

Unit 1

Highlights



● **Section A Listening**

- Classroom English

● **Section B Speaking**

- Classroom English

● **Section C Reading**

- Intensive Reading: What to Expect from College Life?
- Extensive Reading: Time Management Skills for College Students
- Applied Reading: E-mail

● **Section D Basic Writing**

- Members of Sentence and Basic Sentence Patterns

● **Section E Language Guide**

- Grammar Focus: Noun
- Word Building: General Introduction

Section A

Listening

Topic Introduction

你的大学生活已经开始啦！想要学好英语，课上一定要使用英语哦。这样有助于营造一个良好的语言环境，对学好英语非常重要。想要听懂老师在讲什么，那就来掌握一些课堂英语 (classroom English) 吧！当你可以准确地理解并熟练地使用课堂英语时，你就能集中精力、轻松地地上好英语课了。

Warm-up Activities

Match the sentences in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

A

- 1) Class begins. How are you, boys and girls?
- 2) Why are you late today?
- 3) Who is absent?
- 4) Please come on time later, OK?
- 5) First, let's do some review.
- 6) Are you with me?
- 7) That's all for today.
- 8) Class is over. You are dismissed.

B

- a. 你今天为什么迟到了？
- b. 以后请准时来，好吗？
- c. 你们能跟上我讲的吗？
- d. 开始上课，大家好吗？
- e. 下课。大家可以解散了。
- f. 今天就上到这儿。
- g. 谁缺席了？
- h. 首先，我们来复习一下。

Pronunciation Guide

Listen to the recording carefully and tick off the sounds you've just heard in the brackets.

Group 1 /ɪ/ and /i:/

1. Every medal has its _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/).
2. He finally won his _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/) after 20 years in jail.
3. We all get wet to the _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/).
4. A thousand words will not leave so deep an impression as one _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/).
5. As a man sows, so he shall _____ (/i:/, /ɪ/).

Group 2 /e/ and /æ/

1. He was injured in a car _____ (/e/, /æ/).
2. He alone is poor who does not _____ (/e/, /æ/) knowledge.
3. Peter piper picked a peck of pickled _____ (/e/, /æ/).
4. It _____ (/e/, /æ/) not how long we live but how.
5. Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is _____ (/e/, /æ/).

Group 3 /ɪ/ and /e/

1. Did you _____ (/ɪ/, /e/) the waiter?
2. All the _____ (/ɪ/, /e/) of the earth would not bring back one lost moment.
3. A _____ (/ɪ/, /e/) man will have his way.
4. Better an egg today than a _____ (/ɪ/, /e/) tomorrow.
5. Adversity is a good _____ (/ɪ/, /e/).

/ɪ/ /i:/, /e/ /æ/, /ɪ/ /e/ 的发音对比

相同点：英语中共有四个前元音，即/ɪ/, /i:/, /e/, /æ/。它们的基本发音方法是舌尖抵住下齿，舌前部向硬腭抬起。

不同点：/ɪ/ /i:/: /i:/是长元音，/ɪ/是短元音。从/i:/出发，将小指尖放在上下齿之间，使下颚稍微下垂，舌前部也随之稍微下降，即可发出/ɪ/。

/e/ /æ/: 发/e/音时舌尖抵下齿，舌前部稍抬起，比/i:/低，唇形中长，开口程度比/i:/要大，上下齿间可容纳一个食指。发/æ/音时舌尖抵下齿，舌前部稍抬高，舌位比/e/更低，双唇平伸，成扁平形。

/ɪ/ /e/: 两者都是短元音，但是发/e/音的开口程度比/ɪ/要大，舌前部抬得比/ɪ/稍高。

Sentences

Listen to the following questions twice and choose the best answer to each of them from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

1. A. No, you must. B. Yes, never mind.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| C. No, you needn't. | D. Yes, you needn't. |
| 2. A. Yes, we all get the present. | B. Yes, we are. |
| C. No, Susan doesn't get it. | D. Everyone is here except Susan. |
| 3. A. Yes, we learned the lesson. | B. Unit 2. |
| C. No, we didn't. | D. It's too difficult. |
| 4. A. Sorry, can you speak a little bit slowly? | B. I'm sorry. |
| C. No, it's dirty. | D. It's all right. |
| 5. A. It's too long. | B. I'd like to. |
| C. I like it. | D. I don't know it. |

Dialogues

oversleep 睡过头
stay up 熬夜
on duty 值日

get a temperature 发烧
volunteer 自告奋勇者
introduce 介绍

strategy 策略
make up 补上
professor 教授

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. Because he was ill. | B. Because he missed the bus. |
| C. Because he was tired. | D. Because he didn't wake up in time. |
| 2. A. He had a fever. | B. He was late for class. |
| C. He met a doctor. | D. He forgot to bring his textbook to school. |
| 3. A. She is playing a game. | B. She is answering a question. |
| C. She is chatting with other students. | D. She is reciting a passage. |
| 4. A. Because she was ill yesterday evening. | B. Because she wanted to do it after school. |
| C. Because she left it at home. | D. Because she didn't know how to do it. |
| 5. A. What the professor has said is too difficult. | |
| B. She wants to repeat what the professor has said. | |
| C. She doesn't follow the professor. | |
| D. She understands only a little of what the professor has said. | |

II Listen to the dialogues for the third time and fill in the blanks.

- I overslept because I _____ too late last night.
- Who's _____ today?
- What's the _____ of this passage?

4. I didn't feel well yesterday evening. May I _____ tomorrow?
5. Do you understand what _____?

Passage

communication 交流
focus 集中于
natural 天赋的

master 精通, 掌握
fit 符合
patience 毅力

adjust to 使自己适应于
otherwise 否则, 不然

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

1. What topic does the passage mainly talk about?
2. Does the author think it easy to learn a language well?

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

- () 1. The author attends English classes in order to go abroad.
- () 2. The author can master a language easily.
- () 3. Most students use their native language after class according to the passage.

III Listen to the passage for the third time and fill in the blanks.

1. I take _____ classes a day that all focus on different _____ including reading, writing, listening, speaking, and grammar.
2. In fact, learning to speak English well requires a great amount of _____, _____, and practice.
3. However, if you want to adjust to a _____, you should try to study, review, and practice everything you are studying.
4. Otherwise, you will never learn and _____ any group.



Section B

Speaking

Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Situation: Mrs. Wang is checking attendance. Eric is on duty.

(W=Mrs. Wang, E=Eric, J=Jim)

W: Class begins. Is everyone present?

E : Everyone is here except Lucy and Jim.

(Just then Jim comes.)

J : May I come in?

W: Come in please. Why are you late today?

J : Please excuse me for being late. Lucy didn't feel well and I sent her to the infirmary.

W: Oh. What's wrong with her?

J : She has a severe stomachache. And she has asked for sick leave.

W: OK. I see. Well, go to your seat. Let's get started. Today we'll learn a new lesson, Unit 6. Now please turn to page 99.

• Activities

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

1. It's Teachers' Day and Jim is late for the English class.
2. The reason for Jim's being late is that he went to buy some flowers for the English teacher.

