

Arguing your point

单词

| 词汇 | 发音 | 词性 | 翻译 |
|-------------|---|------|-----------------------|
| urge | [us]ʒ:rdʒ [uk]ʒ:dʒ | verb | 力劝 |
| petroleum | [us]pə'trəʊliəm [uk]pə'trəʊliəm | noun | 石油 |
| conflict | [us]'kɔ:nflikt [uk]'kɒnflikt | noun | 冲突, 矛盾 |
| soil | [us]sɔɪl [uk]sɔɪl | noun | 土壤, 土地 |
| biodegrade | [us],baɪəʊdɪ'greɪdəbl [uk],baɪəʊdɪ'greɪdəbl | adj. | 生物降解的 |
| green | [us]gri:n [uk]gri:n | adj. | 保护环境的 |
| recycle | [us],ri:'saɪkl [uk],ri:'saɪkl | verb | 回收 |
| reuse | [us],ri:'ju:z [uk],ri:'ju:z | verb | 再用, 重新使用 |
| resource | [us]'ri:sɔ:rs [uk]rɪ'sɔ:s | noun | 资源 |
| packaging | [us]'pækɪdʒɪŋ [uk]'pækɪdʒɪŋ | noun | 包装 |
| sustainable | [us)sə'steɪnəbl [uk]sə'steɪnəbl | adj. | 可持续的, 合理利用的 |
| coal | [us]koʊl [uk]kəʊl | noun | 煤 |
| solar | [us]'səʊlə(r) [uk]'səʊlə(r) | adj. | 太阳的,根据太阳运行测量的;太阳的,日光的 |
| waste | [us]weɪst [uk]weɪst | noun | 废弃品, 废料, 废物, 垃圾 |
| hydropower | | noun | 水力发出的电力, 水电 |
| wind | [us]wɪnd [uk]wɪnd | noun | 风, 气流 |
| gas | [us]gæs [uk]gæs | noun | 汽油 |
| endangered | [us]ɪn'deɪndʒərd [uk]ɪn'deɪndʒəd | adj. | 濒危灭绝的 |
| climate | [us]'klaɪmət [uk]'klaɪmət | noun | 气候 |
| | [us],pɑ:pju'leɪfn [uk],pɒpju | | |

| | | | |
|--------------|---|------|----------------------------|
| population | 'leɪfn | noun | 人口 |
| natural | [us]'nætʃrəl [uk]'nætʃrəl | adj. | 自然的, 天然的 |
| explosion | [us]ɪk'spləʊʒn [uk]ɪk'spləʊʒn | noun | 爆炸 |
| wildlife | [us]'waɪldlaɪf [uk]'waɪldlaɪf | noun | 野生动植物 |
| propose | [us]prə'pəʊz [uk]prə'pəʊz | verb | 提议, 提案 |
| conservation | [us],kɑːnsə'veɪʃn [uk],kɒnsə'veɪʃn | noun | (对自然环境的)保护 |
| species | [us]'spiːʃiːz [uk]'spiːʃiːz | noun | 种类, 物种 |
| extinct | [us]ɪk'stɪŋkt [uk]ɪk'stɪŋkt | adj. | 灭绝的 |
| biodiversity | [us],baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜːrsəti [uk],baɪəʊdaɪ'vɜːrsəti | noun | 生物多样性(维持着生态环境平衡的大量各种生物的共存) |
| habitat | [us]'hæbɪtæt [uk]'hæbɪtæt | noun | 栖息地 |
| viable | [us]'vaɪəbl [uk]'vaɪəbl | adj. | 切实可行的; 可实施的 |

Saying what you think is important

You're going to practice expressing what's important to you.

谈论绿色产品

在接下来的活动中，你会看到一个脱稿谈话。两个女人和一个男人正在谈论绿色产品。

对话是在一艘游轮上进行的，因此背景声音嘈杂，其中还有风声和广播声。和生活中的真实场景一样，背景噪音会让你很难听清别人说的话。你不用试图听懂每个词，但是可以听大意，并适时打断。

看的时候注意讲者的策略和为了插入对话所使用的表达。

Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/13/66/v/151366/GE_13.4.4_v2.mp4

[WOMAN 1] I, I definitely pay more for green products.

[MAN] Like, what's an example?

[WOMAN 1] Um, OK. Well, no, I will pay for, um, like recycled paper towels, you know, the recycled paper towels and toilet paper.

[WOMAN 1] And if it's more expensive, I will choose that over a brand that I'm not sure is, is green or not.

