



北京新航道学校雅思考试（IELTS）培训系列教材

# IELTS 雅思口语

## 基础版

胡 敏 主 编  
[加] Nevin Blumer 编 著



随书附赠MP3录音光盘



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# 导 读

## 本教材的内容及编排

《雅思口语》（基础版）是“新航道学校雅思系列丛书”之一，是专为广大雅思考生编写的基础口语教材。

雅思口语考试经过变革，越来越侧重于考查学生在各种情境下使用英语交流沟通的能力。考试的三个部分正是由浅入深，从普通社交到学术讨论情景的再现，分别考查学生从生活沟通到半正式讨论再到学术探讨的口头表达能力。很多考生都希望能在短期内实现口语水平的突飞猛进，但真正高水平的口语能力并不能一蹴而就。不积跬步，无以至千里——学习英语如此，提高英语口语能力亦如此。因此，本书从基础的听说着手，旨在帮助学习本书的学生们一步步攀上雅思口语考试的高峰，并在那里插上胜利的旗帜。

本书的最大特点是以听为基础、听说结合。事实上，在学习的初期想要进行口语交流，尽可能多听英语是非常重要的。许多语言学家建议，学生们在试图开口说英语之前需要广泛听一些相关、有意义的对话。因此，本书综合了历年雅思常考的口语问题种类，采用先听后说的模式，运用场景和话题将全部课程串联起来。通过对本书的学习，学生会发现在提高口语技能、高效备考的同时，还能了解很多相关话题的背景文化知识，真正实现将应试训练和语言能力提高的完美结合。

全书共有12个单元，每个单元以不同的场景为依托，涵盖了社会交流中的方方面面，使学生在轻松愉快的学习中不知不觉地打好雅思高分口语基础。各单元由三部分组成：

1. Pre-listening Exercises部分：含与话题相关的文化背景知识和语言知识（如单词和词组）、听力技能训练的预备活动；
2. Listening Exercises：根据本单元的口语目标设定的听力训练目标，含雅思口语考试中可能出现的听力内容；
3. Speaking Practice：由浅入深的口语技能训练，以丰富多样的练习活动为主，在前两部分学习到的内容会在该部分得到练习和提高。

## 怎样使用本教材

本教材采用的方法是：以听为本，听说结合以促进口语能力提高。

练习形式：

1. 做Pre-listening练习，里面包含了帮助学生理解对话所需的单词和短语，方便熟悉话题、语境；
2. 边听听力材料边做练习，建议学生根据个人情况就该部分制定不同学习计划，有些学生可能需要听几遍才能完成听力练习；
3. 听过听力材料，总结归纳材料中涉及的实用搭配，常用短语，习惯用语等，方便考生扩充自己的口语素材，据此学生可尝试着使用这些素材就同一个问题做不同的回答。

练习步骤：本书的练习顺序都是精心编排的，每个单元都以一个与雅思口语考试紧密相关的话题或场景为主题，相信学生经过一段时间的学习，一定会获益非浅。另外，学生在平时的学习中应注意培养良好的学习习惯，在练习听的同时也要主动地练习说的技能，此外，还应不断积累以话题为单位的口语素材，包括词汇、实用短语、惯用说法，只有这样，才能做到在雅思口语考试中言之有物，赢取高分！



# CONTENTS

## Part I: Listening and Speaking Exercises

<b>Unit 1 Confirming Information</b>	1
Lesson 1	3
Lesson 2	7
<b>Unit 2 What I Do</b>	11
Lesson 3	11
Lesson 4	18
Lesson 5	24
<b>Unit 3 Hometown and Weather</b>	30
Lesson 6	30
Lesson 7	39
Lesson 8	45
<b>Unit 4 Future</b>	51
Lesson 9	51
Lesson 10	56
Lesson 11	61
<b>Unit 5 Language</b>	68
Lesson 12	68
Lesson 13	73
Lesson 14	78
<b>Unit 6 Free Time and Travel</b>	83
Lesson 15	83
Lesson 16	90
Lesson 17	96
<b>Unit 7 Food and Restaurants</b>	102
Lesson 18	102
Lesson 19	107
Lesson 20	113
<b>Unit 8 Family and Friends</b>	118
Lesson 21	118
Lesson 22	124
Lesson 23	130

## Unit 9 Wildlife and Environment

Lesson 24	135
Lesson 25	140
Lesson 26	146

## Unit 10 Important Events

Lesson 27	152
Lesson 28	159
Lesson 29	164

## Unit 11 Transportation and Traffic

Lesson 30	169
Lesson 31	174
Lesson 32	179

## Unit 12 Homes and Houses

Lesson 33	184
Lesson 34	189
Lesson 35	194

## Part II: Transcripts

199

Unit 1 Confirming Information	201
Unit 2 What I Do	201
Unit 3 Hometown and Weather	203
Unit 4 Future	205
Unit 5 Language	207
Unit 6 Free Time and Travel	209
Unit 7 Food and Restaurants	211
Unit 8 Family and Friends	213
Unit 9 Wildlife and Environment	215
Unit 10 Important Events	217
Unit 11 Transportation and Traffic	219
Unit 12 Homes and Houses	221

## Part III: Keys for Listening Exercises

223



# **Listening and Speaking Exercises**

**Part DaPart I:**

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**UNIT****1****Confirming Information****Lesson 1****Just call me Mary****P re-Listening Exercises**

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

confirm *v.* 确定, 确认

information *n.* 信息

full name 全名

nice and slowly 清楚地, 慢慢地

identification *n.* 身份证明

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them in the dialogue.

- a. My name is ... and we'll take about ... I would first like to ... some information with you.

b. First, could you tell me your ... name, nice and ...?	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. My name is ... but you can just call me by my English name ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Thanks, ... and may I know where you're from?	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. I'm from the beautiful city of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Great, and could you show me your ... please?	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Sure, here you are.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L****listening Exercises****Questions 1—3**

Listen to Lesson 1. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音填写下表, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

	Interviewer	Candidate
Name	(1).....	Li Wei
From	Australia	(2).....
English name	Stan	(3).....

**Questions 4—6**

Listen to Lesson 1 again. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音回答下列问题, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

4. How long does Stan intend to interview the candidate?

---

5. How does the interviewer want the candidate to say her name?

---

6. What does Stan want Mary to show?

# Lesson 1

## Question 7

Listen to Lesson 1 and check the words that the interviewer and candidate say. ( 听录音并在下表中划出interviewer和candidate所说的内容。 )

a. Interviewer	name confirm slowly beautiful identification here	b. Candidate	name confirm slowly beautiful identification here
----------------	--	--------------	--

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember ( 核心词汇 )

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Confirm          | I just need to <b>confirm</b> some information.                 |
| 2. Full name        | May I know your <b>full name</b> ? / My <b>full name</b> is ... |
| 3. Nice and slowly  | Tell me your name <b>nice and slowly</b> .                      |
| 4. Can just call me | What can I call you? / You <b>can just call me</b> ...          |
| 5. Identification   | Can I see your <b>identification</b> ?                          |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. ( 请用下列单词和短语造句。 )

1. Confirm

---

2. Full name

---

3. Nice and slowly

---

4. Can just call me

---

5. Identification

---

## 2. Ask and answer the following questions as partner A and partner B.

Full name?

Name to be called?

From where?

Identification?

Use the following models. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

1. A. May I know your full name? B. Sure, my ... but you can call me ...

2. A. And where do you come from? B. I come ...

3. A. May I see your identification? B. Yes.

**Lesson 2****Lesson 2****Could I have your identification?****P****re-Listening Exercises**

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

introduce *v.* 介绍

confirm a few pieces of information 确认/核实几条信息

not to worry 不用担心, 没事

identification *n.* 身份证明

capital *n.* 首都, 省会, 首府

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. So may I first know ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. My name is ... I'm sorry I have no English name.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Not to worry, but what would you like me to call you?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Uhmm my friends all call me ..., so you can call me that too if you'd like.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Great. Now can I ask you where you're from?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I'm from ..., which is the capital of ... province.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Thanks and finally could I have your ... please?	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Yes, here you are.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1–6

Listen to Lesson 2. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

#### Introduction

Example: The interviewer starts by introducing himself.

The interviewer's name is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. First, the interviewer wants to (2) \_\_\_\_\_ information so the candidate is asked to say her (3) \_\_\_\_\_. The candidate's friends all call her (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The candidate is from (5) \_\_\_\_\_. The last thing the interviewer asks for is her (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Questions 7–10

Listen to Lesson 2 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

7. The interviewer wants Xiao Teng's
  - A. hometown.
  - B. family name.
  - C. given name.
  - D. full name.
  
8. The candidate's English name is
  - A. Jane.
  - B. Mary.
  - C. Joan.
  - D. none.
  
9. The candidate is from
  - A. Urumqi.
  - B. Xi'an.
  - C. Wuhan.
  - D. Shanghai.
  
10. The interviewer finally asks for
  - A. identification.
  - B. place of work.
  - C. application form.
  - D. application number.

## Questions 11–13

Listen to Lesson 2 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

11. The interviewer just wants to
  - A. confirm a few pieces of information.
  - B. confirm some information.
  
12. The interviewer asks what the candidate
  - A. wants him to call her.
  - B. would like him to call her.
  
13. The candidate says the interviewer can call her
  - A. Xiao Zhang if he wants.
  - B. Xiao Teng if he'd like.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Introduce    | Let me just <b>introduce</b> myself.            |
| 2. A few pieces | I just need <b>a few pieces</b> of information. |
| 3. Not to worry | <b>Not to worry</b> —that's OK.                 |
| 4. Capital      | I come from the <b>capital</b> of Shanxi.       |
| 5. Province     | I am from the <b>province</b> of Shanxi.        |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Introduce

---

2. A few pieces

---

3. Not to worry

---

4. Capital

---

## 5. Province

## 2. Ask and answer the following questions as partner A and partner B.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A) Introduce yourself and ask B's name. | B) Give full name and what you'd like to be called. |
| A) Ask where B is from.                 | B) Tell A where you are from.                       |
| A) Ask for identification.              | B) Give to A.                                       |

Use the following models. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

1. A. May I know your full name? B. My name is ...
2. A. And what would you like me to call you? B. My friends call me ...
3. A. May I ask where you are from? B. Sure, I'm from ... which is in ... Province
4. A. Thanks, and finally, can I see some identification? B. Yes, here ...

# UNIT

# 2

## What I Do

### Lesson 3

### The marketing major

#### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

currently *ad.* 目前, 现在

popular *a.* 受欢迎的, 为大众喜爱的

bachelor's degree 学士学位

major *n.* 专业, 主修课

marketing *n.* 市场营销

sales manager 销售经理

dormitory *n.* 宿舍

## 2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, I'd like to start by asking you a few ... about yourself.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. What are you currently ...? Are you a worker or a student?	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I'm a ... The University is quite big and ... in China.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Right, and how long have you been studying for?	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. I am a ... student. Next year I will graduate with my ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Mmm. And what is your ...?	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. I major in ... I hope one day to be a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Okay. Do you like your major?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Yes. It's quite difficult and I have to do a lot of work, but it's quite ... and I think it will be useful one day.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. What do you usually do each day?	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Each day I go to classes in the ... and early ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. After classes I like meeting friends and doing different things.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. At night I usually do homework in my ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Right. So would you like to continue studying marketing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Yes, I have applied to study at the ... I want to get my ... there.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Hopefully I can ... and come back to China.	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Lesson 3

## L listening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 3. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

1. The candidate studies at a small university. Yes  No
2. The candidate is in her fourth year. Yes  No
3. The candidate wants to be a sales manager. Yes  No
4. The candidate goes to classes in the morning. Yes  No

### Questions 5—9

Listen to Lesson 3 again. Check the feedback the interviewer gives to the candidate. (听录音, 选择interviewer如何回答。)

5. Candidate: The university is quite big and popular in China.  
Interviewer: Right      Uh huh      Mmm
6. Candidate: Next year I will graduate with my bachelor's degree.  
Interviewer: Okay      Right      Mmm
7. Candidate: I hope one day to be a sales manager.  
Interviewer: I see      Right      Okay
8. Candidate: At night I usually do homework in my dormitory.  
Interviewer: Mmm      Right      Okay
9. Candidate: Hopefully I can graduate quickly and come back to China.  
Interviewer: Thanks      Good      Thank you

### Questions 10—15

Listen to Lesson 3 again. Complete the following expressions. (听录音完成下列句子。)

10. OK, I'd like to start by asking you a few \_\_\_\_\_ about yourself.
11. What are you currently \_\_\_\_\_?
12. I'm a student at \_\_\_\_\_ University.
13. I am a \_\_\_\_\_ year student.
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ in marketing.
15. At night I usually do \_\_\_\_\_ in my dormitory.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Major                   | My <b>major</b> is accounting.                               |
| 2. Graduate                | I will <b>graduate</b> this spring.                          |
| 3. Classes                 | I have <b>classes</b> from morning to afternoon.             |
| 4. Suits me                | I believe my major <b>suits me</b> .                         |
| 5. Second year             | I am in my <b>second year</b> now.                           |
| 6. Challenging             | Although my major is <b>challenging</b> , I like it.         |
| 7. Gain a lot of knowledge | I <b>gain a lot of knowledge</b> studying in the university. |
| 8. Tiring                  | It is very <b>tiring</b> to go to classes everyday.          |
| 9. Cafeteria               | Everyday I eat in the school <b>cafeteria</b> .              |
| 10. Dormitory              | I live in the <b>dormitory</b> with 3 roommates.             |
| 11. Apply                  | I've <b>applied</b> to study at Cambridge.                   |
| 12. Useful                 | I think my major will be very <b>useful</b> .                |
| 13. Active                 | I am very <b>active</b> in school.                           |
| 14. Subjects               | I like all the <b>subjects</b> I study in school.            |
| 15. Professor              | The <b>professors</b> in my school are all very interesting. |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Major

---

2. Graduate

---

3. Classes

---

4. Suits me

---

5. Second year

---

6. Challenging

---

# Lesson 3

TopSage.com

7. Gain a lot of knowledge

8. Tiring

9. Cafeteria

10. Dormitory

11. Apply

12. Useful

13. Active

14. Subjects

15. Professor

## 2. Ask and answer the following questions as partner A and partner B.

Use the following models. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

Interviewer	Candidate
1. What do you currently do?	I am currently ...
2. How long have you been there?	I have been studying for ...
3. What is your major?	My major is ...
4. Do you like your major/school/life?	I think ...
5. Why?	I (don't) like ... because ...

6. What do you do each day?	Each day I usually ...
7. What do you want to study in the future?	In the future I hope to ...

3. Play the following roles for speaking. (请按照下列问题以及方框中的内容提示进行口语练习。)

- \* What do you currently do?
- \* How long have you been there?
- \* What is your major?
- \* Do you like your major/school/life?
- \* Why?
- \* What do you do each day?
- \* What do you want to study in the future?

**Candidate A**

University: Peking University  
 Year: 3rd year  
 Major: Law  
 Likes: learning interesting things, gaining new knowledge  
 Dislikes: too much work, sometimes boring  
 Future: study at Harvard

**Candidate B**

University: None-still in high school  
 Year: year 2  
 Major: none-favourite subject is math  
 Likes: doing interesting projects and art  
 Dislikes: examinations and too much homework  
 Future: University of Melbourne

# Lesson 3

## Candidate C

University: University of Wuhan  
Year: 4th year  
Major: English  
Likes: practicing to speak English, reading interesting things  
DisLikes: learning so much vocabulary  
Future: University of Toronto

## Candidate D

University: None-still in middle school  
Year: year 2  
Major: none-favourite subject is English  
Likes: practicing speaking English, teachers are kind  
DisLikes: memorizing words, doing grammar  
Future: University of Toronto

## Candidate E

University: None-graduated last year, bachelor's degree in Computer Science  
Year: none  
Major: used to be computer programming  
Likes: writing programs and playing computer games, sleeping all day  
DisLikes: competition and stress, mother and father  
Future: University of Afghanistan

## Lesson 4 ●

# My typical day

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

introduce *v.* 介绍

most of the day 大多数时间

spend *v.* 度过；花费

switch on 打开

normal office work 一般的办公室工作

meeting *n.* 会议

phone call 打电话

do overtime 加班

show *n.* (电视)节目

lifestyle *n.* 生活方式

suit me 适合我

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, well, most of the day I spend at ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I work at a big company in Beijing and I've been working there for almost ... now.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. It's a bit far from my ... so I have to get up early.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Usually I get up at around ... I get to the ... around 9:00 and I guess the first thing I do is switch on ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Lesson 4

e. I usually just do some normal office work in the morning.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Most of the time I am just sitting in front of a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. In the ..., sometimes I go to ... or make some phone calls. I usually ... at about 6:00.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Sometimes I do ... but not often.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. When I get home I ... and then do a bit of ... study.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Sometimes I watch TV if there is a ..., but lately I have been getting on the ... a lot.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I don't really like this lifestyle because I think it's ... Also I don't think this kind of work ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I hope I will have a more exciting life ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L

## Listening Exercises

### Questions 1–4

Listen to Lesson 4 and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

1. The candidate spends most of the time of the day at
  - A. school.
  - B. work.
2. The candidate gets up
  - A. at exactly 6:00.
  - B. at around 6:00.
3. Most of the time the candidate sits
  - A. in front of a computer.
  - B. in front of a machine.
4. The candidate doesn't think this kind of work
  - A. suits him.
  - B. is suitable towards him.

**Questions 5—9**

Listen to Lesson 4 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。)

suits	overtime	overseas	lifestyle
switch on	work	show	meetings

5. Most of the day I spend at \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This first thing I do is \_\_\_\_\_ my computer.
7. In the afternoon sometimes I go to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I don't really like this \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Also, I don't think this kind of work \_\_\_\_\_ me.

**Questions 10—13**

Listen to Lesson 4. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

10. I work at a big company \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I usually do some \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.
12. Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ but not often.
13. Sometimes I watch TV if there's a \_\_\_\_\_.

**S****Speaking Practice****1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

1. Get up I usually **get up** at around 7:00.
2. Spend I **spend** most of my day in classes.
3. Get to I **get to** work at about 9:00.
4. Routine My work/student life is quite **routine**.
5. Life I think my **life** is quite easy.
6. Attend I **attend** meetings in the afternoon.
7. First **First**, I usually do some normal work.
8. Next **Next**, I will usually have lunch.
9. After that **After that**, I will review the notes.
10. Finally **Finally**, I will go back home.

# Lesson 4

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Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Get up

2. Spend

3. Get to

4. Routine

5. Life

6. Attend

7. First

8. Next

9. After that

10. Finally

**2. Match the letter column with the number column. (用连线将下面两列中相对应的内容连接起来。)**

**Letter column**

- (A) First
- (B) Then
- (C) After that is finished, I must
- (D) Again, I have to
- (E) After they're finished, I
- (F) When I'm too tired to keep playing, I
- (G) Finally, I usually

**Number column**

- (1) attend the morning lecture.
- (2) attend lectures in the afternoon.
- (3) I have something quick to eat before class.
- (4) I get up and wash myself.
- (5) play basketball with my friends.
- (6) go to the cafeteria for dinner.
- (7) do my homework at night.

**3. Ask and answer the following questions as partner A and partner B.  
(请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)**

**A**

1. When do you first get up?
2. What do you do before going out of the home?
3. What do you do most of the morning?
4. What do you do between classes?
5. What do you do in the afternoon?
6. What do you do just before dinner?
7. What do you do after dinner?
8. What do you do in the evening?

**B**

- First I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Then I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Throughout the morning I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Next I \_\_\_\_\_.  
After that I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Then I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Afterwards I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Finally, I \_\_\_\_\_.

**Candidate**

I get up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
I go to \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.  
After finishing \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Then I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Throughout the day, I usually \_\_\_\_\_.  
After that, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
Finally, I \_\_\_\_\_.

# Lesson 4

## 4. Describe a typical day at the university to your partner.

Use the following topic card for your answer. (请根据下表中的内容描述一天典型的大学生活。)

Describe a typical day for you

You should say:

Where you usually are for most of the day

What you must do each day

How you feel about your typical day

Prepare your answer by writing down 10 important words. (请写下回答总是所需的十个重要单词。)

Where you usually are for most of the day

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

What you must do each day

4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_

How you feel about your typical day

8 \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Now talk for one to two minutes. You may write down your answer if you like. (请就此话题谈论一至两分钟，也可将回答记录在下面。)

## Lesson 5 ●

# Life is better for university students

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

a typical day 日常的一天

under stress 有压力

decision *n.* 决定

advantage *n.* 优势, 有利条件

housing *n.* 住房

improvement *n.* 改进, 改善

technology *n.* 科技, 技术

confidence *n.* 信心

goal *n.* 目标

education system 教育体制

strength *n.* 优势, 长处

weakness *n.* 不足, 短处

engineering *n.* 工程(学)

equipment *n.* 设备, 设施

train *v.* 训练, 培训

brave *a.* 勇敢的, 大胆的

responsible *a.* 负责的, 有责任的

pay attention to 注意, 关心, 关注

issue *n.* 问题

# Lesson 5

**2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.**

a. First, is life better for university students compared to middle school students?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I think so. In middle school you are ... You have to pass examinations, so you must study hard.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. You don't have as much ... as you do in university.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Also, you study what is required. You have no choice what to take. In university you can make more decisions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Okay, and what about life as a worker and as a student?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. If you study you have more free time. You have more time to make friends ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. But you also have no ... If you are a worker you can buy more things and live in better housing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Do you think life is getting better for most Chinese?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. I think for most Chinese it is getting better.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. We have better jobs, better housing and there are improvements in many different areas. We have more technology.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. But technology also makes life more ... Many people feel ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. What is a happy life according to most Chinese?	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. I think it means you are not ... or ... I think it means you are happy with your job and your family.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. I think it also means you feel good about yourself and you have confidence in the future.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. You talked about your goals in education. What do you think of the education system in China?	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. I think it has its strengths and weaknesses. It does the best job it can. China has a big ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. I think it gives many people a good ... education and it helps us to do well in many areas like engineering and computers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. The weakness is that it needs to change in certain areas. It should get new ... and teachers should be better ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Can teachers teach children how to have a better life?	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. I think teachers can try to tell students not to think only about ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. They can help children to feel good about themselves and they can help students to be braver and more responsible.	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. If they pay attentions to these issues then students won't just think only about themselves.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 5. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

1. The candidate thinks life is better for university students. Yes  No
2. The candidate thinks life is better for most Chinese. Yes  No
3. The candidate doesn't think Chinese education gives people a good basic education. Yes  No
4. The candidate doesn't think teachers can teach children to have a better life. Yes  No

### Questions 5—8

Listen to Lesson 5 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

5. Technology makes life  
A. more competitive.  
B. less competitive.
6. The candidate thinks that a happy life is when you are not  
A. unhealthy.  
B. worried or afraid.
7. The candidate thinks that the education system  
A. is the best in the world.  
B. does the best job it can.
8. The candidate thinks children can be taught to  
A. feel good about their country.  
B. feel good about themselves.

### Questions 9—13

Listen to Lesson 5 again. Complete these questions. (听录音完成下列句子。)

9. First, is life better for university students compared to \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Okay, and what about life as a worker and a \_\_\_\_\_?
11. Do you think life is better for most \_\_\_\_\_?
12. What do you think of the education system in \_\_\_\_\_?
13. Can teachers teach children to have a better \_\_\_\_\_?

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Stress           | There's a lot of <b>stress</b> studying at university.                           |
| 2. Examination      | I think there are too many <b>examinations</b> .                                 |
| 3. Rules            | In university you don't have as many <b>rules</b> as in a public school.         |
| 4. Freedom          | A university student has more <b>freedom</b> than a middle school student.       |
| 5. Happy life       | I think you can have a <b>happy life</b> in school.                              |
| 6. Decisions        | In university we must make our own <b>decisions</b> .                            |
| 7. Free time        | In university we usually have a lot more <b>free time</b> .                      |
| 8. Education system | I think the <b>education system</b> is quite good but it needs some improvement. |
| 9. Pressure         | A lot of students feel under <b>pressure</b> to succeed.                         |
| 10. Competition     | I think there is a lot of <b>competition</b> in schools.                         |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Stress

---

2. Examination

---

3. Rules

---

4. Freedom

---

5. Happy life

---

6. Decisions

---

7. Free time

---

8. Education system

---

9. Pressure

10. Competition

2. Work with a partner to do the following exercises together. (与同伴共同完成下列练习。)

Work Life		Student Life	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
e. g. more money			
Education System of China		Life in China	
Strengths	Weaknesses	Positive	Negative
e. g. discipline is good			

**Lesson 5****3. Using the following, make sentences. (请用所给句型回答问题。)**

A is ... er than B  
 A is more ... than B  
 A is not as ... as B  
 A is too ...  
 A is not ... enough  
 A happy life should be a life with ...  
 I think the education system is ...

- (1) Compare university student life and middle school student life.
- (2) Do you think life is getting better for most Chinese?
- (3) What is a happy life for most Chinese?
- (4) What do you think of the education system in China?

**Possible answers**

- \* I think university life is better. You can \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* I think middle school life is a happier time. For example, \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* You can have more freedom in university. You can choose \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* Life is getting better for most Chinese. We have more \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* We are becoming \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* A happy life is having a good \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* A happy life means having \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* I think the education system is good, such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- \* I think the education system needs improvements such as \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT

## 3

# Hometown and Weather

## Lesson 6

### My hometown is quite large

## P

## re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

industrial *a.* 工业的，工业化的

province *n.* 省

temple *n.* 庙，寺

Temple of Six Banyan Trees 六榕寺

surrounding landscape 周围的风景

coastal city 沿海城市，海滨城市

Pearl River 珠江

pub *n.* 酒馆，酒吧

Trade Fair 贸易会（这里指广交会）

# Lesson 6

do sth. for a living 以…为生，谋生（计）

major industries 主要工业

trade n. 贸易，交易

retail n. 零售

finance area 金融地区

grow 发展

job opportunities 就业机会，工作机会

new buildings 新建筑物

sea inlet 入海口

## 2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Let's talk about your hometown. What kind of place is it?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. My hometown is a large ... city and it is in Guangdong province in the southwest of China. Perhaps you have heard of it? It is called Guangzhou.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Are there any interesting places to see there?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Oh yes. Even though Guangzhou is very ..., it has some interesting ... and ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. There is one called the Temple of Six Banyan Trees and it was built about 1500 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. What kind of surrounding landscape does it have?	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Well, Guangzhou is a ... city at the edge of a sea inlet. It's also surrounded by a river called the Pearle River.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. What kinds of activities can you do there?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Well, there are a lot of ... to visit. You can go to many different pubs and restaurants and if you come in April or October you can catch the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. What do most people in Guangzhou do for a living? I mean what are the major industries?	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Guangzhou has ... of industry. It is very close to Hong King so a lot of the industries involve trade and retail.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. It is also a ... area.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Do you think the economy there is growing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Yes, Guangzhou has been growing a lot.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. There are lots of job opportunities and many new ... being built every year.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1—5

Listen to Lesson 6 and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

1. The candidate lives in
  - A. a small city.
  - B. a large city.
  
2. The candidate thinks Guangzhou has some
  - A. interesting temples and parks.
  - B. interesting shops.
  
3. The candidate thinks Guangzhou has
  - A. every kind of industry.
  - B. any kind of industry.
  
4. The candidate thinks Guangzhou has
  - A. not been growing.
  - B. been growing.
  
5. The candidate thinks many new
  - A. roads have been built.
  - B. buildings have been built.

### Questions 6—8

Listen to Lesson 6 again. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

6. The candidate says that even though Guangzhou is very modern it has some interesting
  

---

7. In April or October you can catch the
  

---

8. Guangzhou is very close to
  

---

## Questions 9–12

Listen to Lesson 6 again. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应问题与答案连接起来。)

9. What kind of place is it?	A. Well, Guangzhou is a costal city ...
10. What kind of surrounding landscape?	B. My hometown is a large industrial city ...
11. What kinds of activities?	C. Yes, Guangzhou has been growing a lot ...
12. Do you think the economy there is growing?	D. Well, there are a lot of parks to visit.

