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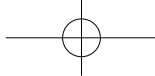
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Unit 1

Going to College

Aims

Aims	Text A		Text B	
Words	account, adjust, aspect, confuse, cope, federal, handle, locate, responsibility, savings		ability, achieve, challenge, education, experience, introduce, opportunity, retire, secret, share	
Phrases	add to, adjust to, cope with, have...off, in a row, on one's own, sleep in		at the end of, be afraid of, be interested in, dream of, grow up, look around, smile at, stay young, take on, turn around	
Structures	1. where 引导的定语从句 2. who 引导的定语从句 3. even though / although 引导的让步状语从句			
Skills	Reading	Translation	Writing	Listening & Speaking
	Topic Sentences	选择词义	缩略词	1. Sound Discrimination 2. Greeting and Saying Good-bye 3. Listening Practice

Text A

College — A New Experience

I. Introduction

1. Introductory Remarks

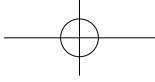
College is a place many young people are longing for. They are fond of college life for different reasons. In this passage, the author gives us her reasons why she likes college.

2. Introductory Questions

Students are expected to go over the text very quickly. Then they are required to make a True/False response to each of the following statements:

- 1) The author likes college only because she loves being on her own. (F)

T: Being on her own, talking with friendly people, and having Fridays off are some things



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she likes about college.

- 2) Before the author entered college, her parents always seemed to be around her, saying what she should do and what she shouldn't. (T)
- 3) The author feels comfortable in the dorm because there are friendly people around to talk with. (T)
- 4) It seems that the author is very busy with her studies at college. (T)
- 5) The author likes to get up early. (F)
T: She loves to sleep in.
- 6) When the author was at high school she couldn't sleep late in the morning. (T)
- 7) The author likes college so much that she almost forgets her family in New York. (F)
T: Although she likes college, she can still get homesick.

II. Outline

Para. 1	Brings up the main idea of the article: Being on my own, talking with friendly people, and having Fridays off — these are just some things I like about college.
Para. 2	Living at college gives me a sense of responsibility of being on my own.
Para. 3	Friendly people
Para. 4	I love having Fridays off.
Para. 5	Conclusion

III. Detailed Study of the Text

1. I'm away from home, so I have many things to adjust to.

— Since I've left my home, there are many things for me to get used to.

adjust to: to get used to by changing behavior or ideas

e.g. The body adjusts itself to changes in temperature.

You should adjust your expenditure to your income.

2. (be) on one's own: (to be) alone, (be) independent

e.g. He can't be left to work on his own.

The old lady is now on her own in a small town.

We are expected to solve the problem on our own.

3. have (some time) off: to have a rest for a period of time, be away from work or duty

e.g. I would love to have a year off.

You'd better have a few days off.

4. a sense of responsibility: an ability to behave sensibly so that you can be trusted to do the right thing

e.g. Parents need to encourage a sense of responsibility in their children.

“Sense” here means a general feeling or understanding.

e.g. a sense of being on my own, a sense of duty

He felt a sense of loss.

5. **handle my own life:** control my own life

handle: to control, deal with

e.g. She couldn't handle the pressures of her new job.

My secretary will handle all the details.

She's very good at handling difficult customers.

6. **account:**

1) an arrangement with a bank, shop or other organizations by which they take care of your money or allow you to buy things and pay for them later

e.g. I've opened an account with a building society.

Have you got a bank account?

cf. **checking account** (支票存款账户, 活期存款账户), **deposit account** (定期存款账户), **savings account** (储蓄存款账户)

2) a written or spoken description of an event

e.g. She gave a vivid account of her recent visit to China at the meeting yesterday.

He kept a detailed account of the suspect's movements.

7. **... or where they were located:** ... or the place where they were situated

be located in/by/near, etc.: to be in a particular position

e.g. The business is located in the center of the town.

8. **now (that):** because of the fact (that)

e.g. Now that you have mentioned it, I do remember.

Now that you have grown up, you must stop this childish behavior.

9. **I was a bit confused about where I was going.**

— I didn't know for sure where I was going. / I was wondering where I was going.

be confused: not be clear, don't know exactly what to do

e.g. I'm afraid I'm a little confused about these things.

Many people are confused about the new ways of measuring temperature.

a bit: to some degree, rather, a little

10. **be supposed to:** should, must, be expected to

e.g. Everyone is supposed to know the rules.

You are supposed to report the matter to the police as soon as possible.

I'm not supposed to talk to you about this.

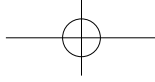
11. **add to:** to put (one thing together with another)

e.g. The Yangpu Bridge has added greatly to the beauty of Shanghai.

Adjectives add to the meaning of nouns.

12. **cope with:** to deal with successfully; endure

e.g. John and Sally coped with all their problems cheerfully.



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Poor families have to cope with a lot of strain.

13. **in a row:** one after another without a break

e.g. We had three bad summers in a row.

He was elected president three times in a row.

14. **sleep in:** to sleep late in the morning

e.g. We usually sleep in for a bit on Sundays.

