

Education



In this unit, you will learn how to:

- 🔵 talk about courses
- 🚺 describe a line graph
- 📃 use passive voice



Education

单元设计思路

Vocational Activities & Language Skills

Vocational Activities	Teaching Objectives	Learning About Problems of School Education	Learning About the Impacts of UK's Language Policy	Learning How to Talk About School Life	Learning to Read Graph Exposition	Learning to Write Graph Exposition	Learning to Talk About Plans
Language Skills	Speaking	Reading	Reading	Listening & Speaking	Reading	Writing	Speaking
Unit Parts	Lead-in	Text A	Text B	Listening & Speaking	Practical Reading	Practical Writing	Practical Speaking

设计思路说明

- 1. 了解不同的课程:引导学生根据图片和文字内容探索不同课程的授课目标(Lead-in);
- 2. 了解学校教育存在的问题:引导学生了解学校教育存在的问题以及作者的思考(Text A);
- 3. 了解英国语言政策: 引导学生了解英国语言政策带来的影响(<u>Text B</u>);
- 4. **学习谈论学校生活**:通过听说练习,让学生掌握访谈和分享课程学习感受的对话技能,学会与之相关的英语表达(Listening & Speaking);
- 5. 学习阅读线形图说明文:掌握阅读线形图说明文的基本步骤(Practical Reading);
- 6. 学写图表说明文:学习图表说明文的写作思路(Practical Writing);
- 7. 学习谈论计划:学习运用从图表中获取的数据信息谈论计划(Practical Speaking)。

Lead-in

I. What sort of course should these people take? Match the persons (1—4) with the courses (a—d).

a. a postgraduate cou	rse
c. an online course	

b. a first-aid coursed. a public speaking course

1. I'm taking a group of teenagers on an adventure holiday and I'm a bit worried in case one of them has an accident. It's important for me to know what to do. ()



2. I love my job but I'm really bad at giving speeches. It's a bit worrying because I'm speaking at a big meeting soon. ()





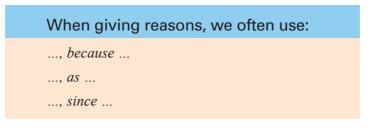
3. I really enjoyed my first degree and I've done quite well in my job. But I'd like to get back to university now and do a master's or something like that. ()



4. I travel for my job, so I'm at different places every week. I'm good with computers but I'd like to learn new skills. ()

II. Work in pairs. Tell your partner what sort of course you'd like to take and why. Example

A: Would you like to take any other courses apart from the ones you're taking at school now? B: Yes. I'd like to take a driving course now, since I want to get a driving license when I graduate.



Lead-in

I

Objective: Ss can figure out the teaching objectives of different courses.

Steps

Step 1: 教师讲解词汇postgraduate(研究生的), first-aid(急救)。
Step 2: 学生根据图片和文字内容,完成配对练习。
Step 3: 教师核对答案。
Step 4: 鼓励学生运用头脑风暴法写出以上课程的教学目标。

Key

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

Π

Objective: Ss can explain why they choose a course.

Steps

Step 1: 学生学习解释原因常用的从属 连词,并朗读对话。
Step 2: 运用锁链练习法,巩固学生对 句型的掌握。
Step 3: 教师针对学生表现给予反馈。

锁链练习法 (Chain Drill)

以排或者列为单位,用"开火车" 的方式进行对话练习。前面的学生提问 后面的学生,后面的学生回应并提问下 一位学生。S1→S2→S3→S4 ...,以此类 推。

S1 \rightarrow S2: Would you like to take any other courses apart from the ones you're taking at school now?

S2: Yeah, I'd like to take a crash course (短期课程) in French, since I'm touring France this summer.

S2 \rightarrow S3: Would you like to take any other courses besides the ones you're taking at school now?

S3: Yes. I'd like to take an intensive course in English writing, because I'm about to take my IELTS in May.

...

Option

为保证口语操练的顺利进行,教师 可给学生预留充分时间讨论选择某课程 可能的原因。



Text (A)

Many children care a lot about getting good grades or high test scores at school. Is this good or bad for their development?



Learning to Be Happy

¹ This is a regular scene in our house. My 12-year-old daughter is in tears. "I've got a test tomorrow. I don't understand any of it," she screams. After shouting and shutting her door violently, she calms down enough to go through her notes. The following day I ask her how the test went and she just says "OK. I got a nine."

² "Wow, that's brilliant! Well done!" I say, before she finishes with "But I never get a ten!"

³ This extreme interest in getting top marks has been a bad development. It encourages people to think of education in terms of work and consumption. I asked my daughter why she was so concerned about her tests. She looked at me as if I were sick. "Well, if I don't get good grades, I won't get into university. Then I probably won't get a good job and if I don't have a good job, I won't be able to afford nice things like a car and stuff."

⁴ I was quite shocked, because I do not consider myself a pushy parent. I know showing any interest in grades leaves students feeling failures even if they are very bright. Creating happy citizens who have good social skills is more important than good marks at school.

⁵ The strange thing is that so little of what I've learned at school is actually related to my job. I cannot remember the last time I had to recite grammar rules. What I really needed to learn at school was how to make polite conversation, or how to avoid getting into debt, or how to control my own children!



⁶ To be fair, both the responsibilities of parents and personal finances are now sometimes taught at school. Many EU countries also teach the responsibilities of citizens as a core subject and students are encouraged to find and follow their own interests at school.

⁷ It is thought that inspiration does not come from revising for tests without end or getting upset about them. School education which gives students more freedom will provide the country with more creative thinkers.

(349 words)

Reading

Text A

Background Information

EU 欧盟

欧洲联盟(European Union)简称欧盟(EU),是由欧洲共同体(European Communities)发展而来的,现拥有27个会员国。欧盟是世界上最有力的国际组织和第一大经济实体,在贸易、农业、金融等方面趋近于一个统一的联邦国家,而在内政、国防、外交等其他方面则类似一个独立国家所组成的同盟。2012年10月12日,欧盟被授予2012年诺贝尔和平奖。

Translation

许多孩子非常看重在学校取得好成绩或考试得到高分。这对他们的发展来说,到 底是利还是弊呢?

为了快乐而学习

我家常常出现这样的一幕:我12岁的女儿泪流满面,哭喊道:"明天就要考试 了,我什么都还不会。"然后,她"砰"的一声把房门关上。在自己的房间里平静下 来后,她把笔记复习了一遍。第二天,我问她考得怎么样,她随口说:"还可以,得 了9分。"

我说:"哇,太棒啦!考得好!"但是她却说:"可我从没考过10分!"

对考高分的极大兴趣已成为一个不好的态势,容易使人们从工作和消费的角度来 思考教育。为了验证这一观点,我问女儿为什么这么担心考试。她看着我,好像我不 大正常似的。"哎,如果我没有取得好成绩,就考不上大学,然后就不能找到一份好 工作。如果没有好工作,我就买不起汽车之类的好东西。"

我感到非常震惊,因为我认为自己并不是一个严厉强求的母亲。我知道,一旦我 们显示出对考试分数的兴趣,即使非常聪明的学生也会感受到失败。培养具有良好社 交技能的幸福公民比孩子在学校获得好成绩更重要。

奇怪的是,我在学校所学的知识与我实际工作的相关度微乎其微。我记不清最后 一次背诵语法规则是在什么时候了。在学校真正需要学习的应该是怎么与他人礼貌地 对话,如何避免负债,或如何管教自己的孩子!

说句公道话,如今,学校有时也会重视对父母责任和个人理财的教育。许多欧盟 国家把公民义务作为一门核心课程来教,学校也鼓励学生们发展培养自己的兴趣。

灵感并非来自无休止的考试复习或由此引发的烦恼。给予学生更多自由的学校教育将为国家培养更多富有创造力的思想家。

New Words

scream /skri:m/ v. 高声喊叫

- ★ violently /'varələntli/ ad. 猛烈地 calm /ka:m/ v. 使平静, 使镇定 following /'foləuŋ/ a. 接着的
- ★ brilliant /'briljent/ a. 令人钦佩的,非凡的 extreme /ik'stri:m/ a. 极度的 interest /'intrist/ n. 兴趣 education / edjo'keifen/ n. 教育 concerned /ken'ss:nd/ a. 担忧的, 焦急的 university / ju:ni'vs:siti/ n. 大学 shocked /fokt/ a. 震惊的
- ▲ pushy /'poʃi/ a. 咄咄逼人的, 固执强求的 failure /'feɪljə/ n. 失败

- ★ citizen /'sɪtɪzən/ n. 公民
- ▲ recite /rɪ'saɪt/ v. 背诵 avoid /ə'voɪd/ v. 避免 debt /det/ n. 债务, 欠债 responsibility /rɪˌsponsɪ'bɪlɪti/ n. 义务, 职责 personal /'pɜːsənəl/ a. 个人的, 私人的
- ★ finances /' fainænsis/ n. [复]财务管理 core /kɔ:/ a. 核心的, 基础的
- ▲ inspiration / Inspi'reifən/ n. 灵感
- ★ revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ v. 复习 upset /ʌp'set/ a. 心烦的, 苦恼的 creative /kri'entɪv/ a. 有创造力的

Phrases and Expressions

in tears 哭泣, 流泪 calm down 平静下来, 镇定 go through 从头到尾阅读 in terms of 从……方面来说 be concerned about 关心, 担心 as if 似乎,好像 and stuff /stʌf/ 等等,诸如此类 get into debt 陷入债务之中 to be fair 说句公道话

Proper Names

EU (European Union) 欧盟

Reading Comprehension

I. Match the persons	(1-2) with their	opinions (a—c).
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Persons	Opinions	
1. the 12-year-old daughter	a. Little of the things learned at school is related to the present job.	
	b. Students should be encouraged to find and follow their own interests at school.	
2. the mother	c. Getting top marks at school is the most important thing.	

Language Points

Paragraph 1

- 1. regular a. 经常的,定期的
- *e.g.* Regular exercises help keep your weight down. 经常锻炼有助于减轻体重。
 - on a regular basis 定期地
- *e.g.* We contact him on a regular basis. 我们定期联系他。
 - 反义词: irregular a.不定时的
- *e.g.* Funeral workers usually work long, irregular hours. 殡仪业人员的工作时间 长,而且不定时。
 - 副词: regularly
- 2. in tears 哭泣, 流泪
- *e.g.* He ran home in tears and told everything to his mother. 他流着泪跑回家去,把一 切都告诉了他的妈妈。
- 3. scream vi. 高声喊叫
- *e.g.* The fans screamed with excitement when they saw him. 球迷一看见他都激动地大 喊大叫。
 - scream n. 尖叫声
- *e.g.* A scream broke the silence. 一声尖叫打 破了寂静。
- 4. violently ad. 剧烈地, 猛烈地
- *e.g.* His heart was beating violently. 他的心跳 得很厉害。

violent a. 剧烈的, 猛烈的

- *e.g.* The medicine produced a violent reaction. 这药物引起了剧烈的反应。
- 5. calm vi & vt. (使)平静, (使)镇定 calm down 平静下来 calm sb. down 使某人平静下来
- e.g. Calm down, there's nothing to worry about. 冷静点儿,没有什么好担心的。
- *e.g.* She attempts to calm them down, but failed. 她设法使他们平静下来,却没成功。

calm a. 平静的,安静的,镇静的

e.g. It is important to keep/stay calm in an

emergency. 紧急情况下保持镇静是非常 重要的。

6. go through 从头到尾阅读

e.g. Do you want me to go through this article to check your spellings? 你想要我通读这篇文章并找出你的拼写错误吗? *go through* 经历

e.g. He's amazingly cheerful considering all that he's gone through. 鉴于他经历过的 种种遭遇,他的乐观令人惊叹。

7. following a. 接着的

- *e.g.* It rained on the day we arrived, but the following day was sunny. 我们到达的那天下雨了,但次日天气晴朗。
- *e.g.* Translate the following paragraphs into English. 将下面几段译成英语。 *follow vt.* 跟随,跟着
- e.g. One misfortune followed another. 祸不单行。

Paragraph 2

8. brilliant a. 令人钦佩的,非凡的

e.g. This book recorded his brilliant achievement. 此书记载了他的非凡成就。

Paragraph 3

- 9. extreme a. 极度的
- *e.g.* They're living in extreme poverty. 他们过 着极度贫困的生活。

extreme n. 极端

go to extremes 走极端

e.g. She had gone to extremes to avoid seeing him. 为了避免见到他,她已经走到了极端。

10. *development n.* 事态发展,新情况;发展

- *e.g.* We must wait for further developments of this event. 我们必须等待这件事的进一步发展情况。
- e.g. China has achieved remarkable success in

II. Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1. _____ caused the writer to write the article.
 - A. Discussing poems with her daughter
 - B. Listening to a lecture
 - C. Thinking about her daughter's behaviour
 - D. Thinking of her childhood experiences
- 2. The writer's daughter ______ after she calmed down in her room.
 - A. listened to music B. had a snack
 - C. called a friend D. went through her notes
- 3. The writer's daughter believes that getting good grades at school will finally lead to _____
 - A. a good relationship with her parents
 - B. a good salary at work to afford nice things
 - C. success and happiness in life
 - D. a big circle of friends
- 4. According to the writer, an important goal of education is _____.
 - A. to help students to get good marks in tests
 - B. to teach students practical skills
 - C. to reduce parents' mental stress of bringing up their children
 - D. to create happy citizens with good social skills
- 5. Which of the following statements is true according to the writer?
 - A. Inspiration comes from revising for tests without end.
 - B. Getting upset about tests is important for inspiration.
 - C. Students will be more creative if they are given more freedom.
 - D. Creative students won't get upset about tests at school.

