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Unit 11 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

学习要点

话 题	Getting around
交际功能	Ask for information politely
语言结构	Indirect questions
目标语言	Excuse me. Do you know where I can exchange money? Sure. There's a bank on the second floor. Take the escalator to the second floor and turn right. The bank is next to the bookstore.
词 汇	escalator, drugstore, restroom, furniture, department store, shampoo, advantage, disadvantage, exchange money, hang out

思维导图

例:—What are you going to do with your pocket money?

—_____ give it to the children from Aids families?

A. What about

B. What for

C. Why don't

D. Why not

答案:D

【评析】

命题目的:对 why not 用法的考查。

解题关键:why not 是一种提建议的表达方法,意思是“为什么不……呢?”。

错题剖析:受陈述句的影响而选择 C。

【同类变式】

翻译下面的句子。

博物馆很近,为什么不走着去呢?

The museum is quite near, _____ on foot?

答案:why not

同步训练

I. 单项选择:从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. Why not _____ some drinks?

A. having

B. to have

C. have

D. had

2. Could you tell me _____?
A. when was London Airport built
B. how far London Airport was
C. where London Airport is
D. how can I get to London Airport
3. Every time she goes into stores, she always _____ much money.
A. takes
B. spends
C. pays
D. costs
4. You can go _____ the tall building, and turn left into Great Road.
A. past
B. passed
C. to past
D. pass
5. The good news _____ the students excited.
A. gets
B. makes
C. takes
D. brings
6. My uncle arrived _____ Washington _____ rainy morning.
A. in; at
B. in; on
C. at; in
D. to; on
7. The museum is _____ the drugstore _____ the park.
A. next; to
B. among; and
C. between; and
D. through; in
8. The song _____ very _____.
A. sounds; sweet
B. sound; sweet
C. sounding; hot
D. sound; happily
9. She prefer _____ rather than _____.
A. to be a worker; be a boss
B. to be a worker; to be a boss
C. being a worker; being a boss
D. be a worker; be a boss
10. The two children _____ at the mall now.
A. are all
B. all are
C. are both
D. both are

II. 完成句子: 根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。(每空一词)

1. 对不起打扰你了。
I am sorry _____.
2. 他经常在那个市场逛, 因为在那里他可以吃到很棒的小吃。
He often _____ in that mall because he could _____.
3. 网上购物有利也有弊。
Shopping online has _____.
4. 请不要把书借给他人。
Please don't _____ the book _____ others.
5. 当我们提出要求时, 我们需要学会怎样有礼貌地表达。
We _____ how to be polite when we _____.

拓展迁移

麦当劳食物简介

套餐(combo):通常看到墙壁上的图片就知道几号是什么套餐,点套餐时只要说“Combo number one”,或是“Number one”就好了。有时店员会问“Do you want to go large?”如果你需要,他会给你大的薯条和可乐。

汉堡(hamburger):美国人说汉堡通常会说 burger,如 cheese burger。在美国单点汉堡他会问你“Goes with cheese?”也可以在点的时候说“Without cheese”,他就不会再问你。有些比较好的餐厅还会问你肉要几分熟。

薯条(fries):在美国说 fries 就可以了。

饮料(drinks):速食店的饮料就那么几种:a. 可乐 Coke;b. 减肥可乐 diet Coke(或直接说 diet);c. 雪碧 Sprite(柠檬汽水);d. 橘子汽水 Hi-C(or orange soda);e. 冰茶(iced tea);在美国的 soft drink 大多数是可以 refill 的,你可以在店里喝一杯,离去时再去 refill 一杯,相当划算。

另外还应注意的是:

1. 有些美国人喜欢用“Micky D's”代替“McDonald's.”如“Yang, wanna grab some Micky D's?”,“Let's go to Micky D's.”。

2. 有些店的奶精跟糖是摆在外面的,供自己取用,这时你如果点咖啡他们就不会问你“Cream or sugar?”但有些店会把奶精跟糖收在柜台后面,这时他们就会问你“Cream or sugar?”。

3. 如果你点的是套餐,你可以跟他说“Can I biggie size it?”那么他就会给你大份的薯条和大杯的可乐,通常只要再加 30 cents 左右就可以了。

4. 最有效率的点餐说法,“Three, ketchup, Coke to go.”意思是“Combo number three, give me ketchup, I want Coke and to go!”真是一点儿废话都没有。

单元自我测评

I. 单项选择

1. —_____ spending lots of time here doing nothing. Let's go to the zoo.

