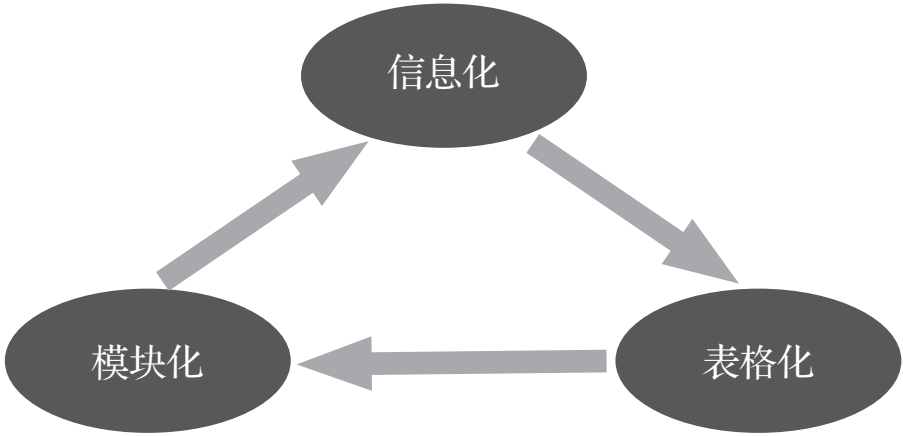


# 教师用书使用说明

## 一、编写说明

《职通英语教师用书》是《职通英语学生用书》的配套教学参考书，每册分为8个单元，供一个学期使用。

《职通英语教师用书》的编写遵循模块化、信息化、表格化的设计理念，配套资源丰富，讲解详细到位，建议科学合理，背景知识紧扣单元主题，兼具趣味性和拓展性，并提供相关网址以便查询更多相关信息。单元授课均有完善的教学设计，编排了合理的教学进度；针对每个教学任务以表格的形式设计了具体的目标、任务和教学流程；提供了各个教学活动及所有练习的参考答案、录音原文、语言点分析、语法讲解等教学相关资源，真正做到了从实际教学出发，全方位、立体化满足教师在教学过程中的需求。



## 二、使用说明

《职通英语教师用书》每单元分为教学安排（Teaching Arrangement）、教学参考（Lecturing References）、教学提示（Lecturing Hints）三部分。

### 1. 教学安排（Teaching Arrangement）

该部分提供了各单元的授课计划表，对各单元的课时与教学进度安排、教学内容组织与课堂教学设计提出了指导性建议。授课教师可根据课时总量及学生实际情况做适当调整。

### 2. 教学参考（Lecturing References）

该部分提供了大量与单元主题紧密相关的背景知识材料，延伸阅读网址节省了教师资料收集的时间与精力，符合信息化教学的要求。

### 3. 教学提示（Lecturing Hints）

该部分分为课前互动（Leading in Interaction）、阅读互动（Reading Interaction）、练习互动（Practicing Interaction）、交流互动（Communicating Interaction）四个部分。每部分都设计了教学提示，明确了教学目标及教学任务，也对教学过程提供了意见和建议。

#### ☆ 课前互动（Leading in Interaction）

提供了小组讨论问题的参考答案，有助于教师积极引导和激发学生对英语学习的兴趣，提高学生口语表达能力。

☆ 阅读互动（Reading Interaction）

该部分首先提供了课文中十个重点句子的详细分析及译文，并对句子中的核心词汇、短语进行讲解和示例，旨在指导学生拓展词汇量，掌握重要语言点，提高语言应用能力；此外，该部分还提供了课文的参考译文，以益于教师更好地帮助学生理解课文；另外，该部分还提供了课文相关练习的答案，用以全面考查学生对课文重要知识点的掌握程度。

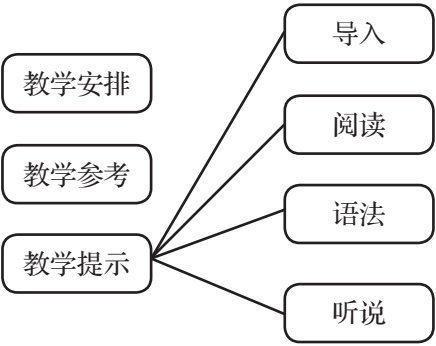
☆ 练习互动（Practicing Interaction）

该部分提供了语法练习的答案，归纳了本单元的语法重点，教师可作为备课参考，也可根据实际情况，在课堂教学中完成语法知识的讲解。

☆ 交流互动（Communicating Interaction）

该部分提供了书面交际的背景知识，方便教师指导学生进行英文写作；提供了听力材料的录音文本，教师可以查漏补缺，指导学生进行听力练习；提供了口语部分的参考答案，教师可参考并引导学生开展口语练习。

整体单元各部分关系如下图表所示：



在实际教学中，教师可根据学生的实际情况自主选择相关材料，以期达到较好的教学效果。



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# Unit

# 1

# TRAVEL

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 1 Travel			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Situational Teaching Method & ISAS(Information Search and Analysis Skill) Teaching Method	
Teaching Aims		➤ Learn some important expressions frequently used in talking about travel ➤ Understand the main usage of subject-predicate agreement ➤ Be able to conduct daily communication in traveling	
Teaching Process		Content	Learning Focus
	Class 1	➤ Pre-Interaction ➤ Reading Interaction (Text)	Language Points & Text Understanding
	Class 2	➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, Crossword Puzzle) ➤ Practicing Interaction	Grammar: Subject-Predicate Agreement
	Class 3	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task 5)	Welcome Speech & Travel Itinerary
	Class 4	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)	Daily Communication About Traveling





Lecturing References

1. Eight Famous Scenic Spots in Hunan Province

Scenic spot	Location	Website
Yuelu Mountain	Changsha	<a href="http://www.hnyls.com">http://www.hnyls.com</a>
Zhangjiajie	Zhangjiajie	<a href="http://www.zhangjiajie.gov.cn">http://www.zhangjiajie.gov.cn</a>
Yueyang Tower	Yueyang	<a href="http://www.yueyanglou.com">http://www.yueyanglou.com</a>
Hengshan Mountain	Hengyang	<a href="http://www.nanyue.net.cni">http://www.nanyue.net.cni</a>
Fenghuang Town	Jishou	<a href="http://www.hnphoenix.com">http://www.hnphoenix.com</a>
Shaoshan	Shaoshan	<a href="http://www.sshly.gov.cn">http://www.sshly.gov.cn</a>
Orange Island	Changsha	<a href="http://www.yhds.nfofireworks.com">http:// www. yhds. nfofireworks.com</a>
Window of the World	Changsha	<a href="http://www.colorfulworld.cn">http://www.colorfulworld.cn</a>

2. The Common Sense on Travel

There are lots of matters requiring attention while traveling and health protection is one of them. To have a good time, it is important to keep fit both physically and mentally. Here are some suggestions:

Protect yourself from cold. The weather is very changeable in spring and autumn. Don't take off much of your clothes. Take an umbrella with you in spring. The temperature of daytime drops dramatically at night in autumn. Make sure you bring enough clothes, especially when you are of advanced age, as your immunity and disease resistant ability may become weakened. Don't stay out in the wind for a long time.

Stay in the comfortable and quiet room. Try to sleep soundly for at least 6~8 hours every day, as poor sleep would make you tired, weak and even sick.

Pay attention to the food hygiene. To prevent constipation, you'd better take light foods, vegetables and fruits. Your digestion slows down without enough exercises. Don't eat too much when you are traveling by train, plane or boat; otherwise your stomach will be over-burden. Don't drink water directly from the fountain, pool and river. Have your meals in the hotel restaurant where you stay as much as you can. If you eat out, you'd better choose a good and clean restaurant. Don't make yourself too tired. Travel according to your capability, and don't go beyond what you can. Try your best to keep normal routine.

### 3. Useful Phone Numbers When Traveling in China

Phone Number	Service
110	Police
114	Local direetory inquiry
119	Fire
120	Ambulance
11185	Postal code inquiry
10000	China Telecom customer service
10086	China Mobile customer service
10010	China Unicom customer service
95566	Bank of China customer service

In towns and cities, International Direct Dial (IDD) service is provided in most hotels and post offices. Phone cards are available in post offices inside hotels or in the streets. Even more conveniently, most newsstands in major cities also carry phone cards. Telephone booths in the streets are mostly for local calls.

#### How to make international phone calls in China?

When making international calls with landline or a cell phone, first you must dial "00" (international prefix), then dial the country code, then the area code and local number.

When making domestic long distance calls with landline or a cell phone (to landline) in China, you should first dial the area code, then the local number.

When calling a Chinese landline outside China, you must first dial the international prefix number, for example in the US you dial 011, then dial 86 the country code for China, then the area code and local number.

When calling a Chinese mobile phone, you first need dial the international prefix number, and then dial 86, then the mobile number.

### 4. Top Ten Most Livable Cities in the World

The following are the top ten most livable cities in the world as compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) in 2011:

Ranking	City	Country	Score
1	Melbourne	Australia	97.5
2	Vienna	Austria	97.4
3	Vancouver	Canada	97.4
4	Toronto	Canada	97.2



# Unit 1

Ranking	City	Country	Score
5	Calgary	Canada	96.6
6	Sydney	Australia	96.2
7	Helsinki	Finland	96.1
8	Perth	Australia	95.9
8	Adelaide	Australia	95.9
10	Auckland	New Zealand	95.7

## Lecturing Hints

## Section I Pre-Interaction

### Focus

Aims	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Tasks	1. Students read the given passage.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedures	1. Ask students to read the passage and repeat.
	2. Divide students into groups and ask them to give answers to the given questions.

### Key

#### Task 2

##### Suggested Answers:

1. Eiffel Tower, Sydney Opera House, Leaning Tower of Pisa, Big Ben, etc.
2. (Open.)
3. The Palace Museum, the Summer Palace, the Great Wall, Suzhou Gardens, the West Lake, etc.
4. (Open.)
5. I prefer traveling by train, because it is much cheaper. And I can meet and make more friends on the train. / I prefer traveling by plane, because it is faster and air travel is very comfortable.
6. I usually choose to stay at motels, because they are cheap and also comfortable. / I prefer hotels. They are more expensive, but more comfortable, too.

Section II Reading Interaction

Focus	
Aims	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students learn expressions related to travel
Tasks	1. Students learn and comprehend the text.
	2. Students do the related exercises individually or in groups.
Procedures	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of the importance of traveling.
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail.
	3. Ask students to finish the reading comprehension exercises individually.
	4. Divide students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises.
	5. The crosswords puzzle can be assigned as an after-class activity.

Language Points

1. It is generally believed that travel is one of the greatest ways to broaden the mind.

译 文： 人们普遍认为旅游是开阔思路最好的方法之一。

分 析： 此句中it为形式主语， that从句为主语从句。主语从句可以直接放在主语的位置上，也可以用“it”作形式主语，而将真正的主语放在谓语之后（尤其是当谓语较短时）。that引导的主语从句用it作形式主语尤为多见，又如：

It has not been announced when the plane is to take off.  
飞机什么时候起飞还没有公布。

It's unthinkable that they denied my request.  
不可思议，他们竟然拒绝了我的请求。

语言点： **broaden**: v. 加宽；使扩大；拓宽（-en为动词后缀，意为：“使变得…”）又如：sharpen, darken, shorten, strengthen

e.g. We've got to broaden our scope. 我们应当扩大眼界。  
Such measures adopted were designed to broaden our business.  
采取这种措施的目的是为了扩大业务。

2. I think it depends on what kind of personality one has.

译 文： 我觉得这取决于一个人的个性。

分 析： 宾语从句可以作动词的宾语，也可以作介词的宾语。此句中包含两个宾语从句，“it depends”作think的宾语，“what...has”充当depends on的宾语。

语言点： **personality**: n. 个性，性格

e.g. He has a strong/weak personality. 他个性很强/软弱。  
His personality left a deep impression on us. 他的性格给我们留下了深刻的印象。



## Unit 1

### 3. They were not as good as ours but acceptable.

译文：不过可不像我们做的那么好，还可以吃吧。

语言点：1) **not as ... as** 不如，比不上

e.g. My brother is not as tall as I am. 我兄弟没有我（那么）高。

Korea is not as far away from China as Japan is.

韩国离中国没有日本（那么）远。

语言点：2) **acceptable**: *adj.* 可接受的；过得去的

e.g. She has an acceptable knowledge of history. 她的历史知识还可以。

The taste of this dish is acceptable. 这道菜的味道还算凑合。

### 4. And do you know they insisted that it was marmalade?

译文：你知道吗，他们还硬说那就是桔子酱。

分析：当insist表示“坚持要求”时，后面的从句要求使用虚拟语气：（should +）动词原形；当表示“坚持认为”时，则不要使用虚拟语气。

语言点：**insist**: *v.* 坚持要求；坚持认为

e.g. We insist that he accept the gift. 我们坚决要求他收下礼物。

He insisted that Tom wasn't there at that time. 他坚持认为当时汤姆不在那儿。

### 5. But I thought it useless to explain it to her.

译文：但是我想向她解释也没有用。

分析：此句中第一个it为形式宾语，真正的宾语是to explain ... her。英语中如果宾语是动词不定式或从句，而它又带有补足语，则要用形式宾语it来指代，而将实际的动词不定式或从句作的宾语放到补足语的后面。此句中useless即为宾语补足语，又如：

He has made it clear that the meeting will not be postponed.

他说得很清楚这个会议不会推迟。

They think it impossible to finish the task in three weeks.

他们认为三周内完成任务是不可能的。

### 6. She went to France, but she was determined to live there exactly as if she were in England.

译文：她去了法国，但她却硬要在那里过她在英国习惯了的生活。

分析：句中as if后的从句使用的是虚拟语气。虚拟语气分为三种情况：1) 表示对过去的假设，谓语用动词过去完成时形式；2) 表示对现在的假设，谓语用动词一般过去时形式；3) 表示对将来的假设，谓语用would/should/could/might + 动词原形。又如：

He walks as if he were drunk. 他走路像喝醉了的样子。

He speaks English so fluently as if he had studied it in England before.

他英语说得如此流利，就好像他以前在英国学过英语似的。

语言点：**determine**: *v.* 决定；下决心

e.g. They must determine where the conference will take place.

他们必须决定在哪里召开会议。

He was determined to be a doctor. 他一心要成为一名医生。

**7. ...any tourist, in any foreign countries, tends to judge what they see, hear, taste and smell according to their own habits and customs.**

译文: 所有的游客到了一个陌生的国度往往都会按照他们的风俗习惯来判断他们所看到、听到、尝到和闻到的东西。

分析: 此句中包含一个由what引导的宾语从句充当动词judge的宾语, 在宾语从句中使用了see, hear, taste, smell四个并列谓语动词。

语言点: **tend to** 倾向于; 趋于

e.g. Mary tends to get angry if you disagree with her.

如果你不顺着玛丽, 她往往会容易大发脾气。

It tends to rain here a lot in spring. 这里春天往往雨水很多。

**8. If they are better educated and have read a lot about foreign countries, they may be more adaptable and tolerant.**

译文: 如果他们受过良好的教育, 读过许多有关异国他乡的书籍, 他们也许会更适应, 更包容。

分析: if引导的条件从句中有两个并列谓语, 第一个谓语are educated是被动语态, 第二个谓语have read是主动语态。

语言点: **1) adaptable: adj.** 能适应新环境的, 适应性强的

e.g. He is an adaptable man. 他是个适应能力很强的人。

The soil is adaptable to the growth of peanuts. 这种土壤适宜于种花生。

语言点: **2) tolerant: adj.** 忍受的; 容忍的; 宽恕的

e.g. Of all the girls she was the most tolerant. 在所有女孩子中她是最宽容的。

A tolerant person must be easy-going. 一个宽容的人一定是很好相处的。

**9. If you travel somewhere and all you do there is lying on the beach and going shopping, how will that happen?**

译文: 如果你出去旅游所做的一切只是躺在沙滩上或者到处去购物, 那又怎么能开阔你的思路呢?

分析: 此句中if引导2个条件状语从句: you travel somewhere和all you do there is lying...。在第2个从句中you do是一个定语从句修饰先行词all。定语从句的先行词为all时, 关系代词必须用that, 此处关系代词that省略。定语从句中当先行词是不定代词all, few, little, much, everything, nothing, anything, none等或先行词被these/those或被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰时, 关系代词只能用that。又如:

This is the very pen that I am looking for. 这正是我要找的那支钢笔。

This is the second book that I have ever written. 这是我写的第二本书。





## Unit 1

This is all that I want to say at the meeting. 这就是我在会上要说的全部内容。

**10. Travel will only do this if travelers engage in activities that are actually meant to broaden the mind.**

译文：要真正做到这一点，旅游者必须参与那些真正能够开阔思路的活动。

分析：此句中that ... broaden the mind是定语从句，修饰activities。

语言点：**engage in** 从事于，忙着

e.g. It is inappropriate for him to engage in this activity. 他从事这一活动是不合适的。

He engaged in serious study of the problem. 他对这个问题进行过认真地研究。

**11. They would have to actually go and interact with the local culture instead of simply staying at a resort and enjoying the scenery.**

译文：他们还必须去实际接触当地文化，而不是一味地呆在景点观看风景。

分析：此句中instead of引导介词短语作状语表示转折，相当于but not。

语言点：**1) interact: v.** 互相作用，互相影响

e.g. The two ideas interact. 这两种想法相互影响。

He should interact more with his colleagues. 他应该多和同事打交道。

语言点：**2) resort: n.** 度假地，旅游胜地

e.g. San'ya is a famous seaside resort. 三亚是著名的海滨胜地。

Harbin is a famous ski resort. 哈尔滨是有名的滑雪胜地。

**12. Being open to trying new things and wanting to explore is the first step to broaden your mind when you travel.**

译文：要做到旅行开阔思路，第一步就是要敞开胸怀去尝试新的事物并愿意积极探索。

分析：此句中Being open to trying new things和wanting to explore是两个动名词短语作主语。动名词短语作主语时，谓语动词应该用单数。又如：

Staying up late is bad for your health. 熬夜有害健康。

Going to public concerts is a better choice.

去看公众音乐会是个不错的选择。

### Chinese Version

#### 旅游会开阔思路吗？

人们普遍认为旅游是开阔思路最好的方法之一。如果你一生都是呆在自己的国家，你的想法可能会很狭隘；如果你去国外旅游，就会接触到不同国家的各种文化，了解到其他国度的许多事情，回国后思路会变得更加开阔。

但是事实果真如此吗？我觉得这取决于一个人的个性。我有一位住英国朋友，她从未出过国。去年夏天她决定去法国旅行。她回来后，我问她喜欢那儿吗？她的回答却是“糟糕透了。我在那里怎么也喝不到一杯好茶。谢天谢地，我现在回来了。”我问她在那

边品尝过什么好吃的东西没有。她说：“哦，饮食还好，我发现有个地方做的鱼和薯条不错。不过可不像我们做的那么好，还可以吃吧。可是早餐就太差了。我吃过煎鸡蛋，但是他们很难做出我们的煎鸡蛋味道。当我要他们上橘子酱时，他们却给我拿来草莓酱。你知道吗，他们还硬说那就是橘子酱。问题就出在他们根本不懂英语。”

其实，marmalade这个词来源于法语，而在法语中它表示各种果酱。但是我想向她解释也没有用，因此我问她：“那你品尝过著名的法国美食吗？”“什么？我吗？”她说：“当然没有！我还是喜欢吃惯了的英国食品！”显然，旅游并没有开阔她的思路！她去了法国，但她却硬要在那里过她在英国习惯了的生活，并且完全根据她自己的英国观点来判断一切。

这种情况当然不仅仅发生在去法国旅游的英国人身上。所有的游客到了一个陌生的国度，往往都会按照他们的风俗习惯来判断他们所看到、听到、尝到和闻到的东西。如果他们受过良好的教育，读过许多有关异国他乡的书藉，他们也许会更适应，更包容。但这是因为他们的思路在开始旅行以前就已经变得开阔了。

旅游并不一定会开阔思路，除非旅游的方式和方法正确。如果你出去旅游所做的一切只是躺在沙滩上或者到处去购物，那又怎么能开阔你的思路呢？要真正做到这一点，旅游者必须参与那些真正能够开阔思路的活动。他们应该能够包容他人的风俗习惯，他们还必须去实际接触当地文化，而不是一味地呆在景点观看风景。

很多因素会决定你的下一次旅行能否开阔你的思路，其中最重要的就是你的态度。你的态度会影响你回国后看待事物的想法是否有改变。要做到旅行开阔思路，第一步就是要敞开胸怀去尝试新的事物，并愿意积极探索。

Key

Task 3

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. D |
|------|------|------|------|------|

Task 4

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. A  |
| 6. B | 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. D |

Task 5

- |           |             |            |           |          |
|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Travel | 2. shopping | 3. cheese  | 4. guide  | 5. money |
| 6. hotel  | 7. train    | 8. welcome | 9. museum |          |



Section III Practicing Interaction

Focus	
Aim	To review the usage of subject-verb agreement
Tasks	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.
Procedures	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of subject-verb agreement.

Theory Link

主谓一致

所谓主谓一致，是指在英语句子里，谓语受主语支配，其动词必须在人称和数量上和主语保持一致。寻其规律，大致可归纳为以下原则，即语法一致、逻辑意义一致和就近一致原则。

一、谓语动词用单数的情况

语法点	例 句
1. 动名词短语、不定式短语、名词性从句做主语时，谓语用单数。	Buying clothes <b>is</b> often a time-consuming job. To say something <b>is</b> one thing, and to do it <b>is</b> another.
2. 表示时间、距离、金额、重量、面积、体积、容积等度量的名词短语做主语时，表整体意义，谓语用单数。	Ten thousand dollars <b>is</b> quite a large sum. Ten plus ten <b>makes&gt;equals</b> twenty.
3. 用and连接的两个名词作主语，如果指同一个人或物时(此时第二个名词前不加冠词)，谓语用单数。	The secretary and manager <b>was</b> present at the meeting.
4. 表示学科和某些疾病名称的名词形式上是复数，作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。	Linguistics <b>is</b> a branch of study on human language.
5. 用and 连接的成分表示一个单一概念时候，动词谓语用单数形式。	Bread and butter <b>is</b> our daily food. Early to bed and early to rise <b>is</b> a good thing.
6. 主语被each, every, many a, no, either, neither, more than one 等修饰时，谓语用单数。	No teacher and no student <b>is</b> admitted. Many a boy <b>has</b> seen this painting. Neither plan really <b>suits</b> us.

语法点	例 句
7. 不定代词 either, neither, each, one, the other, another, anybody/anyone/anything, somebody/someone/something, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody(but), no one(but), nothing等作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。	Neither of us <b>has</b> anything to say. Something <b>has</b> gone wrong with the bike. Nobody but he <b>is</b> so selfish.

二、谓语动词用复数的情况

语法点	例 句
1. 由and, both ... and连接的并列主语和both, a few, many, several等修饰的名词, 后面谓语动词通常用复数形式。	Both the secretary and the manager <b>have</b> agreed to be present. Few (of the) guests <b>were</b> familiar to us.
2. 有些集体名词如people, police, public, militia, cattle, class, youth等后常用动词复数形式。	The police <b>have</b> caught the murder. The cattle <b>are</b> grazing in the sunshine.

三、谓语动词单复数视情况而定的情况

语法点	例 句
1. 由连词either...or..., neither...nor..., whether... or..., not only...but (also), or 等连接的并列主语, 谓语动词使用单数还是复数取决于最靠近该动词的主语的单复数。	Neither money nor fame <b>has</b> an influence on me. Not only the teacher but also the students <b>are</b> wrong.
2. 在倒装结构中, 谓语动词与后面的第一个主语一致。	Just outside the ruins <b>is</b> a magnificent building surrounded by tall trees.
3. there be句式中be动词的单复数取决于最靠近它的主语的单复数。	There <b>are</b> two tables and a desk in this room. There <b>is</b> a desk and two books in this room.
4. 主语带有with, such as, accompanied by, as well as, no less than, except, besides, with, combined with, rather than, in addition to, including, together/along with 等附加成分, 谓语的单复数不受附加成分的影响仍然与主语保持一致。	A mother as well as her children <b>is</b> getting on a bus. The manager, rather than the clerks, <b>is</b> responsible for this matter. Mary, along with her manager and some friends, <b>is</b> going to a party tonight.
5. 关系代词做主语的定语从句中, 从句谓语要与被修饰的代词保持一致。	I, who <b>am</b> your friend, will try my best to help you.



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语法点	例 句
6. 分数和一些表示数量的短语与名词连用时，谓语动词的单复数取决于名词的意义。这些短语包括：a lot of /lots of, plenty of/heaps of, half of, part of, rest of, none of 等。	Two-thirds of people present <b>are</b> women. Lots of damage <b>was</b> caused by the fire.
7. “the+形容词”做主语，表示一类人时，谓语动词用复数，表示一类事物时则用单数。	The old <b>are</b> well looked after here. The agreeable <b>is</b> not always useful.
8. 集体名词作主语时，谓语动词的单复数取决于主语表示的意思和数。当主语表示整体意思时，谓语动词就用单数，当主语强调集体中的个体的时候，谓语动词就用复数。这些集体名词如：army, audience, band, government, group, flock, police, public, staff, team, troop, crowd, firm, family等等	The family <b>is</b> the basic unit of our society. The family <b>were</b> watching the TV.  The audience <b>was</b> enormous. The audience <b>were</b> greatly moved by the speech.

## Key

### Task 6

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. C

### Task 7

1. is
2. like
3. are
4. is crowded
5. have
6. has
7. is
8. was injured
9. is
10. are

## Section IV Communication Interaction

### Focus

Aims	1. To arouse students’ interest
	2. To enable students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to travel

<b>Tasks</b>	1. Students learn how to understand and make a welcome speech.
	2. Students learn expressions about travel and do the related exercises.
<b>Procedures</b>	1. Ask students to read the welcome speech and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to look at the welcome speech and describe it with the help of the useful expressions.
<b>Procedures</b>	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to travel and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six sentences and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about travel itinerary and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations. Check the answers and play the recording back again to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about the advantages and disadvantages of traveling, and then discuss them in groups in class.

## Introduction

# Welcome Speech

A welcome speech is given in order to welcome people new to a place, company, party, organization, school, etc.

The content of a welcome speech varies with the situation where the speech is given. If the welcome speech is for an event, first of all, there should be a greeting, and the purpose of the event or reason for the meeting would be mentioned next. Other items that might be included in a welcome speech might be recognition of a special guest of speaker or an overview of the events schedule with directions.





# Unit 1

## Key

### Task 8

1. In the afternoon.
2. A tour guide from China International Travel Service. (CITS)
3. Shanghai.
4. 有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎。
5. They are from the other side of the Pacific.

### Task 9

#### Suggested Answers:

Hello, everyone. My name is Li Hong. On behalf of China Travel Service, I'd like to welcome you all to Fenghuang Town. It will take fifteen minutes to arrive at your hotel. Right now I'd like to take a minute to help you get to know something about the town.

I promise you are going to enjoy your stay here in Fenghuang Town. This is a beautiful, quiet place where you can relax, enjoy great meals and feel very comfortable.

We're going to arrive at the hotel in just a few minutes. Please sit back and enjoy the view on both sides of the bus as we enter the city. May I ask you to remain seated until we come to a complete stop. Mr. Zhang will be meeting us at the hotel to help you with your bags. Please double check to make sure your belongings have been taken off the bus. Have a wonderful vacation in Fenghuang and I will see you tomorrow at the information desk.

### Task 10

3 — 6 — 4 — 5 — 1 — 2

#### Script:

1. M: We'd better hurry. They're boarding already.  
W: OK, let's go. But which way is Gate 10?
2. M: Excuse me, am I on the right train to London?  
W: Oh, no. This is going in the opposite direction.
3. M: May I take your order?  
W: Yes, I'd like your breakfast special, please.
4. M: Can you offer me something a little cheaper?  
W: Well, let me see. What price range do you have in mind?
5. M: Well, before you leave, may I take a picture with my family?  
W: OK. It's my pleasure.
6. M: Here we are at the White House!  
W: Look, what a long line of people waiting to get in!

**Task 11**

1. 26                      2. middle                      3. wonders                      4. natural                      5. destination

**Script:**

Tourist: I've been dreaming of visiting Yunnan. Where shall we go first?

Guide: Generally, many people go to Yunnan Folk Village first when they come to Yunnan for the first time.

Tourist: Why?

Guide: Because there are 26 minorities living there.

Tourist: That will be interesting. And what is the second place we shall go to visit?

Guide: It'll be Western Hills. Western Hills is a large forest park with hills. It's reputed as "No.1 scenery in middle Yunnan."

Tourist: What's the program on the third day?

Guide: We'll go to the Stone Forest, which is considered one of the world's wonders.

Tourist: Is there any other attractive place to visit on the fourth day?

Guide: We'll show you around Dali. Dali is situated in the western part of Yunnan Province. It has been widely praised for its attraction in natural beauty.

Tourist: How about the fifth day?

Guide: On the last day we'll go to Lijiang. Lijiang has been voted as the favorite destination in China.

**Task 12****Suggested Answers:**

2. Yes, please. / I'm afraid you can't today.
3. There're so many things that have left deep impressions on me, such as the hospitality of Changsha people. / The rich culture of Changsha city has impressed me most.
4. Sure. These are some pictures I took there. / Sorry, I've never been there.
5. Certainly, but will it take long? / Sure, my pleasure.
6. I'm afraid we don't. Won't an English edition do? / Yes, here you are.
7. How would you like it? / Here you are. Five tens, five fives and the rest in ones.
8. Just fill out this form, please. / How would you like it?
9. Yes, you can. Please put your articles into the envelop and seal it. / Yes, please sign here.
10. Oh, I have enjoyed myself but it's so hot here. / It's going well.

**Task 13****Conversation 1**

3 — 1 — 4 — 2



# Unit 1

## *Conversation 2*

3 — 2 — 1 — 4

### **Script:**

#### *Conversation 1*

Mary: I'm glad I brought thick clothes with me on this trip.  
George: Yes, I didn't know Changsha could get so cold in winter.  
Mary: What would you like to do today?  
George: I really think we should take a tour of the Hunan Museum. It will help us to get to know more about the history of this city.  
Mary: I thought we could go to Yuelu Mountain. It is one of the most famous scenic spots in Changsha. Don't you want to see it?  
George: Of course. But it's too cold today.  
Mary: How long does the museum tour last?  
George: I'm not sure. I think it will last about one hour.  
Mary: Alright. We should take a taxi over there right after breakfast.  
George: It's so early. Why not go to the shopping center opposite the street to look around.  
Mary: That's a good idea. Do you need some more coffee?  
George: No, thank you.

#### *Conversation 2*

Liu: Excuse me, are you Mr. Smith from America?  
Smith: Yes, I'm John Smith from America.  
Liu: My name is Liu Hua. I'm a tour guide from China International Travel Service, Hunan Branch.  
Smith: Glad to meet you, Miss Liu.  
Liu: Glad to meet you too, Mr. Smith. We have reserved a room for you at Hua Tian Hotel. Our car is waiting for you outside.  
Smith: Thank you very much!  
Liu: Do you have any luggage?  
Smith: Yes, one suitcase and one bag.  
Liu: May I do you a favor?  
Smith: Yes. Thank you.  
Liu: Did you have a nice trip?  
Smith: Yeah. I felt a little tired, but on the whole, it was a nice flight.  
Liu: I suppose you must be rather tired after the long flight, so we will drive directly to the hotel.  
Smith: That's a good idea.

**Task 14**

- |                |                |             |            |             |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. agriculture | 2. climate     | 3. fall     | 4. largest | 5. forest   |
| 6. five        | 7. destination | 8. cultural | 9. capital | 10. tourism |

**Script:****Hunan Travel Guide**

Located in the south central part of the Chinese mainland, Hunan has long been known for its natural beauty. It is one of the most beautiful provinces in China. For thousands of years, Hunan has been a major center of Chinese agriculture, growing rice, tea and oranges.

**When to go**

Hunan has a warm and humid climate. July and August are uncomfortably hot and wet. The best time to come is in the fall.

**What to see**

Dongting Lake is the second largest lake in China. It is famous in Chinese culture as the original place of Dragon Boat Racing.

In 1982, China established its first national forest park — Zhangjiajie National Forest Park. It was established in a particular scenic area in northwest Hunan.

Mt. Hengshan is one of the five most famous mountains in China.

The region along the Yuanjiang River is especially well known for its natural beauty. The Yuanjiang River region has been a travel destination since ancient times.

Changsha, one of China's famous cultural centers, is the capital of Hunan Province. It is also a tourism center, offering its visitors many historical sites and other places of interest.

**Task 15****Suggested Answers:****Situation 2:**

Wang: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, I'm Wang Lin. I'm very glad that I'll be accompanying you a week and showing you a few sights of Changsha. Our route takes us first to the hotel where you can have a rest. After lunch we'll be doing a tour of the city center of Changsha. Well, any questions?

Tourist 1: Shall we go to any parks during the tour?

Wang: Yes, we'll go to the park of Window of the World.

Tourist 2: Shall we have a chance to visit the Museum of Hunan?

Wang: I'm sorry, no. The Museum of Hunan is being rebuilt now. And it'll be closed for three years.

Tourist 3: Excuse me. I'd like to visit Yuelu Academy. Shall we go there?

Wang: Certainly. But I'm afraid we'll only be staying there for one hour.

Tourist 3: Oh, that's good enough.

Wang: Right then, ladies and gentlemen, let's get off the bus.



# Unit 1

## ***Situation 3:***

Wang: Good evening, Mr. Smith.  
Smith: Good evening, Miss Wang.  
Wang: I hope you can spare me some time to talk about the tour itinerary.  
Smith: Well, we received a copy of the itinerary from your travel service before we came. I hope there isn't any change.  
Wang: Of course not, Mr. Smith?  
Smith: Excellent. Thank you very much for such a full and interesting itinerary.  
Wang: My pleasure. If there should be any changes, I'll let you know in advance.  
Smith: Fine.  
Wang: Well, I'm afraid I have to go now. See you.  
Smith: See you.

