

UNIT 1 ENGLISH LEARNING



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) about the differences between American and British pronunciations
- 2) how to listen for details

PART ONE WARMING UP

🔊Task: Can you read the following sentences in both American and British pronunciation?

- ❖ I met him by chance.
- ❖ He asked questions.
- ❖ You have to bring your passport.
- ❖ These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty.
- ❖ You must pay for the book in advance.
- ❖ I have a bath every day.

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Mania for learning English



Vocabulary

grueling	adj. 使人精疲力尽的
intensity	n. 强烈
let down	使失望，辜负
mania	n. 狂热
tsunami	n. 海啸

🔊Task 1: Watch the video clip and check [v] the true statements.

1. All Chinese students learn English by screaming it.
2. Two billion Chinese are learning English.
3. In China, children start learning English in the third grade, by law.
4. People learn English just for communication.
5. Music is the language of emotions.

🔊Task 2: Watch the video clip again and answer the following questions.

1. In what way has English become a mania in China?
2. What makes China the world's largest English-speaking country?
3. Why do people learn English?
4. Why is learning English important for students taking the college entrance examination (Gaokao)?
5. In what way is English becoming the language of problem-solving?

🔊Task 3: Listen to one part of the text again and imitate the rhythm.

Why English? In a single word: opportunity. Opportunity for better life, a job, to be able to pay for school or put better food on the table. Imagine a student taking a giant test for three full days. Her score on this one test literally determines her future. She studies 12 hours a day for three years to prepare. 25 percent of her grade is based on English. It's called the Gaokao, and 80 million high school Chinese students have already taken this grueling test. The intensity to learn English is almost unimaginable unless you witness it.

Text 2

Advice on learning English



Vocabulary

Celstino Santee	塞莱斯蒂诺·桑提
hesitant	adj. 犹豫不决的
one-on-one	ad. 一对一

outweigh	v. 比...重要
similarity	n. 相似
soak up	吸收
sponge	n. 海绵
tutor	n. 家教

➡Task 1: Watch the first part of the video clip and answer the following question.

What suggestions does Celstino Santee offer for those who come to the United States to learn English?

➡Task 2: Watch the second part of the video clip and complete the following sentences.

And I found some _____. Of course, the adults have, um, more traditional based, _____ that they base their form of learning on. Also, in many cases they're more _____. They're a little bit more _____, and they want to make sure that they have _____. However, the young children are like sponges. They really just want to _____. They're not afraid of making mistakes as are the older people. It is so much easier to learn a language when you're a child.

➡Task 3: Watch the third part of the video clip and answer the following questions.

1. Why do some people take private lessons with a tutor?
2. What's the advantage of taking a class with students from all over the world?

PART THREE SPEAKING



☞Task: Watch the video and talk about language loss and the globalization of English.

Form into small groups of three or four. Choose one from the following three questions for discussion. Each group can choose a moderator to lead the discussion.

1. Is it necessary to have a global language for global communication?
2. What do you think is the relationship between loss of language and the globalization of English?
3. If you were a parent of small kids, what would be the language of your family, Mandarin Chinese or the dialect of your hometown? And why?

PART FOUR AMERICAN ENGLISH BOX

1. 当字母 a 在 /f/、/m/、/n/、/w/、/t/、/s/ 等辅音之前，英式英语发音为 /ɑ:/，美式英语发音为 /æ/。
e.g. ask, answer, half, pass, path, staff, dance, can't [kænt], fast
2. 英语中的 /ɒ/ 在美语中发为 /ɑ/
e.g. box, crop, hot, ironic, polish, spot
The strong forms of these function words: anybody (likewise every-, some-, and no-), because, of, from, was, what
❖ It's hot today.
❖ The cop stopped me.
3. 词尾特殊读音 -ile，在美音中发为 /ɪl/，/i:l/ 或 /əl/，而在英音中一般发为 /aɪl/
❖ The thin glass is fragile.
❖ A missile is dangerous.
❖ I lost my mobile phone.
❖ She has a facile tongue. ['fæsail; (US) 'fæsl]
4. 后缀 -ary -ery -ory 的读音
当这三个后缀之前的音节不重读时，美音中，-ary 和 -ery 发成 /əri/，-ory 发成 /ɔri/。
而英音中三个后缀都发成 /əri/。
❖ The company fired the secretary.
❖ He made his will preparatory to his voyage.

❖ This is the famous monastery.

5. 清辅音[t]夹在两个元音之间，前一个是重读元音，后一个是轻读元音时，如 writer，美国人习惯将清辅音浊化，字母 t 的发音近于/d/。

下列几对单词在美语中的发音几乎相同：

writer	-----	rider
latter	-----	ladder
petal (花瓣)	-----	pedal (踏板)

❖ What's the matter?

❖ Waiter, please.

❖ The guests were motored to the guest house.

❖ She is waiting for you.

6. /ju:/ (相应的字母拼写为 u, ue, eu, ew) 在 /t/, /d/, /θ/, /s/, /z/, /n/, /l/ 之后时，美音倾向于读 /ʊ/, 而英音倾向读 /ju:/。

❖ Who's on duty today?

❖ It's new.

❖ I bought a tube of toothpaste.

7. 在英国标准音中，字母 r 在元音前才发音，如 real；r 在辅音前或词尾时是不发音的。但在美语中，r 在辅音前发明显的卷舌音，在词尾时亦发音。

❖ I cannot hear you.

❖ This is a question mark.

❖ Turn left at the end of the road.

❖ I have more to say.

❖ I don't want to work overtime.

8. Miscellaneous differences

BrE	AmE	Words
/i:/	/e/	evolution, lever
/ɔ:/	/əʊ/	homosexual
/e/	/i:/	zebra, leisure
/æ/	/eɪ/	patriot
/ɪ/	/aɪ/	vitamin
/ɑ:/	/eɪ/	tomato
/əʊ/	/ɔ:/	processor, progress (noun)
/ɑ:/	/ə:/	clerk,
/aɪ/	/i:/	either, neither
/i:/	/aɪ/	prefixes anti-, multi-, in loose compounds (e.g. in anti-establishment, but not in antibody).
/aɪ/	/ɪ/	minority, primer
/eɪ/	/æ/	apricot, patent
/ə/	/əʊ/	borough, thorough
/ɔ:/	/ə/	record (noun)
/ʃ/	/sk/	schedule

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

➡Task 1: Watch the video of the speech on Diamond Jubilee (登基 60 周年庆典) by Queen Elizabeth II and complete the sentences.



Many of you were present ten years ago and some of you will _____.

Since my Accession, I have been a regular visitor to _____ and, at the last count, have had the pleasurable duty of treating with twelve Prime Ministers. Over such a period, one can observe that the experience of venerable old age can be _____ but not a prerequisite for success in public office. I am therefore very pleased to be addressing many younger Parliamentarians and also those bringing such _____ to your vital, national work. During these years as your Queen, the support of my family has, across the generations, been _____.

➡Task 2: Listen to the speech given by Michelle Obama and compare it with the speech given by Queen Elizabeth II. List three differences between American and British pronunciation.

BrE	AmE	Words

UNIT 2 FAMILY AFFAIRS



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to lead a formal discussion
- 2) how to make contrasts or comparisons

PART ONE WARMING UP

➡Task: Whose responsibility?

Whose responsibility is it to do cooking and other household chores, the wife or the husband?
Talk to your partner, and argue about it.

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Changing roles of men and women



Vocabulary

avid	adj. 热心的
career	n. 职业, 事业
disconcerting	adj. 令人不安的
flexible	adj. 灵活的
household chores	n. 家务
juggling	n. 杂耍

rigid	adj. 固定不变的
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➡Task 1: Watch the video clip and check [v] the true statements.

1. Both David and his wife work.
2. Bob is David's father-in-law.
3. Bob's role as a father changed.
4. David's wife spends more time with the children than David does.
5. David's family is English.

➡Task 2: Watch the video clip again and answer the following questions.

1. "However, since the late 60s and the early 70s, family life has been changing dramatically." How has family life changed?
2. "David is a modern father." In what way?
3. "...Bob's role as father changed." In what way?
4. "As a research scientist, David's schedule was more flexible." What was the result?
5. "...I think I have many more responsibilities than, than even most fathers do today..." Has David's career suffered because of his family responsibilities?

➡Task 3: Listen to one part of the text again and imitate the rhythm.

Welcome to changing life styles. Today we'll take a look at the changing role of fathers. In the 1950s and the 1960s, most fathers went to work every day, and most mothers stayed at home to take care of the children. However, since the late 60s and the early 70s, family life has been changing dramatically. Instead of accepting the rigid roles imposed by society, many couples have been deciding to change their work-life balance. More mothers have been pursuing careers, while at the same time fathers have been devoting more time to caring for children and doing household chores.

Text 2

Why we have too few women leaders



Vocabulary

civil	adj. 公民的；国内的	job	n. 工作
conference	n. 会议	lecture	n. 讲课；讲座
convinced	adj. 信服的	obvious	adj. 明显的
corporate	adj. 公司的	partnership	n. 伙伴关系
couple	n. 夫妇；两个	percent	n. 百分之
equivalent	n. 对等	philosophy	n. 哲学
focus	v. 集中；n. 焦点	professional	adj. 专业的；n. 专业人员
grade	n. 等级；年级；成绩	sector	n. 部门
individual	n. 个人	theory	n. 理论

🎧Task 1: Listen to the beginning of the video clip, “Why we have too few women leaders”. The speaker mentions one real problem for women. Watch carefully, and complete the chart below.

Why we have too few women leaders	
Problem for women:	
Solution 1 for the problem:	

Solution 2 for the problem:	
Solution 3 for the problem:	

🔊 Task 2: Watch the rest of the video clip, and complete the rest of the above chart.

🔊 Task 3: Listen to the following sentences, and fill the gaps. All the words are in the wordlist above. Do NOT fall back on the list until you have completed the task.

1. And if you're in this room today, most of us grew up in a world where we had basic _____ rights, and amazingly, we still live in a world where some women don't have them.
2. In the _____, women at the top, C-level _____, board seats -- tops out at 15, 16 _____.
3. We also have another problem, which is that women face harder choices between _____ success and personal fulfillment.
4. A _____ of years ago, I was in New York, and I was pitching a deal, and I was in one of those fancy New York private equity offices you can picture.
5. And I'm in the meeting -- it's about a three-hour meeting -- and two hours in, there kind of needs to be that bio break, and everyone stands up, and the _____ running the meeting starts looking really embarrassed.
6. In the high-income part of our workforce, in the people who end up at the top -- Fortune 500 CEO _____, or the _____ in other industries -- the problem, I am _____, is that women are dropping out.
7. Two, make your _____ a real _____...
8. Just a _____ weeks ago at Facebook, we hosted a very senior government official, and he came in to meet with senior execs from around Silicon Valley.
9. I gave this talk at Facebook not so long ago to about 100 employees, and a _____ hours later, there was a young woman who works there sitting outside my little desk, and she wanted to talk to me.
10. And I thought to myself, wow, if it's me -- who cares about this, _____ -- giving this talk -- and during this talk, I can't even notice that the men's hands are still raised, and the women's hands are still raised, how good are we as managers of our companies and our organizations at seeing that the men are reaching for opportunities more than women? We've got to get women to sit at the table.

PART THREE SPEAKING

🔊Task 1: Watch a short video clip and take notes on the differences between men and women.

Men: _____

Women: _____

🔊Task 2: Talking about gender differences.

Form into groups of four. Each group will choose a moderator to lead the group discussion on the differences between men and women. The moderator will report the differences to the rest of the class.

PART FOUR COMPARISON AND CONTRAST BOX

🔊Task 1: Abraham Lincoln vs. John Kennedy.

Watch the short video clip, and talk to your partner about the similarities between the assassinations of Lincoln and Kennedy mentioned in the clip.

➡ **Task 2: Similar and different.**

Write down three ways in which you think you and your partner are similar or different. Do NOT show your partner what you have written. Then tell each other the similarities or differences.

You: _____

Your partner: _____

Tips on talking about differences/similarities

Asking about differences and similarities

1. Is there a difference between... and...?
2. What are the differences between... and...?
3. What are the similarities between... and...?
4. How do...differ?
5. How are... similar?

Giving differences and similarities

1. There are striking differences between...
2. There are striking similarities between...
3. In contrast...

4. On the one hand... On the other hand
5. Similarly...
6. ... are the same.
7. They are quite similar in structure despite their obvious differences in length.
8. An essay, too, has a concluding paragraph.
9. They have a lot in common.
10. There is a big difference...
11. But you can pay for things with checks if you have a checking account.
12. A dictionary gives you definitions of words, while an encyclopedia contains factual information of a variety of types.
13. A checking account is more convenient, whereas a savings account is more economical.
14. No, they are different.
15. They are similar.
16. They are both...

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

🔊 Task 1: In this conversation, you are going to hear a couple arguing about cooking. Please complete the sentences.



A: Hey, there! What's for dinner... uh, (1) _____ again?

B: You have no idea, do you, how much time and creativity it takes to plan a (2) _____.

First you have to (3) _____ – for something that is balanced, tastes good, and (4) _____.

Then you have to (5) _____ what ingredients you already have and (6) _____.

Then you have to go (7) _____, _____, _____.

A: Okay, okay, I get your point. But what can I do? You know (8) _____.

B: Well, if you really want to help, you could (9) _____ these cookbooks and cooking magazines to (10) _____ for dinner tomorrow. Then you could go to the store.

➡ **Task 2: Prepare a presentation about the differences between city life and country life, and then present it to your partner.**

UNIT 3 AMERICAN HISTORY



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to listen for details
- 2) how to understand long sentences
- 3) how to present both sides of an argument

PART ONE WARMING UP

🔊Task: Watch the video clip and answer the following questions.

1. Can you name some of the most important events and/or historical figures in American history?
2. Can you provide the correct answers to the questions about American history in the video?

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

America: The story of us



Vocabulary

bison	n. 北美野牛
El Dorado	n. <西班牙语> (假想的) 黄金国
entrepreneur	n. 企业家
perilous	adj. 危险的; 冒险的
roam	v. 漫步, 漫游
seam	n. 矿藏
<i>the Deliverance</i>	n. 解脱号
visionary	adj. 有眼光的, 有远见的

🔊Task 1: Watch the video clip and answer the questions.

1. What is the date and what is the name of the ship mentioned in the video clip?
2. What kind of person is John Rolfe aboard the ship?
3. Why do the people risk their lives crossing the Atlantic Ocean to North America?
4. How rich is the land of North America according to the video clip?
5. Was John Rolfe among the first bunch of settlers in the New World?

🔊Task 2: Listen to the video clip again and fill in the blanks.

Shiploads of businessmen and true believers are crossing the Atlantic Ocean to create a new world. May 1610. 120 years after Columbus, it's still a (1) _____. One ship, *the Deliverance*, carries a cargo that will change America forever. "All hands over here!" Onboard is John Rolfe, a 24-year-old English farmer. Ambitious, self-reliant, visionary. (2) _____. What takes us six hours today by plane was then a voyage of more than two months. Seven of (3) _____ will be dead within a year. "Land ahoy!" But the risks are worth it. North America is (4) _____. A continent of (5) _____, starting with the most valuable resource of all ... land.

🔊Task 3: Listen to part of the video and write down what you have heard.

Text 2

The Mayflower and the Mayflower Compact



Vocabulary

anchor	n. 锚
Anglican Church	英国国教（等于 Church of England）；圣公会
ascetic	adj. 苦行的，禁欲主义的
bond	n. 盟约，契约；承诺
faith	n. 信仰
Mayflower Compact	五月花号公约
pledge	n. 保证，誓言
Plymouth	普利茅斯（英国港市；美国马萨诸塞州东南城镇）
Puritan	n. 清教徒

Task 1: Watch the video clip and answer the questions.

1. What was *the Mayflower* and why is it so important to the Americans?
2. What kind of people were the Puritans and why were they aboard the ship bound for the new land?
3. What happened to the passengers aboard the ship before they made it to shore?
4. How did they settle the dispute?
5. What was the document they signed referred to as later and what is the significance of the document?

🔊 Task 2: Listen to some sentences from the video clip and fill in the blanks with the missing word(s) you have heard.

1. Almost 400 years ago, a British ship sailed for two months and crossed this ocean, and _____ in this Plymouth area.
2. This is *the Mayflower*. It was a _____ ship, mainly carrying wine between England and France.
3. Approximately 100 feet in length and only 25 feet wide, aboard this small ship were 102 passengers and 26 _____.
4. Most of them were farmers from the _____ of London.
5. Having been _____ in England where the Anglican Church linked closely to the royal family was the main stream, they headed for the new _____ for freedom of faith.
6. But of the 102 _____, only 41 which was less than a half were Puritans.
7. But before they even made it to shore, they _____ their first crisis – the non-Puritans sought to take separate ways.
8. This pledge was for all the immigrants to have law, a _____ for all to abide by in order to create a new society.
9. This _____ was later referred to as the Mayflower Compact.
10. This Mayflower Compact acted as a _____ between people of different faiths and _____.

Text 3

Boston and Paul Revere



Vocabulary

Boston Tea Party	波士顿倾茶事件	mob	n. 老百姓；暴民，暴徒
civilian	n. 平民，百姓	serene	adj. 宁静的
dump	v. 倾倒	silversmith	n. 银匠
engraving	n. 雕刻	spark	v. 发动，鼓舞
marathon	n. 马拉松	squad	n. 小队
massacre	n. 大屠杀	taxation	n. 征税
messenger	n. 报信者，信使		

🔊Task 1: Watch the video clip and answer the following questions.

1. Why is Boston so important in American history?
2. Who was the Boston Marathon taken after and when did it start?
3. What are the famous historical incidents that occurred in Boston?
4. Who was Paul Revere and why is he considered a hero of the War of Independence?

🔊Task 2: Watch the video clip or listen to the part(s) again and fill in the table with the missing word(s) you have heard.

Name	of the	Time when it began	Brief account of the	Role Paul Revere played
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event or incident	or occurred	event or incident	in the event or incident
Boston Marathon	Opened in (1) _____ now takes place (2) _____ every year	It is the (3) _____ running Marathon event in the world.	It is said that the Boston Marathon (4) _____ a great (5) _____ that ran through this land. That (6) _____ was Paul Revere.
Boston Massacre	In (7) _____	(8) _____ fired at (9) _____ people rebelling against British control and killing (10) _____ _____.	Paul Revere created the famous (11) _____ that spread the news all over the (12) _____ and turned (13) _____ towards independence.
Boston Tea Party	In (14) _____	Citizens who (15) _____ _____ the taxation of tea (16) _____ as native American Indians (17) _____ the ship and (18) _____ all the tea into the sea to (19) _____.	Paul Revere was part of the (20) _____ that consisted of 60 men involved in that mission.

PART THREE SPEAKING

🔊Task 1: Watch the video clips and make a brief introduction of Paul Revere and his contribution to the Revolutionary War.

Tip: Pay attention to the ways you have learned in Book I about describing or introducing a person including his/her family background, personal background, occupation, and so on.

