

CONTENTS

目 录

| | |
|--|----|
| Unit1 Shopping Smart | 1 |
| Listening | 1 |
| Speaking | 4 |
| Reading | 7 |
| Writing..... | 16 |
| Unit 2 Taking Transportation | 18 |
| Listening | 18 |
| Speaking | 20 |
| Reading | 22 |
| Writing..... | 27 |
| Unit 3 Psychology and Personality..... | 30 |
| Listening | 30 |
| Speaking | 31 |
| Reading | 34 |
| Writing..... | 47 |
| Unit 4 Sports in China | 49 |
| Listening | 49 |
| Speaking | 51 |



| | |
|---|-----|
| Reading | 53 |
| Writing..... | 65 |
| Unit 5 Protecting the Environment | 68 |
| Listening | 68 |
| Speaking | 69 |
| Reading | 71 |
| Writing..... | 85 |
| Unit 6 Movies and Entertainment | 88 |
| Listening | 88 |
| Speaking | 90 |
| Reading | 92 |
| Writing..... | 104 |
| Unit 7 Ethics and Values | 107 |
| Listening | 107 |
| Speaking | 109 |
| Reading | 111 |
| Writing..... | 121 |
| Unit 8 Friendship and Relationship..... | 123 |
| Listening | 123 |
| Speaking | 125 |
| Reading | 126 |
| Writing..... | 135 |
| Unit 9 Animal Legend | 137 |
| Listening | 137 |
| Speaking | 140 |
| Reading | 142 |
| Writing..... | 151 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Unit 10 Jobs and Careers | 154 |
| Listening | 154 |
| Speaking | 157 |
| Reading | 160 |
| Writing | 170 |
| Keys | 174 |
| Unit 1 Shopping Smart | 174 |
| Unit 2 Taking Transportation | 182 |
| Unit 3 Psychology and Personality | 188 |
| Unit 4 Sports in China | 199 |
| Unit 5 Protecting the Environment | 210 |
| Unit 6 Movies and Entertainment | 220 |
| Unit 7 Ethics and Values | 227 |
| Unit 8 Friendship and Relationship | 236 |
| Unit 9 Animal Legend | 242 |
| Unit 10 Jobs and Careers | 251 |

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Unit1

Shopping Smart

Listening

Part One

Listen to a conversation and answer the questions after listening.

1. Check each statement true (T) or false (F) .

1. () Bob is selling his camera.
2. () Bob has three cameras.
3. () The camera for sale is a digital camera.
4. () Paul bargains hard for the camera.
5. () Marie buys the camera.

2. Match each question with the correct amount of money.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. How much does Bob want for the camera? | A. \$300 |
| 2. How much does this camera cost in a store? | B. \$200 |
| 3. How much does Paul want to give Bob for the camera? | C. \$1 |
| 4. What is Paul's final offer? | D. \$223 |
| 5. What is Bob's final offer? | E. \$250 |
| 6. How much does Marie give Bob? | F. \$222 |



Part Two

I. Listen to a passage about the largest shopping center in the world. Then complete the following sentences with the correct choice.

1. West Edmonton Mall is the largest _____ in the world.
 - A. shopping center
 - B. supermarket
 - C. indoor shopping mall
 - D. department store
2. How large is West Edmonton Mall? _____
 - A. 10 000 square meters.
 - B. 450 000 square meters.
 - C. 450, 000 hectares.
 - D. 10 000 hectares.
3. What cannot people do at West Edmonton Mall? _____
 - A. Buy goods.
 - B. Have meals.
 - C. Play golf.
 - D. Ride a car.
4. Which statement is TRUE about the amusement places at West Edmonton Mall? _____
 - A. There are many kinds of amusement places.
 - B. All the amusement places are very large.
 - C. There are 47 bus stops in the amusement park.
 - D. There is a swimming pool in the amusement park.
5. What can we learn about the small church? _____
 - A. It is one part of West Edmonton Mall.
 - B. People can enjoy quietness there.
 - C. People can hold weddings there.
 - D. All of the above.

II. Listen to a dialogue and fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

Shop assistant: Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you?

Mr. Anderson: Can you show me some silk, _____?

Shop assistant: Certainly. How do you like this design?

Mr. Anderson: Have you got anything brighter? Something more Chinese?

Shop assistant: How about the design with blue and yellow birds? _____ and the colors are bright.

Mr. Anderson: Oh, _____. Is it pure silk?

Shop assistant: Yes, one hundred percent pure silk.

Mr. Anderson: How much do I need for a short-sleeve dress? _____. She's about my height.

Shop assistant: I think one and a half meters would be enough.

Mr. Anderson: All right. Please let me have one and a half meters then.

Shop assistant: _____.

III . Listen to the passage about the different shopping habits between men and women.

Then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) .

1. () Men put the priority of price over need.
2. () Men are less likely to be influenced by the persuasion of others.
3. () A woman will try on a lot of clothes unless she finds something that everyone thinks suits her.
4. () Women enjoy long hours of shopping.
5. () Women decide to try on some clothes very quickly.

