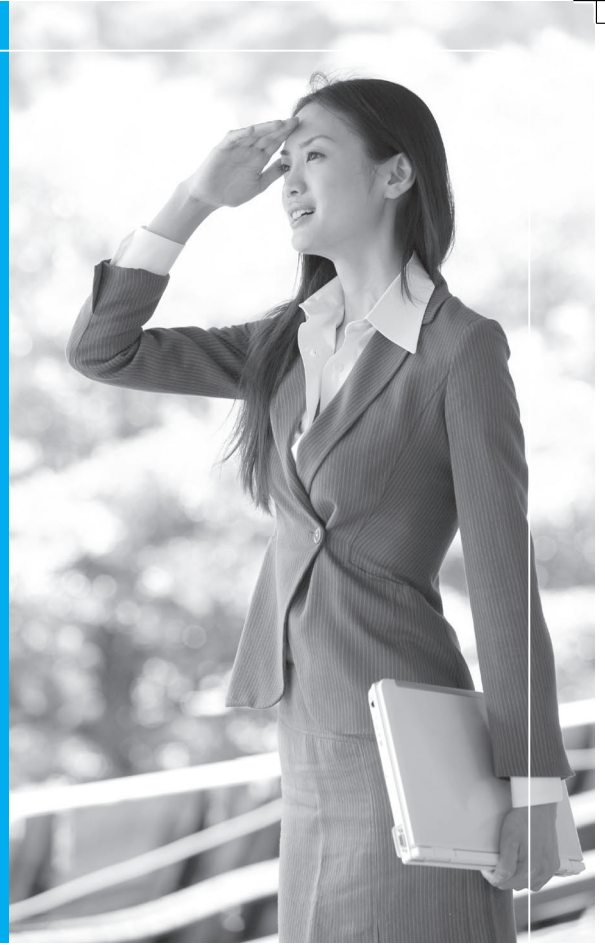


# Unit

# 1



## EVERYONE NEEDS A FRESH START

人人需要新起色

### Teaching Focuses

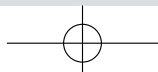
#### I. Phonetics

#### II. Functions and Notions

1. Expressing one's wishes and hopes 表达愿望和希望
2. Asking for and giving directions and locations 询问和指点方向与位置
3. Expressing one's opinions and suggestions 表达观点和建议

#### III. Useful Expressions

1. Who's that boy in black? He's cool.
2. I mean you practice something you're interested in.
3. In my opinion, we should start with a little bit of knowledge about English.
4. I think the main difficulty is trying to find opportunities to use your English.
5. Textbook English provides us with some good examples, but it's far from enough.
6. The same is true of classroom teaching and learning.
7. Only in this way can you improve your English.



# Part One Warm-up Activities

## 1 Listen and repeat.

1

A: Good afternoon, Miss Wang.  
B: Good afternoon, Mr. Taylor. Nice to see you again.  
A: Me, too. How is your study coming along here?  
B: So far, so good. Thank you.

2

A: Excuse me, what's your nationality?  
B: Chinese.  
A: Where are you from?  
B: Nanjing. It's not far from Shanghai.

3

A: Excuse me, could you tell me where the Student Union is?  
B: Oh, yes. Go this way and then turn left. It's on your right.  
A: Thank you very much.  
B: My pleasure.

4

A: Hi, Peter. How's it going?  
B: Oh, just so-so. How about you, Diana?  
A: Well, it couldn't be better.  
B: I'm very glad to hear it.

5

A: Morning, Janel!  
B: Morning, Mr. Park! Lovely day, isn't it?  
A: Yes, it is. What should we do today?  
B: We need a break, at least one or two days to smell the flowers.

6

A: Can I have your name?  
B: Jordan, Michael Jordan.  
A: Are you a basketball player?  
B: I wish I were.

## 7

- A: May I say something about myself?  
 B: *Go ahead!*<sup>1</sup>  
 A: My name's Julia Laws, and I'm a visiting student from *the States*<sup>2</sup>.  
 B: Really? I'm from the States, too. Very pleased to meet you.