## ***Situation 4:***

Wang: Good morning, everybody. I hope you've all had a good rest. We are going to Yuelu Mountain today. Let's get on the bus. We are about to leave in a minute.  
...  
Wang: Here we are.  
Tourist: What a beautiful site. My gosh, look at those pine trees! They're so well-preserved.  
Wang: Yuelu Mountain is composed of natural scenery and artificial landscape. It is very unique, quiet and beautiful. There are several thousand kinds of plants, among which there are a lot of famous and rare species.  
Tourist: Yeah, it's awesome. Miss Wang, what is worth seeing on Yuelu Mountain?  
Wang: There is a lot worth seeing, such as Qingfeng Gorge, Aiwan Pavilion, Lushan Temple and Yuelu Palace. Now please follow me.  
Tourist: It's my first time here. I have seen it before in pictures but it is definitely more beautiful in real life.  
Wang: I'm glad you've enjoyed your visit here. Let's go.

## ***Situation 5:***

Wang: Is your luggage with you here?  
Smith: Yeah, I'm sure.  
Wang: How time flies! You've been in Changsha for a week. It seems as if it were only yesterday when I went to meet you at the railway station. And now you're leaving.  
Smith: Yeah, it has been a most wonderful experience for us.  
Wang: And what impressed you most?  
Smith: Well, it's definitely different from what we had imagined before we came. You know, before we came, our knowledge about China mainly came from books and

TV programs. I think we have a much better understanding of Changsha and Chinese culture now.

Wang: I'm glad you have enjoyed your stay in Changsha. I'll expect your next visit to Changsha.

Smith: Certainly. Hope to see you again. Bye-bye.

## Task 16

### Conversation 1

1. Do you have a reservation with us
2. What kind of room would you like to have
3. how much is it for a day
4. please fill in this registration form
5. This is your room card

### Conversation 2

1. you will go to visit Shaoshan
2. spend two days there
3. we shall leave for Hong Kong from Guangzhou, right
4. The whole trip will last 14 days
5. Do you have any particular interest

### Script:

#### Conversation 1

Receptionist: Good afternoon. May I help you, sir?

Smith: Good afternoon. I'd like to book a room for a couple of days.

Receptionist: May I have your name, please?

Smith: John Smith.

Receptionist: Do you have a reservation with us?

Smith: No. I came to China at short notice and did not have time to make any reservation. Do you have any vacancies?

Receptionist: Yes, we do. What kind of room would you like to have?

Smith: I'd like a single room with a shower, preferably, facing south.

Receptionist: OK. I'll arrange it for you. Room 1207, on the 12th floor, facing south.

Smith: Wonderful. And by the way, how much is it for a day?

Receptionist: Two hundred and eighty yuan a day. That includes breakfast and a morning newspaper. And now it's under promotion, we can give you ten percent discount.

Smith: OK, I'll take it. Do you accept VISA?

Receptionist: Yes, of course. Here, please fill in this registration form. Also please show me





# Unit 1

your passport and write its number here.

Smith: Sure. Here is my passport.

Receptionist: Good. This is your room card. Please show it to the floor attendant. She will arrange the rest for you.

## *Conversation 2*

Wilson: Good morning, thank you for all you've done for us so far. We are eager to confirm our itinerary.

Guide: Good morning. All right. First you will go sightseeing in Changsha for two days. Then you will go to visit Shaoshan.

Wilson: Shaoshan is a famous place. It's the hometown of Chairman Mao, right?

Guide: That's right. After that you will go to Yueyang by train and spend two days there before going to Hengshan. After spending two days in Hengshan, you'll go to visit the beautiful Fenghuang town. Then you'll take a bus to Zhangjiajie.

Wilson: And we shall leave for Hong Kong from Guangzhou, right?

Guide: Correct. You'll fly directly to Guangzhou from Zhangjiajie. And then you leave for Hongkong by boat.

Wilson: Great! It's a long trip.

Guide: Yes. The whole trip will last 14 days. I hope everybody in your group will be physically fit for this long trip.

Wilson: No problem. Everybody is as strong as a horse.

Guide: Good. Do you have any particular interest?

Wilson: When do we get a chance to see the giant pandas? You know everybody is eager to see them.

Guide: You'll see them tomorrow afternoon when we visit the Changsha Ecological Zoo.

# Unit

# 2

# HEALTH

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 2 Health			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		The Functional-Notional Approach & The Communicative Approach	
Teaching Aims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learn some important expressions frequently-used in talking about health and seeing a doctor.</li> <li>➤ Understand the main usage of noun clauses.</li> <li>➤ Be able to conduct daily communication for seeing a doctor.</li> </ul>	
Teaching Process		Contents	Learning Focus
	Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-Interaction</li> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Text)</li> </ul>	Language Points & Text Understanding
	Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, Crossword Puzzle)</li> <li>➤ Practicing Interaction</li> </ul>	Grammar — Noun Clauses
	Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task 5)</li> </ul>	Medicine Specification and Drug Label and Making an Appointment
	Class 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)</li> </ul>	Daily Communication About Health



## Unit 2

### Lecturing References

#### 1. Definition of Health

Health is the level of functional or metabolic efficiency of a living being. In humans, it is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain (as in "good health" or "healthy"). The World Health Organization (WHO) defined health in its broader sense in 1946 as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Although this definition has been subject to controversy, in particular as having a lack of operational value and the problem created by use of the word "complete", it remains the most enduring.

The maintenance and promotion of health is achieved through different combination of physical, mental, and social well-being, together sometimes referred to as the "health triangle". The WHO's 1986 Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion furthered that health is not just a state, but also "a resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities."

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health>

#### 2. Determinants of Health

Generally, the context in which an individual lives is of great importance on health status and quality of life. It is increasingly recognized that health is maintained and improved not only through the advancement and application of health science, but also through the efforts and intelligent lifestyle choices of the individual and society. According to the World Health Organization, the main determinants of health include the social and economic environment, the physical environment, and the person's individual characteristics and behaviors. More specifically, key factors that have been found to influence whether people are healthy or unhealthy include:

Income and social status	Physical environments
Social support networks	Personal health practices and coping skills
Education and literacy	Healthy child development
Employment/working conditions	Biology and genetics
Social environments	Health care services
Gender	Culture

### 3. Health System

"A health system consists of all organizations, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health. This includes efforts to influence determinants of health as well as more direct health-improving activities. A health system is therefore more than the pyramid of publicly owned facilities that deliver personal health services. It includes, for example, a mother caring for a sick child at home, private providers, behavior change programmes, vector-control campaigns, health insurance organizations, occupational health and safety legislation. It includes inter-sectoral action by health staff, for example, encouraging the ministry of education to promote female education, a well known determinant of better health."

#### Goals

The goals for health systems, according to the World Health Organization, are good health, responsiveness to the expectations of the population, and fair financial contribution. Progress towards them depends on how systems carry out four vital functions: provision of health care services, resource generation, financing, and stewardship. Other dimensions for the evaluation of health systems include quality, efficiency, acceptability, and equity. They have also been described in the United States as "the five C's": Cost, Coverage, Consistency, Complexity, and Chronic Illness. Also, continuity of health care is a major goal.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health\\_system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_system)

### 4. How to Lose Weight in a Healthy Way

You don't have to starve yourself to lose weight; in fact, you shouldn't. Here are some tips on how to diet, control your metabolism, and lose the right amount of weight in a short period of time and in a healthy way.

Instead of the traditional three meals a day, eat only when you are actually hungry, and eat what you like but try to be healthy. Avoid eating anything 3 hours before sleeping.

Never starve yourself. It shuts down your metabolism which is a major process to help you lose weight. It also makes you feel woozy, tired, and makes you hungrier and your weight-loss plan unsustainable.

Eat breakfast each morning. Eating something in the morning gets your metabolism going and prevents you from binge eating later in the day. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, especially if you feel like snacking or for dessert. Note that some plants such as corns, avocado, banana, coconut, contain much higher calories than others. You don't need to avoid all the high-calory plants but just don't think you can eat them as much as you want.

Don't forget about exercising! When trying to lose weight, some people can get so wrapped up in cutting calories and portion sizes that they forget about the importance of exercise. If it's



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hard to start an exercise routine, use Monday as the day to recommit. Take part in a Monday Mile, enroll in a fitness class, or make a schedule to exercise for the week. Healthy Monday is a national non-profit public health campaign that encourages people to use Monday as the day for all things healthy.

Sleep at least 7-8 hours a night. This will boost your metabolism. Wake up at a normal hour like 7:00, 8:00 or 9:00 if you are pushing it. Go to bed before midnight — your body needs at least 8 hours of sleep to function the right way.

<http://www.wikihow.com/Lose-Weight-the-Healthy-Way>

### 5. Health Care Related Websites

北京协和医院	<a href="http://bjxhyy.hos.999120.net/">http://bjxhyy.hos.999120.net/</a>
上海仁济医院	<a href="http://www.renji.com/">http://www.renji.com/</a>
中南大学湘雅医院	<a href="http://www.xiangya.com.cn">http://www.xiangya.com.cn</a>
世界卫生组织(WHO)	<a href="http://www.who.int/en/">http://www.who.int/en/</a>
红十字国际委员会(ICRC)	<a href="http://www.icrc.org/eng/">http://www.icrc.org/eng/</a>
约翰·霍普金斯医院(JHH)	<a href="http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/the_johns_hopkins_hospital/index.html">http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/the_johns_hopkins_hospital/index.html</a>
哈佛医学院(HMS)	<a href="http://hms.harvard.edu/">http://hms.harvard.edu/</a>
牛津医学院	<a href="http://www.ox.ac.uk/divisions/medical_sciences.html">http://www.ox.ac.uk/divisions/medical_sciences.html</a>

## Lecturing Hints

### Section I Pre-Interaction

Focus	
Aim	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Task	1. Students read the given paragraph.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the sentences and repeat.
	2. Divide the students into several groups and ask them to give answers to the given questions.

**Keys****Task 2****Reference Answers:**

1. Swimming, because it can help me enhance my balance ability. /Running, because it can help build up my physique.
2. It not only does harm to the smoker's health and life, but puts others' health in danger./ Smoking pollutes the air.
3. In Western countries, the first thing to do before seeing a doctor is to make an appointment. Otherwise, the doctor will not see you. /In China, you just need to register at a hospital, and then you can go to see a doctor.
4. I go to see a doctor quite often, once a month. /I'm in good health so I rarely go to see a doctor.
5. Because it contains many nutritious ingredients. /Because it is clean and safe, it is good for your health.
6. In my opinion, health is the general condition of a person's mind, body and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain. / Health means that a person is in a good physical and mental state.

**Section II Reading Interaction****Focus**

<b>Aim</b>	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students to learn expressions related to health
<b>Task</b>	1. Students learn and comprehend the text.
	2. Students do the related exercises individually or in groups.
<b>Procedure</b>	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of health.
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail.
	3. Ask students to do the reading comprehension exercises individually.
	4. Divide students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises.
	5. The guessing riddle can be assigned as an after-class activity.

**Language Points****1. It not only keeps you healthy but makes you be happier.**

译文：充足的睡眠不仅能让你身体健康而且让你心情舒畅。

分析：not only与but also后面所连接的词的词性必须对等，并且not only 位于句首时，





## Unit 2

第一个分句中的主语和谓语要部分倒装, also在句中可以省略。例如:

Franklin was considered not only an inventor, but (also) a statesman.

富兰克林不仅被认为是发明家, 而且被认为是政治家。

The nurse was not only competent but (also) kind.

这位护士不仅能干而且亲切和蔼。

Not only does the sun give us light but it also gives us heat.

太阳不仅给了我们光也给了我们热。

Not only is the young man clever but also hard-working.

这个年轻小伙子不仅聪明, 工作还很努力。

### 2. Always be sure to settle down and relax an hour before you go to bed because it will help you drift off more easily.

译文: 要确保在睡前一小时内让身心放松下来, 这能帮助你更快地进入梦乡。

分析: 在be sure to do sth结构中的be sure是动词命令式, 后面跟动词不定式意思是“你一定要做; 你一定不要忘记做”; 后面若跟of doing sth, 则表示“确信”、“有把握”等含义。例如:

My father is sure to live to a hundred. 我父亲肯定能活到一百岁。

My father is sure of living to a hundred. 我父亲自信能活到一百岁。

He is sure to take good care of himself. 谅他必会照料好自己。

He is sure of taking good care of himself. 他有把握会照料好自己。

语言点: **1 settle down** 定居; (使) 安静下来; 平息

e.g. One day I'll want to settle down and have a family.

总有一天, 我会想安定下来, 成个家。

The teacher told the students to settle down and study the text.

教师让学生安静下来学习课文。

语言点: **2 drift off** 迷迷糊糊地睡去; 逐渐入睡

e.g. It was only when he finally drifted off that the headaches eased.

只有当他最后迷迷糊糊睡着时, 他的头痛才有所减轻。

Every time I drift off, I get reminded of this story.

每当我昏昏入睡时, 就会想起这个故事。

### 3. Cut down on the junk food and eat fruit and vegetable portions every day.

译文: 少吃垃圾食品, 每日都要吃水果和蔬菜。

语言点: **cut down on** 减少; 节省; 削减

e.g. You must cut down on sugar to lose weight. 为了减肥, 你必须少吃糖。

I do not think it's your duty to cut down on expenses. 我认为您没有义务减少开支。

### 4. Replace unhealthy snacks like a chocolate bar with a piece of fruit or perhaps some nuts.

译文: 不吃有害健康的巧克力零食而改吃一块水果, 也可以吃些坚果。

语言点: **1 replace...with** 用…代替

e.g. They replaced the permanent staff with part-timers.  
他们用临时工取代了固定工。  
I'm going to replace my battered car with a new one.  
我打算买辆新车来取代我那辆破旧的车。

语言点: **2 a piece of** 一块; 一篇; 一件

e.g. Tom gave Helen an apple in exchange for a piece of cake.  
汤姆用一个苹果与海伦换了一块蛋糕。  
He played a piece of music of his own composition.  
他演奏了一首自己创作的曲子。

### 5. Water is good for everything in your body.

译文: 水对人体的所有部分都有益。

语言点: **be good for** 有利于; 有效;

e.g. Spa water is thought to be very good for health. 人们认为矿泉水对健康很有益。  
The new contract would be good for ten years. 新的合同有效期为10年。

### 6. So make sure to have it with you at all times and try to drink 8 glasses a day.

译文: 所以一定要确保随时都要喝水, 尽量做到每天要喝8杯水。

分析: make sure表示“确保; 查实”。make sure常用于祈使句, 后面常接that宾语从句、of介词短语以及动词不定式。例如:

Make sure of his coming before you set off. 出发之前要确定他是会来。

I'll make sure (that) he will come. 我会确保他会来。

Make sure to turn off the lights before you leave. 临走前一定要熄灯。

### 7. Also who knows maybe your smile might make somebody's day.

译文: 也许你的一个微笑能让别人开心一整天。

语言点: **make sb's day** 使某人一天非常高兴

e.g. "You've quite made my day by coming to see me," said the old lady.

“你能来看我让我非常高兴,” 老太太说。

Thank you for doing so, and you just made my day!

谢谢你所做的一切, 我这一天实在是太高兴了。

### 8. You must make a choice to take a chance or your life will never change.

译文: 你必须下决心去承担风险, 否则你的生活将永无改变。

分析: 情态动词must表示“必须”做某事。可用于肯定句、否定句或疑问句。用于否定句时, mustn't的意思是“一定不要, 不能”, 而不表示“不必”。例句:

Water must be pure if it is to be drunk. 水如饮用必须净化。

Must I finish the work tonight? 我必须今晚完成这项工作吗?

Adverbs mustn't be put between the verb and the object.

副词不能放在动词和宾语之间。



## Unit 2

语言点: **make a choice** 选择

e.g. You can depend on him to make a sound choice. 你可以靠他做出正确的选择。  
There are many books you can make a choice. 你可以任意选择许多书。

### Chinese Version

#### 如何保持健康与幸福感

我们大家都希望身体健康生活幸福,但是有时我们却对此束手无策!如果你想知道应该如何做,遵循以下做法就会帮助你美梦成真。

做法

睡眠充足:充足的睡眠不仅能让你身体健康而且让你心情舒畅。要确保每晚8-10小时的睡眠。要确保在睡前一小时内让身心放松下来,这能帮助你更快地进入梦乡。

健康饮食:少吃垃圾食品,每日都要吃水果和蔬菜。一般来说这会令你感觉精力更加充沛且心情愉悦。不吃有害健康的巧克力零食而改吃一块水果,也可以吃些坚果。

多饮水:水对人体的所有部分都有益。水能滋润皮肤,还会让你为自己的细皮嫩肉沾沾自喜!所以一定要确保随时都要喝水,尽量做到每天要喝8杯水。

锻炼:无论是快速散步、慢跑还是室内跳舞,所有类似的活动都能强身健体愉悦身心。当然不必每天锻炼,因为我们还得面对现实,我们并不是每天都有时间。但是要努力穿插一些锻炼,这样你就会喜欢锻炼给你带来的变化。

微笑和大笑:不要无事自找烦恼,更不要对玩笑太过当真,但同时要把握分寸,知道什么事情做得太过分而使你感到难过。总的来说不要悲观。要会微笑和大笑。也许你的一个微笑能让别人开心一整天。

要有爱好:爱好可以是艺术、音乐、收藏物品或者任何会令你开心的东西。要积极主动并要庆贺自己的成就。馈赠不要期望有任何回报。要保持生活充实和愉悦心情。

要有目标和梦想并努力实现:成功来源于自信,失败源于没有自信。要永远相信你能成功。有了梦想你才能去实现;不管是什么样的梦想。当然你的梦想和目标必须是切合实际的。你不能成为电影片中的绿色巨人,但是只要自己肯努力,你就能在所有考试中成绩达到A。

到户外呼吸新鲜空气:要与朋友外出,去参加聚会,陪家人,骑车遛弯和遛狗等,这些都是乐趣!

永远保持自我:不要因为任何人和任何事而改变自己。要坚信自己的信仰和信念。要永远保持自尊,不后悔,要做到最好!你身边的人和物还都应该是你所喜爱的。

最后,要爱生活,经常开怀大笑,使生命永驻。心存梦想和希望,做自己想做的人。要把握生活并按照你的希望生活。生命如歌,爱如抒情诗词。

Key

Task 3

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

Task 4

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C

Task 5

- Across
1. teeth
2. knees
3. ears
4. legs
5. hand
6. nose
- Down
7. thigh
8. tongue
9. eyes
10. skin
11. lips
12. arm

Section III Practicing Interaction

Focus

Aim	To review the grammatical forms and functions of noun clauses
Task	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.
Procedure	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of noun clauses.

Theory Link

名词性从句

定义	在句中起名词作用的从句。按其在句中所充当的句子成分不同，可以分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。			
关联词分类	从属连词	只引导名词从句，在句中不充当句子成分。	that, whether, if	That she was chosen made us very happy. Whether he can come to the party on time depends on the traffic.



Unit 2

	连接代词		不仅起引导名词从句的作用，而且在句中起代词的作用，充当主语、表语、宾语、定语等句子成分。	what, which, who, whom, whose, whatever, whoever, whichever	What he wants to tell us is not clear. Who will win the match is still unknown.
	连接副词		除了引导名词性从句，还在句中起副词的作用，充当状语。	when, where, why, how, whenever, wherever, however	Where the English evening will be held has not yet been announced. That is why he didn't come to the meeting.
名词性从句分类	主语从句	在句子中充当主语的从句。			
		that/wh-word引导的主语从句+谓语动词+其他成分	that, whether, who, whoever, which, whichever, what, whatever, when, whenever, where, wherever, how, however		Whether they would support us was a problem. What we need is money.
		It+谓语+that/wh-word引导的主语从句	It 系词 +表语+that/wh-word引导的主语从句	advisable, apparent, certain, clear, natural, necessary, evident, obvious, possible, true, reasonable	It is advisable that he should know about this. It is certain that a meeting be convened this week.
			It is/was +过去分词+that/wh-word引导的主语从句	say, see, find, decide, believe, expect, accept, assume, report, hope, recognize, propose, suggest	It is said that he is the best player. It is suggested that the work should be done with great care.
			It + 不及物动词 +that/wh-word引导的主语从句	appear, chance, come, follow, happen, occur, remain, seem	It happened that I saw him yesterday.
	名词性从句分类	宾语从句	在句子中充当宾语的从句。		
主语+谓语+that/wh-word引导的宾语从句			that, whether, if, who, whoever, whom, whose, what, whatever, which, when, where, why, how		I don't know if there will be a bus any more. He didn't tell me when we should meet again.
			主语+系词+形容词等表语+that/wh-word引导的宾语从句		afraid, certain, sure, glad, careful, anxious, confident, worried, assured, disappointed

名词性从句分类	表语从句	在句子中充当表语的从句，总是位于连系动词之后。		
		结构	主语+连系动词+that/wh-word引导的表语从句	that, whether, who, what, which, when, how, why, where, because, as, as if The problem is when we can get a pay rise. His suggestion is that we should stay calm.
	同位语从句	同位语从句由that/wh-word引导，通常紧跟在所修饰的抽象名词之后，说明该名词的具体内容和含义。		
		结构	主语+谓语+抽象名词+that/wh-word引导的同位语从句	that, whether, what, who, whom, whose, when, where, how, why I heard the news that our team had won. The question whether we should call in a specialist was answered by the family doctor.

that不能省略的11种情况：

当动词后带有两个并列的宾语从句时，引入第二个从句的连词that不可省略	The teacher told the students (that) they should hand in their homework and that the homework must be signed by their parents.
当that前面有插入语时，that不宜省略。	Alice didn't know, I'm sure, that her sister was going to America.
省略答语中，that宾语从句单独出现时，that不可省略。	—What did he say? —That he would visit the Great Wall.
当主句的状语部分位于that宾语从句之前时，that不宜省略。	Jane realized at once that she must do with it herself.
当that宾语从句中的状语部分位于从句的前部时，that不宜省略。	Tom promised that if he could earn as much as 500 dollars in this month, he would buy a computer for his brother.
当that宾语从句是双宾语中的直接宾语时，that一般不宜省略。	I will never tell anyone that you have ever been there.
当为了强调而把that引导的主语从句位于句首时，that不可省略。	That they would take the risk I knew.
当主句中的谓语动词是固定词组时，引导宾语从句的that不宜省略。	Mary has made up her mind that she will study hard for the scholarship.
当that宾语从句前有it作其形式宾语时，that不可省略。	We think it important that college students should learn at least one foreign language.





## Unit 2

当引导同位语从句时，that一般不可省略，尤其当that与先行词分割开来时。	There is a feeling in me that they are cheating me.
当that宾语从句的主语是非谓语动词或是主语从句时，that不可省略。	The doctor said that taking exercise was the best way of losing weight.

### Whether和if 的区别

相同点	两者均可引导宾语从句，表示“是否”，常可互换：	He asked if [whether] we wanted a drink. He didn't tell me if [whether] he would come.
不同点	当引导一个否定的宾语从句时，通常用 if 而不用 whether；在个别词语(如 wonder, not sure 等)后的从句否定式有时也可用 whether 引导。	I don't care if it doesn't rain. I wonder if [whether] he isn't mistaken.
不同点	引导宾语从句且置于句首时，用 whether 而不用 if。	Whether he has left, I can't say.
	引导主语从句且放在句首时用 whether 而不用 if；若在句首使用形式主语 it，而将主语从句放在句末，则有时也可用 if 来引导。	Whether he will come is still a question. It was not known whether [if] he would come.
	引导表语从句时，用 whether 而不用 if。	The question is whether we should go on with the work.

### Key

#### Task 6

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C

#### Task 7

1. that
2. who
3. who
4. that
5. which
6. whatever
7. which
8. when
9. that
10. whether



## Section IV Communication Interaction

Focus	
Aim	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To help students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to seeing a doctor
Task	1. Students learn some details about medicine specification and how to make an oral presentation.
	2. Students learn expressions about seeing a doctor and do the related exercises.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the medicine specification and answer the questions orally.
Procedure	2. Ask students to look at the task 2 and have an oral presentation.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to seeing a doctor and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six sentences and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about seeing a doctor and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations; Check the answers and play the recording again to make students imitate the pronunciation.
	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into several groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about prevention of diseases, and then have a discussion in groups in class.



## Unit 2

### Introduction

# Medicine Specification

A medicine specification is a legally binding document. The use of the medicine should be based on the specification. If a medicine dispute appears, it is the basis for litigation. A word and a symbol of a medicine specification cannot be written personally. All drug instructions are approved by the State Food and Drug Administration. A drug instruction always contains the following aspects: ingredient, shape, function, dosage, side-effect, restriction on use, storage, validity, and so on.

### Key

#### Task 8

1. 2 tablets should be taken each time.
2. We should take the medicine with or after meals.
3. Headache and stomachache may occur in the first day of treatment.
4. Children under 3 years old, and women who are in the first 3 months of pregnancy.
5. This medicine should be stored at temperature below 25 degrees Centigrade and away from heat and light.

#### Task 9

##### Suggested Answers:

(Open)

#### Task 10

3 — 5 — 1 — 4 — 2 — 6

##### Script:

1. A: Hey, you look great! How's everything?  
B: Yeah, you know what? I've been going to the club regularly. The training really pays off. Now I am in a good shape and I know more about how to keep fit.
2. A: Lie down, please. What's wrong with you?  
B: I feel cold, and I'm shivering. I have a terrible headache and a sore throat.
3. A: It's just 11 o'clock. Is it too early to go to bed?

- B: Getting enough sleep is crucial for fitness.
4. A: The trainer tells me, besides regular sport activities, I should also have a healthy and balanced diet.  
B: Sounds reasonable. We should eat more vegetables to stay healthy.
5. A: Where do you think we should go on holiday this summer?  
B: I'd really like to go to Hainan Island. We can relax on the beach and enjoy the sunshine.
6. A: Why do you drink so much water every day?  
B: Water is the source of our life. We should drink eight glasses of water a day to ensure there is enough water in our body.

### Task 11

1. toothache      2. too big to      3. some tablets      4. three times      5. relieved

#### Script:

*Doctor: D*

*Patient: P*

- D: What's the matter with you?  
P: I've got terrible toothache. It kept me awake the whole night.  
D: Open your mouth, please. Is this the one? Does it hurt? It's too far gone. The cavity is too big to be filled, and it's come loose anyway. I'm afraid it'll have to come out.  
P: Can I have it out now? I might as well get it over with.  
D: Sorry, I'm afraid not. The place is infected. It will lead to inflammation if we have the tooth pulled out now.  
P: Then what can I do to reduce my pain?  
D: I'll give you some tablets to reduce the pain. Take the medicine three times a day, before meals. And you will come back two days later.  
P: But there is an extremely pain, doctor. The next two days will be hell for me if it continues.  
D: Don't worry. After you take this medicine, the pain of your toothache will be relieved.  
P: Thank you, doctor.

### Task 12

#### Reference Answers:

2. No. I only take a walk after dinner/If I am free, I will.  
3. Swimming can help us to build body muscles/ coordinate the ability of balance.  
4. Because I have plenty of sleep. After a day's work, I rarely watch TV or surf on the Internet, but go to bed on time every day. /Because I have a good sleep plan, I usually go to bed before 11 o'clock at night.



## Unit 2

5. I usually have a morning run, which can help me to promote good health. /I am used to going to the near garden to breathe fresh air, which can help me to keep energetic the whole day.
6. If they do it in a healthy way, it's OK.
7. An optimistic attitude can balance the state of mind and benefit our health.
8. I would prefer organic food, such as vegetables, rice, and fruit. /I prefer fast food which can save much time.
9. I do exercise every day, such as Yoga and Taiji. /I never eat fast food, but vegetables, fruit, and low-fat dairy products.
10. Just relax before you go to bed, ease your mind, and throw away all sorts of stress. Then you will fall fast asleep. /Make the bedroom for sleeping only and keep the temperature cool and noise level down.

### Task 13

#### *Conversation 1*

2 — 1 — 3 — 4

#### *Conversation 2*

2 — 4 — 3 — 1

#### **Script:**

##### *Conversation 1*

- A: Good afternoon, Madam. Can I help you?
- B: Well, I am a little bit out of shape. I think I should get some exercise to keep fit. What kind of service do you offer?
- A: First of all, we'll set a plan according to your physical condition and your personal needs.
- B: How can you get that done?
- A: Well, we give each of our customers a qualified personal trainer. The trainer will give you a fitness assessment and then come up with the plan.
- B: What else?
- A: Since everyone is different, your personal trainer will help you find out the appropriate exercise equipment that is suitable for your fitness level. Then you'll be taught all the necessary techniques.
- B: Sounds pretty good. How much do you charge?
- A: That depends. We offer membership for one month, half a year and one year.
- B: Perhaps one month. I'll just have a try at first.
- A: Wise decision. That is 400 Yuan. You'll find it's totally worth it.
- B: OK, I'll take it.

**Conversation 2**

A: Look, Jim. That man just fell down over there.

B: We'd better see if he's OK.

A: Sir...Sir? Are you all right? Sir?

B: He's not answering. You'd better check his pulse and breathing.

A: Oh, no breathing and no pulse. Call 911.

B: Hello? Yes. Someone has passed out at Fifth Avenue and 1st Street. He isn't breathing and does not have a pulse. Yes. My friend is trying to save his life.

A: Jim, he hasn't any response. What shall I do then?

B: Don't worry. Just do what you are doing. Hold on. They're sending an ambulance. It will arrive in a few minutes.

**Task 14**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. physical exercise | 2. improving our mood |
| 3. more active       | 4. build our bodies   |
| 5. more colorful     | 6. benefits           |
| 7. a big effect      | 8. get rid of         |
| 9. a lazy person     | 10. necessary         |

**Script:****Exercise**

Everyone hopes to live happily. A happy life greatly depends on regular physical exercise. Both of them cannot be separated from each other. There is an old saying that life lies on exercise. To a large extent, exercise can help you live longer and healthier.

Exercise can contribute to improving our mood. You have to move frequently and to be more active than usual when you do exercise. You can also make friends with many people and learn how to cooperate with others while doing exercise. It helps you become more optimistic.

Exercise also does some good for us to build our bodies. It urges different parts of our bodies to coordinate well when we have sports. Exercise will make our life more colorful with a lot of fun.

What's more, exercise benefits our organs. It lets the heart beat faster than usual, and then protects us from heart attacks.

Besides, exercise has a big effect on one's character. Exercise will help you get rid of your lazy habit. If you keep doing exercise regularly, you will never be a lazy person.

In general, exercise is important, helpful and absolutely necessary.

**Task 15****Reference Answers:**

Doctor=D

Nurse=N

Mary=M

Lucy=L



## Unit 2

### ***Situation 2:***

- D: What's wrong with you?
- M: I think I have a bad cold. It seems that I've a fever. I have a sore throat, and my nose is stuffy.
- D: Let me take your temperature. Do you feel pain in your throat? And do you cough?
- M: Yes, quite a lot. The cough kept me awake. I hardly slept last night.
- D: Please unfasten your jacket and let me listen to your chest. Now breathe in — hold it — breathe out. Do it again. Do you have any pain in your chest?
- M: Yes, I feel pain while I cough.
- D: Now, let me see. Yes, you have a fever. I suggest you stay in hospital for observation.

### ***Situation 3:***

- N: Hello! How are you feeling now?
- M: I still have a headache.
- N: Well, I am going to take your temperature.
- M: What time are my relatives and friends allowed to visit me?
- N: The visiting time is from four to six in the afternoon.
- M: When will the doctor come to see me?
- N: The treatment starts at 8 a.m. every morning.
- M: Thank you very much. How can I reach you if I need your help?
- N: Press the button by the bedside. A nurse will attend to your needs as soon as possible. Now let me look at your temperature. It is normal. Don't worry. You'll get well very soon.
- M: Thank you. You have made me feel much better.
- N: You are welcome. In case of any questions, please ask any of the staff here.

### ***Situation 4:***

- L: Hello, anybody here?
- M: Over here, Lucy!
- L: How are you feeling?
- M: Bad. My nose keeps running. And my forehead is burning.
- L: You said you never went to hospital.
- M: I will get better soon.
- L: The good thing is you don't need to go to school.
- M: Yeah, I love that, no class, no homework, and no exams.
- L: I really envy you.
- M: Come on, I got numerous shots for that. You have no idea what I've been through with the needles.

L: When will you be discharged?  
 M: I don't know, maybe, the day after tomorrow.  
 L: Is there anything I can do for you? Please do not hesitate to let me know if there is anything I can do for you.  
 M: OK, I promise. Thank you.  
 L: And, you promise you will be well soon?  
 M: Deal. Thanks for your visit.

**Situation 5:**

M: Excuse me. I want to pay the bill.  
 N: Please wait till your name is called. (*Pause*). How would you like to pay?  
 M: Can I pay by card?  
 N: Cash or card is fine. Your bill includes the doctor's fee and the cost for a one-day supply of medicine. It comes to one hundred yuan.  
 M: OK. Then I'll pay by card. Here you are.  
 N: Good. Here is the receipt and your card. The drug store is over there. And please don't lose this receipt.  
 M: Thanks a lot.

**Task 16**

**Conversation 1**

1. take a day off school
2. got a fever
3. I woke up this morning
4. I'd better take you to see the doctor
5. keep your temperature down

**Conversation 2**

6. What seems to be the trouble
7. Since last night
8. did you get a fever
9. The most common side-effect of this medicine
10. three times a day for three days

**Script:**

**Conversation 1**

A: Tom, you don't look too well. Maybe you should take a day off school.  
 B: But Mom! Today we're playing football!  
 A: You've got a fever and playing football isn't a good idea for a boy with a fever.





## Unit 2

What's that on your leg?

B: I don't know. It was there when I woke up this morning.

A: It's a rash(疹子). I'd better take you to see the doctor. Does it hurt?

B: A little, but not much.

A: Here. Put this wet towel on your face to keep your temperature down. I'll take you to the doctor's after breakfast.

B: If I'm better this afternoon, can I go to school?

A: If you are better, but I doubt you will be.

### *Conversation 2*

Mike=M;

Doctor=D

D: What seems to be the trouble?

M: I've been having a terrible pain in my stomach and now I feel like throwing up.

D: How long have you had these symptoms?

M: Since last night.

D: I see. Let me have a look, shall I? What did you eat yesterday?

M: I went to a barbecue with my roommates, and drank a lot of beer... After that, we had pizza, coke...

D: Did you throw up, or did you get a fever?

M: Both.

D: Well, this could be an upset stomach from overeating. I'll give you some medicine. Are you allergic to any drugs?

M: No.

D: All right. Take this prescription to the drug store. The nurse will help you. The most common side effect of this medicine is to put you to sleep. Take two tablets each time, three times a day for three days.

M: Thank you doctor.

