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Unit

1

Traveling in China (I)

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

学习关于旅游的英语句子，如怎样订房间，怎样询问房价，怎样填表，同时学会询问景点安排等旅游信息。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

aim, amount, approach, area, arrange, bear, bet, category, conduct, considerable, detail, establish,

general, impressive, internal, perfectly, plan, related, require, spirit, specific, square, twice, fill in, have a good stay, on holiday, fall into, in advance, at the very start

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

A. Finding accommodation

- 1) Can I help you?
I'd like a room, please.
- 2) Single or double (room)?
Single/Double, please.
- 3) For how long?/For one (two, three ...) night (s)?
For ... night(s).
- 4) With bath or with shower?
With bath/shower, please.
- 5) Could/Can you register, please?/Can/Could you fill in the form, please?
Yes, of course.
- 6) Your room number is ...
Have a good stay./Have a good time.
Thank you./Thanks./Thanks a lot.

B. Talking about tours

- 1) How did you enjoy the tour?/How did you find your stay in China?/How did you like the food?/What did you think of the service?/What was the weather like?/What about travel by coach?
- 2) It was wonderful/impressive/exciting/fascinating/disappointing/tiring.
- 3) What did you see there?/How did you spend your holiday?/Where did you go?

II 技能要求 (Skills Development)

1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

要求学生能熟读对话与课文，背诵课文及对话语句；能听懂教师提出的有关旅游的问题并能用英语做出简明的回答。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

要求学生能读懂有关旅游信息的英语短文，并能完成相关的阅读理解练习；训练学生英汉互译包含重点词语或结构的句子，培养学生的英语表达能力。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

- A. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法写出有关询问旅游食宿、房价以及景点安排的英文语句。
- B. 了解旅游日程安排的基本写作形式。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

1 中国的旅游业 (Tourism in China)

So far China has designated 99 cities as famous historical and cultural cities of the nation, and placed 750 cultural relics under key protection. There are also 119 national scenic and tourist resorts across the land. Nineteen Chinese scenes and sights have appeared on the UNESCO list of world natural and cultural heritages. China's long history and splendid culture have left the land a great wealth of cultural relics and treasures. Beijing, Xi'an, Nanjing, Luoyang, Kaifeng, Hangzhou and An'yang are known as the nation's seven major ancient capitals.

The Chinese folklore is rich and varied. More than 40 Chinese festivals are known throughout the world. Not a month passes without a festival being observed among one ethnic group or another. The Beijing Opera, Chinese acrobatics, music and dance, and traditional Chinese painting and calligraphy — all these never fail to bring immense joy to visitors from all over the world.

2 美国的5种常用的信用卡

Credit cards are issued by banks or certain organizations and may be used by the holders to have purchases charged to a bank account. The account is debited for the corresponding amounts and the card holder is sent monthly statements of account.

In the USA, payment by credit card is more widespread than payment by check. The five major credit cards are: American Express, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, Master and Visa.

美国的5种常用的信用卡是:

- 1) American Express美国运通卡, 是由美国运通公司 (American Express Company) 发行的信用卡, 它可以在全世界大多数国家第一流的旅馆、餐厅及商店等处使用。
- 2) Carte Blanche全权信用卡, 这是两个法语词, 意思是blank card “空白的卡片”。原义是一个空白的文件, 由一方事先在协议上签好字, 然后送另一方填写它所同意的条件。
- 3) Diners Club大来俱乐部信用卡。
- 4) Master Card万事达信用卡, 是美国3 000家银行通过国际信用卡协会 (Interbank Card Association) 签发的信用卡。它是美国使用最广泛的信用卡中的一种, 原名为Master Charge。
- 5) Visa维萨信用卡, 是美洲银行发行的信用卡。该行是最先签发信用卡的银行。在各种信用卡中, 美洲银行所签发的信用卡数目最多。在美国加利福尼亚州以外的约40个州的银行, 都可以代表美洲银行签发它的信用卡。该行的信用卡原名为“美洲银行卡” (Bank Americard), 于1977年改名为“维萨” (Visa)。



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

I 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. Finding Accommodation

寻找住宿的地方。

此处的accommodation指“住处，住所，房间”。

注意美式英语常用复数形式accommodations指“膳宿（供应）；接待”。

e.g. The travel agency has arranged our accommodation.

旅行社已为我们安排了住处。

The accommodations at that hotel are quite good.

那家宾馆的食宿条件很好。

2. Single or double?

单人房间还是双人房间？

single, double是a single room or a double room的简略形式。

e.g. I'd like to reserve a single, please.

我想订一个单人房间。

We need a room with a double bed for my wife and myself.

我和我的妻子需要一个有双人床的房间。

3. With a bath or with a shower?

要盆浴还是淋浴？

with a bath指带浴盆（的房间）；with a shower指带淋浴（的房间）。

full bath或者full bathroom全套洗澡设备，指既带浴盆又带淋浴的房间，而不是只有浴盆或淋浴的房间。

e.g. Generally, a room with full bath is more expensive than that with bath or shower.

通常带有全套洗澡设备的房间要比只带浴盆或淋浴的房间价格贵。

Mr. Wang chose a room with a shower while Mr. Zhang with a bath.

王先生挑了一间带淋浴的房间，而张先生却挑了一间带盆浴的房间。

4. Can I pay by credit card?

可以用信用卡付账吗？

请注意介词by和with的用法区别：用by则名词前不用冠词，且名词用单数；用with则名词有单复数之分，且前面常需用冠词：Can I pay with a credit card?

5. Could you register, please?

您登记一下好吗？

register的意思是“登记，注册”，即fill in the form “填表”。

e.g. He registered at the Grand Hotel.

他登记住宿在大酒店。

In September, new students register for the new school year.

新生在9月份新学年开始时办理注册手续。

6. Pardon?

什么？

Pardon是I beg your pardon的省略形式，原意是“我请求您的原谅。” / “请您再说一遍好吗？” Pardon在美式英语中又说Pardon me或Excuse me，常用来请求别人再重复所说的话。在这种情况下，用英式英语还可以说Sorry，通常用升调。

e.g. — The flight is leaving at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

— Pardon?

— 飞机下午4点起飞。

— 对不起，请您再说一遍。

— The class meeting has been put off till next Friday.

— Pardon me?

— 班会推迟到下星期五召开。

— 对不起，请再说一遍。

7. So you all went on a conducted tour yesterday afternoon.

那么说你们昨天下午都随旅游团去旅游了。

a conducted tour是指带导游的团体旅游

e.g. Did you go on a conducted tour to Xi'an last summer?

你去年夏天随旅游团去西安了吗？

I don't like a conducted tour so that I can see what I want to see.

我不喜欢跟团旅游，这样我想看什么就可以看什么了。

8. It's such an exciting place.

颐和园（它）真令人激动。

such修饰“形容词+单数可数名词”的结构时，冠词a放在形容词之前；so则需置于形容词之后但在名词之前。

e.g. He is such a kind-hearted man that we all like him.

他特别善良，我们都喜欢他。

It was so interesting a book that I reread it.

这本书真有趣，我又重读了一遍。

9. I bet you were dead tired when you got back to your hotel.

我猜想回到旅馆后你们一定是累极了。

dead本文是副词，属于非正式用语，常用在形容词前，意思是“极度地，绝对”。

e.g. I'm dead certain that you can pass the exam.

我敢绝对肯定你一定能考及格。

The travelers were dead tired after the long journey.

长途跋涉后，旅行的人十分疲惫。

10. I was so tired that I fell asleep as soon as my head touched the pillow.

我都快累死了，头一挨枕头就睡着了。

fall asleep的意思是“入睡，睡着”，asleep是表语形容词，常作表语。

比较go to bed（上床睡觉），go to sleep（去睡觉），fall asleep（睡着），be fast/sound asleep（熟睡）。

e.g. I didn't go to bed until twelve last night.

昨天夜里直到12点我才上床睡觉。

I didn't go to sleep until five in the morning.

我直到早晨5点才去睡觉。

He fell asleep during the meeting.

他开会的时候睡着了。

Don't bother the child. He is fast/sound asleep.

别吵孩子。他睡得很香。

11. Travelers fall into two categories: those who make lists and those who do not.

旅行的人有两种：一种做计划，另一种不做。

travelers属于美式英语拼法。英式英语的拼法是travellers。

12. Neither approach works perfectly in South America.

在南美，上述两种方法都不完美。

Neither不定代词，表示“两者都不”，作主语或定语时，谓语动词用单数。

e.g. Neither is wrong.

两个都不错。

Neither film is interesting.

两部电影都没有意思。

13. ... internal flights often run only once or twice a week, and an advance booking can mean the difference between continuing to a new city and waiting several days for another flight.

国内航班常常是一周一次或两次，是否提前订票大有差异，订了就可以继续旅行到一个新地方，否则有时要等几天才能有下一个航班。

internal flights表示“国内航班”。

internal *a.* 内部的，国内的；体内的

e.g. The internal trade in that country goes up steadily.

该国的国内贸易稳步增长。

She's been having some internal problems.

她一直有些内科疾病。

Antonym: **external** *a.* 外部的，外面的，外国的

e.g. The medicine is for external use only.

此药供外用，不可内服。

14. On the other hand, planners will have to leave some matters to be done without having planned them in advance.

另一方面，有些事情则很难提前计划。

1) on (the) one hand, on the other hand 一方面，另一方面

e.g. I know this job of mine isn't well paid, but on the other hand, I don't have to work long hours.

我知道这份工作报酬不高，但从另一方面来说，我也不必工作太长时间。

2) ... some matters to be done ... to be done 作matters的定语，故用被动语态。

3) without having planned in advance 不必事先计划，动名词短语having planned是完成时态，作介词without的宾语，整个介词短语作do的状语。

e.g. He left without saying good-bye.

他不辞而别。

The girl ran and ran without knowing where to go.

这个女孩跑呀跑，不知道该去哪儿。

15. And whether you consider yourself a planner or a free spirit, you still have to decide certain basics at the very start: where to go, what to do, and how much to spend.

无论你认为自己是赞成做计划旅行还是喜欢顺其自然，有些最基本的事情，如去哪儿，去做什么，要花多少钱等等，你都得提前决定。

whether ... or ... “是…还是…”；“不管…还是…”

e.g. It is uncertain whether he will succeed or fail.

他会成功还是失败，还不能肯定。

Whether he drives or takes a taxi, he'll be here on time.

不管他开车来还是坐出租车来，他总会准时到达的。

where to go, what to do 等是有疑问词引导的动词不定式短语作basics的同位语。

词汇用法 (Word Usage)

aim *n.* 1) act of aiming (with a gun, etc.) 瞄准

2) purpose, object 目标，目的

v. direct a weapon towards some object 瞄准；目的在于

e.g. Take careful aim at the target.

仔细瞄准靶。

He missed his aim.

他没打中目标。

What's your aim in life?

你的人生目标是什么？

He has only one aim in his life — to become a successful doctor before fifty.

他只有一个人生目标——在50岁之前成为一名出色的医生。

amount *n.* the total of two or more quantities; a number; a sum, quantity 合计，总额；数

字；量

v. to add up in number or quantity; to be equivalent 总共；等于，如同

e.g. That project will cost large amounts of money.

那项工程需要花费大量的金钱。

Their traveling expenses amount to three thousand yuan.

他们的旅费共达3 000元。

Do you think my plan will never amount to anything?

你认为我的计划无关紧要吗？

In fact, her words amount to a refusal.

实际上，她说的那些话等于是拒绝。

approach *v.* come nearer to 走近，接近

n. 1) an act of approaching 接近

2) way, path, road, method 方法，才能，手段

e.g. The plane approached the runway.

飞机接近跑道。

As winter approached the weather became colder.

随着冬天临近，天气变得冷些了。

Our approach drove away the animals.

我们一走近，野兽全都跑开了。

Heavy footsteps mean someone's approach.

沉重的脚步声说明有人来了。

This book provides a good approach to computers.

这是一本电脑入门书。

They are using a new approach to language teaching.

他们正在使用一种语言教学的新方法。

area *n.* 1) a roughly bounded part of the space on a surface, a region 地区

2) division of experience, activity, or knowledge; a field 范畴，经验范围；领域

e.g. We are going to build a park in this area.

我们准备在这个区域内建一个公园。

The sitting room has an area of 100 square meters.

客厅的面积有100平方米。

He is well-known in this area.

他是这个领域的知名人物。

arrange *v.* to put into a specific order or relation; to plan or prepare for 计划，做准备；安排，布置

e.g. How do you plan to arrange for the big party?

你们打算怎样准备这次盛大的晚会？

In a dictionary the words are arranged in alphabetical order.

词典里的词是按字母顺序编排的。

She arranges all the books in a neat row.

她把书放成整齐的一排。

bear *v.* (used with *can/could* in negative sentences and questions 在否定句或疑问句中与 *can/could* 连用) to be able to accept and deal with sth unpleasant 承受; 忍受

e.g. The pain was almost more than he could bear.

这样的痛苦几乎使他受不了。

I can't bear being kept waiting.

我无法忍受人家叫我长时间地等候。

For a long time, I couldn't bear living alone.

很长时间, 我不能忍受独居生活。

The mountaineers had to bear the intense cold.

登山队员得忍受严寒。

比较: put up with 忍受, 口语用语, 与 tolerate 意义较近, 往往有“宽容”, “不计较”, “将就”等含义。stand 忍受, 比 bear 更口语化, 常以否定形式出现, 在肯定句中具有比 bear 更强的意味, 即“经受得起”。suffer 忍受, 患...病, 指非自愿地忍受各种痛苦或困难等。tolerate 容忍, 语气较弱, 指所容忍的现象以及人或事物一般不会给主语直接带来强烈苦难。

e.g. I'm afraid we'll have to put up with the loss.

恐怕我们只好接受这个损失。

They could not stand the cold in winter.

他们忍受不了冬天的严寒。

He suffered terrible pain from his injuries.

他忍受着伤口的剧痛。

The teacher won't tolerate any disorder.

老师不会容忍任何混乱。

bet *v.* 1) (on) to risk (money) on the result of a future event 下赌注; 与...打赌

2) be certain about sth 敢断定

e.g. She bet \$5 on that horse.

她在那匹马上下了 5 美元的赌注。

Do you ever bet?

你打过赌吗?

I bet he won't come.

我敢断定他不会来。

I bet that it will rain tomorrow.

我敢肯定明天一定会下雨。

category *n.* division or class in a complete system or grouping 种类, 类别, 范畴

e.g. There are many categories of books in that library.

那个图书馆里有许多种藏书。

Students can fall into several categories: part-time, full-time, degree, and non-degree.

学生可分为几类：业余的，全日制的，拿学位的和拿学位的。

conduct *v.* lead or guide 领导；指导，引导

e.g. Do you prefer conducted tour or independent travel?

你喜欢有团体旅游还是独自旅游？

The guide conducted us around the museum.

导游引领我们参观了博物馆。

conductor *n.*

1) a person who directs the playing of music 乐队指挥

e.g. Who is the conductor of the band?

谁是乐队指挥？

The conductor of an orchestra stands in front of it.

指挥站在乐队前面。

2) a person employed to collect payments from passengers on a public vehicle (公共汽车、电车等) 售票员

e.g. The conductor helped the old woman to get off the bus.

售票员搀扶着老太太下了公共汽车。

She works as a conductor on a bus.

她是公共汽车售票员。

considerable *a.* deserving to be considered; rather large or great 值得考虑的；相当大（多的），很多的

e.g. It is an area that requires considerable preparation.

在这个地区旅行，要求相当细致的计划和准备。

They bought the Crown at considerable expense.

买那辆皇冠牌汽车，他们花了不少钱。

considerably *ad.* much, a great deal 相当地，十分地

e.g. It is considerably colder this morning.

今天早晨冷得多。

This plan is considerably better.

这次计划好得多。

establish *v.*

1) to set up; begin; create 建立，创立，使开业

e.g. This university was established in 1900.

这所大学建于1900年。

This company has established a new system for dealing with complaints.

这家公司为应付投诉制定了一整套新方法。

2) to cause to be accepted or recognized 确定，使被接受

e.g. His novel established his fame as a writer.

他的小说确定了他的作家名声。

He established himself as the best general manager in that big company.
他在那家大公司中确立了自己是最出色的总经理的地位。

detail *n.* an individual part or item; a particular 细目；细节

e.g. Could she explain her proposal in detail?

她是否能够详细解释她的方案？

Please remind him that not a single detail is to be omitted in this case.

请提醒他案件中任何细节都不得遗漏。

I'm bored. There is too much detail in his speech.

我真听够了。他的讲话太琐碎了。

general *a.*

1) of, affecting, all or nearly all; not special, local or particular 普遍的，全面的；一般的

e.g. The rain has been general.

普遍降雨。

Once quite rare, computers are now in general use in that region.

以前非常罕见的电脑现在已在那个地区普遍使用。

2) (after an official title) chief, head (用在头衔后) 首席的，…长

e.g. Mr. Brown is our general manager.

布朗先生是我们总经理。

Who is the Secretary-General?

秘书长是谁？

generally *ad.* usually, widely 通常地，普遍地

e.g. I generally get up at six o'clock.

我通常6点起床。

The new plan is generally welcome.

新计划受到普遍地欢迎。

impressive *a.* causing admiration because of size, conduct, manner, etc. 给人深刻印象的，感人的

e.g. Tian'anmen Square is very impressive.

天安门广场令人叹为观止。

The Great Wall was so impressive that I could hardly bear to leave.

长城真是太棒了，我都不想走了。

internal *a.* of, relating to, or located within; inner; domestic 内部的；固有的；国内的

e.g. The painting reflects her internal peace.

这幅画反映了她内心的平静。

We've got to understand the internal relations of all these things.

我们必须了解所有这些事物的内部联系。

Have you noticed the internal contradictions of the theory?

你注意到这个理论自身的内在矛盾了吗？

perfectly *ad.* quite; quite well; completely 十分地；美好地；完全地

e.g. They were perfectly happy.

他们十分快乐。

The American girl speaks Chinese perfectly.

那位美国女孩汉语讲得棒极了。

plan *n.* a program, or method worked out beforehand 计划，方针

v. to have as a specific aim or purpose; intend 计划；打算

e.g. We are going to make a new plan for power conservation.

我们准备制定新的节电方案。

The university plans to build a computer center.

学校计划建一个计算机中心。

They plan to buy a car this year.

他们今年打算买一辆车。

related *a.* (to sb/sth)

1) connected in some way 相关的，相联系的

e.g. These two ideas are never related.

这两种观点毫无联系。

Employment is related to education background.

就业与学历有关系。

2) connected by a family relationship 与…有亲戚关系的

e.g. He is related to her by marriage.

他与她是姻亲。

Mary and John are related.

玛丽与约翰是亲戚。

Antonym: **unrelated** *a.* 与…无关的

e.g. You'd better not discuss the problems unrelated.

无关的问题最好不要讨论。

I'm sure that my roommate was unrelated to the matter.

我相信我的室友与该事无关。

require *v.*

1) need; depend on for success, fulfillment, etc. 需要

e.g. Thank you. We don't require extra help.

谢谢。我们不需要额外的帮助。

These machines require looking after.

这些机器需要有人看管。

2) order, demand; insist 命令，要求；坚持

e.g. All passengers are required to show their tickets.

所有乘客都需要交验车票。

You are required to answer all the questions.

你必须回答所有问题。

spirit *n.*

1) soul, a person's mind or feelings as distinct from his body 精神, 心灵

e.g. Although the hero died, his spirit will never die.

英雄虽死, 精神永存。

The boy's spirit was troubled for telling a lie to his teacher.

由于向老师撒谎, 男孩的心中十分苦恼。

2) spirits (*pl.*) a person's feelings or state of mind (复数) 精神状态; 情绪; 心境

e.g. They were in high spirits when they heard the good news.

听到好消息时, 他们兴高采烈。

What happened? You are in low spirits.

怎么啦? 你情绪很低落。

3) spirits (*usu. pl.* 通常作复数) strong distilled alcoholic drink 烈酒, 白酒

e.g. Can you drink spirits?

你能喝白酒吗?

Whisky, brandy and Maotai are all spirits.

威士忌、白兰地和茅台酒都是烈性酒。

specific *a.* detailed and exact; clear in meaning or explanation 准确的, 确切的; 精细的, 详尽的

e.g. Will you please tell us something about Beijing Opera in a bit more specific way?

您能不能更详细地介绍一下京剧的情况?

The boss never gives specific instructions to his employees.

这位老板从来都不对雇员作具体的指示。

specifically *ad.*

1) of the stated kind and no other; particularly 特有地, 特定地; 具体地

e.g. This book was written specifically for old people.

这本书是专为老年人写的。

He told me specifically to attend their tea party.

他特地告诉我参加他们的茶话会。

2) exactly and clearly 明确地

e.g. Mother has specifically told you not to play with fire, so why did you do that again?

妈妈明确地告诉你别玩火, 可你怎么又玩上了?

The doctor told the patient specifically not to take this kind of medicine more than twice a day.

医生明确地告诉病人这种药一天最多只能吃两次。

square *n.* a figure having four equal sides; sth having an equal-sided rectangular form; an open area in a town, usually with four sides, surrounded by buildings 方形物; 边长相等的四边形; 广场

a. having four equal sides and four right angles; expressed in units measuring area 正方形的; 平方面积的

e.g. This is a square scarf.

这是一个方围巾。

There was a big square with flowers and grass in it in the center of the university.

在校园的中心有一个种满花草的广场。

Nine is the square of three.

9是3的平方。

twice *ad.* in two cases or on two occasions; two times in degree or amount 在两种情况下; 两次; 两倍

e.g. I rewrote the essay more than twice.

我把文章修改了不止两次。

He has answered that question twice.

那个问题他已经回答过两次了。

Twice three is six.

二三得六。

He has twice the wisdom he had.

他比从前加倍睿智了。

fill in to put in whatever is needed to complete something 填上, 把...补齐

e.g. Would you please fill in the application form?

请您填一下申请表好吗?

Fill in your name here, please.

请在这填一下您的姓名。

have a good stay have a good time when living here 过得愉快

e.g. Your room number is 301. Have a good stay.

您的房间号是301。祝您过得愉快。

I wish you would have a good stay.

祝您过得愉快。

on holiday/on one's holiday having a holiday 在休假

e.g. I'm sorry, Mr. Smith is on holiday this week.

对不起, 史密斯先生本周休假。

They will be on holiday in May.

他们5月份将休假。

fall into sth. be able to be divided into sth 可分为

e.g. Unit 1 falls into four parts.

第一单元可分为4个部分。

Class 2 falls into six groups.

二班可分为6个小组。

in advance ahead in time; beforehand 预先, 提前

e.g. You'd better book your ticket in advance.

你最好提前订机票。

If you plan to visit the Forbidden City tomorrow, please inform us in advance.

你如果明天准备去参观紫禁城, 最好能事先通知我们。

at the very start at the place where something begins 在一开始

e.g. You will have to decide certain basics at the very start.

有些最基本的事情你都得一开始就决定。

I'm afraid you need to sign a contract with us at the very start.

恐怕一开始你就要与我们签合同。



V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 的目的是检验学生对有关对话及短文的理解, 教师应注意引导学生用自己的语言回答, 并围绕这些练习就对话与课文的内容与词汇、句型等用法进行口头训练, 不要把它们只作为理解练习使用。

补充练习如下:

For Dialogue A

Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue A.

- 1) Who is traveling in China? (Andrew Blatchford.)
- 2) Where does the conversation take place? (In a hotel.)
- 3) Whom is Mr. Blatchford talking to? (A receptionist.)
- 4) Does he need a single room with a bath or with a shower? (With a bath.)
- 5) How long will he stay there? (For two nights.)
- 6) How much does the room cost a night? (\$30 a night.)
- 7) Does he pay by credit card or in cash? (By credit card.)
- 8) Does he need to check in? (Yes, he does.)

For Dialogue B

Choose the best answer according to Dialogue B.

- 1) The title of Dialogue B is _____.
A. A Conducted Tour.
B. A Tour of China.

- 5) What does the author suggest to a planner or a free spirit?
(The author suggests that they should have to decide certain basics at the very start: where to go, what to do, and how much to spend.)
- 6) Is planning necessary? (Yes, it is. Before planning specific travel-related details, you might need to establish your general travel aims.)

2. Learn to communicate 的目的是对本课重点句型的总结归纳, 此外口语中常见的句子还有:

Finding accommodation

- 1) Good morning/afternoon/evening, sir/madam. Welcome to our hotel.
Good morning/afternoon/evening. Could you let me have a single/double room, please?
How long will you be staying here, please?
Two nights. I'd like to have a quiet room if possible.
Let me see. Yes, you can have Room 301. It's in the back.
All right. I'll take it.
- 2) We'd like a double room for three nights.
I hope it's a quiet room, not facing the road.
- 3) What's the price for a single/double room?
\$50 a night, including breakfast.
- 4) Can I go and have a look first?
Sure, this way please. The lift/elevator is right over there.
Here we are.
It looks nice. I'll take it. Thank you very much.
You are welcome./My pleasure.
- 5) Could/Can you register, please?/Can/Could you fill in the form, please?
Yes, of course.
OK. Here you are.
Thank you. The boy will show you to your room.
Boy, will you take Mr. Zhang to Room 301, please?

Talking about tours

- 1) So you all went to the Great Wall yesterday. How did you enjoy it?
It was wonderful/impressive.
How did you find it?
It was so impressive that I could hardly bear to leave.
- 2) Did you go on a conducted tour last week?
How did you go?
We went by coach.
How did you like it?
It was wonderful.

3. Build up your language stock 的目的是对本课出现的词语进行巩固。练习9 (句型套用) 是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的。这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点练习在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。

词汇补充练习:

(汉译英:)

- 1) 我敢肯定他们不在茶馆。(bet)
- 2) 你喜欢团体旅游还是独自旅行?(a conducted tour)
- 3) 听说要去长城, 他们兴高采烈。(in high spirits)
- 4) 这项计划需要认真考虑。(require)
- 5) 作为接待员, 要根据具体情况回答。(specific)
- 6) 国内贸易正在稳步增长。(internal)
- 7) 因为妈妈有病, 那个男孩子舍不得离开母亲去国外读书。(bear)
- 8) 你们图书馆有多少种藏书?(category)
- 9) 北京大学是何时建校的?(establish)
- 10) 请填写一下表格。(fill in)

(汉译英答案:)

- 1) I bet they can't be at the teahouse.
- 2) Do you like to go on a conducted tour or travel by yourself?
- 3) They were in high spirits when they heard they were going to the Great Wall.
- 4) This plan requires careful consideration.
- 5) As a receptionist, you should respond according to the specific circumstances.
- 6) The internal trade goes up steadily.
- 7) That boy could not bear to leave his mother to further his study abroad, because his mother was ill.
- 8) How many categories of books are there in your library?
- 9) When was Beijing University established?
- 10) Please fill in the form.

4. Extra reading 的目的是锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成, 可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答, 书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文, 分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习, 其中的重

要词汇注释如下:

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

current *n.* 涌流

a. 当前的; 流通的

e.g. Do you have any news about the current negotiation?

你有关于正在进行的谈判的消息吗?

electric current 电流 water current 水流 current money 通用的货币

direction *n.* 方向

e.g. She has noticed a new direction in language teaching.

她已经注意到了语言教学的一个新方向。

drown *v.* 淹死

e.g. Don't play by the river in case you fall in and drown!

不要在河边玩耍, 以免掉到河里淹死!

He drowned himself in work.

他埋头工作。

panic *n.* 恐慌

e.g. When the supermarket caught fire, there was a panic.

超市失火时, 引起了一阵恐慌。

parallel *a.* 平行的

e.g. These trees are in two parallel rows.

这些树排成平行的两排。

This writer is good at using parallel sentences.

这位作者特别善于使用排比句。

pity *n.* 遗憾

e.g. It's a pity that you can't attend the reception.

你不能参加招待会真是遗憾。

pull *n.* 拉; 拽

e.g. They are trying hard to pull a sled up the hill.

他们正设法把雪橇拖上山。

riptide *n.* 激流

e.g. It's dangerous to surf in the riptide.

在激流中冲浪是危险的。

shore *n.* 海岸

e.g. We had a long walk along the shore.

我们沿着海岸做了一次长长的散步。

stroke *n.* 划动; 笔画

e.g. With one stroke of his ax, he had cut the tree down.

他一斧子下去就砍倒了这棵树。

tide *n.* 潮水

v. 将…冲走

e.g. Time and tide wait for no man.

岁月不等人。

The sea tided the boat ashore.

潮水把小船冲上海滩。

tire *v.* 使劳累

e.g. Writing tires me.

写作使我感到劳累。

tragedy *n.* 悲剧

e.g. Their holiday ended in tragedy when the plane crashed.

飞机坠毁，他们的假日以不幸而告终。

underwater *a.* 在水中的；水下的

e.g. To save the swimmer, we need an underwater boat.

要救这位游水者，我们需要一只潜水艇。

victim *n.* 受害人

e.g. He was the victim of a road accident.

他是一场交通事故的受害者。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 目的是进一步熟悉和了解旅游日程安排的基本写作格式。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 为复习被动语态的过去式和完成式。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

① 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. T

② 1. One of their Chinese friends called Fu Jie.

2. In a tea house.

3. They went on a conducted tour.

4. Yes, it was a wonderful tour.

5. The Tian'anmen Square.
6. Yes, he did. He said that the Tian'anmen Square was so impressive that he could hardly bear to leave.
7. They went to the Forbidden City.
8. It was fascinating.
9. It was such an exciting place.
10. They went to see Beijing Opera.