Vocabulary

battleship	n. 战舰, 战船	patrol	n.&v. 巡逻
Boston Common	波士顿公园	scheme	n. 计划; 诡计
Concord	n. 康科德 (美国马萨诸塞州东部城镇)	slip by	悄悄地过去; 飞掠而过
dump	v. 倾倒	stealthy	adj. 偷偷的
engraving	n. 雕刻	weaponry	n. 武器, 兵器 (总称)

🔊Task 2: Practice presenting both sides of an argument on the topics below.

1. Does television play a positive or negative role in the modern society?
2. Do social media networks such as QQ, WeChat, and so on play a positive or negative role in our modern social life?

Tips on how to present both sides of an argument

On the one hand ... On the other hand ...

Although/ Even if/ Even though it's true to say that ..., it's also true to say that ...

That's true in a way by saying that ..., but ... it's also true to say that ...

You could say that ..., but it's also right to say that ...

While we pay attention to the positive part of ... that it will benefit us in a way, we could not neglect the negative part of it which will affect our ... in some way.

Just as a coin has two sides, no side is better than the other; it is often difficult to distinguish what is right from what is wrong.

...

PART FOUR LONG SENTENCE BOX

🎧Task 1: Listen to part of the audio book *Christopher Columbus – The Man Who Found America*, and then do a dictation of the long sentences you hear.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Tips on understanding a long sentence

造成英语长句的原因主要是修饰语过多。听到英语长句时可关注下列几个方面来帮助理解：

- (1) 努力听出并抓住全句的主语、谓语和宾语，从整体上把握住句子的结构。
- (2) 熟悉英语句子的谓语结构，关注动词在句子中的作用，即是谓语结构、非谓语动词；关注从句引导词（what, which, when, where, who, that, how, if, whether, because 等）。
- (3) 根据从句引导词判断从句及其功能（主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句、状语从句等），其中状语从句表示时间、原因、结果、条件等。
- (4) 关注插入语等其他成分。

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

Task 1: Watch the video clip and answer the following questions.

1. What is the date and name of the harbor mentioned in the video clip?
2. According to the video clip, when did Columbus discover America?
3. What kind of people are the voyagers aboard the ship *the Mayflower*?
4. What do you think of their voyage across the North Atlantic?
5. What is the purpose of their voyage across the North Atlantic?

Task 2: Watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.

The pilgrims (1) _____ with the English merchants who will (2) _____.
The pilgrims and the merchants will share any profits (3) _____. This, however, is the most (4) _____. The voyagers realize that their very lives are at risk. They must cross the (5) _____ in a very small ship. The journey will take many weeks on the open sea. Men, women and children will be traveling in unbelievably crowded conditions sharing what little space there is with their precious cargo. The voyagers will hardly have any room in which to sleep and eat, (6) _____.

Many will be leaving loved ones behind and even if they (7) _____, they will arrive at a (8) _____. However, they believe in God. Their desire for freedom from (9) _____ and their dreams of creating a new world for future generations all make (10) _____ a risk worth taking.

➡ **Task 3: Compare the video with the one in Text 2, Part Two and discuss the following questions with a partner.**

1. What do you think is more reliable as a record of history, the documentary or the literary works? Why?
2. How do you understand the reliability of historical works?

UNIT 4 HEALTH



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to listen for the main idea
- 2) how to support opinions with facts and examples

PART ONE WARMING UP

🔄**Task: Group discussion.**

Discuss with your group members about the factors that may influence health. First, list as many factors as possible. Then, focus on two or three of them and explain the reasons why you think they may impact our health.

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Exercise and health



Vocabulary

alleviate	v. 减轻
angina	n. 心绞痛
astound	v. 使吃惊
calorie	n. 卡路里
decrease	v. 减少
elevator	n. 电梯
fend off	抵挡
medication	n. 药物
symptom	n. 症状
versus	prep. 对, 对抗

☛Task 1: Watch the video clip and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1. Researchers found that people living on the third floor live longer because walking onto the third floor gives them enough exercises.
- () 2. Since starting to work at the center, the Harvard-trained doctor has been surprised by the change she's seen in the participants.
- () 3. The doctor says that, after coming to the center for a while, most people's blood pressure drops because of their medication.
- () 4. Exercise can alleviate heart disease but not diabetes.
- () 5. The doctor thinks that exercise can prevent cancer.

☛Task 2: Watch the video clip again and answer the following questions.

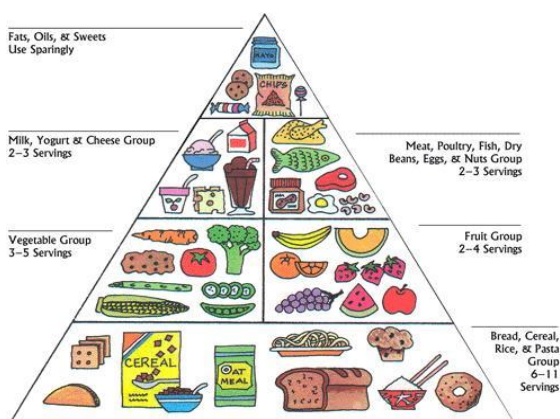
1. According to the passage, what may have a profound effect on our health?

2. Why did people living on the second floor take steps?

3. According to the doctor, what may have a preventive effect on cancer?

Text 2

Food and health



Vocabulary

calorie	n. 卡路里
concentrate	v. 浓缩; 集中
crave	v. 渴求
dietary	adj. 饮食的
famine	n. 饥荒
inhibit	v. 阻碍, 抑制
obsession	n. 着迷, 困扰
Okinawa	冲绳
omega-3 fatty acid	ω-3 不饱和脂肪酸
tumor	n. 肿瘤

☛Task 1: Watch the first half of the video clip and fill in the blanks with what you have heard.

The food is the most important part of a long, healthy life. In our modern civilization, we have tended to concentrate the calories by 1) _____, adding the fat. Bite for bite, food is very, very concentrated in calories so that when you 2) _____, you bring in way too many calories. And ironically, we are 3) _____ because we take away all the nutrients, so that we end up as being we weigh too much, and we don't have the nutrients we need to have a long and healthy life.

We all need to 4) _____ and change our dietary habits if we want to live longer. Fatty diets helped our ancestors survive famines, and we are still 5) _____. But today's modern diet is swimming in the stuff and doctors say it's killing us.

☛Task 2: Watch the entire video clip and decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1. Our ancestors probably ate thirty to forty pieces of fruits and vegetables a day.
- () 2. The omega-3 fatty acids have been shown to inhibit tumors in human beings.
- () 3. The omega-3 fatty acids have been shown to reduce the risk of blood pressure.
- () 4. Most people in Okinawa live over a hundred years.
- () 5. One in ten Americans live over a hundred years.

PART THREE SPEAKING

☛Task 1: Watch the video clip entitled "Raising awareness about mental illness on campus" and summarize its main idea.



Vocabulary

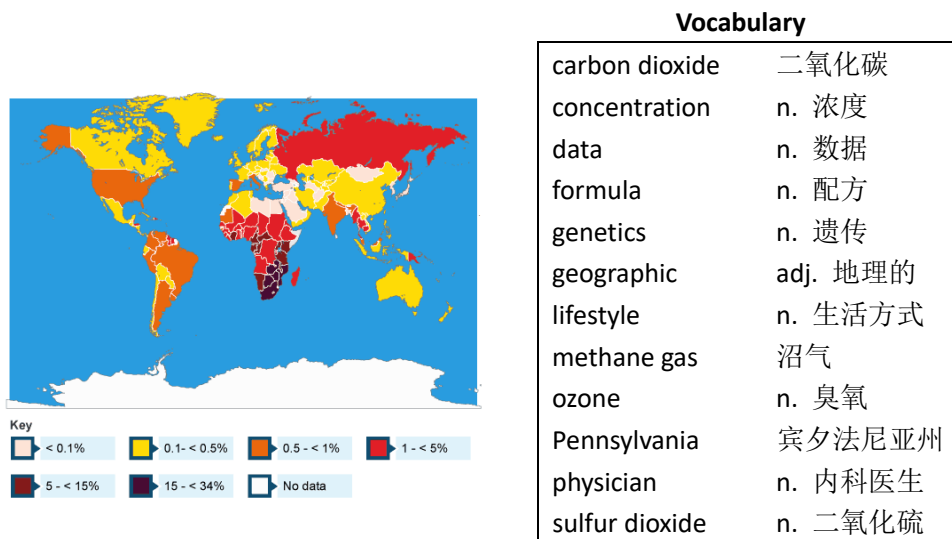
rampage	n. 暴力破坏活动
psychosis	n. 精神病
torment	n. 折磨, 痛苦
stigma	n. 耻辱
bipolar disorder	躁郁症
collaborate	v. 合作
screen	v. 筛查

Task 2: Group discussion.

First discuss with your group members (3-5 students) on the topic “Which is more important to an individual, physical health or mental health?” and then choose one of your group members to join a whole-class discussion (4-6 students).

PART FOUR SUPPORTING DETAILS BOX

Task 1: Watch the video clip and answer the following questions.



1. What is the speaker's viewpoint on health?

2. How does the speaker support his viewpoint?

3. What kind of suggestions (prescriptions) does he give?

Tips on supporting an argument

Supporting an argument

Let me give you an example.

Here are some examples.

There is a famous quote.

Let's look at some statistics.

This reminds me of...

☛Task 2: Watch the second half of the video clip again and fill in the blanks with missing information.

What I'd like to leave you for are two prescriptions. Okay, number one is, we must teach physicians about 1) _____. It's called geomedicine. There are about a half a dozen programs in the world right now that are focused on this. And they're 2) _____. These programs need to be supported. And we need to teach our future doctors of the world 3) _____. I've shared here with you today. The second thing we need to do is while we're spending billions and billions of dollars all over the world building an electronic health record, we make sure we 4) _____. It not only will be important for the physician; it will be important for the researchers that now will 5) _____. But it will also be useful for us.

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

☛Task 1: Watch a TED speech and answer the following questions.

Vocabulary

antidote	n. 解药
assail	v. 攻击
autism	n. 自闭症
dementia	n. 痴呆
lithotripsy	n. 碎石术
modality	n. 形式, 模式
pulverize	v. 粉碎
scalpel	n. 手术刀
schizophrenia	n. 精神分裂症
stewarding	adj. 看管的
stochastic	adj. 随机的
ultrasound	n. 超音, 超声波检查

1. What is the main idea of the speech?

2. How does the speaker describe silence?

3. What kind of music is highly recommended?

4. What are the four modalities where you need to take some action and get involved?

☛Task 2: Watch a video clip entitled “Things you need to know about the human body” and choose the best answers.

Vocabulary

cell	n. 细胞
constipation	n. 便秘
coordinated	adj. 协调的
electron	n. 电子
free radical	自由基
heartburn	n. 胃灼热, 烧心
inflict	v. (使) 吃苦头
molecule	n. 分子
nutrient	n. 营养物
oxygen	n. 氧气
replicate	v. 复制

1. Our bodies peak between the ages of _____.

- A) 10-25 B) 15-30 C) 20-35 D) 25-40

2. The cells divide and replicate _____ times every day.

- A) 15 million B) 50 million C) 15 billion D) 50 billion

3. At _____, your eyes let in _____ less light than they did at 20.

- A) 40, one third B) 40, two thirds C) 60, one third D) 60, two thirds

☛Task 3: Listen to a talk about exercise and health, and complete the following “listening map”.

Vocabulary

jog	v. 慢跑
obesity	n. 肥胖
premature	adj. 过早的
sedentary	adj. 久坐的
spur	v. 激励

Part One **Introduction to the talk**

The topic of the talk is **1.** _____.

Part Two **sub-topic: 2.** _____.

- A sedentary life is **3.** _____.
- One of the most common health problems is **4.** _____.
- Health problems can result in **5.** _____.

Part Three **sub-topic: 6.** _____.

- It's important to **7.** _____.
- Sports are an excellent way to stay healthy.
- Exercises can take **8.** _____.

Part Four **sub-topic: 9.** _____.

- Two good forms of exercises are:
10. _____.
11. _____.

Part Five **sub-topic: 12.** _____.

- The two important things are:
13. _____.
14. _____.
- Avoid injuries by **15.** _____.
- It's also important to **16.** _____.
- Exercising with other people can **17.** _____.

Part Six **sub-topic:** Conclusion to the talk

UNIT 5 CHINA AND ITS TREASURES



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to understand long sentences
- 2) how to lead a formal discussion

PART ONE WARMING UP

☞Task: What to choose.

If you were asked to send one thing representing China to an international exhibition, what would you choose? Talk to your partners and use specific reasons and details to explain your choice.

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Terracotta army *



Vocabulary

archer	n.	弓箭手
assassination	n.	暗杀
cavalry	n.	骑兵
charioteer	n.	驾战车的人
conscript	v.	征召
compliance and uniformity		服从与一致
dissent	n.	异议
mausoleum	n.	陵墓

outlive	v. 比.....活得长
paranoid	n.& adj. 偏执狂
spectacular	adj. 壮观的, 惊人的
speculate	v. 推测, 推断
Terracotta	n. 兵马俑
unearth	v. 挖掘

☛Task 1: Watch the video and check [✓] the information mentioned.

- [] 1. The entire clay army was found by farmers in Xi'an.
- [] 2. Qin united much of what is now China in 246 BC.
- [] 3. It took over 36 years to complete the terracotta army.
- [] 4. For Qin, beauty and individualism were more important than compliance.
- [] 5. Qin left some records of the construction of the terracotta army.
- [] 6. Qin outlived numerous assassination attempts.
- [] 7. Qin's own warriors may have armed a revolt after his death.

☛Task 2: In this exercise, you will read some nouns and adjectives. Listen to the narration and change them into the right forms based on what you hear.

- 1. fertility → _____
- 2. sculptor → _____
- 3. handcraft → _____
- 4. eternal → _____
- 5. standard → _____
- 6. immortal → _____
- 6. civil → _____
- 8. face → _____
- 9. compliant → _____
- 10. uniform → _____
- 11. tax → _____
- 12. revenge → _____

☛Task 3: Listen to the following sentences. Pay attention to the brief pause after each chunk in the sentences. Supply the missing information.

- 1. One by one, / _____ / until an entire clay army _____, / each individual painstakingly handcrafted / and _____.
- 2. He _____, / weights and measures, / and even _____, / and he commissioned _____.
- 3. It took _____ / and a work force of _____ _____ / to _____ / and court.
- 4. He massacred _____, / had hundreds of thousands of

people punished / _____ /, subjected his people to
 _____ / and showed little tolerance for dissent.

5. The army _____ / towards states / _____
 _____ / as if he _____ / coming over the horizon.

Text 2

Silk road *



Vocabulary

barren	adj. 贫瘠的
bazaar	n. 集市
caravan	n. 沙漠旅行队, 沙漠商队
cosmopolitan	adj. 世界性的, 大都会的
desolate	adj. 荒凉的
diversity	n. 多样化
ethnic	adj. 种族的
fortified outpost	防御哨所
inhospitable	adj. 不适宜居留的
perilous	adj. 危险的
ruddle	n. 碎石
terrain	n. 地带
thriving	adj. 繁荣的
Uygur Autonomous Region 新疆维吾尔自治区	

Task 1: Watch the video and answer the following questions.

1. How big is Uygur Autonomous Region?

2. How can we describe the inhabitants in the region?

3. Why was this region more cosmopolitan one thousand years ago?

4. What cargos were transported across the Silk Road?

5. Why was Xi'an called the most cosmopolitan city by the early 12th century?

6. When did China close itself off?

🔊Task 2: Listen to the recording and translate the following chunks into English based on what you hear.

1. 荒凉贫瘠的地域 _____
2. 与八个国家接壤 _____
3. 一条最重要的贸易之路 _____
4. 广袤的沙漠和险峻的山脉 _____
5. 价值几乎与等量黄金相同 _____
6. 防御哨所和由城墙围绕的城市 _____
7. 自我封闭 _____
8. 往昔的记忆 _____

🔊Task 3: Listen to one part of the text again and imitate the rhythm.

But after trading with the rest of the world for hundreds of years, in the 17th century, China closed itself off. The country's door reopened in 1978, and for the Chinese, it became business as usual once more. China's new trade routes are six-lane highways and deep-water ports. Its silk trade has been replaced by steel and consumer goods. And of the famous silk road, all that remains today of its once thriving bazaars are rubbles and the memories of another age.

PART THREE SPEAKING

🔊Task 1: Watch a video about acupuncture (针灸) and extend the notes into sentences. Then give a brief introduction about the basics of acupuncture.

1. use the body's energy / the idea that energy flows through your body / the top of the head / down the back / down the legs / to your toes / out the limbs (四肢) / to the tips of your fingers

2. various specific points / the balance of energy / the flow of energy / greater on this line / greater on the point

3. a recent study / a point at the very top of the shoulders / a blood pooling (血液汇集) / in a greater quantity / a very important point used in acupuncture

🔄Task 2: Group discussion on Chinese medicine.

Read the following passage. Then form into groups of four and choose one moderator. After each individual gives opinions, the moderator will report to the class.

Is traditional Chinese medicine science or superstition?

Unlike its Western counterpart, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) is based on a Taoist view that sees illness as an imbalance of “chi,” the universal energy made of opposing forces, yin and yang, constantly flowing through our bodies.

Using diagnostic techniques like taking your pulse and examining your tongue, the traditional Chinese doctor can recognize the nature of the imbalance; whether there is too much yin (dark, wet, or cold) or too much yang (light, dry, hot), and develop an appropriate treatment.

Because Western medicine takes more of a materialist approach — relating illness only to pathogens (病原体) and biological actions that can be measured or seen — the spiritual foundation of TCM makes skeptics (怀疑者) doubt the validity (有效性) of many traditional

Chinese treatments.

PART FOUR CHUNK BOX

🔊Task 1: Watch and retell.

The knot button (盘扣) is a distinctive characteristic of traditional Chinese apparel (服装). Watch the video and take notes. Then retell what you have heard based on your notes.

1. The history of knot buttons goes back to _____.
2. In the 4th century BC, the knot button took its present form and _____ until the Qing Dynasty.
3. They are usually made of cords _____.
4. During the early Qing Dynasty, there was a change of style. Clothes of the Manchurian ruling classes began to _____.
5. Recent years have seen a flourishing of knot buttons. Among the most popular designs are _____.
6. The making of knot buttons has become a hobby for _____.

Use chunking to understand long sentences

Chunking is the ability to group more than one word together for meaning and remembering. Students with a good chunking ability can listen and understand longer English, and they also find speaking easier. In fact, they find English easier in general. So, how can we improve chunking ability? We can improve chunking ability by using recorded audio programs. Just listen to a portion of the program, and stop it. Then try to repeat what you heard.

🔊Task 2: Group discussion.

China has decided that no one will have to pay to visit the country's art galleries and libraries in an effort to offer more cultural services to the people. However, since the decision was announced the number of people trying to visit museums has risen sharply. In fact, people are beginning to worry if visitors will get a good level of service and whether the galleries and libraries can handle such crowd. So what will be the result of this well-intended policy? How strong is China's museum culture? How long will it take for China to offer a better cultural experience?

