









Contents

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Vocabulary
page 161-179

Grammar	Writing	Culture express
Possessives	Using correct punctuation	University mottos
Pronouns	Using proper words	National sports
Quantifiers	Writing consistent sentences	Famous paintings
Articles	Writing complete sentences	Gap year
Adjectives	Using conjunctions to connect simple sentences	Hollywood and Bollywood
Verbs	Using correct pronouns	Famous literary works
Auxiliary verbs	Placing modifiers properly	Spanish bullfighting
Modal verbs	Writing sentences with details	Tea culture in the U.K. and Japan

1

U N I T

Listening and speaking

Distinguishing confusing pronunciations
Greetings & responses
Making introductions & responses

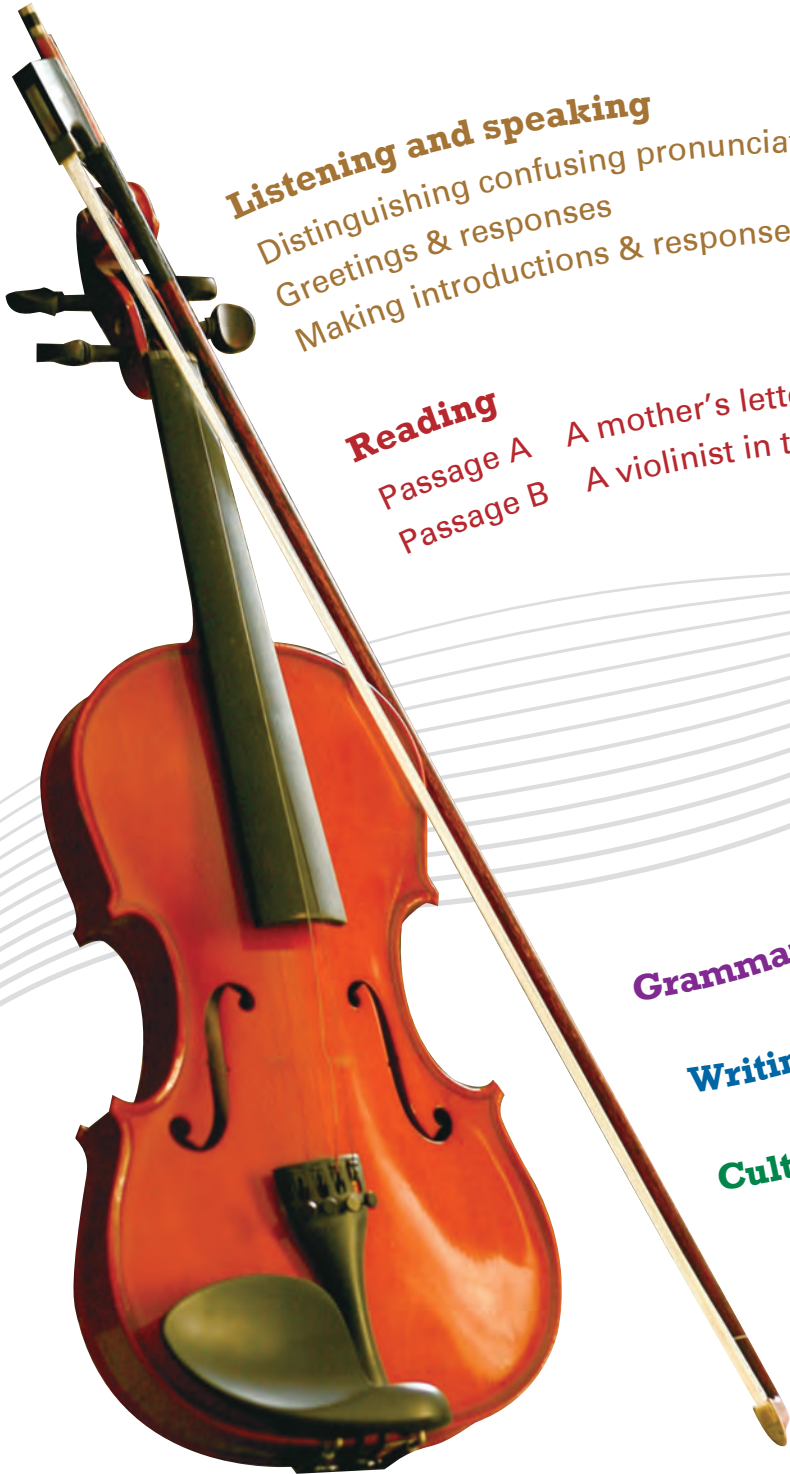
Reading

Passage A A mother's letter to the world
Passage B A violinist in the metro

Grammar: Possessives

Writing: Using correct punctuation

Culture express: University mottos



Listening and speaking

Tips

英语语音中存在很多易混淆的元音，如 /i:/ 和 /i:/, /ɒ/ 和 /ɔ:/, /e/ 和 /æ/, /ɔɪ/ 和 /aɪ/；辅音也存在此现象，如 /l/ 和 /r/。对于这些易混淆的发音，应多加练习和揣摩。

Pronunciation and listening skills

The pronunciations of the words in brackets are difficult to distinguish. Listen carefully and check (✓) the words you hear.



