

## Unit 1 Symbols of Culture

### I. Dialogue

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

- A. Now tell me a little bit about yourself, please.
- B. I live at 606 Zhongguancun Road, Apt 802, Beijing.
- C. Would you mind if I ask you some questions, which may sound impolite?
- D. Would you tell me something about your family?
- E. Were your parents retired?
- F. My birthplace is Nanjing.
- G. Where is your domicile place then?
- H. May I ask your birth date?
- I. No, I am still single.
- J. There are three in my family, my parents and I.

#### Dialogue 1

- A: Nice to meet you here. What is your name, please?  
B: My name is Sun Lin.  
A: OK, Mr. Sun. (1) \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: Ah, never mind, please.  
A: Can you tell me how old you are?  
B: I am twenty-five years old.  
A: (2) \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: Yes, my birth date is September 22nd, 1977.  
A: Where do you live now?  
B: (3) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Then tell me your birthplace.  
B: (4) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: OK, I know you are not a resident of Beijing. (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: My domicile place is Nanjing, too.

Dialogue 2

A: (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

B: My name is Liu Xing and I live in Beijing. I was born in 1980. I graduated from Peking University, and my major is accounting.

A: (7) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: (8) \_\_\_\_\_. My father is a teacher and my mother is a worker.

A: (9) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, they were.

A: Are you married?

B: (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section B: Work in groups. Practice all the three ways in the interview.**

1. Make a brief introduction about yourself to the interviewer.
2. Ask the interviewee to answer your question.
3. Be polite when asking personal questions.

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

|  |  |
|--|--|
| May I help you?                                | Yes, I'm here for an interview as requested.     |
| What can I do for you?                         | I have come at your invitation for an interview. |
| May I have your name please?                   | Yes, my name is ...                              |
| What's your age?                               | I'm ...  |
| What's your date of birth?                     | My birth date is ...                             |
| Where is your hometown?                        | My hometown is ...                               |
| Tell me your birthplace.                       | My birthplace is ...                             |
| Would you tell me something about your family? | There are three in my family.                    |
| Where did you graduate from?                   | I graduated from ...                             |
| What's your major?                             | I majored in ...                                 |
| How do you do?                                 | How do you do!                                   |

**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. She tried to undermine our friendship. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Linda was not able to buy such an expensive bag for Vivian's birthday. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Don't be afraid of the quantity of work. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The judge disallowed their requirement. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Can you object the truth of her statement? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mrs. White's husband deserted her years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Many Chinese traditions are disappearing and at the risk of disappearing. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Nevertheless, the difference should not be ignored. \_\_\_\_\_
9. She has virtually become our team leader. \_\_\_\_\_
10. As a businessman, he wanted to close up his factory for profits. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. She saw herself in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mirror                      B. glass                      C. window                      D. case
2. If you have made mistakes, just \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. address                      B. admit                      C. advance                      D. admire
3. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ some computers from Lenovo.  
A. purchase                      B. sell                      C. purchaser                      D. sale
4. They will \_\_\_\_\_ us with eggs and meat.  
A. provide                      B. provides                      C. provided                      D. had provided
5. We should \_\_\_\_\_ all forms of terrorism.  
A. opposite                      B. support                      C. oppose                      D. bear
6. We need to become \_\_\_\_\_ text-readers and find out the essence of the book.  
A. critically                      B. critical                      C. criticism                      D. criticize
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a book does not depend on its cover.  
A. valueless                      B. valuable                      C. value                      D. valued
8. Be \_\_\_\_\_ about your future and get on with living a normal life.  
A. sensitive                      B. positive                      C. negative                      D. active
9. The medical expert finds a new \_\_\_\_\_ for cancer.  
A. treat                      B. moment                      C. treatment                      D. treaty
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the classroom began to burn.  
A. came out                      B. kept out                      C. rushed out                      D. leapt out
11. The woman was \_\_\_\_\_ angry when she saw the thief who robbed her money.  
A. more than a little                      B. not at all                      C. not a bit                      D. much
12. I heard about him \_\_\_\_\_ I saw him  
A. long before                      B. before long                      C. long ago                      D. before ago
13. This bakery sells the \_\_\_\_\_ cookies you want to buy.  
A. sort out                      B. sort through                      C. sort by                      D. sort of

