

## 第二版前言

《英语口语教程》自2008年面世以来，一直受到全国高职高专英语类专业师生的欢迎。根据编写组得到的反馈信息，读者认为本教程设计理念新颖，特色突出，难度适宜。

尽管如此，《英语口语教程》在使用过程中也发现一些不足。另外，随着时代的发展，语言素材也需要不断更新。为了更好地保证教材的时代性，弥补其在某些模块内容上的欠缺，出版社与编写组商定对该系列教材进行修订。

本次《英语（第二版）口语教程》的修订主要做了以下工作：

1. 在框架不变的前提下充实某些学习任务的内容。如：第一册Part I Breaking the Ice Task 1、Task 2，Part IV Sharpening Task 2；
2. 对原有词语注释中存在的问题进行了修正；
3. 对第一册Part II Task 2 Look & Describe，第二册Part I Task 2中的某些图片予以修正或者更换；
4. 补充、修正了《教师参考书》中存在的问题或不足。

本书为《英语（第二版）口语教程2教师参考书》，除了提供学生用书各单元的练习答案和参考译文外，还为广大教师提供了各模块的教学提示和文化背景介绍。

“高职高专英语专业主体化系列教材”《英语（第二版）》总主编为上海交通大学陈永捷教授和上海外国语大学梅德明教授。

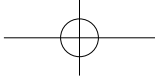
《英语口语教程》的修订由山东水利职业学院杨登新和苏州工业园区服务外包职业学院陈素花负责并担任总主编。

《英语（第二版）口语教程2教师参考书》由日照职业技术学院孙德常担任主编，副主编为郑艳、华丽娜、李婧，参编者为张学芳、申玲。

因时间仓促，本次修订还会存在一些不足之处，恳请使用者提出宝贵意见。

编者  
2016年5月

高等教育出版社



## 第一版前言

为了适应高职高专英语专业人才培养模式和课程体系改革的形势,满足高职高专英语专业口语教学的迫切需要,根据教育部高等学校高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会关于《高等学校高职高专英语专业目录》的精神,结合高职高专英语专业口语的教学实际,我们组织编写了高职高专英语专业立体化系列教材之一《英语口语教程》,供广大高职高专英语专业师生教学使用。

《英语口语教程》每一个环节的设计均围绕基于任务的各种活动展开,充分体现了口语教学中以学习者为中心以及在语言使用中习得口语表达技能的教学理念。本书编写原则如下:

1. 实用为主,够用为度。本书在选材内容和难度上紧扣高职高专英语专业培养目标,以实用为主,够用为度。每单元的主题均来源于学生的学习和日常生活,编者适当控制了材料的难度,以便适合高职高专学生使用。
2. 突出语言的交际功能。本书在编写中突出语言的交际功能,反映语言的习得性、交际性、社会性、人文性和教育性等特征。每单元选取真实的交际内容,提供真实的交际环境和交际任务供学生练习使用。
3. 内容体现时代性。本书单元结构合理,脉络清晰,符合语言学习规律。所选素材新颖,注重培养学生搜寻、接收和处理英语信息的能力。
4. 注重交互性和策略性。本书中的单元模块力图体现策略训练的理念,力图帮助学生克服语言学习的心理障碍,尽快掌握口语交际策略。

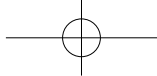
《英语口语教程》的编写采用“基础+专业”的模式,其中基础英语口语教程两册、商务英语口语教程一册,旅游英语口语教程一册,各册既相互独立又相互联系,分别供商务英语专业和旅游英语专业学生三个学期使用。

本套教材每册十个单元,每单元涉及一个主题,包括四个模块。

第一个模块为热身模块(Breaking The Ice)。这一模块从情景对话入手,提供了与单元主题相关的功能训练和语用能力练习,帮助学生说出正确又得体的英语。

第二个模块为体验模块(Experiencing)。该模块为单元的核心模块,包括两项任务。任务一提供了两篇对话,要求学生在熟悉角色内容的基础上和同伴进行表演。任务二为看图描述任务,以图片为信息输入途径,重在培养学生“说”的产出环节。该模块主要训练学生的模仿、表演、观察、描述与表达等能力。

第三个模块为拓展模块(Developing)。该模块是单元核心模块的辅助模块,包括两项任务。任务一为卡片设计,该任务重在帮助学生掌握口语表达策略。任务二为娱乐环节,是学生了解、对比中西方文化的窗口。主要内容涵盖英语歌曲、短剧、电影、演讲及诗歌等,素材经典、新颖、趣味性强,旨在培养学生的语言学习兴趣和语言鉴赏能力,激发学生的学习积极性。



第四个模块为实战模块（Sharpening）。该模块同样包括两项任务，是培养学生真实交际的应用型模块，其中任务一针对学生平时学习语音时容易出现的失误，提供了专项训练，目的在于夯实学生的语音基础。任务二安排了一个对话情景，要求学生自编自演，旨在培养学生的实际应用能力和创新意识。

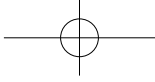
《英语口语教程》由山东水利职业学院杨登新和苏州工业园区职业技术学院陈素花担任总主编。

本书为《英语口语教程教师参考书》第一册和第二册的合订本。其中《英语口语教程教师参考书1》的主编为山东水利职业学院杨登新，副主编为孔娟和宋玉春，李小敬、井爱丽、王恩军、张学峰和王录等参加编写。《英语口语教程教师参考书2》的主编为山东日照职业技术学院孙德常，副主编为丁肇芬、林晓琴和彭丽，郑艳、张学芳、黎莉、卫雪婧和金玲慧等参加编写。

上海外国语大学梅德明教授审阅了本书并提出了许多宝贵意见。英籍专家Victor Anabela 和 Mike Angelides审阅了本书部分内容并提出了建议。在此，编者一并表示衷心感谢。

编者  
2008年5月

高等教育出版社



## 编写及使用说明

### 一、编写背景

近些年来,我国高职高专教育的改革和发展取得了长足的进步,高职高专英语专业学校的数量和学生人数也增长很快。为了适应高职高专英语类专业人才培养模式和课程体系改革的形势,满足高职高专英语口语教学的迫切需要,我们组织相关教师编写了《英语口语教程》,供广大教师教学使用。该套教材为“十二五”国家级规划教材、高职高专立体化系列教材《英语》的主干教材之一,期望该套教材能够符合国家对高职高专人才培养的需求,贴近高职高专英语专业学生的实际水平,满足一线教师对英语教学和教法改革的迫切要求。

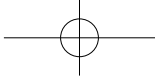
### 二、编写原则

1. 实用为主,够用为度。本书在内容的取材和难度的把握上紧扣高职高专英语专业培养目标,每单元的主题均围绕学生的学习和日常生活。编者在选材上特别注意难易度的掌握,以适合高职高专学生的实际水平。
2. 突出语言的交际功能。本书在编写中突出语言的交际功能,反映语言的习得性、交际性、社会性、人文性和教育性等特征。每单元力图选取真实的交际内容,并提供真实的交际环境和交际任务供学生练习使用。
3. 体现时代性。本书单元结构合理,脉络清晰,符合语言学习规律,素材新颖,注重培养学生搜寻、接收和处理英语信息的综合能力。
4. 注重交互性和策略性。本书的单元活动力图体现策略训练的理念,力图帮助学生克服语言学习的心理障碍,尽快掌握口语交际策略。

### 三、编写特点

《英语口语教程》具有以下特点:

1. 强调任务驱动,注重学生口语应用能力的培养。该教程的设计思路是以学习任务为主线,以任务目标为导向,循序渐进,使学生在任务实施过程中将注意力从关注语言形式上升到关注意义表达。在完成各项任务的过程中,培养学生树立语言学习的信心,掌握口语表达的技能,充分体现“学中用、用中学”的外语学习理念。
2. 依据任务型教学法和项目教学法设计单元活动。每个模块下的任务以话题或情景为主线,兼顾交际功能和语言知识结构的学习,引导学生运用英语有目的地做事情,有利于激发学习者的学习兴趣和学习的动机。
3. 注重开发非智力因素。本书强调任务的多样性、学习方法的灵活性和小组活动的趣味性,目的在于使口语教学充分与学生的个人经验、兴趣、爱好和价值观等非智力因素相结合,使学生不断体验成功。
4. 注重推荐中国的特色文化。编者有意识地选择了一些具有中国文化特色的素材,旨在帮助学生在习西方文化的同时,学会推荐中国的民族文化,更好地实现跨文化交际。



#### 四、教材结构及说明

《英语口语教程》每册10个单元，每单元涉及一个主题，包括四个模块。每个模块安排两项任务。

第一个模块为热身模块（Breaking The Ice）。这一模块从情景对话入手，提供了与单元主题相关的功能训练和语用能力练习，帮助学生说出正确、得体的英语。

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#### 五、关于任务型教学法

##### 1. 简介

任务型教学就是以具体的任务为学习动力或动机，以完成任务的过程为学习的过程，以展示任务成果的方式来体现教学成就的一种教学方式，要求学生在完成任务的过程中实现对主题的理解。

任务型学习活动发展学生“运用语言的能力”，强调从运用语言的任务入手进行教学，让学生通过完成真实的任务进行学习，从而直接培养学生运用语言的能力。

##### 2. 任务型口语教学中教师的角色定位

###### (1) 任务前——起关键作用的设计者

结合教材，教师与学生共同探讨、确定符合学生口味的任务话题。在确定学生喜欢的话题后，教师应设法将话题联系到学生的实际生活中，旨在刺激学生输出与课文有关的目标语。

###### (2) 任务中——示范者、观察者、管理者、参与者、激励者

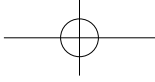
在任务内容、要求设定之后，教师在课堂上要及时充当不同的角色。在任务型课堂上，教师尤其需要注意与学生进行互动，及时对学生进行调控并不断地激励学生。

###### (3) 任务后——评价者、激励者

在学生完成任务后，教师不应一味进行表扬或批评，而应给予学生综合评价。要多肯定、多鼓励，但在具体细节上有必要提出改进的建议。

#### 六、《英语口语教程》教学建议

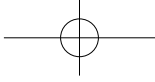
《英语口语教程》采用“基础+专业”的编写模式，其中基础英语口语教程2册，商务英语口语教程1册，旅游英语口语教程1册。各册既相互独立又相互联系，分别供商务英语专业和旅游英语专业师生三个学期使用。



本教程每单元按每周4学时（200分钟）设计，建议热身模块20分钟，体验模块100分钟，拓展模块50分钟，实战模块30分钟。广大教师也可根据实际情况做适当调整。

虽然“教无定法”，但我们还是建议广大教材使用者，尤其是教师，在实施教学前，对每项任务的目的和目标有一个准确的把握，对自己的角色有一个恰当的定位，真正以学生为主体，让学生演好“主角”，切实培养学生的语言运用能力。

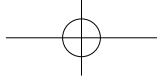
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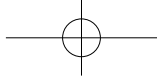
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## UNIT

# 1

# Language Learning

### Lead In

To some degree, learning a foreign language is for the purpose of communication. English is a common tool of communication with people from many other countries. If we have a good method of study, studying English can be very enjoyable. Learn English slowly every day and the effects will be there.

