

电大英语专业本科导学系列丛书



# 高级休闲英语导学

邢发国 等编

中央广播电视大学出版社

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# 前 言

“电大英语专业本科导学系列丛书”是人才培养模式改革和开放教育试点项目中以课程为单元的多种媒体教学资源一体化建设的有机组成部分。“导学”为文字辅导部分，与主教材及录音、录像、VCD、CAI、网络等多种媒体相辅相成，指导开放教育的学习者自主学习，并进行自我评价。同时，也可以供辅导教师参考使用。

“电大英语专业本科导学系列丛书”由中央广播电视大学外语部和全国电大英语教研中心组共同策划并制订编写方案。编写者都是全国电大开放教育第一线的英语教师，他们既熟悉教材又熟悉学生，由他们所编写的材料具有实用性、针对性和可操作性；学习任务的设计力求新颖、真实、贴近生活；编写中把握“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，尽量不加重学习者的学习负担。

本导学系列丛书不同于传统意义上的教学辅导，是对现代远程开放学习环境下教学模式的实践和探索。在编排设计上突出“导、学、评”三个字。导即辅导 (tutor)、指导 (guide)，根据每单元的话题，重点辅导学生在学习中遇到的疑难问题，进一步指导学生完成各项语言技能的评价。学即学习，包括学生自主学习 (autonomous learning)、小组学习 (group learning) 和面授辅导课的学习活动。体现个性化学习方式和做中得学 (learning by doing) 的学习理念，通过完成相关的学习任务，保障学习过程的落实。评即评价 (assessment)，书中设计的各种评价项目，都与每单元的学习过程同步，可用于自我评价 (self assessment)、同学互相评价 (peer assessment) 和教师评价 (tutor assessment)。

《高级休闲英语导学》的内容主要是围绕英语国家现代休闲生活话题来设计的，突出语言交际技能的综合训练，特别是在英语口语和写作技能方面的评价项目设计尤为独特。口语有双人、小组和个人三个层次的训练模式，写作有体裁要素、写作方法、范例和情景几个方面的具体提示。所提供的指导、范例、任务与评价环环相扣，可操作性强，有较强的助学功能。

《高级休闲英语导学》内容分为 Learning Guide, Assessment 及 Translation 三个部分。第一部分的学习辅导以单元为单位，主要是每单元的疑难问题解析与相关背景知识介绍。疑难问题主要是学生在学习主教材过程中遇到的不易解决的问题，如词汇、习惯用法、疑难句子等。背景知识主要涉及与主教材主题相关的英美文化、习俗、背景知识等方面的参考资料。第二部分是每单元学习的评价，即对词汇和语法、口语、阅读、写作四个方面的语言知识和技能的

评价。各种评价项目严格按照大纲要求的学习目标设计。词汇与语法部分有助于检查和巩固所学单元词汇，口语部分可用于面授辅导课或课下自学的训练项目，阅读部分可帮助学习者扩展相关话题的知识面，写作部分可直接作为书面作业来布置。这些评价项目既可以用于各类学习活动又可用作形成性考核的内容。第三部分是参考答案与译文，即每单元语言知识和技能评价部分的词汇与阅读练习的参考答案以及每单元听力录音脚本和一些课文的汉语译文。

《高级休闲英语导学》的编写分工为：邢发国（第1、2单元）、王振芳（第3、4单元）、熊锟（第5、6单元）、陈咏（第7、8单元）。由邢发国统稿，沈阳广播电视大学的马丽黛老师审读了全部书稿。

在编写过程中，我们参考了一些书刊和网上资料。在此，我们对支持和帮助这本导学出版的专家和学者一并表示感谢。

我们希望这本导学成为学生的有益伴侣和辅导老师的得力助手，也衷心希望读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2003年4月