14. Nobody knows how *House of Cards* season 7 will \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. play with            B. at play            C. play in            D. play out
15. These questions will be discussed \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. in detail            B. in distance            C. in doubt            D. in dictation
16. According to your recommendation, we have decided to \_\_\_\_\_ Guilin.  
 A. make a promise            B. make a trip to  
 C. take a trip on            D. make a mistake
17. The word sounds like personal attack \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. of the worst kind            B. of the best  
 C. of the worst            D. of the best kind
18. Nepal was destroyed by the \_\_\_\_\_ in 2015.  
 A. sand storm            B. earthquake            C. heavy rain            D. haze
19. \_\_\_\_\_, there is no need to buy so much flowers.  
 A. However            B. In fact            C. Actually            D. Attend
20. When we fall in love, all started to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. make it clear            B. make sure            C. in the sense            D. make sense

**Grammar Study**—ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSE 1

**定语从句 (一)**

概念：在复合句中充当定语的从句叫定语从句。定语从句的作用相当于形容词，用来修饰主句中的某一名词、代词或整个主句，所以，也称作形容词性从句。被定语从句修饰的词叫先行词，定语从句一般紧跟在它所修饰的先行词之后。先行词和定语从句之间起连接作用的词叫关系词。关系词有关系代词和关系副词两种。

提示：关系词在定语从句中有三大作用。

A) 连接作用——连接先行词和定语从句。

I gave her all the money that I had.

我把我所有的钱都给了她。(that 连接先行词 money 和定语从句 I had)

B) 替代作用——在定语从句中替代从句所修饰的先行词。

The man who lives next door is a famous teacher.

住在隔壁的那个人是个名师。(who 替代 the man)

C) 成分作用——在定语从句中作主语、宾语、定语或状语。

I like pictures which are painted in the traditional Chinese style.

我喜欢传统的中国画。(which 在定语从句中作主语)

**1. 关系代词引导的定语从句**

引导定语从句的关系代词主要有 who, whom, whose, which, that 等。它们分别代替前面的先行词，并在定语从句中作主语、宾语或定语。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句谓语动词的人称和数要和先行词保持一致。

A) who

指人，在定语从句中作主语。

He who laughs last laughs best.

谁笑到最后谁笑得最好。(定语从句修饰先行词 he)

B) whom

指人，在定语从句中做宾语。

The people whom/who I work with are all friendly.

和我一起工作的人都很友好。(定语从句修饰先行词 the people)

C) whose

人、物皆可，做定语，后面要紧跟被修饰的名词，先行词和后面的名词之间往往是从属关系。

There are some people whose faces you can never forget.

有些人，他们的脸你永远难以忘怀。(定语从句修饰先行词 people)

D) which

a) 指物，在定语从句中做主语或宾语。做宾语时常可省略。

English is a language which is easy to learn.

英语是一门容易学的语言。(which 在定语从句中作主语，不能省略)

The children like cookies (which) my wife makes.

孩子们喜欢我夫人做的饼干。(关系代词 which 作 makes 的宾语，可以省略)

b) which 引导的非限制性定语从句可以修饰前面的整个主句，相当于 and this。

Jim passed his driving test, which surprised everybody.

吉姆通过了驾驶考试，这使大家都感到惊讶。(定语从句修饰的是整个主句，而不是 the driving test)

E) that

指人时，相当于 who 或 whom；指物时，相当于 which。在定语从句中作主语或宾语(做宾语时常可省略)。

He is the man that lives next door.

他就是住在隔壁的那个人。(定语从句修饰先行词 the man, 作主语)

The dress (that) Ann bought doesn't fit her very well.

