

# Advanced English Conversation

Textbook and Tape

英语!



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Dialogs written and read by volunteers from the U.S. Peace Corps

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All of the dialogs in this compilation (编辑磁带) could be considered to be of a high or advanced level of difficulty. In addition to more complex (复杂的) vocabulary, idioms (习语, 成语, 等), and interjections (感叹词), dialogs are more topical, meaning that they intend to provide a framework (结构) for discussion of the topic, rather than introduce basic grammar patterns which the student is assumed to have grasped (已经掌握了).

Dialogs on this tape generally have two or sometimes three characters, usually called A, B, and C but sometimes given names and nicknames, and range from 15 to about 40 sentences. Each is read twice by small groups from 30 different native speakers (almost all of whom are or were volunteer teachers with the U.S. Peace Corps, China 10 & 11). The first reading is done slowly so that each individual word may be targeted for pronunciation practice. Lower-level speakers will also likely find the first reading to be more easily comprehensible. The second reading is said to be at "normal conversational speed" and may also add a non-standard accent, therefore it may not be advisable for English learners to imitate the pronunciation and mannerisms too closely. It is provided to give the listener added challenge in understanding and exposure to other ways of speaking the language.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR USE IN THE CLASSROOM:** It is first worth noting that not all of the topics and content in these dialogs will be suitable for all classrooms or age groups, especially those in which explicit language and adult themes would be inappropriate. The material was created for authenticity and to spark an interest in students accustomed to studying English only to prepare for tests, though sometimes at the cost of good taste and judgment. Due to rudimentary recording facilities and equipment, the sound quality may not be high enough to keep very large classes (of perhaps 50 or more students) engaged and able to hear every word of every dialog. Smaller classes, however, should have no problem integrating a dialog as a supplementary activity into a pre-planned class, whether or not the class topic is related. More complex pieces, with more varied and non-standard expressions, may well provide enough material for an entire hour or more of class time. Depending on the level of the students in the class, it may be necessary to issue transcripts of the dialog to each student (or write it on the blackboard in its entirety) unless considerable preparation and presentation of unfamiliar vocabulary and grammar patterns are given beforehand. Doing so, however, will naturally compromise a class whose purpose is pure listening comprehension practice. Many of the comprehension questions (which may, of course, be assigned all together or chosen selectively, and be done orally or as a written assignment) require close attention to exactly what is said and what words are used to say it, so a transcript may be the only way to insure that students are able to answer them adequately (especially if given as homework). An attempt has been made to avoid simple "yes or no" questions, unless reasons are also required, and each set of questions aims to include both dialog-specific and personal questions which solicit the use of vocabulary and grammar used within the texts.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR SELF-STUDY:** For the self-motivated student using this outside of a classroom setting, it is hoped that memorizing and reciting these dialogs will be of far greater aid to one's oral English (as used in conversation) than doing such with article and report texts from other textbooks. Pronunciation should also benefit, using the method described briefly above. With a partner or two, dialogs may be dramatically brought to life with gestures and self-selected accents and emphases, perhaps even in cross-country vaudeville stage tours! Or in front of your classmates. A good time was had by all involved in making these, so we hope the enjoyment is carried on through re-enactment!



FOREWORD

Julian 李立安

2006年 4月 15日

怎么用这本小书学英语?

里面的内容分二十三个对话, 包括正式和无拘束的情况。每个对话在录音带上读得两遍。第一遍慢慢地读。

可以专门听每个词的模范发音。第二次读的有自然的速度, 而且加上一个地方或民族的口音。

这样对学生的听力会有帮助。要好好学个语言, 必须听各种各样的口音,

英语!

因此我们第一个目的是让许多以英语为母语者来读。一共超过三十个志愿的外籍英语老师: 男的,

女的, 从二十到七十多岁都有。英语水平在这里都是相当高的。

每个对话的后面都有几个理解力的问题。可以在教室使用, 也可以个人自己学。

我们希望这本书和录音带能当机器老师, 随时给学生听地道的英语,

也不生气一遍又一遍重说。学外语应该有意思!



Lesson #: Title (# of characters)

第几节课: 名字 (人物有多少)

\*Abbreviations (缩写) used here: sth. = something (任何一件东西, 名词, 或事情), sb. = somebody/

someone (任何一个人), V = verb (动词), V-ed = verb in past tense (过去的动词), N. = noun

(名词), # = a number (一个数字)

SIDE A

1. American Schools

2. Not Recognizing Somebody

3. Failing a Class

4. Sleep

5. Lending and Borrowing

6. A Robbery

7. Pills and Pain

8. Pain 2

9. Pain 3

10. Hitting on Somebody

11. Opening a Computer File

12. Playing a Tape

英语!



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SIDE B

13. Drinking Alcohol

14. An Attractive Man

15. Speaking with Confidence

16. Date Against Destiny

17. Talking to the Boss

18. Popular Music

19. Literature

20. Other Music

21. Death

22. Movies

23. After the Party

NOT  
FOR  
SALE



NOT  
FOR  
SALE

英语!

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## \*Lesson 1: American Schools (A,B)\*

A: Hello, my name is Li Li An. I'm a reporter for the China Daily newspaper. I am writing a report about American schools. May I ask you some questions?  
B: Glad to meet you, Mr. Li. I will be happy to answer your questions.  
A: Did you teach in a public or a private school?  
B: I taught in a public school for 20 years.  
A: What subject did you teach?  
B: I taught middle school English.  
A: Are students required to study English and foreign languages in America?  
B: American students are required to study English but not foreign languages. However, if you want to go to a good college, you need to study a foreign language for at least two years.  
A: How big are classes in the USA?  
B: The average class size is 30 students, but foreign language classes are smaller.  
A: Thank you. I will certainly use your answers in my report.  
B: You are welcome. I am glad I could help.

READ BY DZIDRA AND JULIAN

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Why is Mr. Li interviewing (访问) this woman?
2. Do you think B is still teaching or retired? How do you know?
3. Why do you think American students are not required to study foreign languages but Chinese students are? Do you think this is good and fair (公平)?
4. Why do most students in America study foreign languages?
5. Were there more or less than 30 students in your middle and high school classes? How many more/less were there?

## \*Lesson 2: Not Recognizing Someone (A, B)\*

A: Samantha? Samantha, is that you?  
B: Do I know you? How do you know my name?  
A: Don't you recognize me? It's me, Carrie!  
B: Carrie who?  
A: Carrie Bradshaw. I sat next to you in fourth grade. Don't you remember?  
B: Uh...yeah. Carrie Bradshaw. Well, long time no see<sup>1</sup>, huh<sup>2</sup>?  
A: I'd say! Well, you look good! A little...different, older.  
B: It has been a while since fourth grade, hasn't it? What did you say your name was again?<sup>4</sup>  
A: Carrie Bradshaw. You really don't remember, do you? All the homework we used to do? All the classes we had?  
B: Well, life goes on<sup>5</sup>, doesn't it?  
A: Aren't you going to apologize<sup>6</sup>? I mean, you forgot me. Completely.  
B: Look, when you don't see or hear from someone<sup>7</sup> you weren't that close to for twenty years, you tend to forget<sup>8</sup>. Were we even friends in Springfield?  
A: Springfield?  
B: Yeah, Springfield Elementary, where we went to school...  
A: But I went to...Didn't you...? Wait...I'm sorry, I thought you were someone else<sup>9</sup>. Good-bye!  
B: Bye!

READ BY MEREDITH AND EMILY

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: <sup>1</sup> 好久不见 <sup>2</sup> 句子的后面说“huh?” 相当于口语的“是不是?”  
<sup>3</sup> I'll say! 当然, 的确 <sup>4</sup> What did you say Sth. was (again)? 忘记了Sth. 或要请一个人再说Sth. 可也用这个结构。  
<sup>5</sup> 要继续生活 <sup>6</sup> 道歉 <sup>7</sup> hear from Sb. = 接到某人的来信, 电话等  
<sup>8</sup> tend to V. = 倾向 <sup>9</sup> 我以为你是别人。

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Why doesn't Samantha recognize Carrie?

2. Is Samantha happy to see Carrie? Why/why not?
3. Is Samantha the same person Carrie thought she was?
4. How do you think Carrie feels after mistaking Samantha for an old friend?
5. If you met someone in fourth grade and never saw them again, would you remember them?
6. When did you last hear from your friend from middle school?

## \*Lesson 3: Failing a Class (A,B)\*

A: May I come in<sup>1</sup>, Miss Ho?  
B: Yes, Anna, come in and have a seat<sup>2</sup>. Do you know why you're here?  
A: I can probably guess. Is it about coming to class on time, or not talking while you're talking, or not spitting<sup>3</sup> in class?  
B: No, Anna. I wanted to talk to you about your grades.  
A: My grades?  
B: Yes, Anna. I'm afraid<sup>4</sup> you failed the midterm exam by over 20<sup>5</sup> points, and if you don't do a lot better on the final, you won't pass my class.  
A: So if I stop coming late and spitting, you'll let me pass<sup>6</sup>, right?  
B: No, what I'm saying is you need to study harder.  
A: Whatever<sup>7</sup>. You can't flunk me<sup>8</sup>! My dad knows the president.  
B: I don't care if<sup>9</sup> your father is the president. If your grades don't improve, I'll have no choice but to fail you<sup>10</sup>.  
A: How about if I give<sup>11</sup> you a delicious, red apple before every class?  
B: Anna, hit the books<sup>12</sup>, or you've got an F<sup>13</sup>. Understood?<sup>14</sup>  
A: Yes, Miss Ho.

READ BY SUZY AND ANNA

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: <sup>1</sup> (要进门说的) 报告 <sup>2</sup> 请坐 <sup>3</sup> 吐痰  
<sup>4</sup> 恐怕 <sup>5</sup> over # = 超过数字  
<sup>6</sup> let Sb. V. = 让Sb. 动词, let me pass = 给我放过去  
<sup>7</sup> 年轻人或不同意的感叹词  
<sup>8</sup> flunk = 口语的“不及格”, flunk Sb. = 使某人不及格 <sup>9</sup> 不管  
<sup>10</sup> have no choice but to V. = 除了动词 别无 (某人) 途  
<sup>11</sup> How about if I V. = 哪, 如果我动词呢? <sup>12</sup> 努力学习, 用功读书 <sup>13</sup> 在美国成绩分5级: A,B,C,D,F. F = Fail  
<sup>14</sup> 很严肃或正式的说法问“你明白我的意思吗?”

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What kind of student is Anna?
2. Why did Miss Ho call Anna into her office?
3. Do you think Miss Ho is being fair?
4. What does Anna offer to do for Miss Ho if she lets her pass? Does Miss Ho agree?
5. What does Miss Ho tell Anna she must do to pass the class?
6. If your parents were friends with your school's president, would your teachers ever flunk you?
7. Have you ever flunked a class? Which one(s), and why did you fail?