Dialogue 2

Situation: Mrs. Wang is setting homework before dismissing the class.

(W=Mrs. Wang, S=students)

W: Well, it's almost the time to stop. Let's call it a day. We'll learn the rest of this chapter next class.

S : What is our assignment for today?

W: To do the exercises on page 105 and prepare the rest of this chapter for next class.

S : Shall we do the exercises orally or write them in our exercise books?

W: First, write them down in your exercise books, and then practice them orally until you have learned all of them by heart.

S : When should we hand in our exercise books?

W: Before the class tomorrow morning. And can you try to recite them next Thursday when we have class?

S : Well, no problem.

W: OK. Time is up. So much for today. I will see you guys next time.

S : See you next time, Mrs. Wang.

• 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: Class is over. Your English teacher assigns homework of reviewing what you've learned in class. You'll have a dictation next class.

🎧 New Words and Phrases

check attendance 点名

infirmary 医务室

severe 严重的

sick leave 病假

dismiss 解散

assignment 任务

orally 口头地

by heart 能背诵

recite 背诵

Useful Sentences

1. **It's time for class. Let's begin our lesson.**
上课时间到了, 我们开始上课。
2. **Be quiet, please./Silence, please.**
请安静。
3. **Is everyone here?**
都出席了么?
4. **Zhang Ming is absent.**
张明缺席了。
5. **Let's have a review of Lesson 5.**
我们复习一下第五课。
6. **Let's start from where we left off yesterday.**
让我们接着昨天的讲。
7. **Please take out a piece of paper. Let's have a dictation.**
请拿出一张纸, 我们听写。
8. **Whose turn is it to read?**
轮到谁来读了?
9. **Who will volunteer to answer this question?**
谁自愿回答这个问题?
10. **Pay attention to your spelling/pronunciation.**
注意你的拼写/发音。
11. **There's nothing wrong with your answer.**
你的答案很正确。
12. **What you said was perfectly all right.**
回答得非常正确。
13. **Let's get into groups of four and role play the dialogue.**
让我们四人一组, 分角色朗读对话。
14. **Let's answer the following questions one by one.**
请一个一个地回答下列问题。
15. **I need to have a check in the hospital. Can I take tomorrow off?**
我需要去医院体检, 明天可以请假吗?

Humorous Story

Tough Teacher

A teacher injured his back and had to wear a plaster cast (石膏绷带) around the upper part of his body. It fit under his shirt and was not noticeable (显著的) at all.

On the first day of the term, still with the cast under his shirt, he found himself assigned (指派) to the toughest students in school.

Walking confidently (自信地) into the noisy classroom, he opened the window as wide as possible and then busied himself with desk work. When a strong breeze (微风) made his tie flap (摆动), he took a blackboard eraser and hammered a large tack (大头钉) through his tie into his chest.

He had no trouble with discipline that term.

● Activities

I. Read the story and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the teacher open the window as wide as possible?
2. Did the teacher get hurt when he hammered the tack into his chest?

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

21 (excerpts)

【情景】Ben非常渴望得到Robinson奖学金，以圆自己的哈佛梦。可是掌握“生杀大权”的Phillips教授对Ben似乎没有太大的兴趣，说他不够“出挑”，与其他申请人相比毫无优势可言。

(P=Professor Phillips, B=Ben Campbell)

P: It's very impressive.

B: Thank you.

P: The Robinson scholarship is comprehensive,
① _____. It's a free ride. And free rides
don't ② _____.

B: Absolutely.

P: We have 76 applicants this year, only
③ _____ will get the scholarship
and most of whom have resumés just as
impressive as yours.

B: ④ _____. Professor Phillips? Some kids
grow up wanting to ⑤ _____ the Red
Sox. You know, some grow up wanting to be, I
don't know, a fireman. I grew up...Well, really,
I just wanted to come here to Harvard Med. And
⑥ _____ I've gotten accepted, it seems to
only come down to the money, ⑦ _____ I

背景介绍

21 (《决胜21点》) 是一部美国电影，讲述了六名来自麻省理工学院的学生通过记牌的方式在拉斯维加斯赌场赚大钱的故事。故事改编自一个真实的事件，所以影片一上映就引起了强烈的社会反响。

Ben Campbell是麻省理工学院的高年级学生，有着超常的数学运算能力。数学教授Micky Rosa看中了Ben的聪明头脑，拉Ben加入他的赌博团队。队中还有其他几位Micky精心培养的高材生，专攻赌场上风行的21点纸牌游戏。Ben考上了哈佛大学的医学院，由于想赚到达30万美元的学费，犹豫之后加入了该团队。在Micky的指导下，该团队在拉斯维加斯赌场的21点牌桌上卷走了数百万美元，也使自身陷入危机之中。



don't really have. So, what-what I'm ⑧ say is that I-I really, really need this scholarship.

P: Did you rehearse that?

B: Yeah. Like, ⑨ in front of the mirror.

P: Unfortunately, ⑩ doesn't figure into this much. The Robinson is going to go to someone who dazzles, somebody who just jumps off the page.

● 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 Take the following test which can assess your interpersonal strength in college.

Place “1” in the brackets next to the statement you feel accurately describes you. Leave the brackets blank if you don’t think the statement describes what you feel. And then add up your scores and multiply the total score by 10 to get a final score.

- () 1. I learn best from interacting with others.
- () 2. The more you have, the merrier you are.
- () 3. Study groups are very productive for me.
- () 4. I enjoy chat rooms.
- () 5. Participating in politics is important.
- () 6. Television and radio talk shows are enjoyable.
- () 7. I am a team player.
- () 8. I dislike working alone.
- () 9. Clubs and extracurricular activities are fun.
- () 10. I pay attention to social issues and causes.

(Final Score: _____)

Key to the test:

$S \leq 40$: Your interpersonal strength is too weak to keep you going in college. You need to improve it a lot to adjust to college life.

$40 < S \leq 60$: Your interpersonal strength is just OK, but you will not mix well with your peers. So come on!

$60 < S \leq 80$: Your interpersonal strength is good to make your communication with your peers smooth.

$80 < S \leq 100$: You are a superman in interpersonal relationship with your peers.

Remember: Everyone has interpersonal strength! You can strengthen it!

II Discuss the following question with your partners.

Do you have strong interpersonal strength? If not, how could you strengthen it?

What to Expect from College Life?

- 1** **Congratulations!** You've been **admitted** into college. You're excited and maybe a little bit **nervous**. What can you expect? Read on the following advice to prepare yourself for a new life at college.
- 2** Entering college is like starting a new **phase** of life where you have to learn to support yourself. You will have to adjust to your new **surroundings** and learn to stand on your own two feet. As you **negotiate** the ups and downs of student life, you will learn how to **manage** the **situations** that **arise**.
- 3** Ideally, your time at college will help you **mature** physically and mentally, **equip** you with knowledge and prepare you for your **professional career**. However, college life is a **challenging process**, so it's not **realistic** to expect everything to always work in your **favor**. You won't win every prize and you won't be popular with all your classmates all the time. The setbacks and **challenges**—like **failure**, **betrayal** and **unjust treatment**—are just as important for your growth as the good times. Only once you have **experienced** these things will you know what society and life is like.
- 4** College is just like a small society, so you have to learn to **communicate** with your **peers** to make the most of your time. Smile at your classmates, show your **concern** and speak with them. Then they will be happy to help you in return.
- 5** You are becoming a fully-**functioning** adult in society, so it's important for you to take on your own **responsibilities**. Don't count on others to make **decisions** or plans for you. You are your own **master**. As an active student, you should plan your life and manage your study right from the start of your college life.
- 6** At college you will learn as much from the real world as you will from textbooks, as much from practice as **theory**. If you pay attention, you will **acquire precious** knowledge, good sense, social experience and determination.