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# Unit 1

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## Section 1 Learning Guide

### Warm up (p.4)

**shopping facilities** referring to all kinds of shopping places such as shops, stores, markets and so on 购物设施

e.g. antique shop, corner shop, flower shop, gift shop, secondhand shop, shoe shop, book store, department store, furniture's store, baker's, butcher's, chemist's, grocer's, greengrocer's, jeweller's, newsagent's, supermarket, minimarket, open market, free market, vegetables stall, shopping center, shopping plaza, shopping mall

### Activity 1

#### Task 1 (p.5)

**boutique** a small shop selling clothes and other articles of the latest fashion (esp. for women) 精品时装店

**delicatessen** shop selling prepared foods, often unusual or imported, read for serving (esp. cooked meat, smoked fish, cheeses, etc.) 熟食品店(尤指供应熟肉、熏鱼、干酪等)

**corner shop** a small local shop which sells all sorts of different foods and household goods 街角店 Things sold there are expensive. They are open until late and on Sundays. For example, "seven eleven"(便利店), "am pm"(24 小时店) are typical corner shops in Britain, which sell things much more expensive than in other shops

**minimarket** a small supermarket 小超市

**stall** 售货摊

#### Tasks 3, 4, 5 and 6 (pp.8-11)

**not always** sometimes it is, sometimes it is not 不总是, 有时是 有时不是

e.g. John doesn't always stay at home in the evening. 约翰晚上不总是呆在家里。

**(get) value for money** worth of something compared with the price paid for it (买某物) 钱花得值, 划算

e.g. Charter flights give/offer the best value for money. 乘坐包机最合算。

**the States** (*infml*) the United States

**check-out till** place where customers pay for their goods in a supermarket (超级市场的) 收款台; **check out** 一般指在旅馆付账离开 **Cf. check in** 办理住宿登记手续

**personal touch** (offer) personal service to the customers 个人的接触, 指为顾客提供的个人服务

**open market** place where people gather for buying and selling of goods, in the open air 集市, 露天市场[相当于汉语中的自由市场(*free market*), 商品价格一般较便宜]

**indoor/covered market** market with a cover 有篷盖的集贸市场(货摊品类繁多, 商品物美价廉)

**have sth. for next to nothing** 花非常少的钱就买到了某物

e.g. I got the TV set for next to nothing in a jumble sale. 我在旧货市场没花几个钱就买到了这台电视机。

**chain store** group of shops (or hotels) owned by the same company 同一公司所属的商店或(旅店), 连锁店

e.g. a chain of supermarkets/a supermarket chain 一家超市连锁店

## Activity 2

### Task 1(p.15)

**store layout** 商场布局平面图

**hair & beauty salon** place where customers go to see a hairdresser and beauty consultant 美发美容厅

**health spa** 减肥温泉浴 *spa* 意为矿泉或矿泉疗养; [美] 称为 *spa bath* 或 *spa pool*

**ladies' co-ordinates** matched items of women's clothing 自选配套女装

**maternity outward** out clothing for a pregnant woman 孕妇外衣

**linens** 室内亚麻布类用品 (including tablecloths, sheets, pillowcases, and similar cloth items used in the house)

**cosmetics** products such as lipstick, powder or hair conditioner, which people, especially women, put on their face or body to make themselves look more beautiful (尤指女士用的) 化妆、美容用品, 如唇膏、粉扑、护发素等

**toiletries** the things that you use when cleaning or taking care of your body, such as soap, toothpaste, shampoo, deodorant, etc. 也属化妆品类, 尤指清洁用品, 如肥皂, 牙膏, 洗发液、除臭剂等

**perfumery** place where perfumes are made or sold 制作或销售香水的地方

**services arcade** covered passage with arched roof where different services are provided

(商场内)提供各种服务(如餐饮、电话等)的拱廊

**ladies' accessories** 女用各种包类及小饰件, 如: drawing(袋口拉带包), dot shoulder bag(圆点肩包), diamond bracelet(钻石手链), studded belt(带装饰的皮带)

