

Testing Your Ears

New Words

admire	v.	佩服; 称赞
agriculture	n.	农业; 农学
apartment	n.	公寓; 住宅
flatly	adv.	直截了当地
funeral	n.	葬礼
industrialization	n.	工业化; 产业化
manufacture	v.	制造; 加工
numerous	adj.	许多的; 很多的
photographer	n.	摄影师; 拍照者
photography	n.	摄影; 摄影术
reject	v.	拒绝; 抵制
responsibility	n.	责任; 义务
retire	v.	退休; 退隐

Phrases and Expressions

air mail	航空邮件
be concerned with	关心; 担心
consist of	由……构成; 包括
end up in	以……告终; 结束于
judge a book by its cover	以书的封面判断内容的好坏; 以貌取人
leave for	动身去(某地)
pass away	去世
retirement home	养老院
rush hour	上下班高峰时段; 交通拥挤时间
senior citizen	老人; 长者
talk somebody's head off	说话太多而令某人生厌

Task 1 You will hear eight short conversations. After each conversation, there will be a question. After each question, there will be a pause of ten seconds. The conversations and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Example:

You will hear: W: Are you catching the 10:15 flight to New York?

M: No. I'll leave this evening.

Q: What are the two persons talking about?

You will read: A. New York City.

B. An evening party.

C. A plane trip.

D. The man's job.

From the conversation, we learn that the man is to take a flight to New York. Therefore, C. A plane trip. is the correct answer. Now listen.

- A. Helen isn't like her mother.

B. Helen is a teacher.

C. The man should notice the book.

D. The man shouldn't judge people only by their appearances.

Testing Your Ears

This part is designed to build students' ability in listening. All the exercises here are concerned with family.

Task 1

Tapescript

- 1 M:** Helen's mother doesn't look like a teacher to me.
W: You can't judge a book by its cover.
Q: What does the woman mean?
- 2 M:** Hello, Wilson Reed.
W: Mr. Reed, this is Doris. I can't come to work for a couple of days. My grandmother passed away and I have to go back home.
Q: Why can't the woman come to work?
- 3 W:** How is your family, Mark?
M: Oh, they're fine. Billy broke his leg a few months ago, but now he's all right.
Q: What happened to Billy?
- 4 W:** Hello. This is Mrs. Smith. May I speak to my husband, please?
M: He's showing his customer a new car outside.
Q: What kind of work does Mr. Smith probably do?
- 5 M:** Could I use this computer for a while? I need to type this letter.
W: It's my brother's. He's not here right now.
- Q:** What can we conclude from the conversation?
- 6 M:** Your father didn't recognize me at first when we met on the street the other day.
W: I'm not surprised. You've put on too much weight recently.
Q: What do we know about the man?
- 7 M:** I mailed some books to my daughter last week, but she hasn't received them yet.
W: Have you tried air mail?
Q: What is the woman's suggestion?
- 8 W:** My parents are leaving for New York tonight on the 8:00 flight. Would you help me drive them to the airport?
M: I'd love to, but my car is in the garage.
Q: What's wrong with the man's car?

Key:

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D
 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B

- 2 A. Because she is ill.
B. Because she may go to her grandmother's funeral.
C. Because she misses home.
D. Because her parents have come to see her.
- 3 A. He had a toothache. B. He had a fever.
C. He broke his leg. D. He cut his fingers.
- 4 A. He is a bus driver. B. He is a taxi driver.
C. He works in an office. D. He sells cars.
- 5 A. The man can use the computer.
B. The man cannot use the computer.
C. The man needs to buy a computer.
D. The man learns to use the computer.
- 6 A. He is very thin. B. He is handsome.
C. He is very fat. D. He is funny.
- 7 A. Sending things earlier. B. Not sending anything.
C. Not buying her daughter anything. D. Sending things by air.
- 8 A. It is sold. B. It needs repairing.
C. It is new. D. It is too old.

Task 2 You will hear two conversations. After each conversation, there will be some questions. After each question, there will be a short pause. The conversations and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Conversation 1



- 1 A. A dancing party. B. A dinner party.
C. A big party. D. A tea party.
- 2 A. Because they like to visit with the Greens.
B. Because the Greens are interesting.
C. Because the Greens are talkative.
D. Because the Greens invited them to their party.