III. Check whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). And correct the false ones.

- () 1. The writer's daughter didn't care much about whether she got a nine or a ten in tests.
- () 2. The writer admitted that she was very strict with her daughter.
- () 3. Clever students never experience failures in tests.
- () 4. Citizenship is an important subject taught in many European Union countries.
- () 5. According to the writer, students should be given more freedom to follow their own interests.

economic development over the past two decades. 在过去的二十年中,中国的经济发展取得了显著成绩。

11. *in terms of* ... 根据……来解释

- *e.g.* He thought of everything in terms of money. 他从钱的角度来解释每件事。
- 12. consumption n. 消费, 消耗
- *e.g.* There's too great a consumption of alcohol in Britain. 在英国, 酒的消耗量 太大了。
 - consume vt. 消耗, 消费
- *e.g.* The car consumes a lot of fuel. 这辆汽车 很费汽油。
- 13. be concerned about 关心, 担心
- *e.g.* They all seem to be concerned about my security. 他们似乎都对我的安全很担心。
- 14. as if 似乎, 好像
- *e.g.* She looks as if she has got back to her childhood again. 她看上去似乎又回到了 她的童年时代。

15. and stuff 等等,诸如此类

e.g. My job involves typing, telephoning, and stuff. 我的工作包括打字、打电话等 等。

Paragraph 4

16. *failure n.* 失败

- *e.g.* All my efforts ended in failure. 我所有的 努力都失败了。
- e.g. Don't judge a person by his success or failure. 莫以成败论英雄。

fail vi. 失败,考试不及格

e.g. I passed in Math but failed in French. 我 数学及格,但法语不及格。

Paragraph 5

17. The strange thing is that so little of what *I've learnt at school is actually related to my job.* 此句是that引导的表语从句。

本句译文:奇怪的是,我在学校所学的知 识与我实际工作的相关度微乎其微。

- 18. be related to ... 与……相关
- *e.g.* Some people assume that happiness is closely related to wealth. 有人认为, 幸 福与财富密切相关。

19. recite vt. 背诵

- *e.g.* He is going to recite a poem at the party. 他打算在晚会上朗诵一首诗。 *recitation n.* 背诵
- *e.g.* Recitation is an old but still effective way to study English. 背诵是古老但依旧有效 的学习英语的方法。

Paragraph 6

20. to be fair 说句公道话

e.g. He's done the job badly but, to be fair, I gave him very little time to do it. 他这项 工作做得不好,但说句公道话,我给 他的时间也太少了。

Paragraph 7

21. creative a. 有创造力的

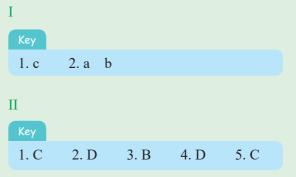
e.g. He is a very creative musician. 他是一个 非常有创造力的音乐家。

creativity n. 创造力

e.g. His failure results from a lack of creativity. 他的失败源自缺乏创造力。

Key to Exercises

Reading Comprehension



Words and Phrases

I. Complete the following sentences with correct prepositions.

- 1. The little girl was ______ tears because she'd lost her favourite book.
- 2. Dr. Smith was always concerned ______ the poor and the sick. He often provided them with free medical care.
- 3. It's easier to get _____ debt than to get out of it!
- 4. I don't think his remarks are related ______ our discussion.
- 5. I'd recommend this book to anyone who has an interest _____ learning French.

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the given words.

- 1. Henry's ambitious plan ended in _____ (fail).
- 2. For _____ (person) reasons I moved across to Australia.
- 3. In this school, the teachers are given complete ______ (free) in their choice of teaching methods.
- 4. She was deeply _____ (shock) by her tutor's sudden death.
- 5. It's a teacher's _____ (responsible) to guide a student's development.

III. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box below. Change the form if necessary.

avoid	citizen	in terms of	to be fair	be concerned about
upset	pushy	go through	and stuff	scream

- 1. She ______ when the door suddenly slammed shut.
- 2. She did poorly on the test, but, _____, so did a lot of other people.
- 3. Many college students like playing ball games such as volleyball, basketball ______.
- 4. You should ______ being late for your class.
- 5. More and more people ______ the natural environment nowadays.
- 6. She was very ______ about the unsatisfactory grades in her final exams.
- 7. They were Indian by birth but are now Canadian _____
- 8. No one likes a _____ person. But that doesn't mean you shouldn't push back from time to time.
- 9. Jack usually ______ the newspaper quickly before going to work.
- 10. There is nothing wrong with this sentence _____ grammar.

IV. Translate the following sentences into English with the given words or phrases.

1. 昨天,她因她的小狗的死去而哭泣。(in tears) Yesterday, she _____

III

Ke

- 1. F—Her daughter cared very much about her test results.
- 2. F—The writer did not consider herself a pushy parent.
- 3. F—Students feel failures even if they are very bright.
- 4. T
- 5. T

Words and Phrases

Ι

Key

1. in 2. with/about 3. into 4. to 5. in

II

Key

1. failure2. personal3. freedom4. shocked5. responsibility

III

Ke

1. screamed	2. to be fair
3. and stuff	4. avoid
5. are concerned about	6. upset
7. citizens	8. pushy
9. goes through	10. in terms of

IV

Key

- 1. was in tears because of her dog's death
- 2. as if I were a stranger
- 3. are only concerned about his grades rather than other needs
- 4. calmed down enough to go on with the class
- 5. avoid getting into debt

- 2. 她盯着我看, 好像我是个陌生人似的。(as if) She stared at me _____
- 3. 他抱怨父母只关心他的学习成绩而不是他的其他需求。(be concerned about) He complains that his parents _____
- 4. 听了老师的话后,那个女孩变得足够冷静,可以继续上课了。(calm down) After listening to the teacher's words, the girl ______
- 5. 我们必须削减开支以避免负债。(get into debt) We must cut down expenses to _____

Grammar and Structure

被动语态

英语的语态有主动语态和被动语态两种。决定动词用主动语态还是被动语态主要看动词 和主语的关系。如果主语是动作的执行者,说明它们是主动关系,动词应用主动语态;如果 主语是动作的承受者,说明它们是被动关系,动词则用被动语态。

一、被动语态的构成

英语的被动语态由"be动词 + 动词的过去分词"构成,其中be动词有时态、人称和数的变化。例如:

History is taught in most schools. 大多数学校都教历史。 Dogs are not allowed into the park. 狗不允许进入公园。

时态	被动语态的构成	例句
一般现在时	am/is/are+过去分词	We are given a lot of tasks.
一般过去时	was/were+过去分词	They were given a warm welcome.
现在进行时	am/is/are being+过去分词	I think we are being followed.
过去进行时	was/were being+过去分词	The problem was being solved.
现在完成时	have/has been+过去分词	The data has been recovered.
过去完成时	had been+过去分词	He asked if the laundry had been collected.
将来完成时	will/shall have been+过去分词	The stadium will have been completed by June 15th.
一般将来时	will/shall be+过去分词	Check carefully, so all the mistakes will be found.
过去将来时	would/should be+过去分词	He knew he would be punished.

Grammar and Structure

被动语态补充讲解

被动语态和系表结构在形式上很相似, 有时较难区别,以下是几条区别方法:

①系表结构表示主语所处的状态和所 具有的性质,其中的过去分词相当于一个 形容词;被动语态表示一个动作,句子主 语是动作的承受者,这一结构常常由一个 by短语来引出动作的执行者。

e.g. The glass is broken. 杯子破了。(表状态)

e.g. The glass is broken by the boy. 杯子被那 孩子打破了。(表动作)

②系表结构通常用于一般现在时和一般过去时;被动语态根据动作发生的不同时间,用于不同的时态。

- *e.g.* The street is crowded with people. 街上很 拥挤。
- *e.g.* A new shopping mall is being built on the other side of the street. 街对面正在建一座新商场。

③在"be+过去分词"结构中,如果有时间状语或方式状语,该句一般被视为被动语态。

e.g. The shopping mall is closed. 商场关门了。

e.g. The shopping mall is usually closed at 9 p.m. 商场一般晚上9点关门。

④不及物动词不带宾语,因此不用于 被动语态。不及物动词的过去分词出现在 be动词后,一般是系表结构。

e.g. Winter is gone. 冬天过去了。

e.g. The flower is faded.花凋谢了。 另外,系表结构有时也有一个by短

语,但by后的名词成分通常指物而非人。

e.g. Our school is surrounded by hills.我们学校由群山环绕。

二、被动语态的用法

1. 当不知道或没有必要指出动作的执行者时,常用被动语态,这时往往不用by短语。例如:

The cup was broken. 杯子被打碎了。(不知谁打碎的) They have been well paid. 他们的薪水很高。(没必要指出薪水是谁付的)

2. 突出或强调动作的承受者。例如:

The schedule has been changed. 日程安排已更改。(要突出的是"安排")

These books are written especially for children.

这些书是专门为儿童撰写的。(强调的是"这些书")

- 为了使语言得体或圆滑等不愿意说出动作的执行者。例如: You are requested to make a speech at the next meeting. 请你在下次会议上发言。 It is said that she is going to drop out of school. 据说她要辍学了。
- 4. 出于修辞的原因,或为了更好地安排句子。例如:
 It is generally considered impolite to ask one's age, salary, marriage, etc.
 询问年龄、薪水、婚姻等通常被认为是不礼貌的。

I. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. The People's Republic of China	on October 1, 1949.	
A. found	B. was founded	
C. is founded	D. was found	
2. English as a second lar	nguage in many countries.	
A. speaks	B. are spoken	
C. is speaking	D. is spoken	
3. This English song by the	ne girls after class.	
A. often sings	B. often sang	
C. is often sang	D. is often sung	
4. Fireworks all over the	world to celebrate special occasions.	
A. is used	B. are using	
C. are used	D. have used	
5. All exits must clean in	case of fire.	
A. keep	B. be kept	
C. to be kept	D. to keep	
6. —I'd like to buy that coat with a fur collar.		
—I'm sorry,		
A. it sold	B. it's selling	
C. it's been sold	D. it had been sold	

Ι

1. B

答案解析: the People's Republic of China 和found构成被动关系,用be founded,又发生在过去,故选B。

2. D

答案解析: English和speak构成被动 关系, English为不可数名词, 用一般现 在时, 故选D。

3. D

答案解析: song和sing构成被动关系, sing 的过去分词是sung, 故选D。

4. C

答案解析: fireworks和use构成被动关

系, fireworks为复数名词, 故选C。

5. B

答案解析: 情态动词本身有词义, 但不 能单独充当谓语, 和不带to的动词不定 式一起构成谓语, 没有人称和数的变 化。用于被动语态, 使用must+be+动词 过去分词, 故选B。

6. C

答案解析:本题考查被动语态的现在完成时,以对话时间为参照,是在该时间前已经发生的动作,故选C。

7. A new house	_ at the corner of the road.
A. is building	B. is being built
C. been built	D. be building
8. His new book	_ next month, and I'm looking forward to it.
A. will be published	B. is publishing
C. is being published	D. has been published
9. The sports meet	be held until next week because of the storm.
A. didn't	B. won't
C. isn't	D. doesn't
10. Why to tall	about the emergency yesterday?
A. didn't a meeting hold	B. wasn't a meeting held
C. wasn't held a meeting	D. a meeting wasn't held

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given in brackets.

- 1. A new library ______ (build) in our school now.
- 2. We shall _____ (ask) to attend the show.
- 3. He has worked in the factory since it _____ (build) 10 years ago.
- 4. So far, many man-made satellites _____ (send) up into space.
- 5. Sheep are _____ (keep) by farmers for _____ (produce) wool and mutton.
- 6. Outer space _____ (not explore) by people 50 years ago.
- 7. Computer science _____ (teach) almost in all universities and institutes.
- 8. Five units of this textbook ______ (study) by the end of last month.
- 9. Visitors _____ (request) not to touch the exhibits.
- 10. The meeting is to _____ (put off) till Friday.

7. B

答案解析:本题考查被动语态的现在进行时,其构成是am/is/are+being+动词过去分词,句中主语为单数名词,故选B。

8. A

答案解析:本题考查被动语态一般将来时(next month),其构成是will/shall+be+动词过去分词,故选A。

9. B

答案解析:本题考查被动语态的否定形 式,句中时间状语(until next week)提 示动作发生在将来,故选B。

10. B

答案解析:本题考查特殊疑问句中被动 语态的使用。特殊疑问句的语序通常为 疑问词+助动词+主语+主动词,被动语 态的助动词为be动词。句中yesterday提 示动作发生在过去,主语meeting为单数 名词,故be动词使用was,hold过去分词 形式为held,故选B。

Π

K	e	y	

- 1. is being built
- 2. be asked
- 3. was built
- 4. have been sent
- 5. kept, producing
- 6. was not explored
- 7. is taught
- 8. had been studied
- 9. are requested
- 10. be put off



Text B

English is taught in China from primary school to university. Do British people have to learn a foreign language at school?

Language Policy a Disaster?

¹ In the UK, foreign languages are now optional to students after the age of 14.

² Low levels of language learning are nothing new in Britain — over 60% of the population are unable to get by in a foreign language. As Edward Jones, a teacher from Manchester, says, "Many of my students lack motivation. Strangely, foreign travel doesn't really help. Often, they make an effort to speak a foreign language when they go abroad, but then find that local people reply in English and are more fluent than they are. They unable /ʌnˈeɪbəl/ a. 不能······的 get by 过得去 fluent /ˈfluːənt/ a. 流利的 rely on 依靠, 依赖 defend /dɪˈfend/ v. 为······辩护 realistic /rɪəˈlɪstɪk/ a. 实事求是的 evidence /ˈevɪdəns/ n. 证据 pick ... up 学会 deal with 处理, 对付

feel embarrassed and just speak English after that. They come back to class asking 'What's the point of learning a foreign language?""

³ According to a recent report, the point is that Britain is losing millions of pounds of trade because of the lack of language skills. Relying on everyone else to speak English is not enough.

⁴ Officials, however, defended their language policy. "We need to be realistic about what will improve language learning. Telling young people to learn a language at 16 won't help. It's better to give children the opportunity to learn a foreign language from the age of 7."

⁵ Studies have questioned if it really is easier for younger children to learn languages. There is a lack of evidence about the usefulness of early teaching. The advantages of an early start depend on providing "a good environment for learning and continuity from one year to the next."