## S peaking Practice

## 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Industrial   | My hometown is an <b>industrial</b> city in the Southeast of China.                               |
| 2. Province   | My hometown is the capital of Shandong <b>Province</b> .  |
| 3. Temples  | There are many beautiful <b>temples</b> in my hometown.   |
| 4. Surrounding landscape  | The <b>surrounding landscape</b> in my hometown is very beautiful. There are parks and mountains. |
| 5. Major industries   | The <b>major industries</b> are tourism and automobile manufacturing.                             |
| 6. Economy  | The <b>economy</b> in my hometown is not very good. It is mainly farming and heavy industries.    |
| 7. Scenery  | The <b>scenery</b> in my hometown is very pretty. You can see many hills and forests.             |
| 8. Historical   | My hometown is a very <b>historical</b> city.   |
| 9. Population   | The <b>population</b> in my hometown is not very big.   |
| 10. Medium-sized  | My hometown is a <b>medium-sized</b> city in the west of China.                                   |
| 11. Opportunities   | I like my hometown because there are many job <b>opportunities</b> .                              |
| 12. Located   | My hometown is <b>located</b> near the sea.   |
| 13. Southeast/west; My hometown is situated in the northeast/northeast/west | My hometown is situated in the <b>northeast</b> of China.   |
| 14. Pace of life  | The <b>pace of life</b> in my hometown is very slow.  |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Industrial

2. Province

3. Temples

4. Surrounding landscape

5. Major industries

6. Economy

7. Scenery

8. Historical

9. Population

10. Medium-sized

11. Opportunities

12. Located

13. Southeast/west; northeast/west

14. Pace of life

# Lesson 6

2. Make at least 8 sentences from the words and sentences in the bubbles below. (请用方框中的单词和句子组成八个以上完整的句子。)

**First Bubble**

E.g. My hometown has many interesting places.

My hometown  
The place I live

has  
is

many  
a lot of

interesting places  
such as \_\_\_\_\_  
historical sites such as \_\_\_\_\_  
industries such as \_\_\_\_\_

**Second Bubble**

E.g. My hometown is in the mountainous area in western China.

My hometown

is in  
is located  
is situated

in the  
the  
besides the

sea  
mountainous area  
the desert  
industrial area  
southeast

in China  
in \_\_\_\_ Province  
in the north/south/

# Lesson 6

## Third Bubble

E.g. In my hometown many people eat spicy food.

In  
People  
The people

my hometown  
in my hometown  
living in my hometown  
Harbin  
of my hometown  
most families  
in Shandong  
of Inner Mongolia

people  
many people  
people often  
usually  
are  
like

work for  
hardworking  
eat  
go  
hospitable  
singing  
shy  
enjoy

3. Fill out the card, then to Ask and Answer. Circle the answer best suited for you. (先填写下表，然后轮流提问并回答，划出最适合你的答案。)

**Hometown Survey**

1. Size	Large	Small	Medium-sized	
2. Type	Industrial Traditional	Trade Modern	Tourist Financial	Farming
3. Location	North	South	East	West
4. Surrounding landscape	Lakes Forest	Rivers None	Mountains	Ocean
5. Interesting places	Yes	No		
6. Yes, what does it have?	Temples Beaches	Parks Markets	Shopping centre Traditional Building	Lakes Others

**Ask and Answer:**

What kind of place is your hometown?

Are there interesting places to see?

What kind of surrounding landscape does it have?

What are the major industries?

## Lesson 7

**My hometown is beautiful****P**re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

all my life 一生, 一辈子

mild climate 温和的气候/天气

village *n.* 村庄mixture *n.* 混合, 混合物

famous places 名胜

Hongfu Monastery 弘福寺

Ming Dynasty 明朝

hotpot *n.* 火锅warm *a.* 热情的hospitable *a.* 好客的

traffic jams 堵车, 塞车

heavy pollution 污染严重

high salary 高薪

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. My hometown is ... It is the capital of ... Province in the southeast of China. b. I have lived there ... c. It has a mild climate and it is quite ...

d. The city is a bit like a village even though it has a lot of people. It's a mixture of a village and a city.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. There are not that many famous places, but there are a lot of nice parks if you walk around.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. There are lots of old buildings ... is a nice park.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. It has a mountain and at the top is the Hongfu ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. It was built during the Ming Dynasty.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. There are also lots of places to shop and eat if you just walk around. You can get very good ... there.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. It doesn't have all the problems of a big city.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. There are no ... or heavy pollution.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. On the other hand, it is difficult to make a high ... , so many people choose to live in other places.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L****listening Exercises****Questions 1–4**

Listen to Lesson 7. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The candidate's hometown is in the capital of China.             | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The weather is quite dry in the candidate's hometown.            | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. There are not many famous places in the candidate's hometown.    | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The candidate's hometown has no traffic jams or heavy pollution. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Questions 5–9**

Listen to Lesson 7 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。)

humid	hot pot	pollution	life	jams
village	hospitable	salary	places	monastery

# Lesson 7

5. The candidate has lived in Guiyang all her \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The candidate thinks the climate is quite \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The candidate says that at the top of Qianling park is the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The candidate thinks that you can eat very good \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The candidates thinks it's difficult to make a high \_\_\_\_\_ in Guiyang.

## Questions 10–13

Listen to Lesson 7 again. Number the parts of the sentences in the correct order that they are spoken. Then write the sentences in the correct order in the space below. (听录音, 按照录音中的顺序将题中的短语排序, 并将完整的句子写在下面。)

10.  in the  
 southeast of China  
 Guizhou Province  
 it's the capital of

---

11.  has a lot of people  
 like a village  
 even though it  
 the city is a bit

---

12.  very warm and hospitable  
 the people there are  
 and I think  
 it has a good climate

---

13.  on the other hand  
 so many people  
 choose to live in the other places  
 it is difficult to make a high salary

---

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Mild climate     | My hometown has a <b>mild climate</b> .  |
| 2. Coastal city     | My hometown is a <b>coastal city</b> , near the Pacific ocean.   |
| 3. Humid            | The weather in my hometown is very <b>humid</b> .  |
| 4. Dry              | The weather in my hometown is quite <b>dry</b> .   |
| 5. Famous places    | There are many <b>famous places</b> in my hometown including the Great Wall and the Summer Palace.           |
| 6. Traffic jams     | There are always <b>traffic jams</b> especially during rush hours.   |
| 7. Pollution        | There is too much <b>pollution</b> in my hometown. The air is bad.   |
| 8. Distinct seasons | There are 4 <b>distinct seasons</b> . The seasons are very different from each other.                        |
| 9. Open-minded      | The people in my hometown are very <b>open-minded</b> .  |
| 10. Hospitable      | The people in my hometown are all very <b>hospitable</b> . If you get lost they will help you find your way. |
| 11. Skyscrapers     | The new <b>skyscrapers</b> have been built.  |
| 12. Crowded         | The buses and roads in my hometown are very <b>crowded</b> .   |
| 13. Modern          | My hometown is a very <b>modern</b> city with many new buildings.  |
| 14. Traditional     | My hometown's a <b>traditional</b> city. People are conservative.  |
| 15. Lively          | My hometown is very <b>lively</b> , especially at night.   |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Mild climate

2. Coastal city

3. Humid

4. Dry

5. Famous places

6. Traffic jams

## Lesson 7

7. Pollution

8. Distinct seasons

9. Open-minded

10. Hospitable

11. Skyscrapers

12. Crowded

13. Modern

14. Traditional

15. Lively

2. Write words to prepare for topic. Each subtopic is about your hometown. (下列小标题均与“家乡”有关,请写出与每个小标题相关的单词或短语。)

People

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Good

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---



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Things

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---



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Location

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Bad things \_\_\_\_\_

Climate \_\_\_\_\_

Food \_\_\_\_\_

3. Try a card. You and your partner should talk for 1-2 mintes. ( 和同伴就下表中的话题谈论一至两分钟。 )

Describe your hometown

You should say:

Where it is

What kind of place it is

How you feel about it

Write down your talk while you listen.

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## Lesson 8 •

# What makes a good place?

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

give you a hand 帮助你

stress *n.* 压力

air *n.* 空气

environment *n.* 环境

good planning 好好计划/策划

economy *n.* 经济

earn money 挣钱

energetic *a.* 精力充沛的, 积极的

safe *a.* 安全的

age *n.* 年龄

have fun 娱乐

choice *n.* 选择

strict *a.* 严格的

limit *v.* 限制

public transportation 公共交通

subway lines 地铁线

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

- a. How would you compare your hometown to other cities?

b. It is friendly and ... to get around.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. People will always give you a hand with things. You don't need to feel such stress.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The big problem is that you can't really find such a ... job there.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Also the environment for learning English is ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. What do you think makes a place good? What are the most important things?	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. If the ... is good, then there will be good traffic and lots of parks and trees.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. I also think the city must have a good ... with lots of jobs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. If the city is pretty but you cannot earn money then you must move away.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I think that the police must be very ... A place should be safe so that people don't need to worry about things.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Are larger cities better than smaller cities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of smaller cities and bigger cities?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I think it depends on your ... If you are ... a small town is too boring because you have no places to go to have fun.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. There are not enough good bars and places to get together.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. If you are young, I think a large city is better because you have more choices.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. What do you think will be the biggest problem that cities will have in the future?	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. The first is the ... It has been improving but not enough. We need to be ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. The air and weather in many cities need to improve. I am confident we can improve it.	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Some cities have very bad traffic jams. You must wait a long time.	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. How do you think it can be solved?	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. I think we need to ... the number of cars.	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. I think we should also improve our ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. If there were more buses and subway lines, fewer people would drive cars. We should also move ... that cause pollution.	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Lesson 8

## L listening Exercises

### Questions 1—5

Listen to Lesson 8. You will hear the candidate talks about a good place.

- |        |   |                                 |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| Circle | T | If the information is True      |
|        | F | If the information is False     |
|        | N | If the information is Not Given |

(听录音判断正误, 如题目内容与录音相符, 选择T, 如题目内容与录音不相符, 选择F, 如录音中未出现相对应的内容, 选择N。)

Example: The candidate's hometown is friendly.

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. In the candidate's hometown it is easy to find a job.                 | T | F | N |
| 2. The candidate thinks police are energetic.                            | T | F | N |
| 3. The candidate thinks that younger people should love in a small city. | T | F | N |
| 4. The candidate thinks the environment hasn't been improving            | T | F | N |
| 5. The candidate thinks cars should be limited.                          | T | F | N |

### Questions 6—9

Listen to Lesson 8 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

6. The candidate thinks the environment for learning English in the hometown
  - A. is good.
  - B. is not good.
7. The candidate thinks we should make it
  - A. more expensive to buy a car.
  - B. less expensive to buy a car.
8. The candidate thinks if there were more buses and subway lines,
  - A. fewer people would drive cars.
  - B. more people would drive cars.
9. The candidate wants factories
  - A. to move outside the city.
  - B. to close down.

## Questions 10–13

Listen to Lesson 8 again. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

10. People will always give you a hand \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The most important thing is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. There are not enough good bars and places \_\_\_\_\_.
13. I am confident we can \_\_\_\_\_.

## S

## Speaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Safe              | I think my hometown is quite <b>safe</b> .                |
| 2. Secure            | A good city should be <b>secure</b> for people to live.   |
| 3. Earn money        | It is not easy to <b>earn money</b> back home.            |
| 4. Public transport  | The <b>public transport</b> system has improved.          |
| 5. Stress            | Many people these days are under <b>stress</b> .          |
| 6. Planning          | City <b>planning</b> will improve in a few years.         |
| 7. Subway/bus lines  | There are many <b>bus lines</b> in Beijing.               |
| 8. Living conditions | The <b>living conditions</b> are very bad in some places. |
| 9. Environment       | I hope the <b>environment</b> will get better.            |
| 10. Facilities       | We are seeing more <b>facilities</b> in the parks.        |
| 11. Quality of life  | The <b>quality of life</b> is better in big cities.       |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Safe
- 

2. Secure
- 

3. Earn money
- 

4. Public transport
-

**Lesson 8**

5. Stress

6. Planning

7. Subway/bus lines

8. Living conditions

9. Environment

10. Facilities

11. Quality of life

**2. Compare a good city with a bad city/a small city with a large city with your partner. Choose words from the box below. (用所给的单词与同伴对表中的不同城市进行比较。)**

Good City	Bad City
Small City	Large City

## Words to Use

Lots of garbage

Expensive

Quiet

Fresh air

Hospitable people

3. Which cities do you think are good? (在下表中选择你喜欢的城市并说明理由。)

- A. Beijing      B. Shanghai      C. Shenyang      D. Xi'an      E. Shenzhen
- F. Chongqing    G. Changsha    H. Qingdao    I. Wuhan    J. Harbin

# UNIT

4

## Future

Lesson 9 Pre-Listening Exercises

### Lesson 9 I want to study in New Zealand

#### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

industrial *a.* 工业的，工业化的

plan *v.* 计划，打算

study opportunities 学习机会

visa *n.* 签证

the moment you arrive 你一到

graduate *v.* 毕业

## 2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, now I wonder if you can tell me about your plans? Are you planning to stay overseas somewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Yes, I plan to go to ... I want to study there.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Right, and could you tell me why you chose New Zealand? What are the advantages?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. New Zealand has so much ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. It also has good study opportunities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The education system is quite good and the ... is a bit easier to get than other places.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. OK, and what do you plan to do there the moment you arrive?	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Well, I have an uncle who is already living there so I will telephone him. I can use his ... for the first 3 months.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. What will you do when you graduate?	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I think I will either stay on and get my ... or come back to China. I haven't really decided.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. It depends on whether ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L**istening Exercises**Questions 1—4**

Listen to Lesson 9. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The candidate plans to go to England.                  | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The candidate thinks getting the visa is difficult.    | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The candidate has an uncle in New Zealand.             | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The candidate has decided what to do after graduating. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Questions 5—8**

Listen to Lesson 9 again. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

# Lesson 9

5. Are you planning to study overseas somewhere?	A. New Zealand has so much space.
6. What are the advantages?	B. Well, I have an uncle who is already living there.
7. What do you plan to do the moment you arrive?	C. Yes, I plan to go to New Zealand.
8. What will you do after you graduate?	D. I think I will either stay on and get my masters or come back to China.

## Questions 9–12

Listen to Lesson 9 again and choose the correct answer. ( 听录音选择正确答案。 )

9. The candidate thinks that New Zealand
  - A. has good work opportunities.
  - B. has good study opportunities.
  
10. When the candidate arrives he will
  - A. look for a school.
  - B. telephone his uncle.
  
11. The candidate's uncle will allow him to use his flat
  - A. for a few months.
  - B. for three months.
  
12. The candidate will stay in New Zealand if
  - A. he gets his masters.
  - B. he likes it.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember ( 核心词汇 )

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Plan      | I <b>plan</b> to study in England.                             |
| 2. Come back | After I graduate, I will <b>come back</b> to China.            |
| 3. Overseas  | I hope to go <b>overseas</b> next year.                        |
| 4. Apply     | I will <b>apply</b> at Australia and New Zealand universities. |
| 5. Visa      | It is difficult to get a U.S. <b>visa</b> .                    |

6. Program I want to take the computer **program** at universities.
7. Education system The **education system** is very different overseas.
8. Graduate I hope to **graduate** in three years.
9. Masters/bachelor I have a **bachelor's** degree.

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Plan

2. Come back

3. Overseas

4. Apply

5. Visa

6. Program

7. Education system

8. Graduate

9. Masters/bachelor

# Lesson 9

2. Make a plan. What will you do? (回答下列有关“计划”的问题。)

A. First arrive?

B. After a few months?

C. After a year?

D. After you graduate?

3. Ask your partner to comment. What will you do overseas? (请用所给句型轮流回答问题。)

- \* definitely(100%)
- \* almost certainly(90%)
- \* very likely(80%)
- \* likely(70%)
- \* probably(60%)
- \* not likely(40%)
- \* probably not(30%)
- \* almost certainly not(20%)
- \* definitely not(0%)

## Lesson 10

# I think England is beautiful

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

apply *v.* 申请

foundation program 基础课程

highest quality 最高品质, 最好的质量

countryside *n.* 乡村, 乡间

market *n.* 市场, 集市

variety *n.* 多样性, 品种, 种种

learning experience 学习经历

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. I plan to study overseas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I want to study in ... I have applied to study at the University of Nottingham.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I'm not sure yet what I will study. I'll just take the ... program first.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. After that I will probably major in nursing. I chose England because it has the highest quality of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. England itself is also a very rich country for its history and culture.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The landscape is very pretty and the countryside is very romantic.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. But it is more expensive, although you can finish your studies ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Also, you can work there for ... a week.	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Lesson 10

i. I guess I will miss the ... England is expensive so I will miss shopping in markets.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I will probably miss the variety of ... that I can get here in China.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I think it will be a good learning experience for me and I think I will be more ... when I come back.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L listening Exercises

### Questions 1—5

Listen to Lesson 10 and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

1. The candidate is
  - A. sure what she will study.
  - B. not sure what she will study.
  
2. The candidate chose England
  - A. because it is beautiful.
  - B. because it has the highest quality of education.
  
3. The candidate says in England you can
  - A. finish your studies faster.
  - B. work for 25 hours per week.
  
4. The candidate will miss
  - A. her father and mother.
  - B. cheaper prices.
  
5. After coming back the candidate
  - A. thinks she will be more independent.
  - B. thinks she will be more clever.

### Questions 6—10

Listen to Lesson 10 again. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

6. The candidate will take the foundation program. Yes  No
7. In England you cannot study and work. Yes  No

8. England is cheap. Yes  No
9. The candidate will miss Chinese food. Yes  No
10. The candidate thinks it will be a good learning experience. Yes  No

### Questions 11–15

Listen to Lesson 10 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。)

applied	variety	nursing	quality	experience
foundation	program	countryside	romantic	markets

11. I have \_\_\_\_\_ to study at the University of Nottingham.
12. I will just take the \_\_\_\_\_ program first.
13. England has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of education.
14. I will probably miss the \_\_\_\_\_ of food.
15. I think it will be a good learning \_\_\_\_\_ for me.



### Speaking Practice

#### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Miss                | I will probably <b>miss</b> my parents.   |
| 2. Variety             | I will miss the <b>variety</b> of foods I get in China.                         |
| 3. Learning experience | I believe the <b>learning experience</b> overseas will be useful for my future. |
| 4. Expensive           | School fees in England are very <b>expensive</b> .                              |
| 5. Independent         | Living overseas will make me more <b>independent</b> .                          |
| 6. Get used to         | I hope I will <b>get used to</b> western food.                                  |
| 7. Adapt to            | I hope I will <b>adapt to</b> the environment fast.                             |
| 8. Lonely              | I'm sure I will feel <b>lonely</b> when I first get there.                      |
| 9. By myself           | I will have to do everything <b>by myself</b> .                                 |
| 10. Culture            | Western culture is very different from the eastern <b>culture</b> .             |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Miss

# Lesson 10

2. Variety

3. Learning experience

4. Expensive

5. Independent

6. Get used to

7. Adapt to

8. Lonely

9. By myself

10. Culture

2. Do the following survey with a partner. Choose among following. (根据下表轮流提问并回答。)

Countries	<input type="checkbox"/> Australia	<input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/> England	<input type="checkbox"/> Canada
Reasons for choice	<input type="checkbox"/> Cheaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Faster to graduate	<input type="checkbox"/> Easier to get visa	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends
What you will do	<input type="checkbox"/> Study English first	<input type="checkbox"/> Take undergraduate program	<input type="checkbox"/> Take post-graduate	<input type="checkbox"/> Work
What you will miss most	<input type="checkbox"/> Food	<input type="checkbox"/> Weather	<input type="checkbox"/> Friends	<input type="checkbox"/> Parents

**3. Write down words for each subtopic. (写出与小标题有关的单词。)**

Place \_\_\_\_\_

Do \_\_\_\_\_

Why this place \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Describe your future plan with your partner. You should take 1-2 minutes to talk about your plan. (用一至两分钟轮流谈论将来的计划。)**

Describe your future plan

You should say:

Where you will go and why

What you will do there

Why you chose this place

adventure	design	finalist	interview	partner	program
adventure	design	finalist	interview	partner	program
adventure	design	finalist	interview	partner	program
adventure	design	finalist	interview	partner	program

**Lesson 11**

## Lesson 11 • Plans and future

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

succeed *v.* 成功

short-term plans 短期计划

goal *n.* 目标

flexible *a.* 灵活的, 可变通的

dream about 梦想

motivate *v.* 推动, 给予动力

predict *v.* 预见, 预测, 预知

lucky *a.* 幸运的

mystery *n.* 神秘, 神秘(的事物)

come true 实现

optimistic *a.* 乐观的, 积极向上的

progress *v.* 进步, 发展

worth *a.* 值得的

adapt *v.* 适应

appreciate *v.* 欣赏; 了解

distance-learning *n.* 远程教育, 远程学习

course *n.* 课程

**2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.**

a. First, do people's plans usually succeed or do they fail?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. They usually fail in my opinion, especially ... plans.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. People change their ideas and their goals.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I think it is still good to have plans. We just have to be flexible with them.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For example, I used to dream about being an ... I wanted to study it in university.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Now I realize it is not a suitable job for me.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Because then you have some goals.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. They are more motivated. Also, we must have dreams in life. Without dreams, life would be ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Do you believe in being able to predict the future?	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I know a friend who could predict a lot of things. He seemed to have a lot of special power. He even predicted the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I think people who predict the future are just lucky.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. The future is a mystery. Many things I have predicted didn't come true.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. What do you predict China will be like in the next 20 years?	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. I am not sure. You know, the future of China is not easy to predict. I think it will be ... and ... I'm very optimistic.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. China will also be a ... country. People's lives will be ... and people will be ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Let's talk about overseas life. Do you think that going overseas is worth all the cost and effort?	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Yes, because when you graduate you can have a better future.	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. For example, if you want a job you can get a much higher ... with a degree from ... or ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. You also will know more about other cultures. You can learn to adapt to different ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. Probably when I get back I will be fluent in English.	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Also, when you get back to your country you will appreciate it more. The things you missed while overseas will be more important to you.	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Do you think in the future more people from China will go overseas to study?	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Lesson 11



w. Most people want to go overseas because they think they can get a better job.	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. That is true right now, but in the future many companies will think getting your education in ... is better.	<input type="checkbox"/>
y. The universities will improve and the education will be more suitable for living in China.	<input type="checkbox"/>
z. Also, there will be more foreign universities offering ... courses, so we don't have to go overseas to study.	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Listening Exercises

### Questions 1–4

Listen to Lesson 11. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

1. Do people's plans usually succeed or do they fail?	A. I think some people can.
2. Do you believe in being able to predict the truth?	B. I think there will be more opportunities to study here in China.
3. What do you predict China will be like in the next 20 years?	C. They usually fail in my opinion, especially short-term plans.
4. Do you think in the future more people from China will be going overseas?	D. I am not sure.

### Questions 5–8

Listen to Lesson 11 again. Number the parts of the sentences in the correct order that they are spoken. Then write the sentences in the correct order in the space below. (听录音, 按照录音中的顺序将题中的短语排序, 并将完整的句子写在下面。)

5.  in my opinion  
 especially  
 they usually fail  
 short-term plans

6.  when people  
 they need to do  
 they think of what  
 make plans
- 
- 

7.  higher salary  
 For example, if you want  
 with a degree from Australia or England  
 job you can get a much
- 
- 

8.  will be more suitable  
 the universities will improve  
 and the education  
 in China
- 
- 

### Questions 9–12

Listen to Lesson 11 again. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

9. I used to dream about being \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Without dreams life \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The things you miss while overseas will be more \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The universities will improve and the educations will be more suitable for \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 11

## Speaking Practice

## 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Cost          | The <b>cost</b> of studying in England is very high.              |
| 2. Goal          | My <b>goal</b> is to become a teacher at a village.               |
| 3. Succeed       | I hope to <b>succeed</b> in my visa application.                  |
| 4. Fail          | If I <b>fail</b> to obtain 8.0 in IELTS, I will try again.        |
| 5. Persist       | I will <b>persist</b> in studying Physics and become a scientist. |
| 6. Dream         | My <b>dream</b> is to become a pilot.                             |
| 7. Optimistic    | I am <b>optimistic</b> about my future.                           |
| 8. Try my best   | I will <b>try my best</b> in my exam.                             |
| 9. Never give up | I will <b>never give up</b> my dream to become a doctor.          |
| 10. Challenges   | Life is full of <b>challenges</b> .                               |
| 11. Overcome     | I will <b>overcome</b> my fear of speaking English in public.     |
| 12. Suitable     | I want to take a <b>suitable</b> major.                           |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Cost

2. Goal

3. Succeed

4. Fail

5. Persist

6. Dream

7. Optimistic

8. Try my best

9. Never give up

10. Challenges

11. Overcome

12. Suitable

2. Predict 10 things in the future for your country. Compare with your partner to see how many were the same. (列举十件预计将来在你的国家会发生的事件，与同伴比较所列举的事件有多少相同。)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

# Lesson 11

## 3. Imagine life in China in the next 20 years. ( 想象未来20年内中国的生 活状况。 )

1. China will be a \_\_\_\_\_ country.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ will improve.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ will continue to get better.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ will get worse.
5. Everyone will be \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4. Ask and Answer. ( 轮流提问并回答。 )

1. What will China be like in the next 20 years?
2. What are the benefits of going overseas to study?
3. Will it continue to be popular?

# UNIT

# 5

## Language

### Lesson 12 •

### English is getting more popular

#### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

popular *a.* 受欢迎的，为大众喜爱的；流行的

remember *v.* 记得

take a lot of practice 需要大量练习

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧

cassette *n.* 磁带

helpful *a.* 有帮助的，有用的，有益的

## 2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, let's talk for a while about the English language. In your hometown, is English a popular language to study?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Yes it's quite popular, especially with ... A lot of students study it to get a ... , or to go overseas to study.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. How long have you been studying English?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I have been studying English for ... Well, we start it in ... and I have studied it for ... in university.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. What do you find most difficult about studying a foreign language like English?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I think remembering ... is most difficult.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. When I speak English, I often can't remember the words. I think it takes a lot of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. What do you think is the best way to study English?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. I think you should just ... it a lot. Practice makes perfect.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. When you have a chance you should try to use it. I also think ... is very helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L**istening Exercises**Questions 1–4**

Listen to Lesson 12. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

1. In the candidate's hometown, English is quite popular with \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The candidate has been studying for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The candidate thinks \_\_\_\_\_ is most difficult.
4. The candidate thinks when you have a chance you should \_\_\_\_\_.