Directions: Work as a group of four and choose one moderator. After each individual gives opinions, the moderator will report to the class.

Leading a formal discussion

In a formal discussion, the moderator makes sure that everyone has a chance to speak and that the discussion is

logical and reaches a conclusion.

Introducing the topic

Our topic for discussion is ...

We are going to discuss the topic ...

Inviting people to speak

What do you think, Wang ...?

Wang ..., how do you feel about this ...?

Moving the discussion on

Thank you, Wang ... How do other people feel about this?

Would someone else like to say something?

Summarizing

I think we can conclude that ...

The general opinion seems to be that ...

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

🔊Task 1: The following report describes a flowering of a new vocabulary in China today. For example, people are divided into various tribes (zu). Listen to the report and write down their English translations.

1. <i>yì zu</i>	
2. <i>kēn lǎo zu</i>	
3. <i>jiā wǎn zu</i>	
4. <i>shān hūn zu</i>	
5. <i>yīn hūn zu</i>	
6. <i>wō jū zu</i>	
7. <i>bēn bēn zu</i>	
8. <i>niē niē zu</i>	
9. <i>fāng nū</i>	
10. <i>hūn nū</i>	
11. <i>hāizi nū</i>	slaves to the only child
12. <i>yuē guāng zu</i>	

🔊Task 2: Listen to the following education report and answer the questions.

1. How much is the increase in graduate school applications from international students this year?

2. Which areas of study gain application increase?

3. What are the top five countries / regions that send graduate students to the US, plus Mexico and Brazil?

4. How does Debra Stewart explain the application increase from Chinese students?

5. According to a student from Ghana, what attracted him to study political science in UCLA?

UNIT 6 EDUCATION



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to listen for details
- 2) how to listen for signposts
- 3) how to listen to news

PART ONE WARMING UP

🔗Task: Importance of education.

Work in pairs. Share your views on the following questions:

1. What have you achieved through school education?
2. Does good education guarantee a good job?
3. What motivates you to study hard?

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Fighting for a better future



Vocabulary

ambitious	adj. 有抱负的
brutal	adj. 残忍的，无情的
fierce	adj. 激烈的
hopeful	n. 有成功希望的人
make-or-break	n. 要么成功要么毁灭
officially	ad. 正式地
pack	v. 拥挤
prestigious	adj. 有声望的

☛Task 1: Watch the video clip and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Under the heavy pressure of the college entrance examination, many students decide to give up.
2. Both the students interviewed appear confident.
3. Because of the intense competition in recent times, the number of test takers is dropping.
4. The parent admits that she has put much pressure on her child.
5. Due to the brutal reality, the future of many young people seems miserable.

☛Task 2: Watch the video clip again and answer the following questions.

1. **Why** did the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit postpone their meeting?
2. If students don't get a good grade, **what** can they do?
3. **What** were the admission rates last year?
4. **Who** will face a tough time on the job market?
5. According to the new statistics, **how many** students will be unemployed?

Text 2

Address from Obama to school children *



Vocabulary

bully	n. 恐吓, 威逼
circumstances	n. 境况
destiny	n. 命运
foster home	收养家庭
gang	n. (闹事青少年的)一群
neglect	v. 疏忽, 忽视
scholarship	n. 奖学金
surgery	n. 外科手术
tease	v. 戏弄

➡Task 1: Listen and complete the following sentences.

1. There were times when I was lonely and I _____ I didn't fit in. So I wasn't always as _____ as I should have been on school, and I did some things I'm not _____, and I got in more trouble than I should have.
2. And my life could have easily _____ for the worse. But I was -- I was lucky. I got a lot of _____, and I had the opportunity to go to college and law school and _____.
3. My wife, our First Lady Michelle Obama, she has a _____ story. Neither of her parents had gone to college, and they didn't have a lot of money. But they worked hard, and she worked hard, so that she could go to the _____ schools in this country.
4. Maybe you don't have adults in your life who give you the support that you need... But at the end of the day, the _____ of your life -- what you look like, where you come from, how much money you have, what you've got going on at home— none of that is an excuse for _____ your homework or having a bad attitude in school.
5. And Jazmin, Andoni, and Shantell aren't any different from any of you. They face _____ in their lives just like you do. In some cases they've got it a lot _____ than many of you. But they refused to give up. They chose to take responsibility for their lives, for their education, and _____ for themselves.

➡Task 2: Listen to one part of the text. Look at the following statements. Match the names (A-C) listed below with the statements.

- A) Jazmin
- B) Andoni
- C) Shantell

1. She once bounced from foster home to foster home in the toughest neighborhoods in the city.
2. He has fought brain cancer since he was three. He's had to endure all sorts of treatments and surgeries, one of which affected his memory, so it took him much longer—hundreds of extra hours—to do his schoolwork.

3. She didn't speak English when she first started school. Neither of her parents had gone to college.
4. She managed to get a job at local health care center, start a program to keep young people out of gangs, and she's on track to graduate high school with honors and go on to college.
5. She worked hard, earned good grades, and got a scholarship to Brown University.

Tips on listening for signposts and details

Listening for signposts and details

When a speaker goes into details, he/she often uses what are called "signposts". For example, "firstly", "secondly", "finally", "however", "to conclude", and many others. If we are listening for details, we have to follow these signposts for effective listening. Good public speakers and lecturers indicate the stages of their talk through the use of these signposts. These words direct our listening. They warn us that more information is coming and suggest what kind of information this may be. Instead, signposts prepare us to listen for details.

(1) Addition

Another point I want to emphasize is...

In addition, ...

Furthermore, ...

(2) Comparison

On the contrary, ...

In comparison, ...

By contrast, ...

(3) Concession

Although ...

However,

Despite the fact that ...

In spite of...

Even if /though ...

But...

(4) Listing

First, ... Furthermore, ... Finally, ...

(5) Cause and effect

The reason for ... is ...

Therefore,

So,

As a result,

As a consequence,

Consequently,

Because of this,

Thus,

Hence,

For this reason,

(6) Condition

If...

Assuming/Supposing that ...

Unless...

... on condition that ...

... provided / providing that ...

(7) Exemplification

for example

for instance

such as

like

(8) Clarification

... in other words

..., what I mean is ...

..., to put it another way, ...

(9) Summary

In summary, ...

To summarize, ...

To conclude

So as we have seen, ...

In a nutshell, ...

PART THREE SPEAKING



➡Task 1: Watch a short video clip and point out the main differences between the Chinese and American educational systems discussed in the interview.

➡Task 2: Form into groups of four. Each group will choose a student to be a host/hostess. The other students will be the guests. The host/hostess will interview each of the guests with the following questions.

1. Are your parents strict with your schoolwork?
2. Do your parents set any special rule for you? And how do you feel about it?
3. How do you understand the importance of home education?

PART FOUR NEWS LISTENING

➡Task: In this section, you will hear three news reports. You must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following news item.

1. Which of the following countries is a member of the G7?
 - A) China
 - B) Germany
 - C) India
 - D) Russia
2. What is the focus of the meeting this year?
 - A) Global economy
 - B) Climate change
 - C) Infectious diseases
 - D) Terrorism

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news item.

3. U.S. dropping atomic bombs on Japan did not lead to _____.
 - A) the death of over 200,000 people
 - B) the end of World War II.
 - C) the retreat of Japanese army from China.
 - D) avoiding an American invasion of Japan.
4. What does President Obama hope to do by visiting Hiroshima?
 - A) to apologize for the use of the atomic bomb.
 - B) to urge Japan to apologize for its mistreatment of U.S. prisoners in World War II.
 - C) to strengthen the military alliance between the two countries.
 - D) to attract attention to the goal of reducing the world's nuclear weapons.

Questions 5 and 6 are based on the following news item.

5. People are flooding into Europe for different reasons EXCEPT _____.
 - A) they can have a better life than that in their home countries.
 - B) they can enjoy free health care.
 - C) they are escaping from terrorists' control.
 - D) their countries are torn by war.
6. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A) Many people take small boats to get to Europe.
 - B) In the past week, over 65 people have died when crossing the Mediterranean Sea.
 - C) Hundreds are missing because of extreme weather conditions.
 - D) Italian authorities say they've rescued about 700 people in the Mediterranean

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

Task: Listen to a news report and fill the gaps.

1. Friday's summit has sent a strong message that countries in _____ should send more students to one another's countries and _____ in running educational

institutions.

2. "...At present, there are four functioning _____ in Pakistan and two are going to be established..."
3. "There is a _____ from Belt and Road countries for education cooperation with China, especially from the developing countries, which are seeking to develop more talents who know China well to _____ and other cooperation."
4. Chinese language education and Chinese cultural elements in the curriculum have become _____ that attract schools in the Belt and Road countries.
5. The summit was held after China's State Council unveiled a development plan last week which focuses on boosting _____ in the education sector for the next five years.
6. It brings together countries in Asia, Europe and Africa, with the purpose of boosting _____, financial cooperation and _____ in those regions.

UNIT 7 MASS MEDIA



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to listen to news and advertisements
- 2) how to lead a formal discussion

PART ONE WARMING UP

🔊 **Task 1: Best way to obtain news.**

Work in pairs. Which source do you think is the best way to obtain everyday news?

newspaper	TV	social media (e.g., wechat, microblog)
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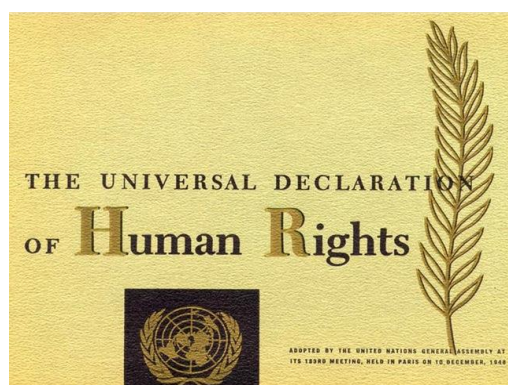
🔊 **Task 2: You'll hear 6 news stories. Listen carefully and decide whether each story is a piece of good news or bad news. Put a tick (✓) in the right box in the table below.**

News Items	Good News	Bad News
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

UN marks 20th anniversary of Human Rights Declaration **



Vocabulary

activist	n. 积极分子；激进主义分子
agenda	n. 议程，日常工作事项
atrocity	n. 暴行
changer	n. 改变者
civilian	n. 平民，百姓
envision	v. 想象
eradication	n. 消灭，扑灭；根除
forefront	n. 最前沿
roll out	推出（新产品或服务）
trap	v. 使陷入困境

Proper names

Ban Ki-moon	潘基文
Central African Republic	中非共和国
Human Rights Watch	人权观察（非政府国际组织）
International Human Rights Day	国际人权日（12月10日）
Malala Yousafzai	玛拉拉·尤苏芙札（巴基斯坦学生，因争取妇女接受教育的权利而闻名）
Moroccan	adj. 摩洛哥的
Pakistani	adj. 巴基斯坦的
Rights Up Front	权利在先行动计划
Syria	叙利亚共和国
the Vienna Declaration	《维也纳宣言》
U.N. Assistant Secretary-General	联合国助理秘书长
U.N. Secretary-General	联合国秘书长

➡Task 1: Watch a TV news report on U.N. International Human Rights Day and check the statements that are true.

1. It is simple for every child to go to school nowadays.
2. The Vienna Declaration was signed in 1993.
3. The Vienna Declaration did not protect or promote human rights.
4. It is governments that should be responsible for protecting human rights.
5. The United Nations is honoring two rights defenders on International Human Rights Day.

☛Task 2: Listen to the news again and identify the persons mentioned in the news. Match each name in Column I with a description (such as what they do or say) in Column II.

Column I	Column II
1. Ivan Simonovic	A. "If we act timely, we might be able to prevent human rights abuses." B. Human Rights Watch
2. Ban Ki-moon	C. "Nowhere should teachers fear to teach or children fear to learn." D. He visited the Central African Republic.
3. Malala Yousafzai	E. "The Vienna Declaration was a game changer." F. An education activist
4. Philippe Bolopion	G. "It is the governments themselves who are responsible for very serious abuses against their population."

Text 2 *

Beckham visits China



Vocabulary

ambassador	n. 大使；代表，使节
coach	n. 教练
grassroots	adj. 基层的；草根的
match-fixing	adj. 非法操纵比赛；假球
midfielder	n. (足球) 中场队员
profile	n. 知名度
restore	v. 恢复；修复
scandal	n. 丑闻
striker	n. (足球) 前锋
whistle-stop	adj. 短暂停留的

Proper names

Chinese Super League	中国超级足球联赛
the Workers Stadium	北京工人体育场

☛Task 1: Listen to the headline of a news report. Write down the main idea of the news.

Main idea: _____

☛Task 2: Watch the video clip and complete the following sentences.

1. Beckham received _____ by Chinese fans at the airport.
2. As a football ambassador, Beckham needs _____ the Chinese Super League to the world, _____ of the game within the country itself and _____.
3. Professional football in China is celebrating _____.
4. Beckham will _____, and _____ within two days in Beijing.
5. Beckham will spend four days in touring the cities such as _____ and _____.

Text 3

Advertisements



➡Task 1: Discussion: Do advertisements have an impact on your choice of goods?

➡Task 2: Dictation. You'll hear two very short paragraphs about advertising. Each will be read three times. Write down what you've heard.

1.	_____

2.	_____

🔊Task 3: Listen to a store advertisement and answer the following questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A) American Village | C) American Vision | | |
| B) American Image | D) American Idol | | |
| 2. A) 8:00 a.m. | B) 6:00 a.m. | C) 9:00 a.m. | D) 5:30 a.m. |
| 3. A) Friday | B) Saturday | C) Sunday | D) Monday |
| 4. A) \$90 | B) \$80 | C) \$70 | D) \$100 |

🔊Task 4: Listen to the following advertisement twice.

Vocabulary

crumb	n. 碎屑
stain	n. 污迹
throw in	额外奉送
trail	n. 一连串

During the first time answer Questions 1-4.

1. Who is speaking in the commercial advertisement?
2. What is the regular cost of the service?
3. How much discount can the customers receive if they call now?
4. What is the store's phone number?

Listen again to fill in Gaps 5-8.

---Why does the speaker take a real beating from the owner's family every day?

---The kids 5)_____ all over me, the dog 6)_____ of fur balls everywhere. You 7)_____ the other day while entertaining guests, and your husband 8)_____ potato chip crumbs from the sofa to the kitchen last night while watching the football game.

PART THREE SPEAKING

🔊Task 1: Watch a short video clip and complete the news summary.

Vocabulary

credibility	n. 可信性; 确实性
-------------	-------------

interpersonal	adj. 人际的，人与人之间的
portal website	门户网站
relay	v. 转播；分程传递
surge	n. 剧增

Summary:

The news report is about _____



Task 2: Group discussion on the issue “Influence of social media on our life”.

Form into groups of three or four. Each group will choose a moderator to lead the discussion and take notes of the positive and negative effects of social media on our life. The moderator will report the results to the rest of the class.

PART FOUR FORMAL DISCUSSION BOX

Task: Watch a video clip of a PSA (公益广告) on depression made by WHO, and then design a PSA in groups.

Would you like to make a PSA? If yes, what theme would you discuss in the ad.?

Get into groups of four. Each group will create a PSA, and then act it out in front of the class.

Tips on how to do a formal discussion

Devices for involving others in a discussion

What do you think, James?
 You're very quiet, Bob.
 Let's see what Dick's opinion is.
 Collin's looking skeptical.
 I think Nigel knows more about this than I do.

Summarizing

In summary, ... / To sum up, ... / To summarize, ...
 To conclude, ... / In conclusion, ...
 So as we have seen, ...
 In short / Briefly, ...
 In all, ...
 On the whole, ...
 In a nutshell, ...

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

🔊Task 1: Listen to a news report and fill in the blanks.

Doctors at Mumbai's Sion hospital say dozens of patients arrived at the casualty ward complaining of ____1____, vomiting and headaches. The vast majority were children from one of Mumbai's largest ____2____, Dharavi. Most are in a ____3____ condition. It's believed they developed ____4____ colored powders they were throwing. Across the country, millions of people from ____5____ smear and cover themselves from head to toe in bright paints and powders as is custom for Holi. But there has been concern for some time that some of the ____6____-produced dyes, which are cheap to buy, contain harmful ____7____ chemicals which can lead to serious skin and breathing problems. There has been a ____8____ in recent years to encourage more ____9____ to use ____10____ and environmentally-friendly dyes to avoid health risks.

🔊Task 2: Listen to the following commercials. Circle the letter of the product each advertises. Then listen to the next part of the ad. It gives you the correct answer.

Vocabulary

bacon	n. 熏咸肉
mileage	n. 里程数
sedan	n. 轿车

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) soup | B) breakfast cereal | C) vitamins |
| 2. A) bank | B) sleeping pills | C) telephone company |
| 3. A) baby products | B) a used car | C) a new car |
| 4. A) breakfast food | B) TV magazine | C) sleeping pills |
| 5. A) a magazine | B) a TV drama | C) a news program |

🔊Task 3: Group discussion.

Find three partners to work with. Organize a discussion on the following topic to see whether you can agree with each other.

Topic: Recently, many foreign TV programs have been introduced to China. Some people think that these borrowed works add new elements to Chinese TV programs while others maintain that they do harm to the innovativeness of Chinese ones. What is your opinion?

UNIT 8 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) how to listen for details
- 2) how to lead a formal discussion
- 3) how to read mispronounced nouns

PART ONE WARMING UP

🔗**Task: Pollution.**

- 1) Could you name several major types of pollution?
- 2) Which environmental hazard concerns you most? Why?

PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Home (Part 1)



Vocabulary

accentuate	v. 加强	inconceivable	adj. 难以想象的
carbon dioxide	二氧化碳	Maldives	n. 马尔代夫
deforestation	n. 采伐森林	methane	n. 甲烷, 沼气
disrupt	v. 破坏	molecule	n. 分子
ecosystem	n. 生态系统	penetrate	v. 穿透
estuary	n. 河口	permafrost	n. 永久冻结带
gigantic	adj. 巨大的	repercussion	n. 反响
ice cap	冰帽	sunbeam	n. 阳光

☛Task 1: Listen and answer the following questions.

- 1) What examples of human activities are given in the video that emit excessive carbon dioxide into the atmosphere?
- 2) Where are the effects of global warming most visible?
- 3) How does the melting ice help accelerate global warming?

☛Task 2: Supply the missing numbers.

- 1) It is estimated that _____ of the Earth's species could face extinction by 2050.
- 2) Around the North Pole, _____ of the surface area of the ice cap has been lost in 30 years.
- 3) Greenland's ice contains _____ of the earth's freshwater.
- 4) Sea levels have risen by _____ in the past century alone.
- 5) Of the 15 biggest cities, _____ stand on a coastline or river estuary.

☛Task 3: Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1) () So far, man knows almost nothing about methane, a greenhouse gas much more powerful than carbon dioxide.
- 2) () Man can almost foresee what it will be like when methane in the permafrost area is released into the air.
- 3) () If no changes are made about the earth's environment in 10 years, the world will come to an end.
- 4) () Man has disrupted the links that connect everything on earth.

