

Home and family

The world is based on the state, the state on the family, and the family on the individual.

—Mencius

天下之本在国，
国之本在家，
家之本在身。

——《孟子》





- 1 Read the following poem aloud after the recording. Pay attention to the pronunciation, intonation, and rhythm.

Dreams

Langston Hughes

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

Cultural note

Langston Hughes (1902–1967) was an American writer known as the “O. Henry of Harlem.” He wrote countless short stories, a number of volumes of poetry, novels, and plays. In his poems, he successfully caught and projected scenes of urban life for black people, and his sketches in verse, with their undertones of bitterness, humor, and pathos, also became a form of social protest.



1 **CONVERSATIONS** Listen to the two conversations. After each conversation, you will hear some questions. Decide on the best answer to each question. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once.

Conversation 1

1. A. A party with dancing. B. A dinner party.
 C. A big party. D. A tea party.
2. A. The Greens are their neighbors.
 B. The Greens are their relatives.
 C. The Greens are their teachers.
 D. The Greens are their colleagues.

Conversation 2

3. A. Playing football. B. Playing basketball.
 C. Taking pictures. D. Driving cars.
4. A. At a bank. B. At a basketball game.
 C. In a shop. D. In a photography studio.
5. A. A photographer. B. A driver.
 C. A basketball player. D. A bank clerk.

2 **PASSAGE** Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks. The passage will be spoken twice.

My grandmother is 94 now. Her abilities to see, hear, and walk have weakened, and it has become apparent that she can no longer take care of herself, so numerous 1) _____ have been held to discuss what to do. We talked about sending her to a 2) _____, but that idea was quickly rejected. Although Grandma would be with more people of her own age, she would see less

of her family—and that would 3) _____. Besides, there is a chance of poor 4) _____. Mother flatly stated that since she had retired a month ago and would be able to look after Grandma, Grandma would not 5) _____ in a nursing home. I admire my mother greatly for this decision. I think that my whole family will feel better knowing that Grandma will be well taken care of.

Word bank

- apparent** *adj.* 显而易见的
backbone *n.* 骨干, 支柱
consumption *n.* 消费
flatly *adv.* 直截了当地
industrialization *n.* 工业化
infant *n.* 婴儿, 幼儿
maternal *adj.* 母亲的
nursery school *n.* 幼儿园
photographer *n.* 摄影师
photography *n.* 摄影, 摄影术
retirement home *n.* 养老院
rush hour *n.* (上下班的) 高峰时间, 交通拥挤时间
senior citizen *n.* 老年人, 长者

end up 最终处于, 到头来





3 **PASSAGE** Listen to the passage and decide on the best answer to each question. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice.

- A. Because of the changing roles of men and women.
B. Because of the development of science and industry.
C. Because of the development of agriculture.
D. Because of the development of education.
- A. People need to be ready to move at any time.
B. People can't support many children.
C. Children are eager to leave their home.
D. People want to avoid family conflicts.
- A. Smaller families.
B. No families.
C. Larger families.
D. Broken families.
- A. A two-parent family with children.
B. A family consisting of a man and a woman only.
C. A single-parent family.
D. Both B and C.
- A. Families of the past.
B. Families of the present.
C. Families of the future.
D. Families of the past, present, and future.


4 **PASSAGES** Listen to the two passages. Complete each of the answers with no more than three words. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken twice.

Passage 1

- How many people are there in the family?
There are _____ people in the family.
- Who is John?
John is the children's _____.
- According to Mr. Clark, why does he go to work early in the morning?
He wants to avoid _____.
- What does John do?
He is a(n) _____.
- What kind of job does Mrs. Clark want to find?
She wants to find the _____ sort of job as she did before her marriage.

Passage 2

1. Where do senior citizens in the U.S. tend to live nowadays?
They tend to live in their own _____.
2. What do senior citizens become more concerned with as they grow older?
They become more concerned with their _____.
3. What do some senior citizens have more time to do to enjoy their lives?
They have more time to _____.
4. Why is the number of senior citizens in the U.S. increasing rapidly?
Because people are _____ than before.
5. In what aspects are senior citizens gaining social influence?
They are gaining social influence in both _____.

5  **NEWS REPORT** Listen to the news report and decide on the best answer to each question. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken twice.

