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凤凰
高职英语
Real English for the Real World

凤凰高职英语系列教材以培养学生在实际生活及职场环境下运用英语的能力为目标，旨在将语言基本技能训练和职业素质培养有机结合。本系列教材分为“基础模块”和“行业模块”两个部分。“基础模块”包含两个级别，每级由《综合教程》和《拓展实训手册》构成。

本系列教材具有以下特点：

基础模块凸显“职业性”

单元话题设计以职业关键能力为线索贯穿全书，语料选择以围绕学生的学习、生活以及未来工作场景为指导原则，活动设计遵循行动导向原则。

行业模块凸显“科学性”和“实践性”

以英语为载体，重现相关行业典型的工作流程、工作任务或场景，在有效语言及信息输入的同时，引导学生通过口语和写作的形式完成输出过程。

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李霄翔 总主编
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基础模块

PHOENIX
凤凰
高职英语

总主编 李霄翔　本册主编 蔡专林

拓展实训手册 2
Extended Training Manual
（第2版）

江蘇鳳凰教育出版社 凤凰职教

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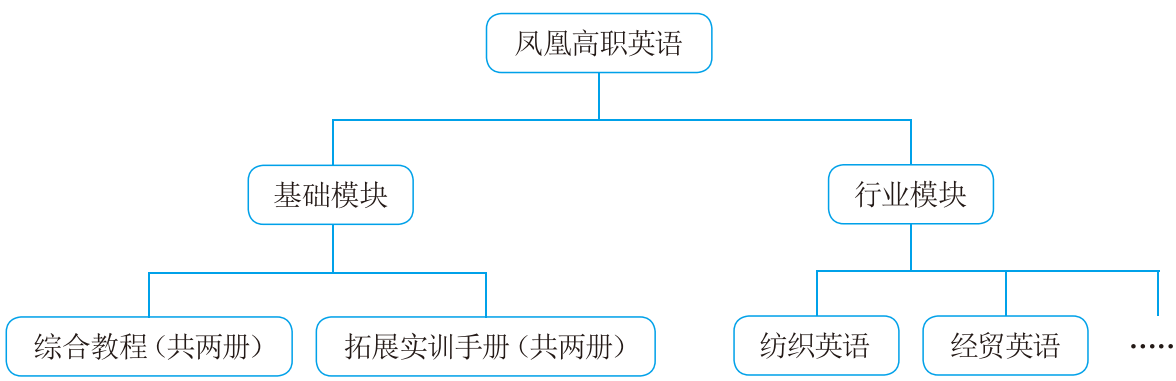
前　言

为贯彻国家大力发展职业教育的精神，满足经济社会对高素质劳动者和技能型人才的需要，适应高职高专教育英语课程现状和改革趋势，我们在广泛调研的基础上，精心研发了此套“凤凰高职英语”系列教材。

“凤凰高职英语”系列教材以培养学生在实际生活及职场环境下运用英语的能力为目标，旨在将英语课程教育与职业教育融为一体，将语言基本技能的训练和职业素质的培养有机结合，在帮助学生打好英语语言基础的同时，注重对学生实际运用语言能力以及综合素质的培养，突出实用性、实践性和职业性，以提升其就业能力和可持续发展能力。

教 材 结 构

“凤凰高职英语”系列教材根据实际教学需求，分为“基础模块”和“行业模块”两个部分，组成结构如下：



《综合教程》将听、说、读、写、译等技能有效整合，提升学习者的英语综合应用能力，同时有机融入生活技能、职业技能的培养；《拓展实训手册》的单元话题与《综合教程》保持一致，通过多种实训任务帮助学习者巩固各项语言技能，同时兼顾A、B级考试训练。行业模块立足于高职高专院校各专业群所面向的行业，以学生在未来职业中可能涉及到应用英语的工作流程、工作岗位或典型工作场景为线索设计教材内容，集听、说、读、写、译等语言综合技能训练为一体，充分体现实用性原则。

教 材 特 色

一、基础模块凸显“职业性”

本教材以英语为载体，突破岗位技能的局限性，着力培养学生的英语语言综合应用能力。单元话题设计以职业关键能力为线索贯穿全书，语料选择以围绕学生的学习、生活以及未来工作场景为指导原则，活动设计遵循行动导向原则，充分体现“做中学”的人本教育思想。

