



普通高等教育大学英语系列教材

**INNOVATION
COLLEGE ENGLISH**

创新大学英语

预备级 综合教程

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Contents

Unit One **English Learning** 1-22

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Becoming Fluent in English
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Two **Dreams** 23-46

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Flying with the Dream
- Part Four** Oral Practice:
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Three **Communication** 47-70

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: How to Be a Good Listener
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Four **Sports** 71-94

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Great American Sprinter — Maurice Greene
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Five **Life** 95-119

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Feeling the Pinch
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Six **Money** 121-145

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Why People Struggle to Build Wealth and Make Money?
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Seven **Hobbies** 147-172

- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Hobbies Are Rich in Psychic Rewards
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Unit Eight **Happiness** 173-196

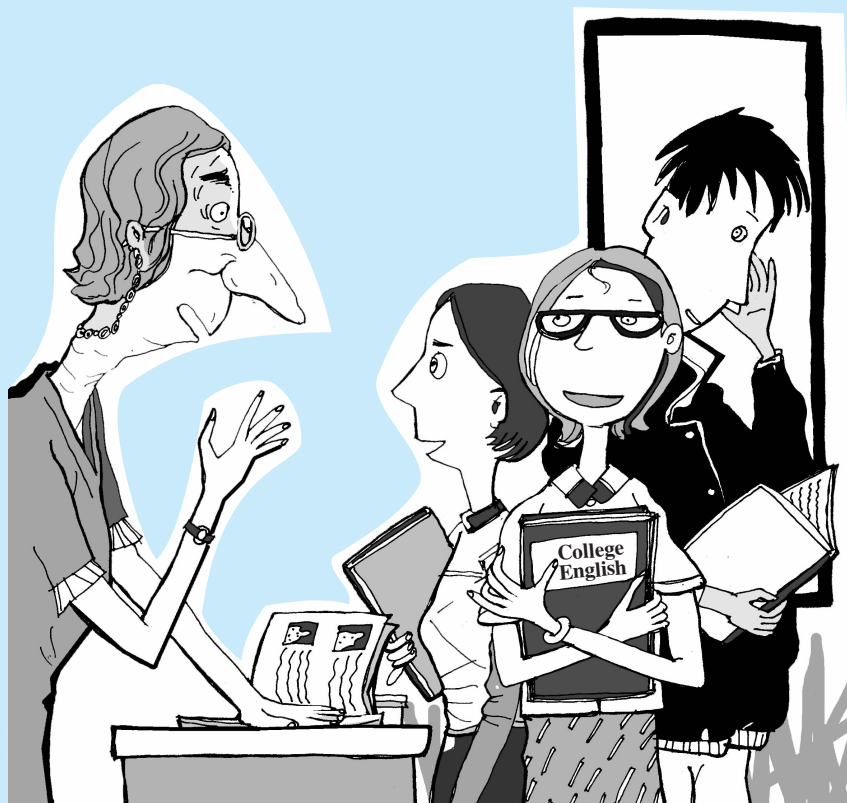
- Part One** Listening Comprehension
- Part Two** Reading
- Part Three** Intensive Reading: Happiness Is a Choice
- Part Four** Oral Practice
- Part Five** Grammar

Glossary 197-214



UNIT 1

English Learning





Part One

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 conversation 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) 6 dollars. | B) 3.5 dollars. | C) 2.5 dollars. | D) 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. |

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) When will the woman get nervous?
A) Whenever the music begins. B) Whenever she puts on the headphone.
C) Whenever the dialogue begins. D) Whenever the class begins.
- 2) What is the man's suggestion to the woman?
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) How long has the woman been studying English?
A) One year. B) Two years. C) Three years. D) Four years.
- 4) What does the man find most difficult about English learning?
A) Listening. B) Speaking. C) Reading. D) Writing.
- 5) What is the woman's suggestion?
A) Read more articles. B) Listen more.
C) Speak more. D) Write more.

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

How the States in the U.S. Got Their Names

People who visit the United States sometimes wonder how the states got their names. Some of the most 1) _____ names came from American Indian languages. For example, Illinois was named for the 2) _____. In their language, Illinois means "Brave Men". Connecticut means "At the Long River Mouth" in the language of the Indians who 3) _____ live there.

Twenty-five of the states have Indian names, but other names were 4) _____ different languages. Georgia and Pennsylvania have names which were taken from the Latin language. Florida and Colorado were named by Spanish people. States like New Hampshire and New Jersey were named for places in 5) _____.

