

Map of the book

Unit	iPrepare	iExplore 1	
1 A new journey in life P2	Scenario Learning objectives P3	Viewing / Listening	Reading
		Living on campus P4	Brave new worlds P5 Writing skills: Parallel structure Vocabulary: Compound adjectives (<i>n. + a., n. + present participle, ad. + present participle</i>) Grammar: Omission (省略) in parallel structure
2 The magic of words P24	Scenario Learning objectives P25	Five tips to learn and master a foreign language P26	English is a crazy language P27 Writing skills: Transition words Vocabulary: Phrasal verbs with “up” Grammar: Appositive clause (同位语从句)
3 Culture links P46	Scenario Learning objectives P47	How to be a good house guest P48	American way of hospitality P49 Reading skills: Beginning an article with questions Vocabulary: Words with multiple meanings Grammar: Double predicate (双重谓语)
4 Life at fingertips P68	Scenario Learning objectives P69	Mobile payment in China P70	Information and communication going global P71 Writing skills: Listing Vocabulary: Prefix “trans-” Grammar: Object complement (宾语补足语)
5 The art of light and shadow P90	Scenario Learning objectives P91	When and why we cry in films P92	Unfreezing <i>Frozen</i> P93 Reading skills: Vocabulary in context (1) Vocabulary: Suffix “-y” Grammar: Structure of “have sth. done”
6 Pursue your dream P112	Scenario Learning objectives P113	J. K. Rowling’s untold story P114	Failure: The secret to success P115 Reading skills: Vocabulary in context (2) Vocabulary: Words about failure Grammar: Gerund (动名词)
7 Tech, a blessing or a curse? P134	Scenario Learning objectives P135	What is AI? P136	Computer victory at Go: A human tragedy P137 Writing skills: Supporting details Vocabulary: Prefix “anti-” Grammar: Postpositive attributive (后置定语)
8 For a better planet P156	Scenario Learning objectives P157	Water and sanitation P158	China’s climate change commitment P159 Reading skills: Facts and opinions Vocabulary: Suffix “-ation” Grammar: Non-restrictive relative clause (非限制性关系从句)

U 校园智慧教学云平台使用指南 P178

	iExplore 2		iProduce
	Viewing / Listening	Reading	Unit project
	Stanford welcomes class of 2020 P12	New start, new challenges P13 Vocabulary: Suffix “-ive”	Task: Writing a letter Topic: My college life P18
	How to learn Chinese P34	An open letter to the Chinese language P35 Vocabulary: Suffix “-less”	Task: Giving a presentation Topic: Features of the Chinese language P40
	Cultural norms which might shock you P56	Thank you for inviting us, when can we leave? P57 Vocabulary: Suffix “-th”	Task: Writing a homestay guide Topic: How to be a good house guest in China P62
	The supermarket in virtual reality P78	Digital retailing P79 Vocabulary: Prefix “re-”	Task: Giving a presentation Topic: Digital shopping on campus P84
	Why was <i>Kung Fu Panda 3</i> so successful? P100	Movie-making: China’s influence is booming P101 Vocabulary: Words about movie	Task: Dubbing a video clip Topic: Remaking your favorite movie P106
	How do you define success? P122	Pursue your dreams P123 Vocabulary: Words about success	Task: Writing an essay Topic: Is failure success in progress? P128
	Beauty of tech P144	China is leading the world in mobile tech P145 Vocabulary: Nouns used as verbs	Task: Holding a discussion Topic: Does technology bring us more positives or negatives? P150
	Light pollution P166	Let there be light but not light pollution P167 Vocabulary: Prefix “over-”	Task: Giving a presentation Topic: Air pollution P172



2
Unit

The magic of words

Language is the key to a new world, just as a famous philosopher once said, “The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.” By acquiring a new language, we can have a chance to see things from a new angle and gain a better understanding of the world. However, learning a new language is never easy. It can be time-consuming and frustrating. What do you think of learning English? Do you find it hard to learn? What would you do if you felt frustrated when learning a new language? Read the two texts and see what insights you can get from them.

Scenario

You are invited to give a presentation to some overseas students who are learning Chinese in your university. Your presentation is about the features of the Chinese language and some suggestions on how to learn it well. What features of the Chinese language would you like to include? What suggestions can you give in the presentation? You will be able to complete the task after studying this unit.

Learning objectives

Upon completion of this unit, you will be able to:

- talk about language learning using new vocabulary
- use transition words in your writing
- explain some unique features and usages of the English language
- understand the difficulty in learning the Chinese language for a non-native learner
- explain the features of the Chinese language and how to learn it well

Viewing

Learning a new language is never easy. But with the right methods the task of language learning may be more efficient and more effective. Watch a video clip and see what ways the speaker introduces to learn a new language.



1 Fill in the blanks with what you hear from the video clip.

Ways to learn a new language

Drown yourself to swimming

Go to the place where they speak nothing but 1) _____ that you want to learn. Then live there for the next 6-12 months ... you will surely learn how to 2) _____ and enjoy some memorable experiences.

Immersion

Perhaps easier and also 3) _____ is immersion, or when you learn a new language through exposure and 4) _____.

Mnemonics

Mnemonics is a method to learn new vocabulary by creating 5) _____ that makes it easy to remember.

Scriptorium

Scriptorium is an exercise in writing. Students 6) _____ while simultaneously speaking it out loud.

Shadowing

Shadowing is used to learn 7) _____. You listen to new words through headphones and try to 8) _____, to shadow them out loud as quickly as you can.

