

Unit 1

Highlights



● **Section A Listening**

- Studying Abroad

● **Section B Speaking**

- Studying Abroad

● **Section C Reading**

- Intensive Reading: Studying Abroad, a Good Option for You?
- Extensive Reading: Distance Learning, a Convenient Way for Times
- Applied Reading: Application for Admittance

● **Section D Advanced Writing**

- Narration

Section A

Listening

Topic Introduction

现在很多人选择出国留学 (study abroad)。坦诚地说, 如果条件允许, 到国外去充充电不失为一个开阔眼界 (broaden one's horizon)、增长见识的好机会 (rare chance)。如果你有这样的想法, 不妨勇敢地试一试。首先要选择自己感兴趣的学校, 写一封申请信 (application for admittance), 并邮寄相关的申请材料 (materials)。等收到入学通知书 (admission letter), 办好签证 (visa), 你就可以实现出国的梦想 (dream)了。

Warm-up Activities

Here are some expressions usually used when applying to study abroad. Please match them with the corresponding Chinese ones.

A

- 1) online application
- 2) graduate application form
- 3) official transcript
- 4) application deadlines
- 5) personal statement
- 6) recommendation letter
- 7) diploma certificate
- 8) standardized test scores
- 9) scholarship
- 10) enrollment deposit

B

- a. 官方成绩单
- b. 个人陈述
- c. 标准测试成绩
- d. 学位证书
- e. 入学保证金
- f. 研究生申请表
- g. 奖学金
- h. 推荐信
- i. 在线申请
- j. 申请截止日期

Conversations

Short Conversations

poetry 诗歌

increase 增加

tuition 学费

Listen to the following eight short conversations twice and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. American history and American poetry.
C. American history and English poetry.
 2. A. The woman will work in America.
C. The woman will visit her relatives abroad.
 3. A. Because she wanted to work abroad after graduation.
B. Because she was not qualified for studying abroad.
C. Because her supporting documents had some problems.
D. Because she was suspected to have the immigration tendency.
 4. A. His passport and visa.
C. The acceptance letter from Harvard.
 5. A. Physics.
C. Mathematics.
 6. A. An application letter.
C. An official transcript.
 7. A. An announcer.
C. An architect.
 8. A. German education has a good reputation.
B. The public universities in Germany don't collect fees.
C. German is easy to learn.
D. German people are friendly.
- B. American poetry and English history.
D. English history and English poetry.
 - B. The woman will study in America.
D. The woman will visit her husband abroad.
 - B. The letter from his mother.
D. The book he ordered online.
 - B. Chemistry.
D. Economics.
 - B. A recommendation letter.
D. A personal statement.
 - B. A tour guide.
D. An artist.

Long Conversations

Conversation 1

freshman orientation 迎新会
settle in 安顿下来, 适应

prospectus (学校的) 简章, 简介
fundamental 基础的

plus 加上
counselor 指导老师

I Listen to Conversation 1 for the first time and answer the following questions.

1. What is the man going to do?
2. What did the man ask the woman to do?

II Listen to Conversation 1 for the second time and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. In the first week of August.
B. In the last week of August.
C. Two weeks before August.
D. Two weeks after August.
2. A. Getting a visa.
B. Buying a plane ticket.
C. Packing his things.
D. Having a test.
3. A. All the fundamental courses.
B. Some courses from his major.
C. Some selective courses.
D. Both A and B.
4. A. English literature.
B. American literature.
C. He is not sure.
D. English history.
5. A. History and philosophy.
B. Science and art.
C. Math and English.
D. History and English.

Conversation 2

financial status 经济状况

root cause 根本原因

embassy 大使馆

I Listen to Conversation 2 for the first time and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The two speakers are talking about scholarship application.
- () 2. The man is going to study in the UK.

II Listen to Conversation 2 for the second time and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. Two days ago.
B. Two weeks ago.

- C. Three weeks ago.
D. Three days ago.
2. A. Three hours.
B. Two weeks.
C. A month.
D. A few hours.
3. A. Getting all the necessary documents.
B. Filling the application form.
C. Writing the application letter.
D. Writing the personal statement.
4. A. Documents relating to his official transcript and education.
B. Documents relating to his marital and financial status.
C. Documents relating to his financial status and education.
D. Documents relating to his family and education.
5. A. They don't complete the forms correctly.
B. They don't include all the required documents.
C. They want to immigrate to other countries.
D. They have financial problems.

Passages

Short Passages

depressed 沮丧的
frustrate 使受挫
despair 绝望
cultural shock 文化冲击

engrossing 吸引人的
contribute (to) 有助于, 贡献
trait 特点
formulate 阐明

deduction 推论, 推理
scary 令人害怕的
Turkey 土耳其
Thailand 泰国

Listen to the short passages twice and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Passage 1

1. A. He will feel good.
B. He will feel very strange.
C. He will feel amazed.
D. He will feel depressed.
2. A. It is a common and natural thing.
B. People experience it when facing many unfamiliar situations.
C. People can overcome it without making any effort.
D. People experience it when facing many unfamiliar people.
3. A. Forgetting the negative thoughts.
B. Staying alone all the time.
C. Asking advice from friends and relatives.
D. Learning to adapt to the new environment.

Passage 2

- A. To get a visa. B. To show your writing level.

C. To impress the admission officer. D. To prove your competence.
- A. To show one's key achievements in education and career.

B. To show career aims in one's life.

C. To show one's creative ability in education and career.

D. To show one's understanding about growth prospects in education and career.
- A. By reading the applicant's personal statement.

B. By reading the applicant's application letter.

C. By interviewing the applicant.

D. By reading the applicant's recommendation letter.
- A. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards education and work.

B. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards career and life.

C. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards life and future growth.

D. An overview of the applicant's attitude towards education, career and future growth.

Passage 3

- A. The Internet. B. A university's international student office.

C. A college's admission office. D. Friends studying in the college.
- A. Explaining the students' life at the university. B. Organizing programs to help foreign students.

C. Organizing trips to the surrounding areas. D. Providing financial aid.
- A. Five. B. Six.

C. Eight. D. Ten.

Long Passage

government 政府
permission 允许, 准许

approval 赞成, 同意
case-by-case 逐项, 具体分析

off-campus 校外的
violate 违反

I Listen to the long passage for the first time and answer the following questions.

