

Unit 1

English Learning



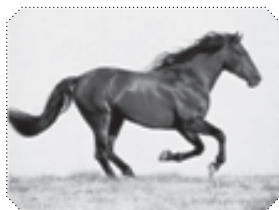


Section A Pronunciation

I Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

Group 1

/ɔ:/ and /aʊ/



A horse

1



B house



A short

2



B shout

Group 2

/b/ and /əʊ/



A clock

1



B cloak



A cot

2



B coat

Group 3

/k/ and /g/

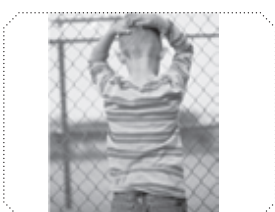


A dock

1



B dog



A back

2



B bag

Group 4

/j/ and /dʒ/



A yak

1

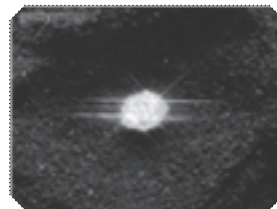


B Jack



A yam

2



B gem

II Listen to the tongue twister and repeat.

Good cookies could be cooked by a good cook, if a good cook could cook good cookies.

I don't know why Joan showed a yellow coat to the goat in the snow.

Tom has got a lot of dots on his pocket. If he wants to wash off the dots, he will use a pot of hot water.



Section B

Listening and Speaking



Warm Up

Here are some sentences related to English learning. Please match them with the corresponding pictures.

- a. Helen can't understand her English teacher and raise her hand.
- b. Jane is worried about the coming English test.
- c. Little Tom can't remember new words he has learnt.
- d. Porter is too shy in speaking with foreigners.
- e. Lucy is practicing her English by listening to MP3.



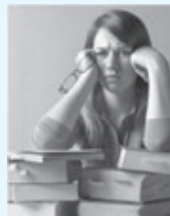
1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Dialogue

(R= Ralph, J= Julie)

R: Hi, Julie! I've heard that you are good at English.

So please do me a favor, will you?

J : Of course. What's the matter?

R: I am poor in English learning and I don't know how to improve it. Could you give me some advice?





J : Sure. Let's start from pronunciation. How about your pronunciation?

R: It's too bad and it's really a big headache. I can't make myself understood by foreigners.

J : That's because your pronunciation is not correct. You can listen to some English songs and learn to sing them. It may help a lot.

R: That sounds great. I'll try. Thanks a lot.

J : Don't mention it.

New Words

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|
| hear | /hɪə(r)/ | v. | 听说, 得知; 听见, 听到 |
| favor | /'feɪvə/ | n. | 善意的行为; 恩惠 |
| poor | /pɔ:(r)/ | adj. | 不擅长的; 贫穷的 |
| learn | /lɜ:n/ | v. | 学, 学习 |
| improve | /'ɪm'pru:v/ | v. | 改进, 改善 |
| understand | /'ʌndə'stænd/ | v. | 懂, 理解, 领会 |
| foreigner | /'fɔ:rənə(r)/ | n. | 外国人 |
| because | /'bi:kəz/ | conj. | 因为 |
| correct | /'kɔ'rekt/ | adj. | 准确无误的; 恰当的 |
| sound | /'saʊnd/ | v. | 听起来好像 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| be good at | 擅长于 |
| do sb. a favor | 帮某人忙 |
| be poor in | 在……差 |
| start from | 从……开始 |



Work Alone

Listen to the dialogue, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Ralph is good at English learning.
- () 2. Pronunciation is Ralph's big problem in English learning.
- () 3. Julie advises Ralph to listen to English songs.

 **Pair Work**

First listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role-play the dialogue in pairs.

 **Group Work**

Work in groups to make a new dialogue with the help of the following useful sentences.

Can I ask you a question?

What's your problem in learning English?

Can you give me some advice?

What can I do to improve my spoken English?

How can I improve my pronunciation?

I'm poor at memorizing new words.

You'd better memorize new words in groups.

You should write them down in your notebook.

You can watch some English films.

You can listen to some English programmes over the radio.

Section**G****Reading****Pre-reading**

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. Do you think it is difficult to learn English well? Why or why not?
2. What do you think is the best way to learn English?

While-reading

Swimming and English Learning



Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with English study. You

must practice, practice and practice.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. Children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. You can listen to English programs on the radio. You may just understand a few words at the beginning. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed and try to catch the main idea.

Somebody may be a good listener. But he dare not speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. However, we sometimes even make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be afraid. You must be brave. If you really want to learn English well, you should try to speak with anyone you meet who knows English. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for senior school students. A lot of reading will improve your language sense. This is very important. And also it is a good habit to keep writing English diaries.

Easier said than done. Therefore, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well in this way.

New Words

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| best | /best/ | <i>adj.</i> | 最好的, 最出色的 |
| | | <i>adv.</i> | 最, 最高程度地 |
| water | /'wɔ:tə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 水, 大片的水 |
| afraid | /ə'freɪd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 害怕的, 畏惧的 |
| never | /'nevə(r)/ | <i>adv.</i> | 从不, 绝不 |



| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| book | /bʊk/ | <i>n.</i> | 书, 书籍 |
| other | /'ʌðə(r)/ | <i>pron.</i> | 另外, 其他 |
| practice | /'præktɪs/ | <i>v.</i> | 练习, 训练 |
| imitate | /'ɪmɪteɪt/ | <i>v.</i> | 模仿, 仿效 |
| radio | /'reɪdɪəʊ/ | <i>n.</i> | 收音机 |
| relax | /'rɪ'læks/ | <i>v.</i> | 放松, 休息 |
| catch | /kætʃ/ | <i>v.</i> | 领会; 抓住 |
| main | /meɪn/ | <i>adj.</i> | 主要的, 最重要的 |
| dare | /deə(r)/ | <i>v.</i> | 敢于, 胆敢 |
| brave | /'breɪv/ | <i>adj.</i> | 勇敢的, 无畏的 |
| write | /raɪt/ | <i>v.</i> | 书写, 写字 |
| senior | /'si:niə(r)/ | <i>adj.</i> | 高级水平的 |
| language | /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ | <i>n.</i> | (某国家的) 语言, 语言文字 |
| sense | /sens/ | <i>n.</i> | 理解力, 判断力 |
| habit | /'hæbɪt/ | <i>n.</i> | 习惯 |
| diary | /'daɪəri/ | <i>n.</i> | 日记 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| look at | 看 |
| the same with | 也一样 |
| be very important for... | 对.....很重要 |
| listen to | 听, 听从 |
| try to do sth. | 努力做某事 |
| at the beginning | 一开始 |
| main idea | 主旨, 大意 |
| talk to | 与.....交谈 |
| language sense | 语感 |
| from now on | 从现在开始 |

Post-reading



I Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What should we do to learn English well?

