

CONTENTS

UNIT 1

Going to College 1

Text A: College — A New Experience2

Text B: Never Too Old to Live Your Dream.....9

Skills Development and Practice.....13

- Reading Skills — Reading for the Main Idea (1) 13
- Translation Practice — 选择词义 15
- Guided Writing — 缩略词 17
- Listening and Speaking 18

UNIT 2

Music 23

Text A: Rock and Roll24

Text B: The First American Music32

Skills Development and Practice.....37

- Reading Skills — Reading for the Main Idea (2) 37
- Translation Practice — 引申词义 38
- Guided Writing — 标志用语 41
- Listening and Speaking 42

UNIT 3

Stay Safe Online 47

Text A: Stay Safe Online48

Text B: Tips on Safe Online Shopping.....55

Skills Development and Practice.....60

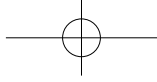
- Reading Skills — Guessing Unknown Words (1) 60
- Translation Practice — 转译词类 (1) 63
- Guided Writing — 如何写表格 65
- Listening and Speaking 67

UNIT 4

First Impression 73

Text A: The First Four Minutes74

Text B: Table Manners and Customs.....81



Skills Development and Practice.....86

- Reading Skills — Guessing Unknown Words (2) 86
- Translation Practice — 转译词类 (2) 87
- Guided Writing — 书信 90
- Listening and Speaking 91

UNIT 5 Community Service 96

Text A: Community Service.....97

Text B: My Hospital Volunteer Experience 105

Skills Development and Practice..... 110

- Reading Skills — Making Use of Contents and Index 110
- Translation Practice — 增词译 114
- Guided Writing — 明信片、传真 117
- Listening and Speaking 119

UNIT 6 Work 124

Text A: Working Hard or Hardly Working?.....125

Text B: Working for Fun and Profit.....132

Skills Development and Practice.....137

- Reading Skills — Recognizing Punctuation 137
- Translation Practice — 省略译 139
- Guided Writing — 贺卡、名片 141
- Listening and Speaking 143

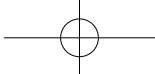
UNIT 7 Sporting Legends 148

Text A: Michael Phelps: A Talented Swimmer.....149

Text B: Olympic Effort157

Skills Development and Practice.....163

- Reading Skills — Understanding Reference 163
- Translation Practice — 正反译 164
- Guided Writing — 便条、电子邮件 167
- Listening and Speaking 168



UNIT 8 *An Embarrassing Moment* 173

Text A: Getting to the Airport.....174

Text B: An Embarrassing Moment.....181

Skills Development and Practice.....186

- Reading Skills — Recognizing Logical Connectors 186
- Translation Practice — 反正译 187
- Guided Writing — 告示、海报 190
- Listening and Speaking 191

Glossary.....196

Phrases and Expressions.....220

Unit 1

Going to College

Getting Ready

Background

Before you start to work on this unit, please complete the questionnaire (问卷调查) below.

1. My purpose of going to college is _____.

- a. to know myself
- b. to get a good job after graduation
- c. to get more knowledge
- d. to develop my mind
- e. to get a degree
- f. to realize my dream
- g. to receive education
- h. others: _____.

Yes.

No.

Why?

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. To me, college life means _____.

- a. living away from home
- b. sharing a room with others
- c. working harder than before
- d. making new friends
- e. taking care of myself
- f. having a second chance
- g. having more freedom
- h. having more fun
- i. making decisions all by myself

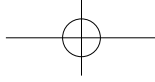
Yes.

No.

Why?

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now use this questionnaire to ask two or three of your classmates. Report your findings to your class.



Practical English

Text

A

Pre-Reading Task

Exercise 1 Answer the questions before reading the passage.

1. Is your college life the same as you expected?
2. What came into your mind when you became a college student?
3. Are people around you at college nice and friendly to you?

Now compare your answers with those of your neighbours'.

While-Reading Task

College — A New Experience

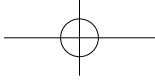
1 College is a new and different experience for me. I'm away from home, so I have many things to adjust to. Being on my own, talking with friendly people, and **having Fridays off** — these are just some things I like about college.

