

BOOK THREE 第三册

Unit One Family 家庭

I. Warming-Up Exercises 热身练习

1. Sound Recognition 辨音

Read the following poem and pay attention to your pronunciation. 朗读下列诗歌并注意发音。

Please remember to say iron,
So that it'll rhyme with lion.
Advertisers advertise,
Advertisements will put you wise.
Time when work is done is leisure,
Fill it up with useful pleasure.
Accidental, accident,
Sound the *g* in ignorant,
Relative, relation,
They say creature but creation.
Say the *a* in gas quite short,
Bought remember rhymes with thwart,
Drought must always rhyme with bout,
In daughter leave the *gh* out.

2. Consonant Clusters 辅音连缀

辅音连缀 (consonant clusters) 包括 [pl-], [bl-], [pr-], [br-], [tr-] 和 [dr-]。请朗读并欣赏下面的一首童谣。

The Snow Man

We built a snow man nice and white
And decorated him very bright,
With a big top hat and a carrot nose,
And a scarf as red as a full-bloomed rose.
This snow man came alive one day,
And we did laugh and dance and play,
By our fireplace he knelt
And too soon, our snow man did melt.

雪 人

堆个雪人白又胖，装装点点真漂亮；
 一顶礼帽头上戴，一根萝卜充鼻梁；
 围巾一条红又红，盛开玫瑰一个样。
 一天雪人变活人，大家跳舞又欢唱，
 雪人进得屋里来，一头跪在壁炉旁，
 只一眨眼的工夫，它就溶化在地上。

II. Useful Expressions 实用表达

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Fancy meeting you here! | 真没想到会在此碰见你。 |
| 2. Congratulations! | 恭喜！ |
| 3. Really? | 真的？ |
| 4. Intelligent? What do you mean? | 聪明？你指什么？ |
| 5. Pardon? | 你说什么（请再说一遍。） |
| 6. Is /Are/Does /Do/Can + 人称代词？ | 是吗（真的）（表示疑问或惊讶） |
| 7. tit for tat | 一报还一报 |
| 8. Is anything wrong? | 出什么事了？ |
| 9. I'm just calling to + Verb... | 我打电话只是为了... |
| 10. It's been quite a while since I last saw you | 我们有一段时间没见面了。（从我上次见到你到现在已有一段时间了。） |
| 11. We were all pretty pleased about that. | 我们大家对此感到很高兴。 |
| 12. Billy's home from school today. | 比利今天没去上学 在家呢。 |
| 13. It's nothing serious. | 没什么事（不太严重） |
| 14. That's too bad. | 那太糟了。 |
| 15. It's certainly good to + Verb... | ...真是太好了。 |
| 16. Nice talking to you. | 很高兴与你交谈。 |
| 17. Give Mom our love. | 问妈妈好。 |

III. Additional Notes 补充注释

英语口语中，人们常常使用省略了的或简单的疑问句来表示疑问、惊讶或不太相信等感情色彩。这些疑问句型通常以如下三种形式出现：

- 使用助动词、be 动词或情态动词 + 人称代词等，如：

A: My husband can cook a delicious dinner.
 B: Can he?
- 重复他人句子的部分内容（引起惊讶或不理解的部分）如：

A: My husband is very unusual.
 B: Unusual?
- 使用意在要求对方进一步解释的语句，如：

What do you mean? /What do you mean by ... ?/Really?

综上所述 对于陈述句 *My husband is very unusual.* 可有如下五种应答方式：

- 1) Is he?
- 2) Unusual?
- 3) Really?
- 4) What do you mean by unusual?
- 5) Unusual? What do you mean?

此外 英语口语中 人们常常使用一些插入语来表示说话人的意见、态度 或缓和语气，或解释、修正言语失误之处，或求得他人认同。这些词语是 *I think; I'm afraid; I guess; I suppose; I believe; I dare say; I hope; I expect; I mean; You know; I'd say; if you like (prefer); To be honest...; Frankly...; To tell you the truth...; I'll tell you what; Mind you.*

请仔细体会下列各句：

A: Will you call me again this afternoon?

