

Unit 1

Teaching Objectives

1

能够辨别 /ɔ:/ 和 /aʊ/, /ɒ/ 和 /əʊ/, /k/ 和 /g/, /j/ 和 /dʒ/ 在句子中发音的不同, 并能正确掌握其发音。

2

熟练掌握本单元出现的词汇、短语和句型, 并能用学过的短语、句型谈论英语学习。

3

熟练掌握一般将来时态的用法。

4

熟练掌握登记表、申请表的基本写法。



Section A Pronunciation

I Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

Group 1

/ɔ:/ and /aʊ/



A horse

1



B house



A short

2



B shout



Group 2

/b/ and /əʊ/



A clock

1



B cloak



A cot

2



B coat

Group 3

/k/ and /g/



A dock

1



B dog



A back

2



B bag

Group 4

/j/ and /dʒ/



A yak

1

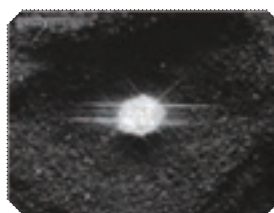


B Jack



A yam

2



B gem

Script

Group 1 /ɔ:/ and /aʊ/

- (1) My uncle has a horse.
- (2) They shout at each other.

Group 2 /ɒ/ and /əʊ/

- (1) That clock must be fast.
- (2) Tom wears a red coat today.

Group 3 /k/ and /g/

- (1) Lily likes the little dog very much.
- (2) His dad looked at his back.

Group 4 /j/ and /dʒ/

- (1) Young Jack is playing with mud.
- (2) Yams are her favourite.

II Listen to the tongue twister and repeat.

Good cookies could be cooked by a good cook, if a good cook could cook good cookies.

I don't know why Joan showed a yellow coat to the goat in the snow.

Tom has got a lot of dots on his pocket. If he wants to wash off the dots, he will use a pot of hot water.

Section
B

Listening and Speaking



Warm Up

Here are some sentences related to English learning. Please match them with the corresponding pictures.

- Helen can't understand her English teacher and raise her hand.
- Jane is worried about the coming English test.
- Little Tom can't remember new words he has learnt.
- Porter is too shy in speaking with foreigners.
- Lucy is practicing her English by listening to MP3.



1. d



2. a



3. e



4. b



5. c

Dialogue

(R= Ralph, J= Julie)

R: Hi, Julie! I've heard that you are good at English.

So please do me a favor, will you?

J: Of course. What's the matter?

R: I am poor in English learning and I don't know how to improve it. Could you give me some advice?





J: Sure. Let's start from pronunciation. How about your pronunciation?

R: It's too bad and is really my big headache. I can't make myself understood by foreigners.

J: That's because your pronunciation is not correct. You can listen to some English songs and learn to sing them. It may help a lot.

R: That sounds great. I'll try. Thanks a lot.

J: Don't mention it.

Translation

拉尔夫: 嗨, 朱莉! 我听说你的英语(学得)很好。能不能帮我个忙呢?

朱莉: 当然。什么事?

拉尔夫: 我的英语学得不好, 但是我也不知道如何去提高。你能给我提些建议吗?

朱莉: 当然可以。我们先从语音开始吧。语音你学得怎么样?

拉尔夫: (发音)非常糟糕, 真是令我头疼。我跟外国人说话, 人家听不懂我说的。

朱莉: 那是因为你的发音不准确。你可以听一些英文歌曲, 并跟着学唱。这或许对你有很大帮助。

拉尔夫: 听起来不错! 我试试。太感谢你了。

朱莉: 不客气。

New Words

hear /hɪə(r)/ *v.* 听说, 得知; 听见, 听到

favor /'feɪvə/ *n.* 善意的行为; 恩惠

poor /pɔ:(r)/ *adj.* 不擅长的; 贫穷的

learn /lɜ:n/ *v.* 学, 学习

improve /ɪm'pru:v/ *v.* 改进, 改善

understand /'ʌndə'stænd/ *v.* 懂, 理解, 领会

foreigner /'fɔ:(r)ənə(r)/ *n.* 外国人

because /bɪ'kɔ:z/ *conj.* 因为

correct /kə'rekt/ *adj.* 准确无误的; 恰当的

sound /saʊnd/ *v.* 听起来好像

Phrases and Expressions

be good at 擅长于

do sb. a favor 帮某人忙

be poor in 在……差

start from 从……开始

会话语言重点

1. I've heard that you are good at English. 我听说你的英语(学得)很好。

(1) 此句中的 hear 是及物动词, 意为“听说”, 其后是一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。例如:

