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UNIT

1



Traces of the past

Learning objectives

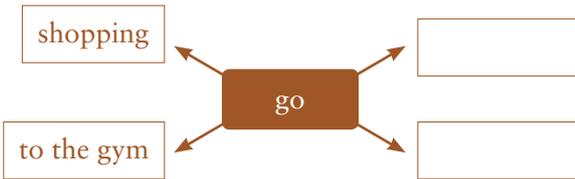
- ▶ talk about past events and their impacts on the present
 - ▶ listen for specific information
 - ▶ keep a conversation going
 - ▶ conduct an interview
-

Opening up

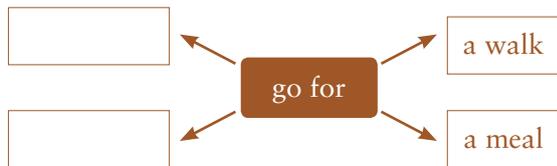
1 Think of the activities you sometimes do at weekends and add as many activities as possible to each word web below.



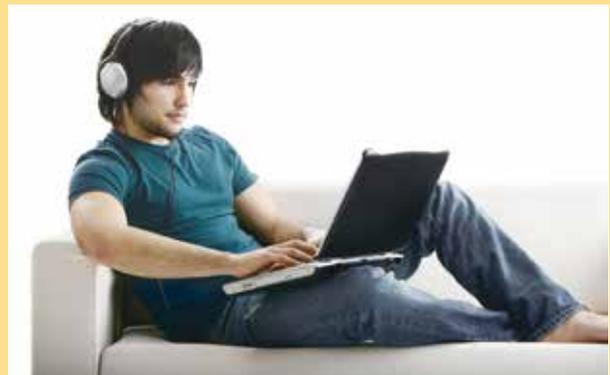
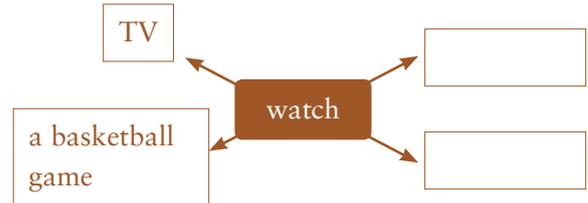
1)



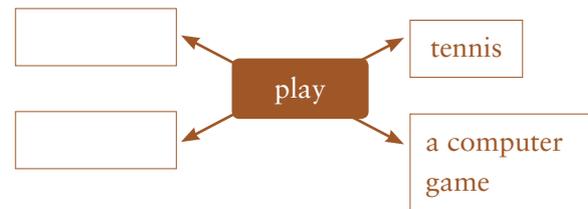
2)



3)



4)



2 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Then ask your partner whether he / she likes doing any of the activities mentioned in the word webs and whether he / she did any of them last weekend.

Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the paragraph. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and fill in the blanks with the words that Hina uses.

VIDEO PODCAST



⏮ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

I have a 1) _____ social life. I go out most nights after work with 2) _____. Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from 3) _____ – it was really good to see her. Tell me about your 4) _____. Do you go out a lot?

New words

Part 2

The Hangover /ðə 'hæŋəʊvə/ 《宿醉》(电影名)

socialize /'səʊʃə,laɪz/ *v.* 交往; 交际

clubbing /'klʌbɪŋ/ *n.* 去夜总会

disco /'diskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科舞厅; 迪斯科舞会

3 Do they go out a lot? Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.



- ___ 1 I do go out quite a lot, yeah.
- ___ 2 Yes, I go out sometimes in the village.
- ___ 3 No, we don't go out a lot – um, possibly weekends.
- ___ 4 My friends and I like to go out quite a lot.
- ___ 5 Not too regularly. Weekends.
- ___ 6 Um, not so much ... but I like it a lot.

Now watch again and check your answers.

Now watch again and check your answers.

Culture notes

Tower Bridge: a landmark in London. It takes its name from the Tower of London, the historic castle which stands close to the bridge on the north bank of the River Thames. Tower Bridge is a suitable name because the bridge itself has two towers. It has become a symbol of London.