[MAN] Will you go out of your way to find it, or ... ?

[MAN] 'Cause I sometimes do that, but it's only if I go in just for where they have it, and I'm like, 'OK, I'll get Seventh Generation toilet paper, or whatever.'

[WOMAN 2] OK.

[MAN] But if I'm in Target, then I'll get what they have there.

[WOMAN 1] Well, when I order online through Amazon, I definitely will pick the green product.

[WOMAN 1] So, and I'll pay more for it.

[WOMAN 2] OK. I have a question. So, why do you guys do this?

[WOMAN 2] What's your motivation?

[WOMAN 1] What's my motivation?

[WOMAN 1] Uh, that's a good question.

[WOMAN 1] Because I do believe that it's good to reuse things, because we're gonna run out of natural resources at some point.

[WOMAN 2] OK. All right.

[MAN] That's what I figure. I mean, I take these products' packaging at their word, I guess, that they're using such and such percent recycled,

[WOMAN 2] Right.

[MAN] uh, material . . .

[MAN] And it seems like . . .

[WOMAN 2] Yeah, right.

[WOMAN 1] I mean, it is a good question, though, and your point about, is it, is it truly green or are they just packaging it and telling you that . . .

[WOMAN 2] Yeah.

[WOMAN 1] Um, you know, water is a good example of a product that people are now paying money to buy water . . .

[WOMAN 2] Yeah.

[WOMAN 1] And sometimes I question, you know, is the bottled water really . . .

[WOMAN 2] Oh, yeah.

[WOMAN 1] . . . spring water, natural, or are they just selling it as something that's natural.

[MAN] Well, in that case, the packaging isn't green.

[WOMAN 2] Yeah, the packaging is horrible, like the disposable plastic that will never biodegrade and . . .

[WOMAN 2] Yeah, I don't know. I, I go totally out of my way to buy the products that are sustainable.

[WOMAN 2] And I'll pay more for it. I'll pay a lot more for it.

[WOMAN 2] Um, I don't know.

[WOMAN 1] Well, and you have . . .

[WOMAN 2] I'll sacrifice, I'll sacrifice other things to get those products . . .

[WOMAN 1] And you have . . .

[WOMAN 2] So I guess I've really bought into it.

[WOMAN 1] And you have inspired me in several ways because you have the sandwich wraps . . .

[WOMAN 2] Oh, yeah.

[WOMAN 1] . . . that are the Wrap-N-Mat.

[WOMAN 2] Yeah, the Wrap-N-Mat.

green products 绿色产品
recycled 再生
reuse 再利用
natural resources 自然资源
packaging 包装
disposable 一次性
biodegrade 生物降解
sustainable 可持续发展的

显示出你关心

当你讨论一个带有情感的话题时，你可以用这些表达方式来表达你对某事的关心。

I make a conscious choice to support renewable energy.

我做了一个有意识的选择来支持可再生能源。

I go the extra mile to use biodegradable detergents.

我作出额外努力来使用可生物降解的清洁剂。

I sacrifice other things to buy green products.

我牺牲其他的東西来购买绿色产品。

表现出冷漠

I won't go out of my way to buy green products.

我不会特意去买绿色产品。

I'm not that into the idea of recycling.

我不喜欢回收的想法。

I can take it or leave it.

我用不用都可以。

I've got more important things to think about than natural resources.

我有比自然资源更重要的事情要考虑。

| 显示你信任某事 | |
|---|----------------------|
| 你可以用各种各样的表达方式来表达你有多么或者多么不信任某件事。 | |
| I take their word for it that their products are effective. | 我相信他们的产品是有效的。 |
| It's beyond question that recycling helps the environment. | 毫无疑问，回收利用有助于环境。 |
| I've got no reason to doubt that this detergent is biodegradable. | 我没有理由怀疑这个清洁剂是可生物降解的。 |

| 显示你不相信某事 | |
|---|------------------|
| I have serious reservations about that packaging. | 我对那个包装有严重的保留意见。 |
| I don't buy into recycling glass. | 我不支持回收玻璃。 |
| Non-green products put me off. | 非绿色产品让我反感。 |
| It's hard to believe they lied about their product. | 很难相信他们对他们的产品撒谎了。 |

Listen for some special words and phrases of authentic conversations. Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/13/66/v/151366/GE_13.4.4_v2.mp4

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[MAN] Like, what's an example?
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[WOMAN 1] And if it's more expensive, I will choose that over a brand that I'm not sure is, is green or not.
[MAN] Will you go out of your way to find it, or ... ?
[MAN] 'Cause I sometimes do that, but it's only if I go in just for where they have it, and I'm like, 'OK, I'll get Seventh Generation toilet paper, or whatever.'
[WOMAN 2] OK.
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[WOMAN 1] Uh, that's a good question.
[WOMAN 1] Because I do believe that it's good to reuse things, because we're gonna run out of natural resources at some point.

