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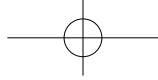
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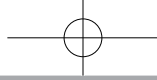
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Geology



Part I Listening and Speaking: Making Invitations

OPENING YOUR MOUTH

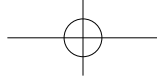


● Warm up

Have you ever received an invitation to your friend's birthday party? If you want to invite your classmates to have a cup of coffee, how would you say? Try to use the following sentences to make up dialogues and act them out with your partner.

● Useful sentences

- | | |
|--|---|
| • I'd like to discuss our new product with you. | • Unfortunately, I've got a meeting all day. |
| • Would you like to have lunch with me? | • I'm afraid I will be visiting a trade fair. |
| • I'd like to invite you to dinner next week. | • That's a pity. Does Tuesday suit you? |
| • That sounds nice. / That's very kind of you. When exactly? | • Yes, I'm free then / that's fine. |
| • How about Monday? / Is Friday convenient? | • I'm sorry. I am expecting a visitor on Thursday. |
| | • Wednesday will be difficult. What about Friday evening? |



Now study the following model conversations carefully.

Conversation ①

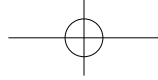
David: I wonder if you have made any plans tomorrow evening.
Evans: No. I have nothing on my mind yet.
David: Mr. Lee, our Managing Director, would like to have the pleasure of inviting you to a cocktail party.
Evans: That's very kind of him. I'd be delighted to go.
David: It'll be held at 6:00 p.m., at the Grand Hotel.
Evans: I see. Thank you. I'll be there on time.

Conversation ②

Zhang Jun: Good afternoon. Zhang Jun speaking.
Robert: Hello. This is Robert Richard.
Zhang Jun: Hello, how are you, Mr. Richard?
Robert: Very well. Look, I have several questions to discuss with you about our contract. Would you like to have dinner at Beijing Restaurant sometime next week?
Zhang Jun: That sounds nice. When exactly?
Robert: Well, how about Monday?
Zhang Jun: That's very kind of you, but I'm afraid I can't make it. I'm engaged.
Robert: That's a pity. Does Tuesday suit you?
Zhang Jun: Let me see. Yes, that would be fine. What time exactly?
Robert: How about 6:00 p.m.?
Zhang Jun: Yes, that's fine. 6:00 p.m. next Tuesday, at the Beijing Restaurant. I'll look forward to it. See you then.
Robert: Good-bye.

Conversation ③

Zhang Jun: Hi, Robert! I haven't seen you for ages.
Robert: It really has been a long time. How are you?
Zhang Jun: Very well. Thank you. And you?
Robert: Great, thanks.
Zhang Jun: By the way, do you have anything special tonight? I'd like to invite you to dinner. I know you like seafood. I heard that Huanghe Seafood Restaurant is really good.
Robert: That's very thoughtful of you. But I am so sorry. I will be out of town for a meeting tonight.



Zhang Jun: Can we make it Sunday? I'll come and pick you up.

Robert: Sunday is OK. I suggest that we meet at the restaurant at 6:30. That will save you a trip to come all the way to pick me up.

Zhang Jun: Sounds great! I am looking forward to it.