I slept in by mistake and was very late for work.

He worked late and decided to sleep in the next morning.

IV. Summary of the Text

The author regards college life as a new and different experience and gives three reasons to explain this. First, she thinks college life makes her feel responsible for herself and independent because she has to make decisions on everything she does. Then she writes about the friendly people she can get help from and talk with. Lastly, she mentions the possibility of having Fridays off. In short, she enjoys this new life in spite of the fact that she is far from her hometown.

V. Text-related Information

1. Credit Card:

Credit card is a card that identifies its owner as one who is entitled to credit when purchasing goods or services from certain establishments. Credit cards originated in the United States in the 1930s; their use was wide-spread by the 1950s. They are issued by many businesses serving the consumers, such as oil companies, retail stores and chain stores, restaurants, hotels, airlines, car rental agencies and banks. Some credit cards are honored in a single store, but others are general-purpose cards for use in a wide variety of establishments. Bank credit cards are examples of the general purpose card. Establishments dispensing almost every form of product or service are honoring such cards, and it is predicted that credit cards might some day eliminate the need for carrying cash.

When a credit card is used, the retailer records the name and account number of the purchaser and the amount of the sale, and forwards this record to the credit card billing office. At intervals, usually monthly, the billing office sends a statement to the card holder listing all the charged purchases and requesting payment immediately or in installments. The billing office reimburses the retailer directly.

Most of the work involved in credit card operations is now handled by computers. Charges for the use of a credit card are sometimes paid directly by the card holder, and sometimes borne by the retail establishments that accept them. In the latter case, the cost is absorbed into the price of the merchandise. Department stores usually charge interest to credit customers who do not settle their bills within a month, but certain credit plans do not

charge interest until a bill has been outstanding for several months. Interest rates for overdue balances are regulated by state law. A continuing problem involved in the use of credit cards is the ease with which they can be used fraudulently if stolen or lost, although the liability of the owner is limited.

2. Universities and Colleges:

Universities and colleges are institutions that offer education beyond the secondary (preparatory or high school) level. This broad category of institutions may include colleges offering only undergraduate preparation; universities offering undergraduate and graduate education; free-standing professional colleges offering degrees in law, medicine, engineering and the like; and two-year community and junior colleges offering technical, vocational and liberal arts programs.

Terminology for institutions as well as types of programs vary greatly within a single country. In general, a college offers degree programs for undergraduate students, but it may have Master's degree programs also. The universities are usually dedicated to three comprehensive activities: instruction for undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees; research geared to expanding the frontiers of knowledge; and outreach or dissemination of learning beyond the boundaries of the institution through the printed word, scholarly associations, formal and non-formal instruction, and worldwide telecommunications and computer linkages.

National systems of higher education in general are geared to serving youth between the ages of 17 and 25. The enrollment as a percentage of the country's total population has been growing appreciably in many countries. Where once higher education was reserved for a small elite, today university education in many countries is a massive social enterprise.

Despite the ravages of two world wars and the damage and disruption of uncounted local military contests, many nations of the world have received increasing demands for higher education from their people and have responded by building more universities and other types of higher education institutions. The developing countries in Africa, Southeast Asia, and South America have built new universities. Some universities have reached enormous size, such as the National Autonomous University of Mexico, which has over 300 000 students.

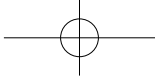
Text B

Never Too Old to Live Your Dream

I. Introduction

1. Introductory Remarks

Everyone has his or her dream. Having a dream in life not only makes us stay young and be happy, but also helps us live a meaningful life. However old you are, it is never too



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late to realize your dream. It is up to you to realize your dream. But, for some reason, some people lose their dreams, even when they are very young. This passage tells us a story about an eighty-seven-year-old woman who taught by example that it is never too old to live your dream.

2. Introductory Questions

- 1) What happened in the first day of school?
- 2) How old was the old woman Rose?
- 3) Why did the woman want to go to college at such an old age?
- 4) What did they talk about after class?
- 5) What were the four secrets to staying young, being happy and achieving success according to the old woman?
- 6) What did the author and his schoolmates learn from the old woman?

II. Outline

Paras. 1–8	Getting to know Rose a. meeting Rose b. wanting to know why she had decided to go to college c. becoming good friends
Paras. 9–14	Rose made a speech at our party. a. four secrets to stay young, to be happy and to achieve success b. laughing and finding humor each and every day c. having a dream d. growing up by always finding an opportunity in change e. having no regrets
Para. 15	The death of the old woman Rose showed us by example that it's never too late to be all you can possibly be.

III. Detailed Study of the Text

1. Never Too Old to Live Your Dream

— It is never too old to realize your dream / make your dream come true.

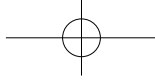
live: to practice and represent in one's life

e.g. He lives his beliefs.

never too... to...: (It is) not so late that one cannot do something

e.g. It's never too late to start learning English.

It's never too late to learn.