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you think the ways introduced in the video clip work for you in learning English?
- 2 Do you have any other ways to recommend?

Reading

In the video clip the speaker mentions five ways to learn a new language. Despite the ways which might be helpful to us in one way or another, English remains tough to learn. Many people find it difficult to understand or speak the language even after years of learning it. Read the text and you may find part of the reason.

English is a crazy language

- 1 English is the most widely spoken language in the history of our planet, used in some way by at least one out of every seven human beings around the world. English has acquired the largest vocabulary of all the world's languages, perhaps as many as two million words. However, it is now time to face the fact that English is a crazy language – perhaps the most crazy of all languages.
- 2
 - In what other language do people drive in a parkway and park in a driveway?
 - Why is it that when we transport something by car, it's called a shipment, but when we transport something by ship, it's called cargo?
 - Why – in our crazy language – can your nose run and your feet smell?
- 3 Language is like the air we breathe. It's invisible, inescapable, indispensable, and we take it for granted. But, when we take the time to step back and listen to the sounds that escape from the holes in people's faces and to explore the paradoxes of English, we find that hot dogs can be cold, darkrooms can be lit, homework can be done in school, nightmares can take place in broad daylight while daydreaming can take place at night, tomboys are girls and midwives can be men, hours – especially happy hours and rush hours – often last longer than

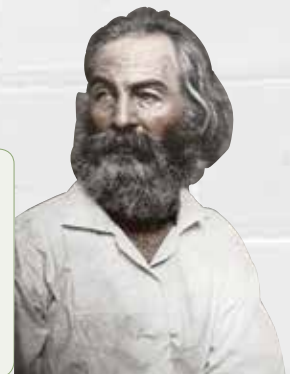


60 minutes, quicksand works very slowly, boxing rings are square, glasses can be made of plastic and tablecloths of paper, and most bathrooms don't have any baths in them. In fact, a dog can go to the bathroom under a tree – no bath, no room; it's still going to the bathroom. And doesn't it seem a little strange that we go to the bathroom in order to go to the bathroom?

- 4 Sometimes you have to believe that all English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane.
- 5 A slim chance and a fat chance are the same, but a wise man and a wise guy are opposites. How can sharp speech and blunt speech be the same and quite a lot and quite a few the same, while overlook and oversee are opposites? How can the weather be hot as hell one day and cold as hell the next?
- 6 Why is it that when the sun or the moon or the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible; and that when I wind up my watch, I start it, but when I wind up this essay, I shall end it?
- 7 Still, you have to marvel at the unique lunacy of the English language, in which the sun comes up and goes down, but prices go up and come down – a wonderful and crazy tongue in which your house can both burn up and burn down and your car can slow up and slow down, in which you fill in a form by filling out a form, in which your alarm clock goes off by going on, in which you add up a column of figures by adding them down.
- 8 If the truth be told, all languages are a little crazy. As Walt Whitman might proclaim, they contradict themselves. That's because language is invented, not discovered, by boys and girls and men and women, not computers. As such, language reflects the creative and fearful asymmetry of the human race, which, of course, isn't really a race at all.

CULTURE NOTES

Walt Whitman (沃尔特·惠特曼): He was an American poet, essayist and journalist. Whitman was among the most influential American poets, often called the father of free verse (自由诗). His poetry collection *Leaves of Grass* (《草叶集》) is a landmark in the history of American literature.



Understanding the text

1 The text gives many examples of interesting yet “crazy” expressions in the English language. What does the author want to convey through the examples? Read the text and check (✓) its main idea.

- 1 There are too many special usages in English, which make it difficult to learn.
- 2 The seemingly crazy usages in English are in fact a natural part of the language, as it is in all languages.
- 3 Remembering as many words and phrases as possible is important in learning a language.

2 The author cites many special usages in English. Read the text again and group these usages under suitable categories.

1 Paradoxes:

2 Words / expressions seemingly opposite in meaning but referring to the same thing:

3 Same or similar words / expressions referring to opposite meanings:

3 Work in pairs. Read the sentences from the text and discuss the questions.

1 *But, when we take the time to step back and listen to the sounds that escape from the holes in people’s faces and to explore the paradoxes of English ... (Para. 3)*

What does “escape from the holes in people’s faces” mean in this sentence? Why does the author use this metaphor?

2 *And doesn’t it seem a little strange that we go to the bathroom in order to go to the bathroom? (Para. 3)*

What is the difference in meaning between the first “go to the bathroom” and the second “go to the bathroom”?

3 *Sometimes you have to believe that all English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane. (Para. 4)*

What does “be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane” mean? What writing skill does the author use in this sentence?

4 *Still, you have to marvel at the unique lunacy of the English language, in which the sun comes up and goes down, but prices go up and come down ... (Para. 7)*

What writing skills does the author use to illustrate the lunacy of the English language?

5 *If the truth be told, all languages are a little crazy. (Para. 8)*

Do you think the Chinese language is “crazy” in some ways? Can you give some examples?

Sharpening your skills

WRITING SKILLS

Transition words

Transition words and phrases can create smooth links between ideas in writing, making the writing coherent. They are bridges that allow a reader to move from one idea to the next without getting lost in thoughts. Look at the example:

English has acquired the largest vocabulary of all the world's languages, perhaps as many as two million words. However, it is now time to face the fact that English is a crazy language – perhaps the most crazy of all languages. (Para. 1)

"However" is a transition word for contrast. It reminds readers that the author is going to talk about something different, as a contrast with what has just been said.

