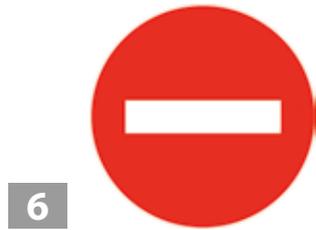


B

Places

FOCUS

A. Match the sentences a–i with the signs 1–12.



- a Be careful! There's a level crossing without gates ahead.
- b Watch out for people crossing the road.
- c Slow down. There is a roundabout ahead.
- d Look out for animals on the road.
- e No cycling on this road.
- f The road ends here.
- g Be careful! There are roadworks ahead so there might be traffic delays.
- h Traffic lights ahead.
- i You must go right at the turn-right sign.
- j You must not enter this road.
- k The speed limit is 30 kilometres per hour.
- l There's a parking area here.

B. Work with a partner. Talk about the signs. Follow the examples.

first | second | third | fourth | fifth | sixth | seventh
 eighth | ninth | tenth | eleventh | twelfth

The first sign **says** there's a roundabout ahead and you must slow down.

The second sign **says** there are some traffic lights ahead.

The third sign **tells** drivers/you there are people crossing the road.

The fourth sign ...

A

Reading: People and Issues

BEFORE READING

How did you go to and from school when you were younger? Did you walk, go by bike or by public transport? Talk to a partner.

Cliff Village

 b.1

1 In 2016, Chen Rezuo needed to climb a high ladder on her way back home, with other children from Atulieer Village. The 15 schoolchildren were mostly girls and it took them two hours to make the journey. They had to climb about 800 metres up a vine ladder from the bottom of a cliff to their village on top of a mountain in Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture¹ of Southwest China's Sichuan Province. 5

2 Atulieer Village, where about 125 families lived, is known as the “cliff village”². The people who lived in the clouds high on the mountain are not afraid of heights and very good at climbing.

3 Things began to change in 2017. The government built a new ladder to the village. This new ladder is made of steel and consists of a total of 2,556 steps. It is 2.8 kilometres long and 1.5 metres wide. With the steel ladder, the road up and down the mountain became much easier. In less than a year, the village was connected to electricity and the Internet. 10

4 In 2019, nearly 100,000 tourists came to the “cliff village” to see what it was like to climb up the steel ladder. They lived in the village, bought food and souvenirs, and the village people earned nearly one million yuan. 15

1 凉山彝族自治州
2 悬崖村

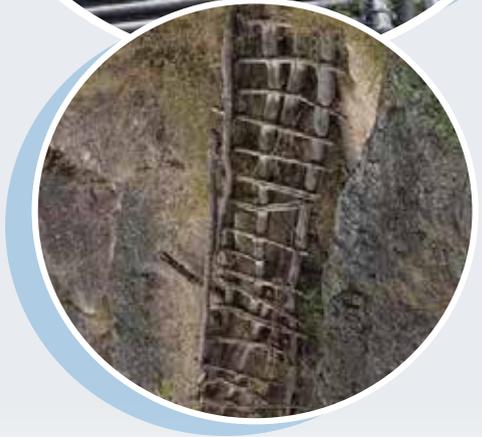


The steel ladder ▶



5 In May 2020, 84 families from Atulieer Village moved to new houses at the bottom of the cliff in Zhaojue County. There is a kindergarten, a school, and a hospital in the area. Now children from Atulieer Village can play on the playground after school instead of climbing up the cliff for two hours.

6 Not all the villagers from Atulieer Village moved to the new place. About 40 families decided to stay in their old village on the cliff and take part in the development of tourism projects. In the future, the “cliff village” will have cable cars, cliff-style hotels, and an open-air museum that shows China’s efforts in fighting poverty.



▲ The vine ladder

7 Atulieer Village is just one example of what the Chinese government has done to help people who lived in very poor conditions. Between 2016 and 2020, in other parts of China, the government moved about 9.3 million citizens from their homes in areas not fit to live in, to much better places. It has not only improved the lives of millions of Chinese people but also reduced global poverty rates.