The two 6) _____ states have names, which did not come from any of those languages. Hawaii got its name from a word in the Hawaiian language, which means 7) _____. Alaska was named by the Russians, from whom Alaska was 8) _____ in 1867.



Part Two Reading

Task I Reading Comprehension

Passage One

English Learning: Passion and Methods Make Success

You need two things to learn English well — passion and effective learning methods. Passion makes you want to learn English; the learning methods only tell you how to do it faster.

Learning English will be easier for you if you love learning English. It will be easier for you to remember new words and grammar structures. It's because the brain more easily remembers information on a subject that you like. But when you don't feel like learning English, here are some things you can do:

Remember that you already know some English. That's a big success! Now it's time for more successes. Remember there is a lot that you don't know. You probably can't understand English-language TV, read books in English, talk to native speakers easily, and write letters without mistakes. It's time to start using powerful methods of effective learning. It's time to gain an impressive knowledge of English. Try to find your weak areas and work on them.

Use your English whenever you can. The more you use English, the more you will want to learn it. You can keep a diary in English; you can read interesting books in English; or you can find a friend who is learning English, at a similar level of skill to yourself, to talk about English with. Learning English requires action. You may know all the learning tips, but if you don't start doing things, you will achieve nothing.

(238 words)

Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) According to the writer, learning English well requires _____.
 - A) both passion and effective methods
 - B) either passion or effective methods
 - C) passion
 - D) effective methods
- 2) If you feel like learning English, _____.
 - A) you can speak English well

- B) your brain easily remembers everything that you like
 C) you can more easily remember new words and grammar structures
 D) you can use your English any time
- 3) What are your probable weaknesses of learning English according to the passage?
 A) You cannot write letters correctly.
 B) You can not only understand English-language TV, but talk to native speakers easily.
 C) You cannot read English books.
 D) Both A) and C).
- 4) The more you use English, _____.
 A) the more you will find it difficult B) the more mistakes you will make
 C) the more bored you will become D) the more you will want to learn it
- 5) What are the effective learning methods according to the writer?
 A) Keeping a diary in English, and talking about English with your friend.
 B) Buying some interesting books.
 C) Singing English songs.
 D) Knowing all the learning tips.

Passage Two

A Good Way to Learn English

Everyone knows that there are four skills in learning a language; namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. They are always related in terms of usage, and speaking is viewed by learners as the most desirable (想要的) skill in face-to-face communication in this era of globalization (全球化).

However, what are the answers to the

following questions? What do you have to do before you can speak? What does a child learn before he talks? What do we do before chatting?

Listen, of course! Naturally, children begin listening to their parents when they are babies. They are often greeted, spoken to without any response expected. Though nobody knows if the baby understands the spoken words, the process continues. Children automatically (自动地) acquire such language over some time, and later on gradually produce it through actual experience. The production may be incomplete at first, but successful at last. That leads to



speaking skill which is quite applicable (适用的) to daily conversation.

In learning English, listening can greatly help to improve speaking. We need to hear various types of English repeatedly and continually if we want to communicate properly, meaningfully and naturally. When listening, we can review a lot of English usage such as vocabulary, grammatical structures, intonation, pronunciation and our own interpretation. We can learn new words and expressions by hearing them frequently. We can imitate (模仿) what we hear and apply it with great confidence. Listening is also a great way to train our attention.

(248 words)

Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1) What is viewed by language learners as the most desirable skill in face-to-face communication?
A) Listening. B) Speaking. C) Reading. D) Writing.
- 2) What does a child learn before he talks?
A) To listen. B) To speak. C) To read. D) To write.
- 3) What does the word “response” (Para 2, Line 2) mean?
A) A responsibility. B) A duty.
C) An answer given by word or action. D) A smile.
- 4) If you want to train your attention, you should _____.
A) read books B) speak with others C) write D) listen
- 5) What is the best way to learn English according to the passage?
A) Reviewing a lot of English usage. B) Learning new words and expressions.
C) Imitating what we hear and apply it. D) Listening.