- According to the passage, can international students work while studying abroad?
- Which country's international students does the passage talk about?

II Listen to the long passage for the second time and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. International students can work twenty-five hours a week while attending classes.
- () 2. Foreign students normally can't take a job that has no connection with their school.
- () 3. Students must reapply after half a year if they want to continue an off-campus job.

III Listen to the long passage for the third time and fill in the blanks with the missing information.

1. But the government may give _____ if students are suddenly faced with a _____ that is out of their control.
2. Students must also meet other _____. They must have attended their American schools for _____ one year. Government _____ is given on a case-by-case basis.
3. Some schools pay their _____. Others provide free education _____. Many do both.
4. Graduate assistants might _____, give tests, grade homework, assist professors with research and hold _____.
5. Many universities now provide language training to foreign teaching assistants to _____.
6. Some schools require foreign students _____ before they are permitted to teach.
7. International student offices at schools _____ to the Department of Homeland Security.
8. Students who _____—for example, by working off-campus without permission—could be sent home.



Section B

Speaking

Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Situation: Zhang Ming is a Chinese studying in a university in America. When he comes back to China during the summer holiday, one of his friends, Li Fang, asks him about how to apply for an American university.

(L=Li Fang, Z=Zhang Ming)

L: I have always wanted to go to study in the US. Can you give me some advice?

Z: Sure. But the application process is arduous; you'd better make up your mind firmly before you begin preparation.

L: I see. What should be done first?

Z: You'd better read a number of related information about the universities in America, and then discuss with your family, teachers and friends to choose the proper one.

L: Well, I've done that work. I want to study in the Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Z: That's great. Have you taken the GRE and TOEFL exams?

L: No. How long do I need to prepare for the two exams?

Z: You need at least six months to prepare for them, but that also depends on your level of English.

L: My English is excellent, so the exams are not difficult for me. And what's the next step?

Z: Write to the chosen schools to ask for admission and scholarship application forms.

L: If I have received the admission letter, what should I do then?

Z: Write to the schools to say thanks and keep contacting them for offers. The admission letter only means they have decided to enroll you, not necessarily means that they will give you a scholarship.

L: Then I can call the American embassy and schedule for my interview for a visa. Is it right?

Z: Of course. But you should have a passport before applying for a student visa.

L: I really appreciate your help.

Z: You're welcome.

• Activities

First study and recite Dialogue 1, then role play the dialogue in pairs. You may change some of the details, for example:

1. Wang Li wants to study in Australia. She wants to know the procedures of application.
2. Zhang Lin, a student in an Australia university, tells her that she should choose a satisfactory university first, and then write an application letter. He also tells Wang Li that she should consider the financial problems and apply for the scholarship.

Dialogue 2

Situation: Han Mei has received an acceptance letter from the Australia National University. Now she is having an interview at the visa department of Australian embassy in China.

(O=visa official, H=Han Mei)

O: Good morning, Miss Han. I'd just like to ask you a few questions about your visa application.

H: Yes, please.

O: Can you tell me why you want to get a visa to Australia?

H: To study. I am going to the Australia National University to do a postgraduate course for three years.

O: Do you have the letter of acceptance from the university with you?

H: Yeah, here it is.

O: Thank you. For your student visa, we need evidence of your financial status for three years.

H: I've got a letter from my bank here. It shows I am able to support myself during these three years of study.

O: That's fine. The offer from the university is conditional on your English language proficiency test result. Do you have that yet?

H: Not yet. I took the test last weekend. The result will be available after two or three weeks.

O: OK. Everything else is in order. I'll be happy to give you a student visa, valid for the duration of your course, when you bring me a certificate showing the result of your language test.

H: Thank you very much. You don't need any other documents from me to process my application?

O: None. You can make an application to see me when you receive your results. When you bring the certificate to me, bring your passport, too. Then I can give you the visa.

H: Thank you very much.

O: Glad to help.

● Activities

Study Dialogue 2 carefully and make up a new dialogue with your deskmate based on the following situation. You may use the sentence patterns in Dialogue 2.

Situation: Zhang Hua was denied a visa because there were some problems in her applying materials. After making some necessary corrections, she goes to the visa office to reapply for her visa. She is talking to the visa officer now.



▶ New Words and Phrases

arduous 艰巨的, 费力的

GRE (美国) 研究生入学考试

conditional on 取决于……

in order (依法) 有效的

valid 有效的

process 审阅, 处理

▶ Useful Sentences

1. Many students go abroad to study on a work-study program.
许多学生在国外一边打工一边学习。
2. Before setting off for Australia, what final preparations should be made?
在去澳大利亚之前, 最后要做些什么准备呢?
3. You will be very busy before you leave for the school. You have to buy some necessary items for your life in the US.
在去学校之前, 你会非常忙, 要买你在美国生活期间的一些必需品。
4. What about the tuition and fees of studying in America?
在美国学习的学杂费是多少?
5. What about the admission qualification for a master's degree?
研究生入学需要哪些条件?
6. What is the simplest rule in applying to study in a British graduate school?
申请去英国读硕士最简单的步骤是什么?
7. Can a foreign student work without a work permit?
外国学生没有工作许可证可以工作吗?
8. You have to prepare a well-written personal statement. It's very important.
你得准备一份写得很好的个人陈述, 这非常重要。
9. You are so kind to give me so much valuable advice.
你太好了, 给我提了这么多有价值的建议。
10. I have an interview with a visa official today.
我今天要去见签证官员。
11. Excuse me, do you know where the visa office is?
打扰了, 你知道签证办公室在哪里吗?
12. What is your purpose of going to Britain?
你去英国的目的是什么?
13. I have already taken the GRE and TOEFL exams and here are my scores for the two exams.
我已经参加了研究生入学考试和托福考试, 这是我的考试成绩。

14. I want to further my studies in chemistry in Stanford University.

我想在斯坦福大学进一步学习化学。

15. How long do you intend to stay in the UK?

你打算在英国待多长时间?

16. This is the document you need. I have also

made a copy of it for you.