**Questions 5–8**

Listen to Lesson 12 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

5. The candidate thinks English

- A. is not popular to study.  
 B. is a popular language to study.
6. The candidate started studying English  
 A. in university.  
 B. in middle school.
7. The candidate thinks that to learn English it takes a lot of  
 A. patience.  
 B. skills.
8. The candidate thinks a good way to learn English is  
 A. listening to cassettes.  
 B. listening to movies.

### Questions 9—12

Listen to Lesson 12 again. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. ( 听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

9. In your hometown is English a popular language to study?	A. I think remembering vocabulary is most difficult.
10. How long have you been studying English?	B. I have been studying for 9 years.
11. What do you find most difficult in studying a foreign language like English?	C. I think you should just use it a lot.
12. What do you think is the best way to study English?	D. Yes, it is quite popular to study.



### Speaking Practice

#### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Takes practice | It <b>takes practice</b> to become good at English. |
| 2. Memorize       | I often <b>memorize</b> English sentences.          |
| 3. Learn          | The best way to <b>learn</b> English is using it.   |
| 4. Forget         | I often <b>forget</b> the words I learn.            |

## Lesson 12

5. Practice makes perfect
6. Patience
7. Popular

**Practice makes perfect** is very true, especially with English.  
It takes a lot of **patience** to learn English.  
English is a **popular** language.

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Takes practice

---

2. Memorize

---

3. Learn

---

4. Forget

---

5. Practice makes perfect

---

6. Patience

---

7. Popular

---

2. With a partner try to come up with 5 different points for the following issues. (轮流说出五个与下列话题有关的内容。)

1. Importance of a foreign language

a. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. English challenges

a. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Differences between Chinese and English

a. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. Best way to study English

a. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Try to complete the following sentences. (完成句子。)

1. I have been studying English \_\_\_\_\_.

2. In my hometown English is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I think the most difficult thing about English is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The best way to study English is to \_\_\_\_\_.

## 4. Ask another partner these questions. (轮流提问并回答问题。)

1. How long have you been studying English?

2. Do you like studying English? Why?

3. What's the best way to learn it?

## Lesson 13

## Lesson 13

## English learning experience

## Pre-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

classmate *n.* 同学

rule *n.* 规则

translation *n.* 翻译

vocabulary *n.* 词汇(量)

confident *a.* 有信心的

memorize *v.* 记忆, 记住

self-study *n.* 自学

get used to 习惯

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, well, I started studying when I was quite young. My father taught me the ... and I learned a lot of words from my ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. When I had my first English class in middle school, I already knew a lot of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I was better than most of my ... I have to thank my mother and father for that.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I think the way I studied it in school was different than how my father and mother taught me.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. In school I learned a lot of ... We did a lot of translation from ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I think it was quite boring.	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. Later when I started studying it at ... and universities it became more fun. I liked it again.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. I also became friends with a foreigner from ... He was my teacher for ... I learned a lot from him and I became more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. I prefer to study it by practicing it.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I don't like to memorize a lot of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I also like learning it by finding interesting things to read and listen to.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. A good self-study textbook is useful, but it should be interesting and useful.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. I also think listening is very important.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. In China, we do a lot of reading but not much ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. So I think it is important to get used to the ... of English before you even try to speak it a lot.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1–4

Listen to Lesson 13. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

1. The candidate started studying when he was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In school the candidate did a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ from Chinese to English.
3. The candidate doesn't like to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of words.
4. The candidate thinks that a self-study book should be \_\_\_\_\_.

### Questions 5–8

Listen to Lesson 13 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。)

rules	translation	useful	get used to
vocabulary	classmates	confident	memorize

5. I was better than most of my \_\_\_\_\_.

6. In school I learn a lot of grammar \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7. I learned a lot from him and I became more \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8. I don't like to \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of words.

### Questions 9–12

Listen to Lesson 13 again and choose the correct answer. ( 听录音选择正确答案。 )

9. In school, the candidate  
 A. began to love English.  
 B. began to hate English.
10. The candidate's oral teacher was from  
 A. England.  
 B. Australia.
11. The candidate thinks that before you speak English you should  
 A. memorize a lot of words.  
 B. get used to the sound.
12. The candidate's father  
 A. uses it at work.  
 B. never uses it.

## S Speaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Grammar         | I think English <b>grammar</b> rules are quite complicated.      |
| 2. Study           | I <b>study</b> English three hours a day.                        |
| 3. Vocabulary      | I don't like learning so many <b>vocabulary</b> .                |
| 4. Learn           | I need to <b>learn</b> more words.                               |
| 5. Boring          | To study a language everyday is quite <b>boring</b> .            |
| 6. Challenging     | Learning a language is <b>challenging</b> .                      |
| 7. Improved        | My English has <b>improved</b> since I started learning here.    |
| 8. Long way to go  | I still feel I have a <b>long way to go</b> in speaking English. |
| 9. Fluent          | I hope to be <b>fluent</b> in English one day.                   |
| 10. Native speaker | I want to try and speak exactly like a <b>native speaker</b> .   |
| 11. Pronunciation  | I hope to improve my <b>pronunciation</b> .                      |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Grammar

2. Study

3. Vocabulary

4. Learn

5. Boring

6. Challenging

7. Improved

8. Long way to go

9. Fluent

10. Native speaker

11. Pronunciation

# Lesson 13

## 2. Tell your partner. ( 轮流提问回答问题。 )

How you got started with English.

Who taught you.

How you learned it.

If you liked it.

How you liked to study it.

## 3. Try the following card but prepare the words first. ( 先列出所需的单词，然后轮流描述卡片上的内容。 )

Describe your English learning experience

You should say:

How it started

How you have learned it

What you think of English

### Words

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson 14

# English is key to our careers

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

be crazy about 为…疯狂/狂热

English corners 英语角

open-minded *a.*思想开阔的，能接受新思想的

different parts of the world 世界各地

curious *a.*好奇的

valuable *a.*有价值的

tone *n.*声调

rhythm *n.*节奏，韵律

common language 通用语言

give up 放弃，抛弃

knowledge *n.*知识

skill *n.*技巧，技能

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Is English language learning becoming more and more popular everywhere in China?

b. Yes. I have a friend from ... who told me that ... is crazy about English.

c. A lot of people spend a lot of money just ...

d. There are lots of English corners and language schools, all over China, and a lot of people buy ... and ...

## Lesson 14

e. English is popular everywhere in China but in some places it is more popular than others.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Why is it so popular?	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Well, the biggest reason is that we are becoming a more ... country.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. We love things from different parts of the world. We see a lot of ... coming to China. We like to learn from them, as we are curious.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Also, we are more valuable if we learn English. If you learn a foreign language you will have more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. What are the main differences between Chinese and English?	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Well, Chinese has different ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. You know in Mandarin there are only four tones and in Cantonese there are eight.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. I think the pronunciation of English has different ... and different intonation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. You have to know more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Do you think English will become the only world language one day?	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. No, I think people will still speak many different languages.	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. I think it will become a language that all people can speak.	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. I think ... will be used as a common language.	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. For example, I've heard that when people from Japan and China speak together they use ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. But I think most people will still use the language that is part of their ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. What do you think of the way English is taught in ... ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. I think it does a good job teaching us how to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. But for listening, speaking and writing it is quite ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. Our teachers just do not have enough ... in these areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
y. I think it is because these are hard to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
z. You can find lots to read, but not much to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L listening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 14. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

1. Is English becoming more and more popular in China?	A. well, the biggest reason is that we are becoming a more open-minded country.
2. Why is it so popular?	B. No, I think people will still speak many different languages.
3. Do you think English will become the only language one day?	C. Yes, I have a friend from Dalian who told me that people are crazy about English.
4. What do you think of the way English is taught in middle school?	D. I think it does a good job in teaching us how to read.

### Questions 5—8

Listen to Lesson 14 again. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. The candidate says there are lots of English corners in China.         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The candidate thinks English will become the only world language.      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The candidate thinks that language is an important part of culture.    | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The candidate thinks there is not enough reading material to practice. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

### Question 9

Listen to Lesson 14 again and check the words that the interviewer and candidate say. (听录音并在下表中划出interviewer和candidate所说的内容。)

a. Interviewer	experience	b. Candidate	popular
	popular		differences
	differences		culture
	culture		taught
	taught		skills
	skills		last year

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Importance       | Many people realize the <b>importance</b> of learning English. |
| 2. Necessary        | It is now <b>necessary</b> to know how to speak English.       |
| 3. Find a job       | It will be easier to <b>find a job</b> if you know English.    |
| 4. Benefit          | I feel knowing another language is a <b>benefit</b> in life.   |
| 5. The world        | English is spoken all over <b>the world</b> .                  |
| 6. Common language  | The <b>common language</b> in business today is English.       |
| 7. Important skill  | English is an <b>important skill</b> these days.               |
| 8. Language schools | There are so many <b>language schools</b> in China now.        |
| 9. Enjoy            | If you know English you can <b>enjoy</b> more entertainment.   |
| 10. High salary     | If you know English well you can get a <b>higher salary</b> .  |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Importance

2. Necessary

3. Find a job

4. Benefit

5. The world

6. Common language

7. Important skill

8. Language schools

9. Enjoy

10. High salary

2. Which do you agree with? Try to discuss these topics with your partner. (试从不同的角度讨论以下的观点。)

- English is popular in China.
- English is not popular in China.
- English is important to learn.
- English is not important to learn.
- English and Chinese are similar.
- English and Chinese are not similar.
- English is a world language.
- English is not a world language.

3. Discuss with a partner. Is English useful to learn? Will English replace Chinese one day? (讨论“学英语是否有用”、“某一天英语是否会取代汉语”。)

# UNIT

# 6

## Free Time and Travel

### Lesson 15

### In my spare time I just relax

#### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

relax *v.* 放松，休息

activity *n.* 活动

entertainment *n.* 娱乐

fiction *n.* 小说

real lives 真人真事

lives in the past 过去的生活，往事

lead practical lives 过着实际的生活

gain a lot of knowledge 获得许多知识

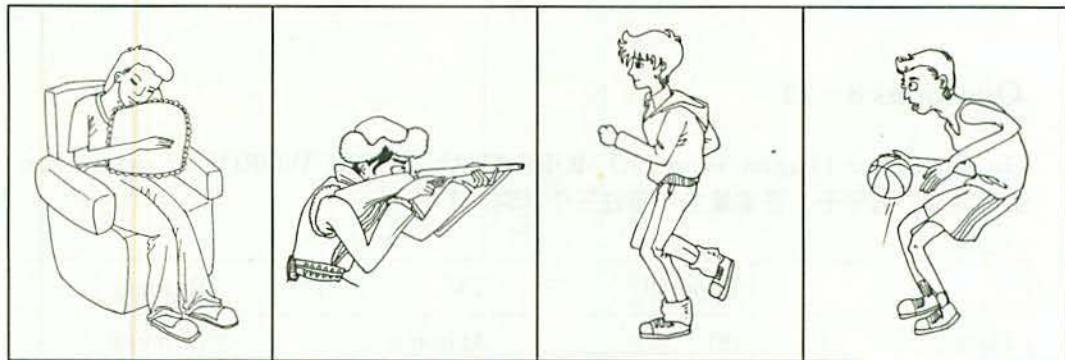
**2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.**

a. What do you do in your spare time?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Oh well, I don't have much spare time now. I am always so busy, so in my spare time I usually just ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. What kinds of activities do you like doing besides relaxing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I enjoy playing ... I have a few friends who I like playing ... with, near my ... Whenever I have free time, I like playing with them.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Let's talk about entertainment for a bit. What kind of books or TV programs do you most enjoy?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Personally, I hate ...; I don't watch ... unless there is a good ... event like the World Cup.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. What do you like to ... in your spare time?	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. I like ... I like stories about real lives and lives in the ... I feel these stories are very interesting. I can also gain a lot of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Where do you read these books?	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. At home. I try to read something just before I go to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Do you ever discuss the books you read with others?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. No. The people I know lead ... lives.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. They do not want to listen to me talk about a book because they do not have the ... to read.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Lesson 15****L**istening Exercises**Questions 1—2**

Listen to Lesson 15 and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

1. What does the man usually do on his weekend?



2. Which of the following activities does he also like doing?

**Questions 3—7**

Listen to Lesson 15 again. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

**Hobbies**

Example: The man usually just relaxes in his spare time.

The man enjoys playing football near (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

He also enjoys (4) \_\_\_\_\_ with his friends.

The man only watches (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on TV.

The man mainly likes reading (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

The man doesn't discuss books because the people around him lead (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Questions 8–11**

Listen to Lesson 15 again. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. ( 听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。 )

	Football	TV	Reading
Place	(8) _____	At home	At home
With whom	(9) _____	Alone	Read alone
Type like	Fast	(10) _____	Fiction
Why like hobby	Exciting	Exciting	(11) _____

**Questions 12–14**

Listen to Lesson 15 again. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. ( 听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。 )

12. How does the candidate feel about watching TV?

13. The candidate feels that by reading books he can gain a lot of ...

14. The candidate thinks people he knows do not have the time to ...

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Usually      | In my spare time I <b>usually</b> go swimming.          |
| 2. Activities   | My friends and I enjoy many <b>activities</b> together. |
| 3. Relax        | I like to <b>relax</b> at home.                         |
| 4. Spare time   | In my <b>spare time</b> I like to read.                 |
| 5. Free         | Whenever I am <b>free</b> , I like to do some reading.  |
| 6. Games        | I like to play computer <b>games</b> with my friends.   |
| 7. Play         | I like to <b>play</b> football in my spare time.        |
| 8. Go out with  | I often <b>go out with</b> my best friend.              |
| 9. No time      | I have <b>no time</b> to go shopping.                   |
| 10. TV programs | I find watching <b>TV programs</b> is a waste of time.  |
| 11. Sleep in    | I always <b>sleep in</b> on the weekends.               |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Usually

2. Activities

3. Relax

4. Spare time

5. Free

6. Games

7. Play

8. Go out with

9. No time

10. TV programs

11. Sleep in

2. With a partner play the following board game. Use the pictures to advance along the board. Have an award at the end of the game as an incentive. (用下图中所示的规则与同伴进行棋盘游戏，看谁先到达终点。)



### Hobbies Game

START	In my spare time I usually _____.	I usually spend _____ with _____.	My favourite hobby is _____.
END YOU WIN!			I often go _____ with _____.
I think _____ is a good way to _____.	One activity I would like to learn is _____.	I guess I like _____ because _____.	I usually _____ about _____ times a _____.

**Lesson 15**

3. With a partner discuss books, films and music. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ do you like? (讨论有关书、电影和音乐的话题，并轮流提问和回答问题。)

Types

Reasons

Books \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

Films \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

Music \_\_\_\_\_ Why? \_\_\_\_\_

★★★Below are some words you can use★★★

Types

Rock Romances Rap Biographies Dance	Pop Country Classical Comedy Western	Jazz Action Folk Human drama Punk	Horror Martial art Science fiction Documentaries Animals	Fantasy Mysteries Canto pop Non-fiction Cartoons
---	--	---	--	--

Why?

Relaxes me Calms me down Puts me in a good mood Cheers me up	Excites me Gives me energy Moves me Educational	Meaningful Deep Lifts my spirit Interesting
---	--	--

## Lesson 16

# My favourite hobby is joke telling

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

tell jokes 讲笑话，说笑话

collect *v.* 收集

on time 按时，准时

speaker *n.* 说话者，演讲人，演说者

memory *n.* 记忆(力)

different situations 不同情景，不同场合

serious things 严肃的东西，严肃的事情

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. My hobby is really about telling jokes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Some people don't think it's a hobby but I think it is.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I try to collect as many jokes as I can. I got started with it when I worked as a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Each day I would bring in a joke to tell the students. I would tell them at the beginning of the class, so they would ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. What skills does this hobby need? You need to do a lot of reading and ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I used to get some of my jokes from ... Sometimes I would get them from other people.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. You also need to tell jokes whenever you can.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Lesson 16**

h. The best part of a joke is the way you tell it. You have to be a good speaker.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. You also have to have a good memory because jokes are easy to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. You should always try to repeat them in a different way. I also think you have to change the joke for different situations.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I think it makes my life more ... I can also be a better speaker. Sometimes I can tell people ... things by using jokes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I think jokes are a good way to ... people.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Listening Exercises****Questions 1–6**

Listen to Lesson 16. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

My hobby is really about telling (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Some (2) \_\_\_\_\_ don't think it's a hobby but I think it is. I try to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ as many jokes as I can. I got started with it when I worked as a (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Each day I would bring in a joke to tell (5) \_\_\_\_\_. I would tell them at the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the class so they would come on time.

**Questions 7–10**

Listen to Lesson 16 again. Number the parts of the sentences in the correct order that they are spoken. Then write the sentences in the correct order in the space below. (听录音，按照录音中的顺序将题中的短语排序，并将完整的句子写在下面。)

7.  but I think it is

some people

don't think

it's a hobby

8.  I would bring

in a joke

each day

- to tell the students

9. □ the best part

- is the way
- of a joke
- you tell it

10. □ you have to

- I also think
- for different situations
- change the joke

## Questions 11–14

Listen to Lesson 16 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

11. The candidate thinks you need to do a lot of (listening/speaking) to jokes.
12. The candidate believes you must have a good (memory/skill) to tell jokes.
13. The candidate thinks joke telling makes it easier to tell people (interesting/serious) things.
14. The candidate thinks joke telling makes his life (more challenging/more fun).

## S

## peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

1. Hobby My **hobby** is playing badminton.
2. Skills It takes many **skills** to learn this hobby.
3. Collecting I like **collecting** stamps.
4. Good at I think one reason I like this hobby is because I'm **good at** it.
5. Get some exercise Whenever I can I try to **get some exercise** by jogging.

# Lesson 16

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- 6. Takes patience It takes a lot of **patience** to finally learn how to do it.
- 7. Good way to Riding a bicycle is a **good way to** stay in shape.
- 8. Knowledge When I read books I can get a lot of **knowledge**.
- 9. Interesting I like dancing because it is **interesting**.

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Hobby

2. Skills

3. Collecting

4. Good at

5. Get some exercise

6. Takes patience

7. Good way to

8. Knowledge

9. Interesting

2. With a partner try to find words to describe a hobby. (列出有关“hobby”的单词，轮流提问并回答。)

Choose a hobby \_\_\_\_\_

Skills needed

E.g. strength \_\_\_\_\_

How you learned?

Why you like it?

# Lesson 16

3. Now try the following card. (轮流就卡片上的内容进行描述。)

Describe a hobby

You should say:

How you learned it

What skills you need

Why you like it

Prepare your talk in writing.

## Lesson 17

# Hobbies make people happy

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

tired *a.* 累的, 疲劳的, 疲倦的

holiday *n.* 假期, 休息日

day off 休息日

lose one's job 失业

calligraphy *n.* 书法

painting *n.* (油)画

collect antiques 收集古董

sell *v.* 卖, 出售

independently *ad.* 独立地, 独自地

overprice *v.* 将…标价过高, 索价过高

go on tours (随团)旅游

calm *a.* 平静的

release our stress 减少我们的压力, 释放我们的压力

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. First, could you tell me about spare time in China? Do you think people have as much spare time as they ... ?

b. No, people are ... than they used to be.

c. I think many people do not have time.

## Lesson 17

d.	For example, my father used to play ... with his friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e.	Now he just stays home because he feels too tired.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f.	Many people work ... and some people even work on ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g.	Do you think companies should give workers more holidays?	<input type="checkbox"/>
h.	It's just that some companies do not follow the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.	If they don't, they could lose their jobs. I think we need to start making sure everyone gets a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j.	A lot of people cannot refuse to work late. They are afraid of losing ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k.	Do you think hobbies are good for people?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l.	Yes, they give people something to do.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m.	Some hobbies need ... Hobbies make our lives ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
n.	For example, my mother likes ... She can make some beautiful ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
o.	Some people who are good at their hobbies can make money. For example, my father used to collect ... Last year he sold them and made a lot of money.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p.	Do Chinese people like traveling more in their free time?	<input type="checkbox"/>
q.	Yes, it's been getting more popular to travel. A lot of people like to travel ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
r.	Some of my friends traveled all around China last year. They went by car and visited many beautiful places.	<input type="checkbox"/>
s.	Do you think you need to spend a lot of money to have a good trip?	<input type="checkbox"/>
t.	No. You don't need too much money. Most of the most beautiful places you can see for ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
u.	You need some money but I think you shouldn't spend too much.	<input type="checkbox"/>
v.	When you are traveling most things are ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
w.	Do you think music is important for people to listen to in their spare time?	<input type="checkbox"/>
x.	Yes. Music helps to relax people. It also makes us ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
y.	If we listen to a lot of music we can become more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
z.	We can learn more about the way people feel. Sometimes it's a good way to release our ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Listening Exercises

### Questions 1–5

Listen to Lesson 17. You will hear part of the candidate's talk on his hobby.

Circle      T      If the information is True  
                F      If the information is False  
                N      If the information is Not Given

(听录音判断正误, 如题目内容与内容相符, 选择T, 如题目内容与内容不相符, 选择F, 如录音中未出现相对应的内容, 选择N。)

Example: The candidate thinks people have less spare time.

T F N

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. The candidate's father plays ping-pong with his friends.      | T | F | N |
| 2. The candidate thinks more holidays should be given.           | T | F | N |
| 3. The candidate's mother likes calligraphy.                     | T | F | N |
| 4. The candidate's father used to collect coins.                 | T | F | N |
| 5. The candidate thinks you need a lot of money to go traveling. | T | F | N |

### Questions 6–9

Listen to Lesson 17 again. Number the parts of the sentences in the correct order that they are spoken. Then write the sentences in the correct order in the space below. (听录音，按照录音中的顺序将题中的短语排序，并将完整的句子写在下面。)

6.  I think  
 gets a day off  
 we need to  
 start making sure everyone

7.  beautiful places  
 they went by car  
 many  
 and visited

8.  we can  
 if we listen  
 become more clever  
 to a lot of music

9.  it is  
 a good way  
 sometimes  
 to release our stress

### Questions 10–13

Listen to Lesson 17 again. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

10. Do you think companies should give more holidays?	A. Yes, they give people something to do.
11. Do you think hobbies are good for people?	B. Yes, it's been getting more popular to travel.
12. Do Chinese people like traveling more in their free time?	C. I think the holidays are no problem.
13. Do you think music is important for people to listen in their spare time?	D. Yes, music helps to relax people.

## S

## Speaking Practice

## 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. Busy            | People are so <b>busy</b> these days with their jobs.                 |
| 2. Holidays        | I think people need more <b>holidays</b> .                            |
| 3. Day off         | People need a <b>day off</b> .  |
| 4. Tired           | Many people are too <b>tired</b> to have fun.                         |
| 5. Under stress    | Many people feel <b>under stress</b> due to work.                     |
| 6. Work late       | It is very common for me to <b>work late</b> .                        |
| 7. Travelling      | <b>Travelling</b> is popular in China.                                |
| 8. Take a trip     | People enjoy <b>taking trips</b> .                                    |
| 9. Spend time with | People should try to <b>spend</b> some <b>time with</b> their family. |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Busy

2. Holidays

3. Day off

4. Tired

5. Under stress

6. Work late

7. Travelling

8. Take a trip

9. Spend time with

**Lesson 17**

2. Together with a partner, compare the following activities and say whether they are good or bad. (就下表中的话题轮流提问并回答。)

Films	
Good ✓	Bad ✗
Music	
Good ✓	Bad ✗
Holidays	
Good ✓	Bad ✗

3. Finish statements. (完成下列用于总结的句子。)

- I think hobbies are good/bad for people because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- I think music is good/bad for people because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- I think travelling is good/bad because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- I think we need/don't need more holidays because \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT

7



# Food and Restaurants

## Lesson 18

## People like spicy dishes

## P

## re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

dish *n.* 菜肴

spicy *a.* 辣的

get rid of 摆脱, 免除

humidity *n.* 潮湿, 湿气; 湿度

afford *v.* 花费得起, 承受得起(费用)

cost a lot 花大量的钱, 很贵

variety *n.* 品种

good service 良好的服务

**Lesson 18**

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Can I ask you what sorts of dishes people like in your hometown?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Well, I come from the ... Province. People from there like very ... dishes. So the favourite dishes usually have a lot of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Why do most people like this type of food?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Well, the weather in ... Province is very hot and ... People eat ... food to get rid of the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. How about restaurants in your hometown? Are there many?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. There are hundreds of restaurants and almost all of them sell ... and ... food.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Eating in Hunan restaurants is not expensive and it's also ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Do people often eat out in your hometown or do they cook at home?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Well, many people living in ... can't afford to ... so often.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The restaurants are cheap but if you go to them every day it costs a lot of money.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. One last question, what sorts of restaurants do you like going to?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I like restaurants with good food, lots of variety and good service.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. ... restaurants are often kinder to customers and not so expensive. Sometimes you will find in some of these really ... the waiters and waitresses are so busy that they have ...	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Listening Exercises

### Questions 1–4

Listen to Lesson 18. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

1. The favourites dishes in Hunan usually have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the candidate's hometown there are \_\_\_\_\_ of restaurants.
3. People in the candidate's hometown usually \_\_\_\_\_ rather than go out for dinner.
4. The candidate doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants.

**Questions 5—7**

Listen to Lesson 18 again. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. ( 听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。 )

5. What are the prices like at Changsha restaurants?

6. Where do people from Changsha usually eat?

7. Which restaurants, according to the candidate, are kinder to customers?

**Questions 8—11**

Listen to Lesson 18 again. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. ( 听录音，用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。 )

8. Can I ask what sorts of dishes people like in your hometown?	A. well, I come from Hunan Province.
9. Why do most people like this type of food?	B. They usually cook at home.
10. Do people often eat out in your hometown or do they eat at home?	C. I like restaurants with good food, lots of variety and good service.
11. One last question, what sorts of restaurants do you like to go?	D. Well, the weather in Hunan Province is very hot and humid.

**S****Speaking Practice****1. Top words to remember ( 核心词汇 )**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. Dishes      | I like spicy <b>dishes</b> .                       |
| 2. Expensive   | The restaurants are not <b>expensive</b> .         |
| 3. Restaurants | There are many <b>restaurants</b> around here.     |
| 4. Eat out     | Many people like to <b>eat out</b> in my hometown. |

**Lesson 18**

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- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 5. Taste     | The <b>tast</b> is not as good as it used to be.         |
| 6. Delicious | Chinese food is very <b>delicious</b> .                  |
| 7. Cook      | My mom is a very good <b>cook</b> .                      |
| 8. Cheap     | The food here is very <b>cheap</b> .                     |
| 9. Variety   | There is a good <b>variety</b> of dishes to choose from. |
| 10. Service  | The <b>service</b> here is the best in town.             |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Dishes

2. Expensive

3. Restaurants

4. Eat out

5. Taste

6. Delicious

7. Cook

8. Cheap

9. Variety

10. Service

2. Look at the box below and tick the box that shows what you like. (回答下表中的问题，在你所喜欢的答案前划勾。)

Your hometown likes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Spicy	<input type="checkbox"/> Salty	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh	<input type="checkbox"/> Mild
Dishes you like?	<input type="checkbox"/> Spicy	<input type="checkbox"/> Salty	<input type="checkbox"/> Sweet	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh	<input type="checkbox"/> Mild
Restaurants you like?	<input type="checkbox"/> Friendly	<input type="checkbox"/> Cheap	<input type="checkbox"/> big	<input type="checkbox"/> Small	<input type="checkbox"/> Expensive
Types of meat you like?	<input type="checkbox"/> Lamb	<input type="checkbox"/> Pork	<input type="checkbox"/> Beef	<input type="checkbox"/> Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish

Now, compare with a partner and ask. (轮流提问并回答问题。)

- What food people in your hometown like? People in my hometown prefer ...
- What food do you like? I enjoy ...
- What restaurants do you like? I like restaurants that ...