二、行业模块凸显“科学性”和“实践性”

行业模块各教材的内容编排及活动设计充分尊重学生实际英语水平，严格控制难度和梯度。同时，行业模块结合企业对高职高专学生英语技能的需求，以英语为载体重现相关行业典型的工作流程、工作任务或场景，在有效语言及信息输入的同时，引导学生通过口语和写作的形式完成输出过程，体现教材的科学性和实践性。

三、完备的教学资源

“凤凰高职英语”系列教材配备助教电子课件及丰富的网络资源，方便教师备课、授课，提升教学效果。《拓展实训手册》既为教师进行教学评估提供平台，同时又为学生自主学习提供科学、有效的资料。

《拓展实训手册》编写说明

《拓展实训手册》是“凤凰高职英语”系列教材基础模块的主要构成之一，旨在巩固学生的听、说、读、写、译等各项语言技能，同时为学生准备“高等学校英语应用能力考试”提供操练平台。

一、特点

1. 实训目标明确。本手册设置单元实训目标以及子任务实训目标，便于快速领悟本单元以及每个子任务拓展操练的目的，从而对本单元的知识点有更清晰的认知。

2. 实训资料丰富。本手册从听、说、读、写、译等方面设计实训内容。练习形式多样，难易适中，有助于学生夯实语言基础。

3. 场景真实。本手册在设置练习时，充分考虑习题与单元主题的相关性，在应用文写作与口语实训板块均设置与未来职场或生活相关的情境，充分体现职业性。

4. 每个实训任务配有实训评估表，便于学生自评和教师测评。

二、结构

《拓展实训手册》共两册，每册书包含八个单元，每个单元设计五个实训任务，即词汇语法实训、听力实训、阅读实训、翻译写作实训及口语实训；每一实训任务下设实训目标、情景设置、实训资料、实训指导、成果评估等子任务，具体结构如下：

1. 词汇语法实训

此任务包含单词操练、词组操练、词形转换、句型仿写及单项选择等题型，旨在对与主题相关的单词、词组、语法进行巩固与拓展。习题设计遵循英语语言学习规律，同时兼顾“高等学校英语应用能力考试”题型，提高学生备考适应性。

2. 听力实训

此任务包含听问句选答句、对话、语篇（奇数单元为复合式听写，偶数单元为回答问题）等题型，旨在全面提高学生的听力能力。听力材料场景真实，语料丰富，语言地道。题型兼顾“高等学校英语应用能力考试”，为备考提供丰富的训练资源。

3. 阅读实训

此任务包含与单元话题相关的两篇普通阅读材料及两篇应用文阅读材料，语料丰富，语言地道，内容新颖。题型与“高等学校英语应用能力考试”相适应，如选择题、信息转换题、简答题等，旨在通过多项形式的操练，提高学生的阅读理解能力。

4. 翻译写作实训

此任务包含术语（短语）翻译、单句翻译、片段翻译和与主题相关的应用文写作。翻译题型与“高等学校英语应用能力考试”一致，并配有详细的讲解，便于学生操练。应用文写作贴近学生学校生活或未来职场生活，通过生动实际的场景设计，训练学生的应用文写作能力。

5. 口语实训

此任务包含一个与单元主题相关的口语活动。通过设置真实的生活或职业活动场景，让学生切实将本单元语言知识运用到口语交际中，进一步提高学生实际运用语言的能力。

结 语

南京大学杨治中教授对整个项目的策划和教材的编写给予了全方位的指导，提供了许多宝贵的意见和建议，在此表示衷心的感谢。

本系列教材力求整合丰富的内容，探索将“职业性”融入到公共外语教学之中。由于编者水平所限，疏漏在所难免，希望使用者不吝赐教，批评指正。

系列教材编委会

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Unit 1
Education

单元实训目标

- 能够听懂与教育相关的一般性会话和陈述；
- 能够运用相关词汇及句型谈论与教育相关的话题；
- 能够读懂与教育相关的文章；能够读懂课程描述；
- 能够翻译与教育相关的短语、句子及短文；
- 能够写询问函。

单元实训任务

任务一　词汇语法实训
任务二　听力实训
任务三　阅读实训
任务四　翻译写作实训
任务五　口语实训

任务一 词汇语法实训(Vocabulary & Structure)

1. 实训目标

- 掌握并能正确运用与单元话题相关的词汇；
- 掌握介词的用法；
- 掌握各种词形间的相互转换并正确运用；
- 掌握被动语态的用法。

2. 实训资料

Ⅰ. Complete the following sentences with the words in the box below. Change the form if necessary.

core	upset	interest	extreme	freedom

1. He wants to put a low-cost laptop in the hands of every child living in _____ poverty.
2. Many top American colleges once had a _____ curriculum（课程）required for all students.
3. His _____ include walking and playing golf.
4. Americans like the _____ of driving around by themselves.
5. She is really _____ over not finding a job.