- 1 I'm just not used to this kind of (hit – heat).
- 2 It's a big (ship – sheep).
- 3 Bring the (fox – forks) here, please.
- 4 Don't worry, it's just a (bet – bat).
- 5 That's a good (boy – buy).
- 6 He sent me a (toy – tie) as a birthday gift.
- 7 Look at the (clouds – crowds) over there.
- 8 Let me (collect – correct) the papers.



Conversations

Conversation 1

- 1 Listen to a conversation and match the students in Column A with where they come from in Column B.



Column A	Column B
boy	China
	Sweden
girl	Britain
	Canada

- 2 Listen again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Judging by Jane's accent, Li Ming could tell where she comes from.
- 2 Jane's major is Chinese Martial Arts.
- 3 Li Ming is learning ink and wash painting at the Department of Art.

Word tips

overseas *adj.* 来自国外的
 accent *n.* 口音
 major *n.* 专业
 martial art *n.* 武术
 oil painting *n.* 油画；油画艺术

- 3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the following situations. You may refer to the Functional Language.

SITUATION 1

A and B are freshmen from different departments. They meet at the English corner for the first time.

SITUATION 2

A and B are art students from the same school. They meet at a lecture on art for the first time.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

A: Greet B and introduce yourself to B.

B: Greet A and introduce yourself.

A: Ask about B's major.

B: Say what you are studying. Ask about A's major.

A: Say what you are studying.

GREETINGS	RESPONSES	FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE
How do you do?	How do you do?	
Nice / Glad / Pleased to meet you.	Nice / Glad / Pleased to meet you, too.	
Fancy meeting you here. How nice to see you again!	Same here. Me too.	
How are you? How are you doing? How have you been? How are things going with you? How's everything?	Fine. / Great. / Pretty good. / Not bad. Everything is all right. The same as ever.	

Conversation 2

- 1 Listen to a conversation and answer the questions with "yes" (Y) or "no" (N).

- 1 Is it the first time for Mary and John to meet each other?
- 2 Is Rose a friend of Mary's?
- 3 Is Rose studying music?
- 4 Has John heard of Rose before?

Word tips

look forward to 期望, 期待
campus n. (大学) 校园

2 Listen again and complete the following conversation with what you hear.

Mary: Hi, John! How are you 1) _____?

John: Not bad. How about you, Mary?

Mary: Fine, thank you. John, this is my friend Rose. She's studying 2) _____ here.

John: How do you do, Rose?

Rose: How do you do, John? It's a 3) _____ to meet you.

John: Pleased to meet you, too. Mary has told me a lot about you. I've been looking forward to 4) _____ you.

Rose: Same here.

Mary: John, there's a 5) _____ on campus this evening. Would you like to go with us?

John: I'd love to, but I've already made 6) _____.

Mary: That's too bad!

3 Role-play a conversation in groups of three according to one of the following situations. You may refer to the Functional Language.**SITUATION 1**

A meets his / her professor on the way to a concert with B. A introduces B to the professor.

SITUATION 2

A meets his / her piano teacher and introduces his / her friend B to the teacher.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

A: Greet the professor / teacher.

Professor / Teacher: Greet A.

A: Introduce B to the professor / teacher.

B: Greet the professor / teacher.

Professor / Teacher: Respond to B's greeting and ask about B's major.

B: Reply.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE**MAKING INTRODUCTIONS**

Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is...

Let me introduce myself. I'm...

Hello, I'm... You can call me...

This is my friend / classmate / colleague / roommate...

May I introduce my friend / classmate / colleague / roommate... to you?

I'd like you to meet...

RESPONSES

I'm glad to meet you.

It's a pleasure to meet you.

Hello,... Glad to meet you.

Pleased / Glad to meet you.

How do you do?

It's great meeting you.