安买的衣服不太合身。(定语从句修饰先行词 the dress, that 作宾语可省略)

F) as

as 可以在限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句中作主语或宾语。

在限制性定语从句中，as 可跟在由 such, so, the same 修饰的先行词之后。

Such men as heard him were deeply moved.

听过他说话的人，都会深受感动。(as 在定语从句中作 heard 的主语)

I've never heard such stories as he tells.

我从未听过像他讲的这样的故事。(as 在定语从句中作 tell 的宾语)

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

1. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone \_\_\_\_\_ family was poor.  
A. of whom                      B. whom                      C. of whose                      D. whose
2. She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ brought her heart into her mouth.  
A. it                      B. which                      C. this                      D. that
3. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.  
A. that                      B. who                      C. from whom                      D. to whom
4. Women \_\_\_\_\_ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those \_\_\_\_\_ don't.  
A. who; /                      B. who; who                      C. /; who                      D. /; /
5. — Do you have anything in mind \_\_\_\_\_ you'd like for supper?  
— Well, \_\_\_\_\_ is okay with me.  
A. which; everything                      B. that; anything  
C. what; nothing                      D. whether; something
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.  
A. Which                      B. When                      C. What                      D. As
7. They went on well at first but eventually everything \_\_\_\_\_ they had worried about happened.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. what                      D. when
8. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, \_\_\_\_\_ was very reasonable.  
A. which price                      B. the price of which  
C. its price                      D. the price of whose
9. \_\_\_\_\_ has already been pointed out, grammar is not a set of dead rules.  
A. As                      B. It                      C. That                      D. Which
10. Some great people said it was their primary school teachers and their lessons \_\_\_\_\_ they were fond of \_\_\_\_\_ influenced their whole lives.  
A. which; that                      B. that; that                      C. which; which                      D. that; which
11. American women usually identify their best friend as someone \_\_\_\_\_ they can talk frequently.  
A. who                      B. as                      C. with whom                      D. about which
12. "I'd like to give my thanks to those \_\_\_\_\_ help my son will be able to survive his terrible disease," said the woman on TV.  
A. who                      B. with whose                      C. that                      D. with their
13. Beijing was attacked by such a terrible sandstorm \_\_\_\_\_ few residents had ever experienced before.  
A. which                      B. as                      C. and it was                      D. that

14. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ department Mrs. King worked ten years ago look down upon women.  
 A. in which            B. in that            C. in whose            D. whose
15. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to her.  
 A. the way            B. the way in that  
 C. the way which            D. the way of which

**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.**

It is interested to visit another country, but sometimes there are some questions when we don't know the language very well. It may be difficult to talk about the people there. We may not know what to use the telephone in the country which are visiting. We may not know how to buy the things we need. In a strange country we may not know where to eat and what to order in a restaurant. It is not easy to decide how many money to tip (付小费) waiters or taxi drivers. When we are helpful, we may not know how to ask help. After a short time, however, we learn what to do and what to say. We learn enjoy life in another country, and then we may be sorry to leave all the place and the people.

1. interested→interesting

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

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

*immigrate* + *ant* → *immigrant*            *v.* → *n.*

*perform* + *ance* → *performance*            *v.* → *n.*

*correspond* + *ent* → *correspondent*            *v.* → *n.*

*innocent* + *ence* → *innocence*            *adj.* → *n.*

Example: That was really a good (perform) performance.

1. As a public \_\_\_\_\_ (serve), the mayor should serve all the citizens.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (assist) took the book and checked the price on the back cover.
3. If you have time, please answer a comment of another \_\_\_\_\_ (participate).
4. She resembles her sister in \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) but not in character.
5. He emphasized its \_\_\_\_\_ (important) to me.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (study) left the university to go out into the world in here without any disturbance.
7. Bill Clinton was the \_\_\_\_\_ (preside) of America.
8. By finding the courage to learn to read and write, Hanna had advanced from \_\_\_\_\_ (depend) to independence, a step towards liberation.
9. In order to do this you have to build up \_\_\_\_\_ (confident).
10. He might need an \_\_\_\_\_ (account) to do his taxes.

