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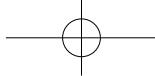
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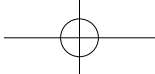
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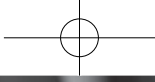
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Unit

1

Greeting People You Meet for the First Time



Listening In and Speaking Out

Conversations

1 Listen to the conversations and choose the best answers to complete the statements.

1. Miss Green and Mr. Zhang _____.
a. are old friends b. are strangers
c. meet each other for the first time d. don't know each other
2. The man is _____.
a. watching TV b. seeing a film
c. learning English d. buying a dictionary
3. The conversation is most likely taking place in a _____.
a. library b. book store
c. shop d. lab
4. The man is _____.
a. speaking to Jane b. having a meeting
c. writing a letter d. making a phone call
5. The woman is just back from _____.
a. work b. a trip
c. her class d. a cinema

Passage

2 Listen to the passage and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1 People like to be friendly when meeting each other for the first time.

2 "Small talk" refer to some polite questions and answers on daily life.

3 When meeting strangers, you should introduce yourself first of all.

4 We should always talk about the weather with strangers.

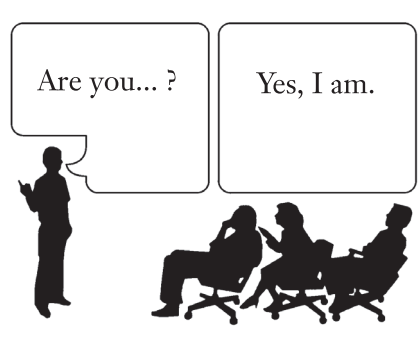
Spot dictation

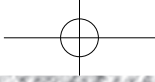
3 Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

A dentist is a _____ who cures people of their _____ teeth. Dr. William is a children's dentist. He is always so _____ and patient to children, so children _____ to go to his office. He tells them _____ their teeth. He cleans their teeth _____. He also takes care of their toothache and _____ their broken teeth. Then he gives _____ a gift.

Picture identification

4 Listen to the six statements and identify which are true (T) and which are false (F).

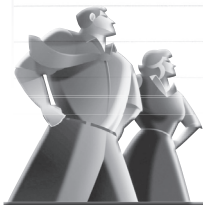
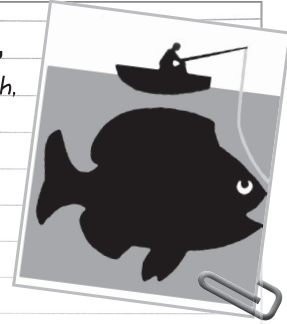
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. <input type="checkbox"/>	



Picture description

- 5 Describe the picture with the help of the Chinese version and the English words given in brackets.

在图片里我们看到 (we can see... in the picture) 一个人正在钓鱼 (fishing), 他坐在一条小船上 (sitting in a small boat), 水中有条大鱼 (a very big fish, in the water), 水非常清澈 (the water, very clear)。



Reading In and Writing Out

Passage A

How to Make an Introduction

I believe the first thing you need to know about American **customs** is how to make an **introduction**. A great difference between American social customs and those of other countries **lies in** how names are used. Most Americans don't like using Mr., Mrs. or **Miss**. They find these terms too **formal**. People of all ages prefer to use first names **instead of titles** and **last** names. For example, one may say, "How do you do? My name is Wilson — James Wilson. Call me James." "Glad to meet you. I'm Miller. But call me Paul." Sometimes the ladies you first meet may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith, just call me Sally." So when your American friends do not use your last name or titles, that doesn't **mean** any **lack of respect**. Using first names only usually shows **friendliness**.

习俗
介绍
在于
小姐/正式的
而不是/头衔/
最后的

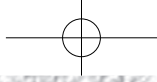
意味着/缺乏/尊重
友谊

Passage B

Two Points to Help Strangers in America

If you visit the United States for the first time, you may **misunderstand**

(一)点
误解



A Companion to English

Americans in some **cases**. So I'd like to tell you something about American customs. First of all, you do not need to be **discouraged** by the busy look of the people. **Nowadays** city people always **appear** to be in a great **hurry**. You may simply say, "Excuse me, I'm a **stranger** here. Can you help me?" When American people **discover** that you are a stranger, they will become quite friendly and will make a point of helping you. Most Americans are **especially** friendly to Chinese.

