

# Unit 1

## Greetings and Introductions

### Learning Objectives

In this unit, you shall

- understand how to make greetings, introductions and responses;
- practise listening for specific information;
- distinguish sounds such as /i:/ and /ɪ/, /r/, /l/ and /n/;
- recognise different names involved in greetings and introductions.

## A

## Listening Skills



## Task 1

Listen and complete the following dialogues.

## Dialogue 1

**A:** Hi, Michael, \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** Pretty good. How are you \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_?

**A:** \_\_\_\_\_, thanks.

## Dialogue 2

**A:** Hello, I'm Sally. Glad to meet you.

**B:** Hello, Sally. My name's \_\_\_\_\_. Where are you from?

**A:** I'm from Singapore. And this is my \_\_\_\_\_ Irene. She's in the same \_\_\_\_\_ with us.

**C:** Hi, \_\_\_\_\_.

**B:** Pleased to meet you, Irene.

## Dialogue 3

**A:** Professor Smith, I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ Allen to you. This is my \_\_\_\_\_, Allen. And Allen, this is my \_\_\_\_\_, Professor Smith.

**B:** How do you do, Professor Smith? Henry always tells me that he enjoys your \_\_\_\_\_ very much. It's my great pleasure to meet you.

**C:** Nice to meet you, Allen. So are you an \_\_\_\_\_ major, too?

**B:** No, I major in \_\_\_\_\_ science. But I like English a lot.



## Vocabulary

major *n.* 专业; ……专业的学生  
*v.* 主修……

**Task 2**

Listen to the statements and match the information you hear by drawing lines between the columns.

NAME	PLACE	MAJOR
Raymond	California	journalism
Sarah	Hong Kong	English
Emily	Long Island	chemistry
John	Michigan	

**Vocabulary**

journalism *n.* 新闻

Long Island 长岛 (行政上属于美国纽约州的一部分)

Michigan (美国) 密歇根州

**Task 3**

Listen and underline the words you hear in each of the following pairs.

## 1. /i:/

seen

peak

feet

The farmer has a big **meal**.The **heels** are too high.

## /ɪ/

sin

pick

fit

The farmer has a big **mill**.The **hills** are too high.

## 2. /r/

read

right

rock

You took the **long** one.I didn't know **his name**.

## /l/

lead

light

lock

## /n/

need

night

knock

You took the **wrong** one.I didn't know **he's lame**.**Pronunciation**

/i:/和/ɪ/都是前元音。发/i:/音时，舌尖抵下齿，舌前部向硬腭尽量抬起，没有摩擦，嘴唇向两边伸开，成扁平形。发/ɪ/音时，舌前部向硬腭抬起，下腭稍稍下垂，上下唇之间开得比发/i:/时宽。/r/是卷舌音，/l/是舌侧音，/n/是鼻音。



# B Listening Practice

## Pre-Listening



Divide into groups and have a discussion on the following questions.

1. What do you often say when you greet your friends?
2. Do you think people in English-speaking countries greet each other the same way as we Chinese do?

## Core Listening



### Task 1

Listen to the statements and choose the best response to what you hear.

1. A. Yeah, I like sunny days, too.  
B. OK. My name's Jack.  
C. Fine, thank you. And you?  
D. Nice to meet you, Simon.
2. A. Yeah, what a lovely day today!  
B. Hey, guys.  
C. OK. My name's John.  
D. How do you do?
3. A. Nice meeting you.  
B. Where are you going?  
C. How do you do?  
D. Good afternoon.
4. A. I'm fine, thank you.  
B. OK. My name's Mike.  
C. How are you?  
D. Good morning.





## Task 2

Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.

1. What does Jessica want to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Can she do that right now? Why or why not?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where should Jessica go next?

\_\_\_\_\_



### Vocabulary

register v. 注册; 登记

registration n. 注册; 登记



## Task 3

Listen to the monologue and answer the following questions.

1. Who is Donald Trump?

Donald Trump is the \_\_\_\_\_ real estate developer in \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What happened to Donald Trump thirteen years ago?

He was \_\_\_\_\_.  
But he fought back and later he won.

