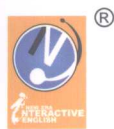




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3

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Another Busy Day

Part A Learning Vocabulary

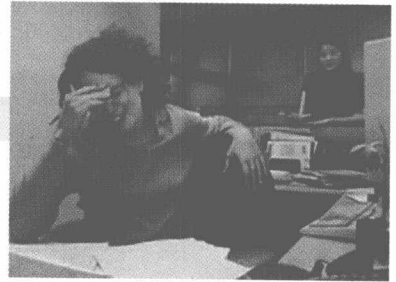
I Words and Expressions in the Video

1. Unique

Model

Amy: Is that a new hairstyle? It's very... unique.

Talia: Very funny. I had to work late last night. I'm tired, I'm in a bad mood, and I don't care about my hair.



Explanations

- ◆ Unique means being the only one or being without a like or equal. For example:
 - In this world, everyone is unique, aren't they?
 - This restaurant offers a unique mixture of Mexican and Chinese cuisine.
 - Each person's DNA is unique.

Further Study

- ◆ Unusual means not usual, common, or ordinary. For example:
 - She wore an unusual hat today.
 - It's very unusual for elementary school students to be younger than six.

Let's Practice

Directions: Judge whether "unique" and "unusual" can be used interchangeably in the following contexts.

- 1) The most unusual car was a Mercedes-Benz with only three wheels.

A. Yes.	B. No.
---------	--------
- 2) It's lovely to sit and look at the unique lighthouse in this beautiful town by the seaside.

A. Yes.	B. No.
---------	--------

3) Where did you buy this unique pen?

A. Yes.

B. No.

4) It was very unusual for a woman to play football in the 1970s.

A. Yes.

B. No.

5) Amy: You know what? I saw Jim drinking green tea yesterday.

Jack: Sure? That's quite unusual.

Amy: Yeah. He always drinks coffee, doesn't he?

A. Yes.

B. No.

2. In a bad mood

Model

Amy: Is that a new hairstyle? It's very...unique.

Talia: Very funny. I had to work late last night. I'm tired, I'm in a bad mood, and I don't care about my hair.

Explanations & Further Study

- ◆ **In a bad mood** means feeling unhappy or angry, and **in a good/great mood** means feeling happy and excited. If you want to do something (if you feel like doing it), you may say I'm **in the mood for.../to...** If you don't feel like doing it, you can say I'm **in no mood /I'm not in the mood for... /to...** . For example:
 - He was in a bad mood after the boss criticized his report.
 - I just love springtime; these fresh sunny mornings always put me in such a good mood.
 - Jenny is in a great mood today—she was accepted by the university.
 - I'm in no mood to see a movie when I've got an exam coming up.
 - I'm not in the mood for a movie when I've got an exam coming up.
 - Are you in the mood for going out for a Chinese meal tonight?
- ◆ The word pool below contains additional words and phrases that describe how people feel.

cheerful *adj.* happy and feeling good

confident *adj.* sure that you can do something well

depressed *adj.* very sad

energetic *adj.* very active

exhausted *adj.* extremely tired

laid-back *idiom* calm or relaxed, with a tendency not to worry about anything

nervous *adj.* worried or frightened about something, and unable to relax

relaxed *adj.* more calm and less worried

tense *adj.* nervous and anxious

For example:

- Susan is always cheerful and has a smile for everyone.

- As soon as you feel confident about using the machine, you can begin.
- I got really depressed when I was living abroad because I missed my family so much.
- Vivian's kids are really energetic. I don't know how they can run around so much!
- Valeria was exhausted after the long flight from L. A. to London.
- After my vacation on the island, I feel really laid-back!
- She's nervous about meeting her boyfriend's parents.
- A walk in the park after work makes me feel relaxed.
- Kate was really tense before her job interview.

Let's Practice**Task A**

Directions: For each word or phrase in Column I, please find its antonym from Column II.

Column I	Column II
1) nervous	A. laid-back
2) energetic	B. cheerful
3) in a bad mood	C. depressed
4) tense	D. relaxed
5) cheerful	E. exhausted

Task B

Directions: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- Be careful when you talk to Lucy. She's _____ today.
A. confident B. laid-back C. in a bad mood
- Kyoko is _____ because she didn't get enough sleep last night.
A. cheerful B. energetic C. exhausted
- Bob is joking with everyone today. It's strange—he's not usually so _____.
A. cheerful B. tense C. energetic
- Sheila's always so _____. I guess it's because she has too much pressure at work.
A. tense B. in a great mood C. relaxed
- Arturo is _____ that he is smart enough to handle the big project.
A. relaxed B. confident C. energetic
- I'm _____! I just made plans to go out with my friends after work tonight.
A. in a great mood B. nervous C. laid-back
- Kim and Roy are so _____! They never seem to get tired.
A. confident B. relaxed C. energetic
- Mrs. Montoya is very _____ these days. She's out of work and can't find a job.
A. exhausted B. depressed C. laid-back

