

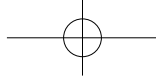
1 Learning Online and Offline

Unit

Leading In and Exploring the Topic

Leading In

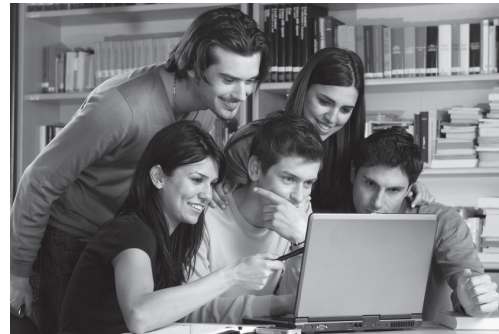
While learning offline such as book learning or traditional face-to-face learning is still common nowadays, online learning is becoming more and more popular. Perhaps most students want to learn knowledge or skills without leaving homes. They expect a computer or an i-Pad will bring the world to their doors. Read the story and imagine the possibilities.



Exploring the Topic

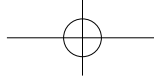
You've been spending most of your life in schools so far. But have you ever tried online learning, a totally new way of learning: learning through the Internet?

Of course there are many differences between online learning and traditional face-to-face classroom learning. Please discuss the following pictures in pairs and fill in the blanks in the list below.



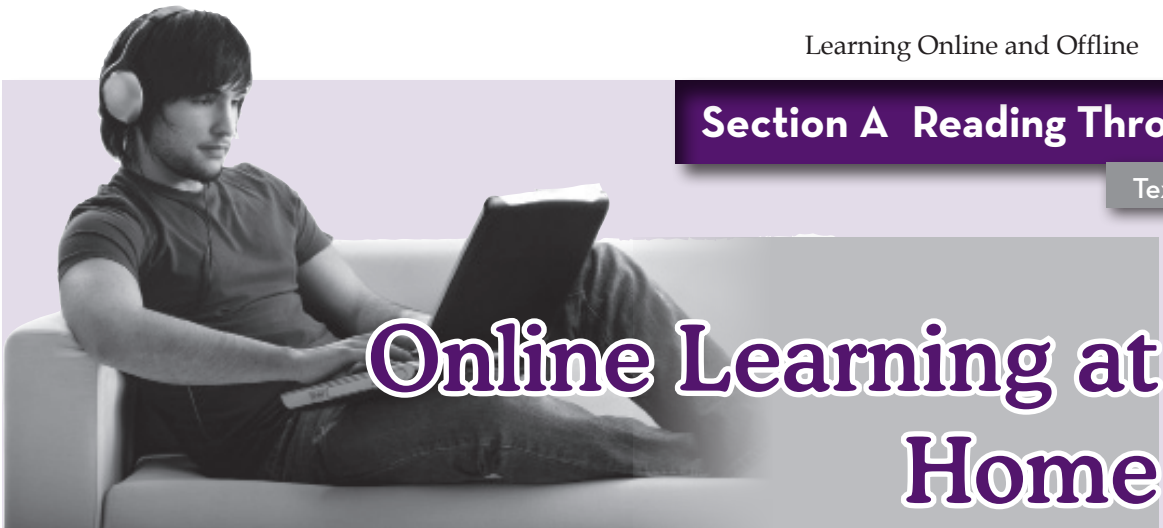
Traditional Learning	Online Learning
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6