## PART I Breaking the Ice

### Task 1 Talk About Language Learning

#### Teacher Tips

Students may be planning to go abroad for a few years. Perhaps they want to communicate with foreign tourists in China. Or perhaps they want to enjoy many English films, TV programs, tapes or magazines coming into China.

Whatever their reason is, they need to remember that their purpose is to communicate. Students shouldn't only think and talk about learning English. They must PRACTICE.

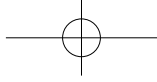
#### Useful Expressions

1. How long have you been studying English?
2. Why do you think English is important for you?
3. What do you think of the English language?
4. What is most rewarding about learning a foreign language?
5. What do you think is the best way to learn English?
6. I love talking with my foreign friends, and if they understand me I feel quite proud of myself.
7. I suppose the best way is to use it regularly and to try and memorize a lot of different words and expressions.

### Task 2 Mind Mapping

#### Cultural Tips

Mind mapping involves writing down a central idea and thinking up new and related ideas which radiate out from the center. By focusing on key ideas, writing them down and looking for connections between the ideas, you are mapping knowledge in a manner which



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will help you understand and remember new information.

Use lines, colors, arrows, branches or some other ways to show connections between the ideas generated in your mind map. These relationships may be important in understanding new information or in constructing a structured essay plan. By personalizing the map with your own symbols and designs you will be constructing visual and meaningful relationships between ideas which will assist in your recall and understanding.

Draw quickly on unlined paper without pausing, judging or editing. All of these things promote linear thinking and the idea of mind mapping. There will be plenty of time for modifying the information later, but at this stage, it is important to get every possibility into the mind map.

Some of the most useful mind maps are those which are added to over a period of time. After the initial drawing of the mind map you may wish to highlight things, add information or add questions. For this reason it is a good idea to leave lots of space.

## PART II Experiencing

### Task 1 Act It Out

#### Teacher Tips

Tell students to be active rather than passive in class. While learning, try to concentrate them on English sounds and sentence patterns instead of trying to translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence. Tell students to learn to think in English.

Tell students to listen carefully and practice imitating them aloud. Students repeat what they hear as closely as they can, and their pronunciation will improve with practice.

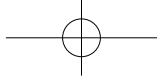
Inside and outside the classroom, encourage students to speak English. If they can't find the right words, encourage them to reorganize their thoughts and find another way to say what they mean. Don't let them give up and fall into Chinese.

#### Conversation 1

1. **construct:** *v.* to form sth. such as a sentence, argument, or system by joining words, ideas, etc. together  
*e.g. Boyce has constructed a new theory of management.*
2. **motivation:** *n.* eagerness and willingness to do sth. without needing to be told or forced to do it  
*e.g. Jack is an intelligent pupil, but he lacks motivation.*

#### Conversation 2

1. **particularly:** *ad.* more than usual or more than others; especially



## UNIT 1 *Language Learning*

e.g. *The restaurant is particularly popular with young people.*

*We are hoping to expand our business, particularly in Europe.*

2. **character:** *n.* sign or mark used in a system of writing or printing

e.g. *Chinese characters*

3. **How are (your Spanish classes) going?** take place or happen in the way specified; turn out; progress

e.g. *How did your holiday go?*

*How's it going?*

*How are things going?*

4. **in a way / in one way / in some ways:** to a certain extent but not entirely

e.g. *The changes are an improvement in one way, but it still needs work.*

### Task 2 Look and Describe

#### Suggested Description

Entering the classroom, you will find a lively and colorful room wholly centered upon students and active learning.

The teacher, in his mid-thirties, appears relaxed and pleasant, but is very precise about what he intends to do with the students in class, defining class routines clearly. He adopts an unpredictable approach, designed to keep students on their toes, which some students might appreciate but others might not. He uses his voice quite deliberately to express firmness. He is very business-like, uses movement and eye contact, and has a ready sense of humor.

## PART III Developing

### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

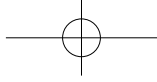
#### Suggested Card Two

##### A Typical Chinese Teacher

Tell your partner:

- who the teacher is;
- how he/she teaches;
- what is typical about his/her teaching method;
- what your feeling is about his/her class;
- your expectations from him/her.

(Students make their own speech.)



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Task 2 Entertainment

#### Background Information

##### Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was Asia's first Nobel Prize winner. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his book *Gitanjali*. Although most famed for his poetry Tagore was a creative genius who played a crucial role in the cultural renaissance of India and Bengal in the 19th and early 20th centuries. As well as being a poet Tagore's achievements included notable contributions in the fields of music, literature, plays, art and education reform.

##### Stray Birds

*Stray Birds* are short poems or short aphorisms which embody Tagore's love of nature and love of simplicity. The power and beauty of these poems come from their simplicity. While Tagore is aware of human deficiencies, he is also aware of the inner divinity which is innate in man. These poems encompass a wide range of ideas illustrating Tagore's creativity.

## PART IV Sharpening

### Task 1 Numbers

1. The final cost could be as much as *a billion* dollars.
2. He was born in *nineteen ninety four*.
3. Do you know how important the number zero is? In *four hundred five thousand*, without the zero between 4 and 5, the number is *forty-five thousand*.
4. Skirts are on sale for *forty percent* off the original price of *twenty pounds*. How much are they now?
5. Each of the books sold more than a *million* copies.

### Task 2 Situational Practice

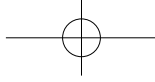
#### Suggested Practice

I'm not able to speak to my peers because English exam preparation often focuses on grammar, vocabulary, etc. and leaves little time for active use.

I don't feel confident enough to join a conversation. I'm always trying to translate from my native language into English. Production "blocking" is occurring due to nervousness, lack of confidence, etc.

I have become used to looking for a specific word, rather than using simple language to describe what is meant. This leads to few conversation opportunities in or outside class.

Five principles will help us improve English speaking skills, but I agree that ...



## UNIT 2

# City Life

### Lead In

Many people appreciate the conveniences of the city, where people can enjoy a colorful life. On the other hand, the country attracts others, who like clear streams, fresh air and high mountains.

However, both the city and the country have their disadvantages. Air pollution is serious in the city while it is inconvenient to go shopping in the country.

## PART I Breaking the Ice

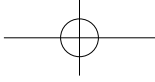
### Task 1 Practice Making Complaints

#### Cultural Tips

Life in a big city has become more and more difficult for people to cope with. Stress is caused by crowds of people and restricted space. Travel in rush hours can be a real headache. Pollution of various kinds is the result of industrialization. Cars spew toxic fumes into the atmosphere. Noise bellows out from every side. All these factors add to the pressure of daily existence in a big city.

#### Useful Expressions

1. I'm really annoyed by the loud noise.
2. This place makes me sick. I can't put up with it any more.
3. Do you have to read aloud? I can't fall asleep.
4. I am sorry to bring this up, but do you think you could come a little earlier?
5. I do wish you wouldn't use the office phone for personal calls.
6. How dreadful!
7. How awful!
8. How irritating!
9. What a nuisance!



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### PART II Experiencing

#### Task 1 Act It Out

##### Conversation 1

1. **volume:** *n.* the amount of sound produced by a television, radio, etc.  
*e.g. Can you turn the volume up?*
2. **I wonder if/whether...:** to think about something that you are not sure about and try to guess what is true, what will happen etc.  
*e.g. I wonder if I'll recognize Philip after all these years.*
3. **be about to do sth:** intend to do sth. immediately; be on the point of doing sth.  
*e.g. I was about to say that when you interrupted me.*
4. **I don't suppose (that) ...:**
  - a) used to say that you think it is unlikely something will happen  
*e.g. I don't suppose I'll ever see her again.*
  - b) used to ask a question in an indirect way, especially if you think the answer will be "no"  
*e.g. I don't suppose you have any idea where my address book is, do you?*

##### Cultural Tips

In the city, people are well informed because they have access to news. They are well paid because they have stable jobs. They are well fed and well dressed because there is an adequate supply of goods. They often have a wonderful time because there are many places for recreation and relaxation.

##### Conversation 2

1. **mall:** *n.* street or covered area with rows of shops, closed to traffic  
*e.g. Let's meet at the mall and go to see a movie.*
2. **sports venue:** place where people meet for a sports contest or match  
*e.g. The first thing to do is to book the sports venue for the game.*

#### Task 2 Look and Describe

##### Suggested Description

It looks neat and modern at first glance, although there are many people and a lot of traffic in the picture. Maybe it will become a metropolis where you want to live and work since you may enjoy the fresh air and safe environment.

The lights on the skyscrapers and the moving cars highlight the night scenery beautifully. Some people get together for entertainment. They look so relaxed as if they live in a remote countryside village. Some other people walk along the sides of the street, keeping the proper

distance between them. This catches your eyes and makes you believe it is an ideal society.