Task II Fast Reading

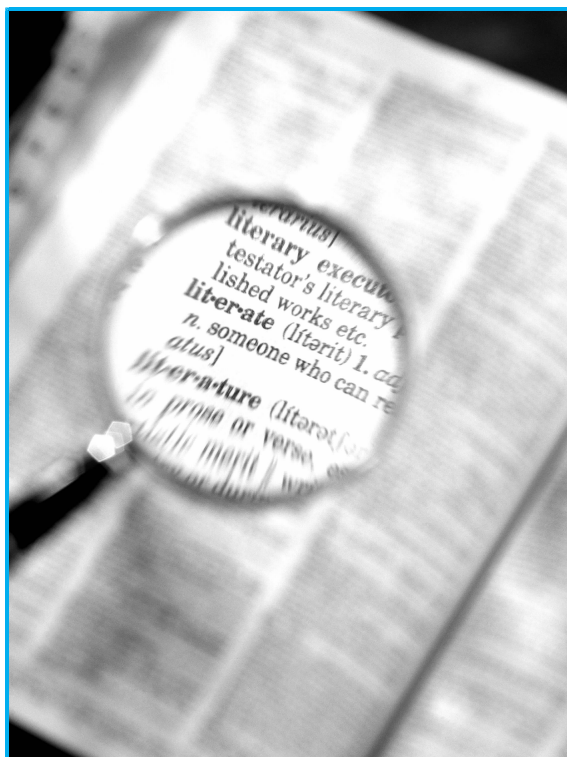
(Time: 12 minutes)

Using a Dictionary

One important study skill is knowing how to use a dictionary. Different kinds of dictionaries help you find out different kinds of things about words. You may use a dictionary to increase your vocabulary, to check your spelling for writing a composition, or your pronunciation for an oral report. In all of these and similar cases, you will find the dictionary a helpful study aid.

Why Do We Use a Dictionary

There are many ways that a person can find out about words. The best known way to find out about a word is to use a dictionary. What if you don't know how to spell a word and you have to



look it up? Luckily words are listed in alphabetical order. So, if we go to the Reference Section of the library or the shelf where we keep our dictionary at home, we can find out how to spell it. What else is a dictionary good for?

If you want to know more about a word, there are some online dictionaries where you can find the word and its definitions (定义). Also, they are good places to go if you need to check out some root words. You are likely to study where words come from and this will help you see how some words are connected. If you learn some of the roots, or origins, of words, you can make good guesses about what these words might mean.

Knowing meanings of some root words and knowing prefixes (前缀) and suffixes (后缀) will help you make good guesses about other words.

What You Can Find in a Dictionary

There are numerous things a person can find in a dictionary. The first and obvious things in a dictionary that people think of are definitions. The words are all in alphabetic or A-B-C order. The words are defined; some words have more than one definition. There is also other information about words, such as their function or part of speech (词性), their pronunciation, as well as origins, or roots, of words. Webster's Dictionary has examples of this information with their entries (词条) on the web.

Other useful information can be found in the dictionary as well. Information such as English metric conversion tables, maps, Presidents of the United States, explanations of common symbols, and most important "How to Use a Dictionary" can be found. A fun thing to do might be to open a dictionary and see what kind of information you can find.

How to Use a Dictionary

First, think of the word to look up. Then open the dictionary to as close to the first letter or two of the word as possible. Then either turn back or forward to find the word. To help the search, dictionaries have guide words to help. Guide words are at the top of each page. The first guide word is the first word on a page, and the second guide word at the top of the page is the last word on the page. Using the guide words, you should find the word you are looking for easily. It will be

between the words. One of the best known resources is Webster's Dictionary. In addition to spelling, a person can also find out about the usages of a word. When you look up a word, a dictionary gives you clues about the collocations (搭配), the phrases and the sample sentences in which the word is commonly used.

(581 words)

1. Directions: *Decide whether the following statements agree with the information given in the text.*

Y for YES, if the statement agrees with the information;

N for NO, if the statement contradicts the information;

NG for NOT GIVEN, if there is no information on this in the text.

- 1) _____ You can use a dictionary to check your spelling and pronunciation.
- 2) _____ Different kinds of things about words can be found in different kinds of dictionaries.
- 3) _____ To use a dictionary is the only way to find out about a word.
- 4) _____ Some words are listed according to subjects in a dictionary.
- 5) _____ Root words, prefixes and suffixes will help you make good guesses about words.
- 6) _____ A definition is the most important thing in a dictionary that people think of.
- 7) _____ A dictionary can also give you clues about the collocations, the phrases and the sample sentences in which a word is commonly used.

2. Directions: *Complete the sentences below using a word or words from the text.*

- 1) If you learn some of the _____ or _____ of words, you can make good guesses about what these words might mean.
- 2) There is also other information about words, such as their function or _____, _____, as well as origins, or roots, of words.
- 3) You should find the word you are looking for easily by _____.



