



SPOKEN ENGLISH 1

英语口语

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(第1册)

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Module 1 Entertainment

I. Warm-up

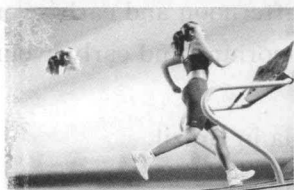
Discussion

- What do the letters NBA mean?
- Which of these countries has never won the Football World Cup: Argentina, England, France or Japan?
- When did the Olympic Games take place in Sydney, Australia?
- What kind of balls do they use in the game of rugby?
- How often do the Winter Olympics happen?
- Where does the sport of judo come from?
- How many spots are there on a dice?
- Who starts in game of chess: the black player or the white player?
- Why are there fifty-two cards in a normal pack?

II. Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

- A. Look at the pictures. Which of the leisure activities can you see?

clubbing	football	going for a run	going to the gym
playing the guitar	rollerblading	skateboarding	skiing
snowboarding	surfing the Internet	swimming	Yoga
going to a theater		listening to music	



B. Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups.

Which of these things do you enjoy?

Which of these things don't you enjoy?

What else do you do in your free time?

2. Look back at the phrases in 1 and complete the diagrams below with verb + noun combinations. Pay attention to phrases which have *the*, *a*, *to* and *for*.

a. going to — the gym

b. going for a

c. going + -ing — swimming

d. playing — video games

e. doing

f. other verbs — renting a video

III. Listening Practice

1. Listen to the results of a survey of entertainment among people aged from sixteen to thirty and complete the missing information.

We asked 100 people between the age of 16 and 30 this question:

Which of these things do you enjoy doing?

Here are the results.

Playing video games

Going _____/_____

Going to the cinema

Renting a video/DVD

Going for a _____

Going to a _____

Listening to the _____

Playing a _____

_____ %

28% _____

_____ %

_____ %

93% _____

64% _____

71% _____

_____ %

2. Listen to the passage and choose the right answers.

a. Why does Toshi eat too much?

A. He is too thin.

B. He wants to be famous.

C. He wants to be a sumo wrestler.

D. He wants to be rich.

b. How many hours does Ania train every day except Sunday?

A. Six hours.

B. Eight hours.

C. Seven hours.

D. Four hours.

c. When does Ania train?

A. In the morning and afternoon.

B. In the afternoon and early evening.

C. In the morning and late evening.

D. In the morning and early evening.

d. Where does João live?

A. In a villa in Italia.

B. In a villa in Brazil.

C. In a department.

D. In a club.

- e. Who earns most?
A. Toshi. B. Ania. C. João. D. Unknown.

IV. Speaking out

1. Speaking skills: expressing likes and dislikes; making suggestions

- a. There's a whole range of English expressions you can use to talk about how much you like or dislike something.

If you love something: I love...; I adore...;

If you like something a lot: fond of; like sth.; like going to do

If you neither like nor dislike something: not mind doing sth.;

If you don't like something: don't like doing; be not fond of doing sth.; dislike to do/doing sth.;

If you really dislike something: can not stand; can not bear; hate; dislike; detest; loath;

Things to remember: "Dislike" is quite formal.

"Fond of" is normally used to talk about food or people.

- b. Grammar Note

To talk about your general likes or dislikes, follow this pattern: "like something or like doing something".

- c. Common mistake

Be careful where you put "very much" or "a lot". These words should go after the things that you like.

For example, "I like reading very much." NOT "I like very much reading."

2. Situation-models

Model 1: Air and Bob are talking about their favorite music.

Air: What kind of music do you like?

Bob: Well, I like different kinds.

Air: Any in particular?

Bob: Er, I especially like punk rock.

Air: Punk rock? You don't seem like the punk rock type.

Bob: You should have seen me in high school. I had my hair dyed blue.

Air: Wow, that must have been a sight!

Bob: It sure was. What about you? What's your favorite music?

Air: I guess I like jazz best. Hey, I'm going shopping for CDs tomorrow. Would you like to come along?

Bob: Sure, that sounds great.

Model 2: Jef and Sara are talking about ads.

Jef: There are advertisements everywhere here in New York. The city is so bright at night, with all the neon signs.

Sara: I like it. It makes the city feel alive. I like all the different colors and I like the billboards with eye-catching pictures and slogans.

Jef: I can't agree. I think that there are too many of them. I think that companies spend far too much money on advertising. They should have lower prices instead.

Sara: I wish I could agree with you, but if companies didn't spend money on advertising, no one would hear about their products. I agree that some forms of advertising can be annoying. I don't like it when people try to give you leaflets with information about products you have no intention of buying.

