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E时代高职英语教程 ②

E-TIME VOCATIONAL COLLEGE ENGLISH (第二版)

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E时代高职英语教程 ② (第二版)

主编 曾志颖 吴红梅

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(第二版)

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E时代高职英语

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PREFACE

前言

随着信息时代的快速发展, 高职公共英语的教学理念、教学方法、教学模式和教学技术发生了很大的变化, 同时教育部也要求高职公共英语教学不仅要帮助学生打好语言基础, 更要与现代教学技术结合, 注重培养学生的兴趣和对语言的实际应用能力。

高职公共英语教学的创新首先是教程的创新。为此, 我们对市场上的高职公共英语教程进行了充分研究, 分析其优缺点, 与众多高职英语教学专家和优秀一线教师反复讨论、研究, 编写了这套《E 时代高职英语教程》。

一、教程特色

本套教程结合现代职业教学的特点, 融入了全新的教学理念、教学方法和教学技术, 配有丰富的数字化教学资源。具体特色表现在以下几个方面:

(1) 根据高职学生的学习特点组织单元主题

在编写本套教程时, 我们秉承“以学生为主体”的理念, 根据高职学生在每个学期的学习特点、学习能力和学习兴趣组织单元主题, 结合学生初入校园、逐渐了解社会、面临就业等不同阶段的心理特点与需求, 层层推进, 从多方面提高学生的英语应用能力。

(2) 选材富有时代气息, 体裁多样, 难度逐级递增

在选材上, 我们在控制难度的基础上, 充分考虑了材料的时代性, 以引起学生共鸣, 且难度逐级递增, 力求展现教程的人文性与工具性。

(3) 互动性强, 设计了各种模拟真实情景的活动

在每个单元的 Lead-in 和 Listening & Speaking 等模块中设置了模拟真实情景的活动, 这些活动都经过精心设计, 既有趣又贴近学生的实际生活和将来的职业应用, 还方便教师在课堂上实施, 从而可以调动学生课堂学习的积极性, 最大程度地提高学生的英语实际应用能力。

此外, 我们还为情景活动提供了参考词汇、短语、句子, 以及活动的评分表等, 便于学生举一反三, 进行拓展, 并检测活动效果。

(4) 穿插了轻松一刻、阅读技巧等小模块

每个单元都有轻松一刻、阅读技巧等小模块, 不仅能十分有效地激发学生的学习兴趣, 还能提高其阅读技能。

(5) 提供了丰富多样的数字化教学资源

本套教程提供的配套资源包括微课(视频、音频、动画等多种形式)、课件、在线考试系统、在线教学和学习平台等。其中, 提供的微课在每个单元中的分布如下:

- ✎ Lead-in 部分有 1 ~ 2 个, 具体数目与导入的活动相关。
- ✎ Listening & Speaking 部分有 3 个, 包括听力、歌曲欣赏和口语练习活动的范例。
- ✎ Reading 部分 2 篇课文各含 2 个, 包括课文和生词的音频, 以及与课文内容相关的拓展视频。

✎ Watching & Performing 部分有 1 ~ 2 个, 包括精选电影片段和常见商务活动情景。

(6) 图文并茂, 版面精美

本套教程图文并茂, 版面活泼生动。综合教程采用全彩印刷, 制作精美, 令人赏心悦目。

(7) 体系设置合理、科学

《E 时代高职英语教程形成性评估手册》配合《E 时代高职英语教程》, 帮助学生在学完课本内容后, 有针对性地强化听力、词汇、语法、阅读、写作等方面的英语应用能力。

二、单元模块设计

本套教程每册包括五个单元, 每个单元采用模块化设计, 共有 Lead-in、Listening & Speaking、Reading、Grammar、Watching & Performing、Applied Writing 和 Hot Words 七个基本模块。单元的设计和编排既考虑到题材和难易度, 也照顾到策略训练的先后顺序, 从而有针对性地加强学生英语综合运用能力的培养。

- ✎ Lead-in 以搭配题、讨论、对话等多种启发性活动(配合视频短片)引入单元主题, 旨在激发学生的学习兴趣, 并引导他们对本单元主题进行思考。
- ✎ Listening & Speaking 为听力和口语练习(口语练习部分设置了丰富的活动), 旨在将听说结合, 引导学生主动参与到课堂学习中, 充分锻炼其听说能力。
- ✎ Reading 包括精读和泛读两个部分, 每部分内容均包括一篇课文和相关练习, 旨在帮助学生掌握丰富的语言知识。
- ✎ Grammar 为重点语法知识梳理, 旨在帮助学生掌握重点语法知识。
- ✎ Watching & Performing 为影视欣赏和表演。影视片段配合单元主题选取。在影片欣赏后设置了各种实用商务活动, 旨在激发学生的参与积极性, 锻炼其语言应用能力。
- ✎ Applied Writing 为应用文写作, 旨在指导学生将本单元所学知识融会贯通, 并运用到写作训练中, 同时帮助学生掌握日常生活和工作中常用的应用文写作。
- ✎ Hot Words 为热点词汇, 汇集了与本单元主题相关的时事热点单词和短语, 旨在帮助学生紧跟时代潮流, 掌握一些与时事相关的词汇。

无论我们如何追求完美, 书中仍可能存在不完善和疏漏之处, 敬请各位读者给予指正。此外, 在编写本书的过程中, 我们借鉴了一些文献资料, 在此向这些文献的作者表示最诚挚的谢意。

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UNIT 1



True Love

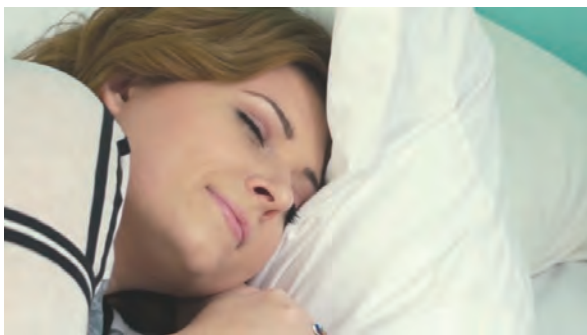
At the touch of love everyone becomes a poet.

每一个沐浴在爱河中的人都是诗人。

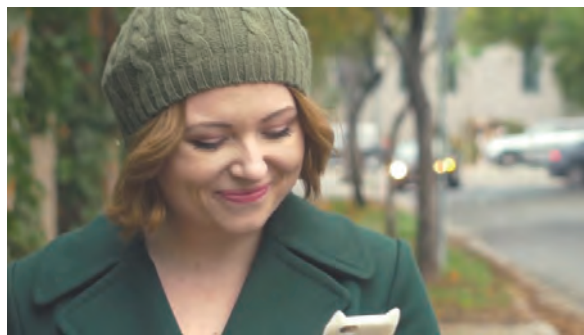
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Part I Lead-in

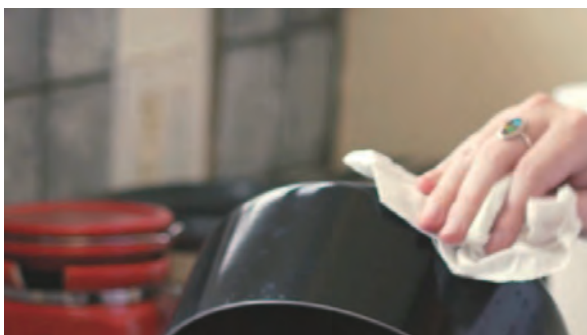
I There are some little clues showing you are falling in love. Are there any other clues? Watch the video and then share the answers with your partners.



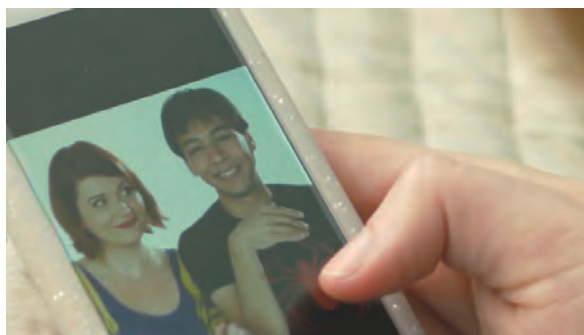
You wake up thinking about him / her.



You smile when you see his / her name.



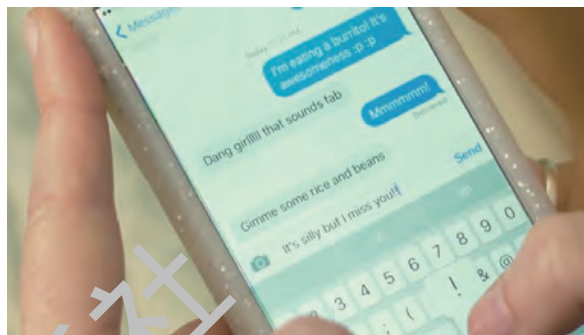
Chores (家务) are bearable (可忍受的) with him / her.



You look through pictures of him / her when you're bored.



You're OK with being upset around him / her.



You miss him / her after just one day.

II Write down some classic romantic relations in movies or TV series you have ever watched, and then discuss what true love is with your partners.

Jack and Rose

Jack and Rose in *Titanic*. They fell in love with each other when they met. At the end of the movie, Jack sacrificed (奉献) his life for love. Love means sacrifice.

III Learn reference words.

◇ selfish	自私的	◇ selfless	无私的
◇ romantic	浪漫的	◇ proposal	求婚
◇ lovesickness	相思病	◇ cherish	珍爱, 爱护
◇ attachment	依恋	◇ fervor	热情
◇ loyal	忠诚的		

Part II Listening & Speaking



I Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks.

Words and Expressions

western food /'westən fu:d/ 西餐

candlelight dinner /'kændlɪ,laɪt 'dɪnə(r)/ 烛光晚餐

careless /'keəlis/ 粗心的

special /'speʃəl/ 特别的

so... that 如此……以至于

part /pɑ:t/ 分开

fall in love with... 爱上……

have a crush on sb. /krʌʃ/ 迷恋某人

can't help doing sth. 情不自禁做某事

take it too seriously /'sɪəriəsli/ 太当回事

circle of friends 朋友圈

You must be joking. 你一定是在开玩笑吧。

celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ 庆祝

anniversary /,ænrɪ'vɜ:səri/ 周年纪念日

wedding day /'wedɪŋ deɪ/ 婚礼当天

chocolate /'tʃɒkəlæt/ 巧克力

anxious /'æŋkʃəs/ 紧张的

WeChat 微信

online /ˈɒnlaɪn/ 在线

get sb. off 使某人离开

dream girl /dri:m ɡɜ:l/ 梦中情人

enlarge /ɪn'la:dʒ/ 扩大

come along 出现

Dialogue 1

(M = Man W = Woman)

W: Why do you want to eat western food so much today? Anything _____ to celebrate?

M: Honey, do you really forget about it? Think it over. It's a candlelight dinner.

W: It's not your _____, not mine either. Hey, come on. Just tell me.

M: It's our wedding anniversary, honey. How can you forget about it?

W: My dear, tomorrow is our wedding anniversary. We've been together for 20 years.

M: But you never change. Always so careless! Do you remember things on our wedding day?

W: Of course. I almost missed my own _____.

M: Do you remember our first date? I got a really special gift.

W: I can never _____ that. I bought you a box of chocolates, but I was so anxious that I forgot to give them to you. You didn't get them until we parted. They had already melted down (融化).

M: Yeah, it's really unforgettable. Thank you for making me _____ all these years.

W: You are the one I should thank. You've done really a great job.

Dialogue 2

(A = Alex L = Lily)

A: Hey, Lily, what are you doing?

L: _____ for someone.

A: You mean the boy you met on WeChat?

L: You're right. He is so _____ and I think I fall in love with him.

A: You must be joking. You can't fall in love with someone you've never met!

L: I know, but I keep thinking of him every day. And I get really depressed (沮丧的) when he's not online.

A: I think you just have a crush on him. You can't be serious.

L: Well, this might be silly. But I just can't get him off my _____. And I can't help missing him.

A: Did you tell him?

L: Yes. He said I'm his dream girl.

A: You shouldn't take it too seriously. It might be a _____.

L: I know. I can't tell whether he's serious or not, so I need your _____.

A: I think you should enlarge your circle of real-life friends, and then the right person will come along.

II Watch the video, and then make a dialogue according to the situation given below. The following sentence patterns are for your reference.

Situation: Your mother set you up on a blind date with a girl / boy. You are talking about this with your friend.



* I don't want to go to this blind date (相亲).	* Just think this as a chance to...
* I want to have a real relationship with my true love instead of a random (随意的) person.	* Maybe this one will be your true love and you will miss him if you don't go.
* I believe that love is cultivated (改善) from long period of time.	* I think you will fall in love with a person at the first sight.
* I still think blind date is a bad idea.	* ... can help you find your true love.
* Maybe I should give her / him a chance.	* I hope there will be no more blind dates for me in the future.
* Love needs time and understanding.	* Opening your heart and accepting new people in your life can help you find your true love.
* One more friend isn't a bad idea.	* My mother set me up on a blind date.

III Listen to the song *Beautiful Soul* and fill in the blanks.

Beautiful Soul is a song sung by American singer Jesse McCartney. The song expresses love for the beautiful soul of someone with its lively melody. Have you found the beautiful soul that touches your heart?

*I don't want another (1) _____ face
I don't want just anyone to hold
I don't want my love to go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul*

*I know that you are something special
To you I'd be always faithful
I want to be what you always (2) _____
Then I hope you'll see the heart in me*

*I don't want another pretty face
I don't want just anyone to hold
I don't want my love to go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul*

*You're the one I want to (3) _____
You're the one I want to hold
I won't let another minute go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul, yeah*

*You might need time to think it over
But I'm just fine moving (4) _____
I'll ease your mind
If you give me the chance
I will never make you cry, come on let's try*



*I don't want another pretty face
I don't want just anyone to hold
I don't want my love to go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul*

*You're the one I want to chase
You're the one I want to hold
I won't let another minute go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul*

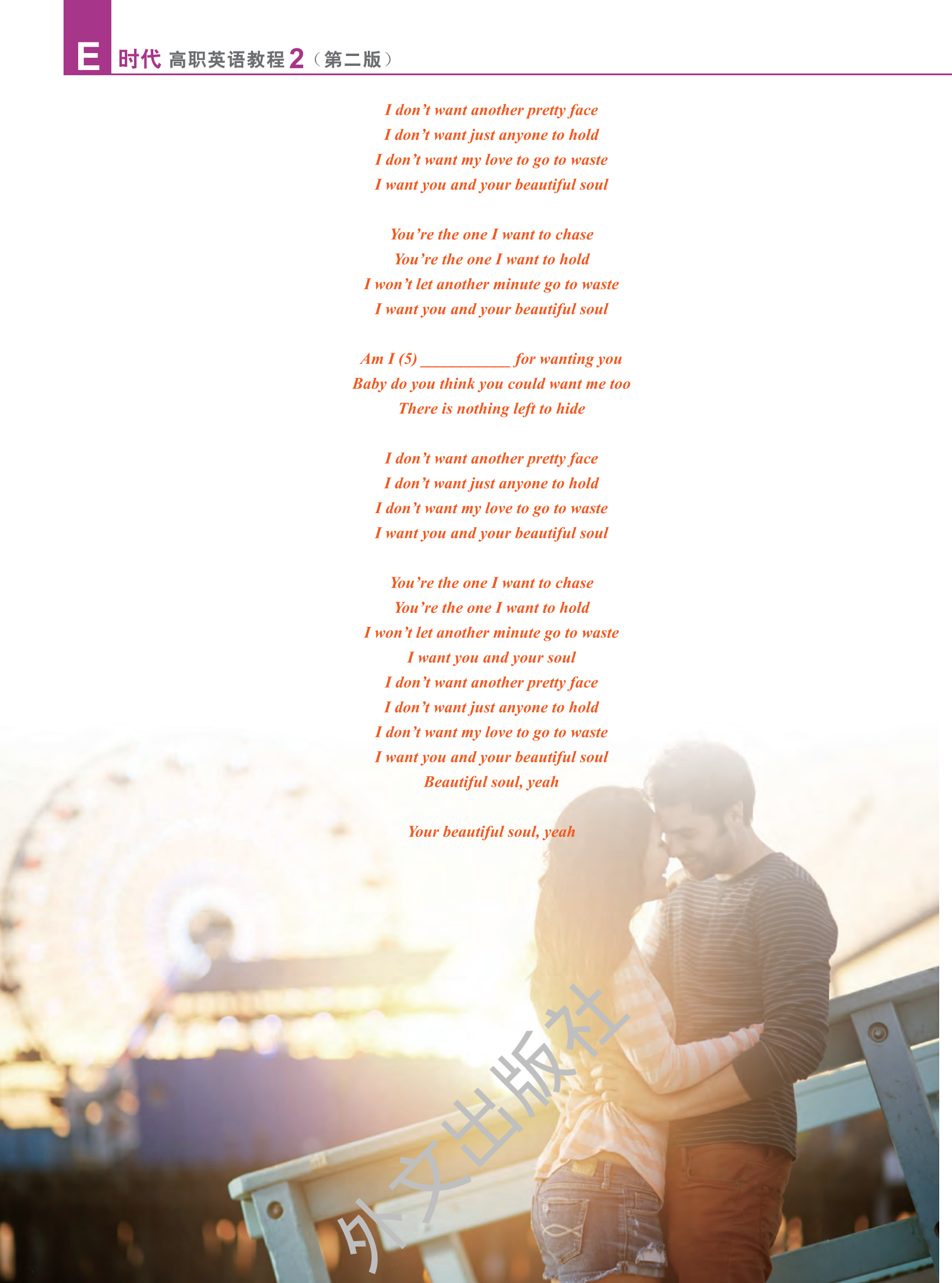
*Am I (5) _____ for wanting you
Baby do you think you could want me too
There is nothing left to hide*

*I don't want another pretty face
I don't want just anyone to hold
I don't want my love to go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul*

*You're the one I want to chase
You're the one I want to hold
I won't let another minute go to waste
I want you and your soul*

*I don't want another pretty face
I don't want just anyone to hold
I don't want my love to go to waste
I want you and your beautiful soul
Beautiful soul, yeah*

Your beautiful soul, yeah



Part III Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

Met the Love of My Life in 10th-Grade



Pre-Reading Questions:

- 1 Do you have a boyfriend or a girlfriend?
- 2 Could you describe the first time when you met each other?



1 The first time I walked into my classroom in California, I saw a student at his desk, resting his head on **folded**¹ arms. I'd never seen a boy with such beautiful, **wavy**² **blond**³ hair, the color of **butter**⁴, and I was **tempted**⁵ to run my fingers through it as I passed by.

2 We sat in **alphabetical**⁶ order, which put me at the **opposite**⁷ end of the room from my new **crush**⁸. I spent most of that class trying to get a **glimpse**⁹ of his face. At **roll**¹⁰ call I learned that his name was Vic.

3 The next morning I **nervously**¹¹ waited at the classroom door until Vic came, he **glanced**¹² at me with his **amazingly**¹³ blue eyes. He was **beyond**¹⁴ movie-star **handsome**¹⁵! Suddenly, it was hard to catch my breath and my face felt warm. My heart **pounded**¹⁶ so

loudly — I was sure he must have heard it, too. What was happening to me?

4 A **perky**¹⁷, pretty girl with an **annoying**¹⁸ **giggle**¹⁹ and a tight sweater sat one seat away from Vic. He called her bunny because she'd **wrinkle**²⁰ her little nose at him **whenever**²¹ he turned in her **direction**²². It drove me nuts. I couldn't stop talking about her to my girlfriends.

5 **Miraculously**²³, my teacher Mrs. Christopher solved my **dilemma**²⁴ when she demanded that I sit in the front row so I couldn't **chat**²⁵ with my friends. This put me between the bunny in the tight sweater and my Adonis.

6 When I noticed Vic was having trouble with the **assignments**²⁶, I offered to help him after class. His grades began to improve, and soon he started carrying my books to class when he saw me in the hall. He said that I made him laugh the way no one else could. And there was something about him that made me feel safe and special just to be near him.

7 One day I was going down the steps of the school library as Vic was going up. When our eyes met, we stopped and just stared at each other until the **staircase**²⁷ was empty. Then he came up to the step I was on, **wrapped**²⁸ his arms around my **waist**²⁹ and gave me my first grown-up kiss, the kind I'd seen in the movies.

8 He lit my world like the Fourth of July, and after 50 years of **marriage**³⁰ he still does.



(388 words)

■ New Words

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 folded /'fəʊldɪd/ | adj. 折叠的, 交叠的 |
| 2 wavy /'weɪvɪ/ | adj. 波状的, 起伏的 |
| 3 blond /blɒnd/ | adj. 金色的, 淡黄的 |
| 4 butter /'bʌtə(r)/ | n. 黄油 |
| 5 tempt /tempt/ | v. 引诱, 诱惑 |
| 6 alphabetical /,ælfə'betɪkəl/ | adj. 按字母顺序的 |
| 7 opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ | adj. 对面的, 另一面的 |
| 8 crush /krʌʃ/ | n. 迷恋; 热恋 |
| 9 glimpse /glɪmps/ | n. 一看, 一瞥 |
| 10 roll /rəʊl/ | n. 花名册, 名单 |
| 11 nervously /'nɜːvəsli/ | adv. 焦虑地 |
| 12 glance /glɑːns/ | v. 匆匆一看, 扫视 |
| 13 amazingly /ə'meɪzɪŋli/ | adv. 令人惊奇地 |

14	beyond /bɪ'jɒnd/	<i>prep.</i> 超过, 越过
15	handsome /'hænsəm/	<i>adj.</i> 英俊的, 有魅力的, 漂亮的
16	pound /paʊnd/	<i>v.</i> (心脏) 狂跳, 怦怦地跳
17	perky /'pɜ:kɪ/	<i>adj.</i> 精力充沛的, 高兴的, 快活的
18	annoying /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i> 使烦恼的, 使生气的
19	giggle /'gɪɡl/	<i>n.</i> 咯咯笑, 傻笑
20	wrinkle /'rɪŋkl/	<i>v.</i> 皱起
21	whenever /wen'evə(r)/	<i>conj.</i> 无论何时
22	direction /dɪ'rekʃən/	<i>n.</i> 方向, 方位
23	miraculously /mɪ'rækjʊləsli/	<i>adv.</i> 奇迹般地, 不可思议地
24	dilemma /dɪ'lemə/	<i>n.</i> (进退两难的) 窘境, 困境
25	chat /tʃæt/	<i>v.</i> 闲聊, 闲谈
26	assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/	<i>n.</i> 任务, 工作; 作业
27	staircase /'steɪkəs/	<i>n.</i> 楼梯
28	wrap /ræp/	<i>v.</i> 用……缠绕 (或围紧)
29	waist /weɪst/	<i>n.</i> 腰, 腰部
30	marriage /'mæɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i> 婚姻, 婚姻生活

Phrases and Expressions

- 1 be tempted to 被引诱做……
e.g. He did not want to be tempted to fight.
- 2 a glimpse of 一瞥
e.g. He caught a glimpse of the man's face through a shop window.
- 3 glance at 朝……看了一眼
e.g. She took her eyes off the road to glance at me.
- 4 be hard to... 做……很难
e.g. If the ink sinks in, it will be hard to remove it.
- 5 chat with 和……闲谈
e.g. Would you care to come and chat with me?
- 6 have trouble with 因……而苦恼
e.g. I often have trouble with my teeth.
- 7 stare at 盯着看, 凝视
e.g. It is not polite to stare at a girl in the face.
- 8 first grown-up kiss 初吻
e.g. She stood on tiptoe with her face turning up to meet her first grown-up kiss.

Proper Names



California /kælɪ'fɔ:njə/

加利福尼亚州

Christopher /'krɪstəfə(r)/

克里斯托弗 (人名)

Adonis /ə'dəʊnɪs/

阿多尼斯 (希腊神话中, 爱与美的女神阿芙罗狄娜所爱恋的美少年)

the Fourth of July

美国独立日

Notes

1 I'd never seen a boy with such beautiful, wavy blond hair, the color of butter, and I was tempted to run my fingers through it as I passed by. (Para. 1)

我从没见过拥有如此漂亮的、像黄油般色泽的金黄色卷发的男孩, 当我经过他时, 我情不自禁地想用手指去触摸他的头发。

“the color of butter” 进一步补充说明 “wavy blond hair”。and 连接两个并列句, “as I passed by” 是由 as 引导的时间状语从句, 意思是“当……的时候”, pass by 是动词短语, 意思是“经过, 过去”。

2 We sat in alphabetical order, which put me at the opposite end of the room from my new crush. (Para. 2)

我们是按照字母顺序就坐的, 我和我的心仪对象之间隔着整个教室。

which 引导的是非限定性定语从句, 起补充说明作用。

3 The next morning I nervously waited at the classroom door until Vic came, he glanced at me with his amazingly blue eyes. (Para. 3)

第二天上午, 我紧张地在教室门口等维克来。他走过我时, 用他那美丽的蓝眼睛朝我看了一眼。

“the next morning”是句子的时间状语，until 是连词，意思是“直到……”。“he glanced at me with his amazingly blue eyes”中的 glance at 的意思是“朝……看了一眼”，with 表示“用，使用”。

4 He called her bunny because she'd wrinkle her little nose at him whenever he turned in her direction. It drove me nuts. (Para. 4)

他叫她小兔子，因为每当他转向她时，她就会向他皱鼻子。这让我很抓狂。

“because she'd wrinkle her little nose at him”是 because 引导的原因状语从句，“wrinkle her little nose at him”的意思是“朝着他皱鼻子”，“whenever he turned in her direction”是 whenever 引导的时间状语从句。

5 Miraculously, my teacher Mrs. Christopher solved my dilemma when she demanded that I sit in the front row so I couldn't chat with my friends. This put me between the bunny in the tight sweater and my Adonis. (Para. 5)

奇迹般地，当我的老师克里斯托弗夫人为防止我和朋友们聊天而要求我坐到前排时，她解决了我的难题。于是，我坐在了“紧身毛衣”和我的男神中间。

“when she demanded that... with my friends”是时间状语从句，其中 that 后面引导的是宾语从句。“so I couldn't chat with my friends”是 so 引导的结果状语从句。“solved my dilemma”的意思是“解决了我的困境”。

6 He lit my world like the Fourth of July, and after 50 years of marriage he still does. (Para. 8)

他让我的世界像独立日一样明亮，即使在后来 50 年婚姻中，也从未变过。

7 月 4 日 (the Fourth of July) 是美国的独立日。lit 是动词 light 的过去式。

Exercises

I Read Text A and then complete the following table.

Time	What did Vic do when they met?
the first time	
the next morning	
one day the author was going down the steps of the school library	

II Answer the following questions and then discuss with your partners.

- 1 How did the author know the boy's name?
- 2 How did the author feel when the boy glanced at her?
- 3 Did they get married or not?

III Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

tempt	opposite	glimpse	beyond
amazingly	glance	chat	assignment

- Several thousand supporters (支持者) strained (尽力, 竭力) to catch a _____ of the new president.
- I was _____ by the dessert menu.
- The road continued _____ the village up into the hills.
- He _____ at the watch in the shop.
- What are you _____ about?
- You will need to complete three written _____ every semester (学期).
- She was a / an _____ good cook.
- We live on the _____ side of the road.

IV Add -ize, -ful or -fy to the following words to form new words and give the corresponding Chinese meanings of the new words.

Affix	Words	New Words	Chinese Meanings
-ize	ideal		
	civil		
	global		
-ful	care		
	use		
	help		
-fy	pure		
	class		
	beauty		

参考如下:

词缀	说明	例词
-ize	加在形容词之后, 表示“……化”。	modern (现代的) → modernize (使……现代化)
-ful	加在名词或动词之后, 表示“有……的”。	skill (技能) → skillful (有技能的, 熟练的)
-fy	加在形容词或名词之后, 形容词或名词转化成动词。	simple (简单的) → simplify (使简单)

V There are two sentences chosen from the text. Choose the best Chinese translation for each sentence.