Part Three

Intensive Reading

Text

Becoming Fluent in English

①



English is available to 1
us as an effective means of
expressing ideas, feelings and
attitudes. Learning English is
to “know English”, or at least 5
know enough English for
whatever purpose you have in
learning the language. What
are the aspects of the
language that need to be 10
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 15
listening and reading within the receptive skills.

②

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 that you
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 20
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.

③

In addition to reading, you should listen every day for about 30 minutes. 25
You should concentrate on your reading and become 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.

- ④ 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”.

- ⑤ 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.

- ⑥ How much attention is paid to each skill will depend on your needs and interests.

- ⑦ 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 and Expressions

fluent	/ˈfluːənt/	adj.	able to speak smoothly and readily, esp. in a second language 流利(畅)的
available	/ˈəveɪləbl/	adj.	able to be used; at one's disposal 可(利)用的
effective	/ɪˈfektɪv/	adj.	having a definite or desired effect 有效的
means	/miːnz/	n.	method by which a result is brought about 方法(式), 手段
aspect	/ˈæspekt/	n.	a particular part or feature of sth. 方面
fairly	/ˈfeəli/	adv.	to some extent, but not very 还算, 相当
straightforward	/ˌstreɪtˈfɔːwəd/	adj.	easy to understand or do 简单的, 易懂的
input	/ˈɪnpʊt/	n.	what is put in or supplied 输入
whereas	/weərˈæz/	conj.	in contrast or comparison with sth. 但是, 而
output	/ˈaʊtpʊt/	n.	the product of a process 输出
receptive	/rɪˈseptɪv/	adj.	concerned with receiving stimuli, information, signals, etc. from outside 接受(性)的
complicated	/ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/	adj.	difficult to do or understand 复杂的, 难懂的
come across			to find or meet by chance (偶然)碰到, 遇到
recognize	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	vt.	to identify sb. or sth. as already known 认出, 识别
recommend	/ˌrekəˈmend/	vt.	to say that one thinks sth. is good or that sb. is fit for a position, etc. 推荐(举)
classify	/ˈklæsɪfaɪ/	vt.	to arrange in classes or groups 分类(级)
concentrate	/ˈkɒnsentreɪt/	vi.	(~ on) to focus one's attention 集中, 专心
skillful	/ˈskɪlfʊl/	adj.	having or showing an ability or skill 有技巧的, 熟练的
catch up on			to do what needs to be done because you have not been able to do it until now 弥补
native-like	/ˈneɪtɪvˈlaɪk/	adj.	like, or in the manner of, a person born in a place, country, etc. 像本族人一样的
automatically	/ˌɔːtəˈmætɪkəli/	adv.	done without thought; unconsciously 自动地
linguist	/ˈlɪŋɡwɪst/	n.	sb. skilled in, or making a study of, languages 语言学家

New Words and Expressions

be exposed to sth.			to be in contact with; to feel the effect of 与……接触, 受……的影响
productive	/prə'dʌktɪv/	adj.	able to produce 产出的; (能)生产的
involve	/ɪn'vɒlv/	vt.	cause sb. to participate in sth; what such action will imply or entail 包含, 涉及
intonation	/,ɪntə'neɪʃən/	n.	rise and fall of the voice pitch 语调, 声调
feature	/'fi:tʃə/	n.	a distinctive or characteristic part of sth. 特点 (征)
punctuation	/,pʌŋktʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/	n.	the marks used to divide a piece of writing into sentences, phrases, etc. 标点
isolated	/'aɪsəleɪtɪd/	adj.	separated; kept apart from; sth. on its own 隔(分)离的
communicative	/kə'mju:nɪkətɪv/	adj.	relating to the ability to communicate, especially in a foreign language 交流(际)的
communicate	/kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/	v.	to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, writing, etc. 交流(际), 沟通
function	/'fʌŋkʃən/	n.	the purpose that sth. has, or the job that sb. or sth. does 功能, 作用
competence	/'kɒmpɪtəns/	n.	ability 能力, 资格
amount to			to be equal to 等于; to add up to 总(共, 合计)
insight	/'ɪnsaɪt/	n.	understanding, esp. of the character or nature of sth. 见识; 洞察力

Text Comprehension

Reading for Main Idea

Directions: Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the text.

Becoming fluent in English requires four 1) _____: listening, speaking, reading, and 2) _____. We should 3) _____ actively. It means that you must think about the

structure, unfamiliar words, etc. as you read. Besides reading, you should 4) _____ every day for about 30 minutes. The thing to remember is being active in listening and 5) _____. Not only do you need to understand and 6) _____ language correctly, but also use language to 7) _____ the communicative functions. 8) _____ fluently with people is the most wonderful result of having learned English.