Text 2

Home (Part 2)



Vocabulary

Costa Rica	哥斯达尼加	logging	n. 伐木
devastate	v. 毁坏	mandatory	adj. 强制的
drill	v. 钻孔	moderation	n. 适度, 节制
eco-friendly	adj. 生态友好型的	Mumbai	n. 孟买
Gabon	加蓬 (非洲国家)	reforestation	n. 重新造林
generating plant	发电厂	regenerate	v. 再生, 新生
hectare	n. 公顷	windmill	n. 风车
inexhaustible	adj. 无穷无尽的		

☛Task: Watch another part from the movie “Home” and match the countries with the methods of environmental protection.

Countries	Environmental protection methods
1. South Korea	A. power supply from windmills
2. Costa Rica	B. prioritizing renewable energy development
3. Gabon	C. national reforestation program
4. Germany	D. electricity from geothermal power
5. New Zealand, Iceland, Austria, Sweden	E. selective logging
6. Denmark	F. conservation over military spending
7. Iceland	G. world's first eco-friendly district

1-() 2-() 3-() 4-() 5-() 6-() 7-()

PART THREE SPEAKING

☛Task: Watch the Earth Hour video and form groups of four or five to discuss the following topics.

The Earth Hour, initiated by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in 2007, unites the

whole world on the last Saturday of March to save energy and reduce carbon emission. People across the world volunteer to turn off non-essential lights - unnecessary neon signs and decorative lights, TV sets and other electronic devices - for one hour.

WWF's goal is to help shift the world to a low-carbon economy to reduce global warming. As WWF says, Earth Hour is a reminder to us that planet Earth is our home and we should reduce the impact of our energy system on that planet.

Billions of people in more than 130 countries are expected to turn off their lights on Saturday evening to signify their fight against climate change, which is happening faster than predicted. People in China, too, observe Earth Hour.

What can we do during Earth Hour? Maybe, we can spend the hour gazing the moon and the stars or at a torch-lit party, or walk in to one of the many restaurants that offer special candle-lit dinners. Or use the hour to meditate or do a bit of soul-searching.



1. Will you switch off to observe Earth Hour?
2. Does Earth Hour make any difference in saving energy on the earth?
3. How will you go beyond the Hour? (What can we do to help protect the water, the air, the natural resources, etc.?)

Word bank

环保:	environmental protection 环境保护 environmentally-friendly adj. 环保的 preserve v. 保护, 保存	污染:	pollute= contaminate v. 污染 pollution=contamination n. 污染 pollutant n. 污染物
燃料:	non-renewable adj. 不可再生的 fossil fuels 矿石燃料 natural gas 天然气 coal n. 煤炭 petroleum n. 石油 limited/finite natural resources 有限的自然资源 alternative energy 替代能源 replace=substitute v. 取代	危害植物:	vegetation n. 植被 deforestation n. 采伐森林 landslide n. 山体滑坡
		危害动物:	poaching n. 非法打猎, 盗猎 damage natural habitat 破坏自然栖息地 rare breed 稀有物种 endangered species 濒危物种 extinct adj. 灭绝的 animal rights activist 动物权益保护

	wind power 风力 hydropower 水电 solar power 太阳能 nuclear power 核能 radioactivity n. 放射性 use up, deplete, exhaust v. 用光, 耗尽 conserve v. 节省, 节约 consume less 少消耗		者 natural reserve 自然保护区 protect wild life 保护野生动物 disastrous adj. 灾难性的 devastation adj. 破坏 have disastrous effect on... 对.....有灾难性的影响
垃圾及其处理:	rubbish, garbage, trash, waste, litter n. 垃圾 landfill n. 垃圾场 dispose of 处理 burn v. 焚烧 bury v. 掩埋 dump v. 倾倒 recycle v. 回收 plastic bag 塑料袋 drinking can 饮料罐 biodegradable packaging 可降解包装 throwaway adj. 一次性的 disposable adj. 可丢弃的 discourage v. 不鼓励	危害环境:	carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 exhaust n. 废气, 排气 acid rain 酸雨 erode v. 腐蚀 greenhouse effect 温室效应 worsen, deteriorate v. 恶化 global warming 全球变暖 ecological system=ecosystem 生态系统 green belt 绿化带 sand storm 沙尘暴

PART FOUR MISPRONOUNCED NOUN BOX

Do say	Don't say	Do say	Don't say
aisle	ai-sle	foliage	foilage
Antarctic	Antartic	height	hate
Arctic	Artic	hierarchy	hi-archy
athlete	athelete	interpret	interpretate
beard	bread	island	iceland
candidate	cannidate	jewelry	jewlery
Chicago	Chi(as in "chick") -cago	library	libary
Christmas	chis-t-mas	miniature	miniture
clothes	close / closes	prescription	perscription
colleague	college	picture	pit-cher
cupboard	cup-board	pollute	plute
David	Da(as in "dad") -vid	probably	proibly
debut	debu-t	pronunciation	pronounciation
depot	depo-t	receipt	recei-p-t
dessert	desert	sandwich	sand-wich

dog eat dog world	doggy dog world	suite	suit
e'conomist	eco'nomist	species	specials
espresso	expresso	sword	s-word
et cetera	excetera	'television	tele'vision
February	Febyuary	utmost	upmost

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

☞Task 1: Listen to the passage and choose the right answer to each question you hear.

- A) How much paper we are wasting in a year.

B) How many trees we cut down to make paper in a year.

C) How many old books we throw away in a year.

D) How much paper an average person uses in a year.
- A) 8.5 million tons.

B) 90 million tons.

C) Enough to fill up a two-story house.

D) Enough to build a pile as high as a two-story house.
- A) Forests will disappear at an alarming rate of 90 million trees per year.

B) There will be no more trees for children in 50 years.

C) There will soon be no more trees to produce paper products.

D) A large amount of paper will have to be imported from abroad)
- A) To urge everyone to use less paper.

B) To find replacements for wood to make paper.

C) To establish laws to limit the number of trees to be cut down for industrial use.

D) To raise the price of paper so as to limit the consumption of paper.
- A) Britain consumes more paper than any other country in the world)

B) Paper-making industry is to blame for polluting the world's environment.

C) Developed countries should take the lead in saving paper.

D) Forests are easy to destroy but hard to restore.

☞Task 2: Listen to the passage again and write down your answer to each of the following questions.

- How can we solve the problem of wasting paper?
- What can we benefit from second-hand book sales?

☞Task 3: Retell the passage "Use less paper!" in your own words. You may want to use the following questions as a guideline.

- 1) Why do people tend to waste paper?
- 2) How much paper does an average person use every year?
- 3) What harmful effect does it have on the environment?
- 4) What's the annual consumption of paper in Britain?
- 5) How many trees are required to produce such an amount of paper?
- 6) What will happen if we continue to use paper at the present rate?
- 7) What can we do to save paper?

UNIT 9 HEROES

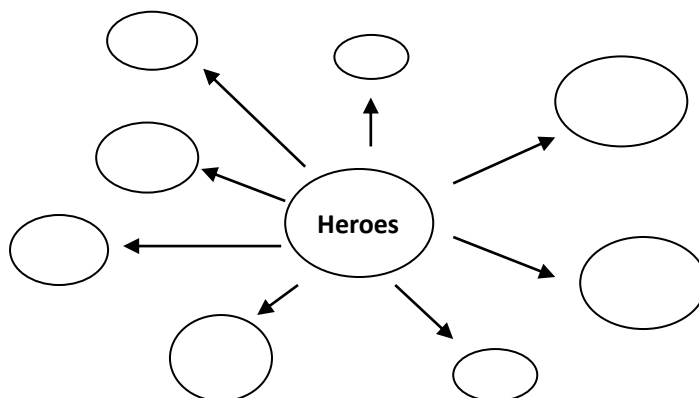


In this unit, you are expected to learn
how to make contrasts or comparisons

PART ONE WARMING UP

☞Task: Qualities of a hero.

Who are the heroes or heroines that first come into your mind? What qualities do your heroes or heroines have? Fill in the mind map below with the qualities you can think of. Present these qualities to your partner.



PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1 The Trojan heroes

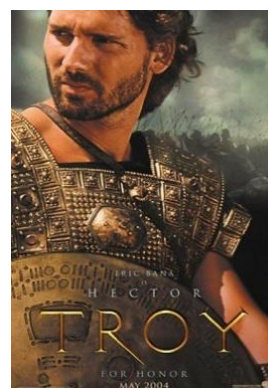
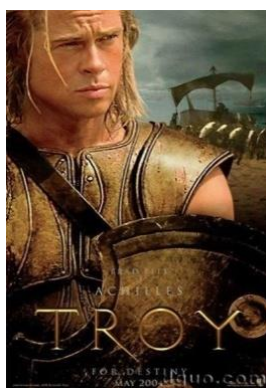
Cultural Notes

The Trojan War	Described in <i>The Iliad</i> , one of the two epic poems attributed to Homer. (The other one is named <i>The Odyssey</i> .)
Achilles	Son of Thetis, a sea goddess and Peleus, King of Phthia. Half-immortal and half-mortal. The greatest warrior of the Greece.
Hector	Prince of Troy. Elder brother of Paris. The greatest warrior of Troy
the Homeric hero	Personal honor was vital to the Homeric hero, who believed that men had to stand together in battle; men had to respect each other; and they had to refrain from excessive cruelty.

🔊Task 1: Listen to the story of the Trojan War, and complete the chart.

Vocabulary

assemble	v. 集结 (军队)
raze	v. 铲平
resort to	求助于
seduce	v. 引诱
siege	v. 包围, 围困
spirit away	使神秘失踪
trickery	n. 计谋
Trojan	n.&adj. 特洛伊人/的
Troy	n. 特洛伊



What is the cause of the war?	
Who fights against Troy?	
Who is their commander in chief?	
How long does the war last?	
Who wins at last, and how?	

🔊Task 2: Watch the video clips taken from the film “Troy”, and answer the questions.

Vocabulary

Apollo	n. 太阳神	menacing	adj. 危险的
assemble	v. 集结 (军队)	Myrmidons	n. 追随阿基里斯的勇士
code	n. 原则	patron	n. 保护神

immortality	n. 不朽, 永生	priest	n. 神父, 牧师
-------------	-----------	--------	-----------

Questions 1-2 are based on the video clips you've just watched.

1. What was the code of Hector?

2. What did Achilles pursue in this war? Why didn't he kill Hector in Apollo's Temple?

Task 3: Compare and contrast the two heroes in the Trojan War: Achilles & Hector. Discuss with your partner on the similarities and differences between them.

Similarities: _____

Differences:

Text 2 Our five favorite Marvel movie superheroes **



Marvel heroes refer to the characters in Marvel comics and movies owned by the Walt Disney Company, including such well-known superheroes as Spider-Man, Iron Man, Captain America, Wolverine, Thor, Hulk, and such teams as the Avengers, the Guardians of the Galaxy, the Fantastic Four, the X-Men.

Vocabulary

bravado	n. 虚张声势	prey on	猎食，以.....为食
composure	n. 镇定	protagonist	n. 主角
indestructible	adj. 不可摧毁的	sarcasm	n. 讥讽
narcissistic	adj. 自恋的	sequel	n. 续集
mutant	n. 突变体，变种生物	streak	n. 特征
omnipresent	adj. 无所不在的	trilogy	n. 三部曲
phenomenal	adj. 异常现象的	vampire	n. 吸血鬼
Han Solo-esque	adj. 具有 Han Solo 气质的 (Han Solo is a character in the Star Wars story)		

☛Task 1: Watch the video clip, and fill in the chart with the names of the five favorite Marvel movie superheroes. Then match them with the names of their actors.

	Superheroes		Actors
1			A) Patrick Stewart
2			B) Robert Downey, Jr.
3			C) Chris Pratt
4			D) Wesley Snipes
5			E) Hugh Jackman

☛Task 2: Watch the video clip again, and take notes on the reasons why these characters are loved by the audience.

Hero 1	
Hero 2	
Hero 3	

Hero 4	
Hero 5	

Text 3 CNN heroes *



Vocabulary

Cavite	加维特（菲律宾西南部海军基地）
co-volunteer	n. 志愿者伙伴
Efren Peñaflorida	埃弗伦·佩尼亚弗洛里达
extraordinary	adj. 杰出的
honoree	n. 获奖者
Kodak Theater	柯达剧院
nominee	n. 被提名者
pay tribute	赞美，致意
tapestry	n. 丰富多彩的画面，挂毯
unleash	v. 释放

Task 1: Watch the video clip and check [v] the true statements.

1. Hollywood stars are nominated CNN heroes.
2. The winner this year was granted 100,000 dollars.
3. The woman who sings in the video clip was one of the honorees.
4. The winner was a social worker and educator in the Philippines.
5. According to the winner, everybody can be a hero.

Task 2: Listen to some parts of the text again, and answer the questions.

1. Who are CNN heroes, and how are they nominated?
2. Where was the Award Presentation held?
3. How many votes were received?
4. Who won the Award, and what did he do?

5. How much grant was the winner awarded, and how much did the other honorees receive?

6. What did the speaker call on people to do?

PART THREE SPEAKING

🔊Task 1: Who is your hero?

There are many different kinds of heroes. Some heroes have supernatural powers; some are extremely intelligent; others sacrifice themselves for the others. Work in pairs. Describe who your hero is, and give reasons.

🔊Task 2: Is there a hero in you?

Listen to Maria Carey's song -- "Hero", and fill in the blanks in the lyric. Do you believe that there is a hero in each of us? Share your opinion with your partner, and describe the most heroic deeds you did if there was any.

There's a hero

If you look inside your heart

You don't have to be (1)_____ of what you

are

There's an (2)_____

If you reach into your soul

And the (3)_____ that you know will

melt away

And then a hero comes along

With the (4)_____ to carry on

And you cast your fears aside

And you know you can (5)_____

So when you feel like hope is gone

Look inside you and be strong

And you'll finally see the (6)_____

That a hero lies in you

It's a long road

When you face the world alone

No one (7)_____ out a hand

For you to hold you can find love

If you search within yourself

And the (8)_____ you felt

Will disappear

Lord knows

(9)_____ are hard to follow

But don't let anyone

(10)_____ them away

There will be tomorrow

In time

You'll find the way

And then a hero comes along

PART FOUR COMPARISON AND CONTRAST BOX

☞Task: Compare and contrast the three types of heroes in Part II: Homeric heroes, Marvel heroes, and CNN heroes. What are the similarities and differences among them?

Tips on talking about differences/similarities

Asking about differences and similarities

1. Is there a difference between... and...?
2. What are the differences between... and...?
3. What are the similarities between... and...?
4. How do...differ?
5. How are... similar?

Giving differences and similarities

1. There are striking differences between...
2. There are striking similarities between...
3. In contrast...
4. On the one hand... On the other hand
5. Similarly...
6. ... are the same.
7. They are quite similar in structure despite their obvious differences in length.
8. An essay, too, has a concluding paragraph.
9. They have a lot in common.
10. There is a big difference...
11. But you can pay for things with checks if you have a checking account.
12. A dictionary gives you definitions of words, while an encyclopedia contains factual information of a variety of types.
13. A checking account is more convenient, whereas a savings account is more economical.
14. No, they are different.
15. They are similar.
16. They are both...

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

☞Task 1: Watch the video clip taken from the movie “Spiderman”, and generalize the characteristics that a hero is expected to have according to Mrs. Parker’s description.



Vocabulary

comic book	连环画
dam	n. 水坝
dreadful	adj. 糟糕的，讨厌的
glimpse	n. 一瞥，一看
mixer	n. 搅拌机
self-sacrificing	adj. 牺牲自我的
strain	v. (用力过度而) 损伤

🎧 Task 2: Listen to a news report – “A post-90s hero”, and fill in the blanks.



Spend every minute (1) _____ for the most important exam of your life, or take some of that time to save someone else's life – which would you choose? Zhang Wenchi, a 19-year-old student of Hubei Xiangyang No. 1 High School, (2) _____ the second one without a second (3) _____. On March 26, Zhang (4) _____ bone marrow at the Navy General Hospital of Beijing. He is the youngest and the first high school student to do it. Last April, Zhang became a blood donor on his 18th birthday. He also joined the China Marrow Donor Program that day. Four months later, his bone marrow was chosen as a (5) _____ for a

four-year-old Leukemia patient. Zhang was studying for the national College (6) _____ exam when the call from the Chinese Bone Marrow Donors came. He found out that the (7) _____ could not wait, or things might get worse. With the support of his family and school, Zhang (8) _____ at the hospital in Beijing the very next day. “(9) _____.” Zhang said. The transplant operation was a success. Zhang is in good health now, and has come back to school. Zhang said now the most important task was the exam. (10) _____.

➡Task 3: Prepare a presentation on a historical figure in Chinese history that you think is a hero.

UNIT 10 WEATHER



In this unit, you are expected to learn

- 1) about the differences between American and British pronunciations
- 2) how to express weather conditions

PART ONE WARMING UP

☞Task: Weather conditions. Go through the chart and provide Chinese equivalents for the weather vocabulary.

alert 警报 avalanche _____ cast 天气预报 chilly 寒冷 clear _____ cold front 冷峰 drop(温度)下降 east wind 东风 five-day forecast 五日天气预报 flurry 阵风 forecast 天气预报 freezing rain 冻雨 freezing _____	frost 霜 high 最高温度 humid 湿润 hurricane _____ landslide 泥石流 lift 消散 low 最低温度 moisture 水蒸气 mountainous area 山区 northeaster _____ northwester 西北风 precipitation 降雨 rainstorm 暴雨	school closing 停课 shower _____ sleet 雨夹雪 snowflake 雪花 southeaster 东南风 southwester 西南风 temperature 温度 thunderstorm _____ tornado 龙卷风 tsunami _____ typhoon 台风 warm front 暖锋
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PART TWO LISTENING

Text 1

Snowstorm blasts eastern U.S.



Vocabulary

aluminum roof	铝顶棚
brace (oneself) for	做好防备
bring ...to a halt	停止（某行为）
curtailing operation	限制举措
discretion	n. 慎重，谨慎
slippery	adj. 滑的
snowplow	n. 雪犁，扫雪车
the Appalachians	（美国）阿巴拉契亚山脉
trying	adj. 困难的，磨练人的
walloping	n. 猛击，重击

➡Task 1: Watch the news report and answer the following questions.

1. Where does the storm fall and what is the effect of the storm according to the anchor (新闻节目主持人)?
2. What are the states and cities mentioned that suffered from the snowstorm in the news report?
3. What measures have been taken to cope with the storm from the government and local people?
4. What will happen to the storm? Will it be over soon? How do you know?

➡Task 2: Fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. It is very _____, it is also very inconvenient and very expensive, but we're dealing with it.
2. As the storm _____, Boston stores were full of shoppers buying last-minute storm supplies.
3. Rhode Island was bracing for up to _____ inches of snow.
4. The Connecticut Department of Transportation had all 632 of its trucks on snowplow

_____. And it also had to call in private contractors to help clear the roads.

5. Pennsylvania expects to use a record amount of road salt this _____.

6. New York City officials said the storm would cost the city _____ dollars.

7. The nation's _____ was largely shut down.

Task 3: Listen to one part of the text again and pay attention to liaisons and the rhythm.