Jef: I also dislike having to listen to advertisements when they are broadcast in stores or on the subway.

Sara: I couldn't agree more. That annoys me too. With billboards, you can look away, but with broadcasts, you can't avoid them.

Jef: Do you like the way that advertising agencies use comedy in their campaign? I suppose I do. I don't like the way that advertising campaign often tells you if you don't buy a certain product, you're not cool or modern or something.

Sara: That kind of advertising seems to be very common with brand name products. They are always trying to maintain brand loyalty.

Model practice: work in pairs

Chris and Nicole are talking about surfing on the Internet. Chris is complaining about the poor Internet, while Nicole gives him some suggestions.

3. Interview: you are going to interview another students in your class for a fact file. You can add extra topics if you want to. Spend a few minutes planning and practicing your questions.

V. Reading and Talking

1. What kind of spectator sports do people enjoy in small towns and big cities?
2. What are the people in the pictures opposite doing? Read the following text and match them to one of the pictures.

What Sports Do They Enjoy?

Not all people like to work but everyone likes to play. All over the world men and women and boys and girls enjoy sports. Since the days of long ago, adults and children have called their friends together to spend hours, even days, playing games.

Sports help people to live happily. They help to keep people healthy and feeling good. When they are playing games, people move a lot. This is good for their health. Having fun with their friends makes them happy.



Many people enjoy sports by watching others play. In small towns, crowds meet to watch the bicycle races or the soccer game. In the big cities, thousands buy tickets to see an ice-skating show or a baseball game.

What games have you played? What are your favorite sports now? You probably play the games that people in your town or city play. Is the climate hot where you live? Then swimming is probably one of your sports. Boys and girls in Australia love to swim. There are wonderful beaches there and the weather is good for swimming.



Or do you live in a cold climate? Then you would like to ski. There are many skiers in Austria where there are big mountains and cold winters. Does it rain often where you live? Then kite flying would be not one of your sports. It is one of the favorite sports of Thailand.

Surfing is an important sport in Hawaii. The Pacific Ocean sends huge waves up on the beaches, waves that are just right for surfing. But you need to live near an ocean to ride the waves and enjoy surfing.

People in Switzerland love to climb the wonderful mountains of their country. Mountain climbing and hiking are favorite sports there. But there can be no mountain climbing where there are no mountains.



Sports change with the season. People often do not play the same games in winter as in summer. Sailing is fun in warm weather, but when it gets cold it's time to change to other sports. People talk about sports' seasons. Baseball is only played for a few months of the year. This is called "the baseball season".

3. Read the text again and discuss questions on it.

- How do sports help people? Why?
- What is the favorite sport in Australia? Why is it so?
- What is the most popular sport in Austria? Why?
- Can you name one of the favorite sports in Thailand and give reasons for its popularity?
- Why is surfing an important sport in Hawaii?
- What sports do people in Switzerland enjoy most? Why?
- Can you explain why different countries have different favorite sports?

- h. How do sports change with the season?
4. Work in groups. Discuss these topics.
- What sport is most popular in your hometown? Why?
 - What are the favorite sports on your campus? Why?
 - What do you know about *qigong* ?
 - Do you believe in *qigong*? Explain.
5. Work with a new partner. Make a list of six entertainment activities that you both do. Compare your list with other students'. What are the differences?

VI. Self-study



a. In the street



b. Filling in a form



c. In a restaurant



d. In the classroom



e. In a shop



f. When you start talking to someone for the first time

1. Questions you can't live without.

Look at the pictures above. Discuss which questions in the box below you might hear or ask in each situation.

What's your date of birth?	Where are you from?
How long are you going to stay?	What time is it?
Where's the nearest bank?	Can I help you?
Which part of (Poland) are you from?	Where are the toilets, please?
Sorry, could you repeat that, please?	How do you spell...?
How much does this cost?	Do you speak English?
Can we have the bill, please?	Anything else?

2. Question words: complete the questions with question words.

- _____ were you born? In 1986.
- _____ did the journey take? About two hours.

- c. _____ colour do you prefer: red or green?
- d. _____ is that young woman? That's my sister.
- e. _____ did you get here today? I walked.
- f. _____ music do you like? R&B. How about you?
- g. _____ does this word mean?
- h. _____ do you live? In Beijing.
- i. _____ colour are his eyes? Blue.
- j. _____ did you come here this evening? Because I wanted to talk to you.
- k. _____ do you go to the gym? Every day.
- l. _____ children does he have? Three, I think.