I hear that you want a secretary. 我听说你需要一个秘书。

另外, listen 也表示“听”, 但它与 hear 有所区别。listen 是一个不及物动词, 其后需跟介词 to 才能接宾语, 表示一种有意识的、主动的“听”的动作, 含有“倾听、留神听”的意思。而 hear 强调“听”的结果, 表示“听见, 听到, 听说”。例如:

I heard them talking in next room, but I didn't really listen to what they were saying. 我听到他们在隔壁房间里说话, 但我实在没注意听他们说什么。

(2) be good at 后接名词或动名词, 表示“擅长什么事情”、“擅长做什么事情”。

例如:

I am good at English. 我擅长英语。

They are good at playing football. 他们擅长踢足球。

2. So please do me a favor, will you? 能不能帮我个忙呢?

有求于人时怎样开口好呢? 其实可以开门见山地说 So please do me a favor, will you? 或者 I wonder if you could do me a favor? 再客气一点, 还可以说 I had been wondering if you could help me 或者 I beg a favor of you。如果是很熟的朋友, 可以用比较随便的口气, 如 Be a sport and lend me a hand (这里 sport 意为“大度的人”), 还可以用 Would you give me a hand? 如果只是想问个问题, 耽误对方几分钟, 也可以说 Could you spare me a few minutes?

3. How about your pronunciation? 语音你学得怎么样?

how about... 和 what about... 是英语口语中常用的两个省略句型, 它们的意思和用法基本相同, 常常用在以下场合。

(1) 向对方提出建议或请求。例如:

How about going out for a walk? 出去散散步好吗?

What about another cake? 再吃块蛋糕好吗?



(2) 征询对方的看法或意见。例如:

What about the TV play? 那个电视剧怎么样?

(3) 询问天气或身体等情况。例如:

What about the weather in your hometown? 你们家乡的气候如何?

How about your uncle now? 你叔叔近来身体好吗?

(4) 寒暄时用做承接上下文的转折语。例如:

I am from Beijing. What about you? 我是北京人, 你呢?

4. Don't mention it. 不客气。

don't mention it 经常用于日常英语中, 其具体用法如下:

(1) 用来回答感谢或类似于感谢的句子, 意为“不用谢, 不客气; 不要这样说; 哪里哪里”。例如:

—Thank you very much. 太感谢你了。

—Don't mention it. 别客气。

—The film was wonderful. Thank you for inviting me. 这电影很精彩, 谢谢你邀请了我。

—Don't mention it. I'm glad you enjoyed it. 别客气, 你喜欢就好了。

(2) 用来回答道歉, 意为“没关系”。例如:

—I apologize for what I said. 我为自己所说的话向你道歉。

—Don't mention it. 没关系。



Work Alone

Listen to the dialogue, and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

(F) 1. Ralph is good at English learning.

(T) 2. Pronunciation is Ralph's big problem in English learning.

(T) 3. Julie advises Ralph to listen to English songs.



Pair Work

First listen to the dialogue and repeat, then role play the dialogue in pairs.

 **Group Work**

Work in groups to make a new dialogue with the help of the following useful sentences.

Can I ask you a question?

What's your problem in learning English?

Can you give me some advice?

What can I do to improve my spoken English?

How can I improve my pronunciation?

I'm poor at memorizing new words.

You'd better memorize new words in groups.

You should write them down in your notebook.

You can watch some English films.

You can listen to some English programmes over the radio.

**Section
G****Reading****Pre-reading** 

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

1. Do you think it is difficult to learn English well? Why or why not?
2. What do you think is the best way to learn English?

While-reading

Swimming and English Learning



Can you swim? Do you like swimming? Yes? Well, how can you learn to swim? I think the best way is to go into the water and learn. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. It's the same with English study. You

must practice, practice and practice.

Listening and speaking are very important for beginners. Children in English-speaking countries first listen to others. Then they try to imitate and speak. You can listen to English programs on the radio. You may understand a few words at the beginning. It doesn't matter. Just be relaxed and try to catch the main idea.

Somebody may be a good listener. But he dare not speak. He's afraid of making mistakes. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. Don't be afraid. You must be brave. If you really want to learn English well, you must try to speak with anyone you meet who knows English. When there's nobody to talk with, you can talk to yourself in English. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

Reading and writing are more important for senior school students. A lot of reading will improve your language sense. This is very important. And also it is a good habit to keep writing English diaries.

Easier said than done. Well, let's do more practice from now on. I'm sure you'll learn English well this way.

