

大学英语自主学习规划教材  
Learner Autonomy Series

# 大学英语 口语教程

第一册

李 鹏 徐坤银/主编

College Oral  
English Course  
(Book 1)

华中科技大学出版社  
<http://www.hustp.com>



大学英语自主学习规划教材

# 大学英语口语教程

(第一册)

主 编 李 鹏 徐坤银

华中科技大学出版社  
中国·武汉

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语口语教程(第一册)/李 鹏 徐坤银 主编. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社, 2009年8月

ISBN 978-7-5609-5562-9

I. 大… II. ①李… ②徐… III. 英语-口语-高等学校-教材 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 124678 号

大学英语口语教程(第一册)

李 鹏 徐坤银 主编

策划编辑:杨 鸥 刘 平

责任编辑:刘 平

责任校对:张 琳

封面设计:潘 群

责任监印:熊庆玉

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉)

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87557437

印 刷:湖北恒泰印务有限公司

开本:710 mm×1000 mm 1/16

印张:8.25

字数:160 000

版次:2009年8月第1版

印次:2009年8月第1次印刷

定价:14.80元

ISBN 978-7-5609-5562-9/H·686

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

# 前 言

为适应大学英语教学的新形势,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,满足社会对人才培养的需要,教育部在2007年颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》,作为高等学校组织非英语专业本科英语教学的主要依据。《大学英语课程教学要求》明确了大学英语的教学目标是“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际”。根据该《课程要求》,《大学英语口语教程》编写组编写了该教材。

《大学英语口语教程》分(一)、(二)、(三)、(四)册。四册书是一个整体,每册各有其重点,又相互衔接。全套书共由40个单元(unit)组成,每本书10个单元。每个单元覆盖一个中心话题(topic)以及涉及的相关内容。每个单元均围绕中心话题以模块的形式展开,突出以学生为中心的教学模式,通过大量的课堂和课外练习,提高学生的英语口语表达能力。

该教材编写以学生实际需求出发,选材尽量贴近学生日常生活。从学生进入大学熟悉校园环境,在大学学习生活,到最后走出校园找工作,各类话题均有覆盖。

该教材编写思路清晰,例如,第一册:熟悉(knowing)校园;第二册:享受(enjoying)大学生生活;第三册:对大学生生活各方面发表(talking)见解;第四册:走出校园寻找工作。在实践(practising)英语方面安排的模块有:背景介绍(knowing),对话实例(enjoying),活动安排和课外作业(talking&practising),始终贯穿着 knowing→enjoying→talking→practising 这一先输入后输出的编写理念。

该教材特别重视文化的输入与介绍。在每单元的背景部分和结束部分均有大量与主题相关的文化知识介绍,其目的是让学生在学好语言的同时,感受英语文化,理解英语文化,从而更好地促进语言学习。

参与本套教材编写的人员有:李鹏(第一册 Unit1—Unit5,第四册 Unit6—Unit10)、徐坤银(第一册 Unit6—Unit10)、陈国良(第二册 Unit1—Unit5)、刘玲玉(第二册 Unit6—Unit10)、罗敏(第三册 Unit1—Unit5)、田颖(第三册 Unit6—Unit10)、何敏(第四册 Unit1—Unit5)。

最后要感谢武汉工业学院外语系全体同仁的大力支持。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中不免有各种不足之处,恳请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编 者

2009年6月

# 目 录

<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Getting to Know Each Other</b>	(1)
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Finding the Way</b>	(13)
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>College Life—In Class</b>	(26)
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>College Life—After Class</b>	(38)
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Family</b>	(50)
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Dorm Life</b>	(62)
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Foreign Holidays and Festivals</b>	(73)
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Dining on Campus</b>	(87)
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>Test</b>	(97)
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>A Nice Vacation</b>	(110)
<b>Keys</b>		(119)
<b>References</b>		(123)

# **Unit 1    Getting to Know Each Other**

## **I. Background**

Greeting (also called accosting) is a way for human beings (as well as other members of the animal kingdom) to intentionally communicate awareness of each other's presence, to show attention to and to suggest a type of relationship or social status between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. As with many forms of communication, greeting habits are highly culture- and situation-specific and may change within a culture depending on social status and relationship; the phenomenon as such exists in all known human cultures, though. Greetings can be expressed both audibly and physically, and often involve a combination of the two. This unit is mainly on the former. Greetings are often, but not always, used just prior to a conversation.