## \*Lesson 4: Sleep (A,B)\*

A: Did you sleep well?  
B: Yup, I slept like a log<sup>1</sup>. There's nothing like a good night's sleep<sup>2</sup> to make you feel good in the morning!  
A: That must be why I'm so cranky<sup>3</sup>. I was tossing and turning<sup>4</sup> all night long<sup>5</sup>.  
B: Why's that? Was I snoring<sup>6</sup> too loud?  
A: Since you ask<sup>7</sup>, yes, as a matter of fact<sup>8</sup> you were. I couldn't get a wink of sleep<sup>9</sup> with your (zzz) all night.  
B: Gosh<sup>10</sup>, I'm sorry. But if I was keeping you from getting<sup>11</sup> any shut-eye<sup>12</sup>, you should've woken me up<sup>13</sup>.  
A: No, not me. I know what you're like when you don't get your beauty rest<sup>14</sup>.  
B: A bear in winter?  
A: Exactly. Better to let you hibernate<sup>15</sup>, even if it means I've gotta stay up. I'd rather let sleeping dogs lie<sup>16</sup>.  
B: Maybe Mr. Sandman<sup>17</sup> will send you a dream tonight, then.  
A: I'd rather you just lend me some earplugs<sup>18</sup>.



CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 口语的“睡得很熟” 2 There's nothing like... = 要得到一种特别的结果没有什么可以跟... 比  
3 脾气坏的 4 翻来覆去 5 all 时间 long = (在一个特定的时间) 一直... 6 snore = 打呼噜  
7 一个人问到你本来不想说的事可以先说“since you ask”  
(用以加强语气) 事实上  
8 完全没有睡觉 9 口语的委婉法 (用以替代God!) 10 keep Sb. from V-ing = 不让Sb. 动词 11 睡眠 12 wake Sb. up = 叫醒  
13 美容觉 14 冬眠 15 别惊动睡着的狗 16 睡魔(神话中能催眠入睡的人) 17 耳塞

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Why didn't A get a good night's sleep?
2. What does B tell A he should have done to her? Why?
3. Why shouldn't one wake up a bear in winter?
4. How do you think A and B are related? What makes you think so?
5. When do you get cranky?
6. Do you usually fall asleep right away, or do you toss and turn?
7. Does snoring sometimes keep you from sleeping, or does your snoring keep others awake?

\*Lesson 5: Lending and Borrowing (A,B)\*

A: Hey, man, could I borrow your car this afternoon?  
B: No can do, buddy. I need it to go to work.  
A: Well, then, could you lend me a few bucks for the bus?  
B: Why? Where are you going?  
A: You know my girlfriend lent me her cell phone for the weekend, and I've gotta go across town and return it.  
B: Can't it wait until your next paycheck?  
A: I wish, man, but she wants it back ASAP.  
B: I don't blame her. Didn't you run up her bill a few bills last time she lent it to you?  
A: I'm gonna pay her back--I consider it a loan.  
B: And speaking of which, don't you still owe me \$20?  
A: I don't remember borrowing it.  
B: You probably wouldn't. You used it to pay off your tab at the bar. Here, I can only lend you \$5 this time, and I want it back Friday.  
A: No sweat, bro. You know I'm good for it.  
B: I know you're good for borrowing, but your credit's running out.

READ BY STEVE AND CARL

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 借/  
借用用英语说, 很重要要分清。在句子里面不能换。  
1 男人随便谈话的时候会经常互相叫“man” 2 口语的“不能”  
(口语) 1 buck = \$1 3 手机  
4 (一件事情或问题) 不能等到(什么时候) 做/解决吗?  
5 老板或公司给他受雇者的票为了发薪水 6 缩写As Soon As Possible  
7 I don't blame Sb. = 我认为Sb. 做得有道理 8 run up Sb.'s bill = 积欠(账款, 债务等) 9 口语1 bill = \$100 (bill = 纸币)  
10 pay Sb. back = 还(钱)给某人 11 consider Sth. (to be) Sth. = 视某人/事物为Sth. 12 口语“谈到这件事”(继续说刚说的话) 13 owe Sb. Sth. = 欠(某人)债(因货物等) 14 pay off Sth. / pay Sth. off = 还清  
15 账单, 美国酒吧给他常客的赠款 16 口语“没问题” 17 有偿还(借款)能力的 18 Sth. is running out = 不一会儿Sth. 就会用掉了

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Why does A want to borrow B's car? Does B agree? Why/why not?
2. What are two things A has borrowed in the past?
3. What did A do his girlfriend's cell phone?

4. Why won't B just lend things to A without asking a lot of questions?
5. How is B reminded of the \$20 A owes him?
6. When must A pay B back?
7. Do you owe anything to anyone? If so, what?
8. What would you do if your girl/boyfriend borrowed \$300 without asking?
9. Are you more like A (always borrowing) or B (always lending) with your friends? Why?

\*Lesson 6: A Robbery (A,B,C)\*

A: Darling, look at that doggie in the window! I wonder how much it costs.  
B: But I just bought you those gerbils, and besides, I'm terribly allergic.  
A: Oh, money is not an object. I just went to the ATM, and look at all this cash! I must have a couple of thousand dollars here.  
B: Put that away!  
C: Gimme your money or else!  
A: Oh no, he has a knife!  
C: And I'm not afraid to use it.  
B: Don't panic! I'll protect you!  
C: I said gimme the cash, lady. Hurry up!  
A: I'm scared! I think we should do what he says.  
B: Not a dime! I worked hard for that.  
C: I warned you!  
B: Aggh!!  
C: Ha ha! It's mine! See ya, suckas!  
A: We need to move to a safer neighborhood.  
B: First, get me to a hospital!

WRITTEN AND READ BY KATHRYN, DARREN, AND JOHN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: Robbery = 抢劫 1 (作为称呼) 亲爱的 2 小狗 3 仓鼠  
4 我对它有很严重的过敏 5 有的是钱, 钱没有问题 6 缩写Automatic/Automated Teller Machine = (银行外墙上得) 自动提款机 7 你看这么多 8 现钱 9 Put Sth. away = 将某物收起 10 威胁的说法...or else! = 不做前面说的(的话)会有很严重的后果 11 惊慌 12 快一点啊! 13 十美分也不给! 14 我事先跟你说过! 15 口语的sucker = 傻瓜 16 get Sb. to... = 把Sb. 送到(一个地方/人)去

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Where do you think A and B are?
2. What is B allergic to? Are you allergic to anything?
3. What did A get at the ATM? How much of it did she get?
4. How do you think A and B are related?
5. Whose money does A want to spend?
6. What does B want her to "put away"?
7. What does the robber (C) threaten to do if A doesn't give him the money?
8. Why do you think A and B disagree on whether to give C the money?
9. How does C finally get the money from A?
10. Why does A want to move to a safer neighborhood?
11. What do you think A and B should do next?
12. If your wife or husband did/does not work, how much of your money would/do you let him/her spend?
13. Do Chinese people keep gerbils as pets?
14. Have you or anyone you know ever been robbed? What did the thief steal?

\*Lesson 7: Pills and Pain (A,B)\*

A: Howdy, how can I help you?  
B: I've just come from the doctor, and I need to pick up some painkillers.  
A: Well, we have many different kinds. Our aspirin is right over there.  
B: Actually, I think I need something stronger. I have a throbbing pain in my back, and it just feels terrible!  
A: Well, that does sound serious.



B: Yeah, in fact, oh! Ow! I just felt something sharp. This pain is killing me!

A: Maybe you had better go back to the hospital.

READ BY BRIAN AND ERIN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 美国牛仔说的hello 2 在美国的商店经常问的问题 3 pick Sth. up, pick up Sth. = 取或收集某物 4 治痛药 5 阿斯匹林 6 right over here/there = (不远的) 在这/那里 7 一跳一跳的 8 That sounds serious = 那听起来很严重, That does sound serious 加`does` 会强调. `does` 在这儿相当于`的确` 9 哎哟! 10 (指痛) 剧烈的 11 我疼死了! 12 Maybe you had better V. = (亲切或担忧的) 警告/建议



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- 1. Where can one go to pick up pills and other medicine?
- 2. What is wrong with B? What does she want?
- 3. Why doesn't B want aspirin?
- 4. Where does B hurt? How serious is the pain?
- 5. Does she get the pills she needs? Why/why not?

\*Lesson 8: Pain 2 (A,B,C)\*

A: We're here for my son's examination.  
B: OK, please have a seat. Tell me if this hurts.  
C: Oh! Ow! Please stop! It hurts so much!  
A: We think he may have broken a toe playing soccer.  
C: It feels like someone cut off my whole foot!  
B: OK, just relax. We'll get you fit for a cast.  
C: Relax?! This pain is killing me!  
A: When do you think he'll be back to 100%?  
C: Oh, when will this pain go away?  
B: It could take anywhere from two weeks to a month. Right now, the most important thing is to get plenty of rest.  
C: How can I rest with this incredible pain?!

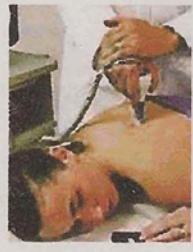


READ BY JIM, KELSEY, AND JULIAN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 体格检查 2 请坐 3 医生检查病人的身体的时候经常会说这句话.意思是:疼的话就给我说 4 脚趾 5 It feels like... = 感觉的好像。。。一样 6 cut off Sth./cut Sth. off = 切下 7 放松 8 我们给你做一个铸件。9 恢复到100% 10 anywhere from 时间/数字A to 时间/数字B = 表示一个比较广阔的范围 11 plenty of Sth. = 足够的Sth.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- 1. How are A and B related?
- 2. What do you think C's job is?
- 3. Where does B hurt? How did he get hurt there?
- 4. How much pain does B feel?
- 5. How long will it take for B's injury to heal (康复) completely?
- 6. What are three suggestions C makes to help B?
- 7. Have you ever broken a bone? If so, did you wear a cast, a splint (夹板), or something else on it? How long did you have to wear it?



\*Lesson 9: Pain 3 (A,B,C)\*

A: You have a relative here to see you.  
B: Oh, I don't know if I want to see anyone. I'm in so much pain.  
C: Hello.  
B: Hi, Dad.  
C: Do you feel any better?  
B: Not really. I still have a throbbing headache, my eyes are sore, and

there's an ache in my back that won't go away.  
C: Sounds serious. Is there any hope for her, nurse?  
A: Oh, she'll get better, but first I have to give her another shot.  
B: Oh, not another one! Will it hurt?  
A: Please roll up your sleeve. You may feel a slight sting, and...  
B: Owieeeeeee!

READ BY TRENT, KIM, AND JULIAN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 亲戚 2 一碰或一用就痛的 3 疼痛 (可以当名词或动词) 4 她有没有希望? 5 give Sb. a shot = 给Sb. 打针 6 会疼吗? 7 请你把衣服袖子放起来 8 轻微的 9 剧痛 10 (小孩子说的) 哎哟!