3. How many Americans are arriving for the chance to be Donald Trump's apprentices?

\_\_\_\_\_



### Vocabulary

real estate 房地产

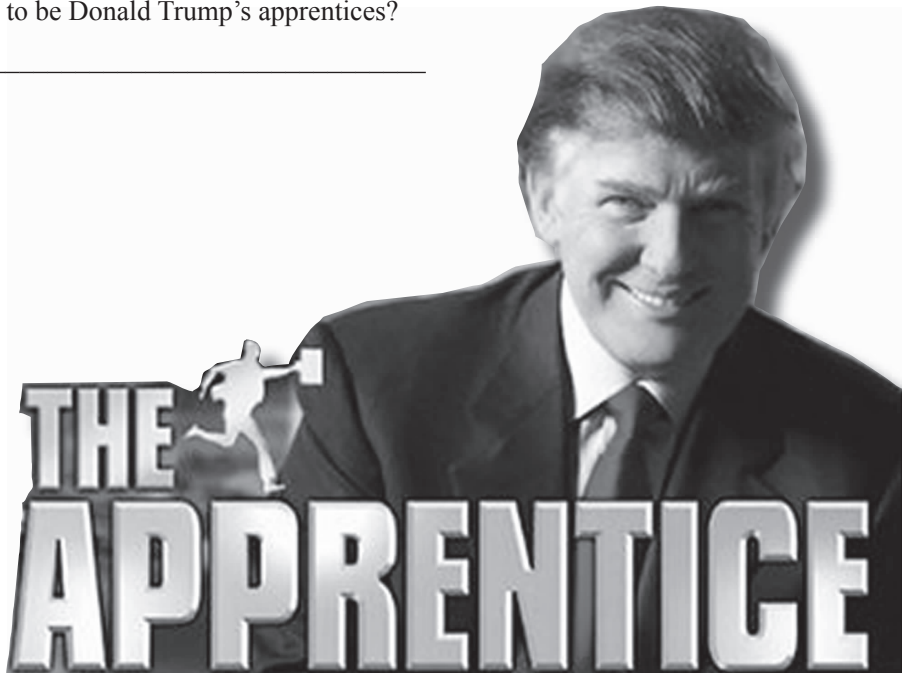
agency n. 代理商

liner n. 班机; 定期轮船

resort n. 常去之地, 休假地, 胜地

apprentice n. 学徒

entrepreneur n. 企业家





### Task 4

Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) in the brackets.

- ( ) 1. Your self-introduction can help leave a good first impression on the interviewers.
- ( ) 2. There is a fixed format on what makes a good self-introduction.
- ( ) 3. Relevance is a key point when you introduce yourself.
- ( ) 4. The speaker doesn't think that body language is important when you introduce yourself.
- ( ) 5. Eye contact will be helpful as well.



#### Vocabulary

applicant *n.* 申请人  
 résumé *n.* 简历  
 apply for 申请

### Practical Listening



Listen to the passage and complete the following chart.

Course name	_____
Textbook written by	_____
Where to get the textbook	at the _____ and the library
Evaluation based on	homework _____ grades
The kinds of tests given	final examination _____



#### Situation

Professor Evans is giving a brief introduction about his course to his students.



## Fun Listening



### Task 1

Listen to the following proverbs and try to memorise them.

1. A good beginning is half the battle.

好的开始等于胜利的一半。

2. By doing we learn.

经一事，长一智。

3. Every person has two educations, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.

每个人都接受两种教育，一种来自别人，另一种更重要的来自自己。

4. Friendship multiplies joys and divides grieves.

友谊可以增添欢乐，可以分担忧愁。

5. Great hopes make great men.

伟大的理想造就伟大的人物。





## Task 2

Listen to the movie clip and supply the missing words.

### Situation

This is a scene from the movie *Legally Blonde* (《律政俏佳人》). A professor is introducing the student speaker, who is to give a speech at the graduation ceremony.

Ladies and gentlemen, I present the graduates of Harvard \_\_\_\_\_ School, Class of \_\_\_\_\_. I am personally very \_\_\_\_\_ to introduce this year's class-elected speaker. After getting off to a quite interesting start here at Harvard, she graduates today with an invitation to \_\_\_\_\_ one of Boston's most prestigious law \_\_\_\_\_. I am sure we are going to see great things from her. Ladies and gentlemen, Elle \_\_\_\_\_.

