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Contents

Chapter 1 Olympic Games 奥运会	1
Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	2
Video: Idioms Related to Boxing 与拳击相关的俗语	2
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	3
Dialogue: An Interview with a Gold Medal Winner 金牌得主访谈录	3
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	6
Text A: The Brief History of Olympic Games 奥运会简史	6
Text B: The Official Mascots of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games 2008北京奥运会官方吉祥物	9
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	16
Subject and Verb Agreement 主谓一致	16
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	20
Writing English Letters 英语书信写作	20
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	23
English Song: We Are the Champions 我们是冠军	23
Chapter 2 Olympic Village and Venues 奥运村及奥运场馆	25
Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	26
Video: Idioms Related to Horse Racing 与赛马相关的俗语	26
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	27
Dialogue: Aren't You Interested in Watching the Olympics? 难道你对观看奥林匹克没兴趣吗?	27
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	30
Text A: How Does Bird's Nest Stand on Its Own Feet? “鸟巢”是如何独自矗立的?	30
Text B: The Afterlife of Olympic Villages 奥运村的未来	34
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	41

Verb Tenses 动词时态	41
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	47
Writing Sports Posters 体育海报写作	47
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	49
English Song: Hand in Hand 手拉手	49
Chapter 3 Sports Organizations 体育组织	51
Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	52
Video: Idioms Related to Ice Skating 与滑冰相关的俗语	52
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	53
Dialogue: An Exclusive Interview of Rogge, President of IOC 国际奥委会主席罗格独家访谈	53
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	56
Text A: International Olympic Committee (IOC) 国际奥委会	56
Text B: NBA and Its Influence in China NBA 及其在中国的影响	60
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	66
Verb Voice and Speech 动词时态和引语	66
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	71
Writing Want Ads 招聘广告写作	71
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	73
English Song: I Believe I Can Fly 我相信我能飞	73
Chapter 4 Sports Events 体育赛事	75
Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	76
Video: Idioms Related to Football 与足球相关的俗语	76
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	77
Dialogue: Difference between Football and Rugby 足球与橄榄球的差异	77
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	80
Text A: History of FIFA — The First FIFA World Cup 国际足联史——第一届国际足联世界杯	80
Text B: A Stroll Down Memory Lane 昨日回忆	85
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	91
Modal Verbs 情态动词	91
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	96

Writing Complaint Letters 投诉信写作	96
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	99
English Song: Wavin' Flag 飘扬的旗帜	99
Chapter 5 My Favorite Sports(Ball Games) 我最爱的运动(球类)	103
Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	104
Video: Idioms Related to Scuba Diving 与潜水项目相关的俗语	104
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	106
Dialogue: Three Strikes and You're out 三振出局	106
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	109
Text A: Basketball and Its Inventor 篮球和它的发明者	109
Text B: Tiger Woods and Golf 泰格伍兹和高尔夫	112
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	118
Subjunctive Mood 虚拟语气	118
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	122
Writing Emails 电子邮件写作	122
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	126
English Song: Everyone 每个人	126
Chapter 6 Gymnastics and Aerobics 体操与健身操	129
Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	130
Video: Idioms Related to Athletics 与田径相关的俗语	130
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	131
Dialogue: Nastia Liukin 娜斯佳·柳金	131
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	134
Text A: Female Gymnasts Who Made Olympic History 创造奥运历史的女子体操运动员	134
Text B: The Aspects of Aerobic Exercise 健身操面面观	137
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	143
Non-predicative Verbs 非谓语动词	143
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	150
Writing Invitations 邀请信写作	150
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	152
English Song: Celebrate the Day 庆祝这一天	152

Chapter 7 Sports Brands 体育品牌 155

Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	156
Video: Idioms Related to Ball Games 与球类项目相关的俗语	156
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	157
Dialogue: Talking about Running Shoes 谈论跑鞋	157
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	160
Text A: Disputed Logo Design 有争议的徽标设计	160
Text B: The Unknown Story of Adidas and Puma 阿迪达斯和彪马罕为人知的故事	163
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	168
Noun Clauses and Attributive Clause 名词性从句、定语从句	168
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	172
Writing Reference Letters 推荐信写作	172
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	175
English Song: Move Your Body 动起来	175

Chapter 8 Universiade and Its Volunteers

世界大学生运动会及其志愿者 179

Section One Watch and Learn 看与学	180
Video: Idioms Related to Sports 与运动相关的俗语	180
Section Two Listen and Learn 听与学	181
Dialogue: An Interview with the President of Uruguay USF	
乌拉圭大体联主席访谈录	181
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学	184
Text A: A Different Universiade 与众不同的大学生运动会	184
Text B: Volunteers' Contribution 志愿者的贡献	187
Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习	193
Adverbial Clauses 状语从句	193
Section Five English Writing 英语写作	197
Writing Job Application Letters 求职信写作	197
Section Six Fun Time 开心一刻	200
English Song: Keep Holding On 拥抱不放	200