Task 2**Teaching Tips**

This task checks students' ability to figure out key information in long conversations.

- Tell students to read the four choices in advance so that they are better prepared for the questions and conversations.

Conversation 1**Tapescript**

- M:** What do you want for your birthday, dear?
- W:** I don't know. How about having a party?
- M:** You mean with dances, drinks, foods and things like that?
- W:** I'm thinking more about a dinner party.
- M:** OK, why not? How many people shall we invite?
- W:** We'd better make it a small one.
- M:** I agree. Hey, remind me to invite the Greens, OK?
- W:** You don't really want to invite them, do you?
- M:** But the Greens invited us to their party last month, remember?
- W:** Oh, Mr. Green and his wife almost talked my head off.

Questions

- 1 What kind of party do they want to hold?
- 2 Why does the man want to invite the Greens?

Key: 1. B 2. D

Conversation 2**Tapescript**

- W:** Come on, Frank. It's time to go.
- M:** Wait a moment, Nancy. I just have to close up the shop. By the way, can you give my sister a ride home tonight after the game?
- W:** Sure. You mean Sally's coming, too?
- M:** Yeah. She wants to take some pictures. She's really interested in photography.
- W:** Oh. Does she want to be a photographer after graduation?
- M:** Yes. She'd like to work for a newspaper.
- W:** That sounds like an interesting job.
- M:** I guess so. But a lot of people want to be photographers. She has to work hard.
- W:** But it'll be really nice if she can work at something she's interested in. I wanted to be a basketball player, but now I work in a bank.

Questions

- 3 What is Sally interested in?
- 4 When does the conversation most probably take place?
- 5 What is Nancy?

Key: 3. C 4. C 5. D

Conversation 2



- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 3 A. Playing football. | B. Going to games. |
| C. Taking pictures. | D. Driving cars. |
| 4 A. In the morning. | B. At night. |
| C. In the afternoon. | D. At noon. |
| 5 A. A photographer. | B. A driver. |
| C. A basketball player. | D. A bank clerk. |

Task 3 You will hear a passage. The passage is printed in the textbook with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be spoken three times. During the second reading, you are required to fill in the five blanks with the words or phrases you hear. The third reading is for you to check your answers. Now listen.

My grandmother is 94 now. Her ability to see, hear and walk has weakened, and it becomes apparent that Grandma can no longer take care of herself, so 1) _____ were held to discuss what to do. No one wanted to live with her; that was evident. 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, the really good homes are 4) _____, and the inexpensive ones are not so good. Mother flatly stated that Grandma would not 5) _____ in a nursing home. I admired my mother greatly for this decision.



Task 3**Teaching Tips**

This task helps improve students' ability in dictation.

- Ask students to pay attention to the grammatical coherence in their answers.

Tapescript

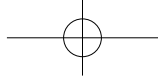
My grandmother is 94 now. Her ability to see, hear and walk has weakened, and it becomes apparent that Grandma can no longer take care of herself, so numerous family meetings were held to discuss what to do. No one wanted to live with her; that was evident. We talked about sending her to a retirement home, 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 break her heart. Besides, the really good homes are extremely expensive, and the inexpensive ones are not so good. Mother flatly stated that Grandma would not end up in a nursing home. I admired my mother greatly for this decision.

Key:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1) numerous family meetings | 2) retirement home | |
| 3) break her heart | 4) extremely expensive | 5) end up |

Optional exercise

Ask students to talk about some interesting experiences they have with their family.



Task 4 You will hear a passage. After the passage you will hear five questions. The passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a short pause. During the pause, you should decide on the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- 1 A. Because of children.
B. Because of the development of science and industry.
C. Because of the development of agriculture.
D. Because of the development of education.
- 2 A. Smaller families.
B. No families.
C. Larger families.
D. Broken families.
- 3 A. People should be ready to move at any time.
B. People cannot support many children.
C. Children are eager to leave their home.
D. Farmers are becoming fewer and fewer.
- 4 A. The government.
B. A small number of families.
C. Social workers.
D. A large number of families.
- 5 A. Families of the past and the present.
B. Families of the future.
C. Families of the past.
D. Families of the past, the present and the future.