Transition words can be used to introduce an example ("for example," "such as"), a similar idea ("and," "in addition," "similarly," "furthermore," "moreover") or an opposite idea ("but," "however," "in contrast," "on the contrary"), a sequence ("firstly," "first of all," "secondly," "finally"), a fact ("in fact," "actually," "as a matter of fact"), a result ("therefore," "as a result") or a conclusion ("in conclusion / summary," "to conclude").

Complete the passage with the transition words given below. Each word or expression can be used only once.

and **finally** **first of all** **in fact**
therefore **for example** **on the contrary** **secondly**

Some people seem to have a secret to learning language. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar 1) _____ learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. So what makes language learning so much easier for them? 2) _____, we may discover a few techniques which help us learn language.

3) _____, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not wait for the teacher to explain. 4) _____, they discover their own way to learn the language and try to find the pattern and rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions.

5) _____, successful language learners are active in learning, 6) _____ they do not wait for a chance to use the languages. 7) _____, they find people who speak the language and let those people correct them when they make a mistake. They are willing to make mistakes and try again.

8) _____, successful language learners are learners with purpose. They want to learn the language because they are interested in it and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with the people and to learn about their culture.

Building your language

Words and expressions

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. Change the form where necessary.

explore
overlook

oversee
indispensable

slim
fearful

proclaim
contradict

- 1 Welcome to the Electronic Village to _____ new ways of language teaching and learning.
- 2 Culture can never be _____ in learning a foreign language.
- 3 Without putting in enough time and energy, your chances of success in learning a second language are _____.
- 4 A good dictionary is _____ for learning a foreign language.
- 5 _____ of speaking in public, she refused to take part in the English-speaking contest.
- 6 Body language sometimes _____ the messages of spoken language.
- 7 He was responsible for _____ the project of the new language center.
- 8 Facing the charge of plagiarism (抄袭), Phillips has repeatedly _____ his innocence.

2 Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

add up
slow down

fill out
take sth. for granted

take place

- 1 Adjust your reading speed as you read; _____ when you want to make sure that you understand a section of the material.
- 2 To join the reading club, you only need to _____ the application form.
- 3 Learning can _____ everywhere: in a classroom, in a meeting room, or during travel.
- 4 We generally _____ children's acquisition (习得) of their mother tongue _____. We never thought about what happened behind.
- 5 Learn a few new words every day and they will soon _____.



Nouns which often go after:

acquire	vocabulary	habit
	language	position
explore	paradox	question
	possibility	way

Adjectives which often go before:

chance	slim	fat
	excellent	high

Collocations

Complete the sentences with suitable expressions from the collocation box. Make changes where necessary. Sometimes more than one collocation is possible.

- 1 Teachers should be encouraged to _____ new _____ to improve language teaching efficiency.
- 2 Some linguists think that there is a critical period for children to _____ a new _____.
- 3 He _____ of reading a few pages of English novels every day.
- 4 Mr. Brown _____ a teaching _____ in the foreign languages department.
- 5 With her fluency in English, she has a much _____ of getting the job.
- 6 The two universities are _____ of setting up a high-level language training center.
- 7 I have a(n) _____ of passing the language proficiency test, but I'm determined to have a try.

Vocabulary learning strategies



Some verbs can be used together with the adverb "up" to form phrasal verbs like "come up" (Para. 7) and "go up" (Para. 7). You can scan the QR code to learn more about these phrasal verbs.

Language focus



Appositive clause (同位语从句) is a common sentence pattern in English. For example, in the sentence "However, it is now time to face the fact that English is a crazy language – perhaps the most crazy of all languages" (Para. 1), the "that" clause is an appositive clause. You can scan the QR code to learn more about the appositive clause.



Banked cloze

Complete the passage with suitable words from the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once.

crazy	explore	creative	visible	contradict
escaped	acquired	invisible	learning	daydreaming

English is the most widely used language in the world. But it is also a(n) 1) _____ language and never easy to learn. For one thing, English has 2) _____ the largest vocabulary of all the world's languages.

Language is like the air we breathe. It is 3) _____ and we often take it for granted. But a close examination of the English language has led to some interesting findings about its crazy usages. For example, people drive in a parkway and park in a driveway. If we 4) _____ its paradoxes, we find that nightmare can take place in daylight while 5) _____ can take place at night; quicksand works slowly, and boxing rings are square. The list can go on and on.

In fact, all languages are a little crazy in one way or another. Walt Whitman might say that languages 6) _____ themselves because language is the 7) _____ invention of human beings.



Viewing

The text in iExplore 1 is a humorous piece of writing about the “crazy” English language. Its “craziness” is probably part of the reason why English is difficult to learn. But English is not alone as a difficult language to learn. In fact, many non-native learners complain that Chinese is the most difficult language. In the video clip the speaker brings some good news about learning Chinese. Watch the video clip and see what the speaker says about her experience.