Glossary 203

Chapter 1 Olympic Games

奥运会



Focus

- ★ Idioms Related to Boxing
与拳击相关的俗语
- ★ An Interview with a Gold Medal Winner
金牌得主访谈录
- ★ The Brief History of Olympic Games
奥运会简史
- ★ The Official Mascots of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games
2008北京奥运会官方吉祥物
- ★ Subject and Verb Agreement
主谓一致
- ★ Writing English Letters
英语书信写作
- ★ English Song: We Are the Champions
英语歌曲：我们是冠军





Section One Watch and Learn 看与学

Video: Idioms Related to Boxing 与拳击相关的俗语

I. Watch the video, and fill in blanks with the missing words (one word for one blank).

Boxing

Hello, I'm a very interesting and intelligent man. Argh!

And today ... excuse me ... I'm getting together with the sport of boxing to teach you some idioms in English. Argh! I bet you've never been taught by the sport of boxing before! ... Ahh! ... Ah, my boss. He's cut my _____, but I don't care because I'm _____ some extra money boxing ... ARGH!! My boss laughed when I told him ... ARGH ... He said even a _____ could beat me up! ARGHGHGHGH!!! That was below the belt! In English ... if someone says something very hurtful or _____, we say "That was below the belt". **Below the belt.** Argh! Actually, maybe my boss was right about this. I'm not very good at it. I guess I'll just have to take his _____ on the chin ... ARGH! In English, if we have to accept an unpleasant situation without _____ we say you "take it on the chin". **Take it on the chin.** I'm taking it on the chin ... But I don't think I can take much more of this. I think I have to admit defeat. That's right. It's time to throw in the towel. In English ... , when you give up ... or are about to admit defeat, we can say you "throw in the towel". **I'm ... throwing ... in ... the ... towel.**



II. Watch the video again, and complete the following tasks.

Task 1: Learn by heart the meaning of the three idioms in the video.

1) to be below the belt

2) to take it on the chin

3) to throw in the towel

Task 2: Translate the following sentences into English, using the above idioms.

1) 老师对他作文的评价是个不公正的,你难道不这样认为吗?

- Task 3:** Can you list more idioms with the word “box”?



Dialogue: An Interview with a Gold Medal Winner 金牌得主访谈录

1. Laura plays volleyball.

- A. True B. False

2. Her favorite part was when they sang the national anthem.

- A. True B. False

3. Laura carried the flag at the opening ceremony.

- A. True B. False

4. She is going to tape television commercials.

- A. True B. False

5. She isn't going to play tennis any more.

- A. True B. False

Jason: Hi, Laura, how do you feel to wear that Olympic gold medal?

Laura: I feel great.

Jason: Did you ever think you would win an Olympic gold medal?

Laura: I hoped that I would win but there were a lot of great tennis players at the Olympics.

Jason: Tell me how it felt to **compete** in the Olympic Games.

Laura: Well, it was really exciting. I got to meet great **athletes**, especially some of my heroes in tennis.

Jason: What was your favorite part?

Laura: I think it was the moment, after I'd won the gold medal, when they were singing the **national anthem**. I felt so proud.

Jason: It must have also been an honor to carry the flag at the **opening ceremony**.

Laura: Yeah. I can't believe I was chosen to carry the flag. It's so inspiring to see athletes and **spectators** from all over the world together in one **stadium**. I think sports really bring people together, and realize we have so much in common although we are from different cultures.

Jason: So how has your life changed since the Olympics?

Laura: A lot. Right now I'm really busy. I have a lot of television appearances. Also, I'm going to start **taping** some **TV commercials** next week.



Task 1: Based on what you have heard, find out the correct word for each of the following definitions.

1. flat piece of metal, usu. shaped like a coin, with words and a design stamped on it, given as an award for bravery, to commemorate sth., or for distinction in scholarship

2. musical composition usu. for choir and organ to be sung in churches

3. giving people a feeling of excitement and a desire to do something great

4. a person trained to compete in sports or exercises involving physical strength, speed, or endurance

5. in radio and television, a paid advertisement or promotional announcement

Task 2: Put the words in order to form sentences.

1. that medal you How feel to Olympic wear do gold ?

2. you win would medal think Did Olympic you an ever gold ?

3. believe I chosen was can't I to carry flag the .

4. people I sports bring together really think .

5. life How the your has changed Olympics since ?

Task 3: Match the information in column A with that in column B (There are two extra items in column B).

Column A	Column B
1. the winner's name 2. the winner's favorite part 3. the winner's great honor 4. the winner's opinion on sports 5. task to do next week	A. when the national anthem is sung B. bringing people together C. taping some TV commercials D. Jack E. when meeting great athletes F. being chosen to carry the flag G. Laura

Task 4: Complete the following sentences by translating the given Chinese into English.