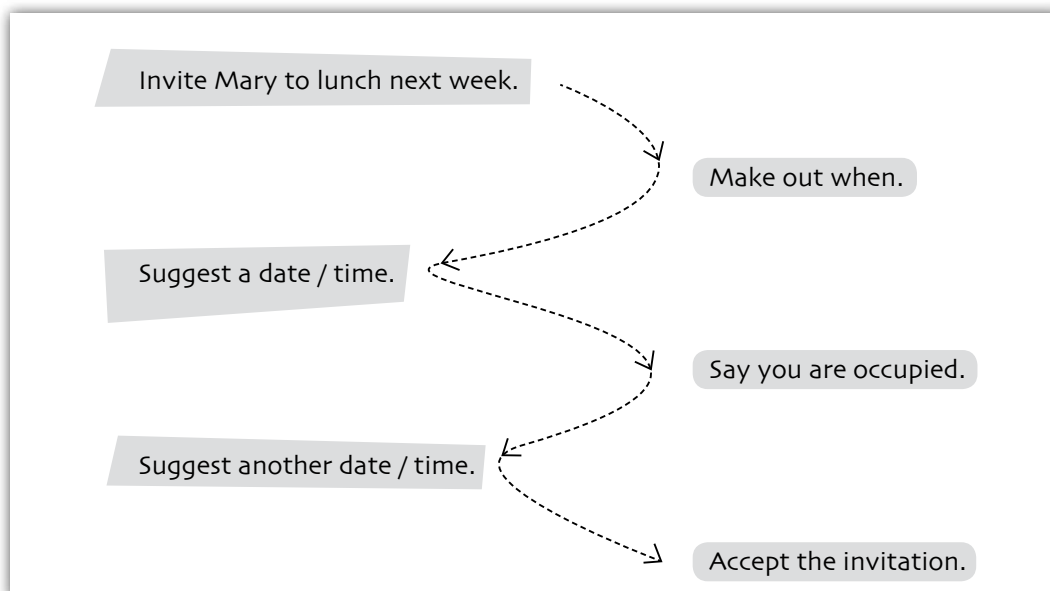
PRACTICE I

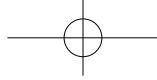


- ① Imagine you are inviting an English teacher from America to your birthday party. Read aloud the following conversation with your partner by putting in the missing words.

You: Hello, Professor Smith. _____ 1 _____ if you have anything special tomorrow evening?
Mr. Smith: Let me see. No, I have _____ 2 _____ my mind yet.
You: Well. _____ 3 _____ you to my birthday party.
Mr. Smith: _____ 4 _____. When exactly?
You: It'll be held at _____ 5 _____, at the Huanghe Restaurant. I'll look forward to it. See you then.
Mr. Smith: Bye-bye.

- ② Imagine you work for Global Geological Company. You want to invite Mary Green, a customer, to discuss your company's latest product over lunch. Practice this conversation with your partner.





LISTENING IN



Task 1

Listen to the following sentences and choose the correct response to each of them.

1. A. No, I want it. B. Yes, it's delicious. C. I'd love to. D. So do I.
2. A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't. C. I'd love to. D. Yes, that's fine.
3. A. That's a pity. B. That's OK. C. No, it doesn't matter. D. Very well, then.
4. A. Seven o'clock.
C. See you then. B. I wish I could, but I've been engaged.
D. Yes, I am going to.
5. A. On Sunday. B. Yes, at 6:30.
C. Great! D. Yes, it's very kind of you.

Task 2

Listen to the following conversation and make your choices to the questions according to what you hear.

1. Why does David call Eva?
A. He invites her to dine out. B. He invites her to a party.
C. He tells her a story. D. He asks her for help.
2. What kind of party is it?
A. A birthday party. B. A New Year party.
C. An anniversary party. D. An evening party.
3. When will the party be held?
A. At 6:30 p.m. this Friday evening. B. At 7:00 p.m. this Friday evening.
C. At 6:30 p.m. this Saturday evening. D. At 7:00 p.m. this Saturday evening.
4. Where will the party take place?
A. At David's house. B. At a club. C. In David's company. D. At Eva's home.
5. When will David pick up Evans?
A. At 7:00. B. At 6:00. C. At 7:30. D. At 6:30.

Part II Reading

Passage A

Geology

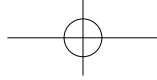
Geology is the study of the earth. But of the three spheres, the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the lithosphere, it only directly studies the lithosphere. It studies the composition and distribution of the material in the earth's crust. It studies also formation, changes and development of the rocks and minerals in it.



The study has been divided into two major divisions: physical and historical geology. Physical geology treats the earth's composition, its structure, the movements in and upon the earth's crust and the geologic processes by which the earth's surface is, or has been, changed. Its more important specialized branches include mineralogy, petrology, and structure geology — the study of earth structure, geochemistry that of the chemistry of earth materials; geophysics — the study of the physical behavior of earth materials; and economic geology — the study of the economic products of the earth's crust and their commercial and industrial application. Historical geology deals with the origin and evolution of the earth. Its subdivisions include paleontology, stratigraphy and paleogeography.

