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INNOVATION COLLEGE ENGLISH

综合教程 预备级

INTEGRATED COURSE

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Unit

1

Confidence, Practice, What Else?





Part One Lead-in

1.

①A ②F ③C ④J ⑤G

⑥D ⑦K ⑧L ⑨E

1) D 2) F 3) B 4) A 5) G



Part One Lead-in

1. Directions: Please match the countries listed below with their national flags and the appropriate statement.

A. Korea			
B. China	① _____	② _____	③ _____
C. The USA			
D. The UK	④ _____	⑤ _____	⑥ _____
E. Germany			
F. Singapore	⑦ _____	⑧ _____	⑨ _____
G. France			
H. Argentina			
I. Japan			
J. Switzerland			
K. Spain			
L. Brazil			

- _____ 1) This country is where English originated.
- _____ 2) This Asian country has three official languages, one of which is English.
- _____ 3) This country has the largest population of native speakers.
- _____ 4) The literary language in this country was Classical Chinese until the end of the pre-Modern Era.
- _____ 5) The official language of this country is the second-most widely spoken mother tongue in the European Union.

2. Directions: Make guesses to find out interesting facts about English.
- Only two English words in current use end in “-gry”. They are “_____” and “_____”.
 - The word “_____” when turned upside down will still look the same.
 - The shortest complete sentence in English is “_____”.
 - The word “_____” contains the same letters as the word “silent”.

3. Directions: Listen to the passage *Why Do We Study English* and tick the reasons for studying English mentioned by the speaker.

1) It is one of the most widely used languages in the world.	()
2) It is the language spoken by the largest population.	()
3) It is the only official language of the U.S.	()
4) It is one of the working languages at international meetings.	()
5) 80% of commercial emails are written in English.	()
6) It is the only official language used in the U.N.	()
7) Millions of books and magazines are written in English.	()
8) It is really a bridge to knowledge.	()
9) It enables us to visit foreign websites.	()
10) It helps us learn modern science.	()

2. 1) angry; hungry
 2) swims
 3) I am/I do
 4) listen

3. Script:

Why Do We Study English

English is one of the most widely used languages in the world. It is spoken by nearly three hundred million people: in England, the United States, Australia, Canada and many other countries. It is one of the working languages at international meetings and is more used than the others. It is said that 60 percent of the world’s radio broadcasts and 70 percent of the world’s mail are in English. Millions of books and magazines are written in English, too. English is really a bridge to knowledge. With the help of English we can learn modern science and technology faster and better from developed countries.

- 1) 4) 7) 8) 10)



Part Two Intensive Reading

Warm-up Activities

1. (Open-ended.)

2. 1) Hints:

very brave to open their mouths
confident/enthusiastic
self-motivated

...

2) (Open-ended.)

3) Hints:

little practice
a lack of confidence
being afraid of losing face
little encouragement from
teachers and peers
having little access to native
speakers

...

Background Information

1. English language

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and is now the most widely used language in the world. It is spoken as a first language by the majority populations of several sovereign states, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and a number of Caribbean nations; and it is an official language of almost 60 sovereign states. It is the third-most-common native language in the world, after Mandarin Chinese and Spanish. It is widely learned as a second language and is an official language of the European Union, many Commonwealth countries and the United Nations, as well as in many world organizations.

English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and what is now southeast Scotland. Following the extensive influence of Great Britain and the United Kingdom from the 17th to mid-20th centuries through the British Empire, it has been widely propagated around the world. Through the spread of American-dominated media and technology, English has become the leading language of international discourse and the lingua franca in many regions.

2. Inferiority complex

An inferiority complex is a lack of self-worth, a doubt and uncertainty, and feelings of not measuring up to society's standards. The term was coined to indicate a lack of self-esteem. For many, it is developed through a combination of genetic personality characteristics and personal experiences.



Part Two Intensive Reading

Warm-up Activities

1. Directions: The following is a list of some characteristics of good language learners. Check it out and see if you are a good language learner. If you are, congratulations! If you are not, try to make those characteristics yours.

A good English language learner is:

- confident in his/her ability to learn
- self-reliant
- motivated and enthusiastic
- aware of why he/she wants to learn
- unafraid of making mistakes
- a good guesser
- probably positive in his/her attitude to English language and culture
- prepared to look for opportunities to come into contact with the language

Not all students will possess these virtues! The list is given to encourage you as much as possible to become more autonomous in language learning.

2. Directions: Go through the video and answer the questions.

1) What is your impression of these English speakers?



2) Suppose you were in the English corner, would you behave in this way?

3) Mute English is a common phenomenon in our country. Many people can read and understand English but cannot speak it well. Have a discussion in groups about the reasons for this phenomenon.

Text A



Many people would say that a lot of Chinese can speak really good English, but they themselves don't. Their problem is a linguistic inferiority complex. This is a situation where you worry that you won't be able to speak as well as the other person, so you feel inferior in his presence.

This sickness has a cure. The medicine for it is having confidence with the little English you can speak, and getting rid of your shyness.

How do you acquire confidence? Speak English with friends first because with them you can speak freely without feeling shy.

Then try your ability with your teachers and with foreigners if you have an opportunity to meet them. Don't be afraid of mistakes. Nobody is above mistakes; and don't be afraid to ask questions about things you don't know. This is the way to acquire knowledge.

Not until you begin to think in English rather than Chinese can you be said to know the language. This is not a superhuman achievement — only a question of practice. Thinking in English will help you to truly understand how the language is spoken.

Read novels to build vocabulary, thus gaining confidence. Start with small volumes of 30 to 40 pages. Write down any new word you discover and look it up in your dictionary. Learn how to use the new word by making sentences with it. Bring the word to your teacher to have it explained more fully.

Don't be angry when you learn a new word today and forget it tomorrow. To forget is a natural process; to remember is unnatural and requires effort. Of 10 new words learnt in a day, only two or three will remain in the memory. The others you will forget and have to relearn.

When learning them for the second time, they will come more easily, and this time you probably will remember nearly all of them. A small minority, however, may elude you again, and have to be learnt for a third time. Constant repetition is necessary.