Harry Potter: a series of movies, based on a series of fantasy novels about the adventures of Harry Potter, written by British author J. K. Rowling

Mamma Mia!: a stage musical written by British playwright Catherine Johnson, based on the songs of ABBA, a Swedish pop music group active from the 1970s to the 1980s



New words

Part 3

Piccadilly Circus /ˌpɪkədɪli 'sɜːkəs/ 皮卡迪利广场 (伦敦)

cute /kjuːt/ *a.* 漂亮的; 可爱的

Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ *a.* 意大利的; 意大利人的

Tower Bridge 塔桥 (伦敦)

Harry Potter /'hæəri ˌpɒtə/ 《哈利·波特》(电影名)

Mamma Mia! /ˌmɑːmiə 'miə/ 《妈妈咪呀!》(音乐剧名)

Tom Stoppard /tɒm 'stɒpɑːd/ 汤姆·斯托帕德 (英国剧作家)

Arcadia /ɑː'keɪdiə/ 《阿卡迪亚》(戏剧名)

extremely /ɪk'striːmlɪ/ *ad.* 非常

tapas /'tæpəs/ *n.* (西班牙酒吧里的) 开胃菜

Westfield Shopping Center 韦斯特菲尔德购物中心 (伦敦)

chip /tʃɪp/ *n.* (BrE) 炸薯条

fish and chips *n.* 炸鱼和薯条



4 *Did they go out last night?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



She went to a club and
1) _____ all night.



She had dinner in an Italian restaurant and enjoyed the
2) _____ and lots of
3) _____ with the family.



She went to the cinema and then met some friends for a
4) _____ in town.



She went to Westfield Shopping Center in the 5) _____ of London and enjoyed a 6) _____ there.



He went to a friend's
7) _____ in south London and had some fish and chips in front of the 8) _____.

Now watch again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you go out a lot? Why or why not?
- 2 Where do you like going?
- 3 What did you do last weekend? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?

Listening

BEFORE ► you listen

1 Work in pairs. Think about someone in your family that you like most. Give two or three reasons why you like him / her most and tell what you have learned from him / her.

LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for specific information

When you listen for specific information, you listen with a focus or purpose rather than try to understand every word. What information to listen for depends on what questions you need to answer in the listening task or what purpose you want to achieve in real-life communication.

When you listen to news reports, weather forecasts, or airport announcements, you should listen carefully to specific information and details such as numbers, times, dates, places, and events.

For example, you hear an airport announcement: *American Airlines Flight 282 to Dallas is now boarding at Gate 10.* You should focus your attention on the flight number “Flight 282”, the arrival city “Dallas”, and the boarding gate “Gate 10”.



Now you are going to hear an interview. Read the exercises first so you know what specific information you should pay attention to while you listen.

New words

Baruti /bɑ:'ru:ti/ 巴鲁蒂

Johannesburg /dʒəʊ'hæniɪsbɜ:g/ 约翰内斯堡
(南非城市)

orphan /'ɔ:fɪn/ *n.* 孤儿

orphanage /'ɔ:f(ə)nɪdʒ/ *n.* 孤儿院

Mother Teresa /,mʌðə tə'ri:zə/ 特蕾莎修女

Long Walk to Freedom 《漫漫自由路》(书名)

Nelson Mandela /'nelɪn mæn,delə/ 纳尔逊·曼德拉(南非前总统)

Culture notes

Mother Teresa: a Catholic nun who won the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her devotion to helping others

Long Walk to Freedom: the autobiography (自传) of Nelson Mandela. The book is about his early life, coming of age (成年), education, 27 years in prison, and his struggle against racial segregation (种族隔离) in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela: President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He passed away in 2013 at the age of 95.



WHILE ▶ you listen

2 Read the statements. Then listen to an interview and fill in the blanks. Pay special attention to the time expressions and numbers.

