

# 外语之友

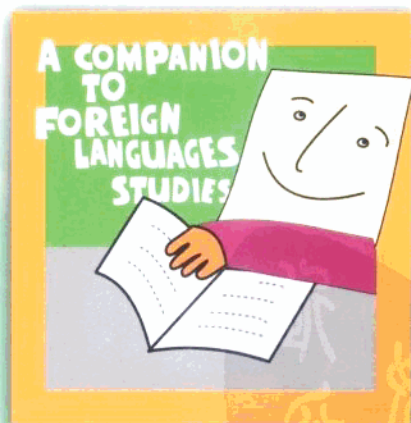
新课程 · 新教法 · 新学法

模块五

牛津译林版

A COMPANION TO  
FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
STUDIES

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- ★ 展示名校风采 ★
- ★ 提升学生能力 ★

主编 姚君伟

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## 卷首语

同学们：

欢迎使用《外语之友》(新课程·新教法·新学法)，希望它能陪伴你高中阶段的学习历程，帮助你实现学好英语的心愿！

新课标的实施，新教材的使用，新高考的出现，意味着高中阶段英语教与学的崭新面貌。为此，我们综合了大学、各地教研室、中学教师的学术、组织及教学资源，各取所长，形成合力，精心开发了这套以高中学生为服务对象的导学助学系列读物。

根据课标要求和同学们的实际学习规律，我们设置了以下特色栏目：

**学习导航**——以简明的单元导学，提炼本单元的主要词汇、句型、重要知识点，旁及前后知识的关联，提供自主学习和复习指导。

**背景激活**——选取适量文章，先阅读后思考，拓展和补充与单元话题相关的背景知识，自然衔接，导入课文。

**图解 Reading**——对应于课本中 Reading 版块，要求你借助提示画出 Reading 中文章的思维导图，理清行文脉络并提高综合归纳、谋篇布局的能力。

**难点突破和巩固练习**——根据单元重、难点，对应进行词汇、语言点等的讲解与练习。

**读写任务**——先“授之以渔”，分类剖析各种英语文体的特点、写作技巧和注意事项，再结合课本中反复出现的关键词、重要句型等，设置真实的情境，以书面表达的形式，帮助你学以致用，形成内化。

**词汇天地**——寓教于乐，通过填词游戏等，在巩固单元词汇的基础上，进行提升，讲解构词法、分类法及其他记忆方法，帮助你建立词汇学习的整体框架，增强词汇系统记忆和自主学习能力。

**语法盘点**——以模块为单位，全面覆盖各单元的语法。重点突出，适当整合，强调语法在具体语境中的运用。

实战训练是检测学习效果的主要途径，**单元测试卷**、**模块测试卷**可以让你一显身手并及时查漏补缺。

外语学习非朝夕之功，强调持之以恒，在此过程中愿《外语之友》成为你忠实的朋友！

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编委会主任 姚君伟

编委会副主任 王政红

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匡理 李钟涛

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郑秋雁 徐丹

曹洪霞

主编 姚君伟

常务副主编 汪少华

副主编 王文琴 周海忠

执行主编 葛文山

编写 葛文山 王燕

闻宇青 李钟涛

通讯地址 南京市宁海路122号南京师范

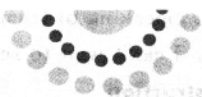
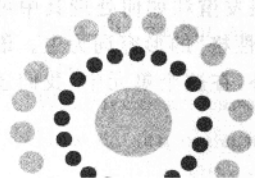
大学外国语学院500号二楼

邮编 210097

电话 025-83598411 83598998

E-mail waiyuzhiyou@126.com

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## Unit 1

### Getting along with others

#### 学习导航

##### Words

betray, academic, stupid, overlook, admit, deliberately, swear, forgive, dilemma, brilliant, guilty, awkward, outgoing, apologize, blame, behaviour, embarrass, stubborn, delay, persuade, badminton, dentist, amusement, circus, identity, discourage, absurd, essay, punishment, anxious, suffer, practical, puzzle, apartment, absorbed, attitude, consistent, worldwide, adolescent, hesitate, respond, regardless, warm-hearted, open-minded, narrow-minded, bad-tempered