### **Greetings and Responses**

When people are introduced for the first time, it is common for them to say "How do you do?". An acceptable reply is "How do you do?". In formal situations, often "Good morning!", "Good afternoon!", or "Good evening!" is used. ("Good night." is said only when parting or when someone is going to bed.) With people of your own age, such as other students or neighbors, more informal greetings are used. The most common form of greetings is "Hello!". An even less formal greeting is "Hi!". If you are meeting a person for the first time, it is also appropriate to say, "Nice to meet you." After that, it is appropriate to say, "How are you?", "How are you doing?", or "How are things going with you?". A typical response is "Very well, thank you!", or "Fine, thanks." If your friend greets you with "What's up?" or "What's happening?", you might reply "Not much." "Nothing special." or "Same old stuff." Or, you could quickly summarize what you've been doing.

### **Partings and Responses**

In English-speaking countries, some specific expressions are used before ending a conversation.

The first type expresses the expectation of seeing the other person again, such as "See you." or "See you later." But bear in mind that these expressions are merely a form for saying goodbye and may not indicate specific plans to see each other again. (However, if you have a specific plan to see the other again, you can say, for example, "See you Monday.") A usual reply would be something like, "Ok, see you later." or just "Bye."

Another type of farewell gives a reason for ending the conversation, for instance, "I have to get going." or a more specific one, "I have to get home before 10 p. m."

The third type of expression indicates pleasure at seeing, talking to or spending

time together with the other person, for example, "It was nice talking to you.", "I enjoyed seeing you." or "I've had such a good time."

The fourth type expresses your best wishes, such as "Have a nice day!", "Have a nice trip!" or "All the best!"

## II. Warm-up

### Activity 1

*Can you guess the order of the conversation? Number the sentences from 1 to 5.*

<p>①</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natalie: Hi, Ted. My name's Natalie.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Alex: It's nice to meet you, too.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ted: Hello! My name is Ted.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ted: Natalie, this is my friend Alex.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natalie: Nice to meet you, Alex.</p>	<p>②</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mark: Nice to meet you, Kate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mark: No, we don't. My name's Mark.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mark: Hi, Lisa. How are you?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Kate: Hi. I'm Katherine, but everyone calls me Kate.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lisa: Not bad. Do you two know each other?</p>
--	---

### Activity 2

*Now look at the following short conversations. Please first try to complete the conversations on your own, then check them with your partners.*

#### Conversation 1

A: Hi, Tom. How are things going?

B: Not too bad.

A: How's your family?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Conversation 2

A: Hello, John!

B: Hello. Haven't seen you for ages.

A: Yes, I'm pretty busy lately. How about your studies?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Conversation 3

A: I'm afraid I've got to go now.

B: It's still early.

A: I must be off now.

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Conversation 4

A: It's getting late. I must go now.

B: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: I'd love to, and it's very nice talking with you. But I have a meeting.

B: It's a pity you have to leave so soon.

### Conversation 5

A: May I introduce myself? My name is Cathy. I'm from USA.

B: Oh, hello, Cathy. Glad to know you. I'm Zhang from Beijing.

A: I'm so glad to meet you.

B: \_\_\_\_\_, too. Please let me know whenever you need help.

A: I will. Thank you, Zhang.

B: It's my pleasure.

### Conversation 6

A: Hello, Mrs. Rice. May I introduce my friend Wu to you?