Section A Reading Through

Text A



- 1 Is it hard for you to get up early and get ready for class? Some students at Winter Park High School just roll out of bed and go to class in their own bedrooms. Of course, the teachers and classmates do not see each other because all the class work is done on the computer.
- 2 This Florida high school, the state's only online school, has 250 students who are taking classes at home.
- 3 "I'm a lot more **comfortable** at home," says Luke Smith, a 16-year-old who is taking a computer class online. He thinks the school's computer room is so noisy that he can't study well. "Home is much better."
- 4 Students in this first online **program** take classes in math, **chemistry**, computer, and **economics**. They have to go to school to take other classes.
- 5 When a student is ready to begin a class, he or she will turn on the computer, read the teacher's **instructions**, and begin working on the lesson for the day. The student and the teacher talk to each other every day through e-mail or by telephone. For example, when Luke opened the daily e-mail from his computer teacher, he had her instructions for the day's computer lesson. When he was **finished**, he e-mailed the work back to her for **grading**.
- 6 Is it easy for students to **cheat** on **tests** when they're working at home? The teachers have already thought about this. Students must take the **final** exams in person in the classroom.
- 7 "You see most of the same things online that you see in a **regular** classroom," says Linda Hayes, a teacher. "You can know the students online. You know who really work hard and who don't."
- 8 If this first online program goes well, in three years Florida high school students will be able to take all their classes by computer. When that happens, students will be able to get their high school **diplomas** without having to set foot in a classroom.

(Words: 334)

New Words

online /'ɒ:nlam/

adj. 联机的；连线的

adv. 联机地；连线地

comfortable /'kʌmftəbəl/ *adj.*

轻松的；舒服的

program /'prəʊgræm/

n. 1. [C] 计划；方案

2. [C] 节目

vt. 编程

chemistry /'kemistri/ *n.*

[U] 化学

economics /,ekə'nɒmiks/ *n.*

[U] 经济学

instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ *n.*

1. [U] 讲授；指导；教学

2. [C] 命令；指示

finished /'fɪnɪʃt/ *adj.*

完成的；结束的

grade /greɪd/

vt. 批改（作业等）；评分；将……分等（分级）

n. 1. [C; U]（按品质分的）等级

2. [C] 分数；等第；成绩

cheat /tʃi:t/ *v.*

欺骗；作弊

test /test/ *n.*

1. [C] 测验；考查

2. [C] 考验

final /'faɪnəl/ *adj.*

1. 最后的；最终的

2. 决定性的；不可变更的

regular /'regjʊlə/ *adj.*

1. 平常的；普通的

2. 规则的；有规律的

diploma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ *n.*

[C] 毕业文凭；学位证书；执照

Phrases and Expressions

at home 在家

get up 起床

get ready for 准备好……

go to class 去上课

take class 上课

so... that... 太……以致于……

turn on 打开（收音机等）

in person 亲自

go well 进展顺利

set foot in 进入；踏进

Proper Names

Winter Park High School 温特帕克中学（美国佛罗里达州一所中学）

Florida （美国）佛罗里达州

Luke Smith 卢克·史密斯

Linda Hayes 琳达·海斯

Reading Out

Fill in the blanks without referring to the original text. Then check your answers against the text. After that, read the passage aloud until you can say it from memory.

When a student is 1) _____ to begin a class, he or she will turn 2) _____ the computer, read the teacher's 3) _____, and begin working on the lesson for

the day. The student and the teacher talk to each other every day 4) _____ e-mail or by telephone. For example, when Luke 5) _____ the daily e-mail from his computer teacher, he had her instructions for the day's computer lesson. When he was 6) _____, he e-mailed the work back to her for grading.



Getting the Message

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- 1 Some students at Winter Park High School stay in their own bedrooms in the morning because _____.
 - A. they are too ill to go out
 - B. they study online
 - C. they are not working hard
 - D. they are not seen by their teachers and classmates
- 2 How do those students studying online take their final exams?
 - A. On the Internet.
 - B. Through e-mail.
 - C. By telephone.
 - D. In a classroom.
- 3 What will happen to Florida students if this first online program goes well?
 - A. All courses will be given online next year.
 - B. Half the students will study online next year.
 - C. Students can have all the courses online after three years.
 - D. Students can take tests online.
- 4 Which course is NOT taken in the first online program?
 - A. English.
 - B. Computer.
 - C. Math.
 - D. Economics.
- 5 Which of the following is NOT true about online learning according to the passage?
 - A. The teacher talks with the students through e-mail every day.
 - B. The teacher does not need to grade the students' work.
 - C. The students send back their work through e-mail to the teacher.
 - D. The students get instructions from the teacher on the computer.