.....



2. Why doesn't a good listener dare to speak?

.....

3. How to improve your language sense?

.....

II Fill in the blank in each sentence according to the first letter given.

1. Don't be a of losing face.
2. Actually, I had to p..... a lot to get it right.
3. Some parrots can i..... sounds and repeat words and sentences.
4. Everyone needs time just to r..... and recharge.
5. His grandfather was known as a b..... seaman.
6. I've formed the h..... of listening to English programs before going to bed.

III Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| the same with | look at | be very important for |
| talk to | listen to | at the beginning |
| from now on | try to | |

1. Open your mouth so that I can your throat.
2. I will go over to his office and him.
3. She said it students to develop their computer skills.
4. Let's some music on the radio.
5. You must improve your grammar.
6. The book appeared of the eighteenth century.
7. One should speak clearly and it is writing.
8. You should learn to stand on your own feet



Section D

Grammar

The Simple Future Tense (一般将来时)

Sentence Patterns



I'll try.

You'll never **learn** to swim.

A lot of reading **will improve** your language sense.

You'll **learn** English well in this way.

His family **will go** skating next winter.

It **will snow** soon.

Shall we **go** to the zoo this weekend?

Don't worry. I **shan't (won't)** miss the train.

Exercises



I Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

- We the work this way next time.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. do | B. shall do |
| C. going to do | D. will doing |
- There a birthday party this Sunday.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. will be | B. shall be |
| C. shall going to be | D. will going to be |
- Mother me a nice present on my next birthday.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. will gives | B. will give |
| C. gives | D. give |
- Where is the morning paper?
—I it for you at once.



- A. get
C. to get
5. He in three days.
A. coming back
C. will come back
6. He there at 10 tomorrow morning.
A. will
C. will be
7. a concert next Saturday?
A. There will be
C. There can be
8. you free next Sunday?
A. Will, are
C. Do, be
9. If they come, we a meeting.
A. will have
C. had
10. He to us as soon as he gets there.
A. writes
C. will write
- B. shall getting
D. will get
- B. came back
D. is going to coming back
- B. is
D. be
- B. Will there be
D. There are
- B. Are, be
D. Will, be
- B. have
D. would have
- B. has written
D. wrote

II Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Li Ming (be) ten years old next year.
2. My grandpa (stay) at home the day after tomorrow.
3. There (be) two cinemas in that town next year.
4. I (write) to my mother tonight.
5. If it rains, we (go) to the park tomorrow.

III Look at the pictures and make up a sentence for each picture with the help of the expressions given below.



1. they, watch TV, this evening



2. they, play football, tomorrow



3. they, go hiking, next weekend



4. my family, go to the park, next Sunday



5. we, chat online, at 8 p.m. tomorrow



6. my father, my brother and I, go boating, this Sunday afternoon

Section
E

Writing

Registration Form/Application Form

(登记表或申请表)

一、填表常用语

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| This application form is free. | 此表免费 |
| Surname (family name) | 姓 |
| First name(given name) | 名 |
| Date of birth(d/m/y) | 出生日期 (年 / 月 / 日) |
| ID number | 身份证号码 |
| Place and country of birth | 出生地及国家 |
| Current nationality | 目前国籍 |
| Sex | 性别 |
| Male | 男性 |
| Female | 女性 |
| Marital status | 婚姻状况 |
| Single | 单身 |
| Married | 已婚 |
| Date of issue | 发照日, 发证日期 |
| Valid until | 截止日 |
| Current occupation | 当前职业 |
| Home address | 家庭住址 |
| Issuing authority | 发证机构 |
| Telephone and telefax | 电话 / 传真 |
| Full address | 详细地址 |

E-mail address

电子信箱

Credit card

信用卡

二、范例

**APPLICATION FORM FOR FOREIGNERS WISHING TO
STUDY IN TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY
FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS**

Address: Foreign Students Affairs Office, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

Tel: 8610-62784857

Fax: 8610-62771134

E-mail: lxsb@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

Photo

1. Full Legal Name
SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE

2. Chinese Name
SURNAME FIRST

3. Country of Citizenship 4. Marital Status

5. Passport No. & Type 6. Gender Male Female

7. Date of Birth(y/m/d)

8. Place of Birth STATE/PROVINCE, COUNTRY

9. Permanent Home Address

FAX TELEPHONE

10. Current Mailing Address if Different from Permanent Address

FAX TELEPHONE E-MAIL

11. Field of Study (please refer to the *Catalog of Programs*)

(1) (2)

If you are not admitted to these majors, the university will choose another major for you

I agree I don't agree

12. Duration of Study

From year month to year month



13. Educational Background (Starting from high school)

| Name | Location | Dates attended | Major | Degree Obtained |
|-------|----------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | | |

14. Work Experience (Starting from current position)

| Employer | Location | Dates attended | Position |
|----------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | | | |

15. Language Proficiency (Excellent, Good, or Fair)

| language | reading | writing | speaking |
|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Chinese | | | |
| English | | | |

16. Publications and Thesis

17. Special Skills or Interests

18. Financial Sponsor's Name

Address & Tel

Relationship with the Applicant

Sponsor's Signature

19. Person or Agency to Act on Your Behalf in China

Address & Tel

20. Comment of the Sponsor or Recommending Party

.....