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

- The first day of school our teacher told his name to our math class and suggested strongly that we should get to know someone whom we didn't know.

challenge: to suggest strongly that someone should do something; invite someone to enter a competition, fight, etc.

e.g. Mike challenged me to a game of chess.

They challenged the prime minister to call an election.

cf. **challenge** *n.*

e.g. ... what made her take on that challenge at her age.

The role will be the biggest challenge of his acting career.

to face/meet a challenge

to accept/take up a challenge

3. 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.

- I stood up to look around when someone touched me gently on the shoulder. I turned around and found a wrinkled, little old lady who was smiling at me. A wrinkled person is one with lines on his/her skin, especially on his/her face.

look around: to turn to look at something behind oneself; look in various directions to find something, or to what is there

e.g. He stopped suddenly and looked around.

He looked around again for a chair.

turn around: to change position or direction so as to face the other way; make someone or something do this

e.g. Turn around and let me look at your back.

I turned my chair around to face the fire.

wrinkled: having small lines and folds

e.g. She kissed his wrinkled face.

a wrinkled piece of brown paper

4. Can I give you a hug?

hug: an act of putting your arms around someone and holding them tightly, especially to show that you like or love them

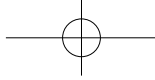
e.g. She gave her mother a big hug.

He stopped to receive hugs and kisses from the fans.

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

Note the humorous use of the words "at such a young, innocent age". In fact, what the author wanted to know was why she came to college at such an old age.

innocent: not very experienced concerning life and the bad things people do so that you tend to trust people too much



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e.g. an innocent young child

give someone a wide-eyed, innocent look

6. **She replied, “I’m here to meet a rich husband, get married, have one or two children, and then retire and travel.”**

Note also the humorous way the old woman answered the question. She was only kidding.

retire: to stop doing your job

e.g. She was forced to retire early from teaching because of ill health.

She was retired on medical grounds.

cf. I retired (=went to bed) late, for as always the morning would arrive too soon.

7. **“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.**

— I asked her if she was only joking. I wanted to know why she had made the decision to go to college and what made her decide to have that challenge at such an old age.

“No seriously” is used in spoken English to express what the other has said is only kidding, not serious.

cf. **seriously**

e.g. When the laughter died down he continued, “But seriously, folks, we do have a major problem.”

take on: to decide to do something; agree to be responsible for someone or something

e.g. I can’t take on any extra work.

We’re not taking on any new clients at present.

8. **“I always dreamed of having a college education and now I’m getting one!” she told me.**

— She told me she always imagined and thought about going to college and then she was a college student / she was getting a college education.

dream of/about: to imagine and think about something that one would like to happen

e.g. It was the kind of trip most of us only dream about.

She dreams of running her own business.

9. **... shared a chocolate milkshake.**

If one person shares something with another person, or two people share something, they have or use something together.

e.g. We shared the pizza between the four of us.

Sue shares a house with three other students.

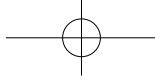
cf. **share (in) something / share something (with someone):** to have the same feelings, ideas, experiences, etc.

e.g. They shared a common interest in botany.

People often share their political views with their parents.

a view that is widely shared

I didn’t really share in her love of animals.



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share something (with someone): to tell other people about your ideas, experiences and feelings

e.g. Men often don't like to share their problems.

Would you like to share your experience with the rest of the group?

10. **I was always interested in listening to this “time machine” as she shared her wisdom and experience with me.**

— I was always interested in listening to her talking about her past experience as she told her opinions, ideas and experiences.

Time machine is literally a machine that enables you to travel in time to the past or the future. Here the author compares the old lady to a time machine in the sense that he listened to her talking about her past experience.

11. **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.**

— We are no longer playing not because we are old; we grow old because we are no longer playing. There are four best ways to stay young, be happy and achieve success.

Notice the difference between “stop doing something” and “stop to do something”:

We stopped taking pictures. (meaning “We were no longer taking pictures.”)

We stopped to take pictures. (meaning “We stopped what we were doing so that we could start taking pictures.”)

achieve: to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard, especially by making an effort for a long time

e.g. He had finally achieved success.

They could not achieve their target of less than 3% inflation.

12. **... each and every day.**

The expression “each and every day” is used for emphasis.

13. **We have so many people walking around who are dead and they don't even know it!**

— In our life, there are a lot of people who are physically alive but who are no longer alive spiritually and they themselves don't even realize it.

14. **There is a big difference between growing older and growing up.**

— Growing older differs greatly from growing up.

15. **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 you don't do anything productive/that will produce a useful result, you'll grow older.

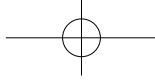
turn: to become

e.g. The leaves were already turning brown.

The weather has turned cold and windy.

She turned a deathly shade of white when she heard the news.

He's a lawyer turned politician (= he used to be a lawyer but is now a politician).



Practical English

16. Anybody can grow older. That doesn't take any talent or ability.

- Anybody can grow older. Growing older doesn't require any natural ability to do something well.

talent: a natural ability to do something well

e.g. She showed considerable talent for getting what she wanted.