B: No. I'll be pretty busy then, I'm afraid. (缓和语气)

A: When will you be free?

B: Well, I'm not sure. You know, the final exam is near... er... I mean... I have to work on it. (解释)

A: How do you like Beijing?

B: It's wonderful... wonderful place, wonderful food, and wonderful people. Really a fantastic city, I'd say. (求得他人认同)

IV. Target Practice 专项练习

1. More than ever before, married couples today are choosing not to have any child. Those couples, called DINKS (double income, no kids) say that children bring more misery than joy. Do you think that married couples have a better life without children?
2. Some people believe that growing up in a large family, with several sisters and brothers, offers more advantages than disadvantages. Others argue that being an only child is more advantageous. What's your opinion about family size? Explain why.
3. Listen to the following dialogue and fill in the missing information.

A: Have you met Barry?

B: _____, but I don't remember what he looks like.

A: He's a most unusual person.

B: _____?

C: You'll understand when you see him.

B: You mean it's his _____?

A: Not exactly. He has _____ of speaking and choosing his words that's unique. But that's _____.

C: That's part of it. But _____. I guess it's what some people call "charisma" (神秘的吸引力).

B: Oh, that. Now I know what you're talking about. I'm just full of it.

A: Ha, ha. Big joke!

V. Answers for Reference 参考答案

Key to Target Practice 专项练习 参考答案

1.

As I see it, the advantages of having no children outweigh the disadvantages in the following respects. First, without children, married couples can enjoy freedom, by which I mean they're free to develop their own interests, get the jobs they desire, move from place to place, and so on and so forth. Most important of all, they are free from the kind of worries or troubles which come with raising children. For instance, they do not have to keep worrying about their kids' safety, food, clothing, schooling and character nurturing. Finally, a childless couple could save a considerable sum of money otherwise invested on bringing up children. This might be up to two-thirds of a parent's income. It can thus be safely said that married couples without children can have more time, money and energy set aside for their own pleasures and comforts. Overall, the quality of their life could be greatly enhanced.

2.

I think a family of four, comprising the parents and two children (preferably a boy and a girl) is a paradise. The children won't feel lonely. They receive love from both parents and grandparents. They learn to take care of each other; they learn to cooperate; they will become better as a result of competition. An only-child won't get these benefits. A Western psychologist G. Stanley Hall said: "Being an only child is a disease in itself." Now there are more than five million of such children in China. These children, mainly in cities and nicknamed Little Emperors, are given too much attention. Being the only child in the family, he is not required to help with household chores. He is only expected to study, to be somebody in the future. Worst of all, he doesn't have an older sibling he can look up to, talk to or play with. He lacks companionship and communication with children of his age. As a result, he may grow up into an irresponsible, highly dependent, unco-operative and self-centred person, of little use to society.

3.

A: Have you met Barry?

B: I think so, but I don't remember what he looks like.

A: He's a most unusual person.

B: What do you mean by unusual?

C: You'll understand when you see him.

B: You mean it's his physical appearance?

A: Not exactly. He has a certain way of speaking and choosing his words that's unique.
But that's not what I'm talking about.

C: That's part of it. But it goes beyond speech. I guess it's what some people call "charisma".

B: Oh, that. Now I know what you're talking about. I'm just full of it.

A: Ha, ha. Big joke!

Key to Exercises in Textbook 教材听力练习参考答案

Lesson One

Part A:

- I. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. a 8. b 9. b 10. b
11. a 12. b 13. a 14. a 15. b 16. a 17. b 18. b 19. a 20. a

Part B:

Dialogue

1. 1) b 2) b 3) c 4) a 5) d
2. 1) strong 2) handsome 3) Spanish 4) Italian 5) Arabic
6) swimming 7) football 8) cooking 9) sewing 10) ironing

Passage

1. 2) ✓ 3) ✓ 6) ✓ 8) ✓ 10) ✓
2. 1) dinner things; some sewing
2) tired; immediately after dinner
3) piece of paper; the small table
4) 8 a. m. ; another piece of paper; the small table near his bed
5) "Father—Wake up. It's 7 a. m.—Mother."