(395 words)



Words and Expressions b.2

cliff /klɪf/ *n.* 悬崖

ladder /'lædə(r)/ *n.* 梯子

mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 大部分, 主要地

journey /'dʒɜːni/ *n.* 旅行, 旅程

metre /'mi:tə(r)/ *n.* 米

vine /vaɪn/ *n.* 藤本植物, 藤蔓

bottom /'bɒtəm/ *n.* 底部, 末端

province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省

height /haɪt/ *n.* 高处, 高度

steel /stiːl/ *n.* 钢, 钢铁

consist of 由……组成

total /'təʊtl/ *n.* 总数, 总量, 总额

electricity /ɪˌlek'trɪsəti/ *n.* 电

nearly /'niəli/ *adv.* 几乎, 差不多, 将近

tourist /'tʊərɪst/ *n.* 游客

souvenir /ˌsuːvə'niə(r)/ *n.* 纪念品, 纪念物

at the bottom of 在……底部, 在……下面

county /'kaʊnti/ *n.* 县, 郡

kindergarten /'kɪndəɡɑːtn/ *n.* 幼儿园

instead of (用……)代替……, (是……)而不是……

villager /'vɪlɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* 村民

take part in 参加, 参与

development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ *n.* 发展; 成长

tourism /'tʊərɪzəm/ *n.* 旅游业

project /'prɒdʒekt/ *n.* 项目, 工程, 计划

cable car 缆车, 索道车

open-air /əʊpən'eə(r)/ *adj.* 户外的, 露天的

museum /mjuː'ziəm/ *n.* 博物馆

effort /'efət/ *n.* 努力

poverty /'pɒvəti/ *n.* 贫穷, 贫困

conditions /kən'dɪʃənz/ *n.* [pl.] (工作或生活的)条件

million /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万

citizen /'sɪtɪzən/ *n.* 市民, 公民

fit /fɪt/ *adj.* 合适的, 恰当的

global /'gləʊbəl/ *adj.* 全球的

reduce /rɪ'djuːs/ *vt. & vi.* 减少, 降低, 缩小

Looking at the Text

A. Answer the questions according to the text.

1. How long did it take for the children who lived in the “cliff village” to get back home from school in 2016?
2. How many families lived in the “cliff village” in 2016?
3. What are these people good at?
4. How long is the new ladder that the government built in 2017?
5. When did the 84 families of the “cliff village” move to new houses at the bottom of the cliff?
6. What can those children who moved from the “cliff village” do after school now?
7. Why did about 40 families decide to stay in their old village on the cliff?
8. What will the open-air museum in the “cliff village” show people?
9. Why did the government move about 9.3 million citizens from their homes?

B. What changes have happened to the “cliff village”? Retell it in your own words, using the answers to questions 1–8 in A. You may begin like this:

In 2016, it took the children who lived in the “cliff village” two hours to get back home from school. In those days, 125 ...

Working with Words

A. Fill in the blanks with the noun form of the words in colour.

1. _____ is a group of people who **govern** a country or state.
2. Before there was a steel ladder to the “cliff village”, there was no _____ so the villagers had no **electric** light in their houses.
3. _____ flourished when a lot of _____ went on a **tour** to the “cliff village”.
4. The _____ of the number of people living in poor conditions is the result of what the Chinese government has done to **reduce** poverty.
5. There are many **poor** people who live in absolute _____.
6. The Chinese government has done a lot to **develop** better living conditions for the people, and the _____ of new houses at the bottom of the cliff in Zhaojue County is just one example.
7. The people who live in a **village** are called _____.
8. The children who live in the “cliff village” are very good _____ because they are good at **climbing**.

B. Read the definitions and find the corresponding words or expressions from the text.

1. It's a place where you can go to learn before you are old enough to go to school. _____
2. It's a building where you can go to learn about some important cultural, historical, or scientific things. _____
3. It's a building where you can go when you are not well. _____
4. You can climb up or down this to get to the “cliff village”. _____
5. Someone who is a member of a particular country _____
6. The people who live in a village _____
7. Another word for a trip _____
8. You need this for light or the Internet in your house. _____
9. Something you bring back from holiday _____
10. It is an easy way to get up a mountain if you can't climb. _____

B

Reading: Personal View

▶▶ b.3

Chinatown in London

BEFORE READING

There are Chinatowns in many big cities in Asia, the USA, and Europe. Make a list of the cities where there is Chinatown. Which is the biggest outside Asia?



▲ A huge tourist attraction: Chinese New Year



▲ A pavilion in Chinatown

1 You can find London's Chinatown in Soho¹. It has become a growing cultural, commercial and tourist centre. With its 78 restaurants, 53 shops, 12 bars and pubs, two banks, and many business companies, this Chinatown is different from all the other Chinatowns.