Ⅱ. Complete the following sentences with the phrases in the box below. Change the form if necessary.

pick up	in tears	make an effort to	calm down	to be fair
rely on	as if	deal with	go through	in terms of

1. Let's _____ work out this maths problem.
2. _____, the apples given to you are the same as those given to Jame.
3. He _____ several languages when he was travelling around the world.
4. You can't _____ the teachers to help you.
5. Mary went out of the classroom _____. She must have failed in the exam.
6. The child talked to us _____ he were a grown-up.
7. _____ and tell me what happened.
8. I _____ my homework to make sure that nothing had been missed.
9. These data may help explain why many women seem to be better able to _____ stress than men are.
10. It was a bad year for films, _____ both quantity and quality.

Ⅲ. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the given words.

1. There is too much _____ (violently) on TV nowadays, which is not good for children.
2. He has a big collection of _____ (interest) tools.
3. We have decided to _____ (development) a new school here.
4. The teachers are trying to _____ (education) the students about the need to care for their parents.
5. You are the _____ (creative) of your own life.
6. The marriage was a _____ (fail) and they both wanted to be free of it.
7. How do you _____ (motivation) people to work hard and efficiently?
8. The salesman thinks those customers are just crazy and have _____ (realistic) expectations.
9. It can be very _____ (embarrassed) for an adult to admit that he or she cannot read.
10. In China, the left-handed seem to be at quite a _____ (advantage).

Ⅳ. Complete each sentence by choosing the appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. She pointed it _____ to us that there was little chance of success.
   A. to B. out C. at D. from
2. Spelling problem can also _____ the disorder.
   A. be exposed to B. be related to C. be limited to D. be relevant to
3. Studies, however, suggest that they are still under the influence of the alcohol _____ they do not feel that way.
   A. even if B. as if C. even so D. if
4. Jack is helping to set tables in the hall where John's birthday party _____.
   A. is holding B. has held C. is held D. will be held
5. Those who don't like the proposal must have something better _____ mind.
   A. in B. to C. on D. with
6. They talked as if they _____ friends for years.
   A. were B. have been C. had been D. had made
7. I'm fed up. I don't want to _____ any more exams.
   A. enjoy B. participate C. take part D. take
8. Usually Beijing Roast Duck _____ together with special pancakes, green onions and sweet sauce.
   A. was served B. has served C. is served D. served
9. We moved to London _____ we could visit our friends more often.
   A. even if B. so that
   C. in case D. as if
10. _____ this is true in principle, it is very different in practice.
   A. Meanwhile B. When
   C. While D. For

11. A red sky at night indicates fine weather _____.
    A. the following day　　B. the next day
    C. the followed day　　D. the day before yesterday
12. The new museum _____; it will be open to the public next year.
    A. is building　　B. is being built　　C. was building　　D. was being built
13. What's the point _____ reading the rubbish advice that you won't follow?
    A. to　　B. in
    C. for　　D. on
14. The working pattern of Hainan Airlines is similar to _____ of Capital Airlines.
    A. that　　B. which
    C. what　　D. those
15. We will start at the point _____ we left off yesterday.
    A. that　　B. which
    C. where　　D. when
16. Calm down, please. Screaming like a madman does not _____.
    A. affect　　B. utilize
    C. use　　D. help
17. It is the fourth time so far that such a festival _____ in my hometown.
    A. is held　　B. has been held　　C. will be held　　D. had been held
18. Peter will _____ the job as sales manager when John retires.
    A. put away　　B. take over
    C. work out　　D. make up
19. When I arrived at school, I was informed that the conference _____ an hour before.
    A. was cancelled　　B. was being cancelled
    C. had cancelled　　D. had been cancelled
20. The house, _____ is still used for family functions, is near to the Summer Palace.
    A. which　　B. that
    C. where　　D. what