- How do you feel _____ (佩戴上那枚奥运金牌)?
- I think it was the moment, after I'd won the gold medal, _____ (当他们在唱国歌时).
- It must have also been an honor _____ (在开幕式中举国旗).
- I think sports really bring people together, and realize _____ (虽然我们来自不同的文化,但却拥有如此多相同的东西).
- I'm going to start _____ (下周录制电视商业广告).

Task 5: Role Play

Suppose you are a table tennis gold winner, and you are being interviewed by one journalist from *China Daily*. Based on the above dialogue, work with your partner and role play it.

Word Tips		
词 项	词性	词 义
compete [kəm'pi:t]	<i>vi.</i>	竞争; 比赛; 对抗
athlete ['æθlɪt]	<i>n.</i>	运动员
national anthem		国歌
opening ceremony		开幕式
spectator [spek'tetə]	<i>n.</i>	观众; 旁观者
stadium ['steɪdɪəm]	<i>n.</i>	体育场/馆
tape [teɪp]	<i>vi.</i>	录音; 用带子捆扎; 用胶布封住
	<i>vt.</i>	用磁带录音
TV commercial [kə'mə:ʃəl]		电视商业广告



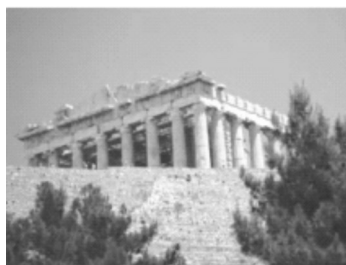
Section Three Read and Learn 读与学

Text A

The Brief History of Olympic Games

奥运会简史

- ① According to **legend**, the ancient Olympic Games were founded by Heracles (the Roman Hercules), a son of Zeus. Yet the first Olympic Games for which we still have written records were held in 776 BC, though it is generally believed that the Games had been going on for many years already. At this Olympic Games, a **naked** runner, Coroebus, a cook from Elis, won the **sole** event at the Olympics, the **stade** — a run of approximately 192 meters (210 yards). This made Coroebus the very first Olympic champion in history.
- ② The ancient Olympic Games grew and continued to be played every four years for nearly 1200 years. In 393 AD, the Roman emperor Theodosius I, a Christian, **abolished** the Games because of their **pagan** influences.
- ③ Approximately 1500 years later, a young Frenchman named Pierre de Coubertin began their **revival**. Coubertin is now known as le Rénovateur. Coubertin was a French **aristocrat** born on January 1, 1863. He was only seven years old when France was **overrun** by the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Some believe that Coubertin **attributed** the defeat of France not to its military skills but rather to the French soldiers' lack of **vigor**. After examining the



education of the German, British, and American children, Coubertin decided that it was exercise, more specifically, sports, that made a **well-rounded** and vigorous person.

- 4 Coubertin’s **attempt** to get France interested in sports was not met with **enthusiasm**. Still, Coubertin **persisted**. In 1890, he organized and founded a sports organization, Union des Sociétés Francaises de Sports Athlétiques (USFSA). Two years later, Coubertin first **pitched his idea** to revive the Olympic Games. At a meeting of the Union des Sports Athlétiques in Paris on November 25, 1892, Coubertin made a famous speech, yet it did not inspire action. Though Coubertin was not the first to **propose** the revival of the Olympic Games, he was certainly the most **well-connected** and persistent of those to do so. Two years later, Coubertin organized a meeting with 79 **delegates** who represented nine countries. He gathered these delegates in an **auditorium** that was **decorated** by **neoclassical murals** and similar additional points of ambiance. At this meeting, Coubertin **eloquently** spoke of the revival of the Olympic Games. This time, Coubertin aroused interest.



- 5 The delegates **at the conference** voted **unanimously** for the Olympic Games. The delegates also decided to have Coubertin construct an international committee to organize the Games. This committee became the International Olympic Committee (IOC; Comité Internationale Olympique) and Demetrious Vikelas from Greece was selected to be its first president. Athens was chosen as the location for the revival of the Olympic Games and the planning was begun.

(454 words)

Word Tips		
词 项	词性	词 义
legend ['ledʒənd]	<i>n.</i>	传奇;说明;图例;刻印文字
naked ['neɪkɪd]	<i>adj.</i>	裸体的;无装饰的;无证据的;直率的
sole [səʊl]	<i>adj.</i>	唯一的;单独的;仅有的
stade [steɪd]	<i>n.</i>	斯塔德竞走
abolish [ə'bɒlɪʃ]	<i>vt.</i>	废除,废止;取消,革除
pagan ['peɪɡən]	<i>n.</i>	异教徒;无宗教信仰者
revival [rɪ'vaɪvəl]	<i>n.</i>	复兴;复活;苏醒;恢复精神;再生效
aristocrat ['ærɪstəkræt]	<i>n.</i>	贵族
overrun [ˌəʊvə'rʌn]	<i>vt.</i>	侵占;泛滥;超过;蹂躏