Using the Right Word

Complete each of the following sentences by deciding on the most appropriate word from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- 1 There are certain clothes which we feel _____ in and we wear most.
A. comfortable B. regular C. expensive D. bad
- 2 Doctors in London decided to _____ his eyes.
A. cheat B. open C. test D. close
- 3 I have no direct _____ from the teacher on what to do next.
A. courses B. instructions C. classes D. lessons
- 4 She didn't have a degree, a _____ or any piece of paper.
A. diploma B. grade C. lesson D. class
- 5 Planting flowers is not an easy process and the flowers will need _____ watering.
A. final B. good C. regular D. open
- 6 He didn't _____ his homework until midnight.
A. finish B. think C. learn D. roll
- 7 I think _____ on tests is bad.
A. cheating B. learning C. programming D. grading
- 8 He is studying _____ at college.
A. economics B. economy C. economies D. economic

Working with Expressions

Fill in each blank in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

- 1 He turned _____ the TV when he got home.
- 2 They must give you notice _____ person.
- 3 It's bad to cheat _____ tests, so I won't do that.
- 4 He has never set foot _____ England and yet says that he knows the English people quite well.
- 5 I have to get _____ at 5:30 tomorrow morning to fly to New York.
- 6 Buying air tickets _____ telephone will save you much time.
- 7 Do follow the instructions _____ cooking soup.
- 8 I'll be twenty _____ three years.





Focusing on Sentence Structure

A Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using "so... that...".

Model:

→ The school computer room is very noisy. He can't study well.

The school computer room is **so noisy that** he can't study well.

- 1 The first text is very easy. Every one of us can understand it.

- 2 It is too dark. I can't find my bike.

- 3 That dictionary is very expensive. No one in our class is going to buy it.

B Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using "make somebody do".

Model:

→ Students are asked to take their final exams in person in the classroom.

They **make students take** their final exams in person in the classroom.

- 1 Children are asked to do so many pieces of work every week.

- 2 He was asked to collect the money.

- 3 Everyone is asked to fill in a form.



Translating

A Translate the following into English.

- 1 我累得说不出话了。(so... that...)
- 2 我会亲自把作业交给老师。(in person)
- 3 如果一切顺利, 我天黑前就可以回到学校。(go well)
- 4 令我们吃惊的是他从来不进图书馆。(set foot in)

B Translate the following into Chinese.

- 1 Some students at Winter Park High School just roll out of bed and go to class in their own bedrooms.
- 2 When a student is ready to begin a class, he or she will turn on the computer, read the teacher's instructions, and begin working on the lesson for the day.
- 3 Students must take their final exams in person in the classroom.
- 4 When that happens, students will be able to get their high school diplomas without having to set foot in a classroom.

Practicing Grammar

A 词类

英语单词按照意义、词形变化和句法作用等特点可以分为 10 类。

- 1 名词 (noun): 名词是人、事物以及抽象概念等的名称。
- 2 冠词 (article): 冠词附属于名词, 帮助说明名词的意义。英语有不定冠词 a (an) 和定冠词 the。
- 3 代词 (pronoun): 代词是用以代替名词的词。
- 4 形容词 (adjective): 形容词表示人或事物的形状、性质、状态等。
- 5 数词 (numeral): 数词是表示数量和次序的词。
- 6 动词 (verb): 动词是表示人和事物的行为或状态的词。
- 7 副词 (adverb): 副词在句中修饰动词、形容词或其他副词, 以说明状态、性质和程度等。
- 8 介词 (preposition): 介词是表示名词或代词与其他词的关系的虚词。
- 9 连词 (conjunction): 连词是连接词与词、词组与词组、句子与句子的虚词。
- 10 感叹词 (interjection): 感叹词是表示说话时惊奇、喜悦等感情的词。

Write the part of speech of the underlined words as they are used in the following paragraph.

If this first online program goes well, in three years students of Florida high schools will be able to take all their classes by computer. When that happens, students will be able to get their high school diplomas without having to set foot in a classroom.