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURES PRESENTS  
 MATTHEW DAVIS VICTOR GARBER JENNIFER COOPER  
 CREDITED: JAMIE DOANVY SHREVE AND PRODUCED BY MICHAEL UETZMANN  
 A MARIO PLATT PRODUCTION "LEGALLY BLONDE" REESE WITHERSPOON LUKE WILSON SELMA BLAIR  
 MUSIC BY ROULE VEIT BOOKS BY ANITA LOHMEYER COSTUME DESIGNER BARBIE CARSONELL  
 SUPERVISOR DIRECTOR OF ANTHONY Q. RAYMOND BASED ON ANITA LOHMEYER





# Listening Skills



## Task 1



### Script & Key

#### Dialogue 1

- A:** Hi, Michael, how's it going?  
**B:** Pretty good. How are you doing, Sam?  
**A:** Not bad, thanks.

#### Dialogue 2

- A:** Hello, I'm Sally. Glad to meet you.  
**B:** Hello, Sally. My name's Amy.  
 Where are you from?  
**A:** I'm from Singapore. And this is my cousin Irene. She's in the same department with us.  
**C:** Hi, Amy.  
**B:** Pleased to meet you, Irene.

#### Dialogue 3

- A:** Professor Smith, I'd like to introduce Allen to you. This is my roommate, Allen. And Allen, this is my English teacher, Professor Smith.  
**B:** How do you do, Professor Smith? Henry always tells me that he enjoys your classes very much. It's my great pleasure to meet you.  
**C:** Nice to meet you, Allen. So are you an English major, too?  
**B:** No, I major in computer science. But I like English a lot.

#### TEACHING TIP



Expressions often used for greetings include the following: "Hello." "Hi." "Good morning/afternoon/evening." "How are you?" "How are you doing?" "How's it going?" "How's everything?" "What's new?" "What's happening?"

The greeting used for meeting for the first time is "How do you do?", and the response is also "How do you do?". However, unless in some very formal situations, nowadays it is not uncommon that people greet each other in a less formal way, such as saying "Hello." or "How are you doing?".

When introduced to someone else, people often say "Nice to meet you." or "It's a pleasure to meet you." The response is "Nice to meet you, too.", "My pleasure.", "I'm glad to know you.", etc. This is just for the first meeting. In the future it would be "Nice to see you."

**Task 2***Script*

1. My name's Raymond. I live in Long Island. I am here to study journalism.
2. Hello, I'm Sarah. I come from California. And this is my cousin Emily. She's from Michigan. We are both in the English Department.
3. Hey, everyone. My name's John. I come from Hong Kong. I am glad to study chemistry here.

*Key***Task 3***Script & Key*

1. /i:/ /l/  
 seen sin  
peak pick  
feet fit  
 The farmer has a big **meal**. The farmer has a big mill.  
 The heels are too high. The **hills** are too high.
2. /r/ /l/ /n/  
 read lead **need**  
 right light night  
rock lock **knock**  
 You took the **long** one. You took the **wrong** one.  
 I didn't know his name. I didn't know **he's lame**.

## B

## Listening Practice

## Pre-Listening



## Reference

The most commonly used greeting by the Chinese is probably “你好”, which is somewhat like “Hello”. A lot of Chinese also tend to ask “Have you had your meal?” or “Where are you going?” when they meet each other. However, they do not necessarily expect an answer. Nor are these greetings appropriate in English. In English-speaking countries, people prefer to talk about weather when they greet each other or start a conversation.