Text A 参考译文

自信学习

很多人会说不少中国人英语说得棒极了，但他们自己却说得不好。这些人的问题是他们在语言方面有自卑感。在这种情况下，你担心自己说得不如另一个人好，所以他在场时你就感到自卑。

这种病症有种疗法。良药就是对你能说的那一点点英语有信心，并驱除羞怯心理。

怎样获得自信呢？首先跟你的朋友讲英语，因为与他们在一起你可以自由自在地说话，而不会感到害羞。

然后在老师面前试验你的能力，如果有机会见到外国人，也试着与他们交谈。别怕犯错误，没有人能够不犯错误。也别害怕就不懂的事情提问。这正是学知识的方法。

只有你开始用英语而不是汉语思考时，才可以说你懂得这门语言了。这并非超人的成就，而只是练习多少的问题。用英语思维会帮助你真正理解怎样说这门语言。

读小说来增加词汇量，从而获得信心。从30到40页的小册子开始读。记下你发现的每个生词并查阅词典。通过用生词造句来学习生词的使用。向老师请教这个词，让老师给你详细地解释。

不要因为今天学会了一个词明天就忘记而恼怒。遗忘是自然过程，要记住却并非自然，需要付出努力。一天之内学到的10个生词，只有2至3个会保留在记忆中。其他的你都会忘记，得重新学习。

第二遍学习这些生词时，会显得容易些，这次或许你能记住每一个词了。但是可能仍然有很小的一部分你会忘记，得学第三遍。不断重复是必需的。

“我的英语很糟”这个说法在中国很流行。也有人说：“英语非常难学，所以没必要尝试了。”这就是哲学家所谓的“负面思维”。有能力的人没有理由认为别人做得到的事自己却做不到。摆脱这种消极的观念，采取一种积极的态度。成功就在于此。这样你就能与全世界沟通了。



"My English is poor" is a popular phrase in China. Others say, "English is very hard to learn so no need to try." That is what philosophers call "negative thinking." There's no reason for an able man to convince himself that he can't do what another person has done. Erase this negative notion and adopt a positive spirit. Therein lies success. Then you can communicate with the world.

(408 words)

New Words

confidence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ <i>n.</i>	feeling of certainty; trust in one's own ability 把握; 自信心; (~ in sb./sth.) firm trust 信任, 信赖
linguistic /lɪŋ'ɡwɪstɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	of language or linguistics 语言的, 语言学的
inferiority /ɪnfɪərɪ'brɪti/ <i>n.</i>	the quality of being not good, or worse than sb./sth. else 劣等, 劣势
complex /'kɒmpleks/ <i>n.</i>	abnormal mental state resulting from past experience or suppressed desires 情结
inferior /ɪn'fɪəriə/ <i>adj.</i>	(~ to sb./sth.) low(er) in rank, social position, importance, quality, etc. (较) 低的, 次要的, 低等的, 差的
presence /'prezns/ <i>n.</i>	the state of being present in a place 出席; 在场
cure /kjʊə/ <i>n.</i>	the act of making someone well again after an illness 治疗; 治愈; (~ for sth.) a medicine or medical treatment that makes an illness go away 药物; 疗法; (~ for sth.) sth. that will solve a problem, improve a bad situation, etc. 解决方法; 措施; 对策
<i>vt.</i>	(~ sb. of sth.) to make sb. healthy again 治愈; to find a solution to (sth.) 解决
acquire /ə'kwaɪə/ <i>vt.</i>	to gain (sth.) by one's own ability, efforts or behavior 获得, 得到
opportunity /ɒpə'tjuːnɪti/ <i>n.</i>	(~ for/of doing sth. ; ~ to do sth.) favorable time, occasion or set of circumstances 良机; 机会
superhuman /suːpə'hjuːmən/ <i>adj.</i>	exceeding normal human power, size, knowledge, etc. 超乎常人的
achievement /ə'tʃiːvmənt/ <i>n.</i>	a thing that sb. has done successfully 成就, 成绩
volume /'vɒljʊm/ <i>n.</i>	book, esp. one of a matching set or a series 册, 卷, 集; amount of space that a substance occupies or contains 体积, 容 积; loudness of sound 音量

Detailed Study of the Text

1. Their problem is a linguistic *inferiority* complex. (Para. 1)

【译文】他们的问题是在语言方面有自卑情结。

inferiority *n.* the quality of being not good, or worse than sb./sth. else 劣等, 劣势

e.g. He had a deep-rooted feeling of inferiority.

他有一种根深蒂固的自卑感。

【扩展】**inferior** *adj.* 较差的

superior *adj.* 较好的

【短语】**be inferior/superior to...** 比……差/好

feel inferior 觉得比……差劲, 觉得比不上

e.g. I admit that I am inferior to him in many respects.

我自认在许多方面比他差半截。



process /ˈprəʊses/ <i>n.</i>	series of actions or operations performed in order to do, make or achieve sth. 过程; 步骤
require /rɪˈkwaɪə/ <i>vt.</i>	to depend on (sb./sth.) for success, fulfillment, etc.; to need 有赖于; 需要; to order or command (sth.), esp. from a position of authority 命令, 要求
remain /rɪˈmeɪn/ <i>vi.</i>	to stay in the same place 留在, 停留于; to continue to be; to stay in the same condition 保持, 持续
minority /maɪˈnɒrɪti/ <i>n.</i>	smaller number or part 少数
elude /ɪˈljʊd/ <i>vt.</i>	to escape the memory or understanding of (sb.) 不为……所明白; 不为……所记得; to escape (sb./sth.), esp. by a trick or cleverness; to avoid 躲避; 逃避
constant /ˈkɒnstənt/ <i>adj.</i>	going on all the time; happening again and again 经常的; 不断发生的
repetition /repɪˈtɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	doing or saying the same thing many times 重复
philosopher /fɪˈlɒsəfə/ <i>n.</i>	a person who thinks deeply about the world, life, etc. 哲人, 哲学家
negative /ˈnegətɪv/ <i>adj.</i>	considering only the bad qualities of a situation, person, etc. 消极的; 负面的; indicating “no” or “not” 否定的
convince /kənˈvɪns/ <i>vt.</i>	to make sb. feel certain; to cause sb. to realize 使确信; 使明白
erase /ɪˈreɪz/ <i>vt.</i>	(~ sth. from sth.) to remove all traces of sth. 消除痕迹; 擦掉, 刮掉
notion /ˈnəʊʃən/ <i>n.</i>	idea or belief; concept 观念; 信念; 概念
adopt /əˈdɒpt/ <i>vt.</i>	to start to deal with or think about sth. in a particular way 采纳; 采取(用); (~ sb. as...) to take sb. into one's family, esp. as one's child 收养
positive /ˈpɒzətɪv/ <i>adj.</i>	thinking about the good qualities of sb. or sth. 积极的, 肯定的, 正面的
therein /ðeərɪn/ <i>adv.</i>	(formal) in that place or in that respect 在那里; 在那一点上
communicate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ <i>vi.</i>	(~ with sb.) to exchange information, news, ideas, etc. 交流, 交际, 沟通

