**剑八口语课程讲义**

**主讲：王冬**

**欢迎使用新东方在线电子教材**

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**报纸 杂志 读书 话题卡餐厅**

**话题举例**

**Newspapers and Magazines**

1. **Which magazines and newspapers do you read? [Why?]**

I'd like to ***keep myself informed*** about international politics and business.

The 《E‘conomist》 offers the best quality. I really like it. It gives through ***coverage*** of news from around the world, including places that are often ***overlooked*** in other sources. Also, it has a ***wry*** ***sense of humor***. I find the ***captions*** of the photos to be quite enjoyable.

keep someone informed 使人被告之消息 coverage 新闻报导

overlook 忽略 忽视 wry 曲解的 荒谬的

sense of humor 幽默感 caption 照片说明

1. **What kinds of article are you most interested in? [Why?]**

I enjoy reading articles about ***international affairs***, eco‘nomic a‘nalyses, technological developments, ***trends***, food and travel.

I prefer ***neutral analysis***, not just opinions from the left and right.

I am very interested in reading ***gossip*** and ***speculation***.

international affairs 国际新闻 trends 潮流趋势

neutral analysis 中立的分析 gossip 绯闻 流言

speculation 炒作

1. **Have you ever read a newspaper or magazine in a foreign language? [When/Why]**

I learned German for two years at university and during this time we were ***supposed to*** read German（English） novels as part of the course, but I normally read the English（Chinese） translation as I felt that my German（English） was not at the ***appropriate level***.

However I then realized the only way to get it to the appropriate level is to just read and practice. We should start with children's books and ***work our way up***.

be supposed to 应该(做某事) appropriate level 适合的水平

work way up 努力向上

1. **Do you think reading a newspaper or magazine in a foreign language is a good way to learn the language [Why/Why not?]**

Yes. Buy the ***un‘abridged*** audio books or magazines to read and listen at the same time, so the ***audio components*** are***advan’tageous*** to develop pronunciation skills. It is a very good and effective method to learn a second language.

unabridged 未删减的 完整的 audio components 音频部分

advantageous 有利的 有益的

**Reading 阅读**

1. **Do you like reading?**

* I’ve been **an avid reader** since I was old enough to hold a book in my hands. I’m still **at it** today.
* It’s a wonderful way to **relieve stress** and to relax.
* Well, not that much, just too lazy to **pick up a book**.

an avid reader 喜欢读书的人；废寝忘食的读者

relieve stress 减压

1. **What kinds of books do you usually read?**

* I used to be **a big fan** of **science fiction** books, especially ones that involved space or **futuristic technology.**
* I’ve lately been **really into** **historical fiction** and **adventures**.
* I like to read things according to the mood I am in, sometimes it’s all **mushy** stuff, sometimes just **autobiography**.

science fiction 科幻小说

futuristic technology 未来科技

historical fiction 历史小说

adventure 探险读物

autobiography 自传

mushy 让人感伤的

1. **How many hours a day would you say you spend on reading?**

I like reading online …

I spend …. on it.

1. **Where do you usually read?**

The best place to read is at home. Cafes are also nice places to read because they have a **convivial atmosphere**.

convivial atmosphere 欢乐友善的气氛

1. **Do you think children like reading nowadays?**

Frankly speaking, there are other attractions competing for children’s attention, like TV and video games…

1. **What sorts of books do children like to read?**

we can’t **pigeonhole** preferences based on age.

Some children read books aimed at **sophisticated** adults whilst a lot of adults like to read **trashy** romance novels**.**

pigeonhole 归类；归档 sophisticated 成熟的；有经验的

trashy 垃圾的

**Part 2**

考官给考生一张话题卡（Cue Card）。考生有１分钟准备时间，并可以做笔记（考官会给考生笔和纸）。之后考生要做１－２分钟的陈述。考生讲完后，考官会就考生的阐述内容提一两个相关问题，由考生做简要回答。

**CUE CARD**

Describe a restaurant that you enjoyed going to.

You should say:

where the restaurant was

why you chose this restaurant

what type of food you ate in this restaurant

and explain why you enjoyed eating in this restaurant.