Task 4**Teaching Tips**

This task helps students listen for key information in a passage.

- Tell students to read the four choices in advance so that they are better prepared for the questions and the passage. It's a useful technique when they take a test.

Tapescript

Great changes have taken place in American family life because of the development of science and industry. In the past, when more Americans lived on farms, a typical family had many children. In a farm family, parents and their children often lived with grandparents. Often, too, uncles and aunts lived nearby. But when industry became more important than agriculture in American life, families became smaller because industry requires workers who are ready and able to move off the land and to move again whenever necessary. And large families cannot move easily from place to place as smaller families can. So people tend to have smaller families nowadays.

In the future, because of industrialization, families will be required to move even more frequently, and will be even smaller. A typical family may remain childless and consists of a man and a woman only. A small number of families may take child-raising as their chief work. At the same time they may also raise other people's children, leaving those families free to move from place to place.

Questions

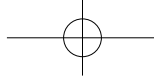
- 1 Why are there great changes in family life?
- 2 What kind of families do people tend to have now?
- 3 What is one of the reasons that families are getting smaller in America?
- 4 Who will take on the responsibility of raising children in the future?
- 5 What kinds of families are described in the passage?

Key:

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

Optional exercise

Ask students to discuss the changes in family life in China.



Task 5 You will hear two passages. Each passage will be spoken twice. After each passage you will hear five questions. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer with what you hear from the recording. Now listen.

Passage 1



- 1 There are _____ people in the family.
- 2 John is the children's _____.
- 3 He wants to avoid _____ with the noisy children.
- 4 He is a _____ student.
- 5 She wants to find the _____ of job as she did before her marriage.

Passage 2



- 1 They are people _____ years of age.
- 2 They tend to live in their own _____.
- 3 They become more concerned with their _____.
- 4 Because people are _____ than before.
- 5 They are gaining social influence in _____.

Task 5**Teaching Tips**

This task helps students listen for key information and some of the details in passages.

- Tell students to get some information from the incomplete answers to the questions before listening, so that they are better prepared for the listening task. Tell them to pay attention to the grammatical coherence in their answers.

Passage 1**Tapescript**

There are three adults and two children in this family. The children are Tim, aged 14, and little Alice, who is 4. Their parents are Mr. and Mrs. Clark. The other adult is John, Mr. Clark's brother. He is 24. They live in London.

On weekday mornings everyone gets up early. Mr. Clark works for a company which manufactures computers. He leaves at 7:00. He likes to avoid the rush hour, he says. Mrs. Clark thinks what he really likes is to avoid having breakfast with the children, who are very noisy.

Tim catches the school bus at 8:15. John is at university, studying physics. He lives away from home during term-time, so he avoids the noise, too.

Alice doesn't go to school yet, of course. Next year, she will start the nursery school where Tim used to go. Her mother is looking forward to this, as it means that she can go back to work. Before her marriage, she worked for an art school. She is hoping to find the same sort of job.

Questions

- 1 How many people are there in the family?
- 2 Who is John?
- 3 According to Mrs. Clark, what does Mr. Clark really want to avoid?
- 4 What does John do?
- 5 What kind of job does Mrs. Clark want to find?

Key:

1. five
2. uncle
3. having breakfast
4. university
5. same sort

Optional exercise

Ask students to say something about their parents' everyday life.

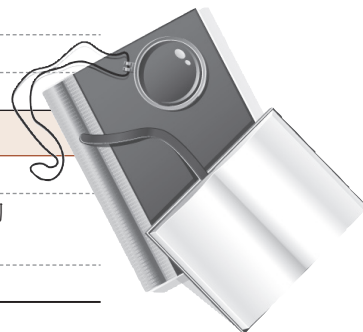
Opening Your Mouth

New Words

booth	n.	展台；货摊；公用电话亭
classical	adj.	古典的；传统的
exhibition	n.	展览；展览会
pizza	n.	比萨饼
scarf	n.	围巾

Proper Names

National Concert Hall	国家音乐厅
<i>Swan Lake</i>	《天鹅湖》（柴可夫斯基创作的芭蕾舞剧）
Tchaikovsky	柴可夫斯基（俄国作曲家）



Task 1 Read and practice the short conversations.