## 8

- A: John, I'd like you to meet my friend, Sophia.  
 B: Nice to meet you, Sophia.  
 C: Nice to meet you, too. Are you an English major?  
 B: No. I major in computer science.

## 9

- A: Hi, Joanna. Do you know the name of our supervisor?  
 B: Yes. His name is Michael Duke.  
 A: Can you tell me something about him?  
 B: Sure!

## 10

- A: Excuse me, are you Mr. George Jackson?  
 B: Yes. And...  
 A: I'm Helen Ford from the Student Union. Welcome to our university.  
 B: It's very kind of you to pick me up here.

## Notes

1. *Go ahead!*: 请讲! 继续!

2. *the States*: 即 the United States of America, 美国。

## II Listen and choose the best response to what you've heard.

- How are you, Tom?  
A. I'm on top of the world<sup>1</sup>. Thank you.  
B. Never mind. You're welcome.  
C. I'm sorry to hear it.
- Hello, Mary. Very pleased to meet you here.  
A. Oh, George, take it easy<sup>2</sup>.  
B. Me, too. How are you, George?  
C. What's wrong with you, George?
- Good afternoon, Tom. Haven't seen you for ages.  
A. Hi, Maria. It's an honor to see you.  
B. Hi, Maria. I'm 18. And how about you?  
C. Yeah, it's been a long time since I last saw you.
- Good morning, Sir. I'd like to say something about myself.  
A. Go ahead, please.  
B. What about your study plan?  
C. How about going to the library?
- How are you getting on with your English?  
A. I really have no idea about her.  
B. So far, so good.  
C. It's difficult to get along with him.
- Excuse me, could you tell me where the Student Union is?  
A. It's hard to say.  
B. Sorry. Peter is not here.  
C. Yes. Come on and I'll show you the way.
- Excuse me, can you do me a favor? I'm looking for the library.  
A. What do you want?  
B. Sorry. I'm new here.  
C. Why not ask Sophia?
- Would you tell me something about your school?  
A. God knows.<sup>3</sup>  
B. Of course, I will.  
C. Come on. I can.
- Mary, I'd like you to meet my friend, Sophia.  
A. Nice to meet you, Sophia.  
B. Sorry. My English is very poor.  
C. OK. It's a long story.<sup>4</sup>
- John, your English is much better now.  
A. Oh, it's just so-so.  
B. Oh, it's nothing.  
C. Thanks.

## Notes

- on top of the world*: 站在世界之巅。  
[ 隐喻 ] 感觉特好, 感觉特别棒。
- take it easy*: [ 口 ] 别着急, 慢慢来
- God knows*: 上帝知道。[ 隐喻 ] 无人知晓。
- It's a long story*: 说来话长; 一言难尽。

# Part Two Dialogs

## Dialog One

### It's Lucky We've Met

有缘相见



#### Warm-up

- I** Everyone is excited when first coming to college because it has taken them years of hard work to realize their dream. What's your dream for the future?

to further my education in a famous university at home or abroad

to find a good job in a city

to become an engineer or a scientist in the future

Open-ended.

- II** As a freshman, you may feel homesick. Who would you like to see most?

my old friends

my parents

my old schoolmates or classmates

Open-ended.

III Study the following words and expressions.

*What brings you here?*

*economics* /i:kə'nɒmiks/

*somebody* /'sʌmbədi/

*be flattered*

哪阵风把你给吹来了!

*n.* 经济学

*n.* 重要人物

(因被喜欢或钦佩而) 感到荣幸 (高兴)



Listen and Speak

Tapescript:

**David:** Hello, Wang Fang. Nice to meet you here.  
**Wang Fang:** Hello, David! Haven't seen you for ages! What brings you here?  
**David:** I come to study in this university.  
**Wang Fang:** Really? What a pleasant surprise! We can see each other very often from now on.  
**David:** Yes, I think so. By the way, what are you studying here?  
**Wang Fang:** Computer science. And what about you?  
**David:** I major in economics.  
**Wang Fang:** How's everything at home?  
**David:** So far, so good. We often talked about you; you're really somebody at home.  
**Wang Fang:** Oh, I'm flattered. What can I do for you since you're new here?  
**David:** Well, could you help me get a Student Card?  
**Wang Fang:** No problem. We can go to the Student Office tomorrow.  
**David:** Who's that boy in black? He's cool.  
**Wang Fang:** Oh, that's Allen, my classmate. Come on and I'll introduce you to him.  
**David:** OK.

