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# Unit 1

## Treasured Memory

### Getting Ready

### Background

Before you start to work on this unit, please complete the questionnaire below.

Your Attitude Towards Money	Much like me.	Somewhat like me.	Not like me.
a. I often use money as a means of measuring my success.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. I cannot be happy at a job unless I feel I am being paid the income I deserve.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Failing to achieve a financial goal would make me extremely unhappy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. I think people should be willing to help each other out financially.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. I would rather be poor and well-loved than rich and lonely.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. As soon as I reach one financial goal, I like to set another.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Saving money gives me more pleasure than spending it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Money is important but it isn't everything.	<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.

# Text A

## Pre-Reading Task

**Exercise 1** Try to answer the questions before reading the passage.

- Which of the following do you think is more important? Make your choice and give your reason.
  - Money.
  - Love.
  - Friendship.
  - Work.
- Guess what kind of payment might be greater than money according to the title of the passage.

Now read the passage and compare the writer's view with yours.

## While-Reading Task

### A Payment Greater Than Money

**1** When I was 14, I earned money in the summer by mowing lawns, and I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass. I also learned something about my neighbors in Louisville, Ky., by their preferred method of payment: by the job, the month — or not at all.

What kind of person was **Mr. Ballou**? Underline the words or phrases in the first two paragraphs that can support your answer.

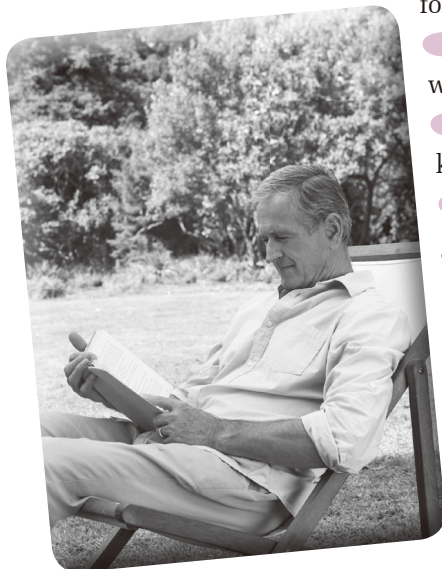
**2** **Mr. Ballou** fell into the last category, and he always had a reason. One day he had nothing smaller than a fifty. On another he was flat-out of checks; on another he was simply not at home when I knocked on his door. Still, except for the money, he was a nice enough old guy, always waving or tipping his hat when he'd seen me from a distance. I figured him for a thin retirement check, maybe an injury that kept him from doing his own yardwork. I kept a running total, but didn't worry about the amount too much. Grass was grass, and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim.

**3** Then one late afternoon in mid-July I was walking by his house, and he motioned me to come inside. The hall was cool, shaded, and it took my eyes a minute to adjust to the muted light.

**4** "I owe you," Mr. Ballou began, "but ..."

**5** I thought I'd save him the trouble of thinking up a new excuse. "No problem. Don't worry about it."

6 “The bank made a mistake in my account,” he continued, ignoring my words. “It will be cleared up in a day or two. In the meantime I thought perhaps you could choose one or two volumes for a down payment.”



7 He gestured toward the walls, and I saw books stacked everywhere. It was like a library, except with no order to the arrangement.

8 “Take your time,” Mr. Ballou encouraged. “Read, borrow, keep. Find something you like. What do you read?”

9 “I don’t know.” And I didn’t. I generally read what I could get from the paperback rack at the drugstore or what I found at home — magazines, the backs of cereal boxes, comics. The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal — so I browsed through the piles of books and asked, “You actually read all of these?”

10 Mr. Ballou nodded. “This is just what I’ve kept, the ones worth looking at a second time.”

11 “Pick for me then.”

12 He raised his eyebrows, cocked his head, regarded me appraisingly as though measuring me for a suit. After a moment, he searched through a stack and handed me a dark-red book, fairly thick.

13 “*The Last of the Just*,” I read. “By Andre Schwarz-Bart. What’s it about?”

14 “You tell me,” he said. “Next week.”

15 I started after supper, sitting outdoors on an uncomfortable kitchen chair. Within a few pages, the yard, the summer, disappeared, and I was plunged into the aching tragedy of the Holocaust, the extraordinary clash of good, represented by one decent man, and evil. The language was elegant, simple, overwhelming. When the evening light finally failed, I moved inside and read all through the night.

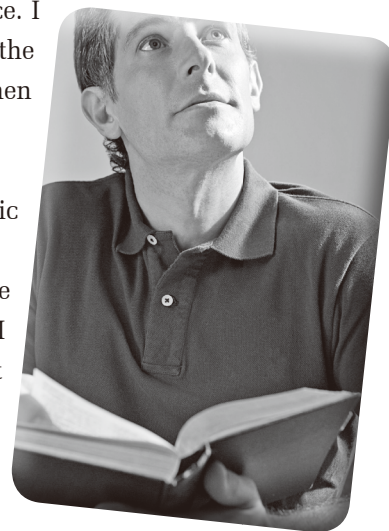
16 To this day, 35 years later, I vividly remember the experience. I was astonished by the great power a novel could contain. I lacked the vocabulary to translate my feelings into words, so the next week, when Mr. Ballou asked, “Well?” I replied, “It was good.”

17 “Keep it then,” he said. “Shall I suggest another?”

18 I nodded, and was presented with Margaret Mead’s classic study in anthropology, *Coming of Age in Samoa*.

19 To make two long stories short, Mr. Ballou never paid me a dime for cutting his grass that year or the next, but, eventually, I would teach anthropology at Dartmouth College. And I learned that

summer that reading was not the innocent pastime I had assumed it to be, not a breezy, instantly forgettable escape in a hammock (though I’ve enjoyed many of



What is the payment that is greater than money?

those too). I discovered that a book, if it arrives at the right moment, in the proper season, will change the course of all that follows.