(Words: 329)

New Words

expect /ɪk'spekt/ *vt.* 期待; 预料

e.g. 1) You can't expect me to approve of your plan.
你别指望我赞成你的计划。

2) I expect I will be back on Sunday. 预计我会
在周日回来。

congratulation /kəŋgrætʃu'leɪʃn/ *n.* 祝贺, 恭喜

e.g. Congratulations on your recent promotion. 祝

贺你最近晋升了。

admit /əd'mɪt/ *vt.* 接收 (入学), 准许加入 (俱乐部、组织)

e.g. 1) George was admitted into Harvard last year.
乔治去年考进了哈佛大学。

2) The club admits sixty new members every
year. 这个俱乐部每年接纳60名新会员。

nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ *adj.* 焦虑的, 担忧的

e.g. I'm nervous of being in large crowds. 我在大庭广众之下感到紧张。

phase /feɪz/ *n.* 阶段, 时期

e.g. In the 1960s, the whole country entered into a difficult phase. 20世纪60年代, 整个国家进入了困难时期。

surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/ *n.* 环境

e.g. A person out of tune with his surroundings is unhappy. 一个与环境格格不入的人是不会快乐的。

negotiate /nr'gəʊʃieɪt/ *vt.* 通过, 越过
vi. 谈判, 协商

e.g. 1) The travelers safely negotiated the rocky road. 游客们安全通过了崎岖的小路。
2) The government will not negotiate with the terrorists. 政府决不与恐怖分子谈判。

manage /'mænɪdʒ/ *vt. & vi.* 应付 (困难局面等); 完成 (困难的事); 管理

e.g. 1) I will not be able to manage the job without help. 没有帮助, 我无法应付这项工作。
2) We will manage to finish the task on time even though it is difficult. 纵然任务艰巨, 我们也要按时完成。
3) Jack will manage the company when his father retires. 父亲退休后, 杰克将接管公司。

situation /sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ *n.* 情况, 状况, 局面; 地理位置

e.g. 1) The international situation is favorable to us. 国际形势对我们有利。
2) The house has a fine situation. 这个房子地理位置不错。

arise /ə'raɪz/ *vi.* 出现, 发生

e.g. 1) Serious disagreements arose between the two friends. 那两个朋友之间产生了严重分歧。
2) I thought it would be easy, but a lot of

problems have arisen. 我原想事情很容易, 但是现在出现了许多问题。

mature /mə'tʃʊə(r)/ *vi.* 成熟, 成长

adj. 成熟的, 明白事理的

e.g. 1) Her character matured during these years. 这些年里她的品性已趋成熟。
2) Can't you think in a mature way? 你的思想不能成熟一点吗?

equip /ɪ'kwɪp/ *vt.* 配备, 装备

e.g. 1) The soldiers were equipped with the latest weapons. 士兵们配备了最新式的武器。
2) Our laboratory is well equipped. 我们的实验室装备良好。

professional /prə'feʃənəl/ *adj.* 职业的, 专业的
n. 专业人士, 专家

e.g. 1) Most of the people on the course were professional women. 参加本课程的大多数人是职业女性。
2) You need a professional to sort out your finances. 你需要专业人士替你管理财务。

career /kə'riə(r)/ *n.* 生涯, 职业

e.g. She has a brilliant career. 她事业有成。

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ *adj.* 挑战性的, 考验能力的

e.g. The job of selling is challenging. 销售工作很具挑战性。

process /'prəʊses/ *n.* 过程, 进程; 步骤, 流程

e.g. 1) Learning is a process, not an object. 学习是过程, 不是目标。
2) Do you know the process of making glass? 你知道制造玻璃的流程吗?

realistic /ri:ə'lɪstɪk/ *adj.* 现实的, 实事求是的

e.g. Stop daydreaming and be realistic. 别空想了, 还是从实际出发吧。

favor /'feɪvə(r)/ *n.* 帮助, 恩惠

vt. 较喜欢, 选择

e.g. 1) You did me a great favor. 你帮了我一个大忙。

2) We favor your plan. 我们较喜欢你的方案。

challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ *n.* 挑战

vt. 对……怀疑; 向……挑战

e.g. 1) Life is a challenge, meet it. 生活是一种挑战, 迎接它吧!

2) I challenge the truth of your story. 我对你所说的是否真实持怀疑态度。

3) I must challenge my limits and then surpass them! 我必须挑战极限, 超越自我!

failure /'feɪljə(r)/ *n.* 失败; 失败的人(或事物)

e.g. 1) Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

2) The restaurant was a failure and soon closed. 那家饭店经营无方, 不久便停业了。

betrayal /br'treɪəl/ *n.* (被) 背叛, 出卖

e.g. Forgetting the past means betrayal. 忘记过去就意味着背叛。

unjust /ʌn'dʒʌst/ *adj.* 不公正的, 不公平的

e.g. None of the soldiers want to die in an unjust war. 没有哪个战士愿意为非正义的战争丧命。

treatment /'tri:tment/ *n.* 对待, 待遇

e.g. Nobody gets preferential treatment in this office! 本办事处无论对谁均一视同仁!

experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ *vt.* 经历, 经受

n. 经历; 经验

e.g. 1) He experienced many difficulties in learning to drive. 他学习开车经历了很多困难。

2) Experience teaches wisdom. 吃一堑, 长一智。

3) Experience is sometimes dangerous. 经验有时是危险的。

communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ *vt. & vi.* 沟通, 交流信息; 传达, 传递

e.g. 1) I like to communicate with my family. 我喜欢和家人沟通。

2) The role of work is to communicate its message to the spectators. 一部作品的作用在于把它的含义传达给观众。

peer /piə(r)/ *n.* 同龄人, 同辈

e.g. He doesn't spend much time with his peers. 他不大与其同龄人交往。

concern /kən'sɜ:n/ *n.* 关爱, 关心; 担心, 忧虑

vt. 影响, 涉及

e.g. 1) People showed much concern for the new economic policies. 人们非常关心新的经济政策。

2) Our main concern is that they are not receiving enough help. 我们最忧虑的是他们一直没有得到足够的帮助。

3) You may skip through a book, reading only those passages which concern you. 你看书时可以跳过某些部分, 只看那些有关的章节。

function /'fʌŋkʃn/ *vi.* 起作用, 运转

n. 作用, 功能

e.g. 1) My watch doesn't function well. 我的手表有点儿问题。

2) Officials should understand fully the function of education. 官员应该充分了解教育的功能。

responsibility /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ *n.* 责任, 负责; 职责, 义务

e.g. 1) You have a post of great responsibility. 你的职位责任重大。

2) It is a citizen's responsibility to vote. 选举是公民的义务。

decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/ *n.* 决定; 果断, 决断(力)

e.g. 1) We have no voice in the decision. 我们对那项决定没有发言权。

2) Decision is necessary for a commander. 果断是一个指挥员必不可少的品质。

master /'mɑ:stə(r)/ *n.* 主宰, 主人; 能手, 大师

e.g. 1) Man is the master of his own destiny. 人是自己命运的主宰。

2) Qi Baishi was a respectable master in traditional Chinese painting. 齐白石是一位有名望的国画大师。

theory /'θɪəri/ *n.* 理论, 原理; 学说

e.g. 1) That theory comes of practice has long been proved. 理论来自实践早已被证明。

2) Einstein put forward the theory of relativity.

