

Unit 1 Going to College

I . Dialogue

Section A : Fill in the following blanks in the dialogues with the choices below that fit into the complication of the conversation.

- A. I'm from Jilin.
- B. What a small world!
- C. See you later.
- D. Just so-so.
- E. Nice to meet you!
- F. How are you these years?
- G. Hope to see you again.
- H. It's been almost three years since we last met in Beijing.
- I. fancy meeting you here.
- J. How do you like our campus?

Dialogue 1

A: Hello, I'm Bryan. You are?

B: Hi, Bryan. I'm David.

A: (1) _____. Where are you from?

B: Nice to meet you, too. (2) _____

A: Really? How nice! (3) _____

B: Pretty nice! I met some friendly people here.

A: (4) _____

B: Me, too. (5) _____

A: Bye-bye!

Dialogue 2

A: Look, who is here!

B: Jack, (6) _____

- A: Mr. Barker. (7) _____
 B: Boy, I'm glad to see you again!
 A: Me, too. (8) _____
 B: Yeah, how time flies! (9) _____
 A: Couldn't be better. And how about you?
 B: (10) _____

Section B: Work in groups. Practice all the three ways to meeting people.

1. Introduce yourself to someone you are meeting for the first time.
2. Say hello to people you have already known.
3. Introduce other people to your friends.

Section C: Remember the following expressions or sentences, and learn to put them into oral practice.

| | |
|---|---|
| How do you do? | How do you do! |
| How are you (today / recently)? | I'm fine, thank you! And you? |
| How are you doing? How are you getting along with your business? How is everything? What's up? What's going on? How is it going? | Everything is fine. Thank you! Quite well, thank you! Couldn't be better. Thank you! Not bad. Thank you! Just so-so. Thank you! |
| Hello, there! | Hi! |
| My name is ... You are? | I'm ... Nice to meet you. |
| Ah, this is my friend, David. David, this is Frank, my classmate. | Nice to meet you! Nice to meet you! |

II. Replace the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences with phrases or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning. Be sure to make any other necessary changes as well.

1. Thank you for never telling lies to me. _____
2. The father takes pride in his son's achievement as a researcher. _____
3. What makes him excited is that he can make decisions by himself. _____
4. We can't achieve all in one go, but get improved gradually. _____
5. What most impresses people is not the destination but the scene they experience during the travel.

6. Because of his participation, we enjoyed ourselves at the party that night. _____
7. What he has gone through brings him great fortune. _____
8. Finally, I got a favorable chance to approach him and say a few words. _____
9. No matter what happened, he has never got away from me. _____
10. I owed him a lot in my college life. _____

III. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. A little bit of praise and appreciation can give people a real _____ of well-being.
A. understanding B. ability C. sense D. sensation
2. He was too shocked to give a clear _____ of events.
A. depict B. describe C. count D. account
3. I take _____ from the fact that his friends are there to help him.
A. comfort B. reason C. certificate D. relieve
4. She has worked hard to gain the _____ of their colleagues.
A. decision B. mind C. respect D. subject
5. Some of the questions he asked were very _____.
A. confused B. confusing C. confuse D. confusion
6. She was the first in her family to enjoy the privilege (特权、特殊荣幸) of a university _____.
A. graduation B. course C. respect D. education
7. The candidate's (候选人) experience must be taken into _____.
A. considerate B. consideration C. considering D. considerable
8. We have no reason to _____ that she's done anything illegal.
A. suppose B. support C. provide D. experience
9. The car should be in the garage _____ someone's moved it.
A. as B. once C. though D. unless
10. By studying hard, she managed to _____.
A. keep to B. keep out C. keep on D. keep up
11. When giving lectures, the teacher always keeps chalks and eraser _____.
A. at hand B. by hand C. off hand D. in hand
12. He _____ some excuse about the dog eating his homework.
A. decided on B. made up C. let down D. adjust to
13. I wouldn't mind _____ if he helped around the house.
A. him to stay B. him to have stayed
C. him staying D. him having stayed
14. You must _____ goals for yourself at the beginning of each school year.