### Active Words

#### tear

n. 泪水, 眼泪

His eyes filled with tears.

I just broke down and wept with tears of joy.

**burst into tears** 突然哭泣

**close to tears** 几近泪崩

**in tears** 眼含泪水

v. (1) 撕破(纸、布等); 撕开。

I tore my sweater on my nail.

Don't you dare tear up her ticket.

(2) 拉伤(肌肉或韧带); (肌肉或韧带) 拉伤。

If the muscle is stretched again it could even tear.

**tear up** 撕破, 撕毁

**tear down** 推倒, 拆毁

**tear out** 扯下, 撕下

#### afford

v. (1) 支付得起, 与 can 或 be able to 连用。

My parents can't even afford a new television.

Grandpa was able to afford this big house.

(2) 抽出; 放弃, 丢下, 后面直接跟表示时间的名词作宾语。

I can't afford an hour for lunch.

(3) 提供, 给与, 跟双宾语。

The project afforded him a good profit.

**claim**

n. 索赔, 索要。

Last time we made a claim on our insurance, they paid up really quickly.

**make a claim** 提出索赔

**right of claim** 索赔权

v. (1) 声称, 断言。

She claimed that it was all a conspiracy against her.

(2) 索要, 索取, 索赔。

David had taken out insurance but when he tried to claim, the insurance company refused to pay.

**claim for** 要求, 索取

**claim on someone** 向某人索取

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

1. The woman was so sad and she \_\_\_\_\_ (突然哭泣).
2. I leave my answers \_\_\_\_\_ (眼含着泪) upon the grass.
3. Dave: "I heard. But did you have to \_\_\_\_\_ (扯下) his nose ring?"
4. You may \_\_\_\_\_ (提出索赔) on the firm for the damages.
5. Only then can you figure out what you \_\_\_\_\_ (能够承担) to pay.

## VIII. Translating

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

1. If my grandma starts talking about the past, you'll never \_\_\_\_\_ her. (逃离, 逃避, 抽身)
2. Mr. Black sold his shoes store and opened a new one to \_\_\_\_\_ (赚更多钱).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (因为, 由于) Linda's frequent demands, her mother finally agreed to buy her a car.
4. Jason seems to be a nice man. \_\_\_\_\_ (即使如此), I don't believe him.
5. Her boyfriend can't \_\_\_\_\_ (支付得起) such a fabulous house.

### Section B: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 好朋友就是能和你分享快乐和忧伤的人。

2. 我们要充分利用我们现有的资源。

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3. 努力培养你所没有的良好学习习惯吧。

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4. 这是目前为止我所看过的最好的电影之一。

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5. 许多人同意气候变化可能是地球面临的最大的威胁之一。

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**Section C: Translate the following passage into Chinese.**

As is well known, books teach us to learn life, truth, science and many other useful things. They increase our knowledge, broaden our minds and strengthen our character. In other words, they are our good teachers and wise friends. This is the reason why our parents always encourage us to read more books.

Reading is a good thing, but we must pay great attention to the choice of books. It is true that we can derive benefits from good books. However, bad books will do us more harm than good.

*derive* 获得     *broaden* 扩大     *strengthen* 增强

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**IX. Writing**

**Section A:**

**一、晚宴邀请**

兹订于九月十五日(星期六)晚七时在“高尔夫俱乐部”举行宴会,恭请本杰明·金先生和夫人届时光临。

亨利·詹姆斯·波特夫妇敬上

请赐回示

Mr. and Mrs. Henry James Porter  
request the pleasure of 1 \_\_\_\_\_ at 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
on 3 \_\_\_\_\_, the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ of 5 \_\_\_\_\_

at 6 \_\_\_\_\_ o'clock 7 \_\_\_\_\_  
at The Golf Club

R. S. V. P.

注: R. S. V. P. 是法语“Répondez, s'il vous plait”的缩写,意思是:“Reply if you please”,中文意为:“请赐回示/请惠复/赐复”。