Unit

3

# SHOPPING

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 3 Shopping			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Situational Teaching Method & Information Search and Analysis Skill (ISAS) Teaching Method	
Teaching Aims		➤ Learn some important expressions frequently used for doing shopping. ➤ Understand the main usage of adverbial clause. ➤ Be able to conduct daily communication for doing shopping.	
Teaching Process		Contents	Learning Focus
	Class 1	➤ Pre-Interaction ➤ Reading Interaction (Text)	Language points & Text understanding
	Class 2	➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, Crossword Puzzle) ➤ Practicing Interaction	Grammar—Adverbial clauses
	Class 3	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 8—Task 9)	Writing of complaint letters
	Class 4	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 10—Task 17)	Daily communication for doing shopping



## Unit 3

### Lecturing References

#### 1. Ten Famous Supermarkets

<i>Ten Famous Supermarkets</i>			
Brand	Country	Slogan	Website
ASDA	The United Kingdom	Saving you money every day.	<a href="http://www.asda.com">http://www.asda.com</a>
Wal-mart	The United States	Always low prices: Save money. Live better.	<a href="http://www.walmart.com">http://www.walmart.com</a>
Metro	Germany	Solutions that simplify everyday life.	<a href="http://www.metro.com">http://www.metro.com</a>
Tesco	The United Kingdom	Every little helps.	<a href="http://www.tesco.com">http://www.tesco.com</a>
Carrefour	France	Choice and quality for everyone.	<a href="http://www.carrefour.com">http://www.carrefour.com</a>
Kmart	The United States	Kmart. Right here. Right now.	<a href="http://www.kmart.com">http://www.kmart.com</a>
Sears	The United States	Shop internationally at Sears.	<a href="http://www.sears.com">http://www.sears.com</a>
Vanguard	China	Better life together.	<a href="http://www.crvanguard.com.cn">http://www.crvanguard.com.cn</a>
Hyper Mart	China	Better Life.	<a href="http://www.bbg.com.cn">http://www.bbg.com.cn</a>

#### 2. Types of Shops in English

**Department Store** – sells many different items in different departments.

**Supermarket** – a large shop that sells mostly food and household items.

**Grocer** (UK) / **Grocery store** (US) – sells food.

**Greengrocer** – sells fresh fruit and vegetables.

**Butcher** – sells fresh meat.

**Baker** – sells fresh bread and cakes.

**Fishmonger** – sells fresh fish.

**Chemist** (UK) / **Drugstore** (US) – sells medicines and toiletries.

**Pharmacy** (US) – sells medicines.

**Newsagent** – sells newspapers and magazines.

**Stationer** – sells paper goods.

**Optician** – sells glasses / contact lenses.

**DIY Store** – sells things for home improvement.

**Hardware Shop / Hardware Store / Ironmongery** – hard goods, such as nails and screws.

**Corner Shop** (UK) – a shop on the corner of your street, selling a range of basic goods, for example, food, newspapers, sweets, bread, etc.

**Delicatessen (Deli)** – sells specialist food not normally found in supermarkets. For example, an Italian deli, an Asian deli.

**Bookshop / Bookstore** – sells books.

**Market** – market traders (people who work on a market) have stalls that sell fruit and vegetables, clothes, household items and so on.

**Petshop** – sells goods for pets such as pet food.

**Flea Market** – a group of stalls selling old furniture or clothes.

**Tea Shop** (UK) – like a café, but sells tea and cakes.

**Petrol Station** (UK) / **Gas Station** (US) – sells petrol, car products and sometimes food.

### 3. Hong Kong – Shopping Paradise

Hong Kong is the collection and distribution center of world's famous brands of products, known as the "Shopping Paradise" which is mainly concentrated on Tsim Sha Tsui and Causeway Bay. At the Causeway Bay, there are many large-scale Japan-funded department stores and shopping markets, such as Vogue Alley mainly distributed at Paterson Street, and the Daimaru Department Store in The Great George Street, and Jumbo Sogo Department Store in Yee Wo Street.

There are still more large-scale department stores combining gourmet food and shopping together, such as the Time Bazaar Caroline Center, Lee Stage Bazaar, Jardine Bazaar, etc. Opposite the Sogo Department Store is Kimberly Department Store which represents the new trend of shopping center. The open air market at the Jardine Crescent mainly sells female clothing and articles of daily necessities at cheap but good prices.

The Nathan Road was built by order of the then Governor Nathan when he assumed office in 1904. It stretches from the seaside of Tsim Sha Tsui to the Boundary Street to the north of the Kowloon Peninsula.

On both sides of the street are shopping bazaars and large commercial towers. From the Jordine Road to the Tism Sha Tsui lies the most bustling shopping district. The Park Lane Shoppers Boulevard is the shoppers Boulevard that gathers the local and the international chain stores there. There are Yuhua China-made Goods Corporation, jewelers' shops, and the latest fashion garments stores, etc.



## Unit 3

If you want to buy the kinds of fashionable commodity at fair and low prices, you may go to the Granville Road and take a good look and you may be rewarded unexpectedly. If you want to purchase famous-brand quality products, you may go to the famous Jardine Crescent near the Dome-shaped Space Museum or go to the Landmark Bazaar, the Prince Square at the Central District where the brand new commodities are gathered in abundance with brand new designs. Also you can go by the Star Ferry Harbour and arrive at the Sea Harbour City which is formed with many shopping markets ranking number one in scope throughout Hong Kong. There are too many things for the eye to take in.

[http://www.toptrip.cc/destination/spot/hk\\_shoppingparadise.htm](http://www.toptrip.cc/destination/spot/hk_shoppingparadise.htm)

### 4. Tax Free

#### **What is Tax Free?**

In Europe a Value Added Tax (VAT) is added to the purchase price of most products. This tax is variable between countries, but is usually between 16 percent-25 percent. This tax is used to pay for social benefits for the country's residents and is therefore refundable to foreign citizens for goods they export. As a foreign resident you can claim the VAT back and in that way shop free of tax. Trained staff will be happy to serve and advise you.

#### **How do I shop Tax Free?**

The simplest way of getting your VAT refunded is by asking for a tax-free form when doing your shopping. Look for the Tax Free Worldwide logo when doing your shopping.

#### **How do I reclaim the VAT?**

When leaving a country or the European Union, simply show your purchases, tax-free forms and passport to customs officials and then go to one of the numerous cash refund offices or submit your forms by post and have your refund paid onto your credit-card account.

#### **Can I use the Tax Free repayment system for all my expenses?**

No, you can only use it for goods, which you will take with you out of the country. Services are not included and neither is the food which you consume during your stay or gifts which you intend to leave behind.

#### **Is there a minimum amount when shopping Tax Free?**

Yes, a minimum purchase is required, which is different from country to country. The staff will be happy to inform and advise you.

#### **Where do I reclaim the VAT?**

You have several choices to cash your Tax Free form at one of the many international cash refund offices. Remember to go first to customs official and have your Tax Free form stamped prior to check-in. Also you can select a crediting method of your choice and the refund will be posted to your account or a check sent to a chosen address.

## 5. Some Online Shopping Websites in China

当当网	<a href="http://www.dangdang.com">http://www.dangdang.com</a>
京东商城	<a href="http://www.360buy.com">http://www.360buy.com</a>
淘宝网	<a href="http://www.taobao.com">http://www.taobao.com</a>
亚马逊	<a href="http://www.amazon.cn">http://www.amazon.cn</a>
凡客	<a href="http://www.vancl.com">http://www.vancl.com</a>
库巴	<a href="http://www.coo8.com">http://www.coo8.com</a>
拍拍	<a href="http://www.paipai.com">http://www.paipai.com</a>

## Lecturing Hints

## Section I Pre-Interaction

### Focus

Aims	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Tasks	1. Students read the given sentences.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedures	1. Ask students to read the sentences and repeat.
	2. Divide students into groups and ask them to give answers to the given questions.

### Key

### Task 2

#### Suggested Answers:

1. I play sports with my classmates every day./ I usually go shopping with my friends. / I surf the Internet a lot too.
2. I usually shop in some famous supermarkets, such as Carrefour, Walmart, Vanguard, etc.
3. I usually buy clothes, shoes, stationary, food, etc.
4. I go to the supermarket once a week.
5. I like RT-Mart best.
6. Shopping online is one of my favorite hobbies. But it also has some disadvantages.





## Unit 3

### Section II Reading Interaction

#### Focus

Aims	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students learn to use expressions related to doing shopping
Tasks	1. Students learn and comprehend the text.
	2. Students finish the related exercises individually or in groups.
Procedures	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of shopping spree.
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail.
	3. Ask students to finish the reading comprehension exercises individually.
	4. Divide students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises.
	5. The crossword puzzle exercise can be assigned as an after-class activity.

#### Language Points

1. But here is the warning: no season is more attractive than Christmas to seriously abuse your credit card, especially at the traditional post-Christmas sales.

译 文: 但是要注意: 没有哪个季节会比圣诞节更能诱惑你挥霍你的信用卡了, 特别是由于在节后通常还有一个大甩卖。

语言点: **abuse:** *v.* 滥用; 妄用

e.g. He abused his power while in office.

他在位时滥用权力。

Don't abuse the confidence they have placed in you.

不要辜负他们对你的信任。

2. London has several distinct retail districts and shopping streets, many of which have their own themes or specialties.

译 文: 伦敦还有几个独特的零售区和购物街, 都有自己的购物主题和特色产品。

分 析: 此句中which引导非限制性定语从句, which指代前面的retail districts和shopping streets, 故many of which就是many of the retail districts and shopping streets. 又如:

e.g. Yesterday I bought a gift for my grandma, who is going to be 90 this month.

昨天我给祖母买了一件礼物, 她这个月就90大寿了。

There are many natural elements, some of which are very familiar.

这儿有很多自然元素, 其中有一些是我们非常熟悉的。

语言点: **1) theme:** *n.* 主题; 内容

e.g. Waterfalls are a favorite theme for the painter from very early times.

从很早开始, 瀑布就是这位画家所喜爱的题材。



The theme of the poem is love and peace.

这首诗的主题是爱与和平。

语言点: **2) specialty:** *n.* 特制品; 特产; 专长

e.g. Shell carvings are a specialty of the town.

贝雕是该城的特色产品。

His specialty is international law.

他专修国际法。

### 3. Hundreds of thousands of people queue up outside big department stores in the early morning to buy items sold at huge discounts.

译文: 成千上万的人一大清早就在那些大商场外排队等候抢购大折扣的商品。

分析: 此句中sold是sell的过去分词, sold at huge discounts为过去分词短语, 用在名词items后做其后置定语。又如:

e.g. Is this the book recommended by the teacher?

这是老师推荐的书吗?

Did you attend the meeting held yesterday?

你参加昨天召开的会议了吗?

语言点: **queue up:** 排队, 排队等候

e.g. Queue up at the box office.

在售票处排队。

People queue up to work here.

人们争着来这里工作。

### 4. But shoppers still have the choice whether to go shopping as soon as it begins on the first day, or wait for reductions to increase from some 30 percent to 50 percent.

译文: 但是, 购物者仍然可以选择在促销开始的第一天就去购物, 或是等到折扣从7折降到5折时再去。

分析: 此句中whether...or表示: 是...或是..., 后面接不定式, 构成不定式短语, 做choice的同位语。又如:

e.g. Each year, the manager has the choice whether or not to continue the agreement.

每年经理都有选择是否继续该协议的权利。

The decision whether or not to come on to the Study Tour is not an easy one for me to take.

是否参加学术考察对我来说不是个很容易做出的决定。

语言点: **reduction:** *n.* 减少; 降低

e.g. The laws have led to a reduction in fuel consumption in the US.

这些法律已经使美国燃料消费量有所减少。

You will have a reduction for cash.

付现金可以打折扣。



## Unit 3

### 5. Those fortunate enough to be visiting during the sales may take advantage of substantial discounts, ranging between 30 percent and 50 percent on clothing, shoes and furnishing fabrics.

译文：那些有幸在促销季节游览巴黎的人就能获得巨大折扣，比如衣服、靴鞋和装饰织品，折扣从7折到5折不等。

分析：此句中to be visiting是不定式短语作fortunate enough的状语，并与之一起构成形容词短语作Those的后置定语。此处to be visiting用的是不定式进行时，强调促销期间正在巴黎游览的游客。又如：

e.g. We need a manager firm enough to reform the old work system.

我们需要一位能够坚定地改革旧有工作体系的经理。

Those who were fortunate enough to be interviewed were promised a full time position in banking.

那些有幸参加面试的人得到了在银行业谋得一份全职工作的承诺。

语言点：1) **take advantage of**: 利用；占…的便宜

e.g. He took advantage of the good weather to go for a walk.

他趁着天气好出去散散步。

He has always been taking advantage of me.

他总是占我的便宜。

语言点：2) **substantial**: *adj.* 大量的；重要的

e.g. I had a substantial meal.

我饱餐了一顿。

They made substantial changes.

他们作了重大改变。

语言点：3) **furnishings**: *n.* 家具；室内陈设

e.g. She was interested in the furnishings of that room.

她对那个房间的家具摆设很感兴趣。

The furnishings in their house showed taste.

他们家的室内陈设有审美情趣。

### 6. Nevertheless, many New Yorkers come here to buy their clothes and gifts, ignoring other malls in the city.

译文：然而，还是有很多纽约人来这儿买衣服和礼品，而不去纽约其他的购物中心。

分析：ignoring引出的现在分词短语在句子中作伴随状语，其逻辑主语为many New Yorkers。又如：

The girl was left alone in the room, crying bitterly.

那个女孩被单独留在房间里，哭得很伤心。

The children ran out of the room, laughing and talking merrily.

孩子们跑出房间，开心地有说有笑。

语言点: **1) nevertheless:** *adv.* 不过; 然而

e.g. She was angry, nevertheless, she listened to me.

她很生气, 但还是听了我的话。

We can't act on your advice. Nevertheless, thank you for giving it.

我们不能照您的建议去办。不过承蒙您提出来, 十分感谢。

语言点: **2) ignore:** *v.* 不顾, 不理睬; 忽视

e.g. His letters were ignored.

他的信无人理会。

Even the best of men ignored that simple rule.

甚至最优秀的人也忽略了那条简单的规则。

## 7. What is more, the mall is located directly on top of a subway station.

译文: 而且, 曼哈顿购物中心的下面就是地铁站。

语言点: **1) What is more:** 而且

e.g. She learns quickly, and what's more, she remembers what she has learnt.

她学得很快, 而且所学的内容全都记得。

He is friendly to us, and what's more, he studies very well.

他对我们很友好, 而且, 他学得很好。

语言点: **2) be located on:** ...坐落于; 位于

e.g. The museum is located on the Main Street.

博物馆位于梅茵街。

Our school is located on a small hill.

我们的学校坐落在一座小山上。

## 8. During the shopping spree, many shopping malls provide shopping and entertainment and are well worth a visit.

译文: 在购物狂欢潮期间, 许多购物中心同时提供购物与休闲活动, 非常值得一去。

语言点: **1) provide:** *v.* 提供; 供给

e.g. On Sundays his landlady provided dinner as well as breakfast.

星期天, 他的女房东不但提供早餐, 还提供晚餐。

Somehow she managed to provide her children with food and clothing.

无论怎样, 她都设法使她的孩子有饭吃, 有衣穿。

语言点: **2) worth:** *adj.* 值..., 值得 (做...)

e.g. This necklace is worth 1000 US dollars.

这条项链值一千美元。

That novel is not worth reading.

那部小说不值得一读。



## Unit 3

9. Each mall is devoted to a shopping theme, including women's and men's fashion, home furnishings, electrical appliances, computers, gifts and children's wear.

译文： 每一个商场都专注于一个购物主题，包括女性和男性时装、家庭装饰、家用电器设备、电脑、礼品以及儿童服饰服装等。

语言点： **be devoted to:** 致力于；献身于

e.g. He was devoted to translation of those works.

他致力于翻译那些作品。

Her life was devoted to caring the sick and needy.

她的一生都献身于关心照顾贫病交加的人。

### Chinese Version

#### 世界购物狂欢潮

随着越来越多的中国人出境旅游，有一种想法可能会吸引很多人，那就是去一个时尚的城市尽享购物狂欢潮。但是要注意：没有哪个季节会比圣诞节更能诱惑你挥霍你的信用卡了，特别是由于在节后通常还有一个大甩卖。所以，让我们看一看世界各地的购物狂欢潮吧。

##### 伦敦

喜欢购物的游客会发现伦敦就是他们想要去的那种城市。无论他们是在寻找大的百货商店、折扣店还是个体杂货店，伦敦全部都有。伦敦还有几个独特的零售区和购物街，他们都有自己的购物主题和特色产品。无论是奢侈品还是稀奇古怪的稀罕物，走进夫妻店或去大型购物中心，在伦敦你都可以很容易在购物中消磨一个小时、一个下午甚至一整天。

对于许多伦敦人来说，圣诞购物狂欢潮开始于12月26日的节礼日。成千上万的人一大清早就在那些大商场外排队，等候抢购大打折扣的商品。

##### 巴黎

巴黎是购物者的梦想之地。在巴黎，促销季节开始得有点晚，从1月15日开始持续到2月。但是，购物者仍然可以选择在促销开始的第一天就去购物，或是等到折扣从7折降到5折时再去。那些有幸在促销季节游览巴黎的人就能获得巨大折扣，比如衣服、靴鞋和装饰织品，折扣从7折到5折不等。

##### 纽约

纽约是购物者的天堂，那里有世界上最大的百货商店，衣服、珠宝、手表等，还有更多的商品都是出自世界顶级设计师之手。在纽约，你没有买不到的东西，从古董到最新的

电子产品，样样俱全。随着圣诞节的到来，美国购物季节也达到顶峰。每年都有来自世界各地的游客在这个时候来纽约购买高端昂贵商品。

曼哈顿购物中心很拥挤，也并不是特别吸引人。然而，还是有很多纽约人来这儿买衣服和礼品，而不去纽约其他的购物中心。这是因为曼哈顿购物中心就在许多深受欢迎的商店附近。而且，曼哈顿购物中心的下面就是地铁站。

## 香港

香港是旅游的自然之选，也是圣诞季的购物天堂。在购物狂欢潮期间，许多购物中心同时提供购物与休闲活动，非常值得一去。本土的连锁店和国际时装店联手销售的商品一应俱全，有时装、珠宝、美容产品和化妆品等。每一个商场都专注一个购物主题，包括女性和男性时装、家庭装饰、家用电器、电脑、礼品以及儿童服装等。众多的餐厅还供应美食，菜点有亚洲风味的，也有西方风味的。

## Key

### Task 3

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. D | 5. B |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Task 4

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. A | 5. D  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. B | 10. B |

### Task 5

- |               |          |              |           |           |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. watermelon | 2. lemon | 3. orange    | 4. grape  | 5. banana |
| 6. apple      | 7. peach | 8. pineapple | 9. cherry |           |

## Section III Practicing Interaction

### Focus

<b>Aim</b>	To review the grammatical forms and functions of adverbial clauses
<b>Tasks</b>	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.
<b>Procedures</b>	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of adverbial clauses.



Theory Link

状语从句

一、状语从句的分类

分类	连接词	例 句
时间状语从句	when/before/after/as soon as/as/while/hardly...when/scarcely...when/no sooner... than/till/until/since/the moment/by the time 等	<b>Whenever</b> we are in difficulties, they come to help us. My sister came directly <b>after</b> she got my message. <b>Every time</b> I catch a cold, I have pain in my back. <b>No sooner</b> had she heard the news <b>than</b> she fainted.
地点状语从句	where/wherever/no matter where	<b>Where</b> there is a will, there is a way. <b>Wherever</b> I am I will be thinking of you. Bamboo grows well <b>where</b> it is warm and wet. You may go <b>wherever</b> you like.
原因状语从句	because/since/as now that/in that/for	The woolly shrank <b>because</b> it was washed badly. <b>Since</b> you haven't got enough money with you now, you can come and buy it next time. <b>As</b> he had been ready for the worst, he was not disappointed at the result. It must have rained last night, <b>for</b> the ground is wet.
条件状语从句	if/unless/ (if not)/on condition that/as long as/provided that/providing	<b>If</b> you fail in the exam, you will let him down. You will fail to arrive there in time <b>unless</b> you start earlier. <b>So long as</b> you're happy, it doesn't matter what you do. I can tell you the truth <b>on condition that</b> you promise to keep a secret.
结果状语从句	So (...) that/such...that	He worked <b>so</b> hard <b>that</b> he made great progress. The book is <b>so</b> interesting <b>that</b> I have read it twice. It's <b>such</b> a fine day <b>that</b> we all want to go out.
目的状语从句	so that/in order that/lest/for fear that/in case	John shut everybody out of the kitchen <b>so that</b> he could prepare his grand surprise for the party. She went downtown <b>so that/in order that</b> she would buy some clothes. I obeyed her <b>lest</b> she should be angry. Take a hat with you <b>in case</b> the sun is very hot.

分类	连接词	例 句
让步状语从句	though/although/even if/even though/no matter who/what/when/where/which/how(whoever, whatever/whenever/wherever/whichever/however)/as	<b>Although/Though</b> he was exhausted, he kept on working. We'll make a trip <b>even if/though</b> the weather is bad. I'll give the books to <b>whoever</b> needs them. He didn't want to be disturbed, <b>no matter who</b> wanted to see him. Tired <b>as</b> he was, he still went on with his work.
方式状语从句	as/as if/as though	You must do the exercises <b>as</b> I show you. He acted <b>as if/ though</b> nothing had happened. He walked <b>as if</b> he were drunk. Mary was behaving <b>as though</b> she hadn't grown up.
比较状语从句	as ...as/not so/as ...as/than/the 比较级..., the 比较级...	Is it <b>as</b> difficult <b>as</b> they say it is? He drives faster and more dangerously <b>than</b> you. <b>The more</b> I save, <b>the more</b> I can support myself.

## 二、状语从句的特殊用法

as可引导让步状语从句，表示“虽然，尽管”，但要用部分倒装结构。

形式	例句
1. 形容词 + as + 主语 + 系动词	Tired <b>as</b> he is, he offers to help me.
2. 过去分词 + as + 主语 + 系动词	Well-written <b>as</b> the book is, the author is not satisfied and prepared to revise it.
3. 名词 + as + 主语 + 系动词	Student <b>as</b> he is, he does not study hard.
形式	例 句
4. 副词 + as + 主语 + 谓语部分	Much <b>as</b> I admire his courage, I don't think he acted wisely.
5. 动词原形 + as + 主语 + 谓语的另 一部分（情态动词或助动词may, might, will, would等）	Try <b>as</b> I might, I couldn't lift the stone.

## Key

### Task 6

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C  |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. B | 10. D |





# Unit 3

## Task 7

1. when
2. so...that
3. if
4. Although
5. Once
6. because
7. where
8. than
9. Since
10. before

## Section IV Communication Interaction

Focus	
Aims	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To enable students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to shopping
Tasks	1. Students learn about the complaint letter.
	2. Students learn to use the expressions for doing shopping and do the related exercises.
Procedures	1. Ask students to read the complaint letter and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to look at the complaint letter and write a complaint letter according to the given information.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to shopping and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six sentences and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about shopping in a store and fill in the blanks.
Procedures	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the sentences.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversation. Check the answers and play the recording back again to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about the advantages and disadvantages of shopping online, and then discuss them in groups in class.

**Introduction**

## Letters of Complaint

Letters of complaint usually include the following stages: Background, Problem-cause and effect, Solution, Warning (optional), and Closing. The tone of complaint letters should not be aggressive or insulting, as this would annoy the receiver and not encourage them to solve the problem. In addition, questions such as “Why can’t you get this right?” should not be included. The content should contain enough details so that the receiver does not have to write back requesting more. Legal action is not normally threatened in the first letter of complaint, unless the situation is very serious.

**Key****Task 8**

1. A mobile phone made in Japan.
2. This mobile phone did not work properly.
3. It couldn’t send messages and there was no sound sometimes.
4. She wanted to get a refund.
5. She would seek help from a consumer protection agency.

**Task 9****Suggested Answer:**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing this letter to complain about a skirt, which I bought in your shop last month when I was in Shanghai on a business trip. But when I got home and washed it, I found it faded and shrank. I was very disappointed about this. I have already sent the skirt back to you by post and strongly insist that you refund my money as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,  
Louis Lee

**Task 10**

1 — 6 — 2 — 3 — 5 — 4

**Script:**

1. Customer: How much is the bread?



## Unit 3

- Salesperson: Er...bread... it's £3 a bag.
2. Salesperson: How about this blue one?  
Customer: Let me try it on. I also like the yellow one.
3. Customer: Could you give me some sort of discount for the rings?  
Salesperson: A 10 percent discount — that's all I can do, I'm afraid.
4. Customer: Could I charge it to my credit card?  
Casher: Yes, input your PIN number please.
5. Customer: Excuse me, could you tell me where I can get a shopping basket?  
Salesperson: Yes, Madam. It's at the entrance.
6. Salesperson: Can I help you?  
Customer: I'd like a pair of leather shoes. Can I try this pair on?

### Task 11

1. tomatoes                      2. milk                      3. green pepper                      4. apples                      5. coffee

#### Script:

#### At a Grocery Store

- Mary: Anybody here?
- Shopkeeper: Coming, I'm coming... Hi, Mary. What do you need today?
- Mary: Quite a lot. I need one pound of tomatoes, three pints of milk, a dozen eggs, two pounds of green pepper, one pound of cucumbers, half a pound of onions, and one pound of potatoes.
- Shopkeeper: Do you need any fruit? Our fruit is very fresh today.
- Mary: How much are the apples?
- Shopkeeper: Apples are \$2 for three.
- Mary: Are they juicy? I want to use them for juice.
- Shopkeeper: They are ripe and juicy, so are the grapes.
- Mary: No, I don't want grapes. They are not in season yet. Just give me a dozen apples.
- Shopkeeper: Very well. Anything else?
- Mary: I also need some bread and a pound of coffee.
- Shopkeeper: What kind of coffee? Drip or instant?
- Mary: I'd like the Mocha. We make coffee in a coffee pot at home.
- Shopkeeper: All right.
- Mary: And a bottle of tomato sauce. Any brand will do. Can you send order to my house this afternoon?
- Shopkeeper: Certainly!
- Mary: Thanks. How much will that be? I'll give you a check now.

## Task 12

### Suggested Answers:

2. Yes, try this one please./ Yes, but I think it fits you well.
3. They are on the shelf right behind you./They are on the shelf over there.
4. Sorry. It's out of stock now./Yes, this way please.
5. Our delivery is free of charge./100 yuan for the delivery within 30 kilometers.
6. Sorry, our prices are fixed./We can offer you 10 percent discount.
7. We only accept VISA./Yes, we do.
8. Yes, please fill out this form./Sorry, we can't.
9. I'm sorry, these items are non-refundable./OK, you will receive the refund soon.
10. 2 yuan a kilogram./1.5 yuan a kilogram.

## Task 13

### Conversation 1

2 — 3 — 1 — 4

### Conversation 2

2 — 1 — 4 — 3

### Script:

#### Conversation 1

A: Excuse me, may I talk to the manager please?

B: He isn't here at the moment. See if I can help you?

A: I bought a cellphone here two weeks ago. It worked pretty well for a week. Then I started to hear big noise which made me crazy.

B: I am sorry about what you went through. Do you still have the receipt?

A: Yes, it is right here.

B: According to the store policy, you may return it and have your refund within 15 days. You want to return it and have a different one?

A: Yes, I want to get my refund and then look around and make sure I can pick a good one.

B: OK. Whenever you are ready, you are welcome to pick a different brand. I think Haier is the best. Trust me.

A: All right, I will think about it. Thank you so much.

B: Take care.

#### Conversation 2

Tim: How can I help you, sir?

Customer: It's about this watch.

Tim: What seems to be the problem?



## Unit 3

Customer: The alarm doesn't work and the strap leaves a red mark on my wrist when I take it off.

Tim: Have you worn the watch in the shower perhaps, sir?

Customer: No and I only bought it two weeks ago. It's still under guarantee but I must say, for the amount of money I paid for it, I'm very disappointed.

Tim: I'm so sorry you've been inconvenienced. Would you like a refund?

Customer: No, I'd rather have the watch replaced please.

Tim: Right, well, I'll just take down your purchasing details and we'll get this watch changed for you in no time at all.

Customer: All right. I hope I can get my watch as quickly as possible.

Tim: Of course, sir. I'll make a note of that. Everything will be taken care of.

### Task 14

- |                              |               |            |                |        |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------|
| 1. founded                   | 2. operates   | 3. built   | 4. emphasis    | 5. try |
| 6. over 16 percent           | 7. 93 percent | 8. 150 000 | 9. responsibly |        |
| 10. world's largest retailer |               |            |                |        |

### Script:

#### About Sainsbury's

Sainsbury's was founded in 1869 and today operates a total of 934 stores composed of 557 supermarkets and 377 convenience stores.

The Sainsbury's brand is built to provide customers with healthy, safe, fresh and tasty food. Quality and fair prices go hand-in-hand with a responsible approach to business. Sainsbury's stores have a particular emphasis on fresh food and we try to improve products in line with our customer needs.

We now have 21 million customer transactions a week and have a market share of over 16 percent. Our large stores offer around 30 000 products and we also offer non-food products and services in many of our stores. An internet-based home delivery shopping service is also available to over 93 percent of UK households. We employ around 150 000 colleagues.

Our values are core to the way we conduct our business. Our customers expect us to trade responsibly on quality or value, and this remains at the heart of everything we do. We are proud that we continue to be the world's largest retailer of fair trade goods and also the UK's largest retailer.

### Task 15

#### Suggested Answers:

##### Situation 2:

Salesgirl: That looks graceful on you.

Jack: Thank you, but it's too bright for me.

Salesgirl: How about this brown one?

Jack: Let me try it on. I like dark colors.  
 Salesgirl: OK, I'll get one for you. Here you are.  
 Jack: But it's too loose. Do you have this in a smaller size?  
 Salesgirl: Sorry, it has been sold out.  
 Jack: What a pity!

### ***Situation 3:***

Salesgirl: Can I help you?  
 Linda: I'd like a pair of sports shoes.  
 Salesgirl: Well, we have all kinds of sports shoes. What is your purpose?  
 Linda: I just like traveling.  
 Salesgirl: OK, then you can buy a pair of travel shoes. Here you are. Which pair do you like best?  
 Linda: Er..., that black pair. I need size 36, please.  
 Salesgirl: OK. You can try them on.  
 Linda: Very comfortable. I'll take them.

### ***Situation 4:***

Seller: Hi, are you being helped?  
 Linda: No, I'm not. I'm interested in some sweaters.  
 Seller: All our sweaters are in this section. What do you think of this one here? It's made of cotton.  
 Linda: Hm, it looks nice, but I'd like to have something warm for the winter.  
 Seller: Maybe you would like a heavy woolen sweater. How about this one?  
 Linda: I think that's what I want. How much is it?  
 Seller: It's...seventy-five dollars plus tax.  
 Linda: It's a little expensive. Any discount?  
 Seller: Hm, since you like it so much, how about a 10 percent discount? That's the best I can offer.  
 Linda: That's good. I'll take it.

### ***Situation 5:***

Cashier: Did you find everything OK?  
 Jack: Yes, I did. By the way, in case there's something wrong with this MP4 player, can I return it?  
 Cashier: Yes. But you must return it within 30 days.  
 Jack: Is there a charge for that? I know other stores have a restocking fee (重新上架费).  
 Cashier: There will be no charge at all. However, you must show us the receipt. Could you sign here, please?  
 Jack: Thank you.



## Unit 3

Cashier: All right. Keep your receipt. If something comes up, you can show it to us and we'll give you a refund.

Jack: Thanks. I'll put it in a safe place.

### Task 16

#### Conversation 1

1. You are shopping for a coat online
2. I just search for it online quick and easy
3. that sounds pretty safe
4. You can use a credit card
5. Once you step into this world

#### Conversation 2

6. you seem to be interested in that computer there
7. Could you just tell me what the price is
8. some kind of discount
9. I could probably throw in the delivery for free
10. So we could make it a round four hundred and twenty then

#### Script:

##### Conversation 1

Bob: What are you doing?

Mary: I'm just looking for a nice coat on E-bay.

Bob: You are shopping for a coat online? That's funny.

Mary: Why? I don't have to leave the house or browse a dozen stores to find what I'm looking for. This way, I just search for it online quick and easy.

Bob: I see, but how do you pay for it? How do you know you aren't going to be ripped off (欺骗, 敲竹杠) by the seller?

Mary: Well, the website handles a point system where if the seller does something wrong, people comment negatively and then you know that he or she is not worth trusting.

Bob: Wow, that sounds pretty safe. So how do you pay? Do you need a credit card?

Mary: You can use a credit card or your debit card. They also let you use the PayPal system which is really safe and fast.

Bob: Cool. Do you think I can find a sweater for my mother online?

Mary: You can find anything! Are you sure you want to start shopping online? Once you step into this world, there is no turning back!

Bob: Let's do it!



## *Conversation 2*

Salesman: Hello madam, you seem to be interested in that computer there.

Customer: Yes, indeed. Could you just tell me what the price is?

Salesman: Yeah um, it's £446.

Customer: OK, and can you... I mean it's a nice computer but I was wondering if you could do me a better deal on it.

Salesman: Um, I'm not sure I can do that. Er, I mean, what sort of thing are you looking for?

Customer: Well, some kind of discount. It's ... you know. I'm happy to pay cash, but I was wondering if you could throw something in or do some kind of deal for me?

Salesman: Um well, I could probably throw in the delivery for free — that's £20.

Customer: That's good but I'm not so bothered about delivery to be honest, because I'm quite interested in taking it home today.

Salesman: So we could make it a round four hundred then?

Customer: I'll tell you what, we'll make it £405 — how about that?

Salesman: Brilliant.



Unit

4

E-LIFE

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 4 E-LIFE			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Situational & Communicative Language Teaching Method	
Teaching Aims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learn some important expressions frequently-used in e-life.</li> <li>➤ Understand the main usage of attributive clauses.</li> <li>➤ Be able to conduct daily communication in e-life.</li> </ul>	
Teaching Process		Contents	Learning Focus
	Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-Interaction</li> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Text)</li> </ul>	Language points & Text understanding
	Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, Match the Picture)</li> <li>➤ Practicing Interaction</li> </ul>	Grammar — attributive clauses
	Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task 5)</li> </ul>	Description of Email & Social Network & Blog & Chat Tool
	Class 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)</li> </ul>	Daily Communication in E-life

## Lecturing References

### 1. What is the Internet

The Internet, sometimes called simply “the Net,” is a worldwide system of computer networks — a network of networks in which users at any one computer can, if they have permission, get information from any other computer (and sometimes talk directly to users at other computers). It was conceived by the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the U.S. government in 1969 and was first known as the ARPA Net. The original aim was to create a network that would allow users of a research computer at one university to be able to “talk to” research computers at other universities. A side benefit of ARPA Net's design was that, because messages could be routed or rerouted in more than one direction, the network could continue to function even if parts of it were destroyed in the event of a military attack or other disaster.