As the storm started, Boston stores were full of shoppers buying last-minute storm supplies. Rhode Island was bracing for up to 20 inches of snow. The Connecticut Department of Transportation had all 632 of its trucks on snowplow duty. And it also had to call in private contractors to help clear the roads. Many states were already running over their snow removal budgets. Pennsylvania expects to use a record amount of road salt this winter. New York City officials said the storm would cost the city 20 million dollars. The snow was too heavy for an aluminum roof by a job training school, Edison, New Jersey. The roof collapsed, causing one death and four injuries. Maryland state troopers were patrolling in Humvees, and the governor asked citizens to stay home.

Task 4: Watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks with the words you've heard.

(Anchor)

Record snow falls on the eastern United States, bringing planes, trains and automobiles to a halt. The storm is blamed for at least 24 deaths since the weekend, and more snow is 1. _____. Correspondent Darren Cagen has more.

(Darren Cagen, CNN Correspondent)

It was a classic Northeaster, moving through the Ohio Valley and the Appalachians, and then landing with a wallop in major East Coast cities.

(Michael Bloomberg, New York Mayor)

It is very pretty, it is also very inconvenient and very expensive, but we're dealing with it.

(Cagen)

Not a bad day perhaps for walking the dog, but for trying to 2. _____, a trying day indeed.

(Unidentified Male)

It's cold, slippery, I can't drive to work, the trains are slow, the buses are slow. I don't know, I hope this ends up real quick.

(Cagen)

As the storm started, Boston stores were full of shoppers buying last-minute 3. _____. Rhode Island was bracing for up to 20 inches of snow. The Connecticut Department of Transportation had all 632 of its trucks on snowplow duty. And it also had to call in private contractors to help 4. _____. Many states were already 5. _____ their snow removal budgets. Pennsylvania expects to use a record amount of road salt this winter. New York City officials said the storm would cost the city 20 million dollars. The snow was too heavy for an aluminum roof by a job training school, Edison,

New Jersey. The roof collapsed, causing 6. _____. Maryland state troopers were patrolling in Humvees, and the governor asked citizens to stay home.

(Robert Ehrlich, Maryland Governor)

We would ask everybody to really use their discretion, use their good common sense and stay off the roads for the rest of today.

(Cagen)

The nation's capital was largely 7. _____. Washington Mayor Anthony Williams said it could 8. _____ to three days to clear some of the streets. The storm's sting was felt as far south as the Carolinas, where ice and snow made travel dangerous and 9. _____. And with major northeastern airports closing, or severely curtailing operations, the storm had an impact across the entire country. Travelers 10. _____ as far south as Florida. In all, it's one of the worst storms to hit the region in years, and as the people of New England can tell you, it's still not over. Darren Cagen, CNN New York.

Text 2

Weather in Toronto



Vocabulary

advisory	n. 报告（多指气象方面的）
enclosure	n. 围绕，包围
Fraser	n. 弗雷泽河（加拿大西南部河流）
gust	n. 阵风；狂风
habitat	n. 栖息地
humidex	n. 酷热指数；湿润指数
maritime	n. 沿海省份；沿海地区
Ontario	n. 安大略省（加拿大中东部）
peak	vi. 达到最高点
Pearson	n. （加拿大多伦多）皮尔逊国际机场（Pearson International Airport）
priority	n. 优先，重点
snowy owl	雪鸮（一种白天出没的大型猫头鹰，生长在（亚）北极地区，羽毛雪白并带有黑色斑点）
strenuous	adj. 紧张的，累人的
Thunder Bay	桑德贝（加拿大南部港口城市）

➡Task 1: Watch the TV news broadcast and tell if the following statements are true or false.

1. When it's too hot and humid, people are recommended to drink a lot of water, stay in the buildings with air conditioners, and have enough sleep.
2. According to Allen Nauss, parents should protect their children from danger by sitting on the

side carefully watching them playing in the water.

3. The extra steps Toronto Zoo is taking to keep animals comfortable include providing indoor enclosures for animals to escape the heat and feeding them ice strips.

4. The thunderstorms mentioned in the video have made more than 3,000 people homeless.

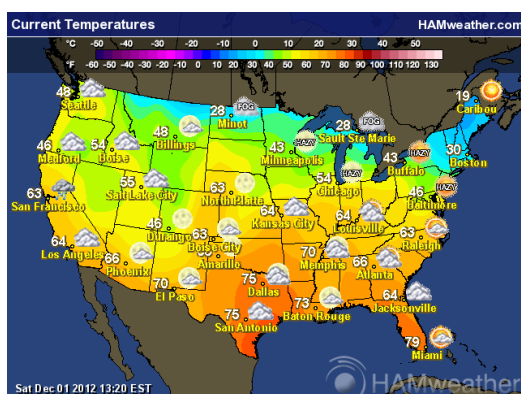
5. It is unlikely that the general water levels will decline right through the weekend.

Task 2: Listen to the sentences from the news again and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have heard.

1. And I'll have more details on that _____.
2. Never let them any farther than an _____.
3. Most will naturally use _____ but they'll also have access to indoor enclosures to escape the heat, and ice treats are _____.
4. A line of thunderstorms _____ yesterday evening.
5. Some people _____ could end up _____ more than a thousand kilometers from home.
6. There may still be _____ in the levels as the rainy system moves through the northern part of the river, but _____ water levels are expected to _____.
7. Your _____ will be coming up shortly.

Text 3

A weather forecast



Vocabulary

batch	n. 一批
drastically	ad. 激烈地，猛烈地
flurry	n. 阵风；小雨；小雪
Kentucky	n. 肯塔基州（美国中东部）
Manchester	n. 曼彻斯特镇（美国康涅狄格州中北部城镇）
Ohio	n. 俄亥俄州（美国中北部，位于五大湖区）
parade	n.&v. 游行
Pittsburgh	n. 匹兹堡（美国宾西法尼亚

	州西南部城市)
slick	adj. 光滑的
Steelers	n. 钢人队 (匹兹堡的橄榄球队)
stick	v. 粘住
wind chill	风寒指数

➡Task 1: Watch the video clip twice and complete the table below with the information you hear.

	Pittsburgh	East coastal cities	Ohio valley
Weather conditions			

➡Task 2: Watch the weather forecast part of the video clip and imitate the meteorologist.

We had a couple of nice, warm days along the east coast, that means the ground is fairly dry and not much is going to stick, so it's pretty by this evening and many as far as in the northeast the roads could be slick. But focusing the radar on Pittsburgh, because that's where we have a little bit of parade going on to celebrate those Steelers. They do have some snows, some light flurries coming down. It doesn't look like much is happening right now. Temperatures are in the thirties so they are really seeing the same thing that much of the east coast is seeing. And it looks dry there right now, so much of what we were seeing on the radar is not even hitting the ground. So good news for those folks and along the east coast we are dealing much of the same thing.

PART THREE SPEAKING

➡Task: Choose a story from the weather jokes below, and then retell it to your partner.

A

B

The Michaels family owned a small farm in Canada, just yards away from the North Dakota border. Their land had been the subject of a minor dispute between the United States and Canada for generations. Mrs. Michaels, who had just celebrated her nineteenth birthday, lived on the farm with her son and three grandchildren.

One day, her son came into her room holding a letter. "I just got some news, Mom," he said. "The government has come to an agreement with the people in Washington. They've decided that our land is really part of the United States. We have the right to approve or disapprove of the agreement. What do you think?"

"What do I think?" his mother said. "Jump at it! Call them right now and tell them we accept! I don't think I could stand another one of those Canadian winters!"

C

It was autumn, and the Indians on the remote reservation asked their new Chief if the winter was going to be cold or mild. Since he was a new Indian Chief in a modern society, he had never been taught the old secrets, and when he looked at the sky, he couldn't tell what the weather was going to be. Nevertheless, to be on the safe side, he replied to his tribe that the winter was indeed going to be cold and that the members of the village should collect wood to be prepared. But also being a practical leader, after several days he got an idea. He went to the phone booth, called the National Weather Service and asked,

"Is the coming winter going to be cold?"

"It looks like this winter is going to be quite cold indeed," the meteorologist at the weather service responded.

So the Chief went back to his people and told them to collect even more wood in order to be prepared. A week later he called the National Weather Service again.

"Is it going to be a very cold winter?"

"Yes," the man at National Weather Service again replied, "it's going to be a very cold winter."

The Chief again went back to his people and ordered them to collect every scrap of wood they could find. Two weeks later he called the National Weather Service again.

"Are you absolutely sure that the winter is going to be very cold?"

"Absolutely," the man replied. "It's going to be one of the coldest winters ever."

"How can you be so sure?" the Chief asked.

The weatherman replied, "The Indians are collecting wood like crazy!"

El Nino (厄尔尼诺现象) Humor

An observant chap died one day and was waiting in a very long line for judgment. He noticed that some people, after they went through the line, were able to go through Heaven's Gates. Others were lining up behind Satan who was throwing most of them into the eternal fires of hell.

Every once in a while, though, instead of tossing a poor soul into the fire, he would toss him/her to one side. After watching for hours, the fellow could not resist. He gave up his place in line and went over and tapped Satan on the shoulder.

"Excuse me, sir," he said. "I'm supposed to be in line for judgment, (he didn't want Satan to mistake him for someone who had already been condemned to hell) but I couldn't help but wonder why some of these people are being tossed aside instead of into the fires of hell?"

"Oh," Satan said with a snicker.

"Those are Californians. These days they're too wet to burn."

A preacher and his flock at a very poor church in the hills of Tennessee took up collections, baked cakes and washed cars for months to get enough money to buy paint for the church exterior which was bare and weather-beaten. Finally they went to Wal-Mart and bought enough paint for the job and all joined together on a Saturday morning to complete the job. When they were about half finished they realized that they were going to run out of paint before finishing. The preacher said, "It's a water base paint, just thin it down with water."

They continued painting and thinning until the color started losing its depth and when they finally finished it was dark green at the top, light green in the middle and a very light green (almost white) at the bottom. The preacher and his flock were standing on a nearby hill admiring their work when a dark cloud appeared and the heavens opened up with a deluge of rain which washed all of the newly applied paint off the church. The preacher was in tears and the congregation was stunned at all the hard work they had done for nothing.

Just then there was a huge lightening flash

A small vessel is approaching the Weser river delta from the north sea. The fog is so dense that the captain sends a deckhand to the bow and reduces speed to dead slow ahead. "Can you see anything?" the captain shouts. "Not a tiny thing," is the answer from the bow. The captain lets the ship sly ahead at lowest speed, only hoping that the currents don't set the ship off too far. "Still nothing in sight?" the captain asks. "Nothing at all!" is the reply. "Oh, now there seems to be something! It's almost ahead, just a bit to starboard (右舷)!" "Well, and what is it?" "I can't tell! By now, it's just a shadow! We need to close in a bit so I can see better!" Cautiously, they proceed and the captain turns the ship a little bit to starboard, decreasing the distance to that object. "Can you see it now?" - "Not really, it's still just a shadow!" "Yes! It looks like a buoy (浮标)... oh yes, now I can recognize the shape, it is a buoy! Just close in a little bit more!"

After a short moment: "What type of a buoy, can you see that?" "No, I can't! Cannot distinguish its colors, see just a shadow in this fog! Go on closer! It's still slightly to starboard!" Again, the captain turns the ship a bit and they continue dead slow ahead through that thick fog. "Now, what kind of buoy is it?" the captain shouts. "It's, uhm..., it is..."

Rummms! They hit the ground. "Oh yes, now I can

PART FOUR WEATHER REPORT BOX

➡Task 1: Dictation. Listen and write down the five things that the audience expect from a weather forecast.

1.	_____

2.	_____

3.	_____

4.	_____

5.	_____

➡Task 2: Dictation. Watch again and write down the ten things that you might add to your forecast, to make it more interesting and meaningful.

1.	_____

2.	_____

3.	_____

4.	_____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

PART FIVE HOMEWORK

☛Task 1: Watch the weather forecast, and fill in the weather expressions. Remember to write quickly.

It is going to be an interesting weather week. Starting with today, we are starting off with a **1.** _____ in the **2.** _____. But we are watching this area just south of **3.** _____. It's raining in **4.** _____ right now, as it starts to move a little bit closer to us. We'll see some more **5.** _____ before the morning is through. We're talking about **6.** _____, a larger picture here. We've got some **7.** _____ moving in from the west. You could see it all, kind of coming in slowly from west to east, but a break in the action right now, there's a little area of pink up there. That's in the high elevations in the mountains. That's where the **8.** _____ is very close to **9.** _____ or just below. And that's why a little bit **10.** _____ means a little bit frozen **11.** _____, some **12.** _____ or **13.** _____ probably, maybe even a few **14.** _____. So at the moment, we're OK. We're 40 degrees in **15.** _____, even when the **16.** _____

_____ comes back it will be in the form of **17.** _____. We'll track it with you all morning long.

🔄Task 2: Watch part of the forecast and imitate the meteorologist.

Here's the complicated 5-day forecast. We've had it for 50 degrees today. That's why we're calling for a rain event. 40 for a high on Wednesday. Temperatures can be dropping through the day. They're very chilly on Thursday and Friday. Could see a few morning flurries on Friday. And then some snow possible on Saturday morning, changing quickly over to rain, as we get to a high of 40 degrees. We're at 50 on Sunday. 53 on Monday.

APPENDIX 1 NANJING UNIVERSITY

WORDLIST

说明:

- 1) 南京大学大学英语通用词汇分为 A 级词和 B 级词。
- 2) A 级词为四级高频词、学术词, 计 570 个核心词 (3 711 个派生词)。
- 3) B 级词为四级次高频词, 计 1 222 个核心词 (4 900 个派生词)。
- 4) 分级考试、期末考试分别测 15 道 A 级词填空题、12 道 B 级词选择题。
- 5) 本词表从发布之日起开始执行。

A 级词 (570)

abandon 放弃; 抛弃
abstract 抽象的; 摘要
academy 研究院; 学院; 学会
access 接近; 入口
accommodate 容纳; 给... 提供住宿; 使适应
accompany 陪伴; 伴随
accumulate 积累
accurate 准确的
achieve 完成; 取得
acknowledge 承认; 致谢
acquire 获得
adapt 使适应; 改编
adequate 足够的
adjacent 毗连的
adjust 调整
administer 管理
adult 成年人
advocate 拥护者; 拥护
affect 影响
aggregate 总的; 总计
aid 帮助
albeit 虽然
allocate 分派
alter 改变
alternative 替代物; 替代的
ambiguous 模棱两可的
amend 修订

analogy 类似; 类推
analyze 分析
annual 每年的; 年鉴
anticipate 预料
apparent 明显的
append 附录
appreciate 欣赏; 感激
approach 靠近; 方法
appropriate 恰当的
approximate 近似的
arbitrary 任意的; 专断的
area 面积; 地区; 领域
aspect 方面
assemble 集合; 装配
assess 估价; 评价
assign 分派
assist 援助
assume 假设; 认为; 承担
assure 保证
attach 贴; 附加
attain 达到; 获得
attitude 态度
attribute 归结于; 性质
author 作者; 创始人
authority 当局; 权威
automate 使自动化
available 可得到的
aware 意识到的
behalf 利益
benefit 利益; 津贴; 有益

bias 偏见
bond 纽带; 债券
brief 简短的
bulk 体积; 大批
capable 能够的; 有能力的
capacity 容量
category 种类; 范畴
cease 停止
challenge 挑战
channel 海峡; 频道
chapter 章
chart 图表
chemical 化学的; 化学药品
circumstance 情况
cite 引用
civil 公民的; 国内的
clarify 阐明
classic 名著; 经典的
clause 条款; 从句
code 代码; 法典
coherent 连贯的
coincide 相符
collapse 倒塌
colleague 同事
commence 开始
comment 评论
commission 委任; 委员会
commit 犯
commodity 日用品

communicate 交流
community 社区；界
compatible 兼容的
compensate 补偿
compile 编纂
complement 补充
complex 复杂的
component 组成部分
compound 化合物；复合词
comprehensive 综合的
comprise 构成
compute 计算
conceive 构思；怀孕
concentrate 浓缩；集中
concept 概念
conclude 下结论
concurrent 同时的
conduct 行为；指挥
confer 授予；协商
confine 限制
confirm 证实
conflict 冲突
conform 遵守；符合
consent 同意
consequent 必然的
considerable 相当大的
consist 组成
constant 不断的
constitute 构成
constrain 限制；强制
construct 建造
consult 咨询；请教；查阅
consume 消费；消耗
contact 接触；联系
contemporary 当代的；同代人
context 上下文；背景
contract 合同；收缩
contradict 矛盾
contrary 相反的
contrast 对比
contribute 贡献；捐献；投稿

controversy 争论
convene 召集
converse 相反的
convert 转化
convince 使信服
cooperate 合作
coordinate 协调
core 核心
corporate 公司的
correspond 通信；对应
couple 夫妇；两个
create 创造；产生
credit 信用；学分；功劳
criteria 标准
crucial 决定性的
culture 文化
currency 货币
cycle 骑自行车；循环
data 数据
debate 辩论
decade 十年
decline 下倾；下降；谢绝；下降
deduce 演绎
define 下定义；明确
definite 明确的
demonstrate 表明；演示；示威
denote 表示
deny 否定
depress 使沮丧
derive 起源
design 设计；图案
despite 尽管
detect 检测
deviate 偏离
device 装置；设计
devote 奉献；为...献身
differentiate 区分
dimension 尺寸；维
diminish 减少
discrete 分离的
discriminate 区别；歧视
displace 移置

display 展览；显示
dispose 处理
distinct 清晰的；独特的
distort 歪曲
distribute 分布
diverse 多样的
document 文件
domain 领域；域
domestic 国内的；家庭的
dominate 支配
draft 草稿；通风；起草
drama 戏剧
duration 持续时间
dynamic 有活力的
economy 经济；节约
edit 编辑
element 元素
eliminate 消除
emerge 出现
emphasis 强调
empirical 经验的
enable 使能够
encounter 遇到
energy 精力；能量
enforce 实施
enhance 增强
enormous 巨大的；大量的
ensure 保证
entity 实体
environment 环境
equate 使相等；使平等
equip 装备
equivalent 对等
erode 腐蚀
error 错误
establish 建立
estate 房地产
estimate 估计
ethic 伦理
ethnic 种族的
evaluate 评价
eventual 最后
evident 明显的
evolve 进化；演变

exceed 超过
exclude 排除
exhibit 展览
expand 扩大
expert 专家；熟练的
explicit 明晰的；详述的
exploit 剥削；利用
export 出口
expose 暴露；揭露
external 外部的
extract 取出；摘录
facilitate 使容易
factor 因素
feature 特征
federal 联邦的
fee 费
file 文件；锉
final 最后的
finance 财政
finite 有限的
flexible 灵活的
fluctuate 波动
focus 集中；焦点
format 格式
formula 公式
forthcoming 即将到来的
found 建立
foundation 建立；基础；基金会
framework 框架
function 功能；函数
fund 资金
fundamental 基本的
furthermore 此外
gender 性别
generate 产生
generation 一代；产生
globe 地球
goal 球门；目标
grade 等级；年级；成绩
grant 拨款；助学金
guarantee 保证
guideline 方针
hence 因此