B: How do you do, Wu?

A: How do you do, Mrs. Rice? I'm so glad to meet you.

B: Glad to meet you too. I've heard quite a lot about you.

A: Now that we know each other, \_\_\_\_\_?

## III. Section A Greetings & Partings

### 1. Demonstration

*Please read aloud the following short conversations with your partner. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B.*

#### Conversation 1

Lee: Good morning, Kevin.

Kevin: Morning, Lee. How are you?

Lee: Very well. Thank you.

#### Conversation 2

Kevin: So nice to meet you again, Louise.

Louise: Pretty good. How's your business going, Kevin?

Kevin: Not too bad.

#### Conversation 3

Betty: Good morning, Ms Lucy. This is Betty, can you still remember me?

Lucy: Betty? Is it really? Surely I remember you. You are my good friend, and I haven't seen you for ages, but how are you?

Betty: Fine, I'm just fine, Ms Lucy....

#### Conversation 4

John: Mrs. Green, I do appreciate the time we spent together.

Green: Me, too. Thank you for your company.

John: Let's keep in touch, shall we?

Green: Sure. I'm going to miss you. Bye!

John: Do take care of yourself. Bye-bye!

#### Conversation 5

A: I'm afraid I must go now.

B: Good-bye, and have a good journey.

A: Good-bye and thank you for all you've done for me here.

B: My pleasure.

A: Bye.

## 2. Word Bank & Useful Expressions

### Greetings

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. How do you do?                     | 2. How are you?   |
| 3. How are you doing?                 | 4. How are you getting on with your work?                   |
| 5. How are you getting along with...? | 6. How is everything?                                       |
| 7. How's everything going?            | 8. How's your family?                                       |
| 9. How was your day?                  | 10. How is your vacation/holiday (s)/Christmas Day/weekend? |
| 11. Long time no see.                 | 13. What's up?  |
| 12. You haven't changed much.         | 15. What's going on?  |
| 14. Hello? Hi?                        | 17. How is it going? Anything new?                          |
| 16. How is life?                      |   |
| 18. Pleased to meet you again!        |   |

### Responding to a greeting

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Same as usual.                | 2. I'm just fine.                  |
| 3. So far so good.               | 4. Not so good.                    |
| 5. How do you do!                | 6. Fine! Thank you, and you?       |
| 7. Everything is fine!           | 8. I'm just great!                 |
| 9. Very (quite) well, thank you! | 10. Couldn't be better, thank you! |
| 11. Not bad!                     | 12. Can't complain!                |
| 13. Just so so.                  |                                    |

### Partings

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I'm afraid I must go now. | 2. It's getting late. I must go now. |
| 3. I'd better be going now.  | 4. It's about time I have to leave.  |
| 5. I must be off now.        |                                      |

### Responding to a parting

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I'm sorry you have to leave.               | 2. Can't you stay a little longer?               |
| 3. I won't keep you then.                     | 4. I look forward to seeing you again soon. Bye! |
| 5. I hope to see you again. Have a good trip. |  |

## 3. In-class Activities

Work with your partner to role-play. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B. Make up short conversations based on the following situations, using some of the expressions for greetings or partings.

- Although they are good friends, A and B haven't met each other for over ten years. Now A has just returned from another country, and B happens to meet A in the

street.

2. A used to be B's boy/girl-friend, and B happens to meet A on a bus.
3. A is B's English teacher, and B happens to meet A in the hallway.
4. A is a new foreign student, and B is a Chinese student. A happens to meet B on the college grounds.
5. A has invited B to dinner. After dinner, B thinks it's time to leave. B says good-bye to A.
6. A has been ill and B goes to see her. Half an hour later, B wants to leave.
7. A is a native speaking English teacher and B comes to A's place for advice. Now B plans to leave.
8. A goes to B's birthday party. In the middle of the party, A plans to leave.