## Core Listening



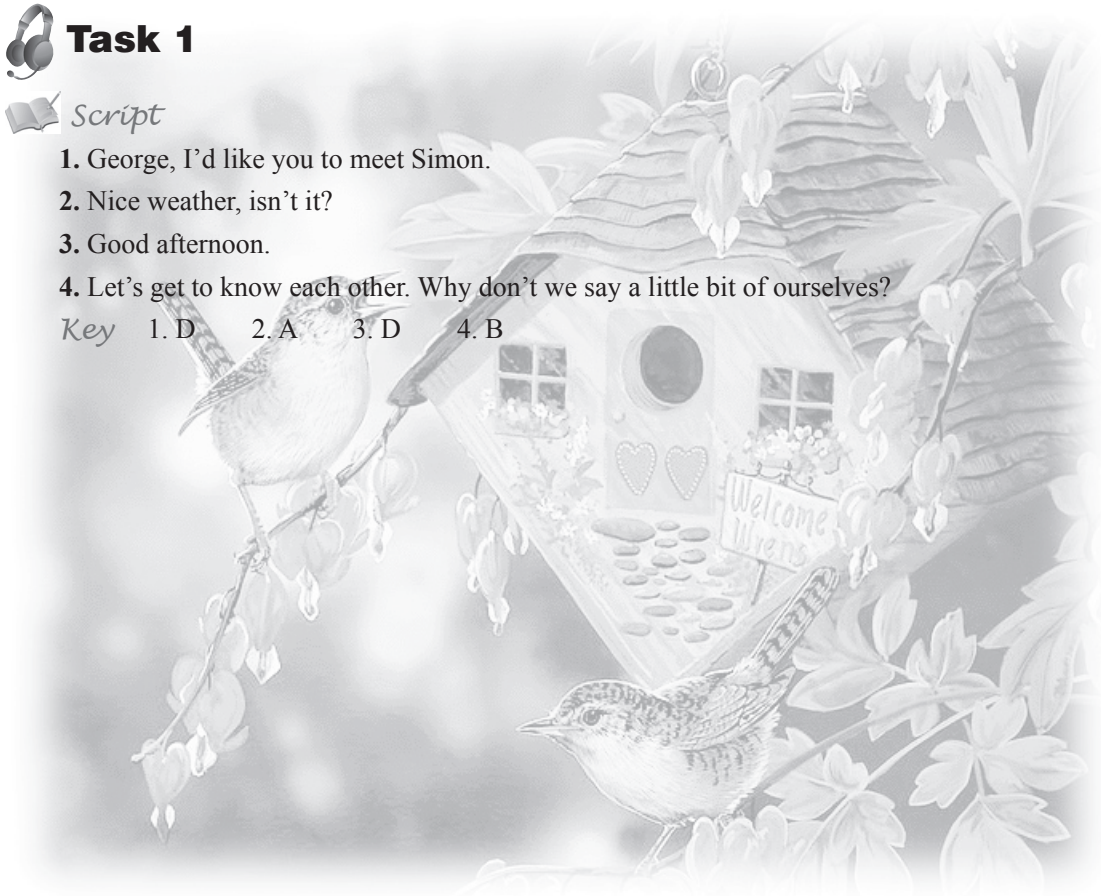
## Task 1



## Script

1. George, I'd like you to meet Simon.
2. Nice weather, isn't it?
3. Good afternoon.
4. Let's get to know each other. Why don't we say a little bit of ourselves?

Key 1. D 2. A 3. D 4. B





## Task 2



### Script

**Staff:** Good morning. How can I help you?

**Jessica:** Good morning. I'm here to apply for a student ID. My name's Jessica Ross.

**Staff:** Have you registered, Jessica?

**Jessica:** No, I haven't.

**Staff:** Here's what you'll do. You need to get registered before having a student ID. Go to the next room and they will help you fill in the form there. Come back here after registration.

**Jessica:** OK. The next room, is that right?

**Staff:** That's right.

**Jessica:** Thank you, madam. See you later.

**Staff:** You're welcome. See you.

### Key

1. She wants to apply for a student ID.
2. No, she can't. Because she needs to get registered first, but she hasn't.
3. To the next room.



## Task 3



### Script

My name's Donald Trump, and I'm the largest real estate developer in New York. I own buildings all over the place, model agencies, jet liners, golf courses, casinos, and private resorts. But it wasn't so easy. About thirteen years ago, I was seriously in trouble. I was billions of dollars in debt. But I fought back and I won. I used my brain, I used my negotiation skills, and I worked it all out. Now my company's bigger than it ever was, it's stronger than it ever was, and I'm having more fun than I ever had.

I've mastered the art of the deal, and I've turned the name Trump into a brand of the highest quality. And as the master, I want to pass along my knowledge to somebody else. I'm looking for, the apprentice.