- 1 first ____ 2 goes ____ 3 well ____ 4 high ____ 5 their ____
6 by ____ 7 when ____ 8 without ____ 9 a ____ 10 classroom ____

B 名词单复数

英语中名词有单数和复数两种形式。单数名词变复数有以下四类情况：

Types	Examples
英语名词的复数形式一般是在单数形式后加词尾 <i>-s</i> 构成	<i>pen—pens</i> <i>computer—computers</i>
在以 <i>s, sh, ch, x</i> 结尾的词及部分以 <i>o</i> 结尾的词后面加 <i>-es</i>	<i>class—classes</i> <i>tomato—tomatoes</i>
以“辅音字母 + <i>y</i> ”结尾的词先变 <i>y</i> 为 <i>i</i> ，再加 <i>-es</i>	<i>family—families</i> <i>city—cities</i>
少数名词有特殊的复数形式	<i>man—men</i> <i>woman—women</i> <i>child—children</i>

Give the plural (复数的) forms of the following nouns.

- 1 computer _____
- 2 foot _____
- 3 diploma _____
- 4 child _____
- 5 class _____
- 6 country _____
- 7 potato _____
- 8 dish _____
- 9 ox _____
- 10 company _____

Section B Reading More

Text B

Hit the Books



- 1 Every **society** has its own ways of saying things. One **popular** expression in the United States is “hitting the books”. It means studying a **subject** with great **effort**.
- 2 A student who hits the books spends long hours preparing for a test. They read their books carefully, and then read them a second time, and a third time. They make sure they know all the **material** the teacher has **offered** and prepare for every possible question. They study every night. They are “hitting the books”.
- 3 In the United States, most children begin school when they are five years old. Public **education** is free and most children go to school near their homes. School in these early years is fun. The children learn to read and write. But they also play games and go on trips. There is no **reason** at such an early age for them to hit the books.
- 4 This **situation** changes as children become older. The subjects become more difficult. Students must learn world history, math, and the life sciences. Tests become more common. **Pressure** is growing for the students to hit the books, study hard and **advance**.
- 5 However, most **serious** students only really begin hitting the books for long hours when they reach high school.
- 6 High school students who hope to go on to college must take a **national** test called the SAT. The test has two parts. The first part tests the student’s **ability** with numbers and mathematical skills. The second part tests the student’s ability in the English language.
- 7 The SAT test is very important. A high school student who gets a high **score** on the two parts of the test has a good chance to enter a **top** American college. For this reason, many students hit the books for months to prepare for the SAT.
- 8 All this **adds** up to a lot of work and “hitting the books”. **Knowledge** is something that is not easy to get.

(Words: 326)

New Words

society /sə'saɪəti/ *n.*

1. [U] 社会; 群体
2. [C] 社团; 协会

popular /'pɒpjələ/ *adj.*

1. 通俗的; 大众(化)的
2. 受大众喜爱的

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.*

1. [C] 学科; 科目; 课程
2. [C] 主题; 题目

effort /'efət/ *n.*

[C; U] 努力; 尽力

material /mə'tɪəriəl/ *n.*

1. [U] 素材; 资料
2. [C; U] 材料; 原料

offer /'ɒfə/ *vt.*

1. 提供; 提出
2. 表示愿意(做某事)

education /,edʒu'keɪʃən/ *n.*

[U] 教育; 学业; 培养

reason /'ri:zən/ *n.*

1. [C; U] 原因; 理由
2. [U] 理性

situation /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ *n.*

1. [C] 形势; 情况; 状况
2. [C] 位置; 环境

pressure /'preʃə/ *n.*

1. [C; U] 紧迫感; 压迫感
2. [C; U] 压力

advance /əd'vɑ:ns/

v. 前进; 进展

n. [C; U] 前进; 进展

serious /'sɪəriəs/ *adj.*

1. 认真的; 严肃的
2. 严重的

national /'næʃənəl/ *adj.*

1. 国家的; 全国性的
2. 国有的; 国立的

ability /ə'bilɪti/ *n.*

[C; U] 能力; 技能; 才能

score /skɔ:/

n. [C] 得分; 分数

v. 1. 得(分)