- Suddenly, it was hard to catch my breath and my face felt warm.
A. 突然, 我感到呼吸困难、脸发烫。

B. 突然, 我喘不上气了, 脸上感到一阵温暖。

C. 突然, 我不能呼吸了, 脸上一阵发热。

2 His grades began to improve, and soon he started carrying my books to class when he saw me in the hall.

A. 他的等级开始提升, 不久后, 每当在大厅相遇, 他就会帮我把书带到教室。

B. 他的成绩开始提高, 不久后, 每当在大厅相遇, 他就会帮我把书带到教室。

C. 他的成绩开始提高, 而且不久他就开始在大厅看到我并为我把书带到课堂上。

VI Complete the following sentences with the given sentence structures.

It is hard to... 做……很难

e.g. It is hard to get ready for the trip all by myself. 独自为旅行做准备很难。

1 _____ . (为上学做准备很难。)

2 _____ . (读英文小说很难。)

drive sb. nuts 让某人发疯

e.g. What he has said drove me nuts. 他说的话让我发疯。

1 What he has done _____ (让他的父母发疯).

2 That he did not learn anything in college _____ (让他的老师发疯).

Have a Break

—The Expressions About Love

date 约会

Cupid 爱神丘比特

cute meet 浪漫的邂逅

puppy love / first love 初恋

the chemical feeling 奇妙的感觉, 触电

Double Seventh Festival 七夕

Love at the first sight. 一见钟情。

I need him like I need the air to breathe. 我需要他, 正如我需要呼吸空气。

Love is a vine that grows into our hearts. 爱是长在我们心里的藤蔓。

Love is a chord in life, not a solo. 爱是人生的和弦, 而不是孤独的独奏曲。

Love and a cough cannot be hid. 爱情跟咳嗽一样是掩饰不了的。

blind date 初次约会; 相亲

promise / vow 誓言

fall in love 坠入爱河

sweet bitterness 甜蜜的痛苦

Valentine's Day 情人节

a perfect couple 天生一对

Text B Extensive Reading

Reading Skills: 略读

略读就是快读或简略地阅读。不同于查读(带着问题到阅读材料中寻找某一特定的信息),略读的目的在于用迅速浏览全文的方法在短时间内了解文章的大意。略读时,应将精力集中在所浏览文章的标题和每一段的主题句(通常在段首或段尾)上,以此把握文章的大致内容。此外,略读时还要注意文章里的关键词,同时略过一些不影响理解主题的生词,从而高效地把握所阅读文章的大意。

A Letter to My Love, My Friend, My Wife

To my love, my friend, my wife and my partner — Dusty,

1 I know it's the day before Valentines — some things can't wait just for a day. Ten years — that's how long we've been with one another. It feels like a **lifetime**¹ — so much has changed.

2 We've been **through**² our times of **trial**³ — little things like **accidentally**⁴ **renting**⁵ an **apartment**⁶ in a war **zone**⁷ (my bad!) — and much bigger things from health, to **finances**⁸, to not knowing what we were doing or where we were going. We've been through a lot in ten years.

3 **Despite**⁹ the trials — we have made each other stronger. You have also given me the **cherished**¹⁰ gift of your love, your tears and support in my times of **pain**¹¹.

4 You have given me more than just your love; you gave me our first daughter Abby — who might as well be a **tiny**¹² **clone**¹³ of myself in **female**¹⁴ **form**¹⁵, who despite her **willfulness**¹⁶ and strong **personality**¹⁷ makes my heart jump each time I hear her laugh, each time she runs to me and **hugs**¹⁸ me and tells me she loves me.

5 Then there is Addison, our **bubbling**¹⁹ eight month old. What can I say about someone who **greet**²⁰ me with a smile and a laugh whether it's five in the morning, or me just coming home from a hard day at work? Addison's happiness and **flourishing**²¹ is not just due to doctors, or **therapists**²² — it's directly tied to the **amazing**²³ love and care you provide to her. Every time I look at Addison, I see an **extension**²⁴ of you — your smile, your happiness.

6 You and our daughters have given me more than a reason to just keep working and moving from day to day. You've given me a reason to truly live, a place and arms to cry in, to laugh in, and to grow in. You've given me a view of life, of living, of loving I never



dreamed of having. You've driven me to be a better man, a better husband and father.

7 I am but a **broken**²⁵ man, but with you I am whole. Thank you for being who you are. Thank you for being with me. Thank you for loving me. Thank you for letting me love you in return.

Jesse
(406 words)



New Words

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1 lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ | <i>n.</i> 一生, 终生 |
| 2 through /θruː/ | <i>prep.</i> 经历; 穿过, 通过 |
| 3 trial /'traɪəl/ | <i>n.</i> 令人伤脑筋的事 |
| 4 accidentally /,æksɪ'dentlɪ/ | <i>adv.</i> 意外地, 偶然地 |
| 5 rent /rent/ | <i>v.</i> 租用, 租借 |
| 6 apartment /ə'pɑːtmənt/ | <i>n.</i> 公寓套房 |
| 7 zone /zəʊn/ | <i>n.</i> 地区; 地带 |
| 8 finances /fai'nænsɪz/ | <i>n.</i> [复数] 个人财务管理 |
| 9 despite /dɪ'spaɪt/ | <i>prep.</i> 即使; 尽管 |
| 10 cherish /'tʃerɪʃ/ | <i>v.</i> 钟爱; 爱护 |
| 11 pain /peɪn/ | <i>n.</i> 痛苦; 苦恼 |
| 12 tiny /'taɪni/ | <i>adj.</i> 极小的; 微小的 |
| 13 clone /kləʊn/ | <i>n.</i> 好像一模一样的人; 复制品 |
| 14 female /'fiːmeɪl/ | <i>adj.</i> 女的, 女性的 |
| 15 form /fɔːm/ | <i>n.</i> 外表, 样子 |
| 16 willfulness /'wɪlfʊlnɪs/ | <i>n.</i> 任性, 倔强 |
| 17 personality /,pɜːsə'næləti/ | <i>n.</i> 性格; 人格; 个性 |
| 18 hug /hʌg/ | <i>v.</i> 拥抱, 搂抱 |
| 19 bubble /'bʌbl/ | <i>v.</i> 发出冒泡的声音 |
| 20 greet /griːt/ | <i>v.</i> 打招呼; 欢迎; 迎接 |
| 21 flourish /'flaʊrɪʃ/ | <i>v.</i> 茁壮成长; 健康幸福 |
| 22 therapist /'θerəpɪst/ | <i>n.</i> 治疗专家 |
| 23 amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ | <i>adj.</i> 令人大为惊奇的; 令人惊喜的 |
| 24 extension /ɪk'stenʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 延伸; 延续 |
| 25 broken /'brəʊkən/ | <i>adj.</i> 破损的; 残缺的 |

■ Phrases and Expressions

- | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|
| 1 | one another | 互相 |
| 2 | feel like | 感觉像…… |
| 3 | greet sb. with | 用……迎接某人 |

■ Reading Comprehension

- 1 This is a letter from _____ to _____.
A. husband; wife
B. wife; husband
C. father; son
D. mother; daughter
- 2 How long have they been together?
A. Nine years.
B. Ten years.
C. Eleven years.
D. Not mentioned.
- 3 How many children do they have?
A. One child.
B. Two children.
C. Three children.
D. Not mentioned.
- 4 Who gave the author the strength to keep working and moving from day to day?
A. His father and mother.
B. Himself.
C. His wife and children.
D. His friends.
- 5 Which one is NOT true about the author?
A. The author is expressing his love to his family.
B. The author is writing a letter.
C. The author is feeling sorry for his family.
D. The author loves his family very much.



Part IV Grammar

英语中的时态（一）：一般现在时

时态是英语中一个重要的语法范畴，它表示不同时间发生的动作或存在的状态，以及动作发生或存在的方式。动作发生的时间可分为现在、过去、将来和过去将来四种，动作发生的方式可分为一般、进行、完成和完成进行四种。将这些时间形式和动作方式结合起来，就构成了以下 16 种时态形式（以 do 为例）：

方式 时间	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	do / does	am / is / are doing	have / has done	have / has been doing
过去	did	was / were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	shall / will do	shall / will be doing	shall / will have done	shall / will have been doing
过去将来	should / would do	should / would be doing	should / would have done	should / would have been doing

本书主要介绍其中五种，即一般现在时、一般过去时、现在进行时、一般将来时和现在完成时，本单元介绍一般现在时。一般现在时是英语所有时态中最常用的一种，它主要表示经常性或习惯性发生的动作或状态。

1 be 动词的一般现在时

be 动词的一般现在时形式有 am, is, are 三种。主语是第一人称单数形式时用 am；主语是第三人称单数形式时用 is；主语是复数或第二人称单数形式时用 are。

be 动词的一般现在时的句式：

1) 肯定句：主语 + be (am, is, are) + 其他

e.g. He is a worker. 他是个工人。

2) 否定句：主语 + be (am, is, are) + not + 其他

e.g. He is not a worker. 他不是个工人。

【注意】be 动词的否定式常用缩写形式。但 am 不与 not 缩写在一起，而是与主语 I 缩写在一起，写成 I'm not。is 和 are 可以和前面主语缩写，如：he's not, they're not, that's not, what's not 等，也可以与 not 缩写在一起，写成 isn't 和 aren't。

3) 一般疑问句：Be (Am, Is, Are) + 主语 + 其他

e.g. Is he a worker? 他是个工人吗？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语 (代词) + be (am, is, are).

e.g. Yes, he is. 是的，他是。

否定回答: No, 主语 (代词)+be (am, is, are)+not.

e.g. No, he isn't. 不, 他不是。

4) 特殊疑问句: 疑问词+ be (am, is, are) + 其他

e.g. What color is that bird? 那只鸟是什么颜色的?

2 行为动词的一般现在时

行为动词的一般现在时结构如下, 以 study 一词为例:

肯定式: 主语+行为动词	否定式: 主语+助动词否定式+ 行为动词 (原形)	一般疑问句: 助动词+ 主语+行为动词 (原形)	特殊疑问句: 特殊疑 问词+一般疑问句
I study.	I don't study.	Do I study?	Where do I study?
You study.	You don't study.	Do you study?	Where do you study?
We study.	We don't study.	Do we study?	Where do we study?
They study.	They don't study.	Do they study?	Where do they study?
He / She studies.	He / She doesn't study.	Does he / she study?	Where does he / she study?

主语为第三人称单数时, 行为动词的变化规则如下:

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加 -s	清辅音后读 /s/ 浊辅音和元音后读 /z/	help — helps play — plays
辅音字母+o 结尾	加 -es	读 /z/	go — goes do — does
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾	加 -es	读 /ɪz/	wash — washes teach — teaches
以辅音字母+y 结尾	变 y 为 i 再加 es	读 /z/	study — studies
不规则变化			have — has

3 一般现在时的基本用法

1) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作, 常和时间状语连用

e.g. I get up at 7:00 every morning. 我每天早上七点起床。

2) 表示客观真理、客观存在的科学事实

e.g. Shanghai lies in the east of China. 上海位于中国东部。

3) 表示现在的状态、能力、性格、个性

e.g. He sings well. 他唱歌唱得好。

I Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of be verbs. (用be动词的适当形式填空。)

- 1 I _____ (be) from Australia.
- 2 She _____ (be) a student.
- 3 Jane and Tom _____ (be) my friends.

II Write down the third person singular forms of the verbs. (写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式。)

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 write _____ | 2 fly _____ | 3 cry _____ |
| 4 go _____ | 5 have _____ | 6 watch _____ |

III Change the sentence patterns according to the directions. (按要求转换句型。)

- 1 Peter has breakfast every day.
 否定句: _____.
 一般疑问句: _____?
 肯定回答: _____.
 否定回答: _____.
- 2 They live in our city.
 否定句: _____.
 对画线部分提问的特殊疑问句: _____?



Part V Watching & Performing



Beauty and the Beast is an American musical romantic fantasy film directed by Bill Condon. The film is based on Disney's 1991 animated film of the same name, itself an adaptation of Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont's eighteenth-century fairy tale.



《美女与野兽》是一部由华特·迪士尼影业和曼德维尔影业共同出品的浪漫奇幻歌舞电影。

主要情节：贝尔（Belle）是一个热爱阅读和幻想的姑娘，英俊强壮的加斯頓（Gaston）发誓要娶她为妻。但贝尔一眼看穿了他的自私和虚伪，拒不接受。某日，贝尔的父亲莫里斯（Maurice）因为偷摘了城堡里的玫瑰被野兽囚禁起来。得知此消息的贝尔赶到城堡，要求用自己把父亲交换出来。在会说话的茶壶太太、烛台卢米埃（Lumière）和时钟葛士华（Cogsworth）的照顾和帮助下，贝尔渐渐发现，野兽在丑陋的外表下，隐藏了一颗善良温柔的心。实际上，野兽的真实身份是一位王子，因受到了女巫的诅咒而沦落至此，而贝尔是解除诅咒最后的，也是唯一的希望。由于加斯頓的追杀，野兽中枪死亡。当贝尔含着泪向野兽表达爱意时，诅咒解除了，野兽及仆人们的人类形象也得到了恢复。最后，所有人沉浸在欢乐的歌舞中。

I Now watch the movie clip. Read the words closely after the speaker so as to improve your short-term memory, pronunciation, stress and intonation by imitating what you hear.

Setting: The evil knight Gaston finds Beast and he wants to kill Beast.

Gaston: Hello, Beast! I'm Gaston. Belle sent me. Are you in love with her? Did you honestly think she'd want you?

Boom. Gaston shoots Beast and Beast falls off the tower. Belle appears.

Gaston: Belle?

Belle: Where is he?

Gaston: When we return to the village... you will marry me. And that beast's head will hang on our wall.

Belle: Never.

Gaston: I am coming for you, Beast.

Belle: No!

Beast: Belle? Belle! You came back!

Belle: I tried to stop them.

Beast: Stay there. I am coming.

Gaston hears their talk and beats down Beast. Belle wants to stop.

Belle: Gaston, no!

Beast looks at his love and gets strength to defeat (打败) Gaston. Beast grabs (抓住) Gaston's neck and hangs him out of the tower.

Gaston: Don't let me go. Please! I'll do anything. Don't hurt me. Beast!

Beast: I am not a beast! Go! Get out!

Belle: Don't, it's too far.

Gaston runs away and shoots Beast. Then he falls.

Belle: Please! Come on.

Beast: You came back.

Belle: Of course I came back. I'll never leave you again.

Beast: I'm afraid it's my turn to leave.

Belle: We are together now. It's gonna be fine.

Beast: At least I got to see you. One last time.

Belle: No! Please, no! Come back!

II Work in pairs. Make a dialogue according to the given situation and useful expressions, and then perform it. The teacher and students in other teams can give a score for the performance. The following score sheet is for your reference.

Situation: You are Mr. Siger's secretary (秘书). Mr. Siger asks you to make a reservation (预订) for him and his wife in Meimei Restaurant.



Useful Expressions

For Restaurant Receptionist:

- * ... Restaurant! ... speaking. What can I do for you?
- * What time would you like the reservation for?
- * Fine, I can seat you at... tomorrow, if you would kindly give me your name.
- * OK. Do you have any requirements (要求)?
- * Of course, sir. I'll make a note of your request. We'll hold the table (保留预订) 10 minutes for you.
- * Yes, we do.

For Customer:

- * I'd like to make a reservation (预订) for two for tomorrow evening.
- * We would prefer...
- * Thank you. The name is...
- * I want to sit near the back where the couches are.
- * Do you accept cards?

Criteria	Score	Examples of High Marks Achieved	Each Item's Score	Final Score
Lines	40 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> learn the lines <input type="checkbox"/> speak the lines fluently with good pronunciation, stress and intonation		
Cooperation	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> accept ideas of others <input type="checkbox"/> all members contribute		
Performance	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> show confidence <input type="checkbox"/> natural facial expression <input type="checkbox"/> impressive <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate use of body language		
Bonus	10 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> rewrite or modify the script reasonably and creatively <input type="checkbox"/> prepare the stage property well		

Part VI Applied Writing

Invitation and Reply to Invitation

邀请函与回帖

邀请函：是邀请亲朋好友或知名人士、专家等参加某项活动时所发的请约性书信。它是现实生活中常用的一种日常应用写作文种。在国际交往及日常的各种社交活动中，这类书信使用广泛。邀请函一般包括以下内容：宾主姓名（被邀请人与邀请人姓名）、活动时间（具体到日、时、分）、内容、地点，以及其他需要特别说明的内容。如果要求回复，请柬下方要用R.S.V.P.或RSVP（原为法语，意为：请赐复）。右下方是邀请人的电话号码。

回帖：被邀请人收到正式请柬后，应及时答复，以表示接受或拒绝。如果接受，应先表示谢意，然后再写明应邀出席的时间和地点；如果谢绝，应先致以歉意，然后再说明不能出席的原因。回帖的格式与请柬的格式相同。

Useful Expressions

- ◇ in honor of...
- ◇ ... request the pleasure of...
- ◇ ... accept with pleasure of...
- ◇ ... regret that...
- ◇ ... prevents... acceptance of...

Read the following samples and complete the practices according to the directions.

Samples:

Invitation

RSVP	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson request the pleasure of the company of Mr. and Mrs. George Bradley at a welcome reception in honor of the Chinese trade delegation on Monday, Mar. 9th, 2020 at 7:00 p.m. at Hilton Hotel in West Street	Telephone: 5516××××
------	---	------------------------

Reply to Invitation — Accept

Mr. and Mrs. George Bradley
accept with pleasure
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson's kind invitation
to the welcome reception
in honor of the Chinese trade delegation
on Monday, Mar. 9th, 2020
at 7:00 p.m.
at Hilton Hotel in West Street

Reply to Invitation — Refuse

Mr. and Mrs. George Bradley
regret that a previous business negotiation
prevents their acceptance of
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson's kind invitation
to the welcome reception
in honor of the Chinese trade delegation
on Monday, Mar. 9th, 2020
at 7:00 p.m.
at Hilton Hotel in West Street

Practices:

- 1 孙志刚于 2020 年 3 月 11 日 (星期三) 晚 8 时在建国路 123 号 552 室举行晚宴, 恭请李强先生和夫人光临。

Mr. Sun Zhigang
requests the pleasure of
_____s
company at _____
on _____, the _____ of _____, 2020
at _____ p.m.
at _____

- 2 张宇夫妇接受了王传勇夫妇的邀请，决定参加王传勇夫妇的女儿王红和女婿金伟的婚礼。
婚礼日期：2020 年 3 月 16 日（星期一），上午 11 点。地点：金圣大酒店。

accept with pleasure

Mr. and Mrs. Wang Chuanyong's

at the marriage of their daughter

Wang Hong

to

Mr. Jin Wei

on _____, _____ of _____, 2020

at _____

at Jinsheng Hotel

- 3 福斯特先生因为一次重要的商业事务而无法出席公司于 2020 年 3 月 30 日周一下午 2 点在国际饭店（International Hotel）举行的鸡尾酒会（Cocktail Party）。

Mr. Foster

regrets that _____

prevents his acceptance of _____

the Cocktail Party

on Monday, _____, 2020

at 2:00 p.m.

at the _____

Part VII Hot Words

◇ fervent love	热烈的爱情
◇ sweet affection	甜蜜的爱情
◇ undying affection	永恒的爱情
◇ vulgar affection	庸俗的爱情
◇ fleeting love	转瞬即逝的爱情
◇ display affection	秀恩爱

外文出版社

UNIT 2



New Lifestyles

Low carbon life is a starting point; a happy life is the end.

低碳生活是起点，幸福生活是终点。

外文出版社

Part I Lead-in

I Look and match. Then think about what kind of items you can't live without.

Wi-Fi

smartphone

computer

online shop

express

food delivery













II Watch the video and choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

connected Internet funny beauty nature



What am I supposed to do right now? I feel bored, I don't know what to do. I feel bored, what do I do when I don't have the _____? Do none of us talk to each other anymore? Where is the Wi-Fi? I don't... No one is _____. I don't understand. I'm never gonna see a _____ cat on the Internet again.

Wait, maybe this isn't so bad. Maybe I'll have more time to do the things I've been meaning to do. I'll be so free! There's _____, there's _____, there're things to be seen! Maybe life will be better without... (Wi-Fi is back on.) Oh thank god! Oh, phew (哎呀)! Now back to what I was doing.

III Match the words to form phrases about new lifestyles and then make a sentence with each phrase.

online	sharing (共享)	_____
mobile	lifestyle	_____
bike	payment	_____
low-carbon (低碳的)	pooling (共用)	_____
car	shopping	_____
electric	delivery	_____
express (快捷的)	car	_____

IV Learn reference words.

◇ parcel	包裹	◇ Alipay	支付宝
◇ shopping cart	购物手推车	◇ AI (Artificial Intelligence)	人工智能
◇ Internet of Things	物联网	◇ big data	大数据
◇ online celebrity	网红	◇ e-commerce	电子商务
◇ Double Eleven	双十一	◇ mobile communication	移动通讯



Part II Listening & Speaking



I Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks.

Words and Expressions

convenient /kən'vi:njənt/ 方便的

open an account /ə'kaʊnt/ 开户

online bank 网上银行

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ 神奇的

virtual supermarket /'vɜ:tʃʊəl 'sju:pə,mɑ:kɪt/ 虚拟超市

simulate /'sɪmjuleɪt/ 模仿

revolution /,revə'lju:ʃən/ 改革; 革命

rush hours /rʌʃ 'aʊə(r)z/ 交通高峰期

traffic jam /'træfɪk ,dʒæm/ 交通拥堵

get off work 下班

That's amazing. 太不可思议了!

Bike-riding will help us do some exercises. 骑自行车有助于我们锻炼身体。

Dialogue 1

(S = Sam C = Cindy)

S: Aunt Cindy, do you shop _____ often?

C: Yes. It's very convenient and the price is even _____.

S: Last week, I tried to buy some books online, but I didn't know how to pay for them.

C: You should open an account at the online bank first.

S: Are there many things online?

C: Sure. You can find things all over the _____. Let's check it out online!

S: That's amazing. Oh, an online virtual supermarket?

C: Let's _____ to check it out.

S: Oh, I got it. It simulates the real supermarket, which makes it feel so real. Mom will love it. She loves shopping in supermarkets.

C: No doubt about it. Shopping online will get more and more _____. It's a real revolution about people's shopping habits.

Dialogue 2

(A = Alice M = Mike)

A: Here we are on the subway.

M: Yes, we are travelling in rush hours. It could be very crowded in the _____ and after 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

A: I heard that many people _____

M: Yes, many families have their own cars.

A: Why don't they drive? Isn't a car more convenient than the subway?

M: Well, it is _____ to find a parking place in the city. Besides, parking is expensive in the downtown.

A: I see. I saw many public bicycles _____ the subway station. I think we can go back home by bike _____.

M: OK. Bike-riding will help us do some exercises. And we won't have to worry about traffic jam after getting off work.

II Watch the video, and then make a dialogue according to the situation given below. The following sentence patterns are for your reference.

Situation: You are going to ride a bicycle with your friend to go out of campus. You find that all the bikes around you are broken or unavailable. So you decide to go further and find the good ones. On the way you start talking about bike sharing.



* Bike sharing makes our life easier than ever.	* But the troubles brought by the bikes shouldn't be ignored (忽视).
* Users should cherish the bikes they are using.	* With so many broken ones on the road, the convenience will turn into hidden trouble.
* The companies need to...	* Damages of the bikes are inevitable (不可避免的).
* Some users lock the bikes and take the bikes as their own things.	* There are too many bikes available (可获得的) now.
* If we all start to protect the bikes we are using, we will...	* Bike sharing still needs a better supervision (监管).

III Listen to the song *Amazing Life* and fill in the blanks.

Amazing Life is a song sung by American musician Britt Nicole. People can feel the happiness and love for the beautiful life in this song. Ready to embrace your life?

It's a beau-, beau-, beautiful world we've been (1) _____

From the top of the sky to the ocean

I'll never understand it all (understand it all)

It must be supernatural (超自然的)

It's a ma-, ma-, magical thing, a starry night

Feel, feel so small under a billion lights

I'll never understand it all (understand it all)

It must be supernatural



Amazing life, amazing life

(2) _____ *higher than I've ever dreamed*

From the top of the world I could scream

Amazing life, amazing life

It's a colorful, colorful world painted so (3) _____

Gonna walk on air, gonna take flight

I'll never understand it all (understand it all)

It must be supernatural

I wanna drink, drink, drink every drop of sunshine

Got a smile on my face, I won't apologize

I'll never understand it all (understand it all)

It must be supernatural

(...)

You're the burning in my heart that never dies, never dies

Without you here my world is black and white, black and white

Like a show without a (4) _____

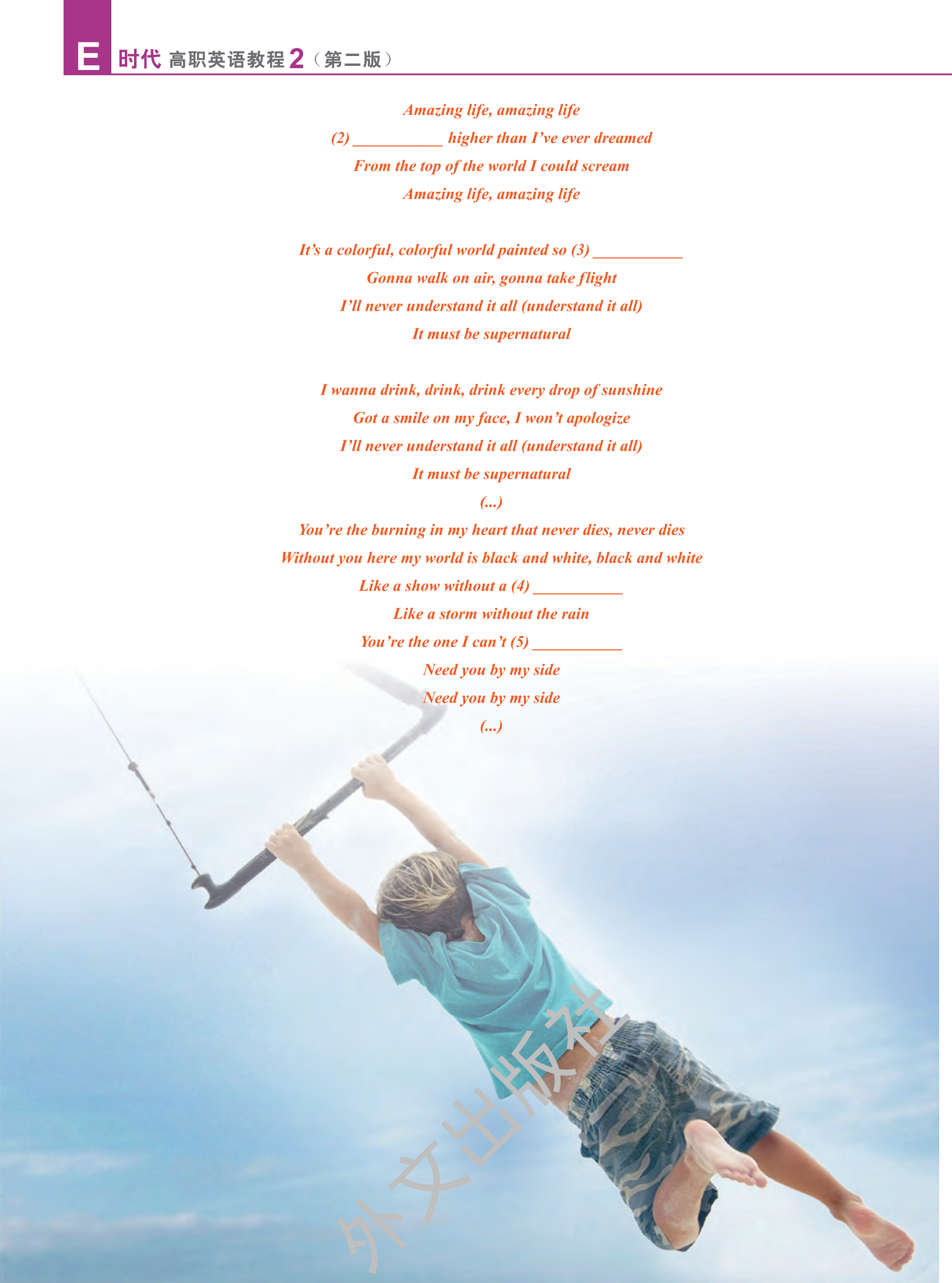
Like a storm without the rain

You're the one I can't (5) _____

Need you by my side

Need you by my side

(...)