爱因斯坦提出了相对论的学说。

acquire /ə'kwaɪə(r)/ *vt.* 获得, 得到

e.g. 1) Knowledge will not be acquired without pain and application. 不花力气, 不下工夫是得不到知识的。

2) We should try to acquire good habits. 我们应该努力养成好习惯。

precious /'preʃəs/ *adj.* 宝贵的, 珍贵的

e.g. Time is precious. 时间是宝贵的。

▶ Phrases and Expressions

stand on one's own (two) feet 自立, 独立

e.g. 1) The voters don't always agree with him but they really like the way he stands on his own feet. 选民们不一定同意他所有的观点, 但是他们很欣赏他独立自主的精神。

2) I hope you can stand on your own two feet and say no to drugs. 我希望你能够独立自主, 拒绝毒品的诱惑。

ups and downs 波折, 荣辱, 浮沉

e.g. 1) Life is a roller coaster, you have your ups and downs unless you fall off. 人生就像坐过山车, 只要不掉下来, 就会有起有伏。

2) Though this way is full of ups and downs, after all it gives people a bit of hope. 虽然这条道路充满坎坷, 但是它毕竟给人们一线希望。

in one's favor 有利于某人, 有助于某人

e.g. 1) Her past achievements weigh in her favor as a candidate. 她已往的成就对她成为候选人很有利。

2) His good manners predispose people in his

favor. 他的文雅举止使人们未经接触就对他产生了好感。

make the most of 充分利用

e.g. 1) We should make the most of this opportunity. 我们应该充分利用这一机遇。

2) These photos make the most of the beauty of the morning in the mountains. 这些照片将山中早晨的美景表现得淋漓尽致。

in return (for something) 作为(对……的)回报

e.g. 1) Gratitude takes three forms—a feeling in the heart, an expression in words, and giving in return. 感恩有三种形式: 藏在心里, 说在嘴上, 见于行动。

2) He gave her some roses in return for her kindness. 他送了她一些玫瑰以答谢她的好意。

count on 指望(某人做某事), 依赖, 依靠

e.g. 1) After a broken promise, it is hard to count on a person. 一次失约, 再让人相信你就难了。

2) Many people count on the bus to be on time every day. 很多人指望公共汽车每天都能准时。

Notes ●●●

1. Entering college is like starting a new phase of life where you have to learn to support yourself. 进入大学就像是开始了人生的一个新阶段,在这个阶段中你必须学会自己照顾自己。

entering college是动名词短语,在句中做主语。动名词既有名词的特点,可在句中做主语、宾语和表语等,也具有动词的特点,可带有宾语和状语。当动名词做主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数。

e.g. 1) Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

2) Meeting you has been a great pleasure. 见到你非常高兴。

2. ...so it's not realistic to expect everything to always work in your favor. ……因此,期待一帆风顺是不现实的。

句中it用作形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式短语to expect everything to always work in your favor。当动词不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)或从句在句中做主语时,为保持句子结构前后平衡,避免头重脚轻,常用it做形式主语置于句首,而将真正的主语放在句尾。

e.g. 1) It is useless crying over the spilt milk. 覆水难收。

2) It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film yesterday. 你昨天没看成那部电影真遗憾。

3. Only once you have experienced these things will you know what society and life is like. 只有当你经历了这一切之后,你才会了解社会和生活的真貌。

“only+状语”用于句首时引起句子倒装,起强调作用。如果不用于句首,则用正常语序。

e.g. 1) Only in this way can we finish our work on time. 只有用这种方法,我们才能按时完成工作。

2) I received an answer from him only a week later. 一周之后我就得到了他的回音。

4. You are becoming a fully-functioning adult in society, so it's important for you to take on your own responsibilities. 你即将成为一个在社会上全面发挥作用的成年人,因此,承担起自己的责任对你来说是非常重要的。

现在进行时可以表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作。此种用法主要适用于一些表示位置转移的动词,如arrive, come, fly, go, leave, stay等。

e.g. 1) John is leaving London tomorrow morning. 约翰明天一早就要离开伦敦。

2) What are you going to do when you get your degree? 你拿到学位后打算做什么?



Exercises

Reading Comprehension

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

The following are some ① _____ which can help you prepare yourself for your life at college. After you enter college, you have to learn to ② _____ yourself. You should adjust yourself to the new environment and try to be independent. College life can help you become fully grown, equip you with ③ _____, and prepare you for your professional career. But it is a ④ _____ process, so it's not realistic to expect everything to always work in your ⑤ _____. You will experience hardships such as ⑥ _____, betrayal and unjust treatment, but they can help you know what society and life is like. College is just like a small ⑦ _____, so you have to learn to ⑧ _____ your peers to make the most of your time. Besides, you are becoming a fully-functioning adult in society, so it's important for you to take on your own ⑨ _____ and make decisions or plans for yourself. If you ⑩ _____, you will acquire precious knowledge, good sense, social experience and determination.

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

- () 1. College life will make you ready for your future work.
- () 2. At college, if you work hard, everything will work in your favor.
- () 3. The setbacks and challenges are bad for your growth.
- () 4. You need to take on your own responsibilities at college even if you're still a student.
- () 5. At college you can only learn from textbooks because college is an ivory tower.

III Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. How can you get to know what society and life is like?
2. According to the text, what can you acquire from college life?

Vocabulary Practice

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

expect

期待; 预料: 通常指有很大程度的把握, 但仍含有预料之意, 或预计某事或某行动的发生。其后可接名词、动词不定式、含动词不定式的复合结构及that引导的从句。

- e.g. 1) My parents expect great things of me.
2) We expect to hear from Jane.

hope	希望：主要用来表示主观上的愿望并对其实现抱有信心。其后可接动词不定式或that引导的从句。
	e.g. 1) We are hoping to see the president who will come to China. 2) I hope that you can tell us the truth.
wish	希望；盼望：多用于指难以实现或不可能实现的愿望。其后可接动词不定式、双宾语、含动词不定式的复合结构以及that引导的从句（常使用虚拟语气）。
	e.g. 1) I wish you to go to Beijing with me next year. 2) Everyone wishes (that) he could pass the English exam.
desire	渴望，期望：语气较正式庄重，着重渴望的力量与热切，常含有强烈的意图和目的。其后可接名词、动词不定式、含动词不定式的复合结构以及宾语从句，一般不用于进行时态、祈使句。
	e.g. 1) We all desire peace and happiness. 2) He desires to be an all-round person.