Lesson Two

Part A:

- I. 1. brought; present 2. prefer; black 3. brown; blue 4. Probably; Please
5. traffic; dreadful 6. drive; laundry 7. pleased; plan
8. practice; pronunciation 9. Bring; ice cream 10. drink; plenty
II. Great; France; abroad; stay; spend; travelling; speak; French; French; improved

Part B:

Dialogue

1. 1) a 2) b 3) d 4) b 5) c
2. 1) new shopping center shopping 2) Tom had been given a raise by Mr. Davis

- 3) had got a bad cold 4) dancing lessons 5) part-time job at the garage

Passage

1. 1) b 2) d 3) c 4) d 5) c
2. 1) a. many b. Parents; children; grandparents c. Uncles; aunts
- 2) a. childless; only a woman and a man b. move from job to job c. even smaller

Unit Two Transportation 交通

I. Warming-Up Exercises 热身练习

1. Making Judgements 做出判断,下结论

在此项练习中,男女二人对话,对话结束后,由第三者根据对话内容提出问题。内容涉及

- 1) 男女二人或其中一个人的职业 (profession or occupation) 身份 (identity)
- 2) 对话发生的场所、地点 (place)
- 3) 讨论的话题 (topic)
- 4) 对某些句子或短语的正确理解
- 5) 决定或计划等

此项练习涉及面很广,我们在此不可能面面俱到,只能选取课本练习中或考试中经常遇到的内容谈一谈。这里我们先谈第 1)、2)、3) 点 其余的 4)、5) 点请参见本册第十单元 Book Three Unit Ten 有关部分。

要识别职业、身份 确定对话发生的场所、地点及所谈话题 就要抓住对话中与职业、身份或能提示出场所或话题的有关词汇,也就是说要抓住关键词。请大家熟悉并背诵下列常用词汇及句型。

关于学校日常生活的常用词汇

president 校长 院长	dean (某些大学的) 教务长 系主任
professor 大学教授	associate professor 副教授
tutor 大学的指导教师 导师	lecturer 讲师
teaching assistant (TA) 教师助理	teacher 教师
student 学生	undergraduate 大学在校生
postgraduate 研究生	doctorate student 博士生
freshman 大学一年级学生	sophomore 大学二年级学生
junior 大学三年级学生	senior 大学四年级学生
degree 学位	bachelor's degree 学士学位
master's degree 硕士学位	doctor's degree/doctorate 博士学位
scholarship 奖学金	tuition 学费
school record, report card 成绩单	credit 学分
registration 注册	term/semester 学期
thesis 论文	term paper 学期论文
quiz 小测验	mid-term examination 期中考试
final examination 期终考试	oral test 口试
written examination 笔试	make-up exam 补考
entrance exam 入学考试	required/compulsory courses 必修课
optional/elective courses 选修课	graduate (v.) 毕业

quit school 休学
 department 系 (部)
 dormitory 宿舍
 lecture 讲座
 present 出席
 sick leave 病假
 gym 体育馆
 playground/sports ground 操场
 dining-room/school canteen 食堂
 Student's Union 学生会

关于图书馆的常用词汇

library 图书馆
 have/keep the book 借阅书
 over-due 过期
 renew 续借
 magazine 杂志
 essay 小品文 散文
 reference book 参考书
 reading room 阅览室
 stacks 书库
 catalogue 目录
 bookshelf 书架