—That's a good idea. I'd like to.

A. Instead of

B. Because of

C. In order to

D. First of all

2. Could you please tell us _____ yesterday?

A. what do you do

B. what did they do

C. what they did

D. what they do

3. —Can you stay here a bit longer?

—_____, but I have to be back tomorrow.

A. No way

B. I'm afraid not

C. I'd love to

D. No

4. The story _____ interesting.

A. sounds

B. listens

- C. hears
D. tells
5. It _____ what you think.
A. looks for
B. depends on
C. leads to
D. dresses up
6. They have fun _____ in the river.
A. to swim
B. swam
C. swimming
D. swim
7. —It's very kind of you to help me with my lessons.
—_____
A. Never mind.
B. Not at all, it is a pleasure.
C. It doesn't matter.
D. Don't thank me.
8. Take the escalator _____ the second floor and turn right. You can see the room.
A. at
B. for
C. to
D. on
9. —Excuse me, could you please tell me _____?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. where is No. 2 Middle School
B. No. 2 Middle School is where
C. where No. 2 Middle School is
D. No. 2 Middle School where is
10. —I hear we'll have a new teacher this term.
—Really? Do you know _____?
A. what subject he teach
B. what subject do he teach
C. what subject does he teach
D. what subject he teaches
11. It _____ the workers three days _____ up the snow.
A. cost; clean
B. took; to clean
C. spent; cleaning
D. paid for; cleaning
12. Can you tell me _____ it takes us to get there?
A. how many
B. how much
C. how long
D. how far
13. The old man told me _____ him on Sunday because he would go fishing.
A. don't visit
B. not visit
C. not to visit
D. to not visit
14. Mr Black is always alone. No one knows _____.
A. where did he live
B. where he lives
C. where does he live
D. where he lived

15. —What's wrong with your pen?

—_____.

A. I can't use it

B. It doesn't work

C. It's very expensive

D. It looks nice

II. 翻译句子

A. 根据汉语意思完成句子翻译。(每空一词)

1. 蒂娜总是在学习。

Tina _____.

2. 妈妈想知道为什么街上那么吵闹。

Mother wondered _____ so much noise in the street.

3. 我不知道超市现在是否营业。

I don't know _____ now.

4. 公共厕所在药店和咖啡馆之间。

The restroom is _____ the drugstore _____ the café.

5. 学生们在湖中划船度过了许多美好的时光。

Students _____ many happy _____ in the lake.

6. 为了不冒犯他人,学会语言礼仪是很重要的。

_____ offend others, learning language etiquette is very important.

7. 这事听起来挺神秘。

This _____.

8. 海南是家庭度假的好地方。

Hainan is a great place _____ the family _____ a vacation.

B. 阅读短文,将其中画线部分的句子译成中文。

The Person Running after the Polar Light

He is Yang Huigen, who was born in Jiangsu Province in 1965. **9.** After getting his PhD(博士学位) in 1992, he became interested in polar science and started his work on polar light. In 1994, he took his first trip to the South Pole Station of Japan and stayed there for 14 months. In 2003, he became the manager of the North Pole Station of China. People call him "the person running after the light". He said, "The animals and plants are the real owners of the poles." **10.** People are not allowed to feed animals at the North Pole, or it will break the food cycle there.

9. _____

10. _____

III. 补全对话

根据上下文从方框中选出合适的句子完成对话。(有两项为多余选项)

A: Excuse me!

B: Yes? **1.** _____

A: Could you tell me the way to Chibi Park?

B: **2.** _____ Keep going until you see a big white building on your left...

A: Oh... I'm sorry I can't follow you. **3.** _____

B: OK. Keeping going until you see a big white building on your left. The place you're looking

for is right next to it.

A: 4. _____

B: Yes, it is. You'd better take a bus. The bus stop is just over there.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: 5. _____

A. Well, let me see.

B. Is it far from here?

C. Where are you going?

D. What can I do for you?

E. That's very kind of you.

F. You're welcome.

G. Please say that again more slowly.

IV. 完形填空

Today it seems perfectly natural for us to 1 hands when we greet someone or say good-bye. But 2 so many things that we do 3 thinking, such actions at one time probably represented something.