⁶ That can be difficult, according to Brian Willis, a language expert. "Many primary teachers have a basic level themselves and can't teach much. Also, students progress at different speeds — some pick things up quickly, some don't learn anything at all! When they go to secondary school, their teachers have to deal with a wide range of levels. It's very difficult." He suggests that making language learning more available to older learners is important.

Reading

Text B

Background Information

Sweden 瑞典

瑞典面积约45万平方千米,是北欧最大的国家。从1397年起,瑞典一直是受丹麦 控制的卡尔马联盟成员,1523年重获独立,在两次世界大战中都宣布中立。瑞典工业 发达而且种类繁多,重工业地位突出,主要有采矿业、机械制造业、林业和造纸业。 著名的企业有沃尔沃汽车公司,风景名胜有诺贝尔纪念馆和瑞典王宫等。

Translation

在中国,从小学到大学都在教英语。而英国人在学校是否必须学习外语呢?

语言政策是灾难吗?

在英国,对于14岁以上的学生来说,外语已经成为了选修课。

外语学习的低水平在英国早已不是什么新鲜事——超过60%的人外语不过关。来 自曼彻斯特的一位老师爱德华·琼斯说:"我的很多学生缺乏学习外语的动力。奇怪 的是,到国外旅行也不起作用。通常情况下,他们出国的时候努力讲其他语言,但却 发现当地人用比他们更加流畅的英语来作答。他们就感到非常尴尬,随后就索性用英 语来交流。回来上课时,他们就问:'学习外语有什么意义呢?'"

最近一份报告显示,因为缺乏语言技能,英国正在不断损失数百万欧元的贸易大单。指望其他所有人来说英语是不行的。

然而,政府官员却为他们的语言政策辩解。"我们要实事求是地看待什么才能促进语言学习。让年轻人在16岁时学习外语起不了什么作用。最好从7岁起给孩子提供学习外语的机会。"

但许多研究都质疑,是否年纪更小的孩子学起语言来就更容易。目前还缺乏早期 教学有利于语言学习的证据。早期外语教育的优势是否能够发挥,取决于是否可以提 供"良好的语言学习环境以及一年接一年的连续性"。

语言专家布赖恩·威利斯认为这可能很难做到。"许多小学教师本身只具备基本的水平,教不了多少。此外,学生学习的进度也不一样——有的学得快,有的什么也没有学到。他们进入中学后,老师必须面对各种各样的学习水平。这是非常困难的。"他认为,给年龄稍大的学习者提供更多的语言学习机会是很重要的。

"在工作中或大学里可以提供价廉的外语课程。"威利斯说,如果学习者有更多的机会听外语,那也会有一定的效果。"在瑞典等地,电视上播放很多外国电影,而且他们并不会把外国电视节目和电影翻译成本国语言。"

"They could provide cheap classes at work or in universities." Willis says it also helps if learners have more opportunities to hear foreign languages. "Places like Sweden show a lot of foreign films on TV and they don't translate foreign TV programmes and films into their own languages."

(360 words)

Reading Comprehension

I. Complete the answers with the information from the text.

- 1. How many people in Britain are unable to get by in a foreign language?
- 2. According to Edward Jones, why do many students find it unnecessary to learn a foreign language? Because when they try to speak a foreign language, ______
- 3. What is the UK officials' policy in dealing with the problem of lack of language skills? They decide that it's better to give children the opportunity to ______
- 4. What is required to ensure the usefulness of an early start in language teaching? The advantages of an early start depend on ______
- 5. What difficulties does early teaching face according to Brian Willis? The difficulties include that many primary teachers ______ and that students

II. Complete the table below with the information from the text.

Language Policy	In the UK, students don't have to learn foreign languages after the age of ¹
Lack of Motivation	People in many other countries can speak ² , so British people who can't speak a foreign language can communicate well with the local people in a foreign country.
Trade Loss	Britain loses ³ of trade because British people lack ⁴
Difficulties in Early Teaching	 Many ⁵ teachers are not good enough at a foreign language. It is difficult for secondary school teachers to deal with ⁶
Suggestions	 Provide cheap language classes at work or ⁷ Provide more opportunities to hear ⁸

Language Points

Paragraph 1

1. optional a. 任选的,选修的

e.g. The course consists of ten core units and five optional units. 这门课程包括十个核心单元和五个选修单元。

option n. 选择

e.g. There are a number of options available. 有多种选择。

Paragraph 2

2. get by 过得去

- *e.g.* He managed to get by on a small amount of money. 他仅靠一点点钱勉强度日。
- *e.g.* I hope I can get by in a dark suit for this formal occasion. 我希望我能穿一件深色的衣服把这个正式场合应付过去。

3. make an effort 努力

e.g. You should make an effort to improve your reading comprehension. 你应该努力 提高你的阅读能力。

Paragraph 3

4. lack of 缺乏,缺少

e.g. He is unable to do the job for lack of experience. 他因缺少经验而不能做这项工作。

lack vt. 缺乏,没有

e.g. Jane's real problem is that she lacks confidence. 简真正的问题是缺乏信心。

Paragraph 4

5. realistic a. 实事求是的

e.g. Stop daydreaming and be realistic about the situation. 别空想了,还是实事求是 地看待现实吧。

reality n. 现实, 实际

e.g. We must make efforts to translate our ideals into reality. 我们必须努力把理想 变为现实。

6. evidence n. 证据, 证明

e.g. You'd better give us as much evidence as possible. 你最好尽可能多地向我们提供 证据。

evident a. 明显的,明白的

e.g. It was evident that the policy was a failure. 这项政策显然是失败的。

7. continuity n. 连续(性), 持续(性)

- *e.g.* We must ensure continuity of fuel supplies. 我们应该确保燃料供给不中断。
- *e.g.* This article lacks continuity. 这篇文章缺 乏连贯性。

continue vt. 继续

e.g. Even if it should rain tomorrow, we will continue our work. 即使明天下雨,我们 也要继续工作。

Paragraph 6

8. available a. 可得到的,可用的

- *e.g.* Several cars are available within this price range. 在这个价格范围内,有好几种汽车可供选购。
- *e.g.* We have experienced counselors available day and night. 我们有经验丰富的顾问全天候服务。

Key to Exercises

Reading Comprehension

Ι

Ke

- 1. Over 60% of the population
- 2. they find the foreigners speak even more fluent English than they do
- 3. learn a foreign language from the age of 7
- 4. providing a good environment for learning and continuity from one year to the next
- 5. have a basic level themselves and can't teach much, progress at different speeds

Π

Key

- 1. fourteen
- 2. English
- 3. millions of pounds
- 4. (foreign) language skills
- 5. primary
- 6. a wide range of levels
- 7. in universities
- 8. foreign languages





1 Interviewing a New Student

Warming Up

Complete the sentences with the words or phrases in the box below.

\sim				
	temporary	including	going online	picked up

- 1. I learned some French last year I _____ the language when I was there for a holiday.
- 2. I am doing a part-time job in a bar it's _____.
- 3. Asia Studies involves a lot of interesting things, ______ the history, economy, culture and politics of Asia.
- 4. I like surfing the Internet _____ and doing many interesting things.

Listening

- I. Listen to five questions. Choose a proper response to each question you hear. Each question will be spoken only once.
- 1. A. Sometimes.
 - B. Yes, I agree.
 - C. No. Never.
- 2. A. I lived in Australia for a year and I just picked it up there.
 - B. I love America and I'd like to live there.
 - C. Canada is a great place for studying.
- 3. A. It's difficult to learn.
 - B. I like going out with friends.
 - C. I'm doing well in it.
- 4. A. Yes, it's great.
 - B. It's two kilometres away.
 - C. Only about five weeks.
- 5. A. Media Studies.
 - B. Next year.
 - C. Not exactly.

Listening & Speaking

1 Interviewing a New Student

Warming Up

Steps

Step 1: 教师解释词汇, temporary(临时的), including(*prep*.包括)。
Step 2: 学生完成习题。
Step 3: 教师查看答案。

Listening

Script

I

- 1. Q: Have you studied here before?
- 2. Q: Where did you learn your English?
- 3. Q: What do you do when you're not studying?
- 4. Q: How long have you been doing the job?
- 5. Q: What are you studying?

Key

- 1. picked up
- 2. temporary
- 3. including
- 4. going online

Option

如学生听力水平较差,可让学生预 读所有选项,查阅选项里的生词。

教师要注意培养学生听力过程中做 笔记(note-taking)的能力。播放三遍 听力录音,第一遍让学生写下听力中的 关键词,第二遍完成练习,第三遍核对 答案。

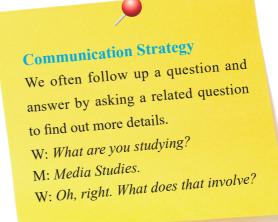
Key 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

II. Listen to a conversation. Choose the best answer to each question below. The conversation will be spoken twice.

1. Where does the man	come from?		
A. Russia.	B. England.	(
C. Canada.	D. China.	1	
2. Where did he study l	English?	1	
A. In China.	B. In Britain.	1	
C. In Canada.	D. In America.]	
3. Where does he work	part-time?		
A. In an IT company	r.		
B. In a café.			
C. In a library.			
D. In a store owned by a friend.			
4. What is NOT involved in Media Studies?			
A. Newspapers.	B. Advertising.		
C. TV.	D. Citizenship.		
5. What does the man think of Media Studies?			
A. Boring.	B. Interesting.		
C. Difficult.	D. Easy.		

) Native Speaker English

In English, people sometimes say *I'm really into...* instead of I really like...I am really into surfing the Internet.



Developing Conversations Interviewing a new student

I. Match the questions (1—3) with the answers (a—c) and the follow-up questions (i—iii).

Questions	 1. Have you studied here before? 2. What are you studying? 3. What do you do when you're not studying?
Answers	a. IT. b. I've got a part-time job in a supermarket. c. No. Never.
Follow-up Questions	i. So where did you learn your English?ii. How long have you been doing that?iii. What does that involve?

Π

Script

W: So ... um ... what's your name?

M: Olan.

- W: Right, OK. And where are you from, Olan?
- M: Russia.
- W: Have you studied here before?
- M: No. Never.
- W: So where did you learn your English?
- M: I lived in Canada for a year and I just picked it up there.
- W: What do you do when you're not studying?
- M: I am really into surfing the Internet, going out with friends, that kind of thing, but I've also got a part-time job in a café.
- W: How long have you been doing that?
- M: Only about 6 months.
- W: What are you studying?
- M: Media studies.
- W: Oh right. What does that involve? I've never heard of that subject.
- M: Really? It's quite popular here. You study everything about TV, newspapers and advertising. It's really interesting.

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

Developing Conversations

Ι

Steps

 Step 1: 学生完成练习,两人一组进行 对话。
 Step 2: 教师核对答案。

Key

1. c, i 2. a, iii 3.

II. Work in pairs. Make a conversation according to the given information. You can refer to the expressions in Exercise I.

Student A	Student B
You are an interviewer. You'd like to know some basic information about a new student.	You are a new student from China, studying Engineering in England. You like playing the guitar in your spare time.

You can start your conversation with: Come in and take a seat. What's your name?

2 Talking About a Course

Warming Up

Add the nouns in the box below to the groups of words they go with.

	tutor	lecture	seminar	essay	exams	
1. write an ~ / hand in an ~ / a five-hundred-word ~						
2. my final \sim / pass all my \sim / fail my \sim						
3. give a ~ / fall asleep in a ~ / a fascinating ~						
4. have a group \sim / go to a \sim / \sim discussion						
5. my personal ~ / a very helpful ~ / a supportive ~						

Listening

- I. Listen to a conversation. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). The conversation will be spoken twice.
- () 1. The woman doesn't enjoy her course because she has to go to class every day.
- () 2. The course is interesting and demanding.
- () 3. The woman has been learning Marketing Psychology for a year.
- () 4. Types of shoppers and the relationship between advertising and shopping are involved in Marketing Psychology.
- () 5. The woman is getting along well with other students.
- () 6. A few of the woman's classmates never really talk to anyone since they are in a very different situation from others.

Steps

Step 1: 学生两人一组完成会话练习。 Step 2: 鼓励学生做课堂示范,教师给 予反馈。

Suggested Answer

Student A: Come in and take a seat. What is your name?

Student B: Ming Chen.

Student A: Right, OK. And where are you from, Chen?

Student B: China.

Student A: What do you like doing in your spare time?

Student B: I like playing guitar.

Student A: What are you studying in England?

Student B: Engineering.

Student A: Oh right. How do you like it?

Student B: I like it very much. It's really interesting.

Talking About a Course

Warming Up

Steps

Step 1: 学生完成练习。 Step 2: 教师核对答案。

1. essay	2. exams	3. lecture
	<i>- , ,</i>	

4. seminar

5. tutor

Listening

T Script

M: So how's the course going? Are you enjoying it?

- W: I am, yeah, but it's hard work. I have to go into college almost every day for a lecture or a seminar or just to use the library, so I've been pretty busy lately.
- M: Wow! It sounds quite demanding.
- W: Yeah, it is, but it's also really interesting. The course is pretty flexible, so there's a wide range of different classes we can take. I've just started learning Marketing Psychology, which is great.
- M: It sounds it. So what does that involve, then? I mean, what kind of things do you have to study?
- W: Well, we have to look at different kinds of shoppers, the relationship between advertising and shopping, that kind of thing. It's brilliant.
- M: Oh, that's great. I'm glad it's going well. And what are the other students like? Do you get on with them OK?
- W: Yeah, they're mostly really nice and friendly.
- M: Mostly?
- W: Well, there are one or two guys that never really talk to anyone or help, but generally everyone's very supportive. I mean, we're all in the same situation, so ...

M: Sure.

Key			
1. F	2. T	3. F	
4. T	5. T	6. F	

II. Listen to a conversation. Choose the best answer to each question below. The conversation will be spoken twice.

- 1. What does the woman think of her tutors?
 - A. They are great and helpful.
 - B. They are knowledgeable but difficult to get on with.
 - C. They are patient but strict.
 - D. They are pretty busy.
- 2. When will the woman take the final exams?
 - A. Next month.
 - C. In two months. D. In a year.