- 9) Peter is taking a class after work. Tonight is the first exam and he feels _____ about it.
 A. nervous B. exhausted C. energetic
- 10) Work was very stressful this week. I hope I'll feel more _____ after the weekend.
 A. confident B. relaxed C. depressed
- 11) Alan's kid was sick, he was _____ for the party tonight.
 A. in no mood B. depressed C. tense

3. Take ... seriously

Model

Amy: Maybe Tony will take you more seriously after you finish the journalism class.

Talia: Oh, no! Our journalism class! I forgot. It's tomorrow. What's the homework?

Explanations & Further Study

- ◆ To take somebody/something seriously means to pay more attention to someone or something. For example:
 - John should try to be a bit more laid-back; he takes everything so seriously.
 - Do you think we're not taking the course project seriously enough?
- ◆ To be serious means to say something in a serious manner, intending to be believed. For example:
 - To be serious for a moment, some team members need to take their responsibilities more seriously.
 - No, I'm being serious. You did a great job—seriously!

Let's Practice

Directions: Choose the most appropriate phrase to complete the talk.

Dan: Do you think I should put more time into studying?

Mike: 1) _____, I think you should.

Dan: Come on, you know me. I always 2) _____.

Mike: Oh? I don't think so. OK, tell me, how much time do you spend on sports?

Dan: Well, I love sports. But from now on I'll try to 3) _____.

- 1) A. Serious B. Take it seriously C. To be serious
- 2) A. am serious B. take what you say seriously C. take you serious
- 3) A. be serious B. take studying more seriously C. study serious

II Words and Expressions in the Apply Video

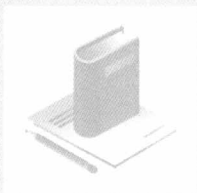
- ◆ Credit is a unit which represents a successfully completed portion of an educational course. For example:
 - I have already got a credit/6 credits in mathematics.
- ◆ Involved is an adjective, meaning interested in or taking part in an activity or event. For example:
 - I don't want to get involved in their quarrel.



- Mark was so involved in his work that he didn't hear me knocking on the door.
- ◆ **Typical** means showing the characteristics of a particular kind of person or thing. For example:
 - She looked like a typical tourist with her camera and baseball cap.
 - What does your typical week consist of?
- ◆ **To hang out** is to spend time or have fun with friends. For example:
 - I hang out with my friends every Friday after class.
- ◆ **To space out** is to separate a task into parts over a period of time. For example:
 - The professor tries to space out our homework assignments.
 - I don't study so much at one time; I like to space my studying out.
- ◆ **Extracurricular activities** are things you do which are not part of your school or college course. For example:
 - You're looking very tired these days. Are you indulging in too many extracurricular activities?
- ◆ **Above and beyond** means much more than. For example:
 - The number of hours he puts into his study is definitely above and beyond the call of duty.
 - The support given us by the professor was above and beyond what we could expect.
- ◆ **To get away** means to leave or escape. For example:
 - It's great to get away for a vacation.

Language Learning Strategy

Paraphrase Orally to Help Communicate and Avoid Translation into Your Own Native Language



Paraphrase orally to help communicate meaning accurately and avoid translation into your own native language. When you are able to paraphrase in a second language, you express the meaning in your own words. As your paraphrasing skills develop, you don't need to translate into your native language in order to understand the meaning and express it well. Follow these steps for paraphrasing orally:

1. Repeat orally the original text you want to paraphrase so that you "hear" it and understand it.
2. Make changes to the original text by doing any of the following:
 - Find synonyms for the words or expressions in the original text;
 - Find antonyms for the words or expressions in the original text;
 - Change word forms, e.g. adjectives to verbs;
 - Change the word order.
3. Communicate the meaning of the original text in your own words, using the changes you made.

