

# IN CLASSROOM

# 雅思口语

## IN 课堂

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高频话题

[英] 大卫·海索姆 编著  
于春艳 译

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# 雅思口语 IN 课堂

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## Preface

*English is Your Friend* provides a detailed and comprehensive guide to English, focusing primarily on speaking but also including listening, reading and writing exercises. Though it covers grammar in considerable detail and depth, it does so in a fun and light-hearted way which both students and teachers will enjoy and find more engaging than traditional textbooks.

This book emphasises key areas of grammar which many textbooks neglect, such as the correct use of prepositions and how to structure questions, and draws attention to many of the most common mistakes that Chinese students of English make. Most textbooks teach different aspects of grammar in isolation from one another, with the result that students are able to easily answer questions that test their understanding of the structure they have just studied, but lack the ability to apply what they have learned to their own speaking and writing. *English is Your Friend* tries to solve this problem by giving examples of real-life situations in which they could use the grammar they have learned, and by providing frequent reminders of what they have studied earlier in the book. There are discreet patterns of repetition running through the book that will reinforce the student's comprehension without them even noticing.

Although this book begins with the basics of grammar, more advanced students should not assume that it is only suitable for beginners: many of the mistakes that *English is Your Friend* corrects are common even among very high-level students of English. The book has been designed to be equally useful to elementary-level students who are encountering these aspects of grammar for the first time, and to students who will use it to revise and consolidate their many years of English learning.

The key principle of *English is Your Friend* is that the best way to learn a language is by using it. This is why each chapter includes opportunities for students to practise what they have learned in conversations and discussions. This does not mean, however, that the book is unsuitable for students who are learning by themselves. These students are encouraged to make up imaginary conversations, either on paper or in their heads, as this active use of English is a far more effective way of retaining knowledge than the more passive process of simply reading.

*English is Your Friend* does not contain long lists of vocabulary. Instead it concentrates on teaching the student how to use vocabulary with greater precision and accuracy. When new words are introduced they are always taught in context, so that the student is able to not just recognise them but also use them correctly. This approach also extends to idiomatic English. Many students believe that a grasp of idiom requires them to memorise lengthy proverbs such as "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush", or inflexible phrases like "raining cats and dogs". In fact, these are much less important than understanding the ways in which apparently simple words can be combined in surprising ways. The student who understands the difference between "to make up one's mind", "to bear something in mind", and "to have something on one's mind", and can use them in conversation, displays a far more sophisticated understanding of English than the student who sprinkles his speech with inappropriate sayings.

As the author of this book is from England, there may be a slight bias towards British English over American English; however, wherever possible *English is Your Friend* tries to demonstrate and explain the differences between the two.

## 前言

《雅思口语 IN 课堂》为雅思英语学习者提供了详细、综合的指导，本书主要针对提高学生口语能力而作，但同时也包含了听力、阅读以及写作的练习。本书中的语法无论从深度还是从细节上都恰到好处，它以一种学生老师都喜欢的轻松愉快的方式展开。相对于传统的课本，它更能引起老师学生的兴趣。

本书重点讲述语法的关键领域，而这些领域恰恰是许多课本所忽略的，如介词的正确使用方式和正确提出问题的方式，引导学生、老师关注那些中国的英语学习者最常犯的错误。现在市面上的大多数课本都是孤立地从不同角度讲授语法，彼此之间没有任何联系，这导致虽然学生能够轻易地回答与他们所学的语法结构相关的理解测验，但是缺乏将他们所学的知识运用到说和写中去的能力。而本书尝试着通过列举日常生活中人们运用所学语法的例子，不断地提醒学生用之前在书中学到的知识来解决这一问题。本书体系严密，通过不断的重复来增强学生的理解能力，在潜移默化中提高学生的应用能力。