hierarchy 等级制度
highlight 精华；强调
hypothesis 假设
identical 相同的
identify 识别
ideology 思想体系
ignorant 无知的
illustrate 举例说明；图解
image 图像；形象
immigrate 移民
impact 影响
implement 工具；执行
implicate 暗指
implicit 暗指
imply 暗指
impose 征收；强加
incentive 刺激
incidence 发生
incline 斜坡；使倾斜
income 收入
incorporate 合并
index 索引；指标
indicate 表明
individual 个人
induce 引起
inevitable 必然的
infer 推断
infrastructure 基础设施
inherent 固有的
inhibit 抑制
initial 最初的；词首的；首字母
initiate 开始
injure 使受伤
innovate 创新
input 输入
insert 插入；插页
insight 见识
inspect 视察
instance 例子
institute 研究所；学院
instruct 教；指示
integral 整体的；整的
integrate 使结合

integrity 诚信；完整
intelligent 聪明的
intense 强烈的
interact 相互作用
intermediate 中间的；中级的
internal 内部的
interpret 解释；口译
interval 间隔
intervene 干预
intrinsic 内在的
invest 投资
investigate 调查
invoke 恳求
involve 牵涉
isolate 孤立
issue 问题；发行
item 项目
job 工作
journal 杂志；日记
justify 证明
label 标签
labor 劳动
layer 层
lecture 讲课；讲座
legal 合法的；法律的
legislate 立法
levy 征收
liberal 自由的；开明的
license 执照
likewise 同样地
link 连接；环节
locate 使位于；找到
logic 逻辑
maintain 维持；维修
major 主要的；专业
manipulate 操作
manual 体力的；手册
margin 页边
mature 成熟
maximize 使最大化
mechanism 装置；机制
media 媒体
mediate 调停

medical 医学的
medium 媒介；中等的
mental 脑力的
method 方法
migrate 迁移
military 军事的
minimal 最小的
minimize 最小化
minimum 最小值
ministry 部
minor 次要的；辅修专业
mode 模式
modify 修改；修饰
monitor 监视
motive 动机
mutual 相互的
negate 否定
network 网络
neutral 中立的
nevertheless 然而
nonetheless 然而
norm 标准
normal 正常的
notion 概念；想法
notwithstanding 虽然
nuclear 核的；核心的
objective 客观的；目标
obtain 获得
obvious 明显的
occupy 占领；使忙碌
occur 出现
odd 奇数的；奇怪的；临时的
offset 抵消
ongoing 进行中的
option 选择
orient 东方
outcome 结果
output 产量；产出
overall 总体的
overlap 重叠
overseas 海外
panel 专家小组；面板
paradigm 范例

paragraph 段落
parallel 平行的
parameter 参数
participate 参加
partner 搭档
passive 被动的
perceive 察觉；理解
percent 百分之
period 时期；句号
persist 持续
perspective 角度
phase 阶段
phenomenon 现象
philosophy 哲学
physical 身体的；物理的
plus 加
policy 政策
portion 部分
pose 摆姿势
positive 积极的；阳性的
potential 潜在的；潜力
practitioner 从业者
precede 先于
precise 精确的
predict 预测
predominant 主要的
preliminary 初步的；初赛
presume 假设
previous 先前的
primary 初级的；主要的
prime 首要的
principal 主要的；校长
principle 原则
prior 在先的
priority 优先；重点
proceed 进行
process 过程；加工
professional 专业的；专业人员
prohibit 禁止
project 工程
promote 促进；促销
proportion 比例
prospect 前景

protocol 协议；礼仪
psychology 心理学
publication 出版；出版物
publish 出版
purchase 购买
pursue 追赶；追求
qualitative 定性的
quote 引用
radical 基本的；激进的
random 随机的
range 范围；山脉
ratio 比
rational 理性的
react 反应
recover 恢复
refine 提炼
regime 政权
region 地区
register 登记；挂号
regulate 调节
reinforce 加强
reject 拒绝
relax 放松
release 释放
relevant 有关的
reluctance 勉强
rely 依赖
remove 移走
require 要求
research 研究
reside 居住
resolve 解决；决心；决心
resource 资源
respond 响应
restore 恢复
restrain 抑制
restrict 限制
retain 保留
reveal 显示
revenue 收入；税收
reverse 背面；颠倒
revise 修改
revolution 革命；旋转
rigid 僵硬的；刻板的

role 角色
route 路线
scenario 剧本；方案
schedule 时间表
scheme 方案
scope 范围
section 部分
sector 部门
secure 安全的
seek 试图
select 选择
sequence 顺序
series 系列
sex 性；性别
shift 转换
significant 重要的
similar 相似的
simulate 模拟
site 地点
so-called 所谓的
sole 脚底；鞋底；唯一的
somewhat 有点
source 来源
specific 具体的
specify 详述
sphere 球体；领域
stable 稳定的；马厩
statistic 统计的
status 地位
straightforward 坦率的
strategy 战略；策略
stress 压力；重音；强调
structure 结构

style 风格
submit 使屈服；提交
subordinate 下级的；从属的
subsequent 随后的
subsidy 补助
substitute 代替者；代替
successor 继任者
sufficient 足够的
sum 金额
summary 总结
supplement 补充
survey 调查
survive 幸存
suspend 暂停
sustain 保持
symbol 象征；符号
tape 磁带
target 靶子；目标
task 任务
team 队
technical 技术的
technique 技巧
technology 技术
temporary 暂时的
tense 紧张的；时态
terminate 终止
text 文本
theme 主题
theory 理论
thereby 从而
thesis 论文
topic 话题

trace 痕迹
tradition 传统
transfer 转移；换车
transform 转变
transit 通过；运输；过渡
transmit 输送
transport 运输
trend 趋势
trigger 扳机；触发
ultimate 最终的
undergo 经受
underlie 是...的基础
undertake 从事
uniform 一致的；制服
unify 统一
unique 独一无二的
utilize 利用
valid 有效的
vary 变化
vehicle 车辆
version 译文
via 经过
violate 违犯
virtual 实际上的；虚拟的
visible 可见的
vision 视力
visual 视觉的
volume 册；音量；体积
voluntary 志愿的
welfare 福利
whereas 而
whereby 由此
widespread 普遍的

B 级词 (1 222)

abolition 废除	attorney 律师	blast 爆炸
abundance 丰富	audio 音频	blend 混合
accord 一致	auditorium 礼堂	blonde 金发女郎
according 根据 (后跟 to)	authorise 授权	bloom 花; 开花
accountable 应负责的	automobile 汽车	blossom 花; 开花
ace (扑克牌里的) A; 佼佼者	aviation 航空	blueprint 蓝图
adjective 形容词	await 等候	blur 模糊
adverb 副词	awe 敬畏	boast 自夸; 拥有
advocacy 提倡	axe 斧头	bold 大胆的
aerial 空中的	axis 轴	bolt 门; 螺栓
aeroplane 飞机	backup 备份	bondage 束缚
affluence 富裕	backyard 后院	boomer 生育高峰出生的人
affluent 富裕的	badge 徽章	boost 提升
aggression 侵略	bail 保释	bowel 肠
air-conditioner 空调	bait 诱饵	bracket 支架
air-conditioning 空调	ballot 投票	brag 自吹
aisle 过道	bang 猛击	brandy 白兰地酒
alert 警惕的; 警报	banknote 钞票	brass 黄铜
allege 声称	bankrupt 破产	breadth 宽度
alliance 联盟	bankruptcy 破产	breakdown 故障
ally 盟友	banner 旗帜	breed 饲养; 品种
ambitious 有雄心的	banquet 宴会	breeze 微风
amid 在...当中	barrel 桶	bribe 贿赂
amidst 在...当中	batch 一批	briefcase 公文包
ancestry 祖先	battalion 营	brilliance 杰出
anew 重新	beam 梁	broker 经纪人
angel 天使	beforehand 事先	brow 眉毛
apparatus 仪器	beloved 心爱的	browse 浏览
applause 掌声	berry 浆果	brute 野兽; 冷酷无情的人
appliance 器具	best-seller 畅销书	bubble 泡沫
aptitude 天赋; 能力	best-selling 畅销的	buck 〈口语〉美元
argumentative 论证的	bet 打赌	bucket 提桶
armament 〈总称〉武器	beverage 饮料	buckle 扣环
arouse 激发	Bible 圣经	bud 花蕾
ashore 在岸上	billionaire 亿万富翁	buddy 好友
ass 驴; 傻瓜	bin 箱	bug 昆虫; 【计算机】出错
asset 资产; 优势	biochemical 生化的	bulb 灯泡
astronomical 天文的	biochemist 生物化学家	bull 公牛
atop 在...顶上	biographer 传记作家	bullet 子弹; 项目符号
attentive 专心的	biotechnology 生物技术	bulletin 布告
attic 阁楼	bitch 母狗; 〈禁忌〉泼妇	bully 欺负别人的人
	blade 刀片	bump 碰撞; 减速路脊

bundle 一捆
bureau 局
bypass 旁道
bystander 旁观者
cabin 舱；小木屋
cabinet 内阁
cable 电缆
calendar 日历
calf 小牛，牛犊
calorie 卡路里
campus 校园
cane 竹杖；甘蔗
capita 人均（前跟 **per**）
capitalism 资本主义
capitalist 资本主义的
capture 捕获
cardboard 纸板
career 职业生涯，事业
cargo 货物
cart 大车
cashier 收银员
cellar 地窖
cell-phone 〈口语〉手机
Celsius 摄氏度
cement 水泥
cereal 谷类
chairperson 主席
champagne 香槟酒
chaotic 混乱的
charitable 慈善的
charity 慈善；慈善机构
charm 魅力
charter 宪章
chase 追，追逐
cherish 珍惜
chill 寒冷
chimney 烟囱
chin 下巴
chip 芯片
cholesterol 胆固醇
chop 劈；大块
chore 苦差事
claim 宣称；索赔
clash 冲突

clerical 文书的
client 客户
cliff 悬崖
climax 高潮
cling 紧紧抓住
clip 剪短；片段
clockwise 顺时针地
clown 小丑
clue 线索
coarse 粗的；粗糙的
cock 公鸡；〈禁忌〉男性生殖器
cohesion 凝聚力；衔接
coil 线圈
collaborate 合作
colon 冒号；结肠
colony 殖民地
column 列
columnist 专栏作家
combat 战斗
comma 逗号
commonplace 司空见惯的
commune 公社
commute 通勤
compel 迫使
competent 能干的
complain 抱怨
complaint 投诉
compliance 遵守
complicate 使复杂
comply 遵守
comrade 同志；战友
conceal 藏
concerted 协调一致的
condense 压缩
confess 承认
confront 面对
Confucian 孔子的，儒家的
congress 国会
conjunction 连词
conquer 征服
conquest 征服
conscientious 认真的
consolidate 巩固

contaminate 使不干净，污染
contempt 蔑视
contend 争夺
contentious 争夺的
contest 比赛
contraction 收缩
cop 〈口语〉警察
cope 应对（后跟 **with**）
copper 铜
copyright 版权
cord 绳
cornerstone 基石
corps 兵团
correspondent 记者
corridor 走廊
cosmic 宇宙的
cosmos 宇宙
costume 服装
couch 长沙发
council 委员会
counsel 谘询；律师
countdown 倒计时
counterpart 对应
county 县
coupon 优惠券
coward 懦夫
cowboy 牛仔
crab 螃蟹
crack 裂纹
cracker 饼干
craft 工艺
crane 鹤；起重机
crawl 爬行
craze 热，狂热
creditable 值得肯定的
creep 爬行
crisis 危机
critic 评论家
criticise 批评
criticism 批评
crocodile 鳄鱼
crown 王冠；花冠
cruise 邮轮

crush 压碎
crystal 水晶
cucumber 黄瓜
cue 提示
cultivate 耕作；陶冶
curb 遏制
curl 鬓发
current 当前的
curse 咒骂；骂人话
curve 曲线
cute 可爱的
dairy 奶制品
damn 〈口语〉倒霉！
darling 亲爱的
date 日期；约会
dean （大学的）院长
decay 腐烂
deceit 欺骗
deceive 欺骗
decent 体面的
deception 欺骗
decisive 果断的
deck 甲板
deem 认为
defect 缺陷
defected 叛逃的
defendant 被告
defiance 违抗
defiant 违抗的
deficiency 缺乏
deficit 赤字
defy 违抗
delegate 会议代表
deliberated 深思熟虑的
democracy 民主
democrat 民主党党员
dense 稠密的
dent 凹陷
dental 牙科的
depart 离开
deputy 副的
descend 下降
descent 血统
desktop 桌面

despair 绝望
detail 细节
deteriorate 恶化
devil 魔鬼
devise 制定
dew 露水
diabetes 糖尿病
diagnose 诊断
diagnosis 诊断
dialect 方言
diameter 直径
digit 数字，数位
dignify 使有尊严
diligent 勤奋的
dim 昏暗的
dime 一毛钱
dine 就餐
diplomacy 外交
diplomat 外交官
disapprove 不赞成
discard 丢弃
discharge 排放
discipline 纪律
disco 迪斯科舞厅
disguise 伪装
disintegrate 瓦解
disorder 无秩序，混乱
dispute 争端
disrupt 扰乱
disruptive 破坏性的
dissolve 溶解
distract 使分散注意力
distress 痛苦；困境
ditch 沟
diversify 使多元化
divisive 导致分裂的
dock 码头
doctorate 博士学位
documentary 纪录片
dolphin 海豚
donkey 驴
donor 捐助者
doom 厄运
dose 剂量

dragon 龙
drain 下水道；排水
drainage 排水
drastic 猛烈的
drift 漂移
drip 滴
dropout 退出者；退学者
drought 干旱
drown 使淹死
drunkard 酒鬼
drunken 醉酒的
dual 双的
dumb 哑的
dump 丢弃
durable 耐用的
dye 染料
earnest 郑重其事的
ease 容易
easy-going 随和的
echo 回声
ecological 生态（学）的
efficient 高效的
elbow 肘
elective 选修课
electron 电子
elegance 优雅
elementary 基础的；小学的
elevate 使升高
elite 精英
embrace 拥抱
emit 发出
emotion 情感
emphatic 强调的
empire 帝国
empress 女皇；皇后
endurance 耐力
endure 忍耐
engage 参与
enlighten 启迪
enrich 丰富
enrol 报名
entitle 给（书等）取名；使
有权
entrepreneur 企业家

entrepreneurial 企业家的
episode (电视剧的) 一集
era 时代
err 犯错
erroneous 错误的
essence 本质
essential 根本性的
eternal 永恒的
eternity 永恒
euro 欧元
eve 前夕
evil 邪恶; 邪恶的; 恶行
exaggerate 夸大
excel 擅长
excess 过剩的
exclaim 惊叹
excursion 游览
execute 执行
executive 行政的; 常务的
exemplar 范例
exemplify 举例说明
exert 发挥
exhaust 使筋疲力尽; 废气
exhaustion 筋疲力尽
exhaustive 详尽的
exile 流放
expanse 广阔
expansion 扩展
expel 驱逐
expend 花费
explosion 爆炸
expressway 高速公路
exterior 外观
extinguish 熄灭
eyebrow 眉
fable 寓言
fabric 织物
facility 设施
faculty 全体教师; 特殊才能
faint 微弱的; 晕倒
fairy 仙子
fake 假的
famine 饥荒
farewell 告别

fascinate 使着迷
fashion 时尚; 时装
fatal 致命的
fate 命运
fatigue 疲劳
feasible 可行的
federate 联盟
feedback 反馈
fertile 肥沃的
figurative 比喻的
filter 过滤器
fingerprint 指纹
fireman 消防员
fireplace 壁炉
firstly 首先
fixate 使固定
fixture 固定装置
flavour 味道
flaw 缺陷
fleet 舰队
flock 一群
flourish 兴旺
fluid 流体
footprint 足迹
fore 前部
foresight 远见
forestry 林业
forge 锻造
formal 正式的
forth 向前
forum 论坛
fossil 化石
fraction 分数
fragment 片段
frame 框架
frank 直率的
freight 货运
freshman 大一新生
fruitful 富有成果的
frustrate 挫败
fuck 〈禁忌〉性交
fulfil 完成
furnace 炉子
fuss 大惊小怪

gadget 小装置
gamble 赌博
gang 团伙
gangster 歹徒
gaol 监狱
gap 差距
gaze 注视
gear 齿轮
gene 基因
generator 发电机
genetic 遗传的
genius 天才
genuine 真的
geological 地质(学)的
geology 地质学
germ 细菌
ghost 鬼
giant 巨人
gigantic 巨大的
glimpse 一瞥
gloom 忧郁
glow 发光
gorgeous 华丽的; 棒的
gossip 说长道短
gown 女礼服
grab 抓
grace 优美
gracious 优美的
grammatical 语法的
graphic 书写的; 生动的
gratitude 感激
grave 坟墓
greenhouse 温室
grief 悲伤
grieve 使悲伤
grievous 令人伤心的
grin 咧嘴笑
grind 磨碎; 磨
grip 紧握; 吸引
gross 总的, 毛的
guardian 保卫者
gulf 海湾
gum 牙龈; 口香糖
gut 肠子; 内脏

guy 〈口语〉男人；家伙
habitat 栖息地
hack 砍
hail 冰雹；招呼
halt 停止
handbook 手册
handicap 使残疾
hardware 硬件
harness 马具；利用（能源）
harsh 苛刻的
haste 仓促
haul 拖；拽
haunt 出没
hay 干草
hazard 危害
haze 薄雾
hazy 模糊的
headmistress 女校长
headquarters 总部
heal 治愈
heap 一堆
heartly 衷心的；丰盛的
hectare 公顷
hedge 树篱
heighten 加强
heir 继承人
hell 地狱
herd 牛群；〈贬义〉人群
hereby 特此
heritage 遗产
heroine 女主角
hesitant 犹豫的
high-tech 高科技的
hijack 劫持
hinder 阻碍
hint 提示
hip 臀部
hollow 空心的
honeymoon 蜜月
horizon 地平线
horizontal 水平的
horn 喇叭
horrifying 令人恐怖的
horror 恐怖

horsepower 马力
hospitable 好客的
hospitality 好客
hostile 敌对的
household 住户
humble 谦卑的
hut 小屋，舍
hyphen 连字符
ideal 理想；理想的
idealistic 理想主义的
idle 空闲的
illusion 幻觉
illusory 虚幻的
imitate 模仿
immense 巨大的
immigrant 移民
immune 免疫的
impatience 不耐烦
impatient 不耐烦的
imperial 皇帝的
impulse 冲动
incidental 附带的
incredible 难以置信的
indifference 冷漠
indifferent 冷漠的
indispensable 不可或缺的
industrious 勤劳的
infant 幼儿
infect 感染
inferior 低于别人的
infinite 无限的
infinity 无限
inflate 使膨胀
ingredient 成分；配料
inhabit 居住
inhabitant 居民
inherit 继承
inland 内陆的
inquire 问询
install 安装
instalment 批次
instinct 本能
insult 侮辱
intact 不变的