Reading for Detailed Information

Directions: Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) According to many linguists, how is language learnt?

2) As to English learning, what are the inputs and outputs?

3) What books are recommended to read at the beginning?

4) When will you have “communicative competence” in English?

5) What are the benefits of learning English?

Text Organization

Directions: The text can be divided into three parts. Now fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the text to complete the main idea of each part.

Parts	Paragraphs	Main Ideas
Part One	Para 1	Becoming 1) _____ in English 2) _____ four skills: <i>listening, speaking, reading, and writing</i> .
Part Two	Paras 2—6	Read actively as much as you can and listen every day for about 30 minutes. Within the 3) _____ skills, you need to learn to produce basic structures correctly and learn words and phrases to 4) _____ in English.
Part Three	Para 7	5) _____ can not only teach us the language knowledge, but it also can give 6) _____ into English culture, and our mind is opened to new ways of seeing things.

**Language
Focus**

Vocabulary

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

available	require	whereas	actively	recommend
classify	involve	effective	function	communicate
means	skillful	insight	feature	aspect
amount to	come across	concentrate on	depend on	

- 1) The books in the library are _____ by subject.
- 2) Can you _____ me some new books on this subject?
- 3) Their efforts to improve the production have been very _____.
- 4) We learn a language in order to _____.
- 5) You will be informed when the book becomes _____.
- 6) The teacher did not explain its grammatical _____.
- 7) The quickest _____ of travel is by plane.
- 8) We must _____ our attention _____ efficiency.
- 9) His speech gave us a(n) _____ into the problems of education.
- 10) The outcome will _____ how well we perform.

2. Directions: Fill in the blanks using the appropriate form of the words given below.

affect effect effective

- 1) The _____ use of color can make a small room look much bigger.
- 2) I've been taking these pills for three days, but so far they've had no _____.

receive reception receptive

- 3) He _____ a letter from his insurance company.
- 4) She was always _____ to new ideas.

produce product productive

- 5) My time spent in the library was very _____.
- 6) The region _____ over 50 % of the country's wheat.

communicate communication communicative

- 7) People use more than words when they _____ with each other.
- 8) It provides students with the language and _____ skills they will need in their professional lives.

3. Directions: *Put an appropriate preposition or adverb into each blank in the following sentences.*

- 1) Some people like fatty meat, _____ others hate it.
- 2) In a library, books are usually classified _____ subject.
- 3) Don't involve other people _____ your trouble.
- 4) In addition _____ a book, I gave him a pen and a pencil.
- 5) He takes an active and effective part _____ school affairs.
- 6) I came _____ an old friend I haven't seen for ages.
- 7) What you say amounts _____ a direct refusal.
- 8) According _____ today's paper, there have been more road accidents because of the weather.
- 9) I prefer walking _____ cycling.
- 10) The foreigner is not very skillful _____ using chopsticks.

Structure

1. Directions: *Combine the following pairs of sentences according to the model.*

Model: Learning English can teach us the language knowledge.

Learning English can give insights into English culture, and our mind is opened to new ways of seeing things.

➔ **Not only** *can learning English teach us the language knowledge, but it also can give insights into English culture, and our mind is opened to new ways of seeing things.*

- 1) He forgot to take his books. He forgot to take his pens.

- 2) My father earns a lot of money. My mother earns a lot of money, too.

- 3) You should pay attention to your pronunciation. You should also pay attention to your spelling.

- 4) The pop singer sings well. The pop singer dances well, too.

- 5) In learning English, you need to be able to produce basic structures correctly.
In learning English, you need to learn words and phrases to express meanings.

2. Directions: Write sentences of your own, using the given words and the key structures in the bracket.

1) I, the more, know, the more, Lucy, I, like, her (the more... the more...)

2) understand, the more, you, read, the better, you (the more... the more...)

3) it is recommended that, want to, you, all, work hard, you, if, pass the exam (it is recommended that...)

4) it is strongly recommended that, the machines, checked, should, be, every year (it is recommended that...)

5) like, some people, whereas, pop music, others, hate it (whereas...)

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English.

1) When you are skillful and native-like at reading, your listening skill grows automatically.

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

3) Apart from reading, you should listen every day for about 30 minutes.

4) 对不起,这种外套没有你要的颜色和尺码。(available)

5) 图书馆管理员(librarian)按照作者分类书籍。(according to, classify)

Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the passage.