Word Tips		
词 项	词性	词 义
attribute [ə'trɪbjʊt]	vt.	归因于;归属
vigor ['vɪɡə]	n.	活力;精力
well-rounded ['wel 'raʊndɪd]	adj.	有多方面兴趣的;全面的
attempt [ə'tempt]	n./vt.	企图,试图;尝试
enthusiasm [ɪn'tʃu:zɪæzəm]	n.	热心,热忱,热情
persist [pə'sɪst]	vi.	存留,坚持;持续,固执
pitch one's idea		(infml) 竭力推销观点
revive [rɪ'vaɪv]	vt./vi.	恢复;复活;复苏
propose [prə'pəʊz]	vt./vi.	建议;打算,计划;求婚
well-connected ['wel kə'nektɪd]	adj.	与显贵人物有关系的,和有社会地位的人有来往的
delegate ['delɪɡət]	n.	代表
auditorium [ˌɔ:di'tɔ:riəm]	n.	礼堂;演讲厅
decorate ['dekəreɪt]	vt./vi.	装饰;布置;授勋给
neoclassical [ˌni:əu'klæsɪkəl]	adj.	新古典主义的
mural ['mjuərəl]	n.	壁画;(美)壁饰
ambiance ['æmbɪəns]	n.	气氛;情调;环境
eloquently ['eləkwəntli]	adv.	善辩地;富于表现力地
at the conference ['kɒnfərəns]		在会上
unanimously [ju'nænəməsli]	adv.	全体一致地

I. Based on Text A, choose the best answer for each of the following.

- The first Olympic champion is _____.
A. Hercules B. Coroebus C. Theodosius I D. Coubertin
- The word “approximately” in Paragraph One may mean _____.
A. exactly B. properly C. generally D. about
- There is(are) _____ event(s) in the first recorded Olympic Games.
A. one B. two C. three D. four
- France lost the Franco-Prussian War. According to Coubertin's belief, the main reason is _____.



- A. lack of military skills B. lack of education
C. lack of vigor D. lack of exercises
5. Paragraph Four tells the readers that Coubertin is a(n) _____ person.
A. persistent B. inspiring C. vigorous D. eloquent
6. The International Olympic Committee was set up in the year of _____.
A. 1870 B. 1890 C. 1892 D. 1894

II. Fill in the blanks with words or phrases you've learned in Text A, changing the form where necessary.

- The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease is generally _____ to improvements in diet.
- He can talk _____ for hours on the case for extending a helping hand to religious organizations.
- We went alone to the local diving club, full of _____.
- On the meeting he _____ that we complete the task ahead of schedule.
- Children's lovely pictures were chosen to _____ the walls of the classroom.
- In a(n) _____ to diffuse tension, I suggest that we break off for lunch.
- More than 30 _____ will be sent to attend the conference to be held in Paris this summer.
- After the vacation in Hong Kong, he began working with renewed _____.
- This newly built _____ can hold up to 3,500 people.
- A(n) _____ is a semi-true story, which has been passed on from person to person and has important meaning or symbolism for the culture in which it originates.

Text B

The Official Mascots of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

2008 北京奥运会官方吉祥物

- A set of five doll **mascots** — Fuwa, for the 2008 Olympic Games were **unveiled** in Beijing on November 11, exactly 1,000 days before the event's opening ceremony. The **long-anticipated** mascots, which **embody** the natural characteristics of four of China's popular animals — the Fish, the Panda, the Tibetan **Antelope**, the **Swallow** — and the Olympic Flame, were presented at a grand ceremony inside the Workers' Gymnasium in Beijing.
- (1) Like the Five Olympic Rings from which they draw their color and **inspiration**, the five Fuwa will serve as the Official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, carrying a message of friendship, peace and blessings from China to children all over the world.

③ Designed to express the playful qualities of five little children who form an **intimate** circle of friends, the five Fuwa also embody the natural characteristics of four of China's most popular animals: the Fish, the Panda, the Tibetan Antelope, the Swallow, and the Olympic Flame.

④ In China's traditional culture and art, the fish and water designs are **symbols** of **prosperity** and harvest. And so Beibei carries the blessing of prosperity. A fish is also a symbol of **surplus** in Chinese culture, another measure of a good year and a good life. The **ornamental** lines of the water-wave designs are taken from well-known Chinese paintings of the past. Among the five Fuwa, Beibei is known to be gentle and pure. Strong in water sports, she **reflects** the blue Olympic ring.



⑤ (2) Each of the Fuwa has a rhyming two-syllable name, a traditional way of expressing affection for children in China. Beibei is the Fish, Jingjing is the Panda, Huanhuan is the Olympic Flame, Yingying is the Tibetan Antelope and Nini is the Swallow. When you put their names together — Bei Jing Huan Ying Ni — they say “Welcome to Beijing”, offering a warm invitation that reflects the mission of the five Fuwa as young **ambassadors** for the Olympic Games.