Geology relies heavily on other basic sciences. Astronomy has provided information about the earth's origin and its place in the universe. Chemistry is used to analyze and study earth's rocks and minerals, and the principles of physics are used to explain the physical forces that affect the earth and the reaction of earth materials to these forces. Biology has provided a better understanding of prehistoric plants and animals and how they developed throughout geologic time.

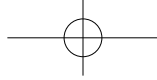
Who can experience or even hear about an earthquake or volcanic eruption without wondering about its cause? If you found a sea shell or fish solidly encased in the rock of an inland stream bed, or of a high mountain, would you wonder why it was there?



Have you ever pondered the jumbled varicolored rocks or multitudinous grains of sand of a shoreline, the gold like glitter of yellow mica in a piece of field stone, or the smooth symmetry of quartz crystal? If these or any of thousand and one phenomena all around us have stimulated so much as a fleeting question in your mind, you have peeked through a door into the world of geology. Anyone can walk through such a door and find treasures limited only by the dimensions of his curiosity and enthusiasm.

New Words and Expressions

geology /dʒɪˈɒlədʒɪ/	n. 地质学, 地质概况
atmosphere /ˈætməsfɪə(r)/	n. 大气
hydrosphere /ˈhaɪdrəsfiə(r)/	n. 水圈
lithosphere /ˈlɪθəsfiə(r)/	n. 岩石圈
composition /ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən/	n. 成分, 合成物; 写作, 作文
distribution /ˌdɪstrɪˈbjʊ:ʃən/	n. 区分, 分类
crust /krʌst/	n. 外壳, 硬壳; 地壳
formation /fɔːˈmeɪʃən/	n. 形成, 构成
mineral /ˈmɪnərəl/	n. 矿物, 矿石
divide into	分成
division /dɪˈvɪʒən/	n. 分开, 分割, 区分
mineralogy /ˌmɪnəˈrælədʒɪ/	n. 矿物学
petrology /peˈtrɒlədʒɪ/	n. 岩石学
geochemistry /ˌdʒi:əʊˈkemɪstrɪ/	n. 地球化学
geophysics /ˌdʒi:əʊˈfɪzɪkz/	n. 地球物理学
commercial /kəˈmɜ:ʃəl/	a. 商业的, 贸易的
deal with	安排, 处理, 涉及
evolution /ˌi:vəˈlu:ʃən, e-/	n. 进展, 发展; 演变, 进化
subdivision /ˌsʌbdɪˈvɪʒən/	n. 细分, 一部
paleontology /ˌpæliɒnˈtɒlədʒɪ/	n. 古生物学
stratigraphy /strəˈtɪgrəfi/	n. 地层学
paleogeography /ˌpæliəʊdʒɪˈɒgrəfi/	n. 古地理学
rely on	依赖, 依靠
astronomy /əˈstrɒnəmi, -trə-/	n. 天文学



affect /ə'fekt/

biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒɪ/

prehistoric /,priːhɪs'tɒrɪk/

volcanic eruption

eruption /ɪ'rʌpʃən/

encase in

ponder /'pɒndə(r)/

jumbled

multitudinous /,mʌltɪ'tjuːdɪnəs/

mica /'mɪkə/

symmetry /'sɪmɪtri/

crystal /'krɪstl/

thousand and one

phenomenon /,fɪ'nɒmɪnən/

stimulate /'stɪmjʊleɪt/

fleeting /'fliːtɪŋ/

peek /piːk/

dimension /dɪ'menʃən, daɪ-/

enthusiasm /ɪn'tʃuːzɪæzəm/

v. 影响；感动；侵袭

n. 生物学，生物（总称）

a. 史前的

火山爆发

n. 喷发，爆发

嵌入，围住，包裹

v. 沉思，考虑

a. 混乱的

a. 大量的；群集的；多种多样的

n. 云母

n. 对称，匀称

a. 结晶状的 n. 水晶，水晶饰品

无数的

n. 现象 (phenomena pl.)

v. 刺激，激励

a. 飞逝的；短暂的

v. 从缝隙看；窥视

n. 尺寸，大小，范围

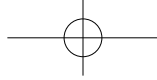
n. 热心，热情

PRACTICE II



① Make the best choices according to the passage.