1. A. The growing spending power of new parents.
B. The development of domestic maternal and infant care brands.
C. The changes in consumer needs.
D. The increasing birth rate in recent years.
2. A. About 32 billion yuan.
B. Over 50 billion yuan.
C. About 4.6 billion U.S. dollars.
D. About 32 billion U.S. dollars.
3. A. They spend much money on their babies and young children.
B. They want to give their children a better childhood than they've had.
C. They expect their parents and grandparents to look after their babies and young children.
D. They have higher income than their parents.





Opening your mouth

Extending invitations

Word bank

booth *n.* 展台, 货摊

delighted *adj.* 愉快的, 高兴的

Swan Lake 《天鹅湖》

Tchaikovsky 柴可夫斯基 (俄国作曲家)

Tip

Note that the expressions "How about..." and "What about..." are always followed by *v.+ing*.

Reading out

1 EXCHANGES Read the short conversations after the recording, then practice them with your partner.

① M: I wonder if you'd like to go skiing this weekend.

W: Oh, yes. I'd really love to.

② M: How about going bowling?

W: Great! What time?

③ M: I'd like it very much if you could come to the exhibition next Saturday.

W: It's very kind of you to invite me. I'll be there.

④ M: Would you be able to go to the movies on Saturday evening?

W: I'd love to, but I've got an appointment that day.

2 CONVERSATION MODELS Read the conversations after the recording. Pay attention to the expressions related to extending invitations.

①

M: Hi, Helen.

W: Hi, Tony. How are you doing?

M: Not bad. Say, Helen, are you doing anything tonight? Would you like to go out?

W: Sorry, I can't. I have to finish a project report.

M: Well, how about Sunday night? Are you doing anything then?

W: No, I'm not. What are you planning to do?

M: How about going to see a movie? I know there is a new movie on.

W: Oh, that's a good idea.

M: Great! What about having a pizza first?

W: Sure, why not? Where would you like to meet?

M: Shall I pick you up at your house?

W: OK. What time?

M: Is 7:00 p.m. OK?

W: Fine. Well, see you then.

M: Bye.



2

M1: Hello, this is Sam Johnson. May I speak to Mr. Zhang?

M2: Speaking. How are you, Mr. Johnson?

M1: Fine, thank you. And you?

M2: I'm fine, thanks.

M1: I'm calling to tell you that there will be an exhibition here next month. Would you like to come?

M2: Thank you for telling me. When exactly?

M1: From the 21st to the 25th.

M2: Will you be attending?

M1: Of course. And we would be delighted if you could come to visit our company's booth.

M2: That sounds nice. Thank you very much.

M1: My pleasure. I'll send you an invitation letter soon and I look forward to your visit.

M2: I'll be there.



Tip

We use slightly different invitation phrases depending on whom we are talking to. What differences do you notice between the first conversation (with a friend) and the second conversation (with a business associate)?



Tip

In English, we often use “Shall we...” when we want to suggest something. It invites the other person to agree, but provides them with space for their personal preferences. Try to use it when you want to plan things!

Speaking up

1 **CONVERSATION 1** Complete the conversation, then listen to the recording and check your answers.

M: Hello, Mary. There is a concert at the National Concert Hall this Sunday. I have two tickets. 1) _____ to go with me?

W: Sounds good. 2) _____ music will they perform?

M: Mainly 3) _____. They'll perform Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*.

W: Wow! I like that very much.

M: Me too. It's really beautiful.

W: 4) _____ does the performance start?

M: It starts at 7:00 p.m.

W: Where shall we meet then?

M: 5) _____ outside the Hall?

W: Fine with me. I'm looking forward to it now.

It's your turn! Make up a conversation following **CONVERSATION 1**. The language notes are for your reference.

SITUATION 1

Bob wants to invite Lisa to go to the volleyball game. However, Lisa has to look after her sister's baby because her sister and brother-in-law are not at home.



Language notes

- nephew, niece, look after
- Would you like to watch the game with me?
- I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't/won't be able to make it.
- It's a pity you can't come.
- We can hang out together next time.

2 CONVERSATION 2 Act out a conversation based on the clues.

A 1. Ask who is calling.

B 1. Introduce yourself and invite A to see a play on Saturday afternoon.