Translation

游泳与英语学习

你会游泳吗? 你喜欢游泳吗? 是的, 那好, 你是如何学会游泳的? 我认为最好的办法是跳到水里学。我想仅凭读游泳方面的书或者看别人游泳恐怕是永远都学不会的。英语学习也是如此, 你必须练习, 练习, 再练习。

对初学者来说，听说十分重要。在那些说英语的国家里，孩子们起初只是听别人说话，然后开始试着模仿着说。你可以听收音机中的英语节目，起初，你可能仅能听懂很少的词语，但这无关紧要，你要放松自己，尽量领会大意就行了。

某人可能听力很好，但不敢说，因为害怕出错。其实用不着害怕，我们说汉语有时也出错，一定要勇敢。如果你真想把英语学好，就得敢同任何人对话，只要他懂英语。在没有人交谈的时候，你可以用英语跟自己说话。记住，你说得越多，出错就越少。

对高中生来说，阅读和写作更为重要。大量的阅读会增强你的语感，这是十分重要的。还有，坚持写英语日记也是个好习惯。

说起来容易做起来难。好了，从现在开始，让我们多多练习。我确信通过这种方法你可以把英语学好。

New Words

best /best/ *adj.* 最好的，最出色的

adv. 最，最高程度地

water /'wɔ:tə(r)/ *n.* 水，大片的水

afraid /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕，畏惧

never /'nevə(r)/ *adv.* 从不，绝不

book /bʊk/ *n.* 书，书籍

other /'ʌðə(r)/ *pron.* 另外，其他

practice /'præktɪs/ *v.* 练习，训练

imitate /'ɪmɪteɪt/ *v.* 模仿，仿效

radio /'reɪdɪəʊ/ *n.* 收音机

relax /rɪ'læks/ *v.* 放松，休息

catch /kætʃ/ *v.* 领会；抓住

main /meɪn/ *adj.* 主要的，最重要的

dare /deə(r)/ *v.* 敢于，胆敢

brave /breɪv/ *adj.* 勇敢的，无畏的

write /raɪt/ *v.* 书写，写字

senior /'si:niə(r)/ *adj.* 高级水平的

language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ *n.* (某国家的) 语言，语言文字

sense /sens/ *n.* 理解力，判断力

habit /'hæbɪt/ *n.* 习惯



diary /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记

Phrases and Expressions

look at 看

the same with ……也一样

be very important for... 对……很重要

listen to 听, 听从

try to do sth. 努力做某事

at the beginning 一开始

main idea 主旨, 大意

talk to 与……交谈

language sense 语感

from now on 从现在开始

课文语言重点

1. I'm afraid you'll never learn to swim just by reading books about swimming or looking at others swimming. 仅凭读游泳方面的书或者看别人游泳恐怕是永远都学不会的。

learn to do sth.意为“学着去做某事”,指学了未必会;而learn doing sth.意为“学会做某事”,指学会了。例如:

You should learn to do housework. 你应该学着做家务。

Having learned skating skillfully, she went on learning to swim. 熟练掌握了滑冰技巧后,她继续学习游泳。

2. It's the same with English study. 英语学习也是如此。

the same with 意为“……也一样”。当上面一句话说了一个事情后,下面要说这种情况对于某人也是一样的时候,就可用 the same with。例如:

Mary went to Beijing but didn't go to the Palace Museum. It was the same with Jane. 玛丽去了北京,但是没有去故宫。简也一样。

3. You know we sometimes make mistakes when we speak Chinese. 我们说汉语有时也出错。

(1) sometimes 是个频度副词,意为“有时候”,多用于一般现在时,对它进行提问常用 how often。例如:

Sometimes I watch TV with my parents. 有时我和父母一起看电视。

—How often do you write to your father? 你多久给你父亲写一次信?

—Sometimes. 有时。

(2) make mistakes 意为“犯错误”。例如:

Everyone may make mistakes at times. 每个人不时都会犯错误。

4. Remember, the more you speak, the fewer mistakes you'll make. 记住, 你说得越多, 出错就越少。

the more..., the fewer... 为“the+ 比较级……, the+ 比较级……结构”, 该结构意为“越……, 越……”。例如:

The more difficult the questions are, the less likely he is able to answer them. 问题越难, 他回答出来的可能性就越小。

5. A lot of reading will improve your language sense. 大量的阅读会增强你的语感。

a lot of 意为“很多”, 是形容词性词组, 后接可数或不可数名词, 相当于 many 或 much。例如:

There are a lot of famous movie stars in the USA. 美国有许多著名的电影明星。

The king gave a lot of money to the farmer. 国王给了农夫很多钱。

Post-reading



I Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What should we do to learn English well?