- 1 Baruti was born in the year _____.
- 2 He was the _____ child in a very big family.
- 3 Baruti married his wife in _____.
- 4 Together they opened an orphanage in _____.

Now listen again and check your answers.

3 Read the introduction about Baruti. Then listen to the interview again and fill in the blanks.

Baruti was born in Johannesburg. His father was a 1) _____ and his mother 2) _____ for rich people. When Baruti was in school, one of his friends 3) _____ his parents and moved to an orphanage. Baruti 4) _____ him and when he saw his life there, he decided to 5) _____ with orphans. Later he opened an orphanage with 6) _____. Baruti regards Mother Teresa as his hero and his favorite book is *Long Walk to Freedom*, the story of Nelson Mandela's life 7) _____.

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What can you learn from Mother Teresa's words "I can do no great things, only small things with great love"?
- 2 What is your favorite book? What do you like about it?
- 3 What childhood experience did you have that had a great impact on your present life?

Viewing

BEFORE ► you view

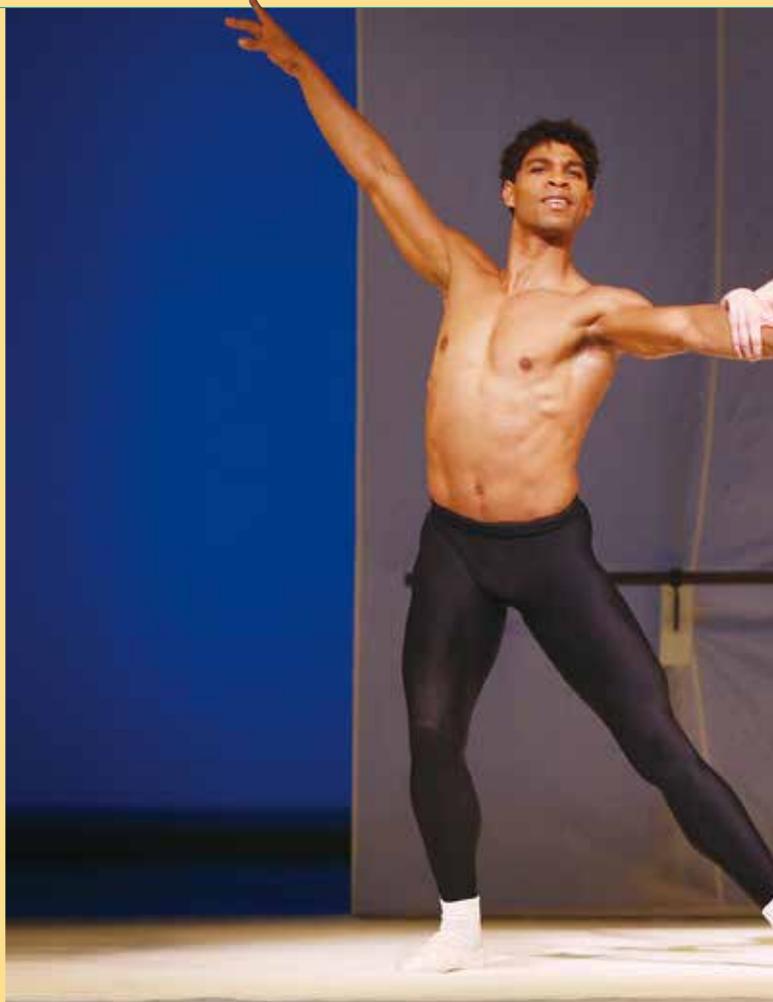
1 Read the program information below and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Carlos Acosta?
- 2 Where is he from?
- 3 What are the three things he will talk about in the program?

BBC

The Culture Show: Carlos Acosta

The Culture Show is an arts program which introduces people from the world of theater, music and dance. This program is about Carlos Acosta – a famous ballet dancer. He was born in Havana, but travels the world with his dancing. In the program he talks about his home country and how important it is to him. He also talks about his family and childhood.