IV. Listen to an announcement and match the incomplete statement in Column A with the choices in Column B.

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| 1.The announcement is made _____. | a. on an airplane b. on a bus c. on a train d. on a ship |
| 2.The sign that the captain has turned on is to remind passengers to _____. | a. read the instructions b listen to him c. fasten their seat belts d. watch the video |
| 3.During the whole flight passengers have to turn off _____. | a. computers b. cell phones c. radios d. MP3s |



table

| Column A | Column B |
|--|---|
| 4. Passengers are not allowed to smoke on the plane because _____. | a. there are babies on board b. most passengers are against smoking c. smoke may activate the alarm d. it's a non-smoking flight |
| 5. When they have questions about the night, passengers can turn to _____. | a. the captain b. flight attendants c. other passengers d. the engineers |

Speaking



Part One

A: I'm looking for a digital camera. Which is the least expensive?

B: This one, X80. But it's not the best.

A: Oh. Could I have a look at the one next to it?

B: Sure. It's \$395.

A: That's a lot more than I want to pay.

B: How much can you spend?

A: No more than \$350.

B: Well, we've got some other models in your price range.

A: But I really like this one. I can give you \$360. What do you say?

B: How about \$370?

A: OK. That sounds fair.



Part Two

A: Good afternoon, madam. Welcome to our shop. May I help you?

B: Yes. Two days later is the Father's Day, I'd like to buy my father a white shirt.

A: OK, madam, I'd be glad to show you some. What size, please?

- B: Large.
- A: Here's one in large size. This is a very fine shirt.
- B: Oh yes, so it is. How much does it cost ?
- A: These styles are 500 Yuan each.
- B: That's a little more than I want to pay. Don't you have any less expensive shirts ?
- A: Yes, I think I can find some for you. Here are some for 200 Yuan, and also we have some here for 100 Yuan. They are on sale, 50 presents off.
- B: 200 will be all right. I'll take this one.
- A: Are you sure one will be enough ? Since it is a really perfect bargain.
- B: Yes I know, but I really think one is all what I need just now.
- A: Do you need anything else ?
- B: I'd also like to see the blouse in that showcase.
- A: Which one, madam ?
- B: The green one on the top, just besides the big mirror.
- A: This one ?
- B: Yes, that one. Is it made of wood ?
- A: Yes, madam. Sure it is 100 present made of wood and also hand-made.
- B: How much it is ?
- A: Two hundred and 99, madam.
- B: I'm afraid it doesn't fit me very well. Have you got any other ones ?
- A: How about this one ? It's only one hundred and 99 Yuan.
- B: The price is all right, but it's a bit showy, isn't it ?
- A: Really? But I don't think so, madam.
- B: Hum, maybe you are right. OK. Then I'll take it.
- A: OK, madam. Will you wait a moment please ? I'll have it wrapped.
- B: Certainly, thank you. Here is the money. Exactly 499.
- A: Thank you so much. Welcome you to come here again. Bye-bye!
- B: Bye!

Useful Expressions

I am just looking around.
Where can I buy...?

I am looking for ...

Could I have a look at...?

That's unreasonable! I'd take it for...

That's too high.

How about ...?

I'd buy this if it were cheaper.

Lower the price, and I'll consider it.

Can you make it a little cheaper?

It's a little overpriced.

I like everything about it except the price.

I've seen this cheaper (in) other places.

I heard other stores were having great mark-downs on this item.

If I buy more than one, will you give me a discount?

▶ *Speaking Task*

Imagine you are Wang Na. You want to buy a pair of jeans. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese provided.

Shop assistant: Good morning, Miss. Can I help you?

You: _____. (我想买一条牛仔裤。)

Shop assistant: OK our selection of jeans is the most comprehensive available.

_____. (您想要什么样式的?)

You: It's really hard for me to choose from so many styles of jeans.

Shop assistant: Well, let me see. How do you like this style? It's the latest fashion, very popular. And the quality is excellent.

You: _____. (看上去不错,我能试一条深蓝色的吗?)

Shop assistant: Certainly. What size are you?

You: _____. (我想是中号。)

Shop assistant: Here you are. There's a fitting room just over there.

You: The color is fine. But I'm afraid it's too big for me. _____
_____. (有小点尺码的吗?)

Shop assistant: Wait a moment, please. Oh, I think this pair will be the right size for you.

You: _____. (是的, 我也这样想。多少钱?)

Shop assistant: \$90, plus tax.

You: _____. (太贵了, 比我想象的太多了。)

Shop assistant: You know, what they say, you get what you pay for. You can't go wrong on that.

You: OK. I'll take it. _____. (你们接受信用卡吗?)

Shop assistant: Sure.

Reading

Passage A

How to Survive the Shanghai Expo

My aunt in Vancouver shared a wise Chinese saying recently: "If you don't go to the Shanghai Expo, you will regret it. If you go to the Shanghai Expo, you will regret it even more."

I laughed. There is a lot of truth to the statement. For the price of an admission ticket to the Expo, you will get to witness a great human accomplishment: Over 200 architecturally cutting-edge national pavilions in a 4-km² exhibition site. At the same time, you will get to witness and experience the exhausting 4 or 5 hours' long queuing lines. But contrary my aunt's advice, you can go to the Expo and still have a good time.

In addition, don't just visit Shanghai for the Expo. Shanghai is a dynamic, modern, international city—the "city of the future"—and it is really worth breaking up your Expo visit with trips to the Bund, to Nanjing East Road, to ultra-modern Pudong, maybe even neighboring Hangzhou and Suzhou. Believe me: the Expo itself will wear you out after Day One. And if you've been to Shanghai many times already and have seen all these sights, then use the rest of your time to do the one thing Shanghai is best known for: shopping, shopping, shopping.