- A. make B. take C. build D. set
15. Paul came back looking very _____ himself.
A. pleased to B. pleased at C. pleased for D. pleased with
16. _____ happened between Julius and me is none of your business.
A. Whether B. Whatever C. What D. That
17. We had a great time just _____ on the beach.
A. sitting B. seating C. sat D. seated
18. It is so kind _____ to invite me to the conference.
A. for you B. of you C. with you D. to you
19. Have you _____ the possibility that he just doesn't like you?
A. thought B. considered C. considered D. thinked
20. The job pays well, but there's not much _____ for career advancement (前进、提升).
A. experience B. adjustment C. opportunity D. extent

Grammar Study—TENSE

时态 (Tense) 是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下的动词形式。因此, 当我们说时态结构的时候, 指的是相应时态下的动词形式。

英语时态分为 16 种: 一般现在、一般过去、一般将来、过去将来时, 以及这四者的进行时、完成时和完成进行时。

1. 一般现在时

A) 表示现在发生的动作、情况、状态和特征。

My brother is a doctor.

He likes reading books in the spare time.

B) 经常性、习惯性动作。

He always helps others.

C) 客观事实和普遍真理。

William Shakespeare is one of the greatest litterateurs (文学家) in history.

D) 在时间和条件状语从句里经常用一般现在时表示将来事情。

When you arrive, you can call my brother to meet you.

2. 现在进行时 (be doing)

表示在当前或者当前的一段时间内正在进行的动作。

David is reading novels on mobile phone.

Recently, the writer is working on a new book about travelling in space.

3. 现在完成时 (have done)

A) 表示过去发生的动作一直持续到现在。

I have lived in Changchun for more than ten years.

B) 表示发生在过去, 但对现在仍有影响的动作或情况。

John has broken his left leg, so he can't come to today's party.

注意事项

A) 现在完成时和过去时的区别：现在完成时强调动作的动态，或受动态的影响，是动态的结果，对现在有影响；过去时只表示过去的某个具体时间里发生的动作。

He worked in that hospital in 2012.

He has worked in that hospital for 8 years.

B) 在 “this is the first/ second/ third... time that...” 句型里要求用完成时。

This is the second time that our products have been shown in the International Exhibition (展览).

C) 句型 “It is/ has been... since” 所使用的两种时态都正确。

It is/ has been 10 years since I last saw him.

4. 现在完成进行时 (have been doing)

表示某一动作开始于过去某一时间，延续或重复地出现至今，或将继续延续至将来，在语义上呈现 “一直在……” 的语义。

Scientists have been working on the cure of AIDS for decades.

5. 一般将来时 (will/shall do)

My brother and I will go to Beijing next month.

6. 将来进行时 (will be doing)

He will be giving lectures at 9:00 tomorrow morning.

7. 将来完成时 (will have done)

The factory will have turned out 1,000,000 cars by the end of this year.

8. 一般过去时

Our English teacher came in the classroom and put her books on the desk.

9. 过去进行时 (was/were doing)

I was watching TV when you called me yesterday.

My friend was preparing for her wedding this time last month.

10. 过去完成时 (had done)

表示以过去为基点的完成时态，同时在动作的发生时间对比方面表示过去的过去。

I had finished reading all of his novels by the time I graduated from high school.

Before I arrived at the railway station, the train had pulled away.

11. 过去将来时 (would do)

He told me yesterday that he would go abroad this August.

IV. Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. He stepped into the office, _____ down and began to fill in the forms.