It might be a dream for almost everyone in modern cities in the near future.

## PART III Developing

### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

#### Suggested Card Two

##### The Village I'd Like to Visit

Tell your partner:

- which village you'd like to visit most;
- if you know anyone who has ever been there;
- why you choose that village;
- anything special about that village.

(Students make their own speech.)

#### Cultural Tips

In the country, people feel closer to nature — the very nature that gives man life. They make friends with trees and stones, cows and dogs. They breathe fresh air. They fight with strong winds. They listen to the birds singing. This contact with nature is beneficial to health. There are many diseases that are common in the city, but are rarely found in the country.

### Task 2 Entertainment

#### Background Information

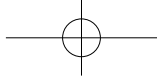
##### The Sound of Music

*The Sound of Music* (1965) was an exceptionally successful film in the mid-1960s. At the time of its release, it surpassed *Gone With the Wind* (1939) as the number one box office hit of all time. It was the high-point of the Hollywood musical.

This wholesome production from producer/director Robert Wise (of the previously popular *West Side Story* (1961) for which he won two Oscars) and 20th Century Fox has become one of the favorite, most beloved films of moviegoers.

The story follows a good-natured, flighty novice who is hired to care for the seven children of a militaristic, icy, widowed Austrian captain. She ultimately wins the heart of the children and the captain, but their lives are threatened by the encroachment of Nazis.





## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Keys

1. fun      2. manage      3. attention      4. sing      5. female

## PART IV Sharpening

### Task 1 Fractions

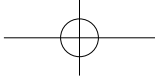
1. If we cut one cake into 3 parts, each slice is *one third*. If one slice is gone, *two thirds* are left.
2. Do you know the fraction *one eighth* is smaller than *one fourth*?
3. We can see that *two thirds* and *seven tenths* are both larger than *one half*, but *two fifths* is less than *one half*.
4. I think you certainly know *two and three fourths* is equal to *eleven fourths*, right?
5. *Fifty-six percent* of the students in our college are boys.

### Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Practice

(Students might start their speech with one of the following different attitudes.)

1. I love being in the country. It's just so pretty. It's quiet. And you can hear the birds chirp. It's just relaxing.
2. I've been a city girl for 28 years, and never imagined moving away. All I can say is that I definitely don't want to raise my family anywhere but in the city if I get married!
3. I was raised in a rural area with lots of space. I loved the garden, the orchard, the creek across the road. I loved being raised with animals — cats, dogs, lambs, homing pigeons, and horses. I loved feeling safe. I love the privacy where I live now.
4. I like them both. Currently I live in the suburbs and wouldn't change a thing. I like the wonderful neighbors and great community here. I surely don't know if I could find anywhere else better.



# UNIT 3

## Entertainment

### Lead In

Nowadays life is more and more competitive and people are constantly working under great pressure. We are paying more attention to improving our recreational lives nowadays.

We can reduce pressure by doing various free-time activities, which can make our plain lives rich and colorful.

### PART I Breaking the Ice

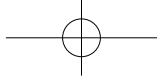
#### Task 1 Talk About Interests

#### Cultural Tips

After studying and working, everybody has his/her own way to kill time. Some like books and arts, some like sports and adventure, and others are addicted to the Net. Movies and music have always been our main leisure activities. Pubs and bars are an important part of our life. Exercise tires the body but actually gives us more energy.

#### Useful Expressions

1. What are your interests?
2. What is your chief interest?
3. Are you a music fan?
4. Are you interested in music?
5. Do you like films?
6. Do you find films appeal to you at all?
7. I'm a fan of films.
8. I have a passion for music.
9. I find the film fascinating.
10. I'm bored to sleep.
11. Gambling is not my cup of tea.
12. I think football is boring. / Football just isn't my thing.
13. I cannot work up much enthusiasm for the music.
14. I'm fed up with the singing.



### PART II Experiencing

#### Task 1 Act It Out

##### Cultural Tips

People in America spend about 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socializing, 22-23% on sports and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other popular leisure activities include listening to the radio, listening to music, reading, DIY(Do It Yourself), gardening, eating out and going to the cinema.

##### Conversation 1

1. **I wouldn't say ...** : used to give your opinion about something when you are not very sure about it  
*e.g. I wouldn't say she was the world's fastest worker.*
2. **a matter of taste/choice/preference**: used to say that different people like different things  
*e.g. I can't say which wine is best — it's a matter of personal taste.*
3. **stimulating**: *a.* exciting or full of new ideas  
*e.g. The college offers a challenging and stimulating environment to study.*
4. **conservative**: *a.* not liking changes or new ideas  
*e.g. Old people are usually more conservative than young people.*

##### Conversation 2

1. **complicated**: *a.* difficult to understand or deal with, because many parts or details are involved  
*e.g. For young children, getting dressed is a complicated business.*
2. **be terrible at**: be very bad at  
*e.g. I'm terrible at tennis.*
3. **involve**: *v.* include or affect (sb./sth.) in its operation  
*e.g. The strike involved many people.*

#### Task 2 Look and Describe

##### Suggested Description

Do you like fishing? Or do you have any fishing experiences? I don't. I admire those people who usually go fishing on weekends or during their holidays.

Now please look at this beautiful picture. Can you feel the happiness the grandfather and grandson have? Yes, they are fishing! They are fishing at the lakeside with long fishing lines. And the thick trees and verdant grass are around them.

Do you think the grandfather is good at fishing while grandson is learning to fish? Certainly. You may notice that from the way they hold their fishing rods. Do you think they will have any luck? Maybe yes. Maybe no. That's not important. No matter what they can catch, they will have a relaxing and interesting day, won't they?

## PART III Developing

### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

#### Suggested Card Two

##### TV Program

Describe a TV program you like to watch.

You should say:

- what the name of the program is;
- when you watch it;
- what it talks about;
- why you like this program.

(Students make their own speech.)

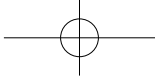
### Task 2 Entertainment

#### Background Information

**Xu Zhimo** (1897–1931) was a famous Chinese poet, a miracle person, who dedicated his life to the development of literature. Xu Zhimo's poems were like songs with rhythm and easy to understand. Some of his well-known poems such as *Saying Good-bye to Cambridge Again*, *By Chance* were loved by millions of people. He never stopped pursuing truth, beauty and freedom until he died. Xu Zhimo's poems have impressed a lot of people, especially the teenagers in China. His poems are touching and meaningful.

#### Keys

1. wave    2. gentle    3. rainbow    4. boat    5. farewell



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### PART IV Sharpening

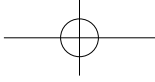
#### Task 1 Temperature

1. We're going to enjoy a sunny *twenty-three degrees Centigrade* this weekend, so if you're thinking about a hike, now's the time to do it.
2. Is it usual for your city to have a temperature as low as *forty-eight degrees Fahrenheit* at this time of year?
3. Water freezes at *zero degrees Centigrade*.
4. In the US the weather forecast uses the Fahrenheit scale (°F). The freezing point of water is *thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit*.
5. It is forecasted that tomorrow's temperature will be *four degrees Centigrade below zero to ten degrees Centigrade below zero/minus four degrees Centigrade to minus ten degrees Centigrade*.

#### Task 2 Situational Practice

##### Suggested Dialogue

- A: Do you have any plans for the coming weekend?  
B: No, not really.  
A: Which do you prefer, going to the seaside or to the mountains?  
B: Well, I love the seashore.  
A: Why?  
B: Sailing, swimming and fishing sound great to me. What do you think?  
A: They're all right, but I'm not very interested in those things.  
B: So you prefer going to the mountains?  
A: Sure. To me, climbing mountains is more interesting. I love the fresh air in the mountains.  
B: It's interesting, but to be honest, I really don't like climbing mountains.



## UNIT 4

# Food Culture

### Lead In

“Few things in life are as positive as food, or are taken as intimately and completely by the individual. One can listen to music, but the sound may enter one ear and go out the other; one may listen to a lecture or conversation, and day-dream about many other things; one may attend to matters of business, and one’s heart or interest may be altogether else-where ... With regard to food and eating, however, one can hardly remain completely indifferent to what one is doing for long. How can one remain entirely indifferent to something which is going to enter one’s body and become part of oneself? How can one remain indifferent to something which will determine one’s physical strength and ultimately one’s spiritual and moral fiber and well-being?”

— Kenneth Lo

**Kenneth Lo**, a British born Chinese, is a well-known gourmet and successful restaurant owner. He wrote a number of books on food.

## PART I Breaking the Ice

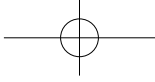
### Task 1 Talk About Preferences

#### Cultural Tips

People in different parts of the world have different ideas about what is good to eat. If you were an Eskimo near the North Pole, you would enjoy the raw meat from seals. Americans cook the meat of different animals, but perhaps their favorite meat is steak. Americans also eat a lot of chicken, as well as fish and other foods from the sea. Some people in India do not eat meat or fish at all. They are called vegetarians.

#### Useful Expressions

1. I’m crazy about ...
2. I really like ...
3. I love ...
4. I enjoy ...
5. I’m fond of ...
6. I’m keen on ...
7. I’d prefer ...



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8. I don't like ...
9. It's really not to my taste.
10. Chicken is my favorite food.
11. I prefer tea to coffee.
12. I'm really into the novel.
13. She's mad about football.
14. Which appeals to you, red wine or white wine?
15. We could eat Chinese, Italian, or Indian food — do you have any preference?

## PART II Experiencing

### Task 1 Act It Out

#### Cultural Tips

Even when people in different parts of the world eat the same food, they often prepare it differently. If you were in Germany, you would find soup that is thick and heavy. If you were in China, you would find soup that is thin and clear. Many people like butter that is fresh and firm, but some people — in India, for example — like butter when it is melted into oil. If you asked some Americans how they liked their steak cooked, you would get a variety of answers. Although people in many countries consider raw meat a delicacy, Americans rarely eat any meat that is uncooked. The Irish like plain boiled potatoes, whereas most Americans prefer their potatoes prepared in other ways — fried, baked, or boiled and then mashed.