2 Gerrard Street is the heart of Chinatown. It has fashion shops, restaurants, and the place where Led Zeppelin, a famous English rock band, first practised. Here the Chinese people live and they have a community centre.

3 Chairperson of this community centre, Christine Yau, said, "We provide services like legal help, social support, and advice — we get thousands of enquiries every year. We also offer lots of different courses. Chinatown has a strong community life that encourages the Chinese way of life. Here you can find a mixture of the East and the West." So it is more than just a place for great food. For many people

¹ Soho: a small, multicultural area of central London, a home to industry, commerce, culture and entertainment, as well as a residential area for both rich and poor people

of Chinese origin, Chinatown offers a chance to learn more about their 15 roots.

4 Yau talked about a student, Wing Kei Wong, who is from Hong Kong, China. She moved to England ten years ago to follow her love for architecture and she is so happy that Chinatown is so Chinese. She made a mural that she calls “1888”. From a distance, it looks like a bowl of rice, but when you go closer, you can see 1,888 photos of Chinese people and other photos with a connection to Chinatown. 20

5 The best restaurant in Chinatown is The Royal Dragon on Gerrard Street. There you get fast service and the staff is very friendly. The décor adds to the welcoming atmosphere and you can get a delicious hot meal 25 there. It is in the heart of Chinatown, so it has a sense of real Chinese culture.

6 There are also important Chinese celebrations in Chinatown. For example, on 22 January 2023, thousands of people came to celebrate the Chinese New Year. The celebrations started at 10 o'clock in the morning 30 with a parade. There were floats, Chinese lion and dragon teams, and more. There were also performances of music, dance, acrobatics, and martial arts. The festivities lasted until 5 February.

7 So, if you are Chinese and live in London, Chinatown is the place to go. There is no need to feel homesick!

(378 words)



▲ 1888 mural in Chinatown



▲ The artist Wing Kei Wong

Words and Expressions ▶ b.4

Chinatown /ˈtʃɪnətəʊn/ 中国城

tourist attraction 吸引游客的事物, 旅游胜地

pavilion /pəˈvɪljən/ n. 亭子

cultural /ˈkʌltʃərəl/ adj. 文化的

commercial /kəˈmɜːʃəl/ adj. 商业的

bar /bɑː(r)/ n. 酒吧

pub /pʌb/ n. [英] 酒馆, 酒吧

company /ˈkʌmpəni/ n. 公司

fashion /ˈfæʃən/ n. 时尚, 流行

rock band 摇滚乐队

practise /ˈpræktɪs/ vi. 从业

chairperson /ˈtʃeə,pɜːsən/ n. 主席

legal /ˈliːgəl/ adj. 法律的

enquiry /ɪnˈkwɪəri/ n. 问询

mixture /ˈmɪkstʃə(r)/ n. 混合体

origin /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/ n. 出身, 来源

roots /ruːts/ n. 祖先, 渊源

architecture /ˈɑːkɪtektʃə(r)/ n. 建筑

mural /ˈmjʊərəl/ n. 壁画

distance /ˈdɪstəns/ n. 距离

connection /kəˈneɪʃən/ n. 联系, 关系

staff /stɑːf/ n. 全体职员

décor /ˈdeɪkɔː(r)/ n. 装饰布局

atmosphere /ˈætməsfɪə(r)/ n. 气氛

celebration /ˌseləˈbreɪʃən/ n.

庆祝, 庆祝活动

parade /pəˈreɪd/ n. (庆祝) 游行

float /fləʊt/ n. (游行) 彩车

dragon /ˈdræɡən/ n. 龙

performance /pəˈfɔːməns/ n. 表演

acrobatics /ækroʊˈbætɪks/ n. 杂技

martial art /ˌmɑːʃəl ˈɑːt/ 武术

festivity /feˈstɪvɪti/ n. 庆祝活动

homesick /ˈhəʊm,sɪk/ adj. 想家的

Looking at the Text

A. Decide whether the statements are true, false, or not mentioned in the text. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. There is Chinatown in New York.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. San Francisco's Chinatown is bigger than London's Chinatown.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. There are 53 places to shop in London's Chinatown.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. There are no banks in London's Chinatown.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. The Chinese community centre is on Gerrard Street.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Christine Yau is the chairperson of the community centre.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. The community centre offers English language courses.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. London's Chinatown is just a place for great food.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Wing Kei Wong is from Hong Kong, China.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Wing Kei Wong painted a bowl of rice that she calls "1888".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Wing Kei Wong went to the Chinese New Year celebrations in 2023.