Passage

1 Listen to a passage and complete the following table with what you hear.



English name: **John Willie**

Chinese name: **Zhang Weili**

Country: 1) _____

Hobbies: 2) _____, **jogging**, and **modern music**

Instrument he plays: 3) _____

Language he's learning: 4) _____

Word tips

part-time *adj.* 兼职的
 jogging *n.* 慢跑
 drum *n.* 鼓
 Peking University 北京大学

2 Listen again and match John Willie's family members in Column A with what they do in Column B.

Column A	Column B
John's father	is a part-time editor
John's mother	works in a computer company
John's elder brother	teaches law at Boston College

3 It's a good chance to get to know each other in the first class of the new term. Please introduce yourself to your classmates according to the following steps.



Introduce yourself

- 1 Greet everybody.
- 2 Tell your name and where you are from.
- 3 Tell what you know about your hometown.
- 4 Introduce your family members.
- 5 Talk about your hobbies.
- 6 Say how you feel when you enter the university.

Reading

Overview

There is a saying that God cannot be present everywhere so he created mothers. A mother, of course, means the world to a child, and the opposite is also true. That's why she'll try her best to protect and support her child, even after he / she has grown up and has begun to discover the world on his / her own.

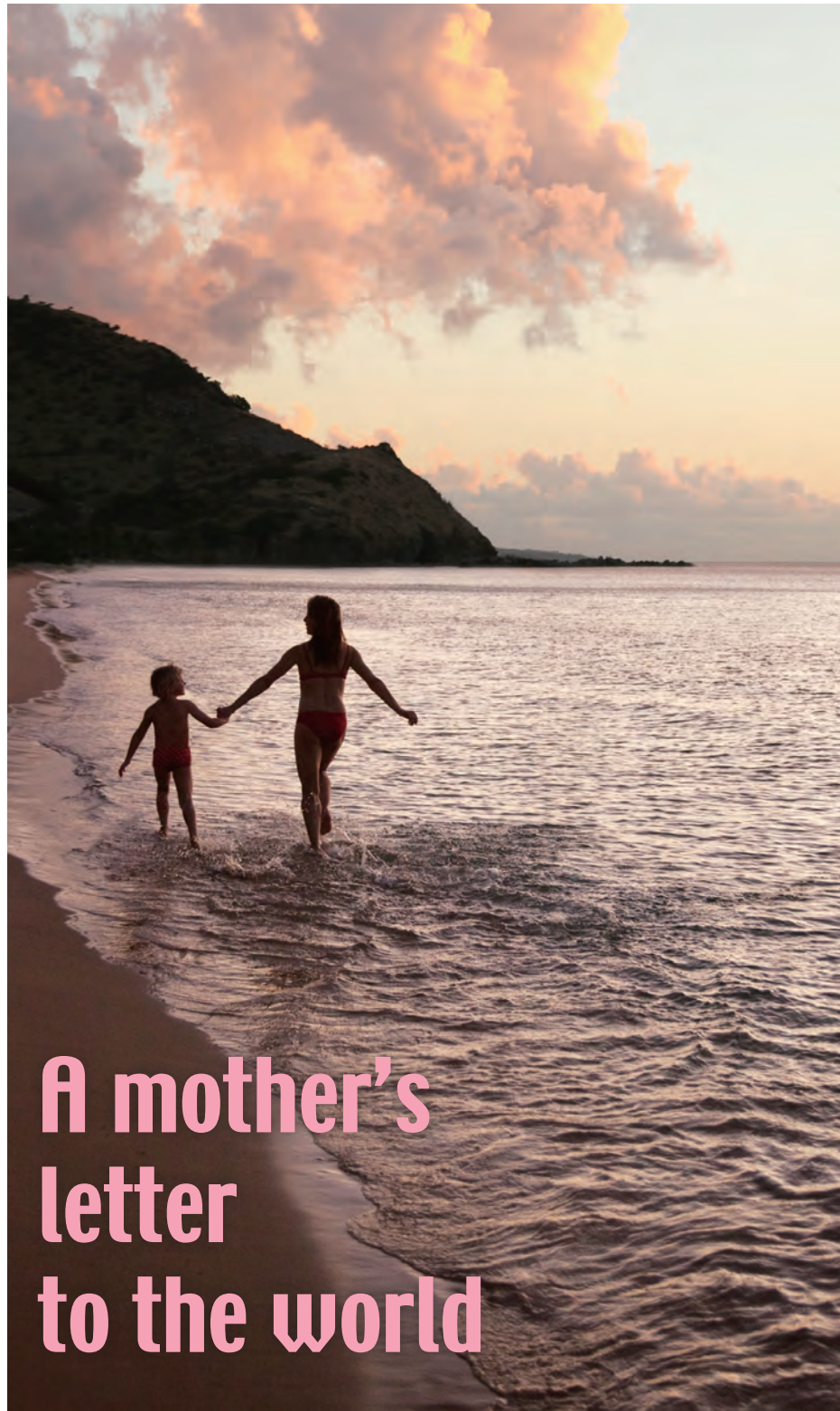
The world in the eyes of children is full of beauty and fun. Unlike them, adults sometimes get lost in their busy lives and tend to be insensitive. They neglect that the beauty and wonders of the world, like music or nature, may be all around them.