1

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

W: Oh, yes. I'd love to very much.

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 week.

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

4

M: Would you be able to come to my office before the exhibition?

W: I'm sorry, but I've got an appointment that day.

Passage 2



Tapescript

People over the age of 65 in the US are called senior citizens. Life for these people is different now. Most senior citizens retire, or no longer work full time. Also it is unusual for people of this age to live with their children or grandchildren. Instead, they tend to live in their own houses or apartments away from their families. For some senior citizens, the years after 65 are not enjoyable. They feel their lives lose meaning when they no longer work. They also feel lonely being away from their families and the contacts they used to have in their work. Moreover, they become more concerned with their health as they grow older. Other senior citizens, however, enjoy their lives. They feel free to do things they were not able to do when they were spending most of their time working to support their families. They now have time to enjoy their hobbies. The number of senior citizens in the US is increasing rapidly because people are living longer than before. Because of their larger number and more active lifestyles, senior citizens are gaining social influence in the country, both politically and economically. The time may come when all Americans look forward to becoming senior citizens.

Questions

- 1 Who are senior citizens?
- 2 Where do senior citizens often live now?
- 3 What do they become more concerned with as they grow older?
- 4 Why is the number of senior citizens in the US increasing rapidly?
- 5 In what aspects are senior citizens gaining social influence?

Key:

1. over 65
2. houses or apartments
3. health
4. living longer
5. politics and economy

Opening Your Mouth

This part is designed to build students' ability in speaking.

Task 1

The following expressions are for the teacher's reference.

Invitations	Responses
1. Would you like to see a film tonight? Would you like to go on a picnic this Sunday?	1. OK. That's a great idea. That sounds very nice. That sounds like a good idea.
2. Do you feel like going to a concert?	2. Yes. I'd love to. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't.
3. What about going to the party?	3. Great! What time? I'm really sorry. I can't go.
4. I'd be happy if you're able to attend the meeting.	4. I'd love to, but I'll be away on business those days.

Task 2 Read the following two conversations after the recording and pay attention to the expressions for extending invitations that you have just learned.

Conversation 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 that's showing.

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 OK?

W: Fine. Well, see you then.

M: Bye.



Picture 1

Conversation 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 is 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.

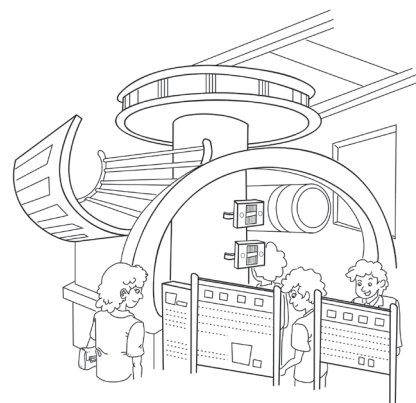
M2: Will you be attending?

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

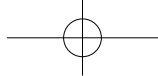
M2: That sounds nice. Thank you very much.

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

M2: I'll be there.



Picture 2



Task 2

Teaching Tips

The two conversations given are samples for students to practice the expressions for extending invitations.

- Have students look at Picture 1. Then ask some pre-listening questions like:
 - What are the man and woman doing?
 - Do you think cell phones are very important in your life? Why or why not?
(*Open-ended.*)
- Have students look at Picture 2. Then ask some pre-listening questions like:
 - What scene does the picture show?
 - Have you ever been to an exhibition? If so, what kind of exhibition was it? What did you think of it?
(*Open-ended.*)
- Have students find their partner and act out the conversations. Encourage them to use other information instead of that used in the two conversations.



Task 3 Act out the following conversations and create your own conversations based on the given situations.



First try to complete Conversation 1 with the information provided and then listen to the recording to check your answers.

Conversation 1



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 it 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.

Task 3**Teaching Tips**

This task helps students make up their own conversations.

- Divide the class into pairs to act out the conversations.
- Ask volunteer pairs to act out their own conversations in the given situations.

Conversation 1**Teaching Tips**

Ask students to discuss their answers before listening. Students may give different answers for each blank. The teacher decides whether they are suitable or not and explains why.

Tapescript

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

W: Sounds good. What kind of music will they perform?