3. The first thing that the woman is going to do after finishing the course is to _____

- A. take a holiday
- C. study in India

B. start her own businessD. hold a party

B. Next April.

- 4. What is the woman going to do abroad?
 - A. Work in a bar or something.C. Write a book or something.
- B. Teach in a language school.D. Nothing but relax.
- 5. The woman will start looking for a proper job _____
 - A. if her parents require her to
 - B. when she has used up her savings
 - C. when she doesn't want to study in a college any more
 - D. after she gets back from Australia



Π

Script

- M: And what about the tutors? What are they like?
- W: They're great. They're all so helpful. I feel really lucky to have such knowledgeable people teaching me.
- M: It sounds great. So how long does the course last? When do you finish?
- W: Not for another few months yet. The final exams are next April. I've got plenty of work to do before then!
- M: I bet! And what are you going to do once the course has finished? Have you decided yet?

- W: Well, actually the first thing I'm going to do is take a long holiday. I think I deserve it.
- M: Right. Where are you thinking of going?
- W: Well, I'm going to fly to India and then travel through Asia to Australia. When I'm there, I might look for a job.
- M: Doing what?
- W: Oh, I don't know. Bar work or something. Whatever I can get. And then after I get back from Australia, I'll just start looking for a proper job.

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

Developing Conversations Talking about a course

I. Match the questions (1—5) with the ones (a—e) that have the closest meanings.

- 1. How is the course going?
 2. What does the course involve?
 3. What are the other students like?
 4. How do you like the tutors?
 5. How long does the course last?
- a. Do you get on with the other students?
- b. Are you enjoying the course?
- c. When do you finish the course?
- d. What kind of things do you have to study?
- e. What are the tutors like?

II. Work in pairs. Talk about a course, using the questions in Exercise I.

You can start your conversation with: How is your ... course going? Are you enjoying it?

3 What Makes a Good School?

Warming Up

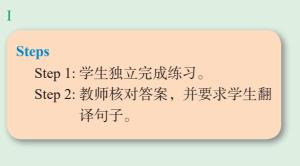
Does each of the following sentences describe a school, a teacher or a student? Are they positive or negative descriptions? Put the numbers into the correct category.



- 1. He's very bright.
- 2. She's very hard-working.
- 3. She's too traditional.
- 4. She's very encouraging.
- 5. Discipline is very good there.
- 6. There are hardly any facilities.

- 7. It has a very good head teacher.
- 8. She never pays attention in class.
- 9. He's lively and makes things fun.
- 10. He's good at controlling the class.
- 11. It's got a very good reputation for sports.
- 12. She keeps skipping classes.

Developing Conversations



3. a

II

Steps

Step 1: 学生两人一组对话,给学生充分时间彩排。
 Step 2: 学生做课堂示范,教师给予反馈。

3 What Makes a Good School?

4. e

5. c

Warming Up

Steps

1. b

2. d

Step 1: 教师讲解词组positive descriptions(正面描述)和negative descriptions(负面描述)。

Step 2: 学生两人一组,合作完成归 类。

Step 3: 两组组合,核对答案,并充分 讨论,达成一致。

Step 4: 教师核对答案。

Key

	Positive	Negative
A School	5, 7, 11	6
A Teacher	4, 9, 10	3
A Student	1, 2	8, 12

	Positive	Negative
A School		
A Teacher		
A Student		

Listening

I. Listen to a passage. Fill in the blanks with what you hear. The passage will be read three times.

What makes a good school? I'm glad you asked me this question — I'm a ¹_____ of a school here in London! Well, nowadays, many people think it's all down to the teachers. They believe if teachers make the classes lively and interesting, then the students will ²_____ and do well. But in fact, that's not enough. Schools are only really as good as their students. If students have ³______, then they will learn. Of course, the teacher can give encouragement and try to inspire the class, but if a child won't co-operate, then there's little we can do. Parents, too, ⁴______ and motivate their children. There should be a partnership between the school, the child and the parents. So, it's ⁵______ co-operation between teachers and families.

II. Listen to a passage. Complete the answer to each question below. The passage will be read twice.

1. When did the speaker's family move from Britain to Spain?	
They moved from Britain to Spain	·
2. What kind of schools do parents send their kids to for better education re	sources?
They send their kids to	or good state schools.
3. What does the speaker's daughter think of Spanish teachers?	
They are generally	in their teaching styles.
4. What does the speaker think of her daughter's school?	
It has a good atmosphere,	and there's no violence.

Listening

Ι

Script

What makes a good school? I'm glad you asked me this question-I'm a head teacher of a school here in London! Well, nowadays, many people think it's all down to the teachers. They believe if teachers make the classes lively and interesting, then the students will pay attention and do well. But in fact, that's not enough. Schools are only really as good as their students. If students have a positive attitude, then they will learn. Of course, the teacher can give encouragement and try to inspire the class, but if a child won't co-operate, then there's little we can do. Parents, too, need to support and motivate their children. There should be a partnership between the school, the child and the parents. So, it's all about co-operation between teachers and families.

Key

1. head teacher

- 2. pay attention
- 3. a positive attitude
- 4. need to support
- 5. all about

II Script

My family moved from Britain to Spain last year. Parents here say education is bad, but you get the same complaints in Britain, where there are generally more resources. Parents send their kids to private schools or move house to be near good state schools. From what my daughter says, Spanish teachers are generally more traditional in their approach, but that's OK. Students probably learn to listen and concentrate better and get more knowledge. It all depends on the teacherand the students, of course. There's good and bad everywhere. Luckily, my daughter's very responsible and she has some great teachers. She's happy and the school has a good atmosphere, small classes and there's no violence-that's the most important thing.

Key

- 1. last year
- 2. private schools
- 3. more traditional
- 4. small classes

Discussion

Work in groups. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. What is a good student like?
- 2. What qualities should a good teacher have?
- 3. What makes a good school?



Discussion

Steps

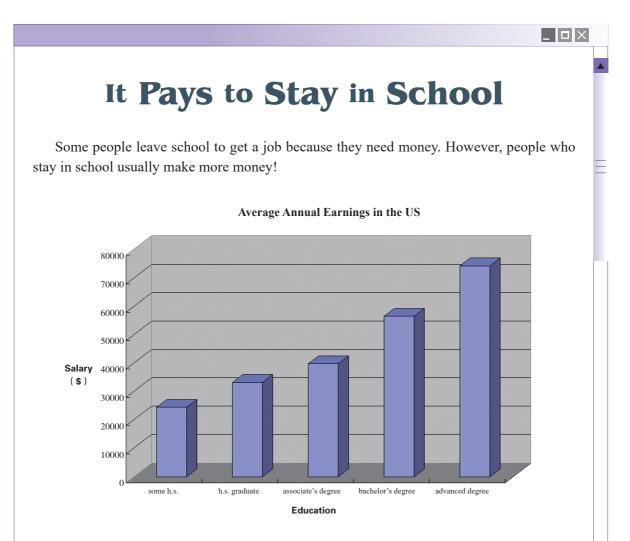
- Step 1: 学生分组,每组指定一位同学 做secretary。给学生充分时间 讨论。
- Step 2: 每组选一名同学担任spokesperson(不同的问题可换不同的 学生担任此角色)做讨论汇 报,教师给予反馈。

Suggested Answer

- 1. A good student takes full responsibility for her study. She actively engages in the assignments given by her teachers. She keeps her own study schedule, striking a balance between relaxing and working. She is punctual for class. She is respectful of her teachers.
- 2. A good teacher is encouraging. She cherishes and helps the development of her students' creativity. She is humorous. She is good at managing the class.
- 3. A good school fosters a partnership between teachers, students and parents. It gives teachers space to develop; it provides students with an encouraging environment.

Practical Reading

In the Career Planning class at a vocational college, the teacher asks the students to read about the relationship between education and salary.



In 2019, people in the United States with some high school (h.s.) education earned an average annual salary of \$24,520. People who finished high school earned an average of \$33,213, and those with an associate's degree earned an average of \$39,867. People with a bachelor's degree earned an average of \$56,472, and those with an advanced degree earned an average of \$74,248. Median earnings for a worker with a bachelor's degree were 70 percent higher than median earnings for a worker with a regular high school diploma, and median earnings for an advanced degree were 31 percent higher than earnings for a bachelor's degree. It really pays to stay in school!

Practical Reading

Steps

- Step 1: 学生略读(skim)文章关键部分:标题、首段、第二段结尾,初步了解文章观点。
- Step 2: 要求学生看文中的bar chart,并概括从条形图中获取的信息。
- Step 3: 在前两步的基础上,细读第二段,反照从条形图中获取的信息,从中找到数据,证明文章观点。

Level of Education	Average Annual Salary (\$)
Some High School Education	1
High School Graduate	2
Associate's Degree	3
Bachelor's Degree	4
Advanced Degree	5

I. Complete the table below with the information from the passage.

II. Complete the answer to each question below.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
 People with a higher level of education usually ______
- 2. According to the passage, what do some people leave school for? They leave school to ______
- 3. Where does the biggest difference lie in terms of average earnings at the adjacent (相邻的) levels? It lies between people with __________ degree and those with

Ι

Ke

1.24,520

- 2. 33,213
- 3. 39,867
- 4. 56,472
- 5.74,248

Π

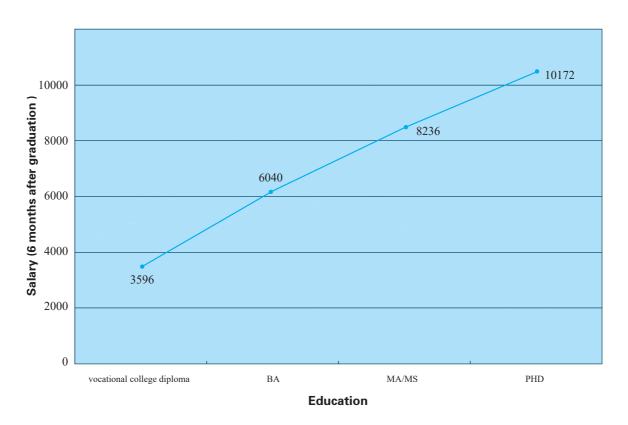
Key	

- 1. make more money
- 2. get a job and make money
- 3. a bachelor's, an advanced degree



The teacher then shows the students a line graph about average earnings in Jiangsu.

Complete the description of the following line graph.



Average Monthly Earnings in Jiangsu (2018)

From the line graph we can see that people who have a _____ degree make _____ money! In 2018, people in Jiangsu with a vocational college diploma earned an average monthly salary of 3,596 yuan six months after graduation. _____

It really pays to stay in school!

Practical Writing

Steps

Step 1: 学生略读标题、首段文字和结尾段落,获取初步信息。
Step 2: 学生两两合作,看图表,并简要表述图表传达的信息。
Step 3: 一组学生共同完成写作练习。
Step 4: 教师带领学生一起完成写作。

Key

higher; more;

People who had a bachelor's degree earned an average of 6,040 yuan. People with a Master's degree earned an average of 8,236 yuan, and those with a Doctor's degree earned an average of 10,172 yuan. Median earnings for a worker with a bachelor's degree were 70.0% higher than the median earnings for a worker with a vocational degree, and the median earnings for a doctor's degree were 23.5% higher than those for a master's degree.

6 Practical Speaking

either on-the-job or full-time.

Plans After Graduation

Mike is talking with a classmate named Barbara about their plans after graduation.

Work in pairs. Complete the conversation below and then role-play it. You may use the information from Practical Reading and Practical Writing.

Mike:	Hi, Barbara. What's your plan after graduation?
Barbara:	Well, I'm going to find a proper job. ¹ ?
Mike:	Perhaps I'll stay in school. I haven't decided. But I believe it ²
	to stay in school. Do you remember the graphs the teacher showed us?
Barbara:	Yes. Either in the US or in China, people with a higher degree make ³
Mike:	That's why I'm going to stay in school for several more years. I'll try to achieve a
	⁴ and then a master's. So why do you want to leave school?
Barbara:	Well, my parents have been working hard to support my study, and I want to help them
	out as soon as possible. The line graph shows that people with a ⁵
	earn an average monthly salary of 3,596 yuan in Jiangsu six months after graduation. I
	think I can survive with the money.
Mike:	Do you have any plans to achieve a higher degree, then?
Barbara:	Yes. While I'm working, I will try to find out what skills I really need. And when I'm
	able to support my life and tuition, I'll probably pursue a ⁶ ,



Practical Speaking

Steps

Step 1: 学生完成练习,教师核对答案。 Step 2: 学生分角色朗读对话。

Key

- 1. What about you
- 2. pays
- 3. more money
- 4. bachelor's degree
- 5. vocational college diploma
- 6. higher degree



Places to





In this unit, you will learn how to:

- talk about living places
- write a letter of thanks
- **use infinitive**



Places to Stay

单元设计思路

Vocational Activities & Language Skills

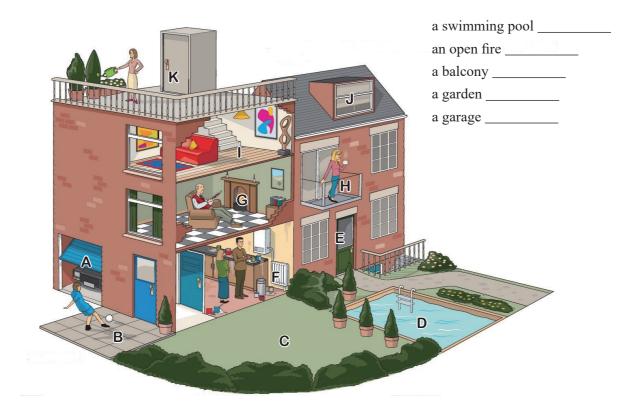
Vocation Activitie	Space Divisions	Learning About Housing Shortage and Solutions	Understanding Couch–surfing Culture	Learning How to Talk About Living Places	Learning to Read Overview of Travel Arrangement	Learning to Check in at a Hotel	Learning to Write a Letter of Thanks
Languag Skills	e Speaking	Reading	Reading	Listening & Speaking	Reading	Speaking	Writing
Unit Par	s Lead-in	Text A	Text B	Listening & Speaking	Practical Reading	Practical Speaking	Practical Writing

设计思路说明

- 1. 识别住宅功能分区:引导学生根据图片识别住宅的功能分区(Lead-in);
- 2. 了解住房短缺现状:引导学生了解阿姆斯特丹住房短缺的现状及政府提出的解决方案(TextA);
- 3. **了解"沙发客"这一时尚热潮**:引导学生学习"沙发客"的概念、了解这种旅行方式的好处及作 为沙发客的注意事项(<u>Text B</u>);
- 4. **学习谈论住所**:通过听说练习,让学生掌握预订旅馆的技能,并学会与之相关的英语表达 (Listening & Speaking);
- 5. 学习阅读旅游行程安排:学会阅读旅游行程安排,从中获取交通工具、入住旅馆名称、行程安排和联系方式等信息(<u>Practical Reading</u>);
- 6. 学会办理旅馆入住手续:学习如何办理旅馆入住手续(Practical Speaking);
- 7. 学写感谢信:指导学生掌握写感谢信的技巧(Practical Writing)。



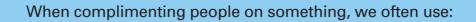
I. Match the words with the things (A—K) in the picture below.