虽然这本书从语法的基础知识讲起，但是水平高一些的英语学习者不应该认为这本书仅适用于初级学习者：很多本书中列举出的错误是英语学习者普遍犯的错误，即使那些英语水平非常高的学生也不例外。这本书旨在对那些首次学习语法的英语初级学习者以及那些学了很多年英语准备复习巩固自己所学英语知识的高水平学习者具有同样的重要性。

本书遵循的主要原则是学习一种语言最好的方式就是使用它。这也是我们在书中的每一个章节设置对话和讨论，为学生提供机会来练习他们所学知识的原因。但是，这并不意味着这本书不适合那些自学者。我们鼓励这些学生在纸上或是在头脑中编造虚构的对话，因为这种学习方式相对于被动而简单的阅读来说，更能帮助学生有效地记住知识。

本书并没有冗长的单词表，相反，它把重点放在如何帮助学生更加精准地使用词汇上。本书中生词往往出现在上下文的语境中，这样学生不仅能够认识这些生词，还能学会正确地使用这些生词。这种方式也被沿用到了英语习语的学习中。很多学生认为掌握习语需要记忆冗长的谚语，如“一鸟在手，胜过两鸟在林”，或者是固定词组，如“倾盆大雨”。事实上，这些远没有理解如何将简单的单词以出乎意料的方式组合起来重要。那些能够理解“下定决心”，“记住某事”，“为某事担忧”等习语的不同，并能在会话中正确地使用的人，相较于那些只能零星地在自己说话时讲出几个不合适的习语的人，展示出对英语更深刻的理解。

由于本书的作者是英国人，相对美式英语可能会稍微偏向英式英语；本书竭尽所能试图在各方面证明并解释英式英语和美式英语的不同之处。



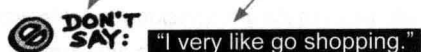
## Introduction 使用说明

Some of the words you will need to know in order to use this book.

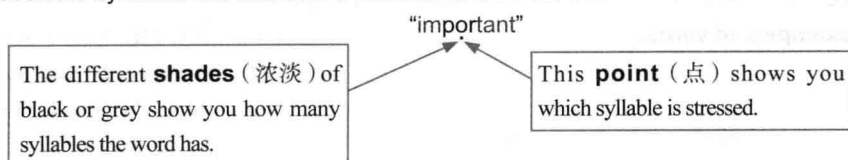
- Each chapter contains different parts (每章包含不同的部分):

<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Listening</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Useful words</b>	<b>Conversation</b>
语法	听力	阅读	有用的单词	对话

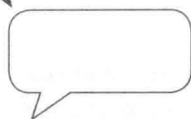
- When you see this sign and this kind of text, it is showing you a **mistake** (错误). (下面的这种标识表示出现的内容是错误的。)



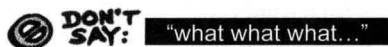
- Pronunciation** (发音). Every word has a number of **syllables** (音节). There is one syllable in every word which is **stressed** (重读). This means that when you say the word, you should **emphasise** (强调) this syllable and make it sound louder or stronger than the others.
- In this book the syllables and stress of a word are shown like this:



- Sometimes this sign will be used to draw your attention to the pronunciation of a word.



- e.g. (例如) This means "for example" (举例来说). It is an **abbreviation** (略称) of the **Latin** (拉丁语) "exempli gratia". We usually only use it when writing. When speaking, you should say "for example".
- Another common abbreviation of Latin is **etc.** (等等). It is short for the Latin "et cetera" ("and the rest"). Like "e.g.", we usually only use it in writing. When speaking, you can say "and so on".



- This grey background shows that you will be learning useful grammar.

This kind of box contains explanations of useful **vocabulary** (生词).

This kind of box contains exercises to practise using the grammar or vocabulary you have learned.