M: Mainly classical music. They'll perform Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*.

W: Wow! I like it very much.

M: Me too. It's really beautiful.

W: What time does the performance start?

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

W: Where shall we meet then?

M: Shall we meet outside the Hall?

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

Key:

- 1) Would you like
- 2) What kind of
- 3) classical music
- 4) What time
- 5) Shall we meet

Conversation 2



1 Act out Conversation 2 with your partner based on the following clues.

Partner A	Partner B
1) Answer the phone.	1) Say you want to speak to A.
2) Say "Speaking".	2) Invite A to see a play on Saturday afternoon.
3) Say Saturday afternoon is not OK because you have promised to go shopping with your mother.	3) Ask if A's mother can go alone.
4) Say your mother wants you to help her buy a scarf.	4) Ask if A can make it another time.
5) Say yes.	5) Ask if next Saturday is OK.
6) Say yes.	6) Tell A you'll pick him/her up at about 5:00.
7) Answer B and say goodbye.	7) Say goodbye.

2 Now make more conversations based on the situations given below.

Situation 1

A wants to invite B to go to the volleyball game tonight. However, B has to look after his/her sister's baby because his/her parents are not at home.

Situation 2

A is calling to invite B to go out to have dinner tomorrow evening. B says sorry to A because B has to stay at home and study. But Friday evening is OK with B.

Situation 3

B would like to know whether A, manager of a company, is able to go to Guangzhou next week. A would love to, but he/she will be away on business those days. A promises to go at a later time.

Situation 4

B invites A to attend the international fair in Kunming next month. A is really glad to attend it. A asks when it is exactly. A also wants to make sure that someone will be able to pick him/her up at the airport when he/she arrives in Kunming.

Conversation 2



1

Example:

A: Hello.

B: Hello, I'd like to speak to Maggie.

A: Speaking.

B: Ah, Maggie. This is John. I wonder if you are doing anything on Saturday afternoon. I want to invite you to see a play.

A: I'd really like to, but my mother's coming from Shenzhen to attend Canton Fair. I've promised to go around with her on Saturday afternoon.

B: Can't she go on her own?

A: Well, she wants me to go along and help her buy a scarf. She's been talking about this for weeks.

B: Well, could we make it another time?

A: Yeah, that would be fine.

B: How about next Saturday? I've heard that the play will be on for a month.

A: That's fine.

B: I'll pick you up at about 5:00 next Saturday afternoon, OK?

A: Lovely. Thank you! I'm looking forward to it. See you then.

B: See you.

2 Teaching Tips

Divide students into groups. Assign each group a different situation to practice using the expressions they have just learned. Allow them enough time before asking each group to act out in front of the class. Ask students to vote for the best performance.

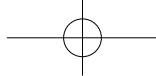
Situation 1

Example:

A: There is a volleyball game between Chinese and Japanese national teams tonight. Would you like to watch it with me?

B: I'd like to, but I can't.

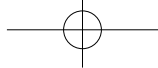
A: Why?



Language Tips

The following are for your reference.

- invitation letter; invitation card; an invitation to dinner; accept an invitation; refuse an invitation; decline an invitation
- Would you like to have dinner/watch a game/watch a movie with me tonight?
- May I take the opportunity to invite you to...?
- Can you come over and join us?
- Shall we have the honor of your presence at the party?
- I was wondering if you could come to dinner with me tonight.
- I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.
- How about next Friday?
- Thank you for inviting me.



Unit 1

B: Because I have to look after my nephew tonight. His parents have to work overtime tonight.

A: How old is your nephew?

B: He is two years old.

A: Is it possible if we take him to watch the game with us together?

B: I don't think so. It's almost impossible for him to sit there for even half an hour. And he needs to go to bed early.

A: It's a pity you can't come.

B: Maybe next time.

A: OK.

Situation 2

Example:

A: Hello, this is Emma speaking. Who's that, please?

B: This is David. I was wondering if you could come to dinner with me tomorrow evening.

A: I'm afraid I can't.

B: May I ask why?

A: Because I have to stay at home and study for an important exam.

B: Then what time will be convenient for you?

A: The exam is on Friday morning. After that, I will be free.

B: That's good. Then what about Friday evening?