**话题卡说明**

“一个咖啡厅或餐厅”，对于这个话题卡，考生们可以选择的素材很多。大家可以描述中餐馆如火锅店，拉面店，饺子馆。也可以描述西餐厅如咖啡厅，快餐店。但最后要注意多描述一些题目要求的“why you enjoyed eating in this restaurant”，最好能多说出一些个人的感觉。第三部分是围绕餐饮以及食品生产等问题展开的，也都是和我们日常生活中息息相关的话题。这里给大家提供的是一篇描述小胡同里的饺子馆的口语素材，这家饺子馆菜品美味，服务周到，但很少有人知道，颇有点酒香巷子深的感觉。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **引出**  **话题**  **频率**  **食物**  **喜欢**  **的原因** | I often eat at a dumpling restaurant in a ***hutong*** near the Forbidden City. 我经常在紫禁城边上的一个胡同里的饺子馆吃饭。  ***It’s down*** a small street and is a real ***best-kept-secret***. 在一条街的最尽头，是不为人知的好地方。  I don’t go there often because it’s right in the center of the Beijing and I live ***on the* *outskirts***, so it’s pretty difficult to get there unless you’re already nearby. 我不经常去那，因为我住郊区而那个饭馆在市中心。  I’d say I go there every couple of weeks or so. 所以我得说我差不多几周才去一次。  Being a dumpling restaurant, they obviously serve dumplings! 作为一个饺子馆，他们自然提供的是饺子。  You get around twenty dumplings in each serving which is more than enough for me. 每份儿差不多20个饺子，对我来说足够了。  They don’t serve other types of food but they ***make up*** for it by making especially nice dumplings. 他们除了饺子不提供其他食物，但作为补偿，他们把饺子做到极致。  I like to ***dip*** them in vinegar and then eat them whole. When I took some friends there they said they were the best dumplings they’d ever tasted. 我喜欢把饺子蘸在醋里吃。每当我把朋友带过去吃的时候，他们都说这是他们吃到的最喜欢的饺子。  After a meal at this place you feel really full and satisfied. 在这儿吃过饭后你会觉得很饱很满足。  It’s guaranteed to stop you feeling hungry. 绝对能让你停止饥饿。  I also like it because it’s really cheap! 而且我喜欢它还因为它便宜。  It’s only a small restaurant and there’s no decoration apart from a few ***ornaments*** behind the counter, but that’s part of its charm: it’s a simple, friendly place.这就是个小饭馆，除了柜台后面的一点装饰物之外什么都没有。但这就是它精明的一点：简单，亲切的地方。  The neighborhood is great too: it’s ***historical*** and ***picturesque*** and there are always some interesting people walking around or riding their bicycles. 小区也很不错，历史悠久，风景如画，总是有一些有意思的人在附近散步或者骑自行车。  You can relax and enjoy your meal without ***feeling rushed***as you can at larger places that play annoying music or are too crowded. 不像那些拥挤或者播放烦人音乐的地方，在这，你可以  不慌不忙的享受自己的美餐。  Last great thing is that you always get your food served right away without having to wait, so you can walk right in and start eating. 另外一个不错的点就是：你可以马上得到你点的菜而不用等，所以你可以进门就吃到饭。 |

**重点词句**

hutong 胡同 dip 蘸

It’s down 在……尽头 ornaments 装饰物

best-kept-secret 不为人知的秘密 historical 历史的

on the outskirts 在郊区 picturesque 风景如画的

make up 补偿 feeling rushed 感觉匆忙的

**Part 3**

第三部分：双向讨论（４－５分钟）考官与考生围绕由第二部分引申出来的一些比较抽象的话题进行讨论。第三部分的话题是对第二部分提示卡内容的深化和拓展。

**话题举例**

**Restaurants**

1. **Why do you think people go to restaurants when they want to celebrate something?**

Most restaurants these days have really fun ***causal*** atmosphere so people ***instantly*** feel comfortable talking. You can also ***reserve*** a private room if you like.

causal 随意的 休闲的 instantly立即地

reserve 预定

1. **Which are more popular in your country: fast food restaurants or traditional restaurants? Why do you think that is?**

It depends.

Fast Food restaurants are rapidly becoming popular for several reasons. One is that ***white collar*** workers have really ***hectic schedules*** and may just want to grab a quick bite for lunch before getting back to work.

Chinese people take their ***cuisine*** very seriously and traditional restaurants are the best place to go if you want a huge variety of food or ***authentic dishes***.

Traditional restaurants are also extremely important for occasions like big business events or family ***get-togethers***.

white collar 白领 hectic schedules 紧张、忙乱的日程

cuisine 美食 authentic dishes 地道的食物

get-togethers 聚会

1. **Some people say that food in an expensive restaurant is always better than food in a cheap restaurant – would you agree?**

At least, it’s not always better. Some of my favorite meals have been in small local ***eateries*** and even ***dive restaurants***. Although the food is simple, it’s often both **hearty** and delicious – like a home cooked meal. Of course, if you are a person with ***refined tastes***, you might still be better off going to a ***high-end restaurant***.

eateries 小餐馆 dive restaurants 价格便宜的餐厅

hearty 丰盛的

refined tastes 高雅的品味 high-end restaurant 高端、高档餐厅

**Producing food**

1. **Do you think there will be a greater choice of food available in shops in the future, or will there be less choice?**

Yes there is already a much greater variety of food available in shops than there was ***a decade*** ago and I think this trend will continue for a long time.

Now there are countless supermarkets with huge selections of food. For example, in addition to regular items most supermarkets have an international ***aisle*** where you can buy imported foods.

a decade 十年

aisle 通道

1. **What effects has modern technology had on the way food is produced?**

Farming is ***mechanized*** now, so fields are more productive, but also there are less people involved in farming than before.

Another way modern technology has affected food production is now scientists are studying ***bioengineering***, they producedfruit like ***seedless*** watermelons.

mechanized 机械的 bioengineer 生物工程

seedless 无籽的 prepackaged foods 预先包装好的食物

1. **How important is it for a country to be able to grow all the food it needs, without importing any from other countries?**

Well I think it’s extremely important that a country is ***self-sufficient***, and that it can always provide enough for its people, but a country doesn’t necessarily need to grow all of its own food.