(156 words)

I Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements.

- Wang Fang and David \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. knew each other before                      B. haven't seen each other before  
 C. both major in computer science            D. are in the same class

2. David asked Wang Fang to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell him something at home      **B. help him get a Student Card**  
 C. introduce him to her classmate      D. help him use a computer
3. From the dialog we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Wang Fang is cool      B. David is cool  
**C. David majors in economics**      D. Wang Fang is a freshman
4. It is implied in the dialog that David and Wang Fang \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. both like computer      B. are of the same age  
**C. are in the same university**      D. like each other

**II** Listen to the dialog again and answer the following questions.

- Who is Wang Fang?  
She is David's townfellow who majors in computer science.
- Who is David?  
He is a freshman and majors in economics.
- Did Wang Fang know that David was coming to her university? Give your reasons.  
No. She had no idea that David was coming because she said: "Really? What a pleasant surprise!"
- What is Wang Fang going to do next according to the dialog?  
She is going to introduce David to Allen.

**III** Suppose you were Wang Fang or David. Make a brief self-introduction to your class and tell them anything you hope to share with your classmates. You may start with a greeting and conclude with a hope or wish.

### Opening Expressions:

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'd like to...

Good afternoon, everyone.  
May I introduce...?

Hello, everyone. My name is...

### Closing Expressions:

I hope we can learn from each other and help each other.  
Thank you for your attention.

I hope to make friends with you and we can help each other in our new life here. Thank you.

That's all for my self-introduction. Thank you for your attention.

Open-ended.

## Dialog Two

### English Learning: Ways Out

英语学习: 有捷径吗



#### Warm-up

**I** How many years have you been studying English?

I've been studying English for eight years./It's been eight years since I began to learn English.

**II** Tick the items you think you are weak in your English study. You may add more if you have.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A. pronunciation and intonation | <input type="checkbox"/> B. vocabulary  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C. grammar                      | <input type="checkbox"/> D. listening   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> E. speaking                     | <input type="checkbox"/> F. reading     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> G. writing                      | <input type="checkbox"/> H. translation |

Open-ended.

**III** Study the following words and expressions.

<i>grammatical</i> /grə'mætrikəl/	a. 语法的
<i>list</i> /lɪst/	n. 列表; 目录
<i>word list</i>	词表
<i>lie in</i>	在于
<i>chemistry</i> /'kemɪstri/	n. 化学





## Listen and Speak

### Tapescript:

**Jenny:** Good afternoon, Dr. Davis. May I ask you some questions?

**Davis:** Yes, go ahead.

**Jenny:** I have spent so much time on English and my English is still, er... very... poor.

**Davis:** Oh, I see. Jenny, how do you usually study and practice your English?

**Jenny:** Mm, I try to remember the grammatical rules, and do a lot of exercises, you know, and, er... most of the time I read textbooks and sometimes I look up some new words in the dictionary, and I try to memorize them by reading the word list.

**Davis:** Do you think that has worked?

**Jenny:** No. To be frank, I'm a little afraid of English now.

**Davis:** Sorry to hear that. Mm, it seems that your problem lies in the learning method.

**Jenny:** What do you mean by learning method, Dr. Davis?

**Davis:** You see, there may be something wrong with the way you study English. You study English just as you study math and chemistry. In my opinion, to learn English well, one needs...

(172 words)

**I** Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- What did the two speakers talk about?
 

A. English, math and chemistry.	B. How to remember English words.
C. Problems in English learning.	D. English learning methods.
- Who do you think are the two speakers?
 