Part III Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

Minimalism¹: Can Living with Less Make You Happier?



Pre-Reading Questions:

- 1 Have you ever heard of “minimalism”?
- 2 What is your understanding of “minimalism”?



1 Let me tell you a bit about myself. I’m 35 years old, male, **single**², never been married. I work as an **editor**³ at a **publishing**⁴ company. Some of you may think that I’m a **loser**⁵: an unmarried **adult**⁶ with not much money. But I **honestly**⁷ don’t care about things like that any more. The reason is very simple: I’m **perfectly**⁸ happy just as I am. The reason? I got **rid**⁹ of most of my **material**¹⁰ **possessions**¹¹.

2 Minimalism is a **lifestyle**¹² in which you **reduce**¹³ your possessions to the least possible. Living with only the bare **essentials**¹⁴ has not only provided **superficial**¹⁵ **benefits**¹⁶ such as the **pleasure**¹⁷ of a tidy room or the simple **ease**¹⁸ of cleaning, but it has also led to a more **fundamental**¹⁹ **shift**²⁰. It has given me a chance to think about what it really means to be happy.

3 So I said goodbye to a lot of things, many of which I'd had for years. And yet now I live each day with a happier **spirit**²¹. I feel more **content**²² now than I ever did in the past.

4 I wasn't always a **minimalist**²³. I used to buy a lot of things, believing that all those possessions would increase my **self-worth**²⁴ and lead to a happier life. At the same time, though, I was always comparing myself with other people who had more or better things, which often made me **miserable**²⁵. I couldn't **focus**²⁶ on anything, and I was always wasting time.

5 On a usual day, there were books **stacked**²⁷ everywhere in my apartment because there wasn't enough room on my bookshelves. Most I had **thumbed**²⁸ through once or twice, thinking that I would read them when I had time.

6 The room was filled with all the things I'd taken up as hobbies and then gotten tired of. But by having fewer things around, I've started feeling happier each day. I'm slowly beginning to understand what happiness is.

7 After what I've been through, I think saying goodbye to your things is more than an exercise in tidying up. I think it's an exercise in learning about true happiness. Maybe that sounds **grandiose**²⁹. But I seriously think it's true.



(359 words)

New Words

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 minimalism /'mɪnɪməlaɪzəm/ | n. 简约主义, 极简主义 |
| 2 single /'sɪŋɡl/ | adj. 单身的; 单一的 |
| 3 editor /'edɪtə(r)/ | n. 编辑, 编者 |
| 4 publishing /'pʌblɪʃɪŋ/ | n. 出版; 发行 |
| 5 loser /'luːzə(r)/ | n. 失败者 |
| 6 adult /'ædʌlt/ | n. 成年人 |
| 7 honestly /'ɒnɪstli/ | adv. 诚实地 |
| 8 perfectly /'pɜːfɪktli/ | adv. 非常, 十分 |
| 9 rid /rɪd/ | v. 使摆脱, 解除 |
| 10 material /mə'tɪəriəl/ | adj. 物质的 |
| 11 possession /pə'zeʃən/ | n. 财产, 所有物 |
| 12 lifestyle /'laɪfstɑɪl/ | n. 生活方式; 工作方式 |
| 13 reduce /rɪ'djuːs/ | v. 减少, 缩小 |
| 14 essential /ɪ'senʃəl/ | n. 必不可少的东西; 必需品 |
| 15 superficial /ˌsjuːpə'fɪʃəl/ | adj. 表面的; 粗略的, 肤浅的 |

16	benefit /'benɪfɪt/	<i>n.</i>	益处, 好处
17	pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	愉快; 令人高兴的事
18	ease /i:z/	<i>n.</i>	舒适, 自在
19	fundamental /,fʌndə'mentəl/	<i>adj.</i>	十分重大的, 根本的
20	shift /ʃɪft/	<i>n.</i>	改变, 变化
21	spirit /'spɪrɪt/	<i>n.</i>	情绪; 心境
22	content /kən'tent/	<i>adj.</i>	满意的, 满足的
23	minimalist /'mɪnɪməlɪst/	<i>n.</i>	简约主义者
24	self-worth /'self'wɜ:θ/	<i>n.</i>	自我价值感
25	miserable /'mɪzərəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	痛苦的, 非常难受的
26	focus /'fəʊkəs/	<i>v.</i>	集中 (注意力、精力)
27	stack /stæk/	<i>v.</i>	堆成堆, 一堆
28	thumb /θʌm/	<i>v.</i>	用拇指摸
29	grandiose /'grændɪəʊs/	<i>adj.</i>	华而不实的, 浮夸的

Phrases and Expressions

- care about 关心
e.g. He really cares about the students in his class.
- get rid of 丢弃; 扔掉; 摆脱
e.g. We got rid of all the old furniture.
- used to 过去时常
e.g. I used to write during my free periods at school.
- compare sth with sth 把……同……作比较
e.g. Write down a list and compare it with your partner's.
- focus on 致力于; 使聚焦于
e.g. Today we're going to focus on the question of air pollution.
- thumb through 浏览; 快速翻阅
e.g. Thumb through any dictionary, and you will see pages of words followed by definitions.
- be filled with 充满
e.g. My heart is filled with joy.
- take up 学着做, 开始做; 占用 (时间); 占据 (空间); 开始从事
e.g. They've taken up golf.
- get tired of 对……厌烦
e.g. You never get tired of hearing this story.

Notes

1 Living with only the bare essentials has not only provided superficial benefits such as the pleasure of a tidy room or the simple ease of cleaning, but it has also led to a more fundamental shift. (Para. 2)

极简生活绝不只给你带来表面上的好处，诸如干净的房间或简单的清洁工作带给你的舒适感，还会让你的生活发生更本质的改变。

“Living with only the bare essentials”是动名词短语作主语，谓语动词用单数形式。“not only... but also...”是固定用法，意思是“不仅……而且……”。

2 At the same time, though, I was always comparing myself with other people who had more or better things, which often made me miserable. (Para. 4)

同时，我总是把自己和那些拥有更多或更好的东西的人相比，这让我非常痛苦。

though 是连词，意思是“虽然，尽管”，表示转折。“who had more or better things”是定语从句，修饰限定先行词“other people”。which 引导的是非限定性定语从句，起补充说明作用。

3 On a usual day, there were books stacked everywhere in my apartment because there wasn't enough room on my bookshelves. (Para. 5)

由于书架上空间不够，我公寓里常常到处堆满了书。

“on a usual day”意思是“平常”。“there were books...”是 there be 句型，表示某处有某物。“because there wasn't enough room on my bookshelves”是由 because 引导的原因状语从句。

4 After what I've been through, I think saying goodbye to your things is more than an exercise in tidying up. I think it's an exercise in learning about true happiness. (Para. 7)

在经历过这些后，我认为，舍弃一些东西不仅仅是一种整理，更是学会幸福的一项练习。

“what I've been through”是 what 引导的名词性从句，作介词 after 的宾语。“be through”意思是“经历”。“saying goodbye to your things is more than an exercise in tidying up”作 think 的宾语，省略了关系词 that。“saying goodbye to your things”是动名词短语作主语，谓语动词用单数形式；more than 在此句中的意思是“不仅仅是，不只是”。

Exercises

I Read Text A and then complete the following passage.

Before I was a minimalist, I used to _____ a lot of things, _____ with others and I could _____ focus on anything. After I became a minimalist, I have _____ things around, and I have started feeling _____ each day than before, and beginning to understand what _____ is.

II Answer the following questions and then discuss with your partners.

- 1 How did the author feel when he had a lot of things around?
- 2 How did the author feel when he had fewer things?
- 3 Why did the author change so much?

III Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

single	material	possession	reduce
essential	benefit	miserable	focus

- 1 I only had time to pack the bare _____.
- 2 The conference may help to _____ our attention on the economy.
- 3 We should spend the money on something that will _____ everyone.
- 4 They ended by making themselves _____.
- 5 The ring is one of her most treasured _____.
- 6 Every room must have been stuffed with _____ things.
- 7 The plan is designed to _____ some of the company's mountainous debt.
- 8 These days, work plays an important part in a _____ woman's life.

IV Add **-ist**, **-ness** or **-ive** to the following words to form new words and give the corresponding Chinese meanings of the new words.

Affix	Words	New Words	Chinese Meanings
-ist	ideal		
	science		
	physics		
-ness	kind		
	useful		
	lonely		
-ive	effect		
	create		
	progress		

参考如下：

词缀	说明	例词
-ist	名词词缀，表示“……主义者，专业人员”。	art (艺术) → artist (艺术家)
-ness	是名词性后缀，加在形容词之后，构成抽象名词，没有实在的词义。	happy (幸福的) → happiness (幸福)
		dark (黑暗的) → darkness (黑暗)
-ive	加在动词之后，表示“有……性质的”。	act (行动) → active (活跃的)

V There are two sentences chosen from the text. Choose the best Chinese translation for each sentence.

- 1 Minimalism is a lifestyle in which you reduce your possessions to the least possible.
 - A. 极简主义是将个人物品尽可能减到最少的一种生活方式。
 - B. 极简主义是将自己的物品尽可能减少的一种生活方式。
 - C. 极简主义是一种尽可能抛弃个人物品去生活的方式。
- 2 I used to buy a lot of things, believing that all those possessions would increase my self-worth and lead to a happier life.
 - A. 我习惯买很多东西，并坚信所有这些物品能增加我的自尊并导致更幸福的生活。
 - B. 我习惯买很多东西，并坚信所有这些物品能增加我的自我价值并导致更幸福的生活。
 - C. 我过去时常买很多东西，并相信所有这些物品能够增加我的自我价值感，同时使我过上更幸福的生活。

VI Complete the following sentences with the given sentence structures.

It has given sb. a chance to do 给某人一个机会做……

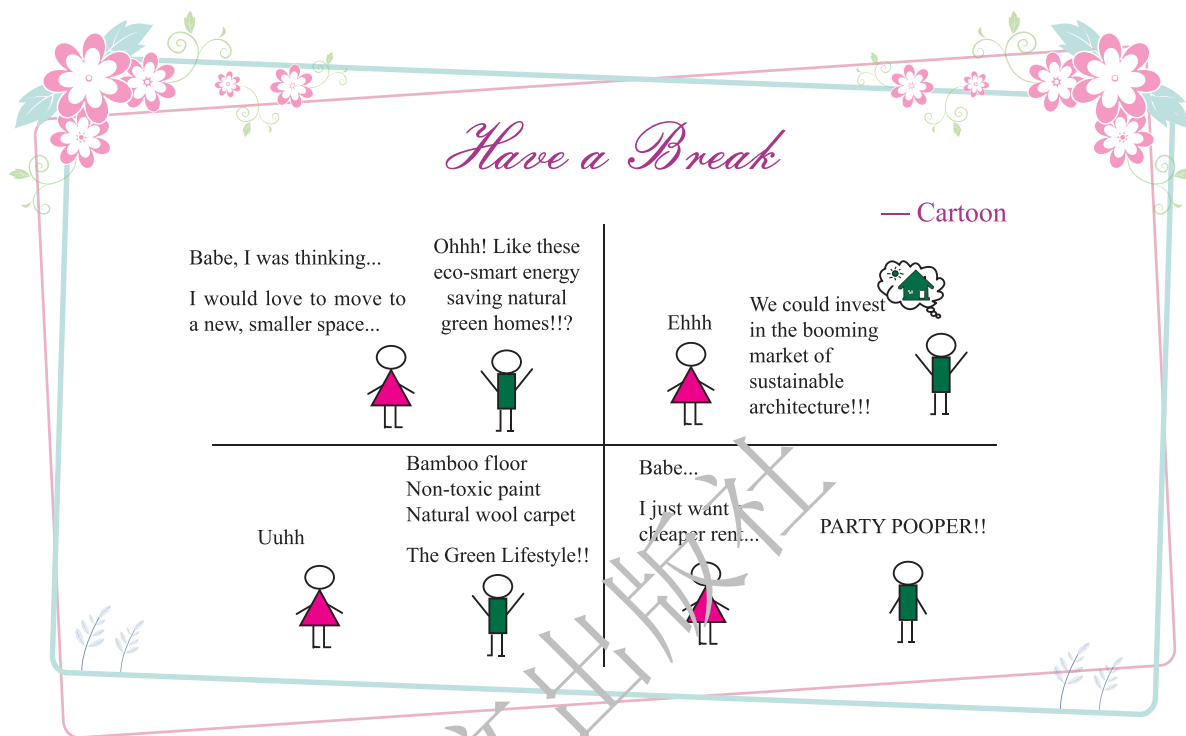
e.g. It has given me a chance to travel alone. 这给了我一个独自旅行的机会。

- 1 _____ . (这给了她一个向同学学习的机会。)
- 2 _____ . (这给了他一个继续深造的机会。)

be filled with... 装满了……

e.g. The bottle is filled with water. 瓶里装满了水。

- 1 His room _____ (装满了书).
- 2 The office _____ (充满了奇怪的味道).



Text B Extensive Reading

Reading Skills: 精读

精读是在阅读文章或书籍的过程中用于获取具体信息的一种阅读技巧。精读能够帮助读者掌握文章的细节信息。在精读文章时，读者需要理解文中的每个单词、数据和事实，遇到生词时需要及时查阅词典。

How to Get by in Beijing Without a Wallet

1 In many places, if you leave the house without your wallet, you'll be in a **tough¹ spot²** all day. No way to pay for food, transportation or any of life's other **necessities³**.

2 But in China's largest cities, you can definitely survive without carrying a pocket full of cash and **credit⁴** cards — as long as you've got your smartphone.



3 When I lived in the United States, I didn't pay cash very often but I always carried my credit or debit cards. I wrote checks for my rent and paid most of my bills online.

4 China's fast-developing **mobile⁵ commerce⁶** industry is **estimated⁷** to **dwarf⁸** that of the U.S., so I **set out** to see how far a phone would get me in the country's capital. Admittedly, I **was a bit skeptical⁹** about going out an entire day in Beijing without my wallet, but I was surprised to discover just how easy and **convenient¹⁰** it is.

5 I pay for breakfast by scanning a QR code on the window of a hole-in-the-wall restaurant that sells jianbing, a delicious fried **crepe¹¹** that's one of China's most popular street breakfasts. My **purchase¹²** costs 6 yuan (about 93 cents) and takes just a few seconds.

All I have to do is to input a **password**¹³ and the **transaction**¹⁴ is complete.

6 At a nearby coffee shop, the **barista**¹⁵ scans a QR code on my Chinese friend Shen Lu's phone. As we **sip**¹⁶ our coffee, Shen Lu pays her **household**¹⁷ water bill at the table. In seconds, she is able to **transfer**¹⁸ funds from one of several linked accounts. She regularly uses the same simple process to pay other bills and even her rent.

7 In Beijing, I can also pay by phone for movie tickets, **takeout**¹⁹ food and to shop for goods for **delivery**²⁰.

8 I use my phone to **hail**²¹ a taxi so I can meet Gu Yu, co-founder of a new **payment**²² app, Mileslife. Ride sharing using a mobile payment app allows us to save money by ordering **multiple**²³ taxi stops and **splitting**²⁴ the **fare**²⁵ at the end. After arriving at our **destination**²⁶ in Beijing's **trendy**²⁷ Sanlitun area, we eat lunch and split the check — also using our phones.

9 From tiny street **vendors**²⁸ to large chains, a huge number of businesses in Beijing accept mobile payments, mostly through popular apps, Alipay and WeChat. This new payment system will save a lot of **resources**²⁹ and is a kind of low **carbon**³⁰ living style which will benefit our environment.



(409 words)

■ New Words

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 tough /tʌf/ | <i>adj.</i> 艰苦的, 困难的 |
| 2 spot /spɒt/ | <i>n.</i> 地点, 场所 |
| 3 necessity /nɪ'sesəti/ | <i>n.</i> 生活必需品 |
| 4 credit /'kredit/ | <i>n.</i> 信誉, 信用; 赊购; 赊欠 |
| 5 mobile /'məʊbaɪl/ | <i>adj.</i> 可移动的 |
| 6 commerce /'kɒmə:s/ | <i>n.</i> 贸易, 商业, 商务 |
| 7 estimate /'estimeɪt/ | <i>v.</i> 估价; 估算, 估计 |
| 8 dwarf /dwɔ:f/ | <i>v.</i> 使显得矮小, 使相形见绌 |
| 9 skeptical /'skeptɪkəl/ | <i>adj.</i> 怀疑的 |
| 10 convenient /kən'vi:njənt/ | <i>adj.</i> 方便的, 便利的 |
| 11 crepe /kreɪp/ | <i>n.</i> 薄煎饼 |
| 12 purchase /'pɜ:tʃəs/ | <i>n.</i> 购买的东西 |
| 13 password /'pa:swɜ:d/ | <i>n.</i> 密码, 口令 |
| 14 transaction /træn'zækʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 交易, 业务 |
| 15 barista /bə'ri:stə/ | <i>n.</i> 咖啡馆准备咖啡的员工 |
| 16 sip /sɪp/ | <i>v.</i> 小口喝, 抿 |

17	household /'haʊshəʊld/	<i>adj.</i>	家庭的
18	transfer /træns'fɜ:(r)/	<i>v.</i>	转移, 搬迁
19	takeout /'teɪkaʊt/	<i>n.</i>	外卖食品
20	delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/	<i>n.</i>	传递, 递送
21	hail /heɪl/	<i>v.</i>	招手 (请出租车或者公共汽车停下)
22	payment /'peɪmənt/	<i>n.</i>	付款, 支付
23	multiple /'mʌltɪpl/	<i>adj.</i>	数量多的, 多种多样的
24	split /splɪt/	<i>v.</i>	分担, 分摊
25	fare /feə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	车费
26	destination /,destɪ'neɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	目的地, 终点
27	trendy /'trendɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	时髦的, 赶时髦的
28	vendor /'vendɔ:(r)/	<i>n.</i>	小贩, 摊贩
29	resource /rɪ'sɔ:s/	<i>n.</i>	资源; 资料
30	carbon /'kɑ:bən/	<i>n.</i>	碳

Phrases and Expressions

1	in a tough spot	处于困境
2	set out	动身, 出发
3	be skeptical about	对……表示怀疑
4	be able to do sth.	有能力做某事
5	allow sb. to do sth.	允许某人做某事

Reading Comprehension

- In many places, if you leave the house without your wallet, you'll usually have a _____ time.
A. good B. wonderful C. difficult D. great
- When the author lived in the United States, what did he usually use to pay?
A. Credit cards. B. Debit cards. C. Checks. D. All of the above.
- In Beijing, we can pay by phone for _____.
A. movie ticket B. takeout food C. goods for delivery D. All of the above.
- Which one of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?
A. All kinds of phones can be used to pay for bills.
B. Mobile commerce industry is developing fast in China.
C. The author found that the mobile payment is very easy and convenient.
D. The mobile payment is friendly to our environment.
- What is the author's attitude towards the mobile payments?
A. Negative. B. Positive. C. Don't care. D. Neutral.

Part IV Grammar

英语中的时态 (二): 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内所发生的事情或状态, 由动词的过去式表示。

1 一般过去时的基本句式

1) 肯定句: ① 主语 + be 动词的过去式 (was / were) + 其他

② 主语 + 行为动词的过去式 + 其他

e.g. He was at home last night. 他昨天晚上在家。

We had classes last week. 上周我们上课了。

2) 否定句: ① 主语 + be 动词的过去式 (was / were) + not + 其他

② 主语 + didn't + 动词原形 + 其他

e.g. He wasn't at home last night. 他昨天晚上不在家。

We didn't have classes last week. 上周我们没有上课。

3) 一般疑问句: ① be 动词的过去式 (Was / Were) + 主语 + 其他

② Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他

e.g. Was he at home last night? 他昨天晚上在家吗?

Did you have classes last week? 你们上周有课吗?

肯定回答: Yes, 主语 (常用代词) + be 动词的过去式 (was / were) / did.

e.g. Yes, he was. 是的, 他在。 Yes, we did. 是的, 我们上课了。

否定回答: No, 主语 (常用代词) + be 动词的过去式 (was / were) / did + not.

e.g. No, he wasn't. 他昨天晚上没在家。 No, we didn't. 我们上周没有上课。

4) 特殊疑问句: 疑问词 + be 动词的过去式 (was / were) + 主语 + 其他, 或疑问词 + did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他

e.g. Where was he last night? 他昨天晚上在哪里?

What did you do last week? 你们上周做什么了?

2 动词过去式的变化规则

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加 -ed	work — worked look — looked
以不发音的 e 结尾	加 -d	live — lived hope — hoped
以元音字母 + y 结尾	加 -ed	play — played enjoy — enjoyed
以辅音字母 + y 结尾	变 y 为 i 再加 -ed	study — studied carry — carried
以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写最后的辅音字母再加 -ed	stop — stopped plan — planned
以 ic 结尾	变 ic 为 ick 再加 -ed	picnic — picnicked traffic — trafficked
不规则变化		are — were is / am — was do — did go — went make — made get — got buy — bought come — came fly — flew leave — left

3 一般过去时的用法

1) 表示在过去某个特定时间发生的动作或状态

常与表示过去的时间状语或从句连用，如：yesterday, last week, last year, in 1993, at that time, once, a few days ago 等等。

e.g. I had a word with Julia this morning. 今天早晨，我跟朱莉娅说了几句话。

He went to Hong Kong last week. 他上周去了香港。

2) 表示在此之前一段时间内经常或反复的动作

常与 always, often 等词连用，表示过去经常性的动作。

e.g. Mrs. Peter always carried an umbrella. 彼得太太过去老是带着一把伞。

We often went hiking when we were in America. 在美国的时候我们经常去徒步旅行。

3) 表示出生或死亡的情况多用过去时

e.g. He died in the accident last year. 他在去年的那场事故中去世了。

The girl was born in 2008. 这个女孩生于 2008 年。

4) 表示说话时已经发生的动作或存在的状态

有些句子，虽然没有表示过去确定时间的状语，但实际上是指过去发生的动作或存在的状态，也要用过去时。

e.g. I didn't know you were in Paris. 我不知道你在巴黎。

I thought you were ill. 我以为你病了。

I Write down the past forms of the verbs. (写出下列动词的过去式形式。)

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 touch _____ | 2 stay _____ | 3 cry _____ |
| 4 go _____ | 5 have _____ | 6 come _____ |
| 7 drive _____ | 8 commit _____ | 9 kick _____ |

II Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (用括号中动词的适当形式填空。)

- Mary _____ (come) to China last month.
- There _____ (be) a telephone call for you just now.
- I listened but _____ (hear) nothing.
- Mike _____ (not go) to bed until 12 o'clock last night.

III Change the sentence patterns according to the directions. (按要求转换句型。)

- Lucy did her homework at home. (变否定句)

- He found some meat in the fridge. (变一般疑问句)

- She stayed there for a week. (对画线部分提问)

- There were some oranges in the bag. (变一般疑问句)

Part V Watching & Performing



Big Hero 6 is an American 3D computer-animated superhero film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. The film is loosely based on the superhero team of the same name by Marvel Comics. Directed by Don Hall and Chris Williams, the film tells the story of Hiro Hamada, a young robotics prodigy (奇才, 天才) who forms a superhero team to combat (与……战斗) a masked villain (反派主角).



《超能陆战队》讲述的是发生在未来世界的超级都市旧京山的故事。

主要情节：热爱发明创造的天才少年宏（Hiro），在哥哥正（Tadashi）的鼓励下参加了罗伯特·卡拉汉（Robert Callaghan）教授主持的理工学院机器人专业的入学大赛。他凭借神奇的微型磁力机器人赢得观众、参赛者及考官的一致好评。谁知突如其来的灾难却将宏的梦想和人生毁于一旦——大火烧毁了展示会场，而哥哥为了救出受困的卡拉汉教授命丧火场。身心饱受创伤的宏闭门不出，哥哥生前留下的治疗型机器人大白（Baymax）则成为安慰他的唯一伙伴。原以为微型机器人也毁于火灾，但宏和大白意外发现有人在某座废弃工厂内大批量地生产微型磁力机器人。宏下定决心要把所有真相都弄清楚。在大白和朋友的帮助下，宏和怀有险恶阴谋的神秘对手展开较量，最终以自己的方式拯救了世界。

I Now watch the movie clip. Read the words closely after the speaker so as to improve your short-term memory, pronunciation, stress and intonation by imitating what you hear.

Setting: Tadashi brings Hiro to his lab and his friends show Hiro their experimental achievements. Hiro wants to know what Tadashi is working on.

- Hiro:** So, what have you been working on?
- Tadashi:** I'll show you.
- Hiro:** Duct tape (胶带纸)? I hate to break it to you, bro. Already been invented. Hey! Ow! Dude! Ow...
- Tadashi:** This is what I've been working on.
- Baymax:** Hello, I am Baymax (大白). Your personal healthcare companion (顾问). I was alerted (警报) to the need for medical attention when you said, "Ow..."
- Hiro:** A robotic nurse?
- Baymax:** On a scale of 1 to 10. How would you rate your pain?
- Hiro:** Physical (身体的)? Or emotional (心理的)?
- Baymax:** I will scan you now. Scan complete. You have a slight epidermal abrasion (表皮擦伤) on your forearm (前臂). I suggest an anti-bacterial (抗菌的) spray (喷雾).
- Hiro:** Whoa, whoa whoa... What's in the spray specifically?
- Baymax:** The primary ingredient is "Bacitracin (杆菌肽)".
- Hiro:** That's a bummer. I'm actually allergic (过敏) to that.
- Baymax:** You are not allergic to Bacitracin. You do have a mild allergy to: peanuts.
- Hiro:** En... Not bad. You have done some serious coding on this thing. Huh...
- Tadashi:** Ahah! Programmed him with over 10,000 medical procedures. This chip (芯片) is what makes Baymax "Baymax".
- Hiro:** Vinyl (乙烯基)?
- Tadashi:** Yeah, going for a non-threatening, huggable (令人想拥抱的) kind of thing.
- Hiro:** Looks like a walking marshmallow (棉花糖). No offense.
- Baymax:** I am a robot. I can not be offended.
- Hiro:** Hyperspectral (高光谱的) cameras?
- Tadashi:** Yep.
- Hiro:** Titanium skeleton?
- Tadashi:** Carbon fiber.
- Hiro:** Right. Even lighter. Killer actuators (旗舰级执行器). Where did you get those?
- Tadashi:** Uh, machined them right here, in-house.
- Hiro:** Really?
- Tadashi:** Yep. He can lift 1,000 pounds.
- Hiro:** Shut up.

Baymax: You have been a good boy. Have a lollipop (棒棒糖)?

Hiro: Nice.

Baymax: I cannot deactivate (使不活动) until you say you're satisfied with your care.

Hiro: Well then, I'm satisfied with my care.

Tadashi: He's going to help a lot of people.

Hiro: Hey, what kind of battery does it use?

Tadashi: Lithium ion.

Hiro: You know, supercapacitors would charge way faster.

II Work in pairs. Perform the business dinner situation with the correct and polite table manners. The teacher and students in other teams can give a score for the performance. The following score sheet is for your reference.

Situation: In the video, Brian and Patricia did something wrong or impolite. Please pick them out and perform the situation in the polite manners.



Criteria	Score	Examples of High Marks Achieved	Each Item's Score	Final Score
Lines	40 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> learn the lines <input type="checkbox"/> speak the lines fluently with good pronunciation, stress and intonation		
Cooperation	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> accept ideas of others <input type="checkbox"/> all members contribute		
Performance	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> show confidence <input type="checkbox"/> natural facial expression <input type="checkbox"/> impressive <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate use of body language		
Bonus	10 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> rewrite or modify the script reasonably and creatively <input type="checkbox"/> prepare the stage property well		

Part VI Applied Writing

Letter of Thanks

感谢信

感谢信是一种表达感谢的私人或公务信函。感谢信一般要开门见山表明写信意图，然后详述感谢缘由，最后再次致谢。感谢信要做到感情真挚，语气恳切。

Useful Expressions

- ✧ I am writing to express my thanks for...
- ✧ I'm so grateful that you...
- ✧ I wish to express my sincere appreciation for...
- ✧ It was so thoughtful and kind of you to...
- ✧ Please accept my warm thanks for...