3. 实训指导

Ⅰ. 1. extreme poverty 意思是“极度贫困”。
2. core curriculum 意思是“核心课程”。

Ⅱ. 1. make an effort to do sth. = make efforts to do sth.，表示“努力做某事”。本句的意思是：让我们努力试试解开这道数学题。

Ⅲ. 2. 本题中的 interesting 与第 9 题的 embarrassing 同为以-ing 为词尾的形容词。以后缀-ing 结尾的形容词（如 delighting, exciting, frightening, interesting, moving, surprising, worrying 等）主要用于说明事物，表示事物的性质或特征。
8. 本题中 un-和第 10 题中 dis-都是表示反义的前缀。un-可以加在名词、形容词和副词前，dis-

可以加在名词、动词和形容词前。另外，mis-, non-, counter-, in-, im-, il-, ir-等都是表示反义的前缀。

Ⅳ. 2. be related to ... 和 be relevant to ... 都表示“与……相关”，但 be related to ... 侧重原因，即后者是前者产生的原因。本句的意思是：拼写困难也可能与这种失常有关。be relevant to 侧重的是相关性，即是否有关系。例如：What experience do you have that is relevant to this position?（你有哪些和这个职位相关的经验?）

3. even if 意思是“即使，纵然”，if 是连词，用于引导从句；even so 的意思是“即便如此，即使这样”，so 是副词，指代前面所叙述的情况或事实等。例如：

Even if you regret doing it, nothing will change.

– You will regret for what you do.

– Even so, I won't change my mind.（so 指代 you will regret for what you do）

15. 本句意思是：我们从昨天没讲完的地方开始。先行词 point 表示地点，因而用 where 引导定语从句。

4. 成果评估

词汇语法实训评分表

Content	Total Score	Your Score	Self-evaluation
单词	10		5 4 3 2 1
词组	10		5 4 3 2 1
词形转换	10		5 4 3 2 1
词汇语法综合练习	20		5 4 3 2 1
总分	50		5 4 3 2 1
教师点评			

任务二 听力实训(Listening Comprehension)

扫码获取听力音频

1. 实训目标

- 听懂与教育相关的一般性提问，并能正确作答；
- 听懂与教育相关的一般性会话；
- 基本听懂与教育相关的陈述或描述，掌握其主要内容。

2. 实训资料

Task 1

This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Next Friday.　　B. At 7:30.
   C. What's the matter?　　D. I don't care.
2. A. Good idea.　　B. Yes, I am.
   C. I will never do that again.　　D. I've got a good job.
3. A. I love reading so much.　　B. I failed in the exam.
   C. I got the first place in the sports meeting.　　D. I enjoy taking notes.
4. A. They're not interesting at all.　　B. Of course.
   C. Practice makes perfect.　　D. You should read more after class.
5. A. Quite a lot.　　B. I have to work harder.
   C. I need to work on English and math problem.　　D. My father helps me with my homework.

Task 2

This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Study math with John.　　B. Talk with John about his study.
   C. Ask John to be their tutor.　　D. Take John to a doctor.
2. A. He's going to find a job.　　B. He's going to go abroad.
   C. He's going to study for a degree.　　D. He's going to do a part-time job.
3. A. Be fair to students.　　B. Be nice to students.
   C. Be strict from the start.　　D. Be kind from the start.
4. A. She has been in hospital.　　B. She has been moved to a new school.
   C. She has been criticized by the teacher.　　D. She has been punished by the teacher.
5. A. Relief.　　B. Sorrow.
   C. Sadness.　　D. Indifference.

Task 3

This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There is one recorded conversation in it. After the conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversation

and the questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Russian. B. English.
   C. Chinese. D. French.
2. A. 12. B. No more than 12.
   C. 30. D. Less than 30.
3. A. 15 minutes. B. More than 50 minutes.
   C. Around 50 minutes. D. Less than 15 minutes.
4. A. Not so expensive. B. Very expensive.
   C. It depends. D. A fixed amount.
5. A. On the phone. B. In a shop.
   C. At an international language centre. D. In a post office.