These oranges are inferior to those I bought last week.

这些桔子没我上星期买的好。

【反义词】**superiority** *n.* 优势

e.g. We believe in the superiority of this method over that one.

我们相信这种方法比那种方法优越。

2. ...you worry that you won't be able to speak **as well as** the other person, so you feel inferior **in his presence**.

(Para. 1)

【译文】……你担心自己说得不如另一个人好, 所以他在场时你就感到自卑。

【解析】**as...as** used in comparisons 同……一样

e.g. It is as white as snow.

它像雪一样白。

Jerry knows all this as well as I (do).

杰里和我一样, 对此十分清楚。

as...as此短语中的第一个as是副词，表示“to the same extent or degree; equally(同等地，一样地)”，第二个as是连词，表示“to the same degree or quantity that(像，如同，同等的程度或量)”。

e.g. The child sang as sweetly as a nightingale.

这孩子歌唱得如同夜莺般婉转。

in the presence of sb. 在……面前；在（某人）眼前

e.g. He was determined not to complain in the presence of the nurse.

他决定不在护士面前抱怨。

3. The medicine for it is **having confidence with** the little English you can speak, and **getting rid of** your shyness. (Para. 2)

【译文】良药就是对你能说的那一点点英语有信心，并驱除羞怯心理。

Thinking in English will help you truly understand how the language is spoken. (Para. 5)

【译文】用英语思维会帮助你真正理解这种语言该如何应用。

Read novels to build vocabulary, thus **gaining confidence**. (Para. 6)

【译文】（你可以通过）读小说来增加词汇量，从而获得信心。

【解析】**having confidence with...**, **getting rid of...**, **thinking in English**, **gaining confidence**都是动词的-ing形式，但**having confidence with...**, **getting rid of...**是动名词，在句中作表语；**thinking in English**是动名词，在句中作主语；**gaining confidence**是现在分词，在句中作结果状语。

动名词和现在分词都是动词的非谓语形式，许多语法书把它们合称为动词的-ing形式。

现在分词有动词和形容词性质，因此可以在句子中作表语、定语、状语或补语。

e.g. The students are cleaning the classroom. (作表语)

学生们正在清扫教室。

A little child learning to walk falls down frequently. (作定语)

一个正在学走路的小孩子常常摔倒。

I'm sorry to have kept you waiting so long. (作补语)

抱歉让您久等了。

Their car was caught in a traffic jam, thus causing the delay. (作结果状语)

他们的车堵在路上了，所以他们迟到了。

动名词有动词和名词性质，因此可以在句子中作表语、定语、主语或宾语。

e.g. Seeing is believing. (作主语)

眼见为实。

She thought about learning French this year. (作宾语)

她想今年开始学习法语。

His job is helping the sick. (作表语)

他的工作就是帮助那些生病的人。

The man was too seriously injured and died on the operating table. (作定语)

那人受伤过重死在手术台上。

我们不难发现：动词的-ing形式如果在句子中作主语或者宾语，通常是动名词形式；如果在句子中作补语或者状语，通常是现在分词形式。

4. Nobody is **above mistakes**... (Para. 4)

【译文】没有人能够不犯错误……。

above mistakes so good that no mistake would be made 不会犯错的

【扩展】**above suspicion/criticism** 不会被怀疑/批评的

e.g. Jane wouldn't be above suspicion.

简是不能不受到怀疑的。

5. This is the way to **acquire** knowledge. (Para. 4)

【译文】这正是学知识的方法。

【解析】汉语的搭配是“学(习)知识”，英语却不是“to study/learn knowledge”，而是acquire knowledge，或者可以是pursue knowledge。

acquire v. to gain (sth.) by one's own ability, efforts or behavior (靠自己的能力、努力或行为而)获得，得到

e.g. She was sitting in her newly-acquired wheelchair.

她正坐在新买的轮椅上。

We must work hard to acquire a good knowledge of English.

我们必须用功学习才能精通英语。

【辨析】**get, obtain, acquire, gain**

都含“得到”、“获得”的意思。

get指“以某种方法或手段得到某种东西”。

e.g. Did you get my letter last week?

上周你收到我的信了吗？

obtain是较正式用语，常指“通过努力工作、奋力或请求而得到所需的东西”。

e.g. He obtained experience through hard work.

他通过努力工作获得了经验。

acquire强调“经过漫长的努力过程而逐渐获得”。

e.g. We should try to acquire good habits.

我们应该努力养成良好的习惯。

gain往往指“通过努力或有意识行动而获得某种有益或有利的东西”。

e.g. I hope you will gain still greater achievements.

我希望你们能获得更大的成就。

6. **Not until** you begin to think in English **rather than** Chinese can you be said to know the language. (Para. 5)

【译文】只有在你开始用英语而不是汉语思考时，你才可以说是懂得这门语言了。

【解析】not until+时间状语(从句)+主句 used to say that sth. will happen or someone will do sth. at a particular time or when something else happens 直到……才

Not until放在句首，主句要倒装。

e.g. Not until 1972 did the war finally come to an end.