He had an obvious talent for music.

ability: a level of skill or intelligence; the fact that someone or something is able to do something

e.g. Almost everyone has some musical ability.

Everyone has the right to good medical care regardless of their ability to pay.

17. The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change.

- The suggestion/guiding principle is that we should grow up by finding the opportunity in something new and different.

opportunity: a time when a particular situation makes it possible to do or achieve something

e.g. You'll have the opportunity to ask any questions at the end.

There was no opportunity for further discussion.

This is the perfect opportunity to make a new start.

18. Have no regrets. We elderly 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.

- Don't have sad or disappointing feelings because we have done something. We elderly people don't have sad feelings for what we did. We have sad feelings for what we didn't do. The only people who fear death are those who have sad feelings for what they didn't do.

regret: a feeling of sadness or disappointment that you have because of something that has happened or something that you have done or not done

e.g. She expressed her regret at the decision.

It was with great regret that I give up the job.

cf. **regret** v.

If you don't do it now, you'll only regret it.

We regret to inform you that your application has not been successful.

We regret having been there.

elderly: used as a polite word for "old"

e.g. an elderly couple/elderly relatives

cf. **the elderly:** people who are old

19. She ended her speech by singing the song "The Rose."

- At the end of her speech, she sang the song "The Rose."

20. 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.

- More than two thousand students were present at her funeral. We'll always remember this wonderful woman who, by her own behavior, helped us understand that it's never too late to realize our dream.

- attend:** 1. to be present at an event
 e.g. The meeting was attended by 90% of shareholders.
 to attend a wedding/funeral
 2. to go regularly to a place
 e.g. Our children attend the same school.
 How many people attend church every Sunday?

IV. Summary of the Text

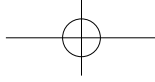
The first day of school, I knew Rose, who was eighty-seven years old then. I wanted to know why she had decided to go to college and what made her take on that challenge at her age. She told me she always dreamed of having a college education. We soon became good friends. I was always interested in listening to her as she shared her wisdom and experience with me. At the end of the semester we held a party. We asked Rose to speak at our party. She told us four secrets to staying young, being happy and achieving success. The first secret is to laugh and find humor each and every day. The second one is to have a dream. The third is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change, and the last one is to have no regrets. 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. From this wonderful woman, we understand that it's never too late to be all you can possibly be.

V. Text-related Information

College Degrees:

In England and Wales and in the US first degrees include a BA for arts subjects and BSc (in British English)/BS (in American English) for science and social science. Higher degrees include an MA or MSc (in British English)/MS (in American English) and a PhD. In Scotland degree courses last four years instead of three, and an MA or an MSc is a first degree. In the US, one can also earn an AA degree for two-years study in a junior college, but this is a lower degree than a BA.

In Britain, students can graduate with an ordinary degree or an honors degree, which is better. The highest level of honors degree is called a first or a first class degree, and very few students get this. The next best level is called a second or a second class degree, and this is split into a higher level, called a two-one, and a lower level, a two-two. The lowest level is a third or a third class degree. In the US, very good students graduate summa cum laude or magna cum laude, or simply cum laude; the people who get these honors would be in about the top 10% of graduates.



Skills

Reading Skills — Reading for the Main Idea (1)

Specific Aim 1: To help the students be always sensitive to the main idea around which the authors try to organize their material.

Why? This may help you read with a high degree of efficiency and obtain maximum information from what you read with minimum misunderstanding. In writing, however, the main idea is sometimes not as clear as it should be and it takes skills and practice to recognize it. When you are reading a paragraph or a passage for the main idea, it is a good idea to try to force yourself to read a little faster than usual. In this way you will be able to focus your attention on the main point and the relationships between them.

Specific Aim 2: To train the students to identify the topic sentences in various locations in the paragraph.

Why? Most paragraphs have a topic sentence. A topic sentence usually best expresses the main idea that the author is trying to get across. Therefore, there is no doubt that being able to identify the topic sentence quickly will certainly help you to grasp the main idea of a paragraph. Authors most frequently use **the first sentence** of the paragraph to state the main idea. However, they may place it **in the middle, at the end**, or leave it **unstated**.

Specific Aim 3: To help the students get alert to the common mistakes that might be involved in identifying the main idea of a reading passage.

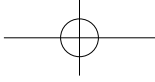
Why? The following mistakes are likely to occur and thus impeding understanding:

1. To pick out a small part of the topic and assume it is the main idea; it is therefore too specific.
2. To state a main idea that covers more than the author intended; it is therefore too general.
3. To come up with an irrelevant idea and think it is the main idea.

EXAMPLE:

Movies are actually separate still pictures shown so fast that the human eye cannot detect the break between them. When successive images are presented rapidly enough, we fuse them into a single moving image.