Right now all over the country, sixteen of America's best and young entrepreneurs are arriving in New York for the chance to work as my apprentice and get a first-hand look into the world of big business. They come from all walks of life. This is the chance to work for me for a huge salary and more importantly learn enough so that maybe they too can become a billionaire some day. This is going to be the dream job of a lifetime.

### Key

1. Donald Trump is the largest real estate developer in New York.
2. He was billions of dollars in debt. But he fought back and later he won.
3. Sixteen.

### TEACHING TIP



ID stands for identification. After a student registers himself/herself at the university, he/she will be given a number or a card that serves to prove who he/she is. In some universities, a student ID is also used in the library, the cafeteria, the computer room, the dormitory, etc.



## Reference

*The Apprentice* is a famous American TV program. It is a successful integration of personal interactions in reality shows and an insider's look at the cut-throat nature of corporate competition. It is like a job interview in which candidates with different backgrounds are divided into two groups and compete against each other until the final one is selected as Donald Trump's apprentice.



## Task 4



### Script

When you go to job interviews, you're often expected to introduce yourself at first. Your self-introduction plays an important role in making a good first impression on the interviewers. There is no fixed answer to what a good self-introduction is because of the differences in the companies, the interviewers and the job applicants. You might like to repeat the main points from your résumé, or you might want to focus on the information that is not shown there. Whatever way you do it, my advice is that your information must be relevant to the job you apply for, or the quality they are looking for in you. At the same time, speak in a clear voice and in a friendly tone. Don't forget your body language. A smile and eye contact will help, too.

Key 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

## Practical Listening



### Script

Welcome to the listening course. I'm Dr. Evans. First I'd like to give you a brief introduction to this course. Listening is central to our personal, educational, social, family and professional success. This course aims at helping you develop effective listening skills, attitudes, and behaviours. There will be a study of the listening process as well as the barriers to effective listening, and there will be training activities for self-improvement in different types of listening.

The required textbook for our course is *Listening* written by William Brown. It's available both at the bookstore and the library. You will be evaluated on your performance in class, your homework and your test grades. There will be a final examination. No mid-term, but we'll have a small test during the term. All right, any questions?

Key

<b>Course name</b>	<u>Listening</u>
<b>Textbook written by</b>	<u>William Brown</u>
<b>Where to get the textbook</b>	at the <u>bookstore</u> and the library
<b>Evaluation based on</b>	<u>performance in class</u> homework <u>test grades</u>
<b>The kinds of tests given</b>	final examination <u>a small test</u>

**TEACHING TIP**

The teacher may let students listen to get the main idea first. They do not need to understand every word in listening. This part also aims to train students to listen for details. Ask students to skim through the tasks before listening to the passage for the second time, and to pay special attention to the details involved while listening. Skimming the chart can help students better focus their attention when they listen.

## Fun Listening

**Task 1****TEACHING TIP**

The following proverbs contain the sounds that students have just learned, /i:/, /ɪ/, /r/, /l/, /n/. Ask them to pay special attention to these sounds and practise pronouncing them.

**Reference**

1. By reading we enrich the mind; by conversation we polish it.  
读书使我们的思想充实，谈话使其更臻完美。
2. Bitter pills may have wholesome effects.  
良药苦口利于病。
3. Books are the ever-burning lamps of accumulated wisdom.  
书籍是智慧积累的长明灯。
4. Never do things by halves.  
做事切莫半途而废。
5. Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.  
读书之于心灵犹如运动之于身体。

 **Task 2** *Script & Key*

Ladies and gentlemen, I present the graduates of Harvard Law School, Class of 2004. I am personally very honoured to introduce this year's class-elected speaker. After getting off to a quite interesting start here at Harvard, she graduates today with an invitation to join one of Boston's most prestigious law firms. I am sure we are going to see great things from her. Ladies and gentlemen, Elle Woods.







# A Listening Skills



## Task 1



### Script

1. It is always good talking to you.
2. I'm afraid it's time we left.
3. If we don't leave now, I'm afraid we'll miss the train.
4. I'd better get going.
5. Before leaving, I want to thank you for speaking with me.