3 Those who prefer to plan the trip.

make lists
plan the course of their trip
to the finest detail
considerable preparation
advance booking
a planner
require planning

Those who enjoy the spontaneity of a trip.

do not make lists
the joy of a trip is its spontaneity
a free spirit

5 (Open)

6 1. single room

credit card

double room

words related to
accommodation

shower

register

bath

2. 好极了

难忘的

迷人的

words to express
feelings of tours

令人兴奋的

累的

令人扫兴的

- 7**
1. bet 我敢断定他不会来。
 2. details 我们在讨论计划的细节。
 3. tour 大家都希望环球旅行。
 4. spirit 精神与肉体可分吗?
 5. require 如果你还需要其他的信息, 请给我们打电话。
 6. specific 这个决定是根据具体情况制定的。
 7. Internal 国内贸易也很重要。
 8. bear 他不愿意谈起此事, 甚至对我也不愿谈。
- 8**
1. He will fall asleep as soon as his head touches the pillow.
 2. First, tourists should establish their general travel aims.
 3. Neither approach works perfectly when traveling in China.

4. These decisions require a certain amount of planning.
5. Traveling abroad requires considerable preparation.
9. 1. a. 学生们分为两大类：住在校内的和不住在校内的。
b. Materials fall into two large categories: those that are natural and those that are not.
c. Teas fall into two large categories: those that are green and those that are black.
2. a. 因此，在计划未来的事业之前，你可能需要了解自己的兴趣所在。
b. So before getting married, you might want to meet each other's parents.
c. So before buying the product, you might want to compare it with other brands.
10. 1. b 2. a
11. 1. No, not necessarily a good way. The beach may be a dangerous place if you are not careful enough, or if you do not have enough knowledge.
2. Every summer, a few people drown at the beach. Some of them are good swimmers.
3. It is a strong underwater current. It can move you quickly away from shore and out to the sea.
4. You shouldn't swim too far out from the beach.
5. First of all, you should not panic. You shouldn't try against the tide and swim back to shore. Instead, you should swim parallel to the beach.
12. 1. a. 然而，如果我们没有足够的信息，整个工程会是一场噩梦。
b. However, if we do not learn enough skills, skiing may prove to be a boring game.
c. However, if we do not have enough courage, the plan may prove to be a complete failure.
2. a. 所以我们要养成习惯，不要向外国人询问年龄、婚姻等私人问题。
b. Therefore, children should make it a rule never to go to unknown places alone.
c. Therefore, young people should make it a rule not to depend on parents for everything.
3. a. 如果你还是迟疑，就不要匆忙做出决定。
b. If you find yourself alone in a desert, don't lose hope.
c. If you find yourself lost in the street, don't hesitate to ask for help.
4. a. 向后动一下，你就会脱离陷阱了。
b. So just a few steps forward and you will be safe.
c. So just a walk for a while and you will feel much better.

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. This car was repaired last week with Mr. Green's help.
2. In the past, English was not taught in primary schools in this country.
3. The children have been safely brought to the museum.
4. Which classroom has not been cleaned yet?
5. This word was not spelled correctly in the dictation yesterday.
6. The same mistake has been made by you several times.
7. This computer was bought yesterday.
8. How was the correct answer worked out?



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: 寻找住宿的地方

安德鲁·布莱奇福特在中国旅游。现在他来到一家旅馆。

- 接待员: 你好, 先生。要住宿吗?
 安德鲁: 是的。请给我开个房间。
 接待员: 单人房间还是双人房间?
 安德鲁: 单人房间。
 接待员: 住一个晚上?
 安德鲁: 不, 住两个晚上。
 接待员: 要盆浴还是淋浴?
 安德鲁: 盆浴。请问多少钱?
 接待员: 一个晚上30美元。
 安德鲁: 可以用信用卡付账吗?
 接待员: 当然可以。您登记一下好吗?
 安德鲁: 什么?
 接待员: 请您填一下表格好吗?
 安德鲁: 好的。
 接待员: 您住403房间。祝您过得愉快。
 安德鲁: 谢谢。

对话 B: 随旅游团旅行

一批美国年轻人到中国度假。他们现在正在一家茶馆和他们的中国朋友付杰聊天。

- 付 杰: 那么说你们昨天下午随旅游团去旅游了。玩得怎么样?
 弗里兹: 棒极了。
 付 杰: 你们先去了哪里?
 弗里兹: 我们首先去了天安门广场。
 付 杰: 你们觉得怎么样?
 弗里兹: 非常有气魄。我都不想离开了。
 付 杰: 之后呢?
 利 奥: 之后我们去了紫禁……
 付 杰: 紫禁城?
 利 奥: 对, 是紫禁城。真迷人。
 包利斯: 离开紫禁城以后我们去了颐和园。颐和园真令人激动。
 付 杰: 晚上是怎么过的?

比 尔： 晚上我们去看了京剧。
付 杰： 我猜想回到旅馆后你们一定是累极了。
比 尔： 我都快累死了，头一挨枕头就睡着了。

短文 A: 计划旅游

旅行的人有两种。一种做计划。另一种不做。一些人喜欢详详细细地计划自己的旅行行程，另一些人则喜欢顺其自然。

在南美，上述两种方法都不完美。在南美旅行，需要一定的计划准备。国内航班常常是一周一次或两次。是否提前订票大有差异，订了就可以继续旅行到一个新地方，否则有时要等几天才能有下一个航班。另一方面，有些事情则很难提前计划。一些最激动人心的旅行是要等你到了邻近城市之后才能决定的。无论你认为自己是赞成做计划旅行还是喜欢顺其自然，有些最基本的事情，如去哪儿，去做什么，要花多少钱等等，你都得提前决定。这些决定需要一定的计划。因此在计划与旅游有关的细节之前，你可能要有一个总的旅游目标。

短文 B: 来自海滩的危险

海滩是度假的好去处，然而，如果我们不小心，如果我们没有足够的知识，海滩也会是一个很危险的地方。

每年夏天都有一些人在海边溺水而亡，这真是一件很遗憾的事。有时候淹死的是很会游泳的人。造成悲剧发生的原因之一是涌流。

涌流是海面下一种强大的暗流。从海岸迅速地流向大海。它出现的时候毫无预警，会将受害者拉下水面并拖离岸边。因此，人们应该养成习惯，游泳不要离海滩太远。

假如你发现自己被卷入涌流时，别惊慌，而且千万别试图逆着涌流往岸上游，那会使你精疲力竭，也许就会淹死。相反，你应该沿着与海滩平行的方向游。涌流的范围很窄，所以只要朝正确方向游几下，你就能脱离险境了。

Unit

2

Traveling in China (II)

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

旅游胜地及旅行社介绍。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

amazing, assist, cancellation, circumstance, due (to), energetic, extra, formation, guidance, impossible, individual, rare, responsibility, satisfy, success, suit, unfortunately, do one's best, make

sure, look through, worry about, beyond control

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

- 1) The travel agency has been planning holidays to suit individual needs.

We do not offer to do the impossible, we just want you to enjoy yourselves.

We have arranged a number of tours for people.

We aim to please.

- 2) If you haven't decided on your holiday, why not look through this brochure?

When you have made your choice, telephone us and we shall be happy to assist you in every way we can, but we do recommend that you book early.

There is no need to worry about ...

If you wish to change your booking at a later date, all you have to do is to send an email to ...

- 3) We will do our best to satisfy you, but unfortunately, we have to make a small extra charge.

We reserve the right to make changes if necessary.

II 技能要求 (Skills Development)

① 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

能听懂并用英语进行简单的有关旅游与度假安排的对话，培养从事涉外导游工作的初步能力。

② 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能读懂和翻译有关旅游与度假食宿安排、旅行方式、团体旅游、旅游景点和旅行社的小短文。

③ 写 (Applied Writing)

A. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法将有关旅游与度假安排的简短汉语句子译成英语。

B. 能够套写英文旅游日程安排及简单的旅游广告。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

长城 (The Great Wall)

The Great Wall, which is said to be visible from the moon, is located in the northwest and north of Beijing.

The construction of the Great Wall started in the 7th century BC. The different states

under the Zhou Dynasty in the northern parts of the country each built their own walls for defence purposes. Having unified China in 221 B.C., the State of Qin joined all the walls to hold off the invaders from the Xiongnu tribes in the north and extended them to more than 10 000 li or 5 000 kilometers. This is the origin of the name of the “10 000-li Great Wall”.

The Great Wall was renovated from time to time after the Qin Dynasty. A major renovation started with the founding of the Ming Dynasty in 1368, and took 200 years to complete. The wall we see today is almost exactly the result of this effort. With a total length of over 6 000 kilometers, it extends to the Jiayu Pass in Gansu Province in the west and to the mouth of the Yalu River in Liaoning Province in the east. What lies north of Beijing is but a small section of it.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. A visit to Dalian

到大连旅游

A visit to some place指“到某地参观、访问、旅游”，visit是名词，后接介词to。注意这里to不是动词不定式的符号，其后不能接动词原形。

e.g. Is it your first visit to China?

这是您第一次来中国吗？

A visit to Xinghai Park will be more interesting.

去星海公园游览一定会更加有趣。

归纳：pay attention to + n./doing 注意，留心

look forward to + n./doing 盼望

pay a visit to a friend/a doctor 访友，去看病

e.g. Please pay more attention to your spelling.

请多注意拼写。

We are looking forward to hearing from you soon.

盼回音。

Tom didn't feel well yesterday, so he paid a visit to a doctor.

汤姆昨天感到不舒服，所以他去看医生了。

2. Yes, I've lived here in Dalian all my life.

是的，我在大连住了一辈子。

all one's life 一生，也可以说 the whole life。

e.g. He has been a doctor all his life/the whole life.

他当了一辈子医生。

Professor Wang has never been abroad all his life.

王教授一生从未出过国。

3. I am on my way to Qingdao on business.

我在去青岛出差途中。

on one's way to ... 去...途中

e.g. On her way to school, Mary picked up a handbag on the roadside.

在上学的路上，玛丽拾到一个手提包。

I saw a car accident on my way home.

回家途中，我看到一起车祸。

on business 因公出差

e.g. Sorry, Mr. White is away on business. He is not in at the moment.

对不起，怀特先生因公出差，现在不在。

Next week they'll fly to London on business.

下星期他们将乘飞机到伦敦出差。

4. What can I see here in twenty-four hours?

24小时我能看点什么呢？

in twenty-four hours 指在24小时之内，文中的in相当于介词within。in常置于表示时间的名词前，表示将来时间。

e.g. How can I finish the job in five hours only by myself?

我怎么可能在5小时之内独立完工呢？

Chris Hudson says that he will come back in two weeks.

克里斯·哈德森说他两周后回来。

5. Well, the Golden Stone Beach is a beautiful scenic spot in the north of Dalian, where the amazing reef and rare earth formations are said to be the devils' and gods' work.

金石滩是大连北部的一处风景点。据说那里奇异的礁石和罕见的地貌巧夺天工。

... are said to be the devils' and gods' work 是被动语态。其主动语态形式为：

They say that the amazing reef and rare earth formations are the devils' and gods' work.

带有宾语从句的句子转换成被动语态时，需要将宾语从句变成主语从句。通常，用形式主语it来代替，而将主语从句后置。

e.g. They said that the conference was very successful.

人们说会议十分成功。

It was said that the conference was very successful.

含有“宣称(say)”和“相信(believe)”等动词的主动句通常有两种被动语态结构：宾语从

句作主语和复合结构中的宾语作主语。

常见的动词有：

assume (假定)

believe (相信)

consider (认为)

feel (觉得)

find (发现)

report (报导)

say (说)

think (认为)

e.g. They considered the mistake to be very serious.

It was considered that the mistake was very serious.

The mistake was considered to be very serious.

人们认为错误十分严重。

People believe that he is honest.

It is believed that he is honest.

He is believed to be honest.

人们认为他很诚实。

6. Here we are.

我们到了。

在here, there, now, then等引起的句子中，主语是名词，动词是be, come, go等时常用倒装句，以引起注意。但是如果主语是人称代词时，则不用倒装。

e.g. Here is the letter for you.

这是给你的信。

There comes the school bus.

校车来了。

Here you are.

给你。

There he comes.

他来了。

7. What a lovely place!

这地方真漂亮。

how和what两者都用于感叹句。how修饰形容词和副词；what则修饰名词或名词短语。

e.g. How beautiful the park is!

多美的公园啊！

What a kind girl she is!

她真是一个善良的女孩！

8. How far is it from here to the beach?

这儿离海滨多远？

How +形容词/副词，表示程度，多少，多么

How old/long/often/much 多大岁数/多长/多少次/多少

e.g. How old are you?

你多大岁数了？

How long did you wait?

你等了多长时间了?

How often do you write home?

你多久写一封家信?

How much money do you have on you?

你带了多少钱?

9. Only about a ten-minute walk.

走路10分钟就到了。

句中省略了It is。本句也可以写成:

It is only about ten minutes' walk.

在英语中, 名词所有格有两种形式: 名词+'s; 名词+ of。一般情况下, 前者多用于有生命的事物的名词, 后者多用于无生命事物的名词。

e.g. my brother's girl friend 我哥哥的女朋友

Tom's book 汤姆的书

the contents of the book 这本书的目录

the name of the film 这部电影的名字

但在表示时间、距离等无生命的東西的名词所有格时, 也可以用第一种表示法。

e.g. yesterday's meeting 昨天的会议 ten minutes' break 10分钟的休息

类似的用法还有:

an hour's ride 乘车1小时的路程

five minutes' walk 步行5分钟的路程

ten hours' drive 开车10小时的路程

10. About 28°C.

大约28°C。

28°C读作twenty-eight degrees Centigrade/Celsius

西方传统上用华氏温度(°F degrees Fahrenheit)测量温度, 虽然现在官方也使用摄氏温度(°C), 但是老百姓仍然喜欢使用华氏温度。我国采用的是摄氏温度。

摄氏温度(°C)与华氏温度(°F)的换算关系是:

$$C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32) \quad F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

0°C(32 °F)是冰点; 37°C(98.6 °F)是人体正常体温; 100°C(212 °F)是沸点。

e.g. The temperature will fall to minus five tonight. (-5°C)

今天夜间气温将下降到零下5度。

She's ill in bed with a temperature of a hundred and two degrees Fahrenheit. (102 °F) ≈ (38.9°C)

她卧病在床, 体温102华氏度。

11. That would be quite comfortable then.

那一定很舒服了。

would表示推测。

e.g. There is a knock at the door. That would be Mary.

有人敲门。大概是玛丽。

I think they would be working now.

我想他们大概在工作吧。

12. ..., we just want you to enjoy yourselves.

我们只希望你玩得愉快。

“要某人做某事”的英语结构常为“动词+名词/代词+带to不定式”。

这一类的动词我们学过的有：

ask sb to do sth 请求某人做某事

advise sb to do sth 建议某人做某事

expect sb to do sth 盼望某人做某事

invite sb to do sth 邀请某人做某事

order sb to do sth 命令某人做某事

recommend sb to do sth 建议某人做某事

tell sb to do sth 告诉某人做某事

teach sb to do sth 教某人做某事

13. This year we have arranged a number of coach tours in Beijing and around Beijing for people interested in seeing the capital city.

今年，我们为想看看首都的人安排了大巴游览北京市区和北京近郊。

a number of 是“若干”，“许多”的意思。它所修饰的名词总是复数形式，谓语要用复数形式。

e.g. A number of new products have been produced.

许多新产品已经生产出来。

the number of 指“…的总数”，“这个数目”的意思，谓语要用单数。

e.g. The number of students in this university is over 3 000.

该校的学生人数在3 000以上。

14. For those who prefer to do something more energetic, we offer a wide variety of holidays where our trained experts will be ready to give you all the help and guidance you need.

对那些喜欢更为活跃活动的游客，我们为他们安排了各种各样的休假活动，聘请训练有素的专家随时为您提供各种帮助和指导。

... something more energetic 更为活跃的活动

more energetic为后置形容词定语。不定代词something, anything, nothing等被形容词修饰时，形容词定语要后置。

e.g. There is nothing wrong with this VCD.

这台VCD没什么毛病。

Is there anything wrong with my heart, doctor?

医生，我的心脏有问题吗？

Nothing serious.

不严重。

a variety of “各种各样的”与名词一起作主语时，谓语要用复数形式；the variety of “种

类”，与名词连用作主语，谓语用单数形式。

e.g. There are a variety of books in that bookstore.

那家书店有各种各样的图书。

The variety of goods on sale in that shop is surprising.

那家商店货物的品种多得惊人。

15. If you haven't yet decided on your holiday, why not look through this brochure?

如果您还没有决定怎样度假，为什么不看看这本旅游手册呢？

decided on/against sth/sb 决定（做/不做…）

e.g. There were a variety of computers for us to choose. At last we decided on one made in China.

有许多种电脑供我们挑选，最后我们决定买台国产的。

We have decided on Dalian for our holiday.

我们决定到大连度假。

16. ... all you have to do is to email us as soon as possible.

…您只需要尽快发电子邮件通知我们即可。

all作主语时，谓语动词既可用复数形式，也可用单数形式，取决于其所指的名词的性质。

e.g. All of the students were present.

所有的学生都出席了。

All the money is mine.

所有的钱都是我的。

All is not gold that glitters.

发光的东西不一定是金子。

II 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

amazing *a.* wonderful; astonishing 令人大为惊奇的；令人非常好奇的

e.g. What an amazing achievement!

多么了不起的成就！

These pictures by the children are in amazing colors.

孩子们的绘画着色令人惊讶。

assist *v.* to give help or support to, especially as a subordinate or supplement; aid 帮助；

给…帮助或支持，扶助

e.g. The nurse assisted the patient to his feet.

护士搀扶病人站起来。

Her breathing was assisted by a respirator.

她要靠呼吸器帮助呼吸。

circumstance *n.* (usu. *pl.*) fact, occurrence, or condition 情况（一般用复数）

e.g. We can't judge what he did till we know all the circumstances.

我们只有在了解了全部情况后才能对他的做法做出判断。

She can't remember all the circumstances of the quarrel.

她记不清争吵的全部情况了。

due (to) *a.* because of; owing to 由于; 因为

e.g. The delay was due to power failure.

延误是由于停电。

His success is due to hard work.

他的成功是努力工作的结果。

energetic *a.* full of energy, powerfully active 精力旺盛的, 有力的

e.g. I don't feel energetic enough to rush about, so I'll sit down.

我觉得没精力到处乱跑了, 所以我得歇一歇。

I never saw such an energetic child.

我从没有见过精力如此旺盛的孩子。

extra *a.* additional; more than usual or necessary or expected 额外的; 外加的

e.g. If you do extra work, you can get an extra pay.

做额外的工作, 可以获得额外的报酬。

They have to run extra trains on holidays.

他们不得不在假日增开列车。

formation *n.* forming; things formed 形成; 构成

e.g. School life has a great influence on the formation of a child's character.

学校生活对孩子的品德培养有很大的影响。

The formation of good habits is not an easy thing.

培养良好的习惯并非易事。

guidance *n.* guiding, being guided; advice on problems 指导; 指引

e.g. I do need your guidance with my studies.

我在学习上很需要你的指导。

A son needs a father's guidance.

儿子需要父亲的指导。

impossible *a.* not possible 不可能的

e.g. Nothing is impossible to a willing mind (heart).

世上无难事, 只怕有心人。

You ask me to make a speech. It's impossible.

你让我演讲, 绝不可能。

individual *a.* of or relating to an individual 个体的; 个人的; 单个的

n. a single human being 个体的人 (被认为是与社会或群体对立的单个的人)

e.g. The artist has an individual style of painting.

这位艺术家有着独特的绘画风格。

She wears very individual hairstyle.

她的发型非常独特。

His grandpa is a rather odd individual.

他的祖父是一个颇为奇特的人。

The rights of the individual should be respected.

个人权利应当得到尊重。

Each individual girl in the group has her own task.

这个组里的每一个女孩都有自己的任务。

rare *a.* seldom done or found or occurring, uncommon 罕见的，少有的

e.g. It's very rare for him to be late.

他很少迟到。

These flowers are very rare in this country.

这些花在这个地区很少见。

responsibility *n.* being responsible; charge for which one is responsible 责任，职责；任务

e.g. Mary is a woman with many responsibilities.

玛丽是一位负有许多职责的女士。

He is a husband with no sense of responsibility.

他是一个没有责任心的丈夫。

satisfy *v.* fulfil expectations or desires of; please 使满意；满足

e.g. That answer won't satisfy her.

那个答案不会使她满意的。

Some people are hard to satisfy.

有些人很难满足。

success *n.* favorable outcome, accomplishment of what was aimed at 成功

e.g. Both plans have been tried without success.

两个计划都已试过但未获成功。

He is a great success as a teacher.

作为一名教师，他非常出色。

suit *v.* to satisfy or please 适合

e.g. Will that time suit you?

你那个时间合适吗？

The dress suits you very well.

这件连衣裙你穿很合身。

unfortunately *ad.* used to say that a particular situation or fact makes you sad or disappointed

不幸地，可惜地，遗憾地

e.g. Unfortunately, he lost his job.

不幸的是，他失业了。

Unfortunately, the lecture was one of the dullest.

不幸得很，这次演讲是最乏味的一次。

make sure make or become certain, ensure 确信, 确保

e.g. She made sure that she had turned off the gas.

她确定她已关掉煤气。

Make sure to turn off the radio before you go out.

出门之前一定要关掉收音机。

do one's best do all one can 尽最大努力

e.g. We did our best, but we failed.

我们尽了最大努力, 但未成功。

I'll do my best to help you.

我会尽最大努力帮你。



V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding

的目的是检验学生对有关对话及短文的理解, 教师应注意引导学生用自己的语言回答, 并围绕这些练习就对话与课文的内容与词汇、句型等用法进行口头训练, 不要把它们只作为理解练习使用。

补充练习如下:

For Dialogue B

Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue B.

- 1) Which city are Mr. and Mrs. Wright visiting? (Dalian.)
- 2) Where are they staying? (At the Lantian Hotel.)
- 3) How far is it from the hotel to the beach? (Only about a ten-minute walk.)
- 4) What's the highest temperature there? (About 28°C.)
- 5) How do Mr. and Mrs. Wright like Xinghai Park? (They think it looks marvelous.)

For Passage A

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

- 1) The passage is about a travel agency.
- 2) The travel agency has been planning holidays for more than twenty years.
- 3) The travel agency has arranged tours both at home and abroad.
- 4) The travel agency aims to suit the individual needs.
- 5) If you want to cancel your booking at a later date, the travel agency will charge you a small extra fee.

答案:

- 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T

2. Learn to communicate 的目的是对本课重点句型的总结归纳，此外口语中常见的句子还有：

Conversation between a visitor and a local citizen

The visitor	The local citizen
Excuse me. Do you live here?	Yes, I've lived here all my life.
How do you do./Hello./Hi!	How do you do./Hello./Hi!
Glad to meet you.	Glad to meet you, too.
My name is ...	I'm ...
I'm staying here for a day/two days/a week.	How long are you staying here?
What can I see in a day/two days/a week?	I recommend you (should) visit ... I suggest a trip to ...
What is ...?	It's a beautiful scenic spot in ...
Then I must go and visit it.	It is worth visiting. You'll see I'm right.

Conversation between the guide and the visitor

Here we are. This is the Lantian Hotel/the zoo/the park.

Oh! What a lovely place!

How far is it from here to the beach/the park/the Great Wall?

It's about a ten-minute walk/drive/ride.

Would you like to visit the International Fair?

I've been looking forward to a chance to go there.

Talking about the weather

How is the weather today?

It's warm/cold/cloudy/cool/fine today.

What's the weather like in Beijing/London/New York?

It's nice/sunny/stormy/windy.

What was the weather like yesterday?

It rained/snowed in the morning/in the afternoon.

What will the weather be like tomorrow?

It is going to rain/snow.

The summer is marvelous here.

Do you get much rain during the summer?

Sometimes we get a lot of rain, but sometimes we don't.

What's the temperature today?

It's about 21°C (twenty-one degrees Centigrade)

The temperature is about zero degrees Centigrade.

What's the highest/lowest temperature today?

The highest/lowest temperature is 3°C below/above zero.

The weather here is mild. The average temperature here is 21°C.

There is a great/small difference in temperature between day and night.

3. Build up your language stock 是对本课出现的词语的巩固练习。练习9 (句型套用) 是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的。这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点练习在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。教师还可以在检查学生做好书中练习的基础上, 补充下列练习。

词汇补充练习:

(汉译英:)

- 1) 谁负责这项工作? (responsible)
- 2) 不管约翰怎么努力工作, 都不能使他的老板满意。(satisfy)
- 3) 我们会尽一切努力来帮助您。(assist)
- 4) 造成事故的原因很多。(a variety of)
- 5) 他们最后成功地解决了这些问题。(succeed)
- 6) 买这样一个玻璃碗你花了多少钱? (charge)
- 7) 生产者应该尽量满足人们的需要。(suit one's needs)
- 8) 据说那次会议十分成功。(success)
- 9) 这家宾馆的服务使客人感到很舒服。(comfortable)
- 10) 我们的职责就是保证您在这里住得愉快。(make sure)

(汉译英答案:)

- 1) Who is responsible for this job?
- 2) No matter how hard John worked, he couldn't satisfy his boss.
- 3) We'll try our best to assist you.
- 4) There are a variety of causes for the accident.
- 5) Finally they succeeded in solving these problems.
- 6) How much did they charge you for such a glass bowl?
- 7) Producers should do everything they can to suit people's needs.
- 8) It is said that the meeting is a big success.
- 9) The service at this hotel makes guests comfortable.
- 10) Our responsibility is to make sure that you'll stay here happily.

[英译汉:]

- 1) The weather varies from day to day.
- 2) His business is a success, and he has made a lot of money.
- 3) It suits me if you come to see me on Sunday.
- 4) You have to pay a small extra fee if you want to change your booking at a later date.
- 5) This car accident was due to driving at high speed.
- 6) His aim is to further his study at Yale University.
- 7) The businessman charged me too much money.
- 8) This sort of bird is very rare in this country.

[英译汉答案:]

- 1) 天气天天变化。
- 2) 他的生意很成功，赚了不少钱。
- 3) 如果你星期天来看我，时间对我很合适。
- 4) 如果您以后需要作出变动，您得付少量的费用。
- 5) 这是一起由于高速行驶而引起的交通事故。
- 6) 他的目标是能在耶鲁大学深造。
- 7) 这个商人要我的钱太多了。
- 8) 这种鸟在这个国家很稀有。

4. Extra reading 的目的是锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文，分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习，其中的重要词汇注释如下：

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

absolutely *ad.* 完全地；绝对地

e.g. It's absolutely impossible.
这绝对不可能。

belt *n.* 带子

e.g. Please keep your seat belt fastened.
请系紧好安全带。

calm *a.* 平稳的

e.g. He was calm when I told him the bad news.

当我告诉他这个坏消息时，他很平静。

captain *n.* 船长；机长

e.g. His grandpa used to be a captain.

他的爷爷过去曾当过船长。

crash *v.* 坠毁 *n.* 碰撞

e.g. The two cars crashed into each other.

两辆小汽车轰然相撞。

The car hit the tree with a crash.

汽车轰隆一声撞到树上。

excuse *v.* 打扰一下，原谅 *n.* 借口

e.g. Readers must excuse the author's youth and inexperience.

读者要宽恕作者的年轻和缺乏经验。

Excuse me. Could I borrow your pen?

对不起，我可以借你的笔用一下吗？

Ignorance is no excuse for breaking the law.

无知不能成为违法的理由。

fasten *v.* 拴紧，使固定

e.g. Fasten your seat belts, please!

请系上安全带！

fortunately *ad.* 幸运地

e.g. Fortunately the plane was on time.

幸好飞机按时到达。

frightened *a.* 害怕的；恐慌的

e.g. Don't be frightened.

别害怕。

funny *a.* 好笑的

e.g. I heard such a funny joke last night.

昨天晚上我听到一个非常有趣的笑话。

hate *v.* 憎恨；不喜欢

e.g. The kind-hearted people hate wars.

善良的人们憎恨战争。

I hate to trouble him.

我真不想去麻烦他。

imagine *v.* 想象

e.g. She imagines herself to be a true artist.

她幻想自己成为一名真正的艺术家。

slight *a.* 轻微的

e.g. I have a slight headache.

我有一点头疼。

wing *n.* 翅膀；机翼 *v.* 飞

e.g. The bird's wings got wounded in the storm.

鸟翼在风暴中受伤。

The airplanes winged their way to the south.

飞机飞向南方。

wonder *v.* 怀疑; 惊讶 *n.* 奇迹

e.g. I wondered what was going on there.

我想知道那儿发生了什么。

The Great Wall is one of the wonders of the world.

长城是世界奇观之一。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 为练习套写英文旅游广告, 学生应记住常用的广告词语, 包括其比较固定的语言格式和专门用语。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 为复习主动语态与被动语态。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

- ①
 1. American.
 2. A mechanical engineer.
 3. On business.
 4. One day.
 5. The Golden Stone Beach.
- ②
 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
- ③
 1. To suit the individual needs of tourists.
 2. To make sure that a traveler's holiday is a success.
 3. The trained experts.
 4. To please them./To make them pleased.
 5. To book early.
 6. Let the travel agency know as soon as possible by email.

7. Changing your booking at a later date.
 8. When it becomes necessary due to circumstances beyond their control.

④ 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T

⑥ (Open)

- ⑦
- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. responsible | 2. service | 3. vary |
| 4. responsibility | 5. satisfy | 6. assist/serve/satisfy |
| 7. assistant | 8. variety | 9. succeed, succeed |
| 10. successful | 11. comfort | 12. satisfactory |
| 13. success | 14. comfortable | |
- ⑧
- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. suit individual needs | 2. scenic spots | 3. a personal letter |
| 4. in writing | 5. lovely | 6. Unfortunately |
| 7. extra | 8. rare | |

- ⑨
- 保证子女受到良好教育是父母的责任。
 - It is the wish of each member to make sure that the family is happy.
 - It is the duty of every employee to make sure that the company runs well.
 - 如果你还没有选好课，为什么不读读这本手册呢？
 - If you haven't yet had your meal, why not have a try at this small restaurant?
 - If you haven't yet made up your mind, why not discuss it with your friends?