## 二、招待会请柬

为庆祝上海国际投资研讨会胜利召开,谨定于2005年11月6日(星期二)晚6时半在南京西路1333号上海宴会厅举行招待会。

敬请光临。

国际代表团  
塞勒斯·R·万斯敬上

Dear Sir:

You are cordially invited to a buffet reception to be held at the Shanghai Banquet Hall, 1333 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Road, on 9 \_\_\_\_\_, 10 \_\_\_\_\_ of November, 2005, at 6: 30 pm, to celebrate the occasion of the Shanghai Workshop on International Investment.

Cyrus R. Vance  
for the International Delegation

## Section B:

假设你是刘丹,你的一位美国笔友 Robert 写 E-mail 问及你暑假的安排,请根据以下要点,写一封100词左右的 email 回复他,可以适当增加细节。

1. 学开车
2. 参加英语培训课程
3. 学习做饭
4. 去北京旅行,参观名胜

注意:

1. 根据以上内容写一篇短文,不要逐句翻译,可适当增加细节以使行文连贯。
2. 要准确使用语法和词汇;使用一定的句型、词汇,清楚、连贯地表达自己的意思。
3. 词数:100词左右。

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### Appreciation

#### The Color of Friendship

Once upon a time the colors of the world started to quarrel. All claimed that they were the best, the most important, the most useful, the favorite.

Green said: "Clearly I am the most important. I am the sign of life and of hope. I was chosen for grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would die. Look over the countryside and you will see that I am in the majority."

Blue interrupted: "You only think about the earth, but consider the sky and the sea. It is the water that is the basis of life and drawn up by the clouds from the deep sea. Without my peace, you would all be nothing."

Yellow chuckled: "You are all so serious. I bring laughter, gaiety, and warmth into the world. The sun is yellow, the moon is yellow, and the stars are yellow. Every time you look at a sunflower, the whole world starts to smile. Without me there would be no fun."

Orange started next to blow her trumpet: "I am the color of health and strength. I may be scarce, but I am precious for I serve the needs of human life. I carry the most important vitamins. Think of carrots, pumpkins, oranges, mangoes, and papayas. I don't hang around all the time, but when I fill the sky at sunrise or sunset, my beauty is so striking that no one gives another thought to any of you."

Red couldn't stand it no longer he shouted out: "I am the ruler of all of you. I am blood—life's blood! I am the color of danger and of bravery. I am willing to fight for a cause. I bring fire into the blood. Without me, the earth would be as empty as the moon. I am the color of passion and of love, the red rose, the poinsettia and the poppy."

Purple rose up to his full height. He was very tall and spoke with great pomp: "I am the color of royalty and power. Kings, chiefs, and bishops have always chosen me for I am the sign of authority and wisdom. People do not question me! They listen and obey."

Finally Indigo spoke, much more quietly than all the others, but with just as much determination: "Think of me. I am the color of silence. You hardly notice me, but without me you all become superficial. I represent thought and reflection, twilight and deep water. You need me for balance and contrast, for prayer and inner peace."

And so the colors went on boasting, each convinced of his or her own superiority. Their quarreling became louder and louder. Suddenly there was a startling flash of bright lightening thunder rolled and boomed. Rain started to pour down relentlessly. The colors crouched down in fear, drawing close to one another for comfort.

In the midst of the clamor, rain began to speak: "You foolish colors, fighting amongst yourselves, each trying to dominate the rest. Don't you know that you were each made for a special purpose, unique and different? Join hands with one another and come to me."

Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands. The rain continued: "From now on, when it rains, each of you will stretch across the sky in a great bow of color as a reminder that you can all live in peace. The Rainbow is a sign of hope for tomorrow." And so, whenever a good rain washes the world, and a Rainbow appears in the sky, let us remember to appreciate one another.