A. sit

B. sittid

C. sat

D. sits

2. When I got to the cinema, the film _____ for ten minutes.
A. has begun B. had begun C. began D. would begun
3. I'll go with you as soon as I _____ my homework.
A. will finish B. finish C. am finishing D. finished
4. When I was at college I _____ three foreign languages, but I _____ all except for a few words of each.
A. spoke; had forgotten B. spoke; have forgotten
C. had spoken; had forgotten D. had spoken; have forgotten
5. — Have you moved into the new house?
— Not yet, the rooms _____.
A. are being painted B. are painting C. are painted D. are being painting
6. —Do you know our town at all?
—No, this is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. have been C. came D. am coming
7. The last time I _____ Jane she _____ cotton in the fields.
A. had seen; was picking B. saw; picking
C. had seen; picked D. saw; was picking
8. We were all surprised when he made it clear that he _____ office soon.
A. leaves B. would leave C. left D. had left
9. In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.
A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served
10. — How long _____ each other before they _____ married?
— For about a year.
A. have they known; get B. did they know; were going to get
C. do they know; are going to get D. had they known; got
11. — Can I join the club, Dad?
— You can when you _____ a bit older.
A. get B. will get C. are getting D. will have got
12. — Do you like the material?
— Yes, it _____ very soft.
A. is feeling B. felt C. feels D. is felt
13. I need one more stamp before my collection _____.
A. has completed B. completes
C. has been completed D. is completed
14. You don't need to describe her, I _____ her several times.
A. had met B. have met C. met D. meet
15. I first met Lisa three years ago. She _____ at a radio shop at the time.
A. has worked B. was working
C. has been working D. has worked

V. In the following passage, there is an error in each line which is followed by a blank. Identify the part that is not correct and provide a right answer.

Kentucky police asked for the public's help in find a missing 11-year-olds girl. She was one of the twenty middle school students who go exploring in Mammoth Cave National Park. She was last seeing at the entrance of the cave in the morning of the day. The teacher said, "I ask the students to split up into (分成) two groups. A few hours later, the two group met again. Then we realized the girl was losing." She was wearing a green short-sleeved shirt, a yellow cap, and white sneaker (帆布鞋) and was carrying a backpack. The parents required that everything possible was done in the search for his missing daughter. The park management said, "She may now be in the park. But the park is so huge, we need the public's help." They searched for three days with no luck.

1. finding
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given.

locate + ion → location v. → n.

translate + ion → translation v. → n.

1. The study found a direct _____ (relate) between smoking and lung cancer.
2. The committee should make its _____ (decide) later this week.
3. I came over to England to complete my _____ (educator).
4. One of the possibilities under _____ (consider) is closing the street to motor vehicles.
5. After _____ (graduate) she worked as a research chemist.
6. Do you have any _____ (suggest)?
7. It's no use just waiting; it's time to take _____ (act).
8. Despite a lot of _____ (prepare), we didn't win the contest.

9. Nobody in the office had received a (n) _____ (invite) to the party.
10. I'm supposed to submit my _____ (apply) before the end of the week.

Active Words

mind

- n. (1) 心智、思维和感觉的能力。
a. His mind was full of the things he had seen that day.
b. I wonder what's going on in her mind.
(2) 推理能力、悟性、智力。
a. My grandmother's mind is declining.
b. He is one of the greatest minds in his generation.
keep sth. in mind 记住某事, 特别是重要的事情
make up one's mind 作出决定; 拿定主意
read sb's mind 了解某人的想法
speak one's mind 直率地表达意见
v. (1) 介意, 反对。
a. Would you mind my sitting with you?
b. Do you mind if we use my car for the trip?
(2) 注意、关心。
There's no need to mind the expense if you're not paying.

make

- v. (1) 做、制作、创造。
a. Jane made coffee while the guests were finishing their dissert.
b. They **make** paper **from** old rags.
c. We **made** curtains **out of** some old material we found.
d. Glass is **made into** bottles.
(2) (与某些名词连用) 做出动作。
a. Helen **made an attempt to** stop him, but failed.
b. It's time for us to **make decision**.
c. Nobody is perfect; we all **make mistakes**.
d. We've **made progress**, but there's still a long way to go.
e. The minister will **make a statement on** that issue later today.
f. You can **make** a lot of **money** playing the stock market.
g. The girl **makes a living** by teaching piano.
h. The company **made a** small **profit** in its first year.
i. I've **made an appointment** with the doctor for tomorrow morning.

(3) 让某人处于某种状态。

- a. That film always makes me cry.
- b. I know enough German to make myself understood.
- c. The noise in the school makes learning difficult.
- d. It was this play that made him famous in the whole Asia.
- e. They made him head teacher after Joanne left.