##### Phrases

develop friendship 发展友谊

overlook one's studies 忽视学习

make a promise to do 许诺做

stare at 盯着看

not any more 不再

turn into 变成

can't help doing 禁不住做

before long 不久

chat room 聊天室

telephone service 电话服务

get through 做完,通过

express one's opinions 表达某人的观点

without hesitation 毫不犹豫

get along with 进展,相处

be determined to 决心

keep a secret 保守秘密

feel like doing 想做

keep one's word 信守诺言

stand doing 忍受做

feel jealous of 嫉妒

can't wait to do 迫不及待

have fun with 玩得开心

teenagers with problems 有问题的青少年

apart from 除了

be absorbed in 专心致志

share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某事

##### Sentence structures

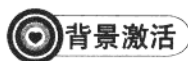
1. I didn't feel like I was overlooking my studies...
2. How they must have laughed behind my back!
3. It is likely that...
4. I thought it would be quite easy...
5. I must have sounded very proud of myself...
6. Regardless of what these friendships are based upon, shared feelings or activities.



7. Speaking of friends, I've met some nice people here in London.
8. I can't wait to see you again.

### Instruction

本单元以“getting along with others”为话题,讲述了青少年如何发展友谊和如何处理其中可能出现的问题,并学习到与话题相关的一些核心词汇,其中,以“描写人物性格”的形容词为主。语法学习的重点和难点是动词不定式(to-infinitive 和 bare infinitive)。另外,在这个单元中,我们还将学习到如何写英文信的一些简单知识。



## True Friendship

Nowadays, the word “friendship” has been used so frequently that it has lost its meaning. Some jokingly or seriously put it that friends are made to be taken advantage of, which makes me very sad. True friendship doesn't mean that when you need your friend's help, you will treat him to dinner, and when you have to protect yourself, you will put your friends in a difficult situation. On the contrary, true friendship is the communication of the hearts and understanding of the souls.

True friendship is like water, which is tasteless but is essential to our body. Compared with decent wine, water is insipid in taste, but is of great help to satisfy our thirst. True friends don't need to be with each other everyday, but are connected in heart every minute whatever the distance is.

True friendship is like medicine, though tasted bitter, killing your illness. True friends give you some proposals in point even if they know you would not take. They criticize you when others are praising you, not because of envy but worrying that you may lose your cool head.

True friendship has nothing to do with fame, power, or possessions. True friends would often watch silently from afar when you are influential, but come to you whenever you need their help. They care not what you are, but who you are. You're not his stepping-stone to success, but are his crutch to live through difficulties. When you are happy, you are likely to forget him, but when you are in trouble, he is the first one you will turn to for help.

True friends make you complete. Many persons accompany you through your life course—your parents, your lover, and your children, who take care of you and make your life happy. However, you still need someone who understands your thoughts and souls. Without them, you are likely to feel deserted and lost in spirit. Lonely as you are, you are spiritually unhealthy.

True friends stay in your heart, rather than at your side; they know you more than yourself, and try to better you; they care you as much as themselves, but never let you know. They cherish you, for they know without you they are struggling alone in the desert. On your side, you will feel the same. Once you have found such a true friend, do



treasure him. If your true friend disappears, how can you make the sound of your heart understood?



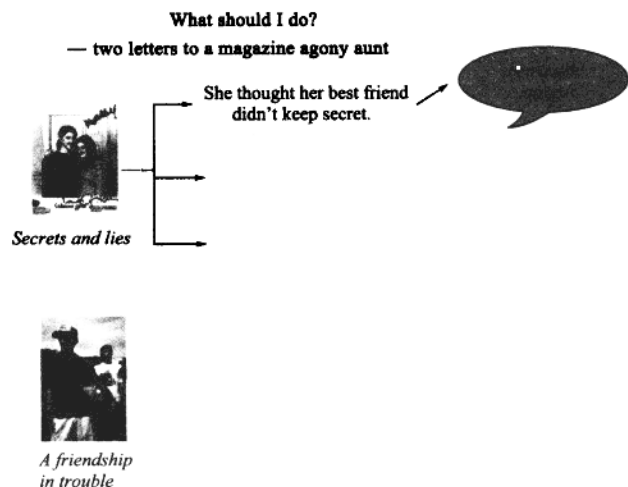
1. Does the author agree on some people's opinion about friendship in the first paragraph? And why?
2. What traits are essential to true friendship according to the author?
3. How do you understand the author's opinion that "true friendship is like medicine, though tasted bitter, killing your illness"? Can you give some examples to illustrate this?
4. Do you think friendship is helpful to one's career? And how?
5. Do you get along well with your friends? Do you have any difficulty in building up good relationship with people around you?