#### Conversation 1

1. **dining guide:** information that helps you form an opinion or make a decision about where to have your dinner
2. **junk food/junk:** food that is not healthy
3. **something for everybody's taste:** everybody can find the kind of food they like to eat

#### Conversation 2

1. **say:** *interj.* (*informal*) used to express mild surprise or to introduce a remark  
*e.g. Say! How about a Chinese meal tonight?*
2. **lunar new year:** “lunar” relates to the moon. “Lunar New Year” in Chinese means “spring festival.”  
*e.g. On lunar New Year's Eve, most Chinese families have a big New Year's dinner.*
3. **symbolize:** *v.* (*BrE* also “symbolise”) to be a symbol of sth.  
*e.g. The use of light and dark symbolizes good and evil.*
4. **filling:** *n.* food put inside a sandwich, cake, pie, etc.  
*e.g. I am cooking a sponge cake with jam filling.*



## Task 2 Look and Describe

### Suggested Description

It is a summer weekend; the sky is blue and the sun is shining with no wind at all. What a wonderful day for us to have a picnic beside the lake!

The Browns, including grandpa, grandma, father, mother, little John, aunts, uncles, and many of their relatives and friends are having a wonderful picnic on the grassland now to celebrate little John's fifth birthday. All of them rode their bicycles here from the city center 10 miles away, bringing so many kinds of food and drinks, including a birthday cake! Have you noticed how casually all these people are dressed? Certainly you have! They're having a holiday!

I guess the Browns and their friends will have a good time today. I also want to have such a picnic some day.

## PART III Developing

## Task 1 Design Speech Cards

### Suggested Card Two

#### Tea vs. Coffee

We are talking about food culture. Now tell your partner:

- which one you prefer to drink, tea or coffee;
- if you know any history about them;
- if you know where they are produced;
- if you can tell any differences between them;
- the advantages of drinking tea or coffee.

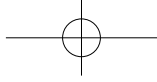
(Students make their own speech.)

## Task 2 Entertainment

### Background Information

#### The Lion King

*The Lion King* is the first Disney animated feature not based on an existing story. It tells the story of the birth, childhood and eventual manhood of Simba, a lion cub. The cub's birth is announced in the opening sequence of the movie, called "The Circle of Life," which is an evocative collaboration of music and animation to show all of the animals of the African gathering to hail their future king. The cute little cub is held high from a



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dramatic spur of rock, and all his future minions below hail him in a staging that looks like the jungle equivalent of a political rally.

*The Lion King* became one of the highest-grossing films of all time and is the highest-grossing Disney film in history. It was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff and was originally released in 1994.

### Keys

1. promised
2. rise
3. light
4. balance
5. explain

## PART IV Sharpening

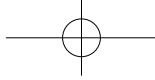
### Task 1 Weight

1. The doctor told me to take this medicine 4 times a day, 2 pills each time, taking no more than a *hundred milligrams* in 24 hours.
2. Your letter is *fifty grams* overweight.
3. *One thousand grams* are equal to *one kilogram*.
4. There are *sixteen ounces* in a *pound*.
5. *A ton* is equal to *two thousand two hundred and forty pounds* or *one thousand and sixteen kilograms* in Britain, and *two thousand pounds* or *nine hundred and seven point two kilograms* in the US.

### Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Dialogue

- You: Hey, Lisa, what would you say your favorite food is?
- Lisa: That's easy. Hamburgers and fries. Lots of fries! I must say I like a nice Chinese meal as well.
- You: OK, what's your least favorite food?
- Lisa: Hmm. I've never been keen on lettuce and cabbage.
- You: Mmm. You're getting into some bad habits there. How many meals do you have a day? I mean sit-down meals, not snacks.
- Lisa: Well, I always oversleep. I usually skip breakfast and just have a chocolate bar for lunch. So I don't sit down to a meal till evening.
- You: Typical student, I suppose. Thank you. And how about fresh fruit? Is it important in your diet?
- Lisa: Not really. I know it's bad, but ... I suppose I might eat an apple once in a while.



# UNIT 5

## Lifelong Education

### Lead In

Education is not restricted to young people and to classrooms in schools nowadays. Lifelong education has become a compulsory part of people's lives. Learning to teach oneself becomes more and more important in modern world. There is a trend leading to a revolution in study. It is said that the illiterate people in the future are those who don't know how to learn. So, lifelong education has become very important. However, lifelong education varies from person to person. Some want to get a higher degree; some want to pursue knowledge to meet the requests in their work and life; some want to know more about a different field. As the saying goes, "To learn, to live."

## PART I Breaking the Ice

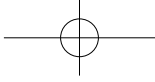
### Task 1 Talk About Request and Offer

#### Useful Expressions

1. Can I get you an extra copy?
2. This is a small gift for you. I hope you like it.
3. Can I offer an interesting book?
4. Shall I ...?
5. Can I do anything to help?
6. Is there anything I can do for you?
7. Would you like me to ...?
8. Would/Could you ... please?
9. Would you be so kind as to ...?
10. If there is anything I can do, I'd be happy to help.
11. Please ring me whenever you need me.
12. If you want anything, just let me know.

#### Possible Responses

1. I'd like it very much.
2. It's the very thing I have been wanting.
3. Yes, please.
4. I'd be glad to.



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5. It's very kind of you to offer.
6. That would be fine.
7. That won't be necessary.
8. I'd better not, thank you just the same.
9. That'll be a big help. Thank you very much.
10. Thanks for the offer, but I think I can manage.

## PART II Experiencing

### Task 1 Act It Out

#### Conversation 1

1. **be absorbed in:** very interested in sth./sb. so that you are not paying attention to anything else  
*e.g. He is absorbed in the film.*
2. **gain knowledge:** learn something  
*e.g. He gained much knowledge through practice.*
3. **subject:** *n.* a branch of knowledge studied in a school, etc.  
*e.g. We learn many subjects in college, such as drawing, painting and so on.*

#### Cultural Tips

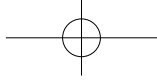
There are many different types of distance education. Most distance education provides courses for different branches of knowledge and most of the subjects are self-taught. Usually when a student chooses courses, he must pass some kind of exam and get some kind of certificate in order to finish the course. So he will have to study hard in his spare time.

#### Conversation 2

1. **primary education:** education for young children from about 5 years old to teenagers  
*e.g. Primary education can reach the remote villages in the far west of China.*
2. **people with special needs:** people who are not very sound in health  
*e.g. The bar-marked sideways are designed for people with special needs.*

#### Cultural Tips

The open university is an innovation in higher education in the UK. It works through radios and TVs. There are no formal academic requirements for entry. American universities allow their students to work in their spare time during the term. Nowadays, Chinese universities are more open than before. Night classes are very common. Distance education is generally accepted and many people receive their education while working. There are colleges



## UNIT 5 *Lifelong Education*

for the aged and schools for people with special needs. These schools provide China with a sound education system.

### Task 2 Look and Describe

#### Suggested Description

We can see some old people are learning to use the computer in the picture. Though a bit older in age, people are attending a training class on how to use the computer. This kind of class is very common in many cities in China now.

In today's modern world, new things come into being quickly. People don't want to fall behind, so they attend classes and learn what they want to know. Students want to further their education after graduating from college. The different kinds of training classes provide them opportunities to pursue their dreams. People of various ages can also continue their education through distance learning via radio, TV, or computer. Distance learning, or e-learning, is an efficient way to help people with their education. The communication system extends to the remote rural area nowadays. In this way, more and more people receive education at home.

As the saying goes, "It's never too late to learn." Lifelong education is necessary in modern society.

## PART III Developing

### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

#### Suggested Card Two

##### My Plan for Future Education

- Teach myself English and pass CET 6;
- Learn the computer and get a certificate in my spare time;
- Finish the courses for a bachelor's degree and get a post graduate diploma;
- Try to obtain an MBA in the near future.

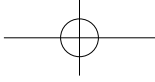
(Students make their own speech.)

### Task 2 Entertainment

#### More Games

##### 1. Word Association

The teacher starts the game by saying a word, such as "Hotel".



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

For example:

Teacher: Hotel

Student A: Bed

Student B: Room

Student C: Service

Student D: Food

Student E: Restaurant

Student F: Chinese

As you can see, any association is OK.

If the student can't answer (5 second limit) he or she must stand up. The last student seated is the winner.

If the association is not obvious, the student is asked to explain the association.

### 2. Fast Words

The class is arranged into rows. The first person in each row is given a piece of chalk. The blackboard is divided into sections. There should be no more than six teams.

The teacher calls a letter and the students must write as many words as they can beginning with that letter, in the allocated time. Their team-mates can call out hints, but be warned, this is very noisy.

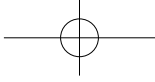
Next, the second member gets the chalk and goes to the board and the teacher calls out a new letter.

The team with the most correct words is the winner.

## PART IV Sharpening

### Task 1 Date and Time

1. I started my junior middle school on *September the first, nineteen ninety eight*.
2. The first class lasts from *eight ten to five to nine (or eight fifty five)* in the morning every weekday.
3. His distance education lasted from *March the fifteenth, two thousand and three to August the twenty-seventh, two thousand and five*.
4. The International Women's Day is celebrated on *March the eighth*.
5. The night class ends at *a quarter to nine (or eight forty five)*.



## UNIT 5 *Lifelong Education*

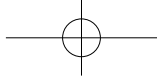
### ☐ Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Dialogue

- Teacher: Don't you want to further your education after you graduate from the Academy?
- Student: Yes. I plan to.
- Teacher: Which way do you prefer, working while studying or studying fulltime during college?
- Student: I prefer the former.
- Teacher: Good, but it will be a little hard for you.
- Student: Yes. I can gain some experience while studying. Many companies choose employees with both experience and practical skills.
- Teacher: Right. You made a wise choice. Please let me know if you need help.
- Student: I will. Thank you very much for your offer.