**sound, vision & lighting** 音响, 电视和灯具

**baby changing facility** 为婴儿换尿布的卫生间 change a baby 意为 change its nappy(尿布)

**cashpoint machine** 自动提款机(意同 cash dispenser)

**toilet** 厕所 [英]在私人住宅内称为 the lavatory, toilet, (WC 已过时), 或 loo(口语), 在公共场所称为 the gents/the ladies 或 public conveniences; [美]私人住宅内称为 the lavatory, toilet 或 the bathroom, 女士常用 powder room 一词指代, 在公共场所称为 public lavatory, the washroom 或 public restroom, 而 John(男厕)和 aunt(女厕)则是俚语

### Activity 3

#### Tasks 3, 4, 5 and 6(pp.22-25)

**go with** harmonize with sth. 与某事物协调、相配

e.g. Her blouse doesn't go with her skirt. 她的衬衫和裙子不相配。

**be better off** be wiser (to do sth.) (对于做某事来说)是较为明智的

e.g. He'd be better off going to tell the police about it. 他最好把这件事报告警方。

### Activity 4(p.28)

**be superior to** be better, stronger than sb./sth. else 比……好, 胜过某人/某物

e.g. This brand of bicycle is superior to other brands. 这种品牌的自行车比其他品牌的要好。Cf. **be inferior to** low in rank, quality, importance, etc. 比……差, 次于、低于某人/某物

**on the market** available for buying, up for sale 上市, 出售

e.g. put a car, house, etc. on the market 出售汽车、房子等

**quality manufactured** 制作精良的 quality here means having a high degree of excellence 优质的

e.g. We specialize in quality furniture. 我们专门经销优质家具。

**due to** because of, owing to 由于, 因为

e.g. accidents due to driving at high speed 由于高速开车而引起的交通事故

**wear and tear** damage caused by ordinary use 正常使用导致的损坏

e.g. The insurance policy does not cover damage caused by normal wear and tear. 保险单内容不包括正常使用所导致的损坏。

**make sure** be sure to do sth. and do not allow it to be forgotten 确保

e.g. Ask for a receipt and make sure you get it. 要一张收据, 确保一定要拿到手。

**other than** except, not 除外, 不是

e.g. You can't get there other than by swimming. 你只能靠游泳游到那边去。Cf. **none other than/no other than** 不是别的, 正是

e.g. The new arrival was no other than the president. 刚到达的正是总统本人。

## Activity 5

### Tasks 1, 2, 3 and 4(pp.32-35)

**3-in-1 hair curler** 三合一的(电烫)卷发器

## Section 2 Assessment

### Vocabulary and Structure

1. Give the Chinese version to the names of the following shopping places.

- |                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) antique shop _____      | 2) corner shop _____      |
| 3) flower shop _____       | 4) gift shop _____        |
| 5) secondhand shop _____   | 6) shoe shop _____        |
| 7) book store _____        | 8) department store _____ |
| 9) furniture's store _____ | 10) baker's _____         |
| 11) butcher's _____        | 12) chemist's _____       |
| 13) grocer's _____         | 14) greengrocer's _____   |
| 15) jeweller's _____       | 16) newsagent's _____     |
| 17) supermarket _____      | 18) minimarket _____      |
| 19) open market _____      | 20) free market _____     |
| 21) vegetables stall _____ | 22) shopping center _____ |
| 23) shopping plaza _____   | 24) shopping mall _____   |

2. There are 15 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1) Plain, simple clothes are \_\_\_\_ for school wear.

A. forbidden

B. appropriate

C. elegant

D. improper

2) The guarantee is \_\_\_\_ without the dealer's stamp and signature.