## **IV. Section B Introduction**

### **1. Demonstration**

*Please read aloud the following short conversations with your partner. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B.*

#### **Conversation 1**

A: Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Chen Lei, c-h-e-n, l-e-i, and this is my wife, Li Fang.

B: Pleased to meet you. My name is Jim Peters. Did you just move in next door?

A: Yes, we did. We are from China. Have you lived here long?

B: Me? I guess so. I've been here for over five years.

#### **Conversation 2**

A: Hello, my name is Robert Hill. You can call me Rob. I work in the IT Department.

B: Hello, Rob. Glad to meet you. I'm Caroline Li. You can call me Carrie. I called your department just now, because there's something wrong with my computer. Can you help me?

A: Of course. Let me have a look.

#### **Conversation 3**

A: Hi, Ben. How are you?

B: Well, hello there, Alice. I'm fine, thanks. And you?

A: Not too bad.

B: Who's this then?

A: I'm sorry. Where are my manners? This is Jemima. She's a friend from work.

B: Pleased to meet you, Jemima. I'm Ben. Alice and I were at university together.

A: Nice to meet you. I think I remember you from the photographs.

B: I hope they were good ones.

#### **Conversation 4**

A: Is the woman over there Mrs. White?

B: Oh, yes. She is our new English teacher.

A: Could you please introduce us to each other?  
 B: Of course. Hello, Mrs. White. This is my friend, Liu.  
 A: How do you do, Mrs. White? I'm so glad to meet you.  
 B: How do you do, Liu. Glad to know you, too.  
 A: Please take a seat, everybody.

### Conversation 5

Jason: Hi, Jane. I'd like you to meet my friend, Mike. Mike, this is Jane.  
 Michael: Glad to meet you.  
 Jane: Glad to meet you, too.  
 Michael: Jason often tells me how much he enjoys your playing the piano.  
 Jane: Thank you. I enjoy watching him playing tennis too.  
 Michael: Excuse me. I have an appointment, so I'm afraid I must go now. Very nice meeting you.  
 Jane: Same here. Bye!

## 2. Word Bank & Useful Expressions

### Introducing oneself

1. Hello! May I introduce myself?
2. Good morning, everyone! I'd like to introduce myself to you.
3. First of all, allow me to / let me introduce myself to you.
4. Hi, my name is. . . I'm from the United States.
5. I'm an overseas student here.
6. I'm the sales manager of the company.

### Introducing others

1. Mr. . . , I want you to meet. . . / I'd like you to meet. . .
2. Jack, this is. . .
3. Linda, come and meet. . .
4. Meet my friend. . .
5. I would like to introduce. . . to you.
6. Let me introduce. . . to you.
7. I don't think you've met/ I'd like to introduce you to each other. This is. . .
8. Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing. . .

### Responding to an introduction

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How do you do?                    | 2. Pleased /Glad/Nice/Good to meet you.      |
| 3. I've heard quite a lot about you. | 4. I've been looking forward to meeting you. |
| 5. It's a pleasure to meet you.      | 6. I'm Helen Waters. Please call me Helen.   |

## 3. In-class Activities

*Work with your partners to role-play. One of you will take the part of A, and the other will take the part of B. Make up short conversations based on the following*

*situations, using some of the expressions for introduction.*

- 1) She/ He is a great / an old/ the best/ school/ university friend.
- 2) She/He is a business colleague/ a friend from work/ a classmate/ a roommate/a flatmate/ an acquaintance.
- 3) Mr. Smith introduces himself to the guest, Professor Li, at a reception given by the company.
- 4) Mrs. Brown introduces her son Tom, an overseas student in China, to her colleague Ms Wang.

## V. After-class Activities

### Task 1

*Complete the dialogue with the words or expressions in the box, and then role-play it with your roommate.*

**Situation 1** Joe and Jack greet each other in front of the school library, and Joe recommends a professor for Jack's chemistry course.

