

REAL TALK⁶ REAL TALK REAL TALK

凯恩英语口语完全教程

A COMPLETE COURSE IN ENGLISH
AS IT IS SPOKEN BY NATIVE SPEAKERS

6

练习册第六册 (中级初等)

Workbook Six (Low Intermediate)

Kai En English
Language Training Center
Shanghai, China

人民教育出版社

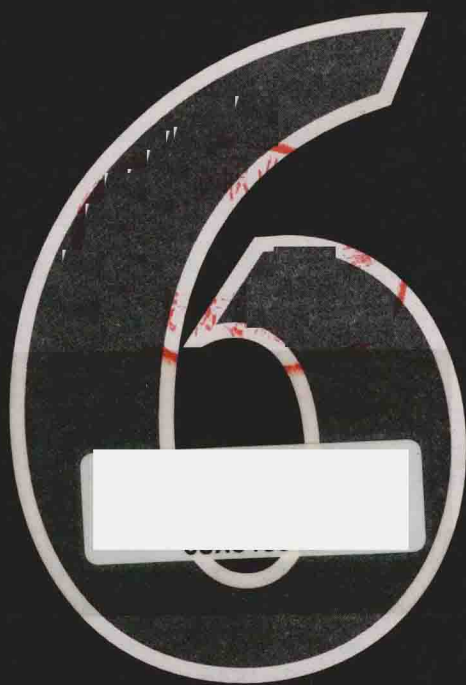
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Introduction to the Kai En Real Talk Workbook Series

《凯恩英语口语完全教程》系列练习册介绍

Traditionally, learners of English in China have focused on memorizing words and grammar rules. This approach is useful when taking tests. However, learning to use vocabulary and grammar in communication requires a different approach. The Kai En Real Talk Workbook Series helps learners build vocabulary, improve listening and develop accuracy.

Improve Listening Comprehension

The workbook provides learners with opportunities to listen to real English so they improve pronunciation and get used to natural English.

Build Vocabulary

Vocabulary is introduced in meaningful sentences so learners learn how to use words naturally. Vocabulary exercises show learners how to use new words (to develop active vocabulary) rather than how to recognize words in a textbook (passive vocabulary.)

Develop Accuracy

Each unit focuses on important grammar for communication. The workbook contains exercises that focus on how this grammar is used to build sentences commonly used by native speakers.

Reviews and Progress Checks

At the end of each unit there is a review section so learners see the progress they are making. The extensive answer keys mean that learners can check their progress, which helps to motivate learners and keeps them focused on improving.

中国的英语学习者习惯于把重点放在背单词和记住语法规则上。这种学习法应付考试是有用的。然而,学习在交流中使用词汇和语法却需要另外一种方法。《凯恩英语口语完全教程》系列练习册帮助学习者扩充词汇量、增进听力水平并提高使用语言的准确性。

提高听力理解水平

本练习册为学习者提供了听纯正英语的机会,帮助学习者改善发音并逐渐习惯听地道的英语。

扩充词汇量

词汇在有意义的句子中出现,使学习者自然而然地学会使用这些词汇。词汇练习教学习者如何应用新单词(扩大主动词汇量),而非仅仅认得课本中的单词(被动词汇量)。

培养语言的准确性

各单元集中操练用于交流的重要的语法。本练习册中包含的练习强调了如何应用语法来造句,造出英语母语人士常用的语句。

复习及进展检测

每单元末是复习部分,使学习者了解自己取得的进展。所附详尽的答案旨在让学习者能够检查自己的进展情况,有助于激励学习者,使他们再接再厉,不断进步。

Using Kai En Real Talk Workbooks as a Self-Study Resource 用《凯恩英语口语完全教程》练习册作为自学材料

The workbook is designed for use outside of the class and is an effective way to improve your spoken English because:

1. New language is first introduced on tape allowing learners to practice listening to and pronouncing new words.
2. The workbook becomes more difficult so you constantly make progress.
3. The listening exercises develop listening skills and improve pronunciation.
4. The language that is introduced is useful and practical.
5. Grammar exercises teach how to use the grammar for communication.
6. Vocabulary building is an important part of each unit. New words are practiced using a variety of vocabulary exercises (with answer keys to check answers).
7. Each unit has a review section and answer keys allow learners to check progress.
8. Each workbook contains a note taking section so you can increase your vocabulary as you go through the book.