1. We _____ you'll be very happy.
2. During the War of Resistance against Japan every Chinese and Japanese _____ peace except the Japanese invaders.
3. I never _____ your help.
4. I _____ I had a more confident personality.
5. They are _____ for a positive result from the experiment.
6. Ben _____ the problem would be solved soon.
7. Young people often _____ to excel over others in work.
8. We weren't _____ it to rain.

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

challenge	responsibility	experience	surroundings
process	acquire	career	arise

1. He threw up a very promising *job* and went on to study.
2. He *went through* great difficulty in getting a visa to leave the country.
3. Ann prefers a job with enough *difficult tasks*.
4. George *gained* his Doctor's degree last year.
5. A person will have to pay much effort in the long *course* of language learning.
6. Parents bear *obligation* for their children.
7. A new difficulty has *appeared*.
8. Animals in zoos are not in their natural *environment*.

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

stand on one's own two feet
ups and downs

count on
make the most of

in one's favor
in return

1. He took fourteen hours for the journey which he had _____ making in six.
2. I bought him a drink _____ for his help.
3. Now that you're growing up, you must learn to _____.
4. If the wind is _____, you will be down the river in no time.
5. The war went on for four bitter years, with _____ on both sides.
6. We should _____ the fine weather. Let's go for a picnic.

Translation Training

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

1. 消防员最终设法控制住了火势。(manage)
2. 只有这样我们才能学好英语。(only in this way)
3. 他们通过电子邮件进行交流。(communicate)
4. 这沙发也可以当床。(function)
5. 他作出了戒烟的决定。(decision)

II Choose the best translation for each sentence according to the context.

1. As you negotiate the ups and downs of student life, you will learn how to manage the situations that arise.
 - A. 因为你经历了大学生活的酸甜苦辣, 你将学会如何应对生活中出现的各种问题。
 - B. 当你经历了大学生活的酸甜苦辣, 你将学会如何应对生活中出现的各种问题。
 - C. 因为你经历了大学生活的酸甜苦辣, 你就会知道如何去应付出现的状况。
 - D. 当你经历了大学生活的酸甜苦辣, 你就会知道如何去应付出现的状况。
2. Ideally, your time at college will help you mature physically and mentally, equip you with knowledge and prepare you for your professional career.
 - A. 在理想方面, 你的大学时间将会有助于体力与智力的成熟, 会用知识来装备你, 并为你的职业生涯做好准备。
 - B. 在理想的情况下, 你的大学生活将会有助于你身心的成长, 使你学到很多知识, 并为你的职业生涯做好准备。
 - C. 在理想方面, 你的大学时间将会有助于你身心的成长, 会用知识来武装你, 并为你的职业生涯做好准备。
 - D. 在理想的情况下, 你的大学生活将会有助于体力与智力的成熟, 会用知识来武装你, 并为你的职业生涯做好准备。

3. The setbacks and challenges—like failure, betrayal and unjust treatment—are just as important for your growth as the good times.
- A. 挫折和挑战——诸如失败、背叛和不公正的待遇，与好的时代一样，对你的成长非常重要。
B. 挫折和挑战——正如失败、背叛和不公正的待遇，对你的成长与顺境一样重要。
C. 挫折和挑战——诸如失败、背叛和不公正的待遇，与顺境一样，对你的成长非常重要。
D. 挫折和挑战——正如失败、背叛和不公正的待遇，与顺境一样，对你的成长非常重要。
4. As an active student, you should plan your life and manage your study right from the start of your college life.
- A. 作为一名积极向上的学生，你应该从大学生活一开始就规划自己的生活，管理自己的学习。
B. 由于是一名积极向上的学生，大学生活开始后，你应该正确地规划自己的生活，管理自己的学习。
C. 作为一名积极向上的学生，大学生活开始后，你应该正确地规划自己的生活，管理自己的学习。
D. 由于是一名积极向上的学生，你应该从大学生活一开始就规划自己的生活，管理自己的学习。

Extensive Reading

Time Management Skills for College Students

- 1 Good time management is a key element to a successful college career. But managing time is one of the most challenging and difficult aspects of being in college. With so much to do and **keep track of**, strong time management skills can **make all the difference**. The following tips will help you manage your time effectively and maximize your time for college fun.

Determine what's most important to you. What's your first priority? What can be dropped? Write an ordered list of what you need to get done. **Prioritize** the items on your list.

- 10 Control your **distractions**. Get rid of unnecessary jobs. Handle visitors well. For example, if you're studying in your dorm room and don't want to be bothered, lock your door. Avoid phone distraction by turning off your **ringer**.

- 15 Get the most out of class. Go to class and be on time. Be well-prepared and ready for discussion. If the class is 400 people in a lecture hall, read the material to be covered. This helps. In addition, you'll feel super smart when you recognize the terms your teacher

1. keep track of 了解 (……的动态)
2. make all the difference 使情况大为改观
3. prioritize vt. 按重要性排列
4. distraction n. 使人分心的事
5. ringer n. 响铃装置

talks about.

Learn to say “no”. It’s one of the best things you can do to
 20 manage your time and then be managed by it. Say “no” to people
 asking you to play pool when you should study. When someone
 wants help with something at an **inconvenient** time for you, suggest
 a different time to help when it’s more convenient for you.

Remember that there’s a time for everything. Take power **naps**
 25 when your brain starts frying. If the weather is nice, a good game of
 Ultimate Frisbee also refreshes the tired mind.

Everyone is different. Some people like rigid day **planners**,
 others can deal with a simple note **pad**. You can adjust these
 suggestions to best suit your needs. With good time management
 30 skills, you’ll find yourself a happier and healthier person at college.

(Words: 322)

6. inconvenient *adj.* 不方便的

7. nap *n.* 小睡, 打盹

8. planner *n.* 记事簿

9. pad *n.* 便笺本

Notes ●●●

1. It’s one of the best things you can do to manage your time and then be managed by it. 这是你管理时间并反过来由时间控制你的行为所能做的最好的事情之一。

2. If the weather is nice, a good game of Ultimate Frisbee also refreshes the tired mind. 如果天气很好, 玩一场极限飞盘也可以使你困倦的精神重新振作起来。

Ultimate Frisbee意为“极限飞盘”, 起源于美国, 是一项七人制传掷飞盘的对抗性体育运动。



Exercises

Choose the best answer according to the extensive reading text.

- Which of the following can help college students control distractions?
 - Finding a part-time job.
 - Locking the door when studying.
 - Having a rest when feeling tired.
 - Going to class on time.
- How many suggestions does the author bring up to help college students manage their time?
 - 6.
 - 7.

C. 5.

D. 4.

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the text?

- A. If one wants to be successful in college, he must learn to manage his time effectively.
- B. College students should drop some unimportant things to save time.
- C. Class time is important for college students.
- D. It's impolite to refuse people's invitations even when you're studying.