## Task 2

### Dialogue 1



### Script

**W:** I really had a good time tonight, but I guess I've got to go now, or I will miss the last bus.

**M:** What time is it now?

**W:** My watch says ten minutes to ten.

**Question:** What time is it according to the woman?

*Key* 9:50.

### Dialogue 3



### Script

**W:** If you don't mind, I'll have to be leaving now. I have a class at a quarter to three.

**M:** Oh, you'd better hurry. See you later.

**W:** See you!

**Question:** When does the woman's class begin?

*Key* At 2:45.

### Dialogue 2



### Script

**A:** This is Helen. I'm calling to say goodbye.

**B:** Hi, Helen. When do you leave?

**A:** My flight leaves at 11:30 tomorrow morning.

**B:** I'll see you off at the airport.

**Question:** When will Helen leave?

*Key* At 11:30 the next morning.

### Dialogue 4



### Script

**M:** Thanks for inviting us, Cindy.

**W:** I really had a wonderful time with you.

**M:** Hey, how about coming to my place this Friday? I can pick you up at 5:20 if you have time.

**W:** That would be great! 5:20 is fine with me.

**Question:** When will the man pick the woman up?

*Key* At 5:20 this Friday.



## Task 3



### Script & Key

1. /ɔ:/ /b/  
 lord lock  
port pot  
 shorter shopper  
 Jane is going to see her **daughter**. Jane is going to see her doctor.  
 He thinks that the door is too big. He thinks that the **dog** is too big.
2. /s/ /f/ /θ/  
 sick fix thick  
 sin fin thin  
sought fought thought  
 He's a great singer. He's a great **thinker**.  
 This story is about three birds. This story is about **free** birds.



## Listening Practice

### Pre-Listening



### Script

(At the bus stop)

**Forrest:** And one day, out of the blue clear sky, I got a letter from Jenny wondering if I could come down to Savannah and see her, and that's what I'm doing here. She saw me on TV... running. I'm supposed to go on the number nine bus to Richmond Street and get off and go one block left to 1947 Henry Street, Apartment 4.

**Old Lady:** Why, you don't need to take a bus. Henry Street is just five or six blocks down that way.

**Forrest:** Down that way?

**Old Lady:** Down that way.

**Forrest:** It was nice talking to you.

**Old Lady:** I hope everything works out for you!

Key

1. Bus No. 9.            2. About five or six blocks.

### TEACHING TIP

Besides the questions, ask students to pay attention to how the two characters say goodbye as they watch/listen to the movie clip.

“It was nice talking to you.” or “It has been very nice meeting you.” often indicates a goodbye. The response can be an expression of one's pleasure (i.e. “Nice talking to you, too.” or “My pleasure.”). People can also respond by expressing their good wishes, as the lady in the movie does.

## Core Listening



## Task 1

## Dialogue 1



## Script

**M:** Excuse me. Have you been waiting here for a long time?

**W:** I've been here for about fifteen minutes, I think.

**M:** Does the bus here often take that long? It's so hot here.

**W:** Well, it depends. Usually five minutes will do.

**M:** The weather changes a lot these days. When I left the hotel, the weather forecast said it would be raining, yet now how the sun is shining!