1 Answer the questions with what you hear from the video clip.

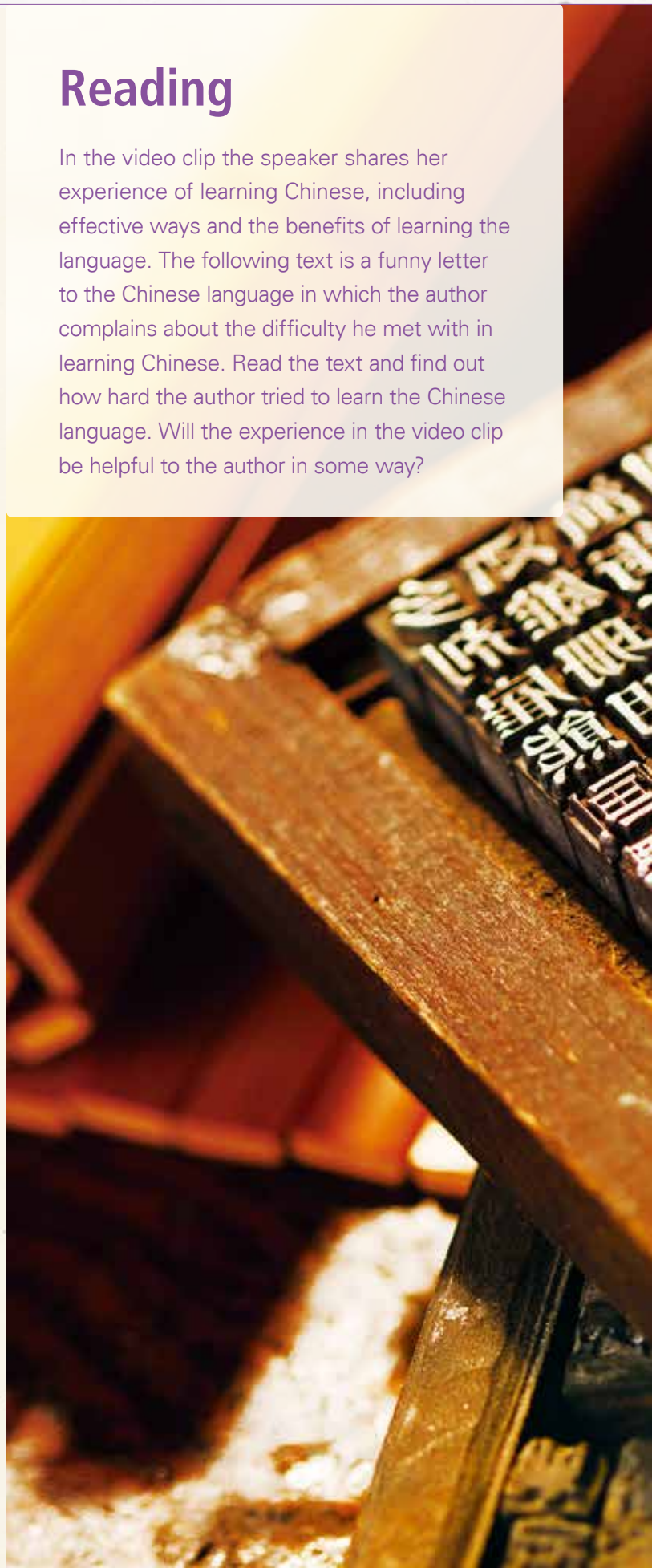
- 1 How did the speaker get the chance to learn Chinese?
- 2 How long did her family stay in China?
- 3 What does the speaker think is most important in learning a second language?
- 4 How has being able to speak Chinese benefited the speaker?
- 5 A lot of people say Asian languages are really hard, especially the Chinese language. What does the speaker think of that?

2 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 How does the speaker's experience of learning Chinese impress you?
- 2 What do you think is most important in learning a new language?

Reading

In the video clip the speaker shares her experience of learning Chinese, including effective ways and the benefits of learning the language. The following text is a funny letter to the Chinese language in which the author complains about the difficulty he met with in learning Chinese. Read the text and find out how hard the author tried to learn the Chinese language. Will the experience in the video clip be helpful to the author in some way?



An open letter to the Chinese language

Dear Chinese Language,

- 1 I ought to begin by clarifying my understanding of our relationship. I have not had my happiest days working at you; indeed, my best efforts to learn you have, by and large, been frustrating and fruitless.
- 2 I admit I chose you not because I think you are beautiful or particularly literary, but for entirely utilitarian reasons. I think you have a bright future, and I'd like to be a part of it. Plus, I think you could help me find a job but only if our association is a successful one.
- 3 I have invested a lot in you, a lot of time, a lot of energy, and possibly some of my future, too.
- 4 For me, it's been four semesters of dedicated study, countless hours slaving away with flashcards, endless preparation for exams, presentations, tests and for what? To me, you still look like a Rorschach test, and you still sound like a drawer full of silverware being dumped down a flight of stairs.
- 5 I don't feel you are making the same effort to make our relationship a happy and successful one. I mean really, no spaces between your words? That just seems like laziness. Would it really be so hard to use the space? It's the world's most common punctuation, and all the other languages use it. Forgive my going off topic, but I'm sure you understand my frustration.
- 6 For all the hardship, I haven't given up. That's why I'm here in Beijing today: to learn you.

- 7 Our first few weeks living in these close quarters have been a bit difficult, and completely exhausting. Devoting all of my time to a language at which I am worst has been depressing. I find myself often shy, avoiding you, but at the same time, no matter where I am or what I'm doing, I feel as though I'm wasting my time by not spending it with you. It's been hard.
- 8 You should remember that it was even harder before I came to live with you here in Beijing.
- 9 Long-distance relationships are all too often a recipe for disaster, and ours was really no exception.
- 10 I admit, I probably wasn't doing as much as I could have been to keep things going well, but you can rest assured I wasn't fooling around with any other languages while we were apart. I am so over French.
- 11 What I mean to say is that you are difficult. You're hard to read, and all too often I just don't understand you. However, I'm not yet ready to give up.
- 12 I'm told that even talentless individuals, such as myself, can make great progress by living with you, and I believe this to be true. Yes, it's been a pretty few weeks, but I believe things will get better by the time winter arrives in Beijing, and I will do my best to make it happen.
- 13 I'll work hard in my classes, and more importantly, we'll be together as much as possible outside the classroom. I promise I'll set aside plenty of time for us to be alone together, and we can go out with other people, too. I'll try to make some Chinese friends who will let me practice you with them, and I won't spend all my time speaking English to other Americans. That's a promise.
- 14 We've got a long way to go, and I realize that, for now, the onus is on me to improve things. You can expect to hear from me again at the end of this semester, and hopefully the news then will be good. Let's make it work.