- A. Movies are extremely popular. (irrelevant)
- B. Modern movies make much use of slow motion. (irrelevant)
- C. Motion pictures are separate pictures shown so fast that we see no break between them. (relevant)
- D. Motion pictures require an expensive camera, capable of making very rapid multiple exposures. (irrelevant)



E-C Translation Skills

英译汉练习分为基本技能训练和常用结构译法训练两部分。基本技能训练根据技能表所列项目，每单元安排一项，介绍英译汉的基本方法和技巧；常用结构译法结合课文内容，每单元介绍2~3个常见结构的具体译法。两部分均需作简单的提示以帮助学生掌握其要点。

I. 根据词在句中的搭配关系、联系上下文正确地选择词义

英语单词的词义比较灵活，一个词可以具有几种不同的含义。如何选择词义是英译汉时经常面临的问题。

一个词的含义往往取决于与它搭配、组合的词对它的制约。例如，动词have在下列词组中具有不同的含义：

have a lot of money 有很多钱

have a letter 收到一封信

have breakfast 吃早饭

have a cold 患感冒

have a bath 洗个澡

have a try 试一下

have a good time 玩得开心

have a coat on 穿着大衣

have to do with 和...有交往，与...有关

有时候，一个词的

意思很难仅仅依靠该词在行文中的搭配、组合关系来判断，还必须联系上下文，统观全句或全段才能确定这个词所具有的含义。例如下列句子中work所表示的意义：

1. Ken is working at the BBC. 肯目前在英国广播公司工作。
2. The bell is not working. 铃不响了。
3. Your idea won't work in practice. 你的想法实际上行不通。
4. You are working hard! 你真用功啊! (你真卖力啊!)
5. My mother worked a sweater for me. 妈妈为我织了一件毛衣。
6. Do you know how to work this machine? 你知道怎么使用这台机器吗?
7. He worked his way through college. 他靠做工挣钱读完了大学。
8. This dress is my own work. 这件连衣裙是我自己做的。
9. The students finished their work in class. 学生当堂把作业做完了。
10. Professor Liu is at work on a new book. 刘教授正在写一本新书。

英语单词在句子中的搭配关系以及上下文是辨析词义的重要依据，英译汉时必须充分注意这两个方面才能对单词的词义作出正确的选择。

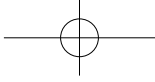
II. 常用结构译法介绍

1. **be expected to:** 动词expect常用于被动结构，汉译时一般用主动式，可译为“预计”、“将要”、“应该”或“希望”、“要求”等。例如：

1) I'm expected to arrive at work at 9 a.m. 我应该上午9点上班。

2) You are expected to finish it in time. 望你及时把它完成。

2. **“It is/was + 强调部分 + that/who + 句子其他部分”** 是英语中特有的一种强调句型，汉译时可以在强调部分之前加上“是”、“正是”或“就是”等词来表达强调语气。原句强调主语或状语时，译文一般可不改变原文句子结构，原句强调宾语时，汉译时需要改变原文句子结构，把原来的主语和谓语合译成汉语的“的”字结构作主语(原句强调主语时，汉译时也可以



Practical English

改变原文句子结构，把原来的谓语和宾语合译成汉语的“的”字结构作主语)。例如：

- 1) It is from the sun that we get light and heat. 我们是从太阳那里得到光和热的。
- 2) It is I that/who need help. 是我需要帮助。(需要帮助的是我。)
- 3) It is their help that I need. 我需要的是他们的帮助。
3. **not ... but:** 用来连接两个并列成分时表示否定前者、肯定后者，一般译成“不是…而是…”：
 - 1) The mirror at that time was made not of glass but of metal. 当时的镜子不是用玻璃，而是用金属做的。
 - 2) Not that I don't want to go, but that I have no time. 不是我不想去，而是没时间。

Guided Writing

写作训练部分由基础训练和实用英语写作两部分组成。基础训练部分以连词成句、改写句子、句子改错等练习为主，其内容包括主谓一致、动词形态、句子连接等。设计这部分练习的目的是使学生复习、巩固已学过的语法知识，从而写出结构正确的句子，为今后段落的写作及应用文写作打下坚实的基础。实用英语写作部分主要训练学生写应用性文字的能力，其内容有信件、贺卡、便条、通知、请假条、请柬等。这部分的练习主要让学生根据所给的样例了解书写的格式和要求，进行模拟写作，通过实践较正确地写出简单的实用性材料。

本单元的实用英语写作部分要求学生了解和熟悉英语中常见的缩略词，如 Practice 8中，PA表示 Pennsylvania，S.表示 South，Apt.表示 Apartment，ON表示 Ontario，UK表示 The United Kingdom，VOA表示 the Voice of America，Rd.表示 Road，St.表示 Street，FL表示 Florida。

在我们日常交际中，常见的缩略词很多，如表示时间的有 BC (Before Christ 公元前)，AD (Anno Domini 拉丁文 = Since Christ was born 公元)，表示称呼的有 Mr. (Mister 先生)、Ms. (Miss 小姐/Mistress 女士)，表示学位的有 MBA (Master of Business Administration 工商管理学硕士)、Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy 哲学博士、博士)等。

Key to the Exercises

Text A

○ Pre-Reading Task

Exercise 1

(Suggested Answers)

1. No. Not exactly the same as I expected because college life is a new and different experience for me. Living at college offers me so many wonderful things such as being on my own, talking with friendly people and having many happy hours spent both in classroom and around the campus.
2. The very first thing that came into my mind was a sense of independence, that is, I could make

my own decisions and handle my own life.