Read the following samples and complete the practice according to the directions.

Sample 1:

Jan. 22nd, 2019

Dear Mark,

I'm writing this to express my thanks to you for the kindness you showed me when I was in hospital.

As a foreign student, you can't imagine how lonely and helpless I was after the unfortunate accident. It was your arrival and words that encouraged me. Without your selfless help, I would not have recovered so quickly.

Again, please accept my warm thanks for what you've done for me.

Yours sincerely,
Elisabeth

Sample 2:

Jan. 28th, 2019

Dear Professor Green,

I am writing this letter to thank you for your kindness during my stay in your university in New York. I would also like to thank you for your help and support, which I have found very essential. It has been a pleasant time to study English with you there.

I hope to visit New York again, and also hope you could visit Beijing someday.

Yours sincerely,
Jane

Practice:

Write a letter of thanks to Joe to thank him for inviting you to the dinner party at his home.

Dear _____,

Part VII Hot Words



◇ economic globalization	经济全球化
◇ the Belt and Road Initiative	一带一路倡议
◇ sharing economy	共享经济
◇ consumption upgrading	消费升级
◇ the spirit of workmanship	工匠精神
◇ targeted poverty alleviation	精准扶贫
◇ innovative country	创新型国家
◇ new urbanization	新型城镇化
◇ new-energy vehicles	新能源汽车



外文出版社

UNIT 3



Fashion

Fashion passes, style remains.

时尚易逝，风格永存。

外文出版社

Part I Lead-in

I Look and match.

casual clothes
peep-toe shoes

skinny jeans
catwalk

suit
accessory





II Watch the clip of a fashion show, and then discuss what fashion is with your partners. The following sentences are for your reference.



* Fashion is more than just clothing. It can extend to shoes, jewelry and even how you style your hair.

* Fashion is a commercial activity.

* Fashion is a social statement. It shows how we belong to a certain group.

* Fashion refers to the styles of dress that are currently popular.

III Learn reference words.

◇ fashion icon	时尚达人	◇ trend setter	导向设计师; 时尚潮人
◇ nude look	裸妆	◇ smoky eyes	烟熏妆
◇ all-match	百搭	◇ evening dress	晚礼服
◇ dust coat	风衣	◇ knitted sweater	针织衫
◇ blouse	女士衬衫	◇ leggings	打底裤



Part II Listening & Speaking



I Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks.

Words and Expressions

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ 昂贵的

material /mə'tɪəriəl/ 材料

occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ 场合

ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/ 可笑的

fabulous /'fæbjʊləs/ 极好的

Take your time. 慢慢来。

But red doesn't go with my green sweater. 但是红裙子与我的绿毛衣不搭。

practical /'præktɪkəl/ 实用的

quality /'kwɒlətɪ/ 质量

pretty /'prɪti/ 美丽的

try on 试穿

Dialogue 1

(A = Amy B = Britney S = Salesman)

S: Good morning, can I help you?

A: No, thanks. We are just looking _____.

S: Take your time. Please let me know if you need any help.

A: OK, thanks. We will.

B: Oh, Gucci, the _____ here are expensive! No wonder there are only a few people here.

A: Beauty costs money, friend. Oh, look at this _____ skirt, how cute!

B: Believe it or not, it looks cute, but it is not very practical.

A: _____, Britney. Don't talk like my Mom.

B: When you buy clothes, you must consider the material, quality and _____. Make sure the clothes can be worn for various occasions.

A: All right.

Dialogue 2

(M = Man W = Woman)

W: How do I look in this skirt? Am I a pretty girl, or what?

M: No, you look ridiculous. I suggest you try on some other _____.

W: OK, I will try on that _____ one. ... Now, how do I look?

M: You look like a Christmas tree. Why not try on the red one?

W: But red doesn't go with my green sweater.

M: It surely does. _____ me, red is the global fashion now.

W: All right, I will try on the red one. ... Now, what do you think?

M: Fabulous!

W: But I _____ that I look like a pepper in green and red.

M: That makes you a pretty girl.

W: Don't be _____! Anyway I will take this one.

M: Believe me. You look great in it.

II Watch the video, and then make a dialogue according to the situation given below. The following sentence patterns are for your reference.

Situation: You are a hair stylist. A customer wants to have a haircut as a model in the fashion magazine which doesn't fit her. You want to persuade her to have a haircut that fits her.



* I like this model's..., can you make my hair look like that?	* This one is the most fashionable this year.
* This haircut doesn't go with your style.	* Everyone has his / her own unique features.
* What looks beautiful on you is the most fashionable for you.	* You look..., I think... will look great on you.
* One's style is more important than fashion.	* This haircut is easy to maintain.
* Finding what fits us the best is the purpose to explore fashion.	* This haircut makes me look...

III Listen to the song Life Is a Fairytale and fill in the blanks.

Life Is a Fairytale is a song sung by American singer Tiffany Giardina. The song tells us that no matter style or life, we should design it by ourselves. Ready to enjoy it?

A simple form, the perfect (1) _____

It's coming together in your mind

A satin (绸缎) bow, electric blue

Isn't it something just like a dream come true



A ruffle (褶皱) there, magenta (洋红色) here

Feels like magic in cashmere (羊绒)

Pop it with a pair of neon heels

That's how fearless feels

Change the colors, change the lines

Life's whatever you (2) _____

Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh

*Choose the fabric, own your style
Make it sweet or make it wild
Oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh, oh*

*Like life is a
Like life is a
Like life is a fairytale*

*A bubble skirt, a sequined top
A feather belt, try it, well, (3) _____
A different look, you're free to choose
Isn't it something, loving the crazy shoes*

*Your (4) _____ is up
You've got it down
You're revving up, ready to fly now
You're shining from your head down to your heels
That's how fearless feels
(...)*

*This is just the beginning of
Something better than I imagined
And I see happily (5) _____ after
In every day
(...)*



Part III Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

Fashion¹: Be Yourself!



Pre-Reading Questions:

- 1 Do you think you are fashionable or not?
- 2 What is your definition of “fashion”?



1 The thing I’ve always loved most about fashion is the power that it gives me. At moments when I don’t think I have a voice, the clothes that I wear give me one. When I’m too afraid to speak out, my **style**² can speak for me. Fashion is more than what’s on the **surface**³; it gives me a chance to share a different part of myself with the world.

2 As **teens**⁴, we’re **constantly**⁵ being told by others to act and look a certain way because it’s cool or **normal**⁶, and sometimes it can be really hard to speak up and voice a totally different opinion. Your style can allow you to speak up without saying a word, and

this is why what I wear means so much to me. I love the way that I feel in my best **outfits**⁷. The **confidence**⁸ you get from clothes is different from the confidence you get from a good score on a test. When I wear something that I love, I feel 100% like myself.

3 This winter, I took a trip to **Los Angeles** to do an **internship**⁹. I wanted to find the perfect piece to **personalize**¹⁰ my “work” outfits. I tried on necklaces, jackets, glasses, and hats, and really liked some of them, but when I tried them on, I didn’t get the **rush**¹¹ of excitement and **empowerment**¹² that I feel when I put together a perfect outfit. There was just something that was missing.

4 After trying on almost everything from the jewelry section, I was about to give up, and then a **quirky**¹³ flower **crown**¹⁴ caught my eye. I thought a part of me knew right away that it was going to go to **LA** with me. I placed it on my head and it was like putting down the last piece of a **puzzle**¹⁵. I felt complete; I felt happy, strong and **powerful**¹⁶; I felt like me!

5 This is the feeling I get when I know that a piece of clothing is just right. Everyone should know what it feels like to be honestly themselves, especially when we don’t really know who we are yet. Clothes can be a powerful tool for **figuring**¹⁷ it out.

6 I want everyone who doesn’t feel like they have a voice, to find a voice through their style. I want everyone who feels a little lost, to be able to discover a part of themselves when they try on clothes they love. I want everyone to experience the power that comes from loving how you look, and not because you look like a **model**¹⁸, or an **actress**¹⁹, or the way a magazine told you should look this season.

7 For me, fashion has been a comfort and a challenge, a **source**²⁰ of **inspiration**²¹ and empowerment, and a method for self-expression and discovery and I want to share that with YOU!



(475 words)

■ New Words

1 **fashion** /'fæʃən/

n. 时尚; 流行款式

2 **style** /stɑɪl/

n. 品味; 方式; 作风

3 **surface** /'sɜːfɪs/

n. 表面; 表层

4 **teen** /tiːn/

n. 青少年 (相当于 teenager)

5 **constantly** /'kɒnstəntli/

adv. 不断地; 时常地

6 **normal** /'nɔːmə/

adj. 正常的; 一般的

7 **outfit** /'aʊtfɪt/

n. 全套服装

8 **confidence** /'kɒnfɪdəns/

n. 信心; 信赖

9	internship /'ɪntɜːnʃɪp/	n.	(学校或毕业生的) 实习期
10	personalize /'pɜːsənəlaɪz/	v.	为个人特制或者专设
11	rush /rʌʃ/	n.	(强烈感情的) 迸发, 涌动
12	empowerment /ɪm'paʊəmənt/	n.	力量感
13	quirky /'kwɜːki/	adj.	奇特的; 离奇的
14	crown /kraʊn/	n.	王冠; 帽子
15	puzzle /'pʌzl/	n.	谜语; 智力游戏
16	powerful /'paʊəfʊl/	adj.	强有力的; 有影响力的
17	figure /'fɪɡə(r)/	v.	计算; 认定
18	model /'mɒdəl/	n.	模特
19	actress /'æktɪs/	n.	女演员
20	source /sɔːs/	n.	来源, 出处
21	inspiration /,ɪnspə'reɪʃən/	n.	灵感; 妙计

Phrases and Expressions

- 1 too... to 太……以至于不能……
e.g. I am too tired to get up in the morning.
- 2 speak up 大声说, 畅所欲言, 清楚地表明看法
e.g. If you have any complaint, just speak up.
- 3 try on 试穿
e.g. Let the little girl try on as many as she likes.
- 4 give up 放弃
e.g. She doesn't give up easily.
- 5 figure out 弄明白, 解决, 计算出
e.g. Could you help me to figure out this problem?
- 6 share with 分享
e.g. Now I'd like to share with you the excitement.



■ Proper Names



Los Angeles (LA) /ləs'ændʒɪləz/ 洛杉矶，位于美国西海岸的城市，又被称为“天使之城”。

■ Notes

1 Fashion is more than what's on the surface; it gives me a chance to share a different part of myself with the world. (*Para. 1*)

时尚不仅仅是表象，它给了我与世界分享我另一面的机会。

more than 在这句话里的意思是“不仅仅是”。“what's on the surface”是 what 引导的名词性从句，作 **than** 的宾语。“it gives me a chance to”的意思是“它给了我一个……的机会”。

2 As teens, we're constantly being told by others to act and look a certain way because it's cool or normal, and sometimes it can be really hard to speak up and voice a totally different opinion. (*Para. 2*)

十几岁的时候，别人经常告诉我们要表现出同一种风格，因为那样很酷或看上去比较正常，但有时候这样却很难让我们有机会发声，表达不一样的观点。

as 在句中作介词，意思是“以……的身份；作为……”，“we're constantly being told by”是被动语态的进行时态，表示“正在被……”。“because it's cool or normal”是 because 引导的原因状语从句。

3 I tried on necklaces, jackets, glasses, and hats, and really liked some of them, but when I tried them on, I didn't get the rush of excitement and empowerment that I feel when I put together a perfect

outfit. (Para. 3)

我试过一些自己非常喜欢的项链、夹克、眼镜和帽子，但试穿试戴的时候，我没有感觉到兴奋和力量感。

but 作连词，连接表示转折意思的句子。“when I tried them on”是 when 引导的时间状语从句。“that I feel”是 that 引导的定语从句，“when I put together a perfect outfit”是 when 引导的时间状语从句。

4 After trying on almost everything from the jewelry section, I was about to give up, and then a quirky flower crown caught my eye. (Para. 4)

在珠宝柜台试戴了几乎所有珠宝之后，我正打算放弃，这时一个惊艳的花冠引起了我的注意。

“trying on almost everything”是动名词作 after 的宾语。be about to 的意思是“将要，正打算做”。“caught my eye”是“catch my eye”的过去式，意思是“吸引我的注意”。

Exercises

I Read Text A and then complete the following table.

What suggestions did the author give about fashion?	
1	
2	
3	

II Answer the following questions and then discuss with your partners.

- 1 What did fashion give the author?
- 2 What rules should teens follow?
- 3 What does fashion mean to the author?

III Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

normal	confidence	fashion	style
powerful	figure	source	inspiration

- 1 She has _____ in her students' abilities.
- 2 You are a / an _____ man — people will listen to you.
- 3 I can't _____ out how to do this.
- 4 Dreams can be a rich source of _____ for an artist.

- 5 The library is a useful _____ of information.
- 6 Have you thought about having your hair in a shorter _____?
- 7 Some styles never go out of _____.
- 8 It is _____ to feel tired after such a long trip.

IV Add -y, -ment or -ous to the following words to form new words and give the corresponding Chinese meanings of the new words.

Affix	Words	New Words	Chinese Meanings
-y	sleep		
	wind		
	rain		
-ment	state		
	enjoy		
	govern		
-ous	fame		
	joy		
	poison		

参考如下:

词缀	说明	例词
-y	加在名词之后, 表示“有……的”。	cloud (云) → cloudy (多云的) snow (雪) → snowy (有雪的)
-ment	是名词性后缀, 加在动词之后。	agree (同意) → agreement (同意, 协议) equip (装备) → equipment (装备)
-ous	表示属性, 意思是“……的”。	danger (危险) → dangerous (危险的)

V There are two sentences chosen from the text. Choose the best Chinese translation for each sentence.

- 1 I placed it on my head and it was like putting down the last piece of a puzzle.
 - A. 我把它放在了我的头上, 就像拼好了最后一块拼图。
 - B. 我把它放在了我的头上, 就像放最后一块拼图一样。
 - C. 我把它放在了我的头上, 就像摆放一块拼图。

2 Everyone should know what it feels like to be honestly themselves, especially when we don't really know who we are yet.

- A. 每个人都应该知道如何感知真实的自己，特别是当我们还不知道自己是谁时。
 B. 每个人都应该知道做真实的自己是什么感觉，特别是我们还不是真正的自我时。
 C. 每个人都应该知道做真实的自己是什么感觉，特别是在我们还没有真正了解我们是什么样的人时。

VI Complete the following sentences with the given sentence structure.

This is why... 这就是……的原因

e.g. This is why I gave up the opportunity to learn abroad. 这就是我放弃去国外学习的原因。

- 1 _____ (这就是我感到抱歉的原因) for her.
 2 _____ (这就是我晚睡的原因) every night.
 3 _____ (这就是那个小孩儿哭泣的原因).



Text B Extensive Reading

Reading Skills: 泛读

泛读是指为了概括地了解文章或片段的主要内容而使用的一种阅读方法,又叫概览、粗读,是一种广义上的快速阅读法。它与略读一样,常常与精读相对而言。它只要求从文章或片段整体着眼,在跳跃式的阅读中把握表述中心思想的主要句子,不必依次去读每一个句子,更不用咬文嚼字。一旦对文章或片段有了一个概括的认识,就可以进一步确定是否有必要、有兴趣仔细地阅读全篇。

Fashion Passes, Style Remains

1 Many people are **influenced**¹ by fashion trends to some extent². Today, fashion design is fast, **trendless**³, comfortable, and **personal**⁴.

2 Street fashion trend, one of the most common forms, is more of an **expression**⁵ of personality and life style than of fashion designs generally. Because social media have offered many **avenues**⁶ for people to understand better fashion designs that are happening nowadays, fashion designs have indeed become **shapeless**⁷.

3 Famous people set fashion trends. However, super stars are not the only ones can openly express their fashion styles. **Bloggers**⁸ of fashion, not just **professionals**⁹, but **average**¹⁰ people, can send out their fashion styles to the world. In a second, fashion has truly become everyday, everywhere, and everyone.

4 In the information age and a much **globalized**¹¹ world community, fashion has **transformed**¹² in its **outlook**¹³ and **concept**¹⁴ as it starts **embodying**¹⁵ many **varieties**¹⁶ of **elements**¹⁷ of various cultures. For example, in the 1980s, jeans had **monopolized**¹⁸ youth culture not only in the U.S.A. but also in other countries, particularly East Asian countries like Japan and Korea.

5 Now, American styles are no longer the standard as fashion designers of various **ethnic**¹⁹ **background**²⁰ **convey**²¹ their own outlook into their design. In addition, in this much globalized world, **ethnicity**²² is no longer the only **factor**²³ that **affects**²⁴ the fashion trend as it was **decades**²⁵ ago. Today, people are guided by their taste, lifestyle, and



experiences. For example, Alexander Wang's simple power women's look has won a lot of fans of minimalism.

6 Furthermore²⁶, today fashion trends have much developed to embody personal **brand²⁷**. Everyone's unique design can be called his or her fashion. For instance, **punk²⁸** trend was **originally²⁹** designed of socially **dissatisfied³⁰** youth's, today it has been **haunted³¹** even by **couture³²** designers. Decades ago, fashion had its standard rules such as how women and men should wear. Today, fashion isn't strictly ordered by **gender³³**. There have come forth a new class of fashion named **unisex³⁴** in which clothing lines can be worn by both sexes. This model of fashion has been **hugely³⁵** popular given greater **equalities³⁶** between men and women.

7 Fashion has been changed that allowed more freedom of choices. The cost of fashion has also been changed. Before, **fashionable³⁷** clothing meant high prices. Today, a fashionable piece of clothing does not need to be expensive. Simply put, price does not **equate³⁸** good fashion any longer. Fashion has basically **evolved³⁹** — not only the concept of fashion, but also the price and **accessibility⁴⁰**.



(405 words)

New Words

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 influence /'ɪnfluəns/ | <i>v.</i> 影响, 对……起作用 |
| 2 extent /ɪk'stent/ | <i>n.</i> 程度, 限度 |
| 3 trendless /'trendlɪs/ | <i>adj.</i> 走势不明的 |
| 4 personal /'pɜːsənəl/ | <i>adj.</i> 个人的; 私人的 |
| 5 expression /ɪk'spreʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 表示; 表达; 表露 |
| 6 avenue /'ævənjuː/ | <i>n.</i> 选择, 途径, 手段 |
| 7 shapeless /'ʃeɪplɪs/ | <i>adj.</i> 无定形的; 不成形的; 样子不好看的 |
| 8 blogger /'blɒɡə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> 博主 |
| 9 professional /prəʊ'feʃənəl/ | <i>n.</i> 专业人士 |
| 10 average /'ævərɪdʒ/ | <i>adj.</i> 普通的; 寻常的 |
| 11 globalize /'gləʊbəlaɪz/ | <i>v.</i> 全球化, 全世界化 |
| 12 transform /træns'fɔːm/ | <i>v.</i> 使改变形态; 使改变外观 |
| 13 outlook /'aʊtlʊk/ | <i>n.</i> 前景; 观点, 见解 |
| 14 concept /'kɒnsɛpt/ | <i>n.</i> 概念, 观念 |
| 15 embody /ɪm'bɒdɪ/ | <i>v.</i> 收录; 包括; 包含; 代表 |
| 16 variety /və'reɪəti/ | <i>n.</i> 种类 |

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 17 | element /'elɪmənt/ | <i>n.</i> | 要素; 基本部分 |
| 18 | monopolize /mə'nɒpəlaɪz/ | <i>v.</i> | 独占; 垄断; 包办 |
| 19 | ethnic /'eθnɪk/ | <i>adj.</i> | 民族的, 种族的 |
| 20 | background /'bækgraʊnd/ | <i>n.</i> | 背景; 学历; 经历 |
| 21 | convey /kən'veɪ/ | <i>v.</i> | 表达, 传递; 传送 |
| 22 | ethnicity /eθ'nɪsəti/ | <i>n.</i> | 种族特点, 种族渊源 |
| 23 | factor /'fæktə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 因素, 要素 |
| 24 | affect /ə'fekt/ | <i>v.</i> | 影响 |
| 25 | decade /'dekeɪd/ | <i>n.</i> | 十年期; 十年 |
| 26 | furthermore /'fɜːðəməʊ(r)/ | <i>adv.</i> | 此外, 而且, 再者 |
| 27 | brand /brænd/ | <i>n.</i> | 品牌 |
| 28 | punk /pʌŋk/ | <i>n.</i> | 朋克(一种摇滚乐, 自 20 世纪 70 年代末期起流行, 是对传统的反叛) |
| 29 | originally /ə'ɪdʒənəli/ | <i>adv.</i> | 原来, 起初 |
| 30 | dissatisfied /,dɪs'sætɪsfɑɪd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 不满的, 不高兴的 |
| 31 | haunt /hɔːnt/ | <i>v.</i> | 长期不断地纠缠(某人) |
| 32 | couture /kuː'tʃʊə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 时装设计制作; 时装 |
| 33 | gender /'dʒendə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 性别 |
| 34 | unisex /'juːnɪseks/ | <i>adj.</i> | 男女皆宜的, 不分性别的 |
| 35 | hugely /'hjuːdʒli/ | <i>adv.</i> | 极度, 极其 |
| 36 | equality /iː'kwɒləti/ | <i>n.</i> | 平等, 均等, 相等 |
| 37 | fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/ | <i>adj.</i> | 流行的, 时髦的 |
| 38 | equate /ɪ'kweɪt/ | <i>v.</i> | 使相当, 相当于 |
| 39 | evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/ | <i>v.</i> | 逐渐形成, 逐渐发展 |
| 40 | accessibility /ək'sesə'bɪləti/ | <i>n.</i> | 易接近, 可达到 |

■ Phrases and Expressions

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|
| 1 | to some extent | 某种程度上 |
| 2 | no longer | 不再 |
| 3 | for instance | 例如 |
| 4 | come forth | 出现 |

Reading Comprehension

- 1 Who set the fashion trends?
 - A. Famous people.
 - B. Ordinary people.
 - C. The professionals.
 - D. All of the above.
- 2 Nowadays, fashion trends have much developed to embody _____ brand.
 - A. personal
 - B. social
 - C. global
 - D. nobody
- 3 The unisex means that _____.
 - A. clothing lines cannot be worn by men and women
 - B. clothing lines cannot be worn by men
 - C. clothing lines cannot be worn by women
 - D. clothing lines can be worn by men and women
- 4 Which one of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?
 - A. The fashion trend is changing fast.
 - B. The street fashion is the most common form of fashion.
 - C. The American style is the standard of fashion nowadays.
 - D. The cost of fashion has become lower than before.
- 5 The fashion has evolved in the aspect of _____.
 - A. concept of fashion
 - B. price
 - C. accessibility
 - D. all of the above



Part IV Grammar

英语中的时态 (三): 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在或目前一段时间正在进行的动作, 由 **be (am / is / are) + v-ing** 构成, 其中 **be** 动词要和主语保持人称和数上的一致。

1 现在进行时的基本句式

1) 肯定句: 主语 + **be + v-ing** + 其他

e.g. We are reading English now. 我们正在读英语。

2) 否定句: 主语 + **be + not + v-ing** + 其他

e.g. We are not reading English now. 我们没有在读英语。

3) 一般疑问句: **be + 主语 + v-ing** + 其他

e.g. Is the student drinking water? 这个学生在喝水吗?

肯定回答: Yes, 主语 + **be** (主语用代词). e.g. Yes, he is. 是的, 他在喝水。

否定回答: No, 主语 + **be + not** (主语用代词). e.g. No, he isn't. 不, 他没在喝水。

4) 特殊疑问句: 疑问词 + **be + 主语 + v-ing** + 其他

e.g. What is he doing? 他在做什么?

2 现在进行时的基本用法

1) 表示现在正在进行的动作

表示说话时正在进行的动作或当前一段时间正在进行的动作时须用现在进行时, 可以加时间状语 **now**, 也可以不加。

e.g. They are flying a kite now. 他们正在放风筝。

She is singing an English song. 她正在唱一首英文歌。

2) 表示按计划或安排要进行的动作

此种用法仅限少数转移动词, 如: **go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, dine, work, sleep, stay, play, do, have, wear** 等, 而且后面常有一个表示未来时间的状语。

e.g. We are leaving on Monday. 我们星期一出发。

I'm seeing the doctor tomorrow. 我明天去看医生。

3) 表示经常性的动作或状态

现在进行时有时可以代替一般现在时, 表示一个经常性的动作或状态, 常表示一种感情, 或赞美, 或讨厌。

e.g. How are you feeling today? 你今天觉得怎么样?

He is always showing off. 他总是爱显摆。

4) 表示暂时性

此种用法强调情况的暂时性, 即目前的情况不同于过去。

e.g. He is sleeping in the next room now. 他正在隔壁房间睡觉。

You are not being honest. 你这样说不太诚实。

3 行为动词现在进行时的变化规则

1) 一般情况下, 直接在动词后加 -ing

work — working

sleep — sleeping

study — studying

2) 动词以不发音的 -e 结尾, 要去掉 -e 加 -ing

take — taking

make — making

dance — dancing

3) 重读闭音节的动词, 要双写词尾字母, 再加 -ing

cut — cutting

put — putting

begin — beginning

4) 以 -ie 结尾的动词, 把 -ie 变成 y 再加 -ing

lie — lying

tie — tying

die — dying

5) 以 c 结尾的动词, 把 c 变成 ck, 再加 -ing

picnic — picnicking

traffic — trafficking

6) 以 l 结尾的动词, 尾音节重读时, 双写 l; 尾音节不重读时, 双写不双写均可。(不双写的是美式拼写)

control — controlling

travel — travelling (英) / traveling (美)

I Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of words in the brackets. (用括号中单词的正确形式填空。)

- The boy _____ (draw) a picture now.
- Listen. Some girls _____ (sing) in the classroom.
- Look! The girls _____ (dance) in the classroom.
- _____ Helen _____ (wash) clothes?
— Yes, she is.

II Write down the present participles of the verbs. (写出下列动词的现在分词形式。)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 write _____ | 2 get _____ |
| 3 cry _____ | 4 go _____ |
| 5 have _____ | 6 panic _____ |

III Change the sentence patterns according to the directions. (按要求转换句型。)

- She is playing games with her brother.
否定句: _____.
一般疑问句: _____?
肯定回答: _____.
否定回答: _____.
- We are reading English in the park.
否定句: _____.
一般疑问句: _____?
肯定回答: _____.
否定回答: _____.
特殊疑问句 (对画线部分提问): _____?

Part V Watching & Performing



The Devil Wears Prada is an American comedy-drama film based on a novel of the same name. This screen adaptation (改编版) stars (由……担任主角) Meryl Streep as Miranda Priestly, a powerful fashion magazine editor, and Anne Hathaway as Andrea (Andy) Sachs, a college graduate who goes to New York City and lands (成功赢得) a job as Priestly's co-assistant. Emily Blunt and Stanley Tucci co-star as co-assistant Emily Charlton and art director Nigel, respectively.



《穿普拉达的女王》是一部由同名小说改编的美国浪漫喜剧电影。

主要情节：安德丽娅（Andrea）被聘用给强势、老练、冷酷、无情的 *Runway* 时尚杂志的主管米兰达·普瑞斯特利（Miranda Priestly）做第二助理。起初，由于安德丽娅不懂时尚，她的同事们都不愿意和她相处。在奈杰尔（Nigel）的帮助下，安德丽娅变得非常时尚。但不知不觉中她因为追求时尚而忘了自我，男朋友内特（Nate）也因此跟她分手。米兰达为了保住自己的位置不惜牺牲奈杰尔的做法让安德丽娅意识到，她根本就不喜欢这样的自己。于是她辞去工作，回到了朋友的身边，重新穿上了原来那些在时尚达人眼中毫无时尚感但属于她自己风格的衣服。

I Now watch the movie clip. Read the words closely after the speaker so as to improve your short-term memory, pronunciation, stress and intonation by imitating what you hear.

Setting: After Miranda betrayed (背叛) Nigel to keep her position, Andrea and Miranda were sitting in the car to attend a feast (盛宴).

Miranda: But I was very very impressed by how intently (一心一意地) you tried to warn me. I never thought I would say this, Andrea. But I really... I see a great deal of myself in you. You can see beyond what people want and what they need and you can choose for yourself.