本练习册为课外使用而设计,是提高英语口语水平的有效途径,原因如下:

1. 新的语言首先出现在录音带中,让学习者练习听读新词汇。
2. 练习册难度逐步增加,使你不断取得进展。
3. 听力练习逐步培养听力技能并改善发音。
4. 采用的语言实际而有用。
5. 语法练习教授如何在交流中应用语法。
6. 词汇积累是每个单元的重要部分。通过一系列的词汇练习来操练新单词(提供答案以供校对)。
7. 每单元都有复习部分及答案,让学习者检查学习进展。
8. 每本练习册都包含做笔记的部分,使你能在学习过程中扩充词汇。

Contents

Get Ready for Unit 1	1
Section 1: Vocabulary Preview	1
Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context	2
Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)	3
Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary	5
Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 1? Notes	9
Get Ready for Unit 2	11
Section 1: Vocabulary Preview	11
Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context	12
Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)	13
Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary	15
Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 2? Notes	19
Get Ready for Unit 3	20
Section 1: Vocabulary Preview	20
Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context	21
Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)	22
Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary	24
Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 3? Notes	28
Get Ready for Unit 4	29
Section 1: Vocabulary Preview	29
Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context	30
Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)	31
Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary	33
Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 4? Notes	37
Get Ready for Unit 5	38
Section 1: Vocabulary Preview	38
Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context	39
Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)	40
Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary	42
Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 5? Notes	46
Get Ready for Unit 6	47
Section 1: Vocabulary Preview	47
Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context	48
Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)	49
Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary	51
Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 6? Notes	55
Answer Key	56

Get Ready for Unit 1

Section 1: Vocabulary Preview

In this section, you will preview the new words and phrases from Unit 1 of the textbook. Make sure that you are familiar with the meanings of these words. You will be able to use your class time more productively if you have previewed these words in advance. At the end of Unit 1, you should understand how to use these words and phrases in real communication. Put a check (✓) next to the words and phrases you understand.

Nouns		Nouns	
appearance	facilities	politics	a sense of humor
a bachelor	graduation	possessions	a student counselor
campus	a grocery store	a relationship	the suburbs
a class reunion	the local mall	reputation	a trade school
a degree in economics	a manual laborer	research	wedding anniversary
experience	perfume		

Verbs		Verbs	
to advise	to disappoint	to have a talent for	to pretend
to allow	to dream of	to have an influence on	to promise
to annoy	to drop out of	to have regrets	to punish
to apply for	to embarrass	to ignore	to put on weight
to attend	to expect	to imagine	to raise
to avoid	to fit in	to increase vocabulary	to recognize
to be accepted	to focus on	to influence	to refuse
to be involved in	to follow fashion trends	to keep in touch with	to relocate
to be respected by	to gain weight	to look down on	to resign
to bother	to generate ideas	to lose focus	to run a store
to break one's heart	to get ahead	to lose touch with	to solve problems
to break up with	to get good grades	to lose weights	to take over
to build confidence	to give advice	to make a fortune	to take responsibility
to celebrate	to hang out with	to object to	to transfer from
to date a boy / girl	to have a crush on someone	to pay tuition	to vote for
to deal with	to have a good relationship with	to pressurize	to waste time

Adjectives		Adjectives	
athletic	embarrassed	mature	reliable
broke	fashionable	motivated	rural
conservative	impatient	old-fashioned	sensible
dedicated	inconsiderate	original	serious
depressed	independent	practical	sociable
determined	irresponsible	proud of	surprised
dissatisfied	jealous of	relevant	trendy

Section 1: Vocabulary Preview

Phrases

- I'm going to **drop out of** school.
- It's **hard** for me to **imagine** that John is married.
- You will **end up working** in a café.
- You should **take it seriously**.
- Mini-skirts **are in** this year.
- It's **supposed to** be beautiful.
- I'm **really into** politics.
- I've won this **three years in a row**.
- She has **hooked up** with Frank.
- She is **dead boring**.
- I **bumped into** James yesterday. He said he was **broke**.
- My career has **gone downhill** since I left IBM.
- It's expensive to **put my kids through** college.
- Frank and James are very **close to each other**.