Part B More Listening



I Long Conversation

Directions: Listen to the recording in MP3 disk and select the correct answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) About this college student, which one of the statements below is NOT right?
 - A. He's taking 3 courses.
 - B. He has 9 credit hours this semester.
 - C. He spends 30 hours studying every week.
 - D. He tries to spend some time on extracurricular activity.
- 2) What is his extracurricular activity?
 - A. He goes to a club weekdays.
 - B. He likes to walk in the morning.
 - C. He goes mountain climbing on Saturdays.
 - D. He plays sports on Wednesdays.
- 3) Which of the following statements is NOT true of this student's typical week?
 - A. He gets up very early in the morning every day.
 - B. He has a class somewhere in the mid-afternoon.
 - C. He goes to library.
 - D. If he has one or two free days, he uses them to catch up or read other articles.
- 4) Which one of the following statements is right?
 - A. He studies very hard.
 - B. He doesn't need to work.
 - C. His classmates work much harder than he does.
 - D. In general, college students work hard enough.
- 5) About the reasons that the student thinks the time and money spent in the college is worth it, which one was NOT mentioned in the talk?
 - A. In college you can gain much experience, more than the things you learn.
 - B. You can learn a lot of very advanced technologies.
 - C. People would treat things in different ways after they graduated from college.
 - D. Campus life is a fantastic life-long experience.



II Spot Dictation

Directions: Listen to the recording again and fill in the missing words or phrases.

- 1) _____ I am taking three classes.
- 2) On Saturdays I try to go _____, early in the morning to _____.
- 3) I see, that's _____ to get the exercises after the kind of _____.
- 4) I try to _____ some stress very well.
- 5) Any level? I'll say it _____, you know, the background of the person I'll say. In general I'll say most students _____ do things _____ and _____, but not as _____ if they had more time.
- 6) I would say that I won't really have _____ of a lot of things.
- 7) You _____ a lot of things that you can use every day in the world and time on...after that.



Listening Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will hear 1 short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- 1) A. Because he was inactive.
B. Because he was superficial.
C. Because he was practical.
D. Because he needed peace, harmony and balance.
- 2) A. Feng Shui can't change the immediate environment.
B. Feng Shui means wind and water.
C. Feng Shui means a balance of yin and yang.
D. Feng Shui can create spiritual balance.
- 3) A. Because the number of books on the topic increases.
B. Because Feng Shui consultants flourish around the country.
C. Because the movement has its own magazine.
D. Because Asian immigrants in increasing number want to purchase homes in spiritual balance.
- 4) A. Enthusiastic.
B. Objective.
C. Favorable.
D. Indifferent.

Part C Your Turn

I Language in Use

1. Making an Invitation

Let's go and have something.
 I am wondering if you'd like to go to the...
 I wonder if you two would like to come to...
 I'll be happy if you can come to the...
 I'd like to have dinner with you next Tuesday.
 We should be delighted if you could...
 What about going to...?

Why not join...?
 Why don't we...?
 Do you want to go out to dinner tonight?
 Want to...?
 Would you like to join...?
 Would you be free for a concert on Sunday?
 How about going out to dinner tonight?

2. Accepting an Invitation

OK. /Sure. /Great. /Fine.
 That sounds great.
 That'd be great.
 Yes. That would be very nice.
 Thank you. I'd like that.
 Why not!

3. Declining an Invitation

Sorry. I can't...
 I'd love to, but...
 Unfortunately, ...
 Thank you, but...

Maybe some other time.
 I'm busy. How about Friday?
 I have other plans.
 I'm not free.

II Oral Activities

1. What Do You Think?

Tell what's happening in the video, and give your opinions about the story.

2. Groups of 3: Lifestyles—Which Job Is Right for You? And Why?

First, work alone. Look at the jobs below. Decide which job is right for you and which job is not

right for you .

actor professional athlete doctor manager
reporter designer teacher

Refer to the adjectives in the word pool below and think about the reasons for your choice .

shy creative confident patient talented serious hard-working
lazy smart organized strong tense flexible energetic

Then take turns to talk about the jobs you chose . Tell your partners the reasons . Use the words in the word pool to talk about yourself and the job . Use “enough” , “too” , “not...enough” to talk about the reason you like / want a job , and the reason you don't like a job .

Example

A: I want/I'd like to be a manager. I think I'm organized and hard-working enough to be a manager.

B: That's great! What kind of manager do you want to be?

A: I'd like to be a restaurant manager.

B: Really? I could never do that job.

A: Why not?

B: Because I am not patient enough. Besides, it is too noisy in the restaurant. I'm not strong enough to bear it.

3. Groups of 4: Guessing Game — How Do You Feel?

One student chooses an adjective from the word pool . Describe to the group when you feel this way , but do not use the actual word . Begin your sentence with “I feel this way when _____” . The other students will guess how you feel . (If they don't guess correctly after the first sentence , tell them another sentence .)

Example

A: I feel this way when I take a test.

B: Do you feel _____?

nervous	relaxed
exhausted	cheerful
depressed	bored
surprised	angry



4. Whole Class: Make a Decision — Weekend Plans

First , work alone . Fill in the calendar with two fun things you plan to do on Saturday and Sunday . Now invite other students in the class to join in your plans . Invite one person at a time , using the