### 友谊的颜色

从前，世界上的各种颜色进行过一次争吵。每一种颜色都说自己是最好的，最重要的，最有用的，和最讨人喜欢的。

绿色说：“显然，我是最重要的。我是生命和希望的标志。我被选作青草、树木以及叶子的颜色。没有了我，所有的动物都会死去。展望田野吧，你会看到，到处都有我。”

蓝色打断了它的话：“你只考虑了地上，想想天空和海洋吧。水才是生命的基础呀，云彩把水分从深邃的大海带到了天空。没有我的和平，你们将不复存在。”

黄色咯咯地笑出了声：“你们都太严肃了。我给这个世界带来了笑声、欢乐和温暖。太阳是黄色的，月亮是黄色的，星星是黄色的，每一次你看向向日葵的时候，整个世界都开始欢笑。没有我就没有快乐。”

橙色马上开始自吹自擂：“我可是健康和力量的颜色。我可能比较稀少，但是我非常宝贵，因为我满足了人们生活的需要。我携带了大多数重要的维生素。想想胡萝卜、南瓜、柑橘、芒果和番木瓜。我并不经常出没在天空，但日出或日落我在天际登场时，我的美丽足以惊世，没有人还会想起你们。”

红色再也忍不下去了，他喊道：“我，是你们所有人的主宰。我是血液——生命的血液！我是危险和勇敢的颜色。我愿意为了一个目标而斗争。我把烈火带入血液。没有了我，地球会像月亮一样变得空虚。我是激情和爱的颜色，是红玫瑰、猩猩木和罌粟。”

紫色站起身来，他非常高，说起话来风度十足：“我是王权和力量的象征。国王、酋长、主教都选择了我，因为我象征着权威和智慧。人们不会对我提出疑问，他们只能聆听和服从。”

最后，靛青说话了，他的声音比其他人都轻，却比其他人都斩钉截铁：“想想我吧。我是沉默的颜色。你们几乎注意不到我，但是如果没有我，你们全都会变得肤浅。我代表思想和反省，代表着黎明的微光和深邃的海水。你们需要我来平衡和比较，来祈祷和获求内心的安宁。”

这样一来，颜色们就不停地自夸，每个人都深信自己无比优越。他们的争吵声越来越

大。突然，电闪雷鸣。雨无情地倾盆而下。颜色们惊恐地蜷缩起来，彼此挤在一起捱过这恐怖的时刻。

在一片喧嚣声中，雨开始说话了：“你们这些愚蠢的颜色，彼此相互争斗，每个人都想支配别人。你们难道就不知道每个人都是天造地设，都是独一无二，彼此不同的吗？携起手来吧。”

颜色们按照雨的话，团结在一起，携起手来。雨接着说：“从现在开始，每次下雨的时候你们都要变成一个巨大的彩色弓形横跨天空，以证明你们能够和平相处。彩虹就是未来希望的标志。”所以，每当大雨冲刷这个世界时，彩虹都会出现在天空，让我们记住彼此要珍惜。

## Fun Time

### THE POLICEMAN AND THE THIEF

Once, a new policeman caught a thief in a small town, and decided to bring him back to the police station in the city. On their way they came to a shop where bread was sold. “We have no food, and we must be hungry after a while. Let me go into the shop and buy some bread for us. Wait here for me.” The thief said.

The policeman agreed with him and waited in the street for a long time, but thief didn't come out of the shop. The policeman began to be worried, and ran into the shop, he couldn't see the thief but the back door of the shop. The policeman had to go back to the police station alone, and he was very unhappy.

Luckily, the policeman caught the thief at the same place the next day. When they walked through the same street and the same shop, “Wait here,” said the policeman “Last time you ran away from the shop. This time, I'll go into the shop and buy the bread, and you must wait here for me.”

## Unit 2 Trends and Fads

### I . Dialogue

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

- A. What kind of movies do you like?
- B. Was it any good?
- C. Yes, I'm a big movie buff.
- D. I prefer the movie with a good story and good characters.
- E. What is the last movie you saw?
- F. Did you read the books?
- G. You're welcome.
- H. I like pirates.
- I. What's your favorite movie?
- J. when you're a kid, pirates is the dream!