## ○ New Words

<b>payment</b> /'peɪmənt/ <i>n.</i>	1. the act of paying 支付, 付款 2. sum of money paid 支付的款项 3. reward for something 报偿
Δ <b>mow</b> /məʊ/ <i>v.</i>	to cut (grass, etc.) 割 (草等)
<b>lawn</b> /lɔ:n/ <i>n.</i>	an area of grass 草坪, 草地
<b>category</b> /'kætəgəri/ <i>n.</i>	种类
<b>tip</b> /tɪp/ <i>v.</i>	1. 脱 (帽) 打招呼 2. 使倾斜
<b>injury</b> /'ɪndʒəri/ <i>n.</i>	harm, damage, wrongful treatment 伤害, 不公平的待遇
<b>yardwork</b> /jɑ:dwɜ:k/ <i>n.</i>	庭院杂务活
Δ <b>trim</b> /trɪm/ <i>v.</i>	to make neat, even or tidy by cutting 修剪, 整修
Δ <b>muted</b> /'mju:tɪd/ <i>a.</i>	(颜色、光线等) 柔和的, 不耀眼的
<b>ignore</b> /ɪg'nɔ:/ <i>v.</i>	not to take notice of 不顾, 忽视
<b>meantime</b> /'mi:ntaɪm/ <i>n.</i>	the time between (two events) 其间
<b>volume</b> /'vɒlju:m/ <i>n.</i>	1. a book 书籍 2. a book, especially one that is part of a series of books (书的) 卷, 册
Δ <b>stack</b> /stæk/ <i>v.</i>	to make into a neat pile 堆放
<i>n.</i>	an orderly pile of things (一) 堆, (一) 叠
<b>paperback</b> /'peɪpəbæk/ <i>n.</i>	平装本
<i>a.</i>	平装的
Δ <b>rack</b> /ræk/ <i>n.</i>	架子
<b>drugstore</b> /'drʌgstɔ:/ <i>n.</i>	(美) (常兼售软饮料、化妆品、杂志等的) 药店, 杂货店
Δ <b>cereal</b> /'sɪəriəl/ <i>n.</i>	food made from grain 谷类食物
Δ <b>comic</b> /'kɒmɪk/ <i>n.</i>	1. (常作 comics) (报刊的) 连环漫画栏 2. 连环漫画 (册)
<b>consciously</b> /'kɒnfəsli/ <i>ad.</i>	有意识地, 有意地
<b>title</b> /'taɪtl/ <i>n.</i>	1. a particular book or magazine 某一本书, 某一杂志 2. the name of a book, poem, painting, etc. (书、诗歌、画等的) 书名, 题名, 标题
<b>browse</b> /braʊz/ <i>v.</i>	to read here and there in books 随便翻阅, 浏览
<b>pile</b> /paɪl/ <i>n.</i>	a number of things that have been placed on top of each other 一堆, 一摞
Δ <b>eyebrow</b> /'aɪbraʊ/ <i>n.</i>	(= brow) 眉, 眉毛
<b>cock</b> /kɒk/ <i>v.</i>	to cause one's head to slope slightly 把头侧向一边
Δ <b>appraisingly</b> /æp'reɪzɪŋli/ <i>ad.</i>	估量地

注: 本书单词参照《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》(第二版)和《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》进行标注。未标记的为高职高专学生应该掌握的词汇, 标有“Δ”的为超纲词。

- △ **plunge** /plʌndʒ/ *v.*  
**ache** /eɪk/ *v.*  
**tragedy** /ˈtrædʒədi/ *n.*
- extraordinary** /ɪkˈstrɔːdnəri/ *a.*
- evil** /ˈiːvəl/ *n.*
- △ **clash** /klæʃ/ *n.*  
**represent** /ˌreprɪˈzent/ *v.*  
**elegant** /ˈelɪɡənt/ *a.*
- △ **overwhelming** /ˌəʊvəˈwelmɪŋ/ *a.*
- △ **vividly** /ˈvɪvɪdli/ *ad.*  
**astonish** /əˈstɒnɪʃ/ *v.*  
**lack** /læk/ *v.*  
**translate** /trænsˈleɪt/ *v.*  
**novel** /ˈnɒvəl/ *n.*  
**classic** /ˈklæsɪk/ *a.*
- △ **anthropology** /ˌænθrəˈpɒlədʒi/ *n.*
- △ **dime** /daɪm/ *n.*  
**eventually** /ɪˈventʃuəli/ *ad.*  
**pastime** /ˈpɑːstaɪm/ *n.*  
**assume** /əˈsjum/ *v.*
- △ **breezy** /ˈbriːzi/ *a.*
- △ **hammock** /ˈhæmək/ *n.*
- to (cause to) feel or be in a state of something (使) 陷入  
to feel a continuous dull pain 疼痛, 酸痛  
a very sad event or situation, especially one that involves death 灾难, 不幸的事件  
1. not normal or ordinary; greater or better than usual 不平常的, 特别的 2. unexpected, surprising or strange 非常奇怪的  
a force that causes wicked or bad things to happen; wicked behaviour 邪恶, 罪恶  
an example of opposition or disagreement 不合, 冲突  
to be a symbol or example of 代表, 表现  
优美, 雅致  
very large or great 势不可挡的  
清晰地  
to surprise someone very much 使大为惊讶  
to have none or not enough of something 没有, 缺乏  
1. 使转变, 使变化 2. 翻译  
小说  
of the highest quality 最佳的, 经典的  
人类学  
(美国、加拿大) 10分硬币  
at the end of a period of time or a series of events 终于, 最后  
something done to pass one's time in a pleasant way 消遣  
to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it (无根据地) 认为, 假定  
1. merry, light, and bright in manner 轻松活泼的, 愉快的 2. 有微风的, 通风的  
吊床

## ○ Phrases and Expressions

cut down	砍倒
on purpose	特意, 故意
fall into	属于
think up	虚构, 编造, 想出
clear up	澄清, 解除, 解决
in the meantime	与此同时
a down payment	定金, (分期付款的) 首付款额
take one's time	不着急, 慢慢来



seek out  
as though  
plunge into

找出  
好像，仿佛  
使陷入

## ○ Proper Names

<b>Louisville</b> /'lu(:)ɪvɪl/	路易(斯)维尔(美国肯塔基州北部城市)
<b>Ky. = Kentucky</b> /ken'tʌki/	肯塔基(美国州名)
<b>Ballou</b> /'bæləu/	巴卢(人名)
<b>Andre Schwarz-Bart</b> /ˌɑːndreɪ 'ʃvɑːrts bɑ:t/	安德烈·施瓦茨巴特(人名)
<b>the Holocaust</b> /'hɒləkɔːst/	(第二次世界大战期间纳粹对犹太人的)大屠杀
<b>Margaret Mead</b> /'mɑːgrɪt 'miːd/	玛格丽特·米德(人名)
<b>Samoa (Islands)</b> /sə'məuə/	萨摩亚群岛(南太平洋)
<b>Dartmouth College</b> /'dɑːtməθ/	达特默思学院