4. To manage your time in college effectively, you shouldn't _____.

- A. do important things first
- B. making preparations for class
- C. cut off yourself from outside when studying
- D. study all the time

5. How should one make use of the author's suggestions?

- A. Follow the suggestions strictly.
- B. Adapt the suggestions to meet one's own needs.
- C. Pay no attention to the suggestions because everyone is different.
- D. Write the suggestions on a day planner or a simple note pad.

Applied Reading

E-mail

Date: Mon., 20 Apr. 2009, 10:10:36

From: lujinjun@dhel.com.cn

Subject: **Bluetooth** series of products

To: william.smith@yahoo.com

1. Bluetooth *n.* 蓝牙

Dear Mr. Smith,

I'm so pleased to have met you in Xi'an and know you are interested in our Bluetooth series of products.

Our company, located in Dalian, is a high-tech enterprise specializing in developing and manufacturing electronic and communication devices. Our company has a staff of over 1 000, and the yearly output exceeds 1.5 billion RMB, out of which the export **revenue** is more than 100 million RMB.

2. revenue *n.* 收益

We closely follow the rapid technical development of Bluetooth products in the world market and **dedicate** ourselves to developing new Bluetooth products. The **latest** Bluetooth series of products made by our company include Bluetooth wireless mouse, Bluetooth wireless keyboard, Bluetooth **dongle** and Bluetooth stereo **headset**.

You can also refer to the **attachment** with a file named “Quotation of Bluetooth Products”, in which you can see the price list and pictures of our products.

If you are interested in our products, don't hesitate to contact us. There will be no delay in dealing with your inquiry. I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Best regards,
Lu Jinjun
Export Manager

Dalian Hongguang Electronics, Ltd
Add.: No. 6, Nanjing Road, Jinzhou District, Dalian 116100, China
Tel.: +86-411-87967231
E-mail: lujinjun@dhel.com.cn

3. dedicate *vt.* 把……奉献给
4. latest *adj.* 最新的
5. dongle *n.* 软件保护器
6. headset *n.* 头戴式耳机
7. attachment *n.* 附件

Notes ●●●

1. Our company, located in Dalian, is a high-tech enterprise specializing in developing and manufacturing electronic and communication devices. 我们的公司位于大连, 是一家专门开发和制造电子、通信设备的高科技公司。

2. Our company has a staff of over 1 000, and the yearly output exceeds 1.5 billion RMB, out of which the export revenue is more than 100 million RMB. 公司员工超过1 000名, 年产值超过15亿元人民币, 其中出口收入超过1亿元人民币。

3. You can also refer to the attachment with a file named “Quotation of Bluetooth Products”, in which you can see the price list and pictures of our products. 您也可查阅文件名为“蓝牙产品报价单”的附件, 内含我们产品的价目表和图片。



• Exercises

Read the e-mail above, and give brief answers to the five questions below.

1. Who is the sender of the e-mail?

2. What does Lu Jinjun's company do?

3. How much is the yearly output of Lu Jinjun's company?

4. How many types of the latest Bluetooth series of products has Lu Jinjun's company made?

5. Where can Mr. Smith see the price list of the latest products Lu Jinjun's company made?



Basic Writing

Section D

Members of Sentence and Basic Sentence Patterns

一、句子成分

句子由在句中起不同语法作用的句子成分构成。英语中的句子成分有主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和补语等。

◎ 主语

主语是句子的陈述对象，说明是谁或是什么。主语可由名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词和名词性从句等充当，一般位于谓语动词之前。例如：

This book belongs to me. 这本书是我的。(名词做主语)

That he won the prize excited everyone. 他获奖这件事让每个人都很兴奋。(名词性从句做主语)

◎ 谓语

谓语说明主语的动作或所处的状态。按照复杂程度，谓语可分为简单谓语和复合谓语两类。由一个动词(词组)构成的谓语称为简单谓语；由情态动词、助动词加动词(词组)构成的谓语称为复合谓语。例如：

They study hard. 他们学习很刻苦。(简单谓语)

You'd better take a bus to go there. 你最好乘坐公交车去那儿。(复合谓语)

◎ 宾语

宾语是动作或行为的对象或内容。宾语可由名词、代词、动名词、动词不定式和名词性从句等充当，一般位于及物动词或介词之后。例如：

We love our motherland. 我们爱祖国。(名词做宾语)

Did you manage to get tickets for the concert? 你弄到音乐会的票了吗？(动词不定式做宾语)

◎ 表语

表语说明主语的性质、特征、状态、名称或身份等。表语与连系动词一起使用，可由名词、代词、数词、形容词、动词不定式、介词短语和名词性从句等充当。例如：

It becomes colder. 天气更冷了。(形容词做表语)

The show is from seven till ten. 演出时间为7点至10点。(介词短语做表语)

◎ 定语

定语修饰、限定名词或代词，说明其品质与特征。定语可由形容词、名词、代词、数词、副词、动词不定式、动名词、分词、介词短语和从句等充当。例如：

He is a hard-working student. 他是一个勤奋的学生。(形容词做定语)

Traffic accidents often occur during rush hours. 交通事故往往发生在交通高峰时间。(名词做定语)

◎ 状语

状语修饰动词、形容词、副词或句子，一般表示动作或行为发生的时间、地点、目的、方式、程度等。状语可由副词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词、形容词和从句等来充当。例如：

The weather is fairly warm. 天气相当暖和。(副词修饰形容词)

Victory certainly belongs to the people. 胜利一定属于人民。(副词修饰动词)

To be honest, I am not interested in maths. 老实说，我对数学不感兴趣。(动词不定式修饰句子)

◎ 补语

补语用于补充说明主语或宾语。补足主语意义的句子成分叫做主语补语，补足宾语意义的句子成分叫做宾语补语。补语可由名词、形容词、动词不定式、动名词、分词和介词短语等充当。例如：

The house was painted white. 这座房子被漆成了白色。(主语补语)

I saw him walking on the beach. 我看见他在海滩上散步。(宾语补语)

二、五种基本句型

英语有五种基本句型，这些句型的基本构成是“主语+谓语”。

◎ 主语+谓语

此句型中，谓语由不及物动词充当，句子常带有时间、地点、目的和方式状语等。例如：

Time flies. 时光飞逝。

She coughed badly yesterday. 她昨天咳嗽得很厉害。

◎ 主语+谓语+宾语

此句型中，谓语由及物动词充当。例如：

He can speak Spanish. 他会说西班牙语。

Boys enjoy making airplane models. 男孩子们喜欢做飞机模型。

◎ 主语+谓语+表语

此句型主要表示主语的身份、特征、属性和状态等，谓语动词由连系动词充当。例如：

He is a student. 他是个学生。

The leaves are turning yellow. 叶子在变黄。

Everything seems to be all right. 似乎一切都很顺利。

◎ 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

此句型中，谓语由及物动词充当，后接双宾语。其中，直接宾语表示动作的承受者或结果，间接宾语表示动作的方向或目标。常接双宾语的动词有allow, ask, buy, give, pass, offer, lend, sell, take, show等。

例如:

He handed me a letter. 他递给我一封信。(me为间接宾语, a letter为直接宾语)