直到1972年战争才终于结束。

【扩展】**It is/was+not until+时间状语(从句)+that+主句**：直到……才……

not until结构可用于强调句型。

e.g. It wasn't until you'd lost it that you came to realize how valuable it was.

直到你失去了它你才意识到它有多么的宝贵。

rather than a phrase meaning “instead of”, used when you compare two things or situations 而不是

e.g. Why didn't you ask for help, rather than trying to do it on your own?

干嘛非得自己干，而不请人帮忙？

7. Bring the word to your teacher to **have it explained** more fully. (Para. 6)

【译文】向老师请教，让老师给你更加详尽地讲解生词。

【解析】**have sth. done**

1) to employ sb. to do sth. (让别人) 做……

e.g. We plan to have our new apartment decorated next month.

我们计划下个月找人装修我们的新公寓。

2) to experience or suffer sth. 经历，遭受

e.g. My friend had his wallet stolen on the bus.

我朋友的钱包在公交车上被偷了。

8. Of 10 new words learnt in a day, **only two or three** will **remain** in the memory. (Para. 7)

【译文】一天之内学到的10个生词，只有两三个会保留在记忆中。

【解析】句子的主语是“only two or three”，“of 10 new words learnt in a day”为“only two or three”的限定成分，被提前放置到句首，起强调作用。句子的正常语序为：

Only two or three of 10 new words learnt in a day will remain in the memory.

remain vi.

1) to stay in the same place without moving away 留下，遗留

e.g. She was too ill to remain at home.

她病得很重，不能再留在家里。

2) (**usu. ~ +adv./prep.**) to continue to be in the same state or condition 保持，依然

e.g. Please remain seated until all the lights are on.

请坐在原位，直到所有的灯都亮起来。

9. **There's no reason for an able man to convince** himself that he can't do what another person has done. (Para. 9)

【译文】一个有能力的人没有理由相信他做不到别人能够做到的事情。

【解析】**there is no reason for sb. to do sth.** there is not a cause or situation that makes it right or fair for someone to do sth. 某人没有理由做某事

e.g. Since we have adapted ourselves to this neighborhood, there is no reason for us to move.

既然我们都已经适应了这个社区的生活，我们没理由要搬走。

convince vt. to make sb. feel certain that sth. is true 使相信，使信服

convince sb.+that 从句

convince sb. of sth.

e.g. You'll need to convince them of your enthusiasm for the job.

你要使他们相信你殷切希望得到这份工作。

He convinced me that I should study English.

他劝我应该学英语。

10. **Therein lies success.** (Para. 9)

【译文】成功就在于此。

【解析】**therein lies sth.** used to emphasize the result or consequence of a particular situation 那一点就是；那方面便是；……就在那里

e.g. He works extremely hard and therein lies the key to his success.

他工作极其努力，这就是他成功的关键。

lie *vi.* (*lay, lain, lying*)

1) to be in a place 位于

e.g. The town lies in a small valley.

那个镇子位于一个小山谷内。

2) (**usu.** ~+*adv./prep.*) to be in a position in which your body is flat on the floor, on a bed, etc. 躺

e.g. We lay on the beach for a couple of hours.

我们在沙滩上躺了几个小时。



▶ Phrases and Expressions

inferiority complex	自卑情结
in sb.'s presence	当某人在场时
get rid of	摆脱, 除去
be afraid of	害怕
rather than	而不是
start with	以……为开端
look up	查阅
convince sb. that/of	使某人确信

▶ Exercises

Text Comprehension

Global Reading

- 1) inferior 2) shyness
- 3) confidence 4) friends
- 5) Thinking 6) reading
- 7) positive 8) communicate

Detailed Reading

1) F

Tips: Many people feel inferior when speaking English with others because they worry that they won't be able to speak as well as others.

2) F

Tips: Speaking English with foreigners is one of many good ways to acquire confidence.

3) T

4) T

5) T

6) F

Tips: Of 10 new words learnt in a day, only two or three will remain in the memory.

▶ Exercises

Text Comprehension

Global Reading

Directions: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words according to the text.

Many Chinese people feel 1) _____ when speaking English. The remedy for it is to overcome 2) _____ and build 3) _____. To begin with, speak English with 4) _____. Then try to talk with your teachers and foreigners. 5) _____ in English also helps a lot. Lastly, to build vocabulary by 6) _____. All in all, adopt a 7) _____ attitude, and you'll be able to 8) _____ with the world.

Detailed Reading

Directions: Write T (True) or F (False) for each of the statements according to the text.

- _____ 1) Many people feel inferior when speaking English with others because their English is poor.
- _____ 2) Speaking English with foreigners is the most effective way to acquire confidence.
- _____ 3) We shouldn't be afraid of mistakes as everybody, including teachers, makes mistakes.
- _____ 4) Through practice we may be able to think in English.
- _____ 5) To enlarge vocabulary, we may write down any new word we discover while reading.
- _____ 6) Generally speaking, for the first time we are able to remember half of 10 new words learnt in a day.

Language Focus

Vocabulary

1. Directions: Match the words in Column A with their definitions in Column B.

A	B
1) confidence	A) to exchange information, news, ideas, etc.
2) acquire	B) to depend on (sb./sth.) for success, fulfillment, etc. to need
3) remain	C) feeling of certainty
4) constant	D) to gain (sth.) by one's own ability, efforts or behavior
5) communicate	E) to stay in the same place; to stay behind
6) convince	F) going on all the time; happening again and again
7) adopt	G) to make sb. feel certain; to cause sb. to realize
8) require	H) to take over and have or use (sth.) as one's own
9) notion	I) being present in a place
10) presence	J) idea or belief; concept

2. Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in Exercise 1.