Respectfully,
Samuel duPont

CULTURE NOTES

Rorschach test (罗夏测验): It is a personality test consisting of a number of unstructured ink blots presented for interpretation (根据对墨渍图案的反应而分析性格的一种人格测试).

Understanding the text

- 1 Why does the author think Chinese is hard to learn and what will he plan to do? Read the text and complete the diagram.

Why does the author think Chinese is hard to learn?

- There are no 1) _____ between Chinese words.
- Chinese is difficult and 2) _____ to read.

What will the author plan to do in the future?

- To 3) _____ in his Chinese classes.
- To speak Chinese 4) _____ outside the classroom.
- To set aside 5) _____ to learn Chinese.
- To make some 6) _____ who will let him 7) _____ with them.
- Not to spend all his time speaking 8) _____ to other Americans.

- 2 Works in pairs. Read the sentences from the text and discuss the questions.

- 1 *I have invested a lot in you, a lot of time, a lot of energy, and possibly some of my future, too. (Para. 3)*
How hard has the author been learning Chinese? Why does the author say he has invested possibly some of his future?
- 2 *To me, you still look like a Rorschach test, and you still sound like a drawer full of silverware being dumped down a flight of stairs. (Para. 4)*
Why does the author use "a Rorschach test" and "a drawer full of silverware" to describe the Chinese language? What does he want to say?
- 3 *I mean really, no spaces between your words? That just seems like laziness. Would it really be so hard to use the space? It's the world's most common punctuation, and all the other languages use it. (Para. 5)*
What difficulty is the author talking about in learning Chinese? What is the most difficult part when you learn English?
- 4 *Long-distance relationships are all too often a recipe for disaster, and ours was really no exception. (Para. 9)*
What problem is the author talking about in learning Chinese? How do you think the problem can be solved?

Building your language

Words and expressions

1 Complete the sentences with the words below. Change the form where necessary.

devote

clarify

frustration

exception

exhausting

dedicated

depressing

- 1 A strict, _____ teacher is more likely to produce outstanding students.
- 2 The summer language camp in the UK, though _____, was really rewarding.
- 3 Halliday was a world-famous linguist who _____ all his life to linguistics.
- 4 Learning a second language takes much time and energy and may turn out to be a(n) _____.
- 5 It's really _____ that I spent a lot of time learning English, but I still find it hard to speak the language.
- 6 Can you _____ the differences between these synonyms (同义词)?
- 7 Loanwords (外来语) exist in every language, and Chinese is no _____.

2 Complete the sentences with the expressions below. Change the form where necessary.

for all

by and large

give up

set aside

be a recipe for

fool around

- 1 _____, I think the secret to learning a foreign language lies in using it in real communication.
- 2 Chen draws a clear line between himself and those who skip language classes in order to get more sleep or _____ on campus.
- 3 You should _____ time to improve your English listening skills.
- 4 Lack of language environment in learning a new language can _____ disaster.
- 5 _____ the difficulties in learning it, more and more people across the world are learning the Chinese language.
- 6 Learning a second language takes a lot of efforts, but don't _____ easily because practice makes perfect.

Collocations

Identify the words which do not collocate with the words in bold.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | bright | future | color | smile | energy |
| 2 | relationship | happy | successful | long-distance | countless |
| 3 | make | effort | attempt | hardship | preparation |
| 4 | waste | time | resource | health | opportunity |
| 5 | improve | thing | relation | quality | weight |

Vocabulary learning strategies

The suffix “-less” combines with nouns or verbs to form adjectives. Adjectives formed in this way describe people or things that do not have or do what is referred to, such as “fruitless” (Para. 1), “endless” (Para. 4), “talentless” (Para. 12); adjectives formed in this way can also describe people or things whose qualities cannot be measured, such as “countless” (Para. 4). You can scan the QR code to learn more about the suffix “-less” and the adjectives formed with it.



Translation

1 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 I have not had my happiest days working at you; indeed, my best efforts to learn you have, by and large, been frustrating and fruitless.
- 2 I admit, I probably wasn't doing as much as I could have been to keep things going well, but you can rest assured I wasn't fooling around with any other languages while we were apart.
- 3 As more and more people recognize the importance of learning an additional language, those who speak only one language will begin to get left behind in our shift toward a global society.
- 4 David Harrison, a linguistics professor, says technology can not only spread the influence of major languages, but also help save endangered (濒临消亡的) ones.



Translation skills

2 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 随着中国的国际影响进一步加深，全球兴起了学习汉语的热潮。(craze)
- 2 很多人在学习英语很多年后，听说能力仍然比较薄弱。这是困扰中国人学习英语的一大问题。(a big headache)
- 3 对这个职位来说，会说流利英语的求职者有很大的优势。(fluent; have an advantage)
- 4 汉语水平考试(HSK)重点考查汉语为非第一语言的考生在生活、学习和工作中运用汉语进行交际的能力。



Unit project

Giving a presentation

Features of the Chinese language

With the discussion of the two texts, you have not only learned about the special usages in English, but also understood the difficulties non-native learners might face when learning Chinese. In your eyes, what are the major features of the Chinese language? Does it have some special usages? How can a non-native speaker learn Chinese well?

