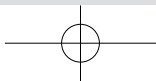


1

Unit



Session One

Opening Session

Tips for classroom activities:

- ▶ 1. The teacher introduces herself/himself.
- ▶ 2. Ask 5 to 8 students to introduce themselves. If they cannot speak in English, encourage them to speak in Chinese with as many English words as possible. The teacher can give an example. (The purpose is to get the students to talk in class.)
- ▶ 3. Introduce the overall structure of the textbook.
 - a. Ten units.
 - b. Three parts in each unit: Part 1: Texts A and B with reading comprehension questions and notes to the texts; Part 2: Word Study; Part 3: Writing Practice.
 - c. Each reading text is about 300 words long and is to be given equal attention.
- ▶ 4. Introduce the main teaching approaches.
 - a. Since this course aims at developing the students' English competency in an all-round way, attention will be given to the skills of reading, listening, writing, speaking and translation.
 - b. Students are expected to preview the lessons before class. If they do not do so, they will be unable to take part in many classroom activities.
 - c. Students should review the lessons and do all the exercises after class. Teachers will begin each class with a check on the students' review and exercises.
 - d. Students are encouraged to take an active part in class.
 - e. Students will be given plenty of opportunities to practice using the language in and outside class.
 - f. Students' classroom performance will be an important factor determining their final grades for the course.
- ▶ 5. Finally, ask the students if they are clear about the main points of the course and if they have any other concerns.

Text A

 Chinese Translation

如何学习英语（一）

学习外语的目的是交流。英语是一种用来同来自许多其他国家的人士进行交流的常用工具。

你也许计划要出国学习几年，也许希望与在中国的外国客人交流。你可能要和他们讨论怎么去找一家好的餐馆，或者你想利用引进的大量的外语电影、广播和电视节目、磁带以及杂志等。

不管你出于何种原因，需要记住的是：你的目的是理解别人，并让别人理解你。“丢面子”这种想法是语言学习的最大障碍，必须加以克服。你觉得你可以通过读书或看别人打球就能学会打篮球吗？你不能只是想或是谈论如何学习英语，你得要实践。

你要学会在班里成为一个主动的，而不是被动的学生。你的老师不可能知道你在想什么。遇到不懂的问题时，你如果不提问，或不要求进一步讲解，老师是无从知晓的。提问题实际上是在帮助老师。在学习的过程中你必须采取主动的方式。

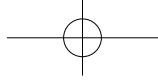
学习时要注意英语的发音和句型，而不是想办法去把英语逐句地翻译成汉语。要学会用英语进行思维。

要做到这一点，你必须模仿别人用正常语速说话。这在开始时会很困难，但你要记住，在英语国家没人说“慢速英语”。如果你只学“慢速英语”，你会发现你什么都听不懂。

 Before Reading

Tips for classroom activities:

- ▶ 1. Divide the class into two groups and ask the students in each group to work on one question.
- ▶ 2. Ask the students to think for one minute and then exchange their answers in small groups for two minutes.
- ▶ 3. Ask four or five students to answer the questions.

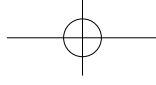


After Reading

Tips for classroom activities:

- ▶ 1. Ask one or two students to read the Main Idea exercise aloud to the class. Note that students may give answers which are correct or appropriate but different from those provided in the Teacher's Book.
- ▶ 2. Check the answers to the first exercise under Detailed Understanding.
- ▶ 3. Ask the students to answer the following questions. While doing this activity, the students should have their books closed.
 - a. Why is English an important foreign language for Chinese students? (*Because it is a common means of communication in the world.*)
 - b. According to the text, what is the greatest difficulty to overcome in English learning? (*The fear for losing face.*)
 - c. What is a mind-reader? (*A mind-reader is someone who knows what someone else is thinking without being told.*)
 - d. Is it good for Chinese students to translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence? Why? (*No. Because then you'll always think in Chinese.*)
 - e. What is a good way to learn to speak English? (*By imitating others' speaking at normal speed.*)
- ▶ 4. Ask the students to translate the following into English.
 - a. 为了交流 (*for the purpose of communication*)
 - b. 一种常见的交流方式 (*a common means of communication*)
 - c. 谈论如何找到一家好的餐馆 (*talk about finding a good restaurant*)
 - d. 利用外文电影 (*make use of foreign language films*)
 - e. 外语学习的最大障碍 (*the biggest obstacle to foreign language learning*)
 - f. 请求进一步解释 (*ask for further explanation*)
 - g. 积极主动地参与学习过程 (*take an active part in the learning process*)
 - h. 注重句型 (*concentrate on sentence patterns*)
 - i. 用英语思考 (*think in English*)
 - j. 用正常语速说话 (*speak at normal speed*)
- ▶ 5. Ask the students to translate the following into English.
 - a. 注重拼写 (*concentrate on spelling*)
 - b. 利用我们的业余时间 (*make use of our free/spare time*)
 - c. 为了更好的理解 (*for the purpose of better understanding*)