*What does the phrase **have Fridays off** probably mean?*

2 Living at college, first of all, gives me a sense of responsibility, of being on my own. My parents aren't around to say, "No, you're not going out tonight!" or "Did you finish your homework?" Everything I do has to be my decision, and that gives me the responsibility of handling my own life. During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account. Before **that** I looked in the phone book since I had no clue about any banks around here or where they were located. Someone told me about a good bank: Continental Federal Savings. I went to the bank and made decisions for myself — whether to have a checking or savings account and whether or not to get a MASTER card. That was one example of having responsibility now that I'm on my own and of making my own decisions.

*What does **that** refer to?*

3 Friendly people: that's another aspect I like about college. On my first day (and even now) people were nice to me. I came to Marymount University here in Virginia from New York and — even though I'd been here before — I was a bit confused about where I was going. My mother and I drove in, not knowing the building we were supposed to go to, and the guard was especially nice. With a smile, he told us what building we were looking for and where we could park our car. My room was



Unit 1 Going to College

on the first floor of New Gerard, and I knew I had to go through some glass doors — but my mother and I didn't know which ones. Some upperclassmen saw me and asked, “Are you a new student?” When they found out I was looking for New Gerard, one said, “Oh, just follow us; that's where we're going.” Even now I feel comfortable in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk with.

4 Finally — to add to my likes of college — I love having Fridays off; I wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row. Also, I love to sleep in. One Thursday night, my roommate and I and the people across the hall went to Georgetown. We got in rather early the next morning, and my roommate (Juanita) and I decided to sleep in, something I couldn't do in high school.

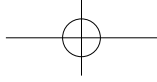
5 I do like things about college — being on my own, talking with friendly people, having Fridays off, but this doesn't mean I don't think about things at home. Although I like college, I can still get homesick: New York is a pretty good place, too.



○ New Words

| | |
|--|---|
| adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ <i>v.</i> | 调整, 适应于 |
| responsibility /rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪlɪti/ <i>n.</i> | 责任, 责任心 |
| handle /'hændl/ <i>v.</i> | 1. to deal with 处理 2. to control 控制 |
| account /ə'kaʊnt/ <i>n.</i> | 1. 账目, 账户 2. a written or spoken report or story 报道, 叙述 |
| △ clue /klu:/ <i>n.</i> | something that helps to find an answer to a question, difficulty, etc. 线索, 暗示 |
| * locate /lə(u)'keɪt/ <i>v.</i> | 1. to put or build something in a particular place 使…坐落于, 把…设置在 2. to find the exact position of something 确定…的位置 |
| △ continental /ˌkɒntɪ'nentl/ <i>a.</i> | 大陆的 |
| * federal /'fedərəl/ <i>a.</i> | 联邦的, 联邦制的 |
| savings /'seɪvɪŋz/ <i>n.</i> | 储蓄(金) |
| check /tʃek/ <i>n.</i> | (= cheque) 支票 |
| aspect /'æspekt/ <i>n.</i> | a certain side of many-sided state of affairs, idea, plan, etc. (问题、事物等的) 方面 |

注: 本书单词未加记号的为高职高专学生应该掌握的基本词汇, “*”代表中级词汇, “△”代表高级词汇。



Practical English

* **confuse** /kən'fju:z/ *v.*

suppose /sə'pəʊz/ *v.*

guard /gɑ:d/ *n.*

v.

especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ *ad.*

△ **upperclassman** /ˌʌpə'kla:smən/ *n.*

comfortable /'kʌmfə'təbl/ *a.*

dorm /dɔ:m/ *n.*

add /æd/ *v.*

cope /kəʊp/ *v.*

row /rəʊ/ *n.*

△ **roommate** /'ru:mmeɪt/ *n.*

hall /hɔ:l/ *n.*

△ **homesick** /'həʊmsɪk/ *a.*

pretty /'prɪti/ *ad.*

a.