- ⑩
- To show his concern about the littering on the Great Wall.
 - He feels ashamed for it.
 - He suggests that travelers carry their empty cans or bags back with them.

- ⑪
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. flight/plane | 2. lost | 3. last | 4. cold |
| 5. shake | 6. crash | 7. calm | 8. panic |
| 9. seated | 10. fastened | 11. landing | 12. never |

- ⑫
- 我看见他脸上的怒气就知道我们要有麻烦了。
 - I knew he was going to talk about my work when I entered his office.
 - I knew I was going to get the job when he asked the first question.
 - 他们设计出一种无污染发动机，在亚洲同种产品中是第一台。
 - Our team managed to win the game, the first of the season.
 - Tom managed to complete the race within 15 minutes, the first of all the runners.
 - 他走出会议室，心想会不会有人注意到他离开。
 - I looked at my watch and wondered if I would be late for my appointment.
 - She went back to her room and wondered if she had forgotten something.
 - 请安静，不要打开书。
 - Please remain seated and keep the windows shut.
 - Please remain silent and keep the room locked.

Key to Applied Writing

Sightseeing Dalian China

CHILDREN FREE

(Limit Three Per Family)

For information and reservations:

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Or contact your hotel reception

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. The beautiful farm should be visited in the autumn.
2. All the methods will be used in the experiment.
3. The students might be troubled with the housing problem.
4. The office hour should be used to help the students with their studies.
5. Can this job be done in that way?
6. The medicine must be taken three times a day.
7. Which office should be equipped with new computers?
8. Which books can be bought in the bookstore?



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: 到大连旅游

克里斯·哈德森是美国人。现在，他正在和一位名叫付琴的大连本地人谈话。

克里斯：打扰一下，您是本地人吗？

付琴：是的，我在大连住了一辈子。我叫付琴。你好。

克里斯：你好。我叫克里斯·哈德森，是美国人。我是一名机械工程师。我在去青岛出差途中，路过大连。

付琴：你在大连要待多长时间？

克里斯：就一天。24小时里我能看点什么呢？

付琴：嗯，大多数游客想看看金石滩。

克里斯：金石滩是什么？

付琴：金石滩是大连北部的一处风景区。据说那里奇异的礁石和罕见的地貌巧夺

天工。

克里斯： 那我一定得去看看了。

对话 B: 莱特夫妇在大连

莱特夫妇在大连观光旅游。现在，莱特夫人正在和导游谈话。

导游： 我们到了。这就是蓝天旅馆。

莱特夫人： 啊，这地方真漂亮。这儿离海滨多远？

导游： 走路10分钟就到了。

莱特夫人： 真不错。今天很暖和。这里最热的月份气温有多少度？

导游： 大约28℃。

莱特夫人： 那一定很舒服了。

导游： 看，莱特夫人，那是星海公园。

莱特夫人： 噢，看起来美极了。

短文 A: 北京旅行社

20多年来，北京旅行社一直在为各种各样的游客安排度假。我们从来不许诺不可能做到的事情。我们只希望你玩得愉快。我们旅行社的领导亲自负责安排，保证您的假期过得愉快。今年，我们为想看看首都的人安排了大巴游览北京市区和北京近郊。对那些喜欢更活跃活动的游客，我们为他们安排了各种各样的休假活动，聘请训练有素的专家随时提供各种帮助和指导。我们的目标是让游客高兴。

如果您还没有决定怎样度假，为什么不看看这本旅游手册呢？您做出选择后，请给我们打电话。我们会尽全力为您服务。但我们建议您早点预订。不用担心取消预订。如果您过后需要作出变动，您只需要尽快发电子邮件通知我们即可。我们会尽最大努力让您满意。但是，为此我们得收取少量的服务费。另外，如果由于一些非我们所能控制的因素而不得不改变您的旅行计划和安排的话，我们旅行社保留作出变更的权利。

短文 B: 我讨厌乘飞机旅行

在去飞机场的路上，出租车司机告诉我说他迷了路，当时我就知道到这一天不会顺利。无论怎样我最终还是设法赶到了机场，最后一个登上了飞机。

我找到自己的座位，发现旁边是一个得了重感冒的4岁男孩。我坐下来，心想不知还会出现什么不对劲的事。

飞机起飞几分钟后出现了奇怪的声音，什么都开始摇晃起来。烟从机翼处冒出来。这时我满脑子想的都是“飞机发动机着火了，我们要坠毁了”。你想象得出我当时多么害怕。

就在这时，机长以非常镇静的声音开始讲话：“女士们，先生们，这里是机长向你们说话。我们的一个发动机出了点技术故障，我们就要返回机场。根本不必惊慌。请坐在自己的座位上别动，系好安全带。”

幸运的是，机长完美无误地把飞机降落在跑道上。一切都过去了，我们安全了。但是我已经下定决心，从今以后旅行时再也不乘坐飞机了。我讨厌乘飞机旅行。

Unit

3

Welcome!

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

邀请外国友人到家中做客，涉及邀请、约定时间、表示感谢等。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

colleague, comment, finish, host, invitation, occasion, particular, permission, politeness, specify, technician, have ... over, change one's mind, be particular about, no later than, show around, for the sake of

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

Making an invitation

- 1) Do you feel like going to see a movie Friday night?
- 2) Say, are you doing anything Saturday night?
- 3) How about having dinner together this evening?
- 4) Do you want to have lunch together tomorrow?
- 5) Would you like to have lunch together Saturday evening?
- 6) I was wondering if you'd like to go swimming this weekend.
- 7) Would you like to go to a concert on Friday?
- 8) We'd like to have you and your wife over for dinner this Saturday evening.
- 9) I'd like to have a few people over for dinner this evening.
- 10) Would you be able to come?
- 11) We hope you'll be able to join us.

Accepting an invitation

- 1) I'd really like to.
- 2) Oh. That's a terrific idea.
- 3) Sure, why not? That's a great idea.
- 4) We'd be very happy to come.
- 5) We'll be looking forward to it.
- 6) I'll have to check, but I'm pretty sure it'll be all right.
- 7) Oh, yes. I'd love to.
- 8) Oh, yes. I'd like to very much.
- 9) Oh, yes. That sounds very nice.

Showing thanks after dinner

- 1) Thanks, it's been a marvelous evening.
- 2) It was very kind of you to invite us.
- 3) We enjoyed ourselves very much.
- 4) I've really had a wonderful time.
- 5) Thank you very much for inviting me.
- 6) Thanks again for a lovely evening.
- 7) Don't mention it. It is nice to see you again.

Replying to thanks

- 1) I'm glad you could come, and you must come again.
- 2) You are quite welcome, Michael.
- 3) I'm delighted you could come.

III 技能要求 (Skills Development)

1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

能听懂用英语进行的有关邀请朋友进餐、在餐桌上待客等简短对话，培养宴请外宾的初步能力。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能读懂和翻译有关邀请客人的短文。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

- A. 能将所学的宴请及邀请用语进行英汉互译。
- B. 了解英文赴宴邀请函的基本写作格式。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

请客 (Dinner Invitations)

Dinner at the home of an American family is likely to be an easy and informal occasion. You will probably be served “family style”. This means that plates of food will be passed from person to person, or the host or hostess may serve from one end of the table. Members of the family of all ages eat together. Usually, the wife prepares the meal, the husband serves the cocktails, and the wife or children clear the dishes from the table.

Whether or not you help with the dishes after dinner will vary, depending on how often you have been at the home and the family itself. Many families do not permit guests to help at all on the first visit, but if they become frequent guests in the house, they gradually join in with the various daily activities of the family. Indeed, Americans like to say to their guests, “Make yourself at home”.

If for religious or any other reasons, there is some food you cannot eat, just leave it on the plate; otherwise, tell your hostess in advance what you cannot eat. As we all know, each country has its own kinds of food, its special dishes, and its own tastes. However, like hostesses everywhere, there is no doubt that your hostess will be delighted if you enjoy the meal.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

I 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. Welcome!

欢迎光临!

welcome 在本文是感叹词。“欢迎到(来)…”英语的表达方式是Welcome to …。

e.g. Welcome to China.

欢迎到中国来。

Welcome to our home.

欢迎到我们家里来。

Welcome to Mr. Smith.

欢迎史密斯先生。

welcome 也可用作及物动词和形容词。

e.g. The new novel is warmly welcomed by the readers.

新小说受到读者的热烈欢迎。

They welcomed him with flowers.

他们用鲜花欢迎他。

All suggestions are welcome.

欢迎各种建议。

You are welcome to try, but you won't succeed.

欢迎你一试，但你不会成功。

另外，You are welcome可用作答谢语，译作“不用客气”。

— Thank you.

— You are welcome.

2. Wang Tao is working in a joint venture.

王涛在一家合资企业工作。

joint *a.* 共同的，共有的，a joint venture/enterprise 合资企业

e.g. This is our joint bank account.

这是我们的共同银行账户。

That is a joint venture.

那是一家合资企业。

3. Are you doing anything Saturday evening?

星期六晚上有事吗？

“be + doing”进行时可以表示将来时间，常用的动词有：go, come, leave, start等，后面也常用表示较近的将来时间状语，如tomorrow, tonight, this Friday等，表示安排或计划好了的即将进行的行为。

e.g. The train is leaving at three o'clock this afternoon.

火车下午3点发车。

They are coming to see you this Friday.

这个星期五他们来看你。

4. Would you be able to come?

你能来吗？

与can（表示“能力”）比较，be able to 可用于各种时态形式，can只有现在式和过去式。

e.g. Bob is able to (can) speak English and Chinese.（现在式）

鲍勃会讲英语和汉语。

Bob was able to (could) run very fast when he was young.（过去式）

鲍勃年轻时能跑得很快。

但表示将来及完成时态，只能用will/shall be able to 和 have (has) been able to。

e.g. If you don't apply soon, you won't be able to get this job. (将来式)

快点儿申请，要不然就得不到那份工作了。

The girl has been able to play the piano since she was six. (完成式)

这个女孩从6岁起就会弹钢琴了。

在描述一个具体行为圆满完成时，一般不用could，而用was/were able to, managed to 或者 succeeded in + doing。

e.g. I talked a long time, and in the end I was able to/managed to make her believe me.

I talked a long time, and in the end, I succeeded in making her believe me.

我谈了很久，最后终于使她相信了我。

假如动作或行为未能圆满完成，则可以用couldn't。

e.g. I tried for hours, but I couldn't make her believe me.

虽经过好几个钟头的努力，我还是未能使她相信我。

5. And we hope you'll be able to join us.

我们希望你们能和我们一起吃饭。

比较：hope与wish

hope和wish之后都可接不定式或宾语从句，意为“想”，“希望”。对于有可能实现的希望用hope；只表示主观愿望而不考虑实现的可能性或对于不可能实现的主观愿望则用wish。

e.g. He hopes to become a doctor.

他希望成为一个医生。(他有机会学习并有可能成为医生。)

I hope you will pass the exam.

我希望你能通过考试。(我认为这是有可能的。)

I hope you will help me with my grammar.

我希望你会帮助我学习语法。(我想让你这样做，而且相信你会这样做。)

I wish to go.

我想去。(只是我的主观愿望。)

I wish I were a bird.

但愿我是一只小鸟。(这是不可能的。)

I wish you would help me with my grammar.

但愿你能帮助我学习语法。(我很想这样，但从你的态度判断似乎不大可能。)

wish后可接含不定式做宾语补足语的复合宾语，而hope则不行。因此可以说sb wishes sb to do sth 但不能说sb hopes sb to do sth。

e.g. Do you really wish me to do that job?

你真的希望我做那项工作吗?

We wish the matter to be settled as soon as possible.

我们希望问题尽快得到解决。

wish之后可接双宾语，表示祝愿；hope不行。

e.g. I wish you success.

祝你成功。

I wish you a Happy New Year.

祝你新年快乐。

6. How does 7:00 sound?

7点怎么样?

sound在这里是系词, 故此句的答语可以是: 7:00 sounds good.

类似含义的句子还有:

- 1) Does 7:00 suit you?
- 2) What about 7:00?
- 3) How about 7:00?
- 4) Let's decide on 7:00, shall we?
- 5) Well, then, suppose we meet at 7:00?
- 6) Could I make it at 7:00?

7. Bob Anderson and his wife, Anna, are about to leave.

鲍勃和夫人安娜准备告辞。

be about to + 不定式, “即将(正要)做某事”

比较: be to + 不定式与 be about to + 不定式

be to + 不定式的用法有三:

1) 表示按计划、安排即将发生的行为。

e.g. We are to employ someone to work as a receptionist.

我们计划招聘一名接待员。

They are to stay in a youth hostel tonight.

今晚他们要住在一家青年招待所。

2) 常见于报纸和广播, 用以宣布官方的计划或决定。

e.g. The Foreign Minister is to make a statement tomorrow.

外长将于明天发表声明。

The President is to visit China next year.

总统将于明年访华。

3) 表示命令、禁止等。常用于正式文体, 主要用于第三人称。

You are to stay here, Tom.

汤姆, 你得留在这里。

be about to + 不定式, 则表示“马上就要发生的事”, 等于 be on the point of “正要”, 比 be to 表示的时间更为紧迫。

e.g. Look! The race is about to start. (The race is just going to start. / The race is on the point of starting.)

看! 比赛就要开始了。

He was about to rob the bank when he saw a police car coming.

他刚要抢银行, 突然看到一辆警车驶过来了。

I was about to leave when the telephone rang.

我正要走时, 电话铃响了。

8. They expressed their thanks to Wang Tao and his wife, Li Hui.

他们向王涛和他的妻子李卉表示谢意。

express one's thanks to ... “向…表示谢意”

e.g. Please allow me to express my thanks to your family.

请允许我向您的家人表示谢意。

We expressed our thanks to our host.

我们向主人表示谢意。

9. It was very kind of you to invite us.

十分感谢你们的邀请。

比较：

It is + *adj.* + of + sb + to 不定式与 It is + *adj.* + for + sb + to 不定式

在表示人物性格、特征等形容词的后面，常用of引出不定式的逻辑主语。因此，“It is + *adj.* + of + sb + to 不定式”这一句式可改写为 sb + is/are + *adj.* + to 不定式。

e.g. It is very kind of you to say so. → You are very kind to say so.

你能这样说真是太好了。

It was foolish of her to make such a mistake. → She was foolish to make such a mistake.

她犯了这种错误真是太愚蠢了。

常见的这类形容词有：

brave (勇敢的)

careful (仔细的)

careless (粗心的)

clever (聪明的)

foolish (愚蠢的)

good (友善的)

honest (诚实的)

kind (善良的)

nice (正派的)

polite (有礼貌的)

right (正确的)

wise (明智的)

wrong (错误的)

如果不定式结构的逻辑主语不能改为句子的主语，就要用for引出不定式的逻辑主语。

e.g. 正：It is challenging for him to take over the job as manager.

误：He is challenging to take over the job as manager.

他接任经理职务很有挑战性。

正：It is difficult for a foreigner to learn Chinese.

误：A foreigner is difficult to learn Chinese.

外国人学汉语很难。

10. Americans arrange the table and food for the number of guests they have invited.

美国人一般按照他们邀请的客人的数目安排餐桌和饮食。

宴请宾客时欧美人一般都事先约定，按照邀请的人数安排饭菜以避免浪费。因此，一旦接受邀请，请一定设法前往赴宴。句中 they have invited 是定语从句，修饰 guests，省略了在从句中做宾语的关联词 that。

11. But they do not expect you to come “on time” rather 15 minutes later than the time specified.

但是他们并不期望你准点到达。他们更希望你比约定的时间晚到15分钟。

在美国到朋友家做客，应该比约定时间晚十五分钟到达。如果你晚到十五分钟以上，应当先打电话通知女主人，告诉她你什么时候能到。

rather ... than 是…而不是, 应…而不应

e.g. His age, she thought, would be rather over thirty than under it.

她猜想他的年龄应该在30岁以上, 而不是30岁以下。

This is rather for father to decide than for you.

这件事应该由父亲决定, 而不是由你来决定。

12. ... but they do not expect you to touch everything you see.

但是他们不希望你去看所看到的东西。

you see是定语从句, 先行词everything之后的关系代词that省略。当先行词是all, everything, something, nothing等不定代词时, 用关系代词that, 不用which, 且起宾语作用的关系代词常常省略。

e.g. I'm interested in all (that) you have told me.

我对你告诉我的一切都感兴趣。

Everything that can be done has been done.

能做的都做了。

13. If you are interested in something you see, you should ask for permission to touch it.

如果要动你感兴趣的东西, 得征得主人的同意。

ask for permission 征得同意

e.g. They asked for permission to enter the factory.

他们要求同意他们进厂。

He asked for permission to go into the lab.

他请求允许进入实验室。

14. At the table, conversation is general but you should comment on how good the food is.

在餐桌上, 话题可以很广泛, 但是你应当对饮食给予肯定的评价。

comment about/on 评论, 发表意见

e.g. How did they comment on the football match?

他们对这场足球比赛评价如何?

The president refused to comment on this matter.

总统拒绝对此事发表评论。

15. Except on a very formal occasion, it is all right to help yourself to more food.

除非在特别正式的场合, 你都可以自己动手添加食物。

比较: besides, except, except for

besides和except都可作“除…之外”解, 但二者意思有所不同, besides表示“除…之外另外还有”的意思, 即“原有数上再加…”之意; 而except则是“除去”的意思, 是“原有数中减去…”之意。

e.g. Besides English, we learn Chinese, PE and physics.

除了学英语之外, 我们还学语文、体育和物理。

All are present except Bob.

除了鲍勃没来, 别人都来了。

except for则表示“例外”部分。

e.g. His composition is good, except for some spelling mistakes.

他的这篇文章写得很好，只是有几处拼写错误。

Except for an old lady, the bus was empty.

除了一位老太太之外，公共汽车空无一人。

III 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

colleague *n.* a fellow worker esp. in a profession 同事；同行

e.g. The teacher's colleagues taught his classes while he was ill.

这位教师生病期间，他的同事替他上课。

He is getting along well with his colleagues.

他和同事们相处得很好。

comment *v.* (on, upon) to make a remark; give an opinion 议论；评论

e.g. Everyone commented on her new hat.

人人都对她的新帽子品评一番。

Mr. Brown would not comment on the rumor that he would run for governor.

布朗先生对谣传说他竞选州长的事不加评论。

finish *v.* to come or bring to an end; complete 结束；完成

e.g. When will you finish your college course?

你什么时候大学毕业？

I haven't finished reading that book yet.

我还没读完那本书。

host *n.* a man who receive guests 主人

e.g. He acted as host to visitors.

他以主人的身份接待来客。

We thanked our host for a wonderful party.

我们感谢主人举办了一个美好的晚会。

invitation *n.* a written request to go somewhere or do something; the act of inviting 请柬；邀请

e.g. Have you received a wedding invitation from Susan's sister?

你是否已经收到苏珊妹妹寄来的结婚请柬？

We haven't got the invitation to the party yet.

我们还没有收到参加聚会的请柬。

We accepted her invitation to dinner.

我们接受了她吃饭的邀请。

She never gave any such invitation.

她从未发出这类邀请。

occasion *n.* a time when something happens 时刻；时机

e.g. On that occasion I was not at home.

当时我不在家。

The manager has said this on several occasions.

经理已经好几次说过这个问题。

particular *a.* not general or universal; separate and distinct from others of the same group, category, or nature; exceptional 单独的；特殊的，特定的；与众不同的

n. an individual item, fact, or detail 一项、一条事实或细节

e.g. These overseas students have a particular preference for Chinese art.

这些外国留学生对中国艺术有特别的爱好。

You may make an exception in this particular case.

你可以把这个例子当做例外。

The handbook gives a particular description of the machine.

手册里有对这台机器详尽的描述。

For particulars, apply to the information desk.

详情请向问讯台询问。

permission *n.* an act of permitting; agreement; consent 许可；同意；允许

e.g. We asked for his permission to use the car.

我们请求他允许我们使用那辆汽车。

Did she give you permission?

她向你表示同意了吗？

politeness *n.* good manners, correct social behavior 礼貌；文雅

e.g. For politeness sake Betty asked about his health.

出于礼貌，贝蒂问起他的健康。

What people like about Bob is his politeness.

人们喜欢鲍勃的彬彬有礼。

specify *v.* to mention exactly; choose or name 指定；具体说明，详细说明

e.g. Please specify when you will be away.

请具体说明你不在的日期。

The man delivered the paper as specified.

那人送来了指定的报纸。

technician *n.* a skilled worker in esp. a scientific or industrial subject 技术员，技师

e.g. Skilled electrical technicians are needed to keep this equipment in good running condition.

需要熟练的电气技术员来维护这种设备使之处于良好的运行状态。

We'll send our technicians to repair the machine.

我们将派技术员去维修机器。

change one's mind to change intentions or opinion 改变主意

e.g. I was going to leave tomorrow, but I've changed my mind.

我本来打算明天动身，但是现在改变主意了。

They have changed their minds.

他们改变了主意。

be particular about show (too) much care or interest in small matters; hard to please
(过于)苛求; 讲究, 挑剔

e.g. He is very particular about his tea.

他喝茶很讲究/挑剔。

My elder brother is particular about keeping his stamp collection in order.

我哥哥对集邮的整理非常讲究。

show ... around to be a guide to (someone) on a first visit to a place 带某人游览参观 (某地)

e.g. Before you start work, I'll show you around the office.

你开始工作之前，我将带你参观一下办公室。

The headmaster showed us around the school.

校长带领我们四处看了一下这所学校。

for the sake of for the purpose of 为了...目的

e.g. He's just talking for the sake of hearing his own voice.

他谈话的目的只是为了听到自己的声音。

Diana took the new job for the sake of making more money.

黛安娜为了挣到更多的钱而接受了这项新的工作。

V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 的目的是为了检查学生对A、B两组对话以及课文的理解。

教师在训练中应注意引导学生用自己的语言来回答。

补充练习如下:

For Dialogue A

Choose the best answer according to Dialogue A.

1) Wang Tao is working _____.

A. in a joint venture

B. in a Chinese company

C. in a bank

D. in a supermarket

- 2) Bob Anderson is _____.
 A. Wang Tao's boss
 B. Wang Tao's classmate
 C. Wang Tao's secretary
 D. Wang Tao's colleague
- 3) Wang Tao and his wife would like to invite Bob and his wife to _____.
 A. lunch
 B. breakfast
 C. tea
 D. supper
- 4) Bob will have _____ to do on Saturday evening.
 A. something important
 B. nothing important
 C. something special
 D. nothing urgent
- 5) What time will Bob and his wife arrive? _____.
 A. At seven a.m.
 B. At seven p.m.
 C. At six a.m.
 D. At six p.m.

答案

- 1) A 2) D 3) D 4) B 5) B

For Dialogue B

Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue B.

- 1) When did the Andersons leave? (At 10:00 p.m.)
 2) They expressed thanks to Wang and his wife, didn't they? (Yes, they did.)
 3) How did the Andersons go home? (They drove home.)
 4) Did Bob and his wife enjoy themselves? (Yes, they did. They enjoyed themselves very much.)

For Passage A

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

- 1) Once you have accepted an invitation, it is better not to change your mind.
 2) Americans are not particular about time.
 3) It matters a lot if you are ten minutes later than the time specified.
 4) An American usually shows guests around the house and you are expected to touch everything you see.
 5) You can touch everything you are interested in without permission.
 6) At the table, guests should comment on the food.
 7) On an informal occasion, it is all right to help yourself to more food.
 8) If you want a cup of tea or coffee, don't say "No" for the sake of politeness.

答案:

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) F 6) T 7) T 8) T

2. Learn to communicate

的目的是对本课重点句型的总结归纳，此外口语中常见的句子还有：

Invitations

- 1) Can you come to dinner next Sunday?
 Oh, yes. I'd like to very much.
- 2) We're going to have a dinner party tonight. Would you like to join us?

Yes, I'd love to.

- 3) I wonder if we might meet for lunch tomorrow.

We'll be looking forward to it.

- 4) May we have the honor of having you as our guest?

We're looking forward to the occasion.

- 5) We'd like to have you and your wife over for dinner this Saturday evening.

We'd be very happy to come. What time would you expect us to arrive?

- 6) I'd like to have a few people over for dinner this evening. Would you be able to come?

I'd really like to.

- 7) Would you like to have dinner together Saturday evening?

It's very kind of you to invite me, but I've got a previous engagement.

- 8) We are going to have a party at home this evening. Would you like to join us?

I'm sorry. I'm unable to accept your kind invitation, as I'll be away on a business trip to Beijing.

Receiving guests

- 1) We're glad you could make it today.

- 2) I'm so pleased you could come.

- 3) We've been expecting you.

- 4) Let me have your coat.

- 5) Mr. Smith will join us later.

- 6) We have sent a car for him.

- 7) Shall I get you a drink or something?

- 8) Would you please carry on? I'll be seeing some other guests to the gate.

Showing thanks after dinner

- 1) Thank you for inviting us.

- 2) Thank you for a most enjoyable evening.

- 3) Thank you for all you've done for us.

- 4) I simply don't know how to thank you enough.

3. Build up your language stock 的目的是对本课出现的词语进行巩固练习, 练习8 (句型套用)

是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的。这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。教师在指导学生做好书中练习的基础上, 可以补充下列练习。

补充练习:

(汉译英:)

- 1) 星期六晚上你请谁吃饭了? (have ... over)
- 2) 我们已安排好圣诞节晚上的联欢会。(arrange)
- 3) 鲍勃和妻子向王涛夫妇表示谢意。(express)
- 4) 在正式场合, 人们应该注意着装。(occasion)
- 5) 安娜十分讲究衣着。(particular about)
- 6) 一般说来, 火车总是很正点。(on time)
- 7) 请你明确说明会议在哪儿开。(specify)
- 8) 王教授病得很重, 但他从未跟家人提起。(mention)
- 9) 既然已经决定了, 最好就不要改变主意。(change one's mind)
- 10) 看我的面子, 帮帮他吧。(for the sake of)

(汉译英答案:)

- 1) Whom did you have over for dinner on Saturday evening?
- 2) We have arranged the party for Christmas evening.
- 3) Bob and his wife expressed thanks to Wang Tao and his wife.
- 4) On formal occasions, people should pay attention to clothes.
- 5) Anna is particular about what she wears.
- 6) Generally, trains are on time.
- 7) Please specify where to hold the meeting.
- 8) Although Professor Wang was very sick, he never mentioned it to his family.
- 9) Since you have decided, you'd better not change your mind.
- 10) Help him for the sake of me.

(英译汉:)

- 1) William stopped smoking for the sake of his health.
- 2) Thanks for the present you sent me on my birthday.
- 3) I wish I had a car.
- 4) It is an American custom to show guests around the house.
- 5) They commented on the newly built buildings.
- 6) Except on formal occasions, Carl is hardly found wearing a business suit.
- 7) We'd like to have a few friends over for dinner tonight.
- 8) It is clearly specified that you are not allowed to use a dictionary in the examination.
- 9) Secretaries in that company are expected to work overtime on Saturdays.
- 10) We are looking forward to spending a white Christmas holiday.

(英译汉答案:)

- 1) 威廉为了自己的健康戒烟了。

- 2) 谢谢你送给我的生日礼物。
- 3) 要是我有一辆车多好啊!
- 4) 美国人一般带领客人看一看他们的住房。
- 5) 他们评论了那些新建的楼房。
- 6) 除非在正式的场合,人们很少看见卡尔穿礼服。
- 7) 今晚我们想请几位朋友过来吃饭。
- 8) 明确规定考试时不得使用词典。
- 9) 在那家公司工作的秘书星期六得加班。
- 10) 我们希望能过一个白色的圣诞节。

4. Extra reading

目的是锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成,可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答,书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B

是主课文A的补充短文,分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习,其中的重要词汇注释如下:

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

habit *n.* 习惯

e.g. It is not easy to break off a bad habit.

要改掉一个坏习惯不容易。

risk *v.* 冒险

e.g. He risked his life when he saved the child from the fire.

他冒着生命危险把孩子从火中救出。

slurp *v.* 吸食; 出声地吃喝

e.g. My mother never allows me to slurp.

我的母亲从不允许我吸食。

tip *v.* 付小费 *n.* 小费

e.g. What is a proper way to tip a waitress in your hometown?

在你的家乡该如何恰当地给女招待小费?

I gave a tip to the man who carried these books for me.

我给了那个替我拿书的人一点小费。

unpleasant *a.* 不愉快的

e.g. There has been an unpleasant atmosphere in the office these days.

这些日子办公室的气氛一直令人不快。

Western *a.* 西方的

e.g. We have many tourists from the Western countries.

我们有许多来自西方国家的旅游者。

Westerner *n.* 西方人

e.g. Many Westerners are interested in the eastern culture.

许多西方人对东方文化感兴趣。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 介绍英文宴请函的基本写作格式和结构, 包括1) 活动内容和目的、聚会地点、日期和时间; 2) 开始要有称呼, 如先生、女士、小姐、博士等; 3) 结尾有时附加说明“请答复”和答复地址或电话号码。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 复习主动语态与被动语态。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

- ① 1. Britain.
2. He works as a technician for a joint venture.
3. Bob Anderson and his wife, Anna.
4. Li Hui.
5. Seven o'clock.
- ② 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F
- ③ 1. change your mind
2. the table and food
3. to come at about 7:15
4. an American custom
5. a very formal occasion
- ⑤ (Open)
- ⑥ 1. had ... over 2. arranged 3. looking forward to
4. occasions 5. particular 6. on time
7. specify 8. thank you more 9. mention
10. invitation
- ⑦ 1. We'd like to have you and your wife over for dinner this Saturday evening.
2. How does 7:00 sound?
3. I'd like to have a few friends over for a dinner party to celebrate my birthday.