- d. 请求帮助 (*ask for help*)
 - e. 改革的最大障碍 (*the biggest obstacle to reform*)
 - f. 用汉语写 (*write in Chinese*)
 - g. 用正常的速度开车 (*drive at normal speed*)
 - h. 高速开车 (*drive at high speed*)
 - i. 最快的旅行方式 (*the quickest means of travel*)
 - j. 积极参加体育活动 (*take an active part in sports*)
 - k. 谈论如何挣更多的钱 (*talk about making more money*)
- 6. Ask the students to rewrite the following sentences in different ways but keep the original meaning.
- a. People learn a foreign language because they want to communicate with others. (*Learning a foreign language is for the purpose of communication.*)
 - b. No matter what reason you have, you need to remember that your purpose is to understand others and make others understand you. (*Whatever your reason, you need to remember that your purpose is to understand and make yourself understood.*)
 - c. You must learn to be an active and not a passive student in class. (*You must learn to be an active rather than a passive student in class.*)
 - d. Your teacher can't know if you don't ask a question. (*Your teacher can't know unless you ask a question.*)
 - e. If you ask questions, you are helping the teacher. (*You are helping the teacher by asking questions.*)
 - f. While you are learning, try to concentrate on English sounds and sentence patterns and try not to translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence. (*While learning, try to concentrate on English sounds and sentence patterns instead of trying to translate English into Chinese sentence by sentence.*)
 - g. You'll find you can't understand others if you only learn Special English. (*You'll find yourself unable to understand if you only learn Special English.*)
- 7. Give the students some verbs and ask them to find nouns in the new word list that can serve as grammatical objects. If time allows, ask the students to make a sentence with each combination.
- a. find (*magazine; tape; reason; means; process; speed*)
 - b. overcome (*obstacle*)
 - c. cut off (*communication; tape*)



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- ▶ 8. Give the following descriptions and ask the students to find appropriate adjectives from the new word list. If time allows, ask the students to make a sentence with each adjective.
- A student asks many questions in class. (*active*)
 - In a class of 40 students, only one likes to ask questions in class. (*special*)
 - Most Americans drive at a speed of 55 miles an hour. (*normal*)
 - Bill never speaks in class unless he is asked by the teacher. (*passive*)
 - Nowadays computers can be found everywhere. (*common*)
 - I want to talk with a foreign tourist but my English is poor. (*unable*)
- ▶ 9. Students work in pairs, making a sentence with each of the following pairs of words.
- special, overcome
 - concentrate, explanation
 - purpose, imitate
 - communicate, process
- ▶ 10. The following vocabulary information is for teachers' reference.

abroad *ad.* in or going to a foreign country: *He has gone abroad. / I've just got back from abroad.* 【近】overseas

communicate *v.* 1. to use speech, radio signals, or body movements, to give or exchange information or opinions: *He communicates with Miami by radio.* 2. to convey one's ideas, feelings, etc. clearly to others: *I don't think that the speaker communicates his thoughts very clearly.* 【近】convey

tape *n.* 1. a long thin piece of narrow material covered with a magnetic substance used for various purposes such as recording sounds, pictures, and computer information: *Tapes can be used to record sounds such as speech or music.* 2. a long narrow piece of material in the form of a band, used for tying up parcels, packets, etc.: *Tapes are used to tie things together.* | *v.* 1. to attach or fix something by using a tape: *The doctor taped up the wound. / I taped the shopping list to the fridge door.* 【近】stick
2. to record (sounds or pictures) on magnetic tape