这是你要的文件, 我还给你复印了一份。

17. If you apply for a student visa, we need evidence of your financial status for the last year.

如果你申请学生签证, 我们需要有关你去年的经济状况的证明。

Humorous Story

A Short Holiday

Ding had been in America for three years. He was studying for his doctorate there. After a semester's hard work, he decided to take a vacation. One day he saw an ad in a newspaper—“Enjoy country life. Spend a few weeks at Willow Farm. Good food, fresh air, horse riding, walking and fishing. Reasonable prices.”

“This sounds like a good idea,” he thought, “I'll spend a month at Willow Farm. I'll enjoy horse riding, walking and fishing. They'll make me fully relaxed.”

Four days later he returned home.

“What's wrong with Willow Farm?” his friend asked him. “Didn't you enjoy country life?”

“Country life was fine,” Ding said, “but there was another problem.”

“Oh, what?”

“Well, the first day I was there a sheep died, and we had roast lamb (烤羊肉) for dinner.”

“Fresh meat is the best.”

“I know, but on the second day a cow died, and we had roast beef for dinner.”

“Lucky you are!”

“You don't understand,” Ding said, “on the third day a pig died and we had roast pork for dinner.”

“Different roast every day!” his friend exclaimed.

“Let me finish,” Ding said, “on the fourth day the farmer died and I didn't dare stay for dinner!”

• Activities

I. Read the story and answer the following questions.

1. What did Ding do in America?

2. Why did Ding decide to spend his holiday at Willow Farm?

II. Read the story aloud for three times, write the key words on your notebook and then retell the story according to what you've written down.

Easy Learning

Babel (excerpts)

【情景】警察最终在沙漠里找到了阿米莉亚和两个孩子，下面是阿米莉亚和警察的对话。

(P=police, A=Amelia)

P: It's a ① _____ we found those kids, ma'am.

I don't know how you could have left them alone like that out in the desert.

A: How are they, sir?

P: That's none of your business. You know how many kids die every year trying to cross this ② _____?

A: I raised these kids since they were born. I take care of them day and night. I ③ _____ them breakfast and lunch and dinner. I play with them. Mike and Debbie are like my own children.

P: But they are not your children, ma'am. Plus, you've been working in this country ④ _____.

A: What about my nephew, Santiago?

P: I don't have any information on him. We located the father in Morocco. He was very angry, but decided not to press ⑤ _____.

A: Thank you.

P: Nevertheless the government of the US has deemed that you are seriously breaking the law, and is determined to immediately and definitely ⑥ _____ you.

A: Sir, I've been here for 16 years. I have my things here. I rent a house. I made a life here, sir.

P: You should have thought about that ⑦ _____.

A: I want to talk to a lawyer.

P: If you attempt to take this to trial, I can assure you, you'll only be prolonging the inevitable. I recommend you accept ⑧ _____ deportation.

背景介绍

Babel (《巴别塔》) 讲述了同时发生在三个地方的四个家庭的故事。它客观地表达了人物之间的冲突，尤其是不同文化之间的差异和冲突。影片的主人公阿米莉亚是一位墨西哥籍保姆，她在美国的一个家庭照顾两个小孩，孩子的父母外出旅游，因事不能回国，而她必须赶去参加儿子的婚礼，于是她带着两个孩子去了墨西哥。在她的侄子送他们回美国的途中，他们遭到了美国边境警察的质询，而她的侄子一时冲动闯过了边境并且将她两个小孩抛弃在荒野里。

● Activities

I. Listen to the film clip and fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.

II. Listen to the film clip again and role play it with your partner.

Reading

Section C

Intensive Reading

Warm-up Exercises

I The following are the school badges of some famous universities in the world. Write their Chinese names under the corresponding pictures.



① _____



② _____



③ _____



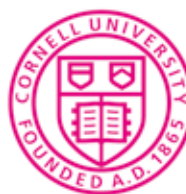
④ _____



⑤ _____



⑥ _____



⑦ _____



⑧ _____

II Discuss the following questions with your partners.

1. Have you ever thought of studying abroad after graduation? Why?
2. If there is an opportunity for you to study abroad, which foreign university would you like to choose? Why?

III Describe a course to your partners and ask them to guess what it is. Your description should be brief and clear.

Sample: It is a very useful course for college students and is offered for senior students majoring in English. Through learning this course the students can know the writers and their works in Britain.

Answer: British literature.

Studying Abroad, a Good Option for You?

1 Do you want to challenge yourself to a life changing learning experience? Are you **eager** to leave your home and attend a university in another country? Now in colleges and universities all over the world, international study can be an **overwhelming** experience, and many students find that the **rewards** are **worth** the effort. However, every coin has two sides, studying abroad also has some **disadvantages**. For students thinking about this option, here are some advantages to consider, and some drawbacks to keep in mind.

Advantages of Studying Abroad

2 Master another language. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be **immersed** in a culture that speaks the language. You're surrounded by the language on a daily **basis** and are seeing and hearing it in the proper cultural **context**. Language learning happens most quickly under these circumstances.

3 Learn about another culture. Studying abroad allows you to get to know another culture first-hand. A person's culture reflects very deep perceptions, **beliefs** and values that influence his or her way of life and the way that he or she views the world. Students who experience cultural differences personally can come to truly understand where other cultures are coming from.

4 Meet amazing people. Studying abroad **affords** you the opportunity to make friends around the world. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself. It is a great way to build interpersonal skills, as you'll be in a situation where you need to **befriend** and **interact** with strangers who are quite different from you.

5 Enhance **employment** opportunities. Through an **employer's** eyes, a student who has studied abroad is self-**motivated**, **independent**, **willing** to **embrace** challenges, and able to cope with diverse problems and situations. Your experience of living and studying in a foreign country, negotiating another culture, and acquiring another language will all set you **apart** from the majority of other job applicants.

Drawbacks of Studying Abroad

6 Cultural shock. Prepare to feel overwhelmed, both when you **submerge** yourself in another culture and when you return to your own. Almost everyone goes through some culture shock. The experience of shifting culture can make you more **resilient**. You will have to realize and accept that it will take some

time to adjust to a new way of living.