Today, the Internet is a public, cooperative, and self-sustaining facility accessible to hundreds of millions of people worldwide. Physically, the Internet uses a portion of the total resources of the currently existing public telecommunication networks. Technically, what distinguishes the Internet is its use of a set of protocols called TCP/IP (for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). Two recent adaptations of Internet technology, the intranet and the extranet, also make use of the TCP/IP protocol.

For many Internet users, electronic mail (e-mail) has practically replaced the Postal Service for short written transactions. Electronic mail is the most widely used application on the Net. You can also carry on live “conversations” with other computer users, using Internet Relay Chat (IRC). More recently, Internet telephony hardware and software allows real-time voice conversations.

The most widely used part of the Internet is the World Wide Web (often abbreviated “WWW” or called “the Web”). Its outstanding feature is hypertext, a method of instant cross-referencing. In most Web sites, certain words or phrases appear in text of a different color than the rest; often this text is also underlined. When you select one of these words or phrases, you will be transferred to the site or page that is relevant to this word or phrase. Sometimes there are buttons, images, or portions of images that are “clickable.” If you move the pointer over a spot on a Web site and the pointer changes into a hand, this indicates that you can click and be transferred to another site.

<http://searchwindevelopment.techtarget.com/definition/Internet>

### 2. World Wide Web

#### Definition

The World Wide Web (abbreviated as WWW or W3, commonly known as the Web, or the



## Unit 4

“Information Superhighway”), is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia, and navigate between them via hyperlinks.

Using concepts from his earlier hypertext systems like ENQUIRE, British engineer and computer scientist Sir Tim Berners-Lee, now Director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), wrote a proposal in March 1989 for what would eventually become the World Wide Web. At CERN, a European research organization near Geneva situated on Swiss and French soil, Berners-Lee and Belgian computer scientist Robert Cailliau proposed in 1990 to use hypertext “... to link and access information of various kinds as a web of nodes in which the user can browse at will”, and they publicly introduced the project in December.

### Function

The terms Internet and World Wide Web are often used in everyday speech without much distinction. However, the Internet and the World Wide Web are not the one and the same. The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks. In contrast, the Web is one of the services that run on the Internet. It is a collection of text documents and other resources, linked by hyperlinks and URLs, usually accessed by web browsers from web servers. In short, the Web can be thought of as an application “running” on the Internet.

Viewing a web page on the World Wide Web normally begins either by typing the URL of the page into a web browser or by following a hyperlink to that page or resource. The web browser then initiates a series of communication messages, behind the scenes, in order to fetch and display it. As an example, consider accessing a page with the URL [http://example.org/wiki/World\\_Wide\\_Web](http://example.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web).

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World\\_wide\\_web](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_wide_web)

### 3. The Influence of Internet on Life

The influence of the Internet has caused a change in the way we communicate, learn and shop.

The Internet is probably the most famous for the ability to spread information, fact or fiction. We were once limited to news editors of a local paper, then to national cable news. Now anyone can search the globe, visit local papers in foreign countries, and see the views of all sides. This ease of information has also brought with it a large quantity of hoaxes, money schemes, and fallacies.

There is no question that easy access to the Internet, like the introduction of mail service and the invention of the telephone, has changed the nature of people’s connection to others in their social world. Mail made possible connections among people without physical proximity, and the telephone facilitated communication among distant people, making rapid connections possible

across long distances.

But has this communication revolution changed the pure nature of interpersonal and group processes?

On the one hand, since the primary use of the Internet is communication, some people might speculate that the Internet will have positive social consequences in people's everyday lives because it increases the frequency and quality of interpersonal communications among people. People with easy access to others would feel better connected and more strongly supported by others, leading to happiness and engagement in families, organizations, communities, and society more generally.

But, on the other hand, the ease of electronic communication may lead to weaker social ties, because people have less reason to leave their homes and actually interact face to face with other people. The Internet allows people to more easily work from their home, to form and sustain friendships and even romantic attachments from their home, to bank from their home, to vote and engage in political and social issue based discussions with others.

In this variety of ways, Internet communications can potentially displace face-to-face communications. I think this point is important because psychologists in many researches have described and proved such face to face and telephone connections as being of higher quality, when viewed in terms of their contribution to satisfaction and well-being.

[http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Martina\\_Nikolovska](http://EzineArticles.com/?expert=Martina_Nikolovska)

#### 4. Social Networking Site, Blog and Chat Room

They are different types of website or part of a website.

##### **Social Networking Site**

A social networking site is a website where individuals can set up an online profile, describing his/her interests, and add links to other profiles. Generally, users are able to post personal information, including photographs, videos, and blog entries. One social networking site, MySpace, is extremely popular both with individuals and with music groups, who can post their songs on their profile pages and advertise their tour dates.

Social networking sites are popular with people all over the world, particularly teenagers and people in their twenties. Because social networking is so popular with teenagers, some people are concerned that teenagers and kids who post personal information on MySpace and other social networking sites are at risk of being solicited by pedophiles. As a result, some social networking sites have taken precautions to monitor the information provided by underage patrons; however, there is no way to enforce proof of age or identity, so this issue is currently unresolved.

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-social-networking-site.htm>



# Unit 4

## Blog

A blog is a discussion or information site published on the World Wide Web consisting of discrete entries (“posts”) typically displayed in reverse chronological order so the most recent post appears first. Until 2009 blogs were usually the work of a single individual, occasionally of a small group, and often were themed on a single subject. More recently “multi-author blogs” (MABs) have developed, with posts written by large numbers of authors and professionally edited. MABs from newspapers, other media outlets, universities, think tanks, interest groups and similar institutions account for an increasing proportion of blog traffic. The rise of Twitter and other “microblogging” systems helps integrate MABs and single-author blogs into societal new streams.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blog>

## Chat Room

A chat room is a Web site, part of a Web site, or part of an online service such as America Online, that provides a venue for communities of users with a common interest to communicate in real time. Forums and discussion groups, in comparison, allow users to post messages but don’t have the capacity for interactive messaging. Most chat rooms don’t require users to have any special software; those that do, such as Internet Relay Chat (IRC) allow users to download it from the Internet.

Chat room users register for the chat room of their choice, choose a user name and password, and log into a particular room (most sites have multiple chat rooms). Inside the chat room, generally there is a list of the people currently online, who also are alerted that another person has entered the chat room. To chat, users type a message into a text box. The message is almost immediately visible in the larger communal message area and other users respond. Users can enter chat rooms and read messages without sending any, a practice known as lurking.

<http://searchsoa.techtarget.com/definition/chat-room>

## 5. Top 10 Websites in the World

1. 雅虎	<a href="http://www.yahoo.com/">http:// www.yahoo.com/</a>
2. Microsoft Network (MSN)	<a href="http://www.msn.com/">http:// www.msn.com/</a>
3. 谷歌	<a href="http://www.google.com/">http:// www.google.com/</a>
4. 百度	<a href="http://www.baidu.com/">http:// www.baidu.com/</a>
5. 腾讯网	<a href="http://www.qq.com/">http://www.qq.com/</a>
6. 新浪新闻中心	<a href="http://www.sina.com.cn/">http:// www.sina.com.cn/</a>
7. Myspace	<a href="http://www.myspace.com/">http:// www.myspace.com/</a>
8. 网易	<a href="http://www.163.com/">http:// www.163.com/</a>
9. 搜狐	<a href="http://www.sohu.com/http://www.ehow.com/">http:// www.sohu.com/http://www.ehow.com/</a>

## Lecturing Hints

### Section I Pre-Interaction

#### Focus

Aim	1. To improve students' pronunciation and intonation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Task	1. Students read the given text.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the text and repeat.
	2. Divide students into groups and ask them to answer the questions given.

#### Key

#### Task 2

##### Reference Answers:

1. Because the Internet is convenient, fast and cheap.
2. I check my email, chat with my friends as well as write micro blogs.
3. It's hard to say. Usually I chat with those who would like to share ideas with me.
4. Almost every week. I think email is fast, convenient and cheap in communicating with friends.
5. There is no fixed time. It depends on my mood.
6. It has changed our way of communication, learning, working and so on.

### Section II Reading Interaction

#### Focus

Aim	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students to learn expressions related to e-life
Task	1. Students learn to comprehend the text
	2. Students do the related exercises individually or in groups





# Unit 4

Procedure	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of internet life
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail
	3. Ask students to do the reading comprehension exercises individually
	4. Divide the students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises
	5. The picture matching can be assigned as an after-class activity

## Language Points

1. There is no doubt that it has greatly influenced our present lives.

- 译 文：毫无疑问，网络已经大大地影响了我们现在的生活。
- 分 析：that引导的同位语从句说明先行名词的具体内容。当doubt本身被否定时，其后跟的宾语从句或同位语从句应用that引导；当doubt本身是肯定时，其后的宾语从句用if或whether引导，其后的同位语从句只能用whether引导。又如：
- There is no doubt that we will succeed in designing the project.
- 毫无疑问，我们能把这项工程设计出来。
- I doubt whether Jack could manage a sailing boat.
- 我怀疑杰克会不会驾驶帆船。

- 语言点： **influence** v. 影响
- e.g. The Internet influences the current of thought.
- 网络影响思想潮流。
- Diet and exercise can influence a person’s weight.
- 节食和运动能影响人的体重。

2. No matter how far our friends or relatives may be living, it takes just a few seconds to send an email and the response is surprisingly fast.

- 译 文：无论你的亲朋好友住得有多远，发一封电子邮件只要花几秒钟，并且回复的速度惊人地快。
- 分 析：no matter how “无论怎样；无论多么”， how可修饰形容词、副词或动词，在从句中作状语。又如：
- No matter how difficult the problem is, I’ll work it out.
- 无论这道习题有多么难，我都要把它做出来。
- No matter how fast he runs, he can’t catch up with me.
- 不管他跑得多快，他都追不上我。

- 语言点： **surprisingly** adv. 惊人地，出人意外地
- e.g. He plays the piano surprisingly well.
- 他钢琴弹得好极了。
- Not surprisingly, he failed to convert her.
- 并不奇怪，他没能说服她。

### 3. It is like an electronic library at your disposal.

译文：它就像一个任你使用的电子图书馆。

分析：at your disposal是介词短语作后置定语，修饰前面的名词library。又如：

He sat at the table near the window.

他坐在靠窗的桌子边。

Life in the future will be challenging.

未来的生活充满挑战。

语言点：**at one's disposal**: 由其支配，由某人做主，供某人使用

e.g. If you need more information, we are at your disposal.

如果你要了解更多信息，我们愿意为您服务。

For students, nowhere is better than the library, where all the books are at their disposal.

对于学生而言，没有地方比图书馆更好了，在那里所有的图书都任由他们使用。

### 4. You can get a sea of information on a single topic with the help of a single click.

译文：只要单击一下，你就能获取某单个主题的海量信息。

分析：with the help of在句中作状语，意为“借助于，利用，在…的帮助下”。又如：

I read English magazines with the help of a dictionary.

我借助字典阅读英文杂志。

With your help we can fulfill the plan ahead of schedule.

有了你的帮助，我们可以提前完成计划。

语言点：**a sea of**: 大量的

e.g. Setting to work, I buried myself under a sea of papers.

一着手工作，我就埋头于一大堆文件之中。

The streets are filled with a sea of red flags.

街道上红旗的海洋。

### 5. We can transfer money from your account, check the balance report etc by just sitting at our home.

译文：坐在家里，你就能进行银行转账，查看账户余额报单等。

分析：by just sitting at our home中的“by + 动名词短语”表示“以某种方式，通过某种方式等”，作状语。又如：

They put out the fire by pouring water on it.

他们泼水来灭火。

He earns his living by writing.

他靠写作谋生。

语言点：**1 transfer v.** 使转移；使调动；转让（权利等）；让与

e.g. You can take the subway and then transfer to a bus.

你可先乘地铁然后转乘公共汽车。



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I know it's late, but I need to transfer some money.

我知道现在不早了，但我要转账一些钱。

语言点: **2 balance:** *n.* 收支差额，余额

e.g. I must check my bank balance.

我要核对一下我的银行账户余额。

After paying all the expenses, there is a balance of fifty yuan.

支付所有开支之后，尚余50元。

### 6. Now you can target a large variety of consumers from around the world for your business if you have a properly maintained website.

译文: 假如你有一个维护得当的网站，那么现在你的公司就能瞄准全球众多的客户。

分析: if you have a properly maintained website 是一个由if引导的条件状语从句。若表示将来时间，则if引导的条件状语从句用一般现在时。又如:

You can pass the exam if you work hard.

假如你努力学习，你就能通过考试。

If you don't hurry up, you will be late again.

如果你不快点，你又会迟到。

语言点: **1 target:** *v.* 瞄准；把…作为目标

e.g. Steel production was targeted for 60,000 tons last year.

钢产量去年指标定为六万吨。

The company has targeted adults as its primary customers.

这家公司将成年人作为其主要顾客。

语言点: **2 maintain:** *v.* 保持，维持；保养，维护；抚养，赡养

e.g. The company has struggled to maintain its domination in the marketplace.

该公司奋力维持其市场优势。

We would maintain the world balance of power at all costs.

我们将不惜一切代价维持世界力量的均势。

### 7. With the help of the internet, one can promote his or her own special products or services to a customer base that extends anywhere in the globe rather than their limited local area.

译文: 利用网络，你就可以向全球任何地方的而不只是有限当地区域的客户群推销你的特色产品或服务。

分析: ...that extends the globe ...是一个由that引导的定语从句，用来修饰限制其前面的先行词base（详见本单元语法）。又如:

The bag that lies on the ground is hers.

地上的那个包是她的。

This is one of the most exciting football games that I have ever seen.

这是我见过的最激动人心的足球比赛之一。

语言点: **1 extend** v. 延伸, 推广

e.g. Our playing fields extend as far as those trees.

我们的操场延伸到那些树前。

You may extend the sense of a word.

你可以引申一个词的涵义。

语言点: **2 rather than** 而不是

e.g. I think I'll have a cold drink rather than coffee.

我想我该要一杯冷饮, 而不是咖啡。

I always prefer starting early, rather than leaving everything to the last minute.

我总是愿意尽早开始而不是把所有事情都留到最后才做。

#### 8. It seems that Internet itself has become an extension of everything we do.

译文: 似乎网络本身已经延伸到我们所做的一切。

分析: everything we do是一个定语从句, everything是先行词, 它的后面省略了引导词that。

语言点: **extension** n. 伸展, 扩大; 延长, 延期

e.g. His fantasies found extension in reality.

他的幻想在现实中得到延伸。

With this extension, I think the transaction will be done.

有了这项延伸条款, 我想这笔交易就可以做成了。

#### 9. But it has also got some bad effects, such as making us suffer a sort of addiction.

译文: 但网络还是有些不良的影响, 例如让我们患上网瘾。

分析: 句中主语it有2个并列谓语has got, (also) made。in spite of this意为“尽管如此, 即便如此”。

又如: In spite of this, the value of the opera cannot be written off.

即便如此, 歌剧的艺术价值是不可抹杀的。

In spite of this, some people including myself — were surprised by a recent exhibition of modern sculpture.

尽管如此, 最近举办的现代雕塑展却使一些人——包括我在内——都十分惊讶。

语言点: **addiction** n. 入迷, 嗜好; 上瘾; 吸毒成瘾; 癖好

e.g. He is now fighting his addiction to alcohol.

他现在正努力戒酒。

The use of the Internet can be an addiction like alcoholism or drug use.

网络的使用就像酒精或者药物一样令人沉迷。

#### 10. Some experts are concerned that Internet is not suitable for the weak-willed ones because they may get addicted to the games on the Internet.

译文: 有些专家担心网络不适合意志薄弱的人, 因为这些人可能会沉溺于网络游戏。

分析: Some experts are concerned that... 中的that引导宾语从句。又如:



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Parents are concerned that the computer may interfere children's health.

父母担心电脑可能会损害孩子的健康。

I am concerned that they may have got lost.

我担心他们可能迷路了。

**语言点1: concerned** *adj.* 有关(方面), 被牵连的; 担心的, 烦恼的

**e.g.** Naturally we were concerned for him when we heard of the accident.

当我们听到那意外事件时, 自然地为他担忧。

Everybody is concerned about the future of his country.

每个人都关心自己国家的前途。

**语言点2: weak-willed** *adj.* 意志薄弱的

**e.g.** He is quite timid and weak-willed in the face of difficulties.

他在困难面前十分怯弱。

The weak-willed persons may indulge in network games and other forms of online amusement.

意志薄弱的人也许会沉溺于网络游戏和其他网络娱乐形式。

### Chinese Version

#### 互联网如何改变了我们的生活

由于有了互联网, 人们的生活方式已经彻底地改变了。毫无疑问, 网络已经大大地影响了我们现在的的生活, 它使我们的生活变得更好, 更高效。网络已经改变了我们生活、工作、学习、玩乐等的方式。简而言之, 网络改变了我们生活的方面无计其数。

首先, 我们的交流方式彻底地改变了。网络已经减少了世界范围的交流障碍。网络最初主要用来发送电子邮件。过去我们得写信给我们的亲朋好友, 然后等上10多天才能收到回信。今天, 电子邮件作为更快捷的交流方式, 几乎已经取代了传统的信件。无论你的亲朋好友住得有多远, 发一封电子邮件只要花几秒钟, 并且回复的速度惊人地快。借助网络, 我们甚至可以建立遍及全球的新的社交联系。

网络是一个信息丰富的数据库并且给我们提供多种服务。它就像一个任你使用的电子图书馆, 只要单击一下, 你就能获取某单个主题的海量信息。网上参考书和网络词典免除了去书店和图书馆的路程。这使我们的生活更方便。

现在, 网络也被用来办理银行业务和预订业务。坐在家里, 你就能进行银行转账, 查看账户余额报单等。我们可以安排自动付账。我们可以在网上预订假期的所有项目。只要鼠标一点, 就可以轻易预订酒店、火车票、飞机票。

网络也可用来扩展你的业务。假如你有一个维护得当的网站, 那么现在你的公司就能瞄准全球众多的客户。利用网络, 你就可以向全球范围的客户群推销你的特色产品或服务, 而非限于其本地区域。

娱乐是造成越来越多人热衷于上网的另一个原因。当人们上网冲浪时, 有大量的东西

娱乐他们。玩游戏，聊天，或者仅仅是浏览网页都是如此吸引人。视频，音乐、电影、电视、新闻、还有更多的东西都能在网上找到。似乎网络本身已经延伸到我们所做的一切领域。

如今的网络有着重要用途。毫不夸张地说我们现在没有网络就无法生活。但网络还是有些不良的影响，例如使我们患上一种网瘾。有些专家担心网络不适合意志薄弱的人，因为这些人可能会沉溺于网络游戏等。不可否认网上一些不合适的东西可能会腐蚀某些人的思想，而且长时间在网上聊天会对人们的工作、学习和生活有着不好的影响。无论如何，网络的影响事实上是一把双刃剑。

Keys

Task 3

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

Task 4

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. D

Task 5

1. newbie
2. calm
3. cute
4. dear
5. bump
6. copycat

Section III Practicing Interaction

Focus

Aim	To consolidate the grammatical forms and functions of attributive clause
Task	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.
Procedure	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of attributive clauses.



Theory Link

定语从句

一、关系代词/副词的用法及在从句中作的成份

关系词	指代意义	在从句中作的成份	例句
that	人物	主语	Is he the man that wants to see you? A prosperity that had never been seen before appears in the countryside.
		宾语	He is the man that I saw yesterday morning. The package that you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.
who	人	主语	I met a girl who knew your sister.
		宾语 (用于日常口语)	She introduced me to her husband, who I hadn't met before.
which	事物, 事实	主语	The sun heats the earth, which is very important to us.
		宾语	The house, which we bought last month, is very nice.
whom	人	宾语 / 介词宾语	The person to whom I complained is the manager.
whose	人=of whom 物=of which	定语	They rushed over to help the man whose car had broken down. Please pass me the book whose cover (of which) is green.
when	时间=on / by which	时间状语	There are occasions when (on which) one must yield.
where	地点=in which	地点状语	Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born.
why	原因=for which	原因状语	Is this the reason why (for which) he refused our offer?

注：若先行词在从句中做主语、宾语或定语则选择关系代词，若在从句中做状语，则选择关系副词。



二、关系代词的用法区别

用法	条件	例句
只能用that的情况	先行词为all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, much 等不定代词时	I am sure she has something ( <i>that</i> ) you can borrow.
	先行词被the very, the only, the same, all, any, every, each, much, little, no, some, few等修饰时	I've read all the books <i>that</i> are not mine.
	先行词被序数词或最高级修饰时	This is the first book ( <i>that</i> ) he has read.
	先行词本身是特殊疑问词如who/which	Who <i>that</i> has a little common sense will make such a mistake?
	先行词既指人又指物	The film and the actor <i>that</i> we are talking about now are so famous.
不能使用that的情况	关系代词前有介词时, 只能用which指物, whom指人	Is this the library <i>from which</i> you borrow books?
	在非限制性定语从句中, 只能用which指代物, 用who/whom指人	He has a daughter, who works in a hospital.
	先行词本身是that时, 关系词用which, 先行词为those, one, he时多用who	The clock is that which tells the time.

三、限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

类型	作用	能否省略	例句
限制性定语从句	修饰限定	不能	This is the mountain village (which) I visited last year.
非限制性定语从句	补充解释	能	This novel, which I have read three times, is very touching.

Keys

Task 6

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. A
10. C

Task 7

1. which
2. who
3. in which
4. who
5. who
6. that
7. whose
8. which
9. where
10. when



Section IV Communication Interaction

Focus	
Aim	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To help students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to e-life
Task	1. Students learn and write email.
	2. Students learn expressions about e-life and do the related exercises.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the email and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to write an email according to the information given.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to e-life and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six short dialogues and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about the positive and negative sides of the internet and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations; Check the answers and play the recording again to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about e-life after class, and then discuss it in groups in class.

## Introduction

# Email

**Electronic mail**, commonly known as **email** or **e-mail**, is a method of exchanging digital messages from an author to one or more recipients. Modern email operates across the Internet or other computer networks. An Internet email message consists of three components, the message envelope, the message header, and the message body. The message header contains control information, including an originator's email address and one or more recipient addresses. Usually descriptive information is also added, such as a subject header field and a message submission date.

## Key

### Task 8

1. About being online.
2. April 8.
3. They can get a great deal of the latest information, enjoy lessons given by the best teachers of net-schools and share their happinesses and sorrows with their e-pals via a micro blog.
4. It's harmful for them to spend too much time chatting and playing games on the net.
5. She suggests that students should make good use of the Internet for their studies and not be online for too long indulging themselves in online chatting and playing games.

### Task 9

#### Suggested Answers:

From: guofeifei@163.com

To: University of Technology Sydney

Date: June 28th, 2012

Subject: Applying for Further Study

Dear Sirs,

I am going to graduate from Changsha Information Science College in June next year, majoring in Computer Information. I am very eager to enter the Graduate School of your university next fall to study Applied Computer Technology for Bachelor Degree.

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me a graduate program catalog of your



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university and any other necessary information, and also a set of application forms for admission.

Thank you for your kind assistance.

Faithfully yours,  
Guo Feifei

### Task 10

2 — 3 — 5 — 1 — 6 — 4

#### Script:

1. A: Could you tell me where Wang Fang is now?  
B: She is probably surfing online in the dormitory.
2. A: Playing online games too much will damage your health.  
B: I couldn't agree with you more.
3. A: When I'm stressed out I often watch films online for relaxation.  
B: So do I.
4. A: When I am feeling down, I'd like to chat with my friends through QQ.  
B: But it is definitely not a means to an end.
5. A: It seems that a number of the college students prefer to express their feelings by way of writing micro blogs.  
B: Yeah, it is popular amongst young students.
6. A: Could you tell me what the benefits of shopping online are?  
B: It's quick, convenient and economical.

### Task 11

1. better friends      2. communities      3. access to      4. traps      5. addicted

#### Script:

- Liu Ying: Hello, Lily. What do you usually do on weekends?  
Lily: I often surf the Internet. Why not have a try?  
Liu Ying: Well, people say that there are so many traps on the Internet. I'm afraid I might get addicted to the Internet.  
Lily: You only look at the negative side of the Internet. Actually there are far more positive impacts.  
Liu Ying: Oh, yeah? Would you please tell me about your online experience?  
Lily: For instance, you can communicate with people and find better friends on the Internet.  
Liu Ying: Sounds interesting.

- Lily: There are social communities on the Internet, like English Corners. I often go there to practice my oral English.
- Liu Ying: That's great. I have been looking for a place to practice my English. I think I will join you in the English corner activities.
- Lily: Another big advantage is the easy access to information and it is very cheap. For example, you may read novels online.
- Liu Ying: I enjoy reading novels. I don't think I should spend too much time doing reading online.
- Lily: You are right. It will be no good for your eyes nor your body.

### Task 12

#### Reference Answers:

2. It depends. Because I often read the fake news on the Internet. / Of course. Generally speaking, the news from the Internet is reliable, esp. when the news is released by an authoritative media agency.
3. To check my emails, chat with my friends, watch videos, play online games, search for photos and other stuff like that. / I use the Internet most for foreign language learning.
4. If you enjoy 3G service, you will get fast, dynamic web browsing, extra-speedy downloads and access to lots of cool content. / It brings me a lot of information and the latest news.
5. I think it is a bad idea, because a lot of students copy each other rather than think independently. / I think it is great, because it can save paper and time.
6. Almost every day. I use the Internet for information search, sending email, and sometimes for map quest and news./Occasionally, because I think staying too long on the Internet will be bad for our health.
7. Yes. It not only helps you learn English, but also helps you know more about Western cultures. / It depends on how you use it.
8. Yes, I do. There are some unexpected answers on the Internet. / No, I'd like to do the work by myself.
9. I love making friends on the Internet. Because there are a lot of interesting and lovely friends on the Internet./ I think you must be careful. After all, there are some guys who may cheat you in disguise.
10. Well, it's just an alternative. You should be careful in case of being misled by some so called "jobs"./ It is also a good choice to use the Internet since there are plenty of job advertisements.

### Task 13

#### Conversation 1

3 — 4 — 1 — 2



## Unit 4

### *Conversation 2*

4 — 3 — 2 — 1

#### **Script:**

### *Conversation 1*

A: Do you often use the Internet?

B: No, I only use it to check my email on Monday. I don't often surf the Internet. You use the Internet a lot, don't you?

A: Yes. I use it to find good products and services at the lowest prices.

B: So, you probably spend a lot of time surfing the Internet every day?

A: Yes, I like being online. Sometimes, I also help other people in the office if they're having trouble with online surfing.

B: What do you think of the Internet as a source of information?

A: I think it's fairly useful, but there are two big problems. First, a lot of information you find online is false. Second, when you buy something online, you can't see it until you actually get it.

B: How do you solve the problem when you're buying online?

A: We will send someone from our company to visit the shop and buy the goods at first. By this way, we can know if the products are good-quality and suitable.

B: You are smart. Thank you.

A: You are welcome.

### *Conversation 2*

A: Hello, Tom. What are you doing?

B: I am preparing for the English class this coming Friday.

A: How is everything going?

B: Not so good. Can you help me?

A: Sure. In fact, you can take advantage of the Internet to find some websites and enjoy English songs and films. This can improve your interest and it will be helpful for your English learning.

B: Really?

A: Of course. You can find so many learning materials for English study on the Internet.

B: That is really wonderful.

A: To be honest, learning English is not as difficult as you think.

B: Please show me how to learn English on the Internet next time.

A: No problem. Bye-bye!

B: Well, See you next time! Bye-bye!

**Task 14**

- |           |                      |                 |            |                |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. emails | 2. trying their best | 3. preferred to | 4. a third | 5. end up      |
| 6. effect | 7. have grown up     | 8. admitted     | 9. Similar | 10. dependence |

**Script:****The Family Life is Being Disturbed by Internet**

According to the latest survey, family life is being disturbed because parents and children are defeated by the large volumes of emails they are dealing with almost every day.

As a result, three in ten of the interviewees are now trying their best to cut down their use of blogs as well as emails.

Surprisingly the study found the majority of children and adults preferred to communicate face to face. More than half of all families said network played an important role in their life and a third of parents said Internet had disturbed their normal family life.

The findings led family groups to warn that if parents end up spending more time checking emails and social networks than with their children, it could have a bad effect on the home. Some parents have realized this.

Among children aged 10 to 18, who have grown up with the development of Internet, 38 percent admitted to feeling defeated by the huge volumes of messages. Similar numbers of adults felt the same way.

The survey also found that 43 percent of children and 33 percent of adults are taking measures to reduce their dependence on messaging and networking. They decided to spend more time with their family members in the open air in the future.

**Task 15****Reference Answers:****Situation 2:**

Rose: What do you think of surfing the Internet, Li Lin?

Li Lin: In my opinion, it is good for us to search for a lot of information.

Rose: But, some people say it is just a waste of time.

Li Lin: I don't think so. We can learn a lot from the Internet. However we cannot deny that there is also fake information.

Rose: It means that we may get some false information; in that case, we really waste our time.

Li Lin: Yeah. Another problem is that with the development of Internet technology, people may have fewer chances of talking face to face.

Rose: Oh, that is terrible.

Li Lin: Don't worry. It all depends on how we use it.

Rose: That's true.





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### ***Situation 3:***

- Rose: Hi, Li Lin, do you often shop online?
- Li Lin: Yes. It's very convenient and the price is lower.
- Rose: Last week, I tried to buy some books online, but I didn't know how to pay for them.
- Li Lin: You should open an account at the online bank first. After that, you can buy anything online.
- Rose: Is it safe to shop online? I heard it is easy for thieves to steal the account number and password online.
- Li Lin: That's not a problem as long as you use your own computer and only visit proper sites.
- Rose: What if I bought some inferior goods?
- Li Lin: Well, so you have to be careful when you shop.

### ***Situation 4:***

- Rose: Hey Li Lin, how often do you use the Internet?
- Li Lin: Oh, every day! I check my email, read the news, and chat with family and friends all around the world.
- Rose: That's cool! You chat with them by typing text messages, right?
- Li Lin: Not only text, I do "voice chat" too. I have a microphone and earphones. It's like using a telephone, but much cheaper.
- Rose: I'm a newbie and my typing speed is rather slow. "Voice chat" may be better for me.
- Li Lin: Once you download the software, you can begin to chat right away. You can speak to people all over the world and all you need is a microphone!
- Rose: Sounds great! Thank you very much.
- Li Lin: You are welcome.

### ***Situation 5:***

- Rose: Hello, Li Lin, sorry to disturb you again.
- Li Lin: It's my honor. What's the matter?
- Rose: You see, my college English teacher asked us to log onto [www.worlduc.com](http://www.worlduc.com) to finish our schoolwork. I have no idea about it.
- Li Lin: Have you got an account and registered?
- Rose: Yes, I have.
- Li Lin: Good, log into your own space and build your English course column on the left side and publish your schoolwork.
- Rose: Wow, I got it. It is unbelievable magic.
- Li Lin: Of course. All the teachers and students are using it in our college.

**Task 16****Conversation 1**

1. That would be very helpful.
2. Do you attach any files to them?
3. If you do, you might get a lot of spam email.
4. Such as my password and credit card number.
5. Press the keys “control” and “d” together.

**Conversation 2**

6. I just use the internet, through a wonderful website, to learn English.
7. It is really very helpful and effective
8. The most attractive part is online interaction.
9. You can meet some good English teachers there.
10. You can apply for an account and build your own space.

**Script:****Conversation 1**

- Henry: Hi! What are you doing online?
- Samuel: There's so much I want to do. I've just sent an email to my friend.
- Henry: I can give you the names of a few useful websites to visit.
- Samuel: Thanks. That would be very helpful. I've discovered that it can take a long time to find exactly what you want.
- Henry: When you send your emails, do you attach any files to them?
- Samuel: Yes. There's an anti-virus program with my email account that scans all attachments.
- Henry: When you use the Internet, be careful not to give out your email address very often. If you do, you might get a lot of spam emails.
- Samuel: That's good advice. I should also be careful about giving out confidential information about myself, such as my password and credit card number.
- Henry: That's right. Another thing to remember when you are surfing is that you can add a web page to your list of favorites. Your computer will remember the page and you can return there quickly next time you want to visit.
- Samuel: How do I do that?
- Henry: Take this web page for example. Press the keys “control” and “d” together. Click on “favorites” at the top of the screen.
- Samuel: Yeah, I've got it.

**Conversation 2**

- Cindy: Hi, Linda. I find your English has improved a lot recently. Could you tell me the



## Unit 4

secret to learn English well?

Linda: Oh, Cindy. There is no secret at all. I just use the Internet, a wonderful website, to learn English. It is really very helpful and effective for my English study.

Cindy: What website is so magic?

Linda: WWW.WORLDUC.COM .

Cindy: I've heard about it before. Is it really a good web site?

Linda: Of course. It provides not only lots of English learning resources but also online courses. The most attractive part is online interaction. There are some famous English and educational experts registering on this website. You can meet some good English teachers there. I have made a number of friends who like to learn English by establishing their own space.

Cindy: It sounds interesting. I want to learn English well. I also want to make friends with those who like learning English.

Linda: Then you can apply for an account and build your own space. And I will tell you how to do it.

Cindy: You are so nice, Linda. Thank you very much.

Linda: My pleasure.