It’s definitely important that a country is ***capable of*** growing all its most basic foods though, for example **staple foods** like rice and grain.

self-sufficient 自给自足的

capable of 有能力的 能……的 staple foods 主食

**电视 网络 话题卡友谊**

**Part 1**

在第一部分，考官会介绍自己并确认考生身份，然后打开录音机/笔，报出考试名称、时间、地点等考试信息。考官接下来会围绕考生的学习、工作、住宿或其他相关话题展开提问。

**话题举例**

**Television**

1. **How often do you watch television? [Why/Why not?]**

I’m not a ***couch potato***, so I watch it very seldom. The shows are all pretty ***worthless*** and ***non-entertaining***. The ***commercials*** are stone stupid and take up more time than the programs. I just leave the TV on for ***background*** in the morning from Monday to Friday because the daily news is on.

couch potato 电视迷 worthless 不值得的

non-entertaining 无趣的 无娱乐性的 commercials 广告

background 背景

1. **Which television channel do you usually watch? [Why?]**

I’m a big football fan, so I watch ESPN the most often. ESPN focuses on ***sports-related*** programming but I personally think it should ***broadcast*** more football games instead of ***NASCAR***, golf, ***hockey***, and women's college basketball, and they should show more football ***highlights***.

sports-related 体育相关的 broadcast 播放 播送

NASCAR 纳斯卡赛车比赛 hockey 曲棍球

highlights 竞猜场面

1. **Do you enjoy the advertisements on television? [Why/Why not?]**

I don`t like TV advertisements, and I usually `close and rest my eyes` when they come on. The ***ads*** can be ***amusing*** for the first few times, but the ***insistent bombarding*** of the same advertisement just drives me crazy. And on some channels they come on too frequently, actually ***spoiling*** the program itself. I`ll turn to another channel if this happens.

ads 广告 amusing 有趣的 好玩的

insistent 坚持 持续 bombarding 轰炸 猛轰

spoil 破坏

1. **Do you think most programmes on television are good? [Why/Why not?]**

I don’t think so. There are many TV shows with ***tons of*** violence and sex nowadays. I think the designers of the shows aim their programming at people with low ***self-esteem***. Only few programmes are ***interactive*** or ***brain powering*** shows, which can actually help people. There should be more ***educational*** TV programmes today.

tons of 大量的 self-esteem 自尊

interactive 互动的 brain powering 锻炼脑力的

educational 有教育意义的

**Internet 互联网**

1. **Do you often use the Internet?** 相对简单 说网络的好处就可以了：

I use the internet to **keep up with current events**.

The Internet has a lot of articles from **many different sources**.

There is **a world of** knowledge right **at your finger tips**.

keep up with 追踪

current events 实事

many different sources 多种不同渠道。

a world of 大量的 at your finger tips 在你指尖

1. **What do you use the Internet for most?**

To check my emails, chat with my friends, go on YouTube to watch videos, play games online.

I use the Internet to **keep in touch with** family members and friends.

I also use it to read the local and national **news headlines**, read my **horoscope** daily.

keep in touch with 保持联系

news headlines 新闻头条

horoscope 星相运程

1. **How did you learn how to use the Internet?**

Found some websites to **check out**.

Finally, I found I was using the Internet almost everyday **on my own**.

check out 看看

on one’s own 靠自己

1. **How do you go onto the Internet?**

I usually take my **laptop** to a **coffee shop**, ask the waitress for the password, and **type it in**.

If I can’t go to a café, I just connect to the web with **broadband.**

wireless

laptop 笔记本电脑

coffee shop 咖啡厅

type in 键入

broadband 宽带

1. **What are the good and bad points about the Internet? 常考题**

A good point is that there is a lot of free information. I can easily **stay up to date** **with** all that is happening in the world today. A bad point is that it is sometimes hard to **decipher** between what is fact and what is opinion. We can’t make sure it is from a **reliable** **source**.

stay up to date with 与时俱进

decipher 辨别 reliable source 可靠来源

1. **Do you think the use of the Internet needs to be controlled?**

Yes. There are a lot of **mischief makers** can use the Internet to **do evil things**.

There are **hackers** that **break into** people’s computers.

Internet is **addictive**.

mischief makers 恶作剧者 do evil things 做坏事

hacker 黑客 break into 侵入

addictive 上瘾的

**Part 2**

考官给考生一张话题卡（Cue Card）。考生有１分钟准备时间，并可以做笔记（考官会给考生笔和纸）。之后考生要做１－２分钟的陈述。考生讲完后，考官会就考生的阐述内容提一两个相关问题，由考生做简要回答。

**CUE CARD**

Describe a friend of your family you remember from your childhood.

You should say:

Who the person was

how your family knew this person

how often this person visited your family

and explain why you remember this person.