- 7 Separation** from family and friends. Independence is a good thing, but so is maintaining connections with your loved ones. If there are special circumstances at home, like a loved one who is seriously ill, maybe this isn't the time for you to leave.
- 8** Financial problems. Studying abroad can be expensive. Most places don't allow international students to work. You will have to have the money before you arrive in the country or have someone from home support you.
- 9** All in all, studying abroad will have great effects on your life, whether positive or negative. Now it's time for you to make the choice, and hopefully if you decide to do it, it will be a wonderful experience for you.

(Words: 519)

New Words

eager /'i:gə(r)/ *adj.* 渴望的, 热切的

e.g. He is eager for his teacher's approval. 他渴望得到老师的赞许。

overwhelming /əʊvə'welmiŋ/ *adj.* 无法抗拒的; 压倒性的

e.g. 1) The scenic splendors of the Rocky Mountains are overwhelming. 落基山脉的壮丽景色使人赞叹不已。

2) Our football team has won an overwhelming victory. 我们的足球队取得了压倒性的胜利。

reward /rɪ'wɔ:d/ *n.* 回报; 奖励

vt. 奖赏; 酬谢

- e.g.** 1) It's a reward for virtue. 那是对美德的回报。
- 2) She deserves a reward for her great effort. 她十分努力, 应得到奖励。
- 3) They rewarded the winners with gifts of fruits and flowers. 他们奖给优胜者一些水果和鲜花。
- 4) I shall reward him for his services. 他帮了我, 我会酬谢他的。

worth /wɜ:θ/ *adj.* 值得……的; 值……钱

e.g. 1) Whatever is worth doing at all is worth

doing well. 凡是值得做的事, 就值得做好。

2) The house is worth a lot of money. 这栋房子值很多钱。

disadvantage /ˌdɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 弊端; 不利条件

e.g. 1) One of the main disadvantages of this system is that it uses very large amounts of fuel. 该系统的主要缺点之一是燃料的消耗量非常大。

2) If you can't speak good English, you'll be at a big disadvantage when you try to get a job. 如果你的英语讲得不好, 那么找工作时就会处于一种非常不利的地位。

immerse /ɪ'mɜ:s/ *vt.* 使浸没于; (使) 深陷于, 沉浸在

- e.g.** 1) Please immerse the plant in water for a few minutes. 请把那棵植物放在水里浸泡几分钟。
- 2) He immersed himself totally in his work. 他完全埋头于工作。

basis /'beɪsɪs/ *n.* 基础; 根据

- e.g.** 1) His research formed the basis of his new book. 他的研究成果是他这本新书的基础。
- 2) According to conventional wisdom, voters usually make their choice on the basis of

domestic issues. 按一般人的看法, 选民常常着眼于国内问题来选择候选人。

context /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 环境, 背景; 上下文

- e.g.** 1) In the context of present economic crisis, it seems unwise to lower taxes. 在目前经济危机的情况下, 降低税收似乎是不明智的。
2) The determination of the meaning of a word is often difficult without a context. 脱离上下文来确定一个词的含义常常是困难的。

belief /br'i:li:f/ *n.* 信仰; 信念

- e.g.** 1) His firmness on his belief supported him in difficulties. 困境中, 他坚定的信念支撑着他。
2) He acted in accordance with his beliefs. 他按照自己的信念行事。

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt.* 提供; 负担得起的 (后果, 损失等)

- e.g.** 1) These trees afford a pleasant shade. 这些树给人们提供了舒适的阴凉。
2) They can't afford any more delays. 他们不能再有任何耽搁了。

befriend /br'frend/ *vt.* 与……交友; 帮助

- e.g.** 1) The film is about an elderly woman and a young nurse who befriends her. 这部电影讲述的是一个老妇人和她年轻的护士朋友的故事。
2) They befriended the young girl, providing her with food and shelter. 他们热心地帮助这位年轻的姑娘, 给她提供食宿。

interact /ɪntər'ækt/ *vi.* 交流; 相互影响

- e.g.** 1) While the other children interacted and played together, Ted ignored them. 当孩子们在一起互动玩耍的时候, 泰德却在一边不理他们。
2) All things are interrelated and interact with each other. 一切事物都是互相联系、彼此影响的。

employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ *n.* 就业; 工作

- e.g.** 1) By and large, the conditions of employment

are good. 大体上来说, 就业形势是好的。

- 2) She is looking for permanent employment. 她正在找稳定的工作。

employer /ɪm'plɔɪə/ *n.* 雇主

- e.g.** She sent a testimonial from her former employer when applying for the post. 她申请那个职位时寄去了前雇主的推荐信。

motivate /'mɔ:tɪveɪt/ *vt.* 激励; 成为……做事的动机

- e.g.** 1) She's very good at motivating her students. 她非常善于激励她的学生。
2) What motivated you to do such a thing? 你做这件事的动机是什么?

independent /ɪndɪ'pendənt/ *adj.* 独立的

- e.g.** Now that you are a college student, you should learn to be independent of your parents' help. 既然你是个大学生的了, 就应当学着独立, 不要依靠父母的帮助。

willing /'wɪlɪŋ/ *adj.* 愿意, 乐意

- e.g.** I don't know whether he is willing to come. 我不知道他是否愿意来。

embrace /ɪm'breɪs/ *vt.* 欣然接受; 拥抱
n. 拥抱

- e.g.** 1) She eagerly embraced the offer of a trip to Europe. 她热切地接受了到欧洲旅行的建议。
2) Vines embraced the hut. 藤蔓环绕着小屋。
3) He enfolded the child in an affectionate embrace. 他疼爱地把孩子紧紧搂在怀里。

apart /ə'pɑ:t/ *adv.* 分开, 分离

- e.g.** He was standing with his feet wide apart. 他站在那儿, 两脚分开的距离很大。

submerge /səb'mɜ:dʒ/ *vt.* 使陷入; 使浸水; 潜入水中

- e.g.** 1) He submerges himself in the world of his imagination. 他完全陷入了自己的想象之中。
2) The child submerged all her toys in the bath. 那孩子把她所有的玩具都浸泡在浴缸里了。
3) At the first sign of danger the submarine

will submerge. 一有危险迹象, 潜艇就会潜入水中。

resilient /rɪˈzɪliənt/ *adj.* 适应性强的

e.g. She is very resilient to change. 她对变化有很强的适应力。

separation /sepə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 分离, 隔离

e.g. The separation of infectious patients from other patients is necessary. 把传染病人与其他病人隔离是必要的。