There is one more point I'd like to tell you. When you just **get acquainted with** an American, he may ask you, "Where do you work?", "How large is your house?" or "Do you have a **vacation** every year?" Such questions are **too personal** to **Europeans**. But American people do ask such questions. They would like to find out something **in common with** you. In this way they can begin a conversation.

情况
使气馁
时下/看起来/匆忙的
陌生人
发现
特别
结识

假期/个人的
欧洲人
与...有共同之处

Check your understanding

1 Answer the following questions according to Passage A.

1. What is the first thing we should know about American customs according to the author?

2. What is the main difference between American customs and those of other countries?

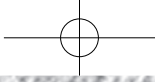
3. Why don't American people prefer to use titles and last names?

4. What way do they prefer in introducing themselves?

5. When American friends call you by your first name, does that mean a lack of respect?

2 Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Passage B?

- ☐ 1. You will misunderstand American people whenever you pay a visit to the United States of America.
- ☐ 2. The author tries to help us to understand American people better.
- ☐ 3. American people are usually too busy to answer your questions.
- ☐ 4. American people would be ready to give their help to strangers.
- ☐ 5. You usually do not ask European people a question like "How large is your house?" when you meet them for the first time.
- ☐ 6. American people are not as polite as European people.

**B**uild up your language stock

3 Match the words and expressions in Column A with their antonyms (反义词) in Column B.

A

1. misunderstand
2. discourage
3. appear
4. busy
5. discover
6. personal
7. kindly
8. formal
9. a lack of
10. first

B

- a. unkindly
- b. informal
- c. plenty of
- d. encourage
- e. disappear
- f. impersonal
- g. last
- h. cover
- i. free
- j. understand

4 Complete the following sentences with words and expressions in the table, changing the form if necessary.

in some cases	in a great hurry	appear to be	lack of	first of all
get acquainted with	in common with	find out	lie in	instead of

1. They are old friends, and so they have a lot of things _____ each other.
2. _____, I'd like to introduce myself to you.
3. He _____ a lot of foreign friends when he was abroad.
4. The professor is very busy so he does everything _____.
5. They are trying to _____ the answer to the question.
6. What's the matter with Mary? She _____ unhappy.
7. This text shows a _____ logic.
8. Foreigners may misunderstand you _____.
9. Your mistake _____ your carelessness (粗心).
10. He will become a teacher _____ a doctor.

5 Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or expressions provided.

1. 在英语学习中我喜欢用英汉词典。(like using, dictionary)
2. 欧洲人和美国人之间在社会习俗上有很大的不同。(have difference in... between)



A Companion to English

3. 这并不意味着你真正懂了这首诗。(mean, poem)
4. 我认为你首先要了解的是她的家庭。(believe, need to know about)
5. 见到你很高兴。我姓格林，但是请叫我比尔吧。(call)



Practising Your Grammar

1 Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verb *be*.

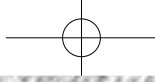
Today _____ Saturday. It _____ on the weekend. So it _____ our holiday. Usually, we _____ happy to spend the evening quietly at home on Saturday, but today there will _____ a big party. Mr. and Mrs. Harris will come to the party. They _____ our American friends. They _____ from New York. Mr. Harries _____ an engineer at a joint-venture in our city. And Mrs. Harris _____ a teacher of English at our university. I _____ very happy to see them at the party. This evening will _____ a pleasant memory for me.

2 Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the verb *be*.

1. 我是这个学校的一名学生。
2. 斯托恩 (Stone) 先生是一位英语教授。
3. 我们非常高兴能访问你们美丽的国家。
4. 她很擅长弹钢琴。
5. 他的确太累了。
6. 这是一本汉英字典。
7. 你真好。
8. 他们来自南非。
9. 见到你真高兴。
10. 这座山很高。

3 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Li Hong is the manager of this company.
2. Mr. Smith is a good math teacher.
3. Her name is Jane.



4. I'm so lucky to meet you.
5. English is not easy to learn.
6. There are neither trees nor grass in the place.
7. Where there is a will, there is a way.
8. Carelessness is my weak point.
9. Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.
10. Professor Zhang and Dr. Li are old friends.



Merry Learning

A man will pay \$200 for a \$100 item he needs. A woman will pay \$100 for a \$200 item she doesn't need.