3. Yes, of course. Both my teachers and classmates here are so nice and friendly to me, making me feel at home.

○ While-Reading Task

“Having Fridays off” (Para.1) means “She has no classes / does not work at school on Fridays because she is on holiday.”

“That” (Para.2) refers to what has been mentioned in the previous sentence, that is, “... I had to go out and look for a bank where I could open an account.”

○ After-Reading Task

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

1. D 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

Exercise 3

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F

Exercise 4

- My likes of college: 1. Being on my own
2. Friendly people
3. Having Fridays off

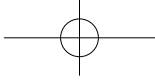
Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 5

1. 开立账户, 注销银行账户, 活期存款账户, a savings account
2. 适应新生活, adjust to life in a big city, 校准手表, 调整误差
3. 坐落在商业中心, be located in a town center, 确定(找到)商店的位置, locate a place on the map
4. 对新方法感到困惑, 迷惑不解的学生, 混淆黑白, 搞乱账目

Exercise 6

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. in a row | 2. handle | 3. account | 4. cope with | 5. added to |
| 6. clue | 7. savings | 8. adjust to | 9. Now that | 10. check |
| 11. located | 12. had ... off | 13. on her own | 14. confused | 15. aspect |



Practical English

Exercise 7

1. We want to look for a place where there are no cars parked on the streets.
2. The house where he lives was once a village post office.
3. In 2005 we moved to Boston, where my grandparents lived.
4. She asked me to put my books in her office where I could find them quickly and easily.
5. They showed us the place where they once lived and worked.

Exercise 8

1. Even though /Although I like college, I can still get homesick.
2. Pascal went ahead with the experiment even though /although he knew it was dangerous.
3. Even though /Although I have very close friends and family, I feel completely alone and feel nobody understands me.
4. Even though /Although I have been only at college for two days, I have learnt a lot of new things.
5. Even though /Although 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

(Suggested Answers)

1. My purpose of going to college is to fulfill my dream. As a child, I dreamed of having a college education. / To have more knowledge so that I can serve my people and country better in the future / so that I can make more money. / To know more people. / To get a degree.
2. Yes. They go to college for different purposes. Some want to get a college degree; some want to receive further education; and still others want to fulfill their dream.

○ After-Reading Task

Reading Comprehension

Exercise 2

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
| 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | | |

Vocabulary and Structure

Exercise 3

- | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. opportunity | 2. stay young | 3. grew up | 4. secret | 5. achieved |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|

6. smiled at 7. take on 8. shared 9. introduce 10. turn around
11. challenge 12. looked around 13. experience 14. retire 15. dreaming of

Exercise 4

1. working 2. to be, talking 3. not turning on 4. taking, to get 5. going
6. laughing 7. going 8. swimming 9. living 10. carrying

Skills Development and Practice**Reading Skills****Practice 1**

- Questions: 1. There is a big difference between growing older and growing up.
2. There is a big difference between growing older and growing up.

Now reread TEXT A and complete the following.

1. Living at college, first of all, gives me a sense of responsibility, of being on my own.
2. Friendly people are another aspect I like about college.
3. I love having Fridays off.

Practice 2

1. One way to improve your vocabulary in English is to read novels and stories in English.
2. In today's world most graduate students don't regret spending time with their studies.
3. Different language learners have different purposes of learning a new language.

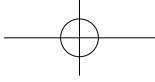
Translation Practice**Practice 3**

3-1

1. 一般阅读 2. 定期航班 3. 固定职业 4. 常客
5. 匀速 6. 普通汽油 7. 规则动词 8. 正规军

3-2

1. 研读不同于一般阅读。
2. 你可以在书房里找到他。
3. 他已在学业上取得巨大进步。
4. 他继续在国外留学。
5. 科学家们正在仔细观看火星的照片，寻找生命的迹象。
6. 我兄弟在北京大学上学。
7. 他这几年一直在攻读法律。
8. 犯人策划了各种逃跑的办法。



Practical English

Practice 4

1. 独立自主、同友好的人们交谈、星期五休息，这些仅仅是我喜欢大学生生活的部分原因。
2. 最后，再补充一点我喜欢上大学的原因吧。我喜欢周五休息。连着上5天课，我可吃不消。
3. 开学的第一天，老师向我们上数学课的同学作了自我介绍，并鼓励我们认识一位自己从不相识的同学。
4. 我们年纪大的人常常不会为自己做过的事情后悔，而是为自己没去做的事情感到后悔。
5. 我们永远不会忘记这位了不起的老妇人，她以自己的榜样告诉我们，想发挥自己的潜能永远都为时不晚。

Practice 5

1. During the second week I was at college, I had to go out and look for a bookshop where I could buy some English dictionaries.
2. Those who attended the meeting were all my classmates.
3. Yesterday morning, she slept in and didn't catch the train.
4. I soon adjusted to college life.
5. Even though I've been here only for two days, I have felt homesick.
6. When is the ship supposed to leave?