- Here are some of the words you will see most often in this book:

- practise	练习	e.g. (例如)	<i>Practise using this vocabulary in a conversation.</i>
- choose	选择		<i>Choose one of these words.</i>
- describe	描述		<i>Describe your bedroom.</i>
- explain	解释		<i>Explain why you like playing football.</i>
- make up	编造		<i>Make up a story.</i>
- persuade	说服		<i>Persuade him to go with you.</i>
- discuss	讨论		<i>Discuss the problem of pollution.</i>
- correct	改正		<i>Correct the mistake in this sentence.</i>
- imagine	想象		<i>Imagine you are the boss of a company.</i>
- pay attention to	主意		<i>Pay attention to the pronunciation of this word.</i>
- match up	(使) 相符		<i>Match up questions a, b, c with answers 1, 2, 3.</i>
- fill in (the space)	填空		<i>Fill in the space with a suitable word.</i>
- work in pairs	两人一组做		<i>Work in pairs, and write a conversation together.</i>
- take it in turns	轮流做		<i>You and your <b>partner</b> (搭档) should take it in turns to ask questions.</i>
- put in order	排序		<i>Put these words in alphabetical order.</i>
- don't confuse	别搞混		<i>Don't confuse "pair" and "pear".</i>

These are all examples of verbs.

**NOTE:** Verbs are usually written in the form "to verb" e.g. to eat, to sleep, to drink

- abbreviation:

- verb	动词	(v.)
- noun	名词	(n.)
- adjective	形容词	(adj.)
- adverb	副词	(adv.)
- preposition	介词	(prep.)

- You will learn more about how to use these different types of words later in the book.
- An important part of grammar is **verb tenses** (时态). We will study these later in the book, too.
- It is important to know that some verbs are **regular** (规则) and some are **irregular** (不规则). Regular verbs follow the rules, but irregular verbs are special.

- The words "regular"  "irregular" are an example of **opposite words** (反义词).

This sign shows you that two words are opposites.

- Here are some more important pairs of opposite words:

<b>positive</b> (正面的)	<b>negative</b> (反面的)
<b>correct</b> (正确的)	<b>incorrect</b> (错误的)
<b>true</b> (真实的)	<b>false</b> (假的)
<b>single</b> (单数)	<b>plural</b> (复数)
<b>subject</b> (主词)	<b>object</b> (宾语)

- A / B the **forward slash** (斜线号) is used to give you a choice: it means "or".
- It's sometimes important to know whether a word can be used **on its own** (独自) or not.



## What Have We Learned?

This part of each chapter reviews what you have studied.

### I. Choose what kind of word (verb, noun, adjective, adverb, preposition) the underlined word is in each of these sentences.

1. I live in an apartment.
2. We have two pet dogs.
3. I'm going to meet him at 3:00.
4. Don't forget to bring your book.
5. Please be quiet.
6. Please speak more quietly.

### II. Match up the English word with the Chinese translation.

- |                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1. persuade          | a. 想象  |
| 2. explain           | b. 轮流做 |
| 3. imagine           | c. 排序  |
| 4. describe          | d. 说服  |
| 5. fill in the space | e. 编造  |
| 6. take it in turns  | f. 解释  |
| 7. put in order      | g. 填空  |
| 8. make up           | h. 描述  |

### III. Fill in the spaces with one of these words.

true	correct	negative	irregular	on its own	tense
------	---------	----------	-----------	------------	-------

1. The past \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb "go" is "went", so it's an \_\_\_\_\_ verb.
2. "I don't like chicken" is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
3. If the sentence doesn't have any mistakes then it is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He said he can speak nine languages—do you think that's \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You can't use this word \_\_\_\_\_—you have to use it together with another word.

### IV. Practise saying these words. Pay attention to the stressed syllable and the number of syllables.

mistake      direction      clothes      desert      dessert      equal      equality

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# 1

## Hobbies, Habits and Hobbits (爱好、习惯和霍比特人)

**Things you enjoy doing in your free time** (在你闲暇之余乐意做的事情)  
e.g. (例如) playing basketball, going shopping

**Things you often do** (你经常做的事情)  
e.g. (例如) "I always take the bus to work", "I usually read a book before I go to bed."