The Best Pavilions to See

“What are the best pavilions to see?” This is a good question. With over 200 pavilions and such limited time and such long lines, you don’t want your day at the Expo site to go to waste.

Actually, answering this question starts with you. Ask yourself: If you’ve been to France, there’s no point waiting an hour to see the Fisher Price version of France in the French Pavilion (although still quite beautiful).

The Real Stars: Mid-sized Countries

You might be very much exhausted by queuing before the heavy hitters of the Expo—the China pavilion and the big “brand-name” countries—but you will also discover that there are some real gems—mid-sized countries’ pavilions.

Mid-sized countries have short lines (10-30 minutes at most) and their displays can be quite beautiful and informative! Two that I enjoyed are: Indonesia and New Zealand. Indonesia had a long, snaking exhibit that showcased everything from coral reef to ruins of culture. New Zealand, while short on the actual interior display, had a roof garden with everything from stuffed animals to Kiwi trees and herbs. Additionally, some countries are too small or poor to afford their own stand-alone pavilion. In that case, they rent space in a pavilion warehouse, usually grouped by region or continent. The Africa pavilion reminded me of a college activities fair, with booths and stands for individual countries. These places are also great if you’re looking to learn more about a lot of countries in a short amount of time.

Simply stated, the Shanghai Expo is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. Maybe it’s because, after visiting the Expo, you will probably tell yourself that you never want to do this again. But once you get to recall this rare Shanghai Expo experience sometime in the future, you will probably be happy that you had the chance to partake in such a world-class event and such an unusual experience.



Notes

Fisher-Price费雪品牌

Fisher-Price is an American company that produces toys for infants and children, headquartered in East Aurora, New York. Fisher-Price has been a wholly owned subsidiary of Mattel since 1993.

New Words and Expressions

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| share | v. | to divide or use (sth.) with others 分享 |
| regret | v. | to feel sorry about something you have done and wish you had not done it 后悔 |
| sights | n. | (plural) famous or interesting places that tourists visit 风景 |
| experience | n. | something that happens to you or something you do, especially when this has an effect on what you feel or think 体验 |
| | v. | if you experience a problem, event, or situation, it happens to you or affects you 经历, 体验 |
| display | n. | an arrangement of things for people to look at or buy 展品 |
| | v. | to show something to people, or put it in a place where people can see it easily 展示 |
| informative | adj. | providing many useful facts or ideas 提供大量资料的 |
| recall | v. | to remember a particular fact, event, or situation from the past 回想起 |
| fair | n. | an event at which people or businesses show and sell their products 展品展览会, 集市 |
| there is a lot of truth to ... | | 中有很多实情 |
| be worth doing sth. | | 值得做某事 |
| break up | | 分解 |
| wear sb. out | | 使……筋疲力尽 |
| be known for | | 因……而闻名 |
| there is no point doing sth. | | 没有理由做某事 |
| in that case | | 那样的话 |
| everything from...to... | | 从……到……各种东西一应俱全 |
| simply stated | | 简单地说 |
| a once-in-a-lifetime experience | | 一生仅有一次的经历 |
| world-class event | | 世界级的活动 |



► **Reading Comprehension**

Answer the following questions with the information from the passage.

1. What do you think of the accomplishments the Shanghai Expo presents to us?

2. Besides the Shanghai Expo, what else does the author suggest you go to visit?

3. How does the author describe the displays in those mid-sized countries' pavilions?

4. Why does the author say that the African pavilion is a great place to see?

5. What does the author say about the visit to the Shanghai Expo?

► **Vocabulary and Structure**

I. Complete each of the following statements according to the passage.

1. At the Shanghai Expo exhibition site people get to _____ the exhausting long queuing lines.
2. As Shanghai is a dynamic, modern and international city you can find a lot of _____ to see.
3. Except those big "brand-name" countries' pavilions you can discover _____ mid-sized countries' pavilions.
4. People find the _____ in mid-sized countries' pavilions quite beautiful and informative.
5. If you're looking to learn more about a lot of countries in a short amount of time you can go to _____.

II. Fill in the blanks without referring to the passage.

Mid-sized countries have short lines (10-30 minutes at most) and their displays can be quite beautiful and _____. Two that I enjoyed are: Indonesia and _____. Indonesia had a long, snaking exhibit that showcased everything from coral reefs to ruins of _____. New Zealand, while short on the actual interior display, had a roof _____ with everything from stuffed animals to Kiwi trees and herbs. Additionally, some countries are too small or poor to afford their own stand-alone _____. In that case, they rent _____ in a pavilion

warehouse, usually grouped by region or _____. The Africa pavilion _____ me of a college activities _____, with booths and stands for _____ countries. These places are also great if you're looking to learn more about a lot of countries in a short amount of time.

Passage B

Five Tips & Tricks for Effective Online Shopping

At the dawn of the new millennium, e-commerce or online shopping has gained momentum in America and elsewhere in the world with more and more people buying and selling online. According to Forrester Research the numbers are increasing at the rate of 2% to 2.5% per annum and 40% of households are using coupons for online shopping. This is primarily because online shopping offers more discount and savings compared to traditional stores, which are burdened with costs of employees, rent and insurance.

If you have not shopped online, try it! You will be amazed at how convenient it is. Online shopping lets you buy products from all over the world, from London to Paris. However, we recommend that you use the following tips for effective online shopping and remember: save money with online shopping.