使…困惑, 把…弄糊涂

1. (常用被动语态) 期望, 认为应该 2. to think or believe that something is true or possible 认为, 以为

警卫(员), 看守

to protect property, places or people from attack or danger 保护, 保卫

very much; to a particular degree 特别, 尤其, 格外

(美) 高年级学生, 大学三、四年级学生

feeling pleasantly, physically relaxed 舒服的, 舒适的

(= dormitory) 集体寝室, 宿舍

to increase; put something together with something else so as to increase the size, number, amount, etc. 增加, 加

to deal successfully (with something) 妥善处理

一排, 一行, 一列

室友

1. (大学的) 宿舍楼 2. 厅, (会) 堂, 礼堂

feeling a great wish to be at home, when away from it 想家的, 患怀乡病的

很, 非常

pleasant to look at, or (especially of a woman, or a girl) attractive without being very beautiful 漂亮的, 美丽的, 标致的

○ Phrases and Expressions

adjust to

适应于

on one's own

独立地(的)

have ... off

休假

first of all

首先

look for

寻找

open an account

开账户

make a decision

做出决定

now that

既然, 因为

find out

了解到, 发现

add to

给…增添

cope with

处理

in a row

连续地

sleep in

迟起, 睡懒觉

Proper Names

Continental Federal Savings

大陆联邦储蓄银行

MASTER card

万事达信用卡

Marymount University

玛丽芒特大学

Virginia /və'dʒɪnjə/

弗吉尼亚州 (美国州名)

New York

1. 纽约州 (美国州名) 2. 纽约市 (美国城市)

New Gerard /'dʒerɑ:d/

新吉拉德大楼

Georgetown /dʒəʊ'dʒtaun/

乔治敦区 (华盛顿市内西部一住宅区)

Juanita /hwɑ:'ni:tə/

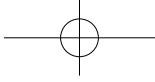
胡安妮塔 (人名)

After Reading Task

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2 Circle the best answers according to the passage.

- What is the passage mainly about?
 - Activities at college.
 - Responsibilities of being a college student.
 - Living on one's own.
 - A new and different experience of being a college student.
- All of the following are mentioned to show the author's likes of college EXCEPT _____.
 - talking with friendly people
 - a sense of being on her own
 - having no class on Fridays
 - being homesick for New York
- The author is proud of _____.
 - entering college
 - making her own decisions
 - being away from her parents
 - opening an account in a famous bank
- The example given in Paragraph 4 is to show that _____.
 - the author is not so good at her studies



Practical English

- B. the author doesn't like to get up early
 - C. the author expects to have more free time of her own
 - D. the author has no class on Fridays
5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The author's parents don't know the right way to teach their child.
 - B. When she is at college, the author is still missing her family in New York.
 - C. People at college are friendly to the author.
 - D. The author did not seem to be very busy with her studies at college.

Exercise 3 *Decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.*

- 1. There were many things for the author to adjust to when she first came to the college.
- 2. It seemed that the author didn't know how to open an account while she was at home.
- 3. Paragraph 3 tells us that people at college are very kind to the author.
- 4. The author didn't work very hard in high school.
- 5. Virginia is not as beautiful as the author's hometown.

Exercise 4 *Read the passage again and then complete the note-taking exercise.*

College — A New Experience

The main idea: College is a new and different experience for me.

My likes of college: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5 *Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.*

- 1. open an account _____
close an account with a bank _____
a checking account _____
_____ 储蓄存款账户
- 2. adjust to a new life _____
_____ 适应大城市的生活
adjust a watch _____
adjust an error _____

3. be located in a business center

locate the shop

坐落在城市中心

在地图上找出某地的位置

4. be confused about the new ways

a confused student

confuse black with white

confuse the accounts

Exercise 6 Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given. Change the form if necessary.

locate

confuse

savings

clue

check

handle

account

aspect

add to

cope with

in a row

now that

adjust to

have ... off

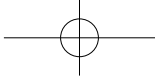
on one's own

1. She asked him to give them a call if they missed three classes _____.
2. I think I am old enough and strong enough to _____ my own life.
3. When you open a(n) _____ in your name, you take responsibility for all future bills.
4. They found it was very difficult to _____ all these problems.
5. The bad weather only _____ our difficulties.
6. Can you give me any _____ to the case?
7. These banks went out of business and as a result, millions of people lost all their _____.
8. The college has a Welcome Week to help new students _____ college life.
9. _____ you have finished your work, you can have a rest.
10. I would like to pay by _____ rather than in cash.
11. Their office is _____ in the centre of the city.
12. Last week we _____ two days _____ for sightseeing.
13. The girl has been living _____ since her parents died.
14. If you try to learn too many things at a time, you may get _____.
15. Have you thought about the problem from another _____?