A. Teacher and student.	B. Two English learners.
C. Two English teachers.	D. Patient and doctor.
- What do you think are they going to talk about next?
 

A. English problems.	B. Methods to learn English.
C. What went wrong with Jenny.	D. Why it is difficult to learn English.

**II** Listen to the dialog again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

- Good afternoon, Dr. Davis. May I ask you some questions?  
—Yes, go ahead.

2. ... sometimes I look up some new words in the dictionary, and I try to memorize them by reading the word list.
3. Sorry to hear that. Mm, it seems that your problem lies in the learning method.
4. ... there may be something wrong with the way you study English.
5. You study English just as you study math and chemistry.

**III** The following are some problems students often come across when studying English. Tick those you think might be problems for you. Then make a dialog with your teacher or classmate for help. An example is provided below.

- 1. I have difficulties in reading aloud and with the right intonation.
- 2. I feel I have lots of ideas in Chinese but find it difficult to express them in English.
- 3. I read too slowly and always translate what I read into Chinese.
- 4. I am always afraid of making mistakes and losing face in public.
- 5. It is difficult for me to memorize new words and expressions.
- 6. I don't know how to write correct English sentences.

### Example:

- Excuse me, can you do me a favor?  
 —Yes, of course.  
 —I have difficulties in understanding what the others say in English. What should I do?  
 —You'd better do more listening and improve your listening skills.

### ❖ Notes for Teachers ❖

It is advisable to assign this exercise as pair work or group work and ask the students to use other resources such as textbooks or websites to find out the suggestions coping with these problems or difficulties. Then ask each pair or group to make a short presentation in class.

## Dialog Three

## Learning by Doing

做中学



## Warm-up

**I** It is often said that there is no shortcut to English learning and the only way to use English skillfully and effectively is to practice. How do you understand this view?

Open-ended.

**II** Study the following words.

<i>shortcut</i> /'ʃɔ:tʌt/	<i>n.</i> 捷径
<i>require</i> /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/	<i>v.</i> 要求, 需要
<i>communication</i> /kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 交际, 交流



## Listen and Speak

## Tapescript:

**Andrew:** In my opinion, learning English requires some knowledge about it and the skills to use it for real communication.

**Bonnie:** You mean we need both the knowledge and the skills?

**Andrew:** Yes. Besides, we should know something about the culture, because it can help us better understand and use English.

**Bonnie:** Oh, I see. But how should we start?

**Andrew:** Well, in my opinion, we should start with a little bit of knowledge about English, say, some grammatical rules, some basic words and phrases, as a

stepping stone, and then do lots of practice to use that knowledge for a real purpose.

**Bonnie:** What do you mean by “for a real purpose”?

**Andrew:** I mean you practice for something you’re interested in, something you really want to know or talk about.

**Bonnie:** In other words, I should learn by doing.

**Andrew:** That’s it.

(144 words)

**I** Listen to the dialog and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- T   1. To learn English well one needs some knowledge about English language, the skills to use English and some knowledge about English culture.
- T   2. It is necessary for a beginner to know some grammatical rules and some basic vocabulary.
- F   3. Cultural knowledge is not as important as practice in English learning.
- F   4. Successful English learning only depends on the knowledge of English.
- T   5. Effective practice is practice for real communication.
- T   6. The more you practice, the more skillful you will become, and the more you will learn.

**II** Listen to the dialog again and fill in the blanks with the information you’ve heard.

1. The knowledge of a language consists of grammatical rules and words and phrases.
2. Language skills refer to the skills to use language for real communication.
3. Cultural knowledge helps learners better understand and use the language.

**III** The following are some ideas for practicing English. Which do you think are helpful to you? Give your reasons. The following phrases and sentence patterns are for your reference.

