

# Home and Family



## Leading In and Exploring the Topic

### • *Leading In*

Have you ever seen the famous movie *The Wizard of Oz* (《绿野仙踪》)? In it, the main character, Dorothy, gets lost in a storm and spends all her time trying to get back home to her family. She makes new friends and has adventures, but she is still desperate to be back where she belongs. Do you ever feel this way? “There’s no place like home,” Dorothy says. Where do you feel most at home?

## • Exploring the Topic

You are at college, away from home. You must be missing your home and your parents, perhaps more than ever. The present text shows that people in the United States have the same thoughts and feelings about home as we Chinese do. Furthermore, the text makes us think more of the meaning of home. Now think over the following questions.

Please notice that the following questions are open-ended with no right or wrong answers. Work in pairs and ask each other the questions, while checking (✓) the answers and/or providing your own in the blanks.

### 1. What come(s) to mind when you hear the word “home”?

<b>What comes(s) to my mind are (is)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> family members</li><li><input type="radio"/> the stream in the hometown</li><li><input type="radio"/> the green hills in the distance</li></ul>	<b>What come(s) to my classmate’s mind are (is)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> family members</li><li><input type="radio"/> the stream in the hometown</li><li><input type="radio"/> the green hills in the distance</li></ul>
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### 2. What does staying with your parents mean to you?

<b>To me it means</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> love and care</li><li><input type="radio"/> a sense of security</li><li><input type="radio"/> being free from worry</li></ul>	<b>To my classmate it means</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="radio"/> love and care</li><li><input type="radio"/> a sense of security</li><li><input type="radio"/> being free from worry</li></ul>
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### 3. How did your parents support and help you when you were in trouble?

## SECTION

## A

## Reading Through

## Text A

## I Am Home

*Para 1* I grew up on a farm with a huge family. There was lots of love, lots of space and lots to do. From gardening in the **greenhouse** to **chasing** our old **goose**, feeding the goats to gathering the **cattle**, the word “**bored**” never found its way into my vocabulary. The work for us was a **labor** of love.

*Para 2* My family and I were very close, spending most nights playing games or telling stories until it was time to go to bed. Falling **asleep** was never a problem for me. I just listened to the sounds of singing birds and dreamed of another day on the farm. This was my life, and I knew I was lucky.

*Para 3* When I was 12, though, something terrible happened that would change my life forever. My father suffered a serious heart **attack** and was **diagnosed** with heart disease. The doctors informed my dad that he would need to change his lifestyle completely, which meant no more farming life. We were forced to sell our home and move west.

*Para 4* The dry Arizona air was good for my father, and I was adjusting to a new school, new friends and a new way of living. While my **surroundings** were different and strange, they were also exciting and fun. As **fate** would have it, my life would soon change again, and in a very big way.

*Para 5* One day, a personal manager from Los Angeles came up to me and asked if I had ever thought about being an **actress**. The idea had never



crossed my mind. After talking it over with my parents, we decided that my mother and I would move to Los Angeles for a while and give it a shot.

*Para 6* Thank goodness my mother was right by my side from the very start. Together, we **approached** it like an **adventure**. When my first film was a success, my mother and I both decided that it was time for her to **depart** and **resume** her life in Arizona. The little girl from the farm was **disappearing** and being **replaced** by a woman in the big city.

*Para 7* I truly loved my job and was treated like a **queen**. And yet, something was **missing**. Slowly, a dark **void** found its way into my heart and began to eat away at my happiness.

*Para 8* I tried to figure out what was missing. I tried working harder, then working less. I made new friends and lost touch with old ones. Nothing I did seemed to fill the void. I tried to remember when I was happiest. I asked myself what was important to me. Finally, I had the answer. I knew what I had to do to be happy. Once again, my life was about to change.

*Para 9* I called my mother and father and said, “I miss you so much. I need my parents back. I’m buying a place out here and I want you to move to California.” My father wasn’t too **keen** on the idea of being back in the **rat** race, but I assured him that this time it would be nothing like that. So we began looking for a place just like I remember growing up in.

*Para 10* Then one day we found it: the perfect home, **nestled** in a warm and sunny **valley** with **pear** trees in the yard. The move **renewed** my family’s happiness; the dark void in me began to disappear; and a sense of balance returned to my **soul**. I was home, again.