First, do not go with the most popular auction sites because you may end up paying too much. Some of the auction sites have become saturated with both buyers and sellers. Companies using these sites quickly see an opportunity to add additional costs to your purchase. Along with the products, the online marketplace is flooded with enough people who make you spend hundreds of extra dollars for items you find in local malls. For alert shoppers, this is not the ideal place. So please be careful.

Second, very important, never pay retail prices. Let's imagine you are looking for ipod (a type of MP3 players turned out by Apple). Do you want to pay the price that Apple is offering? Of course not. But what should you do? Spend some time in Google and just type ipod coupons. Go through the top ten to twenty results, you can take it for granted that you will find many listings offering significant discounts for the same product. Or sometimes just filling out a survey or signing up an email list, you will get additional savings; perhaps you can even get the product free of charge.

Third, avoid buying a new product in craze or fashion which always excites us. Sometimes it is difficult to resist the temptation and we end up buying at a local mall spending more money. If only you can resist that temptation and wait for two to five days you will get the same product



at a much lower rate. Try to remain calm till your shipping comes via UPS!

Fourth, extra care needs to be taken for excessive shipping charges for retailers cut the price of the product and add it to the shipping costs. Be sure to check the final cost so that you do not have to pay any additional charges. Better still, find a product with free shipping. Sometimes the shipping costs can be higher than the cost of your actual purchase.

Last but not least, do look for online coupons. Have you ever heard of such online coupon websites that provide discount and promotion codes to most of the Internet stores? These websites provide the latest discount offers arranged by category or store, making it easier for you to find what you want. This helps you to get a good deal and find free shipping offers, as listed in the fourth tip. Take precautions to check for a coupon code prior to making an Internet purchase, however.



Notes

1. iPod 苹果公司生产的一种 MP3 播放器

iPod is a line of portable media players created and marketed by Apple Inc. The product line-up consists of the hard drive-based iPod classic, the touchscreen iPod touch, the compact iPod nano and the ultra-compact iPod shuffle. iPod classic models store media on an internal hard drive, while all other models use flash memory to enable their smaller size (the discontinued mini used a Microdrive miniature hard drive). As with many other digital music players, iPods can serve as external data storage devices. Storage capacity varies by model, ranging from 2GB for the iPod shuffle to 160GB for the iPod classic. The iPod line was announced by Apple on October 23, 2001, and released on November 10, 2001.

2. Apple 美国苹果电脑公司

Apple Inc. is an American multinational corporation that designs and sells consumer electronics, computer software, and personal computers. The company's best-known hardware products are the Macintosh line of computers, the iPod, the iPhone and the iPad. Its software includes the Mac OS X operating system; the iTunes media browser; the iLife suite of multimedia and creativity software; the iWork suite of productivity software; Aperture, a professional photography package; Final Cut Studio, a suite of professional audio and film-industry software products; Logic Studio, a suite of music production tools; the Safari web browser; and iOS, a mobile operating system.

3. UPS (United Parcel Service) 美国联合包裹服务公司

United Parcel Service, Inc., typically referred to by the acronym UPS, is a package delivery company. Headquartered in Sandy Springs, Georgia, United States, UPS delivers

more than 15 million packages a day to 6.1million customers in more than 220 countries and territories around the world.

► New Words and Expressions

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| alert | <i>adj.</i> | watchful and ready to meet danger 警觉的, 警惕的 |
| amaze | <i>v.</i> | affect with great surprise; astonish 使惊异; 吃惊 |
| auction | <i>n.</i> | a public occasion when things are sold to the people who offer the most money for them 拍卖 |
| burden | <i>v.</i> | create a problem or serious responsibility for someone 加负担于; 使麻烦 |
| coupon | <i>n.</i> | piece of paper that allows one to buy sth. at a reduced price 优惠券 |
| craze | <i>n.</i> | sth. that suddenly becomes very popular but for only a short time (短时间内的) 狂热, 大流行(之物) |
| distributor | <i>n.</i> | a company or person that supplies goods to stores 销者; 批发商 |
| e-commerce | <i>n.</i> | buying and selling goods on the Internet 电子商务 |
| emotion | <i>n.</i> | a feeling that one experiences, for example love, fear, or anger 情绪; 情感, 感情 |
| excessive | <i>adj.</i> | much more than is reasonable or necessary 过多的; 过分的 |
| grant | <i>v.</i> | admit that sth. is true 承认 |
| mall | <i>n.</i> | a large, often enclosed shopping complex containing various stores, businesses, and restaurants 购物商场; 购物街 |
| marketplace | <i>n.</i> | a place where people sell goods outside in a city, town, or village market 市场; 商场 |
| millennium | <i>n.</i> | a period of one thousand years 一千年; 千禧年 |
| momentum | <i>n.</i> | progress or development that is becoming faster or stronger 冲力; 势头 |
| primarily | <i>adv.</i> | chiefly; mainly 主要地; 根本上 |
| promotion | <i>n.</i> | the activity of encouraging or supporting sth. 促进 |
| purchase | <i>n.</i> | the process of buying sth. 购买 |
| resist | <i>v.</i> | oppose or fight against sb. or sth.: stop oneself from doing sth. that one would very much like to do 抵抗, 反抗; 忍得住 |
| retail | <i>v.</i> | sell goods directly to the public for their own use 零售 |
| retailer | <i>n.</i> | a company or person that sells goods directly to the public for their own use 零售商 |
| saturate | <i>v.</i> | fill sth. completely with a large number of things or large amount of sth. 使充满 |