B. Answer the questions.

1. Where is London's Chinatown?

2. How many restaurants are there in London's Chinatown?

3. How does the Chinese community centre help people?

4. How can people celebrate Chinese New Year in Chinatown?

Working with Words

A. Find these words in the text. The first one has been done for you.

General nouns of buildings

restaurants

General nouns of people

tourist

B. Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the text.

1. The Great Wall of China is a huge _____.
2. Huawei and BYD are _____.
3. Led Zeppelin and the Beatles are two very famous _____.
4. If you are in trouble with the police, you need _____.
5. A(n) _____ is a question that someone asks.
6. He is a Chinese. He lives in London, but he wants to learn about his _____ in China.
7. A painting on a wall is a(n) _____.
8. The _____ in the restaurant were all very friendly and helpful.
9. As part of the Chinese New Year celebrations, there are always a lot of _____ in the _____ that goes through the streets of Chinatown for hours.
10. When Jane was living in London, she often felt _____ because she missed her family in China.

C

Listening and Speaking

Listening 1

 b.5

Asking for Directions in the “Cliff Village”

- A.** What places are the people in the dialogues asking about? Fill in the blanks with the place names from the box.

the “cliff village” | the hotel | the hospital | the kindergarten
the open-air museum | the school

1. The person in dialogue 1 wants to go to _____.
2. The person in dialogue 2 wants to go to _____.
3. The person in dialogue 3 wants to go to _____.

- B.** Write down the two different answers to “Thanks” that you have heard.

- C.** In which dialogue can the person not help?

In dialogue _____.



Listening 2



Asking for and Giving Directions

Listen and repeat after the recording.

1. Excuse me. Is there a souvenir shop near here?
2. The souvenir shop is opposite the open-air museum.
3. Excuse me. I'm looking for the ladder to the "cliff village". Can you help me, please?
4. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the hospital, please?
5. Take the first road on the left. But be careful. The road ends there.
6. Excuse me. Where is the cable car to the top of the cliff?
7. Turn right at the second road and then take the next road on your left.
8. Thank you very much! Goodbye.
9. You're welcome. Goodbye.
10. Don't mention it. Bye now.