Signature **Date**

Exercise

Fill in the following registration form according to your own information.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Last Name*: | First Name*: | Title*: |
| University/Organization: | | |
| Phone: | E-mail*: | |
| Fax: | Country: | |
| Check-in Date* (d/m/y): | Check-out Date* (d/m/y): | |
| Number of Nights*: | Number of Guests: | |

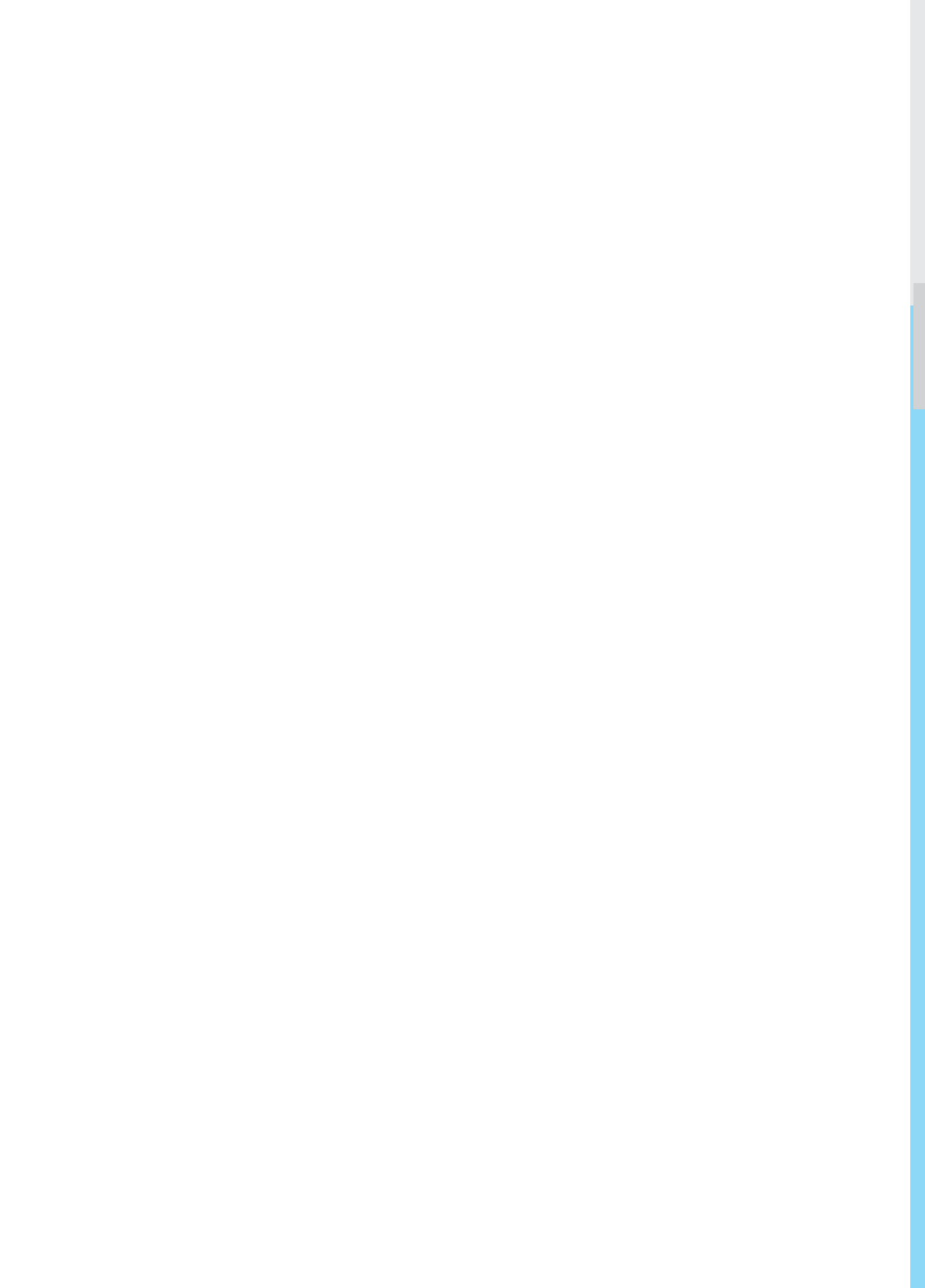
| | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Room Type* (please ✓ one and only one option): | Gloria Plaza (5 star)-standard room | RMB 500/night | |
| | Gloria Inn (3 star)-standard room | RMB 300/night | |
| | Gloria Inn (3 star)-luxury room | RMB 360/night | |
| TOTAL AMOUNT (number of nights×price per night): | | RMB | |
| Special Requests/Requirements(e.g. non-smoking, double/twin bed, interconnecting/ adjoining, rollaway bed, disabled facilities etc.): | | | |
| You must fill in all fields with“*”. | | | |

LIFE AND CULTURE

Language Spoken in Britain

In Britain, the main language is English (British English). It is not the same as American or Australian English. “ Hi mate ” is not the correct and appreciated way to approach someone in the street. Neither is ‘ Howdy (你好) ’ or “ Hey Mister ” . The formal British way to greet someone is “ Good morning ” , ‘ Good afternoon ” or “ Good evening ” and, if you want to ask something, “ Excuse me please ” . Most people in Britain usually say “ hello ” or “ hi ” when they greet someone. Not everyone in Britain speaks with a plummy English accent (口音), like Hollywood wants you to believe.





Unit 2

Food & Restaurants





Section A Pronunciation

I Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

Group 1

/e/ and /aɪ/



A beck

1



B bike



A net

2



B night



Group 2

/u:/ and /əʊ/



A foods

1



B folds



A mood

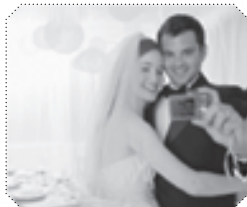
2



B mold

Group 3

/pl/ and /bl/



A couple

1



B cable



A maple

2



B marble

Group 4

/gr/ and /gl/



A grass

1



B glass



A grow

2



B glow

II Listen to the tongue twister and repeat.