| | | |
|------------|-----------|---|
| shipping | <i>n.</i> | the act or business of transporting goods 海运; 运送 |
| shopper | <i>n.</i> | one who visits stores in search of merchandise or bargains 购物者 |
| site | <i>n.</i> | the place or setting of sth. 地方, 场所 |
| swell | <i>v.</i> | make sth. larger than normal; increase in amount or number 使膨胀, 增大; 增加 |
| temptation | <i>n.</i> | a strong feeling of wanting to have or do sth., esp. sth. that is bad to one 诱惑 |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| along with | 和…… |
| at the dawn of | 开始; 在……之初 |
| at the rate of | 以……速度 |
| be/become saturated with | 使充满 |
| be amazed at | 对…感到惊奇 |
| be burdened with | 负……重担; 使麻烦 |
| be flooded with | 使泛滥 |
| compared to | 与……相比 |
| go through | 检查 |
| in craze | 流行的 |
| in turn | 依次, 轮流 |
| last but not least | 最后但并非最不重要的(一点) |
| per annum | 每年 |
| prior to | 先于, 在……之前 |
| sign up | 签字 |
| take…for granted | 认为……理所当然 |
| take precautions to | 警惕; 防范 |

▶ Reading Comprehension

I. Choose the best answer to each question with the information from the passage.

1. According to the article, what is probably true about the most popular auction sites? _____

- A. The most popular auction sites offer a variety of cheap items to re-distributors.
- B. Shoppers usually end up buying more expensive items on the most popular auction sites.
- C. For alert shoppers the most popular auction sites are the ideal places because they are

careful enough.

D. Shoppers can get cheap even free iPods on the most popular auction sites.

2. Which of the following is NOT among the causes of the popularity of online shopping?

A. Online shops are convenient.

B. Online shops offer ideal discount.

C. Online shops offer free shipping.

D. It is easy to find what you want in online shops.

II. Read the text again and then complete the missing parts of the text outline.

1. A brief introduction to the _____ of online shopping. (Para 1)

2. Tips for effective online shopping (Para 2-7)

A. Online shopping is convenient and cheap (Para 2)

B. The first tip: _____ (Para 3)

C. The second tip: _____ (Para 4)

D. The third tip: _____ (Para 5)

E. The fourth tip: _____ (Para 6)

F. The fifth tip: _____ (Para 7)

Vocabulary and Structure

Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions, change the form where necessary.

| | | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| reliable | resist | primarily | prior to | take precaution to |
| ensure | alert | survey | go through | be saturated with |

1. The contract will be signed _____ the ceremony.

2. The students were unable to _____ laughing after hearing his funny answer to the question.

3. I fitted a new lock to _____ that the bicycle would not be stolen.

4. Those people who have accurate, _____ up-to-date information will survive and succeed in their business, social and family life.

5. According to a recent _____, in Shanghai alone there are more than 2.5 million migrant workers.

6. The air _____ the perfume of the flowers.



7. This research program is _____ for seniors.
8. Parents and doctors must be _____ to the symptoms of this disease.
9. Let's _____ your lines one more time before you go on the stage.
10. If people must smoke in bed, they should at least _____ buy non-flammable sheets and blankets.

Writing



Sample 1

July 30, 2020

Dear Mr. White,

Excuse my being unable to see you and your wife off. Every time I recollect our close friendship over the last few years, I am personally very sad to see you leave China.

I hope we shall keep in touch as you resume your work at your new post.

With very good wishes for the future and thanks for what you have done for us.

Yours sincerely,

Lily



Sample 2

August 12, 2020

Dear Mr. Johnson,

As you prepare to return to Oxford for your PhD degree, I take the greatest pleasure of sending to you, on behalf of all members of this organization and in my own name, our good wishes for the future.

I must also express our thanks to you for the personal interest you have shown in our affairs over the past years.

Sincerely,

Wang Yupeng

▶ Writing Task

Write a farewell letter according to the information given in Chinese.

写信人：伊夫林（Evelyne）

写信时间：2022.9.8

国籍：瑞士

写信的目的：回国时间已到，向朋友道别，感谢 ABC 公司对他的帮助和与之结下的友情。在中国待了 6 年，非常喜欢这里的生活，尤其喜欢网球小组和自行车小组活动。希望女士们锻炼身体以保持饱满的精力。欢迎各位朋友到瑞士。

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Unit 2

Taking Transportation

Listening

Part One

Listen to a conversation and answer the following questions.

1. Check whether each statement is true (T) or false (F) .

1. () Paul calls Auto Rent to rent a van.
2. () They need the van tomorrow afternoon.
3. () They will need it till the fifteenth of the month.
4. () Paul can't decide what color van he wants.
5. () Finally they rent a white convertible van with stereo.