Guided Writing

Practice 6

1. There is no school on Saturday afternoon, so I'm going to the park.
2. When the guitar player and the drummer took their bows, (the audience...)
3. The day started out rainy, but 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

1. Last summer my friend Charles invited me to stay with him.
2. Since his wife died in 1978, Charles had been living alone.
3. He lived in the country in a large house with a big garden.
4. When I arrived, I expected/was expecting to find a beautiful garden.
5. But that was not the case.
6. The garden looked wild, and it was overgrown with weeds.
7. I told Charles how surprised I was.
8. He said (that) his wife had been the gardener because he had always hated the job.

Practice 8

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. i | 3. g | 4. c | 5. b |
| 6. h | 7. a | 8. d | 9. f | |

Practice 9

Rewrite the address using abbreviations.

670 York Ave, Apt. 403
Toronto, ON M4N 3MC

Rewrite the address using complete words.

1681 North Palm Street, Apartment 201
Plantation, Florida 32106

Listening and Speaking

Part I Sound Discrimination

1. Underline the word that you hear.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 1) bit | 2) bed | 3) leave | 4) cup | 5) hid |
| 6) lock | 7) match | 8) four | 9) walk | 10) bus |

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

- 1) She is leaving with her brother.
- 2) He hit the ball in the garden.
- 3) The garden had a bed of roses.
- 4) Has the boss arrived yet?
- 5) His cap was very dirty.
- 6) He has to walk there.
- 7) He decided to try his luck elsewhere.
- 8) The hat and shoes are a perfect match.

Part II Conversation Practice: Greeting and Saying Good-bye

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

(Meeting people for the first time)

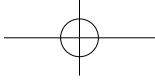
Li Qing: Hello. Are you Mr. Black?

Mr. Black: Oh, yes. Simon Black.

Li Qing: How do you do, Mr. Black?

Mr. Black: How do you do? Are you a new student?

Li Qing: Yes. My name is Li Qing. I'm so glad to meet you.



Practical English

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: How nice to meet you here, Helen.

Helen: It's you, Li. What a surprise!

Li: I haven't seen you for a long time.

Helen: Yeah, I went to Harbin for this vacation.

Li: Do tell me something about it when you have time.

Helen: I will. See you later.

4. Now listen to the third dialogue and try to play Gao's part.

(Saying good-bye)

Gao: Here we are, Eric.

Eric: Yeah. It's a big airport.

Gao: Listen, it's time to check in. Let's hurry.

Eric: Bye, Gao. Thank you for seeing me off.

Gao: Have a good trip!

Eric: Bye-bye!

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

For the teacher's reference:

1) Lin: How nice to have talked with you, Miss Carter.

Miss Carter: Yes, we had such a pleasant time.

Lin: Do you really have to leave so early?

Miss Carter: Yes, it's a must for me.

Lin: Do drop in whenever you have time.

Miss Carter: I will. Bye for now.

2) Mr. Allen: Hello, Chang. Long time no see.

Chang: Oh, it's you, Mr. Allen. I'm so glad to meet you here.

Mr. Allen: How are you getting on with everything?

Chang: Pretty good. Thank you. How are you and Mrs. Allen?

Mr. Allen: We are fine, too.

Chang: Please give my regards to her.

3) Peter: I'm leaving now, Chen.

Chen: OK. Here is your coat.

Peter: Thanks. I'll have to hurry if I want to catch the bus.

Chen: Don't worry, you still have five minutes to go before the bus comes.

Peter: OK. Bye for now.

Chen: See you later.

Part III Listening Practice

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

- 1) It's made of paper. It's used for sending letters. You have to put an address and a stamp on it.
- 2) I love this time of year. It's a time when there are flowers everywhere, and the weather is really nice.
- 3) Well, if I ate less, I'd feel better for sure. And if I gave up smoking, that would be good, too. And if I walked to work every day, I'd probably lose some weight!
- 4) Oh, no! It needs to be repaired again. There is no picture, and the sound is too terrible.
- 5) Oh, it was very interesting. I enjoyed it a lot even though the ending was a little bit strange. The acting was excellent. And I really liked the music, too!

Answers: 1) D 2) A 3) A 4) C 5) A

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

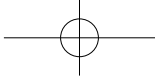
American people often greet each other simply with "Hello" or "Hi". They believe such an informal greeting really means a close and friendly relationship. Similarly, American people do not have a formal farewell. They will just wave "good-bye" to the whole group. Or perhaps, they will simply say "Bye" or "So long" and then leave. To Americans, a friendly, informal relationship is the most important thing.

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

Answer: It means a close and friendly relationship.