Task 4

In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to complete the passage according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Right, there are a number of things I need to tell you about assessment. Firstly, [1]_____ _____of your final marks are based on your [2]_____during the course. Because of that, we're very [3]_____on deadlines. If you miss a deadline that your tutor has set, you will be given a zero.

Well, obviously we'll make an [4]_____ for certain cases affecting your immediate family. Also, we won't accept any excuses to do with illness unless you produce a doctor's [5]_____within two days of the deadline.

3. 实训指导

Task 1

1. When ...? 是针对时间发起的提问，但是提问中的 exams 为复数形式，指多门考试，因此不能以一个具体的时刻作答。
3. fed up 意思为“厌烦的，忍无可忍的”。

Task 2

3. 本题中，女士建议男士 set some rules first（先定好规矩），因此男士可能将会对学生严厉一些。
5. 本题问的是女士的心情。great 表示心情好，finished all my exams 解释了心情好的原因，因此选 relief，意思为“解脱，轻松”。sorrow 指“悲伤”，indifference 指“漠不关心”。

Task 3

2. 本题问的是班上有多少学生。根据 a maximum of 12（最多 12 个），应选 B. No more than 12（不超过 12 个）。
3. 本题问的是每节课多长时间。Around 50 minutes 与 About 50 minutes 意思一样，指“大约 50 分

钟”。另外应从词尾的重音方面区分 15 和 50 的发音。

4. 成果评估

听力实训评分表

Content	Total Score	Your Score	Self-evaluation
Task 1	10		5 4 3 2 1
Task 2	10		5 4 3 2 1
Task 3	15		5 4 3 2 1
Task 4	15		5 4 3 2 1
总分	50		5 4 3 2 1
教师点评			

任务三 阅读实训(Reading Comprehension)

1. 实训目标

- 能读懂以教育为话题的一般性文章；
- 能读懂课程描述等应用文；
- 有一定的阅读速度；
- 积累教育方面的词汇。

2. 实训资料

Task 1

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

From: Holly Dibble

To: Mme Juliette Baton

Subject: Reference for Sue Brown

Dear Madame Baton,

Thank you for your letter, asking me about Sue Brown. I am Sue's French teacher and have known her for three years. Sue studies hard and her French is good. She wants to go to France because she is

keen to practice the language and learn more about life in France.

Sue is outgoing and makes friends easily. She is also kind and caring and popular with her classmates. In fact, she is never mean or selfish.

In her spare time she plays tennis, and when she's at home, she likes reading books and watching films. Her mother tells me she helps around the house although she doesn't like cooking much! I am sure you will find her a pleasant and helpful guest.

Please write back to me if you need any more information or have any questions.

Yours sincerely,

Holly Dibble

1. Who wants to go to France?
   A. Holly Dibble. B. Juliette Baton.
   C. Sue Brown. D. Not mentioned.
2. The student plans to _____ in France.
   A. go sightseeing B. practice French
   C. visit her relatives D. make more friends
3. Which of the following is not mentioned by the sender in this email?
   A. Expressing her willingness to offer more help.
   B. Telling the reader about the student's character.
   C. Talking about what the student likes.
   D. Talking about the student's health condition.
4. Which word is suitable for describing the student's character?
   A. Mean. B. Hard-working. C. Shy. D. Self-centred.
5. The student likes doing the following things in her spare time EXCEPT _____.
   A. reading books B. cooking C. playing tennis D. watching films

Task 2

Read the passage below and choose the best answer to each question.

Most of us grow up taking certain things for granted. We tend to assume that experts and religious leaders tell us "the truth". We tend to believe that things advertised on television or in newspapers can't be bad for us.

However, encouragement of critical thinking in students is one of the goals of most colleges and universities. Few professors require students to share the professors' own beliefs. In general, professors are more concerned that students learn to question and critically examine the arguments of others, including some of their own beliefs or values. This does not mean that professors insist that you change your beliefs, either. It does mean, however, that professors will usually ask you to support the views you express in class or in your writing.

If your premises（前提）are shaky, or if your arguments are not logical, professors personally point out the false reasoning in your arguments. Most professors want you to learn to recognize the premises of your arguments, to examine whether you really accept these premises, and to understand

whether or not you draw logical conclusions. Put it this way: professors don't tell you what to think; they try to teach you how to think.