3. Use the words below to describe the dishes from your hometown. (用所给单词描述家乡的食物。)

- |          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| • Spicy  | • Fresh        |
| • Salty  | • Nutritious   |
| • Sweet  | • Clean        |
| • Bitter | • Good variety |

**Lesson 19****Lesson 19****A dish I like to eat****P re-Listening Exercises**

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

peanut *n.* 花生chilli *n.* 红辣椒

chicken pieces 鸡丁

fried *a.* (油)炸的sauce *n.* 沙司, 调味料crunchy *a.* 脆的flavour *n.* 滋味, 香味

keep the price low 标价低, 卖得便宜

miss *v.* 想念, 怀念

taste terrible 味道糟糕

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, so I've been asked to speak about my favourite dish.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Well, that's difficult because I like so many.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. But I think my favourite is a dish called ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I eat this dish quite often, at least once or twice each month.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. It has chicken, peanuts and lots of ... The chicken pieces are small and they are ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The sauce is ... It has a lot of peanuts in it.	<input type="checkbox"/>

g. The peanuts are quite hard so this makes the dish both soft and ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. The best place to get it is in Sichuan. I think the reason I like it is because first I like ... a lot.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. The chicken is usually quite soft.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. The other thing I like is that it has a strong flavour. It is not too strong, but it is delicious.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. It is a popular dish so people keep the price ... I think it's a dish I will miss when I go ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L

## Listening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 19 and complete the chart with the basic details. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in your answers. (听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

What are the three main ingredients?	Where can the dish be found?	How are the chicken pieces cooked?	What is the price like?
(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____

### Questions 5—8

Listen to Lesson 19 and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

5. The dish is \_\_\_\_\_ Sichuan.

- A. only eaten in
- B. from

6. The candidate eats it at least once or twice

- A. a week.
- B. a month.

7. The chicken pieces

- A. are small.
- B. are large.

# Lesson 19

8. The candidate will miss this dish

- A. when she goes overseas.
- B. when she is sick.

## Questions 9—13

Listen to Lesson 19 again. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 9. You can only find the dish in Sichuan or Hunan. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. The dish is spicy.                             | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. The dish is expensive.                         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. The candidate has made the dish before.        | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. The dish is easy to make.                      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Spicy         | I like to eat <b>spicy</b> food.                                  |
| 2. Healthy       | Eating out is not as <b>healthy</b> as having a home-cooked meal. |
| 3. Sweet         | I am not used to <b>sweet</b> food.                               |
| 4. Salty         | My father likes <b>salty</b> food but I don't.                    |
| 5. Boil          | It is not common for Chinese to <b>boil</b> the food.             |
| 6. Fried         | I hate <b>fried</b> food because it is oily.                      |
| 7. Steamed       | The staple food for most Chinese is <b>steamed</b> rice.          |
| 8. Snacks        | I don't like to eat <b>snacks</b> between meals.                  |
| 9. Oily          | Sometimes Chinese food can be quite <b>oily</b> .                 |
| 10. Fresh        | On the coast, we can get <b>fresh</b> seafood.                    |
| 11. Helpings     | In Sichuan you can always get big <b>helpings</b> in your dishes. |
| 12. Roasted      | I have tried <b>roasted</b> duck. It is very famous.              |
| 13. Soup         | I have <b>soup</b> for dinner every night.                        |
| 14. Unique taste | The dish is special. It has <b>unique taste</b> .                 |
| 15. High in fat  | Fast food is always <b>high in fat</b> .                          |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Spicy

2. Healthy

3. Sweet

4. Salty

5. Boil

6. Fried

7. Steamed

8. Snacks

9. Oily

10. Fresh

11. Helpings

12. Roasted

13. Soup

14. Unique taste

15. High in fat

**2. With a partner put in the missing words. (填写下表所缺单词。)**

Name: Ma La Dofu

From: \_\_\_\_\_

Ingredients: \_\_\_\_\_

Style: Spicy

Why like: Makes my tongue numb

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

From: Guangdong

Ingredients: \_\_\_\_\_

Style: \_\_\_\_\_

Why like: Taste is strong and I like seafood.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

From: North of China

Ingredients: \_\_\_\_\_

Style: \_\_\_\_\_

Why like: Filling and delicious

Name: Guo Bao Rou Pin

From: Sichuan

Ingredients: \_\_\_\_\_

Style: \_\_\_\_\_

Why like: \_\_\_\_\_

Put in the missing words using the selection below. For some blanks above you must use your own words. (用所给单词完成上表，也可使用自己的语言填写。)

- |            |                    |                |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| • Roasted  | • Crab             | • Beijing duck |
| • Sichuan  | • Sharks fins soup | • Spicy        |
| • Tofu     | • Gravy            | • Rice crispy  |
| • Cucumber | • Pork             | • Soft         |
| • Soup     | • Spring onion     | • Delicious    |

3. With your partner talk about your favourite dish. (用所给单词轮流描述最喜欢的食物。)

Describe Your Favourite Dish

You should say:

What it is

Where it can be found

What is in it

Why you like it

Use the following words to describe why you like it.

☞ Good for you

☞ Has a unique taste

☞ Filling

☞ Cheap

☞ Interesting

☞ Good flavour

☞ Easy to make

☞ Not too spicy

☞ Nice and spicy

☞ Fresh

# Lesson 20

## Lesson 20

### Diets are changing



#### Pre-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

main food 主食

staple food 主食

noodle *n.* 面条

bun *n.* 馒头；小圆甜面包

diet *n.* 通常所吃的食品，饮食

fast food restaurants 快餐店，速食店

quick to prepare 做起来快

snack *n.* 快餐，小吃

convenient *a.* 便利的，方面的

unhealthy *a.* 不(利)健康的

French fries 炸薯条，炸土豆片

steamed *a.* 蒸的

boiled *a.* 煮的

roast *v.* 烤

science in food 饮食科学

chemical *n.* 化学物质

disease *n.* 疾病

## 2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Well, let's talk about the subject of food for a minute. What's the main food of China?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I think ... is the staple food.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. But this is different in different parts of China.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. For example, people in the north perhaps eat more ... and ... than in the south.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Has the diet or food that people eat in China been changing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. We are beginning to eat a lot more food from other countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. There are fast food restaurant everywhere in the bigger cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. It seems people like to eat food that is quick to prepare.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Snack places are quite popular.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I also think eating on the ... is not as common.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. People prefer to go into restaurants.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. At home you are finding people starting to eat more ... in their diet	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. How do you feel about fast food restaurants?	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Young people especially like them.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. You don't have to ... for your food.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. But I think the food is very ... There is too much fat. For examples, French fries are fried in animal ... Also, they are expensive.	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. How is Chinese food different from other countries?	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. I know with Chinese cooking, vegetables are fried. Other countries like vegetables to be either ... or ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Chinese people like to chop up their meat and fry it, but I know a lot of westerners like to roast their meat. I think Chinese food is healthier.	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. What do you think about science in food?	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Do you think it's OK if your food is not natural? For example, if chickens receive certain chemicals to help them grow.	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. If we put chemicals on plants or in meat to help it grow it is bad. It could be dangerous.	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. Eating naturally is best. If I know that my food has some special ... I won't eat it.	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. I think we should be told if our food is not natural.	<input type="checkbox"/>

# Lesson 20

## L listening Exercises

### Questions 1—6

Listen to Lesson 20. You will hear part of the candidate's talk about diet in China.

- |        |   |                                 |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| Circle | T | If the information is True      |
|        | F | If the information is False     |
|        | N | If the information is Not Given |

(听录音判断正误, 如题目内容与录音相符, 选择T, 如题目内容与录音不相符, 选择F, 如录音中未出现相对应的内容, 选择N。)

Example: The interviewer wants to know the main food of China.

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. The candidate believes diets have been changing a lot in China.      | T | F | N |
| 2. The candidate believes the biggest changes are with young people.    | T | F | N |
| 3. Eating on the street is now more common.                             | T | F | N |
| 4. The candidate goes to fast food restaurants a lot.                   | T | F | N |
| 5. The candidate thinks Chinese food is healthier.                      | T | F | N |
| 6. The candidate doesn't mind chemicals as long as he knows about them. | T | F | N |

### Questions 7—10

Listen to Lesson 20 again. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误)

- |  |                              |                             |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7. Rice is the staple food.                                | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. The candidate says fast food restaurants are expensive. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. The candidate doesn't like fast food.                   | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. The candidate thinks natural is the best.              | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

### Questions 11—14

Listen to Lesson 20 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意: 表格中的单词可重复使用。)

natural  
roast

science  
convenient

chemicals  
staple food

unhealthy  
snack

disease  
diet

11. I think rice is the \_\_\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ places are quite popular.
13. ... but I heard a lot of westerners like to \_\_\_\_\_ their meat.
14. For example, if chickens receive \_\_\_\_\_ to help them grow.

## S

## Speaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Staple food   | Rice is a <b>staple food</b> for many Chinese.                            |
| 2. Diet          | Most of our <b>diets</b> include lots of vegetables.                      |
| 3. Eating habits | For some people <b>eating habits</b> have changed.                        |
| 4. Fast food     | <b>Fast food</b> is getting quite common in China now.                    |
| 5. Vegetables    | Eating lots of <b>vegetables</b> is good for you.                         |
| 6. Meat          | More and more people are eating <b>meat</b> compared to twenty years ago. |
| 7. Noodles       | Some people prefer <b>noodles</b> over rice.                              |
| 8. Chemicals     | Some food have <b>chemicals</b> that can be harmful to health.            |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Staple food

2. Diet

3. Eating habits

4. Fast food

5. Vegetables

**Lesson 20**

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6. Meat

7. Noodles

8. Chemicals

2. Look at the following words and say what you think of them. (就所给出的话题进行讨论。)

- ✓ Fast food restaurant
- ✓ Western food
- ✓ Science in food
- ✓ Chinese food
- ✓ Overeating
- ✓ Hunger

Words to help you:

Healthy	Necessary
High in fat	High in cholesterol
Dangerous	Expensive
Serious problem	Popular
Common	Convenient

# UNIT

# 8

# Family and Friends

## Lesson 21

## My parents and friends

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

one-child policy 独生子女政策

do our own things 做自己的事，干自己的活

similar *a.* 相似的

what's funny is that ... 有趣的是…，好玩的是…

speak quite softly 轻言轻语

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

- a. Right, I'd just like to ask you a few questions about your family. Do you have a large or small family?

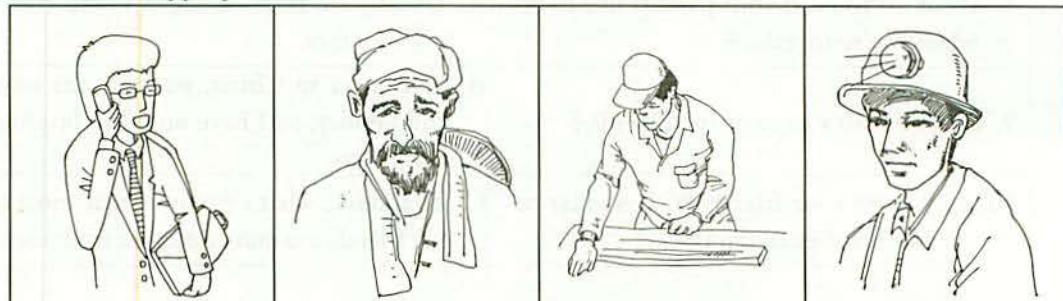
**Lesson 21**

b. You know in China we have the one-child policy, so I have no brothers and sisters.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. My parents are both working in the same company. They are ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. What do you and your parents like to do when you are all together?	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Usually we turn on the TV and watch TV together. At dinner we talk about a lot of different topics.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I often help with the ... around the house. One the weekends we do our own things, but sometimes we do some ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. How often do you and your friends go out together?	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. It's hard to say because we usually get together during ... or on ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Okay, what do you and your friends usually do when you are together?	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Well, I will usually meet them in some restaurant before a football game or before some other type of entertainment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Right, are your friends fairly similar to you or are they different?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. You know, what's funny is that most of my friends are quite different from me; I am ... and ... but not my friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. They like to speak very loudly but I like to speak quite softly.	<input type="checkbox"/>

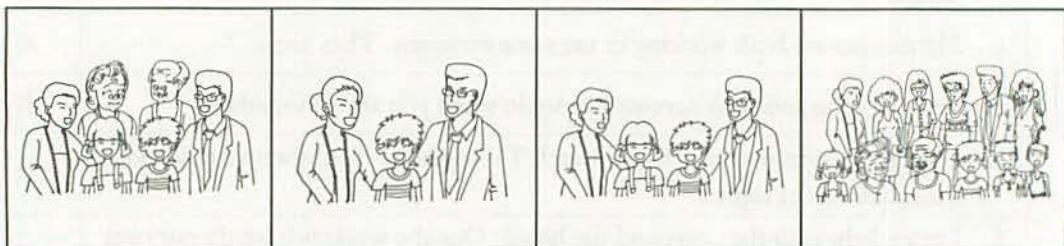
**L**istening Exercises**Questions 1–2**

Listen to Lesson 21.

1. Circle the appropriate letter.

Sales people  
AFarmer  
BMechanic  
CMiner  
D

2. How many are in the family?



A

B

C

D

### Questions 3–7

Listen to Lesson 21. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下表, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

Parents
Example: The candidate has a <u>small</u> family.
3. The candidate has no _____ in his family.
4. The candidate's parents are both working in _____.
5. When the candidate's family get together they usually _____.
6. The candidate helps to do _____ around the house.
7. the candidate's family sometimes get together on the weekend to _____.

### Questions 8–10

Listen to Lesson 21 again. Match the questions and statements with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

8. What do you and your parents like to do when you're together?	A. Usually we turn on the TV and watch TV together.
9. Do you have a large or small family?	B. You know in China, we have the one-child policy, so I have no other brothers and sisters.
10. Right, are your friends fairly similar to you or are they different?	C. You know, what's funny is that most of my friends are quite different from me.

## Lesson 21

## Speaking Practice

## 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. Large/small family  | I come from a <b>large family</b> of eight.                      |
| 2. Talk about          | When we are together we like to <b>talk about</b> many things.   |
| 3. Only child          | I'm the <b>only child</b> in the family.                         |
| 4. Help with           | I often <b>help</b> my mother <b>with</b> the housework.         |
| 5. Support             | My brother <b>supported</b> me when I was in the university.     |
| 6. Similar             | I think my friends and I are <b>similar</b> .                    |
| 7. Strict              | My parents were very <b>strict</b> when I was young.             |
| 8. Get along           | We <b>get along</b> very well together.                          |
| 9. Scold               | Although my father <b>scolds</b> me a lot he is a loving father. |
| 10. Traditional family | I come from a very <b>traditional family</b>                     |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Large/small family

---

2. Talk about

---

3. Only child

---

4. Help with

---

5. Support

---

6. Similar

---

7. Strict

---

8. Get along

9. Scold

10. Traditional family

2. Compare your partner's family with yours by asking the following answers. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答问题。)

How many people are there in the family?

What do they do?

What do you do together?

Now compare your friends by

Types of friends

What do they do together? (E.g. Study)

Are they similar or different?

Write down differences

Family \_\_\_\_\_

# Lesson 21

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Friends

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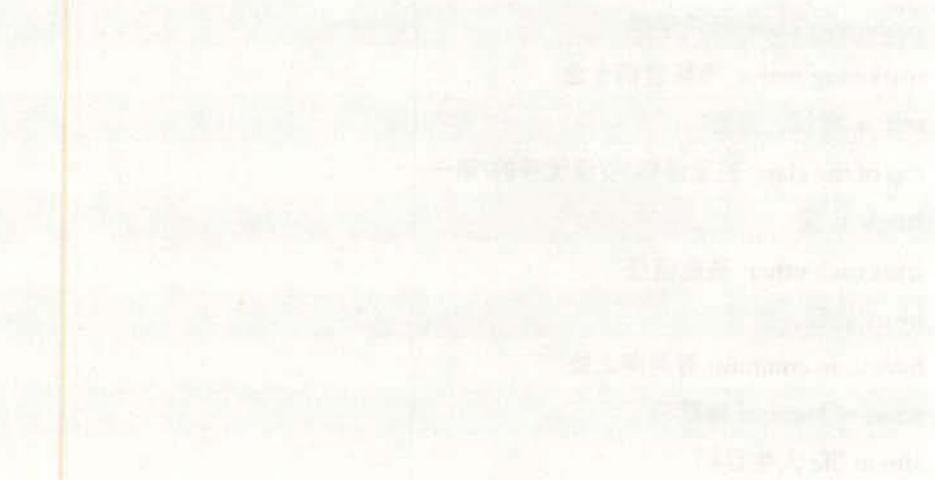
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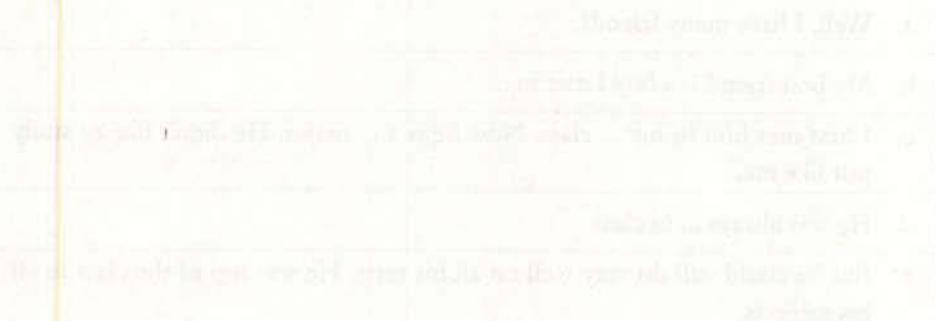
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## Friendship Jigsaw

The instructions given may help if you have difficulties with most phone providers and the download cannot be done.



The instructions given may help if you have difficulties with most phone providers and the download cannot be done.



## Lesson 22 ●

# My best friend

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

economics class 经济学课

marketing major 市场营销专业

test *n.* 考试, 测验

top of the class 班里最棒的/最优秀的/第一

laugh *v.* 笑

trust each other 彼此信任

lie *v.* 说谎, 撒谎

have ... in common 有共同之处

sense of humour 幽默感

aim in life 人生目标

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Well, I have many friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. My best friend is a boy I met in ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I first met him in my ... class. Now he is a ... major. He didn't like to study just like me.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. He was always ... in class.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. But he could still do very well on all his tests. He was top of the class in all his subjects.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Lesson 22**

f. He was not good at ... , but he didn't care; he'd just laugh while he was playing it.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. He was good at ... games. He could play them all day long.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. I often joined him but he would always win.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. I think the reason we are such good friends is that we ... each other. I never worry about telling him things.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Also, we have a lot in common. The ... he likes, I also like. I also like the same ... that he likes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I also like his ... Sometimes when we are together we just laugh and laugh.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L**istening Exercises**Questions 1–3**

Listen to Lesson 22. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The candidate met his friend in university. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The friend did poorly in school.            | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The friend is good at basketball.           | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Questions 4–7**

Listen to Lesson 22 again. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下表, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

**Summary**

What do we do together? We play (4) \_\_\_\_\_. He is (5) \_\_\_\_\_ good at basketball but he didn't (6) \_\_\_\_\_, he'd just laugh while he was playing it. He was good at (7) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Questions 8–12**

Listen to Lesson 22 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

8. The candidate's friend was (bottom/top) of the class.

9. The candidate's friend would (laugh/sing) while playing basketball.
10. The candidate's friend would always (win/lose) at computer game.
11. The candidate's thinks he is such a good friend because they have (a lot in common/a lot of common goals).
12. The candidate's friend will graduate (before/at) the same time as he.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

1. In common	My friend and I have a lot <b>in common</b>
2. Similar interests	My friend and I share <b>similar interests</b>
3. Trust	It is important for me to <b>trust</b> my friends.
4. Sense of humour	My best friend has a <b>sense of humour</b>
5. Easygoing	I like to hang out with <b>easygoing</b> friends.
6. Admire	The person I <b>admire</b> the most is my mother.
7. Respect	I always <b>respect</b> my teachers.
8. Rely on	There isn't anyone I can <b>rely on</b>
9. Handsome	He is a singer and is very <b>handsome</b>
10. Thoughtful	It is nice of you to be so <b>thoughtful</b>
11. Kind	He has a <b>kind</b> heart.
12. Generous	My father has been very <b>generous</b> when it comes to helping others.
13. Athletic	My friend has been very <b>athletic</b> since he was 12 years old.
14. Shy	I am fat but I am <b>shy</b> too.
15. Loyal	I think I can be a <b>loyal</b> friend.
16. Understanding	My mother is a very <b>understanding</b> person.

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. In common

2. Similar interests

3. Trust

# Lesson 22

4. Sense of humour

---

5. Easygoing

---

6. Admire

---

7. Respect

---

8. Rely on

---

9. Handsome

---

10. Thoughtful

---

11. Kind

---

12. Generous

---

13. Athletic

---

14. Shy

---

15. Loyal

---

16. Understanding

---

2. Describe a friend with a partner. Ask your partner to draw a picture of your friend from your description. ( 轮流描述一个朋友, 请同伴根据你的描述将你的朋友画在下面的方框中。 )



Use following expressions:

My friend is \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_.

He/she has \_\_\_\_\_.

He/she often wears \_\_\_\_\_.

Vocabulary:

\* Muscular

\* Big eyes

\* Thin

\* Fat

\* Flat nose

\* Tall nose

\* Thin eyebrows

\* Feathered hair

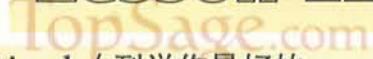
\* High nose

\* Bushy eyebrows

\* Fizzy hair

\* Long straight hair

# Lesson 22



3. List the good and bad things about your best friend. (列举你最好的朋友的优点和缺点。)

	Good	Bad
Example 1		
Example 2		
Example 3		
Example 4		
Example 5		

You may use the following vocabulary:

- |               |                 |                  |
|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| * Hardworking | * Polite        | * Naughty        |
| * Friendly    | * Modest        | * Rude           |
| * Kind        | * Lazy          | * Loud           |
| * Generous    | * Stingy        | * Boastful       |
| * Trustworthy | * Unreliable    | * Has good habit |
| * Talented    | * Irresponsible | * Has bad habit  |

## Lesson 23

# Friends and friendships

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

Internet cafe 网吧

chat v. 聊天

lend v. 借给

wallet n. 钱包

steal v. 偷

play cards 玩牌, 打牌

competition n. 竞争

cinema n. 电影院

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. How do Chinese usually make friends?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. There are so many different ways to make friends. In China one popular way is to make friends with ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I think the best way is that your friend ... you to someone.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A lot of people are also making friend with people at ... and on the Internet.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. What do you think about making friends on the Internet? Do you think it's a good way?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. You can get to know people without going anywhere.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. You can make friends with people from all over the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Lesson 23

h. For example, I went on the ICQ and made a friend from ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. You have to make sure the person you are chatting with is ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Do you think friendship is important for people to be happy?	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. If you are in trouble they can help you. Once a friend lent me ... when my wallet was stolen.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Do you think it is becoming more difficult to make friends?	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Yes, because there is so much ... People don't ... each other as much.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. For example, in school many people do not want to study together or help each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Also, many people don't go out to cinemas or special shows anymore.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. I know the ... gives us more opportunities to make friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. But I still think it is more difficult than before.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L**

## Listening Exercises

## Questions 1–4

Listen to Lesson 23. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

1. The candidate thinks the best way is that your friend \_\_\_\_\_ to someone.
2. The candidate once had his friend lend him \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The candidate thinks people don't \_\_\_\_\_ each other as much.
4. The candidate thinks because of competition people don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ or help each other.

## Questions 5–7

Listen to Lesson 23 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

5. The interviewer asks the candidate how Chinese usually
  - A. make friends.
  - B. meet friends.

6. The candidate thinks you must make sure you are chatting with
  - A. someone serious.
  - B. someone suitable.
  
7. The candidate thinks most people don't go to ... or special shows any more.
  - A. the cinemas.
  - B. the stadium.

### Questions 8–10

Listen to Lesson 23 again. Choose the feedback the interviewer gives the candidate. (听录音, 选择interviewer相应的回答。)

- |                |  |       |       |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|
| 8. Candidate:  | A lot of people are also making friends on the internet. |       |       |
| Interviewer:   | Okay   | I see | Right |
| 9. Candidate:  | Still I think it's interesting.                          |       |       |
| Interviewer:   | Right  | Hmm   | Okay  |
| 10. Candidate: | Also without friends how can we do sports or play cards? |       |       |
| Interviewer:   | I see  | Okay  | Right |



### Speaking Practice

#### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Friendship   | I think <b>friendship</b> is very important.         |
| 2. Make friends | I can <b>make friends</b> easily.                    |
| 3. Trust        | I hope I can <b>trust</b> all my friends.            |
| 4. Help you out | I can <b>help you out</b> if you are in trouble.     |
| 5. Lend/borrow  | Can I <b>borrow</b> some money from you?             |
| 6. Lonely       | I feel <b>lonely</b> without friends.                |
| 7. Chatting     | I love <b>chatting</b> on the Internet.              |
| 8. Share        | My friends and I <b>share</b> some common interests. |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Friendship

# Lesson 23

2. Make friends

3. Trust

4. Help you out

5. Lend/borrow

6. Lonely

7. Chatting

8. Share

2. From the list below, write down 5 reasons why friendships are important. (列举出五个理由证明“友谊十分重要”。)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

**List:**

It gives us security.  
It makes us feel good.  
We can learn things.  
It helps us to feel safe.  
Make us feel more important.  
We can stop ourselves from being lonely.  
It puts us in a good mood.  
We can get help if we need it.  
We can share our thoughts.  
We can gain knowledge.

**Now, answer 4 questions about friends and friendships.**

1. I think making friends is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I think friendship is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I think it's getting harder/easier to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What I expect in a friend is \_\_\_\_\_.

## UNIT

## 9

## Wildlife and Environment

Lesson 24 •  
Landscape

## P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

limestone mountains 石灰石山

scenery *n.* 风景, 景色

hill *n.* 小山, 山丘

cave *n.* 山洞, 洞穴

deer *n.* 鹿

keep pets 养宠物

license *n.* 许可(证)

Peking dogs 北京哈叭狗, 小狮毛狗

troublesome *a.* 麻烦的, 讨厌的

take care of 照顾

**2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.**

a. What kind of landscape does your hometown have?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. My hometown is surrounded by limestone ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. It is famous for its scenery.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. It is also on the bank of the ... There are hills and caves not far from where I live.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Can you find animals there?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I think you can find quite a few different animals. I know there are a few ... and ... I'm not really sure how many there are.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. How popular is it for people to keep ... in your hometown?	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Many people are doing that now. It is quite expensive to get the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. They like the small Peking ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Do you have a pet?	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I think a pet would be quite ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I have kept fish before and they all ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. I wouldn't want a ... because I think it's a lot of work to take care of one.	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Listening Exercises

### Questions 1–4

Listen to Lesson 24. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The candidate's home is near a river.                      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The candidate thinks it is expensive to get a license.     | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. People in the candidate's hometown like small Peking cats. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The candidate wants a dog.                                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

# Lesson 24

## Questions 5—8

Listen to Lesson 24 again. Complete the summary. Use words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。)

landscape	license	limestone	deer
troublesome	scenery	caves	pets

5. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ does your hometown have?
6. My hometown is surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_ mountains.
7. It is quite expensive to get the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I think a pet would be very \_\_\_\_\_.