WHILE ► you view

2 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and number the events in Carlos Acosta's life in the correct order of time.

- ___ a He was born and grew up in Havana.
- ___ b He became famous all over the world.
- ___ c He often missed school.
- ___ d He saw the Cuban National Ballet.
- ___ e He traveled to Europe for the first time.
- ___ f His father sent him to a ballet school.
- ___ g He won four major dance competitions.
- ___ h He was a champion breakdancer in the streets.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Carlos Acosta /'kɑ:lɒs ,ə'kɒstə/ 卡洛斯·阿科斯塔
Havana /hə'vænə/ 哈瓦那 (古巴首都)
principal /'prɪnsəpl/ *a.* 主要的
Covent Garden /'kɒv(ə)nt ,gɑ:dn/ 科文特花园皇家歌剧院 (英国); 科文特花园
Cuba /'kju:bə/ 古巴 (拉丁美洲岛国)
the tropics /ðə 'trɒpɪks/ *n.* 热带 (地区)
breakdancer /'breɪk,dɑ:nsə/ *n.* 霹雳舞演员
Cuban /'kju:bən/ *a.* 古巴的; 古巴人的
Cuban National Ballet 古巴国家芭蕾舞团



Culture notes

Havana: the capital and also a major port and leading commercial center of Cuba. The city is noted for its history, culture, architecture and monuments. The historic center was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982.

Covent Garden: a popular shopping and tourist site in central London. Here it simply refers to the Royal Opera House, which is situated in Covent Garden.

Cuban National Ballet: a classical ballet company based at the Great Theater of Havana in Havana, Cuba. Founded in 1948, it has become recognized as one of the world's leading ballet companies.

3 Read what Carlos says about his home country. Then watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks.

Cuba is always going to be my 1) _____. In my heart, that's the only 2) _____, you know, and because that's where all my 3) _____ are, my memories, you know, and this is the only place I'm never going to be a 4) _____. You learn how to dance first; then you learn how to 5) _____, you know, in Cuba. It's something that's been 6) _____ through generation to generation. And it's also, you know, the 7) _____, and the tropic (tropics), and the 8) _____ and ... it's ... it's almost, that's what it's asking for, dance and music and 9) _____.

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ► you view

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Is your attitude to your hometown similar to Carlos Acosta's to Cuba? What do you think about your hometown?
- 2 Did your parents make you take up a hobby such as playing the piano, practicing calligraphy (书法) or playing table tennis when you were a child? Did you like it at that time? How do you think about it now?

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from university – it was really good to see her. (Sharing)

2 I like to go out to bars and I quite like going to friends' houses and having dinner and things like that. (Sharing)

3 I often think about her words: "I can do no great things, only small things with great love." (Listening)

4 That year he won four major dance competitions and became famous all over the world. (Viewing)

5 Now he is an international star and he dances in many countries, but he still goes home to Cuba several times a year to visit his family. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

Isabel /'ɪzəbel/ 伊莎贝尔

Marek /'mæɪrɪk/ 马雷克

Diego /diː,ɛɪɡəʊ/ 迭戈

pitch /pɪtʃ/ *n.* 球场

goal *n.* 进球得分; 进球

1 Listen to a conversation. How did Isabel, the woman, and Marek, the man, spend their weekend?

2 Listen to Part 1 of the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Isabel: Hi, Marek. How was your weekend?

Marek: OK. And yours? What did you do?

Isabel: I went for a walk. 1) _____!

Marek: Who did you go with?

Isabel: With my boyfriend, Diego. 2) _____.

Marek: Oh. Where did you go?

Isabel: By the river. 3) _____.

Marek: That sounds good.

3 Read the expressions. Then listen to Part 2 of the conversation and check (✓) the ones you hear.

- 1 And you?
- 2 Where did you go?
- 3 What did you do?
- 4 Who did you go with?
- 5 Really?
- 6 What happened?
- 7 Where did you play?
- 8 That sounds good.
- 9 That sounds terrible.
- 10 I don't believe you!