### Reading strategy: reading to understand emotion

The two texts are letters to an agony aunt. The letters often describe a problem the writer has strong feeling about like an important event or an unforgettable experience. Usually the writer writes what he/she honestly thinks and feels. By reading the letters carefully, it is possible to find out just how the writer feels about the problem and even think about what advice to give them.

**Learn to get the main points of the two letters:**



**Self-assessment:**





## ★ 难点突破

1. **share** *vt. & vi.* 分配, 分享, 共享 *n.* 一份, 份额, 股份(多复数)

### 相关链接

share (in) sth. (with/among sb.) (与某人)分享某事; 分担某事

share happiness and sadness/ share joys and sorrows 同甘共苦, 苦乐与共

have/take/bear one's share of... 负担某人的那份

hold shares 持有股份

shareholder 股民, 股东

例如:

She shares (in) my troubles as well as my joys.

她与我同甘共苦。

2. **get through** 接通(电话), 完成

例如:

I tried ringing you several times yesterday but I couldn't get through (to you).

昨天我给你打了几次电话, 可是都没接通。

As soon as I get through with the work, I'll join you.

我工作一做完就来找你们。

### 相关链接

get through 还有“用完, 通过, 经历”等意。

He gets through forty cigarettes a day.

他一天抽四十支香烟。

3. **break down** 抛锚, 身体垮掉, 精神崩溃, 分解, 停止运转, 失效

例如:

On my way home, the car broke down.

在我回家的路上车抛锚了。

His health broke down under the work pressure.

工作压力让他的身体垮了。

He broke down and wept on hearing this news.

一听到这个消息, 他就崩溃得哭了起来。

Sugar could break down in water.

糖能在水里分解。

The telephone system broke down unexpectedly.

谁也想不到, 电话系统瘫痪了。

### 相关链接

break up 与某人断绝关系; 结束; 期末放假; 强行驱散; 分开某物

break into 强行闯入

break in 插嘴, 强行进入

break away 与……脱离关系

break away from sb. 挣脱某人



break through 突破

break out 爆发(战争、灾难等)

例如:

She just broke up with her boyfriend.

她刚跟男朋友分手。

The marriage is breaking up.

这个婚姻即将破裂。

When do you break up for Christmas?

你们什么时候放假过圣诞节?

Police were called in to break up the meeting.

警察被召集过来驱散集会。

Break the sentence up into a few phrases.

请把这个句子分解成几个短语。

#### 4. I must have sounded very proud of myself after the test. . .

must have done 的意思是“过去一定做了”。

It must have rained last night.

昨晚一定下雨了。

#### 相关链接

“can/could + have + 过去分词”的疑问或否定形式表示对过去发生的行为怀疑或不肯定。

ought to have done 表示过去应做某事而实际未做。(这时 ought to 和 should 可以互换)。

“may/might + have + 过去分词”结构表示对过去行为的推测,含有“想必,也许会”的意思。

needn't have done 表示本来不必做某事而实际上做了某事。

例如:

He cannot have been to that town.

他不可能去过那个小镇。

She may/might have missed the train.

她也许错过了火车。

It was so near. I needn't have taken a taxi.

这么近,刚才我本没有必要打的。

You should have finished your homework earlier.

你应该早一点把作业完成的。

#### 5. He kept on saying really mean things to hurt me.

句中的 mean 的英文解释是 cruel or not kind,意思是“刻薄的,卑鄙的”。如:

That was a mean thing to do.

那是一件卑鄙的事情。

It was mean of him not to invite her.

他真刻薄,没有邀请她。

Don't be so mean to her!

不要对她如此的苛刻!

另外,mean 用作形容词时还有“吝啬的”之意。例如:



He's too mean to buy a present for his wife.

他太小气,不给妻子买礼物。

#### 相关链接

mean 用作动词时,后面可以接动词不定式,即 mean to do sth.,意思是“故意,打算做某事”;但是,当后接名词时,即 mean doing sth.,却是另外一个意思,作“意味着”解。

例如:

I've been meaning to ask you if you want to come for a meal next week.

我一直想问你,下周能否过来吃一顿饭。

I didn't mean to upset you.

我不是故意让你不高兴。

My new job will mean travelling all over the world.

我的新工作意味着满世界跑。

Dieting also means being careful about which foods you buy.

节食也意味着细心挑选你购买的食物。

#### 6. can't help doing... 忍不住做……

例如:

can't help doing 的意思是“情不自禁地做某事”,例如:

—Stop biting your nails. —I can't help it.