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- 1. How are B and C related?
- 2. What is A's job? How is he unusual for this job?
- 3. Do you think B's condition (身体状况) is very serious? What makes you think so?
- 4. What must B do before A can give her a shot?
- 5. How much does A think the shot will hurt? How much does B make it seem to hurt?
- 6. Were you afraid of shots when you were young? If so, when and how did you stop being afraid of them?



\*Lesson 10: Hitting on Someone (A,B)\*

A: I saw you from across the room and thought I'd come talk to you. Is this seat taken?  
B: No, please sit down. What's your name, stranger?  
A: Dirk Diggler, and what do they call you, precious?  
B: My friends call me Lolita. Would you like to be my friend?  
A: I don't know. Does my friend like a drink?  
B: Well, I don't drink alone.  
A: Pick your poison.  
B: If you're buying, I'll have a Cosmopolitan.  
A: Bartender, a Cosmo for the lovely lady and a bourbon on the rocks! So, do you come here often?  
B: Usually only on weekends with my friends, but today I was feeling lonely.  
A: Is that something I can help with? Here are our drinks.  
B: I need to get going now. Thanks for the drink.  
A: I'd like to see more of you. Can I have your phone number?  
B: Sure, I look forward to hearing from you.  
A: See you again soon!



WRITTEN AND READ BY TRENT AND KIM

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: To `hit on someone` is to make advances toward someone, usually verbal (说的) or with facial expressions (and without touching the person), to show an interest in or attraction to the person (向Sb. 示爱, 套交爱, 求爱) 1 这座位有人吗? 2 陌生人 3 任何可爱的人可以叫`precious` (亲爱的) 4 想跟我做朋友吗? 5 口语: 你想喝什么酒? 这样说的是因为酒事实上也是毒品。6 如果你买的/付钱的话。。。7 混合酒的名字 8 酒吧间招待员 9 波旁威士忌 (产于美国, 多酿自玉米) 10 杯子里要小冰块 11 寂寞, 孤独 12 我想和你再见面。



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- 1. Where are Dirk (A) and Lolita (B) in this dialog?
- 2. Why did Dirk come over and talk to Lolita?



3. How does Dirk make it clear he is "interested in" Lolita?  
4. Who paid for the drinks?  
5. How will Dirk arrange their next meeting?  
6. If someone "hits on you" and you are not interested, how can you express this?  
7. What is the difference between "hitting someone" and "hitting on someone"?  
8. Can women also hit on men? Can men hit on men and women hit on women? Why/why not?

**\*Lesson 11: Opening a Computer File (A,B)\***

A: Hey, do you know anything about computers?  
B: A little. Why? Do you need help? A: Yeah, I'm trying to open a file that I downloaded from the internet, but it won't open.  
B: What kind of file is it?  
A: It's just a text file, so it shouldn't be so hard.  
B: Let me have a look. Which file is it?  
A: It's the one with the blue and red icon there. Just double-click on it.  
B: Oh. This is a simple problem. The computer doesn't have the program that was used to create your file.  
A: So what can I do?  
B: Well, if it's just text, any good word-processing program should be able to open it.  
A: Thanks!

READ BY LINH AND ALINE

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 Do you know anything about Sth./Sb.? = 你了解Sth./Sb. 吗? 2 (计算机) 文件 3 将 (程序, 资料等) 从大计算机系统输入小计算机系统, 下载 4 因特网 5 打不开 6 正文件 7 (你) 让我看一下 (吧) 8 图标 9 打双击 10 程序 11 创作 12 文字处理

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What is A's problem?
2. Where did A get the file? What kind of file is it?
3. Who knows more about computers: A or B?
4. What must A do to open the file, according to B?
5. Have you ever downloaded anything from the internet? If so, what?
6. What word-processing program do you use most often?
7. When you have a problem with a computer, whom do you ask for help?

**\*Lesson 12: Playing a Tape (A,B)\***

A: Whatcha doin'?  
B: Oh, hi N-Dog! My friend made me a mixtape, and I was just going to put it on and check it out.  
A: A mixtape—you mean like on an actual cassette? That's pretty old-fashioned. Why doesn't she just e-mail you some MP3's or give you a CD?  
B: Actually, a tape still has some advantages. Since they have two sides, that's a whole 90 minutes!  
A: Yeah, well I get sick of rewinding and fast-forwarding to hear the track I want. My tapes always wear out too quickly.  
B: You've got a point there, but tapes are still a lot cheaper than buying a CD burner, a computer, or an MP3 player.  
A: I guess, but anything you've gotta turn over after playing a side is a little too retro for me. Later, Gepetto!

READ BY NIKKI AND DAVE

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 口语: 你在干什么事? 2 任何英文名字可以做口语的代号: 用名字的第一个字母, 就加上 "Dog" 3 来自不同的乐队的许多歌都放在一个磁带叫 mixtape 4 put (a CD, tape, record, 唱片, etc.) on = 放 (a CD, tape, record, 唱片,

etc.) 5 check Sth. out = 口语: 看一看/听一听 6 磁带 7 口语: 相当 8 过时的, 老式的 (动词) 寄电信 9 优点 10 rewind (a tape) = 后退 (REW), get sick of V-ing = 动词 烦了/腻了 11 fast forward (a tape) = 前进 (FF) 12 dvd/vcd/cd 上的一首歌或部分 13 用得不能再用了 14 你 (刚才说的) 有道理 15 制造cd机 16 mp3 机 17 不完全同意可以说 "I guess (so)" 18 turn Sth. over = 把Sth. 翻过来/去 19 已有很长时间没用的东西, 现在用还很时髦。

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What did Gepetto's friend make for him?
2. What does N-Dog think of cassette tapes? Why?
3. How long is each side of a 90-minute cassette tape?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of tapes?
5. If side A of your tape is finished, and you want to listen to side B, what must you do?
6. Do you prefer to listen to music on tapes, CD's, or mp3 players? Why?

**\*Lesson 13: Drinking Alcohol (A,B,C)\***

A: Hey, Aloysius, what're you drinking there?  
B: Well, as a matter of fact, this is my one glass of red wine for the day. Doctors say it's good for—  
C: Oh my God! I am so drunk!  
B: Oh, hello Candy.  
A: I see you're a little tipsy there, Candy.  
C: Yeah, I've been doing shots of tequila since, like, noon. And now I'm hammered! Woo-hoo!  
A: Maybe you'd better slow down a little, Candy.  
B: Yes, you're not planning to drive home like this, are you?  
C: Oh no! I never drink and drive. I'm much too drunk to drive! In fact, hold on. I'm a little dizzy. I think I'm gonna...  
A: Oh shoot, Candy! You just threw up on the ottoman!  
B: Looks like someone can't hold her alcohol!

READ BY DAVE, NATALIE, AND EMILY

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 红酒 2 天啊! (不太聪明的) 年轻女人经常说的话 3 醉 4 微醉的 5 在这短语 "doing" = drinking, shot (of alcohol) = 一小杯 (例如白酒杯) 烈性饮料 (例如威士忌, 等) 6 龙舌兰酒 (主要产于墨西哥) 7 醉倒了 8 Maybe you'd better V. = (给予劝告或警告的话) 你最好应该 动词, 对喝醉的人说 "slow down" = 别再喝 9 有时喝醉的人会说错, 把 "drunk" 和 "drive" 换 10 等一下 11 头晕的 12 轻一点的 "该死!" 13 throw up = 呕吐 14 长凳 (里面放东西, 上面可以坐或者放脚) 15 Sb. can't hold his/her alcohol = 一个人喝酒喝得不多就呕吐

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

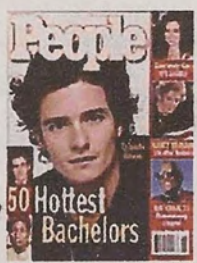
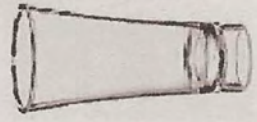
1. What kind of alcohol does Aloysius (B) like to drink?
2. Why does Candy (C) interrupt Aloysius?
3. Is Aloysius happy to see Candy? Why/why not?
4. What advice does A give to Candy?
5. Why shouldn't Candy drive home by herself?
6. What would you do if your guest got drunk and threw up on your furniture (家具)?
7. When you drink alcohol, are you more like Aloysius or Candy? How do your friends behave?

**\*Lesson 14: An Attractive Man (A,B)\***

A: Did you see the new People Magazine?  
B: Yeah, the one with the really hot actor on the cover.  
A: I wanted to melt when I saw his beautiful, blue eyes.  
B: I know! It is so not fair that there aren't any hot



5





guys<sup>8</sup> around here.  
 A: Cha. No kidding<sup>9</sup>. It makes me so mad that there aren't any guys with good style and good looks<sup>10</sup>.  
 B: Yeah, I wish I could meet a guy with a stellar<sup>9</sup> personality who is caring<sup>10</sup>, pays attention to me, and is also cute<sup>11</sup>.  
 A: You're telling me!<sup>12</sup> At least we have each other. Some day we'll find the perfect guys.

WRITTEN BY NATALIE, READ BY NATALIE AND NIKKI

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: An attractive (有吸引力的) person is someone who gives you "that certain, special feeling."<sup>8</sup>  
 在美国比较流行的杂志<sup>2</sup> 口语: (指人) 帅/漂亮<sup>9</sup> 在封面上<sup>4</sup> (因迷恋等) 软化<sup>5</sup> (like) so not Adj. = 口语: 很不形容词<sup>6</sup> 口语: 人/小伙子 (在一个团体也可以包括女人)<sup>7</sup> 口语: 的确, 难怪<sup>8</sup> 又时髦又好看<sup>9</sup> 非常好<sup>10</sup> 表示或感到关怀或关心的<sup>11</sup> 可爱的<sup>12</sup> 口语: 这还用你说, 我早就知道



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
 (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What do A and B want in a man? Do you think their hopes are realistic (实事求是的)? Why/why not?
2. Do you think they have boyfriends now? Why/why not?
3. Where did they see the picture of the hot actor?
4. Are there enough hot guys and girls in your city / on your campus (校园)?
5. What kind of person do you find attractive?
6. Have you ever seen an attractive person and "wanted to melt"? If so, who is/was the person?