(Words: 582)

## New Words

**greenhouse** /'gri:nhaʊs/

*n.* [C] 花房；温室

★ **chase** /tʃeɪs/

*v.* 追逐；追捕

*n.* [C] 追逐；追捕

**goose** /gu:z/

*n.* [C] (雌) 鹅

<b>cattle</b> /'k*tl/	<i>n.</i> ( <i>pl.</i> <i>cattle</i> ) 牛
# <b>bored</b> /b0:d/	<i>adj.</i> 厌烦的; 不感兴趣的
<b>labor</b> /'lelb2(r)/	<i>n.</i> ( <i>labour BrE</i> ) 1. [U] 努力; 劳动 2. [U] 工人
<b>asleep</b> /2'sli:p/	<i>adj.</i> 睡着的
<b>attack</b> /2't*k/	<i>n.</i> 1. [C] 病发 2. [C; U] 攻击 <i>v.</i> 攻击
★ <b>diagnose</b> /'da!2gn2uz/	<i>vt.</i> 诊断 (疾病); 判断 (问题)
<b>surroundings</b> /s2'raund!gz/	<i>n.</i> ( <i>plural</i> ) 周围的事物; 环境
<b>fate</b> /fe!t/	<i>n.</i> [U] 天命; 命运
<b>actress</b> /'ktr!s/	<i>n.</i> [C] 女演员
★ <b>approach</b> /2'pr2ut1/	<i>v.</i> 1. 着手; 开始处理 2. 走近; 靠近
★ <b>adventure</b> /2d'vent12(r)/	<i>n.</i> 1. [C] 冒险活动; 奇遇 2. [U] 冒险; 风险
<b>depart</b> /d!'pa:t/	<i>vi.</i> 离开; 启程
<b>resume</b> /r!'zju:m/	<i>v.</i> 重新开始; 再继续
<b>disappear</b> /,d!s2'p!2(r)/	<i>vi.</i> 消失; 消逝
<b>replace</b> /r!'ple!s/	<i>vt.</i> 1. 取代; 代替 2. 把……放回原处
<b>queen</b> /kwi:n/	<i>n.</i> [C] 女王; 王后
<b>missing</b> /'m!s!9/	<i>adj.</i> 找不到的; 丢失的
# <b>void</b> /v0!d/	<i>n.</i> [C; singular] 空虚感; 失落感
<b>keen</b> /ki:n/	<i>adj.</i> (人) 热衷的; 渴望 (做某事) 的
<b>rat</b> /r*t/	<i>n.</i> [C] 大老鼠; 耗子
# <b>nestle</b> /'nesl/	<i>v.</i> (使) 舒适地安顿下来; (使) 依偎
★ <b>valley</b> /'v*!l/	<i>n.</i> [C] 谷; 山谷
<b>pear</b> /pe2(r)/	<i>n.</i> [C] 梨 (树)
<b>renew</b> /r!'nju:/	<i>vt.</i> 1. 使复活; 使更新; 使恢复 2. 更换; 更新
<b>soul</b> /s2ul/	<i>n.</i> [C] 灵魂; 心灵

无标记的代表 B 级词汇    ★ 代表 A 级词汇    # 代表超纲词汇

## Phrases and Expressions

find one's way into	进入
fall asleep	入睡
in a big way	大大地；重重地
come up	走近；走到跟前
cross one's mind	(想法) 掠过心头；想起
give/have a shot (at)	尝试
be/stand by one's side	站在……一边；支持
eat away at	侵蚀；消耗
rat race	(困难的、令人疲惫的、常常是充满竞争性的) 活动或日常安排

生词总量	B级词汇	A级词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	占课文的比率
28	20	5	3	582	4.81%

## EXERCISES

### Reading Out

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

I 1) \_\_\_\_\_ on a farm with a huge family. There was lots of love, lots of space and lots to do. From gardening in the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to chasing our old goose, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ the goats to 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the cattle, the word "bored" never found its way 5) \_\_\_\_\_ my vocabulary. The work for us was a(n) 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of love.

## Getting the Message

Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. How do you know the writer enjoyed doing the work on the farm?
2. What happened when the writer was at the age of 12?
3. How did the writer like the different surroundings of their new home in Arizona?
4. Why did the writer move again after settling down in Arizona?
5. What decision did the writer and her mother make after her first film achieved success?
6. What did the writer mean by “a dark void”?
7. How did the writer find out the cause of her unhappiness about her life in Los Angeles?
8. What did the writer’s “perfect home” look like?

## Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary.

Fill in each blank with one word only.

missing	greenhouse	soul	fate	asleep
surroundings	replace	resume	labor	depart

1. He was fast \_\_\_\_\_ when the thief broke into his house.
2. A report came to the police, saying a little girl had been \_\_\_\_\_ for two days.
3. The second half of the performance will begin in two minutes, and you are kindly asked to \_\_\_\_\_ your seats.
4. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather.
5. In recent years, the company has paid more attention to \_\_\_\_\_ costs while keeping an eye on profit (利润).
6. The girl by the counter told me that they have planes \_\_\_\_\_ for New York every day.


7. I like this house better because it is located (坐落于) in natural \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He had expected to spend his life in America, but \_\_\_\_\_ decided otherwise.

## Working with Expressions

Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a suitable preposition, adverb or conjunction.

1. Under the wise leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, we Chinese people are marching \_\_\_\_\_ victory to victory.
2. She grew \_\_\_\_\_ in comfortable surroundings; she never experienced any difficulties when she was young.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ luck would have it, I did not catch the plane that exploded (爆炸) shortly after it took off.
4. He pushed his way \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd.
5. Teach a child the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart \_\_\_\_\_ it.
6. The airline decides to replace its small planes \_\_\_\_\_ Boeing 747s (波音747).
7. He is keen \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of alcohol (酒)—beer, whisky, and so forth.
8. The doctor diagnosed his condition \_\_\_\_\_ a stomach (胃) problem.

## Focusing on Sentence Structure

 Rewrite the following sentences after the models, using the *-ing* participle “being”.

### Model 1:

➡ A personal manager from Los Angeles asked if I had ever thought that I would be an actress.

*A personal manager from Los Angeles asked if I had ever thought about being an actress.*

### Model 2:

➡ My father was not keen on the idea that he would be back in the rat race.

*My father was not keen on the idea of being back in the rat race.*



1. It has been hard to adjust to the idea that I was a junior clerk.
2. His illness accounted for (解释) the fact that he was not here yesterday.
3. According to the passage, the writer's diving gave him a sense that he was successful.

**B** Rewrite the following sentences after the model, using the *-ing* participle as the subject of the sentences.

*Model:*

▶ I never had any problem falling asleep.

*Falling asleep was never a problem for me.*

1. I never had any difficulty passing math tests.
2. I felt a great pleasure helping you.
3. I experienced a great joy seeing you back home.

## Translating

**A** Translate the following into English.

1. 你认为一个人要做些什么才能成为一个幸福的人? (to be a happy person)
2. 自从她去年离开上海去重新过她的农村生活后, 我的心里一直很失落。(a void finds its way into...)
3. 我甚至没想过他会中头奖。(cross one's mind)
4. 我是在大城市长大的, 忙忙碌碌的生活 (rat race) 对我不再新鲜了。(grow up)

**B** Translate the following into Chinese.

1. Slowly, a dark void found its way into my heart and began to eat away at my happiness.
2. My father wasn't too keen on the idea of being back in the rat race, but I assured him that this time it would be nothing like that.
3. As fate would have it, my life would soon change again, and in a very big way.
4. While my surroundings were different and strange, they were also exciting and fun.

## Using Topic-related Terms

All of the following underlined words and expressions are related to the feelings about home. Read them closely and then use them to complete the passage that follows. Make changes if necessary.

- I **grew up** on a farm with a huge family.
- The little girl from the farm was disappearing and being **replaced** by a woman in the big city.
- Nothing I did seemed to **fill** the void.
- We were forced to sell our home and **move** west.
- While my **surroundings** were different and strange, they were also exciting and fun.
- Slowly, a dark **void** found its way into my heart and began to eat away at my happiness.
- I **miss** you so much. I need my parents back.

As the English saying goes, east, west, home is the best. Nothing can 1) \_\_\_\_\_ my home in my heart, even after I have 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and left home.

Ten years ago, I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to this city to study. While I was trying my best to adjust to the new 4) \_\_\_\_\_, I still kept in touch with my old home. However, a(n) 5) \_\_\_\_\_ gradually found its way into my heart. I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ home very much. Nothing I did could 7) \_\_\_\_\_ that void. Nothing is like home away from home.