⑥ The five Fuwa also embody both the landscape and the dreams and **aspirations** of people from every part of the vast country of China. In their origins and their **headpieces**, you can see the five elements of nature — the sea, forest, fire, earth and sky — all **stylistic rendered** in ways that represent the deep traditional influences of Chinese folk art and ornamentation.

⑦ In the ancient culture of China, there is a grand tradition of spreading **blessings** through signs and symbols. Each of the five Fuwa **symbolizes** a different blessing — and will honor this tradition by carrying their blessings to the children of the world. (3) Prosperity, happiness, passion, health and good luck will be spread to every continent as the five Fuwa carry their invitation to Beijing 2008 to every part of the globe.

⑧ At the heart of their mission, and through all of their work, the five Fuwa will seek to unite the world in peace and friendship through the Olympic spirit. **Dedicated** to helping Beijing 2008 spread its **theme** of One World, One Dream to every continent, the five Fuwa reflect the deep desire of the Chinese people to reach out to the world in friendship through the Games, and to invite every man, woman and child to take part in the great celebration of human **solidarity** that China will host in the light of the flame in 2008.

⑨ Jingjing makes children smile — and that's why he brings the blessing of happiness wherever he goes. You can see his joy in the charming **naivety** of his dancing **pose** and the lovely wave of his black and white **fur**. As a national treasure and a protected species, pandas are



adored by people everywhere. (4) The lotus designs in Jingjing's headdress, which are inspired by the porcelain paintings of the Song Dynasty (A.D.960 — 1234), symbolize the lush forest and the harmonious relationship between man and nature. Jingjing was chosen to represent our desire to protect nature's gifts, and to **preserve** the beauty of nature for all generations. Jingjing is charmingly naive and **optimistic**. He is an athlete noted for strength

who represents the black Olympic ring.

- 10 In the intimate circle of Fuwa, Huanhuan is the big brother. He is a child of fire, symbolizing the Olympic Flame and the **passion** of sport, and passion is the blessing he **bestows**. Huanhuan stands in the center of Fuwa as the core **embodiment** of the Olympic spirit. And while he inspires all with the passion to run faster, jump higher and be stronger, he is also open and inviting. Wherever the light of Huanhuan shines, the inviting warmth of Beijing 2008 and the wishful blessings of the Chinese people can be felt. The **fiery** designs of his head ornament are drawn from the famed Dunhuang murals, with just a touch of China's traditional lucky designs. Huanhuan is outgoing and enthusiastic. He **excels** at all the ball games and represents the red Olympic ring.



- 11 Like all antelopes, Yingying is fast and **agile** and can swiftly cover great **stretches** of land as he races across the earth. (5) A symbol of the vastness of China's landscape, the antelope carries the blessing of health, the strength of body that comes from harmony with nature. Yingying's flying pose **captures** the **essence** of a **species** unique to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, one of the first animals put under protection in China. The selection of the Tibetan Antelope reflects Beijing **commitment** to a Green Olympics. His head ornament **incorporates** several **decorative** styles from the Qinghai-Tibet and Sinkiang cultures and



the **ethnic** design traditions of Western China. Strong in **track and field** events, Yingying is a quick-witted and agile boy who represents the yellow Olympic ring.

- 12 Every spring and summer, the children of Beijing have flown beautiful kites on the **currents** of wind that blow through the capital. Among the kite designs, the golden-winged swallow is traditionally one of the most popular. Nini's figure is drawn from this grand tradition of flying designs. Her golden wings symbolize



the **infinite** sky and spread good-luck as a blessing wherever she flies. Swallow is also pronounced “yan” in Chinese, and Yanjing is what Beijing was called as an ancient capital city. Among the five Fuwa, Nini is as **innocent** and joyful as a swallow. She is strong in gymnastics and represents the green Olympic ring.

(1045 words)