On the other hand, if you intend to disagree with your professors in class, you should be prepared to offer a strong argument in support of your ideas. Arguing just for the sake of arguing usually does not promote a critical examination of ideas. Many professors interpret it as rudeness.

1. In the first paragraph, the writer tries to tell us that people _____.
   A. easily accept certain things without a second thought
   B. grow up through learning certain things in life
   C. are forming their views during their growth
   D. have strong beliefs in authorities while getting old
2. Nowadays, most colleges and universities encourage students to _____.
   A. criticise others　　B. share professors' beliefs
   C. give their own ideas　　D. change their own beliefs
3. The word "shaky" (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
   A. creative　　B. firm　　C. false　　D. weak
4. To help students develop their critical thinking, professors mainly teach them _____.
   A. choice of their premises　　B. the way to think independently
   C. skills of drawing conclusions　　D. different kinds of arguments
5. According to the writer, the right way to argue is to _____.
   A. argue mainly for the sake of arguing
   B. prove it with a good conclusion
   C. support your idea with sound reasoning
   D. examine others' ideas critically

Task 3

The following is an article. After reading it, you should complete the information by filling in the blanks (in no more than 3 words) in the table below.

LEARNING FOR LIFE

More and more people are turning to online learning to improve their skills or to study a subject just for the love of it. We talked to Martina Connor, a keen online student, to find out what it's all about.

Q: *What made you choose online learning?*

A: Well, it suits me because of my job. I work shifts, so I'm never available at the same time each week. The local college offers some interesting evening courses, but they run at the same time as one of my shifts. With online learning, I can work in my own time and fit my studies around work and my social life.

Q: *How did you get started?*

A: I hadn't planned to go back to studying, but then I came across a TV programme on the history

of art and I found the whole thing fascinating. I did a search on the Internet and I found an organisation that offered good courses, but also the flexibility I need. I have to work at my own pace because of my job. So, I registered, downloaded the course materials and I've been studying ever since.

Q: *But don't you need a teacher?*

A: To be honest, thanks to the Internet, I can get the same support as students in a more traditional classroom. I have a personal tutor — she's very experienced in working with online students. We keep in touch by phone or email. I can download her lectures and study notes. She gives me regular assignments and marks my work, just like doing homework from school, really.

Q: *Don't you miss contact with other students?*

A: In fact, there's a big community of online learners. Interactive technology means we can take part in virtual lessons and seminars. We also have the students' forum. That's where you can chat online, and exchange ideas and advice. It's great for your social life, too. Students in the same area often get together for a coffee or a beer.

Q: *What do you have in mind for after the course?*

A: I'm not sure. I have four more modules to do but when I've finished, I might go for the degree course or choose something different.

Reason for choosing online learning: to [1]_____ around work and her social life

Interactions with online teacher: ① downloading her [2]_____ and [3]_____

② finishing [4]_____give by the teacher

Contact with other students: using [5]_____to take part in virtual lessons

Task 4

The following is an introduction to the course on First Certificate in English. After reading it, you should give brief answers (in no more than 3 words) to the 5 questions that follow.

English for Cambridge Examination

This course prepares non-native speakers for the internationally recognized First Certificate in English.

Syllabus (课程大纲)

Speaking skills are taught as part of an integrated approach. Special emphasis is placed on the ability to communicate successfully at all levels. Listening skills are also taught as part of integrated approach. Extensive use is made of our modern language laboratory and video self-access centre.

Grammar practice is an essential part of the preparation for the examination. Students are introduced to word processing on computers.

Integrated into our basic syllabus for speaking, listening and reading are regular classes on British life and institutions including the legal system, politics and the press. Literary（文学的）texts form a part of all courses.

Careers and future study

The FCE is an intermediate qualification internationally recognized in commerce, industry and higher education.

Admission

Application — refer direct to the Language Centre, University Brighton, Falmer, Brighton BN 19PH for details and application form.

Contact

Course leader: Martin Wilson（211－0934398）.

1. Who are the training course intended for?
   _____ of English to obtain the internationally recognized First Certificate in English.
2. What are the skills to be trained?
   Speaking, _____ and reading.
3. What are the teaching aids available?
   _____ and video self-access centre.
4. In which fields is the FCE recognized?
   In commerce, industry and _____.
5. Who can you contact if you want to ask for the application form?
   _____.