intake 摄入量
intellectual 知识的；知识分
子
interfere 干扰
interior 内部的
intimate 亲密的；关系暧昧
的
intrude 侵扰
intrusion 侵扰
invade 入侵
invasion 入侵
invasive 扩散性的
inward 向内
irony 讽刺
jail 监狱
jealous 嫉妒的
jetlag 时差
joint 联合的
junk 垃圾
juror 陪审员
jury 陪审团
keen 热衷的
kin 亲朋
kit 工具包
kneel 跪
knit 针织
knot 结
lace 花边
ladder 梯子
lag 滞后
landlady 女房东；女地主
landlord 房东；地主
landscape 景观
lane 车道
laptop 笔记本电脑
laser 激光
launch 发射
lavatory 厕所
lawn 草坪
layoff 裁员
layout 布局
lean 倚，靠
leap 跳跃
lease 租赁

leisure 休闲
lens 镜头
lest 以免
liable 承担责任的
lick 舔
lily 百合
limb 肢
linear 线性的
liquor 白酒
literacy 识字, 读写能力
literal 字面的
livelihood 生计
liver 肝
living-room 客厅
loan 贷款
lobby 大堂
locality 位置, 地点
locker 更衣柜
lodge 小屋, 小舍
log 日志
logo 徽标
loophole 漏洞
lord 君主; 上帝
loyal 忠诚的
lump 块
lunar 农历的
luxury 奢侈
magnet 磁铁
magnificent 壮丽的
mainstream 主流
makeup 化妆
mall 购物中心
mammal 哺乳动物
manufacture 制造
marine 海洋的
marital 婚姻的
marsh 沼泽
marshal 元帅
marvel 奇迹
Marx 马克思
massage 按摩
massive 大量的
masterpiece 杰作
mate 交配

maximal 最大的
mayor 市长
meantime 同时
mechanic 机械工
mechanise 使机械化
melt 融化
memo 备忘录
memorandum 备忘录
mend 修理
merit 优点
meritorious 值得称赞的
messenger 使者
metro 地铁
microphone 麦克风
middle-class 中产阶级的
mighty 强大的
migrant 移居者, 流动者
mill 磨坊
miner 矿工
miracle 奇迹
miraculous 奇迹般的
miserable 悲惨的
misfortune 不幸
mission 使命
moderate 适度的
moist 潮湿
monetary 货币的
monster 怪物
mood 心情
moreover 此外
mortgage 按揭
motel 汽车旅馆
motion 议案
motorway 〈英〉高速公路
mould 模子
mount 装配
mug 缸子
mule 骡
multiple 多重的
municipal 市的, 市政的
muscle 肌肉
muscular 肌肉的
mystery 神秘
myth 神话

mythic 神话的
mythology 〈总称〉神话
naked 裸体的
nap 午休
napkin 餐巾
narrate 讲述
nasty 令人讨厌的
naughty 淘气的
naval 海军的
necessitate 使必要
necessity 必要性
needy 贫困的
negative 负面的
neglect 忽视
negotiable 可谈判的; 面议的
nerve 神经
nicety 准确; 细节
nickel 镍
nightmare 噩梦
nonsense 胡说八道
nosy 爱管闲事的
notate 标注
notification 告知
notify 告知
notional 概念的
noun 名词
nourish 滋养
novelty 新奇
nucleus 核; 核心
nude 裸体的
nuisance 滋扰
numerous 许多的
obese 肥胖的
oblige 迫使
obstacle 障碍
occasion 场合
odour 气味
offend 冒犯
old-fashioned 老式的
Olympiad 奥林匹克运动会, 奥运会
omit 省略
online 在线

onwards 朝前
opponent 对手
opportunity 机遇
opt 选择（后跟 for）
optimism 乐观
orchestra 管弦乐队
ore 矿石
organic 有机的
organism 有机体
ornament 饰品
orphan 孤儿
orphanage 孤儿院
ounce 盎司
outdated 过时的
outlet 插座
outlook 前景
outset 开始
outskirts 郊区
oven 烤箱
overdue 逾期的
overhear 无意间听到
overnight 一夜之间
oversee 监督
oversight 疏忽
overtake 超，超越
overthrow 推翻
overtime 超时，加班
overwhelm 淹没；使崩溃
ozone 臭氧
pad 垫
paddy 稻子；稻田
palm 棕榈；手心
pants 〈主美〉裤子
paperback 平装书
parade 游行
paradox 悖论
parliament 议会
particle 粒子
passion 激情
password 密码
paste 粘贴
pastime 消遣
pat 轻拍
patch 补丁

paw 爪子
payroll 工资单
peak 峰
peanut 花生
pearl 珍珠
peasant 农民
peasantry 〈总称〉农民
peculiar 奇特的
peer 同龄人
penalise 惩罚
penalty 惩罚
penetrate 穿透
perceptive 感知的
peril 危险
permissive 允许的
persevere 坚持不懈
personality 个性
pessimism 悲观
pessimist 悲观主义者
pessimistic 悲观的
petroleum 石油
petty 小的；心眼小的
picturesque 如画的
pierce 刺入
pigeon 鸽子
pillar 支柱
pinch 捏
piracy 海盗；盗版行为
pirate 海盗
pistol 手枪
pit 坑
pitch 沥青
pizza 比萨饼
plague 瘟疫
plantation 种植园
pledge 保证；信物
plough 犁
plunge 跳入；使陷入
plural 复数
polar 极地的
poll 投票；民意测验
pollster 民意测验专家
populous 人口多的
posture 姿势

poverty 贫困
preach 布道，传
precaution 预防措施
preface 序
presidency 总统职位
prevail 盛行
prevalent 盛行的
priest 牧师
prince 王子
princess 公主
privatise 使私有化
procession 队伍
proclaim 宣告
proficient 熟练的
profound 深刻的
projector 投影仪
prominence 突出
prominent 突出的
prompt 提示
proof 证据
property 财产
propose 建议
proposition 命题
prose 散文
protein 蛋白
protest 抗议
proverb 谚语
provision 提供；[-s]食品
provoke 引发
publicize 宣传
punch 用拳头猛击
purify 使净化
pursuit 追求
quantify 量化
quota 定额
rack 行李架
radar 雷达
rage 愤怒
ragged 衣衫褴褛的
raid 突袭
rally 集会
realm 界，领域
reap 收获
rear 后方

rebel 反叛
recall 召回
receptive 接受的
recession 经济衰退
recipient 收件人
reckon 估计
recruit 招聘
refrain 避免（后跟 from）
registrar 学籍管理员
relativity 相对；相对论
relieve 减缓
remedy 补救办法
render 使处于；翻译
renovate 翻修
repay 偿还
repetitive 重复的
reproduce 复制；再现
reproductive 生殖的
resent 怨恨
resolution 决议
resort 度假村
respective 各自的
response 响应
resume 恢复；简历
retail 零售
retention 保留
retreat 撤退
reunion 团聚
revolve 旋转
rhythm 节奏
rib 肋骨
ribbon 带子；装饰带
ridicule 嘲弄
rifle 步枪
riot 骚乱
rip 撕裂
rival 竞争对手
roar 轰鸣
rod 棍棒；杆
romantic 浪漫的
rose 玫瑰
rouse 唤醒
rub 擦
rug 地毯

rumour 谣言
runway 跑道
rural 农村的
sack 麻袋
saint 圣；圣徒
sake 名义
sample 样本
sane 神志正常的
sauce 汁
scale 规模
scandal 丑闻
scarce 稀有的
scatter 分散
scent 气味；香味
scout 童子军；侦察舰
screw 螺丝
script 脚本，讲稿
scripture 经文；圣经
segment 片段
seizure 发作
semester 学期
semi 半
semi-colon 分号
senate 参议院
senator 参议员
sensible 明智的
sensor 传感器
setback 挫折
shed 棚
sheer 纯粹的
shell 壳
shit 粪便，屎
shiver 颤抖
showy 艳丽的
shrimp 虾
shrug 耸肩
siege 围攻
sign 标记
silicon 硅
sin 罪
singular 奇异的
skeleton 骨架
sketch 素描
sketchy 不完全的

skinny 瘦的
skyline 天际线
slap 掌击
slender 细长的
slipper 拖鞋
slippery 滑的
slogan 口号
slope 坡
smash 粉碎
snack 小吃
soak 浸泡
soar 升空；飞涨
sociable 善于交际的
socialise 社交
sociology 社会学
soda 苏打水
solemn 庄严的
soluble 可溶的
solution 解决办法
solve 解决
solvent 不负债的；溶剂
sophisticated 复杂的
sophistication 复杂
sore 疼痛的
spacecraft 航天器
span 跨度
spark 火花
sparkle 闪烁
spatial 空间的
species 物种
specimen 标本
speculate 推测
spill 漏；泄露
spite 恶意（用作 in spite of, 尽管）
splash 溅
splendour 辉煌
spoil 溺爱
spontaneous 自发的
sportsman 运动员
spouse 配偶
spur 激励
stack 堆
staircase 楼梯

stake 赌注，风险
stale 陈的；陈旧的
standpoint 立场；角度
startle 使惊吓
stationary 静止的
steamer 汽船；蒸笼
steer 引导
stem 干；题干
stiff 僵硬的
stimulant 刺激物；兴奋剂
stimulate 刺激
stimulus 刺激
sting 毒刺
stir 搅拌
stock 股票
stool 凳子
storey 楼层
stormy 猛烈的
strain 拉紧
strap 表带
stretch 伸展
stride 大步行走
strip 脱掉；剥
stripe 条纹
strive 力争
stroke 中风
stuff 东西
stuffy 不通气的，闷的
submissive 顺从的
substance 物质
subtract 减
suburb 郊区
subway 地铁
summit 首脑会议
sunrise 日出
sunset 日落
superficial 肤浅的
supervise 监督
supposition 猜测
supremacy 至高无上
surf 冲浪
surge 涌；猛升
surgery 手术
surgical 外科的

surname 姓氏
surrender 投降
suspense 悬念
suspicion 怀疑
suspicious 可疑的
sway 摇摆
swipe 刷（卡）
sympathise 同情
tackle 处理
tag 标签
tame 驯服
tangible 有形的
technician 技术员
tedious 单调乏味的
teen 青少年
telecommunication 电信
teller 出纳
temper 脾气
tender 脆弱的；心肠软的
terrific 棒的
territory 领土
textile 纺织
Thanksgiving 感恩节
therapy 治疗
thermometer 温度计
threat 威胁
thrive 繁荣
thrust 推
thumb 拇指
tide 潮
timber 木材
toe 脚趾
token 标志；代币
toll 过路费
tone 语气
torch 火炬
torture 折磨
toss 抛，掷
touchy 敏感的
township 镇
trademark 商标
traffic 贩卖
tragedy 悲剧
tragic 悲剧的

trail 足迹
trailer 拖车；预告片
transact 办理
transcript 成绩单；转写
transition 过渡
transparency 透明
transplant 移植
trash 垃圾
tray 托盘
treaty 条约
tremendous 巨大的
trifle 小事
triple 三倍的
triumph 胜利
triumphant 胜利的
trolley 购物车
trustee 受信托人
tuition 学费
tumour 肿瘤
tunnel 隧道
tutorial 教程
underestimate 低估
undergraduate 本科的；本科生
undermine 破坏
undo 撤消
upgrade 升级
upload 上传
upright 正直的
up-to-date 最新的
usage 使用
utility 有用；水电
utmost 最大的
utter 说出
vacancy 空缺
vacuum 真空
van 面包车
vanish 消失
vanity 虚荣
vapour 水汽
vegetarian 素食者
veil 面纱
vendor 小贩
venture 企业

verb 动词

verbal 口头的

verify 核实

versus 对

vessel 容器

veteran 退伍军人

veto 否决权

viewpoint 观点

vigorous 精力充沛的

vigour 精力

vitamin 维生素

vocation 职业

volt 伏特

voluminous 大量的

vulnerable 易受伤害的

wagon 马车

ware 制品

warfare 战争

warrior 战士

wary 谨慎的

watchful 警惕的

waterproof 防水的

watertight 防水的

wavy 波浪的

weapon 武器

weaponry 〈总称〉武器

weave 编织

weird 怪异的

well-being 福祉

well-known 知名的

well-off 小康的

whatsoever 无论什么

whip 鞭子；鞭打

whiskey 威士忌酒

wide 宽的

wilderness 荒野

willpower 意志

wireless 无线的

wit 机智

withstand 承受

workforce 劳动人口

workout 锻炼

workshop 研修班

worship 崇拜

wrap 包，裹

wreck 残骸

Yankee 〈美〉北方人

yield 产，出；屈服

yoga 瑜伽

zoology 动物学

APPENDIX 2 CET 4/6 SPOKEN ENGLISH TEST

Topic A - 1

Topic Area: Daily Life

Topic: Travel

Examiner:

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test – Band Four. We wish you both good luck today. Now let's begin with self-introductions.

Candidate A, would you please start? (考生 A 先回答, 时间 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (然后考生 B 回答, 时间 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's go on.

Examiner:

Task 1 Read Aloud

In this task, you are to read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and 1 minute to read it aloud. Now here is the passage.

(屏幕显示以下文字)

Many people would list San Francisco as one of the most delightful cities in the world. Sitting on the Pacific coast, it gives you a feeling of the sea. The sea breezes wake you up and make you eat well and sleep well. The city was planned with straight roads, and these roads cross each other at right angles, making squares as they do in many American cities. Very often you can find yourself on top of a hill in the city, looking down one of these straight roads as it rises and falls on its journey through the town. A good way to travel these roads is by cable car. These are buses that run on rails in the ground up and down the steep hills.

(考生准备时间 45 秒)

Now please begin to read on hearing the beep.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

Examiner:

Task 2 Question and Answer

In this task, you are to answer two questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond. Please start speaking on hearing the beep.

(问题文字不显示在屏幕上)

Question 1:

What would many people think of San Francisco according to the passage?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

Question 2:

Which city in China do you like most? And why?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

Examiner:

Task 3 Individual Presentation

In this task, you are to talk about the picture displayed on the screen. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and 1 minute to talk about it. Now here is the picture.



(考生准备时间 45 秒)

Now please start speaking on hearing the beep.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

Examiner:

Task 4 Pair Work

In this task, you are to talk with your partner about a plan of travel. Suppose you have three days to go sightseeing together. Talk with each other and make a plan for your trip. Your plan may include:

- 1. place(s) to visit**
- 2. schedule**
- 3. means of transportation**

You will have 1 minute to prepare and three minutes to talk. Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the pair work. Now please start to prepare.

(屏幕上显示以下文字)

Your plan may include:

- 1. place(s) to visit**
- 2. schedule**
- 3. means of transportation**

(考生准备时间 1 分钟)

Now please start your talk on hearing the beep.

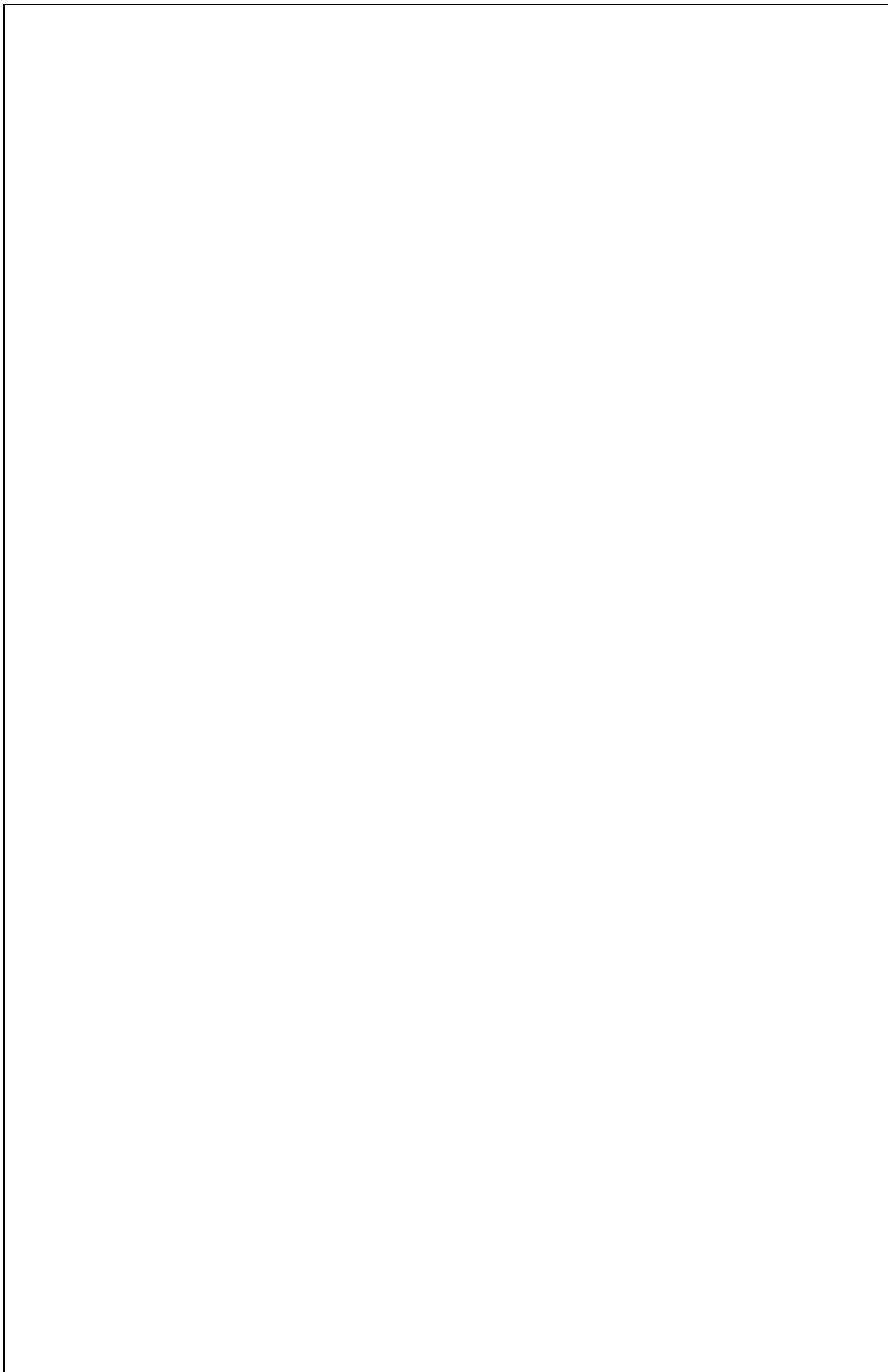
(考生 A 和 B 讨论, 时间 3 分钟)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