A: OK, I have nothing particular to do at that time.

B: So we make it Friday evening. I'll call you this Friday afternoon.

A: OK, thank you for your invitation.

B: You're welcome. See you this Friday.

A: See you.

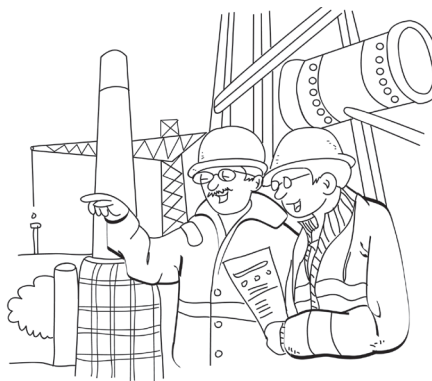
Talking Together

Task 1 Work in pairs to practice the expressions for extending invitations based on the following pictures.

A



B



Task 2 Take turns inviting your classmates to do something. You can either accept or politely decline the invitations.

Language Tips

The following are for your reference.

- have dinner together; play tennis; go to concert; go camping
- Are you free this Saturday?
- Would you like to...?
- I'm afraid I can't. I have to...
- It's a pity that you can't make it.
- What time will be convenient for you?
- I will be free after the examination.
- You must join us for dinner.
- Thank you for your invitation.

Talking Together

This part is designed to build students' ability in listening and speaking.

Task 1

Teaching Tips

In this task, students should act out their own conversations more freely. Ask some volunteers to act out in front of the class.

Conversation A

Before their acting out, students should look at Picture A and answer questions like:

- What is the woman doing?
- Are you good at tennis?
- Can you name some famous tennis players in the world?

(Open-ended.)

Example:

A: Do you feel like playing tennis tomorrow afternoon?

B: I'd love to, but I have to wash my clothes and clean my room.

A: Oh, that's too bad.

B: But what about this Sunday? I'll be free then.

A: Oh, great.

B: When shall we meet?

A: Let's make it 2:00 in the afternoon.

B: That'll be fine.

A: Where shall we meet?

B: Shall we meet outside the tennis court?

A: That's good.

B: See you.

A: Bye.

Conversation B

Before their acting out, students should look at Picture B and answer questions like:

- What are the men doing?
- Have you ever been to a factory? If so, was it big or small? What did it produce?
- Would you like to work in a factory after graduation? Why or why not?

(Open-ended.)

Example:

A: Would you like to visit my plant?

B: I'd love to. I know you have a big plant.

A: How about Friday afternoon?

B: I'm sorry. I have to attend the opening ceremony of a hotel.

A: Oh, what a pity!

B: But Saturday morning really suits me.

A: OK. Sounds good to me. I'd also like to invite you to have dinner with me after visiting the plant.

B: That's wonderful.




Task 2

Teaching Tips

In this task, the teacher can encourage students to go around the class and invite different people to do different things; and the other party can either accept or politely decline the invitation.

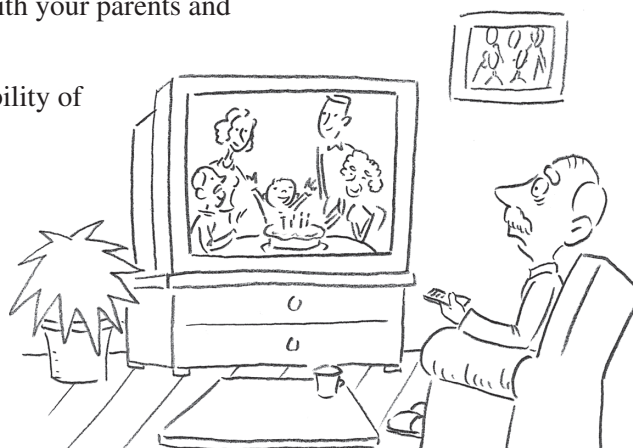
Task 3 Look at the table. You are going to hear three conversations. Circle the number of each conversation next to the picture according to the sequence in which you hear them. Then listen again and complete the table below. Finally, practice the conversations with your partner.

dolphin *n.* 海豚

Picture	Conversation	Things to do	Accept or decline	Time to meet	Place to meet
 A	1 2 3	1) _____ _____	Decline		
 B	1 2 3	2) _____ _____	3) _____	At 10:00	4) _____ _____
 C	1 2 3	To see a dolphin show	Accept	5) _____	Outside the zoo gate

Task 4 Look at the picture. Describe and comment on it. Then discuss the following questions with your classmates.