“不要咬指甲。”“可我总是忍不住。”

I can't help feeling that there has been a mistake.

我忍不住感觉到哪里出错了。

I couldn't help thinking about the past.

我总情不自禁地想起过去。

#### 相关链接

can't help do..., 它的意思是“不能帮忙做某事”。

例如:

I am busy at the moment; I can't help clean the house.

我现在很忙,不能帮忙收拾屋子。

#### 7. get along 相处融洽

动词短语,英文解释是 if two or more people get along, they have a friendly relationship.

例如:

We've always got along quite well.

我们总是相处很融洽。

#### 相关链接

get along 还可以作“进展”解,英文解释是 to deal with a job or situation or to make progress.

例如:

How's Sam getting along at university?

山姆在大学里学习怎么样?



## 8. overlook *vt.* 忽视

同义词为 miss。英文解释为: not notice sth., or not see how important it is.

例如:

It is easy to overlook a small detail like that.

那样的一个细节很容易被忽视。

Nobody could overlook the fact that box office sales were down.

没有人能够忽视票房下降的事实。

### 相关链接

overlook 还作“俯瞰”解。英文解释是 If a house, room etc. overlooks sth., it has a view of it, usually from above.

例如:

Our room overlooks the ocean.

我们的房间俯瞰大海。

## 9. apologize *vt.* 道歉

英文解释是 to tell someone that you are sorry that you have done sth. wrong. 该单词还有另外一个拼写: apologise.

例如:

I'm so sorry, I do apologize.

对不起,我道歉。

I think you should apologize to your brother.

我认为你应该向你弟弟道歉。

He later apologized for his behavior.

后来,他为他的行为而道歉。

## 10. persuade *v.* 劝说

英文解释是 to make someone decide to do sth., especially by giving them reasons why they should do it, or asking them many times to do it. 常用的结构有: persuade sb. to do sth. 意为“成功地劝说某人做某事”。

### 相关链接

结构 persuade sb. into doing sth. 也具有“成功地劝说某人做某事”的意思。如果劝说失败,则要说成 try/manage/fail to persuade sb.。

例如:

I finally managed to persuade her to go out for a drink with me.

我终于成功劝说她出去和我喝了一杯。

Don't let yourself be persuaded into buying things you don't want.

不要让自己被说服买自己不想要的东西。

I failed to persuade Dad to quit smoking.

我劝说爸爸戒烟,但是没有成功。



## 巩固练习

### 一、句型转换

选择适当短语,并用它的适当形式改写下面的句子,一个短语仅使用一次,其中有两个是多余的。

get along get through delay obvious in addition wipe out  
lead to remain reach regardless of overlook discourage... from

1. Tom does what he wants, without being affected by my words.  
Tom does what he wants, \_\_\_\_\_ what I say.
2. They found some important evidence that the police hadn't noticed.  
They found some important evidence that the police \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My father is a lawyer, and he persuades me not to enter the field.  
My father is a lawyer, and he \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the field.
4. Tom and Jack have a friendly relationship.  
Tom has always \_\_\_\_\_ quite well with Jack.
5. The meeting is put off; it will be held next week.  
The meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ next week.
6. He is a liar; everyone can see it easily.  
\_\_\_\_\_ he is a liar.
7. It is still uncertain whether the operation will be successful.  
\_\_\_\_\_ whether the operation will be successful.
8. Tom is famous as a movie star and an environmentalist.  
\_\_\_\_\_ his movie work, Tom is known as an environmentalist.
9. The floods destroyed the whole village.  
The whole village \_\_\_\_\_ by the floods.
10. Jack was careless. As a result, he was killed in an accident.  
Jack's carelessness \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ killed in an accident.

### 二、根据汉语提示完成下列各句,每空一词

1. 他犹豫了很长时间,考虑是否该买辆车。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time \_\_\_\_\_ whether he should buy a car.
2. 不管他人的反对,他同意放弃出国的机会去支援西部的发展。  
\_\_\_\_\_ other's objection, he agreed to give up the chance of going abroad to support the West development.
3. 为了帮助有困难的青少年,她鼓励他们采取积极的态度面对生活。  
To \_\_\_\_\_ the teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ trouble, she \_\_\_\_\_ them to take an active attitude to/ towards life.
4. 尽管他很固执,还是忍不住被劝服去了那个游乐场。结果,他玩得很开心。  
Stubborn as he was, he \_\_\_\_\_ into going to the amusement park. As a result, he had a lot of fun there.
5. 由于队员意见不合,他们羽毛球队遭受了一次痛苦的失败。

As a \_\_\_\_\_ of the disagreement among the teammates, their badminton team \_\_\_\_\_ a bitter failure.