Suppose you are going to give a 10-minute presentation about the Chinese language to some overseas students who are learning Chinese in your university. Your presentation shall focus on the features of the Chinese language and suggestions on how to learn it well. The following steps may help you with the project.



Step 1 Brainstorm features of the Chinese language

What do you know about the Chinese language? What are its major features? List all the possible features you can come up with. Then try to add some supporting details.

Feature 1: A tonal language	Detail 1: Four tones Detail 2: Different tones indicate different characters.
Feature 2: _____	Detail 1: _____ Detail 2: _____
Feature 3: _____	Detail 1: _____ Detail 2: _____

Step 2 Select the features to talk about

From your list in Step 1 and what you have learned in this unit, select two or three features that you find most challenging for overseas students. Then try to explain each feature. Remember to give some examples to support your explanation.

Feature 1: _____
 Feature 2: _____
 Feature 3: _____

Step 3 Work on the suggestions

What suggestions would you like to give to help overseas students with their Chinese learning? You may refer to the two video clips in this unit and the text of iExplore 2 for ideas.

Suggestion 1: _____

Suggestion 2: _____

Suggestion 3: _____

Step 4 Organize your presentation

Now that you've got all the ideas, structure your presentation with the help of the outline.

Outline

Introduction

e.g. *The Chinese language is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It has a long history and has many unique features ...*

Body

- Main features of the Chinese language
- Suggestions on how to learn Chinese well

Conclusion

e.g. *I hope my presentation will help you learn more about the Chinese language and you will find my suggestions useful.*

Step 5 Give your presentation

Give your presentation to your classmates and ask them for advice. The following checklist may help you improve your performance.

Checklist

OK Need
improvement

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 The opening of my presentation is interesting. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 The body of my presentation is logically developed and with examples. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 The main points of my presentation are clearly stated. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 My voice is loud enough. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 I have maintained eye contact with the audience. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 I have made proper use of gestures. |



YOU CAN
UPLOAD YOUR
PRESENTATION TO
THE ONLINE
COURSE AFTER
FINISHING IT.

Vocabulary

iExplore 1

New words

parkway /'pɑ:k,wei/ n. [C, U] a wide road with an area of grass and trees in the middle or along the sides
林荫大路

driveway /'draɪv,wei/ n. [C] the area or road for cars between a house and the street
私家车道

shipment /'ʃɪpmənt/ n. [C, U] a load of goods being delivered, or the act of sending them (运送的) 一批货物; (货物的) 运送

Her order will be ready for shipment tomorrow.

cargo /'kɑ:gəʊ/ n. [C, U] the goods that are being carried in a ship or plane (一批) 货物

The ship was carrying a cargo of oil.

breathe /bri:ð/ v. to take air into your lungs and send it out again
呼吸

We are getting more and more concerned about the quality of the air we breathe.

invisible /ɪn'vɪzəbl/ a. sth. that is invisible cannot be seen
看不见的; 隐形的

This is a secret message written in invisible ink.

inescapable /,ɪn'skeɪpəbl/ a. impossible to avoid
不可避免的

Man has an inescapable responsibility for his own actions.

indispensable /,ɪndɪ'spensəbl/ a. sb. or sth. that is indispensable is so important or useful that it is impossible to manage without them
必需的; 不可或缺的

Police dogs are indispensable in the war on drugs.

escape /ɪ'skeɪp/ vi. to come out of your mouth, although you did not intend it to (不自觉地) 发出, 说出
A slight sigh escaped from her lips.

explore /ɪk'splɔ:z/ vt. to discuss, examine, or think about sth. carefully
检查; 研究; 探讨

The film explores issues about the aging society.

paradox /'pærə,dɒks/ n. [C] a situation or statement that seems impossible or is difficult to understand because it contains two opposite facts or characteristics
自相矛盾的情况; 似非而是的说法; 悖论
It's a paradox that in such a rich country there can be so much poverty.

darkroom /'dɑ:kru:m/ n. [C] (冲洗胶卷的) 暗室, 暗房, 黑房

nightmare /'naɪt,meə/ n. [C] a very frightening dream
噩梦; 梦魇

I had a nightmare yesterday about being drowned in a lake.

daydream /'deɪ,dri:m/ vi. to think about sth. nice, e.g. sth. you would like to happen, esp. when this makes you forget what you should be doing
做白日梦; 幻想; 梦想

Stop daydreaming and get back to work!

tomboy /'tɒm,bɔɪ/ n. [C] 野丫头; 假小子

midwife /'mɪd,wɪf/ n. [C] 助产士; 接生员; 产婆

quicksand /'kwɪk,sænd/ n. [C, U] wet sand that is dangerous because it pulls you down into it if you walk on it
流沙

plastic /'plæstɪk/ n. [C, U] 塑料; 塑胶

tablecloth /'teɪbl,klɒθ/ n. [C] 桌布; 台布

bath /bɑ:θ/ n. [C]

1 (AmE **bathtub**) 浴缸; 澡盆

Please wash yourself quickly because I need to clean the bath tonight.