For example, in primitive(远古的) life the hand was probably a 4 of power and strength. The hand was 5 to fight against enemies, kill animals and make weapons and implements(工具). So when the hand was extended(伸向) to someone, it could represent a good will.

We know that the hand was an 6 symbol in 7 history, probably as a mark of power. Presenting the hands palm to palm was at one time the way an inferior(下等的) person 8 his respects to a superior(上等的) one.

Among the Arabs, it was a 9 at one time to kiss the hand of a superior. Later 10, polite Arabs didn't want other people to kiss their hands, so sometimes they would 11 up shaking hands.

The early Greeks held out the right hand when they wished to show 12 to a stranger. So we can see that the hand was 13 of meaning. And while we shake hands without thinking, we are really carrying 14 a custom that has been handed 15 to us from old times.

1. A. put up

B. shake

C. put down

D. hide

2. A. like

B. as

C. for

D. because

3. A. with

B. in

C. on

D. without

4. A. way

B. heart

C. symbol

D. idea

5. A. got

B. made

C. used

D. taken

6. A. important

B. interesting

C. useful

D. different

7. A. late

B. early

C. recent

D. past

8. A. found

B. took

C. gave

D. paid

9. A. time

B. custom

C. history

D. life

10. A. on

B. up

C. for

D. to

11. A. finish

B. end

C. start

D. begin

12. A. relation B. kind C. friendship D. good
 13. A. full B. fill C. crowded D. filled
 14. A. to B. for C. on D. up
 15. A. to B. along C. up D. down

V. 阅读理解

Passage 1

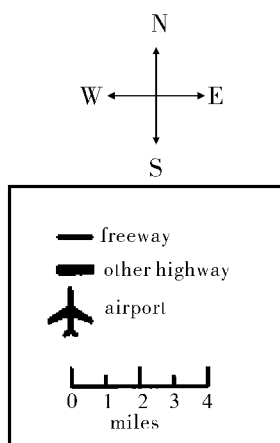
Australia, with the Pacific Ocean to the east and the Indian Ocean to the west, is a very large country, while its population is very small. Another interesting fact is that one out of five Australians were not born in Australia. Most of the population is in the southeastern part. Three out of every five people live in one of the five big cities. Sydney is the biggest city with a population of 4 million. Melbourne in Victoria has a population of about 3.5 million. Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth each has about one million. All of these cities, except Perth, which faces the Indian Ocean, are in the east and southeast of the country.

The capital city of Australia, Canberra, is not very big. Only about a quarter of a million people live there. Hobart in Tasmania, which is to the south of the mainland of Australia, is even smaller and Darwin, the capital of the Northern Territory, is a very small city. It has a population of under 40,000.

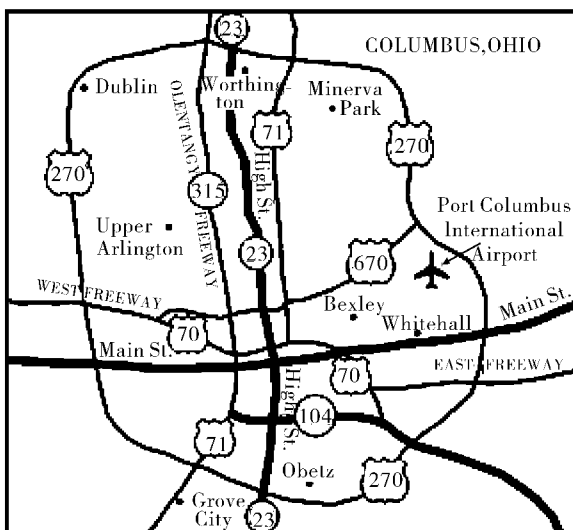
根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - Australia is a country whose area is very large, but whose population is very small.
 - Australia is a very small country both in area and in population.
 - All Australians were not born in Australia.
 - Most of the population of Australia is in the southeast and the north.
- _____ has the second largest population.
 - Canberra
 - Sydney
 - Melbourne
 - Brisbane
- Which of the following cities is NOT in the east or southeast of the country?
 - Brisbane.
 - Sydney.
 - Perth.
 - Adelaide.
- The following five cities, Canberra, Darwin, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth, have a population of about _____ million.
 - 1.65
 - 4.40
 - 3.65
 - 3.29
- What is the passage mainly about?
 - The cities' development of Australia.
 - The history of the cities in Australia.
 - The distribution(分布) of Australia's population.
 - The importance of the cities in Australia.