II. Work in pairs. Suppose the house above is your partner's. Compliment him / her on it.

Example

- A: I love your garden. It looks neat and lively.
- B: Yeah, it is. It's great. I like it too.



I love your ... It's really ... / It looks really ...

Lead-in

I

Objective: Ss can identify different space divisions in a residence.

Steps

Step 1: 教师讲解词汇open fire(敞开 式壁炉), balcony(阳台)。
Step 2: 学生根据图片,完成配对练 习。
Step 3: 教师核对答案。
Step 4: 鼓励学生写出剩余区域的名称。

Key D G H C A

II

Objective: Ss can compliment people on something.

Steps

Step 1: 学生学习称赞人或物的句型, 并朗读对话。
Step 2: 运用锁链练习法,巩固学生对 句型的掌握。
Step 3: 教师针对学生表现给予反馈。

锁链练习法(Chain Drill)

以排或者列为单位,用"开火车" 的方式进行对话练习。前面的学生称赞 后面的同学,后面同学回应并称赞下 一位同学。S1→S2→S3→S4 ...,以此类 推。

 $S1 \rightarrow S2$: I love your new hairstyle. It's really beautiful.

S2: Yeah, it is. I like it too.

S2 \rightarrow S3: I like your sweater. It suits you very well.

S3: Thanks. I like it too. It's great.

S3 \rightarrow S4: I like your tie. It is really handsome.

S4: Yeah, it is great. Thanks.

•••

Option

为保证口语操练的顺利进行,教师 要给学生留出一定的时间讨论称赞事 项,也可要求学生提前把句子写下来。 鼓励学生尽量变换称赞和回应称赞的句 型。



Text (A)

There is a shortage of housing in many countries currently. What are possible solutions to the problem?



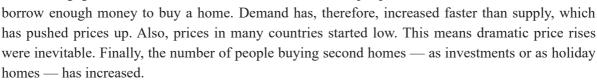
Priced Out of the Market

¹ Jim Wynand sits in his flat in Amsterdam, enjoying a cup of coffee before classes begin. "It's not my ideal home, and I don't want to spend the rest of my life here," he says. "It's a bit crowded inside, and it gets noisy with all the other students around, but for now this place is just right for me. For starters, it's not expensive. If there were no places like this, I'd still be living at home with my parents! What's more, it's very central, which is great."

² Mr Wynand is renting a flat made from a recycled shipping container. Such flats are compact, with the Internet, gas and electricity fitted and can be placed one on top of another. This is a way that the Holland government tackles the country's housing shortage.

³ Many young people like Mr Wynand are priced out of today's housing market. More and more of them will live in similar kinds of places. Over the last decade, house prices around the world have risen dramatically. In London, for example, the price of an average house has increased by 240% over the past ten years.

⁴ There are several reasons for this. Firstly, banks have offered more mortgages at low interest rates. This has led more people to



⁵ Governments are suggesting new ways of tackling the problem. The idea of the Amsterdam flats is one of them. They also include building more social housing. There has also been more building on land previously used for industrial purposes. Such projects protect the environment and stop cities getting even larger.

⁶ While governments look for answers, families are developing their existing homes instead. In order to create extra space, a lot of people build extensions in their gardens or adding basements.

⁷ Why is extra space needed? One reason is that many young people are living at home longer than they want. In some parts of Europe, the average age that children leave home has reached 34! People today are doing everything later in life, especially getting married and having children. These events traditionally led to house purchases.

(397 words)



Reading

Text A

Background Information

1. Holland 荷兰

荷兰被誉为"风车之国",全称尼德兰王国(The Kingdom of the Netherlands),位 于欧洲西北部,与德国、比利时接壤,人口约1 600万,官方语言为荷兰语。荷兰首都虽 然设在阿姆斯特丹(Amsterdam),但是中央政府和许多重要组织都在海牙(Hague)。

2. Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹

阿姆斯特丹是荷兰的首都、最大城市和第二大港口,也是荷兰金融和文化中心,许 多大型机构总部都设于此,包括飞利浦和ING等七家世界500强企业的总部。阿姆斯特丹 有很多旅游景点,如历史悠久的运河网、荷兰国家博物馆、梵·高博物馆等。

3. social housing 社会住房

社会住房是向低收入居民提供价格较低的住房,这是许多国家解决居民住房短缺的 主要措施之一。

Translation

目前在许多国家都存在住房紧缺的问题。有哪些办法能解决这个问题呢?

价格太高买不起

上课前,吉姆·维南坐在他位于阿姆斯特丹的公寓里正喝着一杯咖啡。"这不是我 理想的家,我也不愿在这里度过余生,"他说,"里面有点儿挤,而且周围有其他学 生,这儿变得喧闹不堪,但眼下这儿正适合我。对于刚起步的年轻人来说,房租还能付 得起。要不是有这样的地方,我仍旧和父母住在一起!另外,这里地处闹市,也很不 错。"

维南先生租住在一间由一个旧集装箱改造而成的公寓里。这些公寓房小巧紧凑,装 有网络,通电、通煤气,还可以一个一个地码起来。这是荷兰政府解决国家住房紧缺的 一个方法。

很多像维南先生一样的年轻人由于房价太高而买不起房,他们中越来越多的人会住 进类似的公寓里。在过去十年里,全世界的房价都急剧上涨。例如,伦敦普通住房的价 格在过去十年里就上涨了240%。

房价过高有以下几个原因。首先,银行提供更多的低息房贷,致使更多的人可以贷款买房,房子因此供不应求,价格上涨。另外,许多国家的房价起步较低,这意味着房价的急剧上涨不可避免。最后,为投资或度假而买第二套房的人数也在增加。

各国政府也在寻求解决住房问题的新办法,阿姆斯特丹集装箱房就是其中之一。除 此之外,还包括建造更多的社会保障住房。在原工业用地上开发住房的项目也增多了。 这些项目既保护了环境也遏制了城市扩张。

在政府寻求解决途径的同时,许多家庭也在开发现有的住房。为了获得额外的空间,许多人在花园里盖房或增加地下室。

为什么人们需要更多空间呢?原因之一是许多年轻人住在父母家的时间比他们所希望的更长。在欧洲有些地方,子女离家的平均年龄已经达到34岁!如今,人生中的每件事都被推迟了,尤其是像结婚生子这些传统上会导致买房的大事。

New Words

ideal / ar drəl/ a. 理想的 central / sentrəl/ a. 中心地段的 rent /rent/ v. 租用, 租住

- ▲ recycled /ri:'saɪkəld/ a. 回收再利用的
- ▲ shipping /ˈʃɪpɪŋ/ n. 运输 (尤指船运) container /kənˈteɪnə/ n. 集装箱
- ★ compact /kəmˈpækt/ a. 小而紧凑的 electricity /ɪ lekˈtrɪsɪti/ n. 电 fit /fɪt/ v. 安装
- government /'gʌvənmənt/ n. 政府
- ★ tackle /'tækəl/ v. 处理, 对付
- ▲ housing /ˈhaʊzɪŋ/ n. 住房 shortage /ˈʃɔːtɪʤ/ n. 不足, 短缺 decade /ˈdekeɪd/ n. 十年
- * dramatically /drəˈmætɪkli/ ad. 急剧地
- ★ mortgage /'mo:gidy/ n. 按揭贷款 interest /'intrist/ n. 利息 rate /reit/ n. 率,比率 demand /di'ma:nd/ n. 需求

therefore /'ðeəf5:/ *ad*. 因此,所以 supply /sə'plaɪ/ *n*. 供应,供给 dramatic /drə'mætık/ *a*. 急剧的

- ★ inevitable /ɪˈnevɪtəbəl/ a. 不可避免的 finally /ˈfaɪnəli/ ad. 最后
- * investment /ɪn'vestmənt/ n. 投资 suggest /sə'dʒest/ v. 提出, 提议 include /ɪn'klu:d/ v. 包括, 包含 previously /'pri:viəsli/ ad. 以前, 先前 industrial /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ a. 工业的 purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ n. 目的, 意图 environment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/ n. 环境 existing /ɪg'zɪstɪŋ/ a. 现有的 extension /ɪk'stenʃən/ n. 扩建部分
- ▲ basement /'beɪsmənt/ n. 地下室 especially /ɪ'speʃəli/ ad. 特别, 尤其 event /ɪ'vent/ n. 大事, 事件
- ▲ purchase /'pɜːʧīs/ n. 购买

Phrases and Expressions

for now 目前,暂时 one on top of another 一个一个地码成一堆 (be) priced out of the market 买不起 push up 抬高, 推高

Proper Names

Jim Wynand /'dʒɪm'waɪnænd/ 吉姆·维南 Amsterdam /'æmstə_dæm/ 阿姆斯特丹 Holland /'hɒlənd/ 荷兰 London /'lʌndən/ 伦敦 Europe /'jʊərəp/ 欧洲

Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer to each question below.

- 1. Although the flat is not ideal, Jim Wynand likes it because it is _____
 - A. big and comfortable

- B. near his parents' home
- C. new and quiet D. affordable and central

Language Points

Paragraph 1

1. ideal a. 理想的

e.g. Her rich experience makes her the ideal candidate for the position. 丰富的经验使 她成为这个职位最适合的人选。

ideal n. 理想

e.g. A free and democratic society is an ideal to these politicians. 自由民主的社会是这些政治家的理想。

2. for now 目前, 暂时

e.g. For now he has to stay with his parents. 他暂时得和父母住在一起。

by now 现在

e.g. Sonia should have been home by now. 索 尼娅现在应该已经到家了。

3. If there were no places like this, I'd still be living at home with my parents!

本句是*if*引导的虚拟条件句,表示对现在的虚拟。*if*条件句中的动词用过去式(*be*动词通常用*were*),主句的谓语动词用"*would*+动词原形"。

本句译文:要不是有这样的地方,我仍旧 和父母住在一起!

Paragraph 2

- 4. rent vt. & n. 租用,租住
- *e.g.* He decided to rent a room near the subway station. 他决定在地铁站附近租 一个房间。
- *e.g.* I pay the rent at the beginning of every month. 我每月初交房租。
- 5. recycled a. 回收再利用的
- *e.g.* These boxes are made from recycled paper. 这些箱子是由再生纸做成的。 *recycle vt.* 回收利用
- *e.g.* They are talking about how to recycle aluminum cans. 他们正在谈论如何回收 利用铝制易拉罐。
- 6. compact a. 小而紧凑的

e.g. The apartment was ideal for the two of us—compact and cozy. 这间公寓我们两人住正好,小而紧凑,并且舒适。 *compact a.* 简洁的,简要的

e.g. a compact statement of their beliefs 他们 信仰的扼要陈述

7. fit vt. 安装

be fitted with 装配有,安装了

e.g. The rooms were all fitted with smoke alarms. 房间都安装了烟雾报警器。

fit vt. 形状及大小 (对某人)合适,合身

e.g. These shoes don't fit me; they are too big. 这双鞋我穿着不合适,太大了。

- fit a. 对某人/某事物合适,适当
- *e.g.* The food was not fit for children to eat. 这 食物不适合给孩子们吃。

8. shortage n. 不足, 短缺

- *e.g.* There is a serious shortage of fresh water in some areas. 有些地区淡水严重短缺。 *be short of* 缺乏
- *e.g.* We can't lend you any sugar; we're short of it ourselves. 我们无法借给你糖,我们自己的糖也不够。

Paragraph 3

9. dramatically ad. 急剧地

e.g. The number of students will drop dramatically in the next few years. 未来 几年大学生的数量会急剧下降。

dramatic a. 急剧的;戏剧的;给人印象 深刻的

- *e.g.* Universities have suffered a dramatic drop in student numbers. 大学生人数大幅下降。
- e.g. I had no thoughts of making a dramatic film. 我没有想过要拍剧情片。
- *e.g.* He was planning to make some kind of dramatic entrance. 他正在筹划,以求一亮相便能吸引眼球。

- 2. Which of the following statements is the closest in meaning to "If there were no places like this, I'd still be living at home with my parents!" (para. 1)?
 - A. This place is not my ideal home, and I'd rather live at home with my parents!
 - B. There is no such place in fact, so I have to live at home with my parents!
 - C. Without places like this for me to rent, I would have to live at home with my parents!
 - D. I don't like this place, but my parents want me to be independent!
- 3. Holland has developed flats made from recycled shipping containers as a measure to ______.
 - A. save space B. protect the environment
 - C. provide housing for people D. make use of old shipping containers
- 4. The writer predicts that more young people will choose to live in "container flats" because
 - A. the flats are near the colleges B. they love such flats
 - C. the flats are fully equipped D. they can't afford expensive houses
- 5. Offering more mortgages at low interest rates in the housing market has resulted in ______.
 - A. the dramatic rise of house prices
 - B. more affordable houses for young people
 - C. the fact that more people get into debt
 - D. lower cost for people to buy houses

II. Check whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). And correct the false ones.

- () 1. The price of an average house in London has more than doubled over the last decade.
- () 2. The number of people who buy houses for investment has decreased dramatically.
- () 3. More social housing are built to tackle Holland's housing problem.
- () 4. Fewer and fewer people add extra rooms to their houses.
- () 5. It is becoming more normal for young people to leave home later than they might want.