A tutor who tooted a flute tried to tutor two tooters to toot. Said the two to their tutor, "Is it harder to toot or to tutor two tooters to toot?"

Fred fed Ted bread, and Ted fed Fred bread.

Freshly fried fresh flesh. Freshly-fried flying fish. Friendly Frank flips fine flapjacks.



Section B

Listening and Speaking



Warm Up

Here are the names and pictures of some foods. Please write their names under the corresponding pictures.

roast duck salad mushroom soup sushi
 sandwich spaghetti pizza steak



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

Dialogue

(E=Eric, L=Laura)

E: Hi, Laura. Have you tried the Chinese restaurant at the corner of the street?

L: Yeah.

E: Have you? What do you think of it?



L: Excellent! I'm tickled pink with Chinese food.
 E: Who isn't? I like Chinese food, too. I like Chinese dumplings.
 L: You mean Jiaozi?
 E: Yes.
 L: I like them very much. I even made dumplings at home.
 E: Really? I like Beijing Roast Duck too.
 L: I like chicken with mushrooms, chicken slices with egg-whites, scrambled eggs, bamboo shoots, steamed chicken... Oh, I like many of them.
 E: You must have tried them many times.
 L: Yes, Chinese dishes are my favorites.
 E: They are my favorites, too. I like Kung Pao Chicken and baked sweet potatoes.

New Words

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------|----------|
| try | /traɪ/ | v. | 试 |
| tickle | /'tɪkl/ | v. | 使感兴趣 |
| pink | /pɪŋk/ | adj. | 粉红色的 |
| dumpling | /'dʌmpəlɪŋ/ | n. | 饺子 |
| roast | /rəʊst/ | adj. | 烤的 |
| duck | /dʌk/ | n. | 鸭肉; 鸭 |
| chicken | /'tʃɪkɪn/ | n. | 鸡肉 |
| mushroom | /'mʌʃrʊm/ | n. | 蘑菇 |
| slice | /slaɪs/ | n. | 薄片 |
| scramble | /'skræmbl/ | v. | 炒 |
| bamboo | /'bæm'bu:/ | n. | 竹 |
| shoot | /ʃu:t/ | n. | 嫩芽 |
| steam | /sti:m/ | v. | 蒸 |
| time | /taɪm/ | n. | 次, 回 |
| dish | /dɪʃ/ | n. | 菜肴 |
| favorite | /'feɪvərɪt/ | n. | 特别喜爱的人或物 |
| bake | /beɪk/ | v. | 烘烤 |
| sweet potato | /swi:t pə'tetəʊ/ | n. | 红薯, 甘薯 |



Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| at the corner | 在拐角处 |
| be tickled pink with... | 非常喜欢…… |

Work Alone

Listen to the dialogue, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Laura thinks that the Chinese restaurant at the corner of the street is terrible.
- () 2. Both Laura and Eric like Chinese dumplings.
- () 3. Eric doesn't like scrambled eggs.

Pair Work

First listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role-play the dialogue in pairs.

Group Work

Work in groups to make a new dialogue with the help of the following useful sentences.

- Would you like something to drink?
- When is the last call?
- Anything else, sir?
- Welcome, sir. Would you like to order now?
- Is that for here or to go?
- I'd like a Special King Size and some chips.
- Green salad, please.
- Cola, please.
- It will be closed at 9:00 p.m.
- OK! For here.
- Here you are, sir. That will be \$6.5.



Section
C

Reading

Pre-reading



Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. Do you usually dine out with your friends? Why or why not?
2. What etiquette should you pay attention to if you date a girl or a boy out for dinner?

While-reading



Dining Etiquette When Dating



Be sure to make reservations if the restaurant you chose is a popular one. It's very embarrassing to show up without reservations and have to wait for a table. Also, be sure to check to see if they have a dress code and tell your date in advance what to wear.

When your food arrives, proper dining etiquette requires you to eat at a moderate pace so that you have time to talk. A good measure of how fast you should eat is to count 10 seconds between each mouthful. It is bad dining etiquette if you gobble down your food and spend the rest of the time watching your date eat.

When eating, insert your fork straight into your mouth. Don't place your fork in the side of your mouth as it increases the chances of food sliding away, which could be very embarrassing. If you get food stuck in your mouth, don't pick it out with your fingers or fork at the table. Excuse yourself and go to the restroom and get it out with a toothpick.

When dining, keep your eyes on your date at all times and try to smile between



mouthfuls. Occasionally, you should make an effort to show some interest and ask questions like, “How do you like the beef?” If she needs anything, you are the one who is supposed to flag down the waiter by a gentle wave of the hand until one notices you.