(4) 让某人做某事。

- a. They made us work for 12 hours a day.
- b. We were made to learn fifty new words every week.

make it 到达; 成功

make for 朝某人/某物的方向移动

make up 化妆; 组成、构成; 编造

make up for 赔偿、补偿, 弥补或抵消某事物

as

prep. 作为、当作; 因某人是某身份

- a. As a teacher, I always ask my students to work hard from day one.
- b. Michael Jackson is well-known as a pop singer.

adv. 用于副词和形容词之前, 以构成比较句型

- a. This dress is twice as expensive as that.
- b. The exam is not as difficult as I have expected.

(第二个 as 可以用做副词, 也可以用做连词)

conj. (1) 在……期间; 当……时候。

As he grew older he lost interest in everything except gardening.

(2) 由于、因为。

As you weren't there, I left a message.

(3) 尽管、即使。

Young as I am, I already know what career I want to follow.

(4) 以……方式。

Why didn't you catch the last bus as I told you?

(5) 为……之事实。

As you know, Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean.

as for 至于某人/某事物

as if 好像、似乎、仿佛

the same as 和……一样

as usual 和往常一样

VII. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases or expressions that agree with the complication of each sentence.

1. He behaved _____ (好像什么都没有发生).
2. _____ (尽管他很有天分), he is not yet ready to turn professional.
3. You must finish the given questions _____ (尽快).
4. Animal bodies _____ (由细胞 (cell) 构成).
5. You should never be afraid of _____ (表达你的想法).

VIII. Translating

Section A: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English.

1. One of the tricks to success is to _____ (充分利用身边的机会).
2. He has missed too many classes, so it's hard for him to _____ (跟上其他同学).
3. _____ (让家人和朋友失望) is the last thing I want to do.
4. _____ (作为一个团队的负责人), he has done what he should do.
5. She has got promoted recently, because the boss _____ (对她最近的工作很满意).

Section B: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 既然你们已经做好了准备, 就可以开始了。

2. 即使学校离家很远, 他还是每天送女儿上学。

3. 直到那个秋天, 他们才再次见面。

4. 无论你选择做什么, 你都要自己迈出第一步。

5. 一旦下定决心, 他就不会放弃。

Section C: Translate the following passage into Chinese.

There have been many great inventions, things that changed the way we live. The first great



invention was one that is still very important today—the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distances. For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to change.

distance 距离

wheel 轮子

IX. Writing

Section A:

美国海关出入境登记表 (I-94)

美国海关申报表

进入美国海关, 需填写两份表格, 一份是美国海关申报表, 一份是美国出入境证明单 (I-94), 美国的海关官员会检查这两份表格并最后决定您是否可以进入美国以及能在美国停留的时间。请千万保管好, 并随时携带 I-94 表, 尤其是在临时离开美国国境的时候, 否则无法再度返回。

美国海关出入境登记表 (I-94)

U. S. Department of Justice

OMR 1115 - 4077

Immigration and Naturalization service

Welcome to the United State

Admission Number 233414639 09

I - 94 Arrival/Departure Record-Instructions

This form must be completed by all persons except U. S. citizens, returning resident aliens with immigrant visas, and Canadian Citizens visiting or in transit.

Type or print legibly with pen in ALL CAPITAL LETTERS. Use English. Do not write on the back of this form.

This form is in two parts. Please complete both the Arrival Record (Item 1 through 13) and the Departure Record (Item 14 through 17)

When all items are completed, present this form to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Inspector.

Item 7 — If you are entering the United States by land, enter LAND in the space. If you are entering the United States by ship, enter SEA in this space.