1. What does geology directly study of the Earth's three spheres?
A. The atmosphere. B. The hydrosphere. C. The lithosphere. D. The biosphere.
2. Which one is not a branch of geology?
A. Mineralogy. B. Geomorphology. C. Geography. D. Historical geology.
3. Geology is related to the following science except _____.
A. Astronomy B. Medicine C. Biology D. Chemistry



4. Which of the following statements is **true**?
- A. Mineralogy, petrology, structure geology, geochemistry, geophysics and economic geology are the specialized branches of the physical geology.
 - B. Geology only studies the formation, changes and development of the rocks and minerals in the earth's crust.
 - C. Historical geology deals with the origin and evolution of the earth.
 - D. Biology has provided information about the earth's origin and its place in the universe.
5. Historical geology includes the following subdivisions except _____.
- A. paleontology B. stratigraphy C. petrology D. paleogeography

2 Fill in the conjugate words in each pair and then choose the correct word from the list above to fill in the brackets.

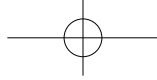
geologist	paleontologist			volcanologist
geology		mineralogy	hydrology	

1. a science dealing with minerals ()
2. a person studying and applying hydrology ()
3. a science dealing with volcanic phenomena ()
4. a person studying and applying geology ()
5. a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains ()

3 Fill in the blanks with the proper words and expressions given below, changing the form where necessary.

encase in	trace	rely ... on	peak
divide into	ponder	deal with	affect

1. Tiny crocuses _____ through the snow in March.
2. He _____ his words thoroughly.
3. His broken leg _____ plaster.
4. The slight change of weather can _____ her delicate (脆弱的) health.
5. Nowadays we _____ increasingly _____ the computer in work and life.
6. His lecture _____ three parts.
7. How would you _____ an armed burglar?
8. The custom _____ to the time of the Warring States.



4 Match the English expressions in Column A with the Chinese equivalents in Column B.

A

1. () geological survey
2. () the region of bedrock
3. () locating station / point
4. () free-hand field map
5. () geological mapping
6. () soil geology
7. () mineral resources
8. () geological resources for tourism

B

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A. 土壤地质学 | B. 地质填图 |
| C. 矿产资源 | D. 地质调查 |
| E. 地质旅游资源 | F. 基岩区 |
| G. 野外手图 | H. 定点 |

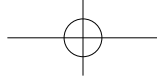
Passage B

Geologist

Geologists work to understand the history of our planet. The better they can understand the earth history, the better they can foresee how events and processes of the past might influence the future. Here are two examples:

1) The processes acting upon the earth cause hazards such as landslides, mud-rock flow, land subsidence, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Geologists are working to understand these processes well enough to avoid building important structures where they will be damaged. If geologists learn a lot about volcanic mudflows of the past then that information can be very useful in predicting the dangerous areas where volcanic mudflows might strike in the future.

2) Geologists have worked hard to learn that oil and natural gas formed from organic materials deposited along the margins of continents and in shallow seas upon the continents. They have also learned to recognize the types of rock that are deposited in these near-shore environments. This knowledge enables them to recognize potential oil and natural gas source rocks. In the photo below oil field workers are placing a tool into an oil exploration well. This tool will be lowered down the hole and will record tiny amounts of radioactivity released from the rocks below (rocks rich in organic materials frequently contain tiny amounts of radioactive materials). The information obtained from the tool will help them assess the oil and natural gas production potential of the rocks below. If they do these tests at many locations within a region



they might be able to map an oil or natural gas field.

Geology can be a very interesting and rewarding career. The minimum training required is a college degree in geology. Pre-college students who are interested in becoming a geologist should take college preparatory courses in earth science, biology, chemistry, physics and math. Courses related to writing, environmental science, computers, geography and mapping are also valuable.



Geologists work in a variety of settings which include: natural resource companies, environmental consulting companies, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and universities. Many geologists do field work at least part of the time. Others spend their time in laboratories, classrooms or offices. All geologists prepare reports, do calculations and use computers. Although a bachelor's degree is required for entry level employment, many geologists earn master's and doctor's degrees. Advanced degrees will often qualify the geologist for supervisory positions, research assignments or teaching positions at the university level. These are some of the most desirable jobs in the field of geology.