New Words

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------|---------|
| dine | /daɪn/ | v. | 进餐 |
| etiquette | /ˈetɪkət/ | n. | 礼仪 |
| date | /deɪt/ | v. | 与(异性)约会 |
| | | n. | 约会对象 |
| popular | /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/ | adj. | 受欢迎的 |
| embarrassing | /ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/ | adj. | 使人难堪的 |
| code | /kəʊd/ | n. | 行为规范 |
| wear | /weə(r)/ | v. | 穿 |
| arrive | /əˈraɪv/ | v. | 到达 |
| proper | /ˈprɒpə(r)/ | adj. | 恰当的 |
| require | /rɪˈkwaɪə(r)/ | v. | 需要 |
| moderate | /ˈmɒdərət/ | adj. | 适度的 |
| pace | /peɪs/ | n. | 节奏 |
| measure | /ˈmeʒə(r)/ | n. | 衡量 |
| count | /kaʊnt/ | v. | 数数 |
| second | /ˈsekənd/ | n. | 秒 |
| mouthful | /ˈmaʊθfʊl/ | n. | 一口 |
| insert | /ɪnˈsɜ:t/ | v. | 插入 |
| fork | /fɔ:k/ | n. | 叉子 |
| side | /saɪd/ | n. | 一侧 |
| increase | /ɪnˈkri:s/ | v. | 增加 |
| chance | /tʃɑ:ns/ | n. | 可能性 |
| slide | /slaɪd/ | v. | 滑动 |
| stuck | /stʌk/ | adj. | 卡住 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------|--------|
| pick | /pɪk/ | v. | 剔除 |
| finger | /ˈfɪŋɡə(r)/ | n. | 手指 |
| restroom | /ˈrestru:m/ | n. | 洗手间 |
| toothpick | /ˈtu:θpɪk/ | n. | 牙签 |
| smile | /smaɪl/ | v. | 微笑 |
| occasionally | /əˈkeɪzənəli/ | adv. | 偶尔 |
| effort | /ˈefət/ | n. | 努力 |
| interest | /ˈɪntrəst/ | n. | 兴趣, 关注 |
| beef | /bi:f/ | n. | 牛肉 |
| flag | /flæg/ | v. | 挥手示意 |
| waiter | /ˈweɪtə(r)/ | n. | 服务员 |
| gentle | /ˈdʒentl/ | adj. | 温柔的 |
| wave | /weɪv/ | n. | 挥手 |
| notice | /ˈnəʊtɪs/ | v. | 注意到 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| show up | 如约赶到, 露面 |
| wait for | 等候 |
| in advance | 预先 |
| gobble down | 狼吞虎咽 |
| the rest of | 剩余的 |
| keep one's eyes on | 关注 |
| at all times | 总是, 随时 |
| make an effort to do | 尽力做…… |
| be supposed to do sth. | 应当做某事 |
| flag sb. down | 吸引某人注意 |

Post-reading



1 Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why is it necessary to make a reservation if the restaurant you chose is a popular one?



2. How fast should you eat according to proper dining etiquette?

.....

3. What should you do if you get food stuck in your mouth?

.....

II Fill in the blank in each sentence according to the first letter given.

1. Many young people love p..... songs.
2. The e..... situation caused me to lose face.
3. Do not c..... your chickens before they are hatched.
4. His knowledge and experience i..... with his days.
5. We did not n..... this matter until yesterday.
6. That old woman o..... went to the theatre.

III Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| the rest of | wait for | in advance |
| make an effort to | be supposed to | at all times |
| show up | keep your eyes on | |

1. Everybody should reduce pollution.
2. Maybe she'll in a minute.
3. I will a while to ask him questions.
4. Americans usually make plans for their retirement
5. Are you going to hate him for your life.
6. the blackboard.
7. His latest novel be the best of his works.
8. Our representatives are ready to help you

Section D

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时)

Sentence Patterns

- Have you **tried** the Chinese restaurant at the corner of the street?
Americans **have adopted** foods from other countries as favorites.
We **have known** each other since 1997.
Have you **seen** this movie yet?
I **have been** in the farm for five years.
I **have been** to the city twice this week.

Exercises

I Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

1. The house is dirty. We _____ it for weeks.
A. didn't clean B. hadn't cleaned
C. don't clean D. haven't cleaned
2. —Oh, Mrs. King, your dress looks nice. Is it new?
—No, I _____ it for two years.
A. had B. bought
C. have had D. have bought
3. —I _____ Fujian Museum twice. How about you?
—Never. I hope to visit it soon.
A. have gone to B. have been to
C. went D. will go
4. —What are you going to do this weekend?
—I _____ yet.



- A. haven't decided
B. won't decide
C. didn't decide
D. have decided
5. The film for half an hour.
A. has begun
B. begins
C. has been on
D. began
6. His uncle for more than 20 years.
A. has started to work
B. has left his hometown
C. has come here
D. has lived there
7. has Mr. Smith been a member of Greener China since he came to China?
A. How long
B. How far
C. How soon
D. How often
8. — you your homework yet?
—Yes, I it a moment ago.
A. Did, do, finished
B. Have, done, finished
C. Have, done, have finished
D. Will, do, finish
9. His father the Party since 1966.
A. has been in
B. was in
C. joined
D. has joined
10. Miss Green isn't in the office. She to the library.
A. went
B. will go
C. has gone
D. has been

II Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the word given in the brackets.

1. I (finish) my homework . Can you help me?
2. Half an hour (pass) since the train (leave).
3. —Are you thirsty?
—No. I just (have) some orange.
4. Both of them (be) in Hong Kong for ten days.
5. Mary (lose) her pen. you (see) it here and there?



III Look at the pictures and translate the Chinese sentences into English with the present perfect tense.



1. 我母亲以前去过长城。



2. 王老师在这个学校教书已经十年了。



3. 我妹妹已经上大学三年了。



4. 自从 1995 年以来, 上海东方明珠吸引了数以万计的游人。



5. 我已经把书还了。



6. 他们从孩童时就彼此认识。



Section E

Writing

Notices & Notice (告示与通知)

一、常用语

1. admission free 免费入场
2. date/time/place 日期 / 时间 / 地点
3. All welcome! 欢迎所有人!
4. break the news to 通知消息
5. to announce 宣布

二、范例

Sample I

NOTICE

The walking of dogs, the consumption of intoxicating liquor and playing games are not allowed in this park.

注意：我们不说 “You should not walk dogs in this park”，而用更为正式、语气更严肃的表达，使用一些“大词”。

Sample II

Movie—*Hamlet*

In the Auditorium

Sat.