**W:** Weather forecasts are not always reliable, you know. Oh, here comes the bus! Got to go now. Bye!

**M:** Goodbye!

**Key** 1. bus station 2. fifteen long

## Dialogue 2



## Script

**Tim:** Jerry, I heard that you're moving to Shanghai.

**Jerry:** Yes, Tim. My parents are opening a new shop there.

**Tim:** I'll certainly miss you very much here.

**Jerry:** I'll miss you, too.

**Tim:** Let's keep in touch.

**Jerry:** I'll call you as soon as I get there.

**Key**

1. Shanghai shop

2. keep in touch 3. call

## Dialogue 3



## Script &amp; Key

**A:** Thank you for all you've done for me. I really had a wonderful time staying with you.

**B:** It's my pleasure. Don't forget to drop us a line or two when you have time.

**A:** I certainly will. Let's stay in touch.

**B:** Take care and have a safe trip home.

## Dialogue 4



## Script &amp; Key

**A:** I just dropped in to say goodbye. I'm leaving for Hong Kong. I've just found a good job there.

**B:** Congratulations! When are you leaving?

**A:** I'll try to catch the 11:10 train tomorrow morning.

**B:** I wish I could see you off at the station, but I have to be on duty tomorrow.

**A:** That's all right. We will write to each other, won't we?

**B:** Sure! Have a good trip!



## Task 2



### Script

**Kate:** Hey, David! Have you met my friend?

**David:** I'm afraid I haven't.

**Kate:** Well, this is my oldest and best friend, Nancy. She's visiting me from her university.

**David:** Hi, I'm David.

**Nancy:** Hi, David. It's nice to meet you.

**David:** So you will be staying in our school for the weekend?

**Nancy:** Yes, I'll stay with Kate here. We are doing some catching up together. I have a lot to tell her about my new school.

**David:** Which university are you studying at? Are you an English major like Kate?

**Nancy:** I'm doing my undergraduate study at City University. I'm in medicine.

**Kate:** David, Nancy's very good at writing, too. She started a poetry club when we were at high school. (*To Nancy*) David loves poetry very much.

**Nancy:** Oh, really!

**David:** You two must have had a lot of fun together then. I always appreciate those who write good poems. Kate, I'll talk to you next Monday. I'd better be going now. Nancy, nice meeting you, and enjoy your weekend here!

**Kate:** See you later.

**Nancy:** Thank you. Goodbye!

### What do you know about Nancy?

- She's the oldest and best friend of Kate.
- She will spend the weekend with Kate.
- She's now studying at City University.
- She majors in medicine.
- She's good at writing.
- She started a poetry club when she was at high school.



## Task 3



### Script

Nowadays relatives and friends live much more spread out than before. How do people overcome long distances to stay in touch in meaningful ways? —and that means more than “Hi!” “How are you?” “Everybody feeling OK?” “Good. See ya!”

Cell phones, text messages, email, and computer-generated phones are all part of a battery of weapons that help friends and loved ones stay in touch.

One-on-one communication through such means helps keep relationships alive, but the vigor that flourishes in a group of folks, especially of mixed generations is hard to achieve by mail and phone. Group communication by phone is not impossible, though. For example, family members living all over the map can arrange a conference call to talk together. But the bill for doing this is often huge and therefore it is not recommended.

The Internet, however, provides options we never had before. Cyber communications make it a lot easier to stay in touch. And just in time, too. Families or friends can register as an e-group at “E-Groups” or other online linking services. And then when you post an email to your formed e-group, you're posting to everyone on the list. In effect, you have a chat room situation. Using digital photos to enhance the topic or keep the linkers updated on children's growth and other progress can be great fun, too!

*Key* 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F



## Reference

- The bill for conference calls is often huge. People do not often make conference calls because it's too expensive.
- It is not impossible to have group communication by mail or phone. For example, people can make conference calls. But it's hard to achieve the vigor in group communication by mail and phone. See paragraph 3.
- It's mainly about the ways in which people stay in touch with relatives or friends over long distances. The use of the Internet is just one of them.



## Task 4



### Script

In daily life people are getting more and more informal. So don't get surprised at English native-speakers not saying "How do you do?" and shaking hands with you when you first meet. A casual "Hi" or "How are you doing?" or "Hello" often takes the place, but it means the same thing. It is neither surprising to see that the Chinese do not often greet each other any more. They just nod or smile instead. Similarly, at the end of a day, it is more often the case that you wave a cheery "goodbye" or say something informal to the whole group such as "So long everybody" than circulating about a group in the office giving each one a personal farewell.

Key D

## Practical Listening



### Script & Key

Mr. Zhang was a professor working at a university in Guangzhou. He spent four months at University of Sydney on a joint research project. He lived with a local family during his stay in Sydney, and made a lot of friends there. Before he returned home, his colleagues and friends in Sydney held a farewell party for him. And Mr. Zhang made a speech at the party:

"I'd like to take this opportunity to say a few words. The four months I've spent here have been one of the most unforgettable experiences I have ever had in my life. Everybody I've met in Sydney has been so kind that I've really felt quite at home all the time. Everyone here is so considerate in every way and so friendly in giving me every help I need in my work and life, that I really don't know how I can thank you enough. I hope my host and my friends here will soon pay a return visit to Guangzhou. Now let me take this opportunity to thank you all for your hospitality and say good-bye to you all. Thank you!"