How to love 1) _____ English? Talk to people 2) _____ English. This is a very simple method, but it is very 3) _____. You usually talk about things 4) _____ interest you. But the opposite is true, too. If you start talking about a boring

subject, you will begin to get 5) _____ in it.

Imagine that you hate studying English. You have two 6) _____: you can tell everybody how much you are suffering 7) _____ you can tell those people about the things you've learned. If you choose the 8) _____ option, you will only feel worse. If you choose the second option, and start a conversation on the "boring" subject, you will begin to look at it 9) _____ a totally different way. Suddenly it will become a subject worth 10) _____ about — therefore, an interesting subject.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) A) learn | B) learning | C) learned | D) to learn |
| 2) A) on | B) for | C) about | D) by |
| 3) A) effectively | B) effect | C) effects | D) effective |
| 4) A) which | B) what | C) they | D) how |
| 5) A) interest | B) interested | C) interesting | D) to interest |
| 6) A) thoughts | B) methods | C) options | D) thinking |
| 7) A) and | B) either | C) unless | D) or |
| 8) A) one | B) second | C) first | D) two |
| 9) A) with | B) in | C) on | D) by |
| 10) A) talking | B) to talk | C) talked | D) talk |

Part Four

Oral Practice

Language Focus

Useful Words and Expressions

active	adj. 积极的, 活跃的	nervous	adj. 紧张的
passive	adj. 消极的, 被动的	shy	adj. 害羞的
overcome	vt. 克服	relax	v. 放松
accent	n. 口音	activity	n. 活动
broadcast	n. 广播	custom	n. 习惯, 风俗
culture	n. 文化	grammar	n. 语法
pronunciation	n. 发音	vocabulary	n. 词汇, 词汇量
be familiar with	熟悉, 通晓	be fluent in	流利
be good at	擅长于	take part in	参加
have difficulty in	在……有困难	be confident in	对……有信心

Useful Sentences

I've been studying English	for about six years.
	for more than nine years.
	rather difficult.
I find English	very interesting.
	quite different from Chinese.
	rather confusing.
I find English grammar	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.	

Activities

Activity One

Directions: *Read the following lyric aloud and be ready to read it to the class.*

Let's start at the very beginning

A very good place to start

When you read you begin with A-B-C

When you sing you begin with doh-re-me

Doh-re-me, doh-re-me

The first three notes just happen to be

Doh-re-me, doh-re-me

Doh-re-me-fah-soh-lah-te
Let's see if I can make it easy

Doe, a deer, a female deer
Ray, a drop of golden sun
Me, a name I call myself
Far, a long, long way to run
Sew, a needle pulling thread
Lah, a note to follow soh
Tea, a drink with jam and bread
That will bring us back to doh
 ...



Activity Two

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

1. 		2. 	
3. 		4. 	
5. 		6. 	

Activity Three

Directions: Answer the following questions from your own experience.

- 1) For how long have you been studying English? How do you usually learn it?
- 2) Do you have any problem with English learning? What are they?

Activity Four

Directions: Create a dialogue with your partner based on the following situation and act it out.

Situation: Student A failed the last English test, and felt very frustrated. Student B is trying to encourage him/her and give some advice on how to study English well.



Part Five Grammar

构词法

一、构词法 (Word Formation)

词汇是语言的基本要素之一。在语言发展的最初阶段,人们使用少量简单的词汇进行交流,这些词汇主要是表示日常的简单事物和概念,它们是语言中最基本的词,被称之为基本词、根词或原生词 (primitives)。英语里的原生词数量有限,且大都是单音节的,如:sun, man, head, foot, fish, see, run 等。

随着时间的推移,人类社会的发展与进步催生了许多新生事物以及复杂、抽象的概念,最初有限的原生词已无法满足语言表达需求,这就意味着需要创造新的词汇来表示新生事物与概念。新词的产生,服从一些语法规则。这种按照一定的语言规律创造新词的方法被称之为构词法 (Word Formation)。

二、英语主要的构词法

英语有三种主要的构词法:

1. 合成法 (Composition): 合成法就是把两个以上的词组合成一个复合词。如: three-year-old (三周岁的)、up-to-date (最新式的)、peace keeping (维持和平的)、take-off (起飞)、film-goers (电影观众)、consulting room (诊室)、overestimate (估计过高)、outnumber (超过), 等等。
2. 派生法 (Affixation): 指在词上附加前缀 (prefix) 或后缀 (suffix), 构成新词。前缀有一定的含义, 附加前缀构成的词叫作合成词 (compound)。如: co-author (合著者) → co-