## After-Reading Task

### Reading Comprehension

**Exercise 2** Answer the questions according to the passage.

1. How did the author get to know people while he was doing the job of mowing lawns?
2. What kind of person was Mr. Ballou? Was he a nice old man? What kind of life did he live?
3. Why was Mr. Ballou unable to pay the money to the author? Do you believe his excuse? Why or why not?
4. What did the author use to read?
5. How many books did Mr. Ballou recommend to the author? Were they the same as what the author used to read?
6. Did the author enjoy the reading? How? Describe it.
7. Why does the reading experience that the author had 35 years ago still seem to be so fresh and valuable to him?
8. What is the payment the author finally got? Was it greater than money? Why?

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

1. With the exception of the method of payment, the author really enjoyed his summer job and

- liked the people and everything around him.
- Mr. Ballou didn't intend to give the payment to the author, and that is why he encouraged the author to choose some of his books as a down payment instead.
  - It seemed that the author had never read such a wonderful book as suggested by Mr. Ballou.
  - The book entitled *Coming of Age in Samoa* seemed to have a profound influence on the author's later career.
  - According to the passage, we may conclude that the power of a single book, in some cases, is so great that it may make a person's life totally different.

#### Exercise 4 Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

I was \_\_\_\_\_ that summer and got to \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Ballou when I \_\_\_\_\_ money by \_\_\_\_\_ lawns for him. Mr. Ballou was a nice old guy. \_\_\_\_\_ from his job, he \_\_\_\_\_ a simple and hard life and was \_\_\_\_\_ to give me the \_\_\_\_\_ in time.

One late afternoon in mid-July, I \_\_\_\_\_ to enter his \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ house. He said that he still couldn't give me the \_\_\_\_\_ because the \_\_\_\_\_ had made a mistake in his \_\_\_\_\_. Then he asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ some of his books for a \_\_\_\_\_. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ seeking out a special title was \_\_\_\_\_ to me since I hadn't read much before and didn't know exactly how to \_\_\_\_\_ a book. Finally he searched through a stack and handed me a fairly thick book \_\_\_\_\_ *The Last of the Just*. The book was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I could hardly \_\_\_\_\_. So the next week when I \_\_\_\_\_ the reading, Mr. Ballou presented me with another one on the study of \_\_\_\_\_.

It was just those books he \_\_\_\_\_ me 35 years ago \_\_\_\_\_ not only kept me totally \_\_\_\_\_ in the reading that summer, but also made me \_\_\_\_\_. I am now — teaching \_\_\_\_\_ at Dartmouth College. A book, as I \_\_\_\_\_, if it comes at the \_\_\_\_\_ time, may change the course of \_\_\_\_\_ that follows. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ that is really \_\_\_\_\_ than money.

### Vocabulary and Structure

#### Exercise 5 Work out the meaning of the underlined word(s) in each sentence.

- owe** /əʊ/ v [T not in progressive forms] **1** [(to, for)] to have to pay, for something already done or given: *I still owe the garage for those repairs.* [+obj(i)+obj(d)] *I owe the garage £20 (for the new tyre).* | (fig.) *We owe loyalty to our country.* | *He seems to think the world owes him a living.* (=he doesn't want to make any effort at anything) **2** [(to)] to feel grateful: *We owe a lot to our parents.* [+obj(i)+obj(d)] *We owe our parents a lot.* **3** **owe someone one** *infml* to be prepared to do someone a favour, in return for a favour that they have done for oneself — see also IOU

**owe sthg. to sthg./sbdy.** *phr* v [T not in progressive forms] to have (something good) because of: *She owes her success to good luck.*

- 1) "I owe you," Mr. Ballou began, "but ..."

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) We owe all our achievements to the wise leadership of our Party.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Don't let me forget that I owe you for the concert tickets.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) I owe my teacher and parents a great deal.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

2.

**seek** /si:k/ *v* **sought** /sɔ:t/ **1** [I (after, for); T (OUT)] *fml* or *lit* to make a search (for); try to find or get (something): *We are earnestly seeking after the truth.* | *The travellers sought shelter from the rain.* | *Will the president seek re-election at the end of his term of office?* | *He sought out his friend in the crowd.* **2** [T] *fml* to ask for; go to request: *You should seek advice from your lawyer on this matter.* **3** [T+to-v;obj] *fml* or *lit* to try; make an attempt: *The company is seeking to improve its profitability.* **4** [T] to move naturally towards: *Water seeks its own level.* | *The compass pointer always seeks the north.* **5** **seek one's fortune/seek fame and fortune** *esp. lit* to try to find success in the world: *He left home to seek his fortune.* | *He majored in political science before seeking fame and fortune in New York.* **6** **they seek him here, they seek him there** *quote* the first words of a short poem about the Scarlet Pimpernel, a character in a book of the same name who helped people escape from the French Revolution, and who the French government tried unsuccessfully to catch **7** **seek, and ye shall find** *saying from the Bible* people who look for something long or thoroughly enough will find it —see also HIDE AND SEEK, SELF SEEKING, SOUGHT-AFTER — **er** *n*

- 1) The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me ...

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Always seek professional legal advice before entering into any agreement.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) Graduates in the computer sciences are most sought after by employers these days.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) The Government is seeking to slow the growth of inflation.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

3.