## Questions 9—12

Listen to Lesson 24 again. Choose the feedback the interviewer gives to the candidate. (听录音，选择interviewer相应的回答。)

- |                |  |        |      |
|----------------|--|--------|------|
| 9. Candidate:  | There are hills and caves not far from where I live. |        |      |
| Interviewer:   | Right  | Uh huh | Mmm  |
| 10. Candidate: | I know there are a few monkeys and deer.             |        |      |
| Interviewer:   | I'm not really sure how many there are.              |        |      |
|                | Okay   | Right  | Mmm  |
| 11. Candidate: | They like the small Peking dogs.                     |        |      |
| Interviewer:   | I see  | Right  | Okay |
| 12. Candidate: | No, I don't have a pet.                              |        |      |
| Interviewer:   | Mmm  | Right  | Okay |



## Speaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

1. Animals We are seeing fewer animals now.
2. Keep pet People like to keep dogs as pets.

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 3. Wildlife     | Wildlife animals are in danger of becoming extinct.     |
| 4. River        | There are many rivers in China that are polluted.       |
| 5. Lake         | There are many fish in the lake.                        |
| 6. Ocean        | I love to be able to see the ocean.                     |
| 7. Mountains    | There are some nice mountains in China.                 |
| 8. Forests      | Forests are in danger because trees are being cut down. |
| 9. Take care of | We should take care of our environment.                 |
| 10. License     | You need a license to own a dog.                        |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Animals

2. Keep pet

3. Wildlife

4. River

5. Lake

6. Ocean

7. Mountains

8. Forests

9. Take care of

10. License

# Lesson 24

2. Ask your partner about animals in his/her hometown. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

Wild animals?

Pets?

Animals he/she likes?

Pets he/she would like?

3. Now do the following interview. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

What kind of landscape does your hometown have?

Can you find animals there?

How popular is it for people to keep pets in your hometown?

Do you have a pet?

Would you like to have a (another) pet?

**Use the following expressions:**

My hometown has many natural areas.

My hometown has many \_\_\_\_\_.

You can find some \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Pets are becoming \_\_\_\_\_.

Most people feel pets are \_\_\_\_\_.

I would(n't) like a pet because \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 25

# My favourite animal

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

chat *v.* 聊天

Changping area 昌平区

train *v.* 训练

race *v.* 与…赛跑，疾驰

hay *n.* 干草

keep good care of 好好照料

behave *v.* 举止，行动，行为

treat them properly 好好对待它们，好好照料它们

graceful *a.* 优美的

smoothly *ad.* 平稳的，安稳的

humble *a.* 谦逊的，卑微的

fall off 从…摔下

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, well, I think my favourite animal has to be the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I have ridden a ... before in the Changping area.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. My Uncle has 4 horses. He is training these horses so that they can be raced one day.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. He taught me how to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

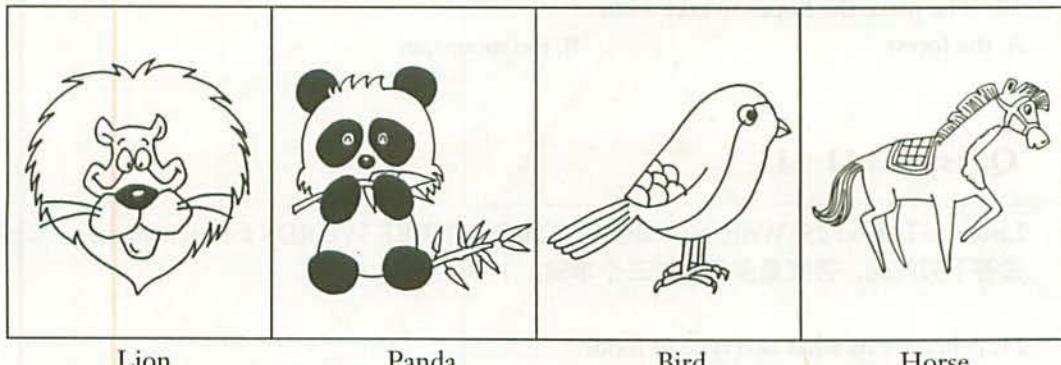
**Lesson 25**

e. It will obey you if you understand it.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. If you do not understand a horse, it will never do ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. they are not lazy animals like ... They also do not eat as much as ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. They eat hay and some grass, but they don't seem to eat too much ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. My uncle said you have to keep good ... of a horse.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. They will behave well if you do ... I think I like horse because I think it's a ... animal.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. It also is hardworking, so I think it's just like our ... —hardworking and humble. I also love riding horses.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I am not good at riding them but one day I hope I can be. I hope I can take a horse into the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L**istening Exercises**Question 1**

Listen to Lesson 25 and choose the appropriate letter. (听录音选择正确答案。)

1. What is the candidate's favourite animal?



Lion

A

Panda

B

Bird

C

Horse

D

**Questions 2—5**

Listen to the Lesson 25 Long Talk and complete the chart with the basic details. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in your answers. (听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

What is the animal?	Where has the candidate ridden one?	How many does the candidate's uncle have?	How many times the candidate has ridden one?
(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____	(5) _____

### Questions 6–10

Listen to Lesson 25 again and choose the correct information on the box below. (听录音选择正确答案。)

6. Place

- A. Changping area                      B. Changsha area

7. Habits of horses

- A. lazy                                    B. hardworking

8. No. of horses

- A. 3                                        B. 4

9. Why her uncle owns horses

- A. to train them to race                B. to get them to move things

10. The place she hopes to take a horse

- A. the forest                            B. the mountain

### Questions 11–13

Listen to Lesson 25. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

11. A horse eats what two type of food?

12. The candidate's uncle believes a horse will behave well if you ...

13. How does a horse move according to the candidate?

**Lesson 25****S**peaking Practice**1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Favourite animal | My <b>favourite animal</b> is the pig.               |
| 2. Graceful         | A swan is a very <b>graceful</b> bird.               |
| 3. Cute             | I like Peking dogs because they are so <b>cute</b> . |
| 4. Lovely           | The panda is a <b>lovely</b> animal.                 |
| 5. Fierce           | The tiger is a <b>fierce</b> animal when it hunts.   |
| 6. Powerful         | An elephant is a <b>powerful</b> animal.             |
| 7. Proud            | A tiger is a <b>proud</b> animal.                    |
| 8. Cunning          | A fox is a <b>cunning</b> animal.                    |
| 9. Bamboo           | Pandas love <b>bamboo</b> .                          |
| 10. Fur             | The <b>fur</b> on the tiger is striped.              |
| 11. Tender          | The panda is a <b>tender</b> animal.                 |

**Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)**

1. Favourite animal

2. Graceful

3. Cute

4. Lovely

5. Fierce

6. Powerful

7. Proud

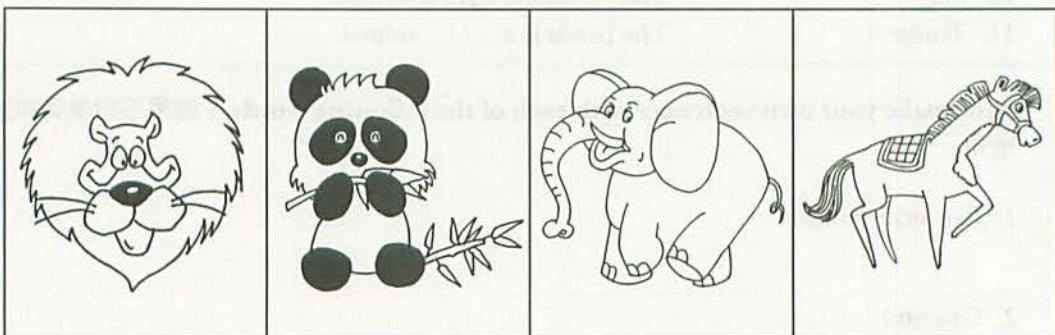
8. Cunning

9. Bamboo

10. Fur

11. Tender

2. With a partner decide which words fit A, B, C or D. (在下表的形容词后填写相应的动物名称。)



Lion  
A

Panda  
B

Elephant  
C

Horse  
D

1. Very tender	
2. Huge with a long trunk	
3. Has sharp teeth	
4. Is hardworking	
5. Eats lots of bamboo	
6. Has a good memory	
7. Is proud and fierce	
8. Has a long tail	
9. Is always popular at zoos	

**Lesson 25**

10. Has sharp claws	
11. Is very lazy	
12. Has thick fur	
13. Eats leaves	
14. Hunts deer	
15. Is a domestic animal	
16. Is nearly extinct	
17. Represents China	
18. Can be ridden	
19. Is lovable	
20. Is popular with children	

3. Now try and prepare a topic. Describe your favourite animal. (描述你最喜欢的动物。)

What it is

---

What you know about it

---

Why you like it

---

4. talk about it with your partner for 1-2 minutes. You can prepare your talk in writing. (轮流描述最喜欢的动物，每人描述1-2分钟，可将要说的内容先写下来。)
- 
- 
- 
-

## Lesson 26

# The environment is a big concern

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

animal population 动物数量

increase *v.* 上升，增多

decrease *v.* 下降，减少

It depends 这得看情况

domestic *a.* 家养的

wildlife *n.* [总称]野生动(植物)

hunting *n.* 狩猎，打猎

destroy *v.* 破坏，毁坏

logging *n.* 森林采伐

victims of human development 人类发展的受害者/牺牲品

preserve *v.* 保护

protected areas 保护区

law *n.* 法律

stricter punishment 更严厉的惩罚

enforce *v.* 执行

feel positive 肯定，有信心，有把握

develop *v.* 发展

throw garbage 扔垃圾

appreciate *v.* 重视(=value)

technology *n.* 科技，技术

**Lesson 26**

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**2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.**

a. Would you say that the animal population in China is increasing or decreasing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Well, it depends ... animals like chickens and pigs are increasing but ... are decreasing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Wildlife in China has been declining for years now.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. What do you think are some reasons for this happening?	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The first is due to ... We eat too many ... in our diet.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Also, too much land is destroyed to build houses and for farms. Logging also causes many problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Animals are just victims of ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Have any measures been taken to ... wildlife?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Oh yes, I believe the government has created more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. There are also stricter punishments. But we need to enforce them better.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. We need more trained staff to look after these parks.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Do you feel positive that there will be improvements in the future?	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Oh yes. I understand more parks will be ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. I am hopeful that some animals, like the panda, will one day have a big ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Also, I think the police, in these places, will get better at catching hunters.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Turning to the topic of the environment, what do you think are the main problems that face China with regards to the ... ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Definitely the two main ones are air pollution and land use.	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Too many factories and companies only care about money. We should try to create ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. For example, I still see many people throwing ... on the ground.	<input type="checkbox"/>
t. We need to appreciate our environment more.	<input type="checkbox"/>
u. Can a country develop without destroying the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>
v. Yes, but it takes ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
w. There are many countries that are well developed but protect their environment.	<input type="checkbox"/>
x. Look at Sweden and Norway. I think it's possible. We just have to try harder.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 26. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

1. The candidate believes all animals are increasing. Yes  No
2. The candidate believes the environment will improve for the animals. Yes  No
3. The candidate thinks air pollution and land use are the two biggest environmental problems. Yes  No
4. The candidate doesn't think a country can develop without destroying the environment. Yes  No

### Questions 5—8

Listen to the tape on Lesson 26 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

5. The interviewer thinks Chinese eat too many
  - A. wild animals.
  - B. unhealthy food type.
6. The candidate thinks too much land has been destroyed
  - A. to create factories.
  - B. to build houses and farms.
7. The candidate thinks the police will be better at
  - A. catching thieves.
  - B. catching hunters.
8. The candidate thinks 2 countries who are well developed but protect their environment are
  - A. Sweden and Norway.
  - B. Switzerland and Ireland.

### Questions 9—12

Listen to Lesson 26 again. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音，用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

# Lesson **26**

9. Would you say the animal population in China is increasing or decreasing?	A. Oh yes.
10. What are some reasons this is happening?	B. Yes, but it takes technology.
11. Do you feel positive that there will be improvements in the future?	C. Well it depends.
12. Can a country develop without destroying the environment?	D. The first is because of hunting.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember ( 核心词汇 )

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Environment   | The <b>environment</b> is getting worse and worse.                   |
| 2. Pollution     | <b>Pollution</b> is a problem in many cities.                        |
| 3. Air quality   | The <b>air quality</b> in my hometown has improved.                  |
| 4. Garbage       | Every year we are seeing more and more <b>garbage</b> .              |
| 5. Plant trees   | More people are <b>planting trees</b> nowadays.                      |
| 6. Regulation    | There should be more <b>regulations</b> to prevent water pollution.  |
| 7. Logging       | There are many illegal <b>logging</b> in China.                      |
| 8. Take measures | We should <b>take measures</b> to control more cars.                 |
| 9. Recycle       | We should try to <b>recycle</b> more paper.                          |
| 10. Aware of     | More and more people are <b>aware of</b> the environmental problems. |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. ( 请用下列单词和短语造句。 )

1. Environment

2. Pollution

3. Air quality

4. Garbage

5. Plant trees

6. Regulation

7. Logging

8. Take measures

9. Recycle

10. Aware of

**2. Brainstorm 8 different ways to protect animals. (列举8种不同的保护动物的方法。)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Brainstorm 8 different ways to protect the environment. (列举8种不同的保护环境的方法。)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

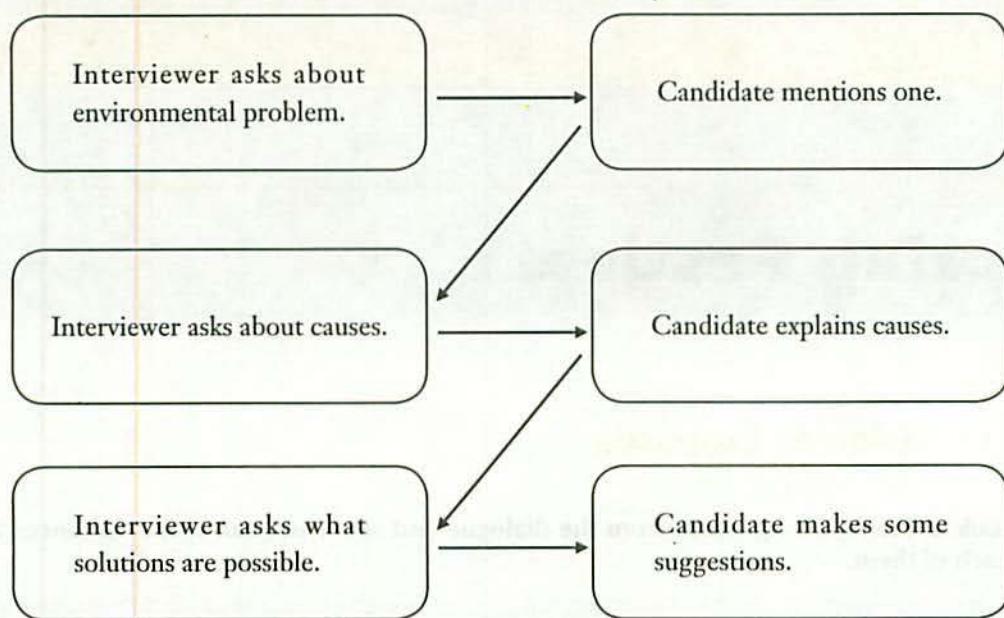
8. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 26**

★★★Here are some suggestions★★★

- \* Recycling
- \* Create more parks
- \* Build more zoos
- \* Plant more trees
- \* Control the number of cars
- \* Use cleaner fuel
- \* Spend less on products
- \* Put out more rubbish bins
- \* Catch illegal hunters
- \* Close down factories
- \* Have stricter laws
- \* Ride the bicycle more
- \* Use less plastics
- \* Stop eating meat

4. With a partner conduct an interview using this format. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)



★★★Use the following statements★★★

1. I think the problem of \_\_\_\_\_ is getting more and more \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ is very serious.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ has become worse.
4. The cause of it is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I think the reason is that \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I think we should try to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ should take some measures to \_\_\_\_\_.

# UNIT

# 10

## Important Events

### Lesson 27 ● Spring Festival

#### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

similar *a.* 相似的

late January 一月底

lunar calendar 农历

Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节

celebrate *v.* 庆祝

decorate *v.* 装饰

red packets 红包

special performances 特别节目

dress up 穿着打扮

outdoor carnivals 户外狂欢

hold a few events 举行几样活动

Beijing opera 京剧

dumpling n. 饺子

## 2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Right so what are some of the festivals celebrated in your country?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It is held in late January or early February. It depends on the ... calendar.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. We also have ... festival, which is either in September or October.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Again, this depends on the lunar calendar. It takes place on the 15th day of the 8th month.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Which your favourite?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. The holiday goes on for 15 days; it gives many people a chance to see their ... again.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Also, it's a time just to ... and have a good time.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. How do people celebrate it?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. People celebrate it by ... their house.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. We also get together, have a big dinner, and give ... of money to younger people.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. As for the dinner, we often eat fish and ... We often watch the special performances on TV.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. On the second day, we often go around and visit ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. What do people do outside ... ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Another way people celebrate Spring Festival is by ... in new clothes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. We also often go out and attend what we call ... , which are simply outdoor ...	<input type="checkbox"/>



## Listening Exercises

## Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 27. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相

应的问题和答案连接起来。)

1. Right, so what are some of the festivals celebrated in your country?	A. People celebrate it by decorating their houses.
2. Which is your favourite?	B. Spring Festival.
3. How do people celebrate it?	C. Well, there is Spring Festival.
4. What do people do outside of the home?	D. Another way people celebrate Spring Festival is by dressing up in new clothes.

### Questions 5—9

Listen to Lesson 27 again. Complete these statements. (听录音完成句子。)

5. We also have \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It gives many people a chance to see their \_\_\_\_\_.
7. People celebrate it by \_\_\_\_\_.
8. As for the dinner we often eat \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What do people do outside \_\_\_\_\_?

### Questions 10—12

Listen to Lesson 27 again. Number the parts of the sentences in the correct order that they are spoken. Then write the sentences in the correct order in the space below. (听录音，按照录音中的顺序将题中的短语排序，并将完整的句子写在下面。)

10.  8th month  
 on the 15th day  
 of the  
 it takes place
- 
- 

11.  in new clothes  
 another way  
 is by dressing up

**Lesson 27**

- to celebrate Spring Festival
- 
- 

12.  hold a few events  
 and they  
 like Beijing opera  
 they sell a lot of things
- 
- 

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember ( 核心词汇 )

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Celebrate         | We <b>celebrate</b> Spring Festival by having a big dinner.           |
| 2. Festival          | We have a few important <b>festivals</b> every year.                  |
| 3. Decorate          | People <b>decorate</b> their houses for New Year.                     |
| 4. Red packets       | My parents will give me <b>red packets</b> during Chinese New Year.   |
| 5. Takes place       | Spring Festival <b>takes place</b> in late January or early February. |
| 6. Dress up          | Many people <b>dress up</b> during the festive season.                |
| 7. Dumplings         | It is tradition for many Beijing people to have <b>dumplings</b> .    |
| 8. Big dinner        | We have a <b>big dinner</b> during Mid-Autumn Festival.               |
| 9. Parade            | The biggest <b>parade</b> was during China's 50th anniversary.        |
| 10. Mooncake         | Mid-Autumn Festival is a time we eat a lot of <b>mooncakes</b> .      |
| 11. Carnival         | We usually go to a Miao Hui, which is just a <b>carnival</b> .        |
| 12. Have a good time | I always <b>have a good time</b> with my family.                      |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. ( 请用下列单词和短语造句。 )

1. Celebrate
- 

2. Festival
-

3. Decorate

4. Red packets

5. Takes place

6. Dress up

7. Dumplings

8. Big dinner

9. Parade

10. Mooncake

11. Carnival

12. Have a good time

2. Match the first half of the statements with the second. (用连线将下面两列中相对应的内容连接起来。)

1. Spring Festival is a time when ...	A. People have a day off and often go traveling.
2. Mid-Autumn Festival is a time for ...	B. People give out red packets of money to people.

**Lesson 27**

3. During our National Day, many ...	C. People watch boat races near the river.
4. On Dragon Boat Day you'll see ...	D. People buy flags to show their love for the nation.
5. May Day is the time of year when ...	E. People buy and give moon-cakes to each other.

3. Match the festivals with the activities carried out by most people. ( 将下表中各节日最常举行的活动填写在相应的节日下方的横线上。 )

Chinese New Year	Mid-Autumn Festival
_____	_____
Dragon Boat Festival	National Day
_____	_____

A. Watch boat races	I. Watch the moon
B. Buy flags	J. Eat dumplings
C. Go travelling	K. Fly a kite
D. Give out red packets	L. Eat sticky rice dumplings
E. Honour founding fathers	M. Go to the river
F. Go to friends' houses on the 2nd day	N. Have a family reunion
G. Have a picnic	O. Have a parade
H. Decorate the door	P. Give out mooncakes

**4. Do the following interview. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)**

- What are some of the festivals celebrated?
- Which is your favourite?
- How do you celebrate it?

Use the following expressions:

- A. We celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.
- B. I like \_\_\_\_\_ because I feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- C. We usually get together and \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Whenever we \_\_\_\_\_ we usually \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 28

# A happy day in my life

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

be accepted into 被录取

pass v. 及格

catch a cold 患感冒

depressed a. 沮丧的，抑郁的

mail n. 邮件

pretend v. 假装

hide her joy 掩饰她的喜悦

opportunity n. 机会

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. The happiest time of my life was last year when I was accepted into ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I had just finished my ... and I was watching TV in the living room.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. I really thought had not ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. At the time I wrote my exams I wasn't ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. I was quite depressed and decided to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Then my mother came in with the mail.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. I told my mother I didn't want to look at ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

h. So she opened it up herself.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. She told me I had ... and had been accepted but I didn't believe her.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. She pretended to hide her joy while I pretended to hide my ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I felt happy because I had tried very hard.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I also knew that my ... would be better.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. If you are accepted into Tsinghua you can have more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Perhaps that was the greatest feeling for me.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L

## listening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 28 and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

1. The candidate was accepted into
  - A. Peking University.
  - B. Tsinghua University.
2. At the time the candidate wrote her exams she
  - A. was confident.
  - B. wasn't well.
3. The candidate pretended to hide her tears but her mother
  - A. pretended to hide her joy.
  - B. pretended also to hide her tears.
4. The candidate believes if you are accepted into Tsinghua, you can
  - A. have a higher salary.
  - B. have more opportunities.

### Questions 5—9

Listen to Lesson 28 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. (听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。)

**Lesson 28**

years	life	exams	mail	TV	passed
feeling	opportunities		depresses	accepted	

5. I had just finished my \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I really thought I had not \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I also knew my \_\_\_\_\_ would be better.
8. If you are accepted into Tsinghua you can have more \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Perhaps that was the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

**Questions 10–13**

Listen to Lesson 28. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音回答下列问题，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

10. How did the candidate feel during the exam?

---

11. How did the candidate feel after writing the exams?

---

12. Who opened the letter from Tsinghua University?

---

13. How did the candidate feel after hearing she'd been accepted?

---

**Speaking Practice****1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

1. Happiest time      The **happiest time** was when I won the gold in my badminton match.
2. Couldn't believe    I **couldn't believe** I was first in the class.
3. Jumped for joy     I **jumped for joy** when I was told I had won.
4. Tried                I tried and **tried** to succeed.
5. Heard the news    When I **heard the news**, I was so happy.
6. Surprised           I was **surprised** to have been chosen.
7. Won                 I **won** my first medal when I was five.

8. Success I felt all my work helped my **success**.

9. Never forget I'll **never forget** the time when I won a singing contest.

10. Proud My parents were **proud** of me.

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Happiest time

2. Couldn't believe

3. Jumped for joy

4. Tried

5. Heard the news

6. Surprised

7. Won

8. Success

9. Never forget

10. Proud

**Lesson 28****2. With a partner tell about the following experiences using the following format. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答问题。)**

Once I \_\_\_\_\_. Let me tell you what happened. First I \_\_\_\_\_. Next I \_\_\_\_\_. Then I \_\_\_\_\_. After that I \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, I \_\_\_\_\_.

Here are the topics:

- A scary experience
- A happy experience
- An embarrassing experience
- A disappointing experience
- A time when you won a competition
- A time when you lost something
- A dangerous experience
- A lucky day
- An unlucky day

Use the following expressions:

- I couldn't believe it
- Suddenly
- I almost jumped for joy
- I learned an important lesson
- I was so scared
- I felt so proud
- I tried and tried

**3. Now do a card with a partner but prepare the words first. (轮流描述卡片上的内容。)**

Describe a happy day

You should say:

When was it

What happened

Why you remember it

## Lesson 29

# Festivals are important

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

in much the same way 以差不多的方式

from place to place 各地

set off firecrackers 放炮竹，放烟火

rural *a.* 乡村的，乡下的

economy *n.* 经济

follow the customs 遵循习俗

foreign-owned companies 外企，外资公司

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. First, is the festival that you've been describing celebrated in much the same way throughout the country?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I mean, some things are the same like the ... and the get-togethers, but other things like the food and the outdoor festivals are much different.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Also, in many rural places it's OK to set off ... , so it may be a lot noisier outside of the city	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Has the way in which it is celebrated changed over the years?	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Not really too much, except the biggest change has been with the firecrackers in the major cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. That makes it less ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Are festivals important for the country?	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Lesson 29**

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h. They give people a chance to just relax. Many people need this time to relax.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. They give people some time to ... , which is good for the economy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I also think it's good for our culture. We feel ... of who we are.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. What do you think about Chinese people celebrating ... holidays?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. It makes our lives more interesting. We can enjoy a happy time ... or following the customs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. I know that many of my friends who work for foreign-owned companies are given ... during this time.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. They use the time off to have a ... with their families.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Listening Exercises****Questions 1–4**

Listen to Lesson 29. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

1. Festivals are celebrated the same way everywhere. Yes  No
2. The candidate thinks the stopping of the firecrackers is the biggest change. Yes  No
3. The candidate feels the holidays are not good for the economy. Yes  No
4. The candidate knows friends who work for foreign-owned companies but they get no western holidays. Yes  No

**Questions 5–8**

Listen to Lesson 29 again. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

5. First, is the festival that you've been describing celebrated in much the same way throughout the country?	A. I think it's great.
6. Has the way in which it is celebrated changed over the years?	B. Yes, I think they are.
7. Are festivals important for the country?	C. No, it is celebrated differently from place to place.