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# UNIT 6

## Environment

### Lead In

Human beings depend much on the environment, which provides resources for our life. Our closely related environment includes the sky, the air, the water, and all the living creatures, all in all, everything on the earth. But with the development of human society, the ozone layer is being destroyed; global warming has become a big problem threatening people's lives. So everyone should learn about the environment and know how to protect it. The pollution includes air pollution, noise pollution, water pollution, food pollution, industrial pollution, etc.

A teacher may start the unit by asking questions such as "What does our environment include? What kinds of pollution do you know? What should we do to protect our environment?"

### PART I Breaking the Ice

#### Task 1 Talk About Cause and Effect

#### Useful Expressions

1. Why is that?
2. Because the air is polluted. / Because of air pollution.
3. Since it is still early, let's wait for a moment.
4. The traffic accident was caused by the heavy fog.
5. It is caused by flooding.
6. It results from the acid rain.
7. Consequently, the crops are withered.
8. The result is a poor harvest.
9. Therefore, peasants will starve next year.
10. This is the reason why we should protect our environment.
11. So we should take action.
12. And we will win if all of us try our best.
13. It's unavoidable that the drought will lead to poverty.

## PART II Experiencing

## Task 1 Act It Out

## Conversation 1

1. **be responsible for**: to have a duty to see that sth. is done 对...负责  
e.g. *The engineer is responsible for the project.*
2. **environmental protection**: to protect the environment

## Conversation 2

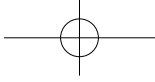
1. **in harmony**: sb. or sth. lives or works together without fighting or disagreeing with each other  
e.g. *This picture of bird is in harmony with its background.*
2. **prosperous**: a. successful or thriving esp. financially
3. **keep the balance**: a state in which opposite forces or influences exist in equal or correct amounts  
e.g. *It is hard to keep the balance of nature but easy to break.*
4. **join sb. in (doing) sth.**: to take part with sb. in an activity  
e.g. *Come on, Jack! Join us in the play.*

## Task 2 Look and Describe

## Suggested Description

One deer is eating grass; another one is lingering; the breeze blows gently. People are walking around the deer. The air seems fresh and clear! The trees are shining with vigorous green! What a peaceful scene! What a beautiful picture! Humans and animals happily enjoy the same nature.

The beautiful scenery is precious to human beings in today's modern world which is marked by decreased natural resources and pollution. We can relax in the beauty of nature and live harmoniously with other creatures in nature. We should protect our environment and preserve natural resources to create sustainable development. Only in this way, can human beings be wholesome and prosperous in the long run.



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### PART III Developing

#### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

##### Suggested Card Two

###### The Polluted Earth

air pollution — lung cancer, etc.  
water pollution — bitter to drink, harmful to health, etc.  
noise pollution — mental disorder, deaf ear, etc.  
food pollution — poisoned vegetables/fruits, etc.  
industrial pollution — waste water, poisonous smoke, etc.  
chemical pollution — radiation, pesticide, etc.

(Students make their own speech.)

#### Task 2 Entertainment

##### Background Information

###### Louis Armstrong

Louis Armstrong (1901–1971) was the greatest of all Jazz musicians. Armstrong defined what it was to play Jazz. His amazing technical abilities, the joy and spontaneity, and amazingly quick, inventive musical mind still dominate Jazz to this day. Like almost all early Jazz musicians, Louis was from New Orleans, a very poor family and was sent to reform school when he was twelve after firing a gun in the air on New Year's Eve. At the school he learned to play the cornet. After being released at fourteen, he worked selling papers, unloading boats, and selling coal from a cart. He didn't own an instrument at that time, but continued to listen to bands at clubs like the Funky Butt Hall.

In 1963 Armstrong scored a huge international hit with his version of *Hello Dolly*. This number one single even knocked the Beatles off the top of the charts. In 1968 he recorded another number one hit with the touchingly optimistic *What A Wonderful World*. Armstrong's health began to fail him and he was hospitalized several times over the remaining three years of his life, but he continued playing and recording. On July 6th 1971 the world's greatest Jazz musician died in his sleep at his home in Queens, New York.

###### Keys

1. bloom      2. bright      3. hands      4. babies

**PART IV Sharpening****Task 1 Length and Height**

1. The lake is *twenty-six point five* centimeters below sea level.
2. This river is *one thousand two hundred and three point six* kilometers long.
3. The mountain is *five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight point six* meters high.
4. The bridge is *three hundred and eighty-nine point seven* meters in span.
5. Yao Ming is a soft spoken *seven feet six inches* center in the NBA.

**Task 2 Situational Practice****Suggested Dialogue**

Mr. Yang: The scenery is really beautiful in the Nine-Saint Mountain.

Mike: Exactly! The air is fresh, the plants are so green, and the water is so clear!

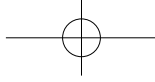
Mr. Yang: Traveling in such beautiful scenery is really relaxing.

Mike: You said it. Look there! What's the red thing under the tree?

Mr. Yang: It's a plastic bag.

Mike: We'd better pick it up and keep the place clean.

Mr. Yang: Well, you are a true lover of nature.



# UNIT 7

## Love and Marriage

### Lead In

Love and marriage have different meanings. It is said that “Love is holding hands in the street while marriage is holding arguments in the street; love is cuddling on a sofa while marriage is deciding on a sofa; love is talking about having children while marriage is talking about getting away from children; love is losing your appetite while marriage is losing your figure; love is one drink and two straws while marriage is ‘Don’t you think you’ve had enough!’”

What is it we want most from a marriage then? To love and be loved. To be happy and secure. To grow, to discover. A loving relationship is the garden in which we plant, cultivate and harvest the most precious crops, our own self, and in which our loved ones are provided with the same rich soil to bloom.

### PART I Breaking the Ice

#### Task 1 Practice Expressing Moods

##### Useful Expressions

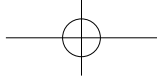
1. He is in low spirits today.
2. He is not himself today.
3. She is in high spirits.
4. Ruth is not in the mood for an outing.
5. She looks so depressed/sad/upset.
6. You look happy/glad/excited.
7. Kevin is crazy with Rose.

### PART II Experiencing

#### Task 1 Act It Out

##### Conversation 1

**regard:** *n.* (usually *plural*) kind wishes; greeting  
*e.g. Send my regards to your family.*



## UNIT 7 *Love and Marriage*

### Cultural Tips

Love and marriage is an important topic for all people. Love is a personal feeling which is common to different people. Marriage customs vary from culture to culture. There is no right or wrong in love, but there are merits and morality. Treating love correctly and morally can lead to a harmonious society. College students have grown up and many have their own ideas about what love and marriage means to a person. But some still have a vague concept. So if guided properly, they can benefit from the discussion. The teacher can ask the students to discuss what love is and the different wedding customs in different ethnic groups. Then the teacher can summarize and let them realize what true love is and gain a correct sense of morality. Love is not only connected with spark, romance and passion, but also with responsibility, devotion, and loyalty. Moreover, people in love should show respect and concern for each other.

### Conversation 2

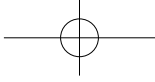
1. **get real:** to become practical  
*e.g. Get real!*
2. **from different planets:** quite different, not in the same world  
*e.g. The two stones differ so much that it seems that they are from different planets.*
3. **fight out:** to argue or fight until a disagreement is settled  
*e.g. We left them to fight it out.*
4. **unique:** a. the only one of its kind  
*e.g. Everyone's finger prints are unique.*
5. **give sb. the creeps:** to give a feeling of horror or fear, as if sth. crawling over the skin  
*e.g. Nothing can stop me or give me the creeps.*

### Task 2 Look and Describe

#### Suggested Description

It is said that a woman is the most beautiful on her wedding day. Isn't she beautiful in her wedding dress? The bridegroom looks so happy gazing into his bride. Both of them wear happy smiles on their faces. It is a happy hour. The newly married couple will take an oath to concern each other, have mutual understanding and remain loyal to each other in their future life. It is a gorgeous moment for all.

The wedding in Western countries is generally featured by the presiding of the priest to give the blessing to the new couple. Flower arch door is also a method to celebrate the marriage.



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### PART III Developing

#### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

##### Suggested Card Two

###### An Ideal Family

- parents and two children, a son and a daughter, a nuclear family;
- harmonious relationships between family members;
- family members love, respect, and help each other;
- family members care a lot about each other;
- family members are friends.

(Students make their own speech.)

#### Task 2 Entertainment

##### More Games

###### 1. Adjective and Noun Combinations

**Aim:** To get students to think about and practice adjective-noun combinations.

**Procedure:** Begin by giving students a male or female first name. They must then invent a sentence similar to the following:

Albert likes awful apes.

Linda likes little limes.

Richard likes roaring racecars.

Wendy likes wiggling (蠕动的) worms.

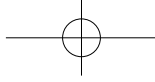
The game should move fast, so you should be prepared with a list of names to fire at your students. You should go through the list ahead of time to make sure that you can think of matching adjective-noun combinations within the vocabulary range of your students.

It is sometimes helpful to have a large list of alphabetized adjectives copied off and ready to hand out, especially for lower level students.

###### 2. Scramble

**Aim:** to review vocabulary

**Procedure:** First write one or two letters in the center of the blackboard. Then ask the students one by one to form a meaningful word by putting another letter to the left or right, over or under the given letter. The student who fails to form a meaningful word loses one point.



## PART IV Sharpening

### Task 1 Area and Volume

1. We bought a flat which is *a hundred and twenty six point eight square meters* as our new home.
2. The village covers an area of *eleven square kilometers*.
3. He added *two gallons* of petrol to his car.
4. The store-room is *four hundred cubic feet* in volume.
5. She bought *three liters* of cooking oil.

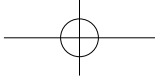
### Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Dialogue

- Ann: I think Mike is good to you. Do you love him?
- Ruth: He is honest and capable. But he isn't tall enough.
- Ann: He cares for you, you know. It doesn't matter what his height is.
- Ruth: But his appearance didn't make me feel safe sometimes.
- Ann: Come on, Ruth. Don't you think he is lovely to some extent?
- Ruth: Lovely? How come you think of such a word?
- Ann: Is appearance so important?
- Ruth: I don't know. But I can't love a man who is short. How about you?
- Ann: Maybe you are right. Personally, I think love and marriage are not the same thing.
- Ruth: Well, I don't know for sure.