April. 5th

4:00-6:00 pm

Admission Free

三、基本格式和注意事项

告示与通知要求语言简洁易懂，表达直截了当。内容至少应该包含以下三项：

1) 时间；2) 地点；3) 活动内容（如演讲、会议、球赛、聚会等）。

Exercise

I Complete the following notice according to the Chinese version.

| |
|--|
| <p>NOTICE</p> <p>The gentleman/lady who two figurines and a ware set from the Chinese and Store on the morning of 2nd has been through an accounting Will he /she please the 's Office to be refunded?</p> |
|--|

| |
|---|
| <p>告 示</p> <p>于5月2日上午在中国手工艺品店购买两件象牙小雕像和一套陶瓷咖啡具的先生/女士，由于计算错误多收了部分款额。您能否和经理室联系退款事宜？</p> |
|---|

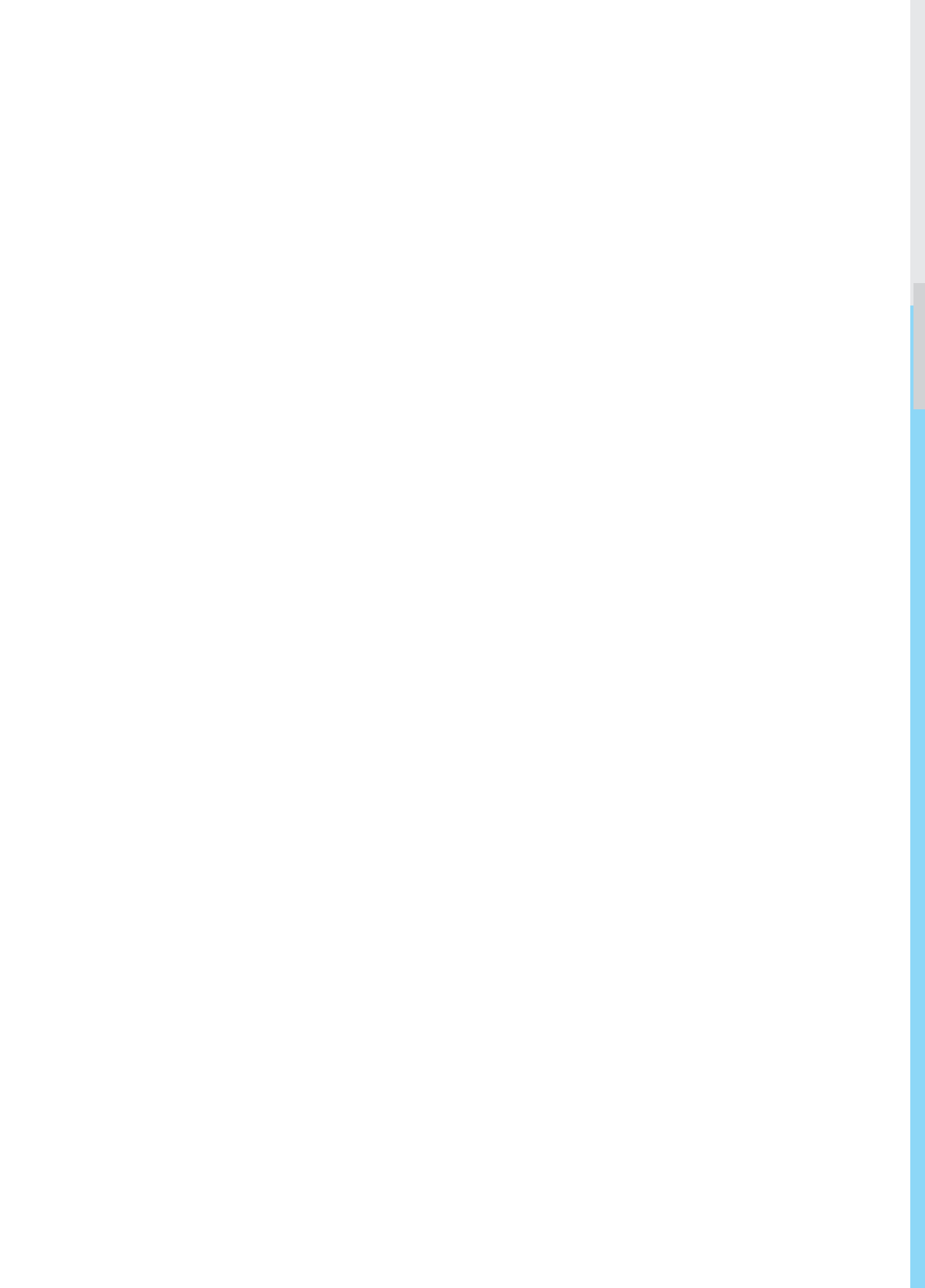
II Imagine you are working for Lost and Found Office. Write an English notice to find the owner of a found wallet.

LIFE AND CULTURE

American Food

Except for Thanksgiving turkey, it's hard to find a typical American food. The United States is a land of immigrants (移民). So Americans eat food from many different countries. When people move to America, they bring their cooking styles with them. That's why you can find almost every kind of ethnic (民族的) food in America. In some cases, Americans have adopted foods from other countries as favorites. Americans love Italian pizza, Mexican tacos (玉米饼) and Chinese egg rolls (春卷). But the American version doesn't taste quite like the original (地道)!





Unit 3

Computer & the Internet





Section A Pronunciation

I Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

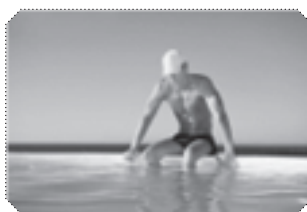
Group 1

/ʊ/ and /u:/

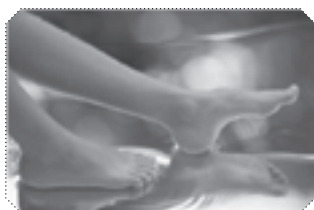


A pull

1



B pool



A foot

2



B food



Group 2

/aɪ/ and /ɔɪ/



A tie

1



B boy



A buy

2



B toy

Group 3

/s/ and /ʃ/



A sea

1



B she



A seat

2



B sheet

Group 4

/tʃ/ and /ʃ/



A watch

1



B wash



A chin

2



B shin

II Listen to the tongue twister and repeat.

The chief charge against John is that he cheated the judge.

She sells sea shells on the seashore. The seashells she sells are seashells she is sure.