Word Tips		
词 项	词性	词 义
mascot ['mæskət]	<i>n.</i>	吉祥物; 福神(等于 <i>mascotte</i>)
unveil [ˌʌn'veɪl]	<i>vt./vi.</i>	使公诸于众; 揭开; 揭幕
long-expected [lɒŋ ɪks'pektɪd]		期待已久的
embody [ɪm'bɒdi]	<i>vt.</i>	体现, 使具体化; 具体表达
antelope ['æntləʊp]	<i>n.</i>	羚羊; 羚羊皮革
swallow ['swɒləʊ]	<i>n.</i>	燕子; 一次吞咽的量
	<i>vt./vi.</i>	忍受; 吞没
inspiration [ˌɪnspə'reɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	灵感; 鼓舞; 吸气; 妙计
intimate ['ɪntɪmɪt]	<i>adj.</i>	亲密的; 私人的; 精通的; 有性关系的
	<i>n.</i>	知己; 至交
symbol ['sɪmbəl]	<i>n.</i>	象征; 符号; 标志
prosperity [prɒ'sperəti]	<i>n.</i>	繁荣, 成功
surplus ['sə:plʌs]	<i>n.</i>	盈余, 剩余
ornamental [ɔ:nə'mentl]	<i>adj.</i>	装饰的, 装饰性的
	<i>n.</i>	观赏植物; 装饰品
reflect [rɪ'flekt]	<i>vt./vi.</i>	反映; 反射, 照出; 反省
syllable ['sɪləbl]	<i>n.</i>	音节
	<i>vt./vi.</i>	划分音节; 按音节发音; 讲话
affection [ə'fekʃn]	<i>n.</i>	喜爱, 感情; 影响; 感染
ambassador [æm'bæsədə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	大使; 代表; 使节
aspiration [ˌæspə'reɪʃənəl]	<i>n.</i>	渴望; 抱负; 呼气; 吸引术
headpiece ['hedpi:s]	<i>n.</i>	头戴的饰物, 帽子, 头巾
stylistic [stai'lɪstɪks]	<i>adj.</i>	体裁上的; 格式上的; 文体论的
render ['rendə(r)]	<i>vt./vi.</i>	致使; 提出; 实施; 着色; 以……回报
blessing ['blesɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	祝福; 赐福; 祷告

 Word Tips		
词 项	词性	词 义
symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz]	vt./vi.	象征;用符号表现
dedicate ['dedɪkeɪt]	vt.	致力于,献身于(后接“to”)
theme [θi:m]	n.	主题;主旋律;题目
solidarity [ˌsɒlɪ'dærɪtɪ]	n.	团结,团结一致
naivety [nɑ:'i:vtɪ]	n.	天真,质朴
pose [pəʊz]	n.	姿势,姿态;装模作样
	vt./vi.	造成,形成;摆姿势;装模作样;提出……讨论
fur [fə:(r)]	n.	动物的软毛
adore [ə'dɔ:(r)]	vt./vi.	崇拜;爱慕;喜爱;极喜欢
lotus ['ləʊtəs]	n.	莲花;荷花;莲饰
headdress ['hedres]	n.	头发编梳的式样;饰头巾
porcelain ['pɔ:səlm]	n.	瓷;瓷器
	adj.	瓷制的;精美的
lush [lʌʃ]	adj.	丰富的,豪华的;苍翠繁茂的
harmonious [hɑ:'məʊniəs]	adj.	和谐的,和睦的;协调的;悦耳的
preserve [prɪ'veɪz]	vt.	保存;保护;维持;腌;禁猎
	n.	保护区;禁猎地;加工成的食品
optimistic [ˌɒptɪ'mɪstɪk]	adj.	乐观的;乐观主义的
passion ['pæʃn]	n.	激情;热情;酷爱;盛怒
bestow [brɪ'stəʊ]	vt.	使用;授予;放置;留宿
embodiment [ɪm'bɒdɪmənt]	n.	体现;化身;具体化
fiery ['faɪəri]	adj.	火红的,火一般的
excel [ɪk'sel]	vt./vi.	精通,擅长
agile ['ædʒaɪl]	adj.	敏捷的;机敏的;活泼的
stretch [stretʃ]	n.	一段距离(或路程);一遍地域;伸展,延伸
	vt./vi.	伸展,张开
harmony ['hɑ:məni]	n.	协调;和睦;融洽;调和

Word Tips		
词 项	词性	词 义
capture ['kæptʃə(r)]	vt.	俘获; 夺得
	n.	捕获; 战利品, 俘虏
essence ['esns]	n.	本质, 精髓
species ['spi:ʃi:z]	n.	[生物]物种; 种类
commitment [kə'mɪtmənt]	n.	承诺, 保证; 委托; 承担义务; 献身
incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪtɪd]	vt./vi.	包含, 吸收; 体现; 把……合并
	adj.	合并的; 一体化的; 组成公司的
decorative ['dekəreɪtɪv]	adj.	装饰性的; 装潢用的
ethnic ['eθnɪk]	adj.	种族的; 人种的
track and field		田径
current ['kʌrənt]	n.	(水, 气, 电)流; 趋势; 涌流
	adj.	现在的; 流通的, 通用的; 最近的; 草写的
infinite ['ɪnfɪnət]	adj.	无限的, 无穷的; 无数的; 极大的
	n.	无限; [数] 无穷大; 无限的东西(如空间, 时间)
innocent ['ɪnəsnt]	adj.	天真的; 率直的; 无辜的; 无罪的; 无知的

I. Based on Text B, answer the following questions.

1. What do the five Fuwa embody?

2. In Chinese traditional culture, what do fish and water symbolize?

3. How is each of Fuwa named? What does it express?

4. What does it mean when putting the five Fuwa together? What does it imply?

5. What is the theme of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games?

6. What does the lotus design on Jingjing's headdress symbolize?

7. What is the first kind of animal put under protection in China?

8. Among the five Fuwa, who is strong in gymnastics?

II. Complete the following sentences with the given initial. You need to use words in Text B, changing the form where necessary.

