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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: ________________.

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

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

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.

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.

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
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.

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.

I do like things about college — being on my own, talk-
ing 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.
Practical English

* confuse /kənˈfjuːz/ v.
  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
  使…困惑，把…弄糊涂

suppose /səˈpɔːz/ v.
  1. (常用被动语态) 期望，认为应该
guard /ɡɑːd/ n.
  to protect property, places or people from attack or danger 保护，保卫
  v.
  警卫 (员)，看守

especially /ɪˈspeʃəl/ ad.
  very much; to a particular degree 特别，尤其，格外

upperclassman /ˌʌpəˈklɑːsmən/ n.
  (美) 高年级学生，大学三、四年级学生
comfy /ˈkʌmfət/ adj.
  feeling pleasantly, physically relaxed 舒服的，舒适的
dorm /dɔːm/ n.
  (= dormitory) 集体寝室，宿舍
add /æd/ v.
  so as to increase the size, number, amount, etc. 增加，加
cope /kəʊp/ v.
  to deal successfully (with something) 妥善处理
row /rəʊ/ n.
  一排，一行，一列

roommate /ˈruːmmeɪt/ n.
  室友
hall /hɔːl/ n.
  1. (大学的) 宿舍楼 2. 厅，(会) 堂，礼堂
homesick /ˈhəʊmʃɪk/ a.
  feeling a great wish to be at home, when away from it 想家的，患怀乡病的
pretty /ˈprɪtɪ/ ad.
  a.
  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
**Proper Names**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continental Federal Savings</td>
<td>大陆联邦储蓄银行</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTER card</td>
<td>万事达信用卡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marymount University</td>
<td>玛丽芒特大学</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia /ˈvɛrədʒɪnə/</td>
<td>弗吉尼亚州（美国州名）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1. 纽约州（美国州名） 2. 纽约市（美国城市）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Gerard /ˈdʒɜːrəd/</td>
<td>新吉拉德大楼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown /dʒəˈtɔːrn/</td>
<td>乔治敦区（华盛顿市内西部一住宅区）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juanita /ˈdʒoʊni:tə/</td>
<td>胡安妮塔（人名）</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reading Comprehension**

**Exercise 2** Circle the best answers according to the passage.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
   A. Activities at college.
   B. Responsibilities of being a college student.
   C. Living on one's own.
   D. A new and different experience of being a college student.

2. All of the following are mentioned to show the author's likes of college EXCEPT ________.
   A. talking with friendly people
   B. a sense of being on her own
   C. having no class on Fridays
   D. being homesick for New York

3. The author is proud of ________.
   A. entering college
   B. making her own decisions
   C. being away from her parents
   D. opening an account in a famous bank

4. The example given in Paragraph 4 is to show that ________.
   A. the author is not so good at her studies
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
   adjust a watch
   adjust an error
   ________________
   ________________
   ________________
3. be located in a business center
   locate the shop

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.
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.
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:
“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.”

“You have to laugh and find humor each and every day.”

“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!”

“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.”

“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.”

She ended her speech by singing the song “The Rose.”

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** /ˌɪntrəˈdʒuːs/ v. 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/ v. 1. 促使 2. 挑战，向…挑战
calling (机会)
- **gentle** /ˈdʒentl/ a. calm and kind; doing things in a quiet and careful way 温和的，温柔的
- **touch** /tʌtʃ/ v. 碰，触摸
- **shoulder** /ˈʃəʊldər/ n. 肩膀
- **wrinkled** /ˈrɪŋkld/ a. 有皱纹的
- **hug** /hʌg/ n. 拥抱
- **innocent** /ˈɪnəsənt/ a. 1. 单纯的，幼稚的 2. 清白的，无罪的
- **retire** /rɪˈtaɪər/ v. to stop doing one’s job 退休，退职
- **education** /ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən/ n. 教育
- **union** /ˈjuːnjən/ n. 1. (大学学生) 俱乐部 2. 工会
- **share** /ʃeər/ v. 1. 共享 2. 共同拥有，有同感
- **chocolate** /ˈtʃɒklət/ n. 巧克力，巧克力糖
△ milkshake /milkʃeɪk/ n.
        奶昔 (牛奶与冰淇淋等混合后搅打至起泡的一种饮料)
△ wisdom /'wɪzdəm/ n.
        智慧，看法，学问
        experience /ɪkˈspɛriəns/ n.
        经验，体验，阅历
△ semester /'sɛmɪstər/ n.
        (尤指美国) 学期
△ secret /'siːkrɛt/ n.
        1. 秘诀，诀窍  2. 秘密
△ achieve /ə'tʃiːv/ v.
        (经努力) 达到，完成
△ success /sək'ses/ n.
        成功
△ humor, humour /'hjuːmə/ n.
        幽默
△ productive /prə'dʌktɪv/ a.
        1. 富有成效的  2. 多产的
△ talent /'tælənt/ n.
        天才，才干
△ ability /'æbɪlɪti/ n.
        能力，才能
△ opportunity /ˌɒpə'tjuːnɪti/ n.
        机会，时机
△ regret /rɪ'ɡret/ n. & v.
        后悔，遗憾
△ degree /di'griː/ n.
        1. 大学课程，学位  2. 程度，水平
△ graduation /'ɡrædʒuəʃən/ n.
        毕业，获学位
△ peacefully /ˈpi:tʃəli/ ad.
        in a quiet and calm way 安静地，太平地
        attend /ə'tend/ v.
        to be at or go to (an event, place, etc.) 出席，参加
△ funeral /'fjuːnərəl/ n.
        葬礼
△ possibly /'pɒsɪbli/ ad.
        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.
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
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”.

1. Study reading is different from regular reading.
   ____________________________________________________

2. You will find him in his study.
   ____________________________________________________

3. He has made great progress in his studies.
   ____________________________________________________

4. He is continuing his studies abroad.
   ____________________________________________________

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

6. My brother is studying at Peking University.
   ____________________________________________________

7. He has been studying law these years.
   ____________________________________________________

8. The prisoner studied ways to escape.
   ____________________________________________________

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. In my second week at university, I went out to find a bookstore, where I bought several English dictionaries. (where)

2. Those who attended the conference were all my classmates. (who)

3. She slept in until late last night, and didn’t catch the train. (sleep in)

4. I quickly adjusted to university life. (adjust to)

5. Even though I’ve only been here two days, I’m already homesick. (even though)

6. When should the boat be supposed to depart? (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
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

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
5. The United Kingdom e. PA
6. The Voice of America f. FL
7. Road g. Apt.
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 1 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!

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!
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.
  8. Drop me a line.
  9. Give me a ring.
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.

2) A. A season. B. A holiday. C. A party. D. A festival.
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 ______________.