\*Lesson 15: Speaking with Confidence (A,B)\*

A: How can I improve my oral English? I'm afraid it's very poor.  
 B: Well, first of all<sup>1</sup>, it's important to be brave<sup>2</sup>. Everyone makes mistakes.  
 A: Yes, and when I speak incorrectly, I always lose face<sup>3</sup>.  
 B: When learning a language, it's only natural that<sup>4</sup> your speaking won't be perfect<sup>5</sup>. The most important thing is to be comfortable expressing yourself<sup>6</sup>.  
 A: Yes, well, I'm very uncomfortable. Very uncomfortable indeed. What can I do?  
 B: I think a good way to gain<sup>7</sup> confidence is to shout<sup>8</sup> what you do know loudly and clearly.  
 A: LIKE THIS, YOU MEAN?! Wow<sup>9</sup>, that felt great!<sup>10</sup>  
 B: Also, you can try making learning fun by learning a song and singing it loudly.  
 A: Oh, I don't know. My singing voice isn't the best. It's only so-so.<sup>11</sup>  
 B: So sing in the shower alone if you have to. The more practice you get, the more confidently you'll speak.<sup>12</sup>

READ BY MATT AND NIKKI

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: Confidence (名词) makes us feel confident (形容词), believe in ourselves, and do things confidently (副词).<sup>1</sup> 首先<sup>2</sup> 勇敢的<sup>3</sup> 丢面子<sup>4</sup> it's only natural that...(a problem or something not ideal) V. = (一个问题或不理想的条件) 当然会发生/存在<sup>5</sup> 完美的<sup>6</sup> express oneself = (清楚地) 表达自己的意思<sup>7</sup> 得到, 增加<sup>8</sup> 大声说, 喊<sup>9</sup> 感叹词: 用以表示惊奇或钦佩<sup>10</sup> 刚才感觉挺好!<sup>11</sup> Sth. is not the best, Sth. is (only/just) so-so = Sth. 马马虎虎-- 注意: 在美国说 "so-so" 说得很少<sup>12</sup> 你说英语, 越练习越自信。



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
 (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. Why isn't B comfortable when speaking English? What is he afraid of?
2. What are two suggestions A gives him to increase his confidence?
3. Does B think a person's English should be perfect before speaking? Why/why not?
4. If you don't have a good singing voice, where can you sing to practice English?

5. How does A feel after shouting in English? Do you think it's better to speak a foreign language loudly or quietly?
6. Do you feel comfortable expressing yourself in English? Why/why not?
7. Do you think students lack (缺乏) confidence to speak because they are afraid of making mistakes or because they don't practice enough? How are practice and confidence related?



\*Lesson 16: Date against Destiny (A,B)\*

A: How's it goin'?<sup>1</sup> Are you free tonight?  
 B: Sure. Do you have plans?  
 A: I was thinking about going to a movie.<sup>2</sup> Wanna come?<sup>3</sup>  
 B: Okay. When should we meet?  
 A: How about 7:30-ish<sup>4</sup> in front of the theater?  
 B: Sounds good. What's coming out<sup>5</sup> this weekend?  
 A: Let's go see Star Wars!<sup>6</sup>  
 B: I'm not feeling science fiction.<sup>7</sup> How about something more sentimental<sup>8</sup>?  
 A: Oh, what, a chick flick<sup>9</sup>? I'm not paying \$30<sup>10</sup> to watch some "boy meets girl" fluff<sup>11</sup>.  
 B: Well, don't do me any favors!<sup>12</sup> Feel free to fulfill your childhood space fantasies by yourself.<sup>13</sup>  
 A: I'd rather do that than doze off<sup>14</sup> for an hour and a half.<sup>15</sup>  
 B: Suit yourself.<sup>16</sup> I can always go with Larry.<sup>17</sup>  
 A: Sure, fall back on<sup>18</sup> a nerd<sup>19</sup> like him instead of a stud<sup>20</sup> like me.  
 B: Whatever. I'm outta here.<sup>21</sup>

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: A date (约会) is when two people "go out" together to a social event, to eat, to watch a movie, etc. with the possibility of becoming intimately involved with one another. Destiny (缘分) is what one is destined, or pre-determined, to do and whom one is destined to meet in the future.<sup>1</sup> 怎么样?<sup>2</sup> I was thinking about V-ing = 我想动词<sup>3</sup> 口语: 想跟我(们)来吗?<sup>4</sup> 把 "How about..." 放在句子的前面相当于把 "吧" 放在后面<sup>5</sup> Time + "-ish" = 口语: 几点左右, 例如 7-ish (7点左右), 7:15-ish, 7:30-ish, 7:45-ish. 其它的时间是比较精确的, 所以不能加 "-ish"<sup>6</sup> (a new book, movie, etc.) comes out = (新书, 电影, 等) 出版或发表<sup>7</sup> 美国著名的科幻片, 一般来说男生喜欢地比女生多。<sup>8</sup> Sb. is not feeling (like) Sth. = 口语: Sb. 不想看/做/吃/听 (等) Sth., science fiction = 科幻 (小说, 电影, 等)<sup>9</sup> 情感的, (通常作贬义) 表达或引起柔弱情感的 (可为夸张的或滥施的)<sup>10</sup> chick = 很口语的 "姑娘", flick = 口语: 电影, chick flick = 通常很罗曼蒂克的电影, 男演员都很帅或可爱, 主要的人物是女人/女生, 男生不常看的<sup>11</sup> 在美国的电影院中有许多票价会超过10美元, 加上小吃, 饮料, 等就是个很贵的晚上活动。<sup>12</sup> 无关的事物, 哗众取宠<sup>13</sup> don't do me no/any favors! = 一个人通过几次帮别人的忙, 给她/他请客, 等, 不过第二个人不互给/回报/妥协/等等可以说这句话。<sup>14</sup> feel free to V. = 你随便吧。 (用以表示准许或不在乎)<sup>15</sup> fulfill Sth. = 满足 (事物), 符合, fantasy = 幻想出来的东西/希望/梦,<sup>16</sup> 的意思是如果他如果想看那片他可以一个人去看。<sup>17</sup> 打 (起) 吨儿 (来)<sup>18</sup> 一般的电影有一个半小时的长短。<sup>19</sup> 口语: 随自己的意愿行事<sup>20</sup> Sb. can always V. = (用以表示一个后备/其他的计划/选择) Sb. 也可以V., B 的意思是说如果A不跟她去的话, A也可以跟她的其他的朋友 (名字叫 "Larry") 一起去看。<sup>21</sup> fall back on Sth./Sb. = 有困难时 (能) 求助于某人, 依靠某事物<sup>22</sup> 呆板的人, 笨拙的人, 书呆子 (通常指男子)<sup>23</sup> 风流情种, 情场老手<sup>24</sup> 口语: 我先走了。



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
 (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

1. What does A want to do with B? Is he successful? Why/why not?



2. Did A want to meet at exactly 7:30, or could B have arrived a little earlier or later?
3. What does B think of his taste in movies? What does A think of hers?
4. Why doesn't A want to go with B to see a 'chick flick'? Why doesn't B want to go with A to watch a science fiction movie?
5. About how much does it cost for two people to go see a movie in the USA?
6. If A does not watch the movie she wants to see with her, what will B do?
7. What does A think of B's friend Larry?
8. Why does B agree at first to go with him but later change her mind?
9. Do you think A and B will go on a date in the future? Why/why not?
10. What do people do on dates in your country?
11. Do you believe in destiny? Why/why not?

**\*Lesson 17: Talking to the Boss (A,B)\***

A: You wanted to see me, sir?

B: Yes, please come in and sit down. I would just like to discuss your recent job performance<sup>1</sup> and your future.

A: Goodness<sup>2</sup>, is anything the matter?

B: No, no. This is simply a routine<sup>3</sup> productivity<sup>4</sup> assessment<sup>5</sup>. All employees are due for a yearly check-up<sup>6</sup> if you will<sup>7</sup>.

A: Well, I assure you, sir, that I've met all the requirements<sup>8</sup> you and your staff<sup>9</sup> have presented to me.

B: That's very encouraging<sup>10</sup> to hear you say that. Tell me, how do you see yourself as an asset<sup>11</sup> to our organization?

A: As an asset? Well, I've always been very enthusiastic<sup>12</sup> and reliable<sup>13</sup> on the job<sup>14</sup>, and...

B: Let's not<sup>15</sup> beat around the bush<sup>16</sup>. The fact is<sup>17</sup> we're looking to scale back operations<sup>18</sup> in this district<sup>19</sup>, and some of the employees will have to be let go<sup>20</sup>.

A: Oh. I wasn't aware of that. <sup>21</sup>

B: What I need from you is some compelling<sup>22</sup> statement<sup>23</sup> of commitment<sup>24</sup> and qualification<sup>25</sup> that we should prioritize<sup>26</sup> your continued employment.

A: You're laying me off<sup>27</sup>?! You can't do that! I've got a wife and kids to feed.

B: If that's all, <sup>28</sup> thank you for your cooperation<sup>29</sup>, and please see that your office is vacated<sup>30</sup> by the end of the week. My secretary<sup>31</sup> will see you out<sup>32</sup>.

A: I can't believe this is happening!

B: The finance department<sup>33</sup> will forward<sup>34</sup> your severance pay<sup>35</sup> to your home address within two weeks. Have a nice day.

READ BY AARON AND DAVE

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: ① 在工作的表现, 行为, 成就 ② 用于感叹句, 代替 God 一词 ③ 惯例的, 例行的 ④ 生产效率 (尤指工业的) ⑤ 评定 ⑥ (be) due for Sth. = (到了-特定的时间) 应该有 Sth., check-up = 全面检查, (尤指) 体格检查 ⑦ 句子的后面加 "if you will" 相当于 "if you'll pardon the expression" = 请原谅我这么说, 请原谅我用这个词语 ⑧ meet (the) requirements = 满足要求 ⑨ 全体职工 ⑩ 令人鼓舞的话 ⑪ 有价值或有用的人 ⑫ 热情的, 热心的 ⑬ 可信赖的, 可靠的 ⑭ 在工作的时候 ⑮ 我们不要。。。 (吧) ⑯ 拐弯抹角, 东拉西扯 ⑰ the fact (of the matter) is (that)... = 虽然话是这么说, 但事实是。。。 ⑱ (be) looking to V. = 想做某事物, scale (Sth.) back/ scale back Sth. = 缩减某事物, operations = (工商业等的) 有计划的业务活动 ⑲ 地区 ⑳ let (Sb.) go = 解雇 (工人) (通常为短期) ㉑ (正式) 我没想到。㉒ 必须接受或同意的 ㉓ 说明, 表达内容, 声明 ㉔ 致力, 献身 (于某事物) ㉕ 资格, 资历 ㉖ 把某事物做成优先的 (例如, 你的专业和爱好, 在学好专业的基础上再去追求你的爱好, 这样就 "prioritize") ㉗ lay Sb. off = 解雇 (工人) (通常为短期) ㉘ 如果再没有什么事。。。 ㉙ 谢谢你的合作 ㉚ see that Sth./Sb. V. = (正式的命令) 使某事物发生, 使Sb. 动词, vacate Sth. = (正式) 搬出, 空出 (地方或场所) ㉛ 秘书 ㉜ see Sb. out = 陪Sb.