Exercise 7 Rewrite the sentences after the model.

MODEL: During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank. I could open an account in that bank.

During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account.



Practical English

1. We want to look for a place. There are no cars parked on the streets in that place.

2. The house was once a village post office. He lives in the house.

3. In 2005 we moved to Boston. My grandparents lived there.

4. She asked me to put my books in her office. I could find them quickly and easily there.

5. They showed us the place. They once lived and worked in that place.

Exercise 8 Rewrite the sentences after the model.

MODEL: I'd been here before. I was bit confused about where I was going.

Even though /Although I'd been here before, I was bit confused about where I was going.

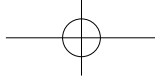
1. I like college, but I can still get homesick.

2. Pascal went ahead with the experiment. He knew it was dangerous.

3. I have very close friends and family. I feel completely alone and feel nobody understands me.

4. I have been only at college for two days, and I have learnt a lot of new things.

5. You may not be sure what you want to major in. You should have a general idea of the types of things that you want to study.



Text B

Pre-Reading Task

Exercise 1 Before reading the passage, think over the questions to see if you can answer them.

1. What are your purposes of going to college?
2. Do you know why many middle-aged people in China want to go to college?

Now read the passage and try to find out the old woman's purpose to go to college.

Never Too Old to Live Your Dream

1 The first day of school our teacher introduced himself to our math class and challenged us to know someone we didn't already know. I stood up to look around when a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I turned around to find a wrinkled, little old lady smiling at me.

2 She said, "Hi, young man. My name is Rose. I'm eighty-seven years old. Can I give you a hug?"

3 I laughed and answered, "Of course you may!" and she gave me a big hug.

4 "Why are you in college at such a young, innocent age?" I asked.

5 She replied, "I'm here to meet a rich husband, get married, have one or two children, and then retire and travel."

6 "No seriously," I asked. I wanted to know why she had decided to go to college and what made her take on that challenge at her age.

7 "I always dreamed of having a college education and now I'm getting one!" she told me. After class we walked to the student union building and shared a chocolate milkshake. We soon became good friends. Every day for the next three months we would leave class together and talk about our lessons and school life. I was always interested in listening to this "time machine" as she shared her wisdom and experience with me.

8 At the end of the semester we held a party. We asked Rose to speak at our party and I'll never forget what she said to us:



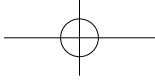


Practical English

- 9 “We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are four secrets to staying young, being happy and achieving success.”
- 10 “You have to laugh and find humor each and every day.”
- 11 “You’ve got to have a dream. When you lose your dreams, you die. We have so many people walking around who are dead and they don’t even know it!”
- 12 “There is a big difference between growing older and growing up. If you are nineteen years old and lie in bed for one full year and don’t do one productive thing, you will turn twenty years old. If I am eighty-seven years old and stay in bed for a year and never do anything, I will turn eighty-eight. Anybody can grow older. That doesn’t take any talent or ability. The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change.”
- 13 “Have no regrets. We elderly people usually don’t have regrets for what we did, but rather for things we didn’t do. The only people who are afraid of death are those with regrets.”
- 14 She ended her speech by singing the song “The Rose.”
- 15 At the end of that year, Rose finished the college degree she had begun all those years ago. One week after graduation Rose died peacefully in her sleep. Over two thousand college students attended her funeral. We’ll never forget this wonderful woman who taught by example that it’s never too late to be all you can possibly be.