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[WOMAN 2] Right.

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[WOMAN 2] Yeah.

[WOMAN 1] Um, you know, water is a good example of a product that people are now paying money to buy water . . .

[WOMAN 2] Yeah.

[WOMAN 1] And sometimes I question, you know, is the bottled water really . . .

[WOMAN 2] Oh, yeah.

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[WOMAN 2] Yeah, I don't know. I, I go totally out of my way to buy the products that are sustainable.

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[WOMAN 2] So I guess I've really bought into it.

[WOMAN 1] And you have inspired me in several ways because you have the sandwich wraps . . .

[WOMAN 2] Oh, yeah.

[WOMAN 1] . . . that are the Wrap-N-Mat.

[WOMAN 2] Yeah, the Wrap-N-Mat.

like 嗯

um 嗯

whatever 诸如此类的东西

OK 好的

guys 大伙

such and such 某些

I mean 我的意思是

you know 你知道

yeah 对的

well 嗯

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 管理谈话 | |
| 识别会话英语中的一些特点，对你来说是很重要的。 | |
| 话轮转换表达方式 | |
| 说话人通常是用一个简短的单词或短语来表示他们想说话的愿望，比如说， I mean, OK, well 或者 yeah 。他们甚至可能会使用不只一个这样的表达方式开始他们的句子。 | |
| OK, well, I try to buy only green products. | 好吧，好吧， 我试着只购买绿色产品。 |

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 填充词 | |
| 说话人还会在句子的中间使用填充词。在大多数情况下，这些词表示犹豫，不确定性或者需要时间去思考。这些表达方式包括 let me see, youknow, um 和 like 。 | |
| I sometimes question, you know, whether the bottled water is, um, natural. | 我有时会问，你知道，瓶装水是否是，嗯，天然的。 |
| The best bottled water is, like, from a reliable source. Let me see. I thinkCanada is good. | 最好的瓶装水，嗯，出自一个可靠的来源。让我想想。我认为加拿大是好的。 |

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 通用的参考 | |
| 很多时候，说话人用很笼统的方式指代事物或人，这意味着广泛的事物或人。 | |
| I trust companies that say they're using such and such a percentage ofrecyclable plastic. | 我相信公司说他们正在使用多少个百分比的可回收塑料。 |
| I'll go to the store to buy paper towels and whatever, and try to get greenproducts. | 我会去商店买纸巾和诸如此类的东西，并尝试去买绿色产品。 |
| I was talking to this guy, and he told me he only buys the cheapest products. | 我在跟这家伙聊天，他告诉我他只买最便宜的产品。 |

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[WOMAN 2] Oh, yeah.

[WOMAN 1] 、 、 、 that are the Wrap-N-Mat.

[WOMAN 2] Yeah, the Wrap-N-Mat.

Discussing the limitations of a proposal

We're going to discuss a proposal's limitations.

Select a card and listen to the audio.



hydropower:水力



wind power:风力



solar power:太阳能



food waste:食物垃圾



soil:土壤



petroleum:汽油



coal:煤



natural gas:天然气

分解复杂词

当你开始读更难的文本时，你会遇到越来越多大的单词。对付这些词的一种策略是把它们分解成较小的部分。例如，单词**sustainability**可以分成**sustain**和**ability**。它的意思是有持续或者不改变的能力。类似的，单词**nonrenewable**在你找到它的核心部分后很容易理解：单词**new**。加上前缀**re-**，得到**renew**-使其再次变新。在此基础上，你可以加上后缀**-able**和否定前缀**non-**。

| 可能性 | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 要谈论可能性，你可以使用 if 从句和第二个带有各种动词形式的从句，例如 will + 动词， going to +动词甚至 be +动词 + ing 。注意 if 从句可以在前或者在后。 | |
| If the government switches from coal to natural gas, I'll be happy. | 如果政府从煤炭转换到天然气，我会很高兴。 |
| I'm going to move if they build ugly wind towers in the hills. | 如果他们在山上建造丑陋的风塔，我将会搬家。 |
| If they offer us rebates to install solar panels, I'm doing it! | 如果他们给我们提供安装太阳能电池板的返款，我就装！ |