2. Complete each statement with the correct answer.

1. They need to rent a van because_____.

- A. Paul is taking tourists from Chile to the museum
- B. Paul is going to Chile for a tour
- C. Paul is driving tourists to Chile

2. Paul does not want Bob's fish sandwich because_____.

- A. he is not hungry
- B. he doesn't want to remember the accident
- C. Bob doesn't really give him

3. Paul wants a four-wheel drive van because_____.

- A. he needs to take a group from France to the mountains
- B. he needs to take a group of tourists to France
- C. it's cheaper to rent a four-wheel drive van

4. The rental company can provide them_____.

- A. a four-wheel drive van
- B. a luxury van with stereo
- C. a luxury van with DVD

5. Cheryl asks for lots and lots of insurance because_____.

- A. they are renting a luxury van
- B. they could spend less money with more insurance
- C. Paul just had an accident



Part Two

I. Check whether each statement is true (T) or false (F) .

1. () Drivers who hold their cell phones have more accidents than drivers who use earphones.
2. () If you talk on the phone while you are driving, you can't see everything on the road.
3. () When a person talks on the phone, he or she isn't completely paying attention to driving.
4. () A driver who is talking on a cell phone can't respond to things as quickly as a person who isn't talking on the phone.
5. () According to the speaker, you should never use your cell phone while driving.

II. Listen to the following passage and try to fill the missing words in the blanks.

Nature imposes difficult conditions upon the earth from time to time. The tornado and forest fire destroy natural _____ homes and other structures, and very often harm or kill people. Technological tragedies happen with little or no warning as we see trains crash and airplanes fall from the sky shortly after take-off. As tragic as calamities are, they seem to _____ the best in human nature. People trained in _____ care arrive at the scene and begin assisting the injured. Others come with equipment to remove debris. Men, women, and young people willingly come to the scene of an _____, hoping to be of help in some way. These selfless acts of kindness make

our world a better place. Compassion _____ the wounds of calamities.

American Airlines flight number 587 crashed less than three minutes after _____ from JFK Airport in New York in November, 2001. _____ saw an engine fire develop on the plane's number one engine located under the left wing of the aircraft. Seconds later, the airliner eight homes, completely destroying four of them. All 260 people _____ the airplane were killed along with six people at the crash site, leaving many people to mourn the _____ of their loved ones. The residents (people who live in the area of the crash) rallied together to comfort those grieving, while others removed bodies from the wreckage and did the necessary clean-up.

Speaking



Part One

George: Michael, you wouldn't believe what I just saw! It was awful!

Michael: You saw the bus accident? Tell me about it. You know Jimmy was on that bus.

George: I know. I saw him when they carried him into the ambulance. It happened so fast! The van came around that corner and crashed right into the side of the bus.

Michael: Didn't the van slow down at all?

George: No. It was as if the driver of the van never even saw the bus.

Michael: Were there many people on the bus?

George: Yes, it was practically full.

Michael: Do you think many of them were injured?

George: From what I could see it looked like most of the people had injuries; some even serious, like the driver of the van. I don't think he'll make it. I think Jimmy will be okay, though. He waved his hand at me as they put him in the ambulance.

Michael: Do you know what hospital they're taking him to? We should go see him.



Part Two

Paul: Hello.

Marie: Paul, what happened to you?

Paul: I had an accident with the van.

Cheryl: Oh, no! Are you OK?

Paul: I'm fine. I was wearing my seat belt. No one was hurt, but I think we're going to need a new van.

Bob: What happened?

Paul: I was driving on Sixth Street and there were a lot of fish on the road.

Marie: A lot of what?

Paul: Fish.

Marie: Why were there fish in the road?

Paul: I don't know. Anyway, I tried to turn but I had a problem with the steering wheel.

Bob: The steering wheel broke

Paul: No, it came off. So I drove over the fish. The fish made the road slippery, so when I tried to stop, I hit a parked car.

Bob: Oh, no!

Paul: I'm not finished. The car behind me was tailgating, so he hit me. A car on the opposite side of the road hit a stop sign. The stop sign fell and smashed my hood.

Cheryl: Oh, no!

Paul: Then, worst of all, when I got out to look at the damage, a piano fell on the van.

Marie: What? Where did it come from?

Paul: I don't know. But the van does not look good. The bumpers are damaged. So is the hood. The doors won't open. The windows won't close. The engine's not working. The headlights are smashed. The horn won't honk. And it smells like fish.

Bob: Are there any parts that are OK?

Paul: The steering wheel still looks good.

Bob: Great. All we need is a van to go with it.

► *Useful Expressions*

It was awful!

Tell me about...

I'm very sorry to hear that.

How did it happen?



What was the accident?

Was there much damage?

How serious are his injuries?

Is he alright?

He had some minor injuries.

I don't think he'll make it.

I think he will be okay.

No one was hurt.

I'm so sorry about the accident.

I know how it feels.

You must be feeling terrible.

You're going to be just fine.

Cheer up!

Thank you for offering your help.



Speaking Task

Work with your partner and take turns to start the conversation.

Topic: Talking about a traffic accident

Roles: Carl and John

Situation: Carl saw an accident on campus. His roommate Larry, who was riding a bicycle, collided with a car and Larry got injured. Carl told John about the collision and Larry's injuries.

Reading

Death of A Dream

They boarded the plane in New York City with high hopes. The 18 members of the United States figure skating team would fly to Brussels, Belgium. Then they were to go on to Prague,

Czechoslovakia, for the world ice skating championships. A photo was taken of the team members as they stood on the steps of the Sabena Airlines 707 jet. The best of America's skaters beamed for the camera. Mostly young, they laughed and giggled, their eyes dancing with excitement. This was going to be the time of their lives.