6. 作为一个足球天才,毫无疑问,他是有运动天赋的。

As a football talent, there is \_\_\_\_\_ that he is gifted in sports.

7. 你应该为使他在公共场所尴尬而向他道歉。

You should \_\_\_\_\_ him for making him \_\_\_\_\_ in public.

8. 没有人能容忍背叛。

Nobody could stand \_\_\_\_\_.

9. 他并没有打算这样刻薄对你,但你的话太伤人。你应该为此感到内疚。

He didn't meant to be \_\_\_\_\_ you, but what you said really hurt. You should feel guilty of it.

10. 那个刻毒的老板老是咒骂工人。

That cruel boss always \_\_\_\_\_ at the workers.

11. 他们彼此相处得很融洽。

They \_\_\_\_\_ very well with each other.

12. 他一定是忽略这个细节了。

He must \_\_\_\_\_ the detail.

13. 他们的友谊处于困境之中。

Their friendship is \_\_\_\_\_.

14. 他处在进退两难的处境中。

He is \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三、翻译下列句子

1. 杰克的新车肯定花费了大约两万英镑。(must have done)

2. 他下决心要在一家电脑公司找一份工作。(be determined to do sth.)

3. 她一点也不大方,在金钱方面总是很吝啬。(be mean with)

4. 她不再忍受她哥哥的坏脾气了。她要跟他谈谈。(put up with)

5. 我父亲警告我说,必须十点前回来,如果迟了就要受罚。(warn sb that... and that...)

6. 当我看到他剃的头时,忍不住笑了。(can't help doing sth.)

7. 他们坐在长凳上,有说有笑。(sit on)

8. 当问及他为什么这样做时,他只是说:“因为我喜欢。”(when asked...)

9. 当他看到那个男孩溺水时,他毫不犹豫地跳进了水中。(without hesitation)

10. 法律要求人人平等,不管是什么种族、宗教或性别。(regardless of)

11. 你不该冲你父母吼叫。(should)

12. 我不能忍受他上课吃东西。(stand)

13. 他为他的不良行为向妈妈道歉。(apologize)

14. 不要耽搁把书归还给我。(delay)

15. 广告总企图劝说我们多买东西。(persuade)

## 读写任务

英语书信主要分为私人信件与公务信件两大类。

### 1. 如何书写信封

英语信封与汉语信封的写法是完全不同的。首先,英语信封与汉语信封上收发人的姓名和地址的位置是不同的。汉语信封将收信人姓名地址写在信封偏左或中央部位,寄信人的姓名和地址写在信封右下方;而将英语信封的发信人姓名和地址写在信封的左上方,收信人的姓名与地址在信封偏右或中央部位。另外,英汉信封上收发信人的姓名地址顺序也完全不同:汉语信封是先写国家名称,然后再从大地方写到小地方直至路名、门牌号,再写收信人姓名;而英语信封正好相反。

第一行:收信人姓名

第二行:住所门牌号,街道名称

第三行:市镇名称及所在地邮政编码

第四行:省、州等大地区名称(如果第三行是大城市,这部分也可省去)

第五行:国家名称(寄往国外时需写)

实例:

在写英文姓名时注意:要先写名,再写姓,前面可以用 Mr(男士), Mrs(已婚女士), Miss(未婚女士), Ms(不标明婚姻状况的女士), Dr(有博士学位的人), Professor(Prof.)(教授)。路名可用缩略形式: Rd. (Road), St. (Street), Ave. (Avenue 大道)。有时在信封左下角可以写上“By Airmail(航空)”, “Printed Matter(印刷品)”, “Registered Mail(挂号信)”等词语,在左下角还可以写“Please do not bend(请勿折叠)”等提示语。

### 2. 私人信件格式

1) 信头:发信人地址和日期

这部分中有时可省去发信人地址,但一般要写日期。放在信纸的右上方。

2) 称呼:对收信人的尊称

最普通的是 Dear,但与 Mr, Mrs, Miss 等不同的是:Dear 后一般用名字,而 Mr, Mrs, Miss 后不能单独用名字,而只能是姓或姓与名,比如:对 John Smith 的称呼,应该是 Mr Smith, Mr John Smith 或 Dear John。称呼后面可用逗号或者冒号。