SPEAKING SKILLS

Keeping a conversation going

The conversation you have just listened to is a typical example of how to keep a conversation going. Keeping a conversation going is an important speaking skill for exchanging information with or showing politeness to other people. There are several ways to keep a conversation going.

Firstly, ask questions. Questions are useful not only for starting a conversation, but also for keeping the conversation going. After your first question, ask follow-up questions, especially open-ended questions, to encourage the person you are talking with to go on with the conversation. For example, both Marek and Isabel ask many questions about each other's weekend, such as *What did you do?* and *Who did you go with?*

Secondly, give extra information. When answering questions, try to give extra information such as whom you did something with, when and where you did it, how it was. For example, when asked *What did you do?*, Isabel gives extra information *It was great!* in addition to the direct answer *I went for a walk.*

Thirdly, make comments. Encourage your conversation partner to go on talking by making comments on what he / she says. Just as Isabel and Marek do in their conversation, you may use expressions such as *That sounds good!*, *Really?*, or *I don't believe you!*

The following is an example showing how to keep a conversation going. Read the conversation and pay attention to the different ways used to keep the conversation going.

Q: Questions

A: Answers

E: Extra information

C: Comments on what the speaker says

A: *How did you spend the weekend?* (Q)

B: *I went to the City Park.* (A) *I went there for a free concert.* (E)

A: *That sounds nice!* (C) *How did you get to the park?* (Q)

B: *I drove there.* (A) *But the traffic was so bad that it took us one hour to get there.* (E)

A: *How terrible!* (C) *Whom did you go to the park with?* (Q)

B: *I went to the park with my roommate.* (A) *He is a really fun person.* (E)

A: *Lucky you!* (C) *What do you think of the concert?* (Q)

B: *It was beyond my expectations.* (A) *The musicians are all young and energetic.* (E)

A: *Really?* (C) *Oh, you are making me envious!* (C)

Speaking for communication

4 Work in pairs. Complete the following conversation with questions, extra information and comments on what each speaker says and then practice the conversation.

Did you go to Emily's party?

Yes, I did. It was
1) _____!

How many 2) _____?

Oh, a lot of people. They were all
very 3) _____.

That sounds 4) _____!
What time 5) _____?

After midnight. I left 6) _____.
When I got home, 7) _____.

8) _____. Aren't you tired now?

Not really. I 9) _____,
so I'm not very tired.

5 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for keeping a conversation going.

Situation 1

Seeing a movie

- A** You went to see a movie last weekend. Tell Student B about your experience by answering his / her questions. Try to add some extra information.
- B** Ask Student A about his / her experience last weekend. You may ask him / her the following questions and don't forget to comment on his / her answers.
- 1 What did you do last weekend?
 - 2 Where did you see the movie?
 - 3 Who did you go with?
 - 4 How much did it cost?
 - 5 How did you like the movie?
 - 6 What was the movie about?
 - 7 Who was the director?
 - 8 Who were the actors in the movie?

Situation 2

Going out for dinner

- A** You went out for dinner last weekend. Tell Student B about your experience by answering his / her questions. Try to add some extra information.
- B** Ask Student A about his / her experience last weekend. You may ask him / her the following questions and don't forget to comment on his / her answers.
- 1 What did you do last weekend?
 - 2 Who did you have dinner with?
 - 3 Where did you have dinner?
 - 4 How much did it cost?
 - 5 What did you eat?
 - 6 How did you like the food?

Group discussion Conducting an interview

Get ideas

1 Listen to an interview with a writer and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where was the writer born?
- 2 When did he write his first novel?
- 3 When did he make the film *Lost in the Forest*?
- 4 When did he start making films?
- 5 How long did he stay in Brazil?