“朋友”一直是口语考试中的核心话题。因此在描述这个话题卡的时候，选择的人物是需要有典型年龄特征的，一定是小孩或青少年。第三部分中，考官会围绕友谊、交友等问题与考生展开讨论。这里为大家讲述的是一个个性鲜明的好朋友，喜欢魔幻故事和电游。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **点题**  **相识**  **活动**  **解释** | I want to tell you about my best friend, Sam, who I met when we were both only five years old. He hasn’t changed much since then. He’s still a little fat, with short brown hair, and always laughing.让我跟你聊聊sam，是在我们都5岁的时候我遇见他的。从那时候起他也没怎么变。还是有点胖，棕色短发，而且总笑。  Sam is an American. Honestly, at first, I think we both just wanted to practice our language skills; That’s why I invited him to my house and introduced him to my family, but I believe that something more **grew out of** this relationship. We became close friends. Sam是个美国人，老实说，一开始的时候我们就是想练习语言，这是为什么我把他请到我家，还介绍给我的家人的原因。但是我认为后来事情就超出了联系语言的层面，我们还变成了最要好的朋友。  We were both interested infantasy stories, so we used to play games where we would act out **made-up** adventures about **knights and dragons**, **alien and robots**, and other **far-fetched scenarios**. We were also big fans of computer games, so we’d talk about them constantly, and of course we’d play them together as well. He often went round to my house and ate dinner here. But his mum always seemed to cook much nicer food than I’d get at home.  我们都喜欢科幻故事，所以我们经产在一起演一些编造出来的场景，比如关于：龙骑士，外星机器人啊，以及其他的一些不可思议的句型。我们还都是电脑迷，我们经常一起聊电脑游戏，一起玩电脑游戏。他经常来我家吃饭。但是他母亲做得饭貌似比我家做得好吃。  I’ll always remember Sam very well because he was my **closest companion** during my time at primary school. We were best friends and played together all the time. He has such **larger than life** character; he always has a story to tell and a joke to share. It’s hard to forget such a **unique person**. Nowadays we live on the opposite sides of the world and lead very different lives, but I’m sure we’ll always be friends.  我永远会记得Sam，因为他是我小学时候的最好的朋友了。我们整天一起玩。他有非凡的性格，经常有故事和笑话和我分享。我很难忘记这样一个有特点的人。现在我俩住在地球的两端，过着不同的生活，但我确定我们永远是朋友。 |

**重点词句**

grew out of 超出 far-fetched scenarios 不可思议的剧情

made-up 编造的 closest companion 亲密的朋友

knights & dragons 龙骑士 （游戏） larger than life 非凡的

alien and robots 外星机器人（游戏） unique person 很特别的人

**Part 3**

第三部分：双向讨论（４－５分钟）考官与考生围绕由第二部分引申出来的一些比较抽象的话题进行讨论。第三部分的话题是对第二部分提示卡内容的深化和拓展。

**话题举例**

**Friendship**

1. **What do you think makes someone a good friend to a whole family?**

Well, in order to be a good friend to the whole family, they need to have all the usual ***traits*** of a friend, like ***loyalty***, ***sincerity***, and ***consideration***

traits 特点 loyalty 忠诚

sincerity 真诚 consideration 考虑 体贴

1. **Do you think we meet different kinds of friend at different stages of our lives? In what ways are these types of friend different?**

My childhood friends were all just children that lived nearby and that I could play with. Maybe I wasn’t as ***selective*** then, but they are still some of my ***dearest friends***.

Later, my friends were largely high school or university classmates and having common interests was the most important thing. Many of my university friends shared the same major with me.

Now many of my friends are coworkers, and I’d say that although we get along well together we don’t have the same kind of ***deep friendship*** I’ve had in the past.

selective 精挑细选的 dearest friends 最挚爱的朋友

deep friendship 深厚的友谊

1. **How easy is it to make friends with people from a different age group?**

It’s much less easy to make friends with people from different ***age groups***, but still possible. For one thing, you are going to have fewer things in common and therefore less to talk about. You may even find that there is a small ***generation gap*** between you.

After joining the working world, it may be easier to make close friends with people from different age groups. Because you have the same topics to talk about, this is about the job,

age groups 年龄组 generation gap 代沟

**Influence of friends**

1. **Do you think it is possible to be friends with someone if you never meet them in person? Is this real friendship?**

I know that nowadays many people have internet relationships and I have even heard stories of people ***dating*** on the internet without ever meeting, but I don’t think that is a real relationship. It’s too easy to ***deceive*** a person about who you really are and it lacks ***genuine intimacy***. I think in the end it’s just a fantasy.

dating 约会 deceive 欺骗

genuine intimacy 真实的亲密度

1. **What kind of influence can friends have on our lives?**

Friends influence our lives in many ways. There are even several old sayings that suggest the people you spend time with determine who you are.

If you spend time with hardworking successful people, they will motivate you to work harder, however if your friends just waste away their days in ***internet cafes***, you may also eventually just ***slack off*** and not try so hard.

internet cafes 网吧 slack off 散漫 懈怠

1. **How important would you say it is to have friends from different cultures?**

It can be ***fairly important***. If you want to study a language, they are ***real asset*** to your learning. You can practice together and ***get the hang of*** how people actually talk in a ***natural setting***.

Of course, foreign friends also give you the opportunity to ***expand your horizons***; they have different ***perspectives*** on important issues and different ways of doing things.

fairly important 非常重要的 real asset 真正的财产

get the hang of 得知……的要领、窍门 natural setting自然情况下

expand horizons 开拓视野 perspectives 视角

**花 公园 话题卡开会**

**Flowers**

1. **Do you like to have flowers in your home? [Why/Why not?]**

Yes. Flowers are ***decorative*** and they ***send forth fragrance.*** Flowers can **brighten up** rooms.

decorative 装饰性的 send forth fragrance 散发香气

brighten up 点亮 装点

1. **Where would you go to buy flowers? [Why?]**

I don't buy flowers in a real flower shop. For convenience, I buy flowers online in ***bulk*** for huge discounts and ***free shipping***. At the ***click*** of my mouse, they`ll put together a selection of beautiful flowers ***sourced daily*** and deliver my ***bouquet*** to my address

bulk 大量 free shipping 免费运送

click 点击 sourced daily 每天采摘的

bouquet 花束

1. **On what occasions would you give someone flowers?**

I'm not a person who ***fancies*** giving flowers to express my ***affection*** to someone, but if I have to, I may pick the occasions when a friend is recovered from illness and coming out of the hospital.