We must practice, practice and practice.

2. Why doesn't a good listener dare to speak?

Because he's afraid of making mistakes.

3. How to improve your language sense?

Do a lot of reading.

II Fill in the blank in each sentence according to the first letter given.

1. Don't be afraid of losing face.

2. Actually, I had to practice a lot to get it right.

3. Some parrots can imitate sounds and repeat words and sentences.

4. Everyone needs time just to relax and recharge.

5. His grandfather was known as a brave seaman.

6. I've formed the habit of listening to English programs before going to bed.

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

the same with look at be very important for
talk to listen to at the beginning
from now on try to

1. Open your mouth so that I can look at your throat.
2. I will go over to his office and talk to him.
3. She said it was very important for students to develop their computer skills.
4. Let's listen to some music on the radio.
5. You must try to improve your grammar.
6. The book appeared at the beginning of the eighteenth century.
7. One should speak clearly and it is the same with writing.
8. You should learn to stand on your own feet from now on.

Section D Grammar

The Simple Future Tense (一般将来时)

Sentence patterns 

- I'll try.
You'll never **learn** to swim.
A lot of reading **will improve** your language sense.
You'll **learn** English well this way.
His family **will go** skating next winter.
It **will snow** soon.
Shall we **go** to the zoo this weekend?

Don't worry. **I shan't (won't) miss** the train.

一般将来时表示将来某一时间要发生的动作或存在的状态。

一、一般将来时的构成

一般将来时由助动词 shall (第一人称) 或 will (第二、三人称) + 动词原形构成。美式英语中不管什么人称，一律用 will。在英式英语的口语中，除第二人称疑问句中常用 shall 外，其他人称都可以用 will。

二、一般将来时的基本用法

1. 表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态。例如：

I will graduate from this school soon. 我很快就要从这所学校毕业了。

She will be home at seven this evening. 今晚她将 7 点回家。

2. 表示将来经常发生或反复发生的动作。例如：

I'll go to work by bike every day next month. 下个月我将每天骑自行车上班。

3. 问对方是否愿意或是表示客气地邀请。例如：

Will you please open the window? 你能打开窗户吗？

I'll be glad to help you. 我很乐意帮忙。

三、一般将来时的其他表示方法

1. “be going to + 动词原形”，表示即将发生的事或打算、计划、决定要做的事。
例如：

It's going to snow soon. 天快要下雪了。

We are going to have a meeting today. 今天我们要开会。

2. 有些动词的现在进行时形式可以表示将要发生的动作。常见的这类动词有 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, spend, meet, fly 等。例如：

Mr. Zhang is flying to London tomorrow. 张先生明天就要飞往伦敦了。

The plane is leaving at 9:00. 飞机 9 点起飞。

3. 有些动词也可以用一般现在时表示将来，但必须与将来的时间状语连用。常见的这类动词有 begin, come, go, leave, start, meet, return, sail, dine 等。例如：

The ship sails within two days. 这艘船将在两天内起航。

We start work next Thursday. 我们下周四开始上班。

4. “be + 动词不定式”，表示安排、命令或预定要做的事情。

We are to be back by 8:00. 我们将在 8 点前回来。



You are to finish the work by supper time. 你们必须在晚饭前完成这项工作。

5. “be about to do”, 表示即将做……或就要做……。例如:

He is about to leave for Beijing. 他就要启程去北京了。

The war is about to begin. 战争即将开始。

Exercises



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

- We the work this way next time.
A. do
B. shall do
C. going to do
D. will doing
- There a birthday party this Sunday.
A. will be
B. shall be
C. shall going to be
D. will going to be
- Mother me a nice present on my next birthday.
A. will gives
B. will give
C. gives
D. give
- Where is the morning paper?
— I it for you at once.
A. get
B. shall getting
C. to get
D. will get
- He in three days.
A. coming back
B. came back
C. will come back
D. is going to coming back
- He there at ten tomorrow morning.
A. will
B. is
C. will be
D. be
- a concert next Saturday?
A. There will be
B. Will there be
C. There can be
D. There are
- you free next Sunday?
A. Will, are
B. Are, be



3. they, go hiking, next weekend

They will go hiking next weekend.



4. my family, go to the park, next Sunday

My family will go to the park next Sunday.



5. we, chat online, at 8 p.m. tomorrow

We shall /will chat online at 8 p.m. tomorrow.