The shop assistant showed us how to operate the machine. 售货员向我们展示了如何操作这台机器。(us为间接宾语, how to operate the machine为直接宾语)

◎ 主语+谓语+宾语+补语

此句型中, 谓语由及物动词充当。常用于这一句型中的谓语动词有let, make, have, leave, hear, see, watch, notice, feel, find, believe, consider, think, prove, call, keep, want等。例如:

The little cat is called Lucy. 那只小猫叫露西。

We thought him to be an honest man. 我们认为他是个诚实的人。

• Exercises

I Tell the function of the italicized parts in the following sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. (1) My nephew is a <i>Chinese</i> . | (2) Carl is a teacher of <i>Chinese</i> . |
| 2. (1) They promise to meet our <i>needs</i> . | (2) He <i>needs</i> to buy some matches. |
| 3. (1) <i>Only</i> three of us went to the film. | (2) He was the <i>only</i> professor present. |
| 4. (1) A grand meeting will be held in this <i>square</i> . | (2) They bought a <i>square</i> table. |
| 5. (1) The red flag <i>waved</i> in the winds. | (2) A great <i>wave</i> sank the ship. |
| 6. (1) Mr. Wang works very <i>hard</i> . | (2) This is a <i>hard</i> question. |
| (3) The sofa seems <i>hard</i> . | |
| 7. (1) We are <i>close</i> friends. | (2) The shop <i>closed</i> at five. |
| 8. (1) He speaks English very <i>well</i> . | (2) <i>Well</i> , we have arrived home. |
| (3) Is she <i>well</i> enough to travel? | |
| 9. (1) John runs very <i>fast</i> . | (2) This is a <i>fast</i> train. |
| (3) They will <i>fast</i> (禁食) tomorrow. | |
| 10. (1) We consider your opinions quite <i>right</i> . | (2) In America traffic keeps to the <i>right</i> . |
| (3) You have no <i>right</i> to do that. | (4) I'm glad you guessed <i>right</i> . |

II Differentiate the following sentences and tell which sentence pattern they belong to.

- I got up early this morning.
- Ted often makes his parents angry.
- Our monitor doesn't look very cheerful today.
- The little boy is hitting the cat.
- My classmate passed the book to me.
- He likes skating very much.
- We found the door locked.
- My students asked me all kinds of questions about college life.

Section E

Language Guide

Grammar Focus

Noun



Finding Features

The following are sentences with different nouns. Compare the bold parts in each group and find out their differences.

1. There are **some books** on the table.
There are **some children** in the classroom.
There is **some milk** in the bottle.
2. I need **three hours** to finish this work.
The meeting lasted **three hours**.
It's a **three hours'** film.



Knowing the Grammar

名词是指代人、物、事、时、地、情感、概念等实体或抽象事物的词。

一、名词的分类

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。

◎ 专有名词

专有名词是指表示人名、地名或某类人、事物的特有名称的词，如Martin, Chinese, the Summer Palace, the White House, Buddhism, *Jane Eyre*, New Year等。

◎ 普通名词

普通名词是指表示一类人、事物或一个抽象名称的词。普通名词又可分为个体名词、集体名词、物

质名词和抽象名词。

- (1) 个体名词指单个的人和物，如apple, picture, woman, village等。
- (2) 集体名词指由个体组成的群体，如crowd, committee, police, flock等。
- (3) 物质名词指无法分为个体的东西，如beer, gold, tea, furniture, water等。
- (4) 抽象名词指动作、状态、品质等抽象概念，如action, anger, hardship, importance等。

二、名词的用法

◎ 名词的数

英语中的名词有可数与不可数之分。个体名词与集体名词可用数来计算，属于可数名词；专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词无法用数来计算，属于不可数名词。

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。大多数名词复数的变化是规则的，也有一些是不规则的。

1. 名词复数的规则变化

分 类	构 成	例 词
一般名词	在词尾加s	night—nights, song—songs
以s/x/ch/sh结尾	在词尾加es	box—boxes, class—classes
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	变y为i加es	city—cities, lady—ladies
以“辅音+o”结尾	多数在词尾加es	hero—heroes, potato—potatoes (kilos, photos, pianos除外)
以f/fe结尾	变f/fe为v加es	knife—knives, leaf—leaves (beliefs, chiefs, proofs, roofs, safes除外)

2. 名词复数的不规则变化

构 成	例 词
内部的元音变化	man—men, foot—feet, goose—geese, tooth—teeth
单复数同形	Chinese, deer, horsepower, means, series, sheep, species, swine
主体名词变为复数	looker-on—lookers-on, runner-up—runners-up, passer-by—passers-by
词尾发生变化	child—children, mouse—mice, ox—oxen

◎ 名词所有格

名词所有格由“名词+'s”构成，主要用来表示所属关系。

1. 名词所有格的构成

种 类	构 成	例 词
单数名词	后加-'s	my son's toy, John's mother
复数名词	以s结尾的只加-'	The ladies' club
	不以s结尾的加-'s	the children's palace
复合名词 名词词组	最后一词前加-'s	my sister-in-law's brother an hour and a half's walk
名词+and+名词	表示共同所有, 在第二个名词后加-'s	Cathy and David's car
	表示各自所有, 两个名词后都要加-'s	Cathy's and David's cars

2. 名词所有格的用法

(1) 主要用于表示人或其他有生命的名词, 如the girl's room, a dog's bark, the tree's branch等。

(2) 用于表示地方、集体、机构、国家等的名词, 如the country's plan, the farm's fruit, China's population等。

(3) 用于表示时间、距离、长度、重量、价值等的名词, 如an hour's drive, a mile's distance, twenty-five pounds' weight, thirty dollars' value等。

(4) 用于表示自然现象的名词后, 如the moon's rays, the earth's atmosphere等。

(5) 用于表示拟人化, 如nature's works, sorrow's tear, fortune's favorite, spring's smile等。

(6) 用于固定词组中, 如a bird's eye view, a stone's throw, at arm's length等。

3. 名词所有格的意义

名词所有格主要表示所有关系, 但是还可表示其他意义, 概括起来有以下几种:

(1) 表示所有关系。例如:

Is this Mary's book? 这是玛丽的书吗?

(2) 表示主谓、动宾关系。例如:

We're pleased at John's recovery from illness. 我们非常高兴看到约翰痊愈。(主谓)

The play ends with Hamlet's murder. 该戏剧以哈姆雷特被谋杀告终。(动宾)

(3) 表示类别、特征。例如:

He has a doctor's degree. 他有博士学位。(类别)

The young boy has a man's voice. 这小男孩有大人的嗓音。(特征)

(4) 表示来源。例如:

He was pleased by his teacher's praise. 老师的称赞使他很高兴。

4. “of + 名词” 构成的所有格

(1) 无生命的名词一般用“of + 名词”构成的所有格, 如name of your city, the legs of the table等。

(2) 用于有生命的名词时, 主要用于名词本身较长或者名词的定语较长时, 如works of Marx, Engels

and Mao Zedong, the tail of the old white cat等。

(3) 避免出现“所有格+所有格+名词”的结构，如a car of my father's lawyer等。

(4) 限定词前后都不可有名词的所有格，所以必须采用双重所有格(名词+of+-'s)，如a friend of my father's, any friends of my son's, this watch of my uncle's等。

◎ 名词的句法功能

名词在句子中主要可用作主语、表语、宾语、补语和同位语，也可用作定语(表示材料、用途和内容等)和状语(表示时间、距离、重量、价格、温度和倍数等)。

句法成分	例句
主语	The bus is coming.
表语	This is my new neighbor .
宾语	I bought the present for my mother.
补语	American people elected a black man their president .
同位语	They care about us students .
定语	There are a lot of banana trees on the island.
状语	Take this medicine three times a day.