Passage A

Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you still remember what your parents told you when you started school? What is it?
- 2 What are your parents' expectations of you? Have you realized them?



**A mother's
letter
to the world**

Dear World,

My son starts school today. It's going to be strange and new to him for a while, so I wish you would sort of treat him **gently**. You see, up to now, he's been king of the **roost** and boss of the backyard. I have always been around to **tend** his wounds and to **comfort** him. But now, things are going to be different.

This morning, he's going to walk down the front steps, **wave** his hand to me, and start on his great **adventure** that will probably include wars, **tragedies**, and **sorrows**. It takes faith, love, and courage to live his life in the world he has to live in.

So, I wish you would take him by his young hand and teach him the things he needs to know.

Teach him—but gently, if you can.

Teach him that for every bad man, there is a hero; that for every **irresponsible politician**, there is a **devoted** leader; that for every enemy, there is a friend.

Teach him the wonders of books.

Give him quiet time to wonder at the **eternal mystery** of birds in the sky, bees in the sun, and flowers on the green hill.

Teach him that it is far more **honorable** to fail than to **cheat**.

Teach him to have faith in his own ideas, even if everyone else tells him that he's wrong.

Teach him to sell his **strength** and **intelligence** to the person that offers the highest price, but never to put a price on his heart and **soul**.

Teach him to close his ears to crazy **trouble-makers**, and to stand and fight if he thinks he's right.

Teach him gently, World, but don't **spoil** him, because only the test of fire makes fine steel.

This is a big order, World, but please see what you can do. He's such a nice little **fellow**.

a while 一段时间; 一会儿

sort of 多少; 有点儿

gently /'dʒentli/ *adv.* 温柔地

up to 一直到

roost /ru:st/ *n.* (鸟的) 栖息处

tend /tend/ *v.* 照顾

comfort /'kʌmfət/ *v.* 安慰

wave /weɪv/ *v.* 挥手示意; 招手

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ *n.* 冒险 (经历)

tragedy /'trædʒədi/ *n.* 不幸; 遗憾

sorrow /'sɒrəʊ/ *n.* 伤心事; 不幸

irresponsible /,ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/ *adj.* 不负责任的

politician /,pɒlə'tɪʃn/ *n.* 政治家; 政客

devoted /drɪ'vəʊtɪd/ *adj.* 全心全意的; 忠诚的

eternal /ɪ'tɜ:nl/ *adj.* 永恒的

mystery /'mɪst(ə)ri/ *n.* 神秘

honorable /'ɒnərə(ə)bl/ *adj.* 品德高尚的; 值得尊敬的

cheat /tʃi:t/ *v.* 作弊; 行骗

have faith in 对……有信心

strength /streŋθ/ *n.* 体力; 力气

intelligence /ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/ *n.* 智力; 理解力

put a price on 给……定价

soul /səʊl/ *n.* 灵魂

close one's ears to 拒绝听……

troublemaker /'trʌbl,meɪkə/ *n.* 捣乱分子; 惹是生非者

spoil /spɔɪl/ *v.* 溺爱

fellow /'feləʊ/ *n.* 男孩; 家伙

Comprehension

1 Choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1** The son _____.
 - A asks the mother to write a letter to the world
 - B used to be king of the kindergarten
 - C always has his mother around him to tend his wounds
 - D never cheats
- 2** The mother hopes World would teach the boy all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A to have faith in his own ideas
 - B to sell his strength and intelligence to the person that offers the highest price
 - C to put a price on his heart and soul
 - D to close his ears to crazy troublemakers
- 3** It can be seen from the passage that the mother is _____ about her son who just starts school.

A happy B worried C sad D excited

2 Complete the following summary with the words from the passage. The first letter of each missing word is given for your reference.



The son starts school and is going to start on his great 1) a_____ in the world. To her mother, the adventure will probably include wars, 2) t_____, and sorrows, and it takes 3) f_____, love, and courage to live in the world. Therefore, she writes a letter to World and asks World to treat her son 4) g_____. The mother hopes World would teach her son the following things:

- to look at the positive side of life;
- the 5) w_____ of books;
- the eternal 6) m_____ of all kinds of living things;
- never to cheat;
- to have faith in his own ideas;
- never to betray (背叛) his heart and soul;
- to 7) f_____ if he thinks he's right.