Form I - 94 (10 - 01 - 85) N

Admission Number 233414639 09

Immigration and Naturalization Service

I - 94

Arrival Record

1. Family Name _____
2. First (given) Name _____
3. Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr) _____
4. Country of Citizenship _____
5. Sex (Male or Female) _____
6. Passport Number _____
7. Airline & Flight Number _____
8. Country Where You Live _____
9. City Where You Boarded _____
10. City Where Visa Was Issued _____
11. Date Issued (Day/Mo/Yr) _____
12. Address While in the United State
(Number and Street) _____
13. City and State _____

Departure Number **233414639 09**

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Departure Record

14. Family Name _____
15. First (given) Name _____
16. Birth Date (Day/Mo/Yr) _____



17. Country of Citizenship _____

美国海关申报表

WELCOME TO THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

CUSTOM DECLARATION

Each arriving traveler or head of family must provide the following information (only ONE declaration per family is required) :

1. Family Name : _____

2. First Name _____

3. Middle Initial _____

4. Date of Birth (Day/Month/Year) _____

5. Airline/Flight No. : _____

6. Number of family members travelling with you _____

7. (a) Country of Citizenship : _____

(b) Country of Residence : _____

8. (a) U. S. Address _____

(Street Number/Hotel/Mailing Address to U. S.)

(b) U. S. Address (City) : _____

(c) U. S. Address (State) : _____

9. Countries Visited on this trip prior to U. S. Arrival

10. The purpose of my trip is or was BUSINESS / Personal _____

11. I am (We are) bringing fruits, plants, meats, food, soil, birds, snails, other living animals, farm products; or, have been on a farm or ranch outside the U. S. (YES/NO)

12. I am (We are) carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U. S. or the foreign equivalent. (YES/NO)

13. I have (We have) commercial merchandise, U. S. or foreign; (Check one box only). (YES/NO)

14. The total value of all goods I / we purchased or acquired abroad and am / are bringing to the U. S. is (see instructions under Merchandise on reverse side; visitors should report value of gifts only) : \$ _____ U. S. Dollars.

Section B:

几位外国游客到公园的英语角参观。假定你是英语角的负责人, 请用英语准备一段 80 ~ 100 字的介绍, 内容如下:

1. 英语角于三年前成立, 有许多同学参加, 成员至今已达到一百多人, 一些其他学校的同学和外国友人也经常光顾。
2. 英语角的活动内容为: 练习英语会话, 谈论有兴趣的话题, 并交流英语学习的经验。
3. 活动时间为每周日上午九点。
4. 效果: 通过英语角活动, 同学们学到了许多东西, 作为对英语课堂学习的有益补充, 学生和老师对这样的活动都非常支持。

Appreciation

“Renaissance” is a French word meaning “rebirth.” The Renaissance is named because at that time, people started taking an interest in the learning of ancient times, in particular the learning of Ancient Greece and Rome. Taking up the ages from the 14th to the 17th century, it is considered the bridge between the Middle Ages and modern history. It started as a cultural movement in Italy in the Late Medieval period and later spread to the rest of Europe, marking the beginning of the Early Modern Age.

The Renaissance’s intellectual basis was its own invented version of humanism, derived from the rediscovery of classical Greek philosophy, such as that of Protagoras, who said, that “Man is the measure of all things.” This new thinking became manifest in art, architecture, politics, science and literature.

As a cultural movement, it encompassed innovative flowering of Latin and vernacular literatures, beginning with the 14th century resurgence of learning based on classical sources,

which contemporaries credited to Petrarch; the development of linear perspective and other techniques of rendering a more natural reality in painting; and gradual but widespread educational reform. In politics, the Renaissance contributed to the development of the customs and conventions of diplomacy, and in science to an increased reliance on observation and inductive reasoning. Although the Renaissance saw revolutions in many intellectual pursuits, as well as social and political upheaval, it is perhaps best known for its artistic developments and the contributions of such polymaths as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, who inspired the term “Renaissance man.”