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# UNIT 8

## Future

### Lead In

Although life in the future is difficult to predict, we might imagine some of its major trends in the contemporary world.

Transportation will become cleaner, faster and safer. Vehicles will not pollute the environment. Helped by a computer system, people will travel at amazing speeds. Business won't be the same as usual in the future. The Internet will play an important role and shopping will become a form of entertainment.

People in the future will be able to enjoy a longer, healthier and more active life. In the near future, there will be more "schools on the air" and "e-schools". Instead of being students only when young, we will become lifelong learners.

## PART I Breaking the Ice

### Task 1 Talk About Future Plans

#### Useful Expressions

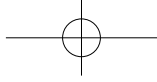
1. Do you think there will be more advertisements in the future?
2. How do you think the Internet will change people's buying habits in the future?
3. In what ways is the Internet going to change the way we live now?
4. Can you imagine what transport will be like in the future?
5. What would life be like without music?
6. What do you think of the environmental problems in the future?
7. How do you imagine people's life styles in the future?
8. What do you intend to do after you graduate?
9. What are your goals in life?

## PART II Experiencing

### Task 1 Act It Out

#### Conversation 1

1. **daydreaming** *n.* absent-minded dreaming while awake



- e.g. *Stop daydreaming and be realistic.*
2. **strive for**: to attempt by employing effort  
e.g. *We must continue to strive for greater efficiency.*
  3. **a long term plan**: a plan for a long time

### Conversation 2

1. **accumulate**: *v.* to get or gather together  
e.g. *By investing wisely she accumulated a fortune.*
2. **keep ourselves up**: to maintain a required pace or level
3. **positively**: *ad.* so as to be positive; in a positive manner

### Task 2 Look and Describe

#### Suggested Description

In future, when robots can be used both in homes and in other areas, they could improve people's living standard. Household chores take too much time in humans' life. Many people burn their energy on their day-to-day tasks like cooking, cleaning etc. after coming from work. When robots can complete such jobs, people can spend more time with their families and friends.

On the other hand, while some people talk about how robots can be useful to humans, others voice their concerns like the creation of lazy society due to the heavy dependency on robots. Many people may rely on robots heavily. Some may even develop a habit of using robots on tasks that they can easily do. This could create a lazy society.

In conclusion, robots can be used on anything that can eventually improve humans' standard of living, but definitely not at the expense of human lives.

## PART III Developing

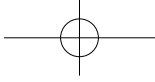
### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

#### Suggested Card Two

##### Twenty Years Later

- age: 39;
- career: E-businessman/woman;
- website: *www.futurewithdreams.com*;
- customers: worldwide;
- family: a happy family.

(Students make their own speech.)



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Task 2 Entertainment

#### Background Information

The Cranberries are an Irish alternative rock band who rose to mainstream popularity in the 1990s. They have sold an estimated 43 million albums worldwide. The Cranberries are:

Dolores Mary O'Riordan Burton (*Vocals, Electric & Acoustic Guitars, Keyboards*) born on 6 September 1971, Limerick, Ireland.

Noel Anthony Hogan (*Electric & Acoustic Guitars*) born on 25 December 1971, Limerick, Ireland.

Michael Gerard Hogan (*Bass Guitar*) born on 29 April 1973, Limerick, Ireland.

Fergal Patrick Lawler (*Drums and Percussion*) born on 4 March 1971, Limerick, Ireland.

#### Keys

- |                            |                    |                |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. I felt like this before | 2. open up and see | 3. come true   |
| 4. openly                  | 5. amazing mind    | 6. Dream to me |

## PART IV Sharpening

### Task 1 Equations

1. *Two plus three is/equals/is equal to five.*
2. *Five minus three is equal to two.*
3. *Three times two is six.*
4. *Nine divided by three is three.*
5. In the equation *two multiplied by x plus one equals seven*, what is x?

### Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Dialogue

Sandy: What's your dream?

John: Em, I hope to be a good businessman.

Sandy: Oh? Could you tell me how to be a good businessman?

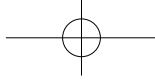
John: Sure. A good businessman never cheats his customers. He keeps his words in all circumstances.

Sandy: Do you think the businessmen nowadays are good?

John: No, I don't think so. Many businessmen put more emphasis on the profit rather than their words.

Sandy: I hope your dream will come true one day.

John: Thank you.



# UNIT 9

## Money

### Lead In

Many people do not believe “Money is the cause of all evil,” nor do they agree with “Money talks.” Money is important but it is not everything.

For example, a millionaire who suffered from serious cancer was willing to buy his health at the expense of all his fortune. Many other things such as devoted friendship and real honor are invaluable and cannot be bought with money either.

Money can bring people happiness and sadness as well. Due to a lust for money, some people do not care through what means they get it. Money can be a curse if we do not know how to handle it properly.

## PART I Breaking the Ice

### Task 1 Practice Bargaining

#### Useful Expressions

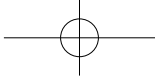
1. It would only cost you five yuan.
2. Can you come down a bit?
3. That's our rock bottom price.
4. You can't go wrong with that one.
5. That's rather more than I was thinking of spending.
6. OK. Let's call it a deal.
7. Good! I'll take this one.
8. Here is your receipt. Do you need anything else?
9. Goodbye. Please drop in again.

## PART II Experiencing

### Task 1 Act It Out

#### Conversation 1

1. **booth**: *n.* small, temporary stall where goods are sold or displayed at a market, a fair or an exhibition  
*e.g. I had a Pepsi at a refreshment booth around the corner.*



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

2. **discount:** *n.* an amount or percentage deducted  
*e.g. We give a special 10 percent discount if you pay with cash.*

### Conversation 2

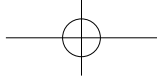
1. **bank account:** a fund that a customer has entrusted to a bank and from which they can make withdrawals
2. **a checking account:** a bank account against which the depositor can draw checks payable on demand
3. **CD/Certificate of Deposit:** money deposited in a bank or savings and loan for a stated time period and normally paying a fixed rate of interest
4. **money market account:** a savings account that provides bank depositors with many of the advantages of a money market fund
5. **savings account:** a bank account in which customers keep money that they want to save for a period of time, and which pays them interest on the money they have in it
6. **due:** *a.* scheduled to arrive
7. **penalty:** *n.* a payment required for not fulfilling a contract  
*e.g. She paid the penalty for her crimes by serving five years in prison.*
8. **lapse:** *v.* to pass by  
*e.g. Several hours lapsed before he woke up.*

### Task 2 Look and Describe

#### Suggested Description

There is a scale with a heart-shaped love on the left hand side and three banknotes on the other side in the picture. They keep balance to some extent on the surface and it seems that the love is equal to \$300. In reality, this often happens. For example, tempted with good living conditions some people might feel confused to make a decision between a rich loveless material life and a pure faithful love.

Once people become aware of the value of true love after having money, it is often too late for us to change the situation. What's more, the comfort and laziness gradually bury and clean some ambitions off. Instead of the pursuit of happiness and life with true love, people might have come to be indifferent.

**PART III Developing****Task 1 Design Speech Cards****Suggested Card Two****Money & Happiness**

- money is not everything;
- money can't buy happiness;
- money is an important factor in life.

(Students make their own speech.)

**Task 2 Entertainment****Background Information**

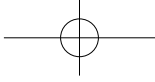
The song *There You Will Be* is the theme of the film *Pearl Harbor*, which is presented from the point-of-view of three central characters: bomber pilots Rafe McCawley (Ben Affleck) and Danny Walker (Josh Hartnett), and nurse Evelyn Johnson (Kate Beckinsale), the woman who loves, and is loved by, these two best friends. Rafe and Danny are closer than brothers until Evelyn comes between them. But, before the romantic triangle can be sorted out, Pearl Harbor is attacked, and all three are called to perform acts of outrageous heroism.

**Keys**

1. blessed to get
2. soar above the skies
3. the sky within my reach
4. my strength

**PART IV Sharpening****Task 1 Currency**

1. She spent *one hundred dollars* on that bag.
2. I bought a car for *five hundred pounds*.
3. The pair of shoes cost me *fifty Euros*.
4. The painting is marked *seven hundred yuan*.
5. This dress values *eight hundred Hong Kong dollars*.

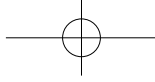


## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Dialogue

- Shop assistant: Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you?
- Mr. Smith: Can you show me some silk, real Chinese silk?
- Shop assistant: Certainly. How do you like this design? It was blue and yellow birds and it's a traditional design.
- Mr. Smith: Oh, it's lovely and very Chinese. Is it pure silk?
- Shop assistant: Yes, one hundred percent pure silk.
- Mr. Smith: How much do I need for a short-sleeved silk dress? It's for my wife. She's about my height.
- Shop assistant: I think one and a half meters would be enough.
- Mr. Smith: All right. Please let me have one and a half meters then.
- Shop assistant: That will be one hundred and forty yuan.



UNIT

# 10

## Job Interview

### Lead In

Job interviews are unusual types of conversations because they are not really exchanges of information: the interviewer often has much of your information in your job application or resume. The job applicant is asked to further explain some of the information, but the interview is really more of an opportunity to find out how well the applicant presents himself or herself. The interviewee should explain and offer information, rather than just give “yes” or “no” responses. A team of interviewers often work together to ask questions and to evaluate the prospective employees.

Remember that you are being interviewed from the moment you step into the interview room. Therefore

- a. walk in cheerfully;
- b. shake hands firmly;
- c. repeat the person’s name as you are introduced and look him or her directly in the eye;
- d. sit when invited to do so, pushing yourself well back in the chair, making yourself comfortable and avoiding folding your arms across your chest.