关于购物的常用词汇及句型

size 尺码
 style 款式
 cost 花费
 bargain(n.) 廉价, 便宜货
 expensive 昂贵的
 brand 牌子
 ready-made 成衣
 underwear 内衣
 shorts 内裤
 cotton 棉织品
 woolen 毛织品
 shirt 衬衫
 jeans 牛仔裤
 Lady's Department 妇女用品部
 cashier 出纳

drop out 退学
 major in (English, etc.) 主修 (英语等)
 teaching building 教学楼
 presentation 提出 (观点、看法)
 absent from class 缺旷课
 lab 实验室
 sports meet 运动会
 swimming pool 游泳池
 clinic 校医室 诊所

borrow 借入
 due 到期
 fine 罚款
 periodical 期刊
 fiction/novel 小说
 journal 专业性刊物
 textbook 课本
 loan desk 借阅处
 library cards 借书证
 latest issue 最新一期 (杂志等)
 author/writer 作者

color 颜色
 price tag 价签
 cheap 便宜
 sale 减价
 fashionable 时髦的
 out of fashion 过时的
 fashion 流行式样
 undershirts 汗衫
 trousers/pants 裤子
 silk 丝织品
 pattern 花纹 图案
 T-shirt T 恤衫
 sweater 毛衣
 gown (女) 睡衣 (袍)
 check-out stand 收银台

receipt 发票	counter 柜台
cash 现金	check/cheque 支票
wrap up 包裹起	not in stock 脱销
shop assistant 售货员	salesman 男售货员
daily necessities 日用品	make-up 化妆品
electric shop 电器商店	color TV 彩电
washing machine/washer 洗衣机	refrigerator (fridge) 电冰箱
dish-washer 洗碗机	tumble-drier 烘干机
vacuum cleaner 吸尘器	recorder 录音机
electric cooker 电炉	electric fan 电扇
department store 百货商场	supermarket 超级市场
shopping mall 购物中心	grocery store 杂货店
What can I do for you? 您买什么?	
I'd like a pair of slippers. 我想买一双拖鞋。	
What size do you take? 多大号码?	
Shall I try them on? 我可以试穿吗?	
It fits you perfectly. 您穿太合适了。	
How much is it? 多少钱?	
It's a real bargain. 真便宜。	
I'll take it for fifty dollars. 五十美元我就要。	

关于饮食的常用词汇及句型

bar 酒馆	restaurant 饭店
menu 点菜单	order 点菜
wine 酒	appetizer 开胃的饮料或食物
soft drink 饮料	champagne 香槟
brandy 白兰地	whisky 威士忌
cocktail 鸡尾酒	soup 汤
steaks 牛排	pork chops 猪排
ham 火腿	hamburger 汉堡
sausage 香肠	pudding 布丁
salad 沙拉	bread 面包
potato 土豆	jam 果酱
onion 洋葱	tomato 西红柿
roast beef 烤牛肉	meat 肉
pork 猪肉	mutton 羊肉
chicken 鸡	pie 派
cake 蛋糕	dessert 甜点
seafood 海味	vegetable 蔬菜

vegetarian 素食者

fry 炒

vinegar 醋

soy sauce 酱油

seasoning 调味

tray 餐盘

spoon 勺

bill/check/cheque 账单

customer/dinner 顾客

I'd like to book a table for tonight. 我想预订一桌今晚的酒席。

A table for two ? 两位 ?

Here is the menu. 这是菜单。

Are you ready to order ? 开始点菜吗 ?

Is that all? /Anything else? 还要别的吗 ?

Anything to drink ? 要喝的吗 ?

Finished ? 吃好了 ?

I'm really full. 我吃饱了。

We have to do some packing. 我们得打包了。

Bill, please./Can we have the bill, please ? 请结账。 / 请结一下账, 好吗 ?

关于住旅店的常用词汇及句型

front desk/reception 前台 总台

information desk 问讯处

check in 入住

bell captain 侍者领班

room maid 打扫房间的女工

door man 门僮

telephone operator 电话接线员

vacant beds 空床

book a room 预订房间

double room 双人房

suite 套房 套间

with bath 附浴室

with shower 附淋浴

lavatory 卫生间

room number 房间号码

central heating 集中供暖 暖气

ashtray 烟灰缸

wardrobe 衣柜

chef 厨师

boil 煮

table salt 食盐

spicy 辣的

napkin 餐巾

fork 叉

knife 刀

waiter/waitress 男女侍者

tip 小费

receptionist 前台服务员

room service 客房服务

check out 结账 (离开)

bell boy 侍者

porter 行李搬运工

lift/elevator operator 电梯服务员

laundry department 洗衣部

full 客满

single room 单人房 单间

twin-bedded room 双人房

presidential room 总统套房

without bath 无浴室

without shower 无淋浴

fill in (out) the registration form 填写登记表

air-conditioner 空调

faucet/tap for cold and hot water 冷、热水龙头

closet 杂物柜

quilt 被子

sheet 床单

traveler's check 旅行支票

credit card 信用卡

cash 现金

Are there any vacancies ? 有空房吗 ?