### Hobbies (爱好)

- You can say (可以说):  
"I like playing basketball", or "I like to play basketball." (no -ing)



(不要说)

"I like play basketball."



(不要说)

"I like to playing basketball."

- Pay attention to the verbs that we use with different hobbies. (注意与表示不同爱好的词搭配使用的动词。)

#### play

- football
- basketball
- badminton (羽毛球)
- table tennis (乒乓球)
- computer games
- pool / billiards (台球)
- chess (象棋)
- golf (高尔夫)
- the violin (小提琴)
- the piano (钢琴)
- the drums (鼓)

We usually use "the" with musical instruments, but not with sports and games. (通常在表示乐器的词前面加 the, 但在表示运动和游戏的词前面不加。)

#### do / practise

- kung-fu (功夫)
- yoga (瑜伽)
- tai-chi (太极)

- paint
- draw
- sing

These don't use any other verb. (这些动词不和其他任何动词连用。)

#### go

- shopping
- swimming
- skiing (滑雪)
- skating
- bowling (保龄球)
- cycling
- hiking (徒步旅行)
- climbing

Or you can use these verbs on their own. (或者你可以单独使用这些单词。)(e.g. 例如 "I like to shop" or "I like shopping.")

—Try to think of one more hobby to add to each box.  
(再想一种爱好并将其写进每个方框内。)

—What are your hobbies? (你的爱好是什么呢?)

**DON'T SAY:** "I like playing with my friends."

(不要说)

You can say (可以说): "I like *hanging out* (出外玩儿, 闲逛) with my friends", or "I like *spending time* with my friends."

**DON'T SAY:** "play computer"

(不要说)

You can say (可以说): "Play computer *games*", "play *on* the computer", or something different, like "surf the Internet".

**DON'T SAY:** "I very like to play basketball"

(不要说)

We don't use the word "very" with verbs. You can say "I **really** like playing basketball" or "I like playing basketball **very much**." (一般不会将 very 这个词和动词连用, 你可以说 "I really like playing basketball" 或 "I like playing basketball very much.")

## Conversation (对话)

Have a look at this conversation. (看这段对话。)

- A: Hi!
- B: Hello. How's it going? (最近过得怎么样?)
- A: Not bad. (还不错。) How about you?
- B: Can't complain. (好得没话说。)
- A: What's your name?
- B: My name's Tom. What's yours?
- A: I'm Ed. What do you like to do in your free time, Tom?
- B: I like playing golf and going swimming. How about you?
- A: I like to paint and play the violin.

"How's it going?" is another way of saying "How are you?" ("How's it going?" 是 "How are you?" 的另一种表达方式。)

Instead of answering "Fine, thank you", try these replies. (除了用 Fine, thank you 回答之外, 你还可以这样回答。)

- Not bad.
- Okay.
- Alright.
- Can't complain.

Now change the conversation and talk about yourself. Stand up, walk around the classroom and introduce yourself to your new classmates. Fill in this table. (现在把上面的对话改编成谈论自己。起立, 在教室四处走动, 向新同学介绍一下自己, 然后完成下表。)

	Name (名字)	Hobbies (爱好)
Me		
Classmate 1 (同学1)		
Classmate 2 (同学2)		
Classmate 3 (同学3)		
Classmate 4 (同学4)		
Classmate 5 (同学5)		

## Listening (听力)

Listen to four people talking about their hobbies. Decide which of these hobbies each of them is talking about. (听录音中四人谈论他们的爱好并在图画下方标注说话人的序号。)



## Useful words and phrases (有用的单词和短语)

- no matter ... = "It doesn't matter." / "It doesn't make a difference (不会有影响)."
- above all ... = "The most important thing is..."
- to escape = to run away from / leave behind (丢弃; 留下)
- to have something on your mind = (to be worried about) something / to always be thinking about something
- dozen = 12 [ we usually say "dozens" to mean "lots" ]
- keep going = continue / not stop

## Listen again (再听一遍)

When is the best time to read? When do they usually go to the club?