## TEACHING TIP



### Listening Skill

We can summarize the main idea from the details of a listening material by ourselves, but the topic sentence is often a good hint. A topic sentence can appear at the beginning or at the end of a passage, and sometimes it is in the middle. Mostly it is at the beginning, such as in this passage.

# Fun Listening



## Task 1



### Script

### Upside-down

Philip was the manager of a small electronics shop, where parts of electronic products were also available upon request. Once he ordered parts No. 699 from a factory. With a glance at the little box when he received it, he thought that someone had sent him parts No. 669 instead. He was so angry at the factory's incompetence that he immediately sent the box back without opening it, along with a letter giving them a piece of his mind. A few days later, Philip received the same box back, with a letter that contained just four words: "TURN THE BOX OVER." It was not until he opened the box that he realised he was the one who had made a mistake.

### Key

Philip was careless. The parts he received were right, but he held the box upside-down and mistook 699 for 669.

### TEACHING TIP



The hints lie in the title and the last two sentences: "Upside-down" and "TURN THE BOX OVER." It was not until he opened the box that he realized he was the one who had made a mistake.

Taking notes while listening also helps. For example, as for this passage writing down the numbers can help you understand the secret. It's easy to visualize the change between 699 and 669.

### Useful Expression

with a letter giving them a piece of his mind (随件) 附上一封信毫不留情地责备他们

"To give somebody a piece of one's mind" is an idiom, which means "to tell somebody frankly what one thinks, especially when one disapproves of his/her behaviours".



## Task 2

### Don't Cry for Me Argentina

Madonna

It won't be easy, you'll think it strange 这并不容易, 你们也会诧异

When I try to explain how I feel 我努力说出我的感受

That I still need your love after all that I've done 因为即使今天, 我仍然需要你们的爱

You won't believe me 你们不会相信

All you will see is a girl you once knew 今天你们看到的，不过是曾经认识的小女孩

Although she's dressed up to the nines 虽然穿着大人的衣服

At sixes and sevens with you 举止思想依然幼稚

I had to let it happen, I had to change 我别无选择，我只能抗争

Couldn't stay all my life down at heel 无法忍受草根生活

Looking out of the window, staying out of the sun 呆望窗外，不见天日

So I chose freedom 所以我选择了自由

Running around, trying everything new 四处游历，不断尝新

But nothing impressed me at all 但我并未遇到惊喜

I never expected it to 我本来也没有奢望

Don't cry for me Argentina 阿根廷，别为我哭泣

The truth is I never left you 我对你不离不弃

All through my wild days, my mad existence 无论潦倒，无论疯狂

I kept my promise, don't keep your distance 我已信守诺言，请不要舍我而去

And as for fortune, and as for fame 至于荣华，至于名利

I never invited them in 我从未苛求

Though it seemed to the world 虽然世人眼中

They were all I desired 这是我唯一目标

They are illusions 它们不过浮光幻影

They're not the solutions they promise to be 并非灵丹妙药

The answer was here all the time 我的答案一向都是：

I love you and hope you love me 爱人，并希望人亦爱我

Have I said too much? 我是否说得太多？

There's nothing more I can think of to say to you 其他的，暂时也想不起来

But all you have to do is look at me to know 你们看着我，就会明白

That every word is true 发自肺腑，字字真言

## TEACHING TIP



### Cultural Note

"Don't Cry for Me Argentina" is the best-known song from the 1976 musical (音乐剧) *Evita*, with music by Andrew Lloyd Webber and lyrics by Tim Rice. It's sung by the title character Eva Perón, in the second act as Eva addresses the crowd from the balcony of the Casa Posada, where the President lived. It was somewhat like a farewell speech by Eva to her people, as she later died of cancer at the age of 33. *Evita* is based on the events surrounding the rise to power of Juan Perón as President of Argentina and the significant role played in these events by his second wife Eva Perón, who was born into a poor single-parent family and went through rises and falls in her life but made great contribution to her country. Madonna starred in the 1996 film *Evita* and recorded the song for its soundtrack. Go to the following link <http://women.sohu.com/75/22/article215042275.shtml> for more information about Eva Perón and the film *Evita*.