1. Listen to English tapes and imitate the pronunciation and then read aloud.
2. Listen to English songs and learn to sing one song a week.
3. Read aloud some sentences and at the same time pay attention to their meaning. Then recite aloud the sentences without reference to the book.
4. Memorize new words and phrases by reading them aloud and spelling them out at the same time.
5. Record your voice after practice and compare it with the voice on the tape to see where you should improve.
6. Review words and phrases from time to time in meaningful sentences rather than in a word list.
7. Use new words, phrases and sentences to express your own ideas.

**Phrases and Sentence Patterns:**

1. In my opinion, it is very helpful to...
2. I think...
3. As far as I'm concerned, it is effective to...
4. To be frank, it is...

Open-ended.

## Part Three Passages

### Passage One

#### Practice Makes Perfect

熟能生巧



#### Warm-up

**I** What does the word “practice” mean in English learning? Look at the following words and phrases and think about their relation with “practice”.

reading aloud  
one's own idea

listening  
basic vocabulary

imitating  
grammatical rules

purpose

In English learning, practice doesn't simply mean listening, repeating, memorizing new words and phrases, and learning grammatical rules. Rather, it means using English to express your own ideas. Some basic vocabulary and grammatical rules are only a stepping stone for practice.

II What do you usually do to practice your English? Write down at least three methods with which you practice your English.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Open-ended.

III Study the following words and expressions.

<i>as for</i>	就……来说
<i>sense</i> /sens/	<i>n.</i> 意义; 感觉
<i>in a real sense</i>	在真正的含义上
<i>involve</i> /ɪn'vɒlv/	<i>v.</i> 涉及, 包括
<i>attitude</i> /'ætɪtju:d/	<i>n.</i> 态度
<i>determination</i> /dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃən/	<i>n.</i> 决心



### Listen and Speak

#### Tapescript:

Practice is important, of course. As for imitation, I don't think that's a really good word to use, because learning a foreign language is more than imitating, you should be able to express your own ideas. Practice is what I always do. In my daily life and work, when I come across something I don't understand, a new word or something, I'm always listening, I'm always looking and I'm always learning. So I think practice is something you can keep doing in your daily life. Imitation is not practice in a real sense. It's just repeating what someone else has said. It's helpful for your pronunciation and intonation, but independent thinking is not involved.

"Practice" means using the language you are learning to express your own thoughts. You are learning a foreign language not just for fun but also for the use of the language. So it's very important to have a practical knowledge of how to use the language. Some basic vocabulary and some knowledge about how to write and speak will put you well on the way of practice. The last and most important is your attitude and determination. Keep on practicing and never give up, and you are almost there.

(203 words)

**I** Listen to the passage and tick the items mentioned in the passage.

- 1. opinion about imitation
- 2. opportunities for practice
- 3. environment for language learning
- 4. example of practice
- 5. definition of imitation
- 6. definition of practice
- 7. learning materials
- 8. requirements for practice

**II** Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

1. As for imitation, I don't think that's a really good word to use, because learning a foreign language is more than imitating, you should be able to express your own ideas.
2. Imitation is not practice in a real sense. It's just repeating what someone else has said. It's helpful for your pronunciation and intonation, but independent thinking is not involved.
3. "Practice" means using the language you are learning to express your own thoughts.
4. You are learning a foreign language not just for fun but also for the use of the language.
5. Some basic vocabulary and some knowledge about how to write and speak will put you well on the way of practice.
6. Keep on practicing and never give up, and you are almost there.

**III** Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think of practice?  
In my opinion, practice is very important if you want to learn a foreign language well.
2. What does the speaker mean by "practice"?  
The speaker means not only to imitate what someone else has said, but also to think on oneself.
3. What's the purpose of learning a foreign language according to the speaker?  
One learns a foreign language not just for fun but also for the use of the language.
4. What's your purpose for learning English?  
For professional and personal development.
5. Do you agree with the speaker's opinion? What can you do to improve your English?  
Open-ended.

## Passage Two

### Tips on How to Improve Your English

提高英语水平的小窍门



#### Warm-up

**I** Which of the following do you think is the main problem for you when you speak English?

- poor pronunciation and intonation
- lack of enough vocabulary
- lack of opportunities to speak
- lack of confidence to speak
- lack of a clear purpose
- poor environment

Open-ended.