The mother asks World to do what he can do to teach her beloved nice little 8) f_____.

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

cheat

intelligence

comfort

gently

mystery

- 1 She sang to the music with her hands waving _____.
- 2 The old lady often _____ those who are in trouble.
- 3 The dark glasses give her an air (感觉) of _____.
- 4 He always _____ when we play cards, so we don't like to play with him.
- 5 A student of average _____ can also become a top student through hard work.

2 Complete the following sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs.

- 1 I still feel sort _____ tired.
- 2 Up _____ now, he has written 10 stories.
- 3 Annie took me _____ the hand and taught me how to play golf.
- 4 Children usually have faith _____ their parents.
- 5 We can't put a price _____ friendship.

3 Add the suffix "-able" to the words given below. Then complete the following sentences with the words thus formed.

knowledge

believe

fashion

change

enjoy

- 1 Our history teacher is a very _____ person and we admire him very much.
- 2 Lady Gaga is famous for her _____ clothes.
- 3 The whole holiday was exciting and really _____, from start to finish.
- 4 The weather in Britain is _____, so it's hard for travelers to choose what to wear.
- 5 We trust her because we find her explanation _____.

4 Combine the following sentences using the structure "It is far... than...".

Sample: It is honorable to fail. It is not so honorable to cheat.

It is far more honorable to fail than to cheat.

- 1 It is cold today. It was not so cold yesterday.

- 2 It is easy to recognize an error. It is not so easy to correct an error.

- 3 It is good to read aloud. It is not so good to read in silence.

- 4 It is easy to start something. It is not so easy to finish it.

3

后缀 -able 可加在名词或动词后构成形容词。

- 1 与名词结合构成形容词，表示“具有或显示……性质或特点的”。如：honor + able = honorable 品德高尚的。
- 2 与动词结合构成形容词，表示“可以……的”或“应该……的”。如：eat + able = eatable 可吃的；pay + able = payable 应支付的。

4

It is far... than... 用于两者的比较，说明前者在程度上比后者强，表示“……得多”。far 后面接比较级。

Translation

1 Choose the correct Chinese translations for the following sentences from the passage.

- 1** It takes faith, love, and courage to live his life in the world he has to live in.
A 他必须生活的世界里充满了信念、爱和勇气。
B 要在他必须生存的世界里生活，需要信念、爱和勇气。
- 2** Teach him gently, World, but don't spoil him, because only the test of fire makes fine steel.
A 请温柔地劝导他吧，世界，但不要偏袒他，因为只有火的考验才能制造出好钢。
B 请温柔地教导他吧，世界，但不要放纵他，因为只有烈火才能炼出真金。

2 Translate the following Chinese sentences into English with the help of the words or phrases given in brackets.

- 1** 既然有时间，我可以听一会儿音乐。(a while)
Since I am free, _____.
- 2** 这样的人能被称作忠实的朋友吗？(devoted)
Can such a man _____?
- 3** 我们无法给爱情定价。(put a price on)
It's impossible for us to _____.

Passage B

Pre-reading

Work in groups to do the following activity.

Look at the picture of Joshua Bell, a famous violinist, on the left. Then take turns to ask and answer questions about him. The information below is for your reference.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 When was Joshua Bell born? | A In 1967. |
| 2 In Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A. | B Where was Joshua Bell born? |
| 3 When did Joshua Bell begin taking violin lessons? | C At the age of four. |
| 4 It is a 300-year-old violin, which was made in 1713. | D What's special about Joshua Bell's violin? |





One cold January morning, a man sat down at a metro station in Washington D.C. and started to play the violin. He played six famous pieces for about 45 minutes. It was **rush hour** and thousands of people went through the station, most of them on their way to work.

Three minutes went by before a middle-aged man noticed there was a violinist playing. He slowed his **pace**, stopped for a few seconds, and then hurried up to meet his **schedule**.

A half-minute later, the violinist received his first dollar **tip**—a woman threw the money into his open violin **case** and without stopping continued to walk.

A few minutes later, someone **leaned** against the wall to listen, but then he looked at his watch and walked on again. Clearly he was late for work.

A violinist in the metro

violinist /ˌvaɪəˈlɪnɪst/ *n.* 小提琴手; 小提琴演奏家

metro /ˈmetrəʊ/ *n.* 地铁

Washington /ˈwɒʃɪŋt(ə)n/ *D.C.* 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区 (美国首都)

rush hour *n.* (上下班) 高峰时间

go by (时间) 过去

pace /peɪs/ *n.* 步速; (移动的) 速度

hurry up 赶快走 (或做); 催促

schedule /ˈskedʒʊl/ *n.* 日程表; 计划表

tip /tɪp/ *n.* 小费

case /keɪs/ *n.* 箱; 盒; 容器

lean /li:n/ *v.* 倚靠; 斜靠

The one who paid the violinist the most attention was a three-year-old boy. His mother hurried him up but the child stopped to look at the violinist. Finally the mother pushed hard and the child continued to walk, turning his head all the time. This was repeated by several other children. All the parents, without exception, forced their children to move on.