Sandy sniffed sweet smelling sunflower seeds while sitting beside a swift stream.



Section B

Listening and Speaking



Warm Up

Here are some expressions related to the computer and Internet. Please write them under the corresponding pictures.

laptop computer online chatting keyboard mouse e-mail
 monitor searching engine desktop computer



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

Dialogue

(P=Peter, D=Della)

P : How do you keep in touch with your aunt in America?

D: Oh, I make a phone call once a month.

P : Is it expensive?

D: Yeah.

P : Why not send an e-mail through the Internet?

D: Is it convenient and cheap?

P : Sure. You can send e-mails to each other every day. And also you can make a phone call on the Internet.

D: Really? I'm so glad to hear that. But I don't know how to do it. Could you show me?

P : No problem. I'll tell you.

D: I'll appreciate it very much.

P : Any time.



New Words

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| phone | /fəʊn/ | <i>n.</i> | 电话, 电话机 |
| month | /mʌnθ/ | <i>n.</i> | 月, 月份 |
| why | /waɪ/ | <i>adv.</i> | (用于问句) 为什么, 为何 |
| send | /send/ | <i>v.</i> | 寄, 发送 |
| convenient | /kən'vi:niənt/ | <i>adj.</i> | 方便的, 便利的 |
| Internet | /'ɪntənet/ | <i>n.</i> | (国际) 互联网, 因特网 |
| problem | /'prɒbləm/ | <i>n.</i> | 问题 |
| tell | /tel/ | <i>v.</i> | 告诉, 告知 |
| appreciate | /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ | <i>v.</i> | 感激, 感谢 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| keep in touch with | 与……保持联络 |
| make a phone call | 打电话 |
| once a month | 一月一次 |
| send an e-mail | 发邮件 |
| be glad to do sth. | 乐意做某事 |

 **Work Alone**

Listen to the dialogue, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Della keeps in touch with her aunt by telephone.
- () 2. Peter knows nothing about the Internet.
- () 3. Della asks Peter to show her how to use the phone.

 **Pair Work**

First listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role-play the dialogue in pairs.

 **Group Work**

Work in groups to make a new dialogue with the help of the following useful sentences.

How long do you spend online every day?

Do you usually go online?

Do you use the Internet to learn English?

What do you usually do online?

I often download music from the Internet.

I search for information online.

I found some English learning websites.

I meet new friends online.

I like buying things online.

I spend about 2 hours every day online.



Section
G

Reading

Pre-reading



Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. What do you usually use a computer for?
2. Have you ever thought that the computer can become cleverer than man? Why or why not?

While-reading



Will the Computer Become the Master of Man?



The computer is fast, and never makes a mistake, while people are slow, and full of mistakes sometimes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers.

For over a quarter of a century, scientists have been making better and better computers.

Now the computer plays an important part in our everyday life. A computer can do a lot of our daily jobs wonderfully. It is not only widely used in factories, hospitals, post offices, airports, but also at schools. A computer can report, decide and control in almost every field. Many computer scientists are thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, recognize voices, translate languages and so on. Perhaps computers will one day really think and feel.

Do you think people will be afraid when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to and serve people? No, people will make better use of the computer in the future. Man will always be the master of the computer. The computer works only with the help of man. It cannot take the place of man.



New Words

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| master | /ˈmɑːstə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 主人, 主宰 |
| fast | /fɑːst/ | <i>adj.</i> | 快的, 迅速的 |
| while | /waɪl/ | <i>conj.</i> | (对比两件事物)……而, ……然而 |
| slow | /sləʊ/ | <i>adj.</i> | 慢速的, 低速的 |
| quarter | /ˈkwɔːtə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 四分之一 |
| century | /ˈsentʃəri/ | <i>n.</i> | 世纪 |
| scientist | /ˈsaɪəntɪst/ | <i>n.</i> | 科学家 |
| everyday | /ˈevrɪdeɪ/ | <i>adj.</i> | 日常的 |
| wonderfully | /ˈwʌndəfəli/ | <i>adv.</i> | 非常, 很好地 |
| widely | /ˈwaɪdli/ | <i>adv.</i> | 广泛地, 范围广地 |
| use | /juːz/ | <i>v.</i> | 使用, 利用, 运用 |
| decide | /dɪˈsaɪd/ | <i>v.</i> | 决定; 裁决 |
| control | /kənˈtrəʊl/ | <i>v.</i> | 指挥, 控制 |
| almost | /ˈɔːlməʊst/ | <i>adv.</i> | 几乎, 差不多 |
| person | /ˈpɜːsn/ | <i>n.</i> | (泛指)人, 某人 |
| chess | /tʃes/ | <i>n.</i> | 国际象棋 |
| recognize | /ˈrekəɡnaɪz/ | <i>v.</i> | 认出, 辨别出 |
| voice | /vɔɪs/ | <i>n.</i> | 嗓音, 说话声 |
| translate | /trænsˈleɪt/ | <i>v.</i> | 翻译 |
| perhaps | /pəˈhæps/ | <i>adv.</i> | 可能, 大概 |
| clever | /ˈklevə(r)/ | <i>adj.</i> | 聪明的 |
| serve | /sɜːv/ | <i>v.</i> | (为……)工作, 服务 |
| future | /ˈfjuːtʃə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 将来 |

Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| be full of | 充满 |
| talk about | 谈论 |
| a quarter of | 四分之一 |
| not only...but also | 不但……而且…… |
| and so on | 等等, 诸如此类 |
| one day | 有朝一日 |
| make use of | 利用 |

in the future 将来

take the place of 代替

Post-reading



I Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. Though the computer is fast, it often makes mistakes.
- () 2. A computer can do a lot of things without the help of man.
- () 3. The writer thinks that the computer won't become the master of man.

II Fill in the blank in each sentence according to the first letter given.