Passage 2



注释:freeway 高速公路;
highway 公路;
international 国际的



根据地图选择最佳答案。

- How many highways are there in the picture?
A. Five. B. Three. C. Two. D. Four.
- Which highway or freeway runs east and west?
A. Highway 23. B. Freeway 71.
C. Highway 104. D. Freeway 315.
- What is the name of the freeway 315?
A. OLENTANGY FREEWAY. B. EAST FREEWAY.
C. WEST FREEWAY. D. Highest.
- Which line goes around the city?
A. Highway 23. B. Freeway 71.
C. Freeway 270. D. Highway 104.
- What two freeways join(交汇) near the Port Columbus International Airport?
A. 71 and 70. B. 270 and 670.
C. 270 and 71. D. 670 and 70.

Passage 3

Welcome to the Coconut Hotel. It is in Kuala Lumpur, the capital city of Malaysia(马来西亚).

It takes about five minutes to walk to the city center.

All the hotel rooms have the following features (特征):

- ◆good views of the city
- ◆200 sq ft(平方英尺)in size
- ◆modern bathrooms

The hotel also has the following facilities(设施):

- ◆a large swimming pool which opens at 6:45 am
- ◆a souvenir shop that is open from 9:00 am to 5:30 pm

◆ a games center

◆ a dining room where breakfast is served(提供) from 8:00 am to 9:30 am

Lunch: 11:30 am to 2:30 pm

Dinner: 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm

◆ a snack bar(小吃店) which is open from 9:00 pm to 1:00 am

根据广告信息,从 A、B、C、D 中选出一个最佳答案。

- The above information is about _____.
A. the capital B. Malaysia C. a shop D. a hotel
- If the guests(客人) in the hotel want to go to the city center, they had better go _____.
A. on foot B. by subway C. by train D. by ship
- If the guests want to have a swim, they should go to _____.
A. the city center B. the games center
C. the swimming pool D. the bathroom
- Dinner is served from _____ in the hotel.
A. 9:00 am to 5:30 pm B. 8:00 am to 9:30 am
C. 11:30 am to 2:30 pm D. 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm
- You have arrived at the hotel at 11:00 pm and feel hungry. What should you do?
A. Go to the dining room. B. Go to the souvenir shop.
C. Go to the snack bar. D. Go to the bathroom.

Passage 4

Mr White is a farmer. Last month he drove his truck to town and on the way his truck knocked down a boy and hurt him. He sent the boy to a hospital at once. He paid a lot of money for that but the boy's parents wanted to get more money from him. So they said their son could no longer lift his right arm above his head. Mr White's lawyer came and asked the boy a few questions in the **court**.

"Now, my boy," he said, "you were hurt last month, weren't you?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

"And you can't lift your right arm now, can you?"

"No, sir."

"Could you show us how you can lift your right arm?"

Slowly the boy lifted his right arm before his nose.

"Poor boy," said the lawyer, "and how high could you lift it before the accident?"

"Oh, very high," said the boy proudly and the arm went up right over his head.

- Mr White sent the boy to a hospital because _____.
A. he was very helpful
B. his truck hit the boy and hurt him
C. the boy's parents asked him to help
D. he knew the boy
- From the story we may know that _____.
A. the boy is honest

- B. the boy's parents are honest
C. the farmer didn't pay for the accident
D. the boy's right arm was all right after going to hospital
3. The boy's parents _____.
A. wanted to get more money from Mr White
B. got a lot of money from Mr White at last
C. were very thankful to Mr White
D. were very worried about the boy's right arm
4. What's the Chinese word for the underlined word "court" in this passage?
A. 球场 B. 庭院 C. 宫廷 D. 法庭
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. The accident happened last month.
B. The lawyer was very clever.
C. The boy was very clever.
D. The boy's parents must feel embarrassed at last.

Passage 5

Every year, thousands of students choose to study in another country for a term, the summer, or a year. Studying overseas(在国外) can be an exciting experience for many people.