- A. valid  
C. void
- B. acceptable  
D. available
- 3) You should consider replacing old, \_\_\_\_ appliances with new ones.  
A. inefficient  
C. invaluable
- B. insufficient  
D. invalid
- 4) The little girl looks \_\_\_\_ in that brightly colored dress.  
A. graceful  
C. cute
- B. gentle  
D. cool
- 5) Nowadays, the computer is vastly \_\_\_\_ to the book.  
A. advanced  
C. inferior
- B. superior  
D. similar
- 6) Linda was the first female \_\_\_\_ of an artificial heart.  
A. receiver  
C. acceptance
- B. receptionist  
D. recipient
- 7) Michael sold the flat he had \_\_\_\_ only two years ago.  
A. rented  
C. purchased
- B. mortgaged  
D. possessed
- 8) The government voted to \_\_\_\_ the nuclear warheads.  
A. dismantle  
C. unpack
- B. unload  
D. discharge
- 9) I wonder if you could \_\_\_\_ my mail to this address?  
A. carry out  
C. retain
- B. bring  
D. forward
- 10) You may cancel your subscription and receive a \_\_\_\_ for the undelivered issues of the magazine.  
A. fund  
C. repay
- B. refund  
D. return
- 11) They put the family business \_\_\_\_ the market.  
A. in  
C. at
- B. on  
D. for
- 12) It's honest to carry \_\_\_\_ one's promise.  
A. on  
C. out
- B. of  
D. for
- 13) Delivery is free \_\_\_\_\_ charge if goods are paid \_\_\_\_ in advance.  
A. by, of  
C. for, of
- B. of, by  
D. of, for
- 14) The cancellation of the concert was \_\_\_\_ the rain.  
A. due to  
B. due for

- C. owe to    D. because  
15) He never speaks to me \_\_\_\_ to ask me for something.  
A. otherwise     B. other than  
C. more than    D. less than

## Speaking

## 1. Pair Work

### Task 1 Dialogue

### Model 1

A: What is a shoe shop?

B: A shoe shop is a shop which sells shoes.

Use Model 1 to talk about the following shopping places:

a butcher's, a grocer's, a fruit stall, an antique shop, a delicatessen, a supermarket, a boutique, a department store, a jeweler's, a second-hand shop . . .

### Model 2

A: What can you buy in a corner shop?

B: In a corner shop, we can buy food, cleaning things and so on.

Use Model 2 to talk about the following shopping places:

a supermarket—all kinds of food, vegetables, household goods

a greengrocer's—fruits and vegetables

an indoor market—clothes, second-hand books, greeting cards, antiques, milk, and so on

a department store—almost everything, clothes, electrical appliances, shoes, jewellery, utensils, toys, furniture and so on

## Task 2 Conversation

Situation: A is the shop assistant. B is the customer. B is buying a pair of shoes. A is offering some help to B.

*Suggested pattern*

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'm hoping to buy a . . .

A: Do you like ...? They have high heels.

B: No. I can't stand wearing ...

A: Well, here are some nice blue ones. How do you like ...?

B: They're OK, but I don't like the color. I'd prefer ...

A: What size ...?

B: Size . . . please.

A: Here you are.

B: May I try them on?

A: Certainly.

B: I'm afraid they are too ... And how much ...?

A: They are ... *yuan*. They are of very good quality.

B: You are right. But they are too expensive.

A: It's a famous brand.

B: Anyway, I don't ... Thank you.

A: You are welcome.

## 2. Group Work

### Task 1 Conversation and Self Recording

Situation: Li Ping and her friend Zhang Yun are in a department store. Li Ping wants to buy a new dress. Zhang Yun is helping her to make the best choice. They talk with the shop assistant about the size, color, style, material, quality, etc. Zhang Yun makes some comments and suggestions now and then.

*Now make the conversation with your partners in your study group, and then record your own voices in a tape. (Cf. Course Book pp.23-24)*

The conversation should include the following functions:

greeting each other, asking and responding to questions, identifying / describing the desired goods, expressing dissatisfaction on some aspects, making comments and suggestions

### Task 2 Discussion

Situation: Student A, B, and C are planning to shop for clothes. They are talking about different shopping places such as the department store, shopping center, indoor market/free market, and so on. They make comparisons and give different opinions about each of the shopping places.