There were three ice skating pairs on the plane. Two were brother-and-sister teams: Laurie and William Hickox and Ila and Ray Hadley. There was also the husband-and-wife team of Patricia and Robert Dineen. But the brightest star of all was a singles skater. Her name was Laurence (Laurie) Owen. Only 16 years old, she had won the North American title for women just two days earlier. Laurie had great skill, dazzling grace, and a winning smile.

Laurie came from a skating family. Her mother, Maribel, had won the U.S. figure skating championship nine times. Laurie had an older sister who shared her mother's name. Maribel Owen, age 20, was not quite as strong a skater as Laurie. Still, she had just won the U.S. senior pairs championship. All three of the Owen women were on the plane bound for Brussels.

Sabena Flight 548 took off at 7: 30 P.M. on February 14, 1961. The flight across the Atlantic was pleasant. Early the next day, the plane neared the airport at Brussels. There seemed to be no cause for concern. There was no distress signal of any kind from the pilot, Captain Louis Lambrechts. There were no storms or high winds in the region. In fact, the weather was perfect. It was warm and sunny.

But something must have gone wrong in the cockpit. During the last few minutes before the scheduled landing, Captain Lambrechts did not contact the Brussels airport. Just before 10: 00 A.M., he lowered the wheels of the jet and began his approach to land. But, at the last moment, he pulled the plane up. Perhaps he saw another jet taking off and feared a collision. Or perhaps he already knew that something was wrong with his plane. In any case, he circled the airport and prepared to try again.

Lambrechts came in a second time, flying about 500 feet over a farm near the village of Berg, northeast of Brussels. Then he suddenly increased his speed and pulled the plane into a steep climb. By this time, officials in the Brussels control tower could tell that something was very wrong. "We saw the crash coming," said one official. "They couldn't have been faster," the official said. "But there was nothing they could do"

A man riding on a train saw that the plane was in trouble. "The plane appeared to be making a normal approach to land when it suddenly reared up into the sky," he said. "Then it fell back like a great stone and we heard the explosion."

It was 10: 05 A.M. when the Sabena jet hit the ground and exploded in a ball of flames. It just missed hitting a row of houses. All 72 people on board were killed, including 49 Americans and 11 members of the crew. There was nothing anyone could do. The crash site was a scene of total destruction. Debris was scattered over 200 yards. Charred remains and body parts were strewn all over the area. Several couples on the plane were found locked in a final embrace.

The crash stunned skaters and figure skating fans around the globe. Never before had anything so tragic happened in their sport. To honor the dead, the Prague competition was canceled. The crash was particularly devastating for some families. In addition to the Owen family, with its loss of three women, nine other skating families suffered more than one death. The hopes and dreams of these athletes had ended in a flash. All that remained as rescuers combed through the wreckage were three pairs of melted skates dangling from one of the wings.

► New Words and Expressions

| | | |
|--------------|------|--|
| beam | v. | smile brightly and happily (面) 露喜色 |
| bound | adj. | going to or intending to go to 开往……的; 准备到……的 |
| championship | n. | a competition held to determine the champion 锦标赛 |
| char | v. | cause to become black by burning 烧焦 |
| cockpit | n. | the part of a plane in which a pilot sits 驾驶舱 |
| collision | n. | an accident in which two or more people or vehicles hit each other while moving in different directions 碰撞 |
| crew | n. | all the people working on a ship, plane, spacecraft, etc. 全体机务 / 船务人员 |
| dangle | v. | hang or swing loosely 悬荡 |
| dazzle | v. | impress somebody greatly through beauty, knowledge, skill, etc. 使目眩 |
| debris | n. | the remains of something that has been destroyed or broken up 碎片, 残骸 |
| destruction | n. | the act of damaging something so severely that it cannot be repaired 毁灭 |
| devastating | adj. | completely destructive 毁灭性的 |
| distress | n. | state of danger or great difficulty 危险 |
| embrace | n. | taking or holding somebody or each other in the arms as a sign of love 拥抱 |

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| explode | <i>v.</i> | burst or make something burst loudly and violently 爆炸 |
| explosion | <i>n.</i> | (a loud noise caused by) an act of exploding 爆炸 (声) |
| figure skating | <i>n.</i> | skating characterized by the performance of various jumps, spins, and dance movements and formerly by the tracing of prescribed figures 花样滑冰 |
| flame | <i>n.</i> | a hot, glowing quantity of burning gas that comes from something on fire 火焰 |
| giggle | <i>v.</i> | laugh quietly in an uncontrolled way 咯咯地笑 |
| grace | <i>n.</i> | a quality of simple, elegant beauty and smoothly controlled movement 优雅自然 |
| jet | <i>n.</i> | an airplane powered by one or more jet engines 喷气式飞机 |
| lower | <i>v.</i> | move or let down in height 降低 |
| rear | <i>v.</i> | rise upright (飞机) 急速拉高 |
| scatter | <i>v.</i> | separate or cause to separate widely (使) 分散 |
| schedule | <i>v.</i> | put (a flight, train, etc.) into a timetable 列入时刻表 |
| steep | <i>adj.</i> | rising or falling quickly or at a large angle 急速的 |
| strew | <i>v.</i> | scatter irregularly 使散落 |
| stun | <i>v.</i> | shock or surprise greatly 使震惊 |
| wreckage | <i>n.</i> | the broken parts of a destroyed thing 残骸 |
| bound for | | 开往……的, 准备到……的 |
| comb through | | 彻底搜查、整理 |
| come in | | 抵达 |
| end in | | 以……结束 |
| in any case | | 不管怎样 |
| Czechoslovakia | | (前) 捷克斯洛伐克 |
| Ila | | 爱拉 |
| Laurence Owen | | 劳伦斯·欧文 |
| Laurie | | 劳利 |
| Louis Lambrechts | | 路易斯·兰布莱奇 |
| Maribel | | 玛丽贝尔 |
| Patricia | | 帕特里夏 |
| Prague | | 布拉格 (前捷克斯洛伐克首都) |
| Ray Hadley | | 雷·哈德利 |

| | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| Robert Dineen | 罗伯特·迪宁 |
| Sabena Airlines | 沙比那航空公司（比利时） |
| William Hickox | 威廉·希科克斯 |

▶ Reading Comprehension

Complete the following statements with the information from the passage.