2 Read the expressions. Then listen to the interview again and check (✓) the ones you hear.

Interviewer

- 1 Could you tell us about your childhood?
- 2 Can you tell me something about your parents?
- 3 When did you decide to make a film?
- 4 You wrote your first novel just one year after you left college, didn't you?
- 5 Is that period of your life related to your later career in any way?
- 6 What's your favorite book?
- 7 That sounds interesting.
- 8 Why did you give it up then?

Interviewee

- 9 Yes, of course.
- 10 That's a good question.
- 11 Let me think about that.

New words

Get ideas

Brazil /brə'zɪl/ 巴西 (南美洲国家)

Discuss and organize ideas

Lewis Hamilton /'li:ʒɪs ,hæmltən/ 刘易斯·汉密尔顿 (英国赛车手)

Formula One /'fɔ:mjələ 'wʌn/ *n.* 一级方程式车赛

radio-controlled *a.* 无线电操纵的

championship /'tʃæmpjənʃɪp/ *n.* 锦标赛

McLaren /mæk'lærən/ 迈凯伦车队

Ron Dennis /rɒn 'denɪs/ 罗恩·丹尼斯

Arsenal Football Club /'ɑ:sn(ə)l ,fʊtbɔ:l klʌb/ 阿森纳足球俱乐部

Shakira /ʃɑ:'kɪrə/ 夏奇拉 (哥伦比亚歌手)

Colombian /kə'lʌmbiən/ *a.* 哥伦比亚的; 哥伦比亚人的

singer-songwriter *n.* 创作型歌手

album /'ælbəm/ *n.* 唱片; 专辑

single /'sɪŋgl/ *n.* 单曲唱片

FIFA /'fi:fə/ 国际足球联合会

Grammy Awards /,græmi ə'wɔ:dz/ 格莱美奖 (美国一年一度的音乐奖)

Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups of four. Read the following introduction to two famous people and underline the pieces of information that you all think are important or interesting.



Lewis Hamilton is a British Formula One racing driver. Hamilton was born in 1985. In 1991, his father bought him a radio-controlled car, which gave him his first taste of racing competition. He finished second in the national championship for radio-controlled cars in 1992. In 1995, at the age of 10, Hamilton

met McLaren team boss Ron Dennis and told him, "One day I want to race your cars." Less than three years later, McLaren signed him to their Young Driver Support Program. He drove for McLaren in Formula One in

2007, 12 years after he first met Dennis. In his first season in Formula One, Hamilton set a number of records. He won the World Championship in 2008 and became the youngest driver to win the title.

Hamilton played football for his school team. He is a big fan of Arsenal Football Club. He said that if Formula One had not worked for him, he would have been a footballer.



Shakira is a Colombian singer-songwriter who emerged in the music scene of Columbia and Latin America in the early 1990s. She wrote her first poem at the age of four and

her first song at the age of eight.

Shakira's first albums, *Magia* and *Peligro*, came out in the early 1990s. Her 1996 album *Pies Descalzos*, meaning "bare feet", brought her great fame in Latin America. In 2001, she broke through into the English-speaking world with her fifth album, *Laundry Service*. Its lead single "Whenever, Wherever" became the best-selling single of 2002. Her "Waka Waka" ("This Time for Africa") was chosen as the official song for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Shakira is a Grammy Awards winner.

Shakira is also devoted to helping others. In 1997, she founded the Barefoot Foundation, a non-government organization to provide education opportunities for poor children around Colombia and the other parts of the world.

4 Choose Hamilton or Shakira as a guest for your interview. Decide the roles of each member in your group: interviewer, Hamilton or Shakira, and two audience members.

5 Prepare for an interview with Hamilton or Shakira.

Student A: You are the interviewer. Write a list of interview questions for Hamilton or Shakira.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Student B: You are playing Hamilton or Shakira. Make notes of the important information about Hamilton or Shakira.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Student C & D: You are the audience. Write a list of questions you like to ask Hamilton or Shakira.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Present ideas

6 Present your interview to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist
<input type="checkbox"/> Ask proper questions to get the information I need.
<input type="checkbox"/> Ask follow-up questions to get extra information.
<input type="checkbox"/> Give clear answers to the interviewer's questions.
<input type="checkbox"/> Give extra information in answering the interviewer's questions.
<input type="checkbox"/> Speak loudly enough in the interview.