# BASIC WRITING SKILLS



## AVOIDING MISPLACED MODIFIERS

英语修饰语的成分可以是单个的词，也可以是各种短语或从句形式，但它们的位置必须准确明了。避免“错位修饰语” (misplaced modifiers) 主要应遵循下列规则：

1. 修饰语必须与被修饰的词尽可能地靠近。例如：

**Wrong:** Thank goodness my mother was right from the very start **by my side**.

**Correct:** Thank goodness my mother was right **by my side** from the very start.

(Text A, Unit 1, Book 3)

2. 修饰语应当避免与其他句子成分或其他被修饰词混淆，否则会造成歧义或意义不明确。例如：

**Wrong:** The little girl was disappearing **from the farm** and being replaced by a woman in the big city.

**Correct:** The little girl **from the farm** was disappearing and being replaced by a woman in the big city. (Text A, Unit 1, Book 3)

Rewrite each sentence below, adding the italicized words. Make sure that the intended meaning is clear and that two different interpretations are not possible.

*Model:*

➡ I borrowed a pen for the test. (Insert *that was in black ink*.)

*Key:*

➡ For the test, I borrowed a pen that was in black ink.

1. I opened my mouth for the doctor. (Insert *with a beating heart*.)
2. We noticed several dead animals. (Insert *driving along the road*.)
3. Fred spent three hours in the office. (Insert *nearly*.)
4. Books don't sell well in the bookstores. (Insert *with hard covers*.)

5. Joan put aside the fifty dollars she had earned over the weekend. (Insert *in her savings*.)
6. Newspapers reported that the plane had landed safely. (Insert *all over the world*.)
7. Ann returned the milk to the supermarket. (Insert *that had gone bad*.)
8. Sue carried her coat on her arm. (Insert *which she had just bought the other day*.)

## SECTION **B**

### Reading More

#### Text B

#### The Edge

*Para 1* The night before I left for Israel, I heard the same things I had heard all my life. “But why Israel?” my father asked. “There’s a war over there, you know.” “Yes, Dad, I know. There are wars everywhere,” I answered.

*Para 2* When these “discussions” took place, my sister, Kristy, would always try to break the **tension**. “Kathy,” she’d suggest, “why don’t you go to England for summer school. It’s not dangerous and it’s still **overseas**.”

*Para 3* I **rejected** the idea of England because it was not exciting enough. I wanted to experience something different.

*Para 4* My sister and I are three and a half years apart in age, but a world apart in the way we live our lives. Her life is **neat** and quiet. I take too many risks and love adventure. I’ve spent most of



my adult life **apologizing** to my family for being different, for embarrassing them by something I wear, something I do or something I say. **Essentially**, they think I'm a **nut**.

*Para 5* Since my sister is so different from me—or since I'm so different from her—we aren't very close. I think I **puzzle** her—she just can't seem to figure me out.

*Para 6* Because my sister seemed the least upset by my summer plans, I asked her for a ride to the airport. “No problem,” she said, “but don't tell Dad!” I smiled and agreed.

*Para 7* On the way to the airport the next day, my sister was quiet, as usual. But for the first time since I'd decided to go, she started asking questions about my trip: where I was planning to travel, where I was going to stay. She seemed truly interested.

*Para 8* My family is not big on emotional goodbyes, so with a “Go to it, **tiger**” and a quick “I love you, too”, my sister was gone. I was sad because this just **confirmed** for me that she didn't understand.

*Para 9* I checked in and **fastened** myself into the plane seat. I glanced inside the bag that my sister had carried in for me. There, along with my **passport, visa**, and other important **documents**, was a small white envelope with “Kath” written on it in my sister's **handwriting**. I opened the envelope and found a card.

*Para 10* After I read the writing on the inside, I realized that my sister—who I had decided just couldn't understand—actually did. It seemed there was a small part of her that was **jealous** of what I was doing. The card was blank except for what my sister had written:

*Para 11* *I really **admire** you for experiencing life in such a full way. I love you.*

*Para 12* *Your sister, Kristy*

*Para 13* On the other side of the card, she had written:

*Para 14* *I really wish I could go to Israel with you.*

*Para 15* That day, my sister, for one brief moment, showed me a side of herself that she had never shown before. Or maybe I had never looked deeply enough. With a **flood** of tears running down my face, I turned and looked out of the window. I saw my sister standing inside the airport, smiling and waving to me. As the plane backed out of the gate, I saw her **lips** say “I love you.” I smiled back because for the first time, I knew she really did.