Please fill in the form. 请填写登记表。

Here's the key to your room. 这是你房间的钥匙。

I'd like a single (double) room with bath. 我要一间带浴室的单人(双人)房间。

What are the rates for a day ? 住一天多少钱 ?

Room service, Please. I'd like my breakfast sent up. 请接客房部。请把早餐送到我的房间。

Is the tip included in the bill ? 小费包括在账单内了吗 ?

⑥ 关于就医的常用词汇及句型

register's office 挂号处

out-patient department 门诊部

in-patient department 住院部

emergency 急诊

medical department 内科

surgical department 外科

operation room 手术室

ward 病房

doctor 医生

dentist 牙科医生

physician 内科医生

surgeon 外科医生

intern 住院实习医生 住院助理医师

resident 住院医生

chief resident 主任住院医

pharmacist 药剂师

doctor of Chinese medicine 中医

nurse 护士

patient 病人 患者

pharmacy/drugstore/dispensary 药房

pain 疼痛

cough 咳嗽

fever/high temperature 发烧

headache 头疼

stomachache 胃疼 肚子疼

vomit 呕吐

nausea 恶心

indigestion 消化不良

sleeplessness/insomnia 失眠

burns 烧伤

strain 扭伤

cancer 癌症

temperature 体温

blood pressure 血压

operate...on 做手术

take medicine 吃药

pill 药丸

tablet 药片

syrup 糖浆

X-ray X 光片

blood test 验血

physical examination 体检

to give first-aid treatment 急救

symptom 症状

to prescribe medicine 开药

to suffer from... 患 ...

I feel sick/awful/terrible. 我感到难受。

I feel a great pain here. 这儿很疼。

I have a toothache. 我牙疼。

Let the nurse take your temperature (blood pressure, pulse). 让护士给你测体温(量血压、测脉搏)。

Show me your tongue (throat). 让我看看你的舌头(嗓子)
Here's the prescription. Get it filled at the pharmacy. 这是处方,到药房抓药。

⑦ 关于邮局的常用词汇及句型

post office 邮局	letter 信
airmail 航空信	postage 邮资
stamp 邮票	envelope 信封
writing-paper 信纸	glue 胶水
sender 寄信人	addressee 收信人
pillar-box 邮筒	letter-box 信箱
package/parcel 包裹	telegram 电报
registered letter 挂号信	post/mail letters 寄信
postman 邮递员	parcel post 包裹邮件
printed matter 印刷品	scale 磅秤
over weight 超重	postcard 明信片
ordinary mail 平信	express 快信
special delivery 限时专送	

Where's a stamp-vending machine? 自动售邮票机在哪儿?

How much is it to send a letter to China by ordinary mail? 寄封平信到中国多少钱?

How long does an air letter get to Beijing? 寄封航空信到中国要多长时间?

⑧ 关于银行的常用词汇及句型

open an account 开户	current account 活期存款账户
fixed deposit 定期存款	interest rate 利率
draw money 取款	deposit 存款
U. S. dollar 美元	H. K. dollar 港元
RMB 人民币	Euro 欧元
bank clerk 银行职员	client 客户
balance 结余	close account 结清
foreign exchange 外汇	rate of exchange 兑换率

I want to change some dollars for RMB. 我想把一些美元换成人民币。

Give me some large (small) notes. 请给我一些大面值(小面值)的钱币。

Where can I cash a traveler's check? 什么地方兑现旅行支票?

I'd like to cash a check. 我想兑现支票。

What currency do you want? 你要什么货币?