**II** Speaking of learning opportunities, there are two kinds: formal and informal. Can you give some examples? Which kind of opportunity do you think is more important, formal or informal?

Formal learning opportunities: classroom teaching and learning.

Informal learning opportunities: extracurricular activities such as English parties, competitions, conversations, etc.

Both are important for learning English because though formal learning enables you to have some basic understanding of English and some skills to use English, it's not enough. Informal learning can provide you with a lot of opportunities to learn some everyday English and use English for practical purpose.



### III Study the following words and expressions.

<i>speaking of</i>	说到; 提及
<i>environment</i> /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/	n. 环境
<i>comprehension</i> /kəmprɪ'hɛnʃən/	n. 理解
<i>slang</i> /slæŋ/	n. 俚语, 行话
<i>exposure</i> /ɪk'spəʊʒə(r)/	n. 接触, 暴露
<i>far from enough</i>	远不够, 远不止
<i>the same is true of...</i>	……也是如此情形



### Listen and Speak

#### Tapescript:

Speaking of the difficulty for the Chinese in improving their English, I think the main difficulty is to find opportunities to use their English and find foreign friends or someone with whom they can speak English. In my opinion, the biggest problem with learning any foreign language in China is the lack of an environment to use it. It's really important to find opportunities to open your mouth and speak for yourself. I find a lot of people have good listening comprehension and they can read well, but they lack the confidence to speak. Also sometimes there is too much emphasis on formal textbooks. I find some people have a good understanding of formal, proper English. But when they meet foreigners in real life, who speak informal or slang English, they don't understand very well. So I think that shows the importance of finding more opportunities to use your English, to practice, and also having more exposure to everyday English instead of textbook English. Textbook English provides us with some good examples, some basic knowledge and some basic vocabulary, but that is far from enough. The same is true of classroom teaching and learning. You have to go and look for more opportunities to listen, to read and to speak in English for a real purpose. Only in this way can you improve your English.

(225 words)

**I** Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

1. What does the speaker think is the biggest problem for the Chinese in learning English?
  - A. They don't like to open their mouths.
  - B. There are few foreigners and friends to talk to.
  - C. **The lack of an environment for learners to use English.**
  - D. Their poor listening comprehension.
2. Why do most English learners find it difficult to open their mouths?
  - A. Because they don't like to speak English in public.
  - B. **Because they lack the confidence to speak English.**
  - C. Because they don't know everyday English.
  - D. Because they don't have enough foreign friends with whom to practice.
3. What does the speaker think of formal English teaching and learning?
  - A. **Necessary but not enough for English learners.**
  - B. Good and enough for English learners.
  - C. Unnecessary and difficult for English learners.
  - D. Not providing practice opportunities for English learners.
4. What is the speaker's advice to Chinese learners?
  - A. Improving the basic knowledge of English.
  - B. Having more exposure to formal English.
  - C. Depending on formal and proper English.
  - D. **Looking for more opportunities to practice English.**

**II** Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks with the information you've heard.

1. ... I think the main difficulty is to find opportunities to use their English...
2. In my opinion, the biggest problem with learning any foreign language in China is the lack of an environment to use it.
3. Also sometimes there is too much emphasis on formal textbooks.
4. It's important to have more exposure to everyday English instead of textbook English.
5. Textbook English provides us with some good examples... but that is far from enough. The same is true of classroom teaching and learning.
6. You have to go and look for more opportunities to listen, to read and to speak in English for a real purpose. Only in this way can you improve your English.

**III** Look at the following issues and express your own opinion. The examples provided below are for your reference.

look for opportunities to practice English

have an environment to use English for a practical purpose

put emphasis on formal textbooks

have exposure to everyday English

**Examples:**

In my opinion, it is difficult to have foreign friends to talk to.

I think it is necessary for us to have foreign friends to talk to.

In my opinion, the difficulty is having no foreign friends to talk to.

Open-ended.