(Words: 548)

## New Words

# <b>tension</b> /'ten12n/	<i>n.</i> [C; U] 紧张；紧张关系
<b>overseas</b> /'2uv2'si:z/	<i>adj. &amp; adv.</i> 向外国（的）；在海外（的）
<b>reject</b> /r!'d3ekt/	<i>vt.</i> 拒绝（接受）
<b>neat</b> /ni:t/	<i>adj.</i> 整齐的；整洁的
<b>apologize</b> /2'ppl2d3a!z/	<i>vi.</i> (apologise <i>BrE</i> ) 道歉；谢罪
# <b>essentially</b> /!'sen12l!/	<i>adv.</i> 本质上；根本上
<b>nut</b> /n7t/	<i>n.</i> 1. [C] 疯子；怪人 2. [C] 坚果
<b>puzzle</b> /'p7zl/	<i>v.</i> 使（某人）感到迷惑；使糊涂
<b>tiger</b> /'ta!g2(r)/	<i>n.</i> [C] 难题；难解之事或人
<b>confirm</b> /k2n'f^:m/	<i>n.</i> 1. [C] 强悍的人；英雄 2. [C] 虎；老虎
<b>fasten</b> /'f4:s2n/	<i>vt.</i> 1. 证实；进一步确定 2. 批准；确认
<b>passport</b> /'p4:sp0:t/	<i>v.</i> 缚紧；系牢
<b>visa</b> /'vi:z2/	<i>n.</i> [C] 护照
<b>document</b> /'dɒkjʊm2nt/	<i>n.</i> [C] 签证
<b>handwriting</b> /'h*nd,ra!t!g/	<i>n.</i> [C] 文件；证书
<b>jealous</b> /'d3el2s/	<i>n.</i> [U] 写字风格；笔迹
* <b>admire</b> /2d'ma!2(r)/	<i>adj.</i> 1. 艳羡的；羡慕的
<b>flood</b> /fl7d/	2. 妒忌的；嫉妒的；吃醋的
<b>lip</b> /l!p/	<i>vt.</i> 钦佩；赞美
	<i>n.</i> 1. [C] 大量；滔滔不绝 2. [C] 洪水；水灾
	<i>v.</i> (使) 被水淹没
	<i>n.</i> [C] (嘴) 唇

## Phrases and Expressions

apologize to someone for (doing) something	为（做了）某事向某人道歉
be big on (something)	喜欢

go to it 祝你好运  
 be jealous of 羡慕；妒忌  
 a flood of 大量的

## Proper Names

Israel 以色列（中东的一个国家）  
 Kristy 克里斯蒂（女子名）  
 Kathy 凯西（女子名）

生词总量	B级词汇	A级词汇	超纲词汇	课文词数	占课文的比率
19	16	1	2	548	3.47%

## EXERCISES

### Getting the Message

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- The father was not happy when the writer was going to Israel because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it was not safe  
 B. it was too far away  
 C. he liked England  
 D. he wanted the writer to go to England
- The writer's sister suggested the writer go to England instead in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. show support for her father  
 B. show support for the writer  
 C. stop the quarrel  
 D. stop the writer from leaving the family
- The first few paragraphs of the text tell us that the reason why the writer wants to go to Israel is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she loves Israel  
 B. she hates her family  
 C. she likes to take risks and loves adventures  
 D. she is a nut

4. Which of the following statements is true of the relationship between the writer and her sister?
- A. They are different and jealous of each other.
  - B. They are different and can never understand each other.
  - C. They are different and do not care for each other.
  - D. They are different, but they finally understand each other.
5. Which of the following is true of the writer's family?
- A. The family shows emotion easily.
  - B. The family understands the writer well.
  - C. The family does not care for the writer.
  - D. The family hates Israel.

## Using the Right Word

Fill in the blanks with the words given below, changing the form if necessary.  
Fill in each blank with one word only.