Why do it

Living in another country can help you to learn a language, and about another culture. You will see the world in a new way, and learn more about yourself. Overseas study may also look good on your future resume(求职简历). Many companies today want employees(雇员) who speak a second language, or have living or working experience in another country.

Making the right choice

Once you decide to study overseas, you have to make some choices. To choose the right country or school, ask yourself: Where do I want to go and why? How much do I want to pay? How long do I want to study overseas? Do I want to live with roommates, alone or somewhere else?

Getting ready to go

Get your passport and visa(护照与签证) early! Before you go, learn some of the language, and read about some common customs in the country that you are going to. Learn about the money. Bring some of it, and a credit card with you.

Once you are there

After the first few weeks overseas, many students will feel a little homesick. They may miss their family, friends, and familiar ways of doing things. Remember that it takes time to get used to a new place, school, and culture. When you feel sad or homesick, try to talk to others, or write about your feelings in a notebook.

1. What can bring many people an exciting experience?

2. Who want employees that are good at foreign languages?

3. What should you do once you decide to study abroad?

4. What do you have to get before you get ready to go?

5. What can you do when you feel sad or homesick?

Passage 6

Linda King is a teacher in a college. This Sunday was her mother's birthday. Jane, Linda's sister, was coming home from Vancouver by plane to celebrate it with the family. Linda drove to the airport to meet her. There, Linda saw an advertisement.

Little Bear Golf Game and BBQ

★ Sunday Sept. 10.

★ A 9-hole game at 2:00 pm at the Little Bear Golf Club (Please meet at 1:30 pm at the club house).

★ Free for golf club members; \$ 25 for non-golf club members.

★ Free BBQ (barbecue 的缩写, 烧烤野餐) at 5:30 pm. BYO (Bring your own) drinks, salads, desserts and dishes.

★ Please complete the following form if you want to go. Reply to the manager of the Little Bear Club at 3400 Windsor, or call 3657719 if you have any question.

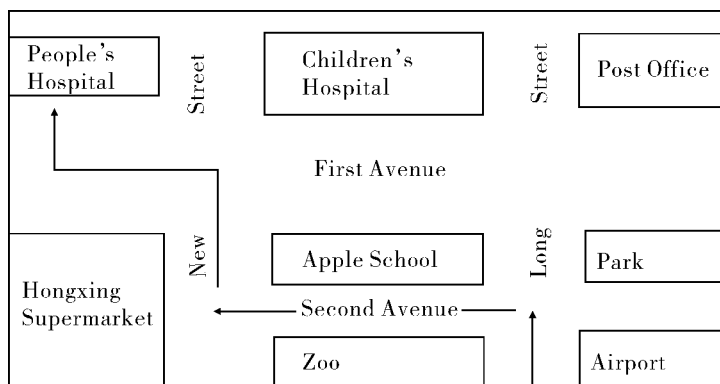
Then Linda had a good idea for the weekend: Playing golf at Little Bear Golf Club, and then having the BBQ there! Jane loves playing golf. She enjoys teaching Linda and her dad, Frank, how to play better! However, only Linda is a member of the Club, and Frank is still a beginner. Marlene, Linda's mum, enjoys walking, and she loves to spend time with Linda's daughter, Delaney, so, while Linda, Jane and Frank were playing golf, the grandmother and granddaughter could play on the grass and enjoy the sunshine. A wonderful plan!

Little Bear Golf Game and BBQ

Take part in Golf	
Family name: 1. _____	
Name	Details: Choose one (member, beginner/ non-club member)
Linda	2. _____
Jane	Non-club member
3. _____	Beginner
BBQ only	
Name	4. _____, Delaney
Total price: 5. \$ _____	

VI. 书面表达

黄教授的美国朋友汤姆要到中国考察,汤姆得知黄教授生病住院,决定一下飞机就去医院看望黄教授。假设你是黄教授的儿子黄磊,请根据下面的示意图给汤姆写一封邮件,告诉他离开飞机场后到达医院的线路。要求:条理清楚,50 词左右。



Dear Tom,

Yours,
Huang Lei

Unit 12 You're supposed to shake hands.

学习要点

话 题	Customs
交际功能	Tell what you are supposed to do
语言结构	<i>supposed to</i> + infinitive
目标语言	What are people in Korea supposed to do when they meet for the first time? They're supposed to bow. How was the dinner at Paul's house last night? Well, it was OK, but I made some mistakes. I was supposed to arrive at 7:00, but I arrived at 8:00.
词 汇	kiss, bow, table manners, chopstick, fork, spoon, napkin, greet, rude, wipe, point, stick, shake hands, be supposed to, drop by, pick up, You should...