Andrea: I don't think I'm like that. I... I couldn't do what you did to Nigel, Miranda. I couldn't do something like that.

Miranda: Mm. You already did. To Emily.

Andrea: That's not what I... No, that was... that was different. I didn't have a choice.

Miranda: Oh, no, you chose. You chose to get ahead. You want this life, those choices are necessary.

Andrea: But what if this isn't what I want? I mean, what if I don't wanna live the way you live?

Miranda: Oh, don't be ridiculous, Andrea. Everybody wants this. Everybody wants to be us.

They get off the car to attend a feast. While looking the back of Miranda, Andrea knows how to make a choice between fashion and to be herself. She turns round and back to her own life.

Nate: I have to be at work in 20 minutes. What's up?

Andrea: Well, I just... I wanted to say that you were right about everything. That... I turned my back on my friends and my family and everything I believed in and... and for what?

Nate: For shoes and shirts and jackets and belts.

Andrea: Nate. I'm sorry.

Nate: I flew up to Boston while you were gone, I interviewed at the Oak Room.

Andrea: And?

Nate: And you're looking at their new sous-chef (助理厨师). I'm moving up there in a couple weeks.

Andrea: That's great. Congratulations. I don't know what I'm gonna do without those late-night grilled cheeses, but...

Nate: I'm pretty sure they have bread in Boston. May even have Jarlsberg (奶酪名称). We might be able to figure something out.

Andrea: You think?

Nate: Yeah! ... So, what about you? I mean, what are you gonna do now?

Andrea: Actually, I, uh, I have a job interview today.

Nate: Oh, yeah? Mm-hmm, that's what you're wearing?

Andrea: Shut up. I like this.

II Work in groups. Hold a fashion show with your classmates. The teacher and students in other groups can give a score for the performance. The following score sheet is for your reference.

Situation: Although you are not a fashion model, you still have your own understanding of fashion. In order to strengthen the understanding of fashion, you propose to hold a small fashion show in your class. All the makeup and costume are made by yourselves. The models are your classmates.

Criteria	Score	Examples of High Marks Achieved	Each Item's Score	Final Score
Costume	40 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> the cutting and lines are beautiful <input type="checkbox"/> have fashion sense		
Cooperation	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> accept ideas of others <input type="checkbox"/> all members contribute		
Performance	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> show confidence <input type="checkbox"/> natural facial expression <input type="checkbox"/> impressive <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate use of body language		
Bonus	10 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> the style of makeup and dress are unified <input type="checkbox"/> prepare the stage property well		

Part VI Applied Writing

Application Letter

求职信

求职信是求职者写给用人单位的信，目的是让对方了解自己、相信自己、录用自己。它是一种私人对公并有求于公的正式信函。求职信的格式有一定的要求，内容要求简练、明确，切忌模糊、笼统、面面俱到。

求职信需要包含以下内容：标题、称谓、正文及署名。

求职信写作技巧：

- 1 首先要说明从何种渠道获得此招聘信息，写明自己所要申请的职位及求职的原因；并介绍求职者的有关情况。对所谋求的职务，态度要明朗；介绍有关情况时要简明扼要。
- 2 写明对所谋求的职务的看法，并对自己的能力作出客观公正的评价，这是求职的关键。
- 3 最后提出自己希望得到面试的机会，语气要诚恳。
- 4 写作过程中要注意用词简洁准确，自信且有礼貌；所提供的信息要可信。

Useful Expressions

- ✧ In response to your advertisement on the website of...
- ✧ I'm interested in...
- ✧ My experience in this line of work includes...
- ✧ I will put my potential into full play and add more profits to the company.
- ✧ I would appreciate the privilege of an interview.
- ✧ I am applying for a position of...

Read the following sample and complete the following practice.

Sample:

Application Letter

Lin Hua

19 Xisanhuan North Road, Beijing, 100089

888888888888

Linhua@163.com

22nd, April, 2019

George Adams

XYZ Company

××Road, Beijing, 10××××

Dear Sir,

I wish to apply for a position with your company as a regional sales manager. I saw your job ad on your company's official website. I am twenty-nine years old and now work in Xishan Company. I have been working as an assistant manager for four years.

I feel I have potential (潜力) for greater things. So I decide to leave my present position. I wish to serve in a large company like yours so that I can learn new things and give full play to my talent. I can give you references as to my character and ability. Enclosed please find my resume.

I would appreciate it much if you consider my application. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Lin Hua

Practice:



Complete your own application letter.

Application Letter	

ABC Company _____ Dear Sir, I am very interested in the position of _____ in your company. I found your recruitment (招聘) ad _____. I'm _____ years old. I just graduated from _____. And I have been an intern in _____ for _____. In addition, I actively participate in various social activities. During my college years, I _____. I'm starting my career now and I feel that my ability and my training should enable me to be qualified for this position. _____. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. <div style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours,</div> <div style="text-align: right;">_____</div>	

Part VII

Hot Words

<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ tighten one's belt ◆ lip-service ◆ forge ahead despite twists and turns ◆ bounden duty ◆ accommodative and prudential ◆ beat about the bush 	<div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p>节约度日；勒紧腰带过日子</p> <p>空头支票</p> <p>风雨无阻，勇往直前</p> <p>天职</p> <p>包容审慎</p> <p>旁敲侧击</p>
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UNIT 4



Business Etiquette

Details are the key to success.

细节决定成败。

外文出版社

Part I Lead-in

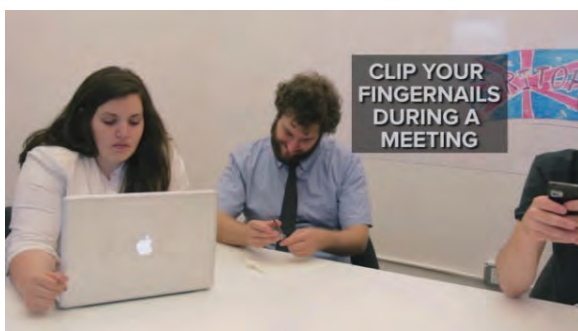
I Business etiquette can be seen in many details. Rude behaviors can not only annoy your coworkers but also ruin your personal image. Watch the video and then discuss more unwelcome behaviours on business occasions with your partner.



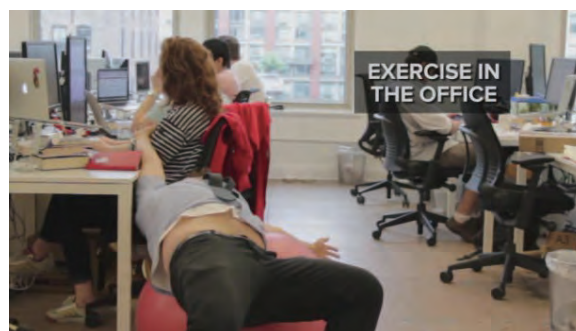
Throw garbage here and there.



Watch people work over their shoulders.



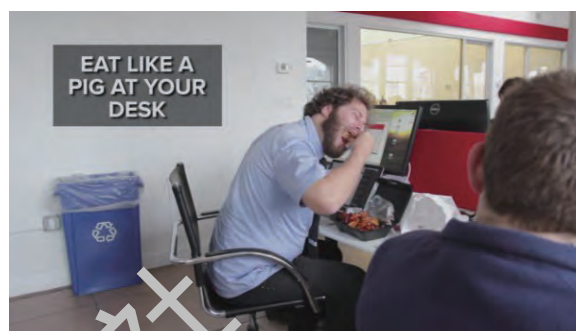
Clip fingernails (修剪指甲) during a meeting.



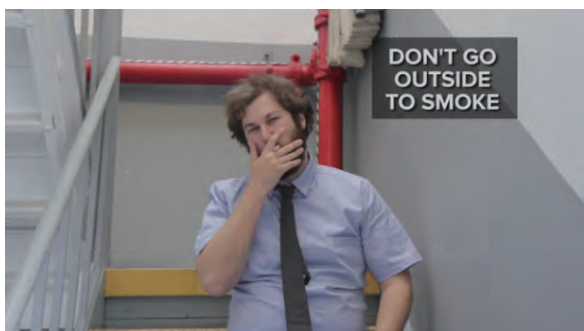
Exercise in the office.



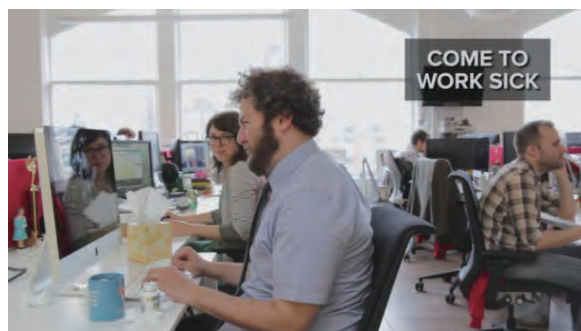
Stop by people's desk to ask pointless questions.



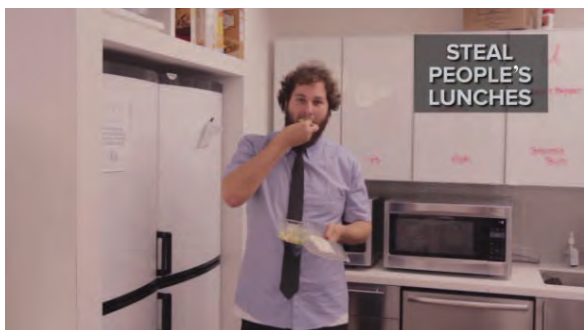
Eat like a pig at your desk.



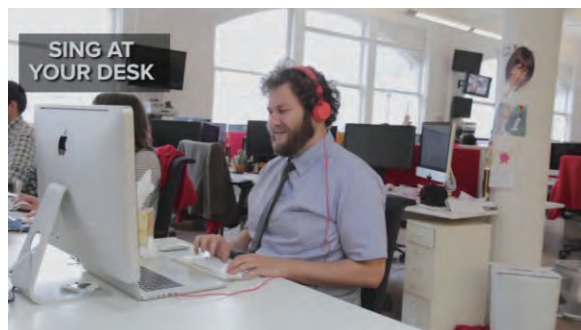
Don't go outside to smoke.



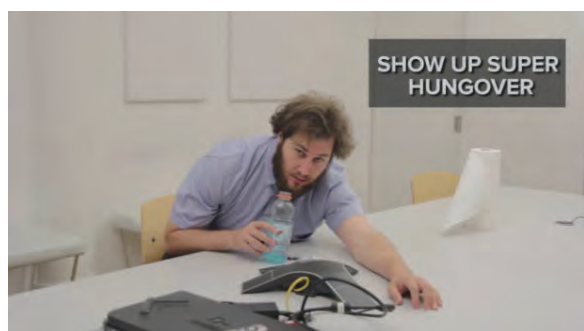
Come to work sick.



Steal people's lunches.



Sing at your desk.



Show up super hungover (宿醉).



Don't make a fresh pot of coffee after finishing the last cup.

II Watch the video again and then write down the proper behaviors opposite to the improper behaviors in the video. The given example is for your reference.

Improper Behaviors

Watch people work over their shoulders.
Clip fingernails during a meeting.
Stop by people's desk to ask pointless questions.
Eat like a pig at your desk.
Don't go outside to smoke.
Steal people's lunches.
Sing at your desk.
Show up super hungover.

Proper Behaviors

Focus on your own work.

III Learn reference sentences.

◇ Office attire should stay on the conservative side.	办公室着装应该保守。
◇ Always say “thank you” and “please”.	随时说“谢谢”和“请”。
◇ Avoid habitual tardiness.	避免习惯性拖延。
◇ Don't eat smelly food.	不要吃有味道的食物。
◇ Stand and sit properly.	站有站相，坐有坐相。
◇ Watch the volume of your voice.	注意控制你的声量。
◇ Don't butter up.	不要拍马屁。
◇ Don't gossip.	不要八卦。
◇ Avoid bad habits and unconscious movements on the job.	不要将一些个人坏习惯和下意识的动作带到工作中。

Part II Listening & Speaking



I Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks.

Words and Expressions

turn... off 把……关掉

vibration mode /və'breɪʃən məʊd/ 震动模式

staff /stɑːf/ 职员

co-worker /kəʊ'wɜːkə(r)/ 同事

dress code /dres kəʊd/ 着装要求

solid /'sɒlɪd/ 可靠的；可信赖的

Dialogue 1

(T = Tom J = Jenny)

T: Have you read the new rules about using cell phones at work?

J: Yes, not bad. Like turning your cell phone ringers off and finding a private place to make calls, these behaviors show your _____ to your co-workers.

T: It is a good habit to set your cell phone to the vibration mode. It is very annoying to hear the loud and sudden ring tone in quiet _____.

J: You are right. Some ring tone is just terribly _____. You can hear it even in the next door. It is really kind of annoying.

T: Well, but for this one, don't _____ your cell phone to meetings, I think it is not reasonable. What if there are some important calls?

J: Well, this one is not a must-do thing. It is just a suggestion.

T: I think bringing cell phones to meetings isn't the problem, but _____ with cell phone in meetings is impolite.

J: I agree.

Dialogue 2

(T = Tom J = Jenny)

T: Even if our company doesn't have a dress code, I still think people should _____ formal clothes to work.

J: I wouldn't be so sure. People want to wear what they _____ most comfortable.

T: Maybe that's true for some jobs, but I think the marketing and sales staff would definitely not agree. They dress for success! You can't go out on a sales call if you are dressed in _____. It's just not respectful to your client.

J: I don't think so. I would rather have an honest sales person than a designer suite _____.

T: It's not as simple as that. People judge you by your appearance, whether you like it or not. So dressing professional is being professional. The _____ that you show to others is so important in business.

J: Maybe you're right.

II Watch the video, and then make a dialogue according to the situation given below. The following sentence patterns are for your reference.

Situation: You are going to have an interview in a big foreign company. But you don't know what to wear and how to behave because this is your first interview. So you ask your friend for some advice.



* Do I have to wear a business suit for this interview?	* Your outfit shows your attitude towards this job.
* Time is precious for everyone, so never be late.	* Walking into someone's office without permission is a rude behavior.
* Polite greetings are needed sometimes.	* Never interrupt anyone during the interview.
* Does it matter if I don't wear any make-up?	* I think a light make-up shows your respect to the interviewer.
* Always remember to smile.	* Use the words "please" and "thank you".

III Listen to the song It's Called Respect and fill in the blanks.

It's Called Respect is a song sung by American Hip-Hop group Fearless Lions. The song teaches us to respect each other. No matter we are children or grown-ups, we should always show respect to others. Respect is the basic etiquette. Now let's enjoy the song!

*It's called respect
R. E. S. P. E. C. T
I give it to you, and you give it to me
It's called respect
R. E. S. P. E. C. T
You gotta treat people respectfully*

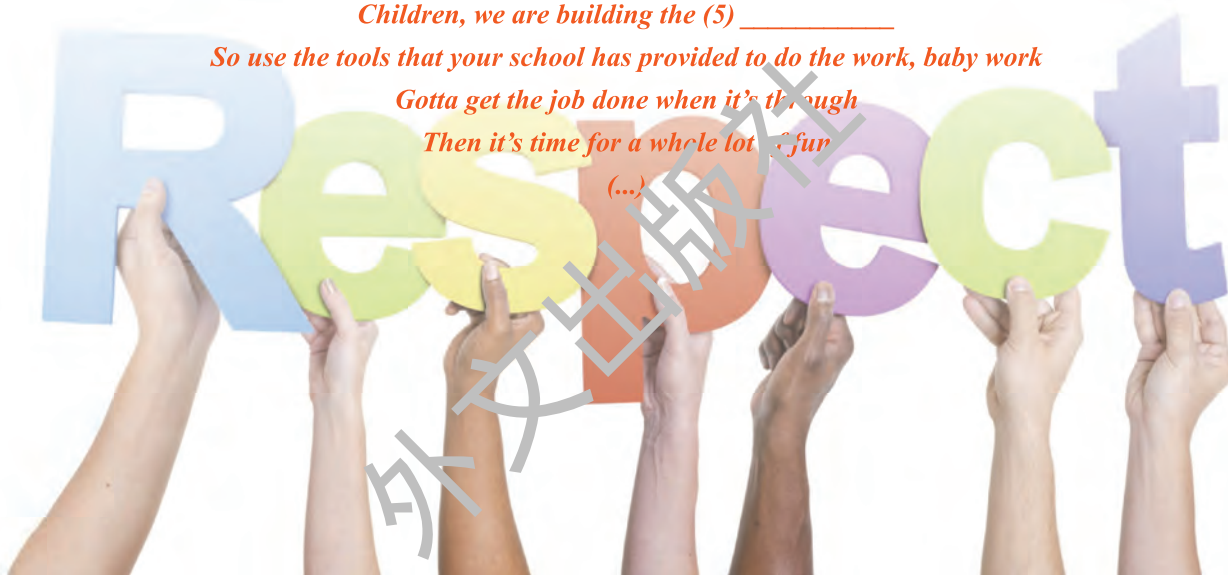


*It's called respect
R. E. S. P. E. C. T
I give it to you, and you give it to me
It's called respect
R. E. S. P. E. C. T
You gotta treat people respectfully
It's called respect
It's all about the golden rule
You respect me, and I respect you
Now we are (1) _____
So please respect my personal space
Keep your hands to yourself
And please stay out of my (2) _____
And your words, words can hurt as strong as a fist
So use them very gently like a flick of the wrist*

*You get my gist
Now you see how I feel
See feelings aren't a game
I got a game and I'm real
So all you bullies
Back up, back off and get (3) _____
Listen to yourself before you start an attack*

*Some people have a reason to do what they do
Maybe you saw it before
Maybe it happened to you
Or maybe it is something in your life that you've seen
Like maybe on the TV or computer screen
But it doesn't make it right
If you know that it's wrong
You know the truth (4) _____
All along, be strong
(...)*

*Children, we are building the (5) _____
So use the tools that your school has provided to do the work, baby work
Gotta get the job done when it's through
Then it's time for a whole lot of fun
(...)*



Part III Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

Is Being Late for an Interview Really a **Deal-breaker**¹?



Pre-Reading Questions:

- 1 Have you ever attended an interview?
- 2 What's your understanding of "deal-breaker"?



1 A common **restriction**² in the business is that if you are late for a job interview, you might as well have not shown up at all. By being late, you will lose any chance you deserve to have in a new job. As an editor who has worked for more than a few years, I'm here to tell you: It's **absolutely**³ true.

2 Let me tell you a story. In my role at Who What Wear, I get **extremely**⁴ busy, and the more help I have, the better. I like to have no less than two **interns**⁵ working for me at a time, and since I started here, I've been **blessed**⁶ with some of the best interns all the time.

Therefore⁷, I take my hiring of them very **seriously**⁸. After the holiday break, I found myself in need of a new intern to **replace**⁹ my **rock**¹⁰ star who had left. I lined up a few interviews, and hoped for the best.

3 One morning, I expected a **potential**¹¹ **candidate**¹² to arrive at 10:30. She e-mailed around 10:15 to let me know she would be about 15 minutes late because of **unexpected**¹³ traffic. I was a little **annoyed**¹⁴, as this would **require**¹⁵ me to move some things around in my schedule — but it wasn't a deal-breaker. She had let me know in advance, and if I don't leave 15 **extra**¹⁶ minutes for my schedule, there's probably a bigger problem going on. I responded that it was fine and thanked her for letting me know.

4 You can imagine my surprise when, after no **further**¹⁷ notice, this candidate didn't arrive until after 11 a.m. She was more than 30 minutes late for the interview. Once she got to our office, I met her in the **lobby**¹⁸ and told her — firmly but also as kindly as I could — that we would need to **reschedule**¹⁹ the interview. I asked her to e-mail me with a time that worked for her, and she said she would, but I never heard from her.

5 Whether you are interviewed for an internship, or an **assistant's**²⁰ job, showing up on time is important. Yes, there will sometimes be **unforeseen**²¹ **circumstances**²² that might make you 10 to 15 minutes late, but being extremely late (anything over 30 minutes) is a huge no-no.

6 It's a clear sign that you don't respect the time of the person you are meeting. No one wants to hire someone who doesn't respect him or her. Plus, if you show up that late for the interview, how do you expect your potential **employer**²³ to believe that you will show up on time for work? When it comes to your career, actions speak much louder than words.



(446 words)

■ New Words

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1 deal-breaker /di:l'breikə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> (交易) 对方不会同意的条件 |
| 2 restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 限制, 规定; 约束 |
| 3 absolutely /'æbsəlu:tli/ | <i>adv.</i> 绝对地; 完全地 |
| 4 extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ | <i>adv.</i> 非常, 很; 极端地 |
| 5 intern /'ɪntɜ:n/ | <i>n.</i> 实习学生; 毕业实习生 |
| 6 bless /bles/ | <i>v.</i> 保佑; 享有 (幸福等) |
| 7 therefore /'ðeəfɔ:(r)/ | <i>adv.</i> 因此; 所以 |
| 8 seriously /'sɪəriəsli/ | <i>adv.</i> 认真地; 严肃地 |
| 9 replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ | <i>v.</i> 替换; 代替 |

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 10 | rock /rɒk/ | <i>n.</i> | 靠山, 可信赖的人 |
| 11 | potential /pəʊ'tenʃəl/ | <i>adj.</i> | 潜在的; 可能的 |
| 12 | candidate /'kændɪdeɪt/ | <i>n.</i> | 候选人, 应试者 |
| 13 | unexpected /ˌʌnɪks'pektɪd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 出乎意料的; 始料不及的 |
| 14 | annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ | <i>adj.</i> | 烦恼的; 恼怒的 |
| 15 | require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/ | <i>v.</i> | 要求; 需要 |
| 16 | extra /'ekstrə/ | <i>adj.</i> | 额外的, 附加的 |
| 17 | further /'fɜːðə(r)/ | <i>adj.</i> | 更进一步的; 更多的 |
| 18 | lobby /'lɒbi/ | <i>n.</i> | 门厅, 大厅; 休息室 |
| 19 | reschedule /rɪ'skɛdjuːl/ | <i>v.</i> | 重新安排; 重新计划 |
| 20 | assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ | <i>n.</i> | 助手, 助理 |
| 21 | unforeseen /ˌʌnfɔː'siːn/ | <i>adj.</i> | 未预见到的, 无法预料的 |
| 22 | circumstance /'sɜːkəmstəns/ | <i>n.</i> | 情形; 状况 |
| 23 | employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> | 雇主, 老板 |

Phrases and Expressions

- 1 be late for 参加……迟到
e.g. We'll be late for the meeting if we stay any longer.
- 2 might as well 还是……好, 不妨, 何妨
e.g. If no one else wants it, we might as well give it to him.
- 3 show up 如约赶到; 出现; 露面
e.g. Two and a half hours later, he showed up.
- 4 no less than 不少于, 多达
e.g. There are no less than 50 students in the room.
- 5 in need of 需要
e.g. Many of the buildings are in need of repair.
- 6 in advance 预先, 事先; 提前
e.g. It's cheaper if you book the tickets in advance.
- 7 on time 按时, 准时
e.g. Their planes usually arrive on time.



■ Proper Names



Who What Wear

“谁穿什么？”是一家位于洛杉矶的时装电商，主要关注明星的穿衣打扮。

■ Notes

1 A common restriction in the business is that if you are late for a job interview, you might as well have not shown up at all. (Para. 1)

职场上有一个约定俗成的规范：与其面试迟到，不如直接缺席。

“A common restriction in the business”是句子的主语，“that if you... shown up at all”是由 that 引导的名词性从句，作句子的表语。if 是“如果……”，引导的条件状语从句。might as well 的意思是“还是……好，不妨……”。

2 After the holiday break, I found myself in need of a new intern to replace my rock star who had left. (Para. 2)

假期结束后，我的全能助理离职，我需要一个新的实习生来代替他。

holiday break 的意思是“假期”，“find myself in need of...”的意思是“发现我自己需要……”。“who had left”是 who 引导的定语从句，修饰前面的 rock star。

3 She e-mailed around 10:15 to let me know she would be about 15 minutes late because of unexpected traffic. (Para. 3)

大约 10:15 时，她发 e-mail 告诉我，因为意外交通拥堵，可能会晚到 15 分钟。

e-mail 在此句中作动词，指“发邮件”，around 的意思是“大约”。“15 minutes late”的意思是“迟到 15 分钟”，because of 的意思是“由于……”。

4 You can imagine my surprise when, after no further notice, this candidate didn't arrive until after 11 a.m. (Para. 4)

在没有后续通知的情况下，这位面试者直到 11 点以后才来。你可以想象我有多吃惊。

when 后面引导的是一个时间状语从句，“after no further notice”的意思是“在没有进一步的通知之后”，“not... until”的意思是“直到……才”，“until after 11 a.m.”的意思是“直到上午 11 点之后”。

5 Yes, there will sometimes be unforeseen circumstances that might make you 10 to 15 minutes late, but being extremely late (anything over 30 minutes) is a huge no-no. (Para. 5)

的确，有时候会存在一些不可预见的情况可能让你迟到 10 至 15 分钟，但迟到太久（超过 30 分钟）则是很大的禁忌。

“there will sometimes be...”是 there be 句型的将来时形式，表示“有时会有……”。that 引导的是定语从句，修饰前面的“unforeseen circumstances”。but 后面是一个转折句，“being extremely late”是现在分词短语作主语，no-no 的意思是“不可接受的行为”。

Exercises

I Read Text A and complete the following table.

Why should we attend an interview on time?	
1	
2	
3	

II Answer the following questions and then discuss with your partners.

- 1 What is the common restriction in the business nowadays about job interview?
- 2 Why did the author have to hire a new intern?
- 3 How did the potential candidate annoy the author?

III Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

extra	require	further	assistant
annoy	bless	therefore	replace

- 1 We're _____ with five lovely grandchildren.
- 2 It rained and _____ the football match was delayed.

- 3 Who do you think will _____ her on the show?
- 4 It really _____ me when people come here too late.
- 5 These pets _____ a lot of care and attention.
- 6 There is no _____ charge for the breakfast in the hotel.
- 7 We have decided to take _____ actions to save the boy.
- 8 She is a sales _____ in a department store.

IV Add -ed, -ship or -hood to the following words to form new words and give the corresponding Chinese meanings of the new words.

Affix	Words	New Words	Chinese Meanings
-ed	please		
	marry		
	tire		
-ship	leader		
	reader		
	professor		
-hood	neighbor		
	brother		
	adult		

参考如下:

词缀	说明	例词
-ed	加在动词之后构成其同义形容词。	interest (使产生兴趣) → interested (感兴趣的) worry (担心) → worried (担心的)
-ship	加在具体名词之后, 构成抽象名词, 表示“性质、状态、品质”等。	friend (朋友) → friendship (友谊) relation (关系) → relationship (联系)
-hood	加在名词或形容词之后, 构成抽象名词, 表示“性质、状态”等。	child (小孩) → childhood (童年) likely (可能的) → likelihood (可能性)

V There are two sentences chosen from the text. Choose the best Chinese translation for each sentence.

1 By being late, you will lose any chance you deserve to have in a new job.

- A. 通过迟到，你在新工作中会失去任何你值得拥有的机会。
- B. 由于迟到，你在新工作中会得到一些你应得到的机会。
- C. 由于迟到，你在新工作中会失去任何你应得的机会。

2 When it comes to your career, actions speak much louder than words.

- A. 谈到你的事业，行动比语言说话更响亮。
- B. 谈到你的事业，行动比语言有力得多。
- C. 当你的事业来到的时候，行动比语言有力得多。

VI Complete the following sentences with the given sentence structures.

might as well 不如，不妨

e.g. As it is raining now, you might as well stay here. 现在正在下雨，你不如就待在这儿。

- 1 _____ . (我们不妨同他再谈一次。)
- 2 _____ . (你不如试一试。)

when it comes to... 谈到……；当提到……

e.g. When it comes to English, he is proud of himself. 谈到英语，他感到很自豪。

- 1 _____ (谈到学习), he feels quite worried.
- 2 _____ (谈到音乐), I almost know nothing.