During the 45 minutes the violinist played, only seven people stopped and stayed for a while. Twenty-seven gave him money but continued to walk at their **normal** pace. In total, he collected \$32.17 from his open violin case. When he finished playing and silence took over, no one noticed. No one **applauded**, nor was there any **recognition**.

No one knew that the violinist was Joshua Bell, one of the best musicians in the world. He played some of the most famous pieces ever written on a violin worth about 3.5 **million** dollars. Three days before he played in the metro, tickets for one of his concerts sold out in Boston and **fairly** good seats went for \$100.

This is a real story. Though it turned out to be part of a social **experiment** by *The Washington Post* about **perception**, taste, and **priorities**, it raises such a question: If we do not have a **moment** to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world playing some of the best music ever written, how many other beautiful things are we missing?



all the time 一直; 经常
 without exception 无一例外
 normal /'nɔ:ml/ *adj.* 通常的; 正常的
 take over 占上风; 取而代之
 applaud /ə'plɔ:d/ *v.* (为……) 鼓掌; (向……) 喝彩
 recognition /,rekəg'nɪʃn/ *n.* 赞赏; 认可

million /'mɪljən/ *number* 百万
 sell out 卖完
 Boston /'bɒst(ə)n/ 波士顿 (美国马萨诸塞州首府)
 fairly /'feəli/ *adv.* 相当地, 颇
 turn out 最终结果是; 最后成为
 experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *n.* 实验
The Washington Post 《华盛顿邮报》
 perception /pə'sepʃn/ *n.* 感知能力
 priority /praɪ'ɒrəti/ *n.* 优先考虑的事
 moment /'məʊmənt/ *n.* 片刻; 瞬间

Comprehension

1 Arrange the following events in the correct order of time.

- A Tickets for Joshua Bell's concert sold out in Boston.
- B A middle-aged man slowed his pace and stopped for a few seconds.
- C Someone leaned against the wall to listen to Joshua Bell.
- D Joshua Bell sat down at a metro station in Washington D.C. and started to play the violin.
- E Joshua Bell received his first dollar tip.

2 Complete the following table.

1	the number of famous pieces Joshua Bell played	_____ pieces
2	the length of time Joshua Bell played	_____ minutes
3	the age of the boy who paid the most attention	_____ years old
4	the number of people who stopped and stayed for a while	_____ people
5	the number of people who gave Joshua Bell money but continued to walk at their normal pace	_____ people
6	the sum of money Joshua Bell collected	_____ dollars
7	the worth of Joshua Bell's violin	_____ million dollars
8	the worth of the tickets for good seats for one of Joshua Bell's concerts in Boston	_____ dollars

Vocabulary and structure

1 Put the following words under the corresponding pictures.

ticket

applaud

experiment

schedule

metro



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____

2 Compare each pair of words and complete the following sentences with the right one. Change the form if necessary.

1 violin, violinist

That little boy plays the _____ well.
He is one of the best _____ in the world.

2 recognize, recognition

He was _____ as an excellent painter.
At last, her father's work has received popular _____.

3 prior, priority

They're planning to talk to Joe _____ to the meeting.
Let's decide what our _____ are.

4 except, exception

It's been very cold, but today is an _____.
I know nothing about him _____ that he lives in London.

3 Complete the following sentences with the expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

all the time

take over

without exception

sell out

rush hour

- 1 _____, he got an A in every exam.
- 2 The girl kept crying _____.
- 3 A new point of view about how to prevent earthquakes is _____ now.
- 4 The tickets for the show _____ in 30 minutes.
- 5 I don't like to go out during the _____.

4

nor 用于连接两个否定句，承接前面的语气，对所述内容进行进一步否定。其引导的句子采用倒装结构。

4 Combine the following sentences using the conjunction "nor".

Sample: No one applauded. There was no recognition, either.

No one applauded, nor was there any recognition.

- 1 Tony did not do it. He did not try, either.

- 2 The first article is not short. The second article is not short, either.

- 3 I never saw him again. I didn't hear from him, either.

- 4 Ella can't swim. She has no interest in learning it, either.

- 5 I don't expect children to be rude. I don't expect to be disobeyed, either.