○ New Words

| | |
|---|--|
| introduce /,ɪntrəˈdjuːs/ <i>v.</i> | to tell two or more people who have not met before what each other’s names are; tell someone what your name is 介绍, 引荐 |
| challenge /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/ <i>v.</i> <i>n.</i> | 1. 促使 2. 挑战, 向…挑战 挑战 (机会) |
| gentle /ˈdʒentl/ <i>a.</i> | calm and kind; doing things in a quiet and careful way 温和的, 温柔的 |
| touch /tʌtʃ/ <i>v.</i> | 碰, 触摸 |
| shoulder /ˈʃəʊldə/ <i>n.</i> | 肩膀 |
| △ wrinkled /ˈrɪŋkld/ <i>a.</i> | 有皱纹的 |
| △ hug /hʌg/ <i>n.</i> | 拥抱 |
| △ innocent /ˈɪnəsənt/ <i>a.</i> | 1. 单纯的, 幼稚的 2. 清白的, 无辜的 |
| retire /rɪˈtaɪə/ <i>v.</i> | to stop doing one’s job 退休, 退职 |
| education /,edʒuˈkeɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 教育 |
| * union /ˈjuːnjən/ <i>n.</i> | 1. (大学学生) 俱乐部 2. 工会 |
| share /ʃeə/ <i>v.</i> | 1. 共享 2. 共同拥有, 有同感 |
| chocolate /ˈtʃɒkəleɪt/ <i>n.</i> | 巧克力, 巧克力糖 |

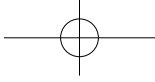


Unit 1 Going to College

| | |
|---|--|
| △ milkshake /'mɪlkʃeɪk/ <i>n.</i> | 奶昔 (牛奶与冰淇淋等混合后搅打至起泡的一种饮料) |
| △ wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ <i>n.</i> | 智慧, 看法, 学问 |
| experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ <i>n.</i> | 经验, 体验, 阅历 |
| semester /sɪ'mestər/ <i>n.</i> | (尤指美国) 学期 |
| secret /'si:krit/ <i>n.</i> | 1. 秘诀, 诀窍 2. 秘密 |
| achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ <i>v.</i> | (经努力) 达到, 完成 |
| success /sək'ses/ <i>n.</i> | 成功 |
| humor, humour /'hju:mər/ <i>n.</i> | 幽默 |
| △ productive /prə'dʌktɪv/ <i>a.</i> | 1. 富有成效的 2. 多产的 |
| talent /'tælənt/ <i>n.</i> | 天才, 才干 |
| ability /ə'bɪlɪti/ <i>n.</i> | 能力, 才能 |
| opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nɪti/ <i>n.</i> | 机会, 时机 |
| regret /rɪ'ɡret/ <i>n. & v.</i> | 后悔, 遗憾 |
| degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ <i>n.</i> | 1. 大学课程, 学位 2. 程度, 水平 |
| △ graduation /,ɡrædʒu'eɪʃən/ <i>n.</i> | 毕业, 获学位 |
| △ peacefully /'pi:sf(ʊ)li/ <i>ad.</i> | in a quiet and calm way 安静地, 太平地 |
| attend /ə'tend/ <i>v.</i> | to be at or go to (an event, place, etc.) 出席, 参加 |
| * funeral /'fju:nərəl/ <i>n.</i> | 葬礼 |
| possibly /'pɒsəbli/ <i>ad.</i> | 可能地, 有可能做到地 |

○ Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| look around | 环顾, 往四下看 |
| turn around | 转身, 转过来 |
| smile at | 对...微笑 |
| take on | 承担, 开始做, 呈现, 获得 |
| dream of | 向往, 渴望 |
| at the end of | 在...结束时 |
| stay young | 保持年青 |
| grow up | 成长, 长大 |



Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2 Decide whether the statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the passage.

1. The writer was introduced to Rose by his math teacher on the first day of his college. ☐
2. The writer thought that Rose was not serious in taking up the challenge of going to college at her age. ☐
3. The writer was impressed by Rose's wisdom and experience and enjoyed her company very much. ☐
4. Rose believes that, to stay young, to be happy and to achieve success, one should always have a dream. ☐
5. Whether one has a dream or not is a matter of life or death to Rose. ☐
6. Being aware of an opportunity and making good use of it make you grow up rather than just growing older. ☐
7. Some people are afraid of death as they have regrets for what they have done. ☐
8. Rose showed us by her own example that one is never too old to fulfill his dream. ☐

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 3 Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given. Change the form if necessary.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| introduce | challenge | retire | share | experience |
| secret | achieve | opportunity | look around | turn around |
| smile at | take on | dream of | stay young | grow up |

1. I'd like to take this _____ to thank my parents for their support.
2. Some people believe exercise is good for the body and for the mind, and helps us _____.
3. He was born in the south but _____ in the north.
4. We all agree hard working is the _____ of success.
5. After more than ten years of hard working, he had finally _____ success.
6. When he _____ me I knew everything was all right.
7. I'm afraid I can't _____ any more work at the moment.
8. The two friends _____ everything — they had no secrets.
9. Can I _____ myself? I'm Li Xiaohong.