Phrases and Expressions

keep in mind 记住

e.g. 1) I shall keep your advice in mind. 我将牢记你的忠告。

2) That's something we have always to keep in mind. 那是我们应该经常记在心里的。

on a/an...basis 以……为基础

e.g. 1) Rates of work are calculated on a weekly basis. 工资是按周计算的。

2) The course is offered on a regular basis. 这门课程是定期开设的。

cope with 应付, 克服

e.g. 1) For all his learning, he didn't know how to cope with the situation. 他虽然学识渊博, 但对这种情况也不知道如何应付。

2) Inexperienced as she was, she could cope with the difficulties wonderfully well. 尽管没有经验, 她还是能很好地克服这些困难。

set...apart (from...) 使 (某人/某事物) 与众不同或优于……

e.g. 1) Her clear and elegant report sets her apart from most other journalists. 她的报道简练易懂, 比大多数其他新闻记者的要好。

2) Her fluent and accurate pronunciation sets her apart from the other students in the class. 她流利而准确的发音使她在班上与众不同。

all in all 总的来说, 总之

e.g. 1) All in all, it had been a great success. 总的来说, 那是很大的成功。

2) He has his faults, but, all in all, he is a good helper. 他虽有缺点, 但总的来说, 他是一个好帮手。

make a choice 作出选择

e.g. 1) Time is limited, so you have to make a choice. 时间有限, 你必须作出选择。

2) She had to make a choice between the two dresses. 她得在两件衣服中选择一件。

Notes ●●●

1. There is no better and more effective way to learn a language than to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language. 学习一门语言最好、最有效的方法是使自己置身于使用该语言的国家之中。

本句中的否定词no作为副词放在比较级前面, 类似的可放在比较级前的否定词还有not, never,

nothing等。

e.g. 1) The weather couldn't be worse. 天气再糟糕不过了。

2) She's never better. 她从未像现在这样好。

3) There is nothing in the world more beautiful than true love. 世界上最美丽的是真爱。

2. While abroad, you will meet not only natives to the culture in which you are studying, but also other international students who are as far from home as yourself. 在国外, 你不仅可以认识很多当地的人, 还可以结识许多和你一样的留学生。

本句的状语部分用了省略结构, 省略了主语和系动词。完整的状语应该是: While you are abroad。英语中的条件状语从句、时间状语从句和让步状语从句经常在句中以省略结构的形式出现。

e.g. 1) If (it is) possible, let me know beforehand. 如果可能, 就在事前通知我。

2) I will buy all the things, whether (they are) good or bad. 不论这些东西是好是坏, 我都会买下来。



• Exercises

Reading Comprehension

I Work in pairs to complete the summary of the intensive reading text.

Now foreign students can be seen in colleges and universities all over the world. However, studying abroad has its ① _____ and disadvantages. For its advantages, studying abroad can help you ② _____ another language. If you are ③ _____ in a culture that speaks the language, you can learn the language quickly. Studying abroad can also help you ④ _____ about different cultures so that it is easier to understand their perceptions, ⑤ _____ and values. Besides, these experiences give you the opportunity to ⑥ _____ with people from all over the world. Lastly, it can ⑦ _____ your employment opportunities. In the fierce job market, your experience of living and studying in a ⑧ _____ country may set you apart from other job ⑨ _____. For its disadvantages, you will experience ⑩ _____ shock, which is difficult but can make you more ⑪ _____. Next, you have to ⑫ _____ from your family and friends. If there are special ⑬ _____ at home, maybe this isn't the time for you to leave. Finally, there are the ⑭ _____ problems. You will have to have enough money if you plan to study abroad. To sum up, studying abroad will have great ⑮ _____ on your life. If you decide to study abroad, hopefully it will be a wonderful experience for you.

II Read each of the following statements and decide whether it is true (T) or false (F).

() 1. The best way to learn a language is to be immersed in a culture that speaks the language.

() 2. A person's culture is reflected by his or her deep perceptions, beliefs, values and the way that he or

she views the world.

- () 3. While abroad, you only need to interact with the natives to the culture.
- () 4. When you submerge yourself in another culture or return to your own, you can both go through cultural shock.
- () 5. While studying abroad, you should still maintain connections with your loved ones.
- () 6. Studying abroad has no negative effects on your life.

III Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad?
2. Why does the author say “the experience of shifting culture can make you more resilient”?

Vocabulary Practice

I Fill in each blank with the proper form of a word in the box.

immerse	使浸没于; 沉浸在: 指全部被液体所覆盖; 指人的活动时, 表示某人忙于做某事, 无心顾及及其他。
	e.g. 1) Immerse the plant in water for a few minutes. 2) Clare and Philip were immersed in conversation in the corner.
dip	蘸, 浸: 指部分地、暂时地或轻微地把……放入液体; 指人的活动时, 多暗示一种谨慎或试探性的动作。
	e.g. 1) The painter dipped his brush in the ink bottle. 2) Dip your finger to see how hot the water is.
duck	扎入水中; 躲闪: 指把头伸入水中, 或指游泳时开玩笑地把一个人的头按入水中; 指人的活动时, 暗示某人为了不被看到或是为了躲避而快速地移动。
	e.g. 1) Let's take a quick duck in the pool. 2) The two thieves ducked into the building before policemen saw them.
submerge	浸没, 淹没: 多指全部浸没于液体达一定深度; 指人的活动时, 表示某人为了忘记什么事情而忙于做什么。
	e.g. 1) The submarine will submerge at the first sign of danger. 2) Alice submerged herself in work, trying to forget about Tom.

1. The children _____ each other in the swimming pool.
2. _____ your foot in ice cold water to reduce the swelling.
3. Quickly _____ the dress in the cleansing fluid.
4. She was _____ in the happiness of seeing him.

5. Ask the children to guess what is in each container by _____ their hands in.
6. The submarine _____ to avoid enemy ships.
7. The translator has to _____ himself in the world of the poet.
8. It's his turn to wash up but he tries to _____ out of it.