- The more he fails, the more he loses _____ in his abilities.
- I hope this will _____ you to change your mind.
- I think it's time to _____ a different strategy in my dealings with him.
- He's in _____ trouble with the police.
- How can such a large quantity of knowledge be _____?
- The doctor ordered him to _____ in bed for a few days.
- He's usually quite polite in my _____.
- Working with these children _____ a great deal of patience.
- They _____ with each other via e-mail.
- He has no _____ of the difficulty of the problem.

3. Directions: Fill in each blank using one of the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

• superior, inferior

- He loves making fun of women. It makes him feel _____.
- If children were made to feel _____ to other children their confidence declined.

• major, majority

- A _____ of students find it quite hard to live on the amount of money they get.
- Smoking is a _____ cause of heart disease.

Language Focus

Vocabulary

1. 1) C 2) D 3) E 4) F
5) A 6) G 7) H 8) B
9) J 10) I

2. 1) confidence 2) convince
3) adopt 4) constant
5) acquired 6) remain
7) presence 8) requires
9) communicate 10) notion

3. 1) superior
2) inferior
3) majority
4) major



5) negative

6) positive

7) treatment

8) cure

Structure

1) Not until we pointed out their fault (to them) did they realize it.

It was not until we pointed out their fault (to them) that they realized it.

2) Not until recently did I know what he had done.

It was not until recently that I knew what he had done.

3) Not until the end of the year do the traffic laws take effect.

It is not until the end of the year that the traffic laws take effect.

4) Not until the fall did they see each other again.

It was not until the fall that they saw each other again.

5) Not until the late 1800s were colors assigned to signify certain areas of study.

It was not until the late 1800s that colors were assigned to signify certain areas of study.

• positive, negative

5) Doctors have a duty to inform patients of the possible _____ side-effects of the drugs that they prescribe.

6) We must take _____ steps to deal with the problem.

• cure, treatment

7) I tried every _____ the doctor suggested.

8) There is still no _____ for the common cold.

Structure

1. Directions: Study the model and rewrite the following sentences in the two different ways.

Model: You cannot be said to know the language until you begin to think in English rather than Chinese.

Not until you begin to think in English rather than Chinese *can you* be said to know the language.

It is not until you begin to think in English rather than Chinese *that* you can be said to know the language.

1) They didn't realize their fault until we pointed it out.

2) I didn't know what he had done until recently.

3) The traffic laws don't take effect until the end of the year.

4) They didn't see each other again until the fall.

5) Colors were not assigned to signify certain areas of study until the late 1800s.

Comprehensive Exercises

Cloze

Directions: There is a passage with 10 blanks. Please read it carefully and select one word from the word bank below to fill in the blanks appropriately.

social	education	replace	global	complicated
communication	information	airlines	vocabulary	enter

English is not easy to learn — most common verbs are irregular (不规则) and it has a large 1) _____. How you pronounce and write a word can also be very different. However, verbs are less 2) _____ than other languages and there is only one form to speak to someone directly — “you”.

English is very flexible — there are different versions of English in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean (加勒比海地区). Most 3) _____ and shipping companies use a simple form of English to make 4) _____ easier.

It is also the first language of technology and 5) _____. Eighty percent of the 6) _____ on the Internet is in English. Almost all schoolchildren in Europe study it as a first foreign language.

About 25,000 new words 7) _____ the English language every year. A lot of people tweet (在推特上发微博) or use other 8) _____ media. But what is m-commerce? It's e-commerce on a mobile phone, of course!

What is the future of English as a 9) _____ language? Will another language ever 10) _____ it? Many people think not — it is already too popular.

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words and phrases given in the brackets.

- 1) 我想喝冷饮，不想喝咖啡。（rather than）
- 2) 他决心不当着我的面抽烟。（in sb.'s presence）
- 3) 是时候扔掉这些旧玩具了。（get rid of）
- 4) 他演奏的水平不及他姐姐的一半。（as...as）
- 5) 直到84年前美国女性才取得了投票权。（not until）

Comprehensive Exercises

Cloze

- 1) vocabulary
- 2) complicated
- 3) airlines
- 4) communication
- 5) education
- 6) information
- 7) enter
- 8) social
- 9) global
- 10) replace

Translation

- 1) I want to have a cold drink rather than coffee.
- 2) He was determined not to smoke in my presence.
- 3) It's time we got rid of these old toys.
- 4) He doesn't play half as well as his sister.
- 5) Not until 84 years ago did American women get the right to vote.



Text B 参考译文

练就流利英语

英语是可供我们表达观点、情感和态度的一种有效手段。学习英语是为了“懂得英语”，或至少懂得足够的英语，从而达到学习这门语言的目的。我们应该学习语言的哪些方面呢？这个问题似乎不难回答。显然，要练就流利的英语，需要培养四种技能，即听力、口语、阅读和写作能力。听力和阅读属于语言输入，而口语和写作属于语言输出。如果想提高口语和写作能力，你首先应掌握听力和阅读这两项语言输入技能。

尽可能积极地阅读。也就是说在阅读时，你得思考结构和不熟悉的单词等。你没必要懂得碰到的所有复杂语法结构和不熟悉的单词。只要你在见过这些单词一次后，在别的文章或书籍里见到时能认出它们，就足够了。你最好准备一个笔记本，把一些重要的词汇和结构记下来。刚开始阅读时，建议你读一些按难度分类的书籍。

除阅读外，你应每天听音约半个小时。你应该注重阅读训练，掌握阅读技能；但同时，你的听力训练也得跟上。当你能像本族人一样熟练地阅读时，你的听力自然也会提高。由于你的大脑中已经有了大量的语言输入，你就能去推测别人要说什么。这不是说你不用练习听力。如果你擅长听力，可每天听美国之音或英国广播公司的节目。同样得记住的是，要积极地听，做些笔记。

许多语言学家认为，语言是在运用和实践的过程中掌握的。在他们看来，“人们应用语言越多，就学得越好。”

在语言输出技能（口语和写作）方面，你需要正确地说出或写出基本句子结构，也需要学会一些单词

Text B



Becoming Fluent in English

English is available to us as an effective means of expressing ideas, feelings and attitudes. Learning English is to “know English”, or at least know enough English for whatever purpose you have in learning the language. What are the aspects of the language that need to be learnt? This question appears to be fairly straightforward. Clearly, becoming fluent in English requires four skills, which are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Listening and reading are inputs whereas speaking and writing are outputs. If you want to improve your speaking and writing skills, you should first master the skills of listening and reading within the receptive skills.