10. Please _____ and let me look at your back.
11. I was bored with my job and felt I needed a new _____.
12. He _____ before crossing the street.
13. She didn't get paid much but she got more _____ by doing it.
14. She was forced to _____ early from teaching because of ill health.
15. Many young people in China are _____ having their own cars.

Exercise 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the given words .

1. He finished (work) _____ at 3:00 p.m.
2. Although the majority appeared (be) _____ uninterested, the speaker kept right on (talk) _____.
3. Would you mind (turn on, not) _____ the radio?
4. Jack is considering (take) _____ the job because he needs (get) _____ more experience.
5. I don't mind (go) _____ if no one else wants to go.
6. She couldn't help (laugh) _____ at the strange coat which her friend was wearing.
7. They didn't feel like (go) _____ to the football game.
8. On hot days, the children would go (swim) _____ in the river.
9. Henry Thoreau, a well-known American writer, had been used to (live) _____ very simply when he wrote *Walden*.
10. They walked in the rain without (carry) _____ umbrellas.

Skills Development and Practice

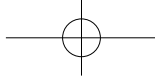
Reading Skills

Reading for the Main Idea (1) Topic Sentences

Practice 1 It is important to understand the main idea of a paragraph or a passage. Read the paragraph taken from Text B and determine its topic and main idea.

EXAMPLE:

There is a big difference between growing older and growing up. If you are nineteen years old and lie in bed for one full year and don't do one productive thing, you will turn twenty years old. If I



Practical English

am eighty-seven years old and stay in bed for a year and never do anything, I will turn eighty-eight. Anybody can grow older. That doesn't take any talent or ability. The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change.

QUESTIONS: 1. Where is the topic sentence of the paragraph?

2. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

Now reread TEXT A and complete the following.

1. The topic sentence of Para. 2 is _____
2. The topic sentence of Para. 3 is _____
3. The topic sentence of Para. 4 is _____

Practice 2 *Read each of the paragraphs. Underline the topic sentences.*

1. One way to improve your vocabulary in English is to read novels and stories in English. They often contain new words. It is not difficult to understand these new words because you can usually guess their meanings. The other words in the sentences will help you, and the story will also help you. An interesting story will help you guess the new words because the meanings of the new words are part of the meaning of the story.
2. In today's world most graduate students don't regret spending time with their studies. They are finding that things are changing very fast. New developments are occurring in all fields. For many, graduate study has become a necessity.
3. Different language learners have different purposes of learning a new language. Some people learn a second language in order to learn about the culture of the people who speak that language. They may be interested in the history and customs of these people, for example, or they may want to study the literature of the language. Other language learners want to travel to other countries. They need to know the languages of those countries so that they can talk to people and understand what they say. They want to make friends with the people they meet.

Translation Practice

Translation Skills

选择词义：根据词在句中的搭配关系和
上下文正确地选择词义

Practice 3 3-1 Translate the phrases into Chinese, paying attention to the meaning of the word "regular".

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| 1. regular reading | _____ | 2. regular flights | _____ |
| 3. regular job | _____ | 4. regular visitor | _____ |
| 5. regular speed | _____ | 6. regular gasoline | _____ |
| 7. regular verb | _____ | 8. regular army | _____ |

3-2 Translate the sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the meaning of the word "study".

- Study reading is different from regular reading.

- You will find him in his study.

- He has made great progress in his studies.

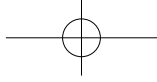
- He is continuing his studies abroad.

- Scientists are studying the photographs of Mars (火星) for signs of life.

- My brother is studying at Peking University.

- He has been studying law these years.

- The prisoner studied ways to escape.



Practical English

Practice 4 *Translate the sentences into Chinese.*

1. Being on my own, talking with friendly people, and having Fridays off — these are just some things I like about college.

2. Finally — to add to my likes of college — I love having Fridays off; I wouldn't be able to cope with five days of classes in a row.