II Replace the italicized parts with the words given below, changing the form if necessary.

befriend	context	disadvantage	motivate
employment	embrace	reward	interact

1. He works for this school without hope of *return*.
2. The hope to buy an apartment *drives* her to work hard.
3. The new rules have been *adopted* by government watchdog organizations.
4. When Joe had run out of money, there was no one to *make friends with* him.
5. Mother and baby *affect each other* in a very complex way.
6. The advantages of the plan outweigh its *drawbacks*.
7. Because his company went bankrupt, he was out of *work*.
8. We are doing this work in the *situation* of reforms in the economic sphere.

III Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

on a/an...basis	cope with	all in all	make a choice
keep in mind	set...apart	have effect on	go through

1. They want all groups to be treated _____ equal _____.
2. _____, all the factors show that the world weather is becoming warm.
3. When being abroad, I always _____ the honor of our country _____.
4. The advertising campaign didn't _____ much _____ sales.
5. Her unusual lifestyle _____ her _____ from her colleagues.
6. It is hard to _____ between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.
7. This is the most terrible travel that I _____.
8. She feared she wouldn't be able to _____ two new babies.

Translation Training

I Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions in the brackets.

1. 他渴望在这所大学读书。(be eager to)
2. 我们可担当不起落后于竞争对手的责任。(afford to)

3. 这本书买得很值。(be worth doing)
4. 我年龄够大了, 可以不依赖父母而自立了。(be independent of)
5. 他愿意帮助我们学习英语。(be willing to)
6. 他因与母亲分离而感到不快。(separation from)

II Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to the italicized parts.

1. Do you want to *challenge yourself* to a life changing learning experience?
2. Now in colleges and universities all over the world, international study can be an *overwhelming experience*, and many students find that the rewards are worth the effort.
3. Your experience of living and studying in a foreign country, *negotiating another culture*, and *acquiring another language* will all set you apart from the majority of other job applicants.
4. Prepare to *feel overwhelmed*, both when you *submerge yourself in another culture* and when you *return to your own*.
5. The experience of *shifting culture* can make you more *resilient*.

Extensive Reading

Distance Learning, a Convenient Way for Times

- 1 Education is one of the few ways that can help you progress in life and lead the life that you have always wanted. Nowadays, there are too many highly educated people available out there who can be appointed for the **managerial** position or may even replace you.
- 5 Therefore, if for any reason you could not complete your studies, it's time to give a serious thought about further studies. Distance learning is surely one of the best alternative ways to complete your studies or improve knowledge. It offers you the convenience of obtaining your education while working or managing a family. Here
- 10 are some of the main reasons that explain why distance learning is a convenient option in the present scenario.

1. managerial *adj.* 经理的

- Convenience to work at your own pace. With distance learning, a learner controls the process of learning more than his distance instructor. It allows you the freedom of learning as you are
- 15 responsible for your schedule. Provided with various study materials, you can choose to study them at any time of the day. Moreover, you

are not confined to attend classroom for a certain number of hours.

Convenience to study anywhere. You don't have to live in the same city or the same country to attend the learning institution of
20 your choice. You can study wherever you have access to a computer and Internet connection. People engaged in part-time or full-time job can continue with the job and improve their **academic** study side by side.

Convenience to have one-on-one interaction. Distance
25 learning provides you with facility to interact with counselors one-on-one till you complete the program. This one-on-one attention is very effective and often makes you feel as if someone is always there to guide or assist you. The **mentors** are always ready to answer your questions.

Convenience to access tremendous volume of online database.
30 Distance learning provides you access to volume of online study materials. You are not required to spend hours searching matter in relation to various topics in library or copying content from different research materials.

Convenience to choose your preferred course and school.
35 Distance learning finally provides a wide range of topics and specialized degrees that you may not be able to find in local educational institutes. The range of distance learning **encompasses** courses in business management, public health, technology and
40 **accounting** as well. In addition to this, distance learning even allows you to select the standard distance learning schools you wish to attend, as you are not limited to select institute within driving distance.

As you can see, distance learning, as a new type of education,
45 certainly offers a wide range of resources and great conveniences, which actually enhance your knowledge a lot. After choosing the right university and courses, you can easily go ahead with distance learning without completing a number of complicated **formalities** and **documentation**.

(Words: 480)

2. academic *adj.* 学术的

3. mentor *n.* 指导者

4. encompass *vt.* 包括

5. accounting *n.* 会计学

6. formality *n.* 程序

7. documentation *n.* 文件

Notes ●●●

1. distance learning (远程教育, 缩写为DL) 是一种通过多种通信手段对住在不同地区的学生同时进行教学的方法。

2. Nowadays, there are too many highly educated people available out there who can be appointed for the managerial position or may even replace you. 如今, 社会上可用的高学历的人才太多了, 他们可以担任经理职务, 或者甚至有可能取代你的位置。

3. After choosing the right university and courses, you can easily go ahead with distance learning without completing a number of complicated formalities and documentation. 在你选择了适当的学校和课程后, 不必经过烦琐的程序和填写复杂的文件, 就可以开始远程学习了。



- Exercises

Choose the best answer according to the extensive reading text.

1. What is the meaning of the word “scenario” in the last sentence of Paragraph 1?
 - A. Written outline of a film or play.
 - B. Outline of an expected sequence of future events.
 - C. Situation.
 - D. Scene.
2. Why don't people need to search materials of various topics in distance learning?
 - A. Because the teacher can send them all the materials they need.
 - B. Because it provides them access to many online study materials.
 - C. Because there is no homework in distance learning.
 - D. Because there is no need to learn more.
3. According to the passage, how many courses does distance learning encompass?
 - A. Two.
 - B. Three.
 - C. Four.
 - D. Five.
4. Which of the following is NOT true of distance learning?
 - A. It enables you to work while obtaining your education.
 - B. You are not confined to attend classroom for a certain number of hours.
 - C. You can choose the schools and course you preferred freely.
 - D. It is impossible to continue your study if you travel to other places.
5. What is the author's attitude toward distance learning?
 - A. Positive.
 - B. Negative.
 - C. Neutral.
 - D. Indifferent.

2. Why don't people need to search materials of various topics in distance learning?
- A. Because the teacher can send them all the materials they need.
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5. What is the author's attitude toward distance learning?
- A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Neutral. D. Indifferent.