6. my father, my brother and I, go boating, this Sunday afternoon

My father, my brother and I will go boating this Sunday afternoon.

Section E Writing

Registration Form/Application Form (登记表或申请表)

一、填表常用语

This application form is free.	此表免费。
Surname (family name)	姓
First name(given name)	名
Date of birth(d/m/y)	出生日期 (年 / 月 / 日)
ID number	身份证号码
Place and country of birth	出生地及国家
Current nationality	目前国籍
Sex	性别
Male	男性
Female	女性
Marital status	婚姻状况
Single	单身
Married	已婚
Date of issue	发照日, 发证日期
Valid until	截止日
Current occupation	当前职业
Home address	家庭住址
Issuing authority	发证机构
Telephone and telefax	电话 / 传真
Full address	详细地址
E-mail address	电子信箱

Credit card

信用卡

二、范例

**APPLICATION FORM FOR FOREIGNERS WISHING TO
STUDY IN TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY
FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS**

Address: Foreign Students Affairs Office, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, China

Tel: 8610-62784857

Fax: 8610-62771134

E-mail: lxs@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

Photo

1. Full Legal Name
SURNAME FIRST MIDDLE

2. Chinese Name
SURNAME FIRST

3. Country of Citizenship **4. Marital Status**

5. Passport No. & Type **6. Gender** Male Female

7. Date of Birth(y/m/d)

8. Place of Birth **STATE/PROVINCE, COUNTRY**

9. Permanent Home Address

FAX TELEPHONE

10. Current Mailing Address if Different from Permanent Address

FAX TELEPHONE E-MAIL

11. Field of Study (please refer to the *Catalog of Programs*)

(1) (2)

If you are not admitted to these majors, the university will choose another major for you

I agree I don't agree

12. Duration of Study

From year month **to** year month



13. Educational Background (Starting from high school)

Name	Location	Dates attended	Major	Degree Obtained
.....				

14. Work Experience (Starting from current position)

Employer	Location	Dates attended	Position
.....			

15. Language Proficiency (Excellent, Good, or Fair)

language	reading	writing	speaking
Chinese
English

16. Publications and Thesis

17. Special Skills or Interests

18. Financial Sponsor's Name

Address & Tel

Relationship with the Applicant

Sponsor's Signature

19. Person or Agency to Act on Your Behalf in China

Address & Tel

20. Comment of the Sponsor or Recommending Party

.....

Signature **Date**

Exercises

Fill in the following registration form according to your own information.

Last Name*:	First Name*:	Title*:
University/Organization:		
Phone:	E-mail*:	
Fax:	Country:	
Check-in Date* (d/m/y):	Check-out Date* (d/m/y):	
Number of Nights*:	Number of Guests:	

Room Type* (please ✓ one and only one option):	Gloria Plaza (5 star)-standard room	RMB 500/night	
	Gloria Inn (3 star)-standard room	RMB 300/night	
	Gloria Inn (3 star)-luxury room	RMB 360/night	
TOTAL AMOUNT (number of nights×price per night):		RMB	
Special Requests/Requirements(e.g. non-smoking, double/twin bed, interconnecting/ adjoining, rollaway bed, disabled facilities etc.):			
You must fill in all fields with“*”.			

LIFE AND CULTURE

美国独立战争 (1775—1783)

美国独立战争 (American War of Independence) 是世界历史上第一次大规模的殖民地争取民族独立的战争，也是一场资产阶级革命 (bourgeois revolution)。它推翻了英国的殖民统治 (colonial rule)，建立了美利坚合众国 (the United States of America)。



正如列宁 (Lenin) 所说：“现代的文明的美国历史，是由一次伟大的、真正解放的、真正革命的战争开始的。”

美国独立战争是以弱胜强的典型战例。国内外人民群众的拥护与支持法国、西班牙、荷兰等国的援助和灵活的战略战术，都是独立战争最终取得胜利的保证。



美国独立战争没有解决土地问题和奴隶制 (slavery system) 问题，最终导致了美国内战 (American Civil War) 的爆发。

重大事件

爆发：莱克星顿 (Lexington) 的枪声 (1775 年春)

建军：第二届大陆会议建立大陆军 (Continental Army)，华盛顿为总司令

建国：《独立宣言》(Declaration of Independence) 发表 (1776 年 7 月 4 日)

转折：萨拉托加大捷 (Great Victory in Saratoga)(1777 年春)

胜利：英军投降 (1781 年)

独立：英国被迫承认美国独立