Hi/ Hello	How about you	How are you doing
Good	I'm just fine	Can you recommend

Joe: Hi, Jack.

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_, Joe. \_\_\_\_\_?

Joe: \_\_\_\_\_, thanks. \_\_\_\_\_?

Jack: \_\_\_\_\_. Well, you see, I'm planning to take chemistry this semester. \_\_\_\_\_ a professor?

Joe: Dr. Smith, of course. They say he's a prominent professor in chemistry.

**Situation 2** David introduces Tony to Professor Smith.

I'd like you to meet	It's a pleasure to meet you	Excuse us
Nice to meet/see you	Same here	very nice meeting you

David: Hi, Mr. Smith.

Smith: Hi, David.

David: Tony, \_\_\_\_\_ Professor Smith. Mr. Smith, this is my friend, Tony.

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Smith.

Smith: \_\_\_\_\_, Tony.

Tony: David told me how much he enjoys your class.

Smith: Did you, David? Well, David helps to make it a good class.

Tony: Oh, that's interesting. \_\_\_\_\_, we're going to catch a movie, and it's about that time. \_\_\_\_\_, Professor Smith.

Smith: \_\_\_\_\_. Have fun.

### Task 2

*Make up short dialogues according to the situations provided.*

Sample :

**Situation** Jessica and Michael meet while waiting for a freshman medical check-up at the university hospital.

W: May I sit here?

M: Yes, please. So you're also a freshman in the Department of Law?

W: Certainly. Today only law students are here. I'm Jessica, from Class 1. Nice to meet you.

M: Michael, from Class 2. Nice to meet you, too.

W: How have you found your university life during these days?

M: Everything's new and exciting. University life is more colorful than I expected. What do you think?

W: The same as you. Well, it's my turn already. Nice meeting you. Bye.

M: Bye.

**Situation 1** Michael and Robert meet for the first time on campus. They shake hands, greet each other and introduce themselves.

**Situation 2** Miss Carter and Lin are good friends. They are parting after a pleasant talk at Lin's home.

**Situation 3** Chang used to be Mr. Allen's student. They met each other by chance. Chang greeted Mr. Allen and also asked him to say hello to Mrs. Allen.

**Situation 4** Peter is an overseas student. He just had a nice evening at his Chinese friend Chen's home. Now Chen is seeing Peter off to catch a bus.

## VI. Additional Information

### Cultural notes

Cultural differences between western people and Chinese can be found in many aspects of daily communication and greeting is just the case. In English, people often employ the following expressions to greet each other "Good morning/evening/afternoon", "Fine day, isn't it?", "How is everything going?" However, between the Chinese people who are familiar with each other, when they meet, they often greet like that: "上哪去?" "吃过了吗?". Translated into English: "Where are you going?", "Have you eaten yet?". Such greetings are very confusing to the western people, they are often at a loss, sometimes such greetings also lead to misunderstanding. Western people who do not understand the Chinese culture and customs do not regard such greetings as an important part of communication. For example, "Have you eaten yet?". Western people may not regard it as a simple greeting but mistakenly think that you may invite them for dinner or something else. Also "where are you going?" is very likely to make them unhappy. So sometimes they will response: "It's none of your business." That sounds very awkward. In English speaking countries between the intimate relationships they just say "Hello!" "Hi! Nice to meet you." and so on. In addition, Chinese people always want to show solicitude for each other or exchange