3. 实训指导

Task 1

1. 完成此题需要理清三个人的身份。通读全文后可以知道 Holly Dibble 是法语老师，Juliette Baton 是屋主，Sue Brown 是学生。Sue Brown 打算去法国。
4. 文章一至三段都可以找到描述该学生性格的文字，例如第一段的 studies hard（学习认真）、第二段的 outgoing（友善）、第三段的 helps around the house（帮忙做家务）等。mean（卑鄙）、shy（害羞）、self-centred（以自我为中心）等性格都与第二段内容相悖。

Task 2

1. 注意 D 选项为干扰项，原文中 grow up（成长）和选项中 get old（变老）含义是不一样的。
2. 本题问的是：如今，大多数大学鼓励学生做什么？阅读第二段后则不难找到答案。即便不了解 critical thinking（批判性思维），通过后面文字的阅读也可以知道学校鼓励学生独立思考。

Task 3

1. 转述文章内容时，应注意人称的转变，所以填 fit her studies。

Task 4

5. 本题问的是想要索要申请表应联系谁，而不是联系哪个单位。

4. 成果评估

阅读理解实训评分表

Content	Total Score	Your Score	Self-evaluation
Task 1	10		5 4 3 2 1
Task 2	10		5 4 3 2 1
Task 3	15		5 4 3 2 1
Task 4	15		5 4 3 2 1
总分	50		5 4 3 2 1
教师点评			

任务四 翻译写作实训(Translation & Writing)

1. 实训目标

- 能英汉互译与教育相关的常见名称；
- 能翻译以教育为话题的句子和短文；
- 掌握信函格式和询问函的语言表达特征；
- 能根据所给情景写询问函。

2. 实训资料

Task 1

The following is a list of terms of education. After reading it, you are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese and put the corresponding letters in brackets.

A — Bachelor of Science
B — Master of Arts
C — Bachelor of Arts
D — Master of Science
E — Doctor of Philosophy
F — subject
G — secondary school
H — primary school
I — retake
J — fail
K — pass
L — Biology
M — Chemistry
N — Philosophy

O — Science
P — Sociology
Q — Economics
R — Mathematics
S — History
T — Geography

1. (　　)经济学　　(　　)生物
2. (　　)地理　　(　　)补考
3. (　　)通过　　(　　)中学
4. (　　)博士学位　　(　　)文学硕士
5. (　　)理学学士　　(　　)科目

Task 2

Choose the best translation from the four choices of the suggested translation for each of the sentences numbered 1 to 4. And write your translation of the paragraph numbered 5.

1. The following day I ask her how the test went and she just says "OK. I got a nine."
   A. 第二天我问她去哪里考试,她只是说了句:"好吧,我在 9 号考场。"
   B. 第二天我问她考得怎样,她只是说了句:"还行,我得了 9 分。"
   C. 跟她去的那天我问她考得怎样,她说:"很好,我得了 9 分。"
   D. 后面几天我一直问她考得怎样,她只是说:"不错,我得了 9 分。"
2. According to James, this extreme interest with getting top marks has been a bad development, which encourages people to think of education in terms of work and consumption.
   A. 根据詹姆斯的观点,热衷于拿高分并不是个好现象,它只会鼓励人们从就业和消费的功利角度来思考教育。
   B. 据詹姆斯说,对于拿高分的极致兴趣是个坏的发展,会鼓励人们从工作和消费等项目来看待教育。
   C. 根据詹姆斯,痴迷于考取高分对孩子发展非常不利,会鼓励人们从工作和消费的角度来看待教育。
   D. 根据詹姆斯的观点,对于拿高分的极端兴趣是个坏的发展,会鼓励人们从工作和消费等项目来思考教育。
3. He points out that creating happy citizens who have good social skills is more important than good marks in school.
   A. 他发现学校教育中培养具有良好社会技术和幸福感的公民远比创造高分重要。
   B. 他指出学校教育中创造具有良好社交能力和幸福感的公民远比高分重要。
   C. 他指出培养具有良好社交能力和幸福感的公民远比在学校拿高分重要得多。
   D. 他指出在学校中创造具有良好社会技术的幸福公民远比高分重要。
4. Many EU countries also teach the responsibilities of citizens as a core subject, although not everyone agrees what it should aim to teach.
   A. 许多欧盟国家也把公民责任纳入核心课程,不过在具体授课内容方面还有分歧。
   B. 许多欧洲国家也把公民责任当作核心课程来教授学生,但是在授课目标上不能达成一致。
   C. 许多欧洲国家也把公民责任当作中心项目,虽然不是所有人都同意该针对什么进行教学。
   D. 多数欧盟国家也把公民责任当作核心课程,虽然不是所有人都同意该针对什么进行教学。

5. Many primary teachers have a basic level themselves and can't teach much. Also, students progress at different speeds — some pick things up quickly, some don't learn anything at all! When they go to secondary school, their teachers have to deal with a wide range of levels.