Words and Phrases

I. Complete the following sentences with correct prepositions.

- 1. There is a lot of noise here ______ the shopping centre and a few restaurants around.
- 2. This place is just right _____ people like me.
- 3. House prices in all major cities in China have fallen _____ 7% over the last three quarters.
- 4. Banks try to encourage people to buy houses by offering mortgages _____ low interest rates.
- 5. I can't imagine living in a flat made ______ a shipping container.

Paragraph 4

10. *interest n*. 利息(不可数)

e.g. One of the major banks has lowered its interest rate and the other banks are expected to follow it. 有一家大银行已降低了利率,其他银行也准会效仿。

e.g. The interest on the loan is 10% per year. 贷款年利率为10%。

interest n. 兴趣爱好(可数)

- *e.g.* Her interests include cooking and dancing. 她的爱好包括烹饪和跳舞。
- 11. demand n. 需求
- *e.g.* It's important to respond quickly to customer demand. 对顾客需求做出快速 反应是重要的。

*demand vt.*要求

e.g. The buyer demanded an apology from the seller. 买家要求卖家道歉。

demanding a. 要求高的, 苛求的

e.g. The test was very demanding. 测试很难。

Paragraph 5

12. include vt. 包括, 包含

e.g. Training courses include business law and accounting. 培训课程包括商法和会计。

反义词: *exclude vt.* 将(某物)排除,不 包括

e.g. Lunch costs €5 per person, excluding drinks. 午餐费每人5英镑, 不包括饮料。

Paragraph 6

13. existing a. 现有的

e.g. To join the club you have to be put up by an existing member. 要加入俱乐部必须 有一位会员做推荐人。 *exist vi.* 存在

exist vi. 行住

e.g. The scientists are trying to find out whether life can exist on Mars. 科学家正 设法研究火星上是否存在生命。

existence n. 存在

e.g. Pollution poses a threat to the continued

existence of this species. 污染对这一物种的生存造成了威胁。

- 14. extension n. 扩建, 扩展
- e.g. The new extension of the library was built in 2011. 图书馆的这部分扩建于2011年。
 extend vt. 延伸;提供,给予
- e.g. Can you extend your visit a few days longer? 你能多停留几天吗?

e.g. They extended a warm welcome to her. 他 们向她表示热烈欢迎。

extensive a. 广阔的, 广泛的

e.g. His knowledge of British literature is extensive. 他在英国文学方面的学识很 渊博。

Paragraph 7

15. purchase n. & vt. 购买

- *e.g.* Keep the receipt as your proof of purchase. 请您保存好发票作为购物凭证。
- *e.g.* Employees are encouraged to purchase shares in the firm. 该企业号召职工购买 其股票。

Key to Exercises

Reading Comprehension

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

Π

Ke

1. T

- 2. F—The number of people who buy houses for investment has increased steadily.
- 3. T
- 4. F—More and more people add extra rooms to their houses.
- 5. T

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the given words.

- 1. This piece of land will be used for _____ (industry) purposes.
- 2. These are the government's efforts to deal with the housing _____ (short).
- 3. Because of bad management, their _____ (invest) in the Internet business has become a failure.
- 4. Little of the _____ (exist) housing is of good enough quality.
- 5. Scientists believe that the Internet will change our life _____ (dramatic) in many aspects.

III. Complete the following sentences with the words and phrases in the box below. Change the form if necessary.

	dramatic	rent	for now	shortage	one on top of anoth	er
	interest	ideal	push up	therefore	be priced out of the	market
					m flat near the centre	
		er, that I o	lon't recom	mend this as the	he	way to
tackle	the problem.					
4. Proper	ty is now so ex	xpensive t	hat many yo	oung people		·
5. Price i	ncreases are ex	spected to	be		next year than	this year.
6. Just le	ave the suitcas	e there			_, and I'll pick it up la	ater.
7. The ed	conomy of this	country o	continued to	suffer from a		of raw
materi	als like oil and	iron.				
8. After v	washing the pla	ites, I stac	ked them			
9. The fo	otball players	were my	heroes,		, 1	my dad was my hero
becaus	se he was the co	oach.				
10. A customer would usually pay to borrow from a bank, so						
they pay the bank an amount which is more than the amount they borrowed.						
					5	
IV. Tran	slate the follo	owing se	ntences in	to English w	ith the given words	or phrases.
1. 你最好	Y咨询医生哪些	饮食变化	可能适合你。	(right for)		
	(西完全是用回					
		2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -			·	_ recycled materials.
3. 目前的	按揭贷款利率	较低,适合	含买房子。(fo	or now)		

_____ and it is suitable for buying a house.

4. 这些新公寓都有网络和燃气,因此价格也被抬高了。(push up) These new flats _____

Words and Phrases

Ι

Key

1. with	2. for	3. by
4. at	5. from	

Π

Ke

1. industrial	2. shortage	3. investment
4. existing	5. dramatical	lly

III

Key

1. rented

- 2. ideal
- 3. pushes up
- 4. are priced out of the market
- 5. more dramatic
- 6. for now
- 7. shortage
- 8. one on top of another
- 9. therefore
- 10. interest

IV

Key

- 1. consult the doctor about what changes of diet might be right for you
- 2. These things are completely made from
- 3. The interest rate of mortgage is quite low for now
- 4. all have the Internet and gas, so their prices are pushed up

Grammar and Structure

动词不定式

一、动词不定式的常见形式

动词不定式的常见形式为"to+动词原形",在句子中可以充当主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和补语等。例如: To study late into night is a harmful habit.(做主语)

熬夜学习是一种有害的习惯。

The purpose of education is to develop a fine personality in children. (做表语)

教育的目的是培养孩子良好的人格。

I want to buy a two-tiered cake for my birthday party. (做宾语)

我想为自己的生日派对买一个双层蛋糕。

He is always the first to arrive at the office even when he is ill. (做定语)

即便是生病了,他也总是第一个到达办公室。

The bell rang, so the teacher stopped to have a rest. (做目的状语)

铃声响了,老师便停下来,休息一下。

He rushed into the classroom only to find that all his classmates had gone. (做结果状语)

他冲进教室,发现同学们全都走了。

I am sorry to tell you that you have been fired. (做原因状语)

很抱歉地通知你,你被解雇了。

二、不定式的否定形式

不定式的否定形式为 "not+ to+ 动词原形"。例如:

The teacher told the students not to go outside in the evening.

老师让学生们晚上不要出去。

三、不同时态的不定式

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不定式也有不同的时态,有一般时态to do,进行时态to be doing和完成时态to have done。例如:
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When I entered the room, he seemed to be writing something. 我进房间时,他好像正在写什么东西。 She seemed to have finished her painting.

她似乎已经画好了。

I. Choose the best answer to fill in the blanks.

1. His father ordered h	im go to be	ed too late in the evening.		
A. don't	B. never go C. to not D. not to			
2. She happened	me something about it, so I could give you some advice.			
A. to telling	B. to have told			
C. to be telling	D. to having been told			
3. Three houses were n	eported to	on fire.		
A. set	B. be setting	C. have been set	D. have set	

Grammar and Structure

动词不定式补充讲解

不定式通常由"to+动词原形"构成。 这里的to是不定式符号,有时可省略,没 有人称和数的变化。不定式在句中不能单 独用作谓语,但还保留着动词的若干特 征,如可以带宾语、状语等。

① 不定式短语做主语时,为了保持句 子平衡,往往把主语放在句子末尾,而在 它原来的位置上加上it做形式主语。当主 语较长或谓语动词是被动语态或谓语动词 不是系动词时,句子更加倾向于用形式主 语。

- *e.g.* It is important to make you understand him completely. 让你全面理解他很重要。
- *e.g.* It needs power to run machines. 机器运行 需要动力。

在以it为形式主语的句子中,不定式的 逻辑主语用for或of引出。

e.g. It is impossible for John to get married with an old woman. 让约翰和老女人结 婚是不可能的。

 ② 在不定式做表语的句子中,系动词 除了be,也可以用seem, happen, appear, get, pretend等。

e.g. My doctor seems to be living in the area. 我的医生似乎是住在这个地区。

不定式作表语,可用主动形式表示被 动意义。

e.g. She is to blame. 她应该受到责备。

③ 用作宾语的不定式后面如果有补 语,可以用it做形式宾语,把真正的宾语置 于补语之后。

e.g. I find it difficult to work with him. 我发现 很难和他一起工作。

④ 不定式还可以用作主语补语,和主 语构成一种逻辑上的主谓关系。

e.g. He was not allowed to leave the house

without his parents' permission. 没有父母的同意,他不可以离开房子。

- ⑤ 不定式用作定语,位于被修饰的名
- 词(短语)之后,说明被修饰词的特征。
- *e.g.* Can you think up a good way to deal with housing shortage? 你们能否想出一个应对住房短缺的好办法?

如果不定式和被修饰的具体名词之间 有逻辑上的动宾关系,则不定式多半表示 未来的动作。

e.g. We have three machines to repair today. 我们今天有三台机器要修理。

在处于动宾关系的情况下,如果不定 式是不及物动词,其后要加一个结构上或 含义上所需的介词。

- e.g. I've got my wife and little boy to look after. 我还有老婆和孩子需要照顾。
- *e.g.* You've given me much to think about. 你已经给了我许多问题思考。

Ke

I

1. D

答案解析: "命令某人不要做某事", order后接不定式形式,否定形式在不定 式前面加not,故选D。

2. B

答案解析:此句中不定式做表语。"关于此事,她恰巧告知了我一些", happen to do sth.,这个动作已经完成, 强调时间先后关系,故选B。

4. The teacher had to r	aise her voice	herself heard clearly i	in class.
A. so that to make		B. in order for	
C. to have made		D. to make	
5. With a lot of toys	, the children	had a great time in the de	epartment store.
A. chosen		B. to choose	
C. to be chosen		D. having been choser	1
6. —Where is your fat	her?		
—He seems to	with someone in	the corner of the street.	
A. be talking	B. talk	C. have talked	D. have been talked
7. The doctor let the d	aughters the	room to have a last look	at their father.
A. to enter	B. going into	C. go into	D. to be entering
8. It's important	some exercise ev	ery day to make ourselve	es healthy.
A. to do	B. doing	C. having done	D. to have done
9. I feel it my duty	to you the histo	ory of our company.	
A. introduce	B. to have told	C. to introduce	D. having told
	so many animals		
A. having killed	B. to kill	C. to have killed	D. being killing
11. I would love	to the party last n	night but I had to work ex	xtra hours to finish a report.
-	B. to have gone		
			ck by the side of the path.
A. to have rested	B. resting	C. to rest	D. rest
-	s generally considered	-	
	B. inventing		D. having invented
14. I'm hungry. Get m	e something	_·	
A. eat		U	e
	at tomorrow's m		
A. being discussed	B. discussed	C. to be discussed	D. to discuss
16. He reached the sta	tion only	that the train	had just left.
	B. tiring; learning		D. tired; to learn
-	ive the information you		
	, we had to read it a		
e	B. to find it	e	D. by finding it
	e which restaurant		
A. to have lunch	B. to eat	C. to eat at	D. eating at

3. C

答案解析: house和set fire构成被动关 系, be set on fire, 报道出来的时候, 三 个房子已经失火,有明显的时间先后关 系,故选C。 4. D 答案解析: 根据句意"老师提高音量, 让学生都能听见",不定式做目的状 语,故选D。 5. B 答案解析: 句子中children是逻辑主语, children choose toy,因此句子构成主动 关系,排除C、D选项,A项中chosen是 指已经买了玩具,而句意是"有很多 玩具可供选择",因此选项A和句意不 符, 故选B。 6. A 答案解析:根据上下句的逻辑关系, "他正在与人交谈", 故选A。 7. C 答案解析: let后一般省略to, 故选C。 8. A 答案解析: to do some exercise做主语, it做形式主语,时间状语every day提示 做运动是每天的常态, 故选A。 9. C 答案解析: it引导不定式做形式宾语, tell的用法为tell sb. sth., 故选C。 10. C 答案解析:不定式做补足语, last two vears指过去两年的行为,用完成时态, 故选C。 11. B 答案解析: love to do为固定搭配,加 上句意是"因要完成报告而没有去派 对",表示虚拟,故选B。 12. C 答案解析: stop to do表示停下一件事做 另的件事情, stop doing表示停下正在做

的事。句意为爬到山顶后,停下休息,

故选C。 13. C 答案解析: consider sb. to be / to do, 认 为某人是/做某事,发明电脑是已经完成 的事情, 故选C。 14. B 答案解析: to eat做something的定语, for+doing多表用途, 故选B。 15. C 答案解析:不定式做后置定语,表示将 来,和tomorrow搭配,同时和逻辑主语 构成被动关系, 故选C。 16. D 答案解析: tired是过去分词, 表示主语 的状态, tiring修饰物。only to learn, 不 定式表结果, 故选D。 17. B 答案解析: 此处的to find it表示目的 "为了找到信息", 故选B。 18. C 答案解析:不定式句子中,在处于动宾 关系的情况下,如果不定式是不及物动 词,其后要加一个结构上或含义上所需 的介词。to eat at the restaurant, 而不是 eat the restaurant, 故选C。

Love to travel but hate paying for hotels? Too old for a youth hostel? Then couch-surfing might be right for you.



Couch-surfing

¹ Couch-surfing is a way of travel. It's simple. When you "surf a couch", you are a guest in someone's house and they are your host. You don't pay for the room or couch, and your hosts will get the same favour back when they travel. They may stay at your home.