- The 1961 world ice skating competition was planned to be held _____.
A. in New York
B. in Brussels
C. in Berg
D. in Prague
- The American skaters were excited when they boarded the plane because _____.
A. they were going to fly to Brussels and Prague
B. they were a group of young and energetic athletes
C. they were heading for a great time in their lives
D. they had a large team of eighteen members
- We can infer from the passage that _____.
A. Laurie was selected into the team for Prague because she won the North American title for women
B. a skater in a family is likely to influence other members of the family so that they become skaters too
C. Laurie's mother taught her and her sister, Maribel, how to skate when they were little girls
D. Maribel became successful in skating in the United States earlier than her sister Laurie
- A witness of the plane crash reported seeing all of the following except that _____.
A. the plane was about to land normally
B. the plane was circling the airport
C. the plane climbed suddenly and steeply
D. the plane crashed onto the ground
- To show mourning for the skaters who were killed in the plane crash, _____.
A. the skating competition for that year was canceled
B. the rescuers searched the wreckage for melted skates
C. skaters and skating fans helped to collect scattered debris

D. skating fans cried because of the death of their dreams and hopes

► Vocabulary and Structure

I. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

distress grace explode signal crash

1. The driver gave a _____ that he was going to turn right.
2. It was reported that 41 people were killed in a plane _____ in the Himalayas last week.
3. The ship's captain radioed that it was in _____.
4. The skaters moved over the ice with a smooth, effortless _____.
5. The bomb was taken away and the soldiers _____ it at a safe distance from the houses.

II. Complete the following sentences with the proper words.

1. Marta _____ a box of old photographs, looking for the baby's portrait.
2. The cost of the house may be lower than we first thought; but _____ it will still be beyond our reach.
3. The struggle between the drug company and the Government over prices finally _____ a satisfactory settlement.
4. He was said to have been bright at school and most certainly _____ University.
5. As soon as I was _____, I began to have second thoughts about leaving.

Writing

👉 Sample 1

| The Best of London | |
|--------------------|--|
| Date | Activities |
| Oct.8 | London sightseeing—the British Library, the Tower of London, an entertaining tour. |



| | |
|--------|--|
| Oct.9 | Highlights of Westminster—Westminster Abbey, Trafalgar Square, the National Gallery. Free time in the late afternoon and a perfect evening in the theater. |
| Oct.10 | St. Paul's & British Museum—a trip to St. Paul's for a tour of the church, the City financial district, and the British Museum. After lunch, free time for Covent Garden, shopping, or other sightseeing. |
| Oct.11 | Trip to Windsor—a day outside the city, to enjoy the Royal Family's castle and grounds at historic Windsor. |
| Oct.12 | Greenwich—A cruise on the River Thames down to historic Greenwich, a day to explore the National Maritime Museum, the Old Royal Observatory, or the Cutty Sark clipper ship. Tonight we'll meet for our "last supper" and raise a toast to London. |
| Oct.13 | Tour over after breakfast——To say our final farewells and head for home or further adventures. Thanks for exploring London with us. Cheers! |

Sample 2

| The Best of Xi'an | |
|-------------------|--|
| Date | Activities |
| Jul. 5 | Xian Arrival—Be met at Xian airport and transferred to downtown hotel. Be accompanied by your English speaking tour guide to visit Bell Tower, Great Mosque and The City Wall. |
| Jul. 6 | Visit Terra Cotta Warriors, Huaqing Hot Spring and Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor. Enjoy the Tang Dynasty show in the evening. |
| Jul. 7 | Take a day trip to Huashan Mountain. |
| Jul. 8 | Visit History Museum, Wild Goose Pagoda and Xian Tang Paradise. |
| Jul. 9 | Xian Departure—Visit Hanyang Tomb in the morning and transfer to airport in the afternoon. |

► **Writing Task**

Use the information given below to write an itinerary for a 6-day Lhasa tour.

Time: Aug. 15—Aug. 20

Places / spots to visit:

Day 1: airport → hotel → Barkhor Street Bazaar → the home of a Lhasa resident

Day 2: the Potala Palace → the Norbulingka Park → the Sera Monastery

Day 3: the Drepung Monastery → the Jokhang Temple → the Tibetan Traditional Medicine

Hospital → the Tibetan Traditional Carpet Factory

Day 4: Lhasa → Shigatse → the Tashilhumpo Monastery → the New Palace of Panchen Lama

Day 5: Shigatse → the Yangzhuoyong Lake → the Karola snow mountain → Lhasa

Day 6: hotel → airport

| The Best of Lhasa | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Date | Activities |
| | |
| | |
| | |
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| | |
| | |