3. Word order in questions: put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- a. at the concert/be/tomorrow night/Will/you?
- b. Christina/Does/like/skateboarding?
- c. can/football/play/tomorrow night/you?
- d. late/the train/this morning/was/Why?
- e. did/have lunch/today/Where/you?
- f. at home/Is/today/your brother?

4. Leisure activities: match the word(s) in column A with the word(s) in column B to make phrases.

A

- a. play
- b. go to
- c. rent
- d. go for a
- e. go
- f. do

B

1. a video/DVD
2. run
3. Yoga
4. the gym
5. a video game
6. swimming

5. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete questions.

A

- a. Anything
- b. Can we have
- c. How do
- d. How much
- e. Can I
- f. Where's
- g. Which part of Mexico
- h. Could you

B

1. are you from?
2. the bill, please?
3. does this cost?
4. else?
5. help you?
6. the nearest bank, please?
7. repeat that, please?
8. you spell that?

6. Oral assignments

- Work in pairs with someone you don't normally work with in class. Ask and answer the questions to complete your fact files.
- Tell the class two things you discovered about your partner's favorite entertainment activities.

Module 2 Important Firsts

I. Warm-up

Do you have a good memory? How many things can you remember? Tick (✓) the appropriate boxes. You may talk it with your partners.

- your first day at school, college or work ☐
- the first time you travelled alone or went abroad ☐
- the first time you met someone important in your life ☐
- the first time you drove a car ☐
- your first English lesson ☐
- your first pet/car ☐
- the first time you went shopping or bought something alone ☐
- another important first ☐

II. Vocabulary and Useful Expressions

When you are talking about your important firsts, you may always describe your feelings about them. So in this unit, we'll learn useful words and expressions on feelings.

1. Words and expressions describing feelings.

angry	bored	disappointed
embarrassed	excited	impatient
nervous	scared	surprised
relaxed	worried	in a good mood
happy	sad	cheerful
upset	sick	joyful
stressful	glad	delighted
a strange dream		

2. Questions and answers about feelings. Match a sentence from column A with a sentence from column B.

A

1. How's your mum today?
2. What do you feel like doing tonight?
3. What time did you go to bed last night?
4. How do you feel about our new boss?
5. Ooh, your hands feel cold!
6. Do you feel like a rest after your journey?
7. How was work?
8. I feel terrible about what I said to Tina.

B

- a. Oh, before nine. I felt really tired.
- b. Don't worry — I'm sure she wasn't upset.
- c. No, it's OK. I slept a lot on the plane.
- d. Oh, she's feeling much better, thanks.
- e. Oh, terrible. Sometimes I feel like walking out.
- f. I think he's OK. He's got some good ideas.
- g. I don't know. What's on at the cinema?
- h. I know — I left my gloves at home.

III. Listening Practice

1. Listen to the Recording 1 and answer the questions a — j.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

2. Listen to eight short conversations, and fill the form below.

Number	Where are the speakers	The second speaker's feeling
a		
b		
c		
d		
e		
f		
g		
h		

3. You will hear two people, Helen and Josh, talking about the first time they did something. Listen and tell their important firsts.

Helen: my important first is...

Josh: my important first is...

IV. Speaking out

1. Speaking skills: showing your feelings.

We all have feelings. We usually express our feelings verbally, but sometimes we express our feelings with facial expressions or gestures. In English there are different ways to express different kinds of feelings.

a. When you are pleased about something, you can say, "Isn't it wonderful/great?"

"Ah, that's terrific!" or "How marvelous!"

b. When things go wrong and you find it hard to keep your temper, you might say,

"What a nuisance!" or "Damn!" to express your annoyance. We cannot always be bright and happy, sometimes we have moods of depression or sadness. To help us out of our depression, we may need a sympathetic ear — someone to listen to and cheer us up. The best way is to point out the advantages of the idea or to interest us in a different idea.

c. Sometimes we want or need to hide our real feelings. One of the most obvious reasons is to avoid hurting a person's feelings. The word, "nice", has been overused and abused in English, but it comes in handy sometimes when we need to hide our true feelings. It is often good to try to find one aspect of the item being asked about to compliment, even if, in general, you dislike the entire item.

2. Situation-models: talking about feelings.

Model 1: Bob is telling Alice his nightmare.

Alice: Hi, Bob, you looks sleepy, didn't you have a good rest last night.

Bob: Yeah, I didn't sleep very well last night. I had a strange dream which made me sober all the night.

Alice: What kind of dream?