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 你也可以在 if 从句中使用 have +过去分词的形式来推测可能已经发生的某事。 | |
| If the city council has already decided, I'll be angry. | 如果城市议会已经决定了，我会生气的。 |
| 你也可以在句子的任何部分使用各种情态动词－例如 can , should 和 might －来表达可能性的细微不同。 | |
| If they put wind towers in the hills, it might be ugly. | 如果他们把风塔建在山上，它可能是丑陋的。 |
| It wouldn't be so bad if they could put them in the valley. | 如果他们能够把它们放在山谷中，那就不会那么糟糕。 |

| 说明情况 | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 有很多短语你可以用来说明情况。注意 unless 有一个负面的意思。它等于 if + not 。 | |
| Wind towers are okay, provided that they're down in the valley. | 风塔还好，前提是它们在山谷里。 |
| Wind towers could reduce our property values, depending on where they are. | 根据位置情况，风塔可能会降低我们的地产价值。 |
| Separating our waste is great as long as they give us special bins. | 分离我们的垃圾是极好的，只要他们给我们特殊的垃圾箱。 |
| Wind towers are fine unless I have to see them when I leave my house. | 风塔还好，只是在我离开家的时候不要让我看到它们。 |

| 说明事情不能改变 | |
|---|------------------------|
| 有几种方式来表达一个情形不会改变或者不会有效的可能性。 | |
| Even supposing they put them in the valley, it won't work. | 即使假定他们把它们放在山谷中，它也不会可行。 |
| There will still be pollution even if we switch to natural gas. | 即使我们改用天然气，也仍然会有污染。 |
| No matter what we do with the towers, birds will die. | 无论我们如何处置塔，鸟都会死亡。 |

Arguing over a complex issue

Let's learn how to discuss complex issues.

Watch the video, and answer the questions. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/20/52/5/v/20525/11.7 Scene 4_v2.mp4

[ADVENTURER] When you think of endangered species, which animals do you think of?

[ADVENTURER] The tiger?

[ADVENTURER] The elephant?

[ADVENTURER] The panda?

[ADVENTURER] Ah, I get it.

[ADVENTURER] You like the rock stars of the animal world, the famous, good looking ones, eh?

[ADVENTURER] The celebrities.

[ADVENTURER] Well, me too.

[ADVENTURER] I mean, which animals do you prefer – the lion, or the beetle?

[ADVENTURER] It's just not easy to like ugly animals, is it?

[ADVENTURER] Especially insects.

[ADVENTURER] Insects! Bleh!

[ADVENTURER] They're everywhere!

[ADVENTURER] You know? there are more than a million known species of insect, and maybe as many as 30 million species that we don't even know about yet. Whoa!

[ADVENTURER] That's a lot of bugs!

[ADVENTURER] But what good do insects do for us?

[ADVENTURER] Well, you like honey, don't you?

[ADVENTURER] What about that nice silk shirt?

[ADVENTURER] Both made by bugs. And, can you imagine, if there were no spiders, how many flies there'd be?

[ADVENTURER] Bleh!

[ADVENTURER] We need insects to eat other insects!

[ADVENTURER] And, in fact, some insects are delicious.

[ADVENTURER] Hmm. Full of protein.

[ADVENTURER] Oh, and perhaps the most valuable thing insects do for us: pollination.

[ADVENTURER] Insects help make it possible for flowers and grasses to reproduce.

[ADVENTURER] We all agree that flowers are beautiful, right?

[ADVENTURER] Well, if there were no insects, there would be a lot less flowers.

[ADVENTURER] Furthermore, all the animals at the top of the food chain depend on animals and insects at the bottom of the food chain.

[ADVENTURER] Think about it.

[ADVENTURER] If there were no insects, there might be no lions, no tigers, no elephants, no humans.

| Conservation | |
|--|--|
| When people talk about conservation (conservation), the subject of endangered species (endangered species) often comes up. | |
| Conservation helps promote biodiversity. | Conservation helps promote biodiversity. |
| There are nearly 17,000 endangered species. | There are nearly 17,000 endangered species. |
| Endangered species are going extinct faster than ever. | Endangered species are going extinct faster than ever. |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 支持一个论点 | |
| 支持一个论点有不同的部分。首先，你需要陈述你的论点。然后你需要向该论点添加信息。 | |
| 表达初始的论点 | |
| The most valuable thing about conservation is the preservation of biodiversity. | 关于保护的最有价值的事情是对生物多样性的保护。 |
| Think about it. If insects die out, humans would disappear, too. | 想想看。如果昆虫死了，人类也会消失。 |
| Like it or not, everything is connected. | 喜欢与否，一切都是相关的。 |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| 向你的论点添加信息 | |
| In fact, small changes can have big effects. | 事实上，小的变化可以有大的影响。 |
| We have a lot of problems, like poverty, not to mention crime. | 我们有很多问题，如贫困，更不要说犯罪了。 |
| We should also consider the expense of conservation. | 我们还应该考虑保护的费用。 |