New Words and Expressions

foresee /fɔː'siː/

v. 预见, 预知

hazard /'hæzəd/

n. 危险因素

landslide /'lænd(s)laɪd/

n. 山崩; 滑坡

subsidence /səb'saɪdəns, 'sʌbsɪdəns/

n. 沉淀, 陷没, 下沉

mudflow /'mʌdfləʊ/

n. 泥流

organic material

有机材料

deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/

v. 淤积物, 沉积物

margin /'mɑːdʒɪn/

n. (湖、池等的) 边缘

potential /pə'tenʃəl/

a. 潜在的

radioactivity /ˌreɪdɪəʊæk'tɪvɪti/

n. 放射能

assess /ə'ses/

v. 估定, 评定

rewarding /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/

a. 有益的, 值得的

supervisory /'suːpəvaɪzəri, 'sjuː-/

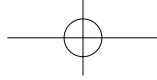
a. 管理的, 监督的

assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/

n. 分配

desirable /dɪ'zaɪərəbl/

a. 值得要的, 合意的, 令人想要的



PRACTICE III



① Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. The better geologists can understand the Earth history, the better they can foresee where treasures were buried by our ancestors.
- () 2. The information obtained from the tool will help the geologists forecast the oil and natural gas production potential of the rocks below.
- () 3. Bachelor is the lowest degree of education that is required for entry level employment in the field of geology.
- () 4. A geologist can only work in an oil company.
- () 5. Master degrees can qualify the geologist for supervisory positions, research assignments or teaching positions at the university level.

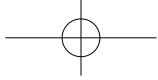
② Translate the following passage into Chinese.



Geology studies the earth, which is a very large spherical body. From the geological point of view the earth consists of three spheres. We call these spheres the atmosphere, the hydrosphere and the lithosphere. These three spheres are of very different nature.

The atmosphere is a continuous layer of gases. It surrounds the whole globe. The hydrosphere includes all the surface water of the globe. It is discontinuous. Some parts of it, such as the inland seas and some lakes, are entirely disconnected from the other parts. The lithosphere is the solid earth.





Part III Translating: 词义的选择与引申

汉、英两种语言中一词多义和一词多用的现象都很普遍，而且两种语言都具有丰富的词汇，但其中绝对等值的词，除专有名词、科技术语等外，为数却并不太多。因此，在翻译时就存在词义选择的问题。

翻译一个词，必须先理解它同上下文以及其他词的关系。只给出孤零零的一个单词是无法进行准确翻译的。比如，well有多种词义：“井”、“涌出，喷出”、“满意，满足”、“好，对”等等。在翻译时究竟取其何种含义，放在一定的上下文中，判断就容易多了。请看下例：

1) The *well* is deep enough to reach the ground water table. (名词)

这口井很深，足以达到潜水面。

2) Tears *welled* up in her eyes. (动词)

她的眼中充满了泪水。

3) The cone by then was *well* over 450 feet high. (副词)

当时那个火山锥的高度已经远远超过了450英尺。

此外，还要根据某个词在句中的搭配关系来选择确切的词义。英译汉时，应特别注意形容词与名词、动词与名词的搭配方式，要按照汉语的习惯来处理英语中的搭配词。如：

build a house 盖房子

build a ship 造船

build a bridge 架桥

build a dam 筑坝

build a fire 生火

build a railway 修铁路

在翻译过程中，经常会碰到这样的问题——原文中总有些词或词组在辞典里找不到恰当的词义，若按字典上的意义直译出来，译文就会显得不通顺，不明确。为了使译文合乎汉语习惯，可根据上下文以及用词搭配上的需要，对词义加以引申。如，broken一词在a broken man和a broken soldier中虽都有“破碎”之义，但却不能译为“破人”、“破兵”，必须加以引申将其译为“一个身心疲惫的人”、“一名残废的士兵”，而broken money却是“零钱”之义。例如：

Gathering facts, confirming them, suggesting theories, testing them, and organizing findings – this is all the work of science, and the methods of carrying it out are sometimes brought together and labeled the scientific method.