Applied Reading

Application for Admittance

Department of Applied Physics
Tsinghua University, 100084
Beijing, China
Sep. 11th, 2008

Office of Graduate Admissions
Boston University
Massachusetts, USA

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing in the hope that I may obtain an opportunity to further my study in **Applied Physics** toward **master's degree** in your university.

My name is Liu Fang, an undergraduate student of the Department of Applied Physics, Tsinghua University, China. I have developed my professional knowledge as well as the social communication skills. My English is also excellent, and I have no difficulty in communicating with native speakers. What's more, I have taken the TOEFL and received a score of 607, and I am going to take GRE in October. When I graduate and take my Bachelor's degree in June 2009, I wish to continue my study and research in this field under the instructions of first class professors and in a dynamic academic atmosphere.

I choose Boston University because there are a **congenial** team of researchers, **an array of databases** and research projects in your School of Physics. I believe my interests are extremely **congruent** with the strengths of the school. And my solid academic background will meet your general entrance requirements for graduate study.

My supervisor and the **dean** of our department have kindly written letters of recommendation for me, as enclosed with this letter.

I will appreciate it very much if you could send me the

1. Applied Physics 应用物理学

2. master's degree 硕士学位

3. congenial *adj.* 趣味相投的

4. an array of 大批的

5. database *n.* 数据库

6. congruent *adj.* 适合的

7. dean *n.* 院长, 系主任

Graduate Application Form, the Application Form for Scholarships/**Assistantships**, a detailed introduction to the School of Physics, and other relevant information. My mailing address is shown on the top of this letter.

8. assistantship *n.* 助学金

Thank you for your consideration. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Liu Fang

Notes ●●●

I will appreciate it very much if you could send me the Graduate Application Form, the Application Form for Scholarships/Assistantships, a detailed introduction to the School of Physics, and other relevant information. 如果您能给我邮寄研究生入学申请表、奖/助学金申请表、物理学院的详细介绍资料以及其他相关资料, 我将不胜感激。

Scholarship和Assistantship分别指奖学金和助学金。我们通常所说的奖学金, 一般在美国大学称为“经济资助”(Financial Aid)。美国大学的经济资助可分为三类: 一是非服务性奖学金(Non-service Scholarship), 包括奖学金(Scholarship)、学费减免(Tuition Wavier)等; 二是服务性奖学金(Service Assistance), 一般包括助教奖学金(Teaching Assistantship)和助研奖学金(Research Assistantship); 三是学校贷款(loan), 一般针对美国学生。



Exercises

Read the application letter above, and give brief answers to the five questions below.

1. What is Liu Fang's purpose of writing the application letter?

2. What is Liu Fang's major?

3. When will Liu Fang graduate?

4. Who wrote recommendation letters for Liu Fang?

5. Where did Liu Fang write her mailing address?

Section D

Advanced Writing

Narration

记叙文 (Narration) 是以叙述、描写为主要表达手段来记人、叙事、写景、状物的一种文体。记叙文通常分为三类：一是以人物为主的记叙文，即以人物为中心组织材料，围绕这个人物来写一件事或两件事；二是以事件为主的记叙文，即以事件为中心组织材料，围绕中心事件可以写一个人或几个人；三是以写景状物为主的记叙文。但是，在记叙文写作中，记人、叙事、写景往往是交织在一起的。记叙文的重点在于“叙述”和“描写”，因此，一篇好的记叙文叙述要条理清楚，描写要生动形象。

一、记叙文写作知识概要

◎ 叙述的人称

1. 第一人称叙述

第一人称叙述是指用第一人称描述叙述者亲眼所见、亲耳所闻的经历。其优点在于用主观的表现手法，把故事的情节通过“我”来传达给读者，直接抒发作者的思想感情，增强了事件的可信性，容易引起读者的共鸣。例如：

Last summer, I went to Italy. I visited museums and sat in public gardens. A friendly waiter taught me a few words of Italian.

2. 第三人称叙述

第三人称叙述是指叙述者从旁观者的角度来叙述事件。其优点在于叙述者不受“我”活动范围以内的人和事物的限制，而是通过作者与读者之外的第三者，直接把故事的情节展现在读者面前，增强了文章的客观性。例如：

Roy Trenton was a bus driver. When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves rushing out of a shop and running towards a waiting car. One of them was carrying a bag full of money. Roy acted quickly and drove the bus straight to the thieves.

◎ 叙述的顺序

记叙文的叙述方式有顺叙、倒叙、插叙和补叙，但不论使用哪一种叙述方式都要让读者弄清事情的来龙去脉。顺叙一般是指按照事件发展的时间先后来叙述。这种方式容易操作，能给读者提供事件的空间和时间线索。与顺叙相反，倒叙是将事件的结尾或高潮放在文章开头部分，然后再把事件的经过叙述

出来。插叙指在叙述中心事件的过程中，插入一些与主要情节有关的内容，然后再接回原来的线索。补叙指在叙述中先隐藏某些重要内容或情节，造成悬念，直到事件发生后，再予以披露，从而使某个环节真相大白，或对影响事件发展的关键伏线作补充说明。这四种叙述方法能有效地提高文章的结构效果，让所叙之事跌宕起伏，使读者在阅读时思维产生较大的跳跃，从而被文章所吸引，并深入其中。但这些方法如果使用不当，则容易弄巧成拙，使文章结构混乱，头绪不清，让读者不知所云。

◎ 动词的时态

在记叙文中，记和叙都离不开动词，所以动词的出现率最高，且富于变化。在记叙文中，各种动词时态通常都会穿插使用，但动词过去时的使用频率最高。例如：

It was the morning of April 6th, 2010. At about 7:30, I went to work by bike as usual. It was a rainy day and the road was slippery. On the way, I noticed a boy riding in front of me, talking loudly with his friends. He didn't wear a raincoat; instead he held an umbrella and rode with only one hand. As he turned left at a crossing, he failed to see a car coming from behind a truck parked on the corner. Suddenly I heard a big noise and saw an umbrella be thrown away. The boy was knocked down by the car.