A 2. Refuse politely and explain your reasons.

B 2. Ask if A can make it another time.

A 3. Say you'd like to.

B 3. Ask if next Saturday is OK.

A 4. Make a positive reply.

B 4. Tell A you'll pick him/her up at about 5:00 p.m.

A 5. Express thanks and say goodbye.

B 5. Say goodbye.

Tip

Make sure you react to what your partner says in an appropriate way. If they accept your invitation, you can say "Great!" or "I'm glad you can come." If they decline, you can say "That's too bad!"

It's your turn! Make up a conversation following **CONVERSATION 2**. The language notes are for your reference.

SITUATION 2

David is calling to invite Emma to have dinner. Emma can't make it because she has to study at home. But Friday evening is OK with her.



Language notes

- I was wondering if you could... with me.
- I have to stay at home and study for an important exam.
- I'm sorry to hear that.
- What about... then?
- I'm not doing anything special./I will be free.
- We'll make it...



It's your turn! Make up more conversations based on the situations given below. The language notes are for your reference.

SITUATION 3

Ms. Smith would like to know whether Mr. Liu, manager of a company, can visit Guangzhou next week. Mr. Liu is interested, but he will be away on business at that time, so he promises to go there later.



SITUATION 4

Brian invites his friend Amanda to an international fair in Kunming next month. Amanda, excited at the opportunity, wants to learn more about the details. She also wants to make sure that someone will be able to pick her up at the airport when she arrives in Kunming.



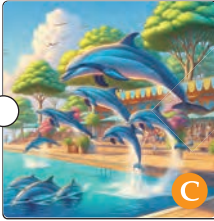


Language notes

- settle down, take care of the arrangements, explore the fair, pick sb. up
- I'm wondering if you have time to...
- May I take the opportunity to invite you to...?
- I want to invite you to come along!
- Is there any other time that you might be available?
- Perfect, the time works for me.
- Looking forward to... in the near future./See you at...

Acting out

- 1 **LISTENING** Listen to the conversations. Match each conversation (shortened as "C") to a picture, then listen again and complete the table. Finally, practice the conversations with your partner.

		Thing to do	Accept or decline	Time and place to meet
C1 <input type="radio"/>	 A	1) _____	Decline	/
C2 <input type="radio"/>	 B	2) _____	3) _____	At 10:00, 4) _____
C3 <input type="radio"/>	 C	To see a dolphin show	Accept	At 5) _____, outside the zoo gate

- 2 **SPEAKING** Work in groups. Take turns inviting your group members to do something. They can either accept or politely decline your invitations.

Language notes

- have dinner together, play tennis, go to a concert, go camping, visit a museum, watch a movie, explore a fair
- Are you free?
- Would you like to...?/Why don't we...?
- Yes, I'd love to! Thanks for inviting me!
- I'm afraid I can't. I have to...
- It's a pity that you can't make it.
- What time would be more convenient for you?
- I will be free after my examination.
- What time shall we meet?
- Where shall we meet?
- Let's meet at...





Viewing together

Round table

Word bank

affectionate *adj.* 充满深情的

artistic *adj.* 美术的, 艺术的

attachment *n.* 喜爱, 依恋

crouch *v.* 蹲伏

deceased *adj.* 已死亡的, 亡故的

epic *adj.* 史诗般的, 宏大的

grown-up *n.* 成年人, 大人

hide-and-seek *n.* 捉迷藏

mourning *n.* (因某人去世而感到的) 哀悼

negotiation *n.* 谈判, 协商

reunite *v.* 重聚

sensation *n.* 感受, 感觉

sentiment *n.* 感情, 观点

sustain *v.* 保持, 使持续

unfold *v.* 展现, 呈现

marriage vow 婚姻誓约

state banquet 国宴

Before viewing

- 1 WARM-UP** When it comes to the topic of “home and family,” what memories come to your mind? Can you describe them in detail?

I remember the time when I...



While viewing

- 2 MAIN IDEA** Watch the video clip and check (✓) the correct answers to the following questions. There may be more than one answer to each question.

- According to the speaker, what does the round table symbolize?

<input type="checkbox"/> A. Family reunion.	<input type="checkbox"/> B. Chinese festivals.
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Sentiment to families.	<input type="checkbox"/> D. Attachment to families.
- What can be solved over a round table in China in the speaker's opinion?