3. The first day of school our teacher introduced himself to our math class and challenged us to know someone we didn't already know.

4. We elderly people usually don't have regrets for what we did, but rather for things we didn't do.

5. We'll never forget this wonderful woman who taught by example that it's never too late to be all you can possibly be.

Practice 5 *Translate the sentences into English with the words or expressions given.*

1. 在我进大学的第二周里, 我得出去找一家书店, 在那里买几本英语词典。(where)

2. 那些参加会议的人都是我的同学。(who)

3. 她昨天早上起得迟, 没有赶上火车。(sleep in)

4. 我很快就适应了大学生活。(adjust to)

5. 尽管我才来两天, 我已经想家了。(even though)

6. 船应该在什么时候开? (be supposed to)

Guided Writing

Practice 6 *Rewrite the sentences by correcting all the mistakes.*

1. There is no school on Saturday afternoon I'm going to the park.

2. When the guitar player and the drummer took their bows.

3. The day started out rainy, by noon the sun came out.

4. Here is the summary. That you wanted me to write for you.

5. Coca-Cola was originally sold as a medicine. For use against headaches.

Practice 7 *Make necessary changes and additions to each of these groups of words and phrases so that you get eight correct sentences forming a connected paragraph. Pay special attention to the use of verb tense and voice.*

MODEL: It / be / Magellan / first / sail / round / world.
It was Magellan who first sailed round the world.

1. Last / summer / friend / Charles / invite / me / stay / him
2. Since / wife / die / 1978 / Charles / live / alone
3. He / live / country / large / house / big / garden
4. When / I / arrive / I / expect / find / beautiful / garden
5. But / that / be / not / case
6. Garden / look / wild / and / it / be / overgrown / weeds
7. I / tell / Charles / how / surprise / I / be
8. He / say / wife / be / gardener / because / he / always / hate / job

缩略词

在日常交际中，经常碰到一些缩略词。
掌握这些常用缩略词，可提高口头
和书面的交际能力。

Practice 8 *Match each of the words with its abbreviation (缩略词).*

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Pennsylvania | a. Rd. |
| 2. South | b. UK |
| 3. Apartment | c. ON |
| 4. Ontario | d. St. |
| 5. The United Kingdom | e. PA |
| 6. The Voice of America | f. FL |
| 7. Road | g. Apt. |



Practical English

- 8. Street
- 9. Florida

- h. VOA
- i. S.

Practice 9 Read this address.

450 South Liberty Avenue
Apartment 305
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Here is the same address with some abbreviations.

450 S. Liberty Ave, Apt. 305
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Rewrite the address using abbreviations.

670 York Avenue, Apartment 403
Toronto, Ontario M4N 3MC

Rewrite the address using complete words.

1681 N. Palm St. Apt. 201
Plantation, FL 32106

Listening and Speaking

Part I Sound Discrimination

1. Underline the word that you hear.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) beat / bit | 2) bed / bad |
| 3) leave / live | 4) cup / cap |
| 5) hit / hid | 6) lock / luck |
| 7) march / match | 8) far / four |
| 9) walk / work | 10) boss / bus |

2. Underline the word contained in the sentence that you hear.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1) living / leaving | 2) hit / hid |
| 3) bed / bad | 4) bus / boss |
| 5) cup / cap | 6) walk / work |
| 7) lock / luck | 8) march / match |

Part II Conversation Practice: Greeting and Saying Good-bye

1. Listen and practice.

Sample dialogue 1 (The first meeting)

Chang: How do you do?
Mr. Green: How do you do?
Chang: My name is Chang Lei, c-h-a-n-g, l-e-i.
Mr. Green: Nice to meet you, Mr. Chang.
Chang: Glad to meet you, too. Please call me Chang.
Mr. Green: OK. I'm Mike Green. You may call me Mike.

Sample dialogue 2 (Meeting between friends)

Wang Fang: Hello, Mary!
Mary: Good morning, Wang Fang.
Wang Fang: How are you these days?
Mary: Just fine, thanks. And how are you?
Wang Fang: I'm fine, too. Thank you.