Because what a patient needs, at that moment, is something ***refreshing*** and ***full of prospect***.

People around me send flowers on many occasions like: ***business opening***, wedding, valentine’s day and so on.

fancies 喜欢 affection 感情

refreshing 使清爽的 full of prospect 充满希望

business opening 开业

1. **Are flowers important in your culture? [Why/Why not?]**

Very important. Flowers are perfect gifts to express yourwishesto your near and dear ones. They don't cost much but **say it all**.

Fresh flowers can lift someone's ***spirits***, while ***dried flowers*** can be used to decorate home.

Also, flowers have many meanings in China. Peony represents ***prosperity*** & wealth, ***carnation*** stands for love and respect.

say it all 代表很多

spirits 精神 dried flowers 干花

prosperity 繁荣、兴旺 carnation 康乃馨

**Parks and Gardens 公园和花园**

1. **Does your family have a garden?**

No, I live in an apartment on the tenth floor in the city. We do have a few **plants** in our home, but I wish that I could have a garden so that I could enjoy fresh vegetables.

plants 绿植

1. **Do many people in China have their own gardens?**

Not unless they live in the **rural areas**. Most people who in the city live in apartments or in **high-rise buildings** where there is no room for a garden. A few **well-off** families, who can afford a **villa**, can have the **luxury** of having their own garden.

rural area 乡下

high-rise building 高楼大厦 well-off 富裕的

villa 别墅 luxury 奢侈

1. **If someone has a private garden in China, do they usually prefer to grow flowers or vegetables?**

I think that we are more **practical** than **sentimental**, so I guess we would prefer to grow vegetables. China has long been an **agricultural country**. When I was young my parents used to plant cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes in their garden. I enjoyed eating fresh vegetables daily.

practical 现实的；实际的 sentimental 感情用事的

agricultural country 农业国家

1. **Have you ever grown anything?**

Since I have **moved out on my own** I have tried to grow a few plants, but they always seem to die. I don’t know what I do wrong. I give them water andI put them near the window, but

for some reason they always die.

move out on my own 搬出独立生活

1. **Do Chinese people like growing flowers?**

I don’t know about other Chinese people, but I enjoy it very much。 It makes my apartment feel more **colorful and alive.** It also gives my apartment a more **homey** feeling.

colorful and alive 多彩有生气的 homey 家的

1. **What benefits do people get from gardens?**

I can eat fresh veggies, and I know that they are organically grown without any **chemicals**. So I guess, if all of your vegetables are **home grown**, you will be a healthier person. It is also relaxing to be outside working in a garden of your own.

organically grown 有机种植 chemicals 化学物质

home grown 自种的

Gardening is a **meditative** activity. While I'm gardening, my attention is on the plants and the soil, or whatever I'm spraying or pruning. It's very peaceful.

meditative 沉思的 思想的

physical work 体力劳动 green spaces 城市绿地

spraying 浇水

pruning 修剪

1. **Do you think parks and public gardens are important to a city?**

Sure. For me, they are places for the community to come together, for families to walk in, and for children to play in. **Green spaces** help make people active. Beyond that, there is certainly an **aesthetic** value. There’s also the value in the plants creating clean **oxygen** for people to breathe.

green spaces 绿地

aesthetic 审美的 oxygen 氧气

**补充素材**

Gardening requires you to use your head and your **creativity**.

The time spent planning the garden and researching different plants is a great brain workout.

Gardening gives us a chance to be creative.

You can let your personality **shine through** in your garden.

**Tending** your garden is a real stress buster, helping relieve feelings of **anxiety** and providing a break from the general rush of life.

Gardening my own yard, gives me a sense of accomplishment.

brain workout 大脑锻炼

shine through 展现

tend 照顾

anxiety 焦虑

rush of life 紧张快节奏的生活

stress buster 缓解压力的东西

daydream 遐想

a sense of accomplishment 成就感

**Part 2**

**CUE CARD**

Describe a meeting you remember going to at work, college or school.

You should say:

When and where the meeting was held

who was at the meeting

what the people at the meeting talked about

and explain why you remember going to this meeting.