走/出去 ⑤ 财务管理系 ⑥ 将 (信件等) 投递到新地址, 传递 ⑦ 离职金, 解雇费

**COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)**

1. Why did the boss (B) say he called A into his office? Why did he really call him in?
2. How does A speak to the boss? What does he fear?
3. Why does the boss have to let A go?
4. Does the boss seem to care very much about A and his family? Why/why not?
5. How does A feel about being fired?
6. What does the boss ask A to do by the end of the week?
7. How and when will A receive his severance pay?
8. Do you know anyone who has been 'laid off'? Who? How does s/he support her/himself now?
9. Would you like to work for B's organization? Why/why not?

**\*Lesson 18: Popular Music (A,B,C)\***

A: What do you guys think of popular music?

B: I dunno. What kind?

C: I don't think it's possible to talk about it without first considering the time period.

B: Uh-oh. <sup>1</sup> Sounds like we're in for a lecture<sup>2</sup>.

A: What do you mean?

C: Well, almost every kind of music was popular at one time or another<sup>3</sup>. From ragtime<sup>4</sup> at the turn of the century<sup>5</sup> to big band<sup>6</sup>, jazz<sup>7</sup>, show tunes<sup>8</sup>, rhythm and blues<sup>9</sup>, rock and roll<sup>10</sup>, disco<sup>11</sup>, funk, soul<sup>12</sup>...

B: Brother<sup>13</sup>, that ain't<sup>14</sup> what we're talkin' 'bout! Just 'cause all that was popular don't mean it's pop music. That's wiggedy-whack!<sup>15</sup>

A: Yeah, like Elvis<sup>16</sup> was the king of rock and roll, and Michael Jackson<sup>17</sup> was the king of pop, but that doesn't mean any young people listen to them today.

C: Oh, so teenyboppers<sup>18</sup> get to decide what pop music is, huh?<sup>19</sup>

B: Yeah, man, that ain't such a bad thing, is it?

C: As a matter of fact, all teenagers<sup>20</sup> have notoriously<sup>21</sup> bad taste in music.

A: I take it you're not a fan of MTV<sup>22</sup>, hip-hop, or boy bands<sup>23</sup>, then?

C: It's all a bunch of obnoxious, overproduced garbage<sup>24</sup> if you ask me<sup>25</sup>.

B: Yeah, whatever, bro. Who asked you anyway?<sup>26</sup>

A: No, I see what she's saying. MTV is a lot of commercial hype<sup>27</sup>, and boy bands don't even write their own songs or play any instruments--they're just eye candy<sup>28</sup>.

B: You dudes<sup>29</sup> both got it all wrong<sup>30</sup>. Pop music is about havin' a good time, gettin' together with friends, and singing along to make yourself feel good. For shizzle!<sup>31</sup>

A: As long as that only includes poppy<sup>32</sup>, catchy<sup>33</sup> love songs that get stuck in your head<sup>34</sup>, I guess I agree. Maybe whatever you grew up with will always be pop to you.<sup>35</sup>

C: Whatever. It used to be about the music, but now it's just a soulless business like any other<sup>36</sup>. They just don't make music like they used to.

READ BY LESLIE, AARON, AND DAVE

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: ① (感叹词) 表示害怕或者不好的事情会发生 ② (Sb. is) in for Sth. = 口语: 即将体验到, a lecture = 冗长的训斥或谴责 ③ at one time (or another) = 一度, 从前 ④ 雷格泰姆音乐 (二十世纪二十年代流行的美国黑人爵士音乐) ⑤ 在两个世纪之交 (在一个世纪结束, 下一个世纪开始时) ⑥ 大乐队 (美国二十世纪早期的流行进行曲乐队) ⑦ 爵士 ⑧ 美国音乐戏剧的小曲 ⑨ 节奏布鲁斯 (由布鲁斯演变的流行音乐) ⑩ 摇滚音乐 ⑪ 迪斯科音乐 (尤其是美国七十年代的) ⑫ 灵乐 (美国现代黑人通俗音乐, 源自福音音乐, 布鲁斯音乐和爵士音乐, 表达浓烈的情感) ⑬ 城市内的人 (尤其是黑人) 经常互相叫 "brother" ⑭ are not, will not, 和 is not 的俚语缩写式 ⑮ 很口语: 我不同意,





很难同意你的看法, 你说得没有道理 16 Elvis Presley, 猫王, 美国五十年代最流行的歌手 17 麦克·杰克逊, 美国八十年代最流行的歌手 18 时髦青少年 (有指追求时髦衣服, 流行音乐等的少女) 19 口语: 句子的后面加 `` , huh? `` = 是不是? 20 十三到十九岁的男/女生 21 恶名声地 22 be a fan of Sth./Sb. = 很喜欢 Sth./Sb. , MTV = Music Television (全球广播音乐电视节目的电视台/公司) 23 男孩乐队 24 a bunch of Sth. = 口语: 一串, 卷, 团, 等 Sth. , obnoxious = 讨厌的, 可憎的, overproduced = (指音乐或其他的艺术) 完美的不像艺术了--而像产品 25 叫我说 26 口语: 没有人问你的看法, 所以不要听你说。 27 言过其实地宣传某事物 28 (尤指明星) 很漂亮, 帅, 可爱, 好看的人或事物 但是没有其他的质量, 内容贫乏的, 无头脑的 29 (称呼语) 伙计, 家伙, 男性朋友 30 get Sth./Sb. (all) wrong = 不明白 Sth./Sb. 31 很口语: For sure! = 肯定是这样! 的确! 32 流行式的 33 又简单又好听的 34 Sth. gets stuck in Sb.'s head = 忘不了, 经常想到的一句话/一首歌/等 35 也许你长大时的音乐对你一辈子都是流行音乐。 36 在过去主要的是音乐的艺术, 不过当今好像跟任何其他商业一样。

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)



- Does popular music change over time? Why do/don't you think so?
- What does C think of popular music today?
- Which of the popular music styles listed by C (i.e. jazz, rock, etc.) have you heard before? Did/do you like them? Why/why not?
- Have you heard any songs by Elvis Presley or Michael Jackson? If so, what do you think of them?
- What does B think is the most important part of popular music? Do you agree?
- Who do you think decides what pop music is?
- How has your taste in music changed since you were a teenager?
- Whose opinions do you agree with most: A's, B's, or C's? Why?
- Give an example of someone (a famous actor/actress, singer, etc.) you think is just ``eye candy``. What does this person lack (缺乏)?
- What is something you think has been ``hyped up`` (is not as good as the media/other people say it is)?
- Has a song ever gotten ``stuck in your head``? If so, which song?
- What do you think of today's popular music/MTV/hip-hop/boy bands?
- Do you think music was better in the past than it is now? Why/why not?

### \*Lesson 19: Literature (A,B)\*



A: Who are your favorite authors?  
B: Well, I like to read a bit of as many writers as possible to get a wide variety.  
A: Do you read any new fiction?  
B: I should say not! Not when there are so many classic novels to digest.  
A: That's a bit exclusive, not to include today's bestsellers!  
B: Well, to be better rounded, I have to keep up on poetry, prose, and all the academic criticism journals thereof. There's just no time for smutty paperbacks and such.  
A: Now hold on! There's a lot more to contemporary literature than trashy novels. And besides, not all books have to be pored over by scholars and critics to be considered ``good``.  
B: Pshaw! That's easy for a layman such as yourself to say. But I think you'd agree that we in the literary circles have final say in what is quality material.  
A: Actually, I'm a writer myself, and you should try being less uppity!

READ BY CYNTHIA AND JULIAN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: Literature (文学) can include any written work which someone considers to be art or otherwise valuable. 1 authors 和 writers 可以算同意词, 不过 ``authors`` 平常用于比较正式的情况。在 authors 写的文学中, 主要的是小说。2 可供的种类/例子 3

小说作品 4 被稍微侮辱的正式说法: 也不是/No! 5 文豪的, 著名的, 杰作 6 digest a novel (or other substantial written work) = 完全理解, 彻底领会 (小说, 等) 7 精选的, 在这里有不好的意思 8 畅销的小说 9 well-rounded = 广泛的/面面俱到的, better rounded = 比较广泛的 10 keep up on/with Sth. = 知悉 Sth. 11 诗, 散文, 还有它所有的文学批评报纸 12 (指谈话, 图片, 故事等) 下流的, 猥亵的, 淫秽的 13 纸皮书 14 ...and such = ...同类的 15 你等一下! 不能这样继续 (说)! 你过份了! 16 There's (a lot) more to Sth./Sb. than (just) Sth. = Sth./Sb. 不只是 Sth. 17 contemporary = 当代的, trashy (novels) = 无聊的 (小说) 18 pore over Sth. = 钻研 Sth. 19 学者 20 评论家 21 (用以表示不耐烦或轻蔑) 呸! 胡说! 22 (That's) easy for Sb. to say! = Sb. 可以很容易这样说 (是因为这个人的看法无关), layman = 俗人, 外行 23 文艺界 24 Sb. has final say (in Sth.) = Sb. 有最后决定权 (关于某事物) 25 优质的事物 26 口语: 盛气凌人的, 傲慢的



### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- Why doesn't B read any contemporary authors' books?
- B says she wants to be a well-rounded reader, so why does A think she is being too exclusive?
- Do you think ``smutty paperbacks`` are quality reading material? Why/why not?
- Besides novels, what other kinds of works are included in literature?
- Is A really a ``layman``? What is his profession?
- Do you think critics should decide what ``the best`` literary works are, or can every reader decide for him/herself? What do A and B think?
- What is your favorite kind of literature? Do you have a favorite book/poem/author/poet?
- Do your culture's/country's views and uses of literature differ from the West's? How?
- Who ``has final say`` in your life's decisions: you or your parents?
- Have you ever met an ``uppity`` person? If so, who?

### \*Lesson 20: Other Music (A, B)\*



A: What kind of music are you into?  
B: Well, I can't stand the stuff they play on the radio lately, so I guess I'd say I'm into more alternative, independent, or even underground music now.  
A: Why's that?  
B: Any number of reasons, really. I like going to concerts and meeting the band, I like to know that when I buy music I'm supporting the artist, and frankly, I think most pop music is just plain stupid.  
A: But there's so much music out there now! How do you keep up with it all?  
B: Most cities have local entertainment guides that list who's playing, there's lotsa decent music magazines, and the internet's great.  
A: I dunno. It seems like in order to stay hip, you have to devote your whole life to following the trends and fashions.  
B: That's really got nothing to do with it for me--if something speaks to me, I'll dig it even if nobody else does.  
A: That must make for a lot of guilty pleasures.  
B: What do I care if most people think my taste in music sucks? I think our individuality depends just as much on who we are as what we like.