Having a Test

I Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

- We don't have _____ today.
A. many homeworks B. much homework C. much homeworks D. many homework
- I like these dishes, but _____ is too small.
A. the tea cup B. the cup of tea C. the tea's cup D. the cup for tea
- _____ rooms are both large and comfortable.
A. Jack's and Jane B. Jack and Jane's C. Jack's and Jane's D. Jack and Jane
- Mr. Wang has a _____ son.
A. three-years-old B. three-years' old C. three-year-old D. three-year old
- Grandpa Li has two _____.
A. son-in-laws B. sons-in-law's C. son-in-law D. sons-in-law
- _____ likes going fishing every day.
A. A friend of my father's B. My father's friends
C. A friend of my father D. My father friend
- He is _____ as manager but he doesn't become proud of his _____.

- A. successful, success B. success, successes C. a success, success D. successful, successes
8. These _____ have saved many children's lives.
A. woman doctors B. women doctor C. women doctors D. woman doctor
9. Last Sunday my family went to _____.
A. the Child's Park B. the Children' Park C. the Childrens' Park D. the Children's Park
10. Three _____ bought some _____ and two _____ in the market.
A. Negros, potatoes, pianoes B. Negroes, potatos, pianos
C. Negroes, potatoes, pianos D. Negros, potatos, pianoes

II Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the given noun in the brackets.

1. There are lots of _____ (goose) in the lake.
2. In the nineteenth century a new _____ (means) of communication was developed—the railway.
3. We had a lovely evening at _____ (Tom).
4. He had experience in selling things to _____ (lady).
5. Do you know the difference between _____ (David and Jack) plans?
6. I'll go to the _____ (barber) to have my hair cut.

III Underline the mistakes of the following sentences and correct them.

1. The little baby has two toothes already. _____
2. The little boy's father bought him a five-speeds racing bicycle for his birthday. _____
3. The sitting room would be much improved if you put a furniture in that corner. _____
4. The factory Mr. Brown works in is a paper's factory. _____
5. The enemy defeat brought the war to an end. _____

Word Building

General Introduction



Finding Features

Look at the following pairs of words or phrases. Point out what changes have happened and find out the common features of the second word or phrase in each group.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| like—dislike | harm—harmful | take a <i>break</i> — <i>break</i> down | fire+man—fireman |
| meter—kilometer | kind—kindness | fly <i>high</i> — <i>high</i> building | hand+book—handbook |
| tell—retell | write—writer | <i>slow</i> down—quite <i>slow</i> | snow+fall—snowfall |



Knowing the Word Formation

英语中有三种主要的构词法，即派生法、转化法和合成法，此外还有截短法、混合法、首字母缩略法和反转法等几种次要的构词法。

一、派生法

派生法又叫词缀法，指通过在词根上添加词缀构成单词的方法。位于词根前面的部分称为前缀，位于词根后面的部分称为后缀。通过这种派生法构成的词叫做派生词。

◎ 前缀

前缀一般有具体的意义，通常不改变词根的词性，仅对词根的意义加以修饰。常见的前缀有表示否定、空间位置、方向、时间、次序、程度与等级差别、大小、数量等意义的。例如：important—unimportant, door—outdoor, war—postwar, meter—kilometer。

有三个前缀(a-, be-, em-/en-)并不改变词根的基本意义，而是引起词性的变化。例如：head—ahead, friend—befriend, able—enable。

◎ 后缀

后缀只起改变词性的作用，不改变词根的基本意义。根据词性的不同，后缀可分为名词性、形容词性、动词性和副词性后缀四种。例如：work—worker, power—powerful, weak—weaken, swift—swiftly。

二、转化法

转化法指由一个词类转化为另一个词类的方法。通过转化法构成的新词的形态结构不发生变化，但句法功能发生变化。常见的转化方式有动词转化为名词、形容词转化为名词、名词转化为动词、形容词转化为动词、其他词转化为动词等。例如：

It's worthwhile having a try at it. 这事值得试一试。(动词try转化为名词)

Have you booked your ticket? 你的票订好了吗?(名词book转化为动词)

三、合成法

合成法指由两个或两个以上的词构成一个新词的方法。通过合成法构成的词称为合成词。合成词在语义和拼写上有自己的特征。

◎ 语义特征

两个词构成合成词后，语义通常不是原来两个词语义的简单相加，而是从中引出新语义。例如：greenhouse意为“温室，暖房”，而非“绿色的房子”；pickpocket意为“扒手”，而非“某种衣袋”。

两个词之间的语义关系是多种多样的，但在多数情况下，第一个词限定或修饰第二个词。例如：flowerpot意为“花瓶”，而potflower意为“盆花”。

◎ 拼写形式

合成词的拼写形式有两种情况：一是两个词连写在一起，如housewife, handwriting，这种拼写方式以美

式英语居多；二是两个词之间有一个连字符，如get-together, take-away，这种拼写方式以英式英语居多。

◎ 分类

合成词主要有三种，即合成名词，如hotline, rainfall, sunrise, home-sick, self-control；合形成形容词，如breathtaking, lifelong, worldwide, full-time, man-made；合成动词，如outgo, uplift, baby-sit, fast-talk, mass-produce, off-load。

四、其他次要构词法

◎ 截短法

截短法指通过把一个词的一部分去掉而构成一个新词的方法。截短法有截头缩略、去尾缩略、截头去尾缩略、字母缩略、短语缩略等几种方式。例如：telephone—phone, dormitory—dorm, influenza—flu, television—TV, public house—pub。

◎ 混合法

混合法指通过把两个词混合或各取一部分紧缩而构成一个新词的方法。通过混合法构成的新词通常后半部分表示主体，前半部分表示属性。例如：boat+hotel—botel, medical+care—medicare, Oxford+Cambridge—Oxbridge。

◎ 首字母缩略法

首字母缩略法指通过把社会组织、政治组织、特殊名词短语及技术术语的名称的首字母结合起来而构成新词的方法。例如：very important person—VIP, unidentified flying object—UFO, identification card—ID。

◎ 反转法

反转法指通过去掉原词的后缀或前缀而构成新词的方法。反转法是与派生法恰好相反的构词方式。如television—televisе, editor—edit。其中，television与editor为先出现的词。由反转法构成的大多是动词，极少数属于其他词类。



Having a Test

List 15 derivative words, conversion words and compound words that you have learned.

Derivative Words: _____

Conversion Words: _____

Compound Words: _____