freezing in the wintertime.
Q: What can we learn from the conversation?
a. The man will probably go to Canada for his vacation.
b. The man will probably wait until summer to go to Canada.
c. The man will probably not go to Canada for his vacation.
d. The man will probably stay at home for his vacation.
10. W: Cooking for yourself is a lot better than eating dormitory food.
M: You can say that again.
Q: What does the man mean?
a. This is the second time that the woman said that.
b. The man didn't hear clearly what the woman had said.
c. The man quite agrees with what the woman said.
d. The man wants the woman to tell him what she eats.

6.3 In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked a, b, c and d.

Passage One

A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town won a lot of money, so he decided that he could now afford a holiday in an excellent hotel by the sea.

When lunchtime came on his first day there, he decided to go and eat in the restaurant of the hotel. The hotel waiter showed him to his table, took his order and went away. When he looked at the farmer again, he had a surprise! The farmer had tied his table napkin around his neck.

The headwaiter was very annoyed and immediately told one of the other waiters in the restaurant to go to the man and inform him, without being in any way insulting, that people did not do such a thing in restaurants of that quality.

The waiter went to the farmer and said in a friendly voice, "Good morning, sir.

Would you like a shave, or a haircut?"

1. When did the story take place?
 - a. In the early morning.
 - b. Around the lunchtime.
 - c. In the late afternoon.
 - d. In the evening.
2. Where did the story happen?
 - a. In a barber's shop.
 - b. On a farm.
 - c. In a restaurant.
 - d. At a hospital.
3. Which of the following statements about the farmer is true?
 - a. The farmer worked as a waiter in a restaurant and made a fortune in a big town.
 - b. The farmer decided to have a feast at the most expensive restaurant at his hometown.
 - c. The farmer made a fool of himself on his first day in the restaurant of a luxurious hotel.
 - d. The farmer became rich overnight because his farther left him an immense fortune when he passed away.
4. Why was the headwaiter very annoyed with the farmer?
 - a. The farmer did not wait for his turn to order the meal.
 - b. The farmer did not have enough money to pay his bill.
 - c. The farmer did not dress himself very decently as required.
 - d. The farmer did something that was not supposed to be done in such an excellent restaurant.
5. What did the waiter mean by saying "Would you like a shave, or a haircut?"
 - a. The waiter meant to remind the farmer that he had gone to the wrong place for a shave or a haircut.
 - b. The waiter meant to tell the farmer that his behavior was not acceptable in a restaurant of high quality.
 - c. The waiter meant to insult the farmer that such an excellent restaurant was not a place for a man from the country.
 - d. The waiter meant to inform the farmer that the restaurant also provided services such as shaving and haircutting for their customers.

Passage Two

The word "hello" is probably used more often than any other one in the English lan-