| | |
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| 吸引你的听众 | |
| 好的说话人会使用各种各样的策略来吸引他们的听众。三种策略是使用反问句，个性化和假设的情况。 | |
| 反问句 | |
| Rhetorical questions 用来说明一个论点而不是寻求答案。它们用来使听众思考一个问题。 | |
| What if all the insects died out? | 如果所有的昆虫死了怎么办？ |

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| 个性化 | |
| Personalization 把一个题目与某人的个人生活连系起来。它可以用于将一个抽象的概念更加具体。 | |
| I know that you hate insects, but we really need them. | 我知道你讨厌昆虫，但我们真的需要它们。 |
| 假设语句 | |
| Hypothetical statements 把听者放在未来可能出现的情况或结果中。它们可以激发听众的想象。 | |
| If there were no insects, humans would die. | 如果没有昆虫，人类就会死亡。 |

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| 不同的观点 | |
| 有时，在讨论中有人反对一个普遍观点是有用的。人们甚至可以站到他们实际上不同意的立场上去考虑一个问题的各个方面。 | |
| Let me play devil's advocate. If we were all vegans, biodiversity would improve. | 让我来唱反调。如果我们都是素食者，生物多样性将会有所改善。 |
| Let's say, just for argument's sake, we increased spending on conservation. | 比方说，只是为了争论的缘故，我们增加了保护的开支。 |
| You could argue that biodiversity is not that important. | 你可以说，生物多样性不是那么重要。 |
| Another way to look at it is that we need elephants and pandas. | 看它的另一种方法是，我们需要大象和熊猫。 |
| Let's look at this from another angle. What do tigers do for me? | 让我们从另一个角度看这个。老虎为我做了什么？ |

Making a persuasive speech

Now you're going to make a persuasive speech.

Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/13/68/v/151368/GE_13.4.2.mp4

[HOMEOWNER] I was taking out the garbage, like I do every night after dinner.

[HOMEOWNER] As I approached the trash cans, I heard a noise.

[HOMEOWNER] At first I thought it was a cat or a raccoon. But then I saw it. I was terrified.

[ADVENTURER] This is an example of human-wildlife conflict.

[ADVENTURER] Human-wildlife conflict has two main causes: the destruction of animals' natural habitat by humans, and the out-of-control population explosion of humans.

[ADVENTURER] Did you know that by the year 2042, the population of the world is expected to reach 9 billion?

[ADVENTURER] Whew.

[ADVENTURER] Nine billion!

[ADVENTURER] That's a lot of people!

[ADVENTURER] Where are they all going to live?

[ADVENTURER] Even now, with the population around 7 billion, humans and animals are finding it increasingly difficult to live together.

[ADVENTURER] Humans are taking over habitats once inhabited mainly by wild animals - mountains, rainforests, jungles, deserts - and this is making human-wildlife conflict a bigger and bigger problem.

[TARAK] Our village lies on the border between India and Bangladesh.

[TARAK] Recently, there have been many cyclones, which have caused terrible floods.

[TARAK] Even the village elders have never seen such crazy weather before.

[TARAK] They believe climate change is to blame.

[TARAK] The bad weather has increasingly forced the villagers to go deep into the forests to find food.

[TARAK] Of course, the tigers don't like this.

[TARAK] My father was coming home one evening. After fishing all day, he was carrying a large net full of fish and was unable to protect himself.

[TARAK] The tiger must have followed him by swimming across the river.

[TARAK] It was old, thin and hungry. It attacked my father.

[ADVENTURER] Tarak's father had a lucky escape, but he was badly injured, the tiger jumping onto his back and knocking him to the ground.

[ADVENTURER] Although hungry, however, the tiger didn't kill or eat Tarak's father.

[ADVENTURER] The big cat growled and then just walked off, as if having made his point.

[ADVENTURER] Experts still don't agree on why tigers are attacking humans.

[ADVENTURER] Is it really because they're hungry?

[ADVENTURER] If so, why is Tarak's father still alive?