**话题卡说明**

话题卡“Describe a meeting”是事件题中较为重要的一个，考官主要考察考生是否能描述各种事件经历的能力。类似的话题卡还有“Describe a party”，“Describe a happy event”等。考生在描述这个话题卡时需要涉及到这次会议的方方面面，同时重点突出这次会议为何至今另你记忆深刻。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **会议时间**  **参会人员**  **会议内容** | Well, I think I’ll talk about our ***annual meeting*** at work. 聊聊公司的年会……  My company holds a large meeting with all the different offices once a year at the end of ***fourth quarter***. 我公司第四季度结束后 都要进行一次所有办公室，所有人参与的年会。  Everybody attends, including all of the major bosses and the company president. 说到谁参加，主要的领导/老板和公司的主席。  It’s really a ***spectacular affair***. 这真是一次大盛会。  Last year it was out of town and so we all stayed in a fancy hotel for two days over the weekend. 出城去开会，呆在一个很精致，昂贵的酒店。待了两天。  There were a lot of meetings to attend and we were all pretty busy, but it was actually tremendous fun. 大家都很忙，都有很多会议。但这次盛会是非常有意思的。  The president made a long speech about our successes in the last year and plans for the next.  主席/董事长做了个很长的演讲，关于我们去年的成功，成绩，而且还对来年做了计划。  It was quite ***inspiring*** and we all felt grateful for his praise. 非常的鼓舞人，而且对他的表扬很感激。  After that there were ***awards*** given out to employees that had performed particularly well over the year and most people received their ***annual bonus***. 然后就是对全年表现突出的员工颁奖，好多员工还拿到了年终奖金。  After the meetings were all finished, there were plenty of ***recreational activities*** to participate in, like KTV. 大会结束以后，还有好多娱乐活动可以参与，比如KTV。  It was a great opportunity to get to know my coworkers a bit better. 非常好的机会了解我的同事。  Overall it was quite fun and completely unlike your typical meeting, which is probably why I **remember** it so **fondly**. 总的来讲，非常的有意思，和传统会议不一样的，这也就是为什么我对这次的会议印象深刻，很想念。  **fondly** 例句说明：I believed all his friends will fondly remember him forever.  我相信在每一个怀念他和深爱他的朋友心中是永垂不巧的。 |

**重点词句**

annual meeting 年会 fourth quarter 第四季度

spectacular affair 盛会 inspiring 鼓舞人的

awards 奖项 annual bonus 年度奖金

recreational activities 娱乐活动 remember fondly 思念 想念

**Part 3**

第三部分：双向讨论（４－５分钟）考官与考生围绕由第二部分引申出来的一些比较抽象的话题进行讨论。第三部分的话题是对第二部分提示卡内容的深化和拓展。

**话题举例**

**Going to meetings**

1. **What are the different types of meeting that people often go to?**

People go to many different kinds of meeting. Probably the most common, and definitely the most boring, are **meetings at the *workplace*.**

There are ***department meetings***, ***sales meetings***, and meetings with clients.

I have to attend a **weekly meeting** every Monday.

workplace 工作场所

department meetings 部门会议 sales meetings 销售会议

1. **Some people say that no-one likes to go to meetings-what do you think?**

I can definitely understand that opinion.

Frankly a lot of meetings at my work are a ***tremendous*** waste of time.

They can ***drag on*** for hours and sometimes it feels like my managers just want a chance to make themselves seem important, rather than actually ***contributing to*** a project.

I understand that meetings are a **necessary evil**.

tremendous 巨大的 drag on 拖延

contributing to 对……有贡献

necessary evil 不可避免的灾难

1. **Why can it sometimes be important to go to meetings?**

Meetings are important for a lot of reasons.

If you ***participate*** and make good contributions, you can impress your boss and perhaps get a promotion. Also, more basically, they are important for **effective communication.**

They can even give you ***sense of teamwork*** and make you feel more ***motivated***.

If you work in a ***competitive industry***, sometimes meetings can be useful for training.

They **keep you up to date** on new policies and products so you can work more effectively.

participate 参与 sense of teamwork 团队合作感

motivated 激励的 competitive industry 竞争性产业

keep up to date 与时俱进 时刻赶上

**International meetings**

1. **Why do you think world leaders often have meetings together?**

Well I think it’s essential for a variety of reasons.

We live in a ***globalized*** worldnow and the actions of one country affect everybody.

Governments need to make deals so that trade continues to develop and grow.

Also, leaders need to work together on even more important ***international issues***.

Also regular meetings between leaders can help the people of both nations feel more comfortable with each other and ***guarantee peace***.

globalized 全球化的

international issues 国际事务 guarantee peace 保证和平

1. **What possible difficulties might be involved in organising meetings between world leaders?**

***First and foremost***, they are all busy running their countries and don’t have time to ***squander***, so things need to be ***scheduled*** very ***tightly***.

Second of all, I can imagine that security is vitally important. Important leaders need to be protected very carefully so you need extra guards and all plans about the scheduled trip must be **top secret**.

Transportation, accommodation and lots of personnel all need to be arranged for the visit to ***go smoothly***. They need to ensure that they get proper positive ***media coverage***.

first and foremost 首要的是 squander 浪费 挥霍

schedule 安排 tightly 紧密地

top secret 绝对机密的

go smoothly 顺利地进行 media coverage 媒体报道

1. **Do you think that meetings between international leaders will become more frequent in the future? Or will there be less need for world leaders to meet?**

I think that with advanced ***communication tools*** like phones or even ***video-conferencing***, it is still necessary to meet face to face, because it’s more emotional. To exchange feelings, it can only be done well ***in person***.

communication tools 沟通、交流工具 video-conferencing 视频会议

in person 亲自

**邻居 家乡 住宿 话题卡被访问**

**Part 1**

在第一部分，考官会介绍自己并确认考生身份，然后打开录音机/笔，报出考试名称、时间、地点等考试信息。考官接下来会围绕考生的学习、工作、住宿或其他相关话题展开提问。

**话题举例**

**Neighbours**

1. **How well do you know the people who live next door to you?**

I know all my neighbours. There are a ***couple*** live next door who are in their late 20's, they have two kids and lots of relatives that I have mostly met. The mom works as a ***respiratory therapist*** and the dad is a ***cop***. They are almost like ***extended family*** to me. They are always willing to help us if in need.