7 Vote for the most interesting interview.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

New words

Jack Kilby /ˌdʒæk 'kɪlbi/ 杰克·基尔比 (美国工程师)

microchip /'maɪkrəʊ,tʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路; 芯片

Charlie Chaplin /ˌtʃɑːli 'tʃæplɪn/ 查理·卓别林 (美国喜剧演员)

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- A In a bar.
B At home.
C In the office.
D At a cinema.
- A Jack Kilby is not very well-known.
B Jack Kilby invented something great.
C Jack Kilby is famous for his invention.
D Jack Kilby did not win the Nobel Prize.
- A Charlie Chaplin's films are too serious.
B Charlie Chaplin's films are very creative.
C Charlie Chaplin's films can't be understood easily.
D Charlie Chaplin's films can't be compared with other films.
- A The car.
B The phone.
C The computer.
D The light bulb.
- A Bob remembered all his lines.
B Bob performed very naturally.
C Bob should be proud of himself.
D Bob should have performed better.

Long conversation

New words

Manchester /'mæntfɛstə/ 曼彻斯特 (英国城市)

setting /'setɪŋ/ *n.* (戏剧、书、电影等的) 背景

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- A Read J. K. Rowling's first book.
B Go to buy a new *Harry Potter* book.
C Watch BBC news about J. K. Rowling.
D Take her cousin to see a new *Harry Potter* movie.
- A At a café.
B On a train.
C At a cinema.
D In a bookstore.
- A She won't write any more books.
B She will write more magic stories.
C She hasn't said anything about her future plans.
D She said she would work on more serious subjects.
- A J. K. Rowling's secret.
B J. K. Rowling's writing plan.
C A new book by J. K. Rowling.
D An interview with J. K. Rowling.