Have a Break

— Words and Stories

一个人的穿着会对他的精神状态产生影响。英语里有一种说法叫“Clothes make the man.”，相当于中文里的“人靠衣装马靠鞍”。这句老话恐怕比我们想的更有道理。警察穿上警服，消防员穿上消防服，法官穿上法官袍，都会平添一种使命感和权威感。

一个参加工作的人每天穿西装打领带，不是给别人看的，更多地是在随时提醒自己，提醒自己是商务人士，这样大脑就会作出反应，做的事、说的话都会更加得体。

“Clothes make the man.”也可以用“You are what you wear.”来表达。

Text B Extensive Reading

Reading Skills: 做阅读笔记的方法

阅读时有多种做笔记的方法,常用的有: ① 在主要的重点或重要又有力量的句子下面画线; ② 在空白处用星号或用其他符号来标记重要信息; ③ 在空白处总结某个论点发展出的重要陈述; ④ 在文章的空白处写自己的感想、看法。

How to Make a Good First Impression



1 When meeting a person, people often decide their feelings about him or her within the first three seconds. This **reaction**¹ generated in the most **primitive**² part of our brains. The way we look and act generates **subconscious**³ impressions and **judgments**⁴ in the minds of **observers**⁵.



2 First impressions are difficult to change. A “good” first impression can be a powerful force for your career, just as a **negative**⁶ impression can be an **obstacle**⁷ to overcome.

3 As a former senior **executive**⁸ of a multi-billion-dollar service company and a small business owner, I am constantly surprised by job **applicants**⁹ failure to **recognize**¹⁰ the importance of **etiquette**¹¹ and manners in the workplace. In fact, for most jobs, there are almost hundreds of candidates with similar experience, **competence**¹², and skills.

4 Often, the decision of whom to hire boils down to **likability**¹³. In other words, the ability to make others comfortable around you is more often than not the reason for personal

success.

5 Business etiquette is the commonly accepted **code**¹⁴ of **conduct**¹⁵ in the business world. The **minimum**¹⁶ requirements to make a **favorable**¹⁷ first impression include several standards.

Be on Time

6 Being **prompt**¹⁸ shows respect for others and a **recognition**¹⁹ that their time is valuable.

Dress Suitably

7 Most companies establish formal or informal dress standards. If you have questions about the suitable clothing, you'd better choose formal clothes. Of course, you may not wear a necktie for convenience.

Smile

8 A smile makes you easier to **approach**²⁰ and **stimulates**²¹ a return smile from others.

Address²² People by Their Last Names

9 Don't use a person's first name unless invited to do so.

Maintain Eye Contact

10 **Avoiding**²³ another's eyes gives the impression that you have something to hide or **lack**²⁴ confidence. However, be aware that in some countries, direct eye contact may be viewed as impolite.

Speak Clearly

11 Speak clearly in a voice loud enough to be heard, but soft enough to avoid **startling**²⁵ others.

Use the Words "Please" and "Thank You" Generously²⁶

12 Treat people as you would expect to be treated. Respond politely with a "You're welcome." or "My pleasure." when others say "please" or "thank you" to you.

Listen

13 In a world of electronic communication, it is easy to **ignore**²⁷ the person speaking to you. How many of you focus on cell phones rather than the speaker during meetings? Believe it or not, it is important to take the time to listen and keep proper cell phone etiquette in mind.

Deliver²⁸ a Firm Handshake

14 Practice your handshake to show the **sincere**²⁹ respect to persons you meet.

(421 words)



■ New Words

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ① reaction /rɪ'ækʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 反应 |
| ② primitive /'prɪmɪtɪv/ | <i>adj.</i> 原始的 |
| ③ subconscious /,sʌb'kɒnʃəs/ | <i>adj.</i> 下意识的; 潜意识的 |
| ④ judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ | <i>n.</i> 判断; 看法 |
| ⑤ observer /əb'zɜ:və(r)/ | <i>n.</i> 观察者 |
| ⑥ negative /'negətɪv/ | <i>adj.</i> 消极的 |
| ⑦ obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/ | <i>v.</i> 障碍; 阻碍; 绊脚石 |
| ⑧ executive /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/ | <i>n.</i> (公司或机构的) 经理, 主管领导, 管理人员 |
| ⑨ applicant /'æplɪkənt/ | <i>n.</i> 申请人, 求职人 |
| ⑩ recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ | <i>v.</i> 承认; 意识到 |
| ⑪ etiquette /'etɪket/ | <i>n.</i> 礼仪, 礼节 |
| ⑫ competence /'kɒmpɪtəns/ | <i>n.</i> 能力; 技能 |
| ⑬ likability /,laɪkə'bɪlətɪ/ | <i>n.</i> 可爱程度 |
| ⑭ code /kəʊd/ | <i>n.</i> 行为准则; 代码 |
| ⑮ conduct /'kɒndʌkt/ | <i>n.</i> (人在某地或某种情况下的) 行为, 举止 |
| ⑯ minimum /'mɪnɪməm/ | <i>adj.</i> 最低的; 最少的 |
| ⑰ favorable /'feɪvərəbl/ | <i>adj.</i> 有利的; 讨人喜欢的 |
| ⑱ prompt /prɒmpt/ | <i>adj.</i> 立刻的; 准时的 |
| ⑲ recognition /,rekəɡ'nɪʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 承认; 认可 |
| ⑳ approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ | <i>v.</i> 接近, 靠近 |
| ㉑ stimulate /'stɪmjʊleɪt/ | <i>v.</i> 刺激; 激励, 鼓舞 |
| ㉒ address /ə'dres/ | <i>v.</i> 称呼 |
| ㉓ avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ | <i>v.</i> 回避; 避开; 躲避 |
| ㉔ lack /læk/ | <i>v.</i> 缺乏 |
| ㉕ startle /'stɑ:təl/ | <i>v.</i> 使惊跳, 使惊吓 |
| ㉖ generously /'dʒenərəsli/ | <i>adv.</i> 慷慨地; 不吝啬地 |
| ㉗ ignore /ɪg'no:(r)/ | <i>v.</i> 忽视, 不顾 |
| ㉘ deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/ | <i>v.</i> 递送; 传送 |
| ㉙ sincere /sɪn'sɪə(r)/ | <i>adj.</i> 真诚的, 诚挚的 |

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 in the minds of... | 在……的脑海中 |
| 2 in fact | 实际上 |
| 3 boil down to | 归结为, 概括为 |
| 4 in other words | 换句话说; 就是说 |
| 5 rather than | 而不是 |
| 6 believe it or not | 信不信由你 |
| 7 keep... in mind | 将……记在心中 |

Reading Comprehension

- When we meet a person, we often decide our feelings about him or her _____.
 A. in the first minute
 B. in the first hour
 C. within the first three seconds
 D. several days later
- A good first impression can _____.
 A. be an obstacle to overcome
 B. be the reason for personal success
 C. make a person be hired surely
 D. be a powerful force for your career
- "Dress suitably" means _____.
 A. you should always wear formal clothes
 B. you may wear clothes you like
 C. you'd better choose formal clothes if you don't know what to wear
 D. you should always wear a necktie to go with a suit
- When we meet a man called "John Smith" for the first time, it's better to call him _____.
 A. Smith
 B. Mr. Smith
 C. John
 D. John Smith
- Which one is NOT proper according to the text?
 A. When we have a meeting, we should focus on the speaker rather than the cell phones.
 B. When we meet others, we should always speak clearly and loudly.
 C. Avoiding another's eyes means that you have something to hide or lack confidence.
 D. We should use the words "please" and "thank you" frequently.

Part IV Grammar

英语中的时态 (四): 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态, 或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态, 常常和表示将来的时间状语连用。

1 一般将来时的基本句式

一般将来时一般用 “will (shall) 或 be going to + 动词原形” 表示。shall 常用于第一人称, will 常用于第二、三人称中。现代英语倾向于所有人称都使用 will 而不用 shall, 或用 “主语 + be + going to + 动词原形” 构成。shall 主要出现在非常正式的英语场合中, 或用于口语中提出建议或请求。

1) 肯定句: 主语 + will + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 其他

e.g. Some day people will go to the moon. 总有一天人们将去月球。

2) 否定句: 主语 + will + not + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 其他

其中, will not 常缩写为 won't. e.g. They won't use books. 他们将不再使用书。

3) 一般疑问句: Will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 宾语 + 其他

e.g. Will students go to school in the future? 学生们将来还用去学校吗?

肯定回答: Yes, 主语 (常用代词) + will. e.g. Yes, they will. 是的, 他们用去。

否定回答: No, 主语 (常用代词) + won't. e.g. No, they won't. 不, 他们不用去。

4) 特殊疑问句: 疑问词 + will + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他

e.g. Where will you go tomorrow? 你明天要去哪里?

2 There be 句型的一般将来时

1) 肯定句: There will be + 名词 + 其他成分

【注意】无论后面加单数名词或复数形式, be 都必须用原形。

e.g. There will be only one apple. 只有一个苹果。

2) 否定句: There won't be + 名词 + 其他成分

e.g. There won't be only one apple. 不会只有一个苹果。

3) 一般疑问句: Will there be + 名词 + 其他成分

e.g. Will there be only one apple? 只有一个苹果吗?

肯定回答: Yes, there will. 是的, 只有一个。

否定回答: No, there won't. 不, 不是一个。

3 “will + 动词原形” 表示将来时的用法

1) 表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态

一般将来时常与表示将来的时间状语连用, 如: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week / month / year, in + 一段时间, soon, this afternoon, in the future, some day, before long 等。

e.g. Students will use computers to learn in the future. 学生将来会使用电脑学习。

2) 用于复合句中

在时间和条件状语从句中，从句的谓语动词用一般现在时表示将来时，而主句的谓语动词要用将来时。

e.g. They will go to the zoo if it doesn't rain tomorrow. 如果明天不下雨，他们就去动物园。

4 “be going to + 动词原形”表示将来时的用法

1) 表示将要发生的事

这里的 be going to 可以换成 will。

e.g. I am going to call her this afternoon. 我今天下午给她打电话。

2) 表示打算、准备做的事情

表示这种情况通常不能与 will 互换。

e.g. They are going to meet at school gate. 他们打算在学校门口见面。

5 一般将来时的其他表达结构

1) 一般现在时表示将来的动作

少数几个动词如 go, come, start, arrive 等，当表示根据规定时间要发生的动作时，要用一般现在时来代替将来时。

e.g. My train leaves at 6:30 p.m. 我乘的火车将在下午 6:30 开。

2) 现在进行时表示将来的动作

go, come, leave, arrive, start, stay, return 等表示动作的动词，可以用现在进行时表示将来。

e.g. I'm going to the park with my parents on vacation. 我假期将和父母去公园。

3) “be about to + 动词原形”表示即将发生的动作

e.g. The concert is about to begin. 音乐会即将开始。

4) “be + 动词不定式”表示安排或计划好的动作

e.g. There is to be a sports meeting next week. 下周安排了一场运动会。

I Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. (用括号中动词的适当形式填空。)

- The engineer _____ (come) to repair our phone tomorrow morning.
- By being late, you _____ (lose) any chance you deserve to have in a new job.
- Look at the dark clouds, there _____ (be) a storm.
- If you show up that late for the interview, you _____ (not show up) on time for work.

II Change the sentence patterns according to the directions. (按要求转换句型。)

- Children will go to school in the future. (变一般疑问句)

- There will be some robots in our homes. (变否定句)

- Everyone will have a small car. (对画线部分提问)

III Complete the following sentences with the most appropriate words from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D.

- 1 Alice _____ here next week.
A. isn't working B. doesn't work
C. won't work D. isn't going to working
- 2 He _____ me a birthday cake on my next birthday.
A. is going to give B. is giving C. give D. gives

Part V Watching & Performing



The Princess Diaries is an American comedy film directed by Garry Marshall, based on Meg Cabot's novel of the same name. It stars Anne Hathaway (in her film debut) as Mia Thermopolis, a teenager who discovers that she is the heir (继承人) to the throne of the fictional Kingdom of Genovia, ruled by her grandmother Queen dowager Clarisse Renaldi (Julie Andrews).



《公主日记》讲述的是纽约城里一个普普通通的女孩儿蜕变成公主的故事。

主要情节: 米亚 (Mia) 是一名高中生，在一群性格张扬、活力四射的同学中，她显得很不自信。她和单亲妈妈住在一起，有自己的小圈子，平凡地生活着。16 岁生日时，她忽然被告知要与她的奶奶见面。当米亚终于见到这位气质非凡、谈吐优雅的女士时，她才知道自己是吉诺维亚王国的公主。米亚的世界一下子改变了。

为了顺利继承这一身份，女王对米亚开始了全方位的改造。期间，米亚的不拘小节和王室的繁杂规矩产生了巨大冲突，笑料百出……终于，米亚变成了美丽的公主。也就在这时，米亚的身份被曝光了。媒体对米亚开始了狂轰滥炸，打破了她宁静的生活。因为嫉妒，米亚的同学更使她陷入尴尬的境地……这一切都使米亚开始重新认识自己，思考自己的人生选择。在父亲日记的帮助下，米亚终于找回了自信，开始勇敢地面对生活！她没有辜负奶奶的期望，在吉诺维亚的国庆舞会上宣布成为公主时，她大方得体，也正在这时找到了自己的真爱。

I Now watch the movie clip. Read the words closely after the speakers so as to improve your short-term memory, pronunciation, stress and intonation by imitating what you hear.

Setting: Mia can't bear the burden of being a princess, but she is convinced by her mother to reach an agreement with her grandmother. After school, Mia comes to the embassy (使馆) to learn the etiquette.

Charlotte: Your Majesty, the diplomatic pouch has arrived and she's here.

Clarisse: Send her in.

Charlotte: Yes, ma'am.

Clarisse: I need more roses, red, white, mauve (紫的). Mauve!

Charlotte: Miss Amelia, welcome.

Mia: Hi.

Charlotte: Straight ahead to your left. Her Majesty is ready for you in the library.

Clarisse: Charlotte, take notes, will you? Amelia, circle slowly, so I can evaluate the work to be done. Amelia! Does your bad posture affect your hearing? Turn.

Mia: Oh, sorry.

Clarisse: No, no, no. Slowly, turn. Slowly. Well, carriage (姿态), obviously. Hairstyle, complexion (气色)... Stop! Eyes... lovely, but hidden beneath (在……下方) bushman eyebrows (眉毛). The neck is seemly (合乎礼仪的). Ears... like her father.

Mia: Really? They are?

Clarisse: Oh, my! Who has nails (指甲) like these?

Mia: Everybody.

Clarisse: Tomorrow I would like to see clean fingers. And you will wear stockings (长筒袜). Not tights (紧身裤), not socks. And I never want to see those shoes again. When walking in a crowd, one is under scrutiny (审视) all the time. So we don't slump (懒洋洋地东荡西逛), like this. We drop the shoulders. We think tall. We tuck under and transfer the weight from one foot to... No. Princesses never cross their legs in public. Why don't you just tuck one ankle behind the other and place the hands gracefully on the knees.

Mia: Aah!

Clarisse: Charlotte, I think it's time for tea.

II Work in pairs. Make a dialogue according to the given situation and useful expressions, and then perform it. The teacher and students in other teams can give a score for the performance. The following score sheet is for your reference.

Situation: Mr. Socrates was very interested in your products exhibited in the business exposition. So he decided to visit your company in person. You booked a room for him, but he is not satisfied with it. He tells you and you should complain to the hotel.



Useful Expressions

For the Customer:

投诉问题:

- * There is no hot water / water boiler.
- * The room is smelly / too noisy.
- * The pillow cases are stained.
- * I'm very disappointed with your service.
- * The standard of service is not good enough.
- * The room I booked did not meet my expectations.

提出解决方法:

- * Get me your manager!
- * I would like this matter resolved as quickly as possible.
- * I would like to cancel my reservation and get a full refund.

For the Hotel Staff:

表示歉意和关注:

- * I'm terribly sorry to hear that.
- * I'll take care of this right away.
- * I'll look into this matter at once.
- * I'll send a chambermaid (打扫房间的女工) immediately.
- * We do apologize for the inconvenience.
- * There could have been some mistakes. I do apologize.

解释原因:

- * The previous guest checked out late and you demand immediate access to your room. So the chambermaid didn't have time to clear up the room.
- * You put the "DND (DO NOT DISTURB)" sign on the knob, so the chambermaid didn't clear up the room.

提供解决方法:

- * Our manager is not in town. Shall I get our assistant manager for you?
- * If you get your luggage ready, we would move you to another room.
- * I will send a porter to help you with the luggage.
- * To express our regret for all the trouble, we offer you a 10% discount / some complimentary flowers.
- * Please allow me to send a chambermaid to your room to help you look for it again.

Criteria	Score	Examples of High Marks Achieved	Each Item's Score	Final Score
Lines	40 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> learn the lines <input type="checkbox"/> speak the lines fluently with good pronunciation, stress and intonation		
Cooperation	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> accept ideas of others <input type="checkbox"/> all members contribute		
Performance	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> show confidence <input type="checkbox"/> natural facial expression <input type="checkbox"/> impressive <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate use of body language		
Bonus	10 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> rewrite or modify the script reasonably and creatively <input type="checkbox"/> prepare the stage property well		



Part VI Applied Writing

Resume

个人简历

个人简历是求职者给招聘单位的一份简要的个人信息介绍, 包含求职者的基本信息, 如姓名、年龄、学历、联系方式、求职意向、工作经历、学习经历、荣誉与成就、自我评价等。

写作技巧:

- 1 简历内容要突出重点, 与申请工作无关的事情尽量不要写。
- 2 用语简洁明了, 使招聘者能够快速获取信息。
- 3 使用积极的语言, 切忌使用缺乏自信和消极的语言。
- 4 写工作或学习经历时, 从最近的经历写起, 然后再进行回溯, 采用倒序方式。

Useful Expressions

✧ contact	联系方式
✧ personal data	个人信息
✧ career objective	求职意向
✧ work experience	工作经历
✧ educational background	教育背景
✧ honors / awards	荣誉 / 奖励
✧ certificates	证书
✧ references	参考附件
✧ self-evaluation	自我评价
✧ Secretary Qualification Certificate	秘书资格证书
✧ Certificate of Putonghua Proficiency Test	普通话等级证书
✧ National Computer Rank II Examination	全国计算机等级考试二级
✧ CET-4 (College English Test Band 4)	大学英语四级考试
✧ CET-6 (College English Test Band 6)	大学英语六级考试

Read the following sample and complete the following practice.

Sample:


Resume	
Name	Lin Hua
Contact	No.5, Xinhua Road, Beijing Tel: 1580431 × × × × E-mail: linhua@163.com
Personal Data	Date of Birth: Jan. 22, 1995 Gender: Female
Career Objective	Executive Assistant
Work Experience	
2016 — present	Administrative assistant, Dahua Foreign Trade Corporation Assisting in administrative duties; arranging meetings and reports
Educational Background	
2012 — 2016	Majoring in Chinese Literature and Research at Peking University
2009 — 2012	Studying at Hunan No.1 Middle School
Honors / Awards	
2017	Excellent Assistant of Foreign Trade Corporation
2016	Excellent Student Leader of Peking University
Certificates	
2016	Secretary Qualification Certificate
2015	CET-6; Certificate of Putonghua Proficiency Test
2014	CET-4; Second-level Certificate for National Computer Rank Examination
References	References available upon request

Practice:


Complete your own resume.

Resume	
Name	_____
Contact	_____
	Tel: _____ E-mail: _____
Personal Data	Date of Birth: _____ Gender: _____
Career Objective	_____
Work Experience	_____ _____
Educational Background	_____ _____
Honors / Awards	_____ _____
Certificates	_____ _____ _____
References	References available upon request

Part VII Hot Words



✧ administration department	行政部门
✧ financial department	财务部门
✧ advertising department	广告部门
✧ accounting	会计
✧ HR (Human Resource)	人力资源
✧ QC (Quality Control)	质量监管
✧ IT (Information Technology)	信息技术
✧ MKT (Marketing)	市场
✧ PR (Public Relation)	公关
✧ WOR (Word of Mouth)	口碑营销



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UNIT 5



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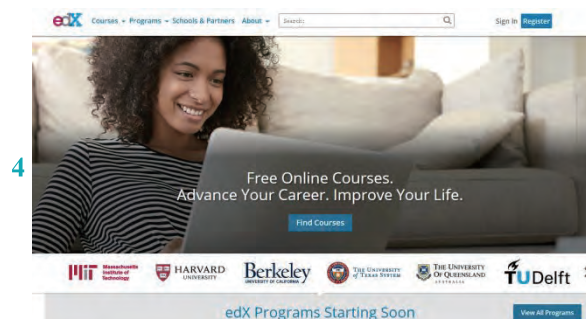
Part I Lead-in



I What is e-learning? Watch the video and talk about your thought on e-learning. The following sentences are for your reference.

- * E-learning stands for electronic learning. It allows users to take courses online using electronic devices, such as computers, and even smart phones.
- * It's available to anyone anywhere at any time.
- * It's a powerful and effective way of learning.
- * In the future, learning can be private. We can learn what we want even after college.
- * With e-learning, our future classroom education will be upgraded (升级).

II Have you ever learned online? Choose the websites or apps you have ever used from the following pictures and share your experiences with your classmates.



III Learn reference words.

◇ e-learning resource	在线学习资源
◇ e-learning technology	在线学习技术; 网络教育技术
◇ educational institution	教育机构
◇ ASP (Application Service Provider)	应用服务供应商
◇ CBT (computer-based training)	计算机辅助训练
◇ discussion forums	论坛
◇ needs assessment	需求评估
◇ feedback	反馈
◇ Learning Management System	学习管理系统
◇ mobile knowledge learning	移动知识学习

Part II Listening & Speaking



I Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks.

Words and Expressions

catch up with 赶上; 追上	as long as 只要
connect to the Internet /kə'nekt/ 连接到互联网	quit /kwɪt/ 放弃
self-motivated /,self'məʊtɪveɪtɪd/ 主动的; 自我激励的	
distract /dɪ'strækt/ 使分心	take advantage of /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ 利用
suitable /'sju:təbl/ 合适的	

Dialogue 1

(A = Anna B = Bob)

A: I can't catch up with the English teacher in the class sometimes.

B: What's the problem?

A: You are _____ good at English. Can you help me with it?

B: Sure. But you'd better take an English online course in your free time first.

A: Online course? What is that?

B: Online courses can help people _____ a lot.

A: Is that different from school's English course?

B: Yes. You can _____ the course you are interested in. And it's online, so you can learn English anywhere as long as you could connect to the Internet.

A: Have you ever learned online _____?

B: Yes. It really has been a great help for me.

Dialogue 2

(B = Bob M = Mindy)

B: Hi, Mindy. I heard that you have started e-learning recently. Is that true?

M: Yes. But I think I should quit it. It isn't for me.

B: Why?

M: I'm not a self-motivated _____. So I always forgot to take the courses. And when I was on the Internet, I started doing other things instead of learning. I was _____ distracted.

B: I thought that e-learning was good for everyone. But now it seems that only the people with strong wills can take advantage of e-learning.

M: Right. But I still think it's a good learning _____. Maybe you should try it. And I think it's good to combine learning in classroom with e-learning.

B: I will. I can choose the courses _____ are suitable for me.

M: That's nice. I hope you can keep going even when you feel _____.

II Watch the video, and then make a dialogue according to the situation given below. The following sentence patterns are for your reference.

Situation: Your friend's English listening skills have been improved a lot recently. After you ask him / her about his / her study method, you find that he / she has been studying online recently.



* I have been spending my spare time learning online recently.	* Online learning can save a lot of time.
* You will feel free to learn online.	* There are plenty of study materials online.
* If we can take advantage of the resources online, we will learn more.	* You should be self-motivated to study online because no one supervises (监督) you.
* After graduating from school, e-learning will become a great help for us.	* I think a quiet environment is important when you are learning online.
* E-learning isn't restricted to...	* You can make your online learning plan, too.

*III Listen to the song **Live and Learn** and fill in the blanks.*

Live and Learn is a song sung by American new jack swing group Joe Public. The song tells us to live and learn. There are still lots of things to learn after graduation. Do you plan to live and learn?

*You've got to live and learn
You've got to live and learn
Before your bridges burn
You've got to live and learn*



Here's a (1) _____ story about life
 Everybody that lives surely dies
 A lot of people ask the questions why
 Some people have to go through so (2) _____ more
 Before they really learn about life's score
 The subject is not to be ignored

I don't wanna be the (3) _____
 To tell you how it's got to be
 Living is the only way
 You ever really gonna see
 (...)
 There's so much wrong and negativity
 (4) _____ for the whole world to see
 I know there's still the possibility
 You raise a little kid, he turns out bold
 It may be from the way you treat him cold
 I guess that's how the story is (5) _____
 (...)

You've got to live and learn (I don't wanna be the one)
 You've got to live and learn (to tell you how it's got to be)
 Before your bridges burn (living is the only way)
 You've got to live and learn (you ever really gonna see)

Large, if large is how you living
 Why you're living large are you taking what is given
 To you in the form of true experience
 'Cause if you're not your whole life could be spent
 Doing time for a crime you say you didn't even do
 The only fool that you're fooling is the fool that is you
 Didn't even turn around to check and see if your bridge is
 Burning I guess it's true that what they say
 That without living there's no learning

Mary, Mary, Mary it's quite contrary
 Yo, how did you earn your dough
 You didn't finish school you ain't got no job
 But to the human eye it's pretty simple
 (...)



Part III Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

An Exciting **Multimedia**¹ Learning Experience

Pre-Reading Questions:

- 1 Have you had any experiences of online learning?
- 2 What is your opinion on online learning?



1 First, I have to admit: for the past few years, when not on writing duties I have been **moonlighting**² in a country **band**³.

2 This has not only led to a **wardrobe**⁴ full of checked shirts, but also a more practical desire: to learn more about the process of writing and recording music. As a result, in my evenings, I can continue my studies.

3 I'm far from alone. Coursera, the **platform**⁵ delivering my free **Massive**⁶ Online Open Course (MOOC) in music production **via**⁷ Berklee College of Music, offers some 800 courses to students from 196 countries. Online learning is on the rise.

4 Online learning itself, however, has been a part of university programmes and language courses for some time, and the modern **incarnation**⁸ is a multimedia experience. Today's courses still focus on students **remotely**⁹ discussing the content they have read, but

they're now **supplemented**¹⁰ by video, online lectures and other web-based materials.

5 Technology, in the form of both software and the **portable**¹¹ **devices**¹² used to **access**¹³ it, has played a huge part in the **evolution**¹⁴ of online study. Whether you're on a business or learning a new language, content can be quickly **uploaded**¹⁵ and accessed anywhere.

6 Unlike their more formal **counterparts**¹⁶, MOOCs are short and do not **award**¹⁷ degrees upon **completion**¹⁸ but this doesn't mean they lack value. MOOCs allow anyone in the world with an internet **connection**¹⁹ to get access to anything they want to learn.

7 Courses allows learners at all levels — there are no **entry**²⁰ requirements — to **engage**²¹ with a subject they like. A learner might be **motivated**²² by **curiosity**²³, or be looking to complete a programme and **enhance**²⁴ their CV.

8 My experience supports this. The first MOOC I signed up for — in songwriting — provided meaningful instruction but also introduced me to new ways of thinking about music. As a listener and performer, this was no small benefit, while getting involved in structured learning again improved focus and organization.

9 However, I stayed clear of the class **forums**²⁵, fearing that they would be as **unruly**²⁶ as other communities or comment sections. But this is where the real learning can happen. If you find something **challenging**²⁷, there are people who find it helpful for fellow students. This environment attracts people who are excited about improving themselves.

10 Using social media to enhance learning is the great strength of MOOCs. There's a **misconception**²⁸ that MOOCs just involve watching an expert give a lecture. What's most **rewarding**²⁹ for **participants**³⁰ is taking the video as a starting point from which they are asked to carry out assignments and take part in discussions.