4. I'll have to check, but I'm pretty sure it'll be all right.
 5. It's getting late, so I'm afraid I'll have to be leaving.
 6. Thanks again for a lovely evening.
 7. I'll help you for the sake of your sister.
 8. We asked for his permission to use the car.
 9. I'll show you around the campus.
 10. The host expects us to arrive at six.
8. 1. a. 一旦选择了在这里工作, 你最好不要很快就改变主意。
b. Once you have accepted him as your boyfriend, it is better not to hurt him with bad words.
c. Once you have made a promise, it is better not to break your words.
2. a. 除非在周末, 一般都可以在实验室待上一整天。
b. Except in special cases, it is all right to ask questions in class.
c. Except at a very formal party, it is all right to wear blue jeans.
9. 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. F 8. F
10. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. No 6. No 7. Yes
11. 1. a. 当你迷路的时候, 你应该首先找警察帮忙。
b. When you plan to travel to a foreign country, you should first of all get some idea of its culture, history, and geography.
c. When you feel really bored, you should first of all consider activities like swimming, cycling or tennis.
2. a. 通过写感谢信, 他感谢玛丽对他在英国期间的热情款待。
b. By visiting their parents each weekend, they show how much they care about their parents.
c. By giving John a special gift, they showed him how they valued their friendship.
3. a. 但是, 很多人觉得讲别人的闲话是令人讨厌的。
b. However, Westerners find talking about other people's privacy impolite.
c. However, all of us find being kept waiting for more than ten minutes unbearable.
4. a. 说起食品安全, 政府已经制定了新的法律法规。
b. And when it comes to business cards, you should present them with two hands.
c. And when it comes to work, they went to many job interviews but failed to get any job.

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. The children are brought to the park (by their parents) once a week.
2. A lot of money has been spent (by them) on new farming machines.
3. Mobile phones are used to send short messages./Short messages are sent (by them) with mobile phones.
4. Your health may be damaged by too much work.
5. The virus should be killed first and then your computer can be used again.
6. He is always invited by his Chinese friends to spend Mid-Autumn Day with them at home.



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话A：“我们很愿意赴约。”

王涛在一家合资企业工作。他的同事鲍勃·安德森是位来自英国的技术员。王涛和他的妻子李卉想请鲍勃·安德森和他的夫人来共进晚餐。下面是他俩的对话。

王涛： 星期六晚上有事吗？

鲍勃： 没什么特殊事儿。干什么？

王涛： 我们想请你和你夫人星期六晚上来共进晚餐。你们能来吗？

鲍勃： 这个星期六晚上？

王涛： 是啊，我们希望你们能和我们一起吃饭。

鲍勃： 谢谢你们的邀请，我们很愿意去。

王涛： 太好了。

鲍勃： 我们什么时间去好？

王涛： 7点怎么样？

鲍勃： 7点可以。我们期待着这一时刻。

对话B：“我们玩得很高兴。”

现在是晚上10点。鲍勃和夫人安娜准备告辞。他们向王涛和他的妻子李卉表示谢意。以下是鲍勃、安娜、王涛和李卉之间的对话。

李卉： 这是你们的外衣。

鲍勃： 谢谢。今晚过得太愉快了。十分感谢你们的邀请。

王涛： 不用客气。能接待你们我们很高兴。

安娜： 噢，我们玩得很高兴。

王涛： 你们能来玩我们很高兴，以后再来呀！

鲍勃： 再次感谢你们，晚安！

李卉： 晚安！开车小心点儿，外面很泥泞。

短文A：在美国接受邀请

你一旦接受了邀请，最好不要轻易改变主意。美国人一般按照他们邀请的客人的数目安排餐桌和饮食。美国人特别重视时间。但是他们并不期望你准点到达。他们更希望你比约定的时间晚到15分钟。比如说他们请你6点到达，主人期望你到达的时间别早于6点，但也别晚于6点15分。

美国人习惯领客人参观一下房间，但是他们不希望你去动所看到的東西。如果要动你感兴趣的東西，得征得主人的同意。

在餐桌上，话题可以很广泛，但是你应当对饮食给予肯定的评价。如果你确实不喜欢

某种食品，你可以说它看上去多么漂亮并询问它是怎么做出来的。

除非在特别正式的场合，你都可以自己动手添加食物。不要每次吃完了都等着别人替你添菜。如果你确实喜欢某种食物，你不要仅仅是为了礼貌而说：“不用了。”

短文 B: 关于请朋友吃饭的有益建议

如果你计划请朋友到西餐馆聚餐，首先要考虑的事儿是预订餐位，也就是说，得提前订好餐桌，不然的话你也许就不得不花很长的时间等待空桌，这对你和客人来说都是一件很难堪的事情。

在就餐时，有些日本人和中国人会习惯地发出“啧啧”的声音，以此向做东的人表示他们非常喜欢这些食物。但是西方人则觉得这样喝汤让人觉得不舒服。此外，他们认为在餐桌上剔牙齿或补妆很不雅观。说到付小费，西方人一般只需把钱留在桌子上。至于钱多钱少由你自己决定，一般是账单的15%到20%。

高等教育出版社

Unit

4

Help Yourself, Please.

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

掌握祝酒词以及让菜用语。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

appetizing, bar, cheer, crispy, dean, fork (knife and fork), go with, help oneself to, juicy, manage, meal, roast, sour, splendid, tasty, tender, to your health, wait for

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

Offering

- 1) What are you going to have, Helen?
- 2) What would you like?
- 3) Would you care for anything to drink?
- 4) Would you like wine or spirits?
- 5) How about having a glass of wine?
- 6) Now let's try the food.
- 7) Will you have another cup of spirits?
- 8) Help yourself to vegetables.
- 9) Have it while it's hot.
- 10) Have some of the sweet and sour fish, please.
- 11) What about some fruit?
- 12) Have an apple, please.

Replying

- 1) I think I'll have a boiled egg.
- 2) I'd like a glass of juice.
- 3) That's a good idea.
- 4) Yes, that's very kind of you.
- 5) Yes, please.
- 6) We can help ourselves.
- 7) No, thank you.
- 8) No, I've had enough.

Toasts

- 1) Here's to your health/success/happiness. Cheers!
- 2) And to yours. Cheers!
- 3) Here's to the friendship between our two countries.
- 4) Let's drink to that. Cheers!

技能要求 (Skills Development)**1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)**

能听懂并用英语进行涉及敬酒及让菜等方面的简短对话。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能阅读有关宴请客人的小短文并进行英汉互译。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

- A. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法写出祝酒、让菜等方面的简短语句。
- B. 了解英文宴请回函的基本写作格式。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

1 饮酒 (Drinking)

Drinking habits vary widely among Americans as they do among people from other lands. Some families never serve any alcoholic drinks, others have them before dinner, wine with the meal, and perhaps drinks after dinner. You are more likely to be offered a cocktail before dinner than wine with the meal. If you are not accustomed to American cocktails, be careful, they are often quite strong. Women as well as men drink them, but you should feel free to ask for something less strong or a non-alcoholic drink if you wish. In some homes, cocktails may be served for an hour or longer before dinner. If you do not wish to have another cocktail, simply say so.

Wine is becoming increasingly popular with Americans but is still not as common as in some other countries and not drunk as much as beer. Do not be surprised if you are offered milk, coffee, tea (iced or hot, depending on the season) or even Coca-Cola with a meal. Water is usually served in restaurants without being ordered, although you may certainly order anything else you prefer to drink.

2 礼物 (Gifts)

Americans give gifts on numerous occasions: on retirement of a colleague at work; at Christmas; on birthdays of good friends and children; at weddings; on the birth of a baby; when someone achieves an honour or graduates and on a farewell visit to a friend. However they exchange these gifts only among good friends. If you know people only casually, it is inappropriate to give gifts.

In most cases, it is suitable to bring one small gift on your farewell visit to each friend. The gift should always be inexpensive and will be especially appreciated if it is made in China. You might bring some lightweight, small items, but gifts should not be a high priority. Gifts are usually given after a relationship has developed—to express appreciation for something that has been done. In general, a gift should not be given before a relationship has developed. Americans often bring a token gift, however, such as flowers, the first time they are invited to someone's home.

When a gift is received in the United States, the receiver is almost always expected to open it in front of the giver and admire it. He should thank the giver and should usually make some comments on the gift's beauty or practicality so that you know it is appreciated.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

I 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. Cheers!

干杯!

Cheers!

(敬酒词) 干杯; 祝你健康, 属于非正式用语。类似的句子还有:

Bottoms up!

干杯, 属于非正式且幽默的说法。

To your health! 或者 Here's to your health!

干杯, 祝你健康!

To 2010! 为2010年干杯!

To Mary and John!

为玛丽和约翰干杯。

这些都是敬酒词, 意思是“为…干杯”或“敬…一杯”或“祝愿…”, 其前还可以加Here's。

其他还有:

I propose a toast to ...

我提议为…干杯。

Let's drink a toast to ...

让我们举杯祝贺…。

Let's drink (a toast) to our great country.

让我们为伟大的祖国干杯。

I propose a toast to all our friends gathered here tonight.

我提议为今晚到场聚会的所有的朋友干杯!

Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to propose a toast to the friendship between our two countries.

女士们, 先生们, 我提议为我们两国的友谊干杯!

2. Zhou Hong, Dean of the Department of Foreign Languages ...

周宏是外语系主任, ...

dean可以指“教务处长, 学院院长, 系主任”等。

e.g. Peter is the dean of school of Further Education.

彼得是继续教育学院的院长。

Professor Zhao, our dean, is also in charge of the Department of Foreign Languages.

我们的赵主任也负责外语系。

3. Would you like to use chopsticks or a knife and fork?

您想用筷子还是刀叉?

a knife and fork

一套刀叉

不定冠词a/an常用在表示成对名词的第一个名词之前。

e.g. a cup and saucer 一套杯碟

a hat and coat 一套衣帽

a lock and key 一套锁和钥匙

如果与两个不是“自然成对”的词连用，则各个名词前面都要用不定冠词：

e.g. When you go on holiday, take a raincoat and a camera.

你去度假时，要带上雨衣和照相机。

What he needs is a pen and a piece of paper.

他需要的是一支笔和一张纸。

4. I think I'll try chopsticks and see if I can manage them.

我想还是试试用筷子吧，看我会不会用。

比较：try与manage

try 努力，尝试。指多次试图去做某事。多含有虽然失败，但仍想方设法继续争取成功之意。

manage 做成。指努力去做某事，并且取得成功。

e.g. He tried to do the experiment many times, but failed.

他多次做实验，但均未成功。

Although he was very busy, he managed to attend the meeting.

他虽然很忙，但还是设法参加了会议。

5. Have some of the sweet and sour fish, please.

请吃点糖醋鱼。

这是一种较为直接的让菜的说法，常见的说法还有：

Help yourself to ... please.

请吃…

Have some more fish, please.

再吃点儿鱼吧。

e.g. Help yourself to some ice cream, please.

请吃点冰淇淋吧。

Have some more fried chicken, please.

请再吃点儿炸鸡。

6. Will you have another cup of spirits?

再来一杯白酒怎么样？

比较：another, other, the other, others, the others

another由an + other构成，“另一个”，表示泛指另外一个，只修饰单数可数名词；other + 复数名词表示不定的“其他的”人或物；the other指两者中的另外一个；others是泛指另一些别的人或物；the others特指除已说明的人或物之外的其余所有的人或物。

e.g. I don't like the colour of this shirt. Please show me another one.

我不喜欢这件衬衣的颜色，请再给我看一件。

Tom is at home. The other students are at school.

汤姆在家，其余的学生在学校。

Old Wang has two sons. One is in Beijing, the other is in Shanghai.

老王有两个儿子，一个在北京，另一个在上海。

Some like this, others like that.

有的喜欢这个，有的喜欢那个。

The dictionary is better than the others.

这本字典比别的都好。

7. I'm afraid it's a bit too strong for me.

恐怕这酒对我来说度数太高了。

be afraid (that) (礼貌用语，对已发生或可能发生的某事而表示歉意或提出婉转的看法) 恐怕

e.g. I'm afraid (that) I can't go shopping with you.

我恐怕不能和你去购物了。

I'm afraid you made a spelling mistake here.

恐怕你这儿是拼错了。

be afraid of + 名词或者动名词

e.g. Most girls are afraid of dogs.

大多数女孩子怕狗。

Are you afraid of going out alone at night?

你害怕夜晚独自外出吗？

be afraid to + 动词原形 怕，不敢

后接不定式和后接从句意思有些不同。后接不定式是“怕”，“不敢”，后接从句是“恐怕”，“担心”。

e.g. He is afraid to die.

他怕死。

He is afraid (that) she'll die.

他担心她要死了。

“be afraid of + 动名词”可以是 be afraid to 的意思（怕），也可以是 be afraid 接从句的意思（恐怕）。

e.g. He is afraid of making mistakes.

他怕出错。

He was afraid of upsetting her.

他担心她心烦。

Synonym: afraid, fearful, terrible, frightened

afraid 害怕的，恐惧，常作表语，是表语形容词。泛指一种“恐惧的心理”，多指对某一事物经常或一贯惧怕。还可以用来表示委婉的异议或歉意。

e.g. I'm afraid that I'll be late.

我恐怕要迟到了。

He was afraid of hurting her feelings.

他怕伤了她的感情。

fearful 可怕的，害怕的，担心的。既可以表示“引起恐惧的”，又可以表示内心的害怕与忧虑。

e.g. There was a fearful storm last night.

昨夜有过一场可怕的风暴。

The old man was fearful of falling.

老人害怕摔倒。

The doctor was fearful that the patient should get worse.

医生担心病人的情况恶化。

terrible 可怕的，恐怖的。指令人恐怖的，含有痛苦或使人不知所措之意。

e.g. That was a terrible accident.

那起事故太可怕了。

Sometimes they could hear a terrible noise at night.

他们有时在夜晚能听到可怕的声音。

frightened 受惊的，恐惧的。主要是指被某一（突然的）客观事物所惊吓。

e.g. She was frightened by a strange noise outside the window.

她被窗外一个怪声吓了一跳。

The girl was obviously frightened.

那个女孩显然是受惊了。

8. How about having a glass of white wine to go with the fish?

那么来杯白葡萄酒吃鱼吧？

go with 和...一起，相配

e.g. Your new shoes go well with your trousers.

你的新鞋与裤子挺协调。

Her black dress goes with her hair.

她的黑色裙装与她的头发十分相配。

9. Guests came and went but the party continued.

宾客来来往往而聚会照常进行。

come and go 来来往往，作短暂的访问，忽来忽去

e.g. Boats and ships come and go on the river.

河上船只来来往往。

Visitors came and went at the party.

聚会上客人们进进出出。

10. Nobody knew him, but the host went to meet him, and took him to the bar for a drink.

没有人认识他，但是主人还是走上前去迎接他，并把他带到酒吧前喝酒。

take ... to 带...去

e.g. The taxi driver took the guest to the hotel.

出租车司机送客人到宾馆。

This bus will take you to the railway station.

乘这辆公共汽车可以去火车站。

11. ..., but one of your guest's cars was in front of our gate, ...

但是 you 有一位客人的车停在我们的大门前。

in front of = before, 是“在…前面”的意思, 就是说在…的前方。

e.g. There is a desk in front of the blackboard.

黑板前有一张书桌。

The tree is in front of the house.

房前有棵树。

in the front of 是“在…前部”的意思, 即在一个地方的范围之内。

e.g. The teacher is standing in the front of the classroom.

教师站在教室的前部。

There is a red flag in the front of the boat.

船头有面红旗。

词汇用法 (Word Usage)

appetizing *a.* causing desire, esp. for food 开胃的, 引起食欲的; 美味的

e.g. The sweet and sour fish is very appetizing.

糖醋鱼很爽口。

The Braised Beef smells appetizing.

红烧牛肉闻起来令人垂涎。

bar *n.* (a place with) a counter where alcoholic drinks or food and drinks are sold 酒吧

e.g. He used to go to that bar.

他过去常去那家酒吧。

In Britain people call a bar a pub.

在英国人们称酒吧为酒馆。

cheer *n.* lightness of spirits or mood; gaiety or joy 高兴, 欢乐; a shout of approval, encouragement, or congratulation 喝彩 (表示赞赏、鼓励或祝贺)

v. to make happier or more cheerful 为…加油/欢呼

intr. (cheers) 敬酒语

e.g. He needed a cup of tea to cheer himself up.

他需要一杯茶为自己加油。

The fans cheered the runners on.

热烈的观众们用欢呼声为赛跑选手打气。

He's always full of cheer even in a difficult situation.

他甚至在困境中也总是兴致勃勃。

Let's give three cheers for the visitors.

让我们向来宾三次欢呼。

A good meal brought cheer to our hearts.

一顿美餐使我们心中愉快。

Cheers!

干杯!

crispy = crisp *a.* hard; dry; easily broken; firm and fresh, as if recently made or grown 脆的; 易碎的; 干而硬的; 鲜嫩而爽口的

e.g. The boy likes crispy biscuits.

这个孩子喜欢吃脆饼干。

This kind of apple tastes crispy.

这种苹果吃起来脆生生的。

dean *n.* an administrative officer in charge of a college, faculty, or division in a university 大学的学院院长; 系主任; 部门主任

e.g. He has been promoted to be dean of personnel department.

他已经被提拔成人事处主任。

The dean of Educational Affairs in our college is a learned person.

我校的教务主任是个有学识的人。

fork *n.* an instrument for holding food or carrying it to the mouth, having a handle at one end with two or more points at the other 餐叉, 叉子

e.g. A small fork is used to lift food.

小叉子是用来叉食品的。

When you eat Western meal, you should use a knife and fork.

吃西餐时, 你应该用刀叉。

juicy *a.* having a lot of juice 多汁的

e.g. Do you like juicy peaches?

你喜欢吃水蜜桃吗?

These are fresh and juicy oranges.

这些是新鲜多汁的橘子。

meal *n.* an amount of food eaten at one time 餐, 饭

e.g. She cooks a hot meal in the evening.

晚上她烧一顿热饭。

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

早餐是一天内的第一顿饭。

roast *v.* to cook or be cooked by dry heat, either over a fire or in a hot box 烤; 烘

e.g. The meat is roasting nicely.

肉烤得正香。

Coffee beans are roasted before they are used to make coffee.

咖啡豆在做成咖啡之前首先要烘干。

sour *a.* having a sharp taste like the taste of an apple that is not ripe yet 酸的, 酸味的

e.g. The grapes were too sour to eat.

这葡萄太酸了, 几乎不能吃。

The milk has turned sour.

牛奶已经酸了。

spirit *n.* (usu. *pl.*) (常用复数) a strong alcoholic drink, such as whisky or brandy, produced by distilling 烈酒 (如威士忌, 白兰地等)

e.g. I prefer spirits to beer.

与啤酒比较, 我更喜欢烈酒。

Do you drink spirits?

你喝白酒吗?

splendid *a.* very fine; excellent 极好的; 上等的; 杰出的

e.g. You've passed the examination. Splendid!

你已经通过了考试。太好了!

Having a house party is a splendid idea.

举办一个家庭聚会是个非常好的主意。

tender *a.* easy to bite through; soft 嫩的; 松软的

e.g. This steak is very tender.

这块牛排非常嫩。

The leaves in spring are green and tender.

春天的树叶翠绿而柔嫩。

Antonym: **tough** *a.* difficult to cut or eat 切(咬)不动的

e.g. This meat is tough.

这肉咬不动。

We don't like tough steak.

我们不喜欢咬不动的牛排。

wait for to stay somewhere without doing anything until somebody or something comes or happens 等待

e.g. Please wait for me in front of the school gate.

请在校门前等我。

We have been waiting for the bus for a long time but it has not come yet.

我们等了好久, 但是公共汽车还是没有来。



V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 的目的是为检验学生对有关对话及短文的理解，教师应注意引导学生围绕这些练习进行口头或笔头训练。

补充练习如下：

For Dialogue A

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1) Zhou Hong and William are at a tea party.
- 2) Professor Abel would like to use a knife and fork.
- 3) William wants to drink a little Maotai.
- 4) Zhou Hong asks William to try some sea food.
- 5) William says the sea-cucumber is very tender and crispy.

答案：

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F

For Dialogue B

Choose the best answers according to Dialogue B.

- 1) Zhou Hong asks Professor Abel to have some _____.
 A. sweet and sour fish B. roast duck
 C. sea-cucumber D. beancurd
- 2) William doesn't have another cup of spirits because _____.
 A. he is afraid of drinking spirits B. he is drunk (醉了)
 C. he finds it too strong D. he dislikes spirits
- 3) How about having a glass of white wine to go with the fish?
 "White wine" probably means _____ here.
 A. spirits B. beer
 C. dry wine D. sweet wine
- 4) This dish is really wonderful. "Dish" most probably means _____ here.
 A. a large flat plate B. a small cup
 C. a beautiful bowl D. food served in the container
- 5) By "I must say we've had a splendid meal", William means that _____.
 A. he enjoyed the food
 B. he thinks the dinner party is important
 C. he likes the food but doesn't like the spirits
 D. he thinks they have spent too much time

答案:

- 1) A 2) C 3) C 4) D 5) A

For Passage A

Answer the following questions briefly according to Passage A.

- 1) Why was there a big party in the house? (Because it was Christmas.)
- 2) Was the small man one of the host's friends? (No, he wasn't.)
- 3) Did anybody at the party know the small man? (No, nobody knew him.)
- 4) The host greeted the stranger and served him with some drink, didn't he? (Yes, he did.)
- 5) How long did the man sit there? (For an hour.)
- 6) Did the man and his wife want to go out? (Yes, they did.)
- 7) Where was his wife? (She was waiting for her husband in the car.)
- 8) Why did the man come to the party? (To find the one who parked the car in front of his gate.)

2. Learn to communicate 的目的是巩固并扩展本课所学“餐桌”用语。要求学生能背诵并能在课上创造更多的语境进行实际交际训练。口语中常见的句子还有:

- 1) What sort of food would you like?
- 2) Do you prefer Chinese or Western food?
- 3) I'd like to try some Chinese/American/Italian/French food.
- 4) What would you like to drink?
- 5) Do you want salad?
- 6) Do you want some dessert?
- 7) Try some of the fish.
- 8) Help yourself to that duck.
- 9) The food is excellent/delicious/a bit too heavy for me.
- 10) Have some more beef.
- 11) No, thanks. I've had enough.
- 12) I'm quite full./I've had quite enough.
- 13) It's crispy and tender.
- 14) Cheers!
- 15) To your pleasant trip home!
- 16) To your great success!
- 17) To your early completion of the project!
- 18) To the 100th anniversary of your university!
- 19) Let's drink to the health of Mr. Smith!
- 20) May I propose a toast to our friendship?

3. Build up your language stock 主要是为了加深对本课词汇的理解及提高学生的应用能力。练习7 (句型套用) 是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的。这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点练习在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。除要求学生认真做好练习外, 教师还可以补充下列有关练习。

补充练习:

(汉译英:)

- 1) — 海伦, 喝点白酒怎么样? (spirits)
— 白酒对我来说恐怕度数太高了。 (be afraid)
- 2) 为我们两国的友谊干杯。 (Here's to ...)
- 3) 北京烤鸭真是又嫩又脆。 (tender)
- 4) 你的蓝眼镜与你的蓝眼睛很相配。 (go with)
- 5) 我想试试用筷子。 (try)

(汉译英答案:)

- 1) — How/What about having some spirits, Helen?
— I'm afraid it is a bit too strong for me.
- 2) Here's to the friendship between our two countries.
- 3) Beijing Roast Duck is very tender and crispy.
- 4) Your blue glasses go very well with your blue eyes.
- 5) I'd like to try to use chopsticks.

(英译汉:)

- 1) When I was young I would listen to the radio, waiting for my favorite songs.
- 2) The bus stop is in front of the park.
- 3) The road continued for ten miles.
- 4) John manages the big company well.
- 5) That restaurant serves delicious food.

(英译汉答案:)

- 1) 我年轻的时候, 常常打开收音机等着收听那些我最喜欢的歌曲。
- 2) 公共汽车站在公园前。
- 3) 这条路绵延10英里。
- 4) 约翰把这家大公司管理得井井有条。
- 5) 那家饭店的饭菜很好吃。

4. Extra reading 的目的是锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文，分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习，其中的重要词汇注释如下：

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

aroma *n.* 浓香

e.g. The girl's room conveyed a special aroma.
这个女孩儿的房间散发出一股特殊的香味。

brief *a.* 简要的 *n.* 摘要

e.g. To be brief (with you), we can't accept such harsh terms.
简言之，我们不能接受这样苛刻的条件。
Let me give you a brief of the incident.
让我向你们简短地陈述一下这个事件。

create *v.* 产生；创造

e.g. We've created a beautiful new house from an old ruin.
我们把一个旧废墟创建成一栋美丽的新房子。

cuisine *n.* 烹饪法；烹调风格

e.g. Different countries have different cuisines to attract tourists.
不同的国家有不同的烹调风格来吸引旅游者。

delightful *a.* 令人愉快的

e.g. We had a delightful time by the seashore last Sunday.
上星期天我们在海滨玩得真痛快。

develop *v.* 发展

e.g. He is developing into a popular singer.
他在成长为一名受欢迎的歌手。

emphasis *n.* 强调

e.g. Honesty was the emphasis of his speech.
诚实是他讲话的重点。

glorious *a.* 光荣的

e.g. Our country has a glorious past.
我们的国家有光辉的历史。

harmony *n.* 协调

e.g. My neighbours live in perfect harmony.
我的邻居们相处得十分融洽。

mental *a.* 脑力的；心智的

e.g. Several mental patients have recovered with his help.

在他的帮助下, 不少精神病患者康复了。

physical *a.* 实际的; 身体的; 肉体的

e.g. Our physical environment has been greatly improved.

我们的实际环境得到了很大的改善。

Physical fitness means having a strong healthy body.

身体健康就是有一个强壮健康的身体。

slice *v.* 切成薄片 *n.* 薄片

e.g. I sliced the bread.

我把面包切成片。

Do you want one more slice of meat?

你要不要再加一片肉?

sophisticated *a.* 复杂的

e.g. The expert devotes all his passion to the sophisticated technology.

这位专家将全部的热情投入到这项复杂的技术中。

timing *n.* 把握时间 (火候); 计时

e.g. The timing of our statement is very appropriate.

我们发表声明选择的时机很恰当。

treat *v.* 款待; 对待

e.g. He treats his guests with courtesy.

他殷勤地招待他的客人。

Glass must be treated carefully.

使用玻璃必须小心谨慎。

She treats me like one of the family.

她待我像家人一样。

world-famous *a.* 举世闻名的

e.g. The old man is a world-famous linguist.

这位老人是一个举世闻名的语言学家。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 为接受邀请的回复函和婉言谢绝的辞谢函。教师应向学生们特别强调婉言谢绝回复函的写作特点, 例如需要陈述不能接受邀请的原因并再一次诚恳地表达谢意等。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 为复习复合宾语, 可参见《高职高专英语拓展教程2》语法附录I-6。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。

Key to Integrated Skills Development

- 9 1. Chinese culture

2. happiness, harmony, mental and physical well-being
 3. invite foreign friends to dinner
 4. perfect combination of “color, aroma, taste and appearance”
 5. the seasonings, slicing techniques, the perfect timing of cooking and the art of laying out the food on the plate
 6. the Cantonese cuisine, the Shandong cuisine, the Huai-Yang cuisine and the Sichuan cuisine
 7. a very sophisticated art
 8. treat their foreign guests with Chinese food
- 10
1. a. 如果想向外国朋友表示我们热情好客，你最好安排晚宴招待他们。
b. If you want to show your willingness to cooperate, you'd better go to the company in person.
c. If you have creative ideas about improving efficiency, you'd better make constructive suggestions.
 2. a. 这个地区因其丰富的自然资源和广袤的土地而世界闻名。
b. Einstein is world-famous for his Theory of Relativity.
c. Our city is world-famous for its old buildings.
 3. a. 现在，汽车制造业已经发展成为非常赚钱的行业。
b. Nowadays, table tennis has developed into an Olympic game.
c. Nowadays, Chinese calligraphy has developed into a precious traditional art.
 4. a. 这就是为什么有些中国家长事事都宁愿为孩子做的原因之一。
b. That perhaps is one of the reasons why American kids are more independent than Chinese kids.
c. This is one of the reasons why college students like playing Internet games.

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. They have got the food ready/prepared for the picnic.
2. The passenger is not allowed to take so much luggage with him.
3. We must keep the reading room quiet.
4. He is called a walking dictionary by the students.
5. Could you ask her to go with us?
6. The teacher is teaching the children to make model planes.



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: “干杯!”

周宏是外语系主任, 威廉·安贝尔是来自英国的教授。他们正在出席晚宴。

周宏: 您喜欢用筷子还是刀叉?

威廉: 我想还是试试用筷子吧, 看我会不会用。

周宏: 好的。您来点葡萄酒还是白酒?

威廉: 我想喝点著名的中国茅台酒。

周宏: 祝您健康, 干杯!

威廉: 也祝您健康, 干杯!

周宏: 来吃点菜吧。这是海参。

威廉: 真鲜美啊!

周宏: 请吃点鸭子, 香酥鸭。趁热吃。

威廉: 真是又嫩又脆。

对话 B: “来点水果怎么样?”

周宏和安贝尔教授在就餐时继续他们的谈话。

周宏: 请吃点糖醋鱼。

威廉: 这鱼真开胃, 味道好极了。

周宏: 再来一杯白酒怎么样?

威廉: 不, 谢谢。恐怕这酒对我来说度数太高了。

周宏: 那么来杯白葡萄酒吃鱼吧?

威廉: 好主意。这道菜实在是太好了。

周宏: 来点水果怎么样? 请吃个苹果吧。

威廉: 这苹果汁儿真多。我得说这顿饭吃得太开心了。

短文 A: 美国人怎样在家中接待客人?