Bob: A very frightful dream! I dreamt that I was busying doing my homework. I kept doing a same thing which seems never to be finished.

Alice: So you look so tired today.

Bob: Yeah, I have no idea why I had this kind of dream.

Alice: In my opinion, you may be too nervous and tired about your work and you should give yourself a good rest.

Bob: Yeah, maybe. It's time for me to have a holiday and have a good rest. Thank you for your advice. Bye!

Alice: Bye bye!

Model 2: James is asking for Nicole's health.

James: Hello, Nicky! Are you feeling better today?

Nicole: Well, the fever is gone, but I'm still feeling weak. You know, I can't take it easy any longer. I'm worried about my classes and the coming biology exam — it's an important test.

James: Don't worry. Everything will be OK. Are you still taking the medicine?

Nicole: Yeah. I'm following the doctor's orders, but I hate taking pills. You can't be sure about the side effects.

James: I know what you mean. Some medicines are not safe.

Nicole: You could say that again.

Model practice: Work in pairs.

Your good friend fails in the exam. He/She is rather upset. You should show your sympathy to him.

3. Spend a few minutes thinking about your answers to these questions.

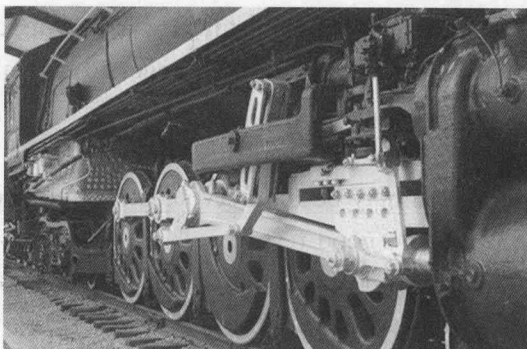
- Which important first are you describing?
- Where/when did this happen?
- How old were you at the time?
- Who was with you?
- How did you feel before/after?

V. Reading and Talking

1. What invention do you think is the most important? Could you please describe your feeling of living without it?
2. Read the text and talking about the important first of each train station.

The History of the Train Stations in Chicago, Illinois

By Valerie Valdez, eHow Contributor



Chicago's train stations have a rich history.

All aboard for Chicago, a major U. S. railroad city with arguably the most interest-

ing train stations of the 20th century. High ceilings, marble floors and oak handrails were common features in stations like Dearborn, LaSalle and Millennium and the legendary Union Station. All the sights and sounds of trains such as the 20th Century, Super Chief, California Zephyr and Broadway Limited rumbled through the city carrying 500,000 passengers a day. The Chicago train stations united a nation from New York to Los Angeles and from the Canadian to Mexican borders.

Early Railroad Depots

○ Chicago's first railroad depot consisted of a simple wood two-story building in 1848 with a small watchtower. Before the great Chicago fire destroyed it in 1871, the city constructed the Central Depot in 1856 and used it as the main station for 40 years. The newer depot had more architectural style — with etched windows and hand-carved molding — than the earlier one but still lacked the grandeur of the stations yet to come.

Union Station

○ Union Station transported 100,000 travelers on 281 trains through its huge terminal during World War II. When it opened in 1925, after a decade of construction at a cost of 75 million, the station boasted the Great Hall or main waiting area with Beaux Arts architecture and 110-foot walls, a vaulted skylight and staircases and connecting lobbies. The movies *The Sting* and *The Untouchables* filmed scenes on its staircase. In 1969, the construction of two new office buildings leveled the concourse. A \$30 million renovation in 1991 upgraded the passenger facilities, and by 2010, Union Station was carrying up to 50,000 commuters daily.

Grand Central Station

○ Located downtown, and the smallest of Chicago's stations, Grand Central Station opened in 1890 and cost \$1 million to build. Constructed of brick and brownstone with 26-foot ceilings and marble floors, the structure's interiors had Roman-style columns, stained-glass windows and a fireplace. A floating foundation with 55-foot-deep piles supported the station in the area's swampy soil. Its glass and steel train shed, more than 550 feet long, accommodated 15 car-trains. By 1912, it only served 40 trains and carried less than 4,000 passengers daily, far below the other stations. It was demolished in 1971.

Dearborn Station

○ Dearborn Station was known as the "Hollywood Star Train Station." The Santa Fe Railway ran daily trips from it to California through the 1950s. It was common to see movie elites at Dearborn waiting for the Super Chief and El Capitan trains. Dearborn defied convention when it opened in 1885 with its Romanesque-style contrary to the traditional design. Its 12-story clock tower was visible and was