Idioms

- We **don't see eye to eye** on this topic.
- I'm angry with James so I need to **clear the air**.
- I **got off on the wrong foot** with my new boss.
- Mary and Jane are always **at each other's throat**.
- I know that I'm **not in your good books** these days.
- My wife has stayed with me **through thick and thin**.
- I get along with my brother **like a house on fire**.
- There's no love lost** between Jessica and Peter.

Section 2: Using the Vocabulary in Context

By using the new words / phrases and putting them into similar categories, you will learn how to use them in real conversations. Put the words and phrases above in a suitable category. You can use words / phrases in more than one context.

Words to describe the appearance of people	Words to describe feelings	Positive words to describe personality

Words about work	Words to describe communication	Negative words to describe personality

Now choose your own categories. The important thing is that you are thinking about how to use the words and phrases.

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Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)

Being able to use words in the appropriate context will help you to learn how the words are used in a conversation. (This is why reading is a very good way to acquire new words.) These words and phrases are taken from Unit 1 of the textbook. Read them and make a note of how they are used in the context.

1. I haven't been to Japan, but **it's supposed to be** a beautiful country.
English people **are supposed to be** polite so I'm looking forward to studying in England.
I think I'll enjoy working for Jack because **he's supposed to be** a very good boss.
2. Jason is a friendly person. He **gets along well with** everyone.
Do you **get along with** your parents? I used to argue with my parents a lot, but now we get along fine.
I don't **get along with** my neighbor because he is unfriendly and selfish.
3. Frank graduated from the University of London **with a degree in economics**.
I'm applying to study **for a degree in history** at Chicago University.
I **have a degree in English** from the University of Hong Kong.
4. In the past, having short hair was fashionable, but **it's trendy** to have long hair nowadays.
Many young people are buying hats now because **wearing hats is trendy**.
Frank never used to wear glasses, but now he likes to wear glasses because **it's trendy**.
5. Mark is a great dancer. He has **a talent for** dancing.
Jane shouldn't play basketball. She doesn't have **a talent for** it.
I'm studying French and German. I think I have **a talent for** foreign languages.
6. I was delighted because **I was accepted to study** at London School of Economics.
Tom wasn't accepted at Liverpool University, but **he was accepted at** York University.
I applied for a job in Shanghai and **I was accepted**. I'll begin next month.
7. **I regret moving** to Hong Kong. I hate this city.
I regret not studying harder in college. If I had studied harder, I would have a better job now.
I regret studying French in high school. I wish I had studied German because it's more useful.
8. I **lost touch with** my classmate when he moved to New York.
I have always **stayed in touch with** my classmates from high school.
I think it's very important to **keep in touch with** old friends.

Section 3: Vocabulary in Context (Passive Vocabulary)

9. I don't like my son's friends because they **have a bad influence on** him.
When I was growing up, my father **had a strong influence on** me.
My older brother **had a good influence on** me when we were growing up.
10. Mike used to be thin. He **has gained a lot of weight** recently.
Lily was overweight but she **has lost 10kg** and now she is in great shape.
Since Liza has moved to London, she **has put on 10kg**. English food has made her fatter.
11. My daughter wastes a lot of time **hanging out with** her friends.
On the weekends, I like to **hang out with** my brother and sister.
I'm bored of just **hanging out at** the local park. I want to do something interesting today.
12. My parents were very disappointed when I told them I wanted to **drop out of** school.
I think it was a big mistake to **drop out of** school when I was a teenager.
Dropping out of college is a big decision.
13. When I moved from England to America, it was difficult for me to **fit in** because the people are different.
Being able to **fit into** a new company is important if you want to get along with your colleagues.
I don't care if I don't **fit in**. I want to be independent and think for myself.
14. My parents often **gave me advice** when I was a teenager.
My colleague said, "I'll **give you some advice**. Don't be late or our boss will fire you."
My teacher **advised me to** study harder if I wanted to pass the test.
15. I have to **deal with** staff problems at work so I'm under a lot of pressure.
After I got a promotion, my boss said that I would have to **deal with** sales and marketing.
I have too much work. I don't think I can **deal with** this project.
16. I'm going to **celebrate** my promotion by buying a bottle of champagne.
I'm **celebrating** my 21st birthday next Monday.
We are going to have a party to **celebrate** the birth of our new daughter.

Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary

Being able to recognize and understand vocabulary when you see it (This is called passive vocabulary) does not mean that you can use it in a conversation (This is called active vocabulary). Students may have a passive vocabulary of thousands of words, but a very limited active vocabulary. In order to turn passive vocabulary into active vocabulary, students must use the words in a meaningful context.

The following exercises are designed to make students use and work with the vocabulary so that it is changed from passive to active vocabulary.

Exercise 1

Match the words / phrases with their meanings.

1. a manual labourer ___ a) This means to dream about something that might or might not happen.
2. a wedding anniversary ___ b) This is a man who has decided not to get married.
3. a shopping mall ___ c) This means to choose a person in an election.
4. to gain weight ___ d) This means to manage or to be in charge of a company.
5. to vote for ___ e) This means to quit going to school.
6. to run a company ___ f) This is someone who uses his / her hands to work.
7. to have regrets ___ g) This is a special day when a person celebrates getting married.
8. to imagine ___ h) This is a place where there are a lot of different kinds of shops.
9. a bachelor ___ i) This means to become fatter or to put on weight.
10. to drop out ___ j) This means to make mistakes in the past and feel sorry about these mistakes.
11. appearance ___ k) This means to look for a job or to try to enter a university.
12. to apply for ___ l) This word describes how a person looks.

Exercise 2

Match the words / phrases with their meanings.

1. to annoy someone ___ a) This means to take care of something or to be in charge of something.
2. original ___ b) This means fashionable or in fashion.
3. to have a talent for ___ c) This means to quit from a job or a position.
4. athletic ___ d) This word describes the first of a series of things or people.
5. to deal with ___ e) This means to bother a person.
6. to ignore ___ f) This means to be dependable. You can count on this kind of person.
7. to resign ___ g) This describes a person who is friendly and likes to meet others.
8. reliable ___ h) This describes a person who is good at something.
9. sociable ___ i) This means to find an answer to a problem.
10. trendy ___ j) This means to avoid someone or to pretend they are not there.
11. to solve a problem ___ k) This means to turn down or say no to an offer or a request.
12. to refuse ___ l) This word describes a person who is fit and in good shape.

Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary

Exercise 3

Read these definitions and write T (true) or F (false).

1. If I'm **jealous of** my friend, it means that I'm proud of him. I look up to him. _____
2. I grew up in a **rural part of** England. When I was a child, I lived in London. _____
3. I like to **hang out with** my friends. It's fun just chatting and drinking tea. _____
4. A **mature** person is someone who thinks like a child. _____
5. Jenny is arrogant. She **looks down on** our neighbors. _____
6. When you **make a promise**, you tell someone you will do something for sure. _____
7. We **are proud of** our son because he failed all of his tests in school. _____
8. When I read a book that is **relevant to** my career, I can use its ideas in my job. _____
9. A person who **follows fashion trends** always wears the latest clothes. _____
10. If your son or daughter is very good, you **punish** them. _____
11. If you **embarrass** someone, you make him / her feel uncomfortable. _____
12. When you **object to** something, you argue against it. _____

Exercise 4

Match these words / phrases with their opposite meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---|
| 1. to lose touch with a person | _____ | a) to praise or reward a person |
| 2. to be strict | _____ | b) to keep in touch with someone |
| 3. to punish someone | _____ | c) to agree with |
| 4. to object to | _____ | d) to resign from |
| 5. to have a good sense of humour | _____ | e) to be easygoing |
| 6. mature | _____ | f) to be serious |
| 7. to admire | _____ | g) out of fashion |
| 8. to drop out | _____ | h) childish |
| 9. to get good grades | _____ | i) to look down on |
| 10. trendy | _____ | j) to fail a test |
| 11. to attend | _____ | k) to be disappointed in or to be disappointed with |
| 12. to be proud of | _____ | l) to graduate from |
| 13. to take over from | _____ | m) to be rejected from entering |
| 14. to be accepted into | _____ | n) to be absent from |

Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary

Exercise 5

Circle the correct definition for each of these words and phrases.