Unit

5

FASHION

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 5 Fashion			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Situational Teaching Method & Question-oriented Teaching Method	
Teaching Aims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learn some important expressions frequently used for talking about fashion.</li> <li>➤ Understand the main usage of non-finite verbs.</li> <li>➤ Be able to conduct daily communication about fashion.</li> </ul>	
Teaching Process		Contents	Learning Focus
	Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-Interaction.</li> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Text).</li> </ul>	Language points & Text understanding
	Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, fashion-related terms)</li> <li>➤ Practicing Interaction</li> </ul>	Grammar — Non-finite Verb
	Class 3	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task 5)	Description of Invitation Letters
	Class 4	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)	Daily Communication about beauty and hairdressing



# Unit 5

## Lecturing References

### 1. World's Top 10 Fashion Brands

<i>World's Top 10 Fashion Brands</i>				
Item	Founder	Country	Year of Est	Official Website
爱马仕(Hermes)	Thierry Hermès	France	1837	<a href="http://www.hermes.com">http://www.hermes.com</a>
香奈儿(Chanel)	Gabrielle Chanel	France	1913	<a href="http://www.chanel.com">http://www.chanel.com</a>
路易·威登(Louis Vuitton)	Louis Vuitton	France	1854	<a href="http://www.louisvuitton.com/front/#/dispatch">http://www.louisvuitton.com/front/#/dispatch</a>
克里斯汀·迪奥(Christian Dior)	Christian Dior	France	1946	<a href="http://www.dior.com">http://www.dior.com</a>
菲拉格慕(Ferragamo)	Salvatore Ferragamo	Italy	1920s	<a href="http://www.ferragamo.com">http://www.ferragamo.com</a>
范思哲(Versace)	Gianni Versace	Italy	1978	<a href="http://www.versace.com/">http://www.versace.com/</a>
普拉达(Prada)	Mario Prada	Italy	1913	<a href="http://www.prada.com/hans?cc=CN">http://www.prada.com/hans?cc=CN</a>
芬迪(Fendi)	Edoardo FENDI & Adele FENDI	Italy	1925	<a href="http://www.fendi.com">http://www.fendi.com</a>
乔治·阿玛尼(Giorgio Armani)	Giorgio Armani	Italy	1975	<a href="http://www.armani.com">http://www.armani.com</a>
杰尼亚(Ermenegildo Zegna)	Ermenegildo Zegna	Italy	1910	<a href="http://www.zegna.com">http://www.zegna.com</a>

### 2. The Impact of Fashion Shows

Fashion shows aim to achieve one specific goal by visually stimulating the audience. The impact of the fashion show can attract new buyers including both consumers and retailers, introduce ethical fashion awareness, raise money for domestic violence victims, or even educate people about diseases. Does this spark an idea?

**Showcase for Consumers**

Fashion shows influence consumers to purchase new designs and also persuade consumers to buy into new trends.

**Showcase for Retailers**

Fashion shows influence retailers to invest in the latest designs from both up-and-coming and well-known designers. In turn, the retailers make a profit from the designs by selling them to the consumers.

**Ethical Fashion Awareness**

Ethical fashion is clothing and accessories produced from recycled textiles and produced by workers earning a fair income. Designers who create ethical fashion apparel promote a healthy environment and use the earth's resources to their advantage.

**Domestic Violence Victims**

Fashion shows raise money for organizations that provide shelters for victims of domestic violence.

**Disease Awareness**

Fashion shows are used to educate and raise awareness of people about diseases. Examples include: breast cancer, psoriasis (牛皮癣), and AIDS.

[http://www.ehow.com/facts\\_6173100\\_impact-fashion-shows.html](http://www.ehow.com/facts_6173100_impact-fashion-shows.html)

**3. How to Make a Glitzy Hair Accessory**

Hair fashion is everywhere you look in today's trendy world. From TV shows to walking down the street, hair accessories are in high demand. Usually with a high demand comes a high price. If you're looking to make a statement with hair accessories, try creating one yourself. It is fairly simple — take minimal time and have a high impact on your personal fashion. Creating a glitzy hair accessory not only saves you money, but it also allows you to show your creative side.

**Instructions**

Plug in the hot glue gun and lay on a flat surface. The glue needs to be hot enough to attach items to the headband or other accessory.

Pick the base of your hair accessory for the foundation of your glitz. A wide headband will support larger rhinestones or several smaller rhinestones and gems. Bobby pins and hair clips are good foundations for smaller gems and sequins.

Start by using the glue gun to apply a small amount of glue to the back of a rhinestone or gem. The glue should be centered in the middle of the gem so that when pressed onto the accessory, it does not squeeze out the sides. Once the glue is applied to the rhinestone or gem it should be immediately placed onto the accessory before the glue hardens. If the glue hardens before you place it on the accessory, it will need to be scraped off and reapplied.



# Unit 5

Work your way around the hair accessory until it is filled with glitz. Get creative with your placement of stones or sequins. Create a pattern or focal point of the hair accessory.

[http://www.ehow.com/how\\_7702842\\_make-glitz-hair-accessory.html](http://www.ehow.com/how_7702842_make-glitz-hair-accessory.html)

## 4. How to Plan a Fashion Show

Fashion shows are a great way to introduce a clothing line to the general public or the fashion community. They are also a good way to interest buyers in placing your clothing line in their stores/boutiques. Planning a fashion show requires paying a lot of attention to detail and a basic understanding of the fashion community in your area. Follow these steps to plan a successful show.

Pick a date for the show. The best thing to do is to pick a maximum of three potential dates for the show you want to plan. When picking the date, make sure to give yourself enough time to plan the show properly. Create a timeline and plan out goals you would like to meet in planning the fashion show.

Make a working budget. Create an ideal budget and then a more realistic one. You can pay for the show out of your own pocket or through sponsorships. If you plan on reaching out to sponsors, you should factor that into your timeline.

Pick a venue for the show. You should seriously consider two venues. It is ideal if your first choice is on the upper end of the budget and if your second choice is on the lower end of your budget.

Secure your venue. Before you start planning the show, make sure you can actually have it when you want to, where you want to. You don't want to begin planning the event and have to make changes to the date and/or location midstream.

Recruit your team. Based on your budget, you may be able to pay your team members, but you may need to bring them on as volunteers.

Start planning. Attention to detail is the key here. You want to make sure you prepare for every possibility. If necessary, bring on a co-planner who will ensure that you cover all of your bases.

[http://www.ehow.com/how\\_2245681\\_plan-fashion-show.html](http://www.ehow.com/how_2245681_plan-fashion-show.html)

## 5. Fashion Magazine Websites

Vogue 时尚	<a href="http://www.vogue.com">www.vogue.com</a>
Elle 世界时装之苑	<a href="http://www.elle.de">www.elle.de</a>
Marie Claire 嘉人	<a href="http://www.marieclaire.com">www.marieclaire.com</a>
Wallpaper 墙纸	<a href="http://www.wallpaper.com">www.wallpaper.com</a>
Visionaire 视觉	<a href="http://www.visionaire.com">www.visionaire.com</a>



## Lecturing Hints

### Section I Pre-Interaction

#### Focus

Aim	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Task	1. Students read the given passage.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the passage.
	2. Divide students into groups and ask them to give answers to the given questions.

#### Key

#### Task 2

##### Reference Answers:

1. To form a good habit and to wear a light makeup when necessary.
2. It depends, especially for dates and holidays.
3. I think Shanghai in China and Paris in France are the most fashionable cities in the world, because they are both international metropolises and we can find the latest fashionable items there.
4. \*\*\*, because she/he always pays special attention to her/his appearance, for example, wearing a little makeup, having a fashionable hair style, etc.
5. I think fashion is not something that exists in dresses only. Fashion is in the sky, in the street and fashion has to do with ideas, the way we live, and what is happening.

### Section II Reading Interaction

#### Focus

Aim	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students to learn expressions related to fashion
Task	1. Students learn and comprehend the text.
	2. Students do the related exercises individually or in groups.



# Unit 5

Procedure	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of fashion.
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail.
	3. Ask students to finish the reading comprehension exercises individually.
	4. Divide students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises.
	5. Choosing the right fashion-related terms can be assigned as an after-class activity.

## Language Points

### 1. Fashion is in a constantly changing state, resulting in a fantastic new style and new feel.

译 文： 时尚是不断变化的，从而产生一种新奇样式和新鲜感受。

分 析： resulting in 是现在分词短语做结果状语。现在分词一般用来表示与逻辑主语之间是主动关系或者表示动作正在进行，是非谓语动词的用法之一。

His friend died, leaving him a lot of money.  
他的朋友死了，给他留下了很多钱。

Look at the people lying on the beach.  
瞧那些人正躺在沙滩上

语言点： **1 result in** 引起，导致

e.g. This system used to result in a great deal of problems.  
这一系统过去造成过大量问题。

Small mistakes may result in great injury to the profits.  
小错误可能会对利润造成巨大损失。

语言点： **2 fantastic: adj.** 极好的，出色的

e.g. The view of the valleys is really fantastic.  
峡谷的景色真是美不胜收。

The content of this book is really fantastic.  
这本书的内容棒极了。

### 2. What a person chooses to wear can reflect their personality or likes.

译 文： 选择穿戴什么服饰可以反映出一个人的性情及嗜好。

分 析： 主语从句是指一个句子在复合句中充当主语。What a person chooses to wear 便是该句子中的主语从句。

What caused the accident remains unknown.  
事故产生的原因尚不清楚。

Whatever you did is right.  
无论你做什么都是对的。

语言点： **reflect: v.** 反映

**e.g.** Grave colors of the picture can reflect despair of the painter.

画里黯淡的颜色反映出作画者的绝望。

Such positions reflect on the values of a society.

这些职位反映了社会的价值观。

### 3. When people who have cultural status start to wear new or different clothes, a fashion trend may start;

**译文:** 当具有文化身份的人开始穿着新潮或奇特服装时, 一种时尚潮流可能由此发端;

**分析:** when引导的时间状语从句中又包含了由who引导的定语从句, 其先行词是people。时间状语从句的引导词有when, before, after, while, as soon as, until, since等。

此句的主句是a fashion trend may start。又如:

When you think you know nothing, then you begin to know something.

当你以为自己一无所知的时候, 你就是在开始认识一些事物了。

Strike while the iron is hot.

趁热打铁。

**语言点:** **status:** *n.* 身份, 地位

**e.g.** Two parties held equal status according to the contract.

依据合同双方享有平等的地位。

Women must have equal status in society.

妇女在社会上必须享有平等的地位。

### 4. Fashions may vary significantly within a society according to age, social class, generation, occupation and geography as well as over time.

**译文:** 时尚可能会随着年龄、社会地位、世代更替、职业、地域以及时间的推移而发生重大变化。

**分析:** 句中as well as引导介词短语over time作状语, 与另一介词短语within a society并列。副词的基本用法有两种, 一是修饰动词; 二是修饰形容词。此句中significantly是副词, 修饰动词vary。又如:

He is entirely unknown of the truth.

他完全不知道真相。

In order to deal effectively with the accidents, a special committee has been set up.

为了有效地应对事故, 成立了一个专门委员会。

**语言点:** **1 significant:** *adj.* 重要的, 相当大的

**e.g.** The family unit plays a significant role in our society.

家庭在我们的社会中起着很重要的角色。

I can't find a significant difference between these two paintings.

我找不出这两幅画有什么明显的不同。

**语言点:** **2 as well as:** 又, 也, 此外



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**e.g.** As a patient, you have responsibilities, as well as rights.

作为一名病人，你有权利但也有责任。

She called on you as well as me.

她不但来拜访了你，也拜访了我。

**5. If, for example, an older person dresses according to the fashion of young people, he or she may look ridiculous in the eyes of both young and older people.**

**译文：**例如，如果一位老年人依照年轻人的时尚来着装，那么他们在年轻人和老年人的眼里都会显得滑稽可笑。

**分析：**If 引导的从句是条件状语。引导条件状语从句的连接词还有unless, on condition that, as long as等。又如：

If I were you, I would go with him.

如果我是你，我就跟他走。

You can use my bike on condition that you return it by Friday.

你可以使用我的自行车，条件是你星期五以前还回来。

**语言点：**1 **ridiculous:** *adj.* 荒谬的

**e.g.** It seems ridiculous to shout in front of so many people.

在这么多人面前吼叫看起来很荒谬。

He looked really ridiculous.

他看起来真的很滑稽。

**语言点：**2 **in the eyes of:** 在…看来/ 在…中心

**e.g.** Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder.

情人眼里出西施。

Carl could do no wrong in the eyes of his parents.

在父母眼中卡尔不会做错事。

**6. The term “fashion victim” refers to someone who blindly follows the current fashions.**

**译文：**“时尚的牺牲品”这个术语就是指那些盲目追逐流行时尚的人。

**分析：**who引导的是定语从句。引导定语从句的关联词分为关系代词和关系副词，前者有which, that, who(m), whose等；后者有when, where, why等。又如：

The man whom you spoke to just now is our English teacher.

你刚刚与他说话的那个男人是我们的英语老师。

I don't know the reason why you failed in the exam.

我不知道你考试不及格的原因。

**语言点：**victim: *n.* 受害者

**e.g.** The victim is too scared to go out after dark.

受害人受到了惊吓，天黑以后不敢出门。

She was simple-hearted and honest, so she was an easy victim.

她思想单纯，老老实实，所以很容易受伤害。

**7. A fashion show is an event put on by a fashion designer to show his or her upcoming line of clothing during Fashion Week.**

译文：时装秀是在时装周期间由时装设计师举办的展示他们的最新力作的一场盛事。

分析：put on by a fashion designer to... 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰event。过去分词一般用来表示与逻辑主语之间是被动关系或者该动作已经完成。又如：

We must adapt our thinking to the changed conditions.

我们必须使我们的思想适应已经变化的情况。

The concert given by their friends was a success.

他们朋友举行的音乐会大为成功。

语言点：**upcoming**: *adj.* 即将来到的

e.g. We have made proper preparations for the upcoming exams.

我们对即将到来的考试作了充分准备。

All these efforts were made in preparation for the upcoming storm.

所有这些努力都是为了预防即将来临的暴风雨。

**8. This is where the latest fashion trends are made.**

译文：这些时装秀是打造最新流行趋势的舞台。

分析：where 引导的是表语从句。引导表语从句的连接词有疑问代词、疑问副词、从属连词等，比如who, how, whether等。又如：

The problem is who we can get to replace her.

问题是我们能找到谁去替换她呢。

The question is how he did it. 问题是他是如何做的。

语言点：**trend**: *n.* 潮流

e.g. Kate is a designer, so she always has an eye on the trend.

凯特是个设计师，所以她总是关注流行动向。

The trend of reforms is irresistible. 改革的趋势是不可阻挡的。

**9. Occasionally, fashion shows take the form of installations, where the models are either standing or sitting in a constructed environment.**

译文：有时候，时装秀也会采用艺术姿态展示的形式，模特儿在精心构建的环境中或取站姿或取坐姿。

分析：where 引导的是非限制性定语从句，where相当于in which; are standing\ sitting 是动词的现在进行时。又如：

That is a delicate situation where a friend's confidence can easily be betrayed..

这是一个容易辜负朋友信任的微妙情形。

The government is at a stage where it is willing to talk to almost anyone.

政府现在处于一个愿意与几乎任何人对话的阶段。

语言点：**1 take the form of** 以...的形式



## Unit 5

- e.g.** Words presented to the eye take the form of text.  
文字采用文本形式呈现在人的眼前。  
You can take the form of dance to show your specialty.  
你可以以舞蹈的形式展示你的特长。

**语言点:** **2 installation:** *n.* 安装, 设施; 艺术姿态展示

- e.g.** The installation was an absolute easy. 这次安装绝对易如反掌。  
Occasionally, fashion shows take the form of installations.  
偶尔, 服装秀也采取艺术姿态展示的形式。

### 10. Milan is a city which can make every woman scream.

**译文:** 米兰是一个能让所有女人兴奋无比大呼小叫的城市。

**分析:** which 引导的是定语从句, 修饰city。又如:

The student who answered the question was John.

回答问题的那个学生是约翰。

I know the reason why he was so angry.

我知道他如此生气的缘由。

**语言点:** **scream:** *v.* 尖叫, 大喊

- e.g.** A sudden loud scream upstairs scared me last night.  
昨晚, 楼上忽然传来的一声尖叫吓了我一跳。  
I heard a loud scream, and then a long silence.  
我听到一声尖叫, 然后便是漫长的沉寂。

## Chinese Version

### 世界时尚

时尚是指流行的风尚或惯例的通用术语, 尤其用于指衣服、靴鞋、饰品、化妆品或家具等方面。时尚是不断变化的, 从而产生一种新奇样式和新鲜感受。它是展示的潮流, 引领人们去效仿时髦的元素。选择穿戴什么服饰可以反映一个人的性格或嗜好。当具有文化身份的人开始穿着新潮或奇特服装时, 一种时尚潮流可能由此发端; 喜爱或崇敬他们的人可能会开始穿着相似风格的服装。

时尚可能会随着年龄、社会地位、年代、职业、地域的不同而大不相同。例如, 如果一位老年人依照年轻人的时尚来着装, 那么他们在年轻人和老年人的眼里都会显得滑稽可笑。“时尚的牺牲品”这个术语就是指那些盲目追逐流行时尚的人。

时装秀是由时装设计师举办的展示他们的最新时装力作的一场盛事。时装秀会在每一个季节上演, 尤其是打造最新流行趋势的四个时装周。四大最具影响力的时装周是巴黎时装周、米兰时装周、伦敦时装周和纽约时装周。

在一场典型的时装秀中, 模特儿身着设计师创作的时装走着猫步。有时候, 时装秀也



会采用艺术姿态展示的形式，模特儿在精心构建的环境中或取站姿或取坐姿。

巴黎时装周每半年在法国巴黎举行一次，年年都会举行春夏时装周和秋冬时装周展演活动。日期由法国时装联合会确定。目前，巴黎时装周的举办场地是卢浮宫卡鲁塞勒商廊，这是法国巴黎的一座地下购物商城。巴黎时装周成功地聚合了纽约、伦敦和米兰时装周的所有优势。

米兰时装周是世界上最大的时装周之一。米兰有大量的时装店，是购物的好去处。许多意大利品牌将其总部设在米兰。米兰是一个能让所有女人尖叫的城市。米兰时装周由非营利性机构——意大利全国时装商会举办。同其他国际时装周一样，米兰时装周也是每年举办两次，分别是每年2-3月的春夏时装周和每年9-10月的秋冬时装周。

如果你喜欢购物并且热衷于时尚，那么伦敦是你的好去处。每年的2月和9月，这里会上演盛大的时装秀。这就是伦敦时装周，届时来自世界各地的人们欢聚于此并享受英格兰曼妙多姿的时新服装。

半年一次的纽约时装周于每年的2月和9月在纽约市举行。这是历史最悠久的世界范围的时装周。纽约是一个大熔炉，时装参演成员来自五湖四海，时装风格也是集各种风格之大成。

Key

Task 3

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

Task 4

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. B

Task 5

1. Blouse
2. Suit
3. Sportswear
4. Skirt
5. Jacket
6. Bracelet
7. Boot
8. Necklace
9. Pajama

Section III Practicing Interaction

Focus

Aim	To review the grammatical forms and functions of non-finite verbs
Task	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.





Unit 5

Procedure	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of non-finite verbs.

Theory Link

非谓语动词 ( V-ing/V-ed )

非谓 语动 词	动 名 词	形式	doing	
		作主语	Taking exercise every morning helps make one healthy.	
		作表语	Her only desire is studying music.	
		用法	作直接宾语	只接动名词 作宾语的动词
非谓 语动 词	动 名 词	用法	作直接宾语	admit (承认), advise (劝告), avoid (避免), consider (考虑), escape (脱逃), finish (做完), practice (练习), quit (停止), resist (抵抗), risk (冒险), stand (忍受), stop (停止), acknowledge (承认), cease (停止), mention (说到, 讲到), tolerate (忍受), dislike (不喜欢, 讨厌),
				advocate (提倡, 主张), complete (完成), appreciate (感激, 欣赏), confess (坦白), endure (忍受) avoid (避免), contemplate (细想), enjoy (享有, 喜爱), bear (忍受)
				可接动名词 或不定时作 宾语的动词
				dislike (不喜欢), forget (忘却), hate (讨厌; 恨), like (喜欢), love (爱; 喜欢), need (需要), remember (记得), try (尝试), want (需要), etc.
				动名词与不定式作宾语的区别
				1) forget to do 忘记要去做某事 (此事未做); forget doing忘记做过某事 2) stop to do 停止/中断在做之事去做另外某件事; stop doing 停止正在或经常做的事 3) remember to do 记住去做某事 (未做); remember doing记得做过某事(已做) 4) regret to do对要做的事表示遗憾; regret doing对做过的事表示遗憾/后悔 5) try to do努力/企图做某事; try doing试验/试试做某事 6) mean to do有意要做某事; mean doing意思是做某事
				作介词的宾语
				It is polite to knock before entering a room.
				作名词的定语
				It has been a useful learning experience.

非谓 语动 词	分 词	现在 分词	形式变化	having done/ having been done/ not doing/not having done/not having been done	
			用法	主动	He sat on the chair, singing songs.
				正在进行	Tom talking with the sales manager now is my good friend.
				表事物的属性	Music is the medicine of the breaking heart.
		过去 分词	形式变化	not done	
			用法	被动	The new school was built last year.
				已经完成	The street is covered by fallen leaves.
				人内心的感受	He is depressed by the failure in passing the final exam.
	独立主 格结 构	当主语是该行为动作的施行者时，用现在分词；	The girl staring at him, he didn't know what to say. (= As the girl stared at him, he didn't know what to say.)		
		当主语是该行为动作的承受者时，用过去分词。	The problems solved, the quality has been improved. (= As the problems were solved, the quality has been improved.)		

## Key

### Task 6

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. B  |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. A | 9. D | 10. B |

### Task 7

- |                  |               |              |             |               |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. manufacturing | 2. developing | 3. finished  | 4. made     | 5. made       |
| 6. covered       | 7. wedding    | 8. including | 9. captured | 10. Investing |

## Section IV Communication Interaction

### Focus

Aim	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To help students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to fashion



## Unit 5

<b>Task</b>	1. Students learn about the invitation letter.
	2. Students learn expressions about fashion and do the related exercises.
<b>Procedure</b>	1. Ask students to read the invitation letter and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to write an invitation letter with the help of the useful expressions given above.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to beauty and hairdressing and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six sentences and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about fashion and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations; Check the answers and play the recording back again to make students imitate the pronunciation.
<b>Procedure</b>	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about fashion, and then discuss it in groups in class.

### Introduction

## An Invitation Letter

An invitation letter is employed to invite your guests with warmth and friendship formally. Be sure your invitation letter includes:

- The name of the person sponsoring the event (who is the host/hostess?)
- Exactly who is invited (can someone bring a guest, spouse, child?)
- What type of social event is to be held
- The date, address, and time of the event
- Directions or a simple map if the location may be difficult to find
- What type of dress is appropriate or preferred
- The phone number and deadline to reply; precede these facts with "RSVP" (French abbreviation for "please reply").

**Key****Task 8**

1. John Smith.
2. It will last for a week from June 5 to 11.
3. The main purpose is to discuss and showcase the upcoming line of clothing.
4. Fashion trends.
5. You can find details of the fashion show, accommodation arrangements and an activity program.
6. Contact via fashionshow@yahoo.com.

**Task 9****Suggested Answers:**

Dear Kate,

How are you? Haven't seen you for several weeks since we met last time. How we miss you, our best friend!

Now we formally invite you to attend a fancy dress party in celebration of the successful organization of a fashion show at 7:00 pm, Dec. 10, at No.11 Hope Street, Changsha, Hunan.

Please call us and tell us whether you will come or not. We really hope we can see you at the party. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,  
Mr. & Mrs. Smith

**Task 10**

6 — 3 — 2 — 5 — 4 — 1

**Script:**

1. A: Hello, can I help you?  
B: Yes, I'd like to get a spa treatment.
2. A: I'm going to go to a party and I want to wear some makeup.  
B: I suggest you wear some evening makeup.
3. A: Hello, is there anything I can do for you?  
B: Yes, I want to have a massage to relax.
4. A: Hi. I want to change the style of my hair.  
B: Sure. Here are some styles for your reference.
5. A: What color would you like?  
B: I prefer light brown.
6. A: Hello, I would like to have my nails polished.  
B: This way please. We offer many services here.



## Unit 5

### Task 11

1. fashionable sunglasses
2. The cover star
3. too bright
4. white
5. protect your eyes

#### Script:

Betty: I am looking for a pair of fashionable sunglasses. Can you help me?  
Mary: Which style do you prefer?  
Betty: Have you read the latest Vogue, one of the most fashionable magazines?  
Mary: Sure. The cover star of this issue is Emma Watson, my favorite actress. How could I miss it?  
Betty: Yeah. Did you notice the sunglasses she was wearing?  
Mary: Sure. She looked so cool wearing them!  
Betty: Yeah. I'd like to buy a pair of the same style.  
Mary: How do you like these?  
Betty: I like the style but the color is a little bit too bright!  
Mary: What about this white pair? They look really fashionable!  
Betty: Yeah, they look much the same as I have seen on the magazine. By the way, do they have any real use, other than making people look cool?  
Mary: Sure. They can protect your eyes.  
Betty: Oh, yeah, I love them. Thanks.

### Task 12

#### Reference Answers:

2. A good taste of style./ An attitude to life.
3. Get your beauty sleep./ Drink plenty of water.
4. ..., because he/she can set the trend with anything he/she wears.
4. ..., because the design and style are very elegant and distinguishing.
6. ..., because the entertainment here is very flourishing and popular, and people are good at dressing and showing themselves.
7. Straight hair./ Curly hair. / I have never done any hairdressing.
8. It depends. Now I am a student and I don't have much money, so I won't follow fashion blindly; in the future, I may choose to follow it to some degree.
9. Students are not necessarily to follow fashion, because it costs lots of money and may distract them from study.
10. *The Devil Wears Prada/ Confessions of a Shopaholic*

### Task 13

#### Conversation 1

4 — 2 — 3 — 1

## *Conversation 2*

2 — 3 — 4 — 1

### **Script:**

#### *Conversation 1*

A: Oh, these skirts are fashionable.

B: Yeah, why not try one on?

A: OK. How about this one?

B: Beautiful. Yellow is still in at the moment.

A: This style came out last year, so I'm not sure whether last year's fashions will be the same this year.

B: I think this style of skirt will stay in fashion for a few more years.

A: OK. I'll take it.

B: Go ahead. You know people don't change fashions every year. It would be too expensive.

A: Yes. Only the top designers try to tell people to change fashion every year in the fashion show but only rich people can afford it.

B: There are really some people who always keep up-to-date with expensive clothes.

A: I wish I could be one of those people in the future.

B: I don't think it's a good idea to be a fashion victim. It's not always cool and costs a lot.

A: Maybe.

#### *Conversation 2*

A: Hi, Lily, haven't seen you for several days.

B: Hi, how are you?

A: Fine, thank you. Lily, I wanna be a fashion designer. Unfortunately, I don't have a formal education. What should I do?

B: In fact, becoming a fashion designer without formal education is not impossible. I will tell you some useful tips.

A: Really? Would you please have a quick word?

B: Haha! Calm down! Of the several tips, I think these two are extremely essential. Firstly, study many design books and magazines available. Read everything that you can get your hands on to learn techniques, current trends and classical favorites.

A: And what is the other one?

B: Draw. You need to know the basics first. You should sketch your ideas during your spare time.

A: OK. I see. Thank you!

### **Task 14**

1. trends

2. purchase

3. fashion and design

4. basic business skills



## Unit 5

- |                     |               |             |                 |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 5. profitable       | 6. positions  | 7. promoted | 8. no guarantee |
| 9. personal stylist | 10. extensive |             |                 |

### Script:

#### About Fashion Buyers

A fashion buyer is someone looking for the best new designs and decides on the trends for a specific store. They must purchase those items for the store and buy the best things to satisfy the store's customers. The job of a fashion buyer is much more difficult than most people would expect.

A fashion buyer will attend a four year college to study fashion and design. The person will also do an internship during college to learn some basic business skills. Only after they do that can they be taken seriously as a fashion buyer because they must work for several years to understand what customers and stores both want and need.

Though it may appear to be a profitable field, there are only a few positions like this that are open every year and these usually happen when others leave or are promoted. Wherever you go to school or whatever your background is, there's no guarantee that you'll find a position as a fashion buyer. Many buyers find themselves working as a cashier or personal stylist before they manage to hunt for a job as a buyer. The job also requests extensive travel, which can be tiring and exhausting.

### Task 15

#### Reference Answers:

##### *Situation 2:*

- Lily: It seems that you have developed bad skin recently.  
Jack: I feel depressed about it.  
Lily: Don't you do any skin care every day?  
Jack: Seldom.  
Lily: Doing a skin care will improve the look and maintenance of your skin, your body's largest organ.  
Jack: That is to say, caring for the skin is a health issue?  
Lily: Of course. Doing it can prevent signs of aging.  
Jack: OK. I will try to form a habit of caring for my skin from now on.

##### *Situation 3:*

- Lily: Your skin is not that dry and rough anymore.  
Jack: Thank you for your friendly warning. Can you tell me the right skin care routine?  
Lily: No problem. You should firstly know your skin type. Do you know it?  
Jack: Maybe normal or combination.  
Lily: And then cleanse your skin well.



Jack: Can I use soaps?

Lily: No. Keep away from soaps for your face; they are drying, and aren't designed to handle the tenderness of facial skin.

Jack: I will buy some liquid facial cleansers. Thank you for your advice!

***Situation 4:***

Jack: I want to get a trendy haircut.

Lily: How do you want it?

Jack: Cut it short all over.

Lily: You want it short and thinned?

Jack: Exactly. What kind of barber shop should I choose?

Lily: Many barber shops now cut both men's and women's hair very professionally.

Jack: How about the price?

Lily: Prices vary considerably and it's sometimes necessary to make an appointment.

***Situation 5:***

Salesman: How can I help you?

Jack: I'd like to buy some perfume for my good friend.

Salesman: Do you know what kind of scent she usually uses?

Jack: She likes faint fragrance.

Salesman: OK, here are some of our most popular perfumes, all faint fragrance.

Jack: Which one would you recommend?

Salesman: Personally, I quite like the new perfume by Clinique. It's a subtle flowery scent. What do you think?

Jack: That smells great. I'll take one bottle, please.

**Task 16**

1. but they are not very practical
2. People would stare at you in astonishment
3. it is a great advertisement
4. don't worry about what others think
5. who can be the most different
6. My girlfriend's birthday is approaching
7. How about cosmetics
8. Every woman needs a nice lipstick
9. That will make her eyes look bigger
10. I know what she would like, some whitening cream



## Unit 5

### Script:

#### *Conversation 1*

A: Hi. Come here!

B: What are you doing?

A: Look at all these fashion clothes. What do you think of them?

B: Well, they look lovely, but they are not very practical.

A: I know what you mean. People would stare at you in astonishment if you wore something like that in a daily situation. I suppose only stars or rich people wear them at parties.

B: Maybe. I am not sure why they have fashion shows like this. Hardly anyone will buy those clothes. The clothes you see are nothing like the ones that ordinary people wear. It seems like a waste of money.

A: I think that the designers hold these fashion shows for a few reasons. First, they can meet each other and network. The other thing is that it is a great advertisement. Thirdly, it gives them a chance to show what they would like to see people wearing.

B: You mean it's an expression of their fantasies?

A: Yes. In a way, the designers are saying: don't worry about what others think. Wear what you like.

B: Sounds reasonable. I think they design these clothes more for publicity. They try to see who can be the most different but still fashionable.

A: Come on! All this fashion has reminded me that I want to buy some clothes.

B: Oh great. Let's do it.

#### *Conversation 2*

A: Welcome to our Beauty and Cosmetics Section. Can I help you?

B: My girlfriend's birthday is approaching. I'd like to buy a gift for her but I have no idea what to buy.

A: How about cosmetics? We have a full range of products from make-up to skin care products.

B: That's OK. She normally just wears a little foundation and some loose powder, and I wouldn't know what shade to buy. Let's see something else first.

A: How about some lipstick? Every woman needs a nice lipstick.

B: She doesn't usually wear lipstick because she thinks it is a little dazzling. And she also thinks it makes her nose look too big.

A: How about some mascara? That will make her eyes look bigger.

B: No, thank you. She has big enough eyes as they are.

A: I know what she would like, some whitening cream.

B: No, thanks. Western women usually try to make their skin darker, not lighter.

A: So have you decided yet?

B: Well, I will take the pink foundation. You've been very helpful, thanks.

# Unit

# 6

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

### Teaching Arrangement

Unit 6 Environmental Protection			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Task-based Teaching Method	
Teaching Aims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learn some important expressions frequently-used in talking about environmental protection.</li> <li>➤ Understand the main usage of infinitive.</li> <li>➤ Be able to conduct daily communication on environmental protection.</li> </ul>	
Teaching Process		Contents	Learning Focus
	Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-Interaction</li> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Text)</li> </ul>	Language points & Text understanding
	Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, Crossword Puzzle)</li> <li>➤ Practicing Interaction</li> </ul>	Grammar — Infinitive
	Class 3	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task5)	Thank-you letter & environmental protection
	Class 4	➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)	Daily Communication about environmental protection



## Unit 6

### Lecturing References

#### 1. Climate Change

Climate change is a significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years. It may be a change in average weather conditions, or in the distribution of weather around the average conditions (i.e. more or fewer extreme weather events). Climate change is caused by factors that include oceanic processes (such as oceanic circulation), variations in solar radiation received by Earth, plate tectonics and volcanic eruptions, and human-induced alterations of the natural world; these effects are currently causing global warming, and “climate change” is often used to describe human-specific impacts.

The most general definition of climate change is a change in the statistical properties of the climate system when considered over long periods of time, regardless of cause. Accordingly, fluctuations over periods shorter than a few decades do not represent climate change.

The term sometimes is used to refer specifically to climate change caused by human activity, as opposed to changes in climate that may have resulted as part of Earth’s natural processes. In this sense, especially in the context of environmental policy, the term climate change has become synonymous with anthropogenic global warming. In scientific journals, global warming refers to surface temperature increases while climate change includes global warming and everything else that increasing greenhouse gas levels will affect.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change)

#### 2. Global Warming

Global warming is the rise in the average temperature of Earth’s atmosphere and oceans since the late 19th century, and its projected continuation. Since the early 20th century, Earth’s mean surface temperature has increased by about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F), with about two-thirds of the increase occurring since 1980. Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and scientists are more than 90% certain that it is primarily caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases produced by human activities such as deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels. These findings are recognized by the national science academies of all major industrialized nations.

Climate model projections are summarized in the 2007 Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). They indicate that during the 21st century the global surface temperature is likely to rise a further 1.1 to 2.9 °C (2 to 5.2 °F) for their lowest emissions scenario and 2.4 to 6.4 °C (4.3 to 11.5 °F) for their highest. The ranges of these estimates arise from the use of models with differing sensitivity to greenhouse gas concentrations.