#### Dialogue 1

- A: Alright, Tennessee, you were talking about how you like movies.  
 B: (1) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: OK. (2) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: I like most kinds of movies. What's more, (3) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A: OK. (4) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Well, *the Lord Of the Rings*. I really enjoy them a lot.  
 A: Uh-huh.  
 B: They did a good job.  
 A: (5) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 B: Oh, yes! It was one of the first adult books I read when I was in elementary school.

#### Dialogue 2

- A: OK, well, (6) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: The last movie I saw, *Pirates of the Caribbean*.

A: OK. (7) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Ah, it wasn't bad. (8) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: You like pirates. What! You like pirates!

B: Oh, yeah! You know, (9) \_\_\_\_\_!

A: That sounds right!

B: Do what Captain Jack do and say what he say "Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum!"

A: OK. Alright. Thanks Tennessee.

B: (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section B: Work in groups. Practice all the three ways to talking about the movies.**

1. Ask your friend about his favorite movie.
2. Introduce your favorite movie star.
3. Talk about the genres of movie.

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

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| What's your favorite movie?           | My favorite movie is . . .                     |
| What's your favorite movie star?      | I like . . . the most.                         |
| What kind of movie do you like best?  | I enjoy all kinds of movies with good stories. |
| How often do you go to the cinema?    | Once a week.                                   |
| Which cinema do you usually go?       | I usually go to . . . cinema.                  |
| What kind of character do you prefer? | I prefer the role which is enriched.           |

**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. They are not just our teachers but our friends. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Black is the color of authority and power, and it is popular in fashion because it makes people appear thinner. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nearly everything in fashion is cyclical, and the people come in and out of style with regularity. \_\_\_\_\_
4. If you escape from a house fire, and then you will dream about the experience when you fall asleep. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Politicians, salesmen and the others often use marketing techniques. \_\_\_\_\_

6. China is a partner of globalization, which is why we should all be concerned about the challenges ahead. \_\_\_\_\_
7. There are many overseas purchasing agents in China, they need to go in and out of the country often. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They couldn't find work or earn money in the cities. \_\_\_\_\_
9. On the other side, many women choose to go out to work. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She spent her time in watching movies rather than studying. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. He expressed briefly the main \_\_\_\_\_ in the world today.  
A. trend                      B. treat                      C. treasury                      D. tread
2. As a \_\_\_\_\_, Barack Obama has done too many things which are beneficial to Americans.  
A. politician                      B. pilot                      C. artist                      D. account
3. And if it really does not what it looks like, then why does it \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. appear                      B. appear to                      C. apply                      D. apply to
4. Miners \_\_\_\_\_ that the government did not fulfill their promises.  
A. complain                      B. have complained                      C. complains                      D. has complained
5. A bad tooth can \_\_\_\_\_ intense pain.  
A. caused                      B. causing                      C. cause                      D. causes
6. As soon as a \_\_\_\_\_ is met, it is always replaced by another.  
A. decision                      B. describe                      C. desire                      D. department
7. Otherwise, you must plan to distribute \_\_\_\_\_ resources for them.  
A. addable                      B. additive                      C. addition                      D. additional
8. Jason is a \_\_\_\_\_ visitor to this restaurant.  
A. frequenter                      B. frequently                      C. frequency                      D. frequent
9. It astonished his parents that he was able to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. survive                      B. survival                      C. survivor                      D. survived
10. Our efforts were not \_\_\_\_\_, we didn't waste our energy.  
A. in vain                      B. out vain                      C. up vain                      D. down vain
11. As the war debt lightened, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the country developed quickly.  
A. economic                      B. economy                      C. economical                      D. economist
12. You can work on more than one goal at once but only have one goal per \_\_\_\_\_, to balance them out.  
A. areal                      B. area                      C. place                      D. room
13. You might believe creative people should be wildly successful in terms of income, \_\_\_\_\_, and acceptance.