READ BY NATALIE AND DEVEN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 口语: 你喜欢听什么音乐? 2 Sb. can't stand Sth./Sb. = Sb. 受不了/讨厌 Sth./Sb. 3 Sb. is into Sth./Sb. = 口语: Sb. (很) 喜欢 Sth./Sb., alternative = 另类的, independent = 独立的, underground = 秘密的组织或活动 4 原因有很多 5 坦率的, 坦白的 6 just plain Adj. = 口语: 简直 (太) 形容词 7 存在的 (没有特定的地方) 8 在美国城市大多要出版免费的娱乐报纸, 里面的内容谈到戏剧,



音乐会, 电影, 等等的娱乐活动。平常每周都发新版, 出版费由当地的公司和商店负担。⑨ 什么乐队要开音乐会。`playing` 在这里是 **play music** 的意思。⑩ 口语: 很多 (lots of Sth.) ⑪ 令人满意的, 相当好的, 不错的 ⑫ 俚语: 时髦的, 赶时髦的, 新式的 ⑬ follow Sth. = 对 (某事物) 产生浓厚的兴趣, trend = 倾向 ⑭ (刚说的) 其实一点都不重要。一点的关系也没有。⑮ Sth. speaks to Sb. = (尤指艺术作品) Sth. 对 Sb. 有特别 (深刻) 的意思 ⑯ 稍微过时的口语: 喜欢, 明白 ⑰ Sth. makes for Sth. = Sth. 会造成/创造 Sth. ⑱ 如果一个人喜欢一件事物不过不要给别人说 (因为会让这人感觉不好意思, 或者这人害怕被取笑) 这事物可叫一个 **guilty pleasure**。⑲ What does Sb. care if... = 如果 (某事发生) Sb. 也不在乎/关心。⑳ Sth./Sb. sucks = 俚语: Sth./Sb. 变坏, 变的令人讨厌, 很不好/不幸 (的事) ㉑ (美国人很看重的) 个性, 个人特征

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- When you buy a piece of music in a store, whom do you think gets your money? How is it different to buy something (like a concert ticket, tape, or CD) directly from the artist?
- Have you ever met any famous musicians or other artists? If so, whom?
- Besides the music itself, what does B like about going to smaller concerts?
- How does B find out about entertainment events such as concerts in her area? Does it take up a lot of her time to keep up with it all?
- What does B think of pop music on the radio these days?
- Does your country have any alternative, independent, or underground music? Have you heard any of it? If so, what do you think of it?
- Do you like anything/anyone that no one else does? If so, what is it, and why do you like it? Is it a guilty pleasure?
- In general, do you like things because many other people do or because they "speak to you" on a personal level (have special meaning for you)? Why?

## \*Lesson 21: Death (A, B)\*

- A: So, Sally-boy, I heard your **cousin** <sup>1</sup> **bit the big one** <sup>2</sup>.  
B: Hey, Angie, could you be a little more **sensitive** <sup>3</sup>? We were close.  
A: Whoa, sorry! When did he **pass away** <sup>4</sup>?  
B: Just last week. The **funeral** <sup>5</sup> was yesterday.  
A: How did he die? **Somehow** <sup>6</sup> I don't think it was of **natural causes** <sup>7</sup>.  
B: Nope. He was **driving drunk** <sup>8</sup> again and got into a **fatal accident** <sup>9</sup>.  
A: **Serves the bastard right** <sup>10</sup>. He could've **taken a whole family out** <sup>11</sup> with him.  
B: What? So you think he **deserved to die** <sup>12</sup>?  
A: Both my grandparents were killed by a drunk driver, so I'm sorry. I've got no **sympathy** <sup>13</sup>.  
B: Oh, I didn't know that. I guess I just wish everyone I care about could die peacefully in their sleep, so when someone has a **violent** <sup>14</sup> death, it's a pretty **sudden reminder** <sup>15</sup> of our own **mortality** <sup>16</sup>.  
A: Now don't go **gettin' all philosophical** <sup>17</sup> --we won't be **kickin' the bucket** <sup>18</sup> for a long time.  
B: How do you know, man? You're here one minute, gone the next. We could go <sup>19</sup> any day. You never know when **your number comes up** <sup>20</sup>!  
A: All right, all right. **Lay off the doom and gloom** <sup>21</sup>, will ya'?  
B: It's true, you know!  
A: Yeah, OK, so **seize the day** <sup>22</sup>! Live your life well and you won't have to worry about it.  
B: Oh, I'm not worried. When I die, I'll go up to **heaven** <sup>23</sup> with my cousin and your grandparents.

READ BY MEREDITH AND DAVE



CHINESE TEXT NOTES: ① 堂, 表兄弟或姐妹 ② Sb. bit the big one = 俚语: Sb. 死了 ③ 同情的 ④ Sb. passes away = Sb. 去世 ⑤ 葬礼 ⑥ 句子的前或后面加 "somehow" = 由于未知的或未确指的原因 ⑦ (die of) natural causes = 自然死亡 (非暴力等所致, 而是寿终) ⑧ 喝醉还开车 ⑨ fatal = 致命的, accident = (汽车的) 事故 ⑩ serve Sb. right = (指不幸事等) 应有某人承受, bastard = 混蛋 ⑪ take Sb. out = 俚语: 杀死 Sb. ⑫ Sb. deserves to V. = Sb. 应该 动词 ⑬ 同情, 怜悯, 慰问 ⑭ 暴力的 ⑮ 突然的事物使某人回想 某事或某人的事物 ⑯ 不免一死 ⑰ (Now) don't go getting (all) Adj. (on Sb.) = 口语: 不要变得 形容词 啊! ⑱ kick the bucket = 俚语: 死亡 ⑲ 口语: 死亡 ⑳ Sb's number comes/is up = 俚语: 某人的死期, 劫数等已到 ㉑ lay off Sth. = 口语: 不再做/说或使用有害的事物等, doom and gloom = 厄运和忧愁 ㉒ 成语: 抢时间, 好好生活, 不要浪费一天的时间 ㉓ 天堂

## COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- When speaking solemnly (表情严肃的) about death, should one use the same language (说法) as Angie (A) and Sal (Sally-boy/ B) do here? Why/why not?
- When did Sal's cousin pass away, and when was his funeral?
- How does Sal feel about the way Angie is talking about his dead cousin? Why?
- Why does Angie have no sympathy for Sal or his cousin? What does she think of drunk drivers?
- How would Sal prefer his loved ones to die: peacefully or violently? How does a violent death of someone he cares about make him feel?
- Do you think Angie is insensitive (未意识到或不顾及他人的感受的 [因而易触犯他人]) or just trying to cheer Sal up?
- What does Angie suggest so that one needn't worry about death? Do you agree with her?
- What does Sal expect to happen when he dies?

## \*Lesson 22: Movies (A,B)\*

- A: Seen any good movies lately?  
B: That depends on what you consider good. I've a rather **refined** <sup>1</sup> taste, you see.  
A: Oh, does that mean you're one of those **art-house** <sup>2</sup>, independent film **snoobs** <sup>3</sup>?  
B: Is that such a bad thing? <sup>4</sup>  
A: If you can't **appreciate** <sup>5</sup> a nice, family feel-good flick <sup>6</sup>...  
B: You mean a **bloated** <sup>7</sup>, **cheesy** <sup>8</sup> after-school special <sup>9</sup>, B-movie <sup>10</sup> turkey <sup>11</sup>?  
A: Hey, if you only want to watch **rainy** <sup>12</sup> experimental stuff and read **subtitles** <sup>13</sup>, go right ahead <sup>14</sup>. I'd rather be entertained, myself.  
B: Oh, yes. More **mindless** <sup>15</sup> entertainment is just what we need <sup>16</sup>.  
A: **Lighten up** <sup>17</sup>, will you? Watch a good **comedy** <sup>18</sup> with your friends or something.  
B: (—SNIFF—) That's just it <sup>19</sup>...all I do is sit at home and watch the independent film channel. No one will ever come with me to the **theater** <sup>20</sup>. Will you be my **movie buddy** <sup>21</sup>?  
A: Aw, what a **Hollywood** <sup>22</sup> happy ending this is! Let's go see the latest **blockbuster** <sup>23</sup>!  
B: Would you **settle for a film festival** <sup>24</sup> at the **civic center** <sup>25</sup>?  
A: Oh, all right, you **pretentious** <sup>26</sup> movie **mogul** <sup>27</sup>, you! C'mere! <sup>28</sup> (—SMOOCH—)

READ BY AARON AND EMILY

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: ① 文雅的, 不粗俗的 ② 为了做实验和纯艺术 (不为了娱乐) ③ 自以为高雅, 有学问等的人 ④ 那有那么不好的意思吗? ⑤ appreciate Sth. = 理解并欣赏 (某事物), 高度评价 ⑥ family entertainment = 对全家挺合适的娱乐 (因为没有冒犯的内容--例如吸毒, 脏话, 性行为等等), feel-good (story, film, song, etc.) = 使人感觉快乐的 (故事, 电影, 歌, 等), flick = 口语: 电影 ⑦





肿胀的, (指电影, 书, 等) 极度的 拙劣的 在美国, 一个所谓的 ``after-school special`` 是一种电视节目 要给孩子进行道德。经常有一个小时的长短, 下课以后广播的, 也很拙劣的 (过时的, 演员演得不好, 很天真, 等等的问题) 10 B-级电影 (里面是 B-级 演员, 有 B-级的故事情节, B-级音乐, 等) 11 非常不好的电影 (或其他的艺术作品) 可以叫 ``turkey`` (火鸡) 12 (尤指照片/电影) 有明显颗粒的, 很多旧/实验/ ``low budget`` 低专款 的电影有这个问题 13 字幕 14 随自己的意愿行事 (尤其如果会有后果) 15 没头脑的, 愚蠢的 16 Sth. is just what we need (now) = 讽刺: Sth. 是刚好我们 (现在) 需要的。 (用以 Sth. 已经太多的时候) 17 (对一个很严肃/严格/悲观的人说) 没有那么严重吧, 你可以放松一点。 18 (指电影) 搞笑片 19 那就是我的问题 20 (在美国) 电影院 21 影友 22 花里胡稍 23 (制片人为了促进销售额而大力宣传的) 电影 24 settle for Sth. = 勉强认可某事物, film festival = 电影节/系列 25 市中心, 在一个城市的公共艺术楼 26 自命不凡的, 自负的 27 富有的, 重要的或有势力的人 28 Come here!

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)



- 1. Do you think B really has refined taste or is just a film snob?
- 2. What kind of movies does A prefer?
- 3. What does B think of most of the entertainment these days? Do we need more of it?
- 4. Why aren't B-movies as good as blockbusters?
- 5. Why do you think B's friends won't watch movies with her?
- 6. Are the endings to most Hollywood movies happy or sad? How do they make you feel?
- 7. What do A and B agree to do at the end of the dialog? How has their relationship changed?
- 8. Have you ever seen an independent or experimental film? If so, what did you think of it?
- 9. If you are watching a movie from a foreign country which is not dubbed (配音片), what must you read?
- 10. Does your city or town have a civic center? If so, what happens there?
- 11. If you are used to watching movies ``on the silver screen`` (在银幕上) in a theater, would you settle for watching one on a small TV?