Sample dialogue 3 (Saying good-bye)

Lin: Mrs. Green, I do appreciate the time we spent together.
Mrs. Green: Me, too. Thank you for your company.
Lin: Let's keep in touch, shall we?
Mrs. Green: Sure. I'm going to miss you. Bye!
Lin: Do take care of yourself. Bye-bye.

2. Now listen to a dialogue and fill in the blanks with the information you get.

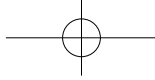
(Meeting people for the first time)

Li Qing: Hello. _____?
Mr. Black: Oh, yes. Simon Black.
Li Qing: _____, Mr. Black?
Mr. Black: How do you do? _____?
Li Qing: Yes. My name is Li Qing. _____.
Mr. Black: Nice to meet you, too.

3. Now listen to another dialogue and then translate the Chinese sentences into English according to the information you get.

(Greetings between friends)

Li: _____ (在这儿遇到你真高兴), Helen.
Helen: It's you, Li. What a surprise!



Practical English

Li: _____ (我已好久没有见你了).
Helen: Yeah, _____ (我去了哈尔滨) for this vacation.
Li: _____ (一定要给我讲讲这次旅行) when you have time.
Helen: I will. _____ (回头见).

4. Now listen to the third dialogue and try to play Gao's part. (Saying good-bye)

Gao: _____
Eric: Yeah. It's a big airport.
Gao: _____
Eric: Bye, Gao. Thank you for seeing me off.
Gao: _____
Eric: Bye-bye!

Useful Expressions for Greeting and Saying Good-bye:

* Expressions used for meeting people for the first time:

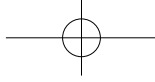
1. How do you do? My name is ... / I'm ...
2. Pleased / Nice / Glad / Happy to meet you.
3. It's a pleasure to meet you.
4. Hello, I'm Maria / my name's Maria.
5. You may call me ... / Please call me ...

* Expressions used for meeting friends:

1. How are you / How are you getting on with ... / How is everything?
2. Fine / Very well / Not bad / Just so-so. Thank you. And you?
3. I'm fine, too.
4. Long time no see / Haven't see you for a long time.
5. I've been missing you.
6. So nice / Very happy / What a pleasant surprise to meet you here!

* Expressions used for saying good-bye:

1. Good-bye / Bye / Bye-bye.
2. See you later / soon / then / again.
3. Good night.
4. Take care.
5. (Have a) good day.
6. Until we meet again.
7. Keep in touch.
8. Drop me a line.
9. Give me a ring.



Unit 1 Going to College

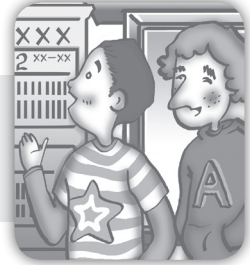
5. Make up short dialogues according to the situations provided.

- 1) Miss Carter and Lin are good friends. They are parting after a pleasant talk at Lin's home.



- 2) Chang used to be Mr. Allen's student. One day, they met each other by chance. Chang greeted Mr. Allen and also asked him to say hello to Mrs. Allen.

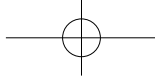
- 3) Peter is an overseas student. He just had a nice evening at his Chinese friend Chen's home. Now Chen is seeing Peter off to catch a bus.



Part III Listening Practice

1. Listen to people talking about different things. What are they talking about? Choose the correct answers from the four choices given.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1) A. A stamp. | B. A letter. | C. A pencil. | D. An envelope. |
| 2) A. A season. | B. A holiday. | C. A party. | D. A festival. |
| 3) A. Health. | B. Work. | C. Sleep. | D. Dream. |
| 4) A. A radio. | B. A camera. | C. A TV set. | D. A tape recorder. |
| 5) A. A film. | B. A book. | C. A lesson. | D. A picture. |



Practical English

2. You are going to hear a short passage. Listen to it twice and then put the answer to the question in the blank.

Question: What does an informal greeting really mean to American people?

Answer: _____

3. Listen to the passage again and fill in the missing words.

- 1) In the United States, people often greet each other with _____.
- 2) American people do not have a _____.
- 3) They will just _____ to the whole group.
- 4) Sometimes American people may simply say _____ when they take leave.
- 5) American people think that an informal relationship is _____.



English Songs

• Say You, Say Me