圣诞节到了, 家里举办了一个大聚会。宾客来来往往而聚会照常进行。这时门铃响了, 几个人同时喊到: “请进! ”。一个矮个男子打开门走了进来。没有人认识他, 但是主人还是走上前去迎接他, 并把他带到酒吧前喝酒。

这个人高高兴兴地坐着喝了一个小时的酒。然后他突然停了下来抬头看着主人。“你知道吗,” 他说, “没有人邀请我来参加这个晚会。我不认识你, 也不认识你的夫人及你的客人。我和妻子想开车出去, 但是你有一位客人的车停在我们的大门前, 所以我来找他。我妻子还坐在车里等着我回去呢。”

短文 B: 中国文化中的饮食

饮食是中国文化一个至关重要的组成部分。美食佳肴可以营造出欢乐、和谐及身心的安康。所以，如果你邀请外国朋友聚餐，最好先给他们简短地介绍一下中国菜肴。

中国烹调的历史源远流长，以其“色、香、味、观”融为一体而闻名于世。中国烹饪强调调味、刀功、火候，以及上盘装点等技艺。中国烹饪中最为著名的一些菜系有南方的粤菜，北方的鲁菜，东部的淮扬菜和西部的川菜。时下，中国烹饪已经发展成为一门精巧的艺术。这也许就是中国人时常用中国菜肴款待外国客人的一个原因。

高等教育出版社

Unit

5

An Invitation Card

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A 及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

了解欧美人的饮食习惯及餐桌礼仪，如何邀请友人或接受邀请到餐馆就餐。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

celebrate, experience, Italian, mean, plain, publish, share, treat, uncomfortable, come over, be not much of a, take out to eat, pick up, return from, share with, visit with, hear of, get back from

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

Inviting people

- 1) We are having an informal dinner at our home on Saturday, May 21st, at 6 p.m. and would love you to join us.
- 2) Since you knew the Taylors before they left Boulder, we thought you might enjoy visiting with them again.
- 3) We hope it will be possible for you to be with us.
- 4) We will have an informal dinner party at our home next Sunday, the 26th, and we would be happy if you could come.
- 5) Please phone to let me know if you can come.
- 6) We hope you can join us.
- 7) We are looking forward to your joining us.

Accepting an invitation

- 1) Thank you so much for inviting us to dinner on the 21st. Carl and I will be there by 6 p.m.
- 2) Of course, the answer will have to be yes.
- 3) It's really very kind of you to include me in your party.
- 4) I'll be happy to be at your party on Saturday, November 12th, at 7:00 p.m.
- 5) It is very kind of you to invite me to stay with you on your farm this weekend.
- 6) So this will be a real treat.
- 7) Thank you for including us.

Declining an invitation

- 1) I greatly regret that I'm unable to join you next Tuesday.
- 2) I simply can't make it.
- 3) I'm really sorry I couldn't get there. I hope you understand.

技能要求 (Skills Development)

1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

能听懂并用英语交流怎样邀请友人外出就餐。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能读懂和翻译有关邀请外出就餐及邀请函的短文。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

能模拟套写简短的英文邀请函及其复函。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

Eating out—Who pays?

If you've agreed to go out to eat with someone, you should be clear who's paying. If the other person suggests you have lunch with him or her you might simply say something like this: "I'm afraid it'll have to be someplace inexpensive as I have very little money." The other person may say: "OK, I'll meet you at McDonald." This means that you've agreed that each person pays for his own meal, i.e., that you "go Dutch." If the person says "Oh, no, I want to take you to lunch in a little restaurant I like very much," it means that the person intends to pay the bill for both of you. If a person invites you to his or her home for a meal, it's understood that that person is paying; if you invite someone to your home, it's understood that you are buying the food. If you want to invite someone out for lunch, you must also make yourself clear by saying, perhaps, "I'd like to take you to lunch tomorrow at the Hostess Inn Coffee Shop," (meaning you plan to buy the food) or "Let's have lunch together tomorrow at Burger King. It's on me." American women used to expect men to pay all meals, but today most women will pay for themselves. However, you should always make your position clear. Being clear is the polite thing to do; it is lack of clarity that causes loss of face in this situation.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

1 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. Wang Hong is studying for her Ph.D. in America.

王红在美国攻读博士学位。

Ph.D.—Doctor of Philosophy 博士。请注意：Ph.D. 虽然来自 Doctor of Philosophy，但却不是“哲学博士”，而是“博士”的统称，如“心理学博士”为 Ph.D. in psychology。“哲学博士”应是 Ph.D. in philosophy。Ph.D. 也简称为 Doctor。

e.g. Doctor of Science	理学博士
Doctor of Letters	文学博士
Doctor of Law	法学博士

2. She is working in the same lab with her friend Carl Cooper.

她和卡尔·库柏在同一个实验室工作。

lab是laboratory的简略形式。常见的简略形式还有：

auto — automobile	汽车
kilo — kilogram	公斤
photo — photograph	照片
pub — public house	酒吧
fridge — refrigerator	电冰箱
bike — bicycle	自行车
phone — telephone	电话
plane — airplane	飞机
maths — mathematics	数学
mike — microphone	话筒
exam — examination	考试
taxi — taxicab	出租车

3. I hear you just had a paper published.

听说你刚发表了一篇文章。

1) to have sth done 让人或安排人做某事。这里publish指的是由出版社完成的。

e.g. Something has gone wrong with my VCD. I'm going to have it repaired this afternoon.

我的VCD坏了，下午我得让人修修。

He had a hair cut.

他理了个发。

2) to have sb do sth 让某人做某事

e.g. I had John find me a job.

我让约翰帮我找了一个工作。

Have Mr. Smith come in now, please.

请你让史密斯先生进来。

3) to have sb doing sth 让，允许

e.g. The man had the children laughing all the time.

那人让孩子们笑个不停。

I can't have you running up and down all day long.

我不能让你们整天上下乱跑。

4. I'd like to take you out tomorrow evening to dinner to celebrate.

我想庆祝一下，明天晚上请你吃饭。

比较：

I'd like to = I would like to

You'd better = You had better

e.g. I'd like to have a cup of white wine.

我想喝一杯白葡萄酒。

You'd better stay in bed and have a good rest.

你最好卧床休息。

5. My country is a place where people from all over the world come to live, ...

我们国家的人来自世界各地。

6. An expensive place would make me uncomfortable.

高档的地方让我觉得不舒服。

to make + sth/sb + *adj.* 致使/使成为...

e.g. Jack's answer made his teacher glad.

杰克的回答使老师很高兴。

The wrong decision made the staff very angry.

这项错误的决定使全体职工很生气。

7. I will pick you up at your office about 5. OK?

我5点左右开车到你办公室来接你，好吗？

pick sth/sb up 取物，开车接人

e.g. I'll go back to my dormitory to pick up my bag.

我回宿舍去拿包。

Wait for me at the school gate and I'll pick you up there.

在校门口等我，我开车去接你。

8. As you know, Prof. and Mrs. Harvey Taylor have just returned from China, and they will be sharing some of their experiences with us then.

您知道，哈维·泰勒教授和太太刚从中国回来，我们将一起分享他们的经历。

as you know = and you know this, 可用作插入语，也可解释为由as引导的定语从句。可译作：

你是知道的；如你所知。

e.g. IBM, as you know, is a very famous company in the world.

你是知道的，IBM公司是一家世界著名的公司。

As you know, the Great Wall of China is one of the greatest wonders in the world.

如你所知，中国的长城是世界上最伟大的奇迹之一。

9. My husband and I have heard of your work of finding host families for international students at the universities, and would like to get to know you better.

我丈夫和我已经听说你们在为（博尔德市）各大学的留学生寻找寄宿家庭，所以我们希望更多地了解你们。

1) 注意人称代词的使用顺序：

人称代词的排列顺序一般为：2-3-1，即第二人称，第三人称，第一人称；人称代词和名词的排列顺序一般为：名词，人称代词。但you位于名词前。

e.g. You, he and I are students.

我、你、他是学生。

The doctor and she are having a talk.

医生与她在交谈。

2) host family (寄宿家庭) is a family with which an overseas student can stay with.

3) experience 一词用作复数时作“经历”解。

10. We haven't had a chance to talk with the Taylors since they got back from China, so this will be a real treat.

自从哈维·泰勒夫妇从中国回来之后，我们还没有机会同他们交谈过，所以这次真是个难得的机会。

1) to have a chance to do sth 有机会做某事

e.g. Do you have a chance to visit Paris next year?

你明年有机会访问巴黎吗？

She had a chance to work as a secretary in a joint venture.

她曾有机会在一家合资企业做秘书工作。

2) a real treat 真是难得的好机会

Treat is something that gives pleasure, joy or delight, esp. when unexpected. 意外的惊喜，意想不到的难得的乐事

e.g. Your visit to us is a great treat.

你来看我们真是难得的好事。

He bought his daughter a notebook computer as a birthday treat.

他给女儿买了一个笔记本电脑作为难得的生日礼物。

III 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

celebrate *v.* to enjoy oneself on a special occasion 庆祝

e.g. We celebrated his birthday with a party.

我们举行了聚会来庆祝他的生日。

We celebrated the New Year with a musical evening.

我们举办了音乐晚会庆祝新年。

experience *v.* to participate in personally; undergo 亲身参与；体验；经历

n. the apprehension of an object, a thought, or an emotion through the senses or mind; the knowledge or skill derived from doing sth 体验；经验（不可数名词）；经历（可数名词）

e.g. We may take this chance to experience life in the countryside.

我们可利用这个机会体验一下乡村生活。

Please tell us your experiences in the woods.

请你给我们讲一讲你在森林里的经历吧。

He has much experience in cooking.

他有丰富的烹饪经验。

It is my first experience of teaching.

这是我的初次教学体验。

hey *int.* a shout used to call attention or to express surprise, interest, etc. 嗨（招呼或表示惊奇、兴趣等）

e.g. Hey! Where are you going?

嗨！你上哪儿去呀？

Hey! Look, what I have found here!

嗨！你瞧我找到什么啦！

Italian *a. & n.* of Italy, its culture, language or people 意大利的；意大利语（的）；意大利人（的）

e.g. Rome is an Italian city.

罗马是一个意大利城市。

Marco Polo was a well-known Italian traveler.

马可·波罗是著名的意大利旅行家。

He is learning Italian now.

他现在在学意大利语。

mean *v.* to present (a meaning) 意思是；有…的意思

e.g. What does this French word mean?

这个法文词是什么意思？

The sign means that cars cannot enter.

这个指示牌表示汽车不能入内。

plain *a.* simple; without decoration or patterns 简单的；朴素的，单纯的

e.g. Mother likes plain clothes and plain food.

母亲喜欢穿素装，喜欢吃清淡的食物。

The girl wore a plain brown dress.

这女孩穿了一件棕色无花连衣裙。

publish *v.* (of a business firm) to choose, print, and offer for sale to the public (a book, magazine, etc.) 出版，发行

e.g. The boy wrote a short story that he hoped to publish in a magazine.

这个男孩写了个短篇故事，希望能在杂志上发表。

Did you have your paper published?

你的论文发表了吗？

share *n.* a part or portion belonging to a person or group 一份；股份

v. to divide and parcel out in shares; to participate in, use, enjoy, or experience jointly with another or others 分配；分派；参与；共享

e.g. They share their joys and sorrows all their lifetime.

他们一生同甘共苦。

We shared the work equally between us.

我们两人把工作平分分了。

They gave each of the ten members an equal share.

他们给了这十位成员每人均等的一份。

I'd like you to share my happiness.

我想让你分享我的幸福。

treat *n.* something that gives pleasure, esp. when unexpected 款待; 招待; 意外的乐事

e.g. It's a great treat for her to go to London.

能去伦敦, 对她来说是一件大好事。

This is my treat.

这次由我请客。

uncomfortable *a.* not comfortable 不舒服的; 不自在的

e.g. I feel uncomfortable when John and Jane started arguing with each other.

当约翰和珍妮争论起来时, 我感到很不自在。

This is an uncomfortable chair.

这把椅子坐起来不舒服。

come over to come from a distance; to make a short informal visit 到来, 过来; 顺便来访

e.g. When did you first come over to China?

你第一次来中国是什么时候?

Come over to us when you're free.

有空来玩吧。

not much of a not good at 不太好的

e.g. I'm not much of a swimmer myself.

我游泳不怎么行。

My husband is not much of a cook himself.

我丈夫不太会做饭。

return from to come or go back from ... 从...归来

e.g. What time does your son return from school?

你儿子什么时候放学回家?

When these overseas students returned from abroad, they were warmly welcomed.

留学生回国时受到了热烈欢迎。

share ... with to use, pay, have, etc. with others 分享, 共享

e.g. Tom shared his cake with two of his friends.

汤姆和他的两个朋友分吃了他的蛋糕。

Who do you share the flat with?

你和谁同住一套公寓?

visit with (AmE) to talk socially with 与...闲聊, 聊天

e.g. Do you enjoy visiting with an old man?

你喜欢和老人聊天吗?

Come and talk with us for a few minutes.

过来聊一会吧。

hear of to know of (a fact/the existence of something or somebody) 听说, 得知

e.g. — Who's he?

— I've never heard of him.

— 他是谁?

— 我从来没听说过他。

Have you heard of the bad accident on the motorway yesterday?

你是否已经听说了昨天发生在公路上的恶性车祸?

get back from return, esp. to one's home 从...归来

e.g. The Taylors have just got back from Hong Kong.

泰勒夫妇刚从香港回来。

When will the football team get back from England?

足球队何时从英国回来?



V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 的目的是为了检验学生对有关对话及短文的理解, 教师可围绕这些语言材料进行口头或笔头训练, 尤其注意开展口头训练。

补充练习如下:

For Dialogue A

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1) Wang Hong is studying for her Ph.D. in England.
- 2) Carl Cooper is Wang Hong's colleague.
- 3) Wang Hong has just bought a book.
- 4) Carl wanted to invite her to a party to celebrate.
- 5) Wang Hong is good at cooking, but Carl is not.

答案:

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T

For Dialogue B

Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue B.

- 1) Is America a country with people of different nationalities?
(Yes, it's made up of people from all over the world.)
- 2) What does "any kind of food" mean?
(It means you can get any kind of food you name.)
- 3) What kind of place will Cooper and Wang go to have dinner?
(An inexpensive restaurant.)
- 4) Why are they going to choose a cheap place?

(Because an expensive place would make Wang Hong feel uncomfortable.)

5) What kind of food are they going to eat?

(Some plain old-fashioned American cooking.)

For Passage A

Choose the best answers according to Passage A.

- 1) The invitation is made by _____.
A. Susan and David McGuthrie B. Linda Olson and her husband
C. Susan and Linda D. Linda and David
- 2) The McGuthries are going to have an informal dinner _____.
A. at home B. in a hotel
C. in an inn D. in a bar
- 3) The informal dinner is to be given _____.
A. On Sunday, May 21st, at 6 p.m. B. On Saturday, May 21st, at 6 p.m.
C. On Saturday, May 20th, at 6 a.m. D. On Sunday, May 20th, at 6 a.m.
- 4) According to the passage, _____ will also be present at the dinner party.
A. some overseas students B. Susan's brother and sister
C. Prof. Harvey Taylor D. the Taylors
- 5) According to the passage, _____ are working for a host family program for the overseas students.
A. the Taylors B. the McGuthries
C. the Olsons D. the Coopers

答案:

- 1) A 2) A 3) B 4) D 5) C

2. Learn to communicate 目的为巩固并扩展本课所学的有关邀请函及复函的用语。教师应要求学生背诵并能运用这些词语写出邀请函及复函。

3. Build up your language stock 主要是为了加深对本课词汇的理解及提高学生的应用能力，教师可以补充类似的练习。其中练习9（句型套用）是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的。这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处，并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型，学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点在课上引导学生完成这一练习，还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。

4. Extra reading 的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答。书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文，分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习，其中的重要词汇注释如下：

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

capsize *v.* (船) 倾覆

e.g. The little boat capsized in the storm, but luckily didn't sink.
小船在暴风雨中倾覆，幸好没沉没。

debone *v.* 剔骨

e.g. The chef skillfully deboned the roast duck.
主厨熟练地给烤鸭剔了骨。

deem *v.* 认为

e.g. He deemed it his duty to help.
他认为助人是他的责任。

direct *a. & ad.* 直接的 (地)

e.g. The spokesman never gave a direct answer to any question of the reporters.
发言人对记者提出的问题从来不直接回答。
Come direct to me if you need any help.
有困难直接来找我。

ensue *v.* 接着发生

e.g. What will ensue from/on these actions?
这样的行动会产生什么结果呢?

impolite *a.* 无礼的

e.g. It's really impolite for you not to greet him.
你没跟他打招呼，这很失礼。

insult *v. & n.* 侮辱

e.g. He shouldn't have insulted her by calling her a stupid student.
他不该叫她笨学生来侮辱她。
The crude boss shouted insults at the employees.
那个粗鲁的老板辱骂了雇员。

manners *n.* 行为举止；礼貌

e.g. We should have good manners all the time.
我们在任何时候都应该有礼貌。

outward *a. & ad.* 向外的 (地)

e.g. He concerns with outward beauty rather than with inward beauty.
他只注重外表美而忽视内在思想品德。
Face the teapot spout outward.
让壶嘴朝外。

perform *v.* 履行；表演；运行

e.g. The dancer performed beautifully.

这个舞蹈家表演得好极了。

The children performed an English play.

孩子们演了一出英语剧。

senior *a.* 级别较高的

e.g. She teaches English to a senior class.

她教一个高年级班的英语。

separation *n.* 分离

e.g. They were so happy to see each other after such a long separation.

久别重逢，他们非常高兴。

signal *v.* 示意

e.g. The policeman signaled the driver to proceed.

警察打信号让那个司机通过。

skeleton *n.* 骨骼

e.g. He was worn to a skeleton at that time.

他当时骨瘦如柴。

skeleton in the cupboard/the family closet

家丑，见不得人的事

stick *v.* 竖立；粘住

e.g. Never stick your chopsticks upright in the rice bowl.

别把筷子竖插在饭碗里。

Let's stick a hook on the wall.

让我们把钩子钉在墙上。

superstitiously *ad.* 迷信地

e.g. That deed was only superstitiously believed to be decisive.

那件事只是被迷信地认作具有决定意义。

tap *v.* 轻打

e.g. She tapped me on the shoulder to get my attention.

她轻拍我的肩膀以引起我的注意。

turn *v.* 旋转；改变 *n.* 轮流

e.g. Autumn turns the green leaves golden.

秋天使绿叶变成了金黄色。

Please turn to page 361.

请翻到361页。

It is your turn now.

现在轮到你了。

upright *a.* 直立的

e.g. Put the blackboard upright, please.

请把黑板放直。

waiter *n.* 侍者；餐厅招待

e.g. He works as a waiter in the pub.

他在酒吧当招待。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 为练习套写英文的邀请函、接受邀请的回复函和婉言谢绝的辞谢函。学生应记住常用的邀请函、接受邀请的回复函词语, 包括其比较固定的语言格式和专门用语。现补充说明英语信函的写作要点:

英文邀请函与一般书信的写法大致相同, 内文由6个部分组成: 1) 信头 (Heading), 含写信日期; 2) 收信人函内地址 (Inside Address); 3) 称呼 (Salutation); 4) 正文 (Body); 5) 结尾敬语 (Complimentary Closure); 6) 署名 (Signature)。

1) 信头 日期
2) 收信人函内地址
3) 称呼 4) 正文
5) 结尾敬语 6) 署名

1) 信头(Heading)

“信头”指写信人的地址。信头位于信笺的右上方或正中。顺序是先写地址, 后写日期。写地址是从小到大, 即先写门牌号和街道号, 再写区名、城市名、省名、国名, 最后一行写日期。日期一般的写法是月-日-年或日-月-年, 第一种写法在“日”后加逗号, 而第二种写法则不用逗号。如:

May 2, 2010或2 May 2010。

在非正式邀请函中, 写信人的地址可以省略, 但必须写日期。

2) 收信人函内地址 (Inside Address)

“收信人函内地址”即收信人的姓名和地址, 函内地址写在信笺的左方, 在称呼语的上方, 比发信日期低一行, 其内容和格式与信封上收信人的姓名和地址完全相同。顺序是先写收信人姓名和职务, 最后写地址。

如果是亲友之间, 则可以省略不写函内地址, 公务信件则必须写。故本课中的邀请函无此部分。

3) 称呼 (Salutation)

“称呼”是对收信人的称谓语。位于函内地址之下。从左边顶格写, 占一行。知道姓名时用 Dear Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms. ...; 对不知姓名的公务收信人, 常用Dear Sirs或Dear Sir or Madam。美国人常用Gentlemen。

4) 正文 (Body)

“正文”是书信的主体部分。写作时应该做到简洁、清楚、明了。若内容简单, 可写成一段, 若内容较多, 可分段来写。

5) 结尾敬语 (Complimentary Closure)

“结尾敬语”位于正文下方2-3行, 从信笺中央偏右的地方写起。类似于汉语书信“此致/敬礼”“谨上”等等。英文常用的结尾敬语有: Yours sincerely/Sincerely yours, 或者Yours faithfully/Faithfully yours。前者用于“称呼”为具体人名时, 后者用于Dear Sirs等不清楚姓氏的场合。美国

人也常用Truly。对上级、老师或年长者，还可用Yours respectfully。结尾敬语的第一个字母应大写，结尾需用逗号。

6) 署名 (Signature)

“署名”位于结尾敬语的下面一行。对不太熟悉的人，最好签全名。除使用打字签名外，必须有亲笔签名。签名后跟职务或头衔。

e.g. Yours faithfully,

Carl Cooper (手写签名)

Carl Cooper (打字或印刷体签名)

Director, Sales Department (职务，部门)

示例:

Informal Letter of Invitation 邀请信 (非正式)

April 3, 2010

Dear Maria,

I'm having an informal dinner on Wednesday, April 11 at 6 p.m., and would love to have you join us. I hope you will let me know that you can come.

Yours,
Justin
Justin

亲爱的玛丽亚:

4月11日 (星期三) 下午6点我在家中举办非正式的晚宴, 希望你能参加。希望能告知我你能来。

贾思廷
2010年4月3日

Informal Letter of Accepting an Invitation 应邀的复信 (非正式)

April 5, 2010

Dear Justin,

Thank you for your kind invitation to the dinner you are giving on April 11. I shall be very happy indeed to come, and look forward with pleasure to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,
Maria
Maria

亲爱的贾思廷:

感谢你邀请我参加4月11日的晚宴。我将很高兴出席,并愉快地期待着能见到你。

玛丽亚

2010年4月5日

Informal Letter of Declining an Invitation 拒绝的回信(非正式)

April 5, 2010

Dear Justin,

I'm so sorry that I cannot come to the dinner you are giving on April 11 because of a previous engagement that evening.

I do appreciate your asking me and hope that I will have the chance to meet you on some other occasions in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Maria

Maria

亲爱的贾思廷,

很抱歉我不能参加你4月11日举办的晚宴,因为那天晚上我恰巧有约在先。但我非常感激你邀请我,我希望在不久的将来有机会能见到你。

玛丽亚

2010年4月5日

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 为复习1) 双宾语, 可参见《高职高专英语拓展教程2》语法附录I-5; 2) 名词短语作度量状语。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

- ① 1. America.
2. She is studying for her Ph.D.
3. Carl Cooper.
4. Because Wang Hong has had a paper published.
5. She treated him with a Chinese dinner.
6. No, he isn't.
- ② 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F
- ③ 1. At home.
2. On Saturday, May 21, at 6 p.m.
3. Prof. and Mrs. Harvey Taylor.
4. They will talk about their experiences in China.
5. Before the Taylors left Boulder.
6. They are finding host families for them.
7. May 2, 2014.
8. Five days later, on May 7.
9. By/At about 6 o'clock.
10. No, they haven't.
- ⑤ (Open)
- ⑥ 1. j 2. h 3. g 4. a 5. c
6. i 7. e 8. f 9. b 10. d
- ⑦ 1. having an informal dinner; have you join; has ... returned from; sharing ... with; visiting with; it will be possible
2. Thank you so much for; by six; had a chance; this will be a real treat; including
- ⑧ 1. It's a great treat for her to go to the ballet.
2. Mr. Smith and his wife have just returned from America.
3. Thank you so much for inviting us to dinner.
4. Thank you for your interest in our program.
5. I never miss a chance to play football.
6. They will share their experiences in China with us.
7. Can you finish the work before tomorrow?
- ⑨ 1. a. 你知道, 孔教授刚从北京回来, 他届时将与我们交流他的一些经历。
b. As you know, I have just heard the news from the manager, and I will be sharing it with

- you then.
- c. As you know, the overseas student has just returned from her motherland, and she will be sharing her happiness with us then.
2. a. 非常感谢你请我周末到贵府作客。
 - b. Thank you very much for inviting us to your birthday party the day after tomorrow.
 - c. Thank you again for asking me to the interview today.

10

亲爱的布莱克先生：

很遗憾我不能够参加下星期二我们俱乐部的活动。碰巧就在那天，我要参加一个非常重要的销售会议。世界各地的许多商人都来参加这次会议。我只是不想失去这么好的一次机会。我希望你能理解。尽管如此，还是感谢你热心的邀请。

严萍

11

1. the chopsticks upright in the rice bowl
2. the spout of the teapot to someone at the dinner table
3. on the bowl with the chopsticks
4. to turn a fish over and debone it by yourself

12

1. a. 为了使我们的城市在出口丝绸品方面更有竞争力，还必须采取一些有效措施。
- b. There are some other factors you should consider to make your speech more convincing.
- c. There are some working principles we should follow to make our company more efficient.
2. a. 印名片一定要一面用汉语，另一面用英语。
- b. Make sure you express thanks when receiving gifts.
- c. Make sure you wear suits and ties on formal occasions.
3. a. 在中国大部分地方，适当的做法是在你抽烟之前向其他人敬烟。
- b. The proper way in most Chinese homes is to take off your shoes before entering a house.
- c. The proper way is to introduce the young to the old.
4. a. 不要在公共场合吐痰，因为那样被认为是没有教养的。
- b. Don't be late for business meetings, since that will be deemed impolite to the other participants.
- c. Don't ask many questions about salaries in a job interview, since that will be deemed inappropriate.

Key to Applied Writing

① (宴会邀请函)

September 1, 2014

Dear Mr. Forster,

On Wednesday, September 10, all the faculty members of the History Department will celebrate Teachers' Day.

We'll have a party in honor of the occasion to be held in the Wisdom Hall, on September 10, Friday evening, at 7 p.m.

We are looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Gao Ping
Gao Ping

② Accepting an Invitation

March 5, 2014

Dear Miss Liu,

Thank you for your luncheon invitation for Sunday, March 11, at 12 o'clock. I would be very glad to meet and talk with you about our cooperation.

I'll be there at 12 sharp, and look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Tony
Tony

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. You have to pay him ten dollars for parking here.
2. Why don't you write her a greeting card?
3. Do you work there eight hours a day?
4. They walk five miles a day.
5. We came here twenty years ago.



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: 邀请朋友吃饭

王红在美国攻读博士学位。她和卡尔·库柏在同一个实验室工作。

库柏: 哎, 王, 听说你刚发表了一篇文章。我想庆祝一下, 明天晚上请你吃饭。怎么样?

王红: 啊, 算了, 真的不必了。要不你来和我一起吃饭吧。

库柏: 那可不行。我生日那天你为我做了我所吃过的最好的中餐。我本人不太会做饭, 但是我非常想请你到外边吃一顿。你选吧, 吃什么都行。

对话 B: “吃顿美国餐怎么样?”

王红: 你说“吃什么都行”是什么意思?

库柏: 我们国家的人来自世界各地。所以我们的烹调也是来自世界各地的风味: 意大利的、法国的、德国的、日本的, 你说吃什么我们就有什么。如果你乐意, 我们还可以到中国城去吃中餐。

王红: 吃顿美国餐怎么样? 但是别要太贵的。高档地方让我觉得不舒服。

库柏: 好的。咱们就去一个我知道的挺不错的小餐馆。在那儿你可以吃到简单的传统美国餐。

王红: 太好了。我5点左右开车到你办公室来接你, 好吗?

库柏: 好的。明天下午5点见。

短文 A: 能请你们来和我们聚一聚吗?

亲爱的奥尔斯先生暨夫人:

本周六(5月21日)晚上我们要在家里举行非正式的晚宴, 希望您二位能光临。您知道, 哈维·泰勒教授和太太刚从中国回来, 我们将一起分享他们的经历。因为你们在泰勒夫妇离开博尔德市之前就认识他们了, 我们想你们一定很高兴与他们再次相见。

我和我丈夫已经听说你们在为博尔德市各大学的海外留学生寻找寄宿家庭, 所以我们希望更多地了解你们。盼望你们能赏光。

苏珊·迈克古瑞夫妇

2010年5月2日

亲爱的迈克·古瑞先生和夫人:

非常感谢邀请我们参加21日的晚餐。我和卡尔将于6点到达。自从哈维·泰勒夫妇从中国回来之后, 我们还没有机会同他们交谈, 所以这次真是个难得的机会。谢谢你们邀请

我们参加。

另外，也感谢你们关心我们为博尔德市的海外留学生寻找寄宿家庭这一项目。

琳达

2010年5月7日

短文 B: 中国的用餐礼节

在中国主人家做客时你应该遵从用餐礼节和其他一些规矩，这样你做客一定会更加快乐。当然，你不了解这些规矩也是会被谅解的。

不要把筷子直立插在饭碗中，因为这种做法通常用在葬礼上，所以在主人和年长者面前这会被视为极端无礼。

茶壶口一定不要直对别人。恰当的摆法是让壶口朝向桌外。

不要用筷子敲击碗边，那将会被视为对主人或主厨的侮辱。

不要试着自己去将菜盘中的鱼翻过来并将刺剔掉。一般来说剔除下半侧鱼骨通常是由主人或上菜的人来做的事儿。有些人可能会认为（这也许是出于迷信）你这么做会带来晦气，可能会导致渔船翻船。

Unit

6

Asking the Way Indoors

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

询问、查找室内某一具体位置。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

advertise, assign, chart, corridor, division, exit, finance, fountain, human, indoors, inform, limited, location, material, organize, orientation, pharmaceutical, promotion, representative, session, staff, straight, turn, upstairs, turn left, in particular

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

Giving directions inside a building

1) Is there a fountain near here?