**ap·peal**<sup>1</sup> /ə'pi:l/ *n* **1** [C;U (to, for)] (a) strong request for help, support, kindness, etc.: *His appeal for forgiveness went unanswered.* | *a personal appeal from the President on behalf of the victims* | *an appeal for money to build a new hall* **2** [U] power to move the feelings; attraction; interest: *Films of that sort have lost their appeal for me.* | *Her novels have wide appeal.* | *He hasn't got much sex appeal.* **3** [C;U] a formal request to a higher law court to change the decision of a lower court: *the right of appeal* | *a court of appeal* | *She has been convicted but her lawyer says she will lodge (=make) an appeal.* | *The court rejected his appeal.* **4** [C] (in sports) a call from a player for a decision from the UMPIRE or REFEREE (=the person who judges the rules of the game): *There was a loud appeal from the bowler and wicket keeper.*

**appeal**<sup>2</sup> *v* [I] **1** [(to, for)] to make a strong request for help, support, mercy, etc.: *The police are appealing to the public for any information about the murder victim.* | *They are appealing for funds to build a new church.* | *The*

government is appealing to everyone to save water. **2** [(to) not in progressive forms] to please, attract, or interest: Does the idea of working abroad appeal (to you)? | inexpensive jewellery which appeals to the 13 to 30 age group **3** [(to, against)] to formally ask a higher law court to change the decision of a lower court: I intend to appeal against this sentence/verdict. | The defendant has been given leave to appeal (to the High Court). **4** (in sports) to make an appeal to the UMPIRE or REFEREE  
**appeal to sbdy./sthg. phr v [T]** to look for support in: By appealing to his better nature (=the good side of his character), we persuaded him to change his mind.

- 1) The idea of consciously seeking out a special title was new to me, but not without appeal ...

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Oxfam constantly appeals to us for contributions to its funds.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) An appeal is being made for help for those who lost their homes in the earthquake.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) His speeches appealed as often to the heart as to the head.

MEANING: \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 6** Fill in the blanks with some of the words given. Change the form where necessary.

owe	terms	social	behave	arrangement
own	human	appeal	accuse	eventually
lend	trend	absorb	instead	reluctant
loan	order	inform	convince	stimulate
lawn	result	afford	complain	estimate
earth	borrow	retired	helpless	evaluate

Obviously, we cannot do without money nowadays. Maybe that is why some people e\_\_\_\_\_ (1) everything in t\_\_\_\_\_ (2) of money. To them, money has become the mere (仅仅的) means of e\_\_\_\_\_ (3) the value of goods or services. Is there anything on e\_\_\_\_\_ (4) more significant (意义重大的) than money?

Here is a real story about a professor. When he was 14, he earned his pocket money by mow- ing l\_\_\_\_\_ (5) for his neighbors. Yet a r\_\_\_\_\_ (6) man could not a\_\_\_\_\_ (7) the payment. One day, i\_\_\_\_\_ (8) of paying what he o\_\_\_\_\_ (9) the boy, the well-read elderly gentleman l\_\_\_\_\_ (10) him a book with strong a\_\_\_\_\_ (11), which s\_\_\_\_\_ (12) his interest in read- ing. From then on, he b\_\_\_\_\_ (13) one book after another and was a\_\_\_\_\_ (14) in those books. E\_\_\_\_\_ (15) he became an expert in s\_\_\_\_\_ (16) science.

Was it the a\_\_\_\_\_ (17) of fate (命运) or the result of h\_\_\_\_\_ (18) efforts? It's hard to say. However, we are c\_\_\_\_\_ (19) that one good turn (行为) deserves another and that success r\_\_\_\_\_ (20) from hard work.

**Exercise 7** Choose the correct word form to complete each sentence. Make proper changes where necessary.

1. **pay** *n.*                                      **pay** *v.*                                      **payment**
  - a. In the long run, it \_\_\_\_\_ to be honest.
  - b. The trading company requires that \_\_\_\_\_ be made on time.
2. **injure**                                      **injury**                                      **injurious**
  - a. The greatest \_\_\_\_\_ one man can do to another is to make him feel that he is worthless.
  - b. Those icy roads were most dangerous; you had to drive carefully or you might have an accident and get \_\_\_\_\_.
3. **ignore**                                      **ignorant**                                      **ignorance**
  - a. You'd better not judge a person by his appearance; he is not so \_\_\_\_\_ as you might suppose.
  - b. When we are absorbed in one aspect of a problem, we tend to \_\_\_\_\_ the other aspects.
4. **represent**                                      **representation**                                      **representative** *n.* (代表)
  - a. Every scientific concept \_\_\_\_\_ a stage in the history of science.
  - b. Mr. Brown is a \_\_\_\_\_ for a large mobile (移动式的) telephone company in Australia.

**Exercise 8** Complete the sentences with the given expressions. Change the form where necessary.

in the meantime   seek out                      adjust to                      as though                      clear up  
on purpose                      take one's time                      fall into                      think up                      plunge into

1. We will inform you of the result when the problem \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I hope to go to medical school eventually. \_\_\_\_\_, I am going to learn Chinese.
3. There is an old Chinese proverb, "Things of a kind come together; people of a mind \_\_\_\_\_ the same group."
4. It is better to \_\_\_\_\_ at this job than to hurry and make mistakes.
5. Being an easygoing lady, she \_\_\_\_\_ new circumstances without any difficulty.
6. Now is the time for foreign companies to \_\_\_\_\_ business opportunities in this country.
7. The Americans were \_\_\_\_\_ World War II by the surprise air attack.
8. The officer allowed no soldiers to \_\_\_\_\_ any excuse for not carrying out his orders.
9. After the interruption, she carried on talking \_\_\_\_\_ nothing had happened.
10. She takes everything seriously; and if you joke with her, she'll think you're insulting her \_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 9** Rewrite the sentences after the model.**MODEL:** I've never seen anything like this before.*It's the first time I've ever seen anything like this.*

1. I've never spoken to him before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. He was worried because she had never been late before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You've never made a complaint about it before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We were surprised because they had never invited us to lunch before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The boy was delighted because he had never read anything like this before.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. The boy doesn't look very confident or comfortable because he has never ridden a horse before.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 10** Rewrite the sentences by using the words given.

1. If there are no further questions, we'll end the meeting here. (provided)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You can stay up late so long as you don't feel tired. (unless)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. We'll be late unless the train arrives on time. (if)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. If he doesn't tell us who he is, we won't let him in. (unless)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. So long as you're not busy, I'd like to ask you some questions. (unless)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We should have a good time unless we get bad weather. (if)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Unless you object, we'll interview the next candidate now. (as long as)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. He won't lend you any money unless you promise in writing to pay him back. (provided)  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Text B

## Pre-Reading Task

**Exercise 1** Before reading the passage, think over the questions.

- Which of the following words can best describe the character of your mother?  
 open                  frank                  kind                  talkative                  shy  
 patient                  easy-going                  hard-working                  good-natured                  quick-tempered
- Can you give one or two examples to support your choice?