2. 打分; 评分

top /tɒp/

adj. 最佳的; 最重要的; 顶端的

n. [C] 顶部; 上端

add /æd/ *v.*

1. 增加; 添加
2. 相加(以计算总和)

knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/ *n.*

1. [U] 知识

2. [U] 知道; 了解

Phrases and Expressions

hit the books 发愤读书; 用功学习

with great effort 非常努力; 下大力气

spend (time) doing... 花(时间)做……

make sure 确保; 保证

prepare for 为……做准备

go on trips 去旅行

there is (no) reason 有(没)理由……

at... age 在……年龄

go on to college (读完中学后)继续上大学

have a (good) chance to do 有(很大)机会做……

for (this) reason 因为(这个)原因

add up to 合计; 合计达

Getting the Message

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1 What does “hit the books” mean?

- A. Beat the books with something.
- C. Study a subject with effort.

B. Hate the books very much.

D. Sell the books to new students.

- 2 Children at their early age _____ in school in the United States.
 A. only play games
 B. do not have any fun
 C. hit the books
 D. learn with fun
- 3 There are several reasons that older children have to hit the books. Which of the following is NOT one of these reasons?
 A. The subjects are difficult.
 B. They have more tests.
 C. They want to please their teachers.
 D. They have greater pressure.
- 4 Which of the following statements is true about the SAT test?
 A. It also tests the students' knowledge on the life sciences.
 B. It helps in deciding whether the students can go to good universities.
 C. It is not good because the students have to hit the books.
 D. It is only held in certain parts of the country.
- 5 In which of the following situations would a student probably hit the books?
 A. At the beginning of a new term.
 B. After a test.
 C. At the end of a term.
 D. At an early age.

Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

popular	subject	material	pressure
top	add	reason	score

- 1 He studies very hard to get a high _____.
- 2 He only agreed to do it under _____ from his parents.
- 3 This magazine is quite _____ in schools.
- 4 English is an important _____ and we should try to learn it well.
- 5 This book provides much _____ for thought.
- 6 Bob was very happy that he came out _____ in the exam.
- 7 The tea and coffee _____ up to twenty dollars.
- 8 It was for this _____ that he decided to give up smoking.

Working with Expressions

Fill in each blank in the following sentences with a suitable preposition or adverb.

- 1 She pulled the door open _____ great effort.
- 2 Mum is preparing _____ the dinner.
- 3 I'm meeting him to go _____ a trip round the city.
- 4 I don't think they should learn about these things _____ such an early age.
- 5 _____ this reason, many people left this small town to look for jobs elsewhere.
- 6 My father wanted me to go _____ to college.
- 7 They worked _____ long hours every day in restaurants.
- 8 All the little steps have added _____ to a great advance.



Section C Practicing Listening

A Listen to a passage and fill in each space with the word you hear from the recording.

Writing can be fun. Some American children have found that writing without following 1) _____ or spelling rules is easy and interesting. Teachers are helping 2) _____ to be more creative and less afraid of making up 3) _____ by letting them write freely. Writing without 4) _____ English rules helps the children to think more about the 5) _____ of the story. They often 6) _____ words the way they 7) _____ and forget about punctuation and structure. The point is to let children 8) _____ whatever they want without the worries that sometimes stand in the way of 9) _____ writing. Most importantly, though, the children learn that writing can be 10) _____.

B Listen to a passage and then tell whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1 Going online has been popular for many years.
 True False
- 2 People enjoyed reading online news when newspapers first became available through the Internet.
 True False
- 3 Sometimes, the Internet presents too much information that may result in confusion.
 True False
- 4 Nowadays, a lot of people read news from the Internet instead of from newspapers.
 True False
- 5 People may find their Mr. Right or Miss Right (理想的配偶) through the Internet.
 True False
- 6 E-mail is a good start to know people.
 True False
- 7 At first, the woman and the man felt anxious to chat with each other online.
 True False
- 8 The two got married without normal dating.
 True False
- 9 Today, going online has gone too far in people's lives.
 True False
- 10 It is easy to imagine how far going online will go in the future.
 True False