二、记叙文的写作要领

◎ 明确五个“W”和一个“H”

写好记叙文，首先要头绪分明，脉络清楚，明确文章要求写什么。要对所写的事件或人物进行分析，弄清事件发生、发展直到结束的整个过程，然后再收集、选取素材。这些素材都应该跟五个“W(when, where, what, who, why)”和一个“H(how)”有关。尽管不是每篇记叙文都必须包括这些“W”和“H”，但动笔之前，围绕“W”和“H”进行构思是必不可少的。例如：

My First Day on Campus

I stepped onto my dream campus on September 6. When the school bus stopped at the gate, I got off, entered the campus, and looked around. “What a wonderful view!” Trees, flowers, birds, stones, buildings are just so impressive. The classical buildings overlapped with the modern ones. Is this a park or a campus?

As I enjoyed the view of the campus, it suddenly occurred to me that I hadn't registered. I hurried my steps. However, in such a big campus I lost my way. It was at the moment that a senior student came to my rescue. His kindness and warmth moved me a lot. “I'll follow his example.” I thought to myself then.

Now I have been here for two months, and I can not help recalling my first day on campus from time to time. It is such a sweet memory whenever I recall it.

本文描述了作者去学校第一天的经历以及作者的感受。文章主题鲜明，有条有理，时间、地点、人物、事件等都交代得相当清楚。全文结构紧凑，情节完整。

◎ 突出中心，详略得当

在文章的框架确定后，关键就是文章素材的选取了。选材要注意取舍，应该从表现文章主题的需要出发，分清主次，定好详略。详写的地方要做到浓墨重彩，生动具体；略写的地方要淡笔勾勒，概括精练，画龙点睛。只有做到浓淡相宜，详略得当，文章才能眉目清楚，中心突出。例如：

The Unusual Treatment Experience of a Girl

In 1998, Agatha Christie, a late author of detective stories saved a girl's life in a most unusual way.

In June, Jane became seriously ill. Doctors were unable to diagnose the cause of her illness, so she was flown to London and admitted to Hammersmith Hospital, where the specialist help was available. A team of doctors hurried to examine her only to discover that they, too, were baffled by the very unusual symptoms. While they were discussing Jane's case, a nurse asked to speak to them.

The nurse said that she thought the girl was suffering from thallium poisoning, because several days ago, she read a novel written by Agatha Christie. In the novel, somebody used thallium poison, and all the symptoms described were exactly the same as the girl's.

Hearing this, the doctors decided to carry out some tests to find out whether it's thallium or not.

The tests showed that the girl had indeed been poisoned by thallium. Once they knew the cause of the illness, the doctors were able to give Jane the correct treatment and she soon recovered.

本文叙述的是一个铊中毒的女孩被抢救治疗的故事。全文围绕着如何救治病危的女孩这一中心展开。作者对医生的束手无策、护士的提示以及怎样才确定女孩为铊中毒进行了详细的描述,渲染了文章的主题。而对女孩铊中毒的原因以及医生是如何进行治疗的一笔带过。这样的处理使文章主次分明,重点突出。

◎ 注重描写, 语言生动

记叙文要用生动形象的语言对描写对象加以叙述,将人物、事件、景物存在与变化的具体状态作精细的描绘,造成一种如见其人、如闻其声、如临其境的感觉。例如:

My Roommate

It was my first day at the university. After registration, I walked slowly into my dormitory, and there was already a girl there making her bed.

Smiling shyly, she greeted me with "how do you do". Then, she continued her work, paying no more attention to me. "What a stuck-up fellow!" I thought. Then I began to examine her. She was thin, short and dark. Her hair was in a completely disastrous mess like a bunch of straw. Her shirt was too big for her and her trousers were a bit short, which made her look funny. In a word, she did not look like a smart freshman at all. "A yokel," I concluded.

A few minutes later, she offered to help me get my luggage from the ground floor, and before I said "thanks", she had already walked out of the room and was soon far ahead of me.

"A good guy," I said to myself, "I will make friends with her." I hurried and caught up with her.

本文作者叙述了上大学第一天对室友的第一印象。文中有对室友的外表的描写,如皮肤黝黑、身体瘦弱、个头矮小、头发像一个乱草堆、穿着不合身的衣裤和过时的凉鞋等。也有对其行动的描写,如整理床铺、搬行李等,表现出她勤劳淳朴的一面。通过细致生动的描写,作者成功地塑造了室友的形象。

◎ 巧用对话, 加强叙述效果

引用故事情节中主要人物的对话是记叙文提高表现力的一种好方法。适当地用直接引语代替间接的

主观叙述，可以客观生动地反映人物的性格、品质和心理状态，使记叙更加生动、有趣，使文章内容更加充实、具体。试比较下面两段的叙述效果：

I was in the kitchen, and I was cooking something. Suddenly I heard a loud noise from the front. I thought maybe someone was knocking at the door. I asked who it was but I heard no reply. After a while I saw my cat running across the parlor. I realized it was the cat. I felt released.

这本来应是一段故事性很强的文字，但经作者这么一写，就不那么吸引人了。原因是文中用的都是叙述模式，没有人物语言，把“悬念”给冲淡了。可作如下调整：

I was in the kitchen cooking something. “Crash!” a loud noise came from the front. Thinking someone was knocking at the door, I asked, “Who?” No reply. After a while, I saw my cat running across the parlor. “It’s you.” I said, quite released.

• Exercises

I Rearrange the following sentences into a short paragraph, using a proper order mentioned above.

1. I was very excited.
2. When I was ten, once my parents were away on business.
3. I turned on all the lights.
4. Nobody would supervise me.
5. I actually kept the light on in my bedroom the whole night.
6. I had been all by myself for two days.
7. For fear of getting up late the next morning, I put three alarm clocks near my bed and set the alarms respectively at 6:00, 6:10, and 6:15.
8. I could wait for mother to do it.
9. My first stay at home alone was memorable.
10. On the second day I washed my own clothes.
11. In the first evening I was a little scared.
12. I really felt proud of myself and thought I was a big girl.

II Write a first-person narration of about 150 words to describe one of the most memorable things you’ve experienced in your school.

III Write a narration of at least 150 words on the topic “The Person I love Most”, using the writing techniques you’ve just learned.