of conventional greetings when they are meeting. They usually begin like that: "How old are you?" "Are you married?" "How much money do you earn in a month?". However, in the English culture, age, address, work, income, marriage, family, faith and other topics of personal privacy areas are considered as taboos. Because of the culture of individualism, they tend to avoid connecting on the personal aspects of other's life. Doing this they tend to respect the privacy of others. Such remarks would be looked upon as intruding into personal matters. It's really rude questions for them. In general, they will find uncomfortable and sometimes feel angry, sometimes they have no idea how to answer. The most frequent greeting topic between western people is about weather, such as "It's fine today, isn't it?" or "It's raining hard, isn't it?" You can also talk something about their dresses. "Oh, your dress is so nice!" "You look beautiful today." In China, because of the culture of collectivism, people almost tend to show their loving care for each other. They often begin like that: "很久不见, 你变胖了。" "你瘦了许多, 要保重身体啊。" In English, It means "Long time no see, you looks fat.", "You look very thin, you'd better pay attention to your health." These are very normal greetings in China, they don't feel angry about that. But the western people will feel unhappy if they hear such greetings even if you are very familiar with each other. As for them, that's impolite.

Besides greetings, partings are also quite common in most meetings with others and are often seen as a matter of good customs. What kind of expressions, then, do you use when you say good-bye to each other? Parting may be divided into two steps. Before the final parting, there is usual a leave-taking. Western and Chinese cultures have diverse ways to deal with leave-takings. Firstly, in English society, during the closing phase of an encounter, from "I" perspective, reasons for terminating the encounter are presented in mitigatory comments. Typical comments are associated with expressions of apology, such as "I am afraid I must be off, I have to relieve the baby-sitter", etc. Western people believe that to be willing to visit and converse with someone is to have respect for him; to terminate the visiting is not of one's own free will, but because of some other arrangements, therefore they always try to make their leaving sound reluctant by finding some reasons and apologize for it to make the leaving acceptable for both parties. English speakers often signal several times before leaving. "Well, it's been nice to see you again. I do enjoy our talk and the lovely dinner, but I must be going soon". "Thank you very much for asking me over. I hope we'll be able to get together again before long. . . ." Consolidation in a wider range of common acquaintances also occurs, in expressions such as "Say hello to Jack for me" or "Remember me to John". In Chinese society, during the closing phase of an encounter, usually, from a "you" perspective, reasons for ending the encounter are set forth in mitigatory expressions. Such expressions include "你挺忙的, 我就不多打扰了。" "你一定累了, 早点休息吧, 我要告辞了。", etc. With these words, they may stand up from their seats. Chinese leave-taking is very short and quick. Western people

think it so abrupt that they have not prepared for it. While moving to the door, Chinese employ expressions of apology like “对不起, 打扰了。” “对不起, 占用你不少时间。” It should be noted that these expressions employed by Chinese guests to show concern for their hosts can only be appropriate for business visits in the English environment.

## VII. Phonetics

### 音素练习[i:]

#### 词首

each [i:tʃ] 每一

evening [ˈiːvniŋ] 晚上

eager [ˈiːgə] 渴望的

economic [ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk] 经济(上)的

#### 词中

fatigue [fəˈtiːg] 疲劳

extreme [iksˈtriːm] 尽头的

feature [ˈfiːtʃə] 特征

keep [kiːp] 保持

feed [fiːd] 喂养

#### 词尾

bee [biː] 蜂

pea [piː] 豌豆

he [hiː] 他

me [miː] 我

degree [diˈɡriː] 度数

fee [fiː] 费

agree [əˈɡriː] 一致

#### 句子练习

1. Do you see the key on the seat?
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. Please eat more beans, less meat.