An increase in global temperature will cause sea levels to rise and will change the amount and pattern of precipitation, as well as cause a probable expansion of subtropical deserts. Warming is expected to be the strongest in the Arctic and would be associated with the continuing retreat of glaciers, permafrost and sea ice. Other likely effects of the warming include a more frequent occurrence of extreme-weather events such as heat waves, droughts and heavy rainfall, species extinctions due to shifting temperature regimes, and changes in crop yields. Warming and related changes will vary from region to region around the globe, with projections being more robust in some areas than others. If global mean temperature increases to 4 °C (7.2 °F) above preindustrial levels, the limits for human adaptation are likely to be exceeded in many parts of the world, while the limits of adaptation for natural systems would largely be exceeded throughout the world. Hence, the ecosystem services upon which human livelihoods depend would not be preserved.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global\\_warming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming)

### 3. Low-Carbon Economy

A Low-Carbon Economy (LCE), Low-Fossil-Fuel Economy (LFFE) or Decarbonized Economy is an economy that has a minimal output of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions into the environment biosphere, but specifically refers to the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide. GHG emissions due to anthropogenic (human) activity are increasingly either causing climate change (global warming) or making climate change worse. Scientists are concerned about the negative impacts of climate change on humanity in the foreseeable future.

Globally implemented LCEs, therefore, are proposed, by those having drawn this conclusion, as a means to avoid catastrophic climate change, and as a precursor to the more advanced, zero-carbon society and renewable energy economy.

Nations may seek to become low-carbon or decarbonized economies as a part of a national climate change mitigation strategy. A comprehensive strategy is adopted to mitigate, and if that is possible, climate change is carbon neutrality and geoengineering.

The aim of a LCE is to integrate all aspects of itself from its manufacturing, agriculture, transportation, and power-generation, etc. around technologies that produce energy and materials with little GHG emission, and, thus, around populations, buildings, machines, and devices that use those energies and materials efficiently, and, dispose of or recycle its wastes so as to have a minimal output of GHGs. Furthermore, it has been proposed that to make the transition to an LCE economically viable we would have to attribute a cost (per unit output) to GHGs through means such as emissions trading and/or a carbon tax.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low\\_carbon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low_carbon)



## Unit 6

### 4. Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, and geothermal heat, which are renewable (naturally replenished). About 16% of global final energy consumption comes from renewables, with 10% coming from traditional biomass, which is mainly used for heating, and 3.4% from hydroelectricity. New renewables (small hydro, modern biomass, wind, solar, geothermal, and biofuels) accounted for another 3% and are growing very rapidly. The share of renewables in electricity generation is around 19%, with 16% of global electricity coming from hydroelectricity and 3% from new renewables.

Wind power is growing at over 20% annually, with a worldwide installed capacity of 238,000 megawatts (MW) at the end of 2011, and is widely used in Europe, Asia, and the United States. Since 2004, photovoltaics passed wind and became the fastest growing energy source, and since 2007 it has more than doubled every two years. At the end of 2011 the photovoltaic (PV) capacity worldwide was 67,000 MW, and PV power stations are popular in Germany and Italy. Solar thermal power stations operate in the U.S.A. and Spain, and the largest of these is the 354 MW SEGS power plant in the Mojave Desert. The world's largest geothermal power installation is the Geysers in California, with a rated capacity of 750 MW. Brazil has one of the largest renewable energy programs in the world, involving production of ethanol fuel from sugarcane, and ethanol now provides 18% of the country's automotive fuel. Ethanol fuel is also widely available in the U.S.A.

While many renewable energy projects are large-scale, renewable technologies are also suited to rural and remote areas, where energy is often crucial in human development. As of 2011, small solar PV systems provide electricity to a few million households, and micro-hydro configured into mini-grids serves many more. Over 44 million households use biogas made in household-scale digesters for lighting and/or cooking, and more than 166 million households rely on a new generation of more-efficient biomass cook stoves.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable\\_energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy)

### 5. World Earth Day

World Environment Day (WED) is celebrated every year on 5th June to raise global awareness of the need to take positive environmental action. It is run by the United Nations Environment Program.



# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Year	Host city	Theme
2003	Beirut, Lebanon	Water – Two Billion People are Dying for It!
2004	Barcelona, Spain	Wanted! Seas and Oceans – Dead or Alive?
2005	San Francisco, United States	Green Cities – Plan for the Planet!
2006	Algiers, Algeria	Deserts and Desertification – Don't Desert Dry lands
2007	Troms, Norway	Melting Ice – a Hot Topic?
2008	Wellington, New Zealand	Kick The Habit – Towards A Low Carbon Economy
2009	Mexico City, Mexico	Your Planet Needs You – Unite to Combat Climate Change
2010	Kigali, Rwanda	Many Species. One Planet. One Future
2011	New Delhi, India	Forests: Nature at your Service
2012	Brazil	Green Economy: Does it include you?

## Lecturing Hints

### Section I Pre-Interaction

#### Focus

Aim	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Task	1. Students read the given sentences.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the sentences and repeat.
	2. Divide the students into groups and ask them to give answers to the given questions.





# Unit 6

## Key

### Task 2

#### Reference Answers:

1. Paper is made from wood. So if you save paper, you save wood and so you protect the forests.
2. Yes, of course. Very serious. Our earth is being destroyed bit by bit. The worst is that many of us lack environmental awareness.
3. We can do a lot of things. For instance, we should save water and energy in our daily life.
4. Water is the source of life. We cannot survive without safe drinking water.
5. No. I always avoid using them to protect the environment.
6. There are quite a lot of renewable resources we can use, such as solar energy and wind energy.

## Section II Reading Interaction

### Focus

Aim	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students to learn expressions related to environmental protection
Task	1. Students learn and comprehend the text
	2. Students do the related exercises individually or in groups
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of environmental protection.
	2. Explain and analyze the meaning and useful language points of the text in detail
	3. Ask students to do the reading comprehension exercises individually
	4. Divide students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises
	5. The crosswords puzzle can be assigned as an after-class activity

### Language Points

1. **By this time next year, some 1.75 million people will have died before their time for the simple reason that they cannot get access to safe drinking water.**
- 译 文： 到明年这个时候，大约将有一百七十五万人会夭折而非自然终老，仅仅是因为他们无法获得安全的饮用水。
- 分 析： By this time next year意为到明年的这个时候， 常和将来完成时连用。将来完成

时表示到将来的某个时间将会完成的行为动作，常和by, by the end of..., by the time等词或词组连用。又如：

By 2015, I will have stayed in this city for three years. 到2015，我就将在这个城市待上3年了。

By this time tomorrow, I will have arrived in Beijing. 到明天这个时候，我就到北京了。

语言点：**get access to** 可以进入（获取）

e.g. The students in this college can get access to the library.

大学里的学生可以进入图书馆，

People living here can get access to that swimming pool for free.

住在这里的人可以免费去那个游泳池。

## 2. This is the total number of people who suffer from various diseases that the World Health Organization attributes to unsafe drinking supplies.

译文：这个数字涵盖了各种各样的疾患病人，世界卫生组织把这些疾患的病因归咎于饮用水不安全。

分析：这是一个多重主从复合句，主句是This is the total number of people。其后的who引导限制性定语从句，修饰限定主句中的people。That the World Health Organization attributes to unsafe drinking supplies也是一个限制性定语从句，修饰限定diseases。

语言点：**attribute to** 把…归因于

e.g. Scientists attribute this to climate change.

科学家把它归因于气候的变化。

American parents are more likely to attribute their children's success to natural talent.

美国的父母更倾向于把孩子的成功归因于天赋。

## 3. United Nations (UN) officials had expected that this week these avoidable deaths would become the focus of the world's news agencies, through the report of the 3rd World Water Forum in Japan.

译文：联合国官员希望通过对正在日本召开的第三次世界水论坛的报道，让这些本来可以避免的死亡成为本周世界新闻媒体的焦点。

分析：在这个句子中，that从句作expected的宾语，through引出的介词短语表示通过某种方式。

语言点：**avoidable** *adj.* 可以避免的，可回避的

e.g. Most accidents are easily avoidable. 大多数事故是容易避免的。

This is hardly avoidable because we lack experience.

因为我们缺乏经验，这也是难免的。



## Unit 6

### 4. If action isn't taken, as many as 7 million people in 60 countries could face water shortage by 2050.

译 文: 如果不采取行动, 到2050年, 世界上60个国家多达七百万人口将面临缺水的困境。

分 析: 本句是主从复合句, 主句是as many as 7 million people in 60 countries could face water shortage by 2050, if引导的是条件状语从句。

语言点: **as many as:** 和...一样多的, 多达...

e.g. We now estimate that as many as 150 000 people are at extreme risk.

据我们目前估计, 有多达150000人处于极度风险之中。

According to the survey, as many as 100, 000 more students enter university every year. 据调查, 每年大学新生的入学人数都有将近10万。

### 5. In large part, the answer lies in the development and large-scale application of relatively simple technologies.

译 文: 答案很大程度上在于开发和大规模的应用简单的技术。

分 析: 本句中, 主语是the answer, 谓语动词是lies in, the development and the large-scale application是动词短语lies in的宾语。后面的介词短语of relatively simple technologies作宾语的定语。

语言点: **in large part:** 很大程度上

e.g. In large part, happiness depends on how you look at gains and losses.

幸福很大程度上取决于你对得失的看法。

In large part, the solution to most of global issues lies in the close cooperation of all countries.

大多全球性问题的解决很大程度上有赖于世界各国的密切合作。

### 6. However, two biggest components of the global water shortage are the pollution of drinking supplies with human waste, and the huge waste of water that is mainly in some agricultural practices.

译 文: 但是造成全球性水资源危机的两个主要原因是人类垃圾粪便对饮用水的污染和农业生产中造成的水资源的大规模浪费。

分 析: 本句是主从复合句, 句末的that引导的定语从句修饰the huge waste of water。

语言点: **component** *n.* 成分, 要素

e.g. Blade and handle are the component parts of a knife.

刀身和刀柄是一把刀的组成部分。

Each component part is carefully checked. 每个组件都经过了仔细检查。

### 7. The world's environmental situation might be eased if we carefully deal with our waste.

译 文: 如果我们小心地处理粪便, 世界环境状况可能会得到改善。

分 析: if引导的是条件状语从句, 主句是The world's environmental situation might be

improved.

语言点: **ease**: v. 使安逸, 减轻 (痛苦等)

e.g. The doctor prescribed him some medicine to ease the pain.

医生给他开了一些药来减轻疼痛。

This will ease the pressure and help you do a better job.

这将会减轻你的压力并且帮助你把工作做得更好。

## 8. Meanwhile, water used for agriculture accounts for more than two thirds of human's use of water.

译文: 同时, 农业用水占了人类正常用水的三分之二以上。

分析: Meanwhile是副词, 表示同时, 通常用来对前文的说明做进一步补充。又如:

Meanwhile, it is a big challenge for Beijing to host the Olympics.

与此同时, 北京举办奥运会也是一个巨大的挑战。

语言点: **account for** 占 (…份额); 对…做出解释; 说明…的原因

e.g. Jack could not account for his foolish mistake. 杰克无法解释自己的愚蠢错误。

Afro-Americans account for 12% of the US population. 非洲裔美国人占美国人口的12%。

## 9. By using "micro-irrigation", in which water is piped and fed onto crops through sealed systems, irrigation can be made 90% efficient.

译文: 通过使用微灌系统, 水从密封的管道系统输送给农作物, 这种灌溉技术可以使百分之九十的水得到有效利用。

分析: in which引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰先行词“micro-irrigation”, 对其作进一步解释和说明。又如:

Now, we've come to another hall, in which you can experience all kinds of environmental technologies.

现在我们来到了另一个大厅, 在这里你们可以体验各种各样的环保技术。

Ants live in societies in which they depend on one another.

蚂蚁是群居的, 在蚁群中它们相互依赖。

语言点: **1 irrigation**: n. 灌溉

e.g. Irrigation is needed to make crops grow in dry regions.

干旱地区需要灌溉农作物才能生长。

Irrigation is easy in the South because of the abundance of water.

南方多水, 利于灌溉。

语言点: **2 feed**: v. 喂养; 满足 (欲望等)

e.g. With the increasing population, there are not enough farmlands to produce sufficient food to feed everyone.

随着人口的增多, 缺乏足够多的耕地来生产充足的粮食养活每个人。

We must come up with a way to feed the world without destroying the



## Unit 6

environment.

我们必须想出一个办法，在不破坏环境的前提下养活全世界。

### 10. Nevertheless, it is the political level that determines whether the battle to fight against the global water problems will ultimately be won or lost.

译文：然而，决定全球水危机战斗最终胜负的还是政治高层。

分析：本句中，it is ... that是强调结构，被强调的部分是句子的主语the political level，谓语是determines。Whether引出的从句作determines的宾语。又如：

It is these schools that serve all of the farm families living in the area.

这些学校是专为居住在该地区的农家孩子开设的。

语言点：1 fight against: 反对，与...作斗争

e.g. All countries should work together to fight against global warming.

所有的国家都应该合作共同与全球变暖作斗争。

He claimed that he would fight against the proposal to lay off employees.

他声称将反对裁员计划。

语言点：2 ultimately: adv. 最终，最后

e.g. The committee ultimately adopted his suggestions.

委员会最终采纳了他的建议。

Ultimately, you and your career will pay the price.

最终要付出代价的是你和你的事业。

### Chinese Version

#### 如何满足一个星球对水的渴求

我们对水不断增长的需求已经威胁到世界的发展和安。解决这个问题不仅需要各种各样的技术，而且需要科学知识和政治意愿。

到明年这个时候，大约将有一百七十五万人会夭折而非自然终老，仅仅是因为他们无法获得安全的饮用水。这个数字涵盖了各种各样的疾患病人，世界卫生组织把这些疾患的病因归咎于饮用水不安全。

联合国官员希望通过对正在日本召开的第三次世界水论坛的报道，让这些本来可以避免的死亡成为本周世界新闻媒体的焦点。本次论坛被视为是迄今为止全世界召开的关于淡水资源的最重要的会议。

世界人口持续扩张。如果不采取行动，到2050年，世界上60个国家多达七百万人口将面临缺水的困境。那么我们需要做什么呢？答案很大程度上在于开发和大规模的应用相对简单的技术。其他的一些解决方案，如建立太阳能海水淡化厂，特别是在一些富裕的西亚国家非常有效。但是造成全球性水资源危机的两个主要原因是人类垃圾对饮用水的污染和农业生产中造成的水资源的大规模浪费。以上两个问题都可以通过完善现有的技术来缓解。

如果我们小心地处理粪便，世界环境状况可能会得到改善。在富裕的北半球国家，冲水马桶是最大的家用供水排水系统。但是对于缺乏足够资金的发展中国家，没有必要模仿这种浪费的做法，因为这样的污水处理需要大量投资。他们需要的洗手间应该能够把人类的粪便安全地转化成无气味、像土壤一样的物质。

同时，农业用水占了人类正常用水的三分之二以上，然而有近百分之六十的水却在灌溉过程中损失浪费。现在我们需要如此浪费。通过使用微灌系统，水从密封的管道系统输送给农作物，这种灌溉技术可以使百分之九十的水得到有效利用。这种灌溉用水也可以更多地使用回收的污水，从而不需占用供给人类消耗的水源。

至关重要的是要让年轻的科学家和工程师对水浪费问题感兴趣。在此，有一个问题，虽然卓越的科学研究和恰当技术的应用可以齐头并进，洗手间和微灌并不被认为是一个有吸引力的课题。

然而，决定全球水危机战斗最终胜负的还是政治层面。最重要的是，这要求发达国家利用其政治实力和资金来帮助世界上最贫穷的国家来应对水源性疾病，并且将在2015年实现缺乏安全饮用水的人数减半的目标。

## Key

### Task 3

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

### Task 4

1. B                      2. C                      3. D                      4. A                      5. C  
6. D                      7. B                      8. A                      9. B                      10. D

### Task 5

1. global                      2. climate                      3. shortage                      4. pollute                      5. movements  
6. dispose                      7. attribute                      8. litter                      9. geology

## Section III Practicing Interaction

### Focus

<b>Aim</b>	To review the grammatical forms and functions of infinitives
<b>Task</b>	1. Students do the grammatical exercises. 2. Students identify grammatical usages.





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Procedure	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of infinitives.

Theory Link

动词不定式

一、动词不定式形式（以do为例）

形式	主动一般式	主动进行式	主动完成式	被动一般式	被动完成式
以do为例	to do	to be doing	to have done	to be done	to have been done

二、动词不定式的用法

句子成分	说明	例句
作主语	常放在谓语动词后，用it作形式主语。	To see is to believe. It is important to protect the environment.
作宾语	做宾语时如果还带有宾语补足语，常常把不定式放在补语后，而用it作形式宾语。	I want to tell you something about PM 2.5. I found it interesting to chat online with friends.
作表语	往往放在be动词后。如果主、表都为动词不定式，则前为主语，后为宾语。	The cleaner’s job is to sweep the streets. To learn the language is to use it.
作宾语补足语	放在feel, see, listen to, look at, notice, smell, observe等感官动词和have, make, let等使役动词的宾语后作宾补时不带to。 注：动词原形作感官动词的宾语补足语，表示看到（听到、闻到等）的行为动作已经完成；若用现在分词作宾补，则表示看到（听到、闻到等）的行为动作正在进行。	He asked me to go shopping with him. Mr. Li often teaches his Japanese friends to cook Chinese food. The teacher made me recite the passage. I saw her walk into a coffee bar with a man. I heard someone knocking at the door while I was talking on the phone last night.



句子成分	说明	例句
作后置定语	不定式作定语通常放在其修饰限定的名词或代词后，并与该名词之间通常有逻辑上的动宾关系。 注：当作定语的不定式是不及物动词，或者不定式修饰的名词或代词是不定式动词作用的地点、工具等时，不定式后必须有相应的介词。	I am starving. Could you tell me where I can find something to eat? There is nothing to worry about. He is badly in need of water to drink. He is looking for a room to live in.
作状语	动词不定式作状语通常表示目的、原因。 动词不定式作结果状语常表示意想不到的结果。	Glad to see you. We were very excited to hear the good news. I am sorry to have brought you so much trouble in this matter. He is honored to be invited to present a speech at the meeting. She hurried to the airport only to find her plane has taken off.

## 三、动词不定式和动名词作宾语的区别

只接动词不定式作宾语的动词（短语）：表示行为动作尚未进行	want, decide, promise, refuse, agree, wish, hope, expect, need, manage, fail, learn, prepare, pretend, determine, choose, help, ask, dare, demand等。
只接动名词作宾语的动词（短语）：表示行为动作已经进行或泛指行为动作本身	suggest, admit, advise, allow, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, deny, discuss, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forbid, forgive, give up, imagine, keep, mention, mind, miss, pardon, permit, practise, prevent, report, risk, stop, suggest, understand等动词。 insist on, be worth, give up, object/objection to, put off, keep on, insist on, leave off, look forward to, think of, can't help, be/get used to, spend...in, can't stand, feel like, give up, put off, can't help, go on等短语动词。



# Unit 6

既能接动词不定式又能接动名词作宾语的动词（词组）	意义无区别的是attempt, begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, plan, prefer, require, start等。 意义有区别的有try, mean, remember, forget, regret, stop, go on等。 try to do sth. 尽力做某事 try doing sth. 尝试做某事 remember (forget, regret) to do sth. 记得（忘记或遗憾）要做某事 remember (forget, regret) doing sth. 记得（忘记或后悔）曾经做过某事 stop to do sth 停下来去做其他的事情 stop doing sth 停止正在做的事情 go on to do sth 继续做其他的事情 go on doing sth 继续做正在做的事情
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## 四、动词不定式的其他用法

用法	形式（以do为例）	例句
否定式	not to do (常作宾语补足语)	The teacher asked the boys not to talk in class. The mother told her son not to be noisy.
动词不定式的复合结构	for sb to do sth of sb to do sth (表示动词不定式的逻辑主语)	Please find some work for the children to do. The book is too difficult for me to read. It is necessary for us to study English well. It is very kind of you to send me such a great gift. It is very nice of you to meet me at such an early hour.
疑问词 + 动词不定式（常和know, decide, learn, teach, tell, have no idea等动词（短语）连用做宾语或宾语补足语，也可作主语和表语）	what to do which to do ( what, which疑问代词，做动词不定式的逻辑宾语 ) how to do sth when to do sth where to do sth	We must know how to operate the machine. I really cannot decide which to choose from so many styles. I have no idea when to begin our discussion. He wanted to know what to do next. The question is to when to set off. Where to go has not been decided. Can you tell me how to get to the library?

## Key

### Task 6

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. C | 5. B  |
| 6. A | 7. C | 8. D | 9. C | 10. C |

### Task 7

- |                  |               |                     |                  |             |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. to produce    | 2. to be told | 3. not to make      | 4. to be reading | 5. share    |
| 6. to take place | 7. to finish  | 8. not to have told | 9. wait; to come | 10. to play |

## Section IV Communication Interaction

### Focus

Aim	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To help students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to environmental protection
Task	1. Students learn about thank-you letters.
	2. Students learn expressions about environmental protection and do the related exercises.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the thank-you letter and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to read the directions and write a thank-you letter with the help of the useful expressions given above.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to environmental protection and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six sentences and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about environmental issues and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations; Check the answers and play the recording back again to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.



## Unit 6

<b>Procedure</b>	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about the practice of protecting environment, and then discuss it in groups in class.

### Introduction

## Thank-you Letter

A letter of thanks is used to thank somebody or some organization for their care, support and help. A letter of thanks does not need to be long but it must be enthusiastic and sincere. Usually, a thank-you letter consists of three parts: expressing thanks, highlighting the reason for giving thanks by commenting on what the addressee has done for you appropriately, hoping for repaying and re-expressing the appreciation.

### Key

#### Task 8

1. America
2. Prof. Smith.
3. The professors and learned scholars in America.
4. Last Friday.
5. China.

#### Task 9

##### Suggested Answer:

Dear Michael,

How is everything? It's a week since I returned to my country. But I still recall the days I spent with you. I am writing to express my heartiest thanks for your warm reception.

It was very kind of you to arrange everything so well during my visit. I really appreciate it. I hope to repay you for your hospitality someday when you come to visit my country.

With best wishes!

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

### Task 10

2 — 3 — 4 — 6 — 1 — 5

#### Script:

1. David: Hey, Tom. World Environment Day is coming. How do you like to celebrate it?  
Tom: I am thinking of conducting an environmental protection publicity campaign.
2. Jessica: How do you feel about our campus, Catherine?  
Catherine: I just love it. There are so many trees and other green plants here.
3. David: What a foggy day! Do you know what the reason is, Catherine?  
Catherine: I think besides weather factors, the air pollution is too serious.
4. Jessica: Hi, Tom. I often hear the radio talk about PM2.5. Can you tell me what it is?  
Tom: Sure. It refers to a kind of matter contained in the air, and it can be very harmful to our health.
5. Catherine: Tom. How can we save energy in our daily life?  
Tom: Well, it's easy. For example, turn off the lights when leaving.
6. David: Hi, Jessica. Shall we go shopping after school?  
Jessica: OK. But remember to take a bag with you since the plastic bags are not for free now.

### Task 11

1. climate change
2. greenhouse effect
3. agricultural chemicals
4. renewable
5. technologies and management

#### Script:

- John: Hello, guys. I'd like to conduct a survey on the environment. I need you guys to answer some questions.
- Mary: Sure. Go ahead.
- John: What do you think are the environmental problems we have now?
- Mary: I think the biggest one is air pollution.
- Tom: Besides, water pollution is also a headache. It has caused many problems such as water shortage.
- John: Good for you! Actually, there are many more environmental problems than we



## Unit 6

expected. For example, climate change and greenhouse effect are the two major issues that concern the world.

Mary: That's true. But what are the causes, John?

John: That's what I want to ask you about.

Tom: Maybe it's caused by overpopulation and agricultural chemicals.

John: You forget two things. Nitrogen dioxide emission and the damage of the ozone layer.

Mary: I'll read more about the issue in the newspaper. Thanks for sharing.

John: You are welcome. Last but not the least, what do you think are the solutions to these problems?

Tom: As I see it, we should develop renewable energy sources and enhance the existing environmental technologies and management.

Mary: Great! Global cooperation is also very vital.

### Task 12

#### Reference Answers:

2. Not so good. The air pollution is very serious. /There are too many cars and factories and the air is polluted very seriously.
3. Sure. Climate change is an upward trend of global warming. It is believed that it can bring about flooding and drought.
4. There are so many things we can do. For instance, we can save paper, turn off the lights when leaving and recycle waste water.
5. I am sorry! I will not do it again.
6. Yes. Plants produce oxygen. That's why we must protect the natural woods here.
7. Good idea! I shall be very delighted to join.
8. I save water by using it as much as needed. I never leave the tap running after use.
9. Yes, of course. The most common problems are air pollution and water pollution.
10. Absolutely. It seems that global warming is worsening.

### Task 13

#### Conversation 1

2 — 1 — 4 — 3

#### Conversation 2

1 — 3 — 2 — 4

#### Script:

##### Conversation 1

Daniel: Our Earth is so polluted, and animals' living places are destroyed.

Catherine: True, more and more animals will disappear in the near future.



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- Daniel: As the environmental protection members in our school, we have to do something about it!
- Catherine: How?
- Daniel: We have to protect our environment so that animals can be saved from being polluted. There are many things we can do. Have you ever heard of the three Rs?
- Catherine: Yes I've heard of them! Recycle, Reduce, Reuse.
- Daniel: Yes. You've got it, Catherine.
- Catherine: Oh, now I've just come up with a plan! Want to hear it?
- Daniel: Of course, can't wait, what is it?
- Catherine: Daniel, you can make posters and signs saying "Preserve the environment!" Make a list of things people can do. Don't make it long! Put up the signs around the school.
- Daniel: Leave it to me. What about you?
- Catherine: I will be in charge of recycling paper at school and at home. By the way, I will tell all of my friends and neighbors and family members to join us in protecting the environment.
- Daniel: Fantastic!

### *Conversation 2*

- Jack: Hello, Tom! Have you heard that more than 10 dead rare animals were found in Dongting Lake?
- Tom: Yes, I have. But why did it happen?
- Jack: Experts think that the climate change and the worsening environment are the leading causes of it.
- Tom: Oh, that's terrible. Now the environment is becoming worse and worse.
- Jack: Yes, but I think the biggest environment problem in our country is air pollution.
- Tom: Yes, I agree. The air here is much more seriously polluted than before. We must reduce greenhouse gas emission.
- Jack: You are right. And the water pollution is also very serious.
- Tom: That's because many factories pour waste water into the rivers and lakes.
- Jack: I think the environment problem is now on a truly global scale. I don't believe that any single country can deal with it.
- Tom: No. There needs to be an international response to this problem. All of us should make a contribution to the environment protection.

### **Task 14**

- |           |                     |                           |                |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. planet | 2. beautiful nature | 3. economy and technology | 4. disappeared |
| 5. gray   | 6. unaware          | 7. luxury                 | 8. resources   |





## Unit 6

9. stealing      10. low carbon life

### Script:

#### Low Carbon Life

Months ago, a milestone in movie history named *Avatar* was favored by people all over the world. Everyone who has watched the movie is charmed by the amazing views on the planet of Pandora. People living in crowded and busy cities are all dying to get in touch with beautiful nature.

In fact, we do not have to be an avatar; our ancestors used to live that way. However, the development of economy and technology destroyed the peace of primitive nature. Trees fell down while high buildings stood up. Animals disappeared while cars emerged from everywhere. Blue sky became gray. However, what is worse, people seem unaware of what was and is still happening around. Human beings are still living a luxury life style of high energy consumption. Every percent of economic growth is made at the cost of the consumption of huge resources and emissions of carbon dioxide.

The wasteful use of resources has caused serious problems such as global warming and dramatic climate change. We must realize that the resources on the earth are limited. When we use the resources wastefully, we are actually stealing from the future generations.

We've done too much wrong. Now it's time to convert our conceptions and lead a brand-new life style — low carbon life.

#### Task 15

#### Reference Answers:

##### Situation 2:

Catherine: We finally finished the thorough cleaning. Now I feel exhausted.

Mary: I feel a little tired, too. But look! How clean it is!

Catherine: Yes. It has become tidy and beautiful again. We surely have done something right.

Mary: I am glad you think so. We should do the cleaning regularly.

Catherine: OK. We can make a plan.

Mary: Yes, your are right. But now we've to hurry up for our lunch because I am starving.

Catherin: All right.

Mary: So am I. Let's run.

##### Situation 3:

Catherine: I notice there are some students who drop litter carelessly. We should tell them not to do so. It will pollute our surroundings.

Mary: We definitely should. Have you got any idea?

Catherine: I think we can make a poster as a reminder.

Mary: Good idea. Then how to design the poster?

Catherine: We should make it attractive, something hot and cool.

Mary: So we can use big letters and different colors to highlight the effect.

Catherine: What about the content of the poster?

Mary: How about "PLEASE DO NOT LITTER".

Catherine: Sounds good.

## ***Situation 4:***

Catherine: Hey, Jackie. Why not throw your water bottle direct into the recycle bin?

Jackie: Sorry. I will pick it up right away.

Catherine: Haven't you seen the poster over there "PLEASE DO NOT LITTER"?

Jackie: I am really sorry. I forgot it. I will not litter any more in the future.

Catherine: Thanks for your understanding. Now go ahead and throw it into the recycle bin on the left.

Jackie: Thanks for reminding me.

## ***Situation 5:***

Catherine: Since we put up the poster, the environment in our classroom has been kept clean.

Mary: Yes. It owes much to you.

Catherine: No, it's the common efforts of the whole class. But I notice that the campus is in some places littered with trash. There are always some students who don't care.

Mary: I am thinking of this problem. Maybe we can form an environmental protection group to take care of the campus' environment.

Catherine: Great idea! The group members can regularly clean the dirty corners and collect the trash around the campus.

Mary: Very nice! We make you the group leader.

Catherine: No, the leader should be elected. Let's discuss it later.

Mary: OK.

## **Task 16**

### ***Conversation 1***

1. What a small world
2. How do you feel about living in Beijing
3. This will do harm to people's health
4. What is worse, there is a sand storm usually in spring
5. So what should the government do to improve the situation



## Unit 6

### *Conversation 2*

6. are you doing anything special this weekend
7. Would you like to go with me
8. We mustn't pollute it any more
9. is there anything else we can do
10. Thank you for your information

### **Script:**

#### *Conversation 1*

Bob: Hey. Tom. What a small world! I never knew you are in Beijing. How long have you been here?

Tom: Nice to meet you, Bob. It's two weeks.

Bob: Well, that's fantastic! How do you feel about living in Beijing?

Tom: Everything is OK except for the air pollution. We can't often see a clean blue sky.

Bob: That's true. This will do harm to people's health.

Tom: Absolutely. What is worse, there is a sand storm in spring.

Bob: It's terrible. I do not want to recall the picture that the sky is turned terribly brown and yellow.

Tom: So what should the government do to improve the situation?

Bob: Well, the government is indeed making efforts to solve the problem. Some new policies are being carried out, encouraging people to buy cars with small gas layout.

#### *Conversation 2*

Stuart: Amy, are you doing anything special this weekend?

Amy: Nothing special. What are you going to do?

Stuart: Well, it is said that there will be a lecture on environmental protection on Saturday morning. I would like to attend it. Would you like to go with me?

Amy: I'd love to. Speaking of environmental protection, what's your opinion?

Stuart: I think everyone should have the awareness and be activated to take actions to protect our mother earth. We mustn't pollute it any more.

Amy: I can't agree more. Besides reducing the pollution, is there anything else we can do?

Stuart: We should also develop renewable energy sources because the existing coal based energy is limited and causes serious pollution.

Amy: I understand. Thank you for your information.



Unit

# CULTURE

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 7 Culture			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Problem-solving Methodology & Group Discussion Method	
Teaching Aims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learn some important expressions frequently used in talking about cultural differences.</li> <li>➤ Understand the main usage of inversion and emphasis.</li> <li>➤ Be able to conduct daily communication about cultural differences.</li> </ul>	
Teaching Process		Content	Learning Focus
	Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-Interaction</li> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Text)</li> </ul>	Language points & Text understanding
	Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion, Crossword Puzzle)</li> <li>➤ Practicing Interaction</li> </ul>	Grammar — Inversion and emphasis
	Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task5)</li> </ul>	Recommendation letter & Useful expressions for talking about cultural differences
	Class 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)</li> </ul>	Daily communication about cultural differences



# Unit 7

## Lecturing References

### 1. Some Differences Between Chinese and Western Cultures

<i>Chinese vs. Western Culture</i>			
Aspects	Countries	Differences	Websites
Eating habit	China	Steamed bread, noodles, pancakes and rice; Pork; Tea; eat with chopsticks	<a href="http://www.03964.com/read/51281117791416a2147d7013.html">http://www.03964.com/read/51281117791416a2147d7013.html</a>
	Western countries	Bread; beef, steak; coffee; forks and knives	
Education	China	Focusing more on knowledge rather than ability; Too much homework	<a href="http://www.03964.com/read/406ad433d2d088dd94d4af67.html">http://www.03964.com/read/406ad433d2d088dd94d4af67.html</a>
	Western countries	More individualized learning; Focusing more on ability rather than knowledge	
Family relationship	China	Extended family; hierarchical and harmonious relations between family members; respect and care for the old and the young	<a href="http://www.03964.com/read/d379c781ea28d5b986409869.html">http://www.03964.com/read/d379c781ea28d5b986409869.html</a>
	Western countries	Nuclear family; equality among family members; emphasis on personal interests; children become completely independent at the age of 18	
Popular Religious beliefs	China	Buddhism, Taoism	<a href="http://www.03964.com/read/8c89bde22d10ec6730ccdf63.html">http://www.03964.com/read/8c89bde22d10ec6730ccdf63.html</a>
	UK, USA	Mostly Christianity	
Greeting	China	'Ni Hao'; handshake (common for formal situation); enquiring about the obvious as a phatic function, such as "Have you eaten?"	<a href="http://wenku.baidu.com/view/fbd6d6f07c1cfad6195fa740.html">http://wenku.baidu.com/view/fbd6d6f07c1cfad6195fa740.html</a>
	UK, USA	How do you do; how are you; handshake (common for business) hugging; kissing	
Gift-giving	China	Gifts tend to be substantial and expensive	<a href="http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/cultural-services/articles/cross-cultural-gift-giving-etiquette.html">http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/cultural-services/articles/cross-cultural-gift-giving-etiquette.html</a>
	USA	A card may come with a small gift or no gift at all	



<i>Chinese vs. Western Culture</i>			
Aspects	Countries	Differences	Websites
Marriage	China	Red is the traditional color in wedding; husband is the breadwinner while wife is the housekeeper	<a href="http://www.51lunwen.org/culture/2009/0410/1726022697.html">http://www.51lunwen.org/culture/2009/0410/1726022697.html</a>
	UK; USA	Black and white are most commonly accepted colors in Western wedding; equality between husband and wife	

## 2. Definition of *Culture*

In current usage, *culture* is that which distinguishes life in one group from life in another group; which includes mental content, norms, institutions and physical objects, and other qualities. To demonstrate, consider the difference between the U. S. Plains Indian culture with that of Victorian Britain. Shortly, culture is the large-scale context of a given society.