Text B

² The network of couch-surfers covers every continent (including Antarctica!). The top five couch-surfing nations are the United States, Germany, France, Canada and the United Kingdom. The average surfer is 27 years old and just over half the surfers are male.

favour /' feivə/ n. 恩惠, 善行 so that 以便, 为的是 treat ... to ... 以……款待…… destination / destr'neiʃən/ n. 目的地 know ... like the back of one's hand 对……了如指掌 get ripped off 被骗 security /sī'kjuərīti/ n. 安全 register /' redʒīstə/ v. 注册

³ Couch-surfing was created so that everyone can travel the world and staying with your host is always free. Many surfers like to bring their hosts a gift or treat them to a meal to say thank you. They also thank people in small ways like doing the washing-up or sending a postcard from their next destination.

⁴ The host knows the area like the back of their hand. They can tell how not to get ripped off, or what to do when it's raining. And when people of different cultures meet, who is better than a local to help with social skills? Knowing whether to shake hands, bow, or kiss a person on the cheek can be very confusing!

⁵ Some surfers come for a single night, or even just for dinner. The important thing is not to stay too long, so surfers usually check with the host first. In the words of one host, "We want surfers to be comfortable, but not too comfortable. Staying two or three nights is cool; longer gets a bit awkward."



In Germany they say "Guests are like fish — after three days they start to smell …"

⁶ Well, there are always risks in life, but most surfers never have any problems. Most couch-surfing websites have their own security systems. Hosts and surfers have to be registered and prove that they are who they say they are. There are reviews posted on the Internet and surfers can select hosts with a good track record. Mostly, avoid anyone who sounds odd.

(344 words)

Reading

Text B

Background Information

1. Couch-surfing 沙发客

"沙发客"是互助游的一种形式。该词源自一个叫Couchsurfing的全球沙发客自助 游网站,创始人为美国人Casey Fenton。目前沙发客网在全球约10万个城市共有约500万 注册会员,平均每11秒就会有1名新会员加入沙发冲浪大家庭。

2. Antarctica 南极

南极被人们称为"第七大陆",是地球上最后一个被发现、唯一没有人类居住的大陆。南极大陆的总面积为1 390万平方公里,相当于中国和印巴次大陆面积的总和,居世界各洲第五位。整个南极大陆被一个巨大的冰盖所覆盖,平均海拔为2 350米。南极洲蕴藏的矿物丰富,有220余种。

Translation

爱旅游却又不愿花钱住宾馆?年龄太大不适合住青年旅馆?那么沙发客旅行可能正 合你胃口。

沙发客旅行

沙发客是一种旅行方式。其实很简单,当沙发客就是在别人家做客,他们就是接待 你的东道主。你不必付沙发费或房费,你的东道主在旅行时也会受到同样的接待。他 们可能会住在你家里。

沙发客网络覆盖了每个大洲(包括南极洲!)。排名前五位的沙发客国家是美国、 德国、法国、加拿大和英国。沙发客平均年龄是27岁,超过一半的沙发客是男性。

有了沙发客旅行,每个人都能游历全世界,而且住在东道主家总是免费的。许多沙 发客喜欢给东道主带份礼物或请他们吃顿饭以表示感谢。他们也会以刷洗碗碟或在下一 目的地寄张明信片这样微不足道的方式答谢主人。

让你留宿的房主对当地了如指掌。东道主会告诉你如何不会上当挨宰,或者遇到倾 盆大雨时该怎么办。当来自不同文化的人相遇时,如果想找一个人帮忙指点社交技巧的 话,有谁能比一个本地人更合适呢?是否该握手、鞠躬或者亲吻脸颊会使你感到一头雾 水的!

有些沙发客只留宿一夜,甚至只吃一顿饭就走。重要的是别呆得太久,所以沙发客 们通常会提前和主人打好招呼。用一位东道主的话来说,"我们想让沙发客旅行得舒 服,但也别舒服过头。只呆两三个晚上是不错的,再长就有点难受了。"德国有句谚 语:"客人就像鱼,放过三天就会臭……"

当然,生活中总是会有风险,但绝大多数沙发客从未碰到过什么问题。大多数旅游 网站都有他们自己的安全系统。东道主和沙发客们都要注册并证实其本人的身份。网上 还有评价,所以沙发客们可以选择那些记录良好的东道主。通常避开那些感觉奇怪的人 就好。

Reading Comprehension

I. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

Paragraphs	Headings	
Paragraph 1 e	a. Is it safe?	
Paragraph 2	b. How much does it cost?	
Paragraph 3	c. How long do people stay?	
Paragraph 4	d. Who are these couch-surfers?	
Paragraph 5	e. What is couch-surfing?	
Paragraph 6	f. What are the benefits?	

II. Complete the answers with the information from the text.

1.	What is couch-surfing?	
	Couch-surfing is	
	How is a couch surfer expected to pay for the stay?	
	The surfer doesn't pay for	, and the host will get
	when they trave	1.
3.	In which countries is couch-surfing most popular?	
	This way of travel is most welcomed in	
4.	How do surfers express their thanks to the hosts?	
	They like to or	They also thank people in
	small ways like or	
5.	How long are the surfers expected to stay in the hosts' house?	
	They are expected to stay for	
6.	What do the couch-surfing websites do to avoid risks?	
	Hosts and surfers have to	
7.	How can surfers select a reliable host from a couch-surfing we	ebsite?
	They can read	_ and avoid the ones who sound odd.

Language Points

Paragraph 1

1. *favour n.* 恩惠, 善行

e.g. Thanks for helping me out. I'll return the favour some time. 谢谢你帮助我。 有机会我也会帮你。

do someone a favour 帮某人的忙

e.g. Can you do me a favour? 你能帮我个 忙吗?

in favour of 支持, 赞成

e.g. Almost every poll shows a majority in favour of the government. 几乎每次的民意调查都表明大多数人都支持政府。

Paragraph 2

- 2. continent n. 大陆,洲
- *e.g.* She loved the African continent. 她热爱非洲大陆。

continental a. 大陆的, 欧洲大陆的

e.g. For such huge continental plates, the motion is relatively quick. 对于如此巨大的大陆板块而言,这种运动相对较快。

Paragraph 3

- 3. so that 以便, 为的是
- e.g. He lowered his voice so that Owen couldn't hear. 他压低了嗓门,以使欧文听不见。

so as to 以便, 为的是

e.g. Please check the list carefully so as to avoid mistakes. 请仔细核对单子以避免发生错误。

4. destination n. 目的地

e.g. The town is a popular destination for art lovers. 这个镇子是艺术爱好者们 钟爱的目的地。

词义辨析: destiny n. 命运, 天数

e.g. His destiny was to become a diplomat. 他注定会成为一名外交官。

Paragraph 4

5. *know ... like the back of one's hand* 对…… 了如指掌

e.g. This is where I grew up. I know this area like the back of my hand. 我就在 这儿长大,对这一带了如指掌。

6. get ripped off 被骗

e.g. Tourists complain of being ripped off by local restaurants. 游客们投诉说被 当地的餐厅宰了。

rip off 剽窃; 撕开

- e.g. This company has ripped off our design. 这个公司抄袭了我们的设计。
- *e.g.* Harry ripped off the brown packaging. 哈利撕开了棕色包裹。

Paragraph 6

7. security n. 安全

- *e.g.* For security reasons, passengers are requested to get off the bus. 出于安全 原因,乘客们被要求下车。 *secure a.* 安全的
- *e.g.* Are we secure in this room? 我们在这个房间里安全吗?
- 8. register vi. & n. 登记, 注册
- *e.g.* How many students have registered for English classes? 有多少学生登记 上英语课?
- e.g. The class teacher called the (names on the) register. 任课教师点了名。

Reading Comprehension

Ι

Key			
1. e	2. d	3. b	
4. f	5. c	6. a	

Π

Key

- 1. a way of travel
- 2. the room or the couch, the same favor back
- 3. the United States, Germany, France, Canada and the United Kingdom
- 4. bring their hosts a gift, treat them to a meal, doing the washing-up, sending a postcard from their next destination
- 5. two or three nights
- 6. be registered and prove that they are who they say they are
- 7. the reviews posted on the Internet



Warming Up

How important are the following things when you are deciding where to stay on holiday? Give each a mark from 0 (=not important) to 5 (=very important).



Listening

I. Listen to a conversation. Choose the best answer to each question below. The conversation will be spoken twice.

1. The man wants to book a ro	oom for	
A. tonight	B. tomorrow	
C. next week	D. sometime in August	
2. What kind of room does the	e man want at the beginning?	
A. A single room.	B. A double room.	
C. A triple room.	D. A suite (套间).	
3. How much is the room per	night?	
A. €100.	B. €110.	Communication Strategy
C. €210.	D. €220.	We often say <i>I'm afraid</i> to apologise for
4. Which of the following stat	ements is true about the room rate?	
A. It includes an extra bed a	and breakfast.	giving bad news.
B. It includes an extra bed l	out no breakfast.	A: Do you have any rooms available?
C. It includes breakfast but no extra bed.		B: I'm afraid not. We are fully booked.
D. It includes neither an ex-	tra bed nor breakfast.	

Listening & Speaking

1 Booking a Hotel Room

Warming Up

Steps

Step 1: 学生完成练习题,两个学生 为一组,对评分进行比较。
Step 2: 教师查看答案,并让学生说 明打分多少的原因。

Key

The answers may vary.

Listening

Ι

Script

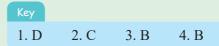
W: Hillborough hotel.

- M: Oh, hello. Do you have any triple rooms available in August?
- W: I'm afraid not. We only have doubles.
- M: Oh right. Is it possible to get a double with an extra bed? We have a small kid.
- W: That should be possible.
- M: And how much would that be per night?
- W: 110 euros per night.
- M: Sorry. Does that include the cost of the extra bed or not?
- W: It does include it, yes.
- M: And breakfast?
- W: I'm afraid breakfast is extra.

Option

如学生听力水平较差,可让学生预 读所有选项,查阅选项里的生词。

教师要注意培养学生听力过程中做 笔记(note-taking)的能力。播放三遍 听力录音,第一遍让学生写下听力中的 关键词,第二遍完成练习,第三遍核对 答案。



II. Listen to a conversation. Complete the questions the waiter asks. The conversation will be spoken twice.

Hillborough Hotel		
Availability of Rooms	• 17 August: ¹ • ² August: available	
Wi-Fi Fee	• ³ for half an hour • ⁴ for a day	
Car Rental Service	 no such service in the hotel several ⁵ nearby guests can try through the ⁶ 	

Developing Conversations Booking a hotel room

- I. Match the sentence parts on the left with those on the right. Then mark the questions for a receptionist with "R" and questions for a guest with "G".
 - (G) 1. Can I get _____ d____
 - () 2. What kind of room _____
 - () 3. Would you like _____
 - () 4. How much is _____
 - () 5. Do you have any rooms _____
 - () 6. How long _____
 - () 7. Does this price _____

- a. the charge per night?
- b. a single or a double?
- c. include breakfast?
- d. a room in the hotel please?
- e. available for tonight?
- f. would you like / prefer?
- g. will you be staying?

II. Work in pairs. Practise booking a hotel room, using the questions in Exercise I.

You can start your conversation with: Can I get a room in the hotel please?



Π

Script

W: What dates are you thinking of coming?

M: Um, Tuesday the 12th to Sunday the 17th.

- W: OK. Let me just check. Hmm, I'm afraid we're fully booked that weekend. But we have rooms available from the previous Sunday night.
- M: That's the 10th, right?

W: Yes.

- M: OK. We may come earlier, on the 10th. Do you have Wi-Fi or Internet access in the room?
- W: There is Wi-Fi in rooms for a fee.
- M: So you have to pay, right?
- W: I'm afraid so. It's 12 euros a day, or 4 euros for half an hour.
- M: OK. And what if we wanted to rent a car? Could we do that through the hotel?
- W: I'm afraid not, but there are several car hire places nearby, or you could try through the Internet.

M: OK.

Key

- 1. fully booked
- 2. 10th—16th
- 3.€4
- 4. €12
- 5. car hire places
- 6. Internet

Developing Conversations

C4	~~	
St	eı	JS

Ι

Step 1: 学生完成练习, 熟读句子。 Step 2: 教师核对答案。

Кеу	
2. f—R	3. b—R
4. a—G	5. e—G
6. g—R	7. c—G

Π

Steps
Step 1: 学生两人一组完成会话练习。
Step 2: 鼓励学生做课堂示范,教师提
供反馈。

2 Living Places

Warming Up

Match the adjectives (1-7) with the corresponding sentences (a-g).

	1. spacious
Ľ	2. noisy
l	3. crowded
	4. central
	5. quiet
	6. bright
	7. green

- a. It's only a one-bedroom flat, and we have a baby, so all the baby stuff is piled up.
- b. We live on a main road and lots of lorries (\ddagger) go past.
- c. It's the biggest place I've ever lived in.
- d. I can walk to town in three minutes.
- e. There are lots of parks and trees, which is nice.
- f. It's not near the streets and there are no factories or markets around.
- g. We've got huge windows, so we get a lot of sunlight.

Listening

I. Listen to a conversation. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). The conversation will be spoken twice.

- () 1. The man didn't know that Nick and Carol have moved recently.
- () 2. Nick and Carol's new home is a similar size to their old place.
- () 3. Nick and Carol moved to the new place because it is near the kids' school.
- () 4. Nick and Carol's new home is a house with three floors.
- () 5. Nick and Carol's new home has a big private garden with a lot of sunlight.
- () 6. Nick and Carol's old place is more central than their new one.

II. Listen to a conversation. Choose the best answer to each question below. The conversation will be spoken twice.

- 1. The two speakers are talking about the place _____.
 - A. where the man lives B. where the man works
 - C. where the woman lives D. where the woman works
- 2. What's nice about the area?
 - A. It has lots of plants and plenty of places for kids to run and play.
 - B. It has a big supermarket nearby.
 - C. There's a direct bus to the centre of town.
 - D. People can hear birds singing everywhere.
- 3. What's bad about the area?
 - A. There's no bus service.
 - B. There're too many kids around.
 - C. It's not as quiet as it used to be.
 - D. It's not safe.