\*Lesson 23: After the Party (A,B)\*



A: Good morning. How'd you sleep?  
B: All right, I guess, but I feel a little hung over<sup>1</sup>. Is it really still morning?  
A: Nah, we're getting up at the crack of noon<sup>2</sup> today to nurse<sup>3</sup> our hangovers<sup>4</sup>. You want some water?<sup>5</sup>  
B: Sure, thanks. How late did the party go last night?  
A: It's never how late, but how early a party goes into the morning.  
B: And this one went clear into<sup>6</sup> the wee hours<sup>7</sup>, didn't it? My headache sure thinks so.  
A: I think most people were gone by dawn<sup>8</sup> except for the ones who<sup>9</sup> crashed on the sofa<sup>10</sup> or curled up on the floor<sup>11</sup>.  
B: Anyone on the floor hook up<sup>12</sup>?  
A: Not this time<sup>13</sup>. I think we were already pretty wasted<sup>14</sup> by then.  
B: Maybe we'd better wait a few days before throwing another get-together<sup>15</sup>, to let us recover<sup>16</sup>.



READ BY DANIEL AND JULIAN

CHINESE TEXT NOTES: 1 口语: (形容词) 酗酒之后感到不适 2 (成语): 平常说的是 `` (get up) at the crack of dawn `` = 破晓, 黎明 (即起), 不过他们是 中午12点 才起来的 3 (动词): nurse Sth. = 特别照料 (某事物) 4 宿醉 (过量饮酒后的不适反应) 5 口语中 ``yes or no`` 的问题平常要先说个助动词 (例如: are, do, was, 等), 不过两个人很熟的关系可以把助动词除掉. ``Do you want some water?`` (你想喝一点水吗?) 变成 ``You want some water?`` , 在下面的 ``Did anyone on the floor hook up?`` 变成 ``Anyone on the floor hook up?`` 6 clear into Sth./Somewhere = 口语: 彻底/

完全进去 (某事物/某地方/某时间) 7 俚语: 早晨之前的 ``小段时间`` 从1点到5点左右 8 黎明 9 the ones who V. = (做某事物的) 那些人 10 crash on Sth. = 口语: 在 Sth. 睡着, sofa = 沙发 11 curl up on Sth. = (在 Sth. 上) (躺或坐) 蜷作一团 12 俚语: 爱抚, 做爱 13 表示 ``这一次没有 (不过发生过, 也可能在将来会再发生)`` 14 口语: 喝醉酒的, 毒品迷幻的 15 throw a party = 开个晚会, get-together = 晚会 16 复原, 痊愈

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS  
(ANSWER IN A COMPLETE SENTENCE, IN ENGLISH!)

- 1. What did A and B do last night? How do they feel now?
- 2. What time are they getting up? Is it earlier or later than they usually get up?
- 3. What will they do to nurse their hangovers? How do people feel when they are hung over?
- 4. When did most guests leave the party? On what two places did the people who didn't leave crash?
- 5. Why do you think no one ``hooked up`` at this party?
- 6. Have you ever been to a party where people were ``hooking up``? Do you think it is common for people to do that at parties in the USA? Why/why not?
- 7. Have you ever stayed up into the wee hours? If so, when was it, and why did you do it?
- 8. What is the latest you have ever gotten out of bed? Why was it so late?
- 9. How do you think get-togethers differ in the USA and in your country? How are they the same?

``Closing Serenade``

That's the end of the English conversation tape.  
All good things must come to an end.  
And now that you're fluent, you'll never be fluent  
To your English class again.  
And your mother tongue is not half as much fun  
As the language spoke 'round the world  
So forget that you knew it, and here's how to do it:  
Just play this tape over again!



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CASSETTE TAPES AVAILABLE FOR CHINESE LEARNERS OF ENGLISH (ALSO COMPILED BY AND AVAILABLE THROUGH JULIAN'S VAST DISTRIBUTION NETWORK)  
  
English Conversation Series Titles:  
\*English Conversation/Pronunciation Foundation (Coming Summer 2006)  
\*Basic English Conversation \*Advanced English Conversation  
  
Western Music Series Titles: \*Instrumentals \*Quiet Music \*Novelties  
\*Electronica \*Sing-Alongs \*Love Songs \*And Perhaps Others!



# Advanced English Conversation

## Textbook and Tape: Multiple Choice Questions for Students (in a Classroom)

These questions are intended to be simple enough to answer in a classroom setting by students who do not have a copy of the dialog and have heard it less than 5 times. They intend to test listening comprehension and basic grammar. Naturally, the number of times the students need to hear the dialog (either slowly or at conversational speed) before answering will vary by dialog and class. Any number of methods may be used to play the tape and answer these questions in the classroom. It is recommended first, however, before playing the tape, that the characters be introduced (their names, if applicable, whether they are men or women, how many there are, etc.), the questions be read aloud (so that students know what to listen for), and select vocabulary be written on the board (only that which is essential or sure to confuse them and which can't be inferred contextually). Another recommendation would be to play the conversation at normal speed first and ask the students to give its main idea, by asking, "What are they talking about?" To answer the questions, it is highly likely that students will need to hear it slowly afterwards, perhaps several times.

## LESSON 1. American Schools

1. Mr. Li is a... A) report B) reporting C) reports D) reported E) reporter
2. The woman (B) in the dialog is probably... A) very young B) still working C) retired D) on vacation E) a teacher
3. How long did she teach English? A) 10 years B) 12 years C) 20 years D) 23 years E) she did not say
4. How many students are in an average class in the USA? A) 13 B) 20 C) 23 D) 30 E) 33
5. What level of school did she teach? A) elementary school B) middle school C) high school D) college E) English

## LESSON 2. Not Recognizing Somebody

1. How would Samantha know Carrie? A) they are best friends B) they met last week C) they were classmates in elementary school D) they are sisters E) they hate one another
2. How does Carrie feel about being forgotten? A) apathetic (缺乏兴趣的) B) happy C) confused D) disappointed E) envious
3. How long ago was Samantha in fourth grade? A) 10 years ago B) 12 years ago C) 20 years ago D) 23 years ago E) she did not say
4. Which elementary school did Carrie go to? A) Samantha B) Bradshaw C) Carrie D) Springfield E) she did not say
5. Do Samantha and Carrie actually know one another? A) Yes, very well B) Yes, but not very well C) Carrie knew Samantha's name but nothing else D) Neither knew the other at all E) Samantha forgot her

## LESSON 3. Failing a Class

1. Miss Ho is Anna's... A) friend B) president C) mother D) sister E) teacher
2. Anna... A) is doing very well in Miss Ho's class B) 's father is the president C) never spits in class D) always comes to class on time E) needs to study harder
3. Anna does not offer... A) apples B) to hit the books C) to stop spitting D) to come to class on time E) to come in
4. Why might Anna fail her class? A) her dad isn't the president B) she failed her homework C) she flunked the midterm D) She hit Miss Ho with a book E) She spat on Miss Ho
5. What does Miss Ho suggest Anna must do to pass? A) hit the books B) become president C) have a seat D) give her an apple E) stop coming late to class

## LESSON 4. Sleep

1. Why didn't A (男) get any sleep? A) he wasn't tired B) he sleeps like a log C) he is Mr. Sandman D) B (女) was snoring too loudly E) he doesn't need beauty rest
2. What does A say B should have done? A) let sleeping dogs lie B) wake her up C) be less cranky D) hibernate E) wear earplugs
3. How does B feel this morning? A) all right B) like a bear C) cranky D) like a log E) tossing and turning
4. Who is "Mr. Sandman"? A) a magical man who sends people to "Dreamland" B) A, the man in the dialog C) B's (the woman's) father D) a sleeping dog E) a bear
5. Why didn't A wake her up? A) he was asleep B) she is cranky when she wakes up C) Mr. Sandman wouldn't let him D) he was busy tossing and turning E) it wasn't time to get up yet

## LESSON 5. Lending and Borrowing

1. What does A most want to borrow right now? A) a few bucks B) B's car C) his girlfriend's cel phone D) ASAP E) \$20
2. What did A do to his girlfriend? A) paid her tab at the bar B) took her paycheck C) stole her cel phone D) ran up her cel phone bill E) loaned her his friend's car
3. When does B want his money back? A) tomorrow B) Saturday C) Friday D) this afternoon E) never
4. What did A use the \$20 B lent him for? A) bought a car B) bought a cel phone C) bought his girlfriend flowers D) paid for a bus ticket E) paid his tab at the bar
5. How much money will A owe B after this conversation? A) a few bills B) \$5 C) \$20 D) \$25 E) a few bucks

## LESSON 6. A Robbery

1. What does B's wife want to buy? A) an ATM B) a knife C) a gerbil D) a doggie E) a darling
2. How much money did A take from the ATM (and the robber from her)? A) not a dime B) \$1000 C) \$2000 D) not very much money E) a few bills
3. What does A think they should do to the robber? A) buy him a doggie B) give him the money C) move to his neighborhood D) take him to the ATM and give him all their money
4. What does the robber do to B? A) steal his wife B) stab him with a knife C) steal his gerbils D) stab his wife with a knife E) take him to the hospital
5. Why does the thief say "See ya, suckas"? A) he can see them B) he says they are fools and runs away C) he wants to see them again D) he will see B to the hospital E) he is not polite

## LESSON 7. Pills and Pain

1. What does the woman (B) want to buy? A) aspirin B) throbbing C) painkillers D) a doctor E) something sharp
2. Where has B just been? A) a restaurant B) at work C) somewhere terrible D) the post office E) the hospital
3. What does the man at the pharmacy (药房) offer her? A) aspirin B) throbbing C) other painkillers D) a doctor E) something sharp
4. Why doesn't she buy the aspirin? A) she doesn't have enough money B) she wants to buy a doctor C) she thinks aspirin isn't strong enough for her D) she isn't serious E) she wants to the hospital again
5. What does the man suggest she should do? A) take medicine B) become a doctor C) be more serious D) return to see her doctor E) stop throbbing

## LESSON 8. Pain 2

1. C (the third character/人物) is A's... A) husband B) son C) friend D) brother E) doctor
2. In what part of C's body did he break a bone? A) his whole foot B) his hand C) his cast D) his toe E) his finger
3. What does the doctor want to put on C's broken bone? A) a bandage (绷带) B) a painkiller C) a cast D) rest E) hurt
4. Why can't C rest or relax? A) he is not tired B) he wants to play soccer C) he has taken too many painkillers D) he is in too much pain E) he can't rest until two weeks to a month have passed
5. What does the doctor offer him to help him rest and relax? A) his whole foot B) a bandage C) a cast D) his toe E) painkillers