<b>fasten</b>	<b>confirm</b>	<b>reject</b>	<b>passport</b>	<b>tension</b>
<b>overseas</b>	<b>document</b>	<b>admire</b>	<b>jealous</b>	<b>neat</b>

1. The customs officer asked the lady to present her \_\_\_\_\_ before letting her pass through.
2. We were told to \_\_\_\_\_ our seat belts before the plane took off.
3. As the world grows smaller and our options (选择) increase, studying \_\_\_\_\_ may be a part of your education.
4. Today, nearly a thousand bus drivers, engineers, and factory workers voted (投票) on whether to accept or \_\_\_\_\_ the new policy.
5. The people of the village live in \_\_\_\_\_ mud huts with grass roofs.
6. The title of the newspaper report only serves to \_\_\_\_\_ my impression of the present situation.
7. Ms. Robbins provided a copy of a secret \_\_\_\_\_ to someone who writes for a newspaper.
8. I love literature and \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of famous writers.



## Working with Expressions

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

1. I'm determined to go and work in the vast western regions after graduation, as young people with a good education are needed badly \_\_\_\_\_ there.
2. She stood \_\_\_\_\_ from her boyfriend.
3. The doctor told the patient to spend his holiday by the seaside \_\_\_\_\_ a change.
4. I figured \_\_\_\_\_ that it would take another two months to finish the job.
5. The city is not worth seeing \_\_\_\_\_ the parliament (国会) building.
6. The man refused to apologize \_\_\_\_\_ the girl \_\_\_\_\_ his careless remarks.
7. We must have something to eat \_\_\_\_\_ the rice.
8. Faced with increasing resistance (抵抗) at home and abroad, the U.S. government had to pull its troops \_\_\_\_\_ the country.

## Cloze

Complete the following passage by choosing the one that best fits into the passage.

For many kids, attending summer camp is their first real experience with leaving home, and they may greet the opportunity with excitement, fear, or a little of 1) \_\_\_\_\_. But other emotional reactions are also 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Younger children, for example, may view 3) \_\_\_\_\_ sent to camp as a type of rejection—especially if they weren't 4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the decision to go. That's why it's important to understand what your child thinks and feels about the separation (分离) 5) \_\_\_\_\_ it actually occurs.

Once 6) \_\_\_\_\_, children with 7) \_\_\_\_\_ usually feel sad and depressed (沮丧的). They may cry, be unwilling to participate (参与) in activities, find it difficult to sleep, or engage in attention-seeking behavior, for example, getting into 8) \_\_\_\_\_.

Camp counselors (咨询者) notice that homesickness 9) \_\_\_\_\_ worsen when a child is not busy, and that children who engage in 10) \_\_\_\_\_ and seek social support are generally less homesick.

- |                   |                 |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. them        | B. both         | C. two       |
| 2. A. common      | B. usual        | C. ordinary  |
| 3. A. to be       | B. be           | C. being     |
| 4. A. concluded   | B. included     | C. including |
| 5. A. after       | B. before       | C. as        |
| 6. A. away        | B. out          | C. again     |
| 7. A. homesick    | B. homesickness | C. sickness  |
| 8. A. trouble     | B. difficulty   | C. matter    |
| 9. A. is probably | B. likely to    | C. tends to  |
| 10. A. activities | B. acts         | C. actions   |

# SECTION

## Practical Writing

### WRITING E-MAIL MESSAGES

Read and understand the following sample e-mail.

#### ● Sample

**From:** Jackson He <jhe@sina.com>  
**To:** Snow White <sw347@cam.ac.uk>  
**Cc:** ljyang@yeah.net; li\_0821@nju.edu.cn  
**Subject:** meeting summary  
**Attachments:** the meeting summary  
**Date:** Sun, Aug 10th, 2008 09:09:42

**Dear Snow:**

I have distributed (分发) the meeting summary to all of you, but none of you have raised any questions. This is to ask for response from you.

Attached is the meeting summary. Please read it carefully and don't hesitate (犹豫) to raise your questions.

Thanks!

Jackson

## ● Notes on the sample

电子邮件 (e-mail 或 email) 是 electronic mail 的缩写。它是现代社会人们常用的交际工具和手段。

电子邮件一般由三部分组成: 邮件头 (e-mail header)、正文 (message content) 和签名 (signature)。


邮件头包括寄件人 (From) 的邮件地址 (计算机自动输入), 收件人 (To) 的邮件地址 (发件人输入), 抄送 (Cc) (发件人输入被抄送者的邮件地址), 主题行 (Subject) (发件人输入), 日期 (Date) (计算机自动输入)。有时候, 邮件头中还有暗送 (Bcc), 被暗送者也能收到邮件, 但他们的名字不会出现在邮件头中, 所以他们处于匿名状态。