couple 一对儿 夫妻 respiratory therapist 呼吸治疗师

cop 警察 extended family 大家庭

1. **How often do you see them? [Why/Why not?]**

Very often. My neighbours have always invited me to have dinner. They are the best neighbors I've ever known. The great thing about them is they aren't ***fakes,*** they really are ***genuinely*** nice people. I am about to move soon and I am really going to miss them. Hopefully, I will have great neighbors in the next ***neighborhood***.

fakes 虚伪的人 骗子 genuinely 真正的

neighborhood 小区 社区

1. **What kinds of problem do people sometimes have with their neighbours?**

Neighbourhood disputes are a very common occurrence. I have been affected by some of the ***issues*** that frequently ***crop up***. The most common issue that causes ***tension*** between neighbours seems to be noise. Arguments can arise over who looks after shared facilities, or garden areas, especially in flats. ***Boundary disputes*** are also a popular reason for ***complaint*** about the neighbours.

issues 事件 问题 crop up 突然发生

tension 紧张 boundary disputes 边界争执

complaint 抱怨 投诉

1. **How do you think neighbours can help each other?**

There are many things to do. To ***keep an eye*** ***on*** others’ place as the neighbours work at night or go out of town. To ***exchange*** cell numbers with neighbours so just in case anyone needs any help with anything. To invite neighbours if possible to ***functions*** you may host at your home. People who know each other in their ***community*** are more likely to turn to each other for help, and ***in the long term*** cope better with the emergencies.

keep an eye on 照看 留意 exchange 交换

functions 聚会 community 小区 社区

in the long term 长期来说

**Accommodation**

1. What kind of housing/accommodation do you live in? A house or a flat?
2. Can you describe the place where you live?
3. Would you say the place where you live is good for families with children?
4. Do you know your neighbors?
5. What would you say is the best thing about your home?
6. Have you (ever) thought of moving to a different place? (Why?/Why not?)
7. What kind of housing/accommodation do you live in? A house or a flat?

* **live at home:** house, flat…Detached house
* **live on campus:** dormitory… share with another 5 guys

1. Can you describe the place where you live?

**at home:** 2-bedroom flat, studio…

**on campus:** dormitory… messy… stinky…

* **environment:** noisy, quiet…
* **location:** downtown, suburban
* **people:** friendly,warmhearted…

1. Would you say the place where you live is good for families with children?

* There are **lovely suburbs** that surround it, though, with **lots of places** for family **get-togethers.** Lots of **parks** here, and **outdoor activities** as well, considering all of the **breathtaking nature** that we have. So if I had to rate it on **a scale of** 1-10, it would be about a 7.

1. Do you know your neighbors?

* **Yes.** Mr. Lee…
* **No.** I’m too busy…
* Know the neighbors, but not too closely, ( respect other’s privacy)
* I am one of the few people in my community who has taken the time to get to know my neighbors. I believe in knowing who lives around you and they'll look out for you while you look out for them.

1. What would you say is the best thing about your home?
2. Have you (ever) thought of moving to a different place? (Why?/Why not?)

* I'm **very settled** in the area so have no plans on moving any time soon.
* **Yes…**

**Hometown**

1. Where were you born?
2. What kind of place is your hometown?
3. What's the most famous (= well-known) place in your hometown?
4. How has your hometown changed in recent years?
5. Which place do you prefer? Big city or small one?
6. Would you say it's a good place for children to grow up?
7. Where were you born?
8. What kind of place is your hometown?

* ……….. is **worth a visit**. my hometown has **profound cultural and historical background**.
* The best time to travel to Suzhou is April to October, when the trees and flowers of this **garden city** are green and **in full bloom**.

1. What's the most famous (= well-known) place in your hometown?

…………. is a must see.

1. How has your hometown changed in recent years?

* **streets/roads have been widened…**
* **buildings …**
* **environment ….**
* **living standard has risen a lot…**

1. Which place do you prefer? Big city or small one?

* I am studying in Beijing. I love this city. I just simply fell in love with it the first time I visited and I will be moving there next year, cannot wait. I love the people, the atmosphere, **large shopping malls**… luxury brands… better transportations…
* Well I prefer my hometown; it was a **typical small tow**n. Everyone speak**s local language** and knows everyone about there, and you can get anywhere with a short walk. What’s more: **The air smells like lavender, the water is crystal clear.**

1. Would you say it's a good place for young people to grow up?

* Education( there are many educational institutions in BJ, youths can get the best education here.)
* Job opportunity
* Nightlife

**Part 2**

考官给考生一张话题卡（Cue Card）。考生有１分钟准备时间，并可以做笔记（考官会给考生笔和纸）。之后考生要做１－２分钟的陈述。考生讲完后，考官会就考生的阐述内容提一两个相关问题，由考生做简要回答。

**话题卡说明**

**CUE CARD**

Describe a time when you were asked to give your opinion in a questionnaire or survey.