*Suggested questions*

Ask about which shopping place to shop for clothes.

Ask why he or she prefers to go to a certain kind of shop. (Compare about the prices, the quality, the style and so on)

Ask about the advantages and disadvantages of shopping in different shopping places

Ask about who she or he usually goes shopping with.

Ask about the different attitudes of men and women towards shopping.

Ask about the difficulties and problems you may have in shopping for clothes.

Ask she or he to give some solutions to the problems just mentioned.

*Now Start your Discussion.*

### 3. Individual Work: Oral Presentation

#### Task 1

*Talk about the differences between shops, stalls, markets and supermarkets (Cf. Course Book p.6, p.12)*

#### Sample

Super markets and minimarkets are quite different from markets. Markets are made up of stalls, such as open markets, indoor markets. But supermarkets and minimarkets are, in fact, shops. Supermarkets are usually very large. Minimarkets are similar but much smaller. Both sell mainly food and household goods. The products are relatively cheap. The goods are arranged on shelves and you help yourself. You take a basket or a trolley at the entrance. You pay for your goods at a check-out till before you leave the shop.

#### Task 2

*Describe the problem you have with a faulty product.*

*Suggested pattern:*

I bought a ... last month. I used it ... and always followed the instruction. But when I used it last week it didn't work. The ... was broken. And the ... was ... It was very inconvenient since ... As it is still within the guarantee period, I hope ...

### Reading

*In this section there are 2 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.*

#### Passage 1 Complaint

Complaining about faulty goods or bad services is never easy. Most people dislike making a fuss. But something you have bought is faulty or does not do what was claimed for it, you are not asking for a favor to get it put right. It's the shopkeeper's responsibility to take the complaint seriously and to replace or repair a faulty article or put right poor service, because he is the person with whom you have entered into an agreement. The manufacture may have a part to play but that comes later.

Complaints should be made to be a responsible person. Go back to the shop where you bought the goods, taking with you any receipt you may have. Ask to see a boss in a large store. In a small store the assistant may also be the owner so you can complain direct. In a chain store ask to see the manager. If you phone, ask the name of the person who handles your enquiry, otherwise you may never find out who dealt with the complaint later.

Even the bravest person finds it difficult to stand up in a group of people to complain,



so if you do not want to do it in person, write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. At this stage you should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or other papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization. Be sure to keep copies of your own letters and any you receive.

If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this an attractive solution. In certain cases you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back but this is only where you have hardly used the goods and have acted at once. Even when you cannot refuse the goods you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, if for example a new washing machine tears your clothes, you might receive money to replace them. If the shopkeeper offers you a credit note to be used to buy goods in the same shops but you would rather have money. Say so. If you accept a credit note remember that later you will not be able to ask for your money. If the shopkeeper refuses to give you money, ask for advice from your Citizens Advice Bureau before you accept a credit note. In some cases the shopkeeper does not have to give you your money back—if, for example, you change an article simply because you don't like it or it does not fit. He does not have to take back the goods in these circumstances.

- 1) The shopper may make a complaint because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he dislikes causing a fuss  
B. it doesn't do what is claimed for it  
C. the article bought is not up to standard  
D. he was at fault in buying the article
- 2) What agreement doesn't the shopkeeper make with the customer? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. To take his complaint seriously  
B. To sell him the goods  
C. To replace or repair a faulty article  
D. To put right poor service
- 3) When complaining in person, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get a receipt for what you buy  
B. speak to someone in authority  
C. talk direct to the assistant  
D. ask to see the boss
- 4) When complaining on the telephone, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you should speak direct to the owner  
B. you must ask for the manager  
C. you may never find out who dealt with the matter  
D. you should find out with whom you discuss the matter
- 5) If you write a letter to complain, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is important to keep a record of what you say  
B. it is necessary to send receipts  
C. say how you feel about the matter  
D. ask what receipt numbers you should give