8. What do you think about Chinese people celebrating western holidays?

D. Not really too much, except the biggest change has been with the firecrackers in the major cities.

### Questions 9–13

Listen to Lesson 29 again. Complete these statements. (听录音完成句子。)

9. No, it is celebrated differently from \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Also, in many rural places it is OK to set off \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They give people a chance to just \_\_\_\_\_.
12. I also think it is good for our \_\_\_\_\_.
13. It makes our life more \_\_\_\_\_.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Set off firecrackers | It is illegal to <b>set off firecrackers</b> in big cities.         |
| 2. Banned               | Although it is <b>banned</b> , many people still have it.           |
| 3. Custom               | It is our <b>custom</b> to visit relatives during Chinese New Year. |
| 4. Biggest change       | The <b>biggest change</b> to Spring Festival is the firecrackers.   |
| 5. Culture              | It is important to keep our <b>culture</b> .                        |
| 6. Show our love        | National Day is a time to <b>show our love</b> for our country.     |
| 7. Visit                | I always <b>visit</b> relatives, then friends.                      |
| 8. Reunite              | To be able to <b>reunite</b> with family is the happiest thing.     |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Set off firecrackers
- 

2. Banned
- 

3. Custom
-

## Lesson 29

4. Biggest change

---

5. Culture

---

6. Show our love

---

7. Visit

---

8. Reunite

---

**2. With a partner see if you agree or disagree with the statements. (讨论以下话题。)**

- Festivals make our culture stronger.
- Festivals holidays are too long. They should be shorter.
- Firecrackers should be allowed in the cities.
- Western holidays are for westerners. Chinese shouldn't celebrate them.
- Spring Festival is getting more boring.
- Festival are too much work.

**3. For 30 seconds, present why festivals are important. You can use some of the following expressions to prepare but when talking do not look at the expressions. (根据所列内容，在30秒内证明“节日十分重要”。)**

- ✓ Festivals give us a needed rest
- ✓ Festivals make our culture stronger
- ✓ Festivals make us proud of who we are
- ✓ Festivals help our economy
- ✓ We spend more during festivals
- ✓ Festivals are fun
- ✓ Festivals make family relationships stronger
- ✓ Festivals are a good time to receive money

4. Now compare festivals 30 years ago and now. (比较30年前的节日和现在有何不同。)

1970s	2002

Now tell your partner

Use following expressions

The biggest way festivals have changed is \_\_\_\_\_.

Festivals used to be \_\_\_\_\_, but now \_\_\_\_\_.

Festivals now are more \_\_\_\_\_.

Festivals are not as \_\_\_\_\_ as they used to be.

# UNIT

# 11

## Transportation and Traffic

### Lesson 30

### I usually go by bus



#### Pre-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

monthly bus pass 公共汽车月票

hill *n.* 小山, 山丘

bus system 公交车系统

crowded *a.* 拥挤的

comfortable *a.* 舒适的

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

- a. OK, let's turn to the topic of transportation. How do you usually get around in your hometown?

b. I am a student so I use my ... I ride it every ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Well, in my hometown, there are a lot of hills and so it's difficult to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. We also have no subway so the only other choice option is by ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. How is the ... system in your hometown?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. It has been improved so now buses aren't so ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Buses are also more ... now.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. How has transportation changed in the last ... years?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. There are a lot more cars on the road and fewer bicycles.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. This means that the roads are more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. There are also more taxis, since people have more ... now.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1—5

Listen to Lesson 30. Complete these statements. (听录音完成句子。)

1. I am a student so I use my \_\_\_\_\_.
2. There are lots of hills and so it's difficult to ride a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It has been improved so now buses aren't so \_\_\_\_\_.
4. There are a lot more cars on the road and fewer \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This means that the roads are more \_\_\_\_\_.

### Questions 6—9

Listen to Lesson 30 again and choose the correct information. (听录音选择正确答案。)

6. Main transportation is
  - A. on bicycle.
  - B. by bus.
7. Bus system is
  - A. OK.
  - B. quite bad.
8. Change in car is
  - A. not so crowded.
  - B. more crowded.

# Lesson 30

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9. The biggest transportation change is  
 A. more cars.      B. more bicycles.

## Questions 10–13

Listen to Lesson 30 again. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音, 用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

10. How do you usually get around in your hometown?	A. I usually go by bus.
11. Why?	B. Well, I think the biggest change has been with cars.
12. How is the bus system in your hometown?	C. It's OK.
13. How has transportation changed in your hometown?	D. Well, in my hometown there are lots of hills.

## S peaking Practice

### 1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Traffic jams | It is common to see traffic jams in Beijing.  |
| 2. Bus system   | The bus system is very developed.   |
| 3. Crowded      | It is very crowded on the bus.  |
| 4. Choice       | You have two choices, bus or subway.  |
| 5. Convenient   | It is convenient to get around by taxis.  |
| 6. Comfortable  | Some buses can be quite comfortable to travel in.                                   |
| 7. Stolen       | My bike was stolen last week.   |
| 8. Slippery     | It is difficult to ride a bicycle during the winter because the roads are slippery. |
| 9. Narrow/wide  | The lane is quite narrow.   |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Traffic jams

2. Bus system

3. Crowded

4. Choice

5. Convenient

6. Comfortable

7. Stolen

8. Slippery

9. Narrow/wide

2. Discuss changes in buses, roads and taxis. (根据下面图表中的内容轮流提问并回答。)

Buses	
20 years ago	Now

Roads	
20 years ago	Now

Taxis	
20 years ago	Now

# Lesson 30

**3. Match the beginning of the sentences with the last half of the sentences. (用连线将相应的内容连接起来。)**

Sometimes the worst jams happen when there has been improving.

The worst time of the day are too many cars.

I think the traffic in my hometown is built.

I would say, overall, that the traffic situation has been some sort of accident.

Taxis is between 2 to 3 pm.

The best time to travel is during rush hour.

The big problem is that there is better than Beijing.

Many people are not well controlled.

The intersections are just too narrow.

It might help if a new subway line are too common.

Many people think the roads are not familiar with the rules.

**4. Do the following game together. (根据提示完成下表中的游戏，看谁先到达终点。)**

**Transportation Games**

START	I usually get around by _____	The reason I take the _____ because _____	The bus system in my hometown is _____
END YOU WIN!			Transportation in my hometown is _____
If I am going short distances! _____	Roads in my hometown are _____	Taxis are _____	The biggest changes in transport are _____

## Lesson 31

# My favourite transportation

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

dormitory *n.* 宿舍

park *v.* 存放

pay for repairs 付修理费

stay in shape 保持身材

jog *v.* 慢跑

concentrate on 注意

cyclist *n.* 骑自行车的人

thief *n.* 小偷，贼

steal *v.* 偷

fairly flat 较平整，相当平

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. The transport I would choose as my favourite would be a ... I use it almost ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I use it to go from my ... to go ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Also, I sometimes meet with my friends and go to ... and other places	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I think the main reason I like using a bicycle is that it's ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Bicycles are easy to ... A car is difficult to ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. A bicycle is also much ... than other kinds of transport.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Lesson 31**

g. I only need to pay for ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. A bicycle also gives me good ... I can stay in shape riding one. I don't have to go ... in the morning.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Of course, you need to be ... when you ride one.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. You have to concentrate on the other ... and the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Also you must be careful about ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Bicycles often get stolen. You have to ... up well.	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Beijing's roads are fairly ... so I think it's quite easy to ride one.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. I do take a bus here once in a while but for now I think I can get to places just as quickly on a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L**istening Exercises**Questions 1—4**

Listen to Lesson 31. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The candidate uses her bicycle almost everyday.               | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The candidate does not pay for repairs.                       | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The candidate goes jogging every morning.                     | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. The candidate thinks it is easy to ride a bicycle in Beijing. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Questions 5—8**

Listen to Lesson 31 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

5. The candidate rides her bicycle
  - A. everyday.
  - B. only on weekends.
6. The candidate thinks a bicycle is
  - A. cheaper than other forms.
  - B. faster than other forms.
7. The candidate thinks bicycles often
  - A. get in accidents.

B. get stolen.

8. The candidate feels Beijing is easy to ride a bicycle because

- A. the roads are so modern.  
B. the roads are so flat.

**Questions 9–12**

Listen to Lesson 31 again. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子，答案最多不超过三个单词。)

9. A car is difficult \_\_\_\_\_.  
 10. You have to concentrate on the other cyclists and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 11. You have to lock \_\_\_\_\_.  
 12. ... but for now I think I can get to places just as quickly \_\_\_\_\_.

**S****peaking Practice****1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Stay in shape   | I hope to <b>stay in shape</b> forever.                        |
| 2. Useful          | A bus is very <b>useful</b> for going downtown.                |
| 3. Depends         | The transportation I use <b>depends</b> on how far I am going. |
| 4. Short distances | For <b>short distances</b> , I always use my bicycle.          |
| 5. Long distances  | For <b>long distances</b> , I take a bus.                      |
| 6. Save money      | To <b>save money</b> , I never travel by taxi.                 |
| 7. A day           | I use this transport about twice <b>a day</b> .                |
| 8. Accidents       | <b>Accidents</b> happen everyday.                              |
| 9. Safe            | It is quite <b>safe</b> to travel around China.                |
| 10. Take a taxi    | I <b>take a taxi</b> about twice a week.                       |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Stay in shape

2. Useful

**Lesson 31**

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3. Depends

4. Short distances

5. Long distances

6. Save money

7. A day

8. Accidents

9. Safe

10. Take a taxi

**2. Give advantages and disadvantages of the following types of transports. (列举下面每个话题的优点和缺点。)**

Buses	
Advantages	Disadvantages

Taxis	
Advantages	Disadvantages

Bicycle	
Advantage	Disadvantage

Car	
Advantage	Disadvantage

3. Now do a card with a partner. (请根据所给提示轮流描述卡片上的内容。)

Describe your favourite transportation

You should say:

What it is

Your purpose for using it

Why you prefer it to others

Use following expressions

I use it to go \_\_\_\_\_.

I ride it to \_\_\_\_\_.

I prefer it to \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ er and it is more \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lesson 32****Lesson 32 •****The traffic jams are terrible****P re-Listening Exercises**

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

not wide enough 不够宽

traffic jams 堵车, 塞车

narrow side lanes 狹窄的辅路

exit *n.* 出口

traffic rules 交通规则

planning *n.* 规划, 策划

traffic situation 交通状况

pedestrian *n.* 行人instead *ad.* 代替, 作为替代品或同等物

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Can you tell me a bit about the traffic situation in most big cities in China?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I think the roads are not wide enough and so we often have ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. There are not enough ... , so people have to use narrow side lanes as exits.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Also, many people do not follow the ... so that also slows down the traffic.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. How do you predict the traffic will be in the next 20 years?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. It could be better or much worse. It depends on our ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. If we get more and more cars, then it could get a lot worse.	<input type="checkbox"/>

h. The problem is that you just can't keep building more ..., and making the ..., because that only makes people want to buy more cars.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. What do you think should be done about the traffic situation?	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. First, we should make it more ... to drive cars.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I think it needs to be more expensive because if it's too easy to get a car, then everyone will have one.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Some roads should be only for ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Also I think we should develop our ... better.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. If public transportation could be as comfortable as a car, then many people would choose it instead.	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1—3

Listen to Lesson 32 again. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音，用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

1. Can you tell me a bit about the traffic situation in most big cities in China?	A. Well, I just know about Beijing.
2. How do you predict the traffic will be in the next 20 years?	B. First, we should make it more expensive to drive cars.
3. What do you think should be done about the traffic situation?	C. That's difficult to say.

### Questions 4—7

Listen to Lesson 32 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

4. The candidate thinks the roads are not
  - A. modern enough.
  - B. wide enough.
  
5. The candidate thinks traffic will get better or worse depending on
  - A. city planning.

**Lesson 32**

- B. the Olympics.
6. The candidate thinks cars should be more  
 A. convenient.  
 B. expensive.
7. The candidate thinks some roads should only be for  
 A. buses.  
 B. pedestrians.

**Questions 8–10**

Listen to Lesson 32. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音回答下列问题, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

8. The candidate thinks that traffic jams are mainly caused because roads are not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 9. What does the candidate think some people do not follow? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 10. What does the candidate think Beijing should better develop to reduce traffic? \_\_\_\_\_.

**S****Speaking Practice****1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Heavy traffic         | <b>Heavy traffic</b> is a big headache for me.                           |
| 2. Rush hours            | There are too many cars during <b>rush hours</b> .                       |
| 3. Road construction     | Everywhere we see are <b>road construction</b> .                         |
| 4. Traffic rules         | I hope more people will obey the <b>traffic rules</b> .                  |
| 5. Exits                 | Some <b>exits</b> can be quite confusing.                                |
| 6. Side lanes            | The <b>side lanes</b> are only for cyclists.                             |
| 7. Flyover               | There are more and more <b>flyovers</b> in Beijing.                      |
| 8. Crossing/intersection | The <b>intersection</b> is not safe because there are no traffic lights. |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Heavy traffic

2. Rush hours

3. Road construction

4. Traffic rules

5. Exits

6. Side lanes

7. Flyover

8. Crossing/intersection

2. With a partner answer questions about the transportation system in their hometown, and fill in the survey. (请用所给提示轮流提问并回答问题。)

1=very good      2=quite good      3=average      4=could be better      5=terrible

Transportation	Rating(1-5)	Reason
The Road System		
The Train System		
Facilities for Pedestrians		
The Subway System		
The Bus System		
Parking Facilities		
The Taxi Service		

**Lesson 32**

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Now, use the same survey, but this time include how you feel about the transportation system in your hometown and the reasons behind your feelings.

- 3. Write a series of statements related to traffic and cut them in half.  
See if your partner can match them with the second half of the sentences. (轮流完成下列句子。)**

1. The worst time for traffic is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I think traffic in my hometown is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Traffic has been getting \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I think the biggest problem is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I think traffic could improve if \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4. Try these questions. (用所给句型轮流提问并回答问题。)**

1. What is the traffic system like in the major cities?
2. Do you think it will improve?
3. How can traffic and transportation improve?

# UNIT

# 12

## Homes and Houses

### Lesson 33

### My apartment is on the first floor

#### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

downtown area 市区，主要商业区，如CBD

1st floor 一层，一楼

stairs *n.* [常作复数]楼梯

lift *n.* 电梯

balcony *n.* 阳台

view *n.* 视野

accommodation *n.* 住处，膳宿

space *n.* 空间

square meters 平方米

# Lesson 33

facilities *n.* [常作复数]设施playground *n.* 运动场, 操场privacy *n.* 隐私yard *n.* 院子, 庭院garden *n.* 花园**2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.**

a. OK, let me ask you a few questions about your home. What kind of home is it?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. My home is a 3- ... flat located just outside of ... , near the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living on that ... ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Well, since it's on the ground floor, we don't have to climb any ... or take the ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. We don't have to worry about anyone falling.	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Also, the balcony can take you right outside.	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The disadvantage is that it's ... You also have no view from the top.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. What do you think are the good things about your accommodation, and what are some things you would like to see improved?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. We have 110 ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Most of the inside facilities are quite ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. The bad thing is that there should be more outside ... around the buildings, like a park or even a better ... for the children.	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Would you prefer to live in a house or a flat?	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. It would be bigger and you can have more ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. You can also have a yard with a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

## L istening Exercises

### Questions 1—4

Listen to Lesson 33. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

1. The candidate's house is a two bedroom flat. Yes  No
2. The candidate lives on the ground floor. Yes  No
3. The candidate has not enough space. Yes  No
4. The candidate would like a better playground for the children. Yes  No

### Questions 5—8

Listen to Lesson 33 again and choose the feedback the interviewer gives the candidate. (听录音, 选择interviewer相应的回答。)

5. Candidate: My home is a three-bedroom flat located just outside of Jinan, near the downtown area. It's on the 1st floor.  
Interviewer: Right      Uh huh      Mmm
6. Candidate: You also have no view from the top.  
Interviewer: Okay      Right      Mmm
7. Candidate: The bad thing is that there should be more outside facilities around the buildings, like a park or even a better playground for the children.  
Interviewer: I see      Right      Okay
8. Candidate: That's something I dream about.  
Interviewer: Thanks      Good      Thank you

### Questions 9—12

Listen to Lesson 33. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成句子, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

9. We don't have to worry about anyone \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The disadvantage is that it's \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Most of the inside facilities are quite \_\_\_\_\_.
12. It would be bigger and you can have more \_\_\_\_\_.

**Lesson 33****S**peaking Practice**1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. 5th floor     | I live on the <b>5th floor</b> .                                   |
| 2. Flat          | I live in a small <b>flat</b> .                                    |
| 3. 3-bedroom     | I live in a <b>3-bedroom</b> flat with my parents.                 |
| 4. Downtown area | The <b>downtown area</b> is usually more expensive.                |
| 5. City centre   | From the <b>city centre</b> it is easy to get to different places. |
| 6. Facilities    | Having good <b>facilities</b> is important for many people.        |
| 7. Square meters | I live in a 80 <b>square meters</b> apartment.                     |
| 8. Safety        | I feel my home gives me a lot of <b>safety</b> .                   |
| 9. Privacy       | There is no <b>privacy</b> when I live in the dormitory.           |

**Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)**

1. 5th floor

2. Flat

3. 3-bedroom

4. Downtown area

5. City centre

6. Facilities

7. Square meters

8. Safety

## 9. Privacy

## 2. A survey on your home. (填写下表并回答问题。)

Types of home	Dorm	Flat	House	Villa
Rooms	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms
Best thing about your house	Safe	Convenient	Clean	Comfortable
Worst thing about your house	Noisy	Unclean	No space	No privacy

Which aspects do you think are advantages of living in your home?

Rate them from 1-5. Number 1 being the least satisfactory to number 5 being the most satisfactory.

A.	Safe	1	2	3	4	5
B.	Clean					
C.	Cheap					
D.	Lots of space					
E.	Lots of privacy					
F.	Quiet					
G.	Convenient					
H.	Good facilities					
I.	Friendly neighbours					
J.	Comfortable					

What is the score? \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Ask the following questions. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

What kind of home do you live in?

What are the good things about your home?

What would you like to live in, in the future?

## Lesson 34 ●

# My home

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

residential development area 住宅开发区

fairly luxurious 相当奢华，十分豪华

flat brick house 平房

be nicely furnished 装饰精美

wallpaper *n.* 墙纸

wooden floor 木地板

washing machine 洗衣机

neighbourhood *n.* 小区，居住区

secure *a.* 安全的

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. OK, my flat is a three-bedroom flat in the south of ... , near a major crossing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It is situated in what we call a ... area and I guess you could call it fairly luxurious.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Before we moved there we used to live in a ... house, what we Chinese call a ping fang.	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. It's not huge, but it's ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. It is nicely furnished with wallpaper and a wooden floor.	<input type="checkbox"/>

f. We also have a ... , but we never really use it much since all our clothes are washed and dried in a ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. The biggest room is the living room, of course, and it has a sofa, 3 chairs, and a TV.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. It is in a ... neighbourhood, with 2 grocery stores and a couple of restaurants.	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. There is also a ... nearby.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I feel quite comfortable and although I wish it were a bit ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. I think it's a place where I feel ...	<input type="checkbox"/>

**L****Listening Exercises****Questions 1—4**

Listen to Lesson 34. Choose Yes or No. (听录音判断正误。)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. The candidate's home is a 3-bedroom flat.                         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The candidate's home is on the 3rd floor.                         | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The candidate has lived there for six years.                      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Before the candidate moved he used to live in a flat brick house. | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

**Questions 5—7**

Listen to Lesson 34 again and choose the correct answer. (听录音选择正确答案。)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. The candidate's house is not huge but it is   | A. clean.<br>B. comfortable.                                 |
| 6. Before moving the candidate lived in a        | A. big house.<br>B. flat brick flat.                         |
| 7. The candidate's home is nicely furnished with | A. wallpaper and a wooden floor.<br>B. pictures on the wall. |

**Lesson 34****Questions 8—12**

Listen to Lesson 34 again. Complete the sentences below. Use the words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once. ( 听录音并用表中的单词完成下列句子。注意：表格中的单词可重复使用。 )

luxurious wallpaper	washing machine grocery stores	furnished neighbours	neighbourhood comfortable	playground pictures
------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------

8. The candidate lives in a residential area and is fairly \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The candidate's house is \_\_\_\_\_ with wallpaper.
10. The candidate washes the clothes in the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The candidate's home is located in a convenient \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The candidate feels the place he lives in is quite \_\_\_\_\_.

## S peaking Practice

**1. Top words to remember ( 核心词汇 )**

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Kitchen     | I don't cook a lot in my <b>kitchen</b> .           |
| 2. Living room | I like a <b>living room</b> with lots of space.     |
| 3. Bedroom     | My <b>bedroom</b> is blue in colour.                |
| 4. Bathroom    | I have only one <b>bathroom</b> in my house.        |
| 5. Study       | My computer is in the <b>study</b> room.            |
| 6. Balcony     | The <b>balcony</b> is quite small.                  |
| 7. Nice place  | It is a <b>nice place</b> to stay.                  |
| 8. Furniture   | Most of the <b>furniture</b> belongs to my parents. |
| 9. Space       | I like to have a lot of <b>space</b> .              |
| 10. Clean      | My house is always <b>clean</b> .                   |

Now make your own sentences with each of the following words. ( 请用下列单词和短语造句。 )

1. Kitchen

---

2. Living room

---

3. Bedroom

4. Bathroom

5. Study

6. Balcony

7. Nice place

8. Furniture

9. Space

10. Clean

**2. Listen to your partner give a presentation on his/her home following the card. As you are listening, fill in the table about your partner's home and your own home simultaneously. (轮流描述卡片中的内容，在同伴描述时，记下他所说的情况，同时在表格的相应位置记下你要描述的内容。)**

Talk about your home

You should say:

Where it is

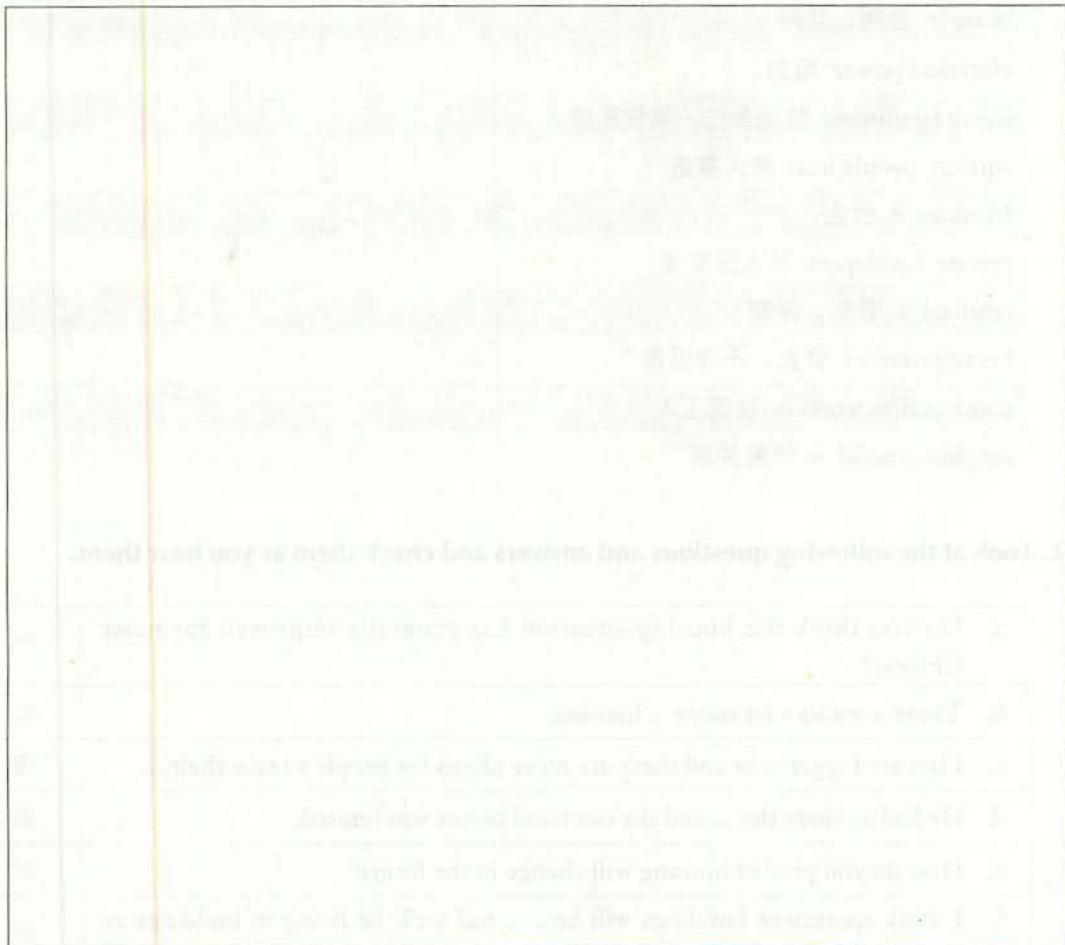
What is inside

How you feel about it

## Lesson 34

	Partner's home	Your home
Location		
Number of floors		
Number of rooms		
Biggest room		
Convenient neighbourhood		
Feeling		

3. Describe your house with a partner. Ask your partner to draw a picture of your house from your description. (轮流描述你的房子，请同伴根据你的描述将你的房子画在下面的方框中。)



## Lesson 35 • The housing situation in China

### P re-Listening Exercises

1. Look at the following words from the dialogue and see if you can make sentences with each of them.

share *v.* 合用，共用

electrical power 电力

living conditions 住房条件，居住条件

squeeze people into 将人塞进…

freedom *n.* 自由

private developers 私人开发者

regulate *v.* 管制，控制

break promises 食言，不守诺言

construction workers 建筑工人

neighbourhood *n.* 邻里关系

2. Look at the following questions and answers and check them as you hear them.

a. Do you think the housing situation has generally improved for most Chinese?	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. There are also a lot more ... housing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Flats are bigger now and there are more places for people to take their ...	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. He had to share the ... and the electrical power was limited.	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. How do you predict housing will change in the future?	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. I think apartment buildings will be ... , and we'll be living in buildings as high as ... floors.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Lesson 35**

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g. We can't just squeeze people into the space we have.	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Do you think it will continue to improve for most people?	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Yes, people will have more ... to live where they want.	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. I'm quite optimistic housing will improve even more.	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. What future problems do you foresee might be quite challenging?	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. I think private developers have to be ... .	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. They sometimes break ... .	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. I think we have to control them better.	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. I also think we need to find more housing for people from outside of Beijing like construction workers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. How do you feel about neighbourhoods? Do you think that people are still as friendly to each other as they used to be?	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. People do not talk to each other as much as they used to.	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. There was an organized ... at our residence last month.	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. I think they're a wonderful idea but some people have no ... to go to them.	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Listening Exercises****Questions 1—4**

Listen to Lesson 35. Match the questions with the correct responses. (听录音，用连线将相应的问题和答案连接起来。)

1. Do you think the housing situation has generally improved for most Chinese?	A. I think apartment buildings will be higher, and we'll be living in buildings as high as 30 floors.
2. How do you predict housing will change in the future?	B. People do not talk to each other as much as they used to.
3. What future problems do you foresee which might be quite challenging?	C. Yes, the housing is better now.
4. Do you think that people are still as friendly to each other as they used to be?	D. I think private developers have to be regulated.

**Questions 5—8**

Listen to Lesson 35 again.

- |        |   |                                 |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|
| Circle | T | If the information is True      |
|        | F | If the information is False     |
|        | N | If the information is Not Given |

(听录音判断正误, 如题目内容与录音相符, 选择T, 如题目内容与录音不相符, 选择F, 如录音中未出现相对应的内容, 选择N。)

Example: The candidate thinks there are a lot more private housing.