Translation

1 Choose the correct Chinese translations for the following sentences from the passage.

- 1 His mother hurried him up but the child stopped to look at the violinist.
A 他的母亲催促他前行，但是这个孩子停下来看着小提琴家。
B 他的母亲和他匆忙前行，这个孩子不再看小提琴家了。
- 2 If we do not have a moment to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world playing some of the best music ever written, how many other beautiful things are we missing?
A 假如我们连停下来倾听世界顶级音乐家演奏最美妙乐曲的空闲也没有，我们又会错过多少美好的事物呢？
B 假如我们连停下来倾听世界顶级音乐家演奏最美妙乐曲的空闲也没有，我们又会怀念多少美好的事物呢？

2 Translate the Chinese sentences into English with the help of the words or phrases given in brackets.

- 1 昨天，为了检测该药品，他们在一只老鼠身上做了实验。(experiment)
In order to test the drug, they _____ yesterday.
- 2 随着时间的推移，情况会改善的。(go by)
With _____, things will improve.
- 3 让我吃惊的是，最后竟然是我错了。(turn out)
To my surprise, _____.



Oral work

Work in pairs. Read the following sentences and discuss the questions below with your partner.

One thing I think we often forget to do, however, is to make sure that we appreciate the here and now, and be thankful for the things we have right now. If we aren't thankful and appreciative, we can often miss the amazing things that we already have right in front of our face.



- 1 Do you agree with the sentences above? Why or why not?
- 2 Can you think of a beautiful or touching moment that impressed you?
- 3 How do you keep such a moment, through photography, painting, writing, or by any other means?

Grammar

Possessives (名词所有格)

名词所有格表示所属关系，其类别和用法见下表。

类别	用法
's 所有格	通常情况下，在名词后直接加 's
	以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词后直接加 '
	以 s 结尾的单数名词或人名后可直接加 's 或只加 '
	复合名词或短语在最后一个名词的后面加 's
	表示两人或多人分别拥有时，两个人名后都需加 's； 表示他们共同拥有时，只在最后一个人名后加 's
	表示时间、地理、团体等的无生命名词之后也可以加 's 表示所有格
of 所有格	无生命的名词的所有格一般用“名词 + of + 名词”结构来表示
	有生命的名词若过长或带有较长的定语，其所有格也可以用“名词 + of + 名词”结构
双重所有格 (of + 's 结构或 of + 名词性物主代词)	所属物名词前有冠词、数词、量词、不定代词、指示代词等时用双重所有格

举例

a child's dream
the dog's tail

the teachers' office
the ladies' opinion

the boss's office 或 the boss' office
Mr. Jones's house 或 Mr. Jones' house

my brother-in-law's photo
Henry the Eighth's wives

Mary's and Jane's rooms are both big.
(Mary 的房间和 Jane 的房间都很大。)
That's Mary and Jane's room.
(那是 Mary 和 Jane 共同的房间。)

today's newspaper
China's capital
the government's decision

the title of the film
the color of the house

the story of President Abraham Lincoln
the advice of a couple whom I met on the train

a friend of mine
three books of the students'
a few classmates of Tom's
some friends of my brother's
those books of yours

Exercises

1 Correct the following sentences.

1 Tony computer has been stolen.

2 They are my mother's-in-law's favorite sweets.

3 Frank and Jane's cars are both black.

4 Is that Mary's and Jane's father?

5 She was a friend of my mothers.

2 Complete the following sentences by combining the two expressions in brackets.

Sample 1:

The car damaged the woman's bike. (the bike / the woman)

Sample 2:

We live at the end of the street. (the end / the street)

1 Can you tell me _____?
(the cost / the coat)

2 I can't find _____ when I need to feed it. (the food / the cat)

3 In the middle of the lawn is _____.
(the football / the boys)

4 _____ was broken when he fell. (the arm / Jones)