⑨ 关于理发的常用词汇及句型

barber's 理发馆	hairdresser 理发师
barber (给男人理发、修面的) 理发师	hair-stylist 理发师 美容师
dye 染发	shave 刮脸

moustache 髭	beard 胡须
spray 喷洒	shampoo 香波
hairstyle 发型	haircut 理发 剪发
hairdo 理发 做头发 发型	do one's hair 做头发
Not too long (short) at the back. 后面不要留太长 (短)。	
A bit shorter on the sides. 两边稍短。	
Give me a facial. 请给我美容。	
No scent, please. 请别喷香水。	
Please give me a shampoo. 请给我洗洗头。	

⑩ 关于海关的常用词汇及句型

pay duty on ... 付关税	duty free 免税
free of charge 免费	fill in the form 填表
customs house 海关	customs officer 海关官员
passport 护照	entry visa 入境签证
transit visa 过境签证	declaration 申报

Where are your inoculation and vaccination papers? 你的预防接种证明呢?

You'll have to declare your valuables. 你得申报贵重物品。

These items are for personal use. 这些是私人用品。

Can you tell me what items require duty? 你能告诉我哪些东西要上税吗?

2. Wh-questions 特殊疑问句

特殊问句都以一个疑问代词或疑问副词开头，一般用倒装语序，和一般问句差不多。

例如: Which do you prefer? 你喜欢哪个? 如果主语是疑问代词或由它修饰，则用陈述句语序。例如: Who won the championship? 谁是冠军? Which train is leaving for London? 哪列火车开往伦敦?

在听力理解中，一句陈述 (statement) 的任何一部分都有可能被列为测试的重点。因此，我们应该对句子中的谁 (who)、什么 (what)、怎么样 (how)、什么地点 (where)、什么时候 (when) 和谁 (with whom)、为什么 (why)、多长时间 (how long)、间隔频率多少 (how often)、多少 (how many, how much) 等保持警觉，随时记录，以备查问。对于句子中涉及时间、长度、宽度、深度、高度、年龄、气温、距离的数字一定要迅速记下。这样我们在听到 which month (year) 或 how long (wide, deep, tall, old, cold, far...) 的问题时就有把握做对了。

II. Useful Expressions 实用表达

1. You were speeding. 你超速驾驶了。
2. There's a 30-mile-an-hour speed limit on this road. 此路限速每小时 30 英里。
3. We were doing 60 miles an hour. 我们以每小时 60 英里的速度行驶。
4. Do you have a reason for exceeding the speed limit? 你超速驾驶有什么原因吗?

5. The policeman wrote a speeding ticket. 警察开了一张超速驾驶的罚单。
6. All this sitting down is making him fat and lazy. 总坐着使他变得又胖又懒。

III. Additional Notes 补充注释

1. Cars in the United States

The United States is full of automobiles. For some families . it is not enough to have one car. They have two or even more. They need a car to go to work, to transport things, to run errands, to take their children to school or for other activities. However, the cost of owning a car is very expensive. Many young people work after school during their last year of high school to buy a car. Most people pay for a car by installment. After buying a car, they have to pay for insurance(保险), car maintenance(维修), a safety inspection (安全检查) every other year, an annual emission check-up (排放物检查) in addition to an annual fee for license tags(牌照). If a driver speeds or parks illegally, he'll be ticketed. A ticket can cost him from \$ 15 to \$ 100.

The greatest drawback of having large numbers of cars is the pollution from car exhausts (废气). In Los Angeles, for example, the pollution is so bad that the city is always full of smog, a combination of car smoke and fog. Moreover, there is an acute need for more and more roads, hence more expenditure, more damage to the environment.

One way to reduce traffic on roads is the creative idea of forming a car pool. For instance, mothers take turns driving their children to school. One mother drives on Mondays, taking her own children and the neighbor's children as well. Another mother drives on Tuesdays. And another on Wednesdays. By so doing, fewer automobiles will be put on the roads and less gasoline is used. As a result, chances of traffic jam and pollution will be correspondingly reduced.