### 3) 信的正文

4) 结尾: 发信人对收信人的谦称或敬语, 放在信的右下方

这部分要特别注意英语习惯, 不可根据汉语意思写上诸如“此致敬礼”、“祝您健康”之类的中国式的结尾语。常用的英语书信结尾语如下:

写给同龄人或年长的朋友: Yours sincerely, Sincerely yours, Yours 等等。

写给好朋友: Love, With love, Best wishes 等等。

写给亲戚: Love, With love, Affectionately yours, Your (ever) loving son(sister 等等)。

### 5) 签名

签名一般在结尾语的下面一行。

例如:

公务信件格式与私人信件格式大致相同, 只是在称呼和结尾上要比较正式一些。

常用的称呼有: Dear Sir(不知对方姓名时用)

Dear Mr/Mrs/Miss X(知道对方姓名时用)

常用的结尾语有: Yours sincerely(知道对方姓名时用)

Yours truly/Yours faithfully(不知对方姓名时用)

## 3. 私人信件的正文

### 1) 开头

常见的私人信件的开头方式有:

表示高兴: I was so glad/pleased/happy to receive your letter dated May 1st.

表示感谢: Thank you for your wonderful gift/your interesting letter.

表示关心与询问: How are you these days? /How are you getting on these days? /How are you getting on with your work/studies?

表示抱歉: I am sorry that I did not write to you sooner but I have been very busy these days. /I am sorry that I have not written to you for such a long time, but let me assure you that you have always been in my thoughts.

一般在表示道歉没有及时给对方写信时, 还要简述原因或写上安慰的话。

表示遗憾: I was sorry to learn that you did not do well in the entrance examination. /I was so upset to hear that you are ill these days. I do hope you are getting better.

### 2) 信件主体

这部分内容是最自由的, 与汉语书信没有什么区别。私人信件一般文体很随便, 可以写任何你想写的内容。

### 3) 结束语

常用的话语有:

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

I am afraid I have to stop now but I will write again.

Please give my regards to your family.

Take good care of yourself and keep in touch.

**实例** 重阳节是我国的传统节日, 如今又被赋予新的含义, 传统与现代巧妙结合, 成为人们尊老助老的节日。请你根据下面表格中的内容向你的英国笔友 John 介绍该节日。





| 时 间            | 活 动           | 意义/主要目的 |
|----------------|---------------|---------|
| 农历九月初九“重阳节”    | 登高、吃重阳糕等      | 长寿      |
| 1989 年起定为“老人节” | (传统活动外)旅游、助老等 | 活动筋骨;尊老 |
| 简述你对敬老的态度与做法   |               |         |

- 注意: 1. 邮件应包括以上所有信息,要有适当发挥。  
 2. 词数:150 词左右。邮件的开头和结尾已经写好,不计入总词数。  
 3. 参考词语:农历——lunar 重阳节——Double Ninth Festival  
 重阳糕——double-ninth cake 老人节——Old People's Festival  
 活动筋骨——move one's muscles

Dear John,

Thanks for telling me about Thanksgiving Day. Now I'd like to tell you something about another festival in China.

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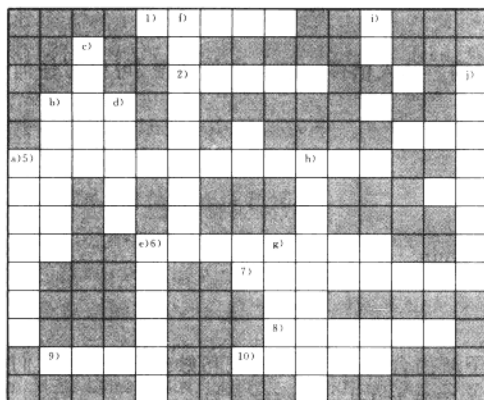
Looking forward to learning more about your holidays.

Yours,  
Li Ming

## 词汇天地

### Part I . Crossword Puzzle

Direction: Fill the white squares with letters, forming words by solving the clues given to you.



country, frustrate, dentist, sofa, goal,  
discourage, admit, disagreement,  
awkward, tease, seat, persuade, essay,  
teammate, damage, difference, guilty,  
circus, laugh, nation, trying, means,  
power, ruin, embarrass, way,  
strength, apologize, line, forgive