T    F    N

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 5. The candidate thinks flats are smaller now.                              | T    F    N |
| 6. The candidate thinks housing will improve for people outside of Beijing. | T    F    N |
| 7. The candidate thinks people do not talk as much as before.               | T    F    N |
| 8. The candidate thinks organized dances are a bad idea.                    | T    F    N |

**Questions 9—12**

Listen to Lesson 35 again. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. (听录音完成下列句子, 答案最多不超过三个单词。)

9. People will have more freedom to live \_\_\_\_\_.
10. They sometimes break \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I also think we need to find more housing for people \_\_\_\_\_.
12. We met people in our building that we'd never \_\_\_\_\_.

**Speaking Practice****1. Top words to remember (核心词汇)**

1. Construction
2. Private housing
3. Building standards
4. Improve
5. Optimistic
6. Taller and taller
7. Design
8. Living conditions

- Construction** is everywhere now.  
 People are buying **private housing**.  
 We should have stricter **building standards**.  
 We will see **improved** housing for people.  
 I'm **optimistic** about our country's future.  
 Buildings are getting **taller and taller**.  
 This building is **designed** by a famous architect.  
**Living conditions** are getting better each year.

## Lesson 35

Now with each of the words make your own sentences. (请用下列单词和短语造句。)

1. Construction

2. Private housing

3. Building standards

4. Improve

5. Optimistic

6. Taller and taller

7. Design

8. Living conditions

2. From the list, write in the box those you think most suitable for past, present and future. (用所给的单词和短语在下表中列举过去、现在、未来住房的情况。)

Past	Present	Future

## ★★★ List ★★★

Small space	More building regulations
Bad construction standards	More private housing
High buildings	Public housing only
Low buildings	Dirty buildings
Gas	Clean facilities
Good facilities	Lots of choices
Few facilities	No choice

## 3. Now ask your partner. (请用所给句型轮流提问并回答。)

What do you think of housing in China?

Do you think it can be improved?

How?

**Suggested Expressions:**

Now there is more and more \_\_\_\_\_.

I think housing has improved. It is more \_\_\_\_\_.

There should be more \_\_\_\_\_.

I think we should \_\_\_\_\_.

I hope there will be \_\_\_\_\_.

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Interviewer=I Candidate=C

## Unit 1 Confirming Information

### Lesson 1 Just call me Mary

- I: My name is Stan and we'll take about 11-14 minutes. I would first like to confirm some information with you.
- C: Sure.
- I: First, could you tell me your full name, nice and slowly?
- C: My name is Li Wei, but you can just call me by my English name, Mary.
- I: Thanks Mary, and may I know where you're from?
- C: I'm from the beautiful city of Guilin.
- I: Great, and could you show me your identification please?
- C: Sure, here you are.

### Lesson 2 Could I have your identification?

- I: Well, first let me introduce myself. My name's Kevin. I'm just going to confirm a few pieces of information with you, so may I first know your English name?
- C: My name is Zhang Li. I'm sorry I have no English name.
- I: Not to worry, but what would you like me to call you?
- C: Uhmm my friends all call me Xiao Teng, so you can call me that too if you'd like.
- I: Great. Now can I ask you where you're from?
- C: I'm from Wuhan, which is the capital of Hubei province.
- I: Thanks, and finally could I have your identification please?
- C: Yes, here you are.

## Unit 2 What I Do

### Lesson 3 The marketing major

- I: OK, I'd like to start by asking you a few questions about yourself.
- C: Sure.
- I: What are you currently doing? Are you a worker or a student?
- C: I'm a student at Harbin University. The university is quite big and popular in China.
- I: Right, and how long have you been studying for?
- C: I am a third year student. Next year I will graduate with my bachelor's degree.
- I: Mmm. And what is your major?
- C: I major in marketing. I hope one day to be a sales manager.
- I: Okay. Do you like your major?
- C: Yes. It's quite difficult and I have to do a lot of work, but it's quite interesting and I think it will be useful one day.

- I: What do you usually do each day?
- C: Each day I go to classes in the morning and early afternoon. After classes I like meeting friends and doing different things. At night I usually do homework in my dormitory.
- I: Right. So would you like to continue studying marketing?
- C: Yes, I have applied to study at the University of Sydney. I want to do my MBA there. Hopefully I can graduate quickly and come back to China.
- I: Thanks, and now if I could ask you a few questions about ...

#### Lesson 4 My typical day

Describe a typical day for you

You should say:

Where you usually spend most of the day

What you must do each day

How you feel about your typical day

- I: OK now, this is a card that contains a topic and I would like you to speak for 1-2 minutes on the subject on the card. You can have one minute to prepare. Here is a pen and paper, and you can make notes if you wish. You may start preparing now.
- C: Thank you.
- I: Your time is up. Remember you have from 1-2 minutes to speak and don't worry if I stop you from going over.
- C: OK, well, most of the day I spend at work. I work at a big company in Beijing and I've been working there for almost a year now. It's a bit far from my home so I have to get up early. Usually I get up at around 6:00 a.m. I get to the office around 9:00 and I guess the first thing I do is switch on my computer. I usually just do some normal office work in the morning. Most of the time I am just sitting in front of a computer. In the afternoon, sometimes I go to meetings or make some phone calls. I usually get home around 6:00. Sometimes I do overtime but not often. When I get home, I have dinner and then do a bit of English study. Sometimes I watch TV if there's a good show, but lately I've been getting on the Internet a lot. I don't really like this lifestyle because I think it's boring. Also, I don't think this kind of work suits me. I hope I will have a more exciting life overseas.

#### Lesson 5 Life is better for university students

- I: OK, you've been telling me about a typical day and now I'd like to ask you a few general questions related to this topic. First, is life better for university students compared to middle school students?
- C: I think so. In middle school you are under a lot of stress. You have to pass examinations, so you must study hard. You don't have as much freedom as you do in university. Also, you study what is required. You have no choice what to take. In university you can make more decisions.

- I: Okay, and what about life as a worker and as a student?
- C: I think there are advantages and disadvantages. If you study you have more free time. You have more time to make friends and do things together. But you also have no money. If you are a worker you can buy more things and live in better housing.
- I: Do you think life is getting better for most Chinese?
- C: I think for most Chinese it is getting better. We have better jobs, better housing and there are improvements in many different areas. We have more technology. But technology also makes life more competitive. Many people feel under pressure.
- I: What is a happy life according to most Chinese?
- C: I think it means you are not worried or afraid. I think it means you are happy with your job and your family. I think it also means you feel good about yourself and you have confidence in the future.
- I: You talked about your goals in education. What do you think of the education system in China?
- C: I think it has its strengths and weaknesses. It does the best job it can. China has a big population. I think it gives many people a good basic education and it helps us to do well in many areas like engineering and computers. The weakness is that it needs to change in certain areas. It should get new equipment and teachers should be better trained.
- I: Can teachers teach children how to have a better life?
- C: I think teachers can try to tell students not to think only about money. They can help children to feel good about themselves and they can help students to be braver and more responsible. If they pay attention to these issues then students won't just think only about themselves.

### Unit 3 Hometown and Weather

#### Lesson 6 My hometown is quite large

- I: Let's talk about your hometown. What kind of place is it?
- C: My hometown is a large industrial city and it is in Guangdong Province in the southwest of China. Perhaps you have heard of it? It's called Guangzhou.
- I: Are there any interesting places to see there?
- C: Oh yes. Even though Guangzhou is very modern, it has some interesting temples and parks. There is one called the Temple of Six Banyan Trees and it was built about 1500 years ago.
- I: What kind of surrounding landscape does it have?
- C: Well, Guangzhou is a coastal city at the edge of a sea inlet. It's also surrounded by a river called the Pearl River.
- I: What kinds of activities can you do there?
- C: Well, there are lots of parks to visit. You can go to many different pubs and restaurants and if you come in April or October you can go to the Trade Fair.
- I: What do most people in Guangzhou do for a living? I mean what are the major industries?
- C: Guangzhou has every kind of industry. It is very close to Hong Kong so a lot of the industries

involve trade and retail. It is also a finance area.

- I: Do you think the economy there is growing?
- C: Yes, Guangzhou has been growing a lot. There are lots of job opportunities and many new buildings being built every year.

### Lesson 7 My hometown is beautiful

Describe your hometown

You should say:

- Where it is and how long you've lived there
- What a person can visit there
- How you feel about your hometown

- I: OK now, this is a card that contains a topic and I would like you to speak for 1-2 minutes on the subject on the card. You can have one minute to prepare. Here is a pen and paper and you can make notes if you wish. You may start preparing now.
- C: Thank you.
- I: Your time is up. Remember you have from 1-2 minutes to speak and don't worry if I stop you from going over.
- C: My hometown is Guiyang. It is the capital of Guizhou Province in the southeast of China. I have lived there all my life. It has a mild climate and it is quite humid. The city is a bit like a village even though it has a lot of people. It's a mixture of a village and a city. There are not that many famous places, but there are a lot of nice parks if you walk around. There are also lots of old buildings. Qianling park is a nice park. It has a mountain and at the top is the Hongfu Monastery. It was built during the Ming Dynasty. There are also lots of places to shop and eat if you just walk around. You can get very good hotpot there. I think Guiyang is a very quiet and clean place. It has a good climate and I think the people there are very warm and hospitable. It doesn't have all the problems of a big city. There are no traffic jams or heavy pollution. On the other hand, it is difficult to make a high salary, so many people choose to live in other places.
- I: Thanks, are your families still there?
- C: No, they are now in Shanghai, but I don't spend much time there so I do not call it my hometown.
- I: Do you still have lots of friends in Guiyang?
- C: Yes, but a lot of them have also moved away.

### Lesson 8 What makes a good place?

- I: OK, you've been telling me about your hometown and now I'd like to ask you a few general topics related to this issue. How would you compare your hometown to other cities?
- C: I think it has its strengths and weaknesses. It is friendly and easy to get around. People will always give you a hand with things. You don't need to feel such stress. Traffic is good and the air is not too bad. The big problem is that you can't really find such a great job there. Also

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the environment for learning English is not very good.

- I: What do you think makes a place good? What are the most important things?
- C: I think the most important thing is good planning. If the planning is good, then there will be good traffic and lots of parks and trees. I also think the city must have a good economy with lots of jobs. If the city is pretty but you cannot earn money then you must move away. I think that the police must be very energetic. A place should be safe so that people don't worry about things.
- I: Are larger cities better than smaller cities? What are the advantages and disadvantages of smaller cities and bigger cities?
- C: I think it depends on your age. If you are younger a small town is too boring because you have no places to have fun. There are not enough good bars and places to get together. If you are young, I think a large city is better because you have more choices. You can do what you want. Also, a city has better things to buy, like clothing and computers.
- I: What do you think will be the biggest problem that cities will have in the future?
- C: Well, I would like to say two problems. The first is the environment. It has been improving but not enough. We need to be strict. The air and weather in many cities need to improve. I am confident we can improve it. The second problem is traffic. Some cities are good but others are not very good. Some cities have very bad traffic jams. You could wait a long time.
- I: How do you think it can be solved?
- C: I think we need to limit the number of cars. We should make it more expensive to buy one. I think we should also improve our public transportation. If there were more buses and subway lines, fewer people would drive cars. We should also move factories that cause pollution. They can move outside the city.
- I: Thank you and that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 4 Future

### Lesson 9 I want to study in New Zealand

- I: OK, now I wonder if you can tell me about your plans? Are you planning to stay overseas somewhere?
- C: Yes, I plan to go to New Zealand. I want to study there.
- I: Right, and could you tell me why you chose New Zealand? What are the advantages?
- C: New Zealand has so much space. It also has good study opportunities. The education system is quite good and the visa is a bit easier to get than other places.
- I: OK, and what do you plan to do there the moment you arrive?
- C: Well, I have an uncle who is already living there so I will telephone him. I can use his flat for the first 3 months. My uncle also has some work to give me.
- I: What will you do when you graduate?
- C: That's difficult to say. I think I will either stay on and get my masters or come back to China. I haven't really decided. It depends on whether I like New Zealand.

**Lesson 10 I think England is beautiful**

Tell me about your future plan

You should say:

Where you plan to stay

What you plan to do

What worries or concerns you have

I: OK now, this is a card that contains a topic and I would like you to speak for 1-2 minutes on the subject on the card. You can have one minute to prepare. Here is a pen and paper and you can make notes if you wish. You may start preparing now.

C: Thank you.

I: Your time is up. Remember, you have from 1-2 minutes to speak and don't worry if I stop you from going over.

C: I plan to study overseas. I want to study in England. I have applied to study at the University of Nottingham. I'm not sure yet what I will study. I'll just take the foundation program first. After that I will probably major in nursing. I chose England because it has the highest quality of education. England itself is also a very rich country for its history and culture. I think that England is beautiful. The landscape is very pretty and the countryside is very romantic. But it is more expensive, although you can finish your studies faster. Also, you can work there for 20 hours a week. Concerns? I guess I will miss the cheaper prices. England is expensive so I will miss shopping in the markets. I will probably miss the variety of food that I can get here in China. I think it will be a good learning experience for me and I think I will be more independent when I come back. I think it will also be easier to find a job.

I: Thanks, and have you ever travelled there?

C: Not yet.

I: What will you take with you to England?

C: Probably a lot of clothes and Chinese books.

**Lesson 11 Plans and future**

I: OK, you've been telling me about your future plan and now I'd like to ask you a few general questions related to this topic.

C: OK, sure.

I: First, do people's plans usually succeed or do they fail?

C: They usually fail in my opinion, especially short-term plans. People change their ideas and their goals. I think it's still good to have plans. We just have to be flexible with them. For example, I used to dream about being an actor. I wanted to study it in university. Now I realize it is not a suitable job for me.

I: You said it's still good to have plans. Why?

C: Because then you have some goals. When people make plans they think of what they need to do. They are motivated. Also, we must have dreams in life. Without dreams, life would be boring.

- I: Do you believe in being able to predict the future?
- C: I think some people can. I know a friend who could predict a lot of things. He seemed to have a lot of special power. He even predicted the World Cup final. But I don't think he can do that all the time. I think people who predict the future are just lucky. The future is a mystery. Many things I have predicted didn't come true.
- I: What do you predict China will be like in the next 20 years?
- C: I am not sure. You know, the future of China is not easy to predict. I think it will be strong and modern. I'm very optimistic. I think China will continue to progress. There will be no more major problems. I think the problems will be solved. China will also be a powerful country. People's lives will be better and people will be happier.
- I: Let's talk about overseas life. Do you think that going overseas is worth all the cost and effort?
- C: Yes, because when you graduate you can have a better future. For example, if you want a job you can get a much higher salary with a degree from Australia or England. You also will know more about other cultures. You can learn to adapt to different situations. Your English will also improve. Probably when I get back I will be fluent in English. Also, when you get back to your country you will appreciate it more. The things you missed while overseas will be more important to you.
- I: Do you think in the future more people from China will go overseas to study?
- C: I think in the future fewer people will go overseas to study. I think there will be more opportunities to study here in China. Most people want to go overseas because they think they can get a better job. That is true right now, but in the future many companies will think getting your education in China is better. The universities will improve and the education will be more suitable for living in China. Also, there will be more foreign universities offering distance-learning courses, so we don't have to go overseas to study.
- I: Thank you and that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 5 Language

### Lesson 12 English is getting more popular

- I: OK, let's talk for a while about the English language. In your hometown, is English a popular language to study?
- C: Yes it's quite popular, especially with university students. A lot of students study it to get a better job or to go overseas to study. Also my hometown is quite modern. Many people use English in doing business.
- I: How long have you been studying English?
- C: I have been studying English for 9 years. Well, we start it in middle school and I have studied it for 2 years in university.
- I: What do you find most difficult about studying a foreign language like English?
- C: I think remembering vocabulary is most difficult. When I speak English, I often can't remember the words. I think it takes a lot of practice.

- I: What do you think is the best way to study English?  
C: I think you should use it a lot. Practice makes perfect. When you have a chance you should try to use it. I also think listening to cassettes is very helpful.

### Lesson 13 English learning experience

Describe your English learning experience

You should say:

- Where and when you started learning it
- What classes you have had
- What ways you prefer to study English

- I: OK now, this is a card that contains a topic and I would like you to speak for 1-2 minutes on the subject on the card. You can have one minute to prepare. Here is a pen and paper and you can make notes if you wish. You may start preparing now.  
C: Thank you.  
I: Your time is up. Remember you have 1-2 minutes to speak and don't worry if I stop you from going over.  
C: OK, well, I started studying when I was quite young. My father taught me the ABCs and I learned a lot of words from my mother. When I had my first English class in middle school, I already knew a lot of English. I was better than most of my classmates. I have to thank my mother and father for that. I think the way I studied it in school was different than how my father and mother taught me. In school I learned a lot of grammar rules. We did a lot of translation from Chinese to English. I think it was quite boring. So I began to hate English. I had to learn a lot of vocabulary. I became very tired of it. Later when I started studying it at language schools and universities it became more fun. I liked it again. I also became friends with a foreigner from Australia. He was my teacher for oral English. I learned a lot from him and I became more confident. I prefer to study it by practicing it. I don't like to memorize a lot of words. I like just using it. I also like learning it by finding interesting things to read and listen to. A good self-study textbook is useful, but it should be interesting and useful. I also think listening is very important. In China, we do a lot of reading but not much listening. So I think it's important to get used to the sound of English before you even try to speak it a lot.  
I: Thanks, do your mother and father speak quite well?  
C: My father uses it at work. My mother just knows it but never uses it.  
I: Do you still contact your Australian friend?  
C: He went back to Australia last year.

### Lesson 14 English is key to our careers

- I: Right, you have been talking about your English experience and now I'd like to ask a few general questions related to the topic of English. Is English language learning becoming more and more popular everywhere in China?

# Transcripts

- C: Yes. I've a friend from Dalian who told me that Dalian is crazy about English. A lot of people spend a lot of money just learning it. There are lots of English corners and language schools, all over China, and a lot of people buy textbooks and magazines. I know a lot of people travel to big cities like Beijing to learn English. English is popular everywhere in China but in some places it is more popular than others.
- I: Why is it so popular?
- C: Well, the biggest reason is that we are becoming a more open-minded country. We love things from different parts of the world. We see a lot of foreigners coming to China. We like to learn from them, as we are curious. Also, we are more valuable if we learn English. If you learn a foreign language you will have more opportunities. Your mind will be more open. You can also enjoy more books and films.
- I: What are the main differences between Chinese and English?
- C: Well, Chinese has different tones. You know in Mandarin there are only four tones and in Cantonese there are eight. I think the pronunciation of English has different rhythm and different intonation. I find English grammar is different. You have to know more rules.
- I: Do you think English will become the only world language one day?
- C: No, I think people will still speak many different languages. I think it will become a language that all people can speak. I think English will be used as a common language. For example, I've heard that when people from Japan and China speak together they use English. But I think most people will still use the language that is part of their culture. Language is an important part of culture. I don't think most Chinese would give up their language.
- I: What do you think of the way English is taught in middle school?
- C: I think it does a good job teaching us how to read. Also our grammar knowledge is quite good. But for listening, speaking and writing it is quite poor. Our teachers just do not have enough skills in these areas. I think it's because these are hard to practice. You can find lots to read, but not much to listen to.
- I: Thank you and that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 6 Free Time and Travel

### Lesson 15 In my spare time I just relax

- I: What do you do in your spare time?
- C: Oh well, I don't have much spare time now. I am always so busy, so in my spare time I usually just relax.
- I: What kinds of activities do you like doing besides relaxing?
- C: I enjoy playing football. I have a few friends who I like playing football with, near my house. Whenever I have free time, I like playing with them.
- I: Let's talk about entertainment for a bit. What kind of books or TV programs do you most enjoy?
- C: Personally, I hate TV. I don't watch TV unless there's a good sports event like the World Cup. But I love reading.

- I: What do you like to read in your spare time?
- C: I like fiction. I like stories about real lives and lives in the past. I feel these stories are very interesting. I can also gain a lot of knowledge.
- I: Where do you read these books?
- C: At home. I try to read something just before I go to bed.
- I: Do you ever discuss the books you read with others?
- C: No. The people I know lead practical lives. They are very busy. They do not want to listen to me talk about a book because they do not have time to read.
- I: Thanks, now could you just tell me a bit about ...

### Lesson 16 My favourite hobby is joke telling

Describe a hobby you enjoy

You should say:

- What the hobby is
- What special skills you need
- Why you like it

- I: OK now, this is a card that contains a topic and I would like you to speak for 1-2 minutes on the subject on the card. You can have one minute to prepare. Here is a pen and paper and now you can make notes if you wish. You may start preparing now.
- OK, a minute is up and you may now start. Don't forget you'll be speaking for up to 2 minutes, and don't worry if I stop you if you go over.
- C: My hobby is really about telling jokes. Some people don't think it's a hobby but I think it is. I try to collect as many jokes as I can. I got started with it when I worked as a computer teacher. Everyday I would bring in a joke to tell the students. I would tell them of the beginning of the class, so they would come on time.
- I: What skills does this hobby need?
- C: You need to do a lot of reading and listening to jokes. I used to get some of my jokes from books. Sometimes I would get them from other people. You also need to tell jokes whenever you can. The best part of a joke is the way you tell it. You have to be a good speaker. You also have to have a good memory because jokes are easy to forget. You need to tell them again and again. You should always try to say them again in a different way. I also think you have to change the joke for different situations. Why do I like this hobby? I think it makes my life more fun. I can also be a better speaker. Sometimes I can tell people serious things by using jokes. I think jokes are a good way to relax people.
- I: Thanks. Do you know any English jokes?
- C: Not very many, no.
- I: Do your friends like your jokes?
- C: No (candidate laughs softly) they hate them, but I won't stop telling them.

# Transcripts

## Lesson 17 Hobbies make people happy

- I: OK thanks. You've been talking about your favourite hobby, and now I'd like to ask you a few more questions about general issues related to the topic of hobbies. First, could you tell me about spare time in China? Do you think people have as much spare time as they used to?
- C: No, people are busier than they used to be. I think many people do not have time. For example, my father used to play ping-pong with his friends. Now he just stays home because he feels too tired. This is the same for many people. Many people work late and some people even work on Sundays. Of course, we make more money, but we have no time to enjoy it.
- I: Do you think companies should give workers more holidays?
- C: I think the holidays are no problem. It's just that some companies do not follow the rules. They want workers to work more. If they don't, they could lose their jobs. I think we need to start making sure everyone gets a day off. A lot of people cannot refuse to work late. They are afraid of losing their jobs. That should not happen.
- I: Do you think hobbies are good for people?
- C: Yes, they give people something to do. They are fun and they make people happy. Some hobbies need skills. Hobbies make our lives better. For example, my mother likes calligraphy. She can make some beautiful paintings. It makes her happy. Some people who are good at their hobbies can make money. For example, my father used to collect antiques. Last year he sold them and made a lot of money.
- I: Do Chinese people like travelling more in their free time?
- C: Yes, it's been getting more popular to travel. A lot of people like to travel independently. Some of my friends travelled all around China last year. They went by car and visited many beautiful places. They said they had no problems.
- I: Do you think you need to spend a lot of money to have a good trip?
- C: No. You don't need too much money. Most of the beautiful places you can see for free. You need some money but I think you shouldn't spend too much. When you are travelling most things are overpriced. I never go on tours. They are a waste of money. I like just travelling and making my own choices. That is more interesting to me.
- I: You said that you enjoy listening to music. Do you think music is important for people to listen to in their spare time?
- C: Yes. Music helps to relax people. It also makes us calmer. Music is a kind of communication. If we listen to a lot of music we can become more clever. We can learn more about the way people feel. Sometimes it is a good way to release our stress.
- I: Thanks and that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 7 Food and Restaurant

## Lesson 18 People like spicy dishes

- I: OK, why don't we talk about food for a while? Can I ask you what sorts of dishes people like in your hometown?
- C: Well, I come from the Hunan Province. People from there like very spicy dishes. So the

favourite dishes usually have a lot of chillies.

- I: Why do most people like this type of food?
- C: Well, the weather in Hunan Province is very hot and humid. People eat spicy food to get rid of the humidity.
- I: How about restaurants in your hometown? Are there many?
- C: There are hundreds of restaurants and almost all of them sell cheap and delicious food. Eating in Hunan restaurants is not expensive and it's also good food.
- I: Do people often eat out in your hometown or do they cook at home?
- C: They usually cook at home.
- I: Why?
- C: Well, many people living in Changsha can't afford to eat out so often. The restaurants are cheap but if you go to them every day it costs a lot of money.
- I: One last question, what sorts of restaurants do you like going to?
- C: I like restaurants with good food, lots of variety and good service. It should also be clean. I don't really like big restaurants. Smaller restaurants are often kinder to customers and not so expensive. Sometimes you will find in some of the really big restaurants the waiters and waitresses are so busy that they have no time to serve you.

### Lesson 19 A dish I like to eat

Describe a type of dish you like

You should say:

What the dish is

What is in the dish

Why you like it so much

- I: Right now, I'd like you to now talk about a topic from 1-2 minutes, and I'll give you a minute to prepare what you'd like to say. Do you understand me so far?
- C: Yes, no problem.
- I: OK good. Now you may take notes if you wish so here is a pencil and some paper. I want you to talk about your favourite dish or food. Do you understand?
- C: Yes.
- I: Good and if everything's clear so far then I'll let you start.
- C: OK, so I've been asked to speak about my favourite dish. Well, that's difficult because I like so many. But I think my favourite is a dish called Gong Bao Ji Ding. I eat this dish quite often, at least once or twice each month. It's a dish from Sichuan, but everyone in China eats it. It's very popular. It has chicken, peanuts and lots of chillies. The chicken pieces are small and they are fried. The sauce is spicy. It has a lot of peanuts in it. The peanuts are quite hard so this makes the dish both soft and crunchy. Different restaurants cook it in different ways. The best place to get it is in Sichuan. I think the reason I like it is because first I like chicken a lot. The chicken is usually quite soft. The other thing I like is that it has a strong flavour.

It is not too strong, but it is delicious. The other thing I like is that this dish is not very expensive. It is a popular dish so people keep the price low. I think it's a dish I will miss when I go overseas.

I: Do they serve this dish in Beijing?

C: Oh yes. Almost every restaurant has it.

I: Can you make it?

C: I've tried to and it tasted terrible. It's not as easy as what you might think.

### Lesson 20 Diets are changing

I: Well, let's talk about the subject of food for a minute. What's the main food of China?

C: I think rice is the staple food. But this is different in different parts of China. For example, people in the north perhaps eat more noodles and buns than in the south.

I: Has the diet or food that people eat in China been changing?

C: Yes, many people have changed their eating habits. Young people especially. We are beginning to eat a lot more food from other countries. There are fast food restaurants everywhere in the bigger cities. It seems people like to eat food that is quick to prepare. Snack places are quite popular. I also think eating on the street is not as common. People prefer going into restaurants. At home you are finding people starting to eat more meat in their diet. They are cooking dishes that they used to usually only eat in restaurants.

I: How do you feel about fast food restaurants?

C: I don't like them that much but they are very popular. Young people especially like them. They are convenient. You don't have to wait so long for your food. Also, they are clean. But I think the food is very unhealthy. There is too much fat. For examples, French fries are fried in animal oil. Also, they are expensive.