- 1 Would you like to live together with your parents and grandparents or to live alone?
- 2 Who should take on the responsibility of looking after the old?
- 3 What have your parents done for you? What will you do for your parents?
- 4 Which is more important to you—family or career?



Example:

A: Are you free this Saturday?

B: Up to now, I haven't made any plans for Saturday.

A: Do you like classical music?

B: Yes, I do.

A: There's a classical music concert this Saturday. Would you like to go with me?

B: Oh, yes, I'd love to. Thank you for inviting me.

A: You're welcome. By the way, the concert starts at 6:30, and I can pick you up at 5:30. Is it alright?

B: Yes, that would be perfect.

A: See you then.

B: See you.

Task 3

Teaching Tips

This task helps students practice listening for specific information about extending invitations.

- Students should look at the pictures first and then answer these questions:

- What are the people doing in Picture A?
- Have you been to a dolphin show? How did you like it?
- What is your favorite animal? Why?

(Open-ended.)

Facing Culture

Listen to the passage about Thanksgiving in the United States, and then discuss the following questions with your partner.



Thanksgiving is a holiday in the United States that is always celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. It is a time when family members come from near and far to be together for a big dinner and to give thanks for all the good things in their lives.

The first Thanksgiving celebration in the United States was held in Virginia in December, 1619. It was a religious day of giving thanks to God and did not involve any food. Two years later, the first Thanksgiving in the New England colonies (殖民地) was celebrated a few months after the Pilgrims arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Many of the Pilgrims had died during the long, cold Massachusetts winter, but summer had brought new hope and a spirit of optimism (乐观) to the colonists. They decided to have a festival in the fall to thank God for their corn harvest. The festival lasted three days and included foods such as turkey and pumpkin that people still eat today on Thanksgiving Day.

Although Thanksgiving has always been celebrated in the fall after the harvest, it was not always celebrated on the same date. In 1789, President George Washington named November 26 as the day of national Thanksgiving. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln changed the date of Thanksgiving to the last Thursday in November. In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the date one week earlier. The time between Thanksgiving and Christmas was the biggest shopping period of the year, and he wanted to help businesses by giving people another week for shopping. In 1941, Congress made the fourth Thursday in November the legal date of Thanksgiving.

Questions

- 1 How was the first Thanksgiving celebrated?
- 2 How do American people celebrate Thanksgiving now?

Tapescript

Conversation 1

M: Uh, Christy, I wonder if you'd like to see a dolphin show the day after tomorrow?

W: Oh, I'd really like to. What time should we meet?

M: Is 9:00 OK?

W: Could we make it 9:30?

M: Yeah. 9:30 is fine.

W: Where would you like to meet?

M: Could we meet outside the zoo gate?

W: That would be fine. Well, see you.

M: Bye.

Conversation 2

W: Hello.

M: May I speak to Helen?

W: Speaking.

M: Oh, hello. This is Tony.

W: Oh, hello, Tony. How are you?

M: Fine, thanks. Helen, do you feel like going on a picnic this Sunday?

W: That sounds very nice, Tony, really,

but I'm afraid I can't go this Sunday.

I have an appointment that day.

M: Oh, that's too bad. Maybe we could make it some other time.

W: Sure.

Conversation 3

M: Well, Shelly. How about going to the beach for a change?

W: Great. I haven't been there for a long time.

M: Are you free on Sunday?

W: Sunday would be fine.

M: When shall we meet?

W: Can you pick me up at 10:00?

M: Fine.

W: Do you have my address?

M: Yes. It's 86 South Road.

W: That's right.

M: I'm looking forward to it.

W: Me too. Thank you very much for inviting me. See you then.

M: OK. So long.

Key:

Picture A → 2	Picture B → 3	Picture C → 1
1) To go on a picnic	2) To go to the beach	5) At 9:30
	3) Accept	
	4) At Shelly's house / 86 South Road	