Cc 是 carbon copy 的缩写, 而 Bcc 是 blind carbon copy 的缩写。有时出于礼貌, 在 Cc 栏添加某些人的邮件地址, 这些人需要知道邮件主题但未被请求就邮件内容作出反应。他们只需做到心中有数就行。Bcc 栏用时需谨慎, 因为如上所述, 这一栏的人可以看到 To 和 Cc 栏内的人的姓名, 而自己的姓名却不会被这些人看见。

此外, 邮件头中常有附件 (Attachments)。做附件的目的是为了避免邮件太长, 影响发邮件的效果 (如速度) 等, 故先做好一个文件 (file), 然后在发邮件之前, 将此文件附加上去, 便成了附件。

正文是邮件的内容, 其书写格式与常规信件相同。

签名写在邮件最后一行, 有时附有发件人的通信地址和电话。

 Answer the following questions according to the above sample e-mail.

1. What are the sender's name and his e-mail address?
2. The receiver's e-mail address is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The date of the message is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who will also receive a copy of the message?
5. What is the message mainly about?

**B** Complete the following e-mail in reply to Jackson He, the sender of the above sample e-mail, according to the following information.

以 Snow White 的名义回复邮件，邮件地址是 sw347@cam.ac.uk。

抄送至：wwjohn@online.sh.cn

内容：收到邮件并致谢。同时表明自己对会议总结没有疑问。

告知对方自己这两天一直在思考推销计划（promotion plan），认为计划听起来不错，但不够完善。这是自己在会上就提出了的。可能的话最好先做市场调查（market investigation），然后实施推销计划。

**From:** 1) \_\_\_\_\_

**To:** 2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Cc:** 3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Subject:** 4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** 5) \_\_\_\_\_


**Dear** 6) \_\_\_\_\_,

Got it. Thanks. I have 7) \_\_\_\_\_ about the summary.

These past two days I've been 8) \_\_\_\_\_ plan. Although it sounds 9) \_\_\_\_\_, the plan, as I mentioned at the meeting, is far from 10) \_\_\_\_\_. Probably it's better for us to 11) \_\_\_\_\_ before we carry the plan out.

With best regards,

12) \_\_\_\_\_

 Read the following e-mail and then answer the following questions.

**From:** prpamelah@asiaroal.com.hk (Promotions)  
**To:** samngelaf@asiaroal.com.hk (Marketing)  
**Cc:** whsteven@asiaroal.com.hk (General Manager)  
**Subject:** invitations  
**Attachments:** format of invitation  
**Date:** August 16th, 2008

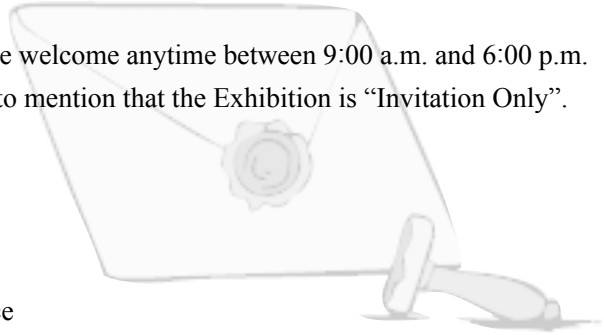
**Dear Sir:**

I'm writing to remind you that invitations, which should be modeled after the attached format, must be sent out by this Friday at the latest for the Exhibition taking place between September 15th—17th.

Please tell the guests that they are welcome anytime between 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on these days, but do not forget to mention that the Exhibition is "Invitation Only".

With best regards,

Pamelah  
 Director of the Promotions Office



- The e-mail is from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Pamelah/Gelaf    B. Gelaf/Pamelah    C. Steven/Gelaf    D. Steven/Pamelah
- The e-mail message serves as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reminder    B. warning    C. suggestion    D. contract
- One can guess that in the attachment there is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. instruction of how to invite guests    B. suggestion for inviting guests  
 C. sample of the invitation  
 D. contract between the marketing office and the promotions office
- It is ideal (理想的) that all invitations reach the guests before \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. August 16th    B. September 18th    C. September 15th    D. this Friday
- Guests can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. visit the Exhibition anytime between September 15th—17th  
 B. visit the Exhibition anytime from 9:00 to 18:00 on September 15th—17th  
 C. visit the Exhibition anytime on Friday    D. buy products at the Exhibition