Read actively as much as you can. It means that you must think about the structure, unfamiliar words, etc., as you read. There is no need to understand all the complicated grammar structures and unfamiliar words you come across, but the fact that you see them for the first time and recognize them whenever you see them in other passages or books is enough. It would be better

to prepare yourself a notebook so you can write down the important words or structures in it. To begin, it is recommended that you read some books classified by level of difficulty.

In addition to reading, you should listen every day for about 30 minutes. You should concentrate on your reading and becoming skillful at it; but you should also catch up on your listening. As you become skillful and more native-like in your reading, your listening skill will also grow automatically. Since you have lots of input in your mind, you can begin to guess what the speaker is going to say. This does not mean that you should not practice listening. If you are good at listening you can listen to VOA or BBC programs every day. Again the thing to remember is being active in listening and taking some notes.

According to many linguists, language is learnt through use, through practice. In their view, “the more one is exposed to the use of language, the better one learns”.

Within the productive skills (speaking and

writing), you need to be able to produce basic structures correctly, you also need to learn words and phrases to express meanings in English. In speaking, this will involve learning the sound system and stress and intonation patterns whereas in writing, it involves learning features of the writing system, such as spelling and punctuation. Since we do not speak or write in isolated sentences, you will also need to learn ways of joining sentences together in connected speech or writing. If you are able not only to understand and produce language correctly, but also use language to express the communicative functions, that is, to do things through language, you have “communicative competence” in English.

How much attention paid to each skill will

depend on your needs and interests.

Those who have learnt all these skills would then be able to understand and produce correct sentences in English. But this does not quite amount to “knowing English”, for language is a way of communicating with other people. So the most wonderful result of having learned English is that we can communicate fluently with people from different parts of the world. Not only can learning English teach us knowledge of the language, but it also can give insights into English culture, and our mind is opened to new ways of seeing things.

(572 words)

New Words

fluent /'flu(:)ənt/ <i>adj.</i>	able to speak smoothly and readily, esp. in a second language 流利的, 流畅的
available /ə'veɪləbl/ <i>adj.</i>	able to be used; at one's disposal 可用的
effective /ɪ'fektɪv/ <i>adj.</i>	having a definite or desired effect 有效的
means /mi:nz/ <i>n.</i>	method by which a result is brought about 方法, 方式, 手段
aspect /'æspekt/ <i>n.</i>	a particular part or feature of sth. 方面
fairly /'feəli/ <i>adv.</i>	to some extent, but not very 还算, 相当
straightforward /streɪt'fɔ:wəd/ <i>adj.</i>	easy to understand or do 简单的, 易懂的
input /'ɪnpʊt/ <i>n.</i>	what is put in or supplied 输入
whereas /('h)weə'æz/ <i>conj.</i>	in contrast or comparison with sth. 但是, 而
output /'aʊtpʊt/ <i>n.</i>	the product of a process 输出
receptive /rɪ'septɪv/ <i>adj.</i>	concerned with receiving stimuli, information, signals, etc. from outside 接受(性)的

和短语, 以便能够用英语来表达思想。在口语方面, 这涉及到学习语音体系、重音和语调模式。而在写作上, 你需要掌握写作的诸多特性, 如拼写和标点。由于我们不是用孤立的句子来说话或写作, 我们还需要在连贯的话语和语篇中学习连接句子的方法。如果你不但能正确理解和产出语言, 还能发挥语言的交际功能, 即用语言行事, 那么你就具备了英语的交际能力。

对每项技能投入多少注意力取决于你的兴趣和需求。

如果掌握了这几项技能, 你就能够正确理解和产出英语句子。但这并不等同于“掌握了英语语言”, 因为语言是与他人交流的方式。所以能够跟世界不同地方的人流利地交流是学习英语的最佳结果。学习英语不仅能使我们获得语言知识, 还能使我们了解英语文化, 学到看待事物的新方法。



complicated /'kɒmplikeɪtɪd/ *adj.*

recognize /'rekəɡnaɪz/ *vt.*

recommend /rekə'mend/ *vt.*

classify /'klæsɪfaɪ/ *vt.*

concentrate /'kɒnsentreɪt/ *vi.*

skillful /'skɪlfʊl/ *adj.*

native-like /'neɪtɪv laɪk/ *adj.*

automatically /ɔ:tə'mætɪklɪ/ *adv.*

linguist /'lɪŋɡwɪst/ *n.*

productive /prə'dʌktɪv/ *adj.*

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.*

intonation /ɪntə'neɪʃən/ *n.*

feature /'fi:tʃə/ *n.*

punctuation /pʌŋktʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/ *n.*

isolated /aɪ'səleɪtɪd/ *adj.*

communicative /kə'mju:nɪkətɪv/ *adj.*

function /'fʌŋkʃən/ *n.*

competence /'kɒmpətəns/ *n.*

insight /'ɪnsaɪt/ *n.*

difficult to do or understand 复杂的, 难懂的

to identify sb. or sth. as already known 认出, 识别

to say that one thinks sth. is good or that sb. is fit for a position, etc. 推荐 (举)

to arrange in classes or groups 分类 (级)

(~ on) to focus one's attention 集中, 专心

having or showing an ability or skill 有技巧的, 熟练的

like, or in the manner of, a person born in a place, country, etc. 像本族人一样的

done without thought; unconsciously 自动地

sb. skilled in, or making a study of languages 语言学家

able to produce 产出的; (能) 生产的

to cause sb. to participate in sth. 使某人参与……

rise and fall of the voice pitch 语调, 声调

a distinctive or characteristic part of sth. 特点, 特征

the marks used to divide a piece of writing into sentences, phrases, etc. 标点

separated; kept apart from; sth. on its own 隔离的, 分离的

relating to the ability to communicate, especially in a foreign language 交流的, 交际的

the purpose that sth. has, or the job that sb. or sth. does 功能, 作用

ability 能力, 资格

a sudden clear understanding of something 洞悉, 了解; the ability to understand and realize what people or situations are really like 洞察力

▶ Phrases and Expressions

come across	(偶然) 碰到, 遇到
catch up on	弥补; 赶上
be exposed to sth.	与……接触, 受……的影响

▶ Exercises

1. Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the questions or unfinished statements after reading the passage.