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

- 1) "Hello" or "Hi"
- 2) formal "farewell"
- 3) wave "good-bye"
- 4) "Bye" or "So long"
- 5) the most important thing



参考译文

Text A

上大学——新的体验

对我来说,上大学是一次不同以往的新经历。我离开了家,因此有许多情况有待适应。独立自主、同友好的人们交谈、星期五休息,这些仅仅是我喜欢大学生生活的部分原因。

首先,住校使我有了一种独立自主的责任感。父母再不会在一旁说“不行,今晚你不能出去!”或是“你的功课做完了吗?”做任何事情都由我自己决定,这就使我自己承担起了安排自己生活的责任。在我进入大学后的第二周,我就得外出找一家银行开户。事前,我查找了电话簿,因为我对这儿附近的银行和它们的地点都一无所知。有人向我介绍了一家挺不错的银行:大陆联邦储蓄银行。我去了银行,不论是开储蓄户,还是支票户,也不论是否要取得一张万事达信用卡,都是我自己做的主。这是我负起责任独立自主、自己做决定的一个例证。

人们都很友好,这是我喜欢上大学的另一个原因。第一天(乃至到现在)人们对我很好。我从纽约来到弗吉尼亚的玛丽芒特大学。尽管我以前来过这儿,但我对自己该去哪儿,还是感到有点茫然。母亲和我开车进校,但找不到我们该去哪座楼。保卫人员特别友善,他面带微笑告诉我们,哪个是我们要找的大楼,在哪里可以停车。我的房间在新吉拉德楼的一楼,我知道我必须穿过一些玻璃门,但母亲和我都不知道要进的是哪些门。一些高年级同学见到我便问:“你是新生吗?”当他们知道我们在寻找新吉拉德楼时,有一位便说:“哦,请随我们来,我们正要在那里去。”现在我在宿舍里感到特别舒适,因为周围有许多友好的人们可以交谈。

最后,再补充一点我喜欢上大学的原因吧。我喜欢周五休息。连着上5天课,我可吃不消。还有,我爱睡懒觉。一个星期四的夜晚,我和室友同对面宿舍里的同学去了一次华盛顿的乔治敦区。第二天一大早我们回到了学校,我和室友(胡安妮塔)决定睡个懒觉,这在中学时是不可能的。

我的确喜欢大学里的种种事情:独立自主、与友好的人交谈、周五休息,但这并不代表我不想念家中的一切。虽然我喜欢学校生活,但我仍然想家——毕竟纽约也是个好地方。

Text B

活到老,追梦到老

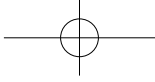
开学的第一天,老师向我们上数学课的同学作了自我介绍,并鼓励我们认识一位自己从不相识的同学。当我站起身,四处张望时,一只温柔的手搭上了我的肩膀。我转过身,一个身材矮小、满面皱纹的老妇人正冲我微笑。

她说:“嗨!年轻人,我叫罗丝,今年87岁。我能拥抱一下你吗?”

我笑着回答道:“当然可以!”她给了我一个长久的热烈拥抱。

“你为什么在如此年幼和纯真之时来上大学呢?”我问她。

她回答说:“我来这是为了认识一个有钱的丈夫,把自己嫁出去,生上一两个孩子,然后就辞掉工作,去旅行。”



UNIT 1 Going to College

“您是开玩笑吧。”我说，我想知道她为什么会下决心上大学，是什么让她在如此高龄仍然去主动迎接这样巨大的挑战。

“我过去一直梦想着能接受大学教育，现在我正接受着大学教育呢！”她告诉我。下课以后，我们走到学生会大楼，一起喝了一杯巧克力奶昔。我们很快就成了好朋友。在接下来的3个月里，我们每天都一起离开教室，一起谈论功课和学校生活。我总是饶有兴趣地听着这个“时间机器”和我分享她的智慧和经验。

期末的时候，我们举办了一个晚会，邀请罗丝在晚会上发言。我永远也不会忘记她对我们所说的话：

“我们不是因为老了而不再玩耍了，而是因为不再玩耍所以才老了。要想永葆青春，天天开心，获得成功，有四个秘诀。”

“你必须开怀大笑，你必须在每一天都能发现一些幽默的东西。”

“你应该有梦想。当你失去梦想时，你也就不复存在了。从我们身边走过的许多人都是行尸走肉，他们甚至不知道他们实际上已经死了。”

“变老和长大是截然不同的。如果你是19岁，在床上躺上整整一年，一件建设性的事情也不做，你仍然会长到20岁。如果我87岁时在床上躺上一年，什么都不做，我也会变成88岁。任何人都会变老。这不需要任何才能或者本事。我认为，我们应该不停地在变化中寻找机会，使自己长大。”

“不要让自己后悔。我们年纪大的人常常不会为自己做过的事情后悔，而是为自己没去做的事情感到后悔。只有那些后悔的人才会害怕死亡。”

在演讲的结尾，她唱起了《玫瑰》这首歌。

那年的年末，罗丝完成了她攻读数年的大学学位。毕业一个星期之后，她在睡眠中平静地去世了。2 000多名大学生参加了她的葬礼。我们永远都不会忘记这位了不起的老妇人。她以自己的榜样告诉我们，想发挥自己的潜能永远都为时不晚。