When culture first began to take its current usage by Europeans in the 18th and 19th centuries (having had earlier antecedents elsewhere), it connoted a process of cultivation or improvement, as in agriculture or horticulture. In the 19th century, it came to refer first to the betterment or refinement of the individual, especially through education, and then to the fulfillment of national aspirations or ideals. In the mid-19th century, some scientists used the term *culture* to refer to a universal human capacity.

In the 20th century, *culture* emerged as a concept central to anthropology, encompassing all human phenomena that are not purely results of human genetics. Specifically, the term *culture* in American anthropology had two meanings: (1) the evolved human capacity to classify and represent experiences with symbols, and to act imaginatively and creatively; and (2) the distinct ways that people living in different parts of the world classified and represented their experiences, and acted creatively.

A distinction is currently between the physical artifacts created by a society, its so-called material culture and everything else, the intangibles such as language, customs, etc. that are the main referent of the term *culture*.

## 3. International Gift Etiquette - United States

Presenting a gift is a thoughtful gesture, but it is not expected. Business gifts are often presented after the deal is closed. In most situations, gifts are usually unwrapped immediately and shown to all assembled.



## Unit 7

In many cases, the best gifts are those that come from your country. You may not receive a gift in return right away.

During the Holiday season [late November through the first week of January], gifts are exchanged. For your business associates, you can give gifts such as useful items for the office, liquor or wine. Choose gifts with no religious connotations [i.e. don't buy Christmas ornaments], unless you are certain of the religious background of your associates. While Christmas is the dominant celebration, and is widely commercialized during this period, people may be celebrating many other holidays during this period [i.e. Hanukkah, Kwanzaa]. Many stores and malls offer gift-wrapping services during the winter holidays. When you visit a home, it is not necessary to take a gift, although it is always appreciated. Flowers, a potted plant, or a bottle of wine are good gift choices. If you wish to give flowers, you can have them sent in advance to relieve your host or hostess from taking care of them when you arrive. If you stay in a U.S. home for a few days, a gift is appropriate. You may also write a thank-you note. Taking someone out for a meal or other entertainment is another popular gift.

Gifts for women such as perfume or clothing are usually inappropriate. They are considered too personal.

Gifts for children are often a thoughtful and appreciated gesture, but take into account the values of the parents. Many parents would object to your giving a toy gun or a violent video game to their child.

### 4. Education in the United States of America

Education in the United States of America is mainly provided by the public sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: federal, state, and local. Child education is compulsory. There are also a large number and wide variety of higher education institutions throughout the country that one can choose to attend, both public and private.

Public education is universally available. School curricula, funding, teaching, employment, and other policies are set through locally elected school boards with jurisdiction over school districts with many directives from state legislatures. School districts usually separate from other local jurisdictions, with independent officials and budgets. Educational standards and standardized testing decisions are usually made by state governments.

The ages for compulsory education vary by state. It begins from five to eight and ends from fourteen to eighteen. Compulsory education requirements can generally be satisfied by educating children in public schools, state-certified private schools, or an approved home school program. In most public and private schools, education is divided into three levels: elementary school, middle school (sometimes called junior high school), and high school (sometimes referred to as secondary education).



## Lecturing Hints

### Section I Pre-Interaction

#### Focus

Aim	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Task	1. Students read the given passage.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the passage and repeat.
	2. Divide students into groups and ask them to give answers to the questions.

#### Key

#### Task 2

##### Suggested Answers:

1. I would say, "Thank you. It is very kind of you." / "That's really what I want. I like it. Thank you."
2. The moon cake is the traditional food for the Middle Autumn Festival.
3. They usually bring a bunch of flowers or a bottle of red wine.
4. They may ask about your age, job, salary and family members.
5. An American friend once felt very sorry and embarrassed when I refused a gift from him.
6. Black and white are the most commonly accepted colors for a Western wedding.

### Section II Reading Interaction

#### Focus

Aims	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students to learn expressions related to cultural differences
Tasks	1. Students learn and comprehend the text.
	2. Students finish the related exercises individually or in groups.



# Unit 7

Procedures	1. Ask students to read the text and tell their understanding of <i>culture</i> .
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail.
	3. Ask students to finish the reading comprehension exercises individually.
	4. Divide students into groups and do the vocabulary exercises.
	5. The brain twist puzzle can be assigned as an after-class activity.

## Language Points

1. Culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive features of society or a social group, including art, literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs.

译 文：文化应被视为社会或某一社会群体的一整套独特特征，包括艺术、文学、生活方式、婚嫁方式、价值体系、传统和信仰等。

分 析：including是分词转换来的介词，其前一般用逗号，其后有时用冒号。又如：  
The band played many songs, including some of my favorites.  
这个乐队演奏了很多歌曲，包括我喜欢的一些歌曲。  
I hate animals, including dogs. 我讨厌动物，包括小狗。

语言点：regard as v. 把…认作；当作；看成

e.g. Actually, I could only regard them as historical stories.  
其实，我只把它们当成历史故事。  
In reading, I usually mark out what I regard as important in the book.  
读书的时候，我常在书上标出我认为重要的地方。

2. Diversity is nothing more than a difference from the majority.

译 文：多元不过就是有别于主流。

分 析：此句中短语nothing more than意思是“仅仅，只不过”，nothing在这里的含义相当于no。又如：

e.g. Car racing is nothing more than a hobby. 赛车只是一种爱好。  
They expected nothing more than a new-type machine.  
他们期望的只不过是一台新型的机器而已。

语言点：diversity n. 多样性，多样化

e.g. He was impressed by the diversity of the collection.  
收藏的多样性给他留下了深刻印象。  
Diversity is very crucial to the learning environment.  
多样性对于学习环境至关重要。

3. It can be understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual goals.

译 文：它不能简单地理解为经济增长，它还是一种实现更好的智力、情感、道德和精神

目标的手段。

分析: “not simply ... but also ...” 是一个并列复合连词, 它是 “not only...but also...” 的变形, 其侧重点放在 “but also” 上, 意为 “不仅…而且…”。注意, not only/simply 处于句首时, 句子要用倒装结构。又如:

In production, we should always keep an eye not simply on quantity but also on quality. 在生产中, 我们不能只关注数量, 而且还要关注质量。

Not simply had the poor man been fined, but also he had been sent to prison.

这个可怜的人不但被罚款, 而且还被送进了监狱。

语言点: **1) in terms of** 根据; 用…的话; 就…而言

e.g. Some college courses are graded in terms of either a pass or a fail.

有些大学课程按及格或不及格评分。

He thought of everything in terms of money. 他从金钱的角度来看待每一件事。

语言点: **2) intellectual adj.** 智力的, 有才智的

e.g. She is an intellectual woman. 她是一个有知识的女性。

You don't get any intellectual stimulation in this job.

你不能从这份工作中获得任何智力启发。

#### 4. Shaking the head in a horizontal direction in most countries means “no”, while in India it means “yes”.

译文: 在大多数国家摇头的含义是说 “不同意”, 而在印度, 摇头的意思却是 “同意”。

分析: While 引导的从句放在后面时, 常表示 “对比” 关系, 可译作 “而, 然而” 等。

又如:

Some people waste food while others haven't enough.

有些人浪费粮食, 然而有些人却吃不饱。

The son was having a good meal at home, while the parents were working in the fields.

儿子在家贪图享受, 而父母却在田间辛勤劳作。

语言点: **horizontal adj.** 水平的, 卧式的

e.g. The lake has a horizontal surface. 湖面呈水平状。

On a map there are horizontal lines and vertical lines.

在地图上有水平线和垂直线。

#### 5. In America, they stand about eighteen inches apart when engaged in normal conversation. They prefer very direct eye contact.

译文: 在美国, 通常谈话时人们会保持大约18英寸的距离, 并且会有直接的眼神交流

分析: When 引导的是分词短语作时间状语。分词短语作时间状语时经常可以用when 引导, 其逻辑主语与句中的主语they相同, 也可以说这里省略了they are。又如:

When coming into the room, I found him lying there asleep. 当我进入房间的时候, 我发现他躺在那儿睡着了。



## Unit 7

When (being) in trouble, ask her for help. 当你遇到麻烦就去向她求助。

语言点: **apart** *adv.* 相隔, 相距; 分开地; 除...之外

e.g. He was standing a bit apart from the rest of us, watching us.

他站在离我们其余人不远的地方, 看着我们。

A few little things apart, I am very pleased with the result.

撇开一些小事不谈, 我对这结果很满意。

**6. In Africa, saying to a female friend that she has put on weight means she is physically healthier than before or has had a nice holiday, whereas this would be considered as an insult in Europe, North America and Australia.**

译文: 在非洲, 对一个女性朋友说“你长胖了”, 是说她比以前身体更健康或者是度过了一个愉快的假期, 而如果这样的情况发生在欧洲、北美和澳大利亚, 将会被视为一种侮辱。

分析: 此句的主语是动名词短语saying to a female friend (that she has put on weight), 谓语是means, 其中that从句作主语saying的宾语, 而其后的she is physically healthier than before or has had a nice holiday又是谓语动词means的宾语。Whereas引导的是状语从句, 它在这里的含义是“对别比较”, 可译作“而”。又如:

Reading French is easier than speaking it. 阅读法文比讲法语容易。

Sailing a boat is of great fun. 驾驶帆船很有意思。

语言点: **whereas** *conj.* 然而, 反之

e.g. Some praise him, whereas others condemn him.

有些人赞扬他, 而有些人谴责他。

Some people like fatty meat, whereas others hate it.

有些人喜欢肥肉, 而有些人却讨厌肥肉。

**7. As the Chinese and Western intercultural activities grow day by day, cultural conflict happens repeatedly because of different values and customs.**

译文: 随着中西方跨文化交际活动的日益增多, 因不同价值观和习俗所产生的文化冲突屡有发生。

分析: 此句中as作为连词引导时间状语从句, 表示与主句的谓语动词的行为动作同时发生, 有“随着而发生”的含义。又如:

As time went by, we found he was an honest man.

随着时光的流逝, 我们发现他是个诚实的人。

As he grows older, he will grow wiser.

他会随着年龄的增长而越来越聪明。

语言点: **1) intercultural** *adj.* 不同文化间的; 跨文化的

e.g. How would you describe your intercultural marriage?

你怎么描述你的跨文化婚姻?

He works well in an intercultural environment.

他在跨文化的环境下工作得很好。

语言点: **2) conflict** *n.* 冲突; 战斗; 相互干扰

e.g. The conflict between them seems ceaseless.

他们之间冲突似乎没个止息。

The conflict between the two countries finally caused a war.

两国间的摩擦终于导致了一场战争。

**8. In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with different cultural backgrounds.**

译文: 在我们日益多元化的社会里, 保证不同文化背景的个人和群体能实现和谐交往是至关重要的。

分析: 当主语部分太长时, 为了使句子保持平衡, 常采用it作形式主语, 而将真正的主语放在句尾。本句中it做形式主语, 其真正的主语是“...to ensure harmonious interaction among people and...”, 又如:

It is unwise to give children whatever they want.

孩子们要什么就给什么是不明智的。

It's necessary for the young to master two foreign languages.

年轻人需要掌握两门外语。

语言点: **1) increasingly** *adv.* 越来越多地; 日益

e.g. Rivers are being increasingly made use of by man.

河流正在日益为人类所利用。

The old lady was increasingly fragile after her operation.

那位老太太手术后身体越来越虚弱。

语言点: **2) harmonious** *adj.* 和谐的; 融洽的

e.g. The architecture is harmonious and no building is over six floors high.

这里的建筑风格和谐统一, 没有哪座楼房高于六层。

Relations with our neighbors aren't very harmonious at the moment.

目前我们与邻居的关系不太融洽。

**Chinese Version**

**多元文化**

文化应被视为社会或某一社会群体的一整套独有特征, 包括艺术、文学、生活方式、婚嫁方式、价值体系、传统和信仰等。不同的时间和空间, 文化的形式也各不相同。

什么是多元文化? 多元不过就是有别于主流。任何文化中都存在一种主流文化和多种非主流文化。文化是一套规范, 它为社会规范可接受的行为准则。



# Unit 7

每一种文化中都有基本的社交准则，比如一般肢体语言、个人距离、眼神交流和肢体语言。在大多数国家摇头的含义是说“不同意”，而在印度摇头的意思却是“同意”。在美国，通常谈话时人们会保持大约18英寸的距离，并且会有直接的眼神交流。他们经常使用肢体语言。在其他的文化背景下，人们相互间的距离或远或近，也许还会认为直接的眼神交流很粗鲁。在非洲，对一个女性朋友说“你长胖了”，是说她比以前身体更健康或者是度过了一个愉快的假期；而如果这样的情况发生在欧洲、北美和澳大利亚，就会被视为一种侮辱。在中国，多数人应该尽量少用手势和不寻常的面部表情且说话时不经常做手势。

多元文化让一些国家变得更加富有，因为多元文化使其成为了更加有吸引力的居住地。在人力资源方面主动迎合多元化的国家在全球经济下更加强大且更具竞争力，因为来自不同文化的人们会带来他们的语言技巧、新的思维方式和解决问题的创造性办法。

然而，在全球化的背景下，因不同的价值观和习俗国家之间也有文化冲变。这常常会导致一些令人尴尬的误解，所以，怀着尊重的态度理解不同的文化对于来自不同文化背景的人之间的和谐交流至关重要。

## Key

### Task 3

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. D | 3. D | 4. C | 5. C |
|------|------|------|------|------|

### Task 4

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A  |
| 6. C | 7. B | 8. D | 9. A | 10. A |

### Task 5

- |                |             |          |           |        |
|----------------|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 1. pumpkin pie | 2. Indian   | 3. feast | 4. turkey | 5. nap |
| 6. family      | 7. November | 8. fall  |           |        |

## Section III Practicing Interaction

### Focus

Aims	To review the grammatical forms and functions of Inversion and Emphasis
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Tasks	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.
Procedures	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of Inversion and Emphasis.

## Theory Link

### 倒装句及强调句

#### 一、倒装的原因

语法倒装	因语法结构的需要，将谓语的全部或其第一个助动词移到主语之前：	
	1	一般疑问句 Are you a student?
	2	特殊疑问句 What does he like to eat?
	3	反意疑问句 Bobbie seldom got drunk, did he?
	4	感叹句 How happy the children are!
	5	以引导词there引起的陈述句 There was nobody in the room.
	6	虚拟条件句省略if，从句中有were, had, should等助动词，需将助动词were, had, should放在句首 Were I a bird, I could fly freely.
	7	直接引语或其一部分处于转述动词之前，转述部分要倒装 "Douglas," said the teacher, "do be careful next time."
修辞倒装	为了强调或为了生动描写：	
	1	为了强调 Never before have we seen such a sight. Hard-working life does make us students.
	2	为了生动描写 Up went the rocket into the sky. Happy are those who are contented.





二、倒装结构的种类

完全倒装	完全倒装是将谓语的 全部（即只有实意动词作谓语）放在主语之前，此结构只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。	
	1. There be （be动词还可以是appear, exist, lie, remain, seem, stand, live等词）句型	There is a mobile phone and some books on the desk.
	2. 用于here, there, now, thus, then等+谓语动词+主语的句型中（谓语动词多为be, go, come等）	Here comes the bus. 注意：如果主语是代名词（如you, everything等），则用正常语序。 Here you are.
	3. 以out, in, up, down, off, away等副词开头，谓语动词是表示“移动”的go, come, leave等句子里	Away went the crowd one by one. 注意：在完全倒装的结构里，如果主语是人称代词，则用正常语序。 Out she went.
	4. 表示地点的介词词组位于句首，谓语动词是表示“存在”意义的be, lie, stand, exist等句子中。	South of the lake lies a big supermarket.
	5. 表语较短而主语又带有定语从句修饰而形成“表语+连系动词+主语+定语从句”结构	Lucky is she who was admitted to a famous university last year.
部分倒装	只将助动词或情态动词移至主语之前，谓语的其他部分仍保留在主语的后面。	
	1. 含有否定意义的副词或连词（如not, seldom, little, hardly, never, rarely, nowhere等）处于句首时	Not a single word of English can he speak. Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room.(Not until引导主从复合句时，主句结构倒装，从句不倒装。)
	2. 副词only+状语处于句首时	Only in this way can you use the computer properly.
	3. so作“也”讲时，引导的句子用倒装语序，表示前面所说的肯定情况也适用于后者。其句型是：so+be (have, 助动词或情态动词)+主语。	She has been to Tokyo. So have I.
	4. neither, nor 引导的句子用倒装语序，用于对前面所说的否定内容表示同样的看法。	She won't go. Neither will I.

部分倒装	5. “so...that...” 和 “such...that...” 结构中的so或such位于句首时	So excited was he that he could not say a word.
	6. 一些表示频率的副词（如many a time, often等）位于句首时	Many a time have I seen her taking a walk alone.
	7. 表示方式、程度的副词位于句首时	Gladly would I accept your proposal.
常见的其他形式的倒装结构	1. 宾语位于句首表示强调	What Julia did I can not imagine.
	2. as, though引导的让步状语从句中将表语等提到句首表示强调(此时名词单数作表语时, 其前不用不定冠词a。)	Pretty though she is, she is not clever. Child as he is, he speaks fluent English.

### 三、强调句型

位置强调	英语句子的语序, 一般为主、谓、宾、状/主、系、表、状, 有时为了强调某个成份, 就故意将它移到句首或句末	
	强调状语	This morning, I was reading English.
	强调谓语	Try as/though he will, he can't succeed.
	强调表语	Ill as/though he is, he keeps on working.
用词强调	用不同的词进行夸张从而达到强调的目的	
	在句中的谓语动词前加助动词do	I do like swimming.
	用短语at all, on earth, in the world, under the sun等表示强调	What on earth are you doing there?
	用重复某一个词或短语来强调	He thought and thought, and suddenly he got a good idea.
句型强调	强调句型结构: It is/was +被强调的部分+that句子其余部分。如果被强调的成分表示人并作主语时, 可用who来代替that。	
	强调主语	It was Mike that/who wore his new coat to attend the party yesterday.
	强调宾语	It was Mike's new coat that he wore to attend the party yesterday.
	强调状语	It was yesterday that Mike wore his new coat to attend the party .



# Unit 7

## Key

### Task 6

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. B | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C  |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. B | 9. C | 10. C |

### Task 7

- |               |                   |          |                      |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. did, drive | 2. do, experience | 3. stood | 4. can, come up with | 5. had, returned  |
| 6. does       | 7. could, accept  | 8. that  | 9. that              | 10. Had, realized |

## Section IV Communication Interaction

### Focus

Aims	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To help students to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking about cultural differences
Tasks	1. Students learn about the recommendation letter.
	2. Students learn expressions useful for talking about cultural differences and do the related exercises.
Procedures	1. Ask students to read the recommendation letter and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to write a recommendation letter according to the directions given.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to cultural differences and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six dialogues and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a passage about culture and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations; Check the answers and play the recording back again to help students imitate the pronunciation.

<b>Procedure</b>	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations given.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to think about cultural differences after class, and then discuss them in groups in class.

### Introduction

## Recommendation Letter

A recommendation letter is a letter in which the writer assesses the qualities, characteristics, and capabilities of the person being recommended in terms of that individual's ability to perform a particular task or function. Recommendation letters are almost always specifically requested to be written about someone, and are therefore addressed to a particular requestor. Letters of recommendation are typically related to employment, admissions to institutions of higher education or scholarship eligibility.

### Key

#### Task 8

1. Li Hong.
2. John Smith.
3. Teacher and student.
4. To recommend Li Hong in his application for the Master's degree in a University.
5. Responsibility and kindness.

#### Task 9

#### Suggested Answers:

May 8, 2013

Dear Sir,

It is my pleasure to recommend Wang Xin for his application to pursue his graduate



## Unit 7

studies in your school. Mr. Wang has been my research assistant since September 2011.

He is an enthusiastic and ambitious young person with extremely high potentiality. All the work he has done is completely satisfactory. As a research assistant, he has done a very important part of my research project and also in writing the research paper. I really consider myself very fortunate to have such a capable assistant. I am sure his diligence, coupled with his good competence and pleasant personality, will assure him of successful academic pursuits in computer science. I strongly recommend his application without any reservation.

Faithfully yours,  
John Smith  
Professor of Computer science

### Task 10

3 — 4 — 2 — 1 — 6 — 5

#### Script:

1. A: Mary, this is a small souvenir from Hong Kong.  
B: Thank you. You're so nice. May I open it now?
2. A: Your new hat is really nice.  
B: Oh, thanks. I bought it yesterday.
3. A: Can you use chopsticks or would you rather have a knife and a fork?  
B: The latter, please.
4. A: How do you do, Mr. Johnson. My name is Mary Lee. Just call me Mary.  
B: How do you do, Mary. Glad to meet you.
5. A: Let's have a cup of coffee. I'll treat you today.  
B: Let's go. But why not go Dutch?
6. A: It looks like it's going to be sunny, isn't it?  
B: Yes, it is much better than yesterday.

### Task 11

1. Chinese colleague
2. latest records
3. beautifully
4. put away
5. have a look at

#### Script:

#### Tony's Present

- Bill: Hi Tony. How're you doing?  
Tony: Fine. Just got back from one of my Chinese colleagues' home.

- Bill: Oh, did you have a good time?
- Tony: Oh yes, very good. But I was a little bit hurt about the way they treated my present.
- Bill: What present did you bring with you?
- Tony: You see, I know they like Western music, so I brought some of the latest records from the UK as a present, and had them all wrapped up beautifully.
- Bill: Oh, that's really nice of you. They must be fond of them.
- Tony: Hope so. I gave them as soon as I got in the room. Guess what?
- Bill: They can't wait to open it?
- Tony: No. They said thank you but then just put them away in a corner. Didn't even bother to unwrap them.
- Bill: Oh, you must be joking.
- Tony: I must say I felt a bit embarrassed after all that.

### Task 12

#### Suggested Answers:

2. They usually have an annual family reunion dinner on Chinese New Year's Eve / set off firecrackers / give new year lucky money to children / ring the New Year bell / pay a New Year call / have dragon and lion dancing.
3. On Christmas Day, Americans gather with family and friends to enjoy a festive meal and exchange gifts.
4. Chinese tend to choose substantial and expensive gifts.
5. Pumpkin pie and Indian pudding.
6. Cultural differences are reflected in architecture, beliefs, education, festivals and many other aspects. / We should protect and respect not only our culture, but also respect other cultures in the world.
7. I will respond with "thank you./ It is very nice of you to say so."
8. In general, Americans don't care very much whether the gift is expensive or not. / The complimentary words on the gift cards seem to matter a great deal more.
9. "Going Dutch" means "pay one's own expenses on a meal". Chinese young people start to accept it gradually. I like this way.
10. Family life plays an important role in Chinese culture as they live in large family units. But in the past two decades the old values have started to be replaced by the new ones. However they continue to emphasize the values of family and maintain close family ties.

### Task 13

#### Conversation 1

2 — 4 — 3 — 1



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### *Conversation 2*

1 — 3 — 4 — 2

#### **Script:**

##### *Conversation 1*

Karina: Hi Cynthia. Merry Christmas!

Cynthia: Hi Karina. Merry Christmas!

Karina: What are you doing?

Cynthia: I'm busy making a birthday cake as a gift for my little brother Tom.

Karina: Oh, how beautiful the cake is! How old is Tom?

Cynthia: Six years old. This is his photo.

Karina: How cute the boy is! He will surely like his gift very much. Speaking of gifts, what did you get for Lucy, your Chinese friend?

Cynthia: I decided not to buy her anything.

Karina: What? After all she's done to help you get settled in Tianjin?

Cynthia: Of course I'm going to give her a present, but it should be something I make myself.

Karina: Cynthia, that's beautiful! Did you have her sit for the painting?

Cynthia: No, I based it on a photo I took of her.

Karina: That's really wonderful. I'm sure Lucy will be touched that you took the time to make such a delightful present.

##### *Conversation 2*

Maria: Happy New Year!

Jim: Happy new year! Uh...I'm a bit confused; New Year's Day was over weeks ago.

Maria: You must be kidding! It is Chinese New Year!

Jim: Oh right, I forgot it. Why do you celebrate two New Years?

Maria: Chinese New Year is celebrated according to the lunar calendar. We Chinese have been celebrating the lunar new year for thousands of years.

Jim: I noticed that the company was nearly empty during the past couple of days.

Maria: That is because we are on the new year Holiday and everyone goes back home for the Chinese New Year reunion. It is a family holiday. Would you like to come to my home for the New Year Eve's Dinner?

Jim: Of course. Thank you. Will you set off firecrackers?

Maria: Yes, of course, but the most important thing that we do during the New Year holiday is to taste delicious food! So make sure to bring your appetite!



**Task 14**

- |               |            |            |              |                  |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. compliment | 2. common  | 3. modesty | 4. culture   | 5. suggest       |
| 6. occasions  | 7. hostess | 8. comment | 9. agreement | 10. conversation |

**Script:****The Ways of Responding to Compliments**

When we Chinese hear a compliment, we seldom accept it. For instance, if someone says your English is very good, the most common reply to it is “No, no, my English is very poor”, a statement to show our modesty, even when we don’t really feel our English is that poor. This is because in our culture, to accept a compliment may suggest a kind of over-confidence.

However, the ways of responding to compliments in English-speaking countries are many and varied, and different from Chinese ways. On most occasions, people respond to compliments by simply saying “thank you”. For example, if the guest compliments the hostess on the food, she will most probably say in reply, “Thank you. I’m glad you like it.” Sometimes, people just reply by making a related comment without directly showing agreement. For instance, if someone says “what a pretty dress”, the reply could be “I received it as a gift from my Aunt for my birthday last week.” We will know more about English and Chinese culture from everyday conversation conducted in English and Chinese.

**Task 15****Suggested Answers:****Situation 2**

Wang: John, what would you like to have?

John: It is the first time I have been eating in a Chinese restaurant. I’d like some typical Chinese food.

Wang: Can you use chopsticks?

John: I want to have a try.

Wang: Fine. The restaurant serves a big variety of typical Chinese food.

John: Good. I want to try some Hunan cuisine.

Wang: Hunan dishes are famous for its spicy flavor, and I’ll recommend some famous Hunan dishes to you.

John: OK, that’s fine. I’d like to try some spicy shrimps.

Wang: OK. Waiter, the menu please.

**Situation 3**

Wang: Hello, John. What are you going to do tomorrow evening?

John: Tomorrow evening? Nothing special, I was thinking of watching TV.

Wang: Drag yourself away from television for a change. I’m having a few friends to have dinner together tomorrow. Would you like to join us?



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John: Great. That would be super. Do you want me to bring something to drink?  
Wang: Um, it's not necessary to bring anything.  
John: Oh, it's our custom to do so. Red wine, OK?  
Wang: Fine. Thank you. How about eight o'clock?  
John: OK. Well, indeed, thank you very much for inviting me.  
Wang: My pleasure.  
John: I'll be along at eight. Looking forward to it.  
Wang: See you then.

### *Situation4*

Wang: Oh, John, welcome. Come in please, and take a seat.  
John: Thank you. Oh, I have brought some souvenirs from New York. I'm sure you and your family will like them.  
Wang: Thank you.  
John: Why not open to see if you like them?  
Wang: ... Wonderful, I really love them. Oh, John, dinner is ready now. Let's go to the dinning room. What wine would you prefer, Chinese Maotai or Changyu red wine?  
John: Maotai is too strong for me, just a glass of red wine. Well, here is a toast to your health and success in business.  
Wang: And to yours. Make yourself at home. ...  
John: Thank you for the splendid dinner and thank you for what you have done for me during my stay here.  
Wang: My pleasure.

### *Situation5*

John: Thanks a lot for seeing me off at the airport.  
Wang: My pleasure. I hope you enjoyed your stay here.  
John: Well, I must say my stay with you has been very enjoyable and productive.  
Wang: I am pleased to hear that.  
John: I am sure we'll cooperate well and do more business to our mutual benefit in future.  
Wang: The feeling is mutual.  
John: This is a small gift for your daughter. Thanks for everything.  
Wang: Oh, thank you. Hope to see you again.

## **Task 16**

### *Conversation 1*

1. meet my new boss from the U.S. tonight.
2. I am not good at communication
3. Do you keep eye contact when you speak?

4. we'd better not stare at the seniors, the bosses in particular
5. understand the culture diversity

### **Conversation 2**

6. It's said to be the most delicious in the world.
7. Do you have any specialties to recommend?
8. And what would you like to drink?
9. Would you like to use chopsticks or forks and knives?
10. I'll bring your order right now.

### **Script:**

#### **Conversation 1**

Mrs. Wang: James, what's up?

James: Nothing special, and you?

Mrs. Wang: I am going to meet my new boss from the U.S. tonight. I am very nervous.

James: Come on. Relax.

Mrs. Wang: You know I am not good at communication and quite shy when talking with a stranger.

James: That is not as difficult as you think. But you must be polite. Do you keep eye contact when you speak?

Mrs. Wang: No, I don't. I look away.

James: What? Keeping eye contact is very important in Western culture. Don't be a rude guy!

Mrs. Wang: But in our Chinese culture, we'd better not stare at the seniors, the bosses in particular.

James: You should understand the culture diversity when you communicate with foreigners.

Mrs. Wang: That's right. Thanks a lot. I will try to behave properly.

James: Don't worry and good luck.

Mrs. Wang: Catch you later.

James: See you later.

#### **Conversation 2**

Waiter: Would you like to have Chinese food or Western food, sir?

Jackson: Chinese food, of course. It's said to be the most delicious in the world.

Waiter: Yes, I hope you'll enjoy it. Here is the menu.

Jackson: Thank you. But I know very little about Chinese food. Do you have any specialties to recommend?

Waiter: Our specialties are Beijing Roast Duck and sliced cold chicken.



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Jackson: Oh, I know Beijing Roast Duck is popular in China. I'd like to try it.

Waiter: OK. And what would you like to drink?

Jackson: Please recommend me the most typical Chinese wine.

Waiter: Then I'd like to recommend Maotai, the famous Chinese liquor.

Jackson: I've heard a little about Maotai and it is quite strong, isn't it? Can I try a small glass of it and have a glass of red wine?

Waiter: Yes, of course. Would you like to use chopsticks or forks and knives?

Jackson: I think chopsticks are very interesting. I'd like to use chopsticks.

Waiter: OK. I'll bring your order right now.



Unit

8

CAREER

## Teaching Arrangement

Unit 8 Career			
Teaching Hours		6~8 hours	
Teaching Methods		Communicative & Project-based Teaching Method	
Teaching Aims		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learn some important expressions frequently-used in job-hunting.</li> <li>➤ Understand the usage of subjunctive mood.</li> <li>➤ Be able to conduct career-related communication with others.</li> </ul>	
Teaching Process		Content	Learning Focus
	Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pre-Interaction</li> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Text)</li> </ul>	Language points & Text understanding
	Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Reading Interaction (Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Expansion one, Vocabulary Expansion two)</li> <li>➤ Practicing Interaction</li> </ul>	Subjunctive Mood
	Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 1—Task 2)</li> <li>➤ Communication Interaction</li> </ul>	Application Letter Understand the job-hunting- related conversations and make responses
	Class 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Communication Interaction (Task 6—Task 10)</li> </ul>	Job-hunting-related communication with others



# Unit 8

## Lecturing References

### 1. Five Famous Companies in Hunan

Company	Field
SANY	Heavy Equipment
BROAD GROUP	Air Conditioner
ZOOMLINE	Heavy Industry
VALIN GROUP	Steel
JIUZHITANG CO.,LTD	Medicine

### 2. Career

Career is defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as a person's "course or progress through life (or a distinct portion of life)".

It can also pertain to an occupation or a profession that usually involves special training or formal education, and is considered to be a person's lifework.

#### Historical changes

By the late 20th century, a wide range of choices (especially in the range of potential professions) and more widespread education had allowed it to become possible to plan (or design) a career: in this respect the careers of the career counselor and of the career advisor have grown up. It is also not uncommon for adults in the late 20th/early 21st centuries to have dual or multiple careers, either sequentially or concurrently. Thus, professional identities have become hyphenated or hybridized to reflect this shift in work ethic. Economist Richard Florida notes this trend generally and more specifically among the "creative class".

#### Reasons why people change careers

The last data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics through the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth in 1979 showed that individuals between the ages of 18 and 38 will hold more than 10 jobs. According to an article on Time.com, one out of three people currently employed spends about an hour per day searching for another position. The article lists below as the top reasons why people may change careers, based on a survey conducted by Right Management:

The downsizing or the restructuring of an organization (54%).

New challenges or opportunities that arise (30%).

Poor or ineffective leadership (25%).

Having a poor relationship with a manager(s) (22%).

For the improvement of a better work/life balance (21%).  
 Contributions are not being recognized (21%).  
 For better compensation and benefits (18%).  
 For better alignment with personal and organizational values (17%).  
 Personal strengths and capabilities are not a good fit with an organization (16%).  
 The financial instability of an organization (13%).  
 An organization relocated (12%).

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Career>

### 3. Job-Hunting Skills

Finding a job can be an exhausting, challenging process, especially in today's climate. With frequent layoffs in the news, more and more people are looking for work, making the positions that are open much more competitive. Understanding what skills you need to find a job involves thinking about the process of finding a job and identifying what pieces of the puzzle are most critical.

#### **Variability, Flexibility, Creativity**

When job hunting, pay attention to how you conduct your search. Do not rely on any one single tool to look for a job. Make variability, flexibility and creativity your top skills. Talk to friends, family members, neighbors and former colleagues. Join a professional association or networking group, and check to see if they have a job board as you network with other members. Search through online postings or job boards. Post your resume on sites. Think of other unique ways you may be able to find your ideal jobs — and act on them.