APPENDIX 3 BLANK PAGES FOR ADDITIONAL TASKS

Unit 1

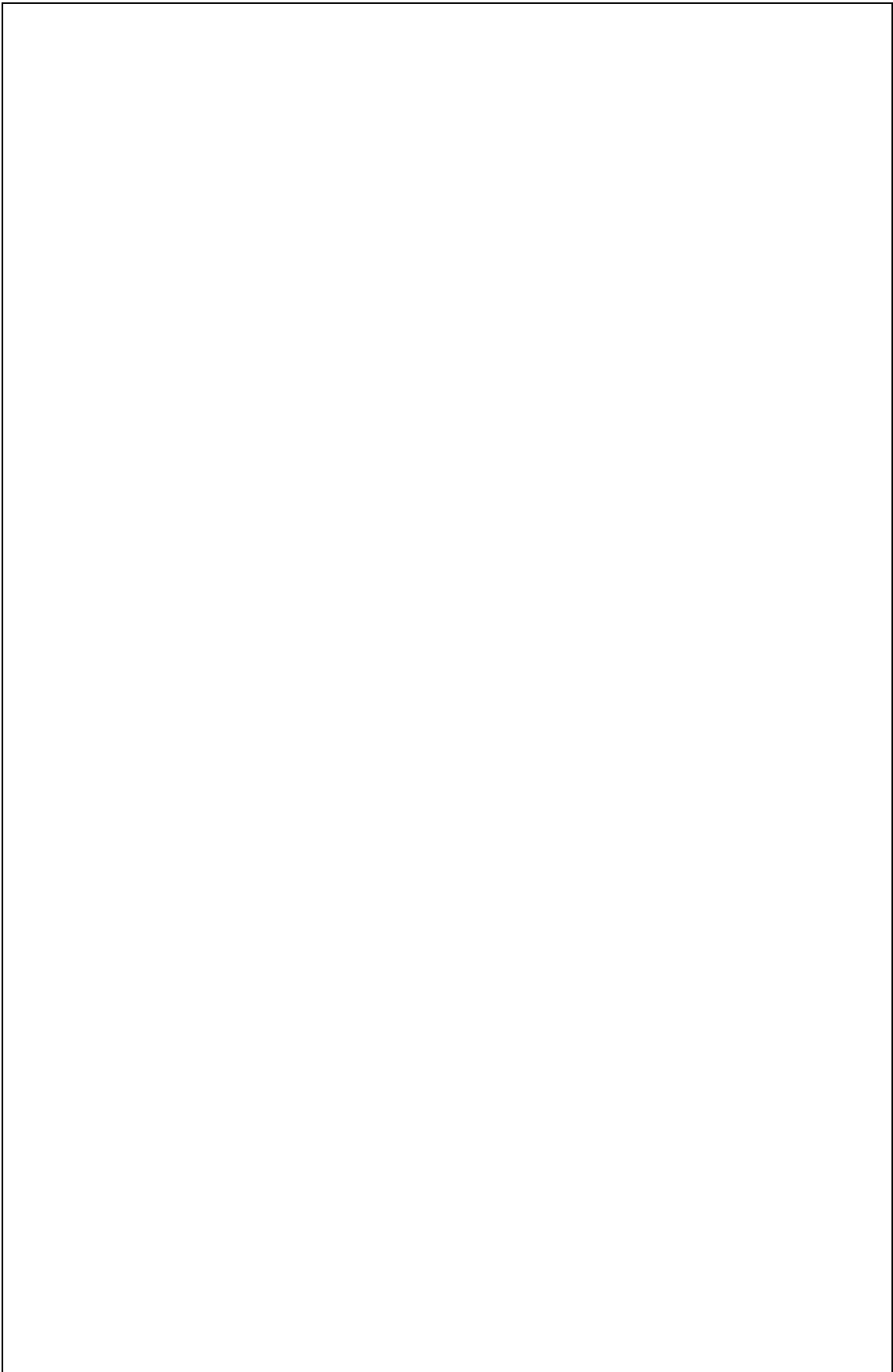
Unit 2



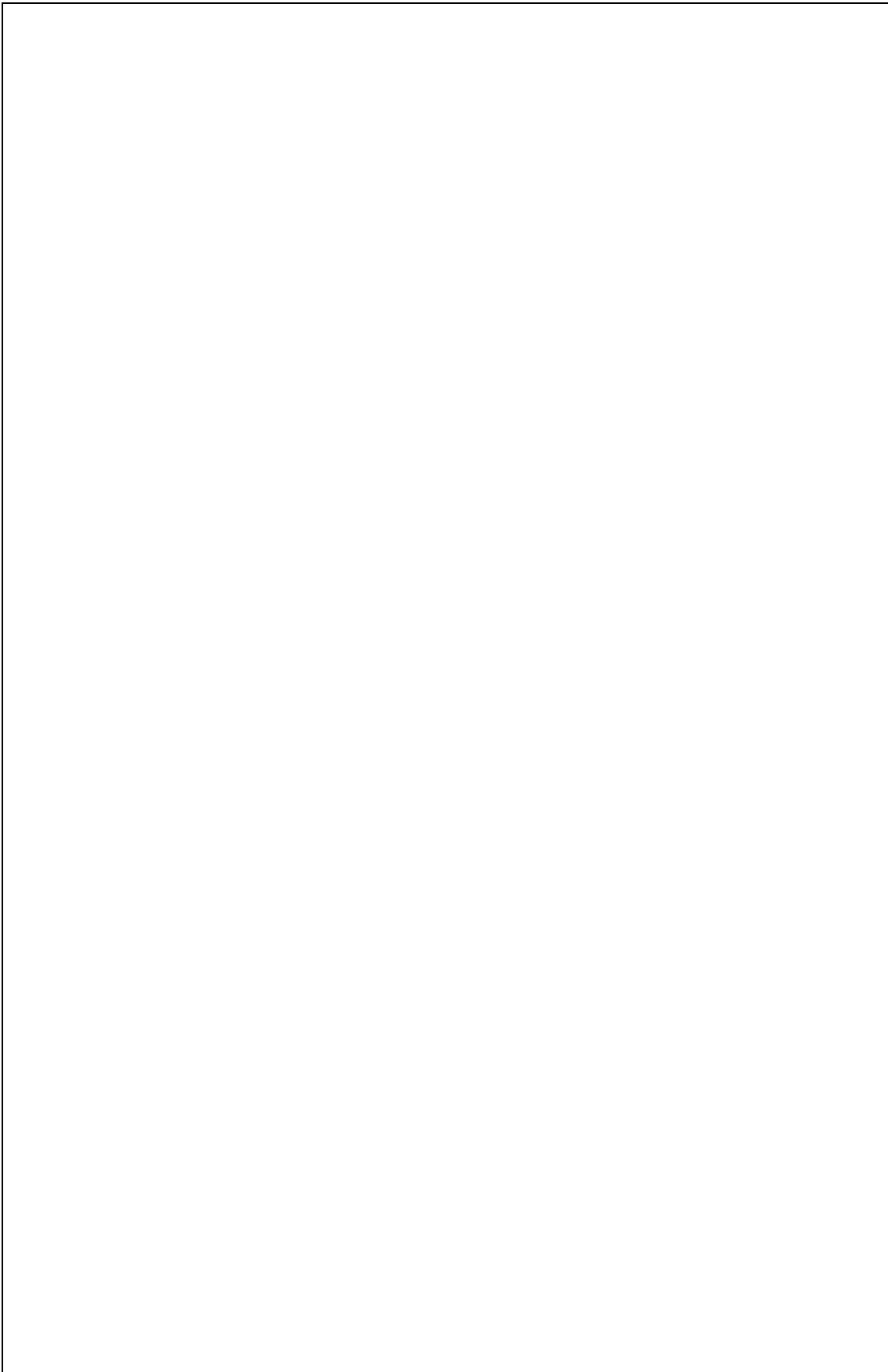
Unit 3



Unit 4



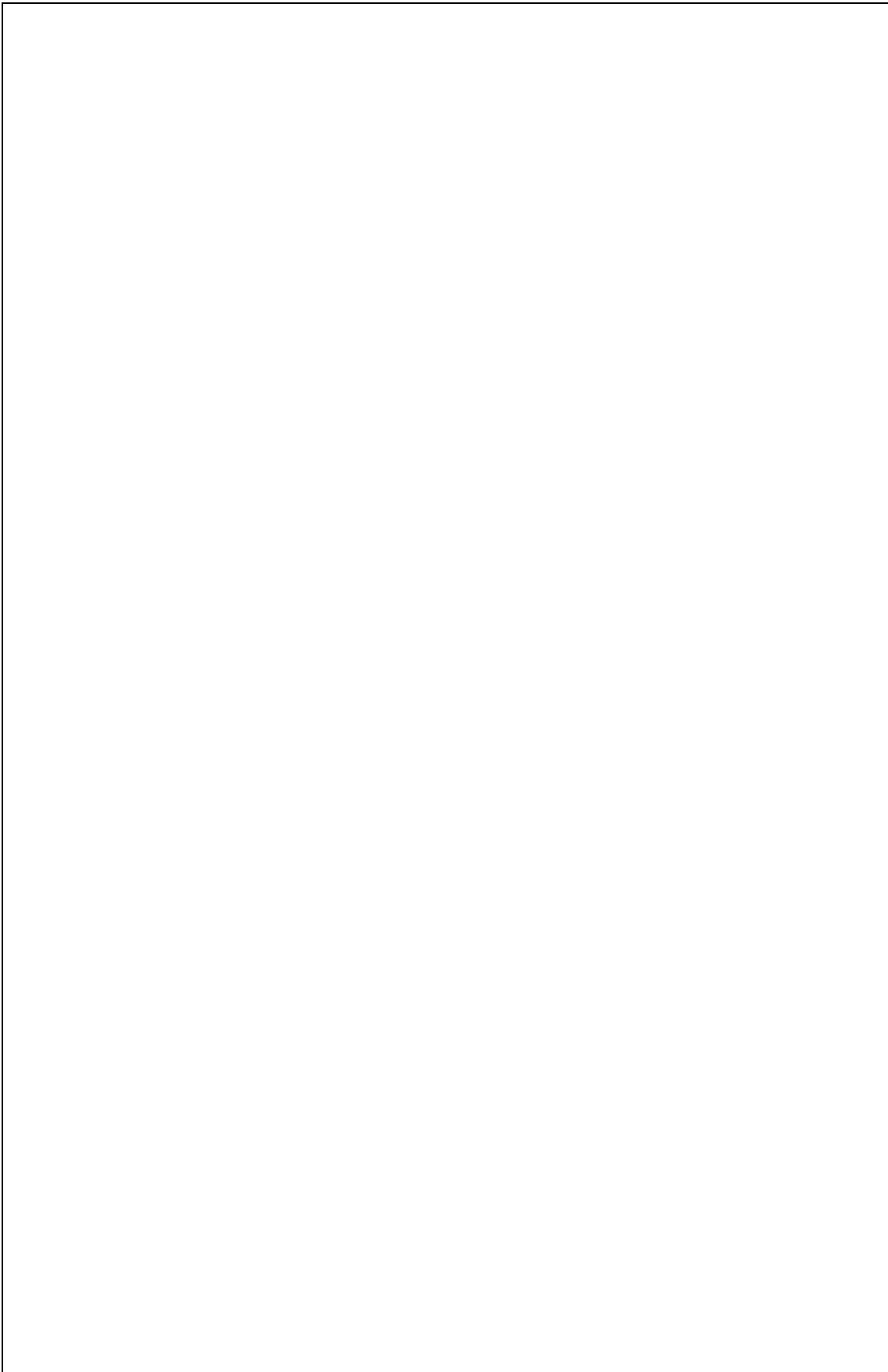
Unit 5



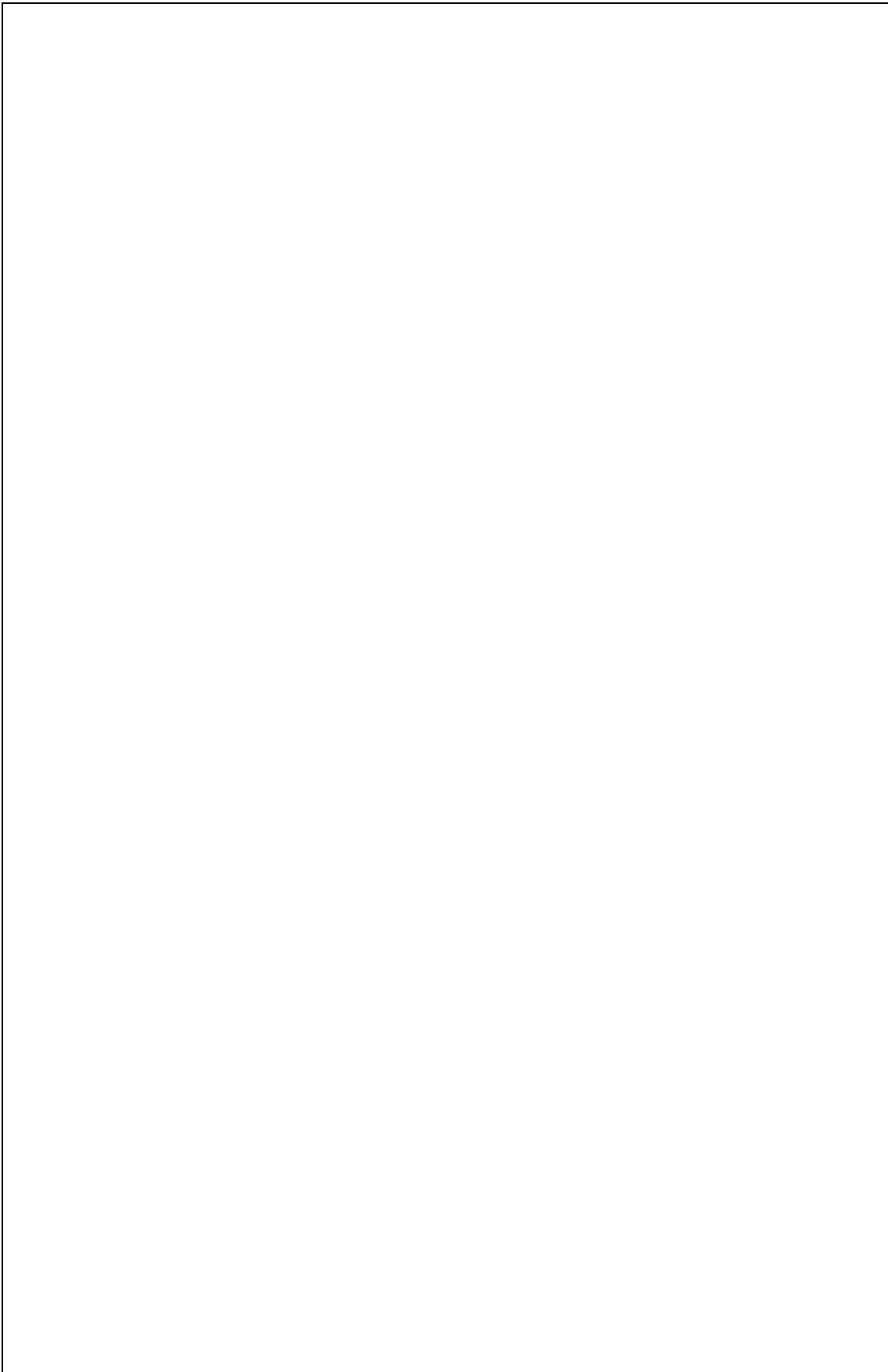
Unit 6



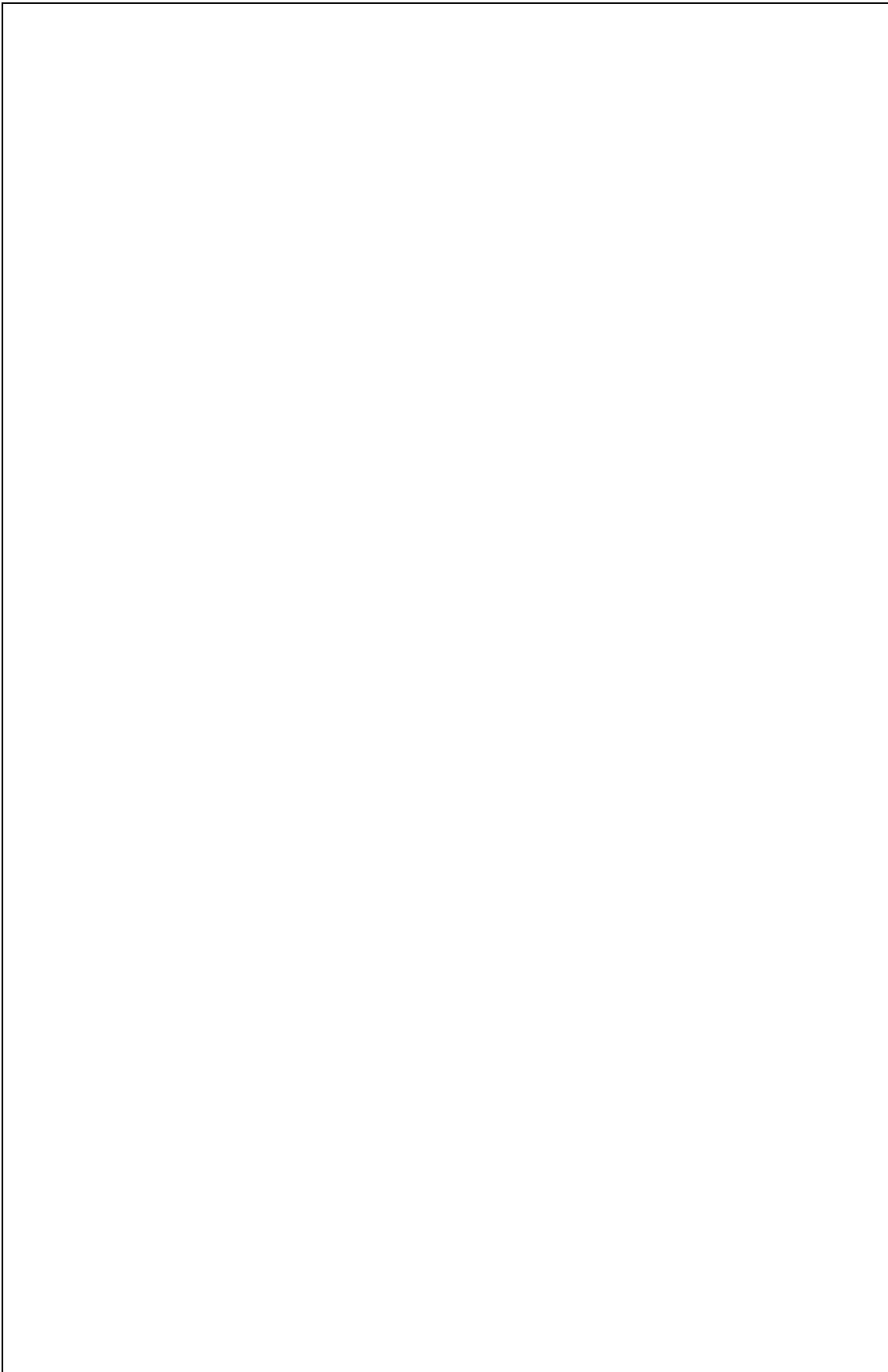
Unit 7



Unit 8



Unit 9



Unit 10

