

Listening & Speaking Practice

Listening Practice

◀ Finding Proper Responses ▶▶▶

In this task, you will hear five sentences. There are three responses for each sentence. Choose the best response to the sentence you've heard.

- A.** It's hard to say.
B. Can I help you?
C. I feel the same way.
- A.** I'll do it myself.
B. That's torture, I would say.
C. Sorry, I can't make it.
- A.** Let me put it this way.
B. That must be interesting.
C. I'm glad we see eye to eye.
- A.** You said it.
B. It's a waste of time.
C. Nothing special.
- A.** I can't say for sure.
B. I think so, too.
C. That's your idea, not mine.

◀ Understanding Short Conversations ▶▶▶

In this task, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation is followed by one question. After hearing the question, you should read the four choices and choose the best answer.

- A.** It's awfully dull.
B. It's really exciting.
C. It's very exhausting.
D. It's quite stimulating.
- A.** The ideas of the paper are not convincing.
B. Some parts of the paper are not well-written.

- C. The handwriting of the paper is not very good.
 D. The last two paragraphs of the paper are not complete.
3. A. She doesn't like the way the professor lectures.
 B. She's having a hard time following the professor's lectures.
 C. She is not interested in the course History of Philosophy.
 D. She's having difficulty with the heavy reading assignments.
4. A. Everybody in the class likes to listen to him.
 B. He isn't popular in the class.
 C. He is a wonderful lecturer.
 D. Only the man knows him well.
5. A. She doesn't like his selection of the test questions.
 B. She doesn't think he prepares his lectures well enough.
 C. She thinks his questions are boring.
 D. She thinks his presentations are boring.

◀ Compound Dictation ▶▶▶

In this section, you will hear a short passage. The passage will be read three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for the general idea. During the second reading, fill in the missing information. The third reading is for you to check your answers.

"How can I learn English well?" This is a question many students ask. In my opinion, the most (1) _____ way is to learn lessons by heart. If you can (2) _____ the text and write it out, you've learned it (3) _____ well. And if you can tell, in your own words, what the lesson says, you're a very successful learner (4) _____. Your English will be quite perfect.

This is a difficult (5) _____. However, if you try to learn by heart only part of each lesson, you'll find it not (6) _____ so hard as you might have thought.

Learning this way, you will make (7) _____ progress. Of course, writing is also necessary. It helps you a lot (8) _____ to success in English.

Equally important is to feel the language. (9) _____.

When using English, try to forget your mother tongue. (10) _____.

So, never try to see English through translation.

◀ Dialogues ▶▶▶

Dialogue 1

Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to each of the questions you've heard.

1. A. Because she wants to have a well-paid job.
 B. Because she wants to stay at home and learn something.

- C. Because she wants to spend more time with her son.
D. Because she wants to educate her son at home by herself.
2. A. It fails to provide enough challenges to students.
B. It never provides suitable courses for students.
C. It only cares about students' intellectual development.
D. It focuses too much on testing the students.
3. A. Obtaining husband's agreement. B. Having a willing child.
C. Making personal sacrifice. D. Avoiding financial strain.
4. A. Linda's son has been switched to two schools.
B. Home-schooling is more expensive than school education.
C. Linda and her husband share the same opinion on home-schooling.
D. Public schools pay more attention to educating children than private schools.