I: How is Chinese food different from other countries?

C: I don't know that much about the kinds of dishes people in others countries like to eat. I know with Chinese cooking, vegetables are fried. Other countries like vegetables to be either steamed or boiled. Chinese people like to chop up their meat and fry it, but I know a lot of westerners like to roast their meat. I think Chinese food is healthier. We use more vegetables and rice, which is good for you.

I: What do you think about science in food? Do you think it's OK if your food is not natural? For example, if chickens receive certain chemicals to help them grow.

C: I don't like the idea. If we put chemicals on plants or in meat to help it grow it's bad. It could be dangerous. For example, our body may get a disease from it. Eating naturally is best. If I know that my food has some special chemicals I won't eat it. I think we should be told if our food is not natural.

## Unit 8 Family and Friends

### Lesson 21 My parents and friends

I: Right, I'd just like to ask you a few questions about your family. Do you have a large or small

family?

- C: It's small. There are just three people, my parents and I. You know in China we have the one-child policy, so I have no brothers and sisters. My parents are both working in the same company. They are both sales people.
- I: What do you and your parents like to do when you are all together?
- C: Usually we turn on the TV and watch TV together. At dinner we talk about a lot of different topics. I talk about my friends and family. I often help with the cleaning around the house. On the weekends we do our own things, but sometimes we do some shopping together.
- I: How often do you and your friends go out together?
- C: It's hard to say because we usually get together during holidays or on Sundays.
- I: Okay, what do you and your friends usually do when you are together?
- C: Well, I will usually meet them in some restaurant before a football game or before some other type of entertainment.
- I: Right, are your friends fairly similar to you or are they different?
- C: You know, what's funny is that most of my friends are quite different from me; I am quite quiet and relaxed but not my friends. They like to speak very loudly but I like to speak softly.

## Lesson 22 My best friend

Describe your best friend

You should say:

How you became friends

What you do together

Why you are good friends

- I: Right, now, I want you to speak on a topic for 1-2 minutes, and I'll give you a minute to prepare your talk. You can take notes if you wish so here is a pencil and some paper. Right, I'll let you start. I want you to talk about your best friend. Do you understand?
- C: Yes.
- I: Good, then I'll let you begin preparing.
- I: Right, your time is up. Remember you have up to two minutes and don't worry if I stop you from going over. You may begin.
- C: Well, I have many friends. My best friend is a boy I met in university. He is very clever. I first met him in my economics class. Now he is a marketing major. He didn't like to study just like me. He was always sleeping in class. But he could still do very well on his tests. He was top of the class in all his subjects. What do we do together? We play basketball. He was not good at basketball, but he didn't care; he'd just laugh while he was playing it. He was good at computer games. He could play them all day long. I often joined him but he would always win. I think the reason we are such good friends is that we trust each other. I never worry about telling him things. I can tell him anything. He never lies to me. Also, we have a lot in common. The films he likes, I also like. I also like the same music that he likes. He also has a

# Transcripts

good sense of humour. Sometimes when we are together we just laugh and laugh.

I: Thanks, and what's his aim in life? I mean for a career.

C: Probably he'll be a professor.

I: Is he still in university?

C: Yes, he will graduate next year just like me.

## Lesson 23 Friends and friendships

I: Thank you. I'd like now to discuss a few more general issues related to the topic of friendship that you've been discussing. How do Chinese usually make friends?

C: There are so many different ways to make friends. In China one popular way is to make friends with the people in your class. We also often talk to people on the bus or in a library. I think the best way is that your friend introduces you to someone. A lot of people are also making friends with people at Internet cafes and on the Internet.

I: Okay, what do you think about making friends on the Internet? Do you think it's a good way?

C: I think it's OK. You can get to know people without going anywhere. You can make friends with people from all over the world. For example, I went on the ICQ and made a friend from Canada. You have to make sure the person you are chatting with is serious. Sometimes they just lie. Still, I think it's interesting.

I: Right, do you think friendship is important for people to be happy?

C: Without friends life is boring. We can't learn about people. Friends can help you in many ways. If you have trouble they can help you. Once a friend lent me 100 yuan when my wallet was stolen. Also, without friends how can we do sports or play cards?

I: Right, do you think it is becoming more difficult to make friends?

C: Yes, because there is so much competition. People don't trust each other as much. For example, in school many people do not want to study together or help each other. Also, many people don't go out to cinemas or special shows anymore. We can just watch them on TV. I know the Internet gives us more opportunities to make friends. But I still think it is more difficult than before.

I: OK, that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 9 Wildlife and Environment

### Lesson 24 Landscape

I: What kind of landscape does your hometown have?

C: My hometown is surrounded by limestone mountains. It is famous for its scenery. It is also on the bank of the Li River. There are hills and caves not far from where I live.

I: Uh uh ... Can you find animals there?

C: I think you can find quite a few different animals. I know there are a few monkeys and deer. I'm not really sure how many there are.

I: Right, how popular is it for people to keep pets in your hometown?

C: Many people are doing that now. It is quite expensive to get the license. I still see many

people with dogs. They like the small Peking dogs.

I: I see. Do you have a pet?

C: No, I don't have a pet.

I: Mmm... why not? Would you like to have a pet?

C: I think a pet would be quite troublesome. I have kept fish before and they all died. I wouldn't want a dog because I think it's a lot of work to take care of one.

## Lesson 25 My favourite animal

Describe your favourite animal

You should say:

What the animal is and how you know about it

What you know about it

Why you like this animal so much

I: Right, so I'd like now to give you a topic to present for 1-2 minutes. I will also give you a minute to think about what you want to say in this presentation. If you think it will help I will give you a pencil and paper to take notes if you wish. Do you understand so far?

C: Yes, I do.

I: Good. Your topic then is about your favourite animal. So I'll give it to you to look over and start your preparation time of a minute right now.

Ok, your time is up. Remember, you have up to two minutes and don't worry if I come in after that time with a couple of questions. You may begin now.

C: Ok, well, I think my favourite animal has to be the horse. I have ridden a horse before in the Changping area. My Uncle has 4 horses. He is training these horses so that they can be raced one day. He taught me how to ride one. A horse is beautiful and quite intelligent. It will obey you if you understand it. If you do not understand a horse, it will never do what you want. Horses are hardworking animals. They are not lazy animals like cows. They also do not eat as much as cows. I think they are usually quite clean. They eat hay and some grass, but they don't seem to eat too much—not like pigs. My uncle said you have to keep good care of a horse. They will behave well if you treat them properly. I think I like the horse because I think it's a graceful animal. It moves very smoothly. It also is hardworking, so I think it's just like our country—hardworking and humble. I also love riding horses. I am not good at riding them but one day if I hope I can be. I hope I can take a horse into the mountains. So, for me, a horse is most beautiful and fun.

I: Thanks, how often have you gone horseback riding?

C: I think about 4 times.

I: And have you ever fallen off one?

C: No, but I came close once.

# Transcripts

## Lesson 26 The environment is a big concern

- I: Ok, you've been telling me about your favourite animal and I'd just like to ask you a few more questions of a general nature related to the topic of wildlife.
- C: Sure.
- I: Would you say that the animal population in China is increasing or decreasing?
- C: Well, it depends. Domestic animals, like chicken and pigs, are increasing, but wild animals are decreasing. Wildlife in China has been decreasing for years now.
- I: What do you think are some reasons for this happening?
- C: There are many reasons actually. The first is because of hunting. We eat too many wild animals in our diet. Also, too much land has been destroyed to build houses or for farms. Logging also causes many problems. Animals are just victims of human development.
- I: Have any actions been taken to preserve wildlife?
- C: Oh yes, I believe the government has created more protected areas. Our laws are now stronger. There are also stricter punishments. But we need to enforce them better. We need more people to look after these parks.
- I: Do you feel positive that there will be improvements in the future?
- C: Oh yes. I understand more parks will be created. I am hopeful that some animals, like the panda, will one day have a big population. Also, I think the police, in these places, will get better at catching hunters.
- I: Turning to the topic of the environment, what do you think are the main problems that face China with regards to the environment?
- C: Definitely the two main ones are air pollution and land use. I think we have developed too fast. Too many factories and companies only care about money. We should try to create stricter laws. More people should pay attention to the problem. For example, I still see many people throwing garbage on the ground. We need to appreciate our environment more.
- I: Can a country develop without destroying the environment?
- C: Yes, but it takes technology. Also we must have strict laws. There are many countries that are well developed, but protect their environment. Look at Sweden and Norway. I think it is possible. We just have to try harder.
- I: Thank you and that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 10 Important Events

### Lesson 27 Spring Festival

- I: Right, so what are some of the festivals celebrated in your country?
- C: Well there is Spring Festival. That is the biggest one. It is held in late January or early February. It depends on the lunar calendar. We also have Mid-Autumn Festival, which is either in September or October. Again, this depends on the lunar calendar. It takes place on the 15th day of the 8th month.
- I: Which is your favourite?
- C: Spring Festival. The holiday goes on for 15 days; it gives many people a chance to see their

families again. Also, it's a time just to relax and have a good time.

I: How do people celebrate it?

C: People celebrate it by decorating their houses. We also get together, have a big dinner, and give red packets of money to younger people. As for the dinner, we often eat fish and dumplings. We often watch the special performances on TV. Sometimes the older people play cards or Mah-jong. On the second day, we often go around and visit friends.

I: What do people do outside of the home?

C: Another way to celebrate Spring Festival is by dressing up in new clothes. We also often go out and attend what we call Miao Hui, which are simply outdoor carnivals. They sell a lot of things, and they hold a few events like Beijing opera.

### Lesson 28 A happy day in my life

Describe a happy experience

You should say:

When it happened

What happened

How you felt

C: The happiest time of my life was last year when I was accepted into Tsinghua University. I had just finished my exams and I was watching TV in the living room. I really thought I had not passed. At the time I wrote my exams, I wasn't feeling well. I had caught a cold. I was quite depressed and decided to forget it. Then my mother came in with the mail. I told my mother I didn't want to look at the letter. So she opened it up herself. She told me I had passed and had been accepted, but I didn't believe her. She pretended to hide her joy while I pretended to hide my tears. The next day I phoned all my friends. I felt happy because I had tried very hard. I also knew that my life would be better. If you are accepted into Tsinghua, you can have more opportunities. I also liked the feeling of making my mother happy. Perhaps that was the greatest feeling for me. I will never forget it.

I: Thanks, did you have a party?

C: No, but my mother took me out for dinner.

### Lesson 29 Festivals are important

I: Thanks you've been talking about the Spring Festival and now I'd like to ask you a few more questions on some general topics related to what you've been saying. First, is the festival that you've been describing celebrated in much the same way throughout the country?

C: No, it is celebrated differently from place to place. I mean, some things are the same like the red packets and the get-togethers, but other things like the food and the outdoor festivals are much different. Also, in many rural places it is OK to set off firecrackers, so it may be a lot noisier outside of the city.

I: Has the way in which it is celebrated changed over the years?

- C: Not really too much, except the biggest change has been with the firecrackers in the major cities. That makes it less exciting. More people are going out to eat than they used to.
- I: Are festivals important for the country?
- C: Yes, I think they are. They give people a chance to just relax. Many people need this time to relax. They give people some time to shop, which is good for the economy. I also think it's good for our culture. We feel proud of who we are.
- I: What do you think about Chinese people celebrating western holidays?
- C: I think it's great. It makes our lives more interesting. We can enjoy a happy time giving presents or following the customs. I know that many of my friends who work for foreign owned companies are given holidays during this time. They use the time off to have a good time with their families.
- I: Thank you and that's the end of the interview.

## Unit 11 Transportation and Traffic

### Lesson 30 I usually go by bus

- I: OK, let's turn to the topic of transportation. How do you usually get around in your hometown?
- C: I usually go by bus. I am a student so I use my monthly bus pass. I ride it every day. I do ride a bicycle, but not often.
- I: Why?
- C: Well, in my hometown, there are lots of hills and so it's difficult to ride a bicycle. We also have no subway so the only other choice is by car. But a car is expensive, and sometimes not very convenient.
- I: How is the bus system in your hometown?
- C: It's OK. It has been improved so now buses aren't so crowded. Buses are also more comfortable now.
- I: How has transportation changed in the last few years?
- C: Well, I think the biggest change has been cars. There are a lot more cars on the road and fewer bicycles. This means that the roads are more crowded. There are also more taxis, since people have more money now.

### Lesson 31 My favourite transportation

Describe which form of transportation is your favourite

You should say:

What the transportation is

When you use it

Why you use it

- I: Right, now I'd like you to talk about a topic for 1-2 minutes and I'll give you a minute to prepare. You may make notes if you wish and in front of you is some paper and a pencil, which you can use. The topic I want you to talk about regarding to your favourite form of transportation, do you understand so far?
- C: Yes.
- I: Good, then I'll give you the card and you can start your preparation.
- C: Thank you.
- I: Right, your time is up and you may begin. Remember you have 1-2 minutes to speak and don't worry if I stop you in case you go over 2 minutes.
- C: Thank you. The transportation I would choose as my favourite would be a bicycle. I use it almost every day. I use it to go from my dormitory to go shopping. Also, I sometimes meet with my friends and go to the parks and other places. I am quite fast on the bicycle and I think I ride one quite well. I think the main reason I like using a bicycle is that it is convenient. Bicycles are easy to park. A car is difficult to park. A bicycle is also much cheaper than other kinds of transportations. I don't need to spend much money on one. I only need to pay for repairs. A bicycle also gives me good exercise. I can stay in shape riding one. I don't have to go jogging in the morning. Of course, you need to be careful when you ride one. You have to concentrate on the other cyclists and the cars. Also you must be careful about thieves. Bicycles often get stolen. You have to lock one up well. Beijing's roads are fairly flat so I think it's quite easy to ride one. I do take a bus here once in a while but for now I think I can get to places just as quickly on a bicycle.
- I: Do you go long distance riding?
- C: Yes, but not often.
- I: What colour is your bicycle?
- C: It's red and black.

### Lesson 32 The traffic jams are terrible

- I: OK, you've been talking about your favourite transportation and now I'd like to discuss a few more general topics that relate to what you've been talking about. First, Can you tell me a bit about the traffic situation in most big cities in China?
- C: Well, I just know about Beijing. I know there are more and more cars. I think the roads are not wide enough so we often have traffic jams. There are not enough flyovers, so people have to use narrow side lanes as exits. Also, many people do not follow the traffic rules so that also slows down the traffic.
- I: How do you predict the traffic will be in the next 20 years?
- C: That's difficult to say. It could be better or much worse. It depends on our planning. If we get more and more cars, then it could get a lot worse. The problem is that you just can't keep building more roads, and making the roads wider, because that only makes people want to buy more cars.
- I: What do you think should be done about the traffic situation?
- C: First, we should make it more expensive to drive cars. I think it needs to be more expensive because if it's too easy to get a car, then everyone will have one. Some roads should be only

# Transcripts

for pedestrians. Also I think we should develop our public transportation better. If public transportation could be as comfortable as a car, then many people would choose it instead.

## Unit 12 Homes and Houses

### Lesson 33 My apartment is on the first floor

- I: OK, let me ask you a few questions about your home. What kind of home is it?
- C: My home is a 3-bedroom flat located just outside of Jinan, near the downtown area. It's on the 1st floor.
- I: Uh huh, what are the advantages and disadvantages of living on that floor?
- C: Well, since it's on the ground floor, we don't have to climb any stairs or take the lift. We don't have to worry about anyone falling. Also, the balcony can take you right outside. The disadvantage is that it's noisier. You also have no view from the top.
- I: Right, what do you think are the good things about your accommodation, and what are some things you would like to see improved?
- C: Our flat has a lot of space. We have 110 square meters. It's quite comfortable and clean. Most of the inside facilities are quite new. The bad thing is that there should be more outside facilities around the buildings, like a park or even a better playground for the children.
- I: Okay, what would you prefer to live in, a house or a flat?
- C: I'd prefer to live in a house. It's bigger and you can have more privacy. You can also have a yard with a garden. That's something I dream about.
- I: Thank you.

### Lesson 34 My home

**Describe your current home**

**You should say:**

- What kind of home it is
- What is inside your home
- Whether you like it or not

- I: Right, now I'd like you to talk about a topic for 1-2 minutes, and I'll give you a minute to prepare what you'd like to say. You may take notes if you wish, so here's a pencil and some paper. And if everything is clear so far then I'll let you start. I want you to talk about your current home. Do you understand?
- C: Yes.
- I: Good, then I'll let you begin preparing.
- I: Right, then your time is up. Remember, you have up to 2 minutes and don't worry if I stop you from going over. You may begin.
- C: OK, my flat is a three-bedroom flat in the south of Chengdu, near a major crossing. It is

located on the 4th floor. It is situated in what we call a residential development area and I guess you could call it fairly luxurious. I live there with my parents. We've lived there for 6 years. It is a private house. Before we moved there we used to live in a flat brick house, what we Chinese call a ping fang. It's not huge, but it's comfortable. It is nicely furnished with wallpaper and a wooden floor. We also have a balcony, but we never really use it much since all our clothes are washed and dried in a washing machine. The biggest room is the living room, of course, and it has a sofa, 3 chairs, and a TV. It is in a convenient neighbourhood, with 2 grocery stores and a couple of restaurants. There is also a playground nearby. I feel quite comfortable, and although I wish it were a bit larger, I think it's a place where I feel secure.

- I: Thanks. Do you know your neighbours?
- C: No. Because we've only lived there for a short while.
- I: Is there a restaurant nearby?
- C: Yes, there's one very close by.

### Lesson 35 The housing situation in China

- I: Thanks. Now I'd like to ask you a few more questions of a general nature related to the topic of housing. Do you think the housing situation has generally improved for most Chinese?
- C: Yes, the housing is better now. There are also a lot more private housing. Flats are bigger now and there are more places for people to take their children. My father used to live in a flat brick house. He had to share the washroom and the electrical power was limited. So I think living conditions are much better.
- I: How do you predict housing will change in the future?
- C: I think apartment buildings will be higher, and we'll be living in buildings as high as 30 floors. It has to happen. We can't just squeeze people into the space we have.
- I: Do you think it will continue to improve for most people?
- C: Yes, people will have more freedom to live where they want. Also, newer housing will be built. Older housing will be improved. I'm quite optimistic housing will improve even more.
- I: What future problems do you foresee which might be quite challenging?
- C: I think private developers have to be regulated. Some of them build buildings too fast. They sometimes break promises. I think we have to control them better. I also think we need to find more housing for people from outside of Beijing like construction workers.
- I: One more question. How do you feel about neighbourhoods? Do you think that people are still as friendly to each other as they used to be?
- C: People do not talk to each other as much as they used to. I guess many people are too busy. There was an organized dance at our residence last month. We met people in our building that we'd never seen before. I think it's a wonderful idea but some people have no time to go to it.

# Keys for Listening Exercises

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## Unit 1 Confirming Information

### Lesson 1

- (1) Stan    (2) Guilin    (3) Mary    (4) 11-14 minutes.    (5) Nice and slowly.  
 (6) Her identification.    (7) Interviewer—name, confirm, slowly, identification;  
 Candidate—name, beautiful, here

### Lesson 2

- (1) Kevin    (2) confirm    (3) English name    (4) Xiao Teng    (5) Wuhan  
 (6) identification    (7) D    (8) D    (9) C    (10) A    (11) A    (12) B    (13) B

## Unit 2 What I Do

### Lesson 3

- (1) No    (2) No    (3) Yes    (4) Yes    (5) Right    (6) Mmm  
 (7) Okay    (8) Right    (9) Thanks    (10) questions    (11) doing    (12) Harbin  
 (13) 3rd    (14) major    (15) homework

### Lesson 4

- (1) B    (2) B    (3) A    (4) A    (5) work    (6) switch on    (7) meetings    (8) lifestyle  
 (9) suits    (10) in Beijing    (11) normal office work    (12) do overtime    (13) good show

### Lesson 5

- (1) Yes    (2) Yes    (3) No    (4) No    (5) A    (6) B    (7) B  
 (8) B    (9) middle school students    (10) student    (11) Chinese    (12) China    (13) life

## Unit 3 Hometown and Weather

### Lesson 6

- (1) B    (2) A    (3) A    (4) B    (5) B    (6) temples and parks  
 (7) Trade Fair    (8) Hong Kong    (9) B    (10) A    (11) D    (12) C

### Lesson 7

- (1) No    (2) No    (3) Yes    (4) Yes    (5) life    (6) humid    (7) monastery  
 (8) hotpot    (9) salary    (10) 3, 4, 2, 1    (11) 4, 2, 3, 1    (12) 4, 3, 2, 1    (13) 1, 3, 4, 2

### Lesson 8

- (1) F    (2) N    (3) F    (4) T    (5) T    (6) B    (7) A    (8) A  
 (9) A    (10) with things    (11) good planning    (12) to get together    (13) improve it

**Unit 4 Future****Lesson 9**

- (1) No    (2) No    (3) Yes    (4) No    (5) C    (6) A    (7) B  
 (8) D    (9) B    (10) B    (11) B    (12) B

**Lesson 10**

- (1) B    (2) B    (3) A    (4) B    (5) A    (6) Yes    (7) No    (8) No    (9) Yes  
 (10) Yes    (11) applied    (12) foundation    (13) quality    (14) variety    (15) experience

**Lesson 11**

- (1) C    (2) A    (3) D    (4) B    (5) 2, 3, 1, 4    (6) 1, 4, 3, 2    (7) 3, 1, 4, 2  
 (8) 3, 1, 2, 4    (9) an actor    (10) would be boring    (11) important    (12) China

**Unit 5 Language****Lesson 12**

- (1) university students    (2) 9 years    (3) remembering vocabulary    (4) use English  
 (5) B    (6) B    (7) A    (8) A    (9) D    (10) B    (11) A    (12) C

**Lesson 13**

- (1) quite young    (2) translation    (3) memorize    (4) interesting and useful  
 (5) classmates    (6) rules    (7) confident    (8) memorize    (9) B    (10) B  
 (11) B    (12) A

**Lesson 14**

- (1) C    (2) A    (3) B    (4) D    (5) Yes    (6) No    (7) Yes    (8) No  
 (9) Interviewer—experience, popular, differences, taught;  
 Candidate—popular, culture, skills, last year

**Unit 6 Free Time and Travel****Lesson 15**

- (1) A    (2) C    (3) his house    (4) playing football    (5) good sports event    (6) fiction  
 (7) practical lives    (8) near his home    (9) friends    (10) sporting events    (11) interesting  
 (12) he hates it    (13) knowledge    (14) read

**Lesson 16**

- (1) jokes    (2) people    (3) collect    (4) computer teacher    (5) the students

- (6) beginning      (7) 4, 1, 2, 3      (8) 2, 3, 1, 4      (9) 1, 3, 2, 4      (10) 2, 1, 4, 3      (11) listening  
 (12) memory      (13) serious      (14) more fun

**Lesson 17**

- (1) F—used to but now has no time      (2) T      (3) T  
 (4) N (antiques but doesn't mention coins)      (5) F      (6) 1, 4, 2, 3      (7) 4, 1, 3, 2  
 (8) 3, 1, 4, 2      (9) 2, 3, 1, 4      (10) C      (11) A      (12) B      (13) D

**Unit 7 Food and Restaurants****Lesson 18**

- (1) chillies      (2) hundreds      (3) cook at home      (4) big      (5) cheap/not expensive  
 (6) at home      (7) smaller restaurants      (8) A      (9) D      (10) B      (11) C

**Lesson 19**

- (1) chicken, peanut, chilli      (2) Sichuan      (3) they are fried      (4) not expensive      (5) B  
 (6) B      (7) A      (8) A      (9) No      (10) Yes      (11) No      (12) Yes      (13) No

**Lesson 20**

- (1) T      (2) T      (3) F      (4) N or F—we can presume since he doesn't like them      (5) T  
 (6) F      (7) Yes      (8) Yes      (9) Yes      (10) Yes      (11) staple food      (12) snack  
 (13) roast      (14) chemicals

**Unit 8 Family and Friends****Lesson 21**

- (1) A      (2) B      (3) brothers and/or sisters      (4) the same company  
 (5) watch TV together      (6) some cleaning      (7) go shopping      (8) A      (9) B      (10) C

**Lesson 22**

- (1) Yes      (2) No      (3) No      (4) basketball      (5) not      (6) care      (7) computer games  
 (8) top      (9) laugh      (10) win      (11) a lot in common      (12) at

**Lesson 23**

- (1) introduces you      (2) 100 yuan      (3) trust      (4) study together      (5) A      (6) A  
 (7) A      (8) Okay      (9) Right      (10) Right

**Unit 9 Wildlife and Environment****Lesson 24**

- (1) Yes    (2) Yes    (3) No    (4) No    (5) landscape    (6) limestone    (7) license  
 (8) troublesome    (9) Uh uh    (10) Right    (11) I see    (12) Mmm

**Lesson 25**

- (1) D    (2) horse    (3) Changping (area)    (4) 4    (5) 4 times    (6) A    (7) B  
 (8) B    (9) A    (10) B    (11) hay and grass    (12) treat them well    (13) very smoothly

**Lesson 26**

- (1) No    (2) Yes    (3) Yes    (4) No    (5) A    (6) B    (7) B    (8) C  
 (9) C    (10) D    (11) A    (12) B

**Unit 10 Important Events****Lesson 27**

- (1) C    (2) B    (3) A    (4) D    (5) Mid-Autumn Festival    (6) families  
 (7) decorating their houses    (8) fish and dumplings    (9) of the home  
 (10) 4, 2, 3, 1    (11) 4, 1, 3, 2    (12) 3, 2, 4, 1

**Lesson 28**

- (1) B    (2) B    (3) A    (4) B    (5) exams    (6) passed    (7) life    (8) opportunities  
 (9) feeling    (10) not well/caught a cold    (11) depressed    (12) her mother    (13) happy

**Lesson 29**

- (1) No    (2) Yes    (3) No    (4) No    (5) C    (6) D    (7) B    (8) A  
 (9) place to place    (10) firecrackers    (11) relax    (12) culture    (13) interesting

**Unit 11 Transportation and Traffic****Lesson 30**

- (1) monthly bus pass    (2) bicycle    (3) crowded    (4) bicycles    (5) crowded    (6) B  
 (7) A    (8) A    (9) A    (10) A    (11) D    (12) C    (13) B

**Lesson 31**

- (1) Yes    (2) No    (3) No    (4) Yes    (5) A    (6) A    (7) B    (8) B    (9) to park  
 (10) the cars    (11) it up well    (12) on a bicycle

**Lesson 32**

- (1) A (2) C (3) B (4) B (5) A (6) B (7) B (8) wide enough  
(9) traffic rules (10) public transport

**Unit 12 Homes and Houses****Lesson 33**

- (1) No (2) Yes (3) No (4) Yes (5) Uh huh (6) Right (7) Okay  
(8) Thank you (9) falling (10) noisier (11) new (12) privacy

**Lesson 34**

- (1) Yes (2) No (3) Yes (4) Yes (5) B (6) B (7) A (8) luxurious  
(9) furnished (10) washing machine (11) neighbourhood (12) comfortable

**Lesson 35**

- (1) C (2) A (3) D (4) B (5) F (6) T (7) T (8) F (9) where they want  
(10) promises (11) outside of Beijing (12) seen before

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