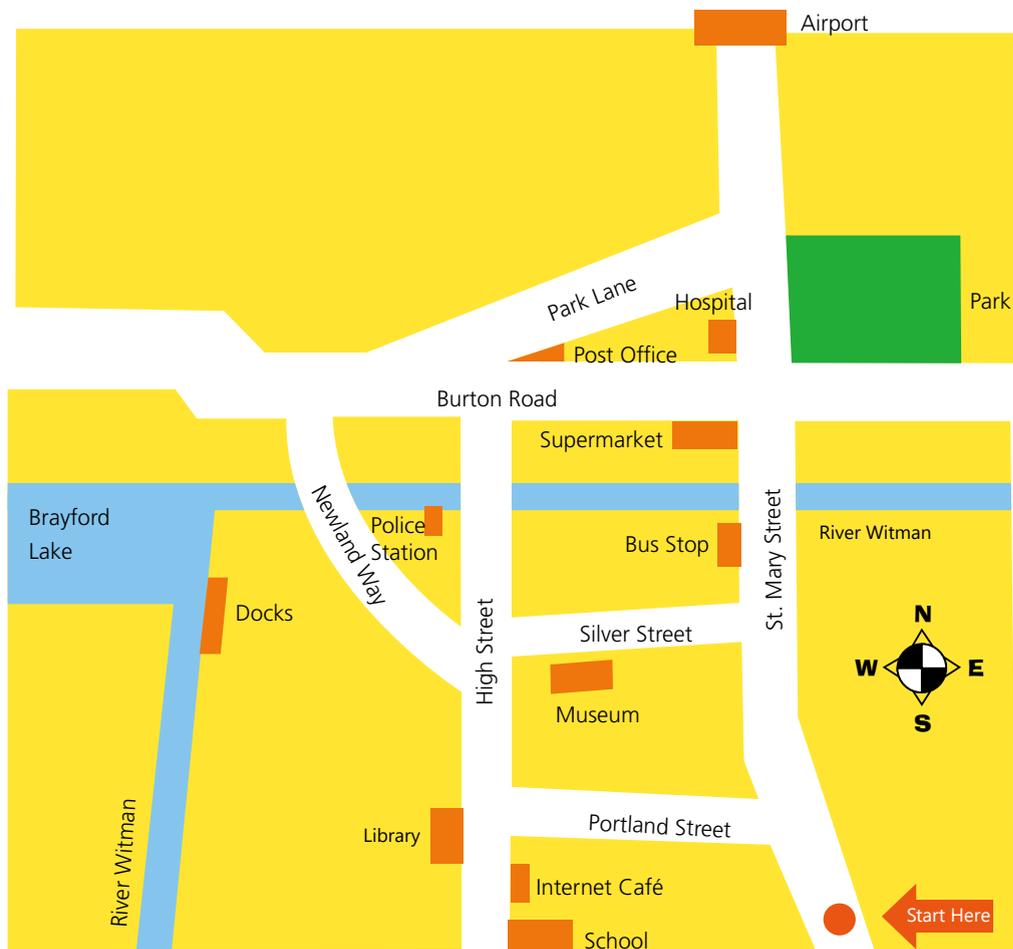
Speaking

Finding Your Way

A. Pair work: giving directions

Instructions

1. Student A wants to go to the post office. Student B gives directions.
2. Student B wants to go to the police station. Student A gives directions.
3. Student A chooses a place but does not tell student B what the place is. Student A only gives student B directions. Where does student B get to?
4. This time, student B chooses the place and does the same exercise in 3 with student A.



B. Pair work: the robot game

Instructions

One student, the robot, is blindfolded. A second student is the master. The master gives the robot directions so that the robot moves around the room without touching or bumping into anything. As soon as the master gives wrong directions so that the robot touches or bumps into anything, e.g. a table, two other students take over their roles.

Master: Turn right/left. Go straight on. Stop.

C. Pair work: around campus

Instructions

Think of a place on your college campus. Start from the classroom. Don't tell your partner the name of the place. Let him/her follow your directions (in his/her head) and find out where he/she will get to. Swap roles and repeat the exercise.

*Student A: Go out of the classroom. Go out of the building.
Turn right/left. Go straight on. Turn ...*



Listening 3

b.7

How is London's Chinatown?

A. Listen to three tourists talk about London's Chinatown and fill in the facts.

	Charlie	Selloy	Melanie
This person is from ...			
Month of visit			
Liked/Didn't like Chinatown			

B. Listen again and decide whether the statements are true or false. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

TRUE FALSE

- 1. All the restaurants that Charlie went to were good.
- 2. Charlie will never visit London's Chinatown again.
- 3. Selloy found the prices in the restaurants OK.
- 4. When Selloy was in Chinatown, the streets were full of trash.
- 5. Melanie thought that London's Chinatown was small.
- 6. Melanie didn't find the shops in Chinatown very good.

b.8

Words and Expressions

colourful /'kʌləfəl/ *adj.* 丰富多彩
的, 多色的

Listening 4

 b.9

Festival Asia

A. Listen to an interview with Sung Li, one of the organisers of Festival Asia, talking about next year's event and fill in the gaps.

London Festival Asia is a **1.** _____ event featuring Eastern music, dance, **2.** _____, fashion, martial arts, and lots more. It will take place at Tobacco Dock, near Tower **3.** _____, from the 16th to the 18th of May. On the 16th of May, it will run **4.** _____, on the 17th it will run from 10 am to 10 pm, and on the 18th, **5.** _____. Tickets cost **6.** £ _____ for adults and **7.** £ _____ for children over the age of 6. Children under the age of 6 are **8.** _____.