<input type="checkbox"/> A. The marriage vows between loving couples.
<input type="checkbox"/> B. The mourning of the deceased.
<input type="checkbox"/> C. The negotiations between business partners.
<input type="checkbox"/> D. A state banquet for the president from another country.
- What does the speaker see as being the significance of a round table to the Chinese people?

<input type="checkbox"/> A. Chinese people's tolerance of different people.
<input type="checkbox"/> B. Chinese people's willingness to embrace different cultures and arts.
<input type="checkbox"/> C. Chinese people's care and love and respect for their family, community, nation, and even the whole world.
<input type="checkbox"/> D. Chinese people's food on the round table.
- How does the speaker summarize the history of the Chinese nation?

<input type="checkbox"/> A. It has been a history of affectionate memories.
<input type="checkbox"/> B. It has been a history of epic migration.
<input type="checkbox"/> C. It has been a history of families.
<input type="checkbox"/> D. It has been the stories of looking for or running to the round table to which Chinese people belong.

3 **DETAILS** Watch the video clip again and complete the sentences with what you hear.

When I was still little, my entire family would reunite on almost every 1) _____ to have dinner.

We kids would be scattering around or even crouching under the table to play 2) _____.

Affectionate memories of a round table

My grandma joyfully 3) _____ to the round table when my aunt brought back her boyfriend.

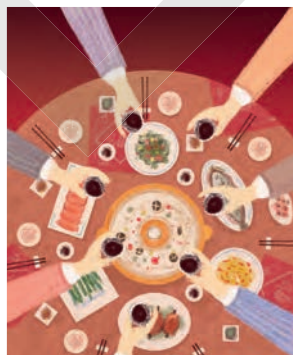
My grandpa's chair, bowl, and chopsticks 4) _____ at family dinners after he passed away.

After viewing

4 **PROJECT** Which of the following three pictures best represents your personal understanding of family? Give a speech on the topic.



Family portrait



Reunion dinner



Ticket home



Voice of China

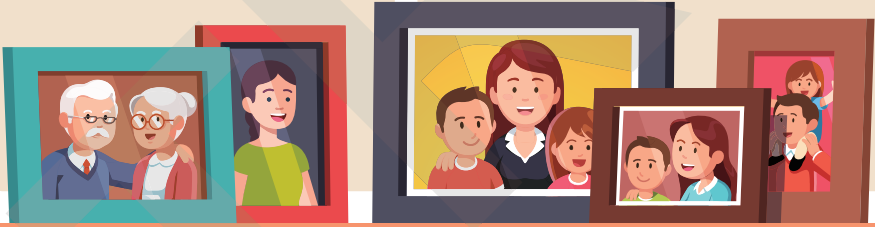
The family portrait

Word bank

- amongst *prep.* 在……当中
 anticipation *n.* 期望, 期待
 festive *adj.* 节日的, 欢庆的
 instruct *v.* 指导, 教授
 kinship *n.* 亲属关系
 photograph *n.* 照片
 portrait *n.* 肖像
 repay *v.* 报答
 reputation *n.* 名誉, 名声
-
- lock in 锁定, 将……锁住

1 **UNDERSTANDING** Watch the video clip twice and match each moment captured in a family portrait to the significance that people attach to it.

Moment		Significance
1) Turning 18	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> A. Marking a new starting point in life
2) Graduating from university	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> B. Marking the coming of age
3) At New Year	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> C. Developing a sense of perseverance
4) At their daughter's birthday every year	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> D. Celebrating family unity



2 **CRITICAL THINKING** Discuss the questions in groups. The language notes are for your reference.

- “Harmony in the family leads to prosperity in all undertakings (家和万事兴).” How do you understand this Chinese saying? Why is family an important concept for the Chinese?
- Could you share with your classmates some family photos and tell the stories behind them?

Language notes

- Personally, I think this saying means that...
- This Chinese saying is about...
- In Chinese culture, the concept of family is important because...
- Family harmony means that society will...
- This is one of my favorite family photos because...
- Can you guess when this photo was taken?
- There is an interesting story related to this photo.
- This photo reminds me of a time when.../This photo makes me think of...