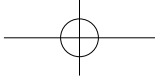
## PART I Breaking the Ice

### Task 1 Talk About Job Interview

#### Cultural Tips

If you want to leave a good impression at an interview, you should be well-prepared and bring all relevant materials including your resume. Start the day with a full stomach and come to the interview alone. Remember to be on time or up to 5 minutes early. You should look neat and be dressed appropriately. Shake hands firmly, looking the interviewer squarely in the face. Remember the person’s name and title, and pronounce them correctly. Speak clearly, slowly, and loudly enough. Do not talk too much and don’t fidget. You should be straightforward and to the point, exhibiting confidence. Do not belittle yourself or your background. Finally, thank the interviewer for his/her time, help, or information and shake hands again.





## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Useful Expressions

#### *Questions Asked by Interviewers*

1. Why don't you begin by telling me something about yourself?
2. May I ask why you are interested in this particular job?
3. What are your special interests?
4. Do you think you can handle both a job and school?
5. Have you got any experience in this field?
6. Do you have the confidence to do your work well?
7. How do you think you can contribute to our company?
8. What do you expect to be doing in five years? Ten years?
9. What salary do you expect?

#### *Responses Given by Interviewees*

1. I'd like to work in a larger company that offers more opportunities for growth.
2. I think this job is a challenge for me.
3. I know your company is famous in China, and I'd like to be a member of the team.
4. I don't think there is any problem for me to work on computers.
5. I don't have any experience, but I can learn quickly and I'll try my best.
6. I want to apply for the position of sales manager.
7. My previous experience will be very valuable to me in this new job.
8. I have confidence that I will be able to handle the job.
9. If you give me the opportunity, I think I can meet your requirement.
10. I'm a person who plans things well.

#### *Questions Interviewees May Ask*

1. May I ask about the salary?
2. Could you tell me about the work hours?
3. How about vacations and sick leave?
4. Can you tell me about the company benefits?
5. Is there any opportunity to advance?

## PART II Experiencing

### Task 1 Act It Out

#### Conversation 1

1. **apply for:** make a formal request  
e.g. *You may apply for tickets in person or by letter.*

2. **courses:** *n.* a series of lessons in a particular subject
3. **major:** *n.* the main subject or course of a student at college or university

### Conversation 2

1. **That will widen my experience in the field of computer technology:** Having a new job will enrich my computer knowledge.
2. **work overtime:** work done in addition to regular working hours
3. **vacancy:** *n.* unfilled position or post  
*e.g. We still have vacancies for secretaries but other positions have been filled.*
4. **advancement:** *n.* promotion in rank or status  
*e.g. His advancement to the position of manager was greeted with enthusiasm.*
5. **There're good prospects for promotion:** There will be many chances for advancement.

### Task 2 Look and Describe

#### Suggested Description

During an interview, the interviewer meets with potential employees to evaluate their skills, capabilities, and levels of experience. As a prospective employee, you have to arrive on time. Try to relax and be yourself. You may find yourself sitting in the hot seat, and keep in mind that there are no standard responses. You need to answer questions in a clear voice and your replies should be relevant. Don't forget to show your self-confidence to interviewers. Making eye contact with interviewers is also very important. Besides, you have to try your best to avoid negative body language, such as folding your arms across your chest, swinging your foot or leg.

## PART III Developing

### Task 1 Design Speech Cards

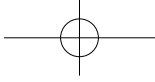
#### Suggested Card Two

##### An Unforgettable Interview Experience

You should say:

- what it is;
- the reason why you can't forget it;
- what you have learned from it.

(Students make their own speech.)



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Task 2 Entertainment

#### Background Information

If the development of the lyrical in form is attributed to Liu Yong, then its growth in content must be credited to Su Shi (1037–1101). Su created the lyric in the mode of *Tang Poetry* and in doing so, broadened its scope and elevated its status. His style is spontaneous, characterized by his unrestrained nature. His philosophy represented a combination of Confucianism and Taoism. “To serve the Crown” and “to attain great renown” is his Confucian ideal and “to retire as times require” and to be detached from personal gains and losses, his Taoist ideal. His well-known *Red Cliff* may be said, in Shelley’s words, to be a “record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds.”

#### Keys

1. waves
2. beat on the shore
3. at the height
4. revisit this land

## PART IV Sharpening

### Task 1 Multiples

1. This tree is *three times as tall as* that one.
2. The Yangtze River is almost *twice as long as* the Pearl River.
3. The newly broadened square is *four times the size of* the previous one.
4. The rail system has *tripled* the average number of accidents.
5. I’m *double* his age.

### Task 2 Situational Practice

#### Suggested Resume

Tao Wei

27 Tunxi Road, # 270

Hefei, Anhui Province

The People’s Republic of China

#### Job Objective

An electronic technician with an opportunity for advancement

#### Employment Highlights

1999 — Present Technician, Huayang Electronics Instrument Plant, Hefei, Anhui, China

- Preparing detail drawings for manufacturing purposes
- Working with engineers and designers on experiments for improving quality

1990 — 1999 Mechanic, Bengpu Hardware Factory, Bengpu, Anhui, China

- Employed as a maintenance mechanic, repairing all types of equipment in the workshop
- In charge of keeping machinery running in a plant with 2 000 workers

**Educational Background**

1988 — 1990 Took courses in Mechanical Maintenance at Bengpu Mechanical Training Center

Graduated with a diploma

1982 — 1986 Bengpu No. 6 Middle School

**Miscellaneous**

Took several training and continued self-study courses in the field of machine design and manufacturing

**Personal Data**

Born: September 10, 1969, in Bengpu, Anhui, China

Nationality: Chinese

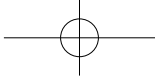
Sex: Male

Marital Status: Married with one daughter

Health: Excellent

References: References are available upon request.

高等教育出版社



# 参考译文

## Unit 1

### 对话1

记者：你觉得思维导图对理解故事有什么帮助吗？

学生：有了思维导图的帮助，我能更好地记住这个故事。做这个很有趣。

记者：你如何构思英语语言学习的思维导图？它很难吗？

学生：当我们做思维导图时，老师让我们写下一些信息。首先是“动机”、“态度”、“方法”、“练习”等等。然后我们自己画各自的思维导图。

记者：你觉得思维导图在构思你的写作任务时有什么帮助？

学生：我从语言学习的思维导图中学到了很多。我在第一段写了我的学习动机，在第二段写了我的态度，在第三段写了我的学习方法。

### 对话2

A：你说你能讲很多种语言？

B：噢，我曾经在学校里学过一点法语，但我现在基本都忘了。在俄罗斯读书时学过一些俄语，现在我在夜校学西班牙语。

A：你提到过你在家跟你父母说日语？

B：是的。我现在还在网上学汉语。

A：你觉得在网上学一门语言怎么样？

B：并不容易，尤其是听力和口语，因为有时网络连接不太好。

A：我敢说你觉得汉字很难写！

B：事实上，汉语和日语的很多字是相似的，所以它们对我来说也算容易。

A：你在读写方面比在听说方面好些，是吗？

B：是的。

A：你的西班牙语进展如何了？

B：在某种程度上，它与学习汉语的经历相似。一些西班牙语词汇与英语词汇相似，但是我需要练习听母语为西班牙语的人说话，并练习自己读单词。

## Unit 2

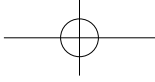
### 对话1

A：你好，我是住在你楼下的邻居。

B：噢，你好。最近还好吧？

A：嗯...，实际上不太好！你们家传出的噪音严重打扰了我。你能把音乐的音量调小点吗？

B：噢，真对不起。你看我们正在聚会，或许你愿意加入我们？



- A: 谢谢, 但我觉得不舒服。噪音确实让我很烦恼。不知你是否能调小一点。  
B: 对不起, 我们很快就要跳舞了, 我们需要大声的音乐。如果你需要的话, 我们会在半夜12点以后调低音乐声。  
A: 我知道我现在说什么都没用。如果午夜以后你们还继续弄那么大噪音, 我就向管理部门投诉。

#### 对话2

- A: 你们的城市什么样?  
B: 那是一个很有趣的居住地方。在我们城市里最好的事情就是购物。那里有许多室内或室外市场, 还有百货大楼和购物中心。  
A: 市中心的交通差吗?  
B: 不是很差。汽车不允许停在主要购物区。公共交通系统很完善。  
A: 饭店和娱乐怎么样?  
B: 很多饭店提供世界各地口味的食物, 我们还有好几个供足球、橄榄球、网球, 甚至是滑冰和冰球的比赛场地。  
A: 你们城市夜生活多吗?  
B: 市中心附近有几家很好的俱乐部, 我们还有好几个音乐厅和剧院。  
A: 听起来确实是一个很好的居住地。

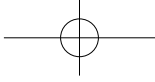
## Unit 3

#### 对话1

- A: 你觉得他们演奏的音乐怎么样?  
B: 是流行音乐。流行音乐本身不错, 但是我个人更喜欢古典音乐。  
A: 很多人说流行音乐不悦耳。你怎么看?  
B: 我不能说它不好听。流行音乐令人兴奋并且刺激。  
A: 但是你为什么对古典音乐更感兴趣呢?  
B: 噢, 那只是个人口味问题。可能我是一个比较保守的人。

#### 对话2

- A: 你喜欢什么游戏?  
B: 我喜欢棋类游戏。我喜欢中国象棋。  
A: 我以前从没下过中国象棋, 但是我曾在街上看老人们下过。它看起来挺复杂的。  
B: 它和国际象棋一样复杂。基本规则很简单, 但是下棋者需要学习很多技巧。  
A: 我喜欢玩纸牌, 特别擅长扑克。你玩纸牌吗?  
B: 我对所有的纸牌游戏都不擅长, 所以我很少玩。我尤其不玩涉及赌博的纸牌游戏, 比如扑克。如果我玩的话, 我肯定会输光所有的钱。  
A: 你玩桥牌吗?  
B: 是的。但是很难找到四个人一起玩, 所以我不经常玩。你知道有谁玩吗? 如果有的话, 我们可以玩一把。  
A: 我玩得很好。我有一个朋友也喜欢玩桥牌, 但她不是很擅长。我可以邀请她来参加吗?