(431 words)

■ New Words

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 multimedia /ˌmʌltɪ'mɪdiə/ | <i>adj.</i> 使用多媒体的 |
| 2 moonlight /'muːnlaɪt/ | <i>v.</i> 兼职, 从事第二职业 |
| 3 band /bænd/ | <i>n.</i> 流行乐队 |
| 4 wardrobe /'wɔːdrəʊb/ | <i>n.</i> 衣橱, 衣柜 |
| 5 platform /'plætfɔːm/ | <i>n.</i> 计算机平台 |
| 6 massive /'mæsɪv/ | <i>adj.</i> 巨大的, 大而重的 |
| 7 via /'vaɪə/ | <i>prep.</i> 经由; 通过; 凭借 |
| 8 incarnation /ˌɪnkɑː'neɪʃən/ | <i>n.</i> 化身; 代表某种品质的人 |
| 9 remotely /rɪ'məʊtli/ | <i>adv.</i> 远程地 |
| 10 supplement /'sʌplɪment/ | <i>v.</i> 增补, 补充 |

11	portable /'pɔ:təbl/	<i>adj.</i>	便携式的, 手提的, 轻便的
12	device /dr'vaɪs/	<i>n.</i>	装置, 设备
13	access /'ækses/	<i>v.</i>	到达, 进入
14	evolution /,i:və'lʊʃən/	<i>n.</i>	进化, 演变, 发展
15	upload /'ʌpləʊd/	<i>v.</i>	上传
16	counterpart /'kaʊntəpɑ:t/	<i>n.</i>	对应的人或事物
17	award /ə'wɔ:d/	<i>v.</i>	授予; 奖励
18	completion /kəm'pli:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	完成, 结束
19	connection /kə'nekʃən/	<i>n.</i>	连接; 联系, 关联
20	entry /'entri/	<i>n.</i>	进入, 加入
21	engage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/	<i>v.</i>	(使) 衔接; 吸引住
22	motivate /'məʊtɪveɪt/	<i>v.</i>	成为……的动机, 是……的原因
23	curiosity /,kjʊərɪ'ɒsəti/	<i>n.</i>	好奇心, 求知欲
24	enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/	<i>v.</i>	提高, 增强, 增进
25	forum /'fɔ:rəm/	<i>n.</i>	论坛, 讨论会
26	unruly /,ʌn'ru:lɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	难以控制的, 难以驾驭的
27	challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	挑战性的, 考验能力的
28	misconception /,mɪskən'sepʃən/	<i>n.</i>	错误的理解, 误解
29	rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	值得做的, 有益的
30	participant /pɑ:tɪ'sɪpənt/	<i>n.</i>	参与者, 参加者

■ Phrases and Expressions

- 1 not only... but also... 不仅……, 而且……
e.g. Children's books can not only entertain but also teach a lot of things.
- 2 lead to 导致
e.g. Lack of exercises can lead to feelings of depression and exhaustion.
- 3 on the rise 在上涨, 在增长
e.g. Wages have been on the rise in the past few years.
- 4 in the form of... 以……的形式
e.g. They received a benefit in the form of a tax reduction.
- 5 play a part in... 起作用
e.g. Income, education and career all play a part in determining a person's smoking habits.
- 6 get access to... 获得, 接近, 可以使用
e.g. People living here can get access to that swimming pool for free.
- 7 stay clear of sb. / sth. 避开, 回避
e.g. They try to stay clear of political questions.

Proper Names



Massive Online Open Course (MOOC)

大规模在线开放课堂（慕课）

Berklee College of Music

伯克利音乐学院，美国顶尖的现代音乐学院，坐落在美国波士顿。

CV (curriculum vitae)

履历，简历

Notes

1 This has not only led to a wardrobe full of checked shirts, but also a more practical desire: to learn more about the process of writing and recording music. (*Para. 2*)

这不仅使我的衣柜满是格子衬衫，而且使我产生了一个更为实际的想法：我想学习更多关于音乐创作和录制的知识。

“to learn more about the process of writing and recording music”是“a practical desire”的具体内容。“checked shirts”意思是“格纹衬衫”。“full of checked shirts”修饰前面的 wardrobe。

2 Coursera, the platform delivering my free Massive Online Open Course (MOOC) in music production via Berklee College of Music, offers some 800 courses to students from 196 countries. (*Para. 3*)

Coursera，一个我可以免费学习伯克利音乐学院关于音乐制作的公开课（又称“慕课”）平台。这个平台可以为来自 196 个国家的学生提供 800 多种课程。

“the platform delivering... via Berklee College of Music”作 Coursera 的同位语，其中“delivering my free Massive Online Open Course”作“the platform”的定语，修饰限定“the platform”。offers 是句子的谓语动词。

3 Technology, in the form of both software and the portable devices used to access it, has played a huge part in the evolution of online study. (Para. 5)

无论是软件技术还是用于访问软件的便携式设备，都在在线学习的发展过程中起到了很大的作用。

Technology 是句子的主语，谓语动词是“has played”，宾语是“a huge part”。“in the form of both software and the portable devices used to access it”是介词短语修饰主语 technology。

4 As a listener and performer, this was no small benefit, while getting involved in structured learning again improved focus and organization. (Para. 8)

作为一个倾听者和表演者，我还同时参与了结构化学习来提高注意力和组织能力，收获颇丰。

as 的意思是“作为”。“getting involved in”是动名词短语作主语，意思是“参与，加入”。

“structured learning”的意思是“结构化的学习”。

5 However, I stayed clear of the class forums, fearing that they would be as unruly as other communities or comment sections. (Para. 9)

然而，我没有参加班级论坛，因为担心它会像其他社区或评论平台一样难以控制。

fearing 是现在分词，与 that 后面的从句一起作整个句子的状语，表示伴随的状态。“that they would be as unruly as other communities or comment sections”是宾语从句。

Exercises

I Read Text A and then complete the following table.

What are the advantages of MOOCs?	
1	
2	
3	
4	

II Answer the following questions and then discuss with your partners.

- 1 What is the aim of the author learning online?
- 2 What did MOOCs provide the author with?
- 3 What is the great strength of MOOCs?

III Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

deliver	massive	device	access
award	entry	engage	enhance

- The _____ had been used some months ago.
- He was _____ 5,000 dollars.
- He suffered a / an _____ heart attack.
- The children were surprised by the sudden _____ of the teacher.
- This is an opportunity to _____ the reputation (名誉) of the company.
- It is a movie that _____ both the mind and the eye.
- How does a private pilot get _____ to the airways?
- We promise to _____ your goods within 48 hours.

IV Combine two words together to form new words and give the corresponding Chinese meanings of the new words.

Part of Speech	Adverbs / Prep.	Verbs / Prep. / Adverbs	New Words	Chinese Meanings
Verbs	down	load		
	up	set		
	fore	see		
Prep.	in	to		
	up	on		
	with	in		

参考如下:

合成动词:

副词	+	动词	=	合成词
up		load		upload
over		come		overcome

合成介词:

介词 / 副词	+	介词 / 名词 / 副词	=	合成词
in		side		inside
on		to		onto

V There are two sentences chosen from the text. Choose the best Chinese translation for each sentence.

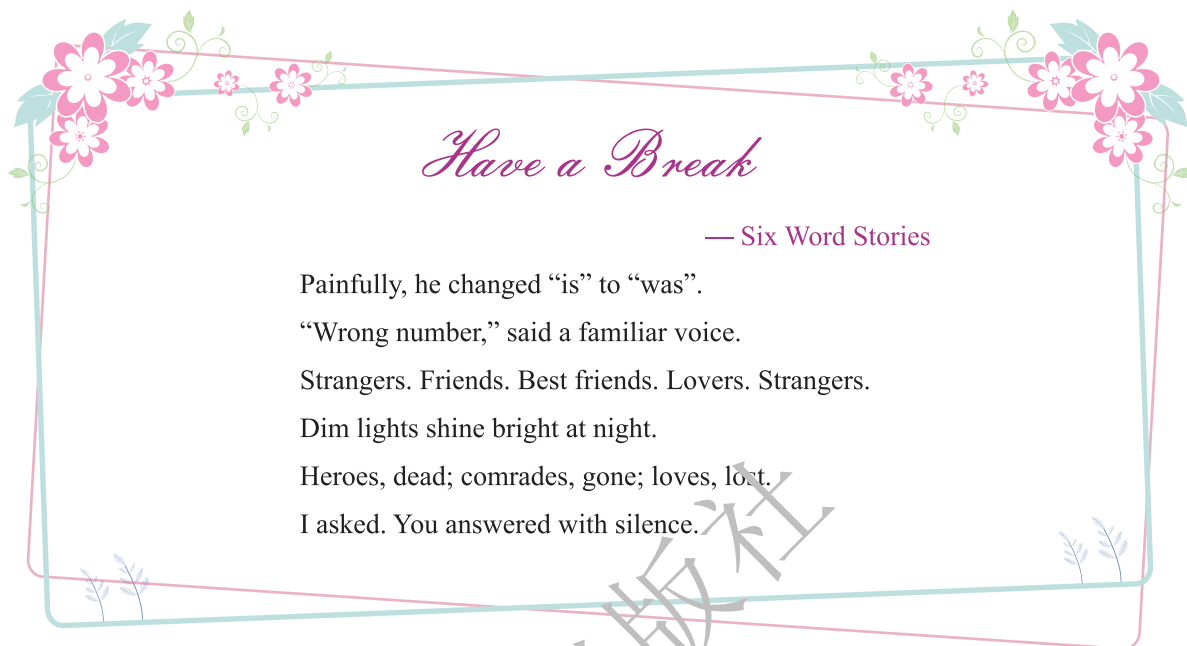
- 1 MOOCs allow anyone in the world with an internet connection to get access to anything they want to learn.
 A. 慕课可让世界上任何一个有网络连接的人获得他们想要学的任何东西。
 B. 慕课可让世界上任何人通过网络学习他们想学的互联网知识。
 C. 慕课可让世界上任何人学习如何获取网络连接。
- 2 There's a misconception that MOOCs just involve watching an expert give a lecture.
 A. 慕课有一个误会，就是看一个专家做一个演讲。
 B. 关于慕课有一个误区，就是慕课里只有一个专家讲课。
 C. 人们对慕课有一种误解，即慕课只包括观看专家讲课。

VI Complete the following sentences with the given sentence structure.

not only... but also... 不仅……而且……

e.g. He not only studies well but also works hard. 他不仅学习好，而且工作认真。

- 1 _____ . (不仅是你，我也准备去。)
- 2 _____ . (空气不仅占据空间，而且有重量。)
- 3 _____ . (她不仅长得漂亮，而且很有内涵。)
- 4 _____ . (你们不仅应该认真上课，而且应该抽出课外时间在网学习。)



Text B Extensive Reading

Reading Skills: 培养良好的阅读习惯

好的阅读习惯是思考和做笔记。要养成好的习惯只能通过不断地刻意练习来实现。带着问题阅读能帮助你获得很多有价值的东西，在阅读时，可以尝试问自己以下问题：① 这篇文章（或这本书）的核心主题是什么？给读者传达了一个什么样的结论？② 这篇文章（或这本书）的架构是什么？作者是如何展开的，有哪些分论点支撑？③ 我同意作者的这些观点吗？为什么？④ 这篇文章（或这本书）与我们自身有何关系？有什么可借鉴的现实意义？

Online Class, Love It or Hate It?



1 I'm not a big **fan**¹ of online classes, but I don't hate them entirely either. My first experience with online learning was two years ago when I took a **journalism**² course online. That **semester**³ started in August and by early September I dropped the course.

2 Last semester I took another online class and that didn't go very well either. Both times I found myself struggling with communication with others in the class as well as the **instructor**⁴. Besides, if the web **interface**⁵ in your school is not good,



that can be a problem too.

3 Communication is a big part of learning. In an online class you can't raise your hand and expect a response at once. It's also tough to talk to other students and even meet new people in online classes as students may not check their web messages often.

4 Besides, students are usually given the instructor's e-mail and sometimes their phone number, but e-mail responses can be slow or the instructor may be too busy to talk on the phone. These problems are the basic problems of online classes.

5 My problem with online classes was that it didn't fit the way I worked as a student. Since all the assignments in an online class are most likely already dated, it's probably easier to schedule all the work. However, like the smart guy I am, I usually waited until the night before to finish the homework.

6 In online classes, there's no physical instructor there to push the student forward. Students in an online course have to be more focused. Having an online class also takes you out of the classroom. This is a **disadvantage**⁶ for me because I find I learn the best in a classroom environment, away from the music, video games and television.

7 I like to talk to the instructors and ask questions on a whim⁷, but it's not as easy to do online.

8 Online classes are also **unsteady**⁸. When I was still at a community college, suddenly the online learning website was **crashing**⁹ and having issues. Then students weren't able to log¹⁰ into their courses. This can affect offline classes, yes, but it holds bigger **impact**¹¹ for when you are learning online.

9 Despite the disadvantages in online learning, there are a lot of things I like about the idea of online classes. Only with online classes can you learn in your bed; online classes give you a lot more **freedom**¹².

10 Online classes also allow those who are too busy to go to campus to continue their **schooling**¹³. Online classes are **virtually**¹⁴ **limitless**¹⁵ as there are no classrooms with **limited**¹⁶ seating, so every student can sign up without much worry.

11 **Personally**¹⁷ I'm not a huge fan of taking online classes, but I can definitely see the **convenience**¹⁸ and **advantages**¹⁹ of doing so.



(465 words)

New Words

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 fan /fæn/ | <i>n.</i> 粉丝 |
| 2 journalism /'dʒɜːnəlaɪzəm/ | <i>n.</i> 新闻业; 新闻学 |
| 3 semester /sɪ'mestə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> 学期; 半年 |
| 4 instructor /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/ | <i>n.</i> 指导者, 教师 |
| 5 interface /'ɪntəfeɪs/ | <i>n.</i> 界面 |
| 6 disadvantage /,dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ | <i>n.</i> 不利因素, 劣势 |
| 7 whim /hwɪm/ | <i>n.</i> 心血来潮; 一时的兴致; 突发的奇想 |
| 8 unsteady /,ʌn'stedi/ | <i>adj.</i> 不稳定的 |
| 9 crash /kræʃ/ | <i>v.</i> 崩溃; 发出巨响 |
| 10 log /lɒg/ | <i>v.</i> 把……载入正式记录; 登录 |
| 11 impact /'ɪmpækt/ | <i>n.</i> 影响 |
| 12 freedom /'friːdəm/ | <i>n.</i> 自由 |
| 13 schooling /'skuːlɪŋ/ | <i>n.</i> 学校教育 |
| 14 virtually /'vɜːtʃʊəli/ | <i>adv.</i> 实际上, 实质上 |
| 15 limitless /'lɪmɪtlɪs/ | <i>adj.</i> 无限制的; 无限度的 |
| 16 limited /'lɪmɪtɪd/ | <i>adj.</i> 有限的 |
| 17 personally /'pɜːsənəli/ | <i>adv.</i> 就本人而言; 就个人意见 |
| 18 convenience /kən'viːnjəns/ | <i>n.</i> 方便; 便利 |
| 19 advantage /əd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ | <i>n.</i> 优点 |

Phrases and Expressions

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 at once | 立即, 马上 |
| 2 away from | 远离 |
| 3 on a whim | 一时冲动; 心血来潮 |
| 4 log into | 登录 |

Reading Comprehension

- 1 When did the author take the online course for the first time?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Last semester. | B. Two years ago. |
| C. In early September. | D. In August. |

- 2 The big part of online learning for the author is _____.
A. the bad web interface
B. the assignments
C. the environment
D. the communication
- 3 In online courses, instructors _____.
A. can always talk on the phone with you
B. can give a response at once
C. cannot communicate with students at any time
D. is just the same as that in an offline course
- 4 What happened when the author was at a community college?
A. The online learning website was crashing and having issues.
B. The instructor didn't answer his questions in class.
C. The courses went very well.
D. The instructor didn't reply to his e-mail.
- 5 Which one is NOT the advantage of online classes?
A. Online classes allow those who are too busy to go to campus to continue their schooling.
B. Online classes have limited seating.
C. During online classes, you can learn in your bed.
D. Online classes give you more freedom than offline classes.



Part IV Grammar

英语中的时态（五）：现在完成时

现在完成时表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果，也可表示过去已经开始，一直延续到现在的动作或状态。现在完成时由“have / has + 过去分词”构成。

1 现在完成时的基本句式

1) 肯定句：主语 + have / has + 过去分词 + 其他

当主语是第三人称单数时用 has，其余人称用 have。have 与主语常缩写为“'ve”。规则动词的过去分词构成与动词过去式相同；不规则动词则需特殊记忆。

e.g. I have taught English for twenty years. 我教英语 20 年了。

2) 否定句：主语 + have / has + not + 过去分词 + 其他

否定句中，have / has + not 常常缩写为“haven't / hasn't”，句中常有 yet 等单词。

e.g. I haven't seen the new movie yet. 我还没看过那部新电影。

3) 一般疑问句：Have / Has + 主语 + 过去分词 + 其他

e.g. Has she ever been abroad? 她曾经去过国外吗？

肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + have / has.

e.g. Yes, she has. 是的，她去过。

否定回答：No, 主语 + haven't / hasn't.

e.g. No, she hasn't. 不，她没去过。

4) 特殊疑问句：疑问词 + have / has + 主语 + 过去分词 + 其他

e.g. How long have you collected cards? 你收集卡片有多长时间了？

2 现在完成时的基本用法

1) 表示过去发生或已经完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果，强调的是现在的状况（表示已完成）

常与时间副词 already（已经）、yet（还，已经）、just（刚刚，仅仅）、ever（曾经）、never（从不）、before（以前）等连用。

e.g. I've already read this book. 我已经读过这本书了。

The woman hasn't found her dog yet. 那位女士还没有找到她的狗。

2) 表示发生在过去某一时刻且一直持续到现在的动作或状态，也可能还会持续下去（表示未完成）

常与“for + 时间段”“since + 时间点或句子”连用，且谓语动词必须使用表示动作可以延续的动词。其中“for + 时间段”表明动作延续的时间长度。“since + 时间点或句子”表明动作的起始时间，表示从那一刻起到说话时，也可能还会持续下去。

e.g. Rose has been ill for a week. 罗斯已经病了一周了。

I have worked here since 2010. 自 2010 年起，我就在这儿工作。

3 动词过去分词的变化规则

在现在完成时中, 过去分词的使用率很高, 因此须记住动词过去分词的规则变化和不规则变化。

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加 -ed	open — opened call — called
以不发音的 -e 结尾	加 -d	move — moved live — lived
以辅音字母 + y 结尾	变 y 为 i 再加 -ed	try — tried carry — carried
以元音字母 + y 结尾	直接加 -ed	enjoy — enjoyed play — played
以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写最后的辅音字母再加 -ed	stop — stopped fit — fitted (注意: fix 的过去分词为 fixed)
以 -r 结尾	双写 r 字母, 再加 -ed	refer — referred prefer — preferred
不规则变化		am / is / are — been do — done have / had — had go — gone make — made get — got buy — bought come — come fly — flew leave — left

4 动词变为过去分词后的发音

1) -ed 在清辅音后发音为 /t/, 在浊辅音和元音后发音为 /d/

e.g. work — worked /wɜ:k t/

phone — phoned /fəʊn d/

2) -ed 在 /t/, /d/ 后发音为 /ɪd/

e.g. skate — skated /'skeɪtɪd/

fit — fitted /'fɪtɪd/

5 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

1) 前者强调对现在的影响或结果

现在完成时强调对现在的影响或结果, 而一般过去时通常只强调这个动作发生的时间是在过去。

e.g. I've lived here for ten years. 我在这里住了 10 年。(现在仍住这儿)

I lived here for ten years. 我在这里住过 10 年。(现在不住这儿了)

2) 用于句中的时间状语不一样

句中有 yesterday、last year、in May、in + 过去某一年、just now 等词时, 用一般过去时; 句中有 so far、in the past few days (在过去 / 最近的几年里)、since 等词时, 常用现在完成时。

e.g. He went to Japan in May. 他五月份去日本了。

He hasn't been to Japan so far. 他至今为止没有去过日本。

I Write down the past participles of the verbs. (写出下列动词的过去分词形式。)

1 stay _____

2 work _____

3 study _____

4 run _____

5 give _____

6 plan _____

II Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of words in the brackets. (用括号中单词的正确形式填空。)

1 The door _____ (be closed) for two days.

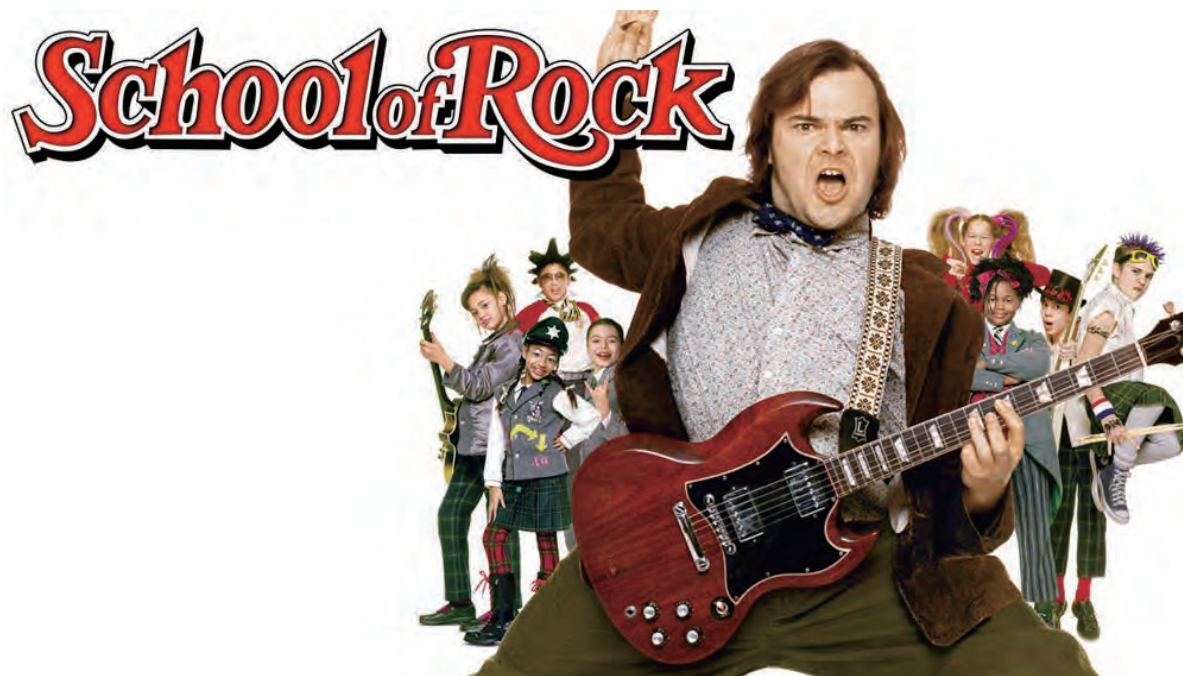
2 I _____ (be) to a number of parties since last year.

3 She _____ (wash) my clothes already.

4 They _____ (not pass) the exam yet.



Part V Watching & Performing



School of Rock is a German-American musical comedy film. The film stars Jack Black, Joan Cusack, Mike White, Sarah Silverman, Joey Gaydos Jr. and Miranda Cosgrove. Black plays struggling rock singer and guitarist Dewey Finn, who is kicked out of his band and subsequently (随后) disguises (伪装) as a substitute teacher (代课老师) at a prestigious (有声望的) prep school (私立小学). After witnessing the musical talent in his students in their music class, Dewey forms a band of fourth-graders to attempt to win the upcoming Battle of the Bands and pay off his rent.



《摇滚校园》讲述的是一个为音乐打拼的中年男人杜威·费恩 (Dewey Finn) 的故事。

主要情节：杜威·费恩是一个已过而立之年，却仍在为理想打拼的摇滚音乐人。他不屑于那种粗制滥造、充满向商业谄媚的虚伪乐曲，一心追逐真情实感的纯粹摇滚乐。为此，他和无数支乐队分道扬镳，一直事业无成，还面临被房东赶出去的窘境。

杜威的房东兼老友内德·斯尼勃利 (Nede Schneeibly) 此前曾是狂热躁动的死亡摇滚乐手，如今摇身一变成为了居家好男人及代课老师。杜威赋闲家中时，偶然接来自某中学的招聘电话，对方邀请内德迅速来学校代课。穷极无聊兼为生计所迫的杜威偷梁换柱，以内德的身份进入这所学校风极为严谨的名门中学教学。学生们的死气沉沉一度让他倍感无聊。某天，杜威无意中发现孩子们的音乐天赋。于是，他瞒天过海，带领这群只知道读书的孩子们进入了一个全新且乐趣无穷的摇滚世界。

I Now watch the movie clip. Read the words closely after the speakers so as to improve your short-term memory, pronunciation, stress and intonation by imitating what you hear.

Setting: The girls think of the name of their rock band, Mr. Finn and the members are very excited. Suddenly, the principal (校长) Mullins comes.

- Dewey:** And therefore, $E=MC^2$? Oh, Miss Mullins. Come in.
- Mullins:** I'm sorry to interrupt, but Miss Lemmons said she heard music coming from the classroom.
- Dewey:** Music? Uh, music. I haven't heard any music. You know what, Miss Lemmons must be on crack, right, kids?

The kids nod (点头).

- Mullins:** Well... Well, what's that?
- Dewey:** Oh, that. Yeah. We were singing. We were singing and we were learning. We were learning in sing-song (边唱边学).
- Mullins:** One of your methods?
- Dewey:** Yeah. I find that it's really helpful when you're teaching the subjects that are the boring subjects.
- Mullins:** Well, you don't mind if I just sit in on your class this afternoon, do you?
- Dewey:** No, no. Come on and back this afternoon.
- Mullins:** It is the afternoon. I meant now. So please just continue with your method.
- Dewey:** Yeah, OK.

Sing-song. After school.

- Mullins:** I'm very happy that you're able to extend your stay, but I must say, I find your methods of teaching very unusual.
- Dewey:** Well, I did study with Dr. Errol Von Straussnebuegerbecken.
- Mullins:** Who?
- Dewey:** Oh, you don't know him? Oh, he's like one of the leading leaders in... unusual methods. Actually, he's how I was appointed to the Presidential Council (理事会) for Experimental Educationers.
- Mullins:** That sounds very impressive, but we're not interested in experimental education here. So if from now on you could just stick to the curriculum (课程表), that would be great.
- Dewey:** Yes. Right.
- Mullins:** Thank you.
- Dewey:** Ros?
- Mullins:** Yes?
- Dewey:** Do you know, I would really love to talk some more about your philosophy on, you know, teaching. Do you think maybe we could grab some coffee?
- Mullins:** You want to get some coffee with me?
- Dewey:** Yeah, I really would.

II Work in pairs. Make a dialogue according to the given situation and useful expressions, and then perform it. The teacher and students in other teams can give a score for the performance. The following score sheet is for your reference.

Situation: Networking is about helping your business through connecting with other people in the industry. The boss asks you to do some networking. Even it is the first time for you to do that, you try your best.



Useful Expressions

- * Excuse me. I'm... I work as a... (job position) at... (company).
- * It's my first time here, but it's very exciting.
- * Can you tell me about your company?
- * May I briefly tell you about what our company does?
- * I think we might be able to help you.
- * Here's my business card if you need help.

Criteria	Score	Examples of High Marks Achieved	Each Item's Score	Final Score
Lines	40 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> learn the lines <input type="checkbox"/> speak the lines fluently with good pronunciation, stress and intonation		
Cooperation	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> accept ideas of others <input type="checkbox"/> all members contribute		
Performance	30 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> show confidence <input type="checkbox"/> natural facial expression <input type="checkbox"/> impressive <input type="checkbox"/> appropriate use of body language		
Bonus	10 Points	<input type="checkbox"/> rewrite or modify the script reasonably and creatively <input type="checkbox"/> prepare the stage property well		

Part VI Applied Writing

Reply to Application Letter

求职信回复

求职信回复是雇主对求职人员求职申请的回复，无论求职者通过与否，雇主均应予以答复，以示对求职者的尊重，并保证雇主的信誉。

写作技巧：

- 1 若求职者求职申请通过，首先对求职者表示祝贺，接着通知求职者面试的时间和地点；若不用面试则通知求职者入职时间，并要求求职者回复是否接受工作。
- 2 若求职者求职申请未通过，首先要感谢求职者对公司职位的申请；接着礼貌告知对方申请未通过，简要阐明未通过的原因，还可以对求职者的能力表现出一定的肯定；最后表达希望求职者找到理想工作的愿望。

Useful Expressions

- ✧ Thank you for your application letter for...
- ✧ Congratulations!
- ✧ I am pleased to inform you that we have accepted your application.
- ✧ We decided to invite you for an interview at...
- ✧ Please let me know if you have any problems.
- ✧ I'm sorry to inform you that you are not suitable for this position right now.
- ✧ Thank you for your interest in our company.
- ✧ Hope you will find your desired job soon.