2 Living Places

Warming Up

Steps

Step 1: 学生完成练习。 Step 2: 教师核对答案。

Key

1. c 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. f 6. g 7. e

Listening

I

Script

- W: You know Nick and Carol have moved recently, don't you?
- M: Oh really? No, I didn't, actually. So what's their new place like?
- W: It's nice. It's quite a lot bigger than their old place. The front room is huge—it's about twice the size of this room—and the whole place is pretty spacious.
- M: That must be nice for them, now the kids are growing up.
- W: I know. They said the old place was getting a bit crowded for them all. They wanted separate rooms for the kids. That's the main reason they moved out.
- M: So is it a house or a flat?
- W: Oh, it's a flat. It's on the third floor. It's got a great kitchen—it's a similar size to yours, maybe a bit bigger and huge windows, so they get a lot of sunlight coming in. Then there's a little balcony and a shared garden.
- M: Oh, it sounds lovely.
- W: Yeah. The only problem is, though, it's not as central as their old place was. It's quite a lot further out, so it takes quite a long time to get there.

M: Oh, OK.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. T

II Script

W: I live in an area far away from the centre

- M: Oh yeah? What's it like?
- W: It's OK. It's very green, and there are plenty of places for the kids to run around and play.
- M: Sounds nice.

of town.

- W: Yeah, on the whole we love it, even though it's not as quiet as it used to be.
- M: How come?
- W: Well, we're close to the airport. When we moved here the airport was quite small and there were far fewer flights than there are now. Then the airport has become bigger and bigger over the past few years. So it's often quite noisy.
- M: I can imagine.
- W: Still, I can't complain too much. I certainly wouldn't want to move.

Key

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

- 4. What's the woman's opinion of the area?
 - A. She hates it generally.
 - B. She loves it on the whole.
 - C. She likes it very much.
 - D. She wants to move out of the area.

Developing Conversations Making comparisons

I. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box below.

 twice as long as half the size
 a little bit smaller twice the size of wider thalf the size

 half the size
 a similar size

 three times the size of yours

 1. The bathroom is tiny. It's ______ of ours.

- 2. Their new garden is ______ this one and maybe a bit ______.
- 3. Our new office will be like the present one, though maybe _____
- 4. Their new house has got a huge kitchen it's _____ mine.
- 5. The garage is huge. It's ______.
- 6. It has got a spacious sitting room. It's ______ to this room.

II. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about your dream home. Compare at least three parts of it with your present ones. You can use the expressions in Exercise I.

Example

- A: How big is the bathroom in your dream home?
- B: It's about the same size as the present one.
- A: What about the kitchen?
- B: It's much bigger than the present one.
- A: What about the sitting room?
- B: It's four times the size of the present one.



Developing Conversations

Steps

Ι

Step 1: 学生独立完成练习。
Step 2: 教师核对答案,并要求学生翻译句子。
Step 3: 学生熟读用于比较的词汇和短语,并用它们造句子。

Π

Steps

Step 1: 学生分角色朗读示范对话。 Step 2: 学生两人一组练习对话,给学 生充分时间彩排。

Step 3: 学生做课堂示范,教师提供反馈。

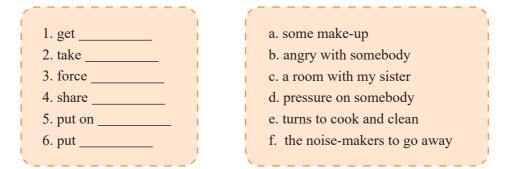
Key

- 1. half the size
- 2. twice as long as, wider
- 3. a little bit smaller
- 4. twice the size of
- 5. three times the size of yours
- 6. a similar size



Warming Up

Match the verbs (1—6) with the expressions (a—f) they go with.



Listening

I. Listen to a passage. Fill in the blanks with what you hear. The passage will be read three times.

The Netherlands is the best place in the world to be a child. There are plenty of parks and play spaces for the young; most mothers don't work; parents and teachers put ¹______ on their children at school and don't worry about their ²______; families are generally very open and they talk about everything. Here's what a child says:

My parents are great. They help me a lot and they never ³ ______ to do things I don't want to do. My life is very free, so I don't need to get angry with my parents. And I really enjoy school most of the time. I ⁴ ______ get bored and the other people in my classes are usually nice and friendly. If I have a problem, there's a special teacher I can talk to, ⁵



3 The Best Place

Warming Up

Steps

Step 1: 教师讲解名词短语make-up, 意为"化妆"。put on makeup强调化妆的动作,wear make-up,表示带妆,强调化 好妆的状态。
Step 2: 学生完成练习,教师核对答 案。

Key			
1. b	2. e	3. f	
4. c	5. a	6. d	

Listening

Script

I

The Netherlands is the best place in the world to be a child. There are plenty of parks and play spaces for the young; most mothers don't work; parents and teachers put less pressure on their children at school and don't worry about their children's grades; families are generally very open and they talk about everything. Here's what a child say:

My parents are great. They help me a lot and they never force me to do things I don't want to do. My life is very free, so I don't need to get angry with my parents. And I really enjoy school most of the time. I hardly ever get bored and the other people in my classes are usually nice and friendly. If I have a problem, there's a special teacher I can talk to, which is great.

Key

- 1. less pressure
- 2. children's grades
- 3. force me
- 4. hardly ever
- 5. which is great

II. Listen to a passage. Complete the answer to each question below. The passage will be read twice.

- 1. Who does the speaker live with in Thessaloniki? She lives with
- 2. Where is the family house that they sometimes go back to at the weekend? It's in
- 3. How does she relax herself when she goes back to her family house? She can ______, read and do whatever she wants there.
- How is her brother's room different from her and her sister's room?
 Their room is ______, but her brother's is really messy.
- 5. How do they do the housework in their flat in Thessaloniki? They ______ and clean and do the washing-up.

Discussion

Work in groups. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. Where in China do you think is the best place:
 - to be a child? Why?
 - to get old? Why?
- 2. Where did you grow up? What was good / bad about the place?
- 3. What are the good things and bad things about living with your parents?



II Script

I live in Thessaloniki. It's a great city. I live with my sister and my brother. We usually stay in the city during the week and then sometimes, at the weekend, we go back to our family house in the mountains. It takes about an hour to drive there. It's a beautiful place, but the village is very quiet and small. In our family home, each of us has a big bedroom. It's nice and quiet and I can relax, listen to music, read, do whatever I want there. Our flat in Thessaloniki is very small.

I share a room with my sister, but my brother has his own room. Ours is nice and tidy, but his is really messy! Men! We take turns to cook and clean and do the washingup. I love living with my family!

- Key
- 1. her sister and brother
- 2. the mountains
- 3. listen to music
- 4. nice and tidy
- 5. take turns to cook

Discussion

Steps

```
Step 1: 学生分组,每组指定一位英语好的同学为小组长。给学生充分时间讨论。
Step 2: 小组长汇报讨论结果,教师给予反馈。
```

Suggested Answers

1. As a child, the best place to grow up in is the countryside where the air is not heavily polluted. It is also a good place to observe all kinds of insects.

The best place for the old people is Beijing. With many of the top hospitals located in Beijing, old people there get access to better health care. In addition, they enjoy more conveniences in life living in the capital city.

- 2. I grew up in a small town of Jiangsu. It was very small then and literally everyone knew everyone. The bad thing was the poor education. Children did not have much chances to get to universities.
- 3. You get free meal and don't have to pay rent living with your parents. The bad thing is that you don't have much of personal space. They tend to invade your privacy.

背景文化知识补充

啃老族

啃老族,又称"傍老族",或者"尼特族"(尼特族是NEET在台湾的译音,全称是Not currently engaged in Employment, Education or Training)。最早使用于英国,之后渐渐地在其他国家使用。它是指一些不升学、不就业、不进修或不参加就业辅导,终日无所事事的族群。在英国,尼特族指的是16~18岁年轻族群;在日本,则指的是15~34岁年轻族群。

"啃老族"并非找不到工作,而是主动放弃了就业的机会,赋闲在家,不仅衣食住行 全靠父母,而且花销往往不菲。



An Overview of Travel Arrangements

Ben Wilson is going on a vacation with his family, and he's just received a letter from the travel agency, giving an overview of his travel arrangements.



Excelon Travel Services, Inc. 711 Market Street San Francisco, California 94102

February 20, 2019

Dear Mr Wilson,

Thank you for giving Excelon Travel Services the opportunity to arrange your family's vacation travel plans. As an additional service to you, we have provided an overview of your travel and hotel arrangements (all times are local):

Date	Flight No.	Place / Time Depart	Place / Time Arrive
March 3	CM 045	San Francisco — 0844	Honolulu — 1205
March 10	CM 1226	Honolulu — 1335	San Francisco — 2031

Upon your arrival in Honolulu, your rental car will be waiting for you — just go to the Fritz Rentals service desk. As we discussed, room reservations have been made at Mahalo Hotel; directions to the hotel will be available at the car rental desk.

We pride ourselves on over twenty years of providing the highest level of customer satisfaction and would very much appreciate your feedback on your experience with Excelon Travel Services. To help us continue to improve, please visit our website at www.excelonts.com and fill out our customer satisfaction survey.

Once again, thank you very much for your business.

Sincerely yours,

Janet S. Ono Customer Service Associate Excelon Travel Services

Practical Reading

Steps

Step 1: 要求学生阅读全文,对不理解的地方进行提问,教师给予解答。

Step 2: 学生完成下一页的练习题,教师核对答案。

Step 3: 教师讲解旅游行程安排书写要求,鼓励学生写一份旅游行程安排,比一比看哪 个组写得最规范、具体。

Reading Tips

旅游行程安排类文章通常包括以下信息:启程和到达日期、时间、地点,交通工具 (火车时刻、飞机班次等),入住饭店名称,入住及离店日期、时间,旅游行程活动 (按时间顺序),行程中需要的交通、饭店、导游联系方式等。 此类文章以提供旅游行程信息为特点,语言表达正式,所提供信息清晰、具体。

I. Complete the table below with information from the letter.

Travellers	Mr Wilson's family
Place of Departure	1
Destination	2
Travelling Date	March 3 to ³
Travel Agency	4
Hotel to Stay In	5

II. Complete the answer to each question below.

1. What's the address of the travel agency? _____, San Francisco, California 94102. 2. What time is the flight supposed to arrive at the destination? At 3. How can Ben get the rental car to get to the hotel? He can just go to _____ 4. Why does the travel agency want Ben's feedback on their services? Customer feedback can help the travel agency to _____ 5. What is Janet's official title in Excelon Travel Services?

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She is their _____

Ι

Key

- 1. San Francisco
- 2. Honolulu
- 3. March 10
- 4. Excelon Travel Services
- 5. Mahalo Hotel

Π

- Key
- 1. 711 Market Street
- 2. 12:05 on March 3
- 3. Fritz Rentals service desk
- 4. improve customer satisfaction
- 5. Customer Service Associate



Checking In at a Hotel

Ben's family have just arrived at Mahalo Hotel, and are checking in now.

Work in pairs. Complete the conversation below and then role-play it. You may use the information from Practical Reading.

Receptionist:	Good afternoon. Welcome to Mahalo Hotel. ¹ ?
Ben:	Good afternoon! Can I have a triple room?
Receptionist:	² a reservation?
Ben:	Yes.
Receptionist:	³ , please?
Ben:	Ben Wilson.
Receptionist:	Sorry, I can't find any information about your reservation. Did you book the room
	through a travel agency?
Ben:	Well, I booked it through ⁴
Receptionist:	OK, let me check it. Yes, it's a triple room for 7 nights. Is that correct?
Ben:	Yes.
Receptionist:	It's \$99 per night, including breakfast. Could you please fill in the registration form?
Ben:	OK. ⁵ ?
Receptionist:	Yes. Free Wi-Fi is available in all the guest rooms.
Ben:	That's great.
Receptionist:	This is your room card. You're in Room 701. It's on the 7th floor. You can take the
	elevator over there.
Ben:	Thank you.
Receptionist:	6



Practical Speaking

Steps

Step 1: 学生完成练习,教师核对答案。Step 2: 学生分角色朗读对话,提醒学生朗读对话时注意语音、语调的运用。Step 3: 学生表演对话。

Option

对话中的句子有很强的实用性,建议教师要求学生背诵宾馆入住所用到的词汇和 句型。

Key

- 1. What can I do for you?
- 3. What's your name
- 5. Do you have Wi-Fi in the room
- 2. Have you made
- 4. Excelon Travel Services
- 6. You're welcome



A Letter of Thanks

Ben is quite satisfied with the services that Excelon has provided, so he writes a letter to Janet S. Ono to thank her for planning the nice journey.

Complete the letter below according to the given information.

1.代表家人对所安排的旅行计划表示感谢;
 2.表示对所有细节,包括交通、住宿、观光全都满意;
 3.在火奴鲁鲁玩得很开心;
 4.已于昨天顺利返回旧金山;
 5.再次对她的服务表示感谢。

March 11	
1,	
On behalf of my family, I'd like to ²	
We appreciate ³	, includi
transportation, hotel room and sightseeing. Indeed we ⁴	
sound yesterday morning.	
Again, ⁶	
With best wishes.	
Sincerely yours,	
Ben Wilson	

Practical Writing

Steps

Step 1: 学生完成填空练习。

Step 2: 教师讲解感谢信书写规范,并要求学生自己写一封感谢信,发给要感谢的人。

Writing Tips

感 谢 信

无论在商务沟通还是私人交往中,感谢信对于维护和增进双方的关系都具有重要意义。无论选择电话、电子邮件还是传统邮件表达谢意,都需要真诚、热情。

感谢信主要包括三部分内容:

1. 表达谢意;

2. 致谢的缘由(所感谢事由对你具有的特殊意义);

3. 再次表示感谢。

范文

Dear xxxx,

We want to thank you very much for such warm hospitality that you showed us during our visit this past weekend. We loved staying at your beach house. The food was delicious, the atmosphere was warm and cozy, and the lake with the sunset was magnificent! It was the best holiday ever, and we look forward to your visit with us next year!

Thanks again. Sincerely yours, xxxx

Key

1. Dear Ms Ono

2. thank you for the wonderful travel plans you've arranged

- 3. your careful planning of every detail
- 4. enjoyed our stay in Honolulu very much
- 5. We arrived in San Francisco
- 6. thank you for your excellent service