Now read the passage and try to find out what the author thinks of her mother.

### My Mother's Desk

**1** I'm sitting at my mother's desk, a mahogany secretary with a writing leaf that folds down to reveal rows of cubbyholes and tiny drawers — even a sliding secret compartment. I've loved it since I was just tall enough to see above the leaf as Mother sat doing letters. Standing by her chair, staring at the ink bottle, pens and smooth white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most delightful thing in the world.

**2** Years later, during her final illness, Mother reserved various items for my sister and brother. "But the desk," she'd repeat, "is for Elizabeth." I sensed Mother communicating with this gift, a communication I'd craved for 50 years.





3 My mother was brought up in the Victorian belief that emotions were private. Nice people said only nice things. I never saw her angry, never saw her cry. I knew she loved me; she expressed it in action. But as a teenager I yearned for heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

4 They never happened. And a gulf opened between us. I was “too emotional”. She lived “on the surface”. She was willing to accept the relationship on these terms. I was not.

5 As years passed and I raised my own family, I loved the equilibrium Mother’s visits brought to our home, her sense of humor, the way she sat at the piano and filled the house with music. But still I kept trying to draw from her what she could not give, a sharing of the deep places of her heart.

6 At last I set down my feelings on paper. Only one page, the letter took all day to write. I told Mother I loved her and thanked her for our harmonious home. Forgive me, I wrote, for having been critical. In careful words, I asked her to let me know in any way she chose that she did forgive me.

7 I mailed the letter and waited eagerly for her reply. None came.

8 Eagerness turned to disappointment, then resignation and, finally, peace. I couldn’t be sure that the letter had even gotten to Mother. I only knew that having written it, I could stop trying to make her into someone she was not. For the last 15 years of her life we enjoyed a relationship on her terms — light, affectionate, cheerful.

9 Now the gift of her desk told me, as she’d never been able to, that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work.

10 My sister stored the desk until we could pick it up. Then it stayed in our attic for nearly a year while we converted a bedroom into a study.

11 When at last I brought the desk down, it was dusty from months of storage. Lovingly, I polished the drawers and cubbyholes. Pulling out the secret compartment, I found papers inside. A photograph of my father. Family wedding announcements. And a one-page letter, folded and refolded many times.

12 Send me a reply, my letter asked, in any way you choose. Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.

### ○ New Words

Δ **mahogany** /mə'hɒɡəni/ *n.*

1. 红木 2. 赤褐色

**secretary** /'sekrɪtəri/ *n.*

1. 写字桌, 上部附有书橱的写字桌 2. 秘书

**leaf** /li:f/ *n.*

1. 活动桌板 2. 叶, 叶子

**fold** /fəʊld/ *v.*

折叠, 收拢

Δ **cubbyhole** /'kʌbihəʊl/ *n.*

(书桌等的) 格架

**tiny** /'tami/ *a.*

extremely small 非常小的, 极小的

**drawer** /drɔ:/ *n.*

抽屉

**sliding** /'slaidɪŋ/ *a.*

滑动的, 滑行的

Δ **compartment** /kəm'pɑ:tment/ *n.*

one of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided



**reserve** /rɪ'zɜ:v/ *v.*

Δ **crave** /kreɪv/ *v.*

Δ **yearn** /jɜ:n/ *v.*

Δ **gulf** /gʌlf/ *n.*

Δ **equilibrium** /i:kwə'libriəm/ *n.*

Δ **harmonious** /hɑ:'məʊniəs/ *a.*

**forgive** /fə'gɪv/ *v.*

**critical** /'krɪtɪkəl/ *a.*

**eagerly** /'i:gəli/ *ad.*

**disappointment** /dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt/ *n.*

Δ **resignation** /ˌrezɪɡ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

**peace** /pi:s/ *n.*

Δ **affectionate** /ə'fekʃənət/ *a.*

**cheerful** /'tʃɪəfəl/ *a.*

**gift** /ɡɪft/ *n.*

**pleased** /pli:zd/ *a.*

Δ **attic** /'ætɪk/ *n.*

**convert** /kən'vɜ:t/ *v.*

**storage** /'stɔ:ɪdʒ/ *n.*

**lovingly** /'lʌvɪŋli/ *ad.*

**announcement** /ə'naʊnsmənt/ *n.*

分隔的空间

to keep something for a particular person, purpose, or situation 留出, 保留

to have a very strong desire for 渴望得到

to have a strong, loving or sad desire 渴望, 向往

1. a great area of division or difference 不可逾越的鸿沟

2. a large deep stretch of sea 海湾

a state of balance 平衡

和睦的, 融洽的

(*forgave, forgiven*) to say or feel that one is no longer angry about something 原谅

1. finding fault 爱挑剔的 2. 紧要的, 关键性的

in an eager manner 热切地, 渴望地

the state of being disappointed 失望

an act of resigning 听任, 顺从, 屈从

1. the state of being calm or quiet 平静, 安宁 2. a situation or a period of time in which there is no war or violence in a country or an area 和平, 平时时期

showing gentle love 温柔亲切的, 充满深情的

pleasant; causing a happy feeling 令人愉快的

a thing that you give to someone, especially on a special occasion or to say thank you 礼物, 礼品

1. feeling happy about something 感到高兴的, 满意的

2. happy or willing to do something 非常乐意的

阁楼

to change or make something change from one form, purpose, system, etc. to another 使转变, 使改变

贮存, 贮藏

1. 精心地, 细心周到地 2. 深情地, 疼爱地

a statement saying what has happened or what will happen 宣布, 宣告

## ○ Phrases and Expressions

**fold down**

把...翻下

**bring up**

抚养, 教育

yearn for	渴望, 向往
set down	写下, 记下
turn to	变成, 转向
on one's (own) terms	按照(自己的)主张
convert ... into	把...改建成...