收集资料并加以确认，提出理论并加以检验，以及归纳整理研究成果——这些就是科学全部的工作，而完成科学工作的那些方法有时则被总括起来称之为科学方法。

这里的findings若译为“发现”则太笼统，不能确切传达原义，而联系上下文将其译为“研究成果”就显得具体而确切了；labeled一词的词义在句中引申了，意为“取名”、“命名”，译成“贴标签”、“标记”之类显然不妥。

PRACTICE IV



Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the italicized parts.

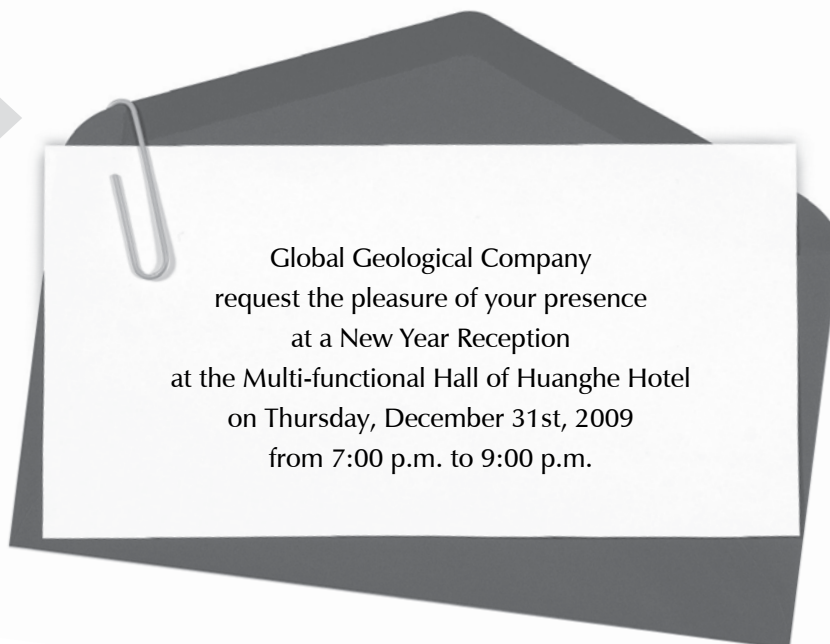
1. Perhaps the only *trouble* with the method was that it needs the known data too much.
2. A stream's velocity is its rate of flow, *measured* in feet per second or miles per hour.
3. Everybody here is well taken care of, no matter what his *position*.
4. Many *things* should be considered in analyzing errors.
5. *Heavy* spring rains loosen the soil and wash it into the water.

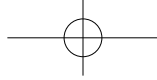
Part IV Simulated Writing: Letters of Invitation

邀请信是邀请亲朋好友或合作伙伴、专家等参加某项活动时所发的邀约性书信。在商务交往以及日常社交活动中，此类书信使用广泛。英文邀请信分为正式或非正式两种。正式的邀请称之为请柬。它一般使用第三人称，无须签名，但应写明邀请活动的性质、时间、地点等。格式与普通信函不同，内容书写通常以中线为准，每行字数不一。正式的请柬可以是打印的，也可以是部分打印部分手写的。试看下列：

Sample

1





非正式邀请函形式不拘一格。非正式邀请函较具私人性和亲密性，经常有信头、称呼、收信人地址及签署。写信人可用第一人称提及自己，而用第二人称称呼对方。试看下例：

Sample 2

Dear Mr. Richard,

We would like to invite you to attend the 2009 Zhengzhou International Fair which will be held from October 28th to November 8th at Dongfang Exhibition Center. More details on the fair will be sent in a week. I really hope you can make it.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Zhang Jun

Sample 3

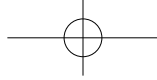
Dear Mr. Zhang,

Thank you for inviting our company to participate in the 2009 Zhengzhou International Fair. We would be very pleased to accept it and are planning to display our new products.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Richard



PRACTICE V



The Spring Festival is coming. You intend to invite your foreign friend to spend the traditional Chinese Festival together with you in China. Write a letter to him / her.

1. Expressing your warm invitation to him / her, and;
2. Mentioning the places you will accompany him / her for a tour.