- A manual laborer** is a person
 - who has a Master's degree.
 - who works with his/her hands.
 - with a lot of work experience.
- A bachelor** is
 - a divorced man.
 - a single man who has never been married.
 - a divorced woman.
- To criticize someone** is
 - to tell him / her that they have made a mistake.
 - to praise him / her for their work.
 - to ask him / her for advice.
- A practical person**
 - never thinks about the future.
 - enjoys spending money.
 - plans carefully for the future.
- If my family have lived in America **for generations**, that means
 - my family came here recently.
 - my family have lived here for hundreds of years.
 - my family will leave America soon.
- Mary has a large **active vocabulary**. This means that
 - Mary can read a lot of words, but can't use them to speak.
 - Mary should improve her reading.
 - Mary can use a lot of words in real communication.
- To bump into someone** means
 - to meet a person by accident.
 - to make an appointment to meet.
 - to look for someone.
- To go on a date** means
 - to meet your boss for a business dinner.
 - to meet a client.
 - to go out with someone romantically.
- To allow** means
 - to give permission to do something.
 - to ask for something.
 - to refuse something.
- When we say we **are close to** someone, we mean
 - we live next door to each other.
 - we have a good relationship with each other.
 - we work together.
- To get off on the wrong foot** means
 - to become close friends.
 - to begin a relationship badly.
 - to have a sore foot.
- We'll be friends **through thick and thin**. This means
 - we are good friends now.
 - I want to be your friend.
 - I'll be your friend forever.
- When I try **to fit in**, I
 - try to be like other people.
 - listen to my boss carefully.
 - want to be independent.
- We **get along like a house on fire** means that
 - we often argue.
 - we live nearby.
 - we are good friends.
- A **possession** is
 - a kind of furniture.
 - something that belongs to me.
 - something valuable.

Section 4: From Passive to Active Vocabulary

Exercise 6

Match the idiom / phrase with its meaning.

1. don't see eye to eye ___ a) This means that two people have a good relationship.
2. to get off on the wrong foot ___ b) This means not to keep in contact with someone.
3. to get along like a house on fire ___ c) This describes a person who didn't give a good first impression.
4. to bump into ___ d) This means to be popular with someone right now.
5. to clear the air ___ e) This means to clarify a misunderstanding.
6. to be at each other's throat ___ f) This means that two people don't agree about something.
7. to be in his good books ___ g) This means to meet a person by accident.
8. to lose touch with ___ h) This means to argue all the time.

Exercise 7

Answer these questions.

1. Why does a person go to a **grocery store**? _____
2. Why do parents **punish** their children? _____
3. When does a person need to **generate** ideas? _____
4. When does a person **ignore** another person? _____
5. What do people do when they **hang out**? _____
6. When do people feel **regret**? _____
7. What does having a good **sense of humor** mean? _____
8. If someone says you are **reliable**, is that good? _____

Exercise 8

Circle the word / phrase with the closest meaning to the underlined word / phrase on the left.

1. a manual labourer a) an office employee b) a blue-collar worker
c) a white-collar worker
2. to drop out of a) to resign your job b) to get fired c) to quit school
3. to research a) to ask for advice b) to make suggestions c) to find information
4. conservative a) strict b) old-fashioned c) protective
5. reliable a) fashionable b) dependable c) considerate
6. trendy a) expensive b) generous c) fashionable
7. to influence a) to affect b) to bother c) to be wealthy
8. talented a) experienced b) qualified c) very good at
9. sensible a) romantic b) practical c) organized
10. rural a) the countryside b) traditional c) modern

Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 1? Notes

Note Taking Strategies for Vocabulary

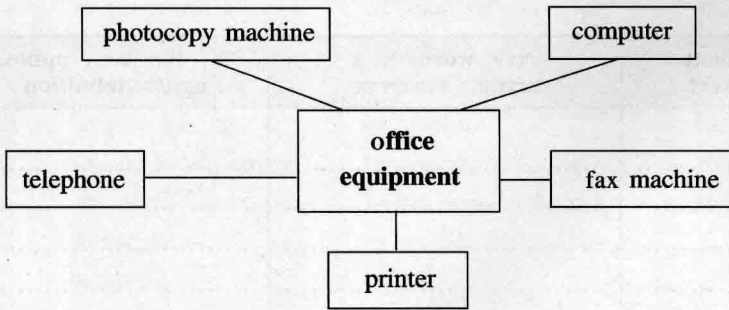
1. Use the new word or phrase to make a sentence.

Shanghai is convenient for shopping.

2. Make notes on how to use the new word or expression.

I enjoy swimming. (don't use **to** with **enjoy** — **I enjoy to swimming** is wrong)

3. Organize the new vocabulary into a suitable context.



4. Write the words with similar meanings.

diligent = work hard

conservative = traditional

5. Write the words with opposite meanings.

generous ↔ stingy

outgoing ↔ shy

6. Write a definition in English.

to get a promotion = to get a higher position

7. Write the different parts of speech.

to excite (*v*)

excitement (*n*)

exciting (*adj*)

8. Write common phrases that use the word.

to attend

to cancel

to join

| a meeting

Section 5: What did you learn in Unit 1? Notes

Write some of the key words you learned in Unit 1 in the spaces below.

New words about a similar context	New words in a sample sentence	Similar / opposite meaning English definition / useful phrases
.....

New words about a similar context	New words in a sample sentence	Similar / opposite meaning English definition / useful phrases
.....

New words about a similar context	New words in a sample sentence	Similar / opposite meaning English definition / useful phrases
.....

New words about a similar context	New words in a sample sentence	Similar / opposite meaning English definition / useful phrases
.....

Get Ready for Unit 2

Section 1: Vocabulary Preview

In this section, you will preview the new words and phrases from Unit 2 of the textbook. Make sure that you are familiar with the meanings of these words. You will be able to use your class time more productively if you have previewed these words in advance. At the end of Unit 2, you should understand how to use these words and phrases in real communication. Put a check (✓) next to the words and phrases you understand.

Verbs		Verbs	
to accept	to get a loan	to make an impression	to relocate
to apply for	to get a raise	to make an offer	to retire
to approve	to get ahead	to manage money	to set out from
to bargain for	to get promoted	to negotiate	to set up
to break a contract	to get revenge	to panic	to share
to buy stocks	to get worse	to pay interest	to sign a contract
to cheer	to give up	to promote	to speculate
to commit a crime	to have a tight budget	to provide	to spread rumors
to consider	to hurry	to put down a deposit	to support
to deposit money	to increase	to put kids through college	to survive
to destroy	to install	to quit	to take advantage of
to earn a living	to invest in	to realize	to treat someone well
to establish	to lose value	to recover	to turn down an offer
to exploit	to make a mistake	to regret	to upgrade a computer
to gain value	to make a sacrifice	to reject	to withdraw money
to gamble			

Nouns		Nouns	
advancement	economics	an operation	quality of life
ambition	an electrical engineer	an opinion	a regional manager
an application	equipment	an opponent	reputation
attitude	expense	a pension	responsibility
a bachelor's degree	an expense account	philosophy	a sales manager
background	health care	a plumber	social welfare
a bank account	ignorance	a point of view	standard of living
benefit	infrastructure	poison	the stock market
career options	insurance	poverty	a supporter
a community	job market	priorities	a trading company
the cost of living	job satisfaction	profit	unemployment
a credit record	the local community	a project	the value of
a credit card	a low-risk loan	a promotion	a viewpoint
crime	medical facilities	property	work attitude
disease	a monthly bonus	protection	work performance
a down payment	natural resources	a qualification	