- 1) Which of the following skills are both input and receptive skills?
A) Reading and speaking.
B) Listening and reading.
C) Listening and writing.
D) Speaking and writing.
- 2) What is not recommended by the author as a way to improve reading skills?
A) Reading as much as you can.
B) Making notes when necessary.
C) Thinking about the structure and unfamiliar words while reading.
D) Reading difficult books.
- 3) Which of the following statements is true regarding listening?
A) If you become skillful and more native-like in reading, you need not practice listening.
B) Listening skills will grow automatically as reading skills improve.
C) We need not take notes in listening.
D) Listening is a productive skill.
- 4) Communicative competence is _____.
A) receptive skills
B) productive skills
C) the ability to use language to do things
D) the ability to understand and produce language correctly
- 5) What is the most wonderful result of learning English?
A) We can communicate with people around the world.
B) We can listen to VOA or BBC.
C) We can express our ideas in English.
D) We can translate Chinese language into English.

▶ Exercises

1. 1) 【题解】答案B 细节题。第一段指listening和reading既是input 也是receptive skills。
- 2) 【题解】答案D 细节题。根据文章第二段可知选项D没有提到。
- 3) 【题解】答案B 细节理解题。根据第三段“As you become skillful and more native-like in your reading, your listening skill will also grow automatically”可知 B 为正确答案。
- 4) 【题解】答案C 细节题。根据第五段“...that is, to do things through language, you have communicative competence in English.”可知C 为正确答案。
- 5) 【题解】答案A 细节题。根据文章最后一段第三句可知A 为正确答案。



2. 1) available
2) recommended
3) fluent
4) come across
5) been exposed to
6) effective
7) function
8) input
9) concentrate
10) involved

3. 1) 听力和阅读属于语言输入，
而会话和写作属于语言输出。
2) 刚开始阅读时，建议你读一些按难度分类的书籍。
3) 人们应用语言越多，就学得越好。
4) His speech gave us an insight into the problems of education.
5) Several villages were isolated from outside world by the heavy snowfall.
6) How many vehicles were involved in the crash?

2. Directions: Fill in the blanks using some of the words or phrases given below. Change the form where necessary.

fluent	concentrate	effective	productive	come across
be exposed to	recommend	feature	function	involve
recognize	input	catch up on	available	skillful

- 1) Tickets are _____ free of charge from the school.
2) It is strongly _____ that the machines should be checked every year.
3) He speaks _____ Italian.
4) He had never _____ a person quite like Sheila.
5) The report revealed that workers had _____ unacceptably high level of radiation.
6) The ads are simple, but remarkably _____.
7) The _____ of a cash-machine is to provide cash when the bank is shut.
8) There has been a big _____ of resources into the project from the industry.
9) In this lecture, I shall _____ on the early years of Charles's reign.
10) I didn't realize putting on a play _____ so much work.

3. Directions: Translate the following sentences.

- 1) Listening and reading are inputs whereas speaking and writing are outputs.

2) To begin, it is recommended that you read some books classified by level of difficulty.

3) The more one is exposed to the use of language, the better one learns.

4) 他的演讲使我们对教育问题有了深入的了解。

5) 好几个村庄因为大雪与外界隔绝。

6) 这次撞车事故涉及多少辆汽车?



Part Three Listening Comprehension

Task I Listening Practice

1. Directions: You will hear one word read from each group. Underline the word that you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1) A) sheep | B) ship | C) chip | D) cheap |
| 2) A) bag | B) beg | C) big | D) bad |
| 3) A) seat | B) sit | C) set | D) sad |
| 4) A) meat | B) miss | C) mess | D) mass |
| 5) A) hat | B) heat | C) hit | D) head |
| 6) A) feet | B) fit | C) fat | D) feed |
| 7) A) geese | B) guess | C) gas | D) glass |
| 8) A) deed | B) did | C) dead | D) dad |
| 9) A) heal | B) hill | C) hell | D) heavy |
| 10) A) leave | B) live | C) life | D) leaf |

2. Directions: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question that you hear.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) A) \$ 20 | B) \$ 40 | C) \$ 80 | D) \$ 30 |
| 2) A) \$ 25 | B) \$ 75 | C) \$ 50 | D) \$ 60 |
| 3) A) \$ 50 | B) \$ 25 | C) \$ 40 | D) \$ 100 |
| 4) A) \$ 48 | B) \$ 12 | C) \$ 24 | D) \$ 16 |
| 5) A) \$ 50 | B) \$ 100 | C) \$ 200 | D) \$ 400 |
| 6) A) A new book is 6 dollars. | B) A new book costs 3.5 dollars. | C) A new book costs 2.5 dollars. | D) A new book costs 8.5 dollars. |
| 7) A) Ten dollars. | B) Twelve dollars. | C) Six dollars. | D) Eight dollars. |
| 8) A) 800-9958 | B) 800-9985 | C) 800-9588 | D) 800-9558 |
| 9) A) 555-6202 | B) 555-6220 | C) 500-6002 | D) 555-6200 |
| 10) A) 666-3105 | B) 666-3015 | C) 666-3501 | D) 666-3510 |

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Part Three Listening Comprehension

Task I Listening Practice

1. 1) A) sheep 2) B) beg 3) B) sit
4) D) mass 5) A) hat 6) A) feet
7) C) gas 8) C) dead 9) B) hill
10) A) leave

2. 1) **W:** The shoes were a bargain. I got them for half price!
M: You mean you only paid \$ 40 for them?
Q: How much did the shoes cost?
B) \$ 40.
- 2) **M:** How much do you charge for a savings box?
W: \$25. Do you want one?
M: Yes, please. I want two boxes.
Q: How much should the man pay?
C) \$ 50.
- 3) **M:** How much are these coats?
W: They are on sale today, 50 dollars each and 80 dollars for two.
Q: How much will the man pay if he buys one coat?
A) \$ 50.