### 音素练习[i]

#### 词首

it [ɪt] 它

emerge [ɪˈmɜːdʒ] 出现

economy [ɪˈkɒnəmi] 经济

efficiency [ɪˈfiʃənsi] 效率

electric [ɪˈlektrɪk] 电的

eagle [ˈiːgl] 鹰

easy [ˈiːzi] 容易的

eastern [ˈiːstən] 东方的

evolution [ˌiːvəˈluːʃən] 演变

field [fiːld] 场地

exceed [ɪkˈsiːd] 超过

fifteen [ˈfɪfˈtiːn] 十五

meat [miːt] 肉

sheep [ʃiːp] (绵)羊

flea [fliː] 跳蚤

flee [fliː] 逃走

sea [siː] 海, 海洋

employee [ˌemplɔɪˈiː] 雇员

tree [triː] 树

we [wiː] 我们

she [ʃiː] 她

is [ɪz] 是

effect [ɪˈfekt] 结果

edition [ɪˈdɪʃən] 版本

elect [ɪˈlekt] 选举

eleven [ɪˈlevən] 十一

## 词中

visit [ˈvɪzɪt] 访问  
minister [ˈmɪnɪstə] 部长  
facility [fəˈsɪlɪti] 设备  
exhibit [ɪgˈzɪbɪt] 展览  
build [bɪld] 修建

## 词尾

happy [ˈhæpi] 愉快的  
thirty [ˈθɜːti] 三十  
family [ˈfæmɪli] 家  
enemy [ˈenɪmi] 敌人  
highly [ˈhaɪli] 高度地  
faculty [ˈfækəlti] 全体教员

## 句子练习

1. We should try to put the principal into practice.
2. The little kid will fix his little ship.
3. This spring he visited six big cities.

## 音素练习[e]

### 词首

anything [ˈeniθɪŋ] 任何事  
anywhere [ˈeniwɛə] 任何地方  
evident [ˈeɪdɪənt] 明白的  
ever [ˈevə] 曾经  
exercise [ˈeksəsaɪz] 锻炼  
elementary [ˌeliˈmentəri] 初等的

### 词中

mend [mend] 修补  
tent [tent] 帐篷  
fence [fens] 栅栏  
head [hed] 头  
yes [jes] 是, 是的

## 句子练习

1. I will never forget the splendid time we spent together.
2. Let's get together when the weather is better.

## 音素练习[æ]

### 词首

actor [ˈæktə] 男演员  
abacus [ˈæbəkəs] 算盘  
add [æd] 增加

limit [ˈlɪmɪt] 界限  
sister [ˈsɪstə] 姐妹  
familiar [fəˈmɪljə] 熟悉的  
exist [ɪgˈzɪst] 存在  
miss [mɪs] 错过

sleepy [ˈsliːpi] 欲睡的  
stormy [ˈstɔːmi] 多风暴的  
penny [ˈpenɪ] 便士  
hobby [ˈhɒbi] 爱好  
pretty [ˈprɪti] 漂亮的  
factory [ˈfæktəri] 工厂

empty [ˈemptɪ] 空的  
emphasize [ˈemfəsaɪz] 强调  
engineer [ˌendʒɪˈniə] 工程师  
excellent [ˈeksələnt] 优秀的  
elder [ˈeldə(r)] 年长的  
empire [ˈempaɪə] 帝国

step [step] 步  
bed [bed] 床  
desk [desk] 书桌  
pen [pen] 笔  
lever [ˈlevə] 杆

atom [ˈætəm] 原子  
alley [ˈæli] 胡同  
abstract [ˈæbstrækt] 抽象的

academic [ˌækə'demɪk] 大学的

access [ˈækses] 接近

词中

family [ˈfæmɪli] 家庭

hand [hænd] 手

happy [ˈhæpi] 愉快的

stamp [stæmp] 图章

black [blæk] 黑的

candidate [ˈkændɪdɪt] 候选人

句子练习

1. It is very bad of you to talk back to your dad.
2. That black man has taken my jacket.
3. The bad man ran back to gather his black hand-bag.

adequate [ˈædɪkwɪt] 足够的

accident [ˈæksɪdənt] 意外事故

stand [stænd] 使站立

hat [hæt] 帽子

rabbit [ˈræbɪt] 兔子

map [mæp] 地图

back [bæk] 背

## VIII. Appreciation

### DREAMS

Langston Hughes

Hold fast to dreams  
For if dreams die  
Life is a broken-winged bird  
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams  
For when dreams go  
Life is a barren field  
Frozen with snow.