1. My sister runs as f_____ as him.
2. Some men are foolish, w_____ others are wise.
3. You cannot imagine how w_____ he danced.
4. The computers we are using are s_____ and we need some newer models.
5. That dog is loyal to his m_____.
6. My brother wants to be a s_____ when he grows up.

III Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

and so on in the future make use of be full of
 a quarter of talk about not only...but also take the place of

1. We can _____ light from the sun to light a match.
2. She gave me _____ the cake.
3. At the moment they preferred not to _____ this question.
4. At school, we learn English, Chinese, maths _____.
5. She _____ plays well, _____ writes music.
6. Small cars may some day _____ big automobiles.
7. Who knows what will happen _____?
8. Your composition _____ spelling mistakes.



Section D

Grammar

The Object Clause (宾语从句)

Sentence Patterns



Do you think **people will be afraid** when they find **that the computer is too clever to listen to and serve people**?

He said **(that) he wanted to stay at home**.

I am sure **(that) he will succeed**.

I don't know **why the train is late**.

I want to know **if he lives here**.

Exercises



I Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

- We don't know
—It is said that he was born in Sweden.
A. what he is
B. if he lives here
C. where he comes from
D. which country is he from
- I want to know you will come back at 8:00 tomorrow.
A. that
B. when
C. where
D. whether
- Mr. King didn't know yesterday evening.
A. when his son came home
B. when his son comes home
C. when did his son come home
D. when does his son come home
- The small children don't know
A. what is their stockings in
B. what is in their stockings
C. where is their stockings in
D. what in their stockings



5. Could you tell me _____ the nearest hospital is?
A. what
B. how
C. whether
D. where
6. Miss Green didn't tell us _____ in 2017.
A. where does she live
B. where she lives
C. where she lived
D. where did she live
7. I want to know _____.
A. what is his name
B. what was his name
C. that his name is
D. what his name is
8. It's up to you to decide _____ you'll go there, by air or by road.
A. how
B. why
C. that
D. when
9. Do you know _____ during the coming summer holiday?
A. what will Tom do
B. what did Tom do
C. what Tom will do
D. what Tom did
10. I don't know _____. Can you tell me, please?
A. how the two players are old
B. how old the two players are
C. the two players are how old
D. how old are the two players

II Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese version.

1. 你能告诉我去钟楼怎么走吗?
Could you tell me _____ I can get to the Bell Tower?
2. 山姆告诉我他准备去上海。
Sam told me that he _____ for Shanghai.
3. 你能告诉我们外出多长时间吗?
Could you tell me _____ we're going to be away?
4. 李明说他对玩电脑游戏感兴趣。
Li Ming says _____ interested in playing computer games.
5. 杰克说他有重要的事情要做。
Jack said he _____ something important to do.



III Look at the pictures and make up a sentence for each picture with the help of the expressions given below.



1. me, watch the game, he didn't, would you please, tell, why



2. how, tell me, get to the post office, can, can you, I



3. her, I, whether, she, could, asked me, help



4. is, know, seriously ill, (that), doesn't she, he



5. the girl, needed some help, asked, if, him, he



6. who, do, is singing, you, know

Section
E

Writing

Envelope (信封)

一、常用语

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 室 : Rm. (Room) | 号 : No. (Number) |
| 路 : Rd. (Road) | 街 : St. (Street) |
| 巷 : Ln. (Lane) | 弄 : Aly. (Alley) |
| 段 : Sec. (Section) | 区 : Dist. (District) |
| 县 : County | 市 : City |
| 里 : Li | 大道 : Ave. (Avenue) |
| 东 : East | 西 : West |
| 南 : South | 北 : North |
| 省 : Province | |

二、范例

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Su Yang Box 503 West Jiefang Road Haimen Jiangsu 226100 China | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">stamp</div> | Mr. David Green Dept. of English Columbia University New York 10027 USA |
|---|---|---|



三、基本格式和注意事项

1. 在信封的左上角写寄信人的名字和住址。
2. 在信封的中间或右下角偏左的地方写收信人的名字和住址。
3. 寄信人不自称 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss, 但是在收信人的姓名前则必须加上尊称 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss 以示礼貌。
4. 住址的写法与中文相反, 英文住址原则上是由小至大, 如必须先写门牌号码、街路名称, 再写城市、省(州)和邮政区号, 最后一行则写上国家的名称。
5. 在信封的右上角贴上邮票。

小贴士

1. 寄往日本、韩国以及港、澳地区的特快邮件, 其信封上的收件人和寄件人姓名、地址也可以用中文书写。
2. 信件应装入标准信封内, 并将封口粘牢。
3. 对于已婚的女性, 称呼可用 Mrs. 后加姓/姓名或用 Madam。必须注意的是必须用她丈夫的姓(不论丈夫是否已故, 只要未离婚), 不可用她自己的姓, 这和中国人的习惯不同, 否则将是非常失礼且被认为是带侮辱性的。
4. 对于未婚的女性, 一般可称呼 Miss 或 Madam, 不确定婚姻状况的女性用 Ms。

Exercise



Write two envelopes according to the information given below.

Envelope One

Li Yan, whose address is 6, West Chang'an Street, Beijing, 10001, China, will write a letter to Mr. Peter Brown, whose address is 22, Blackpool Road, Sydney, Australia. Please write an envelope for her.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> stamp </div> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
|---|--|

Envelope Two

George Wang will write a letter to his pen pal(笔友), Mike Clinton. Mike's address is 1025 Long Street, San Francisco, CA 94101, U. S. A. And George's address is 23, Alley 4, Lane 130, Sec. II Nanking East Rd. Beijing, China. Please write an envelope for him and write their addresses in the following blanks.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> stamp </div> |
| <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | |

LIFE AND CULTURE

From Couch Potato to Mouse Potato

Couch potatoes enjoy watching TV just as mouse potatoes enjoy working on computers. A computer mouse is the device (装置) that moves the pointer (光点), or cursor (光标) on a computer screen. The description of mouse potatoes became popular in 1993. American writer Alice Kahn is said to have invented the term to describe young people who spent a lot of time using computers.