Read the following samples and complete the following practices according to the directions.

Samples:

Acceptance

Dear Mr. Hope,

Thank you for your letter of application for the personal assistant position.

I am pleased to inform you that we have decided to invite you for an interview at 111 White-Avenue at 9 a.m. next Sunday, July 14th, 2019.

Please let me know if you require a hotel accommodation the night before.

Looking forward to meeting you.

Yours sincerely,
Mike Johnson

Refusal

Dear Mr. Jarvis,

Thank you for your recent application for the vacancy of sales manager.

I have read your letter and I am sorry to tell you that on this occasion you have not been selected for interview. We have had a very large number of applications whose backgrounds and experiences are more closely matched to our specific requirements.

With many thanks for your interest and for the time you have spent on your application. Hope you will find your desired job soon.

Yours sincerely,
Bill Wilson

Practices:


Acceptance

- 1 通知史密斯小姐获得助理的工作。
- 2 欢迎史密斯小姐于 2019 年 7 月 1 日开始工作。
- 3 告知若接受工作请回复。
- 4 希望在 2019 年 6 月 20 日前得到回复。
- 5 有任何问题欢迎致电 8789××××。

Refusal

- 1 感谢格林先生申请销售员的工作。
- 2 由于格林先生所学专业与此职位要求不符，所以很遗憾未能获得面试机会。
- 3 会保留格林先生的简历，若有合适的职位会通知格林先生。

Part VII Hot Words



◇ open class	公开课
◇ patriotism education	爱国主义教育
◇ higher education	高等教育
◇ distance education	远程教育
◇ VR (virtual reality)	虚拟现实
◇ modernization of education	教育现代化

外文出版社

附录

Glossary

A

absolutely /'æbsəlu:tli/	<i>adv.</i>	绝对地; 完全地	(Unit 4 A)
access /'ækses/	<i>v.</i>	到达, 进入	(Unit 5 A)
accessibility /æk,sesə'bɪləti/	<i>n.</i>	易接近, 可达到	(Unit 3 B)
accidentally /,æksɪ'dentli/	<i>adv.</i>	意外地, 偶然地	(Unit 1 B)
actress /'æktɪs/	<i>n.</i>	女演员	(Unit 3 A)
address /ə'dres/	<i>v.</i>	称呼	(Unit 4 B)
adult /'ædʌlt/	<i>n.</i>	成年人	(Unit 2 A)
advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	优点	(Unit 5 B)
affect /ə'fekt/	<i>v.</i>	影响	(Unit 3 B)
alphabetical /,ælfə'betɪkəl/	<i>adj.</i>	按字母顺序的	(Unit 1 A)
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	令人大为惊奇的; 令人惊喜的	(Unit 1 B)
amazingly /ə'meɪzɪŋli/	<i>adv.</i>	令人惊奇地	(Unit 1 A)
annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	烦恼的; 恼怒的	(Unit 4 A)
annoying /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	使烦恼的, 使生气的	(Unit 1 A)
apartment /ə'pɑ:tmənt/	<i>n.</i>	公寓套房	(Unit 1 B)
applicant /'æplɪkənt/	<i>n.</i>	申请人, 求职人	(Unit 4 B)
approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/	<i>v.</i>	接近, 靠近	(Unit 4 B)
assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/	<i>n.</i>	任务, 工作; 作业	(Unit 1 A)
assistant /ə'sɪstənt/	<i>n.</i>	助手, 助理	(Unit 4 A)
avenue /'ævenju:/	<i>n.</i>	选择, 途径, 手段	(Unit 3 B)
average /'ævərɪdʒ/	<i>adj.</i>	普通的; 寻常的	(Unit 3 B)
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/	<i>v.</i>	回避; 避开; 躲避	(Unit 4 B)
award /ə'wɔ:ɪd/	<i>v.</i>	授予; 奖励	(Unit 5 A)

B

background /'bækgraʊnd/	<i>n.</i>	背景; 学历; 经历	(Unit 3 B)
band /bænd/	<i>n.</i>	流行乐队	(Unit 5 A)
barista /bə'ri:stə/	<i>n.</i>	咖啡馆准备咖啡的员工	(Unit 2 B)
benefit /'benɪfɪt/	<i>n.</i>	益处, 好处	(Unit 2 A)
beyond /brɪ'jɒnd/	<i>prep.</i>	超过, 越过	(Unit 1 A)

bless /bles/	v.	保佑; 享有 (幸福等)	(Unit 4 A)
blogger /'blɒgə(r)/	n.	博主	(Unit 3 B)
blond /blɒnd/	adj.	金色的, 淡黄的	(Unit 1 A)
brand /brænd/	n.	品牌	(Unit 3 B)
broken /'brəʊkən/	adj.	破损的; 残缺的	(Unit 1 B)
bubble /'bʌbl/	v.	发出冒泡的声音	(Unit 1 B)
butter /'bʌtə(r)/	n.	黄油	(Unit 1 A)

C

candidate /'kændɪdeɪt/	n.	候选人, 应试者	(Unit 4 A)
carbon /'kɑ:bən/	n.	碳	(Unit 2 B)
challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	adj.	挑战性的, 考验能力的	(Unit 5 A)
chat /tʃæt/	v.	闲聊, 闲谈	(Unit 1 A)
cherish /'tʃerɪʃ/	v.	钟爱; 爱护	(Unit 1 B)
circumstance /'sɜ:kəmstəns/	n.	情形; 状况	(Unit 4 A)
clone /kləʊn/	n.	好像一模一样的人; 复制品	(Unit 1 B)
code /kəʊd/	n.	行为准则; 代码	(Unit 4 B)
commerce /'kɒmɜ:s/	n.	贸易, 商业, 商务	(Unit 2 B)
competence /'kɒmpɪtəns/	n.	能力; 技能	(Unit 4 B)
completion /kəm'pli:ʃən/	n.	完成, 结束	(Unit 5 A)
concept /'kɒnsept/	n.	概念, 观念	(Unit 3 B)
conduct /'kɒndʌkt/	n.	(人在某地或某种情况下的) 行为, 举止	(Unit 4 B)
confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/	n.	信心; 信赖	(Unit 3 A)
connection /kə'nekʃən/	n.	连接; 联系, 关联	(Unit 5 A)
constantly /'kɒnstəntli/	adv.	不断地, 时常地	(Unit 3 A)
content /kən'tent/	adj.	满意的, 满足的	(Unit 2 A)
convenience /kən'vi:njəns/	n.	方便; 便利	(Unit 5 B)
convenient /kən'vi:njənt/	adj.	方便的, 便利的	(Unit 2 B)
convey /kən'veɪ/	v.	表达, 传递; 传送	(Unit 3 B)
counterpart /'kaʊntəpa:t/	n.	对应的人或事物	(Unit 5 A)
couture /ku:'tʃʊə(r)/	n.	时装设计制作; 时装	(Unit 3 B)
crash /kræʃ/	v.	崩溃; 发出巨响	(Unit 5 B)
credit /'kredɪt/	n.	信誉, 信用; 赊购; 赊欠	(Unit 2 B)
crepe /kreɪp/	n.	薄煎饼	(Unit 2 B)
crown /kraʊn/	n.	王冠; 帽子	(Unit 3 A)
crush /krʌʃ/	n.	迷恋; 热恋	(Unit 1 A)
curiosity /,kjʊərɪ'ɒsəti/	n.	好奇心, 求知欲	(Unit 5 A)

D

deal-breaker /di:l'breɪkə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	(交易) 对方不会同意的条件	(Unit 4 A)
decade /'dekeɪd/	<i>n.</i>	十年期; 十年	(Unit 3 B)
deliver /dɪ'lɪvə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	递送; 传送	(Unit 4 B)
delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/	<i>n.</i>	传递, 递送	(Unit 2 B)
despite /dɪ'spaɪt/	<i>prep.</i>	即使; 尽管	(Unit 1 B)
destination /,destɪ'neɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	目的地, 终点	(Unit 2 B)
device /dɪ'vaɪs/	<i>n.</i>	装置, 设备	(Unit 5 A)
dilemma /dɪ'lemə/	<i>n.</i>	(进退两难的) 窘境, 困境	(Unit 1 A)
direction /dɪ'rekʃən/	<i>n.</i>	方向, 方位	(Unit 1 A)
disadvantage /,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	不利因素, 劣势	(Unit 5 B)
dissatisfied /,dɪs'sætɪsfɑɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	不满的, 不高兴的	(Unit 3 B)
dwarf /dwɔ:ʃ/	<i>v.</i>	使显得矮小, 使相形见绌	(Unit 2 B)

E

ease /i:z/	<i>n.</i>	舒适, 自在	(Unit 2 A)
editor /'editə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	编辑, 编者	(Unit 2 A)
element /'elɪmənt/	<i>n.</i>	要素; 基本部分	(Unit 3 B)
embody /ɪm'bɒdɪ/	<i>v.</i>	收录; 包括; 包含; 代表	(Unit 3 B)
employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	雇主, 老板	(Unit 4 A)
empowerment /ɪm'paʊəmənt/	<i>n.</i>	力量感	(Unit 3 A)
engage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/	<i>v.</i>	(使) 衔接; 吸引住	(Unit 5 A)
enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/	<i>v.</i>	提高, 增强, 增进	(Unit 5 A)
entry /'entri/	<i>n.</i>	进入, 加入	(Unit 5 A)
equality /i:'kwɒləti/	<i>n.</i>	平等, 均等, 相等	(Unit 3 B)
equate /ɪ'kwert/	<i>v.</i>	使相当, 相当于	(Unit 3 B)
essential /ɪ'senʃəl/	<i>n.</i>	必不可少的东西; 必需品	(Unit 2 A)
estimate /'estɪmeɪt/	<i>v.</i>	估价; 估算, 估计	(Unit 2 B)
ethnic /'eθnɪk/	<i>adj.</i>	民族的, 种族的	(Unit 3 B)
ethnicity /eθ'nɪsəti/	<i>n.</i>	种族特点, 种族渊源	(Unit 3 B)
etiquette /'etɪket/	<i>n.</i>	礼仪, 礼节	(Unit 4 B)
evolution /,i:və'lʊ:ʃən/	<i>n.</i>	进化, 演变, 发展	(Unit 5 A)
evolve /ɪ'vɒlv/	<i>v.</i>	逐渐形成, 逐渐发展	(Unit 3 B)
executive /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/	<i>n.</i>	(公司或机构的) 经理, 主管领导, 管理人员	(Unit 4 B)
expression /ɪk'spreʃən/	<i>n.</i>	表示, 表达; 表露	(Unit 3 B)
extension /ɪk'stenʃən/	<i>n.</i>	延伸, 延续	(Unit 1 B)
extent /ɪk'stent/	<i>n.</i>	程度, 限度	(Unit 3 B)

extra /'ekstrə/	<i>adj.</i>	额外的, 附加的	(Unit 4 A)
extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/	<i>adv.</i>	非常, 很; 极端地	(Unit 4 A)

F

factor /'fæktə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	因素, 要素	(Unit 3 B)
fan /fæn/	<i>n.</i>	粉丝	(Unit 5 B)
fare /feə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	车费	(Unit 2 B)
fashion /'fæʃən/	<i>n.</i>	时尚; 流行款式	(Unit 3 A)
fashionable /'fæʃənəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	流行的, 时髦的	(Unit 3 B)
favorable /'feɪvərəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	有利的; 讨人喜欢的	(Unit 4 B)
female /'fi:meɪl/	<i>adj.</i>	女的, 女性的	(Unit 1 B)
figure /'fɪɡə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	计算; 认定	(Unit 3 A)
finances /faɪ'nænsɪz/	<i>n.</i>	[复数] 个人财务管理	(Unit 1 B)
flourish /'flaʊrɪʃ/	<i>v.</i>	茁壮成长; 健康幸福	(Unit 1 B)
focus /'fəʊkəs/	<i>v.</i>	集中 (注意力、精力)	(Unit 2 A)
folded /'fəʊldɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	折叠的, 交叠的	(Unit 1 A)
form /fɔ:m/	<i>n.</i>	外表, 样子	(Unit 1 B)
forum /'fɔ:rəm/	<i>n.</i>	论坛, 讨论会	(Unit 5 A)
freedom /'fri:dəm/	<i>n.</i>	自由	(Unit 5 B)
fundamental /,fʌndə'mentəl/	<i>adj.</i>	十分重大的, 根本的	(Unit 2 A)
further /'fɜ:ðə(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	更进一步的; 更多的	(Unit 4 A)
furthermore /'fɜ:ðəməʊ(r)/	<i>adv.</i>	此外, 而且, 再者	(Unit 3 B)

G

gender /'dʒendə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	性别	(Unit 3 B)
generously /'dʒenərəsli/	<i>adv.</i>	慷慨地; 不吝啬地	(Unit 4 B)
giggle /'gɪɡl/	<i>n.</i>	咯咯笑, 傻笑	(Unit 1 A)
glance /ɡlɑ:ns/	<i>v.</i>	匆匆一看, 扫视	(Unit 1 A)
glimpse /ɡlɪmps/	<i>n.</i>	一看, 一瞥	(Unit 1 A)
globalize /'ɡləʊbəlaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	全球化, 全世界化	(Unit 3 B)
grandiose /'grændiəs/	<i>adj.</i>	华而不实的, 浮夸的	(Unit 2 A)
greet /ɡri:t/	<i>v.</i>	打招呼; 欢迎; 迎接	(Unit 1 B)

H

hail /heɪl/	<i>v.</i>	招手 (请出租车或者公共汽车停下)	(Unit 2 B)
handsome /'hænsəm/	<i>adj.</i>	英俊的, 有魅力的, 漂亮的	(Unit 1 A)
haunt /hɔ:nt/	<i>v.</i>	长期不断地纠缠 (某人)	(Unit 3 B)
honestly /'ɒnɪstli/	<i>adv.</i>	诚实地	(Unit 2 A)
household /'haʊshəʊld/	<i>adj.</i>	家庭的	(Unit 2 B)

hug /hʌg/	v.	拥抱, 搂抱	(Unit 1 B)
hugely /'hju:dʒli/	adv.	极度, 极其	(Unit 3 B)

I

ignore /ɪg'nɔ:(r)/	v.	忽视, 不顾	(Unit 4 B)
impact /'ɪmpækt/	n.	影响	(Unit 5 B)
incarnation /,ɪnkɑ:'neɪʃən/	n.	化身; 代表某种品质的人	(Unit 5 A)
influence /'ɪnfluəns/	v.	影响, 对……起作用	(Unit 3 B)
inspiration /,ɪnspə'reɪʃən/	n.	灵感; 妙计	(Unit 3 A)
instructor /ɪn'strʌktə(r)/	n.	指导者, 教师	(Unit 5 B)
interface /'ɪntəfeɪs/	n.	界面	(Unit 5 B)
intern /'ɪntɜ:n/	n.	实习学生; 毕业实习生	(Unit 4 A)
internship /'ɪntɜ:nʃɪp/	n.	(学校或毕业生的) 实习期	(Unit 3 A)

J

journalism /'dʒɜ:nəlaɪzəm/	n.	新闻业; 新闻学	(Unit 5 B)
judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/	n.	判断; 看法	(Unit 4 B)

L

lack /læk/	v.	缺乏	(Unit 4 B)
lifestyle /'laɪfstaɪl/	n.	生活方式; 工作方式	(Unit 2 A)
lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/	n.	一生, 终生	(Unit 1 B)
likability /,laɪkə'bɪlətɪ/	n.	可爱程度	(Unit 4 B)
limited /'lɪmɪtɪd/	adj.	有限的	(Unit 5 B)
limitless /'lɪmɪtlɪs/	adj.	无限制的; 无限度的	(Unit 5 B)
lobby /'lɒbi/	n.	门厅, 大厅; 休息室	(Unit 4 A)
log /lɒg/	v.	把……载入正式记录; 登录	(Unit 5 B)
loser /'lu:zə(r)/	n.	失败者	(Unit 2 A)

M

marriage /'mæɪrɪdʒ/	n.	婚姻, 婚姻生活	(Unit 1 A)
massive /'mæsɪv/	adj.	巨大的, 大而重的	(Unit 5 A)
material /mə'tɪəriəl/	adj.	物质的	(Unit 2 A)
minimalism /'mɪnɪməlaɪzəm/	n.	简约主义, 极简主义	(Unit 2 A)
minimalist /'mɪnɪməlɪst/	n.	简约主义者	(Unit 2 A)
minimum /'mɪnɪməm/	adj.	最低的; 最少的	(Unit 4 B)
miraculously /mɪ'rækjʊləsli/	adv.	奇迹般地, 不可思议地	(Unit 1 A)
misconception /,mɪskən'sepʃən/	n.	错误的理解, 误解	(Unit 5 A)
miserable /'mɪzərəbl/	adj.	痛苦的, 非常难受的	(Unit 2 A)
mobile /'məʊbaɪl/	adj.	可移动的	(Unit 2 B)

model /'mɒdəl/	<i>n.</i>	模特	(Unit 3 A)
monopolize /mə'nɒpəlaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	独占; 垄断; 包办	(Unit 3 B)
moonlight /'mu:nlaɪt/	<i>v.</i>	兼职, 从事第二职业	(Unit 5 A)
motivate /'məʊtɪveɪt/	<i>v.</i>	成为……的动机, 是……的原因	(Unit 5 A)
multimedia /,mʌltɪ'mɪ:diə/	<i>adj.</i>	使用多媒体的	(Unit 5 A)
multiple /'mʌltɪpl/	<i>adj.</i>	数量多的, 多种多样的	(Unit 2 B)

N

necessity /nɪ'sesəti/	<i>n.</i>	生活必需品	(Unit 2 B)
negative /'negətɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	消极的	(Unit 4 B)
nervously /'nɜ:vəsli/	<i>adv.</i>	焦虑地	(Unit 1 A)
normal /'nɔ:məl/	<i>adj.</i>	正常的; 一般的	(Unit 3 A)

O

observer /əb'zɜ:və(r)/	<i>n.</i>	观察者	(Unit 4 B)
obstacle /'ɒbstəkl/	<i>v.</i>	障碍; 阻碍; 绊脚石	(Unit 4 B)
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/	<i>adj.</i>	对面的, 另一面的	(Unit 1 A)
originally /ə'ɪdʒənəli/	<i>adv.</i>	原来, 起初	(Unit 3 B)
outfit /'aʊtfɪt/	<i>n.</i>	全套服装	(Unit 3 A)
outlook /'aʊtlʊk/	<i>n.</i>	前景; 观点, 见解	(Unit 3 B)

P

pain /peɪn/	<i>n.</i>	痛苦; 苦恼	(Unit 1 B)
participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/	<i>n.</i>	参与者, 参加者	(Unit 5 A)
password /'pɑ:swɜ:d/	<i>n.</i>	密码, 口令	(Unit 2 B)
payment /'peɪmənt/	<i>n.</i>	付款, 支付	(Unit 2 B)
perfectly /'pɜ:fɪktli/	<i>adv.</i>	非常, 十分	(Unit 2 A)
perky /'pɜ:kɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	精力充沛的, 高兴的, 快活的	(Unit 1 A)
personal /'pɜ:sənəl/	<i>adj.</i>	个人的; 私人的	(Unit 3 B)
personality /,pɜ:sə'næləti/	<i>n.</i>	性格; 人格; 个性	(Unit 1 B)
personalize /'pɜ:sənəlaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	为个人特制或者专设	(Unit 3 A)
personally /'pɜ:sənəli/	<i>adv.</i>	就本人而言; 就个人意见	(Unit 5 B)
platform /'plætfɔ:m/	<i>n.</i>	计算机平台	(Unit 5 A)
pleasure /'pleʒə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	愉快; 令人高兴的事	(Unit 2 A)
portable /'pɔ:təbl/	<i>adj.</i>	便携式的, 手提的, 轻便的	(Unit 5 A)
possession /pə'zeʃən/	<i>n.</i>	财产, 所有物	(Unit 2 A)
potential /pəʊ'tenʃəl/	<i>adj.</i>	潜在的, 可能的	(Unit 4 A)
pound /paʊnd/	<i>v.</i>	(心脏) 狂跳, 怦怦地跳	(Unit 1 A)
powerful /'paʊəfʊl/	<i>adj.</i>	强有力的; 有影响力的	(Unit 3 A)

primitive /'prɪmɪtɪv/	<i>adj.</i>	原始的	(Unit 4 B)
professional /prəʊ'feʃənəl/	<i>n.</i>	专业人士	(Unit 3 B)
prompt /prɒmpt/	<i>adj.</i>	立刻的; 准时的	(Unit 4 B)
publishing /'pʌblɪʃɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	出版; 发行	(Unit 2 A)
punk /pʌŋk/	<i>n.</i>	朋克(一种摇滚乐, 自 20 世纪 70 年代末期起流行, 是对传统的反叛)	(Unit 3 B)
purchase /'pɜːtʃəs/	<i>n.</i>	购买的东西	(Unit 2 B)
puzzle /'pʌzl/	<i>n.</i>	谜语; 智力游戏	(Unit 3 A)

Q

quirky /'kwɜːki/	<i>adj.</i>	奇特的; 离奇的	(Unit 3 A)
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R

reaction /rɪ'ækʃən/	<i>n.</i>	反应	(Unit 4 B)
recognition /,rekəg'nɪʃən/	<i>n.</i>	承认; 认可	(Unit 4 B)
recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/	<i>v.</i>	承认; 意识到	(Unit 4 B)
reduce /rɪ'djuːs/	<i>v.</i>	减少, 缩小	(Unit 2 A)
remotely /rɪ'məʊtli/	<i>adv.</i>	远程地	(Unit 5 A)
rent /rent/	<i>v.</i>	租用, 租借	(Unit 1 B)
replace /rɪ'pleɪs/	<i>v.</i>	替换; 代替	(Unit 4 A)
require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/	<i>v.</i>	要求; 需要	(Unit 4 A)
reschedule /rɪ'skɛdjuːl/	<i>v.</i>	重新安排; 重新计划	(Unit 4 A)
resource /rɪ'sɔːs/	<i>n.</i>	资源; 资料	(Unit 2 B)
restriction /rɪ'strɪkʃən/	<i>n.</i>	限制, 规定; 约束	(Unit 4 A)
rewarding /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	值得做的, 有益的	(Unit 5 A)
rid /rɪd/	<i>v.</i>	使摆脱, 解除	(Unit 2 A)
rock /rɒk/	<i>n.</i>	靠山, 可信赖的人	(Unit 4 A)
roll /rɒl/	<i>n.</i>	花名册, 名单	(Unit 1 A)
rush /rʌʃ/	<i>n.</i>	(强烈感情的) 迸发, 涌动	(Unit 3 A)

S

schooling /'skuːlɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	学校教育	(Unit 5 B)
self-worth /'selfwɜːθ/	<i>n.</i>	自我价值感	(Unit 2 A)
semester /sɪ'mestə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	学期; 半年	(Unit 5 B)
seriously /'sɪəriəsli/	<i>adv.</i>	认真地; 严肃地	(Unit 4 A)
shapeless /'ʃeɪplɪs/	<i>adj.</i>	无定形的; 不成形的; 样子不好看的	(Unit 3 B)
shift /ʃɪft/	<i>n.</i>	改变, 变化	(Unit 2 A)
sincere /sɪn'sɪə(r)/	<i>adj.</i>	真诚的, 诚挚的	(Unit 4 B)
single /'sɪŋɡl/	<i>adj.</i>	单身的, 单一的	(Unit 2 A)

sip /sɪp/	v.	小口喝, 抿	(Unit 2 B)
skeptical /'skeptɪkəl/	adj.	怀疑的	(Unit 2 B)
source /sɔ:s/	n.	来源, 出处	(Unit 3 A)
spirit /'spɪrɪt/	n.	情绪; 心境	(Unit 2 A)
split /splɪt/	v.	分担, 分摊	(Unit 2 B)
spot /spɒt/	n.	地点, 场所	(Unit 2 B)
stack /stæk/	v.	堆成堆, 一堆	(Unit 2 A)
staircase /'steəkeɪs/	n.	楼梯	(Unit 1 A)
startle /'stɑ:tl/	v.	使惊跳, 使惊吓	(Unit 4 B)
stimulate /'stɪmjuleɪt/	v.	刺激; 激励, 鼓舞	(Unit 4 B)
style /staɪl/	n.	品味; 方式; 作风	(Unit 3 A)
subconscious /,sʌb'kɒnfəs/	adj.	下意识的; 潜意识的	(Unit 4 B)
superficial /,sju:pə'fɪʃəl/	adj.	表面的; 粗略的, 肤浅的	(Unit 2 A)
supplement /'sʌplɪment/	v.	增补, 补充	(Unit 5 A)
surface /'sɜ:fɪs/	n.	表面; 表层	(Unit 3 A)

T

takeout /'teɪkaʊt/	n.	外卖食品	(Unit 2 B)
teen /ti:n/	n.	青少年 (相当于 teenager)	(Unit 3 A)
tempt /tempt/	v.	引诱, 诱惑	(Unit 1 A)
therapist /'θerəpɪst/	n.	治疗专家	(Unit 1 B)
therefore /'ðeəfɔ:(r)/	adv.	因此; 所以	(Unit 4 A)
through /θru:/	prep.	经历; 穿过, 通过	(Unit 1 B)
thumb /θʌm/	v.	用拇指摸	(Unit 2 A)
tiny /'taɪnɪ/	adj.	极小的; 微小的	(Unit 1 B)
tough /tʌf/	adj.	艰苦的, 困难的	(Unit 2 B)
transaction /træn'zækʃən/	n.	交易, 业务	(Unit 2 B)
transfer /træns'fɜ:(r)/	v.	转移, 搬迁	(Unit 2 B)
transform /træns'fɔ:m/	v.	使改变形态, 使改变外观	(Unit 3 B)
trendless /'trendlɪs/	adj.	走势不明的	(Unit 3 B)
trendy /'trendɪ/	adj.	时髦的, 赶时髦的	(Unit 2 B)
trial /'traɪəl/	n.	令人伤脑筋的事	(Unit 1 B)

U

unexpected /,ʌnɪks'pektɪd/	adj.	出乎意料的; 始料不及的	(Unit 4 A)
unforeseen /,ʌnfɔ:'si:n/	adj.	未预见到的, 无法预料的	(Unit 4 A)
unisex /'ju:nɪseks/	adj.	男女皆宜的, 不分性别的	(Unit 3 B)
unruly /,ʌn'ru:lɪ/	adj.	难以控制的, 难以驾驭的	(Unit 5 A)

unsteady /ˌʌn'stedɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	不稳定的	(Unit 5 B)
upload /'ʌpləʊd/	<i>v.</i>	上传	(Unit 5 A)
V			
variety /və'raɪəti/	<i>n.</i>	种类	(Unit 3 B)
vendor /'vendɔ:(r)/	<i>n.</i>	小贩, 摊贩	(Unit 2 B)
via /'vaɪə/	<i>prep.</i>	经由; 通过; 凭借	(Unit 5 A)
virtually /'vɜ:tʃʊəli/	<i>adv.</i>	实际上, 实质上	(Unit 5 B)
W			
waist /weɪst/	<i>n.</i>	腰, 腰部	(Unit 1 A)
wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/	<i>n.</i>	衣橱, 衣柜	(Unit 5 A)
wavy /'weɪvɪ/	<i>adj.</i>	波状的, 起伏的	(Unit 1 A)
whenever /wen'evə(r)/	<i>conj.</i>	无论何时	(Unit 1 A)
whim /hwɪm/	<i>n.</i>	心血来潮; 一时的兴致; 突发的奇想	(Unit 5 B)
willfulness /'wɪlfʊlnɪs/	<i>n.</i>	任性, 倔强	(Unit 1 B)
wrap /ræp/	<i>v.</i>	用……缠绕 (或围紧)	(Unit 1 A)
wrinkle /'rɪŋkl/	<i>v.</i>	皱起	(Unit 1 A)
Z			
zone /zəʊn/	<i>n.</i>	地区; 地带	(Unit 1 B)

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