- 4) **M:** Excuse me, how much do these wallets cost?
W: This blue wallet is 8 dollars and the red one is 4 dollars more.
Q: How much is the red wallet?
B) \$ 12.
- 5) **W:** I just bought this dress in a sale. It only cost me \$ 200. How do you like it?
M: It's nice, but my sister bought the same thing for half the price.
Q: How much did the man's sister pay for her dress?
B) \$ 100.
- 6) **M:** I bought a used book for 6 dollars, saving 2 dollars and 50 cents.
W: That's good. Let me have a look.
Q: How much does a new book cost?
D) A new book costs 8.5 dollars.
- 7) **M:** How much is this shirt?
W: Six dollars for one, but you can save two dollars if you

- buy two.
- Q:** How much should the man pay if he buys two shirts?
A) Ten dollars.
- 8) **M:** Is this 800-9558?
W: No, you've got the wrong number.
Q: What number does the man want to call?
D) 800-9558.
- 9) **M:** Hello. Could I speak to Mary please?
W: I'm sorry she's out at the moment.
M: Would you ask her to call Henry at 555-6202?
Q: What is the man's number?
A) 555-6202.
- 10) **W:** Hello. 666-3015. This is Nancy speaking.
M: Hello. Is Marie there, please?
W: I'll see if she's in.
Q: What number is the man calling?
B) 666-3015.



Task II

Topic-related Listening

1.

Conversation One

Script:

W: Paul, I'm nervous.

M: Why?

W: I'm nervous whenever I put on the headphones.

M: But you can enjoy some music first. The music is so nice.

W: Yes, it is. But when the dialogue begins, I can't catch a word.

M: You don't have to catch every word. Try to get the key words.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 1) When will the woman get nervous?
A) Whenever she puts on the headphones.
- 2) What is the man's suggestion to the woman?
A) Try to get the key words.

Task II Topic-related Listening

1. **Directions:** Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each question that you hear.

Conversation One

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 1) A) Whenever the music begins.
B) Whenever she puts on the headphones.
C) Whenever the dialogue begins.
D) Whenever the class begins.
- 2) A) Listen carefully.
B) Try to get the main idea.
C) Try to get the key words.
D) Try to catch every word.

Conversation Two

Questions 3 to 5 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 3) A) One year.
B) Two years.
C) Three years.
D) Four years.
- 4) A) Listening.
B) Speaking.
C) Reading.
D) Writing.
- 5) A) Read more articles.
B) Listen more.
C) Speak more.
D) Write more.



Conversation Two

Script:

M: How long have you been studying English?

W: About four years.

M: Do you like it?

W: Very much. How about you?

M: To be honest, I find it rather difficult, especially listening.

W: Well, I think you should listen more. It's really helpful.

M: Thank you very much.

Questions 3 to 5 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 3) How long has the woman been studying English?
A) Four years.
- 4) What does the man find most difficult about English learning?
A) Listening.
- 5) What is the woman's suggestion?
B) Listen more.

2. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Don't be angry when you learn a new word today and forget it tomorrow. To forget is a natural process; to remember is 1) _____ and requires effort. Of 10 new words learnt in a day, only two or three will 2) _____ in the memory. The others you will forget and have to 3) _____.

When learning them for the second time, they will come more 4) _____, and this time you probably will remember 5) _____ all of them. A small 6) _____, however, may elude you again, and have to be 7) _____ for a third time. Constant 8) _____ is necessary.

Part Four Oral Practice

Useful Words & Expressions

active *adj.* 积极的, 活跃的

passive *adj.* 消极的, 被动的

overcome *vt.* 克服

accent *n.* 口音; 重音

broadcast *n.* 广播

culture *n.* 文化

pronunciation *n.* 发音

be familiar with 熟悉, 通晓

be good at 擅长于

have difficulty in 在……有困难

nervous *adj.* 紧张的

shy *adj.* 害羞的

relax *v.* 放松

activity *n.* 活动

custom *n.* 习惯, 风俗

grammar *n.* 语法

vocabulary *n.* 词汇, 词汇量

be fluent in 说得流利; 能流利地

take part in 参加

be confident in 对……有信心

2.

Script:

Don't be angry when you learn a new word today and forget it tomorrow. To forget is a natural process; to remember is 1) unnatural and requires effort. Of 10 new words learnt in a day, only two or three will 2) remain in the memory. The others you will forget and have to 3) relearn.

When learning them for the second time, they will come more 4) easily, and this time you probably will remember 5) nearly all of them. A small 6) minority, however, may elude you again, and have to be 7) learnt for a third time. Constant 8) repetition is necessary.



Useful Sentences

I've been studying English for about six years.
for more than nine years.

I find English rather difficult.
very interesting.
quite different from Chinese.

I find English grammar rather confusing.
difficult to understand.
beyond me.

Practice makes perfect.

I like listening to English programs on the radio and TV.

My favorite activity is listening, especially listening to songs and stories.

My big problem is, however, speaking. I feel nervous whenever I speak.

I've decided to overcome my shyness.

I prefer an American accent to a British accent.

Not only can learning English teach us the language knowledge, but it also can give insights into English culture.

When it comes to learning English, here is a good way.

You should be in the habit of finding what works to get past obstacles.

Part Four
Oral Practice

Exercises

Activity One

- 1) reading newspaper
- 2) chatting with friends
- 3) attending classes
- 4) watching TV
- 5) listening to English songs
- 6) learning online

Exercises

Activity One

Directions: People learn English through different ways. Can you name the ways of English learning according to the following pictures?

Picture	Ways of Learning	Picture	Ways of Learning
	1) _____		4) _____
	2) _____		5) _____
	3) _____		6) _____