What is the best thing about playing football? Who taught him to play chess?

## How often do you play basketball? (你多久玩一次篮球?)

Describing frequency: how often you do something. (描述频率: 你多久做某事一次。)

Put these words between the subject and the verb. (请将这些词放置于主语和动词之间。)

I... always  
often / usually  
sometimes / occasionally (偶尔, 间或)  
don't very often  
rarely / hardly ever (很少)  
never  
...play basketball

Put these words at the beginning or the end of the phrase. (请将这些词放置于短语的起始或结尾处。)

I play basketball...  
...every day  
...once a week  
...twice a month  
...three times a year  
...now and again  
...every now and then (时常)

You can use "seldom" instead of "not very often", but students often use it too much. Instead, you can say "I don't very often play basketball", or "I don't play basketball very often." (可以用seldom代替not very often。但学生使用seldom过于频繁, 相反可以说 I don't very often play basketball或 I don't play basketball very often.)

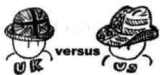
"Now and again" and "every now and then" both mean "sometimes". (Now and again和every now and then都有sometimes的含义。)

Go back to your list of hobbies. How often do you do each of them? (再看一下你的爱好清单, 描述一下你参加你的爱好活动的频率。)



## Habits (习惯)

Habits are things you often do. It doesn't have to be something you like doing. A **routine** (日程安排) is a description of the things you usually do. (习惯就是你经常做的事情, 这个事情你不一定喜欢做。日程安排是用来描述你经常做的事情。)

	<p>UK (英式): at the weekend</p> <p>US (美式): on the weekend</p>
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## Writing (写作)

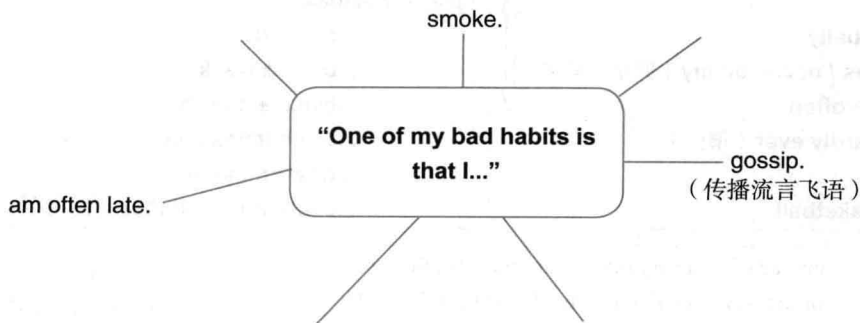
### My Routine (我的日程安排)

Write a description of what you normally do **at the weekend**, **in the evening**, or when **you wake up in the morning**. (请写出你周末、晚上或者早晨刚醒来时习惯做的事情。)

e.g. (例如) "I usually get up at 7:00, but I **occasionally** oversleep and don't wake up until 7:30. I have a shower and brush my teeth **every day**. I **don't very often** miss breakfast—I **usually** have eggs, toast, and **sometimes** some fruit. I **often** have a cup of coffee too. I **sometimes** check the news on the Internet, but I **don't always** have enough time."

### Bad Habits (坏习惯)

Write down all the bad habits you can think of. (写下你能想出的所有坏习惯。)



### Reading ( 阅读 )

**Match up the bad habit on the left to the suitable advice on the right. (将下面的坏习惯和相应的改正建议连线。)**

1. My problem is that I'm addicted to ( 沉溺于 ) shopping. I go shopping with my friends every day, and I always buy something. I have four credit cards, and I can't stop spending money.
  2. I know it's a bad habit, but I love to gossip. When someone tells me a secret I just can't wait to talk about it with someone else.
  3. I can't help staying up late ( 熬夜 ), surfing the Internet and chatting to my friends. I don't usually go to bed until after 3:00 am, and I'm always exhausted the next day.
  4. I always keep my friends waiting for me—it's getting really embarrassing! Even when I think I'm going to be on time I'm always late in the end.
  5. 