2 洗澡; 沐浴

Can you give the kids a bath tonight while I'm away?

asylum /ə'saɪləm/ n. [C] (old use) a hospital for people who are mentally ill
精神病院

verbally /'vɜ:bəli/ ad. by means of language
言辞上

insane /ɪn'seɪn/ a. seriously mentally ill and unable to live in normal society
精神错乱的; 精神失常的

slim /slɪm/ a. very little
微小的

She has only a slim chance of passing the exam.

sharp /ʃɑ:p/ a. severe, angry, and criticizing
尖锐的; 严厉的; 气愤的; 责备的

Despite his sharp tongue, he gets loyalty from his friends.

blunt /blʌnt/ a. speaking in an honest way even if this upsets people (说话) 不客气的; 直言不讳的; 耿直的
His request was met with a blunt refusal.

overlook /,əʊvə'lʊk/ vt. to not notice sth. 未注意到; 忽视
You should not overlook the difficulties.

oversee /ˌəʊvə'siː/ vt. to be in charge of a program of work or a group of workers, and check that everything is done correctly 监管; 监察; 监督
You must hire someone to oversee the project.

visible /'vɪzəbl/ a. sth. that is visible can be seen 看得见的; 可见的
The hills were hardly visible through the mist.

essay /'eseɪ/ n. [C] a short piece of writing about a particular subject, esp. as part of a class at school or college 短文; 论说文; 散文
We need to hand in an essay about Chinese culture.

marvel /'mɑːvl/ v. (~ at) to feel great surprise or admiration for the quality of sth. 对...感到惊讶; 叹赏; 钦佩
People marveled at how well these animals have adapted themselves to the polar ice caps.

lunacy /'luːnəsi/ n. [U] a situation or behavior that is completely crazy 疯狂的状态 (行为)
It must be lunacy to turn down a great offer like that.

tongue /tʌŋ/ n. [C]
1 a language 语言
2 舌头

alarm /ə'lɑːm/ n. [C] (or ~ clock) 闹钟

column /'kɒləm/ n. [C] a line of numbers or words written under each other that goes down a page (数字、单词的) 列

proclaim /prə'kleɪm/ vt. (fml.) to say publicly or officially that sth. important is true or exists 宣布; 声明
The leader has proclaimed a great victory.

contradict /ˌkɒntrə'dɪkt/ vt. if one statement, piece of evidence, story, etc. contradicts another, they disagree and cannot both be true 与...相矛盾; 与...抵触; 违背
Smith gave an account that contradicted the evidence that we collected.

creative /kri'eɪtɪv/ a. producing or using new and effective ideas, results, etc. 创造 (性) 的
I enjoy my job because most of the time I can do creative things.

fearful /'fiəfl/ a. (only before noun) causing fear 吓人的; 可怕的
There is a fearful storm in the south.

asymmetry /æ'sɪmətri/ n. [U] the appearance that sth. has when its two sides or halves are different in shape, size, or style 不对称

Phrases and expressions

at least
1 not less than a particular amount or number, and possibly more (数量或数目上) 至少, 起码
The disease killed at least 100 people in England last year.
2 even if nothing else happens or is true 无论如何; 不管怎样; 至少
His parents should at least listen to his explanation.

take sth. for granted to expect that the things or advantages that you have will always exist, and so not pay much attention to them 视某事物为理所当然 (因而对其不太关注)
You can never take it for granted that what you read, see or hear from media is true.

step back to stop for a moment in order to consider sth. 退一步考虑
Let's step back and have another look at this problem.

take place to happen 发生; 举行
I don't know what took place in the classroom.

(in) broad daylight (in) the clear light of day, when it is easy to see 光天化日 (之下)
A woman was attacked on a train in broad daylight.

quite a lot / a bit / a few a large number or amount 许多; 大量

wind up
1 to turn sth. such as a handle or part of a machine around and around, esp. in order to make sth. move or start working 摇动, 转动 (把手等); 给 (机器) 上发条
He wound up his old watch and let it go.
2 to end an activity, meeting, etc. 使 (活动、会议等) 结束
As soon as I wind up my visit to America, I will go back home.

burn up to get rid of or destroy sth. by burning 焚毁; 烧掉
The fire burned up 100 acres of farmland.

burn down to be destroyed, or to destroy sth., by fire (被) 焚毁
The house burned down in the big fire.

slow up (or **slow down**) to become slower or make sth. slower (使) 慢下来; (使) 减速

Slow up / down, or you're going to hit that tree!

fill in (or **fill out**) to write all the necessary information in special spaces on a document 填写

Fill out the form carefully, and keep copies of it.

go off to start making a noise as a signal or warning (警报等) 响起来

I was just lying in bed waiting for the alarm to go off.

add up

1 to calculate the total of several numbers or amounts 把...加起来

When you add up the numbers in the column, you'll see how big our profit really is.

2 to increase by small amounts until there is a large total 积少成多

You will realize that all these little savings soon add up.

contradict yourself to say sth. that is the opposite of what you said before 自相矛盾

In his confusion, he kept contradicting himself.

semester /sə'mestə/ n. [C] (大学和中学的) 一学期, 半年

dedicated /'dedɪ,ketɪd/ a. spending all your time and effort on sth. 献身的; 一心一意的

We are lucky to have such a highly skilled and dedicated team.

slave /sleɪv/ vi. (~ **away**) to work very hard with little time to rest 拼命干; 苦干

We have slaved away for months to read this book.

flashcard /'flæʃ,kɑ:d/ n. [C] 教学卡片; 识字卡

preparation /,prepə'reɪʃn/ n. [U] the act or process of preparing sth. 预备; 准备

I think this game was good preparation for the championship contest.

presentation /,prezn'teɪʃn/ n. [C] a formal talk about a particular subject (关于某主题的) 报告; 演说; 演讲; 陈述
Our presentation was followed by about one hour of discussion.