### ○ Proper Names

Elizabeth /ɪˈlɪzəbəθ/	伊丽莎白 (人名)
Victorian /vɪkˈtɔːriən/	维多利亚式的

## After-Reading Task

### Reading Comprehension

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

- The author has loved her mother's desk ever since her childhood probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - it had an unusual structure and shape
  - it was the only piece of furniture that she could see in the room
  - it served as an only link between Mother and Daughter
  - it has seen her growth
- We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - the relation between the author and her mother was not so good
  - there seemed to be few talks between the author and her mother
  - people brought up in the Victorian age hardly had any emotions compared with the people nowadays
  - it was generally regarded as one of the bad manners for people in the Victorian age to talk with each other
- Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Among the children in the family, the author was most loved by her mother.
  - Both the mother and the author wanted to change the other's way of life.
  - People in the Victorian age liked to hide their feelings.
  - The author wanted to know much more of her mother.

4. The author asked her mother to forgive her mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. her trying to get that lovely desk
  - B. her being rude and impolite
  - C. her being too critical of her mother's way of life
  - D. her lack of proper understanding of the people in the Victorian age
5. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. different people have different ways of expressing their feelings
  - B. it was difficult for two generations to live together
  - C. action speaks louder than words
  - D. the love that is everlasting between Mother and Daughter depends on a mutual understanding

## Vocabulary and Structure

**Exercise 3** Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

forgive  
reserve

convert  
cheerful

disappointment  
announcement

critical  
polish

sliding  
eagerness

1. To their \_\_\_\_\_, it rained on the day of the picnic.
2. The father said that he had \_\_\_\_\_ those books for his brother, who was studying abroad then.
3. Those days people throughout the world were looking forward to the day of victory with great \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I saw the \_\_\_\_\_ of his death in the newspaper yesterday.
5. I'm afraid I've smashed up your car — can you ever \_\_\_\_\_ me?
6. He has apologized to his mother for \_\_\_\_\_ remarks he made about her work.
7. All the built-in cupboards and bookcases have \_\_\_\_\_ doors.
8. My mother manages to stay \_\_\_\_\_ even when she is in difficulty.
9. Each morning he shaved and \_\_\_\_\_ his shoes before he went to work.
10. They announced yesterday that the hotel was going to be \_\_\_\_\_ into a nursing home.

**Exercise 4** Complete the sentences with the given expressions. Change the form where necessary.

bring up  
set down

convert ... into  
fill ... with

turn to  
on one's terms

fold down  
on the surface

1. His eyes \_\_\_\_\_ tears as he looked lovingly at her.
2. It is known that solar power can \_\_\_\_\_ electric energy.

3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ everything that happened, as I remember it.
4. That film star was born in the north but \_\_\_\_\_ in Hong Kong.
5. He seems rather shy \_\_\_\_\_, but he's quite different when you get to know him.
6. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the corners of the page; it damages the book.
7. They would not accept the treaty unless it was signed \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The snow \_\_\_\_\_ rain as we got further down the mountain.

**Exercise 5** Complete the sentences by using *would rather* as in the model.

**MODEL:** I'll cook the dinner if you really want me to but I'd rather you cooked it.

1. I'll tell Ann what happened if you really want me to but \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You could invite Tom to the party but \_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'll do the washing-up if you really want me to but \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I'll go to the bank if you really want me to but \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A: Do you mind if I go home early?  
B: Well, there's a lot of work to be done. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A: Is he getting better?  
B: I'm not sure. In any case, \_\_\_\_\_.

## Skills Development and Practice

### Reading Skills

#### Reading English Newspapers (1)

**Practice 1** The two indexes are taken from two newspapers. Read them and then fill in the blanks with the page number(s) and / or the section group letter.

**The Birmingham News**  
INDEX  
Classified ..... 8D

**Saturday, February 9, 2013**  
Section Titles      Page(s) / Section  
1. 社论      \_\_\_\_\_

Movies .....	4D
Comics.....	6D
Business .....	2A
Deaths .....	2B
Sports.....	1C
Editorial.....	6A
TechKnow .....	6C
Health.....	1D
Television.....	5D
Local News.....	1B
Weather .....	4B

### The Washington Post

#### INDEX

Comics.....	C9-11
Editorials .....	A14
Lotteries .....	B3
Movies .....	C8
Obituaries.....	B4
Stocks .....	D4-6
Television.....	C4
The World.....	A10

#### Classified Sections

Apartments .....	I
Automotive.....	H
Homes for Sales .....	F, G
Merchandise .....	J1
Jobs .....	J2

2. 商务	_____
3. 科技知识	_____
4. 保健	_____
5. 电影	_____
6. 地方新闻	_____
7. 讣告	_____
8. 天气预报	_____
9. 分类广告	_____
10. 漫画	_____
11. 电视	_____
12. 体育	_____

### Friday, December 27, 2013

Section Titles	Page(s) / Section
13. 国际新闻	_____
14. 房屋出售	_____
15. 漫画	_____
16. 求职	_____
17. 汽车	_____
18. 彩票	_____
19. 公寓	_____
20. 商品信息	_____

21. 电视	_____
22. 社论	_____
23. 股票	_____
24. 讣告	_____
25. 电影	_____

**Practice 2** The *INSIDE* is taken from the front page of *The Washington Post* (Tuesday, December 16, 2008). Complete the matching by putting the summaries on the right with each of their original headings on the left.

#### INSIDE

#### THE NATION

#### Impeachment Process Begins Against Illinois Governor

#### Summaries

A. Jim Zorn blames himself for the demise of Redskins, but columnist Michael Wilbon says this is no time to panic.

\_\_\_\_\_ A4

**3 Detainees to Be Transferred**

\_\_\_\_\_ A2

**THE REGION****D.C. Pledges Charters Reform**

\_\_\_\_\_ B1

**HEALTH****The Stigma of Lung Cancer**

\_\_\_\_\_ F1

**BUSINESS****Key Rate Cut to Almost Zero**

\_\_\_\_\_ D1

**SPORTS****'Worst Coach in America'**

\_\_\_\_\_ E1

B. When smokers are diagnosed, they often blame themselves. So do those close to them.

C. State lawmakers say they won't wait for Rod Balgjevich to resign and form a bipartisan committee to gather evidence of official misconduct.

D. The Federal Reserve, trying to loosen the credit market, is expected today to cut the federal funds interest rate to under one percent.