Can you tell me where the manager's office is?

Will you please tell me how to go to the reception room?

2) Take the lift to the third floor.

Turn right/left.

Then go straight ahead.

Go along the corridor.

3) Mr. Black's office is on the first (second) floor.

It's the first (second) door on the right/left.

It's on the right/left.

It's on your right/left.

It's in front of you.

It's opposite you.

It's in the middle of the hall.

It's next to the manager's room.

You can't miss it.

III 技能要求 (Skills Development)

1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

能听懂并用英语进行有关询问、查找室内某一具体位置的对话，培养在大的建筑物内为外宾指示方向的初步能力。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能读懂和翻译（英汉互译）有关询问楼内方位的短文及标识。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

A. 能使用所学单词、词组、句型和语法写出有关楼内位置的英语句子。

B. 英语室内常用的指示标等的基本写作格式。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

1 辉瑞制药集团 (Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Group)

Pfizer is, according to *Business Week*, “poised to become the new drug-industry leader.” “At Pfizer, we have a tradition of conquering uncharted territory. Again and again, we’ve defined ourselves by taking on challenges that no one else was able to tackle. And our spirit of enterprise has led to amazing achievements.”—William C. Steere, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

Pfizer is ranked the world’s most admired pharmaceutical company by *Fortune* magazine.

Pfizer invests close to \$2.5 billion in research. With a history of more than 150 years old, Pfizer is one of the world’s premier pharmaceutical companies, recognized for its success in discovering and developing innovative drugs for humans and animals. The products are available in more than 150 countries.

2 玛丽·凯 (Mary Kay Ash)

Mary Kay may be the most successful woman entrepreneur in the world today, but she started her company as a single mother supporting three children — using her total life savings of \$5 000. Following her priorities — God first, family second, and career third — and some sound, savvy business strategies. She managed to create a multibillion-dollar international company as well as a fulfilling life that reflected her values.

Mary Kay accomplished all her goals without any special advantage — without trying to be a “superwoman”. Instead, she rediscovered the timeless secrets of true success and happiness and applied them in her life.

Mary Kay Ash is the founder and chairman emeritus of Mary Kay Cosmetics Inc., listed among *Fortune* magazine’s Most Admired Corporations in America and boasting annual retail sales of more than \$1.5 billion.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

1 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. In order to apply for a job at a joint venture, he comes to Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Limited to see the personnel manager for a job opening advertised in the newspaper.

为了在一家合资企业找到一份工作，他来到辉瑞制药有限公司拜见人事经理，询问报纸上刊登的一则招聘广告。

1) in order to 以便，为了（接不定式），可用于句首或句中表示目的。

e.g. In order to learn English, he gets up early to read it aloud every day.

为了学好英语，他每天早起朗读。

The Browns were saving as much as possible in order to buy a flat.

为了买一套公寓，布朗一家尽可能节衣缩食。

动词不定式做目的状语，也可不用in order，如本句的 to see the personnel manager ...

2) apply for 申请

e.g. To apply for a visa to go abroad, you must submit your passport together with some other application forms.

要想申请出国签证，就必须提交护照和其他申请表格。

2. Just go along the corridor, turn left at the corner.

顺着走廊走，在拐角处向左转。

turn left/right 向左/右拐

e.g. Go along the street, turn left at the first corner and you'll find the post office.

沿着大街往前走，第一个拐角处向左拐，就是邮局。

Turn left first, then turn right, the shopping center is in front of you.

先向左拐，再向右拐，你就看到购物中心了。

3. He Ming is informed to come to the company to take an interview at the reception room.

贺明得到通知要到公司的接待室去接受面试。

take an interview 参加面试 give an interview 进行面试

e.g. The receptionist told him to take an interview at the interviewer's room.

接待员告诉他在面试室面试。

Jane was given an interview and was put on the short list.

珍妮得到了面试机会并且被列入优先考虑的名单之中。

4. He is asking the office secretary to show him the way to the reception room.

他请办公室的秘书告诉他去接待室的路。

show sb the way to 告诉...去...的路

e.g. Excuse me. Will you show me the way to the airport?

劳驾。请问到飞机场怎么走？

As a receptionist, Mary often shows the visitors the way to the manager's office.

作为接待员，玛丽常常要告诉客人到经理室怎么走。

5. Will you please tell me how I can get to the reception room?

请问，去接待室怎么走？

此句 tell 的宾语是由疑问词 how 引导的从句。此时从句虽有疑问词但采用陈述句语序。

e.g. Tell us where he lives.

告诉我们他的住处。

Will you please tell me how I should fill in the application form?

请问申请表怎么填?

除动词tell之外, 常跟疑问词引导的宾语从句的动词还有:

ask (询问), find out (查明), know (知道), show (展示), understand (明白), wonder (想知道) 等。

e.g. He asked me how I came here.

他问我怎么到这里来的。

We must find out who did all this.

我们必须查明这一切都是谁干的。

6. Take the lift there to the third floor or just walk upstairs.

到那边乘电梯到三楼, 或者步行上楼。

有关楼层的表达方式, 英语同美语不同:

	英语	美语
1层	the ground floor	the first floor
2层	the first floor	the second floor
3层	the second floor	the third floor
4层	the third floor	the fourth floor

7. ..., Jane has to look after many things, ...

..., 珍妮每天必须处理许多事情, ...

look after 照看, 照管; 照顾; 负责处理

e.g. Don't worry, I can look after the children.

别担心, 我可以照看孩子。

Patients are well looked after in that hospital.

在那家医院, 病人们得到了很好的照料。

8. Next, Jane uses an organization chart to help her introduce the company organization and the locations of the various departments, in particular, the Sales and Marketing Divisions.

然后, 珍妮用一张“结构图”来辅助说明公司的组织机构和各部门的所在位置, 特别是销售部和市场部的位置。

1) organization chart 结构图

chart 为示意图表。

e.g. a sales chart

销售图表

a weather chart

天气图

a bar chart

条形图

a pie chart

饼形分析图

2) ... the Sales and Marketing Divisions 是由 in particular 引导的同位语。本文中 various departments 具体指的是: Sales Division 销售部, Office Furniture Division 办公室家具销售部, Building Materials Division 建筑材料销售部, Marketing Division 市场部, Finance Division 财务部等。

e.g. Who is in charge of the Sales Division?

谁负责销售部?

Finance Division is on the first floor.

财务部在一层。

9. There are two Sales Divisions — Office Furniture and Building Materials, both of which are under the Line Director, Mr. Smith.

销售部有两个——办公室家具销售部和建筑材料销售部。这两个部门都归部门主任史密斯先生管辖。

1) ... under the Line Director, Mr. Smith

under *prep.* 在...手下工作, 在...的管辖下

e.g. You are our leader. We are under you.

你是头儿。我们归你管。

He has a staff of 100 working under him.

他手下有100名工作人员。

2) 这里 line 表示生意的一个方面, 如一类产品等 (a business, profession, trade, etc.), 故 a line director 是某一方面的主管, 这里译作“部门主任”。

10. She also tells the new sales representatives that they are assigned to the Office Furniture Division, ...

她还告诉新的销售代表们, 他们被分配到了办公室家具销售部。

be assigned to + *n./v.* 被分配到/去做

e.g. The girl was assigned to the Marketing Division.

这个女孩被分配到市场部。

I've been assigned to chair the meeting.

已指定我主持会议。

III 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

advertise *v.* to make a public announcement of a product so as to increase sales; to inquire or seek in a public notice, as in a newspaper 做广告; 登广告促销; 做公告, 如报纸上询事或寻人

e.g. The company advertised through the press.

公司通过报纸宣传。

He is advertising for an apartment.

他在登广告寻求公寓房。

You should advertise for someone to look after the store.

你该登个广告招聘人来照管铺子。

assign *v.* give sth to sb as a share of work to be done or of things to be used 分配

e.g. The teacher has assigned each of us a holiday task.

教师给我们每个人都分配了假日工作。

The two large classrooms have been assigned to us.

这两间大教室已经分配给我们了。

chart *n.* map, diagram, graph or table giving clear information, esp. about sth that changes over a period of time 示意图, 图表

e.g. Please look at the weather chart.

请看天气图。

The sales chart shows that the production of this company increases steadily.

销售图显示该公司的生产在稳步增长。

corridor *n.* long narrow passage, from which doors open into rooms or compartments 过道, 走廊

e.g. The sales department is at the end of the corridor.

销售部在走廊的尽头。

Go along the corridor and turn right and you'll find the office.

顺着走廊走, 向右拐, 就看见办公室了。

division *n.* any of the parts into which sth is divided 部分; 部门

e.g. The Sales Division of our company is on the third floor.

本公司的销售部在3层。

Are you in the Marketing Division?

你在市场部吗?

exit *n.* way out (of a public building) (公共建筑物的) 出口, 太平门

e.g. There are four emergency exits in the department store.

这家百货公司有4个紧急出口。

The exit signs in cinemas are usually illuminated.

电影院的出口标记通常都有灯光显示。

Antonym: **entrance** *n.* opening, gate, door, passage, etc. by which one enters sth 入口; 门; 通道

e.g. I'll pick you up at the entrance to the cinema.

我开车到电影院门口接你。

He stood at the entrance to the hospital.

他站在医院的门口。

finance *n.* management of (esp. public) money 财务; 财政

e.g. Mr. Smith is an expert in finance.

史密斯先生是一位财政专家。

People who work in a bank know about finance.

在银行工作的人懂金融。

fountain *n.* jet of water, esp. one forced up into the air artificially as an ornament 喷泉; 饮水器

e.g. The fountains of Rome are famed for their architectural beauty.

罗马的喷泉以其建筑之美而著称。

A fountain of water shot from the pipe.

一股水从水管中喷出。

human *a.* of man or mankind (contrasted with animals, God) 人的；人类的

e.g. Human beings make mistakes sometimes.

人有时会犯错误。

Wang Hong works in Human Resources Division.

王红在人力资源部工作。

indoors *ad.* in or into a building 在（去）户内；在（去）楼内

e.g. He had to keep indoors because of the bad weather.

天气恶劣，他只好待在家里。

Stay indoors and don't go outdoors.

待在家里，别出去。

Antonym: **outdoors** *ad.* in the open air; out of doors 在露天；在外面；在户外

e.g. It's so cold outdoors today.

今天外面真冷。

Building workers spend most of their time outdoors.

建筑工人大部分时间是在户外。

inform *v.* to impart information to; make aware of sth; to give or provide information 通知；告知；提供信息

e.g. The dean informed us that one of us would be promoted.

系主任告知我们其中一人会得到提拔。

The manager asked his salesmen to inform him of everything.

经理让销售人员把一切情况都报告给他。

TV helps to keep us well informed of everything happening in the world.

电视有助于使我们很好地了解世界上发生的每一件事。

limited *a.* restricted, few or small 有限的；少的；小的

e.g. Only a limited number of places are available.

只有少数地方可供使用。

The amount of money he has is rather limited.

他的资金相当有限。

location *n.* place or position 地方；位置

e.g. They are looking for a suitable location for new buildings.

他们在寻找适合建筑新楼房的地点。

A post office should be built in a central location.

邮局应该建在中心位置。

material *n.* anything from which sth else is or can be made; cotton or other woven cloth from which clothes may be made 原料；布料

e.g. We use high-quality raw material for our goods.

我们的产品是用优质原料制造的。

This material is very expensive.

这种布料价格昂贵。

organize *v.* put sb/sth into working order; arrange (parts, people) into an efficient system 组织

e.g. She loves to organize people.

她喜欢做组织人的工作。

The teacher organized the class into six groups.

教师把全班分成6组。

orientation *n.* activity of orientating oneself; state of being orientated 定位, 定向; 方向

e.g. It was so dark that the traveler lost his orientation.

天太黑, 游客迷失了方向。

Jane is giving an orientation of her company to the new employees.

珍妮正在为新雇员介绍公司总的情况。

pharmaceutical *n.* drugs, medicines 医药, 药品

a. of or connected with the making and distribution of drugs and medicines

制药的; 配药的

e.g. Pfizer is one of the world's famous pharmaceutical companies.

辉瑞制药公司是世界著名的制药公司之一。

Mark works as a pharmaceutical chemist.

马克是一位药剂师。

promotion *n.* raising or being raised to a higher rank or position 提升; 晋级

e.g. Rod has gained promotion.

罗德已获得晋升。

If you are successful, you can expect promotion.

你只要做出成绩, 就能指望获得提拔。

representative *n.* person elected or appointed to represent or act for others 代表

e.g. We sent our representatives to the conference.

我们派代表参加了会议。

The woman became a representative in the House of Commons.

这位女士成为一名下议院的议员。

session *n.* a meeting or period of time used esp. by a group for a particular purpose 一段时间; 会期

e.g. Where is the first session to be held?

首次会议在哪儿举行?

Sometimes I record a session of the class.

有时我录一段上课的录音。

staff *n.* group of assistants working together in a business, etc. responsible to a manager or

person in authority 全体职工；全体雇员

e.g. We need more staff in the office.

我们办公室需要增加人手。

The staff in this shop are very helpful.

这家店里的店员很热心。

straight *ad.* not in a curve or at an angle 直接地；挺直地

e.g. Keep going straight on for two miles.

一直往前走两英里。

The smoke rose straight up.

那股烟直线上升。

turn *v.* (cause sb/sth to) change position or direction so as to face or start moving in the specified direction 改换方向，转弯

e.g. She turned to look at me.

她转过身来看着我。

It's time we turned and went home.

我们该回家去了。

upstairs *ad.* up the stairs; to or on an upper floor 向楼上；往楼上；在楼上

e.g. I was upstairs when it happened.

这件事发生时我正在楼上。

He lives upstairs.

他住在楼上。

Antonym: **downstairs** *ad.* down the stairs; to or on a lower floor 向楼下；往楼下；在楼下

e.g. We'll wait for you downstairs.

我们在楼下等你。

Next morning she was downstairs early.

第二天早晨她下楼很早。

in particular 特别是，特别（地）

e.g. You should avoid eating fat meat, pork in particular.

你应该避免吃肥肉，特别是猪肉。

He suggested several plans at the meeting, and one in particular seemed good and practical.

他在会上提出了几项计划，有一项看起来特别切实可行。



V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 是为了检查学生对有关对话及短文的理解。教师应注意引导学生用自己的话来回答。教师可根据对话与短文给出一些补充练习。

补充练习:

For Dialogue A

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1) He Ming came to the company to apply for a job.
- 2) He Ming got there in the afternoon.
- 3) The personnel manager happened to be out on business.
- 4) The receptionist showed He Ming the way to the manager's room.
- 5) The manager's room is the second door on the right, near the Entrance sign.

答案:

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F

For Dialogue B

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

- 1) The interview is to be held at the manager's room.
- 2) The reception room is on the third floor.
- 3) A person in the Human Resources Division shows He Ming the way.
- 4) The office secretary is a lady.
- 5) He Ming is sure to find the reception room.

答案:

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T

For Passage A

Answer the following questions briefly according to Passage A.

- 1) Who is Jane? (A Promotion Manager of Mary Kay.)
- 2) What does she have to do today? (She has to give an orientation session to some new sales representatives.)
- 3) What does Jane use to help her introduce the company organization and the locations? (She uses an organization chart.)
- 4) Which divisions does Jane introduce in particular? (The Sales and Marketing Divisions.)
- 5) Who is Mr. Smith? (The Line Director.)
- 6) Where is Mr. Smith's office? (It's on the fifth floor.)
- 7) Who are assigned to the Office Furniture Division? (The new sales representatives.)
- 8) Who is Hal Bohlman? (Divisional Sales Manager.)

- 9) Is Judy Black in charge of the Marketing Division? (No, she isn't. She is the Office Manager in charge of the clerical staff .)
- 10) Where is Judy Black's office? (It's on the first floor.)

2. Learn to communicate 是对本课出现的关于在楼内问路的句型与短语的总结与复习, 除此之外对话中还有一些常会出现的句型和短语。

- 1) Excuse me. I'm looking for the Reception Room.
Excuse me. Where's Mr. Lee's office?
Good morning. I've got an appointment with Miss Wang in the Sales Department.
Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to Mr. Zhang's office in the Production Department?
- 2) I'm in Miss Wang's office.
I'm in the Sales Department.
He's in the Marketing Department.
She's in the Reading Room.
They are in the Meeting Room/Conference Room.
- 3) Take the lift/elevator to the 4th floor.
Come out of the lift/elevator, turn right and then turn left.
The Personnel Department is the second on the right.
It's between Ann and Bill's offices.
The Office Furniture is near the fountain.
It's next to Miss Chen's office.
The Manager's Office is the first on the left.
It's the first office on the left.
It's opposite the Manager's Office.
It's at the far end, the last room on the left/right. His name is on the door.
- 4) Go upstairs.
Go up here.
Go downstairs.
Go down there.
Go straight ahead.
Go up to the third floor.
Go along the corridor.
Go along the lobby (大厅).
- 5) Which lift/elevator should I take, please?
Any lift/elevator will do.
- 6) I'll show you the way.
I'll show you where it is.
Follow me, please.
Miss Wang asked me to send you up when you arrive.

3. Build up your language stock 是为了巩固和扩展本单元新学的单词和词组。练习9 (句型套用) 是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的。这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。除要求学生认真完成练习外, 教师还可以补充有关练习, 以便学生进一步消化理解本单元的难点和重点。

词汇补充练习:

(英译汉:)

- 1) Excuse me, I'm looking for the Manager's Room.
- 2) Good morning. I've got an appointment with Mr. Zhang from the Marketing Department.
- 3) Take the lift/elevator to the fifth floor.
- 4) Come out of the lift/elevator, go along the corridor and then turn right.
- 5) The Marketing Department is the second on the right. It's opposite the Manager's Room.
- 6) The reception desk is in the middle of the hall on the first floor.
- 7) The Sales Department is in front of you.
- 8) The secretary sent him up to the Human Resources Department.
- 9) The application interview is to be held in the reception room of the company.
- 10) Walk along the hall and turn right and then left.

(英译汉答案:)

- 1) 对不起, 我要找经理办公室。
- 2) 早上好, 市场部的张先生约我见他。
- 3) 乘电梯到5层。
- 4) 出电梯, 沿着走廊向前走, 再向右拐。
- 5) 市场部在右手第二间, 正对着经理室。
- 6) 接待处在一层大厅的中部。
- 7) 销售部就在你面前的那个房间。
- 8) 秘书送他到了人力资源部。
- 9) 申请面试在公司的接待室进行。
- 10) 顺着大厅向前走, 向右拐, 然后再向左转。

(汉译英:)

- 1) 劳驾, 请问财务部在哪儿? (Finance Department)
- 2) 她用一张结构图来帮助她介绍公司的组织结构。(organization chart)
- 3) 销售部在人事部的隔壁。(next to)
- 4) 建筑材料部在几层? (floor)

- 5) 你不会找不到的。(miss)
- 6) 请问我该乘哪个电梯?(take lift)
- 7) 史密斯先生的办公室是左手第二间,就是靠近饮水器的那间。(on the left)
- 8) 他明天下午要去参加考试。(take an interview)
- 9) 大学毕业后,贺明被分配到这家合资企业。(assign)
- 10) 我在3层办公室家具部对面的办公室等你。(meet)

[汉译英答案:]

- 1) Excuse me, but could you tell me where the Finance Department is?
- 2) She uses an organization chart to help her introduce the company organization.
- 3) The Sales Department is next to the Personnel Department.
- 4) Which floor is the Building Materials on?
- 5) You can't miss it.
- 6) Which lift should I take, please?
- 7) Mr. Smith's office is the second on the left, the one near the fountain.
- 8) He is going to take an interview tomorrow afternoon.
- 9) After graduation from the university, He Ming was assigned to this joint-venture company.
- 10) I'll meet you in the office opposite the Office Furniture Department.

4. Extra reading 的目的是锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成,可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答,书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文,分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习,其中的重要词汇注释如下:

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

alike *a.* 相似的

e.g. Friends are generally alike in background and tastes.

一般来说朋友的经历和品味都是相像的。

confused *a.* 困惑的;混乱的

e.g. There is a confused mass of paper on the floor.

地板上有一堆杂乱无章的纸张。

department *n.* 部门,系

e.g. I will graduate from the Foreign Languages Department of a famous university.

我即将毕业于一所知名大学的外语系。

familiar *a.* 熟悉的

e.g. Please introduce me a guide who is familiar with those old buildings.
请给我介绍一位熟知那些古老建筑的导游。

flyover *n.* 立交桥

e.g. These newly built flyovers offer convenient traffic to the city.
这些新建的立交桥为城市交通带来了便利。

noisy *a.* 嘈杂的

e.g. The noisy traffic is a continual annoyance to the citizens.
交通的噪声使城市居民感到烦恼。

otherwise *ad.* 否则；不然

e.g. I was too busy. Otherwise I might have helped.
我太忙了。不然我也许可以帮得上忙的。

skyscraper *n.* 摩天楼

e.g. There are many skyscrapers in Hong Kong.
香港高楼林立。

whatever *pron.* 无论什么，凡是

e.g. Do whatever you please.
你喜欢做什么就做什么。

wherever *pron.* 无论那里

e.g. Wherever I go, she always follows me.
无论我到什么地方，她总是跟着。

worth *n.* 价值 *adj.* 值得

e.g. The winner will receive ten pounds' worth of books.
获胜者将得到价值十英镑的书籍。
It isn't worth repairing the old chair.
这把破椅子不值得修了。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 为熟悉了解大型建筑物，如办公大楼、公司、商店和娱乐场所的室内指示标牌。应提醒学生，不论是标牌还是路牌，都是为了吸引人们的注意，使人们在极短的时间内得到必要的信息。所以，在写标牌和路牌时，字数要尽量少，语言要精练，有时在文字旁还可以配上必要的图形。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 复习介词短语和动词不定式作状语，可参见《高职高专英语拓展教程2》语法附录I-9。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

- ① 1. He is a college student.
2. In Pfizer Pharmaceuticals Limited.
3. The receptionist.
4. To apply for a job.
5. In the reception room.
6. By either taking the lift or walking upstairs.
- ② 1. d 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c
- ④ 1. sir 2. help 3. tell 4. the 5. third
6. Take 7. to 8. turn 9. on 10. a lot
- ⑤ 1. can you tell me where Mr. Milton's room is?
2. Will you please tell me how to get there?
3. When I walk out of the lift on the third floor, how can I get there?
4. Thanks for your help.
- ⑥ 1. In order to 2. applying for 3. in the middle of
4. goes along 5. turns right 6. takes
7. walking out of 8. goes straight ahead 9. in front of
- ⑦ 1. 为了找到经理室, 他向大厅的接待室走来。
2. 请问经理室在哪里?
3. 沿走廊向前走, 在拐角处向左拐。
4. 在那儿乘电梯到三楼。
5. 你会看到的。/ 你不会错过的。
6. 在大厅中间乘电梯到八楼。
7. 先在拐角处向左转, 然后在饮水器处向右转。
8. 沿着大厅中央的走廊走, 在会客室处向左转。
9. 你从八楼的电梯走出后, 再一直往前走。
10. 就是你前面的那个房间。
- ⑧ 1. Commercial Development 2. Sales Division 3. Marketing Division
4. Office Furniture 5. Building Materials 6. Finance
7. Human Resources Division 8. Personnel Department 9. Administration
10. Advertisement 11. Communications 12. Accounting
- ⑨ 1. a. 总统以对大家的祝福开始了他的新年祝词。
b. The student started his morning report by giving some information about the weather.

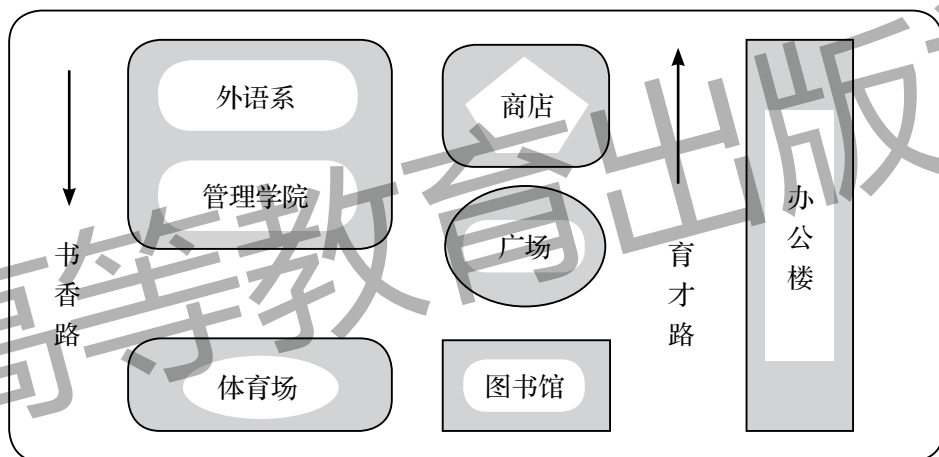
- c. The head waiter began his long apology by saying sorry to the customer.
2. a. 演讲者唱了一曲欢乐的歌作为她讲话的结束。
b. With a homemade cake, my mother ended her traditional festival cooking.
c. With a beautiful pose, the girl ended her performance.
- 10 1. It is on the tenth floor of the Commerce Building.
2. It is about twenty feet long and ten feet wide.
3. The walls are light green and the ceiling is white.
4. There are two painted radiators for heating the room.
5. There is a brown door.
6. There is a large blackboard.
7. It is in front of the blackboard.
8. They are for students' coats and jackets.
9. There are about twenty.
10. Each chair has a flat right arm.
11. It is a pleasant and comfortable classroom.
- 11 1. They all have a lot of skyscrapers and shops, streets and flyovers, cars and crowds of people.
2. He may feel so confused.
3. He must have a good sense of directions.
4. He suggests touring by taxi.
5. The taxi driver can tell you all the information about the city and he can also be your personal tour guide.
6. No, he thinks it is worthwhile.
- 12 1. a. 不然的话, 城市经济可能会更糟。
b. Otherwise, it is likely that the customers will lose their interest in our products.
c. Otherwise, it is likely that he will spend all his time on this useless game.
2. a. 他们去南京最快捷但却是最费钱的方式是坐飞机。
b. The most economical and efficient way for you to get information is by searching the Internet.
c. The slowest but healthiest way for me to go to work is on foot.
3. a. 她父母让她做什么, 她就做什么。
b. Don't hesitate to tell me whatever you need.
c. Some parents just buy whatever their children want.
4. a. 因此不管礼物多么小, 代表的友谊是最珍贵的。
b. So however expensive the courses may be, the knowledge and skills you have learned will be worthwhile.
c. So however hard the life there may be, the experience you get will be unforgettable.

Key to Applied Writing

Sample 1 学校主楼示意图

学生处 201	教务处 202	校长室 203	楼 梯	行政办 204	资料室 205	档案室 206
财务部 101	会计处 102	会计处 103		接待室 104	市场部 105	人事处 106

Sample 2 校园示意图



Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. Let's have a party in the garden.
2. She felt much better at last.
3. The train was late again because of the bad weather.
4. I would never be a doctor without your help.
5. On hearing the news, he smiled.
6. He tried hard to earn money to support his family.
7. How can we finish the work within three days?
8. We need that dictionary to translate the book.
9. She has been my friend for ten years.
10. He went to that country to learn the language and culture.



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: 经理室在哪里?

贺明即将大学毕业。为了在一家合资企业找到一份工作,他来到辉瑞制药有限公司拜见人事经理,询问报纸上刊登的一则招聘广告。

接待员: 早上好,先生。有什么事吗?

贺明: 早上好。请问我在哪里能见到人事部经理?

接待员: 他在办公室,先生。

贺明: 那么他的办公室在哪里?

接待员: 顺着走廊走,在拐角处向左转。

贺明: 那是经理室吗?

接待员: 不是。那是人力资源部。

贺明: 经理室到底在哪里?

接待员: 从人力资源部向右拐,经理室在你右侧的第二个门,在出口指示牌旁边。

贺明: 你是说沿着走廊往前走,向左拐,再向右拐,经理室在我右侧的第二个门。

接待员: 是的,你不会找不到的。

贺明: 谢谢你。

对话 B: 接待室在哪里?

贺明得到通知要到公司的接待室去接受面试。他请办公室的秘书告诉他去接待室的路。

贺明: 你好,小姐。请问,去接待室怎么走?

秘书: 到那儿乘电梯到三楼,或者步行上楼。

贺明: 从三楼出电梯后,再怎么走?