#### **Interviewing Skills**

Grasping the best way to effectively communicate your strengths one-on-one with a hiring manager is a critical skill. From the initial handshake to what you are wearing to how you speak and answer questions, a hiring manager is evaluating you in an interview. Mastering the interview — even if it means lots of practice with friends — is an important part of job-hunting skills.

#### **Personal Skills**

Work on your personal skills. Patience, persistence and personality are the top three considerations here. You will need patience, because job searches can sometimes take months of networking, searching job boards and talking to people. You will need persistence to follow up with recruiters, and to keep searching, even when you get tired or frustrated. Personality will often be the key difference between you and another candidate. Ultimately, a hiring manager faced with two candidates of equal skills will choose the one whose personality blends best with the team.

[http://www.ehow.com/way\\_5804034\\_job\\_hunting-skills.html](http://www.ehow.com/way_5804034_job_hunting-skills.html)





## Unit 8

### 4. Resume

In many contexts, a resume is short (usually one to three pages), and directs a reader's attention to the aspects of a person's background that are directly relevant to a particular position. Many resumes contain keywords that potential employers are looking for, make heavy use of active verbs, and display content in a flattering manner.

Since increasing numbers of job seekers and employers are using Internet-based job search engines to find and fill employment positions, longer resumes are needed for applicants to differentiate and distinguish themselves, and employers are becoming more accepting of resumes that are longer than two pages. Many professional resume writers and human resources professionals believe that a resume should be long enough so that it provides a concise, adequate, and accurate description of an applicant's employment history and skills. A resume is a marketing tool in which the content should be adapted to suit each individual job application and/or applications aimed at a particular industry. The transmission of resumes directly to employers became increasingly popular as late as 2002. Job seekers were able to circumvent the job application process and reach employers through direct email contact and resume blasting, a term meaning the mass distribution of resumes to increase personal visibility within the job market. However the mass distribution of resumes to employers can often have a negative effect on the applicant's chances of securing employment as the resumes tend not to be tailored for the specific positions the applicant is applying for. It is usually therefore more sensible to adjust the resume for each position applied for.

The complexity and simplicity of various resume formats tend to produce results varying from person to person, for the occupation, and to the industry. It is important to note that resumes or CV's used by medical professionals, professors, artists and people in other specialized fields may be comparatively longer. For example, an artist's resume, typically excluding any non-art-related employment, may include extensive lists of solo and group exhibitions.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R%C3%A9sum%C3%A9>

### 5. Employee Benefit

Employee benefits and benefits in kind (also called fringe benefits, perquisites, or perks) are various non-wage compensations provided to employees in addition to their normal wages or salaries. In instances where an employee exchanges (cash) wages for some other form of benefit is generally referred to as a "salary sacrifice" or "salary exchange" arrangement. In most countries, most kinds of employee benefits are taxable to at least some degree.

Examples of these benefits include: housing (employer-provided or employer-paid), group insurance (health, dental, life etc.), disability income protection, retirement benefits, daycare, tuition

reimbursement, sick leave, vacation (paid and non-paid), social security, profit sharing, funding of education, and other specialized benefits.

The purpose of employee benefits is to increase the economic security of staff members, and in doing so, improve worker retention across the organization.

The term perqs (also perks) is often used colloquially to refer to those benefits of a more discretionary nature. Often, perks are given to employees who are doing notably well and/or have seniority. Common perqs are take-home vehicles, hotel stays, free refreshments, leisure activities on work time (golf, etc.), stationery, allowances for lunch, and—when multiple choices exist—first choice of such things as job assignments and vacation scheduling. They may also be given first chance at job promotions when vacancies exist.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employee\\_benefit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Employee_benefit)

## Lecturing Hints

## Section I Pre-Interaction

### Focus

Aim	1. To improve students' pronunciation
	2. To arouse students' interest
Task	1. Students read the given paragraph.
	2. Students discuss the questions in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the paragraph and repeat.
	2. Divide students into groups and ask them to give answers to the given questions.

### Key

#### Task 2

##### Reference Answers:

1. Yes, I have. Once I worked as a part-time salesman for a washing machine company because I thought I could learn a lot from a part-time experience. / No. I haven't done any part-time job, because every weekend I need to attend a remedial English course.
2. I think the fashion designer is my ideal job. I can create new fashions to make the world look more beautiful and colorful.



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- 3. We should prepare a resume, get to know more about the company we apply to, preview the questions that may be frequently asked, etc. Then we should dress up formally and be at an interview on time.
- 4. I would like to work in a big city, like Shanghai. Because we will have more opportunities there. / I would like to go back to my hometown and work there. I like my hometown very much, so I want to stay and work there.
- 5. I prefer the newspaper. There is always job-wanted information and it's very useful. / I will try the Internet. I think it's a very good and efficient channel. The Internet usually provides the latest updated information. And the contact is convenient through email.
- 6. To me, the first consideration is work time. I don't want to work overtime too often. / I think interest is the most important thing I consider. And it would be better if the part-time job is related to my college major. / Of course, the wages are also something I have to consider as I need the money to pay my college tuition.

## Section II Reading Interaction

Focus	
Aim	1. To give students fluency practice in reading
	2. To help students to learn expressions related to job-hunting tips
Task	1. Students learn and comprehend the text.
	2. Students do the related exercises individually or in groups.
Procedure	1. Ask students to read the text and tell about their understanding of job-hunting.
	2. Explain and analyze the useful language points of the text in detail.
	3. Ask students to do the reading comprehension exercises individually.
	4. Divide students into groups and complete the vocabulary exercises.
	5. The Read and Match exercise can be left as an after-class assignment.

### Language Points

1. **There are plenty of jobs out there, but finding a really good job will take more efforts than it has in recent years.**
- 译 文： 事实上，最近几年外面的工作机会是很多，但是要找到一份好工作却要比以前付出更多的努力。
- 分 析： 此句是由but引导的一个并列复合句。在后一个分句中finding a really good job是动名词短语，位于该分句的句首，做该分句的主语。又如：

Talking mends no holes. 空谈于事无补。

Working with you is a pleasure. 和你一起工作是一种乐趣。

语言点: **effort**: *n.* 努力, 尽力, 成就

e.g. I decided to make one more effort. 我决定再作一次努力。

His efforts had no smallest chance of success. 他的努力毫无成功的希望。

## 2. Those with real-world work experience will have a significant advantage over those otherwise.

译文: 那些拥有实际工作经验的人要比那些没有工作经验的人有极大的优势。

分析: 句子的主语部分是Those with real-world work experience, 其中with real-world work experience是介词短语做those的后置定语。those otherwise是一个省略句, 其中otherwise表示与前面相反的另一情况, 也即可以改写为those without (与前面的with相反) real-world work experience, 意思是“没有实践工作经验的人”。

语言点: **1 significant**: *adj.* 有意义的, 意味深长的, 重要的

e.g. Time would appear to be the significant factor in this whole drama.

时间似乎是全剧的一个举足轻重的因素。

This is one of the most significant studies of the subject.

这是对该课题最重要的研究之一。

语言点: **2 otherwise**: *adv.* 用别的方法; 不同样的; 另外一种情况

e.g. We'll get there somehow, by boat or otherwise.

我们总要设法去那里的, 乘船也好, 用其他办法也好。

All photographs are by the author unless otherwise stated.

若未另作说明, 所有照片均由作者拍摄。

## 3. When you are looking for a job you should not necessarily look down on a job that you think is below your ability and desired income level.

译文: 找工作时, 如果你认为一项工作低于你的能力而且工资也低于你的预期, 不要不屑一顾。

分析: 这是一个结构比较复杂的句子。主句是you should not necessarily look down on a job; When引导时间状语从句, that (you think) is below... 是定语从句, 限定修饰先行词job。括号中的you think是插入评述句, 多用think, believe, say, suggest等动词。再如:

What do you think is the best way?

你认为什么是最好的方法?

After five hours' drive, they reached what they believed was the place they'd been dreaming of.

开车5小时后, 他们到达了他们认为的梦想之地。

语言点: **desire**: *v.* 渴望; 想望; 想要

e.g. She desired to find a job soon.



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她渴望很快找到工作。

I felt bored and desired to go home.

我觉得很无聊，想要回家。

### 4. Before looking for jobs, you can make a checklist of all the things that are important to you.

译文：在找工作之前，把你认为重要的方面列成清单。

分析：Before looking for jobs是介词短语，故look用动名词形式looking，在句中作时间状语。句中的that are important to you是定语从句，修饰先行词things。如果先行词语中有all, every, no, some, any, little, much等词，引导定语从句的关系词只能用that。又如：

e.g. I've read all the books that you gave me. 我读完了你给我的所有书籍。

In this factory, we saw little that was different from others.

在这家工厂，我们几乎看不到和其它工厂的差别。

语言点： **checklist**: *n.* 清单； 检查表

e.g. Make a checklist of the tools and materials you will need.

把你需要的工具和材料开一张清单。

It's a very good habit to make a checklist of anything that's important.

把所有重要的事情列成清单是一个很好的习惯。

### 5. In order to evaluate job opportunities, you need to have a clear idea of what your priorities are.

译文：为了评估工作机会，你需要清楚的知道你最看重的是什么。

分析：In order to引导动词不定式作目的状语， what your priorities are是what引导的介词宾语从句，作have a clear idea of的宾语。

语言点： **1 evaluate**: *v.* 评价； 估价

e.g. They will first send in nurses to evaluate the needs of the patients.

他们首先会派一些护士来评估病人的需求。

The interviewers are busy evaluating all the interviewees.

面试官正忙着给所有的面试者进行评分。

语言点： **2 priority**: *n.* 优先； 重点； 优先权

e.g. Safety has the highest priority in factories. 工厂里安全最为重要。

Road building is a top priority. 修路是最优先考虑的事。

### 6. If you cannot work out, then talk to people who are working in the field you are interested in.

译文：如果你自己想不清楚，你可以去咨询请教你感兴趣的那些工作领域里的员工。

分析：主句then talk to people 的谓语动词是命令式，故省略了主语you。句中who are working in the field是定语从句修饰people， you're interested in是另一个定语从句修饰field。

语言点: **work out**: 计算出, 解决; 弄明白

e.g. Could you help me work out this problem? 你能帮我解决这个问题吗?  
I can't work out what he was hinting at. 我想不出他在暗示什么。

### 7. Don't limit yourself to newspaper help wanted ads or online job postings.

译文: 所以别只限于报纸上的招聘广告或者是网上的岗位招聘信息。

分析: 此句是祈使句的否定结构, 故省略了主语“you”。

语言点: **limit**: v. 限制, 限定

e.g. The teacher set a limit of 500 words on the compositions.  
老师把作文的字数限制在五百字以内。  
We must limit ourselves to one cake each.  
我们必须限定每人只吃一块蛋糕。

### 8. An untidy resume will give a bad impression to your potential employer.

译文: 杂乱的简历会给你的可能雇主留下坏的印象。

分析: 在give a(n) ... impression这一短语中, impression前可加形容词来修饰限定impression。

语言点: **potential**: n. 可能性; 潜力; 潜能

e.g. She has acting potential, but she needs training. 她有表演潜力, 但需要训练。  
The school helps each student to achieve their full potential.  
学校帮助每个学生充分发挥其潜力。

### 9. Before going to an interview, research the company as completely as possible so you can talk about the company's business and its goals and how your skills and experience can help the company's development.

译文: 面试前要尽量全面地搜集该公司的情况, 这样你就可以谈论该公司的业务和目标, 并且说明你的技艺和经验可以为公司的发展做出怎样的贡献。

分析: 句中so引导的是目的状语从句, 其谓语talk about的并列宾语比较复杂, 既有名词宾语the company's business and its goals, 也有how引导的宾语从句 your skills and experience can help the company's development。

语言点: **completely**: adv. 彻底地; 认真仔细地

e.g. They did not solve the problem completely.  
他们没有彻底解决这一问题。  
He had never completely recovered from his illness.  
他的病还没有完全恢复。

### 10. Once you've had the interview, be sure to write a brief, neat note to express your interest in the job and to demonstrate your understanding of what the company is looking for in a candidate.

译文: 面试完毕一定要马上写一封简短明了的信笺以表达你对该职务的兴趣, 并表明你清楚理解该公司对求职者的具体要求。





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**分析:** once用作连词引导时间状语从句时,意为一旦…就…,相当于as soon as。主句是命令句,谓语为be sure ... to write ...。to express和to demonstrate在主句中作目的状语,说明write a note的目的。Understanding为动名词,做demonstrate的宾语。what the company is looking for in a candidate是介词of的宾语从句,补充说明understanding的内容。

**语言点: 1 brief:** *adj.* 简洁的; 简明的

**e.g.** He stood up and made a brief speech. 他站起身来做了一个简短的演讲。  
I hope to be brief and to the point. 我希望简明扼要, 切中要点。

**语言点: 2 demonstrate:** *v.* 证明, 证实; 论证; 显示, 展示

**e.g.** You have to demonstrate that you are reliable.  
你得证明你是靠得住的。  
They are anxious to demonstrate to the voters that they have practical policies.  
他们急于向选民表明自己有切实可行的政策。

### Chinese Version

#### 如何找工作

等毕业后再找工作吗? 那就太迟了。别等到必须离开学校时才开始找工作。

对于准备毕业的大学生来说, 他们会发现应届毕业生的就业市场并不那么火爆。这种现象司空见惯。最近几年外面的工作机会是很多, 但是要找到一份好工作却要比以前付出更多的努力。

那些拥有实际工作经验的人拥有的优势远大于那些没有工作经验的人。如果之前没有工作经验, 那么无薪实习以及志愿者经历也会有很大帮助。所以在校期间, 你就可以寻找这样的机会, 并一定要将其在简历中凸显出来。

找工作时, 如果你认为一项工作低于你的能力而且工资也低于你的预期, 不要不屑一顾。作为一名大学毕业生, 对自己的能力认识不清楚是常有的, 所以大学生很容易高估自己的能力。另一方面, 也不要一有机会就马上定下来。如果一看到工作机会就立刻接受, 可能过不了多久你就不得不拒绝一份更好的工作。

那你怎么知道一项工作是不是适合你的好工作呢? 在找工作之前, 把你认为重要的方面列成清单。你可以参考以下这些问题:

你更看重弹性工作时间还是薪资收入呢?

高收入和好福利之中哪一个更重要?

为了评估工作机会, 你需要清楚的知道你最看重的是什么。如果你自己想不清楚, 你可以去咨询请教你感兴趣的那些工作领域里的员工。

人脉是找到好工作的最有效的方法之一。“人脉”就是把你所认识并能帮助你的人列一个清单。与他们交流沟通会给你提供直接或者间接的帮助。所以别只限于报纸上的招聘广告或者是网上的岗位招聘信息。



最好的工作经常会青睐那些开始得早一点，花时间多一点的找工作的人。

还有一些建议供你思考：

- 记住，简历就像是你的脸面。杂乱的简历会给你的潜在雇主留下坏的印象。多花点时间和精力去准备一份看起来很专业的简历，就会给审阅简历的人留下一个好印象。
- 充分利用学校的就业中心及校园招聘会。
- 面试前要尽量全面地搜集该公司的情况，这样你就可以谈论该公司的业务和目标，并且说明你的技能和经验可以为公司的发展做出怎样的贡献。
- 面试完毕一定要马上写一封简短明了的信笺以表达你对该职务的兴趣，并表明你对该公司对求职者具体要求的理解。
- 一旦你获得这份工作，即使不是你理想的工作，也一定要努力去做。

### Key

#### Task 3

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

#### Task 4

1. B                      2. C                      3. A                      4. B                      5. B  
6. B                      7. A                      8. A                      9. D                      10. B

#### Task 5

1. b                      2. h                      3. d                      4. j                      5. i  
6. a                      7. e                      8. f                      9. c                      10. g

## Section III Practicing Interaction

### Focus

<b>Aim</b>	To review the grammatical forms and functions of subjunctive mood
<b>Task</b>	1. Students do the grammatical exercises.
	2. Students identify grammatical usages.
<b>Procedure</b>	1. Students do the exercises individually or in groups.
	2. Explain and distinguish the different usages of subjunctive mood.



Theory Link

虚拟语气

状语从句中的虚拟语气		
虚拟语气在if引导的虚拟条件句中的用法：	if虚拟条件从句	主句
表示于现在事实相反的虚拟条件句	谓 语 动 词 用 过 去 式（ be 用 were ）	谓语动词用would(should/ could/ might)+动词原型
表示与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句	谓语动词用had+过去分词	谓语动词用would（ should/could/ might ） +have+过去分词
状语从句中的虚拟语气		
表示与将来事实相反的虚拟条件句	谓语动词用should（ were to ） + 动词原型/过去式	谓语动词用would （ could/should/ might ） +动词原型
混合虚拟条件句——主从句时间不一致的情况下的虚拟语气	有时条件从句中的行为动作与主句中的行为动作发生的时间不一致，这时谓语动词的形式应根据它所表示的实际时间加以调整。	
含蓄条件句	有时虚拟条件句并没用if从句表示出来，而是用介词短语（ otherwise, or, without, but for ） 上下文或其他方式来表示。 1. 条件暗含在短语中； 2. 条件暗含在上下文中； 3. 虚拟式变为习惯说法，很难找出其暗含的条件。	
条件虚拟从句中省略if采用倒装语序的情况	在if引导的虚拟条件从句中，可以把连词if略去，而将had, should, were等助动词提到主语之前。 例：原句 If she were younger, she would do it. 去if Were she younger, she would do it.	
虚拟语气在as if/as though引导的方式状语从句中的用法	1. 表示与现在事实相反或对现在情况有怀疑，谓语动词用过去式。 例：You look as if/as though you didn't care.	
	2. 表示与过去事实相反，谓语动词用过去完成时。 例：He talks about Rome as if/as though he had been there before.	
	3. 表示与将来事实相反 例：He opened his mouth as if/as though he would say something.	
	注意： 在as if/as though 句中，如果表示的行为动作可能是实际事实，则用陈述语气。 例：He looks as if he is going to be ill.	

“in case” 引导的从句中既可用陈述句，也可以用虚拟语气	(should) + 动词原型 例：1. The game will be put off in case it (should) snow. 2. The game will be put off in case it snows.
名词性从句中的虚拟语气	
在动词wish后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	对现在情况的虚拟：从句谓语动词用过去式或过去进行式。 例：I wish I knew everything in the world.
	对过去情况的虚拟：从句谓语动词用过去完成时，或would, could, might+现在完成时。 例：I wish that I could have gone with you last night.
	对将来情况的虚拟：从句谓语 “would/should/could/might+动词原形” 。 例：We wish that they would come soon.
名词性从句中的虚拟语气	
在表示建议、命令、要求、忠告等动词后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	均以 “should+动词原型” 表示这种语气，“should” 常被省略。 例：I think he (should) get prepared for the interview. He suggested that this plan (should) be carried out soon.
	常用的此类动词有： 表示“提议，劝告，建议”的：propose, suggest, recommend, advise. 表示“要求”的：desire, request, demand, require 表示“同意，坚持”的：insist 表示“决定，命令”的：decide, order
	注意：suggest, insist不表示建议或坚持要某人做某事时，即它们用于其本意”暗示，表明，坚持，认为”时，宾语从句用陈述语气。
在expect, believe, think, suspect等动词的否定或疑问形式后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	经常用 “should+动词原型（或完成形式）”，表示惊奇，怀疑，不满等情绪。 例：I never thought that he should be such a brave young soldier. I never expected that the problem should have been solved that way.
would rather, had rather 后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	谓语动词用过去式表示与现在或将来相反。 例：I'd rather you were here now. We'd rather you went here tomorrow.
	用过去完成式表示与过去事实相反。表示“宁愿做什么”或“对过去做的事的懊悔”。 例：I'd rather you had seen the film yesterday.
	注意：1. 若某人愿自己做某事，would rather后用动词原型。 2. would rather...than...中用动词原型。 例：He'd rather work in the countryside. You would rather stay at home and do some reading this evening. I would rather watch TV at home than go to the cinema.



主语从句中的虚拟语气	
“It is/was+形容词（或过去分词）+ that从句”结构中的虚拟语气	谓语动词用should+动词原形，should可省略。
	常用的形容词：natural，appropriate，advisable，necessary，important，urgent，probable，possible，desirable，strange
	例：It was necessary that we (should) make everything ready ahead of time. It is important that everybody (should) read this book.
	注意：在上述所列形容词作形式宾语it的宾语补足语时，后面用that引出的实际宾语从句中，谓语动词也要用虚拟语气。 例：I don’t think it advisable that Tom be assigned to the job since he has no experience.
主语从句中的虚拟语气	
在 “It is/was + 名词+ that...” 结构句中的虚拟语气	名词表示建议，命令，请求，道歉，怀疑，惊奇等含义。
	这类名词有：advice，decision，desire，demand，idea，order，pity，proposal，recommendation，suggestion，surprise，wish，wonder等。
	例：It is my proposal that he (should) be sent to study abroad. It is his advice that we (should) finish this task before the end of this month.
表语从句或同位语从句中的虚拟语气	
某些表示建议，请求，命令等主观意愿的名词所带的that从句具体揭示这些意愿内容时，则that从句需用虚拟语气	谓语动词用should+动词原型，should可省略。
	这类名词常见的有：demand，desire，requirement，advice，recommendation，suggestion，order，necessity，proposal，plan，idea。
	例：We are all for your proposal that the discussion (should) be put off. The advice is that we (should) leave at once. My idea is that we (should) get more people to attend the conference.
在It is (about/high) time+that 定语从句中的虚拟语气	
表示 “该做…的时候了”	谓语动词用一般过去时或should+动词原型
	It is about time that we went back home.
	注意：在这this is the first time/ second time that...句型中，从句中谓语动词用陈述语气完成时态。
	例：It is the first time that he has visited China.

If only 引起的感叹句中的虚拟语气	
If only引出感叹句，意思是“要是…多好”，表示说话人的一种愿望。	谓语动词用相应时间的虚拟语气形式
	例：If only he didn't drive so fast!(现在)
	If only the rain would stop.(将来)
	Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I had followed your advice.(过去)

Keys

Task 6

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. C | 5. C  |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. C | 9. D | 10. D |

Task 7

- |               |                |                    |                       |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. had known  | 2. had started | 3. had known       | 4. wouldn't be absent |
| 5. would do   | 6. came        | 7. could have done | 8. should come/come   |
| 9. would join | 10. had got up |                    |                       |

# Section IV Communication Interaction

Focus

Aim	1. To arouse students' interest
	2. To help students learn to identify information
	3. To give students fluency practice in listening and speaking related to job-hunting
Task	1. Students learn about the application letter.
	2. Students learn the expressions for talking about job-hunting and do the related exercises.



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Procedure	1. Ask students to read the application letter and answer the questions orally.
	2. Ask students to follow the directions in writing an application letter with the help of the useful expressions given above.
	3. Ask students to learn some useful sentences related to job-hunting and practice them orally.
	4. Ask students to listen to six statements and number the pictures.
	5. Ask students to listen to a dialogue about job-hunting and fill in the blanks.
	6. Ask students to practice the above dialogue in pairs and then give appropriate answers to the questions.
	7. Ask students to listen to two conversations and number the pictures according to the sequence mentioned in the conversations; Check the answers and play the recording back again to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	8. Ask students to get ready for listening and filling in the blanks.
	9. Divide students into groups and make up conversations based on the situations.
	10. Listen to the recording and check the answers to help students imitate the pronunciation.
	11. Ask students to talk about their part-time working experiences and then discuss them in groups in class.

## Introduction

### Job Application Letter

Your job application letter should consist of three parts: introduction, body, and conclusion. The purpose of the introduction is to specify why you are writing and to say a few things about yourself, such as what college you study in and your major. The body of your letter should be used to answer any questions your employer might have about how you feel that your education and background pertain to the job you are seeking. In planning your letter's conclusion you must decide exactly how you intend to follow up your letter.

**Key****Task 8**

1. On the company's website.
2. Chinese and English.
3. He worked as a waiter in a Pizza Hut.
4. The rate of payment.
5. By phone 87126 × × ×.

**Task 9****Suggested Answers:**

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to apply for a position as a part-time software programmer assistant in your company. Your company is developing very fast in the area of software-making, so it will be a great opportunity for us college students to work there.

What is more, my major is computer science, and I have a strong interest in software programming. When I was still a freshman, I got Grade 2 National Computer Rank Examination Certificate. Besides I had once worked part-time in a company for two months, and I got some experience in software programming in those two months.

Reading at the library is my favorite hobby. I also like playing basketball with my classmates at weekends and climbing mountains in holidays.

I would be pleased if you could offer me an opportunity to be interviewed. Looking forward to your reply.

I can be reached on my mobile 13908243715.

Faithfully Yours,  
Liu Ying

**Task 10**

3 — 6 — 1 — 5 — 4 — 2

**Script:**

1. A: Do you feel nervous when you are having an interview?  
B: I don't know. I have never been interviewed.
2. A: Both of my parents are farmers. They need to work very hard in spring and autumn.  
B: My parents are famers too. They always say that their work is hard but sweet.
3. A: I am busy writing a resume. Have you finished yours?  
B: No, I haven't started yet at all.
4. A: Do you want to be a baker in the future?  
B: Yes. I think this job is very interesting and creative.





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5. A: I heard that your father is a doctor.  
B: Yes. He works very hard and is respected by many people.
6. A: What is the most dangerous job in your opinion?  
B: Let me think. Maybe the firefighter.

### Task 11

1. postman
2. waiter
3. 18/eighteen
4. hotel
5. teacher

#### Script:

- Mary: Have you ever done any part-time job before?  
Tom: Yes, of course. I had several part-time job experiences.  
Mary: Really?  
Tom: I can still remember my first-part time job. I was a postman in my village.  
Mary: How did you get that job?  
Tom: When I was sixteen, our postman was seriously ill. I liked running and I wanted to work for him even for a very low payment. It lasted for two months. Though it was very tiring, I felt satisfied.  
Mary: Interesting. What about your next job?  
Tom: Let me think. Oh, I was a waiter at a restaurant in my hometown when I was eighteen. I learned a lot of communication skills there. It was helpful for my later career. Of course, it was very tiring too.  
Mary: Oh, my first part-time job was a cleaner at a hotel.  
Tom: How old were you then?  
Mary: Just after I had my eighteenth birthday. But I only did it for half a month. Then I found a very good par-time job.  
Tom: What's that?  
Mary: To teach at a training center till now. I only work at weekends. I love being with young boys and girls. And as a teacher I can also learn a lot from my students.

### Task 12

#### Reference Answers:

2. I'm interested in the job as an engineer. / I like editing very much.
3. I think they should be confident. / I think they shouldn't be nervous and shy.
4. I often play basketball with my classmates or surf the Internet. / I usually do some reading on weekends.

5. After graduation I will find a job as I need to earn money to support myself. / I will pursue advanced studies. Maybe I will go and study abroad.
6. I want to work at a big company. I think there are more opportunities at big companies. / I prefer to work at a small company. It is easier for me to get promotion.
7. I can get job-wanted information from the newspaper. / I can attend the campus job fair. / Surfing the Internet will be a very convenient and efficient way.
8. It can provide opportunities for career development and promotion based on the work performance.
9. The most important thing is to give the best performance, which will lead naturally to a pay rise. Of course, we can also ask for a pay rise by reminding the boss in person or by email of the contributions we've made.
10. The answers vary. The basic principle is that the career and family are both essential for all of us. We should not overdo one and ignore the other.

### Task 13

#### Conversation 1

3 — 1 — 4 — 2

#### Conversation 2

3 — 1 — 2 — 4

#### Script:

##### Conversation 1

Mary: Tom, what do you want to do in the future?

Tom: When I was very young, I was dying to be a policeman. I'd seen many films about the brave policemen.

Mary: I don't doubt that. Now, have you changed your idea?

Tom: Yes, now I think I want to be a photographer.

Mary: Er, but I heard the working condition of a photographer is sometimes very hard.

Tom: I don't mind that. Oh, what's your ideal job?

Mary: I dream about being a doctor.

Tom: A doctor? That's amazing.

Mary: But it's very hard to be a doctor.

Tom: What about being a nurse? There is a great demand in the job market.

Mary: Yes. Maybe being a nurse is more practical for me. And also it's a good job.

##### Conversation 2

Jane: I'm worrying about my future.

William: Why?



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- Jane: You see. How can I get a good job when I graduate?
- William: If you worry about your future, then you should do more reading as it can help build up your confidence.
- Jane: But it seems that's not enough.
- William: You probably need to get some qualification certificates. You see, I have got four in the last two years.
- Jane: But I don't think I should give too much attention to certificates. Work experience is more important.
- William: I agree. So we need both the certificates and work experience. Now the employers also place much emphasis on the teamwork spirit.
- Jane: Yes. Teamwork is more and more emphasized now. So if you have got better teamwork spirit, you may stand out when hunting for a job.
- William: Definitely.

### Task 14

- |               |               |          |         |              |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| 1. think over | 2. major      | 3. hands | 4. paid | 5. important |
| 6. useful     | 7. meaningful | 8. style | 9. view | 10. career   |

### Script:

#### Get Along Well with Your Boss

You work hard. And you think that you've done a lot for the company. But you don't get a promotion in several years. At this moment, you should really think over about the question "Do I get along well with my boss?"

Your boss can be a major factor in your job promotion. Your boss holds your future in his hands.

Your boss is not only your leader. He can also help you do the job you are paid to do. He can tell you about the company's goals, which are very important. Your boss needs you to do your best for the company. He also needs you to provide realistic and useful reports to him.

But how does this help you make a meaningful relationship with your boss? The answer to this question is communication. Understand his goals. Understand your boss's work style. If you are not clear about his expectations of you, ask! And in the same way, you can ask for feedback too. If he understands that you do view your job as something very important, he may be more likely to give you a promotion.

All in all, the relationship between you and your boss is very important for your career.

### Task 15

#### Reference Answers:

##### *Situation 2:*

Mary: Hi, Tom. Do you have any job-wanted information for me?

- Tom: I don't have any currently. You can go to the job fair. There are many opportunities.
- Mary: I don't want to go there. I need to take a long bus and wait for a long time. It's too crowded.
- Tom: Yes. It's very tiring. What about looking for advertisements in the newspapers?
- Mary: I have some newspapers here with me, but there are not many choices.
- Tom: Then how about the Internet? There are many websites that offer job postings. If you have the membership, they will send you the information that you may be interested in.
- Mary: That's very convenient. But I'm not good at this. Can you tell me how to do it?
- Tom: No problem.

**Situation 3:**

- Mary: Tom, I just got a phone call from a company and they invite me to have an interview tomorrow. How should I dress?
- Tom: You should dress neat and clean, not as casually as you do usually.
- Mary: I know that. I mean how I can let them think I'm qualified for the job. You see, I'm applying for the position as a secretary.
- Tom: In that case, dress a little formally. Do you have a black or white suit?
- Mary: No. All my clothes look a bit cute. Oh, I need shopping for something a bit formal.
- Tom: Yes, and you should hurry. Only one day to get prepared.

**Situation 4:**

- Tom: Mary! You dress so professionally today. Just back from the interview?
- Mary: Yes.
- Tom: How was the interview?
- Mary: Hard to say. At the beginning, I was very nervous. My hands kept shaking. But after a while, I felt more confident. I think I have given very good answers to their questions.
- Tom: Aha, you are lucky and successful. So you have a good chance of getting the job.
- Mary: But there was a little accident.
- Tom: What was it? Something serious?
- Mary: Not really, but I forgot to pull off the tag on my dress. And I only found this when I got out of the interview room.

**Situation 5:**

- Tom: Hi, Mary. Haven't seen you for ages. What's up?
- Mary: Good news! I just got a job offer!
- Tom: Congratulations! What kind of job?
- Mary: Did you remember a week ago when I met you at the gate and I dressed very



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formally?

Tom: Yes. I do remember that clearly.

Mary: It's for the job hunt for the position as a secretary at that company.

Tom: Well done. I heard it's a very good company.

Mary: Thank you very much for the suggestions you gave. How about having dinner together? My treat.

Tom: Thank you. I would love to.

### Task 16

#### *Conversation 1*

1. Can you tell me something about yourself
2. What part-time job are you applying for
3. I took some part-time jobs in the past six months
4. What have you learned from that work experience
5. Most importantly, I have got a clearer idea about my future job

#### *Conversation 2*

6. So I got good marks on my courses
7. What about your hobbies
8. Then can you tell me what your biggest advantage is
9. But later I will find the answer for you
10. And they also say I care a lot for my family and friends

#### **Script:**

##### *Conversation 1*

- April: Hello. Please come in and sit down. You are Mr. Campos, aren't you?
- Campos: Yes, Alex Campos.
- April: Can you tell me something about yourself?
- Campos: Certainly. I'm 20 now. I'm a senior at Hunan Vocational College of Art and my major is Interior Design.
- April: OK. What part-time job are you applying for?
- Campos: Well, I'm applying for the position advertised by your company in the local paper — Interior Design Assistant in your Design Department.
- April: OK. Why you want to work at our company?
- Campos: Your company is well-known in Hunan Province and I want to be one of its members.
- April: Do you have any working experience in this field?
- Campos: I took some part-time jobs in the past six months. First, I worked as an assistant in a small Decorating & Design company. Then I did some interior decoration for a

primary school.

April: What have you learned from that working experience?

Campos: I think I learned a lot from it. The communication with the customer is very important. What's more, the job experience is more important than book knowledge. More importantly, I have got a clearer idea about my future job. I really love this job.

April: OK. You did really learn a lot!

### ***Conversation 2***

Brian: Good morning. I'd like to apply for a part-time job in your company.

Julia: Can you introduce yourself?

Brian: My name is Will Brian. I'm twenty-one and I come from Yongzhou. Now I'm a sophomore at Yueyang Vocational College. My major is Property Management. In the past two terms, I've studied very hard at college. So I got good marks on my courses and I got student awards every term.

Julian: OK. As I can see from your resume, you are an excellent student at your college. What about your hobbies?

Brian: I have many hobbies. I like sports very much. Nearly every day I do my early morning run around the campus. I also like reading, watching movies, listening to music and going to the English Corner.

Julian: Then can you tell me what your biggest advantage is?

Brian: I am hardworking and responsible in everything I do. I think I'm honest. If you ask me a question and I don't know the answer, I will say so. But later I will find the answer for you.

Julia: Can you work well under stress or pressure?

Brian: Yes, I think so.

Julia: How would your friends or classmates describe you?

Brian: They say I am an honest and industrious man. And I care a lot for my family and friends.