- I'm so excited when I was told that my i_____ friend, Susan, had just delivered a twin.
- The e_____ of Arsenal's style of football was speed.
- The soft handwriting r_____ a thoughtful soul and insightful mind.
- At Peter's birthday party, there was an i_____ variety of drinks and cakes to choose from.
- His tastes for tea are in h_____ with mine.
- We are still relatively o_____ that the shopping mall can be completed by the end of this month.
- The newly built Disneyland Park is another t_____ park in this over populated area.
- Several new models were u_____ at the Motor Show yesterday.
- After returning from overseas, the famous actress d_____ herself to children's charity work.
- We have i_____ many environmentally-friendly features into the design of this building.

III. Translate the underlined sentences in Text B into Chinese.

- Like the Five Olympic Rings from which they draw their color and inspiration, the five Fuwa will serve as the Official Mascots of Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, carrying a message of friendship, peace and blessings from China to children all over the world.

- Each of the Fuwa has a rhyming two-syllable name, a traditional way of expressing affection for children in China.

- Prosperity, happiness, passion, health and good luck will be spread to every continent as the five Fuwa carry their invitation to Beijing 2008 to every part of the globe.

4. The lotus designs in Jingjing's headdress, which are inspired by the porcelain paintings of the Song Dynasty (A.D.960 — 1234), symbolize the lush forest and the harmonious relationship between man and nature.

5. A symbol of the vastness of China's landscape, the antelope carries the blessing of health, the strength of body that comes from harmony with nature.



Section Four Grammar Study 语法学习

Subject and Verb Agreement

主谓一致

英语句中的主语有单复数及人称的变化,其谓语动词需要根据主语的人称及数的不同而有所不同,即谓语的动词与其主语在人称和数上必须保持一致。

一 以下情况谓语用单数形式

1. 主语虽然有“and”连接,但主语受到“each”,“every”,或“no”修饰时;
例如: Each building and each room was cleaned completely yesterday.
2. 如果主语为单数,尽管主语后面有如下 11 个修饰语之一时: with, along with, together with, as well as, like, rather than, but, except, besides, including, in addition to;
例如: Nobody but Jane's parents knows the secret.
3. 当非谓语动词及从句充当主语时;
例如: When and where to build the gas station has not been decided so far.
注意: 当“what”引导主语从句或者由“and”连接两个动词不定式或动词 V-ing 充当主语时,谓语动词单复数要根据意义一致原则来确定。
例如: What we need here are workers.
What we need is money.
Lying and stealing are immoral.
4. 由“each”和“some”,“any”,“no”+ body/one/thing 构成的复合不定代词及“the other”

充当主语时;

例如: Someone over the phone wants to speak to you.

5. “many a 或 more than one” + 单数名词充当主语时;

例如: Many a student has been to Beijing before.

There is more than one answer to your question.

6. “one and a half + 复数名词” 充当主语时(注意与第二条中的第5点区别);

例如: One and a half hours is enough to visit the city.

7. “one of + 复数+定语从句” 前有 the, the only one, the very 等修饰语时;

例如: Tom is one of the boys who are always ready to help others.

8. 形式上是复数但意义是单数的名词充当主语时;

例如: *The Arabian Nights* is read all over the world.

9. 某些特殊的以 s 结尾的名词, 或表示学科的名词充当主语时(注意与第二条中的第4点区别);

例如: Every possible means has been used to prevent the air pollution, but the sky is still not clear.

10. 成对的名词(如 knife and fork, butter and bread, truth and honesty)充当主语时;

例如: Knife and fork is required in a western style restaurant.

11. 表示时间、距离、金钱、重量、度量、容量、温度等的复数名词充当主语时;

例如: Thirty miles is considered a long distance.

12. “the number of + 复数名词” 充当主语, 表示 “...的数目、数量” 时(注意与第二条中的第8点区别);

例如: The number of people invited was forty, yet a number of them were absent due to different reasons.

二 以下情况谓语用复数形式

1. 由 “and” 连接两个并列主语时;

例如: My grandfather and my father like to drink tea rather than coffee.

2. 由两个部分组成的物体名词充当主语时;

例如: His trousers are made of cotton.

3. 表示山脉、群岛、瀑布等的专有名词和以复数形式出现的表示同姓的一家人或同名、同姓的若干人时;

例如: The Alps are one of the great mountain range systems of Europe.

The Jones have been invited to the party.

4. 以 s 结尾的表示学科的名词在表示有关方面的见解、原理、活动、情况时;

例如: What are his politics?

5. 由 “one or two + 复数名词” 充当主语时;

例如: One or two days are enough to visit the city.

6. 有生命的集体名词(如 people, police, cattle, militia)充当主语时;

例如: The militia (国民自卫队) are called in to deal with the rioting yesterday.