## LESSON 9. Pain 3

1. What part of B's body does *not* hurt during this conversation? A) her arm B) her stomach C) her head D) her eyes E) her back
2. The person who came to visit her is *not*... A) a relative B) her father C) concerned about her D) a doctor E) a man
3. The nurse thinks the patient's condition... A) will kill her B) is very serious but probably won't kill her C) is hopeless D) is not serious E) is completely untrue
4. This is probably the \_\_\_th time the nurse has given the patient a shot. A) first B) second or more C) tenth D) twentieth E) fiftieth
5. Where does the nurse give her the shot? A) in the buttock (臀部) B) in the arm C) in the stomach D) in the back E) in the eye

## LESSON 10. Hitting on Somebody

1. Dirk...Lolita. A) had already met B) is best friends with C) is interested in D) doesn't like E) is annoying/bothering
2. What does Dirk buy Lolita? A) a glass of milk B) a beer C) candy D) a glass of wine E) a mixed drink
3. Why did Lolita come to this bar? A) she wanted to meet Dirk B) it is the weekend and she wants to party C) she has no friends D) she is a drunkard (酒鬼) E) she was lonely
4. Why did Dirk hit on Lolita? A) he is violent and often hits people B) he wanted to spend his money on another drink C) he wants to see more of her D) he is drunk (喝醉了) E) he was bored
5. Before she leaves, Dirk gets Lolita's... A) undying love and affection B) money C) phone number D) drink E) e-mail address

## LESSON 11. Opening a Computer File

1. Where did A get the computer file? A) she made it herself B) B gave it to her C) it came with her computer D) she downloaded it E) everyone has this file
2. It is a(n) ... file. A) internet B) blue and red C) paper D) icon E) text
3. The file's icon... A) is blue and red B) was used to create it C) is the computer itself D) is a simple problem E) should not be double-clicked
4. Why won't the file open? A) the computer doesn't have the program that made it B) the file is bad C) the computer is too old D) the internet didn't fit inside it E) she knows nothing about computers
5. What must she do to open the file? A) ask someone else to help her B) buy a new computer C) change its icon D) first open a word-processing program E) buy the program that created the file



## LESSON 12. Playing a Tape

1. What is a mixtape? A) a mixed drink B) a cassette with many different songs on it C) a music tape by one band or artist D) a tape of cooking and mixing instructions E) a blank cassette tape
2. To keep listening, what must one do to a tape when one side is finished? A) turn it over B) throw it away C) rewind to the beginning of the same side D) change the track E) turn on the radio
3. Which is not a good way to listen to music? A) cassette tape B) radio C) CD D) MP3 E) cell phone ringing during class
4. Who is more old-fashioned? A) N-dog B) Gepetto C) both are equally old-fashioned D) both are very modern E) neither is old-fashioned
5. Each side of a 90-minute tape is ... minutes long. A) 30 B) 45 C) 60 D) 90 E) 100

## LESSON 13. Drinking Alcohol

1. Which of the characters has probably drunk the most alcohol before this conversation? A) A B) Aloysius C) Candy D) Tequila E) wine
2. How does Candy feel during this conversation? A) very happy, then very angry B) very angry, then very happy C) very happy, then very sick D) very sick, then very happy E) very angry, then very sick
3. Candy says she's "much too drunk to drink", but she should have said she's... A) too much drunk to drink B) too drunk to drive much C) drive to much drunk, too D) much drunk drive to too E) much too drunk to drive
4. What does Candy do in the end? A) has another drink B) kisses Aloysius C) vomits D) drives home E) eats the ottoman
5. In this dialog, what is an "ottoman"? A) a Turkish (土耳其的) person B) a piece of furniture C) a mixed drink D) a pet dog E) red wine

## LESSON 14. An Attractive Man

1. How did A feel when she saw the hot actor's photo? A) sick B) warm, like melting C) hungry D) sad E) beautiful
2. Where did she see his picture? A) in a newspaper B) in a book C) on TV D) in a magazine E) on a magazine's cover
3. What do A and B think about the guys in their area? A) they are hot B) there are too many of them C) they have good style and good looks D) they aren't attractive E) they are all actors
4. They do not necessarily want to find a guy who... A) is caring B) is rich C) is cute D) is stylish E) has a good personality
5. How will they deal with the lack of hot guys? A) they will go out with unattractive guys B) they will melt C) they will help one another D) they will move somewhere else E) they will find an actor

## LESSON 15. Speaking with Confidence

1. To improve his oral English, she does not suggest that he... A) move to an English-speaking country B) be brave C) speak loudly D) sing English songs E) practice more
2. When learning a foreign language, she says that we all... A) are perfect B) are brave C) think it is easy D) think it is hopeless E) make mistakes
3. What does she say is most important when learning a foreign language? A) being perfect B) always making mistakes C) being able to sing D) not losing face E) expressing oneself
4. How does he feel when he shouts in English? A) scared and embarrassed B) sad and regretful C) excited and happy D) angry and disappointed E) dirty and hungry
5. Since he doesn't sing well, where can he practice singing English songs? A) in class B) with his roommates C) while playing basketball D) with his parents E) alone in the shower

## LESSON 16. Date Against Destiny

1. What time do they plan to meet in front of the theater? A) 7:00 sharp B) around 7:00 C) 7:30 sharp D) around 7:30 E) they didn't set a time
2. What kind of movie does he want to see? A) action B) comedy C) a chick flick D) drama E) science fiction
3. What kind of movie does she want to see? A) action B) comedy C) a chick flick D) drama E) science fiction
4. What usually happens in a romantic "chick flick"? A) a boy meets a girl and falls in love B) a bank is robbed C) cars crash into each other D) people do drugs E) many people die in a war
5. What does she do in the end? A) watches the movie with him B) goes to watch her movie with Larry instead C) falls on his back D) dozes off for an hour and a half E) falls in love with him

## LESSON 17. Talking to the Boss

1. How does the employee feel when talking to his boss? A) happy and excited B) sad and disappointed C) calm and confident D) nervous and scared E) dirty and hungry
2. How does the employee feel when the boss lays him off? A) happy and excited B) sad and disappointed C) accepting and understanding D) angry and violent E) surprised and scared
3. How did the boss tell the employee he was fired? A) as a joke B) in a long, misleading, and cold way C) in a direct and honest way D) in a very friendly way E) in a way that was easy to understand
4. What is the company doing in the employee's area? A) becoming smaller B) becoming bigger C) hiring new employees D) having a big party to which everyone is invited E) beating around bushes
5. What will the company send to the employee's home? A) his asset B) his bush C) his severance pay D) his office E) his secretary

## LESSON 18. Popular Music

1. Which was never a style of popular music, according to her? A) jazz B) big band C) classical D) disco E) rock and roll
2. According to the two men, who decides what is pop music? A) young people B) old people C) parents D) musicians E) the government
3. What kind of music videos are not on MTV, according to A and C? A) hyped songs B) obnoxious, overproduced garbage C) boy bands D) hip-hop E) really good songs
4. What do A and C think of boy bands? A) they are very talented B) their music is great C) they look, sing, and dance well but make bad music D) they are their favorite bands E) they want to be just like them
5. According to B, what is pop music "all about"? A) making art B) being eye candy C) getting stuck in people's heads D) singing along and being happy E) growing up, doing business, and making money

## LESSON 19. Literature

1. Which kind of literature is not "serious"? A) novels B) poetry C) journals of criticism D) prose E) smutty paperbacks
2. What does A (男) think of B (女)? A) he likes her a lot B) he thinks she's very intelligent C) he thinks she's too uppity D) he thinks she's very well-rounded E) he thinks she reads too much
3. What does she think of him? A) she thinks he knows a lot about literature B) she thinks he is handsome C) she thinks he has good taste D) she thinks he is a literary scholar E) she thinks he is a layman wasting his time reading new fiction
4. Who does he think can decide what is good literature? A) anyone who reads B) only himself/only writers C) only her (B) D) only the literary circles E) only bestsellers
5. Why reason does she not say for excluding new fiction? A) she is much too busy with "serious" literature B) she thinks it is nothing but trash C) it hasn't been pored over by critics D) she prefers the classics E) she has never actually read any and doesn't really know

## LESSON 20. Other Music

1. B does not like ... music. A) pop B) alternative C) independent D) underground E) live (in concert)
2. B does not find out about new music and concerts from... A) the internet B) magazines C) local entertainment guides D) commercial radio stations E) the bands she meets at concerts
3. What does B not find important in music? A) supporting the artist B) whether it "speaks to her" C) whether it is popular D) whether it is unique and different E) whether she digs it
4. B... A) cares a lot about what other people think of her tastes B) knows less about music than A C) doesn't have many opinions about music D) thinks music is a part of who she is E) is very strange
5. A does not think... A) B spends a lot of time and energy on music B) B has guilty pleasures C) music is important D) there is a lot of music she hasn't heard E) B knows anything about music

## LESSON 21. Death

1. Sal's (B's, his) ... died last week. A) friend B) parents C) grandparents D) daughter E) cousin
2. He thinks Angie (A, she) is... A) being very understanding about his loss B) very sad about the death C) worried about dying D) being insensitive E) never going to die
3. What does Angie think about drunk drivers? A) they should be very careful B) they should not drive very fast or very far C) they deserve to die D) it is very sad when they die in accidents E) they never hurt or kill anyone
4. How does Sal hope his loved ones pass away? A) in their sleep B) asleep at the wheel in a car crash C) violently D) by kicking a bucket E) philosophically
5. What does Angie suggest to stop Sal from worrying about death? A) make the most of life B) kill himself C) never sleep D) never drive drunk E) stay out of heaven

## LESSON 22. Movies

1. What kind of movies does she like to watch? A) artistic and experimental films B) blockbusters C) cheesy after-school specials D) turkeys E) mindless entertainment
2. What does she think is important in a movie? A) artistic quality B) making a lot of money C) mindlessness D) grainy pictures and subtitles E) being entertained
3. Why do you think no one ever goes with her to watch a movie? A) they aren't artistic B) they are busy C) they have no money D) her friends like more entertaining movies E) her friends are mindless
4. What happens at the ends of Hollywood movies? A) everyone dies B) the "bad guys" win C) the "good guys" win and everyone is happy D) everyone is sad E) everyone gets their money back
5. What do they do in the end? A) argue (辩论) more B) kiss, make up, and agree to see a movie together C) go to her home and watch the IFC D) lighten one another up E) see a blockbuster together

## LESSON 23. After the Party

1. How do A and B feel? A) happy and excited B) sad and disappointed C) sick and tired D) nervous and scared E) fresh and full of energy
2. What does A offer B to help his hangover? A) more alcohol B) a back rub C) to crash on his sofa D) water E) to hook up
3. Why do you think they are hung over? A) they usually hang under B) the party went too late and they drank too much C) they are getting up too late D) they didn't hook up with anyone E) they want to throw another party
4. How late did the party go? A) 10pm B) midnight C) 1-5 AM D) noon E) it still has not ended
5. What did the people who did not leave the party do? A) stay up all night B) sleep on the sofa or the floor C) hook up D) recover E) sing karaoke