文艺复兴（意大利语：Rinascimento，由 ri- “重新” 和 nascere “出生” 构成，法语：La Renaissance）是 14 世纪中叶至 17 世纪初在欧洲发生的所谓的崇尚并学习古希腊罗马文化的思想文化运动。它被认为是中古时代和现代欧洲的分界。其出现于中世纪晚期的意大利，后蔓延至整个欧洲，是欧洲现代社会的开端。

由于生产力的发展，新兴的资产阶级不满教会对民众精神世界的控制，加之黑死病在欧洲的蔓延降低了人们对神的信任，文艺复兴应运而生。它是资产阶级在复兴希腊罗马古典文化名义下发起的意在推翻宗教对民众的精神控制、弘扬资产阶级思想文化的运动。其核心是人文主义精神。民众，特别是知识分子自我意识的增强促使他们对真理进行探索与追求。而这一时期所迸发出的先进思想和文化为后来现代社会的进步提供了理论基础。

同时，文艺复兴促进了近代自然科学和社会科学的产生。一大批我们耳熟能详的思想文化大咖都诞生于这一时期，如但丁、彼特拉克、莎士比亚、薄伽丘、塞万提斯、蒙田、拉伯雷、丢勒、伊拉斯谟、培根、达·芬奇、拉斐尔、米开朗基罗，等等。他们的思想及作品对欧洲乃至整个世界的思想文化发展都有着深远的影响。

Fun Time

GENIE AND WISHES

Osama Bin Laden, a Canadian, and President Bush were walking down the street when they saw a golden lamp. They rubbed it and a genie came out and said, “I will grant each one of you a wish.”

The Canadian said, “I am a father and my son will be a farmer, so I want the soil in Canada to be forever fertile.” The genie said the magic words and the wish came true. Osama looked amazed, so he wished for a wall around Afghanistan. The genie said the magic words and again the wish came true. President Bush said, “Genie, tell me more about this wall,” the genie said, “It’s 50 feet thick and 500 feet tall so nothing can get in and nothing can get out.” President Bush said, “Wow! That’s a big bank... Fill it with water.”

Unit 2 Learning English: Some Advice and Suggestions

I. Dialogue

Section A: Fill in the following blanks in the dialogues with the choices below that fit into the complication of the conversation.

- A. I'll give it a try.
- B. English is not that hard at all.
- C. You look down today.
- D. and I need to work harder.
- E. How are you?
- F. English is a "paper tiger."
- G. I did practice a lot.
- H. It's my pleasure.
- I. and try to speak more.
- J. I think English is too difficult.

Dialogue 1

- A: What's up, Michael? (1) _____
- B: I got a "C" again in the English exam. What do you think I should do?
- A: Well, (2) _____ Its natural enemy is adequate (充足的; 适当的) practice.
- B: (3) _____ like doing lots of reading comprehension exercises every day.
- A: Well, I suggest that every day you do some reading aloud, (4) _____ That will help cultivate (培养; 陶冶) your sense of the language, which is essential for English learning.
- B: I see. (5) _____

Dialogue 2

- A: Hello, Linda.
- B: Hello, Bob. (6) _____

A: I am very frustrated (失意的, 挫败的) about my English exam. (7) _____
and I don't like it.

B: Well, (8) _____ As long as you try your best you can speak English very well. I
have confidence in you. Don't give up.

A: I think you are right, (9) _____ Thank you.

B: (10) _____

Section B: Work in groups. Discuss the following three questions.

1. When did you start learning English?
2. How did you feel when you made mistakes?
3. What did you do when you had difficulties in learning English?

Section C: Remember the following expressions or sentences, and learn to put them into oral practice.

| | |
|---|--|
| How can you make your English better? | To read as many English books as possible. |
| What should you listen to and watch? | To listen to music and see some movies. |
| What should you do when you meet a foreigner? | To try speaking English to each other. |
| How did you do in your spare time? | To write down my diaries in English. |

II. Replace the underlined words or phrases in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning. Be sure to make any other necessary changes as well.

1. Mr. Dennis said he had requested access to a telephone. _____
2. You should accept your mother's suggestion. _____
3. She was part of the Studio 54 crowd when disco was in style. _____
4. We should all follow Lei Feng's example. _____
5. He tore a piece of paper from his notebook. _____
6. She was capable of studying English well. _____
7. This new invention won the highest prize. _____
8. In result, we failed the exam. _____
9. Unluckily, it rained, so the match was cancelled. _____
10. The twins dressed same shoes. _____