7. 名词化的形容词用来指人并且充当主语时;

例如: The beautiful are not always the same as the good.

8. “a number of + 复数名词”充当主语时;

例如: A number of people invited are absent for different reasons.

三 谓语既可以使用单数又可以使用复数的情况

1. 常见的例子:

例如: Time and tide waits/wait for no man.

Three and five makes/make eight.

2. family, team, class, government, audience, crew, committee 等集体名词充当主语时, 如果被当作整体看待时谓语用单数形式; 如果被当作个别成员看待时, 谓语用复数形式。

例如: The whole class are doing experiment in the lab now.

The class has won many prizes in the competition.

3. none of 和 neither of 后多数情况谓语用单数, 但根据说话人的意思, 有时用复数;

例如: None of them has/have arrived yet.

4. 分数、百分比+of 短语充当主语时;

例如: 90% of the earth is covered by water.

90% of the smokers are male.

5. 表示部分概念或不定数量的名词或代词充当主语时;

例如: In the afternoon the rest of your time is going to be spent on your math.

The rest of the apples are easy to count.

四 特殊原则

1. 两个主语, 一个肯定, 一个否定, 谓语的单复数与肯定的主语保持一致;

例如: The son, not the parents, is missing.

2. 就近原则

- 1) 由 or, either... or... , nor, neither... nor... , not only... but also... , not... but... 连接的并列主语, 谓语动词的单复数与靠近它的主语保持一致;

例如: Not only I but also Jim is invited to make a speech at the conference.

- 2) 在 there be 句型以及主谓倒装句中, 谓语动词的单复数与靠近它的主语保持一致;

例如: In the distance was heard the clapping of hands and the shouts of the people.

There is a book, a CD player and two pencils on your table.

**Exercise:**

Choose the best answer for each of the following.

1. The twins are forced to play the guitar. In fact, neither of them _____ to play it.
A. liked B. like C. likes D. liking
2. On the wall _____ two beautiful pictures of their family.
A. hangs B. hanged C. hanging D. hang
3. In most of the western families, bread and butter _____ in daily diet.
A. is required B. are required C. requires D. require
4. Professor Smith, together with his wife and two kids, _____ to arrive at Newark Airport at 7 pm.
A. are B. is C. have been D. has been
5. Strangely enough, a pair of new trousers _____ among the rubbish.
A. were found B. was found C. has found D. have found
6. He is the only one of the delegates who _____ praised.
A. are B. have C. has D. is
7. He wants to see how the rich _____ the poor in terms of charity.
A. treat B. treats C. has been treated D. treating
8. More than 70 _____ of the earth _____ covered by water.
A. percents; is B. percent; are C. percent; is D. percents; are
9. He as well as I _____ what you said.
A. agree with B. agree to C. agree on D. agrees with
10. In winter wet clothes _____ near a fire.
A. often hanged up B. are often hanged up
C. often hung up D. are often hung up
11. I, who _____ your teacher, will try my best to help you with your study.
A. be B. am C. are D. is
12. The police _____ the murderer everywhere when he suddenly appeared in the auditorium.
A. is searching for B. were searching for
C. are searching for D. were searching
13. A large number of the students in our class _____ boys.
A. are B. was C. is D. be
14. The number of the students in this school _____ large.
A. are B. are not C. isn't D. aren't
15. Speed is all _____. Don't worry about any mistakes.

- A. what matters B. that matter C. what matter D. that matters
16. The essential _____ of transportation for the islanders _____ the donkey.
A. means; remains B. means; remain
C. mean; remains D. mean; remain
17. According to the champion, one hundred pounds _____ easy to _____.
A. is; be lifted B. are; be lifted C. is; lift D. are; lift
18. Stockings _____ up to the mid-thigh and _____ usually held in place with suspenders.
A. come; are B. comes; are C. come; is D. comes; is
19. Most of the coffee we produce _____ for export — a high percentage _____ to the US.
A. are; go B. are; goes C. is; goes D. is; go
20. There _____ few things in this world that _____ me more pleasure than a long bath.
A. is; gives B. is; gives C. are; gives D. are; give



Section Five English Writing 英语写作

Writing English Letters

英语书信写作

I. Structure of a Letter 书信的结构

A letter has the following six parts:

1. The Heading (信头)

This includes the address, line by line, with the last line being the date. Skip a line after the heading. If using preaddressed stationery, just add the date.

2. The Greeting (称呼)

The greeting always ends with a comma. The greeting may be formal, beginning with the word “dear” and using the person’s given name or relationship, or it may be informal if appropriate.

例如:

正式体: Dear Uncle Jim, Dear Mr. Wilkins,

非正式体: Hi Joe,

Occasionally very personal greetings may end with an exclamation point for emphasis.

3. The Body (正文)

It’s also known as the main text. This includes the message you want to write.