B. Find the mistakes in the sentences about Festival Asia and correct them.

1. You can hear Eastern and Western music.

2. It will take place near Tobacco Hill.

3. It will take place from the 16th to the 18th of March.

4. On the 16th of May, it will run from 2 pm to 9 pm.

5. Tickets cost £15 for children.

6. Children under the age of 6 pay £10.

 b.10

Words and Expressions

festival /'festɪvəl/ *n.* 节日

organiser /'ɔ:gənəɪzə(r)/ *n.* 组织者

adult /ə'dʌlt/ *n.* 成年人

cost /kɒst/ *vt. & vi.* 花费

event /ɪ'vent/ *n.* 活动

feature /'fi:tʃə(r)/ *vt.* 以……为特色

D

Viewing

In the Street

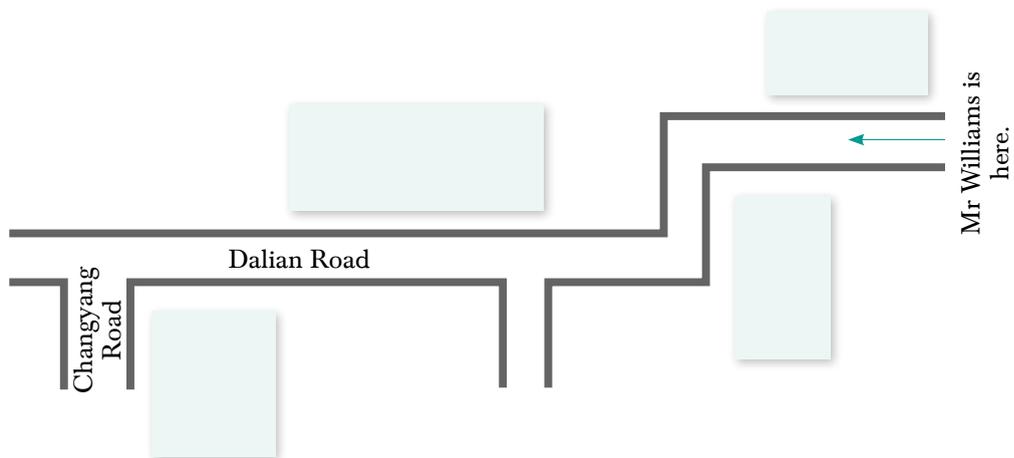


A. Before you watch, think about how you would direct somebody to the nearest department store.

B. Watch the video. Tick (✓) the places that you hear.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Changyang Road | <input type="checkbox"/> Dalian Road |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Din Tai Fung | <input type="checkbox"/> Hualian Department Store |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Huanghe Road | <input type="checkbox"/> Nanjing Road |
| <input type="checkbox"/> North America Plaza | <input type="checkbox"/> Sakura Bank |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shanghai Bank | <input type="checkbox"/> The Four Seasons |

C. How should Mr Williams go? Watch the video again and fill in the names of the buildings from B on the map.



D. Watch the video once more and complete the sentences.

1. Go _____ past that big Shanghai Bank over there.
2. Let me _____.
3. Sorry, _____. What was the name of the restaurant?
4. No, listen, you must _____ onto Dalian Road.
5. You must go straight on past North America Plaza and then you _____.
6. The department store is on your left. You _____ it.

 b.11

Words and Expressions

plaza /'plɑ:zə/ *n.* (城市中的) 广场;
[美] 购物区, 步行街; 商业区



E

Writing

Emails about a Trip

A. Betty is writing an email to her friend Linda about her trip to Chinatown in London. Rewrite the jumbled sentences back into Betty's email.

- Best wishes, Betty
- But I couldn't find it.
- He said that Macclesfield Street was the third on the left.
- He told me it was in Horse and Dolphin Yard, off Macclesfield Street.
- Hi, Linda,
- Hope to hear from you soon.
- I soon found the mural.
- I wanted to see Wing Kei Wong's mural.
- I was in Chinatown last summer.
- So I asked somebody for directions.
- It was like a bowl of rice.

B. Now write an email to Betty on your exercise book. Tell her about a trip you took. Write about where you went, where you stayed, what you saw, what you did, how long you were there, and any other interesting information. Write 80–100 words.



Project: **Telling China's Stories**

Instructions

Group work: giving directions

- Walk around the neighbourhood of your college and take photos of buildings and shops.
- Draw a map of the area on a large poster and arrange the photos on it. Mark a starting point (*you are here*) on the map.
- Now write two or three directions of how to get to different places from the starting point and affix them to the poster.
- Write a worksheet for the other students. Give directions to buildings on your map but don't say which buildings they are. The students have to follow the directions and fill in the names of the buildings on the worksheet.