E. Some officials call for the school board chairman to resign and for tighter control of business ties to the system.

F. The Algerians held at Guantanamo Bay will be sent to Bosnia, one month after a federal judge ordered their release.

**Translation Practice****Translation Skills**

定语从句的翻译(1): 较短的限制性定语从句可译成含“的”的定语词组; 非限制性定语从句或较长的限制性定语从句可译为后置的并立分句。

**Practice 3** Translate the sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the italicized words.

1. *The only people who are afraid of death* are those with regrets.

2. This is *the car whose windows have been smashed*.

3. Officially it's your birthplace, but practically is *the place where you grew up*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. He received a phone call from *his mother, who asked him to return home immediately*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Teachers should be qualified and experienced online *professors who understand the technology that supports online learning*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. We are currently seeking two male volunteers to work on *a project that will start in January 2014*.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Practice 4** Translate the sentences into Chinese.

1. I got to know people by the flowers I had to remember not to cut down, by the things stuck in the ground on purpose or by the things lost in the grass.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Grass was grass, and the little that was Mr. Ballou's didn't take long to trim.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I sensed Mother communicating with this gift, a communication I'd craved for 50 years.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. My sister stored the desk until we could pick it up.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Send me a reply, my letter asks, in any way you choose. Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Practice 5** Translate the sentences into English.

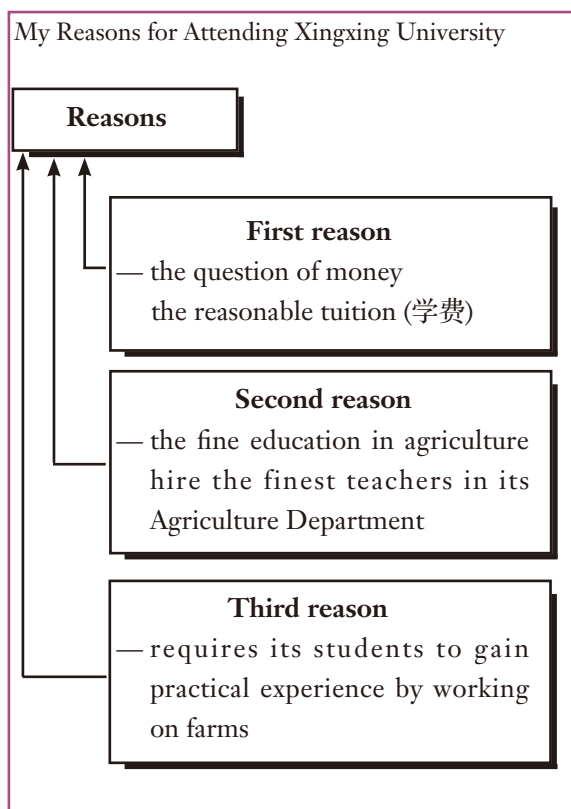
1. 他特意到那里去, 看看发生了什么事。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 慢慢来, 我不着急。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 我们从小就受党的为人民服务的思想教育。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 我十几岁的时候就渴望和老师进行倾心的交谈。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 令我感到惊讶的是一部小说竟然具有这样大的力量。  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Guided Writing

**Practice 6** Study the model and then write a paragraph of reasons according to the information given. The first sentence has been written for you.

## Giving Reasons

## MODEL:



There are several reasons why I have decided to attend Xingxing University next year. **First of all**, there is the question of money. Xingxing's tuition is reasonable, and I don't even have to pay it all at once. This is very important, since my father is not a rich man. With Xingxing's deferred payment plan, my father will be able to pay my tuition without too much difficulty. **The second reason** is the fine education which I feel I will receive there in agriculture, my chosen field. It is a well-known fact that Xingxing hires only the finest professors in its Agriculture Department. **Moreover**, the University requires all agricultural students to gain practical experience by working on farms in the area while they are still at school.



## Why I Decided to Come to College

<p>First reason:</p> <p>be influenced by friends</p> <p>most friends were going to college</p> <p>difficult for me to choose any other career</p>	<p>There were several reasons why I decided to come to college. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Second reason:</p> <p>want to get a college degree</p> <p>a college education necessary for getting a better job</p>	
<p>Third reason:</p> <p>enjoy school</p> <p>continue to learn something new</p>	

### Practice 7

## 简 历

### Résumé

Wang Mingda  
 1200 Sichuan Road, Chengdu  
 Sichuan 610000  
 The People's Republic of China

Job objective: Seek a position as a computer programmer

Experience:   Programming       — Skilled in computer programming.  
                   Analysis           — Developed skill in analyzing flow charts, programs, and systems procedures.  
                   Organization       — Highly organized with demonstrated leadership skill in coordinating and motivating workers.  
                   Human Relations   — Able to work well with people, work hard and make significant contributions to an organization.

Education:   Bachelor of Science Degree, 2011, Chongqing University, Chongqing.  
 Major:       Computer Science

Work History: August, 2012 – August, 2013, Engineer Xinglong Electronics, Inc., Chongqing.  
                   September, 2011 – July, 2012, Technician Dongfang Computer Company, Chengdu.

Foreign Language: Studied English throughout the undergraduate years. Excellent reading ability, good at translation and some conversational ability.

Personal Data: Date of Birth: March 20, 1988  
 Place of Birth: Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China  
 Marital Status: Single  
 Health: Excellent  
 Interests: Sports, theatre, reading

Reference: Available upon request.

### Résumé

Richard Henry Mortimer  
 52 Health Road  
 Belldale CR52 9TZ  
 Tel: (5367) 529413

Date of Birth 15 / 7 / 1980  
 Nationality British  
 Marital Status Married. 3 daughters aged 8, 5, 3  
 Education Garfitt County School  
 1991 – 1998 9 O-levels  
 3 A-levels  
 Redbrick University  
 1999 – 2002 B.Sc. (Hons.) Physics  
 2002 – 2004 Research at Redbrick  
 Work Experience 2004 – 2010 Pocton Electronics  
 Had overall responsibility for training recruits and placing them in appropriate departments.  
 2010 – 2011 Second to German office (Stuttgart)  
 2011 – 2013 Shelton Research Studio  
 Devised new techniques and carried out detailed research for projects still in the experimental stage. I was subject to the Official Secrets Act for this work.