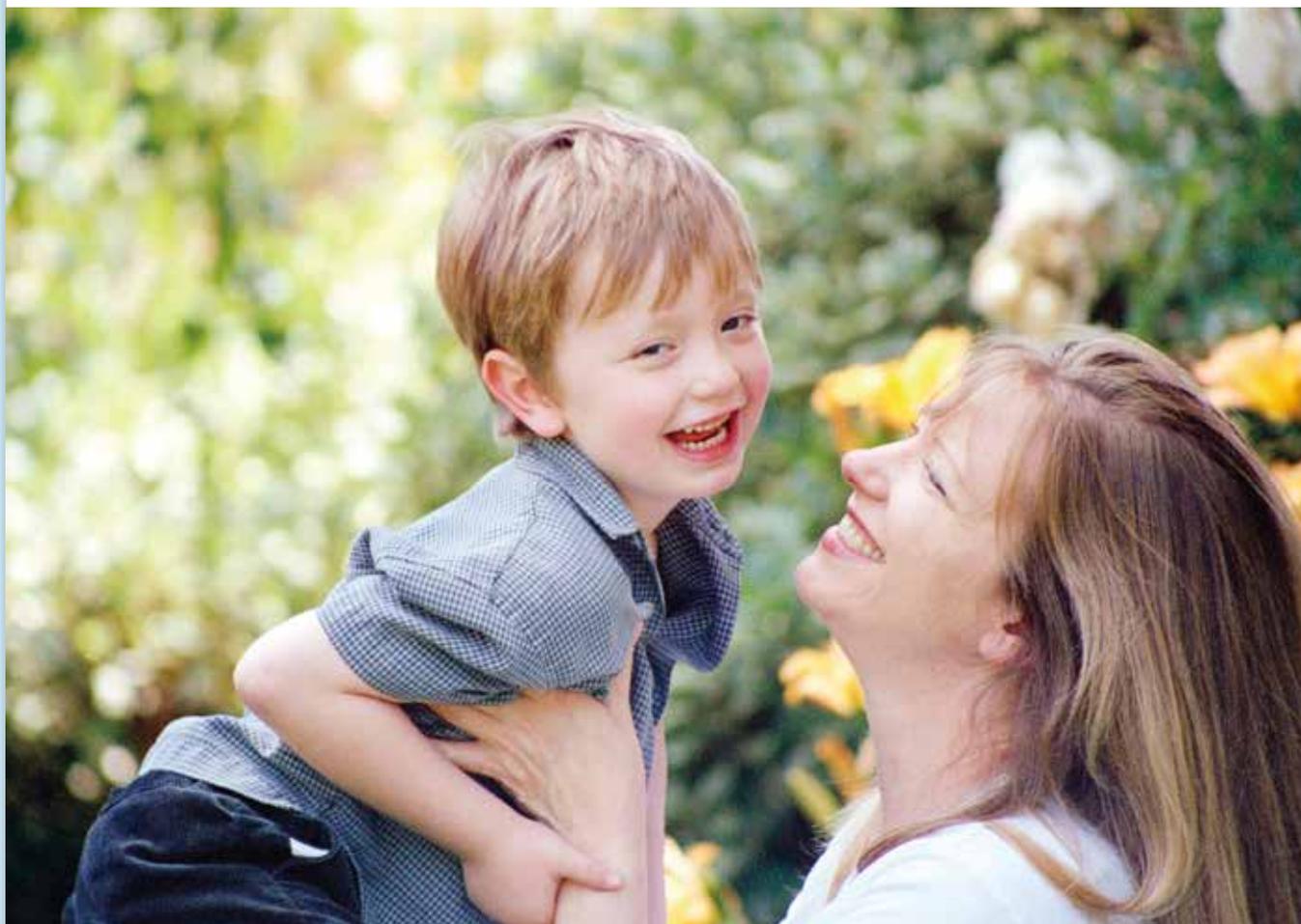
Passage 1

New words

Stephen Glenn /'sti:zn ,glen/ 斯蒂芬·格伦
spill /spɪl/ *v.* (意外地) 使泼洒, 使溢出
opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ *n.* 机会

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1 A He broke the milk bottle.
B He fell down on the floor.
C He made a mess inside the refrigerator.
D He spilled the milk over the kitchen floor.
- 2 A She gave him a long lecture.
B She shouted at him in anger.
C She enjoyed the wonderful mess.
D She cleaned up the mess with him.
- 3 A How to do an experiment.
B How to carry a milk bottle.
C How to clean up spilled milk.
D How to avoid making mistakes.
- 4 A Mistakes can become learning opportunities.
B Mistakes are just like scientific experiments.
C One should sometimes make mistakes.
D One should try to avoid making mistakes.



Passage 2

New words

issue /'ɪʃuː/ *n.* (值得关注的) 问题

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

There are so many changes when a person comes to college. Some of the new college students may have been to camps or 1) _____ away from home before, but for some it's the 2) _____ first time they've left home. That means having to make certain 3) _____ that they've never really had to make before.

Besides some basic everyday activities, for example, eating and 4) _____, there are many more important matters, such as whom to become friends with. "And what happens

if I don't do well on my first test? Does that mean I should change fields?" 5) _____, there are just so many issues new college students have to face. It's really a jump from high school.

It's such a change when they don't have any parents around. They need to make 6) _____ with their studies, and with their social lives. They need to learn how to act in the right way so that they can enjoy their social lives without 7) _____ their studies.

This is very common to college students in the first year. It takes a little while for them to 8) _____ their college life and learn to balance their studies and social lives. There are a lot of 9) _____ for students to try new things. There are so many new ways to meet other people on campus. If they find out it's not working for them, they can 10) _____ and try something else. They should just give it a go! That's the way everybody learns to grow up.



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about past events and their impacts on the present.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can listen for specific information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can keep a conversation going by asking follow-up questions, giving extra information and making comments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can prepare questions for an interview and conduct the interview.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>