5 It is recorded to be _____.
(the visit / Elizabeth the Second)

Writing

Using correct punctuation

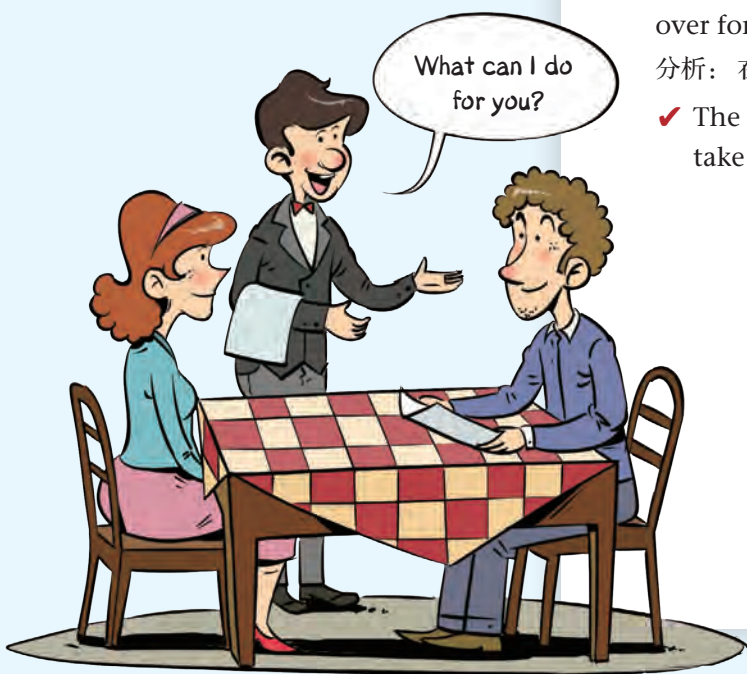
Read the following sentences and correct the improper punctuation marks.

- 1 Students of the Department of Art like to sing、to dance、and to act.
- 2 The waiter came and said to them: "What can I do for you?"
- 3 Today's 《China Daily》 carries an interesting article 《A Fantastic Cat》.

正确地使用标点符号是英文写作的基本要求之一。标点符号能帮助作者清楚地传达思想，使读者对每一句话的结构一目了然。在英文写作中，要注意避免下列问题：

一、中英文标点用法混淆

- 1 Miss Li bought some bread、apples、and vegetables from that supermarket. (✗)
分析：英文中没有顿号，表示列举要用逗号。
✓ Miss Li bought some bread, apples, and vegetables from that supermarket.
- 2 Though it turned out to be part of a social experiment by 《The Washington Post》 about perception, taste, and priorities, it raises such a question... (✗)
分析：英文中没有书名号，报刊名、杂志名、书名、电影名、绘画名等在英文中要用斜体。文章、歌曲、广播电视节目等的名称要加引号。
✓ Though it turned out to be part of a social experiment by *The Washington Post* about perception, taste, and priorities, it raises such a question...
- 3 The wife said to the husband: "If you're tired, I'll take over for a while." (✗)
分析：在引述直接引语时，中文用冒号，英文用逗号。
✓ The wife said to the husband, "If you're tired, I'll take over for a while."



二、因句子理解错误而误用标点

1 He asked me what had happened? (✗)

分析：本句中虽含有一个问句 what had happened，但它是一个间接引语，只是一个从句，整句话其实是一个陈述句，因此，结尾应当用句号。

✓ He asked me what had happened.

2 Teach him gently, World, but don't spoil him. Because only the test of fire makes fine steel. (✗)

分析：此句中，because 引导的句子只是前一句的原因状语从句，并不是一个完整的句子，因而两句不能用句号隔开。

✓ Teach him gently, World, but don't spoil him, because only the test of fire makes fine steel.

3 Twenty-seven gave him money but continued to walk at their normal pace, in total, he collected \$32.17 from his open violin case. (✗)

分析：中文句号是根据语意来使用的，用于一段表达完整的内容之后，而英文中的句号用于每一个语法结构完整的句子后。上句中，in total 前面是一个语法结构完整的句子，所以结尾处应当使用句号。

✓ Twenty-seven gave him money but continued to walk at their normal pace. In total, he collected \$32.17 from his open violin case.

标点符号的使用规则是约定俗成的。我们应注意中英文标点符号用法的差异，认真学习和掌握英文标点符号的使用规则，为写出规范的文章打好基础。

Exercise

Add proper punctuation marks to the following sentences.

- 1 Tony has many hobbies jogging singing dancing painting and collecting stamps
- 2 They were tired so they decided to take a break
- 3 I wonder how you will solve the problem
- 4 He asked Where are you from
- 5 I have now been at university for a few weeks I enjoyed everything here

Culture express

University mottos

Each university has its own motto, which reflects the university's spirit and culture, and tells students what qualities they should cultivate in the university. Below are some universities' mottos.

Harvard University (U.S.A.):
Truth (真理)

Boston College (U.S.A.):
Ever to excel (超越无止境)

Tsinghua University (China):
Self-discipline and social commitment
(自强不息, 厚德载物)

University of Warwick (U.K.):
Mind over matter (精神高于物质)

Shandong University (China):
Noble in spirit; boundless in knowledge
(气有浩然; 学无止境)

Yale University (U.S.A.):
Light and truth (光明与真理)

University of Pennsylvania (U.S.A.):
Laws without morals are useless.
(法无德不立。)



Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Among the mottos above, which impresses you most?
- 2 What is your university's motto? What is your understanding of it?