参照上述简历写一份你自己的简历

## Listening and Speaking

### Part I Conversation Practice: Meeting a Visitor

#### 1. Listen and practice.

##### Sample dialogue 1

Li Hong: You must be Mr. Green from Australia?  
Mr. Green: Yes, Simon Green.  
Li Hong: How do you do, Mr. Green? I'm Li Hong from the Steel Company.  
Mr. Green: How do you do? Thank you for coming to meet me.  
Li Hong: Did you have a good journey?  
Mr. Green: Pretty good. Thank you.

##### Sample dialogue 2

Mr. Chen: May I ask you a question?  
Mr. Green: Yes, please.  
Mr. Chen: Haven't we met before?  
Mr. Green: Did you go to the sales conference last year in Beijing?  
Mr. Chen: Oh, I remember. You are Mr. Green, the sales manager!  
Mr. Green: Yes. I'm so glad to meet you again.

##### Sample dialogue 3

Taller Johnson: May I come in?  
Wang Gang: Come in, please.  
Taller Johnson: I'm Taller Johnson from Thailand.  
Wang Gang: Oh, glad to meet you, Mr. Johnson. I'm Wang Gang, the secretary.  
Taller Johnson: Pleased to meet you. I have an appointment with Mr. Liu.  
Wang Gang: Take a seat, please. Our manager is coming in a minute.

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

Wang Gang: \_\_\_\_\_, are you Professor Carter?  
Professor Carter: Yes. May I know your name?  
Wang Gang: I'm Wang Gang from the English Department. \_\_\_\_\_.  
Professor Carter: I'm glad to meet you, too.  
Wang Gang: \_\_\_\_\_.  
Professor Carter: Thank you for coming to meet me.

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

Zhao Bing: Aren't you Miss Ann White?

Ann White: \_\_\_\_\_ (是的, 我正是).

Zhao Bing: I'm Zhao Bing from the company. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们老板让我来接你).

Ann White: Oh, thank you.

Zhao Bing: \_\_\_\_\_ (车就停在门口等您).

Ann White: You are so considerate.

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

Li Ming: Hello. I'm Li Ming from The Office Supplies Company.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_.

Li Ming: Hello, Mary. I've come for the interview.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_.

Li Ming: Thank you, Mary.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_.

### Useful Expressions for Meeting a Visitor:

1. Good morning / afternoon. Can I help you?
2. Do you have an appointment?
3. Are you Mr. Smith from ABC Company?
4. I'm Mr. Smith from ABC Company.
5. I've come to meet you.
6. This is my (business) card.
7. Oh, our manager / director / boss is expecting / waiting for you.
8. Come with me / Follow me / This way, please.
9. Do you have an appointment with the doctor / director / manager?
10. I'll let ... know you're here. What name is it, please?
11. Nice to meet you.
12. Did you have a good journey?
13. Have you been to Beijing before?

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

Wang Ying is a young teacher from the Foreign Language School. She will work as an interpreter for Jennifer Carter at a conference. Wang meets Jennifer Carter at the meeting room.



Li Hua goes for an interview given by Mrs. Smith. The receptionist of the company meets her and takes her to Mrs. Smith.

## Part II Listening Practice

A. Listen to the short conversations and choose the right answer after you hear each of them.

- 1) A. Next month isn't a good time for this trip.  
B. He doesn't want to go to Beijing.  
C. He suggests taking the trip next month.  
D. He's curious about why she doesn't want to go.
- 2) A. To wait a while after finishing the report.  
B. To drink coffee before the meeting.  
C. To take a coffee break.  
D. To have coffee later.
- 3) A. He suggests going to the seashore.  
B. He's surprised she's thinking of going away.  
C. He wants to go with her.  
D. He suggests she stay at home.
- 4) A. To the railway station.  
B. To the airport.  
C. To her office.  
D. To her home.
- 5) A. She hasn't got a bike.  
B. She's never heard of the place.  
C. She is not familiar with the place.  
D. She doesn't like riding on a bike.
- 6) A. He failed the exam.  
B. He had difficulty doing the experiment.

- C. He didn't know where to find the professor.  
D. He couldn't graduate from the university.
- 7) A. 9:00. B. 8:00.  
C. 8:45. D. 9:15.
- 8) A. It's not possible to pass the class.  
B. It's always possible.  
C. She'll certainly fail.  
D. She shouldn't say anything about the class.
- 9) A. Student — Teacher. B. Patient — Nurse.  
C. Customer — Shop assistant. D. Secretary — Boss.
- 10) A. In the library. B. In a campus office.  
C. In an apartment. D. In a classroom.

*B-1. You are going to hear a short story. Listen carefully and then put the answers to the questions in the blanks.*

**Question 1):** How did Mr. Smith finally greet his special audience?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2):** Did the final greeting sound all right?

**Answer:** \_\_\_\_\_

*2. Listen to the story again and complete the statements.*

- 1) Al Smith was the new governor of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) One day, he paid a visit to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ asked Mr. Smith to give a speech to the prisoners.
- 4) He remembered that once a man becomes a prisoner, he is \_\_\_\_\_.

*3. Now you are going to hear another short passage. Listen carefully and fill in the missing words.*

Our summer holidays last three months. During the 1)\_\_\_\_\_ week of the holidays, we get ready for 2)\_\_\_\_\_. We buy many things such as new pens and 3)\_\_\_\_\_. On the first day of school, we see all our old 4)\_\_\_\_\_ again and we tell each other about our 5)\_\_\_\_\_. After that we go into the classroom. It is so 6)\_\_\_\_\_ to keep quiet and pay attention to our teacher. Our teacher always says 7)\_\_\_\_\_ a laugh: "You forget more in three months than you 8)\_\_\_\_\_ in a year!"

4. Listen to a more challenging passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear three questions. Choose the best answer from the choices given after you hear each question.

- 1) A. They are more clever than others.                      B. They have a good memory.  
C. They use some techniques.                              D. They spend more time learning.
- 2) A. They try hard to avoid grammatical mistakes.  
B. They are afraid of making mistakes.  
C. They depend on their books to correct their mistakes.  
D. They try to learn from their mistakes.
- 3) A. To master rules or grammar of the language.  
B. To visit the country where the language is spoken.  
C. To become independent of their teachers.  
D. To communicate with and learn from the native speakers of the language.



### English Songs

#### • Right Here Waiting