You should say:

what the questionnaire/survey was about

why you were asked to give your opinions

what opinions you gave

and explain how you felt about giving your opinions in this questionnaire or survey

**话题卡说明**

各位考生需要注意的是，这张话题卡是一次被问卷调查的经历及个人感受，而不是描述一张调查问卷。因此，如果考生将这张卡片当作物品题去描述，则是不妥当的。一次调查survey，一次问卷questionnaire，或者是下面这篇口语素材中描述到的一次评估evaluation，都是不错的选材。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **何种问卷**  **问卷目的**  **答卷感受** | Well it was hard to think of a questionnaire that I ***filled out***, but I could talk about the ***evaluations*** we had to fill out at the end of every ***semester*** in university. 我已经记不清楚我填写过的问卷了，但我可以说一说我在大学学期末做的一次评估。  Obviously, the school wanted our feedback on the quality of the teacher and our interest in the course. Teacher evaluation by students can ***go a long way*** in ***enhancing*** the professional performance of teachers. The school also wanted any suggestions that we might have about how to improve things in the future. 很显然，学校想让我们给出关于教师教学质量以及对课程的兴趣的反馈。学生给出的教师评估可以对增强教师专业表现有很大帮助。而且学校还想让我们提出一些关于做改进的建议。  I wanted to be helpful to the school, and the form never took very long to fill out, but I still felt a bit uncomfortable with the process. 我很希望我的评估能有所帮助，而且表格的填写并不花费时间。但我还是对填写感到有些不太舒服。  Even though the form was ***confidential*** I was a little concerned about teachers figuring out which form was mine and it seemed awkward to say anything particularly bad about any of the teachers, even if I hadn’t really cared for their class. 虽然我不是特别在乎这些老师的课，评估表又是保密的，但我还是有些担心老师们能猜到哪张是我填写的，而且被发现说老师的坏话确实很尴尬。  It is said that teacher evaluation is ***vital*** because it provides specific tips for improvement so that the teacher can learn and grow as much as possible during this experience. But in my opinion, it’s still hard to give ***negative feedback*** about a person. In addition I never really had any particular suggestions for the school and usually just left that part blank. But hopefully it was still at least a little helpful.  教学评估表是非常重要的，因为它能帮助老师们在过程中得到如何改进，如何提高的很多专门技巧。但是在我眼里，给一个人负面评价依然很难。另外，我对学校从没有任何建议，所有我把那项保留了空白没有填写。但是，依然希望我的评估表是有一些帮助的。 |

**重点词句**

fill out 填写 evaluation 评估

semester 学期 go a long way 对……有很大帮助

enhance 提高 增强 confidential 保密的

vital 至关重要的 negative feedback 负面反馈意见

**Part 3**

第三部分：双向讨论（４－５分钟）考官与考生围绕由第二部分引申出来的一些比较抽象的话题进行讨论。第三部分的话题是对第二部分提示卡内容的深化和拓展。

**话题举例**

**Asking questions**

1. **What kinds of organization want to find out about people’s opinions?**

Businesses, schools, news sites, and ***governmental*** departments all need to do surveys to find out people’s opinions.

Businesses need to do market research to learn how people might react to new products and how much they are willing to pay.

Universities need to know that their students are satisfied with ***campus life*** and learn what new programs they might like.

Newspapers always want to learn people’s opinions about different ***social issues***.

And of course, governments occasionally do a ***census*** to learn as much as they can about their citizens.

governmental 政府的 政府性质的 campus life 校园生活

social issues 社会问题 census 社会调查 普查

1. **Do you think that questionnaires or surveys are good ways of finding out people’s opinions?**

One major disadvantage of questionnaires is that many people won’t really take them very seriously.

I don’t like to fill out surveys and often throw them out or fill them in without ***thinking*** things***over***.

So maybe the information ***gathered*** isn’t very reliable.

However, there is no other ***cost-effective*** way to get opinions from a large group of people.

think over 认真思考 gather 收集

cost-effective 有成本效益的 划算的

1. **What reasons might people have for not wanting to give their opinions?**

I suppose there are a lot of reasons for not giving their opinions. Some people are ***naturally*** shy and feel ***intimidated*** by questions.

Other people might be very busy and not want the ***hassle*** of stopping to give a response.

A third reason that people might not want to share their opinions is that they don’t have any ***well-defined*** opinions to give. I’m sometimes very ***impartial*** to a lot of things.

naturally 天生地 intimidated 害怕的

hassle 烦扰 困难 well-defined 清楚的 清晰可辨的

impartial 公正的 不偏不倚的

**Questionnaires in school**

1. **Do you think it would be a good idea for schools to ask students their opinions about lessons?**

It’s definitely a good idea. I feel that schools need to get ***constructive*** feedback in order to develop classes that students will find useful.

Education techniques change very quickly these days and I think it’s important for a university to regularly change and adapt.

***Academic organizations*** should be as ***innovative*** as possible.

constructive 建设性的 academic organizations 学术机构

innovative 创新的

1. **What would the advantages for schools be if they asked students their opinions?**

There are many ***potential advantages*** of asking students opinions.

They need to ***keep up to date*** with students’ desires in order to give them a good ***learning experience***.

In addition, it’s possible that students might have really ***creative suggestions*** for new programs or services that school administration couldn’t have thought of ***on their own***.

potential advantages 潜在优势 keep up to date 与时俱进

learning experience 学习经验 creative suggestions 创造性建议

on someone’s own 独自

1. **Would there be any disadvantages in asking students’ opinions?**

One, for example, is that schools need to focus on the ***core quality*** of the education but students might put more ***emphasis*** on less essential issues, like ***extracurricular*** activities or groups. As a result, the school might feel ***pressured*** to change their focus.

Additionally, maybe some opinions should be ignored, like if students think coursework is too difficult, the school shouldn’t necessarily ***ease requirements***.

core quality 核心质量 emphasis 重点 强调

extracurricular 课余的 pressured 有压力的

ease requirements 简化需求