Grammar Check

Numbers

A. Read these numbers.

1. 23 _____

2. 110 _____

3. 208 _____

4. 786 _____

5. 5,500 _____

6. 10,000 _____

7. 52,365 _____

8. 500,000 _____

9. 152,344 _____

B. Say the ordinals for these numbers.

1. 21 _____

2. 42 _____

3. 63 _____

4. 80 _____

5. 100 _____

6. 101 _____

7. 542 _____

8. 1,000 _____

9. 1,000,000 _____

C. Read these fractions, percentages, and decimals.

1. $\frac{1}{8}$ _____

2. $\frac{3}{4}$ _____

3. $5\frac{1}{2}$ _____

4. $13\frac{3}{4}$ _____

5. 0.33 _____

6. 5.5 _____

7. 13.75 _____

8. 25% _____

9. 0.5% _____

10. 10.25% _____

D. Read these times and dates.

1. 4.30 _____

2. 8.15 _____

3. 9.45 _____

4. 5.10 _____

5. 6.35 _____

6. 8.03 _____

7. 9.55 _____

8. 10.30 _____

9. February 1975 _____

10. 3rd/3 January 1989 _____

Appendix: Grammar Notes

B

Numbers (数词)

一、关于大数字的读法

1. 百位数与十位数或个位数之间通常用 **and** 连接, 如:

208 读作 **two hundred and eight**

2. 千位数与百位数之间不必用 **and** 连接, 如:
5,500 读作 **five thousand, five hundred**

3. 五位以上数字要用 **thousand** (千) 和 **million** (百万) 为单位来表示 (因为英语没有“万”和“亿”这两个词), 如:

500,000 读作 **five hundred thousand/half a million**

注意, **billion** 在美国指“十亿”, 在英国原指“万亿”, 现也常作“十亿”用, 如 2,000,000,000 (二十亿) 读作 **two billion**。

二、关于序数词的读法

基数词表示数目, 序数词表示顺序。基数词都有其相应的序数词。大多数序数词是由基数词加 **-th** 构成, 如:

four – fourth

以 **y** 结尾的基数词变为序数词时, 先把 **y** 变成 **i**, 再加 **-eth**, 如:

twenty – twentieth

以下几个序数词采用不规则形式:

one – first (可略作 **1st**)

two – second (可略作 **2nd**)

three – third (可略作 **3rd**)

five – fifth (可略作 **5th**)

eight – eighth

nine – ninth

twelve – twelfth

如:

第 21/21st 读作 **twenty-first**

第 22/22nd 读作 **twenty-second**

第 23/23rd 读作 **twenty-third**

第 24/24th 读作 **twenty-fourth**

以此类推。

三、关于分数、百分数、小数的读法

1. 分数由基数词和序数词组合而成: 分子由基数词表示, 分母由序数词表示。当分子为 1 时, 读时分母呈单数形式; 当分子大于 1 时, 读时分母呈复数形式, 如:

$\frac{1}{3}$ 读作 **a/one third**

$\frac{2}{3}$ 读作 **two thirds**

注意, $\frac{1}{2}$ 读作 **a/one half**, $\frac{1}{4}$ 读作 **a/one quarter** (比读作 **a/one fourth** 更普遍), $\frac{3}{4}$ 读作 **three quarters** (比读作 **three fourths** 更普遍)。

2. 百分数由基数词加百分号 **%** 合成。百分号的英语文字形式是 **per cent** (或 **percent**), 读作 **/pə'sent/**, 如:

5% 读作 **five per cent**

100% 读作 **(a/one) hundred per cent**

3. 小数由“基数词 + 小数点”构成。小数点 **point** 读作 **/pɔɪnt/**。小数点以前的数按基数词的规则读, 小数点以后的数按个位基数词依次读出, 如:

0.25 读作 **(zero) point two five**

5.25 读作 **five point two five**

四、关于时刻的读法

1. 24 小时编时制时刻读法如下：

10:30 读作 ten thirty

13:52 读作 thirteen fifty-two

22:05 读作 twenty-two o five

2. 12 小时编时制时刻读法如下：

8:15 读作 (a) quarter past eight (或 eight fifteen)

9:45 读作 (a) quarter to ten (或 nine forty-five)

4:30 读作 half past four (或 four thirty)

比较英国英语 (BrE) 和美国英语 (AmE) 的时刻读法：

5:45 (a) quarter to six (BrE)

(a) quarter to/of six (AmE)

2:15 (a) quarter past two (BrE)

(a) quarter after two (AmE)

五、关于年、月、日的读法

1. 年份读法如下：

1816 读作 eighteen sixteen

1905 读作 nineteen o five

2010 读作 two thousand and ten

2. 日期的写法和读法英美有所不同，如：

2010 年 5 月 4 日，英国英语写作 4(th) May

2010 (即日、月、年)，读作 the fourth of May, two thousand and ten；美国英语则写作 May 4,

2010 (即月、日、年)，读作 May fourth, two thousand and ten。