Write your own description for problem 5. ( 请在问题 5 中写下你自己的坏习惯。 )
  - a. If you carry on this way, you'll find your friends stop telling you things. How will you feel when your friends can't trust you with their secrets?
  - b. Try setting your watch five minutes fast. You could also set an alarm on your phone to remind you when you have to leave.
  - c. You should try and set a limit for how much money you allow yourself to spend each day. If you succeed for a week, you can reward yourself by buying a treat at the weekend.
  - d. Don't try to go cold turkey ( 快速戒掉坏习惯 ) straight away—instead try to gradually cut down ( 减少 ) on your number of cigarettes, one day at a time.
  - e. If your computer is in your bedroom, move it to somewhere else. And if you really can't control yourself, ask your friends to help you—tell them they should refuse to talk to you after midnight!

### Useful words and phrases ( 有用的单词和短语 )

(be) addicted (to) ( <b>verb</b> ing)	=	you can't stop doing something (e.g. smoking, drinking)
can't wait (to)	=	you don't want to wait for something—you want it now!
can't help ( <b>verb</b> ing)	=	you can't stop doing something (not always something bad)
carry on ( <b>verb</b> ing)	=	continue (doing something)
refuse (to)	=	not want to do something. e.g. " <i>He refuses to answer the question.</i> " = " <i>He won't answer the question.</i> "
go cold turkey	=	give something up completely (suddenly, not gradually)
straight away	=	now / immediately
cut down (on)	=	gradually reduce in frequency or amount

## Writing (写作)

## Write a conversation (编一组对话)

A and B are friends. A has some sort of bad habit. B tells A he should give up this habit. A explains why he can't help it. (A 和 B 是朋友, A 有某种坏习惯, B 劝说 A 改掉这个坏习惯, 而 A 则解释了他改不掉的原因。)

B: Can I talk to you about something?

A: Sure, what's up?

B:

A:

Practise describing **frequency**.  
(练习描述频率)

e.g. (例如) "You smoke three packets of cigarettes every day."

Practise using some of the **useful words and phrases** above. (练习使用上面提到的有用的单词和短语)

## Hobbits (霍比特人)



- Hobbits **have** big, hairy feet. (霍比特人长着硕大多毛的脚。)
- They **live** under hills. (他们住在山下。)
- They **are** about one metre tall. (他们大约一米高。)
- They **eat** seven meals every day. (他们每天吃七顿饭。)
- Students often **say** "Hobbit" when they want to say "habit" or "hobby" (学生经常把 habit 和 hobby 说成 Hobbit。)

## Grammar (语法) The Simple Present Tense (一般现在时)

- To describe our habits we use the **simple present tense**. (用一般现在时描述我们的习惯。)  
e.g. (例如) **I brush my teeth every day.** **We often play basketball.**
- We also use this tense to describe **general facts**: things which are true in general, or happen all the time. (我们经常用这个时态来描述一般性事件: 即一般性真理或一直发生的事情。)  
e.g. (例如) **Cats have four legs and a tail.** **Most people watch TV.**

## Don't forget (请记住)

- Add -s on the end of the verb after he, she, or it. (如果主语是 he, she 或者 it, 那其后的动词结尾要加 s。)  
e.g. (例如) **He likes playing football.**
- When the verb ends with **s, sh, ch, or x**, add -es, and the word becomes one syllable longer. (如果动词以 s, sh, ch 或者 x 结尾, 则在其后加 es, 且这个单词增加了一个音节。)  
e.g. (例如) **She watches TV every day.**