[ADVENTURER] Perhaps it's because the tigers are angry at humans for taking over their territory. Is it war?

[ADVENTURER] If there really is a war going on between humans and animals, then we should admit that humans are the cause of it.

[ADVENTURER] We're the ones eating all the food; we're the ones taking up all the space.

[ADVENTURER] Finding a bear or a tiger in your backyard is a scary experience. But ask yourself this question: Who was there first?

human-wildlife conflict 人类和野生动物的矛盾
natural habitat 自然栖息地
population explosion 人口爆炸
border 边界
climate change 气候变化

| 演讲的结构 | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 你的演讲的编排对你的听众来说清晰是重要的。从问候和自我介绍开始，清楚地陈述你的关键论点，转移到具体的支持性详情，给观众一种替代方案，然后用 call to action ，你希望他们做的具体的事情，来结束。 | |
| 问候和开场 | |
| 通过问候观众，介绍自己和给出你说话目的的总体想法来开始你的演讲。 | |
| Good evening, everyone. Thank you for coming tonight. My name's ... | 各位晚上好。感谢您今晚的到来。我的名字是 ... |
| I'm here tonight to talk about the city's plan to build new housing on the west side. | 我今晚在这里谈论这个城市在西侧建造新的住房的计划。 |

| 你的关键点 | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 让观众了解你讲话的主要原因，或者说 keypoint ，是至关重要的，所以你应该明确地将其展示出来。在你的演讲安排中使用明确的标记称为 signposting (标识)。 | |
| My key point is that the city wants to build the housing in a terrible area. | 我的关键论点是，城市要在一个可怕的地区建造房屋。 |
| Let's cut to the chase. This housing would be built in the wrong place. | 让我们直奔主题。该房屋将建在错误的地方。 |
| 支持性证据 | |
| 然后观众将期待确凿的事实来支持你的关键论点。 | |
| The new housing would destroy five hectares of forest. | 新的房屋将破坏五公顷的森林。 |
| That forest is home to more than 30 species of birds. | 那片森林是30多种鸟类的家园。 |

| 提出的备选方案 | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 这是你演讲的高潮。现在你要给观众一个选择。你想让他们同意你，所以你必须清楚。 | |
| I'd like to propose an alternative. We can still have new housing, but not in the west. | 我想提出一个替代方案。我们仍然可以有新的住房，但在西部。 |
| I have a viable alternative. The city's east side is full of deserted buildings. Let's build there. | 我有一个可行的选择。这座城市的东边到处都是废弃的建筑物。让我们在那里建造。 |
| 结束 | |
| 现在是时候让观众做点什么了， call to action 。 | |
| Let me conclude by asking you all to call the mayor to stop the west-side housing. | 让我以请求你们所有人都打电话给市长以停止在西部建房来结束。 |
| I urge you all to tell the mayor that the new housing belongs in the east. Thank you. | 我强烈请求你们都要告诉市长，新住宅属于东部。谢谢。 |

使你的演讲更正式

当你在众人面前说话时，一般使用正式的语气更有说服力。有几个技巧可以提高你演讲的正式程度。

发音

说得再慢一点，再清晰一点会提高你演讲的正式度。避免使用太多的缩写和省略式。例如，不要将**want to**发成**wanna**。比较下面的两个句子。

Tonight, I wanna talk to you about the new project.

Tonight, I want to talk to you about the new project.

句子和单词长度

在正式的讲话中的单词通常比那些在非正式讲话中使用的单词更长，使用的频率更低。在正式讲话中的句子通常也 longer。

Sadly, the government's plan to build a dam will hurt the environment, so we have to stop it.

Regrettably, the government's initiative to construct a dam will damage the environment. Therefore, we must stop it.

短语动词和习语

正式的演讲通常含有更少的短语动词，像**put up with**，和更少的习语。比较下面的非正式的句子和后面的与其匹配的正式的句子。

It really blows me away that they're just not listening. We can't put up with it!

It disturbs me that they are indifferent to our request. We cannot tolerate it!

向一个语句添加评论

一个快速的将你的观点或意见添加到一个语句的方法是通过使用修饰整个句子的副词。这些词最常出现在句子的开头。这些句子副词通常是一个词，但有时也是一个短语。

Unfortunately, the government has refused our request.

不幸的是，政府拒绝了我们的要求。

To my great surprise, dam project was canceled.

让我大为吃惊的是，大坝工程被取消了。

其他句子副词的例子是：**regrettably**,
hopefully, **interestingly**, **happily**, **surprisingly**。