Task 3

Write a letter of inquiry according to the information given in Chinese.

情景设置：

假设你叫李明，有意向进入某学院学习计算机编程，但对该课程的具体情况不了解。根据下列要求给相关人员写一封询问函。

内容：

1. 你从该学院的官方网站上获得招生信息，对计算机编程课程感兴趣；

2. 有些你需要了解的内容网站上查不到，例如课程结构、时间安排以及录取程序(admission procedure)等；

3. 请求对方将你想了解的信息发到你的电子邮箱(liming@hotmail.com)中并表示感谢。

3. 实训指导

Task 2

1. 本题考点有三个：① 对 the following day 含义的理解，应译为“第二天”；② 对 how sth. go 结构的理解，这里的 go 是“进行，进展”的意思，所以 how the test went 应该译为“考得怎样”；③ 对 OK 在本句中意思的把握，这里表示“还行”，而不是“很好”。
2. 本题考点有三个：① 对 According to James 的理解，应译为“根据詹姆斯的观点”，直译成“根据詹姆斯”则不符合语言习惯；② 对 extreme interest with 意思的把握，应译为“热衷于”；③ 对 think of ...in terms of ...的理解，应翻译成“从……角度来思考……”。

3. 本题考点有三个：① 对 point out 的理解，是“指出”的意思，而非“发现”，翻译时应注意准确性；② 对 create 意思的把握，在翻译时应注意中文表述的准确性，可以说“创造”高分，但一般不说“创造”公民，而是“培养”公民；③ 对 social skills 意思的理解，它是指“社交能力”。
4. 本题考点有三个：① 对 EU countries 的理解，应译为“欧盟国家”；② 对 core subject 的理解，应译成“核心课程”；③ 对 agree 在句中意思的理解，这里应取 agree on（达成一致）的意思。

Task 3

写课程询问函要注意以下几点：

① 说明招生消息的来源以及希望申请的专业（课程）；
② 告诉招生单位你需要了解的信息；
③ 在询问函的最后，告知招生单位你的回邮地址并请求给予回复；
④ 注重行文的简洁性和语言的礼貌性。

4. 成果评估

翻译写作实训评分表

Content	Total Score	Your Score	Self-evaluation
Task 1	5		5 4 3 2 1
Task 2	15		5 4 3 2 1
Task 3	30		5 4 3 2 1
总分	50		5 4 3 2 1
教师点评			

任务五 口语实训（Speaking）

1. 实训目标

- 了解有关教育话题的常用表达法；
- 能根据要求进行提问和回答，较好地表达自己的观点。

2. 实训资料

Work in pairs. Make a dialogue based on the following information given in Chinese.

情景设置：

对话双方：Sasha 的爸爸和妈妈

对话内容：Sasha 的爸爸考虑将孩子从公立学校转到私立学校，于是他和 Sasha 的妈妈开始讨论公立学校与私立学校的利与弊。对话可围绕课程难易程度、收费高低、就读环境以及学生自身意愿等因素展开。

3. 实训指导

开展讨论利弊的对话应注意以下几点：

① 根据安排的角色明确自己的立场；

② 了解展开讨论的范围；

③ 在发表自己观点的同时应正确理解对方所阐述的观点；

④ 注意话题转换的自然性。可以用 Well, yes she is. / Yes, I know. 等表达结束一个话题从而过渡到自己所主导的下一个话题。

4. 成果评估

口语实训评分表

Content	Total Score	Your Score	Self-evaluation
语音语调	10		5 4 3 2 1
词汇语法	10		5 4 3 2 1
内容表达	10		5 4 3 2 1
互动合作	10		5 4 3 2 1
表情姿态手势	10		5 4 3 2 1
总分	50		5 4 3 2 1
教师点评			