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

B: 当然。我也有一个朋友桥牌玩得非常好。我们应该看看朋友们什么时候有空来安排一场比赛。

A: 好主意!

### Unit 4

#### 对话1

杰克: 嗨, 苏珊。我们今晚出去吃饭好吗?

苏珊: 好主意, 杰克。你想去哪儿吃?

杰克: 我听说有一家新开的意大利店。

苏珊: 噢, 不。意大利菜太难消化了。

杰克: 那我们就看看报纸上的饮食指南。

苏珊: 西班牙的海鲜店评论不错。

杰克: 全是鱼, 没有别的。墨西哥饭怎么样?

苏珊: 别提它。对我来说它总是太辣。也许他们有可能添一道新菜?

杰克: 比萨?

苏珊: 比萨? 不, 它几乎是垃圾食品。我得离它远点。

杰克: 看这儿。“中国金龙”。

苏珊: 对, 去那儿。他们说他们有适合每一个人口味的食物。

杰克: 好! 我们还可以在那里享受一下中国的音乐和气氛。

#### 对话2

A: 喂, 你想出去吃饭吗?

B: 当然, 你想去哪?

A: 四川菜如何?

B: 我喜欢四川菜, 但我今天不太想吃。

A: 那你有什么建议?

B: 嗯..., 你吃过饺子吗?

A: 饺子? 我不知道那是什么。

B: 它是一种形似面团的东西, 是一种很传统的中国食品。

A: 真的? 你还能告诉我更多关于它的信息吗?

B: 它是中国春节的传统食品。它的名字暗示了春节除夕人们的团聚。它的形状与中国古代标志财富的金元宝很相似。

A: 太好了! 我很想尝一尝。

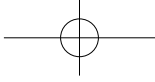
B: 我知道附近有一家很好的饺子店, 他们还有好多种馅料可供选择。

A: 太好了! 我们去吧。

### Unit 5

#### 对话1

A: 你读那本书入迷了。我可以看一下吗?



B: 当然, 给你。  
A: 信息性很强啊。你读这本书是为了某种特殊目的吧?  
B: 是的, 我在上夜校。  
A: 你是指边工作边学习?  
B: 是的, 我想同时获得知识和工作经验。  
A: 好主意。你能给我介绍一些课程吗?  
B: 好的。关于发明和创造的怎么样?

### 对话2

丁: 据我所知, 美国的民众即使四五十岁也能上学, 这是真的吗?  
埃米莉: 是的, 美国人享受终生教育。中国的教育状况如何?  
丁: 在中国, 基础教育是非常普及的。现在也有成人学校。  
埃米莉: 老年人也有课程可供选择吗?  
丁: 当然。退休后他们可以上老年大学。  
埃米莉: 哇, 太棒了! 那么对于残疾人呢?  
丁: 他们能在为他们特设的学校里接受普通教育。  
埃米莉: 真是太好了!

## Unit 6

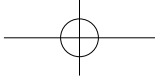
### 对话1

吉姆: 看啊, 你为什么不买这个功能好, 价格又便宜的冰箱呢?  
艾美: 不买, 因为它使用了氟利昂。  
吉姆: 那又怎么样?  
艾美: 你不知道氟利昂是导致全球变暖的主要原因吗?  
吉姆: 我知道, 但只是一个冰箱, 没关系的。  
艾美: 不, 有关系! 每个人都要对环境保护负责。  
吉姆: 好吧, 你来定。  
艾美: 我们再选一个吧, 我们应该保护环境。

### 对话2

泰德: 你为什么那么喜欢《人与自然》栏目呢?  
海伦: 难道你不认为里面的动物和植物都很可爱、很有趣吗?  
泰德: 我很高兴你对自然了解很多。  
海伦: 而且我了解到保持自然平衡的重要性。  
泰德: 嗯, 看来你确实从中受益啦!  
海伦: 当然啦, 当人与自然和谐共处时, 世界才会丰富多彩, 繁荣昌盛。  
泰德: 好像我应该和你一起看这个栏目。  
海伦: 好啊, 我们一起欣赏吧。





## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

### Unit 7

#### 对话1

山姆：杰克，我和玛丽下周就要结婚了。

杰克：太好了！祝贺你！

山姆：谢谢！杰克，我们希望你能参加我们的婚礼。

杰克：我很乐意。什么时候结婚？

山姆：五月六号。

杰克：那是星期几？

山姆：星期六，你有空吗？

杰克：当然。我盼望着那一天。请把我最好的祝愿送给玛丽，祝你们过得幸福！

山姆：非常感谢！

#### 对话2

海伦：夫妻们在婚前都很恩爱。后来都会变得比较实际。

露斯：嗯，那倒是。葛瑞格讨厌我把家里弄得一团糟，我也讨厌他工作到很晚。

海伦：我们现在在金钱方面争执似乎比较多。

露斯：你们还会吵架？我还以为你们的关系已经很完美了。

海伦：当然吵了。如果我们不把问题吵出个结果来，又哪来的激情呢？

露斯：我觉得葛瑞格和我像来自两个不同的星球。

海伦：至少你们是独立的个体。

露斯：对！穿着和举止都一样的夫妻真是挺可怕的。他们会让我寒心。

海伦：有时候最难处理的还是人的变化。

### Unit 8

#### 对话1

辛蒂：你将来想做什么啊？

劳拉：我现在还不想做白日梦。

辛蒂：这不是白日梦，这是计划啊。你得先有个目标，然后才能努力地去实现你的目标。

劳拉：我们的生活都不确定，而且事情变化得很快。我都不知道明天将会发生什么。所以我没有一个长期的计划。

辛蒂：那你短期的计划是什么呢？

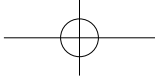
劳拉：我想请你去看电影。

辛蒂：你一定是在开玩笑吧。

#### 对话2

艾米：我们要毕业了，也到了要找工作的时候了。苏珊，咱们为什么要找工作呢？

苏珊：我们需要用钱来维持生活，所以我们要工作。我们需要钱来买食物和衣服，需要钱来买房子，需要钱来做各种各样的事情。只有工作我们才能赚钱，而且工作还能让我们觉得自己



是有用处的。

艾米：但是你知道，现在对于毕业生来说找工作很难啊。

苏珊：是啊，真的很难啊。但是你要相信最后你一定会找到一个合适的工作。而且，当你工作时，你还可以积累很多经验。除此以外，你还可以从工作中学到很多东西。

艾米：我还没有计划好学习呢。

苏珊：但是无论你喜不喜欢，现在的发展趋势是终身教育，目的是使我们能跟上社会的快速发展。你得积极地接受这个观念。

艾米：哦，毕业之后也还有这么多的东西要学习啊！

苏珊：你没有选择。所以你得随时准备好学习。

## Unit 9

### 对话1

A：一个标准摊位多少钱啊？

B：你要定几个摊位呀？

A：两个。

B：这是价格单。

A：不好意思，你们的价格有点高。

B：我们可以以后再讨论价格。要是你订的摊位能超过三个，我可以给你打折。

### 对话2

佐伊：你觉得我需要开个银行账户吗？

爱丽丝：是的。有了账户，你就可以开支票，网上支付账单，而且可以从取款机里提取现金。

佐伊：我应该开哪种账户呢？

爱丽丝：要是你钱不多，就开个支票账户。要是钱多，就开个货币市场账户。

佐伊：有什么区别呢？

爱丽丝：有了支票账户，你可以开支票，但是利率很低。货币市场账户的利率要比支票账户或者储蓄账户的利率高得多。

佐伊：CD是什么啊？

爱丽丝：定期账户，是一种定期存储，比如2个月，6个月或者1年。

佐伊：要是还没有到期，我需要钱怎么办？

爱丽丝：要是你提前太早取钱的话，会被罚款的。但是要是时间推后，利率会比其他账户利率高。

## Unit 10

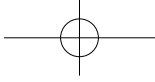
### 对话1

罗斯：你好。请进来坐。你的名字是刘艳？

刘艳：是的。

罗斯：刘小姐，先自我介绍一下可以吗？

刘艳：当然可以了。我是刘艳，来自四川，但是现在住在济南。我去年毕业于济南应用技术学院。



## Speaking Course Teacher's Manual 2

罗斯：哦，不错。你想申请什么工作？  
刘艳：我想申请你们招聘广告上的全职销售工作。  
罗斯：你大学里学过什么课程？  
刘艳：我的专业是市场营销。  
罗斯：真的？那你有销售经验么？  
刘艳：有。毕业后我在一个公司做了一年的销售工作。  
罗斯：你的语言怎么样？  
刘艳：我的英语讲得很好。  
罗斯：听得出来你的英语讲得很清楚。而且你穿的也很职业。嗯，请稍候一下……

### 对话2

鲍勃：你好，陈女士，我是鲍勃·维尔森。很高兴你能来。  
陈：谢谢你邀请我。  
鲍勃：你能不能先介绍一下你的工作经验？  
陈：我做了三年多的程序员。  
鲍勃：那你为什么要离开目前的职位？  
陈：嗯，我喜欢变化。这样可以丰富我在计算机技术方面的经验。  
鲍勃：你的教育经历怎么样？  
陈：我在约克大学学习的专业是计算机，并获得了硕士学位。  
鲍勃：还有一件事，你能加班么？  
陈：没问题。我的健康状况很好，而且我对工作很努力。  
鲍勃：好。我们正巧有个电脑操作员的空缺，每个工作日的上午9点到下午3点上班，中午有半个小时午休时间。  
陈：我能问一下工资是多少么？  
鲍勃：一年25000美元。  
陈：有没有提升的机会呢？  
鲍勃：是的。我们有很多提升的机会。  
陈：我觉得这个工作很适合我。  
鲍勃：下周一能上班么？  
陈：当然可以了。  
鲍勃：那就这么定了。希望下周一能见到你。  
陈：谢谢。