whatever *pron. & det.* 1. no matter what: *We are determined to fulfill the task, whatever happens. / Whatever excuse he makes will not be believed. / Davis has given up whatever hopes he may have had.* 【近】regardless of 2. everything or anything that: *I went to the library and read whatever I could find about Robert Owens. / He volunteered to do whatever he could. / Do whatever you like.*

purpose *n.* 1. an intention or plan, or the reason for an action: *The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the committee's report. / It was agreed that the money could*

only be used for peaceful purposes. / Did you come to London for the purpose of seeing your family or for business purpose? 【近】 objective 2. the object or end of which a thing is made, done, or used: Don't waste your money; put it to some good purpose. / He studied for three years to good purpose. / What is the purpose of this machine?

on purpose with a purpose and not by accident or chance: *He had gone there on purpose, to see what happened. / Do you think I did it on purpose? / I'm sure nobody shot Jack on purpose. It was an accident. 【反】 accidentally*

overcome v. to successfully deal with or control (a problem or feeling): *He overcame his fear of heights. / Finally, Tom overcame his difficulties in language learning.*

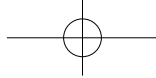
active a. 1. busy in (an activity or organization) and working hard for it: *He was active in drawing public attention to our problems. / He takes an active part in school affairs. 【反】 passive 2. showing much or constant action: The enemy forces were still active in the north. 3. energetic and lively, showing much action: She has an active imagination. / The cat is an active animal. 【近】 energetic; lively*

passive a. 1. not influenced by outside forces and not responding actively to things said or done: *She was so angry that she could remain passive no longer. 2. submissive or receptive to outside forces: The slaves gave passive obedience to the master. / passive smoking*

explanation n. a process of explaining, or something that explains something else: *Did he have anything to say in explanation of his conduct? / His explanations are always difficult to believe. 【近】 account; description*

process n. 1. a connected set of human actions or operations performed intentionally in order to achieve a particular result: *It has been a long process getting this information. / The process of learning to read takes a long time. 2. a connected set of developments happening naturally and resulting in a biological or chemical change: It has passed through an interesting process of evolution. / Coal was formed out of dead forests by chemical processes. 3. any method of treating raw materials in a factory in order to manufacture a finished product: Cotton goes through several processes when being made into cloth. / Will you describe the process of building a boat? 【近】 technique | v. to treat something or put it into a system in order to deal with it or so that it can be used or sold: The cloth has been processed to make it waterproof. / His application will take a few weeks to process. / Eight or ten computers are processing the new data.*

concentrate v. (on) 1. to give all attention, energy, etc., to something that one is working on: *Concentrate on your driving. / He believed that governments should concentrate more on education. 【近】 focus 2. to come together in or around a small area: Modern*



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industry has been concentrated in a few large cities. / The crowd concentrated in the center of the town. 3. to remove unnecessary substances such as water, etc., from a liquid or substance so that it can increase its strength and power: *This device is used to concentrate sugar solution into syrup.*

imitate v. 1. to copy the behavior of others: *Other societies have begun to imitate the wastefulness of the West. / The little boy imitates the way his father does things.* 2. to try to make something like another by following a pattern or model: *It's plastic, made to imitate leather.*

normal a. usual and ordinary, in accordance with what people expect: *This heavy traffic is normal for this time of day.* 【近】typical 【反】abnormal

Homework:

1. Finish the Vocabulary Practice exercises after Text A.
2. Preview Text B together with the comprehension questions.

Session Two

Revision of Text A

Tips for classroom activities:

- ▶ 1. Choose one paragraph from Text A for dictation. When this is done, the teacher can have the following options to check the results:
 - a. Ask one student to read aloud his/her dictation;
 - b. Ask all the students to check their dictation against the original text;
 - c. Ask the students to check each other's dictation;
 - d. Collect the dictation from five randomly selected students for later checking by the teacher.
- ▶ 2. Ask two students to give a summary of Text A orally.
- ▶ 3. Check the students' answers to the Vocabulary Practice exercises after Text A.