秘书: 沿大厅中间的走廊走,在会客室处向左拐。然后一直向前走,接待室就在前面。

贺明: 沿走廊走,向左拐,然后一直向前走。

秘书: 你前面的房间就是接待室。

贺明: 谢谢你的帮助。

秘书: 不用谢。

短文 A: 公司机构

作为玫琳凯公司推销部的经理,珍妮每天必须处理许多事情,其中包括向新员工介绍公司的情况和公司的组织结构。

今天,她得给一些新的销售代表讲课并作全面介绍。她先开始讲解玫琳凯的业务情

况。然后，珍妮用一张“结构图”来辅助说明公司的组织机构和各部门的所在位置，特别是销售部和市场部的位置。销售部有两个——办公室家具销售部和建筑材料销售部，这两个部门都归部门主任史密斯先生管辖。史密斯先生的办公室在五楼。她对新的销售代表们说“你们可以在大厅中央乘电梯到五楼，然后在饮水机处向右拐，办公室在后面的第四个门。”

她还告诉新的销售代表们，他们被分配到了办公室家具部，并要求他们向部门销售经理哈尔·鲍尔曼报告工作，鲍尔曼的办公室在一楼。从这个房间走出，向左拐，再向右拐，他的办公室就在左侧的第二个门。她还解释说，还有一个办公室主任朱迪·布莱克，她负责管理办公室职员的工作。她的办公室在一楼财会部旁边。公司介绍就此结束。

短文 B: 一个出租汽车司机就是一个好向导

现在，城市看起来越来越相似，都是高楼和商店林立，街道和立交桥纵横交错，汽车和人群拥挤成一团。置身于一座嘈杂的城市中，你可能会觉得困惑不已。假如想要去一座自己不熟悉的城市观光，你应该具备很强的方向感。否则，你将很有可能迷路。因此，最为方便但同时又是最昂贵的方法是搭乘出租汽车游逛。出租汽车司机对自己的城市了如指掌，他能告诉你想要知道的一切。同时，他也将会是你的私人导游，能带你去任何你想要去的地方。所以，无论乘坐出租汽车有多么昂贵，你从司机那里得到的忠告都将会物有所值。

Unit

7

Asking the Way Outdoors

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

询问、查找户外某一具体位置，涉及迷路、问路、指示方向、查地图等。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

case, church, complicated, finally, historic, outdoors, passenger, petrol, puzzle, repeat, sailor, stay, terminal, traffic, turning, on the corner

3. 重点句型和习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

Enquiring 问路

- 1) How can I get to the railway station?
- 2) Is there a shop near there/over there?
- 3) Can you tell me where the store is?
- 4) Will you please tell me how to go/get to the hotel?

Directing 指路

- 1) Go straight on until you come to a garage.
- 2) Turn right/left at the school.
- 3) Go along/Keep going along the street.
- 4) Take the first/second turning on your right/left.
- 5) Go up/down this street.
- 6) The second turning/the next right turning.
- 7) The museum is on the corner/in front of you/to the south/at the opposite.
- 8) There is a petrol station on the corner.

II 技能要求 (Skills Development)**1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)**

能听懂并用英语进行简短的有关问路的对话，培养为外宾指引道路的初步能力。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能读懂和翻译有关询问地址、方位的短文。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

- A. 能使用所学词汇、句型和语法将简短的汉语句子译成英语。尤其注意套用本单元的交际句型。
- B. 熟悉并了解英文各种户外公共指示标牌的基本写作格式。

**III. 背景资料 (Background Information)****1 波士顿 (Boston)**

Boston is the capital of Massachusetts and is also New England's largest city in the United States. The city is named for the English port in Lincolnshire. It is situated on a hilly

peninsula, where the Mystic and Charles rivers flow into Massachusetts Bay. With one of the finest natural harbors in the United States, it is New England's most important seaport.

The city has grown by annexation and reclamation to more than 35 times its colonial size. Included within the city limits are East Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Brighton, West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, and Hyde Park. The metropolitan area, however, includes parts of at least 5 counties.

Historic landmarks abound in the Boston area. Churches of significance include King's Chapel, Christ Church, Trinity Episcopal Church, Holy Cross Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Saint Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal), and the first Christian Science Church (1894). Other notable buildings include the Old State House, Paul Revere's House, Faneuil Hall, Old South Meeting House, and the Quincy Markets.

2 老北教堂 (The Old North Church)

The Old North Church was built in 1723 in the Georgian style following Christopher Wren. In this rare and beautiful building — that is still an active Episcopal church — art, history and faith meet in a special way. It was from the steeple of the Old North Church that the two lanterns closely associated with Paul Revere were hung by Robert Newman, the Church sexton, on April 18, 1775, igniting the War for Independence and leading to the birth of the United States. The Old North Church is part of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts.

The enduring fame of the Old North Church and its sure place in America's story derives from a fleeting moment on the night of April 18, 1775. It was then that the sexton, Robert Newman, climbed the steeple, and briefly hung the two lanterns.

Worship, of course, was central to the life of the new building. The builders of Christ Church determined that it should represent the best of recent English architecture and looked to London churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren for inspiration. They built a church inspired by Wren but unmistakably unique. What was achieved is a building of perfect proportions and sensitive detail. It is a design that unites a complex of elegant details and attention on the altar as the focal point of worship.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

1 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. Mark, a foreign sailor, is going back to his ship after he did some shopping in the city.

一位外国水手马克，到市内买了些东西后准备返回船上去。

1) go back to = return 返回

e.g. When do you go back home from school?

你们何时放学回家?

Oh! It's late. I'm afraid I have to go back home now.

唉! 天不早了, 我恐怕得回家啦。

此外, go back to 还有 “回过来谈”、“可追溯到”的意思。

Let's go back to what I was saying just now.

咱们再回到我刚才说的问题上。

Our Spring Festival goes back to ancient times.

我们的春节可以追溯到古代。

2) do some shopping

买东西, 购物

do + some + V-ing 可以构成许多短语:

e.g. do some cooking 做饭

do some cleaning 打扫房间

do some reading 读书

do some running 跑步

do some washing 洗衣服

2. The passenger terminal is straight ahead, right in front of you.

客运码头就在前面, 你的正前方。

right 为副词, 常置于状语前, 表示强调, 意思是“就”, “正”。

e.g. He was standing right beside me.

他就站在我旁边。

Dick looked the man right in the eye.

迪克直视着那人。

3. And how long is it going to take me to get there?

还有, 需要多长时间才能到达那里?

it takes sb some time to do sth 花某人一些时间做某事

e.g. It takes you half an hour to get there by air.

坐飞机半小时可以到达那里。

It takes you about fifteen minutes to get to the harbor by bus.

坐公共汽车大约15分钟可以到达港口。

It is going to take sb some time to do sth 是上一句型的将来式。

比较: 词 spend, take, cost

这3个词均可以表示“花费”之意, 但用法结构不同。

spend 的主语通常是“人”, 宾语可以是“时间”、“金钱”、“精力”等。表示“花…在…上”, 后加on + 名词或in (常省略) + 动名词, 不用不定式。

e.g. He spends a lot of money on books.

他花很多钱买书。

He spends a lot of time (in) reading books.

他花很多时间读书。

take 表示“需要，耗费”，主语是“事”，常跟双宾语。

It took us two hours to do the homework.

做作业花了我们两小时。

The writing of the article took me three days.

写这篇文章花了我3天时间。

cost 主要指花费金钱、时间、劳力、精力等。不用人作主语。

How much does the DVD cost you?

这台DVD多少钱？

Writing this book cost us much time and energy.

写这本书花费了我们许多时间和精力。

4. Excuse me, officer. Can you help me?

劳驾，警察先生，您能帮助我吗？

officer = police officer, 用作对男女警官的称呼。

e.g. —Stop!

—Yes, officer.

—停车！

—是，警察先生。

The officer looks very cool in that dark blue uniform.

警官穿那件深蓝色警服看上去很酷。

5. In that case, you can take a taxi from the opposite side of the street.

如果是这样的话，你可以在马路对面乘出租车。

in that case = if that happens or if it is so 如果是那样的话

e.g. In that case, I have no more to say.

如果是那样的话，我就没什么可说的了。

You say you can't offer me high salary. In that case, I have to think it over.

你说你不能付给我高工资，如果是那样的话，我得好好考虑考虑。

6. Last summer my brother and I stayed for a week with some friends in Boston.

去年夏天，我和我弟弟同几个朋友在波士顿待了一个星期。

last—this—next:

<i>Past—last</i>	<i>Present—this</i>	<i>Future—next</i>
last (yesterday) morning 昨天早晨	this morning 今天早晨	next (tomorrow) morning 明天上午
last night 昨夜	tonight 今夜	tomorrow night 明天夜里
last week 上周	this week 本星期	next week 下周

<i>Past—last</i>	<i>Present—this</i>	<i>Future—next</i>
last month 上月	this month 本月	next month 下月
last year 去年	this year 今年	next year 明年

e.g. Last week we went to see our friend Bill.

上个星期我们去看了朋友比尔。

I'm sure I saw the man somewhere last month.

我肯定上个月在哪儿见过此人。

the previous year 与 the year before:

从过去某一时刻算起, 在其前发生的时间, 则用the ... before或the previous ...。含义为“那天的前一个...”“其前一个...”等。

e.g. You said you had met him the night before.

你说那天的前一晚上你见过他。

I was sure I had seen the man somewhere the previous week.

我肯定前一个星期在什么地方见过那个人。

the ... before last ...:

表示“前...”。如 the year before last 前年, the week before last 再前一个星期, the day before yesterday 前天。

We met at the station the day before yesterday.

我们前天见过面。

7. Just then somebody walked over to us ...

就在这时, 一个人向我们走来...

just then = just at that time 就在那时, 就在这时候

e.g. We were leaving and just then a policeman came over to us.

我们刚要走, 就在这时一位警察朝我们走来。

It was just then that Mark came in.

就在这时候马克走进来了。

比较: just now 刚才, 前一会儿; 现在, 这会

e.g. Tom came in just now.

汤姆刚进来。

Where's John? He was here just now.

约翰在哪? 他刚才还在这儿呢。

Just now they are asleep.

这会儿他们睡着了。

I'm staying in London just now with a friend.

我现在和一个朋友在伦敦。

III 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

case *n.* an instance of something; an occurrence; an example; a set of circumstances or a state of affairs; a situation 事例；事件；情况，状况

in case 如果；万一 in case of 如果发生

e.g. In this case I'm acting for this company.

我在这次诉讼中代表这家公司。

—Is that the case?

—No, that's not the case.

—事实是那样吗?

—不,事实并非如此。

You'd better take along an umbrella, just in case of rain.

你最好带上雨伞, 怕万一下雨。

This is my telephone number. Please call me in case of emergency.

这是我的电话号码。如果有紧急状况请给我打电话。

There were three cases of SARs in this community.

这个社区有三个非典病例。

church *n.* building used for public Christian worship 教堂

e.g. Many people came into the big church to celebrate Christmas.

许多人来到这座大教堂欢庆圣诞。

The Old North Church in the city of Boston is very famous in the United States.

波士顿的老北教堂在美国很有名气。

complicated *a.* made up of many interconnected parts 结构复杂的

e.g. This complicated machine is made up of many different parts.

这台复杂的机器由许多不同的部件组成。

This is so complicated a chart that few people can understand it.

这张图表太复杂了, 几乎没有人能看得懂。

finally *ad.* lastly; in conclusion 最后; 总之

e.g. Finally, I would like to say a few words.

最后, 我想说几句。

Thus the question was finally settled.

这样问题终于解决了。

historic *a.* famous or important in history 历史上著名的或重要的

e.g. This is a historic occasion.

这是具有重大历史意义的时刻。

There are many historic spots in that city.

那座城市有许多历史名胜。

outdoors *ad.* in the open air; out of doors 在露天；在外面，在户外

e.g. It's cold outdoors.

外面很冷。

In hot cities, such as Wuhan, some people sleep outdoors in summer.

在天气炎热的城市，比如武汉，有些人在夏天露天睡觉。

passenger *n.* person traveling in a car, bus, train, plane, ship, etc. other than the driver, the pilot or a member of the crew 乘客

e.g. He noticed a middle-aged passenger.

他注意到一位中年的乘客。

The passenger took a seat beside me as soon as he got on the bus.

这位乘客一上车就坐在我的旁边。

petrol *n.* refined petroleum used to drive engines 汽油

e.g. You can stop and fill up with petrol at the next petrol station.

你可以在下一个加油站停车加油。

American people say "gas" instead of "petrol".

美国人说“gas”不说“petrol”。

puzzle *v.* make (sb) think hard; perplex 让(某人)动脑筋；使困惑

e.g. Her reply puzzled me.

她的回答把我弄糊涂了。

He puzzled his brains to find the answer.

他绞尽脑汁以寻求答案。

repeat *v.* say or write (sth) again once or more than once 重复做

e.g. Now repeat the past form of the verb "fly" after me.

下面跟我重复动词“飞”的过去式。

She repeated what she had said.

她重复了自己说过的话。

sailor *n.* member of a ship's crew, esp. one below the rank of officer; seaman 水手，海员

e.g. Tom is a good sailor.

汤姆是个好水手。

stay *v.* continue in a certain state 维持某状态

e.g. They stayed friends for years.

他们的友谊维系了多年。

The doctor told him to stay in bed and drink more water.

医生嘱咐他卧床休息多喝水。

terminal *n.* building at the end of a railway line, bus route, etc. 终点站

e.g. The buses come to the terminal and go in all directions.

所有的公共汽车都开到终点站，然后向四处驶去。

I'll meet you at the terminal.

我在终点站等你。

traffic *n.* vehicles moving along a road or street 往来于街道的车辆；交通

e.g. There's usually a lot of traffic at this time of day.

每天在这段时间往来车辆都很多。

Look! A traffic accident happened over there.

瞧！那边出车祸了。

turning *n.* place where one road leads off from another (道路的) 转弯处，岔路口

e.g. Don't take the wrong turning.

别拐错弯。

Please take the second turning on the left.

请在第二个拐弯处向左转。

on the corner place at which two lines, side edges, or surfaces meet 在拐角处

e.g. A policeman found the lost boy on the corner of the street at night.

晚上一位警察在街角发现了那个走失的男孩。

We passed the bookshop on the corner.

我们经过了拐角处的书店。

V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 是为了检查学生对A、B两组对话以及课文A的理解，教师在训练中应注意引导学生用自己的话来回答。

补充练习如下：

For Dialogue A

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1) After he did some shopping in the city, Mark lost his way.
- 2) So Mark asked a woman for help.
- 3) Mark wanted to find the way back to the passenger terminal.
- 4) It takes Mark about a quarter to get back on foot.
- 5) No. 2 bus will take Mark back right to the harbor.
- 6) Both No. 2 bus and No. 15 bus can take Mark right to the harbor.

- 7) If Mark wants to take a bus back, he has to change lines at the bus terminal.
8) He has to change a bus at the railway station to get back.

答案:

- 1) T 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) F 8) T

For Dialogue B

Give brief answers to the following questions according to Dialogue B.

- 1) Which hotel is Mr. Green staying in? (The International Hotel.)
- 2) Where is Mr. Green from? (The USA.)
- 3) He lost his way, didn't he? (Yes, he did.)
- 4) Whom did he go to ask for help? (A policeman.)
- 5) Where are they now? (On Tianjin Street.)
- 6) Did Mr. Green understand the policeman's directions? (No, he didn't.)
- 7) What is the policeman's suggestion to Mr. Green then? (To take a taxi from the opposite side of the street.)
- 8) Did Mr. Green follow the officer's advice? (Yes, he did.)

For Passage A

Choose the best answers according to Passage A.

- 1) Last summer they stayed in Boston for _____.
A. a month B. a week
C. a day D. an hour
- 2) What did they want to see?
A. Boston's scenery. B. Boston's universities.
C. Boston's historic places. D. Boston's malls.
- 3) Which church did they want to visit?
A. Westminster Church. B. The Big Bell Church.
C. The Old Church. D. The Old North Church.
- 4) They started out to look for the church _____.
A. in the morning B. in the afternoon
C. in the evening D. at night
- 5) How many strangers did they ask?
A. Two. B. Three.
C. Four. D. Five.
- 6) All the strangers they stopped answered _____.
A. in the same way B. in a different way
C. jokingly D. seriously
- 7) How many blocks did they walk in all to find the church?
A. Six. B. Eight.
C. Nine. D. Ten.
- 8) How did the author's brother reply when somebody asked them the way to the post office?
A. Jokingly. B. Quickly.

C. Slowly.

D. Casually.

答案:

1) B 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) A

2. Learn to communicate 是对本课所学关于户外问路的句型的总结, 教师应指导学生熟读这些词话和句型, 并组织学生分组进行角色练习, 在口语中常见的句子还有:

- 1) Excuse me, sir/miss/madam/officer.
Can you tell me where the post office/mall/supermarket/bank/airport/bus stop/railway station/hotel/restaurant is?
It's two blocks straight ahead/three miles away/on the other side of the street.
- 2) Which direction is it to the church/university/theater/cinema?
Turn right/left/at the next turning. You can't miss it.
- 3) How far is it to the airport/hospital/International Hotel?
It's a long way/short distance/short walk/long drive.
It's a long way from here to the airport/hospital/International Hotel.
- 4) Could you tell me where the nearest telephone/ladies' room/men's room is?
Go that way for a block, then turn right. It's in front of you.
- 5) Could you tell me the way to the Science Center/shopping center/subway/zoo/park?
Go straight on and turn right/left. It's on your right/left.
It's just around the corner.
It's opposite the bank.

问路的对话:

- Stranger: Excuse me, officer. Could you tell me how I can get to the Holiday Inn?
- Policeman: Go straight on until you come to the traffic lights. Go across the street and walk on for two blocks and then take the left turning. Go on ahead and you'll find a stop sign. Turn right at the stop sign and the Holiday Inn is just in front of you. You can't miss it.
- Stranger: Well, sorry, it's too complicated for me.
- Policeman: In that case, you can take a taxi here.
- Stranger: That's a good idea. Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.
- Policeman: You're welcome.

3. Build up your language stock 的目的为加深学生对本课词汇的理解及提高其灵活应用能力。练习9 (句型套用) 是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的, 这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。教师还可以增加一些类似的练习。

词汇补充练习:

(汉译英:)

1. 劳驾, 请问去天安门广场怎么走? (excuse)
2. 国际饭店离这儿多远? (How far)
3. 请问最近的医院怎么走? (the nearest)
4. 博物馆在右手的拐角处。 (on the corner)
5. 在第二个路口向左拐。 (take the turning)
6. 一直往前走走到停车标志那里, 然后再往前走2个街区 (stop sign)
7. 如果是那样的话, 你可以乘出租车去颐和园。 (in that case)
8. 走到红绿灯那儿, 再问问警察。 (traffic lights)
9. 去购物中心朝哪个方向走? (direction)
10. 用不了5分钟你就走到了。 (take)

(汉译英答案:)

1. Excuse me, could you please tell me how to get to the Tian'anmen Square?
2. How far is it to the International Hotel?
3. Could you tell me where the nearest hospital is?
4. The museum is on the corner on your right.
5. Take the second turning on your left.
6. Go straight ahead to the stop sign, and then walk two blocks.
7. In that case, you can take a taxi to the Summer Palace.
8. Go to the traffic lights and then ask a policeman.
9. Which direction is it to the shopping center?
10. It'll take you no more than 5 minutes to walk there.

(英译汉:)

1. It's a long drive from here to the airport.
2. Could you tell me where the nearest petrol station is?
3. Could you tell me the way to the mall?
4. Shall I turn left to get to the subway?
5. Excuse me. Where can I get a taxi?
6. Go that way for one block, then turn right.
7. You can't miss it.
8. Which direction is it to the zoo?
9. You should change lines at the bus stop.
10. You can go ahead for two blocks and ask again.

(英译汉答案:)

1. 从这儿到机场得开车走很长时间。
2. 请问最近的加油站在哪儿?
3. 请问去购物城怎么走?
4. 去地铁是往左拐吗?
5. 劳驾, 请问哪里有出租车?
6. 往那边走, 过一个街区, 然后向右拐。
7. 你不会找不到的。
8. 去动物园朝哪个方向走?
9. 你应该在汽车站换车。
10. 往前走两个街区, 然后再问一下。

4. Extra reading 的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成, 可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答。书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文, 分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习, 其中的重要词汇注释如下:

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

destination *n.* 目的地

e.g. He tried his best to run to the final destination.

他竭尽全力冲向终点。

development *n.* 发展; 开发

e.g. The development of tourist industry in this province will take several years.

这个省旅游工业的发展要经过几年的时间。

display *v.* 展示; 陈列

e.g. The children are going to display their paintings on the wall.

孩子们要把他们的绘画挂在墙上展示出来。

screen *n.* 荧屏

e.g. She always spends hours staring at the TV screen.

她总是花上数小时观看电视节目。

sigh *n.* 叹息

e.g. "I wish I had the same opportunity," she said with a sigh.

“我希望我也有这样的好机会,” 她叹了口气说。

terrible *a.* 可怕的

e.g. He had a terrible time at the party.
他在晚会上过得极不愉快。

accompany *v.* 陪伴

e.g. She went to Europe accompanied by her colleague.
她和她的同事一起去了欧洲。

block *n.* 楼; 区段

e.g. There stands an office block.
那里耸立着一栋办公大楼。
Go straight on and then turn left after two blocks.
一直走, 走过两个街区后往左拐。

busily *ad.* 忙碌地

e.g. All the students are preparing their lessons busily.
所有的学生都在忙碌地准备功课。

citizen *n.* 市民; 公民

e.g. She's an American citizen but lives in China.
她是美国公民, 但居住在中国。

economy *n.* 经济; 节约 *a.* 便宜的; 经济实惠的

e.g. People are having an economy drive to help poor children.
人们正在开展一次节约运动去帮助贫困的孩子们。
I'd like an economy class.
我要经济舱。

fellow *n.* 同伴; 朋友

e.g. You can talk with your fellow classmates in English.
你可以和同学们用英语交谈。

hotel *n.* 旅馆

e.g. It is the only hotel in this city.
这是城里唯一的一家旅馆。

impress *v.* 使留下印象

e.g. I was impressed by the diligent girl.
这个勤奋的姑娘给我留下了深刻的印象。

improve *v.* 改良; 改善

e.g. These cars are improved to suit the new demands.
这些汽车已经改良用以满足新的需求。

industry *n.* 工业

e.g. This city is famous for its heavy industry.
这个城市以其重工业而闻名。

interpreter *n.* 口译员

e.g. His spoken English is so good that he can work as an interpreter for us.
他的英语口语非常好, 完全能为我们做翻译。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 为英语室外标牌和路牌的基本写作格式, 应提醒学生们注意: 1) 标牌上的英文字经常全部用大写, 不用句号; 2) 标牌上的字数很少, 一般不超过10个词, 最少的只有1个词; 3) 一般将冠词省略; 4) 一般使用非常正式的词语; 5) 有时使用祈使句。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 为复习形容词、名词作前定语, 可参见《高职高专英语拓展教程2》语法附录1-7。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

- 1** 1. He was going back to the harbor.
2. About fifteen minutes.
3. No. 2 and No. 15 buses would take him back to the harbor.
4. Because he was puzzled how to get back to his hotel.
5. No, it was too complicated for him.
6. He suggested that Mr. Green take a taxi from the opposite side of the street.
- 2** 1. Boston
2. that was their first trip away from home
3. its historic places
4. a stranger
5. Go three blocks and turn to your left. You can't miss it
6. the church wasn't there
7. Go three blocks and turn to your left. You can't miss it
8. everything in Boston was three blocks and a left turn away
9. the same as they heard from the local people
- 4** 1. Excuse me 2. Of course 3. get there
4. Walk to 5. a left turn 6. two blocks
7. traffic lights 8. looking for 9. to the right
10. very much
- 5** (Open)
- 6** 1. e 2. d 3. g 4. b 5. a 6. h
7. j 8. f 9. i 10. c 11. l 12. k
- 7** 1. stranger 2. on her way 3. lost
4. how 5. go straight on 6. church

7. blocks 8. turning 9. the stop sign
10. over there

8 1. Excuse me, officer. How can I get to the bank?

2. Keep walking for two blocks to the corner.
3. He got lost and felt very frightened.
4. She still feels puzzled as to how to get to the railway station.
5. The post office is just over there.
6. It is a good idea to go by plane.
7. In that case, you may go to ask the policeman for help.

8. Are there traffic lights nearby?

9 1. a. 那是我第一次离开父母，我很想见识一下滨海城的著名海滨。

- b. That was his first chance to be overseas and he'd like to see something of America's West.
c. That is our first trip away from campus and we want to feel something of the countryside.

2. a. 这一次我们终于见到了老板，但心里嘀咕是否每次这位老板都得找些不见顾客的借口。

- b. This time he entered the final, but he wondered if everybody in the team had to try that hard.
c. This time the girl won the game, but she wondered if girls were really not as capable as boys.

10 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. F

11 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. d 5. a

12 1. a. 他好像对世界各地发生的事情都知道。

- b. It seems like we are traveling in a foreign country.
c. It seems like they've forgotten the promises they have made.

2. a. 像头疼、健忘等症状经常发生在工作中面临很大压力的人身上。

- b. These problems often happen to children from poor families who quit school.
c. This sort of problem often happens to people who worry too much about safety.

3. a. 随着快餐业的发展，人们的饮食习惯变得简单又快捷。

- b. With the development of our business, our products are becoming popular.

c. With the development of world economy and trade, people have many chances to deal with people from different cultural backgrounds.

4. a. 这本书能教我们如何适应日益变化的社会。

- b. This kind of new software can help us know how to analyze the complicated figures.

c. This map shows us how to get to the shopping mall.

Key to Applied Writing

Sample 1

入 口

出 口

Sample 2

私人花园

请勿在此宿营

请勿在此烧烤

请勿践踏草坪

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. There is a petrol/gas station on the corner.
2. The big supermarket is in Shanghai Street.
3. You may wait for us at the traffic lights.
4. First take the right turn and then take the left.
5. The bank is a tall white building.
6. You will see a lovely little girl.
7. He prefers the traditional Chinese medicine.
8. The poor town has developed into a modern city.

VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: 到港口怎么走?

一位外国水手马克,到市内买了些东西后准备返回船上去。可是他迷路了,怎么也找不到回港口的路了。

马克: 劳驾,请问到港口怎么走?

男子: 一直向前走到停车牌处。也就是右侧第二个拐弯处。停车牌就在拐角处。在停车牌处向右拐,就到了北京街。向前走几分钟,再在下一个拐角处向左拐,客运码头就在前面,你的正前方。

马克: 让我重复一下。第二个右转弯,下一个左转弯。还有,需要多长时间才能到达那里?

男子: 大约15分钟。

马克: 有公共汽车开到那里吗?

男子: 有的。可是你得换车。首先你得乘2路公共汽车到火车站。

马克: 在哪里换车?

男子: 在火车站,换乘15路公共汽车,就可以直接到港口了。

马克: 谢谢,非常感激。

对话 B: 到国际饭店怎么走?

格林先生是一位从美国来的旅游者。他逛了一会就迷路了, 不知如何回到自己住的酒店。

格林: 劳驾, 警官先生。您能够帮助我吗?

警察: 当然。

格林: 国际饭店在哪里?

警察: 喔, 国际饭店要走那条路。请看这张地图。你现在在天津街。

格林: 是的, 我怎么能够回到饭店去?

警察: 你应该沿这条路向下走两个街区, 在第二个街口交通灯处向右拐, 然后你会看到一个加油站。饭店就在那里, 在右侧。

格林: 唉, 对不起, 太复杂了。

警察: 如果是这样的话, 你可以在马路对面乘出租车。

格林: 这是个好主意。谢谢。

警察: 不用谢。

短文 A: 你不会找不到的

去年夏天, 我和我弟弟同几个朋友在波士顿待了一个星期。那是我们头一次离家旅行, 我们想看看波士顿的一些历史名胜。一天早晨, 我们出发去寻找一座著名的教堂。我们拦住一个过路人问道, “到老北教堂怎么走?” “过三个街区, 向左拐,” 他回答说, “你们不会找不到的。” 于是, 我们走了三个街区, 又向左拐, 可是那里没有教堂。然后, 我们又问了第二个过路人。他回答说, “过三个街区, 向左拐。你们不会找不到的。” 可是, 我们又没有找到那座教堂。最后, 我们问了第三个过路人。 “走三个街区, 向左拐。你们不会找不到的。” 这一次, 我们找到了这座教堂, 但是我们在想, 是不是波士顿的一切地方都是要过三个街区, 然后向左拐。就在这时, 一个人向我们走来并问道: “劳驾, 能告诉我邮局在哪里吗?” “过三个街区, 向左拐,” 我的弟弟回答道, “你不会找不到的。”

短文 B: 可以指路的车

你是否有过这样的经历? 你来到一个陌生的城市, 天色已晚, 而且你也非常疲劳。但是, 你却找不到事先已经预订好的旅馆。你深深地叹了一口气, 仿佛是在做噩梦一般。这到底是怎么回事?

这种情况经常发生在开车旅行的人身上, 但这种事可能会成为过去。新型的汽车电脑将被设计出来。这种汽车会告诉你如何抵达目的地。你车上的电脑小荧幕会显示出该城市的地图并且指出你所在的位置。只要将你要去的旅馆名称输入电脑, 你就能在地图上看到。最棒的是, 你开车时会有声音为你指路。有一辆像这样的车子, 你还奢望什么?

Unit

8

The Changes in My Hometown

I. 教学时间分配 (Time Allocation)

本单元共需4~5学时，对话1学时；课文A及练习2~3学时，课文B、语法等1学时（教师可根据本课内容的难易程度稍作增减）。Extra reading的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成，可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答，书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

II. 教学目的与要求 (Aims and Requirements)

I 内容重点 (Language Focus)

1. 交际重点 (Communicative Focus)

介绍并描述某一地方的变迁；介绍并描述某一方位。

2. 重点训练单词和词组 (Focal Words and Expressions)

birthplace, childhood, delighted, enjoyable, eventually, exhausted, huge, hurry, lounge, mist, nephew, picnic, sink

3. 重点句型 and 习惯表达法 (Focal Functions and Patterns)

- 1) I used to travel along this road to school every day.
- 2) I used to live in Changchun when I was young.
- 3) There didn't use to be a flyover here.
- 4) My family used to have a picnic there.
- 5) I didn't use to have time to read a lot.
- 6) I thought you'd lived in Newtown all your life.
- 7) Have you ever been back since you first left Changchun?
- 8) I've never been there.
- 9) Did you often go there when you were a boy?
- 10) You must have been there.
- 11) The bus station didn't use to be here, next to the town hall.
- 12) The bus station's been here all the time.
- 13) I never used to come here to catch the bus.
- 14) I often thought about visiting my birthplace.
- 15) We're coming into the city center of Changchun now, aren't we?
- 16) Are they some office blocks?
- 17) I would have gone if there was one then.