drawer /'drɔ:ə/ n. [C] 抽屉

silverware /'sɪlvə,weə/ n. [U] knives, spoons and forks made of silver 银器; 银餐具

dump /dʌmp/ vt. to get rid of sth. you do not want, esp. by pouring it out 丢弃, 扔掉 (某物)

Should I dump this tea? It's cold.

flight /flaɪt/ n. [C]

1 a set of stairs between one floor and the next 一段楼梯

2 a trip in an airplane or space vehicle (乘坐飞机或宇宙飞船的) 飞行

stair /steə/ n. (~s) [pl.] (楼层之间的) 楼梯

punctuation /,pʌŋktʃu'eɪʃn/ n. [U] 标点符号

forgive /fə'gɪv/ v. to decide not to blame sb. or be angry with them, although they have done sth.

wrong 原谅; 宽恕; 饶恕

I'll never forgive you for what you said to me last night.

frustration /frʌ'streɪʃn/ n. [C, U] the feeling of being annoyed, upset, or impatient, because you cannot control or change a situation, or achieve sth. 失意; 失望; 沮丧

She couldn't stand the frustration of not being able to help that poor lady.

hardship /'hɑ:dʃɪp/ n. [C, U] sth. that makes your life very difficult, esp. not having enough money or food (生活) 艰苦, 贫困

The new taxes are creating extreme hardship for his family.

Proper names

Walt Whitman /,wɔ:lt 'hwɪtmən/ 沃尔特·惠特曼 (1819-1892, 美国著名诗人)

iExplore 2

New words

clarify /'klærə,fai/ vt. to make sth. clearer and easier to understand by explaining it in more detail 澄清; 讲清楚; 阐明

Could you clarify the first point please? I don't understand it completely.

frustrating /'frʌ,streɪtɪŋ/ a. making you feel annoyed, upset, or impatient because you cannot do what you want to do 令人沮丧 (泄气 / 不快 / 不耐烦) 的

It's so frustrating not to have a friend to talk to when you feel sad.

fruitless /'fru:tɪləs/ a. failing to achieve what was wanted, esp. after much effort 无成效的; 无结果的

All their efforts to find her proved fruitless.

utilitarian /ju:,tɪl'ɪtəriən/ a. (fml.) useful and practical rather than being attractive 功利的; 实用的

His office is very utilitarian in style.

exhausting /ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/ a. making you feel extremely tired 使人精疲力竭的

The trip has been exhausting and I'll be glad to be home.

devote /dɪ'vəʊt/ vt. to give your time, money, attention, etc. to do sth. or help sth. be successful 为某事物付出时间 / 金钱 / 注意力等

My father wants to devote more time to our family, and less to the business.

depressing /dɪ'presɪŋ/ a. making you feel very sad 令人忧愁 / 沮丧的

Everything is a bit depressing at the moment, but I believe that good times are just around the corner.

recipe /'resəpi/ n. [C]

1 (be a ~ for sth.) to be likely to cause a particular result, often a bad one 很可能是造成某事的原因

The new tax system might be a recipe for economic disaster.

2 a set of instructions for cooking a particular type of food (某种食物的) 烹饪食谱

disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ n. [C, U]

1 a complete failure 彻底的失败

My carefully planned program had been a complete disaster.

2 a sudden event such as a flood, storm, or accident that causes great harm or damage 灾难; 灾祸

More bad weather would be a disaster for this year's wheat crop.

exception /ɪk'sepʃn/ n. [C, U] sb. or sth. that is not included in a rule, does not follow the expected pattern, etc. 除外; 例外

Climbers are brave people, and Bob is no exception.

assured /ə'ʃʊəd/ a. certain to happen or to be achieved 确定的; 有把握的

Her victory means that she is now assured of a place in the final.

onus /'əʊnəs/ n. [sing.] (the ~) the responsibility for sth. 责任; 义务

The onus is on the shopkeeper to provide goods which live up to the quality of their description.

respectfully /rɪ'spektf(ə)li/ ad. with respect 恭敬地
I must respectfully disagree with what you said.

Phrases and expressions

by and large used when talking generally about sb. or sth. 大体上; 一般地说; 总的说来

By and large, children master the use of a language fairly quickly.

for all despite sth. 虽然; 尽管

For all her complaining, I think she actually enjoyed the day.

give up to stop trying to do sth. or work at sth., esp. sth. difficult, without completing it 放弃, 中止 (尤指难事)

Giving up his dream was the last thing we expected him to do.

at the same time used to introduce a contrasting fact, etc. that must be considered 同时; 也; 然而; 不过

You have to be firm, but at the same time you should try and be kind.

all too often used to say that sth. sad, disappointing, or annoying happens too much 过于频繁; 屡次三番

All too often, parents have to leave their children alone at home.

rest assured (that) used to tell sb. not to worry, because what you say about a situation is true 请放心

You can rest assured that I'll be there on time.

fool around to waste time doing things that are not important 游手好闲; 浪费时间 (做不重要的事)

They always fool around when the manager is not in the office.

set aside to keep sth., esp. money or time, for a special purpose and only use it for that purpose (为某目的) 留出, 拨出 (钱、时间等)

Have you set aside some money for your children's education?

for now from now until some future time 暂时; 目前
You'll have to stay here for now as it's raining hard.

Proper names

Rorschach /'rɔ:ʃɑ:k/ **test** 罗夏测验 (根据对墨渍图案的反应而分析性格的一种人格测试)

Samuel duPont /,sæmjʊəl du'pɒnt/ 塞缪尔·迪蓬 (人名)