思维导图

例: I _____ play games on computer.

- A. is use to B. used to C. use to D. was used to

答案: B

【评析】

命题目的: 本题主要考查 *used to do* 表达交通方式时的用法。

解题关键: 表示“过去常常……”时用 *used to...*, *to* 后面加动词原形, 而“*be/get used to*”表示“习惯于……”。

错题剖析: 受 *be/get used to* 的影响而误选 A 或 D。

【同类变式】

翻译下面的句子。

他的父亲过去常常早起。

答案: His father used to get up early.

同步训练

I. 单项选择: 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

1. You should shake _____ her because you are in China.

- A. hands; with B. hands; on
C. hand; to D. hands; to

2. —Wei Hua, the new term is coming. Do you think you need a pen?

—Yes, I'm going to buy _____ this morning.

- A. it B. one C. that D. this
3. I want to know why he always has _____ things to do.
A. so many B. such many C. so much D. such much
4. It's foolish _____ such a mistake.
A. for you making B. of you making
C. for you to make D. of you to make
5. —Make sure that he will come for dinner tonight.
—_____.
A. Of course, I can B. Don't worry
C. Certainly, I will D. That's OK, Mum
6. It's too hot. Do you mind _____ the window?
A. my closing B. my opening
C. open D. close
7. Every one knows that Taiwan _____ China.
A. gets to B. belongs to
C. agrees to D. thanks to
8. I find _____ difficult to finish the work on time. We only have one hour left.
A. this B. it C. that D. its
9. What are you nervous _____, Mary?
A. in B. at
C. on D. about
10. He _____ in his English test paper. His teacher was very angry with him.
A. makes some mistakes B. make a mistake
C. made few mistakes D. made many mistakes

II. 完成句子: 根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。(每空一词)

1. 我已经习惯辣味食品了。

I _____ hot food.

2. 你应该早点把这个消息告诉我。

You _____ me the news earlier.

3. 他们对时间非常放松。

They are pretty _____ time.

4. 没有事先打电话, 布朗先生是绝不会去朋友家拜访的。

Mr Brown never visits a friend's house _____ first.

5. 这部电影要比我想象得更好。

The film _____ than I thought it _____ be.

拓展迁移

网络之“客”知多少

博客 Blog 是继 E-mail、BBS、ICQ 之后的第四种网络交流方式。Blog 的全名是 Weblog, 中文

播客是英文“Podcasting”的音译,是由“iPod”和“Broadcasting”组合而成的。网民可以借助一个名为“iPodder”的软件和 MP3 播放器结合,将网上的广播节目下载到自己的播放器中随时收听,还可以自己制作声音节目上传。制作“Podcast”的人被称为“Podcaster”。

威客英文是 Witkey(wit 意为“智慧”,key 意为“钥匙”)。在网络时代,凭借自己的创造能力在互联网上帮助别人,获得报酬的人就是威客。在威客网上,个人和企业只需发布任务,公布任务期限和赏金,网上的威客们就会竞标来争取任务。

黑客和骇客:黑客是 Hacker 的音译,源于动词 Hack,其引申意义是指“做了一件非常漂亮的事”。在计算机领域中,黑客是指精通网络、系统、外设以及软件、硬件技术的人。有些黑客逾越尺度,运用自己的知识去做出有损他人权益的事情,这种人就被称为“骇客”。

1. —There's a loud knock at the door. Who _____ it be?
—It _____ be Lily.
A. must; may
B. will; must
C. may; must
D. will; may
2. She lent me an umbrella _____ I would not get wet in the rain.
A. that
B. in order
C. so that
D. such that
3. —Did your sister tell you _____ next week?
—Yes, we'll visit the Taihu.
A. to go where
B. how to do
C. what to do
D. to do what
4. I don't _____ I'll trouble you.
A. guess
B. imagine
C. suppose
D. want
5. He has realized that he _____ his wallet in the shop.
A. left
B. forgot
C. borrowed
D. sold
6. In Switzerland, people _____ visit a friend's house.
A. make plans
B. make plans to
C. makes plans to
D. make a plan