III 技能要求 (Skills Development)

1 听说 (Listening and Speaking)

能听懂并用英语进行有关介绍某一地方变迁的对话。

2 读译 (Reading and Translating)

能读懂、翻译有关描述某一地方的小短文。

3 写 (Applied Writing)

- A. 能使用所学的单词、词组、句型和语法写出有关环境变迁并描述某一地方的英语句子。
- B. 模拟套写英文路标、路牌。



III. 背景资料 (Background Information)

1 Two More Sample Passages

My Hometown

My hometown is a little town in West China. Its population is 600 000. It stands beside a wide river at the foot of low green hills. It is a very beautiful place. Wherever you go, you may find trees and flowers around you.

But it has not always been like that. When I was young, it was a sad, dirty, muddy, and poor little town. There were no tall buildings, no supermarkets, no cinemas, no theatres, no concert halls, no factories, even not a single power plant. Of course, no VCD, no Karaoke, no Internet, no mobile phones (移动电话)! We were quite used to power cuts. We used to keep several candles in case there was a power cut. At that time it was hard to buy candles because of short supply. Fruits were rare then. For example, I often heard of mango (芒果), but I had never seen a real one. Most people lived in dark, unhealthy, narrow houses. Nearly everyone was very poor and was living a hard life.

Great changes have taken place in my hometown since 1978 when China started to put into effect the policies of reform and opening to the outside world. New factories, new schools, new parks, new cinemas and new flyovers have been set up. The old broken houses have been replaced (代替) by tall apartment buildings. The streets are lined with shops, supermarkets and malls. Nearly every household is equipped with its own telephone, color TV, washing-machine, VCD player, fridge, electric fan, and so on. We can buy almost every kind of fruit in the market. Our living standard has improved greatly. My hometown has taken on a new look. Now the people there are living a happy life. I love my hometown! I love its people! With the development of the West in China, my hometown will have an even brighter future in the 21st century!

2

Xi'an Has Taken on a New Look

Xi'an, formerly known as Chang'an, is an ancient city in central China and the capital of Shaanxi Province. Its population is 7 160 000 (2003). It's located about 1 200 km southwest of Beijing at the foot of the Qinling Mountain range along the Wei River. The major industries are the manufacturing of machines, electrical equipment, and textiles.

Within it are the Shaanxi Provincial Museum and the 14th-century Bell Tower and Drum Tower. Among numerous other historical sites are the Little Goose Pagoda and the Big Goose Pagoda and Temple of Great Good Will. East of Xi'an is the grave complex of Qin Shihuang, the founder of the Qin Dynasty, which is guarded by thousands of life-size clay soldiers and

horses.

Xi'an has a thriving tourist business, attracting archaeologists from every corner of the globe, and it also is building a diversified economy. There are several major universities in Xi'an as well as art and trade schools.

Great changes have taken place in Xi'an since 1978. With the development of the West in China, the ancient city will have an even brighter future in the 21st century.



IV. 语言点 (Language Points)

1 课文补充注释 (Notes to Dialogues and Passage A)

1. My hometown

我的家乡

hometown 属于英语构词法中的“合成法”(Composition)。合成法(合词法)是把两个或两个以上的词按照一定的次序排列构成新词的方法。用这种方法构成的新词叫做复合词(Compound)。复合词之间有的要用连字符,有的直接连在一起,如:

(1) 名词:

after + noon—afternoon 下午

air + line—airline 航空公司

air + way—airway 航路

basket + ball—basketball 篮球

bath + room—bathroom 浴室

birth + place—birthplace 出生地

black + board—blackboard 黑板

book + store—bookstore 书店

chop + sticks—chopsticks 筷子

e + mail—email 电子邮件

get + together—get-together 联欢会

head + master—head-master 校长

home + work—homework 家庭作业

home + town—hometown 家乡, 故乡

love + seat—loveseat 双人沙发

loud + speaker—loudspeaker 喇叭

main + land—mainland 大陆

news + paper—newspaper 报纸

rail + road—railroad (美) 铁路, 铁道

rail + way—railway (英) 铁路, 铁道

sales + girl—salesgirl 女售货员

sales + man—salesman 男售货员

sales + person—salesperson 售货员

sea + cucumber—sea-cucumber 海参

sun + shine—sunshine 阳光

sweat + shirt—sweatshirt 运动衫

(2) 形容词

first + rate—first-rate 一流的, 头等的

long + distance—long-distance 长途的, 远距离的

open + air—open-air 户外的, 露天的

old + fashioned—old-fashioned 过时的, 老式的

part + time—part-time 业余的, 兼职的

round + trip—round-trip 来回的, 往返的

2. He is now returning to Changchun for the first time in twenty years and is traveling by bus with his nephew Robert.

这是他20年来首次返回长春, 正在同他的侄子罗伯特乘公共汽车环城旅游。

for the first time 第一次 (作状语)

e.g. For the first time he heard of the word “modem.”

他第一次听到“猫”(调制解调节器)这个词。

For the first time in her life she knew how vast the world is.

她一生中第一次意识到世界竟然如此之大。

3. It's all coming back to me now.

过去的一切都回到面前了。

come back to sb 回想起来

e.g. Their names are all coming back to me now.

他们的名字我现在渐渐地都想起来了。

At first I could not remember why everything seemed so familiar; then it all came back.

起初我一下子想不起来为什么这一切都如此熟悉, 随后慢慢地都想起来了。

4. I used to travel along this road to school every day.

我过去每天都走这条路去上学。

used to + V表示“过去常常”、“过去习惯于”, 是情态动词, 只有过去式形式, 没有现在式形式, 表示过去习惯的行为或状态现已不复存在。

e.g. They used to come on foot, but they don't do that now. They often come by bus.

他们过去经常步行来, 现在不了。他们现在经常乘车来。

He used to smoke a lot, but he has long given up smoking. He doesn't smoke at all.

以前他抽烟抽得很凶, 不过他早已戒烟了。现在他不抽了。

used to 疑问式和否定式通常用didn't use to 或 usedn't to, 但后者用得较少:

e.g. Did you use to have time to read a lot?

Used you to have time to read a lot?

你过去有时间读很多书吗?

I didn't use to have time to read a lot.

我过去没有时间读很多书。

Did there use to be a flyover here?

Used there to be a flyover here?

这里过去有立交桥吗?

There didn't use to be a flyover here.

这里过去没有立交桥。

比较: used to 与 be used to

used to 后接动词原形, 即上面的用法; 而 be used to 则表示“习惯于”, 其中 to 是介词, 后接名词或代词。

e.g. The old woman used to be rich and beautiful, but now she is poor and ugly.

这位老妇人过去富有而漂亮, 不过现在又穷又丑。

Are you used to the food at college?

你能吃得惯学校的饭菜么?

He was used to the cold weather after he lived there for two years.

在那里住了2年后, 他已习惯了寒冷的天气。

5. I thought you'd lived in Newtown all your life.

我以为你一生都住在新城。

sb thought + sb had + p.p. (动词过去分词) 表示“原以为…其实不然”, 这种推测的结果往往与说话人主观推测相反。

e.g. I thought you'd done your homework.

我以为你的作业写完了呢。(其实没写完)

We thought they'd returned.

我们以为他们回来了。(事实上没有回来)

6. Have you ever been back since you first left Changchun?

你第一次离开长春后回来过吗?

比较: have been to some place

曾经去这某地 (表示经历)

have gone to some place

去了某地 (表示事实)

当谈论某人的经历时用前者, 谈某人的去向时用后者。

e.g. Have you ever been to Japan?

你去这日本吗? (经历)

Mr. Wang has gone to Japan.

王先生已经去了日本了。(去向)

7. In fact, I never made it because I had no time.

事实上，由于没有时间，我从未回来过。

make it 表示“按时到达某地，成功”。

e.g. The train goes at 10:45, and it's now 10 o'clock. I think we shall make it.

火车10:45发车，现在是10点钟，我想我们能赶上。

After years as an unsuccessful businessman he's finally made it.

经过多年的失败，他终于成了一名实业家。

8. You must have been there.

你肯定去过那里。

must + 完成时，表示对过去的推测“一定…”。

e.g. They must have gone.

他们一定走了。

There must have been a mistake.

一定出了问题。

9. Let's get off and look around ...

我们下车逛逛吧！

get off 下车

e.g. He got off his bike and went into the house.

他下了自行车，走进了房子。

The bus stopped and they got off.

汽车停了，他们下了车。

get on 上车（船等）

e.g. They got on the plane at Beijing.

他们在北京上了飞机。

Where did you get on?

你在哪儿上车？

10. It says 1955.

是1955年。

say 指文字材料时，表示“写道，说”。

e.g. What did the fax say?

传真上怎么写的？

Her passport says that she is nineteen.

护照上写着她19岁。

11. The conference was to take place in Geneva.

会议将在日内瓦举行。

be to do 是一种将来时间的表达方法，表示客观安排要发生的事。

e.g. Am I to go on with the work?

我是不是要继续干下去？

She is to come here at 8 p.m.

她8点会来这里。

The Queen is to visit Japan next year.

明年女王要访问日本。

12. Jim thought that it would be an opportunity to take his fiancée Mary on a short holiday.

吉姆心想这是带未婚妻玛丽度短假的好机会。

此句中主句用的是过去时“Jim thought”，因此从句中用了过去将来时“it would be”，从过去的角度看将来。“fiancée”源自法语，意为“未婚妻”，它的对应词是 fiancé “未婚夫”。

13. They decided to go to Paris for a week before Jim traveled on to Geneva.

他们决定先去巴黎待一星期，然后吉姆去日内瓦开会。

此句中 before 引导一个时间状语从句，意为“在…之前”，在翻译类似的句子时应按照汉语的习惯灵活处理。如：

We had scarcely got in all the clothes before it began to rain.

我们刚把衣服收进来天就下雨了。

You should complete the task before you leave for holiday.

你应该先完成工作，然后再去度假。

We have to finish the work before it is too late.

我们得趁早完成这项工作。

14. While he was waiting in the lounge for his plane to Geneva, a mist began to form.

就在他在候机大厅等候飞往日内瓦的班机时，天起雾了。

while引导一个时间状语从句，表示一个与主句动作同时发生的持续性动作或状态。如：

While he was parking, a policeman walked towards him.

当他正在停车的时候，一位警察向他走来。

Write while I dictate.

当我口述时请你记下。

While I read, she sang.

我看书时，她在唱歌。

I met her while I was at school.

我在上学的时候遇见了她。

15. The pilot radioed his destination and was told that his plane had to return to Paris.

飞行员和目的地联络上后，被告知飞机必须返回巴黎着陆。

But poor Jim was fogged as if he were still asleep.

而可怜的吉姆脑子里却是一片云遮雾罩，就好像还在睡梦之中。

以上两句中的谓语动词 radioed 和 fogged 均由名词转换而来，radio 由原意“无线电、收音机”转换为“用无线电发报联系”；fog 由原意“雾”转换为“云遮雾罩”，类似的词还有：

book *n.* 书; 卷; 篇; 名册 → *v.* 登记; 预订

e.g. I've booked a room in the hotel.

我已经在旅馆中订了一个房间。

cook *n.* 厨师 → *v.* 烹调; 煮

e.g. My mother has cooked the best food for us.

母亲已为我们做好了最美味的饭菜。

elbow *n.* 肘 → *v.* to open up by use of the elbow 以肘打开一条通道

e.g. She elbowed her way through the crowd.

她从人群中挤过去。

hand *n.* 手 → *v.* 支持; 搀扶; 交给

e.g. Please hand in your homework tomorrow.

请明天交作业。

head *n.* 头 → *v.* 为首; 领导; 朝...进发

e.g. The bus headed the line of cars.

公共汽车开在一列小汽车的前头。

Who headed the department?

谁主管着这个部门?

Tom headed the ball into his own goal.

汤姆把球顶进了自家的球门。

We're heading home.

我们正在朝家走。

water *n.* 水 → *v.* 喷淋; 加水; 流泪; 流口水

e.g. She is watering the flowers in the garden.

她正在花园中给花浇水。

The wonderful aroma from the kitchen makes my mouth water.

厨房飘来的香味使我垂涎三尺。

The milk has been watered (down).

牛奶已掺水了。

III 词汇用法 (Word Usage)

birthplace *n.* house or district where a person was born 出生处, 出生地

e.g. Tom's birthplace is London.

汤姆生于伦敦。

Where is your birthplace?

哪里是你的出生地?

childhood *n.* condition or period of being a child 童年; 幼年时代

e.g. He will never forget the joys of childhood.

他永远不会忘记童年的快乐。

She had an unhappy childhood.

她的童年很不幸。

delighted *a.* filled with joy and happiness 充满欢乐的；高兴的

e.g. My parents are so delighted with the news.

我的父母为这个消息感到欢喜鼓舞。

I was delighted to be invited to her party.

我很高兴被邀请参加她的晚会。

enjoyable *a.* being able to give pleasure or satisfaction 令人愉快的；有趣的；可享受的

e.g. This is such an enjoyable dinner party.

这是一个如此令人享受的晚餐会。

It is so enjoyable to talk with her.

和她说话真是令人愉快。

eventually *ad.* at an unspecified future time 最后；最终

e.g. The doctor worked so hard that eventually he made himself ill.

这位医生工作太卖力，最后自己病倒了。

Tom eventually rose to the position of vice president.

汤姆最终升到了副总裁的职位。

exhausted *a.* having consumed all the energy, too tired 耗尽的；疲惫的

e.g. We are all exhausted after the journey.

这次旅行后我们都筋疲力尽了。

My patience is exhausted.

我无法忍耐了。

huge *a.* very large in size or amount; enormous 极大的；巨大的

e.g. Every day she has a huge pile of letters to deal with.

她每天得处理大量的信件。

China is a huge country.

中国是一个幅员辽阔的国家。

hurry *n.* the act or an instance of hurrying; hastened progress 急忙；仓促

v. to (cause to) move or act with speed 催促；匆忙；仓促行动

e.g. You always seem to be in a hurry.

你似乎总是很匆忙。

I'm not in a/hurry to change my job.

我并不急于想调工作。

What's the hurry?

干吗这么急？

I hurried to the ticket office to buy the tickets.

我急忙赶到售票处买票。

Doctors and nurses were hurried to the accident spot.

医生和护士急忙赶到事故现场/出事地点。

Perhaps you've got to hurry the child to school, or he'll be late.

可能你得催促孩子去上学，不然他要迟到了。

lounge *n.* a public waiting room; a lobby 公共休息室；等候室，大厅

e.g. Please wait for me at the lounge in the hotel.

在宾馆的大厅里等我。

mist *n.* thin fog 薄雾

v. to be or become obscured or blurred by or as if by mist 变得模糊；仿佛被雾弄得模糊的

e.g. I like the mist by the lake early in the morning.

我喜欢清晨湖边的薄雾。

We couldn't see through the mist whether there was a ship.

我们无法透过薄雾看清楚是否有一艘船。

She looked at her hometown through the mist of her tears.

她透过模糊的泪水凝视着家乡。

nephew *n.* son of one's brother or sister 侄子，外甥

e.g. Mr. Smith often gives some pocket money to his nephew.

史密斯先生经常给侄子零花钱。

Robert and his nephew visited China last year.

罗伯特和侄子去年访问过中国。

picnic *n.* pleasure trip on which food is carried to be eaten outdoors 野餐

e.g. They are going for a picnic tomorrow.

他们明天去野餐。

We'll go to the river and take a picnic with us.

我们要到河边玩耍，并带着野餐。

sink *v.* to descend to the bottom or fall/drop to a lower level; to pass into a specified condition

淹没，下沉；沉没

n. a water basin fixed to a wall or floor 水槽，水池

e.g. She was exhausted and sank into a deep sleep.

她太累了，已经进入了梦乡。

His voice sank to a whisper.

他的声音减弱成耳语。

The water is sinking into the ground.

水正渗入地下。

Let us sink our differences and work together.

让我们忘记我们的分歧而共同工作。

The lucky thing is we have a sink in our small bedroom.

幸运的是在我们的小卧室中有个盥洗池。



V. 练习指导及补充练习 (Guide to Exercises and Supplementary Exercises)

1. Check your understanding 目的是为了检查学生对有关对话及短文的理解。教师应该注意引导学生用自己的话来回答。教师亦可根据对话与短文作出一些补充练习。

补充练习如下:

For Dialogue A

Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1) Mr. Hall spent his childhood in Changsha.
- 2) He hasn't been back in the last twenty years.
- 3) He returned to his birthplace with his secretary.
- 4) Mr. Hall has lived in Newtown all his life.
- 5) He has never visited Changchun since he first left.
- 6) There usedn't to be a flyover.

答案:

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) T

For Dialogue B

Answer the following questions briefly according to Dialogue B.

- 1) Used there to be a swimming pool near the town center? (No, there usedn't.)
- 2) Did Mr. Hall use to go swimming there? (No, he didn't use to.)
- 3) Sometimes Mr. Hall went to the town library when he was young, didn't he? (Yes, he did.)
- 4) The bus station didn't use to be next to the town hall, did it? (Yes, it used to be there.)
- 5) Why can't Mr. Hall remember the bus station? (Because it's all changed.)

2. Learn to communicate 的目的为巩固并扩展本课所学的谈论某地变化的用语。教师要引导学生在课上创造更多的语境进行实际交际训练。在口语中常见的句子还有:

- 1) Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China.
- 2) It is located at the northwestern border of the North China Plain about 145 km from the Bo Hai.
- 3) It covers an area of about 16 800 sq.km.
- 4) The Yongding River passes through the city.
- 5) It has many historic places.
- 6) Beijing is divided into several urban districts.
- 7) But it is not always like that in Beijing.

- 8) It used to be poor and backward.
- 9) Great changes have taken place in the city since 1978.
- 10) Led by the Party, we have got rid of poverty.
- 11) It takes on a new look.
- 12) Many skyscrapers have sprung up.
- 13) Wherever you go, you may find trees and flowers around you.
- 14) Modern industries have developed rapidly in Beijing since 1949.
- 15) As the national capital, Beijing is the focal point of communications and transportation in China.
- 16) Beijing is China's leading center of learning and culture.
- 17) Beijing University and Qinghua University are the two most respected universities in China.
- 18) I love Beijing, and I love its people.
- 19) We are proud of living in Beijing.
- 20) I'm sure that Beijing will have an even brighter future.

3. Build up your language stock 的目的是进一步巩固本课所学单词和短语。练习9 (句型套用) 是为学生学习掌握本课重要句型专门补充编写的, 这种句型套用练习可引导学生深入理解句子结构及其精妙之处, 并在此基础上模拟套用这些句型, 学习效果十分显著。因此教师要作为重点在课上引导学生完成这一练习, 还可要求他们在练习的基础上背诵这些句型。教师还可以增加一些类似的词汇搭配练习和翻译练习。

词汇补充练习:

[汉译英:]

1. 小时候叔叔总是来看我。(used to)
2. 老人渐渐回想起他初中同学们的名字。(come back)
3. 昨晚一定下大雨了。(must)
4. 你去过泰山吗?(have been to)
5. 自从1978年以来中国到处发生了巨大的变化。(take place)
6. 从前, 这位老人住在山脚下的一个小茅屋里。(at the foot of)

[汉译英答案:]

1. My uncle used to come to see me when I was young.
2. The names of his classmates at middle school came back to the old man.
3. It must have rained hard last night.
4. Have you ever been to Mount Tai?
5. Great changes have taken place in all parts of China since 1978.
6. The old men used to live in a hut at the foot of the mountain.

(英译汉:)

1. The park has not always been so beautiful since it was set up.
2. Whenever you go, you'll see the great changes taking place everywhere.
3. The builders worked day and night so as to finish the project ahead of time.
4. I would have gone to read a lot in the library if there was one there.
5. China is no longer what she used to be.
6. Wang Hua has gone to California and hasn't come back yet.
7. They have put up many skyscrapers along the main street.
8. Beijing has been the capital city for many years.

(英译汉答案:)

1. 这座公园建成以来并不一直是这样美丽。
2. 无论走到哪里, 你到处可以看到正在发生的巨大变化。
3. 为了提前完工, 建筑工人们夜以继日地工作着。
4. 那时要是图书馆的话, 我会去那儿看许多书的。
5. 旧中国一去不复返了。
6. 王华去加利福尼亚了, 还没有回来。
7. 他们沿着大街建起了许多摩天大楼。
8. 北京作为首都城市已有许多年了。

4. Extra reading 的目的为锻炼学生的独立阅读能力。教师宜在课上限时完成, 可提出简短的问题让学生口头回答, 书中的理解性练习可留给学生自己课后完成。

5. Passage B 为主课文A的补充短文, 分别设有阅读理解和句型翻译套写两项练习, 其中的重要词汇注释如下:

Passage B的重要词汇注释如下

living *n.* 生活

e.g. How could the poor student afford the high cost of living?

那个穷学生怎么能付得起那么昂贵的生活费呢?

People's living condition has been improved greatly.

人民的生活状况已经得到很大的改善。

rapidly *ad.* 快速地

e.g. The dog caught up with the hare rapidly.

狗快速地追赶上了野兔。

rid *v.* 免除

e.g. He was finally able to rid himself of all the trouble.
他终于能使自己摆脱所有的麻烦。

spring *v.* 跳; 快速发展 *n.* 春天

e.g. She sprang out of her chair to greet her old friend.
她从椅子上跳起来迎接她的老朋友。
The spring is coming.
春天即将来临。

standard *n.* 标准; 规格

e.g. The standard of living in this city is improving continuously.
这个城市的生活水平在不断提高。

steadily *ad.* 稳定地

e.g. The students are progressing steadily.
学生们在稳定地进步着。

steamer *n.* 汽船

e.g. Do you know who designed the steamer?
你知道是谁设计的汽船吗?

theater *n.* 戏院

e.g. A new play will be put on in this theater.
这家戏院即将上演一部新剧。

unemployed *n.* 失业的

e.g. He has been unemployed for two years.
他已经失业两年了。

6. 本课的Applied Writing 为套写路标和路牌, 学生应记住常用固定的语言格式和专门用语。

7. 本课的Pick Up Your Grammar 为复习介词短语、不定式作后定语, 可参见《高职高专英语拓展教程2》语法附录I-7。教师还可根据学生的实际水平补充少量短句进行口头语法练习。



VI. 练习答案 (Key to Exercises)

Key to Integrated Skills Development

① 1. When he was a boy.

2. No, he hasn't.
3. No, he can't.
4. There used to be a field.
5. It is located in the town center.
6. Because the whole town has changed.

2 1. a 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. d 6. c 7. b

4 1. Excuse me. Do you know how to get to the West Avenue?

I see. Thank you very much.

2. Just a minute. Let me see/think.

Go straight on till the crossroads.

3. Go down this street and turn left at the traffic lights.

You'll see the railway station when you get there.

5 (Open)

6 1. conference 2. delighted 3. imagine 4. sank into 5. took off

6. destination 7. had better 8. woke up 9. take place 10. asleep

7 1 Mary can't imagine a life without TV.

2. Shanghai is not my destination. I just change the train there.

3. The plane is taking off in an hour. We'd better hurry up.

4. It's nine o'clock. It's impossible to catch this flight.

5. He can't come this afternoon because he has to attend a conference.

6. The children had fallen asleep when I got home.

8 1. 我出生在一个很小的村庄。

2. 我们学校位于不高的青山脚下。

3. 有一条河流过城市。

4. 在市中心, 涌现出许多高楼大厦。

5. 他们还在大街两旁建了许多商店和超级市场。

6. 自从我来到这里, 这座城市发生了巨大的变化。

7. 这里的人们已摆脱了贫穷, 并且过上了幸福而舒适的生活。

9 1. a. 我和父母用了整整一个上午筹划我们的假日。

b. The little girl spent a pleasant day decorating the Christmas tree.

c. The two scientists spent a hard year studying the problem.

2. a. 而这个小姑娘的心却得到了温暖, 恍如自己的祖母仍然活着。

b. But I was blamed as if I were the trouble-maker.

c. But the old man was pleased as if he were still a young man.

10 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. a 6. c

11 1. an interpreter

2. low green hills and a wide river

3. a sad and dirty place, poor

4. have taken place

5. along the river

6. the products of the industries
7. rapidly and steadily developed economy
8. cannot wait/is eager

- 12
1. a. 她细心照顾着那个孩子，既当老师又兼母亲。
b. The teacher had a hearty talk with us as a friend as well as an advisor.
c. This dictionary serves the users as a pleasant reader as well as a reference book.
 2. a. 在过去，生活是一种既单调又艰辛的经历。
b. In her mind, her husband used to be a cheerful and hardworking man.
c. In the good old days, my birthplace used to be a beautiful and clean little village.
 3. a. 自20世纪80年代之初，花草树木改善了这座城市的环境。
b. Many tourists have visited the scenic spots since the mid 1990s.
c. Waste gas and waste water have polluted the natural environment here since the beginning of the 21st century.
 4. a. 路上日夜穿梭着汽车和公交车，接送着进出山区的参观者们。
b. On the flyover, vehicles come and go rain or shine, easing the crowded road in the downtown area.
c. On the Internet, emails and ads are sent and received frequently home and abroad, exchanging information among the users.

Key to Applied Writing

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. 禁止所有车辆通行 | 2. 不要践踏草坪 |
| 3. 禁止游泳 | 4. 禁止儿童入内 |
| 5. 禁止砍伐树木 | 6. 禁止入内 |
| 7. 请安静 | 8. 禁止吐痰 |
| 9. 不要把头探出窗外 | 10. 勿带包入内 |

Key to Pick Up Your Grammar

1. He always has a lot of meetings to attend.
2. The key to this room was lost.
3. She is a person to rely on.
4. John is a person with no sense of humor at all.
5. They were the first (people) to arrive/come.
6. There is nothing to worry about.
7. We must try to get all the information about the accident.
8. Do you know the girl in a blue dress?



VII. 课文参考译文 (Text Translation for Reference)

对话 A: 回乡探望

霍尔先生的童年是在中国长春度过的。然而，他一生的大部分时间还是住在新城。这是他20年来首次返回长春，正在同他的侄子罗伯特乘公共汽车环城旅游。

霍 尔： 我们快要到达目的地了。过去的一切都要回到面前了。我过去每天都走这条路去上学。

罗伯特： 真的吗？我以为你一生都住在新城。

霍 尔： 不是的，我年轻的时候在长春。

罗伯特： 你第一次离开长春后回来过吗？

霍 尔： 没有，可是我经常想着回故乡探望。事实上，由于没有时间，我从未回来过。

罗伯特： 现在我们正进入长春市中心，对吗？

霍 尔： 哦——是吗？一切都变了。这里过去没有立交桥的。

罗伯特： 你看那些摩天大厦。都是写字楼吗？

霍 尔： 不知道。我不记得这里有过任何高楼大厦。那里曾经是一片庄稼地——我们全家经常在那里野餐。

对话 B: 一切都变了！

这会儿，霍尔先生和他侄子正乘坐公交车穿越市中心。

罗伯特： 你小时候经常到那里去吗？

霍 尔： 我从未去过那里。要是那时有游泳池的话，我是会来的。

罗伯特： 看那座老房子。是市图书馆。你肯定去过那里。

霍 尔： 哦，是的，但是不常去。我没有那么多时间看书。

罗伯特： 啊，我们到了公共汽车站了。

霍 尔： 什么？公共汽车站以前不在这儿，不是在市政厅附近的。

罗伯特： 那时在哪里呢？

霍 尔： 我记不得了。整个城市都变了。我们下车逛逛吧！你给我读读那上边的日期好吗？

罗伯特： 是1955年。公共汽车站一直在这里。

霍 尔： 我从未来这里乘过车。我什么都记不得了。也许是我变了——不是城市变了。

短文 A: 一次旅行经历

当吉姆应邀参加一个电脑网络的国际会议时，他很高兴。会议将在日内瓦举行。吉姆心想这是带未婚妻玛丽度短假的好机会。他们决定先去巴黎待一星期，然后吉姆去日内瓦开会，玛丽回家。

吉姆和玛丽在巴黎呆了一星期，玩得非常开心。到周末他们都感到筋疲力尽。吉姆陪玛丽来到机场，送她上了飞往伦敦的班机。就在他在候机大厅等候飞往日内瓦的班机时，天起雾了。他的飞机终于在晚点两小时后起飞，吉姆一头扎到座位上就睡着了。

不巧的是，飞机就要到日内瓦时，薄雾变成了大雾。飞行员和目的地联络上后，被告知飞机必须返回巴黎着陆，他立即把这个消息通知给旅客，但是吉姆还在熟睡，等飞机着陆巴黎时他才醒。他迷迷糊糊地急忙走出大厅，惊讶地发现自己又回到了巴黎。这时，雾已经开始消散了，而可怜的吉姆脑子里却是一片云遮雾罩，就好像还在睡梦之中。

短文 B: 家乡旧貌换新颜

我的一个来自新西兰的朋友，约翰·史密斯，要去我家乡看看。我将陪他一起去，既当翻译又兼导游。我离开家乡好多年了，归心似箭。

我的家乡位于一片葱郁的小山脚下，一条宽宽的河流旁。在我的记忆中，它是一个既萧瑟又肮脏的小镇。那儿的人大多很穷，许多人没有工作。

20世纪70年代末期之后，我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。家乡人已经摆脱了旧面貌。他们在镇中心建起了图书馆、戏院和商店。他们还在镇东建起了一座医院，沿河建起了公寓楼、旅馆和一个大大的公园。旅游业与商业蓬勃兴起。河上日夜穿梭着大大小小的轮船和木船，把我家乡的工业产品运往全省各地。随着经济平稳高速地发展，人们的生活水平也大大提高了。我相信我家乡的新面貌会给约翰留下深刻的印象。