2. Make sure you know the following words and phrases.

by plane/air 乘飞机	by train 乘火车
by ship/sea 乘船	air transport 空中交通运输
road transport 陆上交通	car(automobile) 汽车
tube/underground railway/subway 地铁	public transportation 公共交通
mini-bus 小公共汽车	taxi/taxi cab/cab 出租车
trolley 无轨电车	double-decker bus(Br. E) 双层汽车
liner 班机	ocean liner 轮船
bus stop 公共汽车站	ticket 票
month ticket 月票	season ticket 季票
one-way ticket 单程票	round-trip ticket 往返票
road sign 路标	speed limit 速率限制
safety island 安全岛	sidewalk 人行道
run the red light 闯红灯	speeding 超速行驶

Police: May I have your license, sir?

Driver: Here you are.

Police: You've been driving drunk. You will be fined \$ 150 and your license will be suspended for sixty days.

Driver: Sixty days? You can't be serious. I need to drive to work.

Police: Is this your first offence?

Driver: Yes. I'm terribly sorry. I won't drink the next time, I promise you.

Police: Rules are rules. Please report to the police station tomorrow. I guess you need to review some traffic regulations.

2.



As far as I'm concerned, I prefer the bicycle. As a means of transportation, it is not only cheaper than other modern means of transportation, but a lot safer. We often hear about car crashes and air deaths, but seldom do we hear of casualties caused by bikes. In addition, it doesn't create noise or any pollution. It doesn't take too much room to park. Perhaps the most pleasant thing about riding a bike lies in its convenience and the benefits it brings to people. On the bicycle, I can get lots of exercise and take in fresh air. Yes, cycling helps me keep fit. It promotes my blood circulation and thus strengthens my heart. However, compared with the fast plane, train and car, the bicycle, though economic, is not an efficient means of transportation for long journeys; though convenient, it is *not comfortable enough*. Despite these drawbacks, I still enjoy riding a bike. It is a simple practical means of transportation, affordable to almost every household in China.

3.



Very often young people dream not so much of owning a car but of having a motorcycle. They know it takes less money to buy and to operate. With a little gasoline they can ride for hours.

People with a motorcycle can also get to where they want to go very fast. They do not have to stay behind cars when there is a lot of traffic. They can weave around the cars.

Motorcycles are also convenient to park. If there is no space on the street, people sometimes push their bikes onto the lawn or leave them beside their houses.

Some people like the noise almost as much as the speed. They may also feel like their grandparents did when they rode a fast horse. The motorcycle may be called the horse of modern times.

Many people have two motorcycles. They use one for the city streets and another for riding through fields. This other motorcycle is called a dirt bike. It is especially made for places where there are no roads. Because a dirt bike is not used in the city, a person must have a truck or a trailer to take it through the city streets.

It is fun to have friends who also own dirt bikes. A group of friends could go into the

country to race bikes. If they are expert riders, they may enter a race called the Motorcross, and people will pay to see them ride. Better still, they may win a trophy.

Questions:

- 1) Why do some people dream of motorcycles instead of cars?
- 2) Why is a motorcycle better in city traffic?
- 3) What do some people call the motorcycle?
- 4) What is true about dirt bikes?
- 5) What is a Motorcross?

Key for Reference: 1) a 2) b 3) a 4) d 5) c

Key to Exercises in Textbook 教材听力练习参考答案

Lesson Three

Part A:

I. 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. d

II. just fine; OK; pretty bad; worried; children; fine;
working with his hands; does well; dancing; enjoys

Part B:

Dialogue

1. 1) d 2) a 3) d 4) b 5) c
2. 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) T

Passage

1. 1) a 2) c 3) b 4) c 5) d
2.

Advantages	Disadvantages
1) spends less money	1) waterproof clothes
2) half an hour	2) cold; in winter
3) worry about traffic jams	3) big and fast; cheaper
4) the cold railway platforms; crowded trains	

Lesson Four

Part A:

- I. 1. Twice a week.
2. Radios and TV sets.
3. Sometimes by bus; sometimes by taxi.
4. Last weekend.
5. Linda.