Text B

 Chinese Translation

如何学习英语（二）

认真听老师讲课、听录音磁带，跟着大声朗读。如果你尽可能准确地重复你所听到的一切，练多了，你的发音就会得到改进。在老师的帮助下，找出你所特有的问题，并逐日、逐个地将它们解决。不要孤立地学习单词，要把它们放在词组中学习。

要在课上和课下跟老师和同学说英语。如果你找不到合适的词汇，就把思想重新组织一下，换一种方式来表达自己的意思，而不要放弃，转回用汉语表达。

找旅游者对话。游客一般会乐于跟“真正的”中国人（即导游以外的中国人）接触。他们会很高兴地跟你们交谈。

要掌握有效的学习方法。中国学生一般愿意长时间地苦读。这是一种好品质，但并不是有效的学习方法。效率高的学生睡得好，吃得好，休息得好。你每天都需要散散步，打打篮球，唱唱歌，或做点别的能使自己放松的事。你不时地还需要和朋友一起出去玩玩，看场电影，或听场音乐会。当你重新开始学习的时候，你的脑袋就会更清醒，你也会学得更多。

也许我们可以说学英语就像吃中药一样。我们不是说它事实上很苦。如果你有好的学习方法，学英语可以很有趣。慢慢地学，这样日复一日，其效果就会像中药的药效一样慢慢地显现出来。

 Before Reading

Tips for classroom activities:

- ▶ 1. Ask the students to recommend two of their classmates who are believed to be strong in spoken English.
- ▶ 2. The two recommended students introduce to the class their strategies for improving oral English.
- ▶ 3. Write “Chinese Medicine” on one side of the blackboard and “English Learning” on the other side. Ask the students to tell the similarities and differences between the two. Then write the main points on the blackboard.
- ▶ 4. Ask one or two students to summarize the main points.

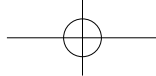


After Reading

Tips for classroom activities:

- ▶ 1. Ask one or two students to read the Main Idea exercise aloud to the class. Note that students may give answers which are correct or appropriate but different from those provided in the Teacher's Book.
- ▶ 2. Check the answers to the first exercise under Detailed Understanding.
- ▶ 3. Ask the students to answer the following questions. While doing this activity, the students should have their books closed.
 - a. What kind of people can help you with your English learning? (*Teachers, students and tourists.*)
 - b. Can you name some ways to relax yourself? (*Having enough sleep, food, rest, and relaxation; taking a walk; playing basketball, singing a song, going out with friends, seeing a movie, or going to a concert.*)
 - c. What is an efficient method of English learning? (*Repeating what you hear as closely as you can; determining your particular problems; not giving up speaking English when you have difficulties; finding a chance to talk to tourists; learning to relax yourself when necessary.*)
- ▶ 4. Ask the students to translate the following into English.
 - a. 练习大声地模仿老师 (说话) (*practice imitating the teacher aloud*)
 - b. 在老师的帮助下 (*with the help of the teacher*)
 - c. 逐个地, 逐日地 (*one by one, day by day*)
 - d. 同学 (*fellow students*)
 - e. 把你的意思说出来 (*say what you mean*)
 - f. 除了导游以外的人 (*someone other than the tourist guide*)
 - g. 学习方法 (*methods of study*)
 - h. 你觉得能让你放松的事 (*something you find relaxing*)
 - i. 不时地 (*every now and then*)
 - j. 听音乐会 (*go to a concert*)
 - k. 像吃中药一样 (*be like taking Chinese medicine*)
- ▶ 5. Ask the students to translate the following into English.
 - a. 年复一年 (*year by year*)
 - b. 工友 (*fellow workers*)
 - c. 告诉我你要什么 (*tell me what you want*)

- d. 每天练习跑步 20 分钟 (*practice running for 20 minutes every day*)
- e. 除了英语以外的课程 (*subjects/courses other than English*)
- f. 看电影 (*go to a movie/film; see a movie; go to the cinema*)
- g. 教学方法 (*methods of teaching*)
- h. 像睡在冰上一样 (*be like sleeping on the ice*)
- i. 在同学的帮助下 (*with the help of one's fellow students*)
- j. 我觉得令人兴奋的事 (*something I find exciting*)
- 6. Ask the students to rewrite the following sentences in different ways but keep the original meaning.
- a. You hear something and then you repeat it as closely as you can. (*Repeat what you hear as closely as you can.*)
- b. As you practice, your pronunciation will improve. (*Your pronunciation will improve with practice.*)
- c. If you can't find just the right words, think in a different way. (*If you can't find just the right words, reorganize your thoughts.*)
- d. If you can't find just the right words, express your meaning in a different way. (*If you can't find just the right words, find another way to say what you mean.*)
- e. Don't give up and use Chinese again. (*Don't give up and fall into Chinese.*)
- f. When you come back to your studies, your mind will be fresh again. (*When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed.*)
- g. If you have a good method of study, it can be very enjoyable to study English. (*If you have a good method of study, studying English can be very enjoyable.*)
- h. You will see the effects like those of Chinese medicine. (*The effects will come like Chinese medicine.*)
- 7. Give the students some verbs and ask them to find nouns in the new word list in the Student's Book that can serve as grammatical objects. If time allows, ask the students to make a sentence with each combination.
- a. organize (*thought; tourist; method; concert*)
- b. produce (*thought; method; concert; effect*)
- c. give up (*tourist; method; relaxation; concert*)
- 8. In the following situations, some actions should be taken. Ask the students to find appropriate verbs from the new word list.
- a. It is Friday today and I have had all my classes this week. (*relax*)
- b. It is my first time in New York and I have an old friend here. (*contact*)
- c. I am writing a composition. I have got all the materials for the writing. (*organize*)



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- d. The teacher's method of teaching is old and boring. (*improve*)
- e. I have been wondering whether I should go abroad to study English. (*determine*)
- 9. Students work in pairs, making a sentence with each of the following pairs of words.
- improve; method
 - generally; efficient
 - relax; concert
 - bitter; determine
- 10. Ask the students to translate the following into English.
- 我有充分的理由不去上学。 (*I have good reason not to go to school.*)
 - 他们说服我接受其方案。 (*They reasoned me into accepting their plan.*)
 - 那位女演员只演过一次电视剧。 (*The actress has acted on TV only once.*)
 - 迎着开来的火车把那个男孩从火车道上拉开是一种勇敢的行为。 (*Pulling the boy away from the railroad in front of the coming train was a brave act.*)
 - 我们之间有很多共同之处。 (*We have a lot in common.*)
 - 我们对绘画曾有着共同的强烈兴趣。 (*A great interest in painting was common to us.*)
 - 火车以时速 120 公里行驶。 (*The train was running at a speed of 120 kilometers an hour.*)
 - 假期很快就过去了, 不久又要回去上班了。 (*The holiday sped by and soon it was time to go back to work.*)
 - 教授希望加快试验速度。 (*The professor wanted to speed up the experiment.*)
 - 务必把他们找到。 (*Find them by all means.*)
 - 他决不是一个友好的 (*friendly*) 家伙。 (*He is by no means a friendly guy.*)

- 11. The following vocabulary information is for teachers' reference.

improve v. to make or become better: *You can improve your mind through study.*

determine v. 1. to decide or settle conclusively: *He has the right to determine how their money should be spent. / The date of the match is yet to be determined.* 2. to make up one's mind, as after consideration, investigation, or calculation: *He now determined to become head of the department. / He has determined on proving his friend's innocence.*

【近】decide

particular a. 1. of, belonging to, or associated with a specific person, group, thing: *I have a particular preference for Chinese art.* 2. separate and distinct from others of the same group, or nature: *Usually I like dogs, but I don't like this particular one.* 3. not easily satisfied, especially when choosing or buying something: *She gave particular attention to her hair. / They are quite particular about their personnel.* | n. [often pl.] an item or detail of information or news: *The report is exact in all particulars. / Full particulars will be announced later.*

in particular particularly; especially: *They chat about nothing in particular. / Are you doing anything in particular tonight?* 【近】particularly

organize v. to put together into an orderly and structured whole: *He helped to organize the women of Newcastle for community singing. / The story was better organized than it had been then.*

reorganize v. to organize again

give up 1. to stop having or doing: *The party gave up their search. / to give up smoking*
2. to stop thinking or believing something: *to give up an apartment / to give up all hope*

contact n. 1. a coming together or touching, as of objects or surfaces: *The paper turns red on contact with an acid.* 2. connection or interaction; communication: *I'm still in contact with my former employer.* | v. to get in touch with; communicate with: *He was asked to contact his lawyer immediately.* 【近】communicate

efficient a. acting or producing effectively with a minimum of waste, expense, or unnecessary effort: *She is an efficient secretary. / They took efficient care of it.* 【近】effective 【反】useless; wasteful

inefficient a. not efficient; wasteful of time, energy, or materials: *an inefficient design / outdated and inefficient methods*

method n. a planned way of doing something: *a simple method for making a pie / They made whisky by the old method.*

relax v. 1. to make or become loose: *The driver relaxed his hold on the wheel.* 【近】loosen
2. to take one's ease; rest: *He saw that nothing was wrong, and relaxed. / Just lie back and relax.*

relaxation n. the act of relaxing or the state of being relaxed: *Fishing and mountain-climbing are his favorite relaxations.*

relaxing a. affording or marked by rest: *The time I spent with you was pleasant and relaxing.*

every now and then/again from time to time; occasionally: *John comes to visit me every now and then.* 【近】occasionally; every once in a while; every so often

effect n. 1. something brought about by a cause or agent; a result: *The plan failed to bring about the desired effect.* 【近】result 2. the power to produce an outcome or achieve a result; influence: *The drug had an immediate effect on the pain.*

Homework:

- ▶ 1. Finish the Vocabulary Practice exercises after Text B.
- ▶ 2. Review both texts of Unit 1.

- ▶ 3. Finish all the Writing Practice exercises in Unit 1.
- ▶ 4. Preview Text A of Unit 2 together with the comprehension questions.

Additional Resources



How to Love Learning English —Improving Your Motivation

Before you start reading, you should know this: **Learning English requires action.** You may know all the learning tips, but if you don't start doing things, you will achieve nothing. Therefore your method is not just for reading; it is for reading and doing. You need two things to learn English well—passion and effective learning methods—and passion is the more important one. Why? Because passion makes you want to learn English; the learning methods only tell you how to do it better.

If you love learning English:

- You will do it regularly and spend more time on it.
- Learning English will be easier for you. It will be easier for you to remember new words and grammatical structures, because the brain easily remembers information on a subject that you like. (For example, some people like history and know everything about World War II. If you told someone who is not interested to memorize historical facts, they would never do it.)

We know you may not love learning English. And even if you love it, you will sometimes not want to do it. This is how human psychology works—sometimes we are so lazy, bored, and tired that we don't want to do even the things we like.

Here is what you can do when you don't feel like learning English:

A. Imagine yourself in the future

Imagine you can talk to native speakers just like you talk in your first language. Imagine other people wanting to speak English as well as you do. Imagine the possibility of writing e-mails to people all over the world.

It is helpful to read an article about the advantages of knowing English well.

You should know that it is possible to learn English really well. Just look at other people who have done it.

B. Remember that you are already good

You already know some English (you're reading an article in English right now). That's a big success! Now it's time for more successes. Time to start using powerful methods of effective learning. Time to gain an impressive knowledge of English.

C. Remember there is a lot that you don't know

You are good, but your English probably isn't perfect. You probably can't understand English TV programs, read books in English, talk to native speakers easily, write letters without mistakes, etc. You should never think your English is perfect. Even if you are the best student in your class, always try to find your weak areas and work on them. When you've learned to speak English well, your problems will be quite small: punctuation, rarely used grammatical structures, rare words, understanding "street language". Right now, your problems are probably more basic: mistakes in pronunciation, small vocabulary, problems with the present perfect tense and conditional structures.

D. Use your English whenever you can

This is very, very important. **The more you use English, the more you will want to learn it.**

Because English is so popular, you can use it everywhere. You can use Yahoo to find English-language websites with interesting information, you can watch American cartoons, you can play adventure games on your computer, you can read interesting books in English, or you can do other things you are interested in.

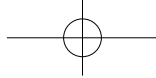
If you do these things, you will not only have fun but learn English. If you see that a new English word helps you understand your favorite TV show (or communicate with people, or beat a computer game), you will want to learn more words. So you will learn English more, use it more, learn it more, use it more... If you also use effective learning methods, your English will improve faster than you can imagine.

E. Talk to people about English

This is a very simple method, but it is very effective. Here's how it works:

You usually talk about things which interest you. But the opposite is true, too. **If you start talking about a boring subject, you will begin to get interested in it.**

Imagine you are studying a subject that you hate. You are bored and tired, but you



have to pass the test tomorrow. If there are people near you, you have two options: You can tell everybody how much you are suffering or you can tell those people about the things you've learned. If you choose the first option, you will only feel worse.

If you choose the second option, and start a conversation on the “boring” subject, you will begin to look at it in a totally different way. Suddenly it may become a subject worth talking about—therefore, an interesting subject.

How can you begin such a conversation? If you're studying English, you can surprise another person by talking to him/her in English. Say (in English): Hi, I'm studying English and I hate it. Or you can say (in your first language): Hey, I've learned 50 English words today. Do you know what's the English word for...? If there are no people near you, you can telephone or send an e-mail message to your friend. What will your friends say? Probably they won't be very interested, but it doesn't matter! The important thing is this: After talking about English, you will study it with much more passion. Try it.

F. Find a friend who is learning English

If you can find a friend who is learning English and is on a similar level of skill, you will be in an excellent situation:

- You will have someone to talk about English with. These conversations will increase your interest in English, as explained in the previous section.
- Learning English will be easier, because you will be able to discuss your problems with your friend.
- You will study English more, because you want to be better than your friend. You should meet your friend regularly. Ideally, he/she should live near you, or go to the same school as you. If you absolutely can't find anybody willing to learn English with you, you can try to find somebody by e-mail. This is not as good a solution: your conversations will probably be less frequent, and it is difficult to communicate with someone you don't know well.

G. Spend some money on learning English

If you spend your money on something, you will want to use it. For example, if you buy an expensive tennis racket, you will probably go out and play tennis every day.

This is also true for learning English. If you want to increase your desire to learn English, buy a new dictionary, an interesting English book, an English newspaper, etc. The reason is simple: You paid for it, so you will want to use it, and you will improve your English.

There is a problem with this method. It only works for a short time. You usually lose your desire to learn English after a few days. To keep learning, you would have to buy something every week!

However, this method is helpful, because it gives you an impulse to start learning. For example, if you buy a dictionary of phrasal verbs, you will probably learn some words from it. Then you should try to use them. For example, write an e-mail message with these words. This will increase your motivation (as explained before), and you will learn more.

H. Remember that learning English requires action

We have said this many times. **One small action is more powerful than reading hundreds of articles.** Yes, we know it is very hard to do things, even if they are good for us. We humans are lazy creatures. That is why not many people speak English well. You will be successful only if you change something about your life.

Don't put it off. Begin now.

Key to Exercises

Text A

A. Main Idea

People learn English for different reasons, but they all have the same purpose: to understand others or make themselves understood while communicating in English. In order to learn English well, one needs to do a lot of practice. So while in class, you should be active rather than passive. You should also learn the sounds of English by imitating other people's speaking at normal speed.

B. Detailed Understanding

I. B D A C A

II.

1. common means
2. losing face
3. what is in your mind
4. not good
5. imitate others' speaking

D. Vocabulary Practice

I.

	<i>passive</i>
	<i>unable</i>
	<i>perhaps</i>
<i>obstacle</i>	
<i>common</i>	
	<i>abroad</i>
<i>remember</i>	
<i>mind</i>	

II.

1. means 2. Whatever 3. abroad 4. purpose 5. imitate
 6. instead of 7. overcome 8. explanations 9. tapes 10. communication

III.

1. translate 2. obstacle 3. normal 4. Concentrate 5. process
 6. rather than 7. speed 8. special 9. communicate 10. unable

Text B

A. Main Idea

In order to improve your pronunciation, you need to imitate your teacher or English tapes. To improve your ability of speaking, you should talk in English with your fellow students and tourists. But above all, you should try to develop a good method of study. An efficient student knows how to study and how to relax himself or herself. Finally, if you have an efficient method, you will not only find the learning enjoyable but surely see the good effect of learning.

B. Detailed Understanding

- I. A D A B C

II.

Things to Remember When Learning English

People that can help you: teachers, fellow students, tourists.

Ways to relax yourself: having enough sleep, food, rest, and relaxation; taking a walk; playing basketball, singing a song, going out with friends, seeing a movie, or going to a concert.

Characteristics of an efficient method of English learning:

1. Repeating what you hear as closely as you can;
2. Determining your particular problems;
3. Do not give up speaking English when you have difficulty;
4. Find a chance to talk to tourists;
5. Learn to relax yourself when necessary.

D. Vocabulary Practice

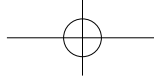
I.

1. repeat, imitate, say
2. bitter
3. phrase
4. tourist
5. reorganize

II.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. a. organize | to make something better or to become better |
| b. relax | to influence or decide something |
| c. determine | to arrange something or some people |
| d. improve | to rest or become quiet and calm |

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 2. a. concert | communication or touch |
| b. method | a planned way of doing something |
| c. contact | change that comes as a result |
| d. effect | music performance |



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- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 3. a. particular | deserving special notice or attention |
| b. excellent | working well without wasting time or money |
| c. enjoyable | very good or of very high quality |
| d. efficient | giving pleasure |

III.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. 1) determination | 2) determined | 3) determined | |
| 2. 1) effective | 2) ineffective/effective | 3) effect | |
| 3. 1) imitate | 2) imitation | | |
| 4. 1) happiness | 2) happily | 3) happiest | 4) unhappy |
| 5. 1) meaningful | 2) meaning | 3) meaningless | 4) mean |

Writing Practice

I.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. allow | 2. is | 3. is | 4. seem | 5. have | 6. have |
| 7. has | 8. shows | 9. appears | 10. is | 11. are | 12. was |
| 13. makes | 14. admit(ed) | 15. have | 16. are | 17. has | 18. have |

II.

1. ✓
2. ✓
3. The latest news of the food survivors is very disturbing.
4. ✓
5. The crowd were growing restless as the day got hotter.
6. Sony has been one of the major sponsors for the Asia-Pacific Youth Science Fair in the past three decades.
7. The public have a right to know what happened.
8. ✓
9. A lot of the pollution was caused by the power plants on the edge of city.
10. ✓
11. ✓
12. ✓
13. All the furniture was moved to another office.

III.

Tonight is a football practice night and tomorrow there will be a big match of the inter-schools competition. (CS) Donna got changed and went to the football field. (SS) A crowd of boys were hanging around the field, waiting for Mr. Jones, the sports teacher to arrive. (SS)

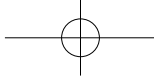
Man is an animal, and his happiness depends on his physiology more than he likes to think. (CS) This is a humble conclusion, but I cannot make myself disbelieve it. (CX) Unhappy businessmen, I am convinced, would increase their happiness more by walking six miles every day than by any conceivable change of philosophy. (CX)

IV.

1. **Text sentence:** Doing the exercises is for the purpose of practice.
Your sentence: Getting a higher education is for the purpose of better service for the country.
2. **Text sentence:** Do you think you could learn to play basketball by reading books and watching others play?
Your sentence: Do you think you could become a good dancer by sitting in a chair and watching others dance?
3. **Text sentence:** You will find yourself unable to understand if you only learn “Special English”.
Your sentence: You will find yourself strong in English if you live in an English speaking country for a year.
4. **Text sentence:** Repeat what you hear as closely as you can, and your pronunciation will improve with practice.
Your sentence: Show me what you have in your pocket, and I will let you pass.
5. **Text sentence:** Perhaps we can say that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine.
Your sentence: Perhaps we can say that planning our life is like painting a picture.

V.

1. I don't know if I (have) made myself understood.
2. You should take a more active part/be more active in class and try to practice speaking English with your classmates.



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3. In the process of English learning, we have overcome many difficulties.
4. Attending a university abroad can cost you a lot of money.
5. Reading aloud can improve your pronunciation.
6. Listening to music is an excellent means of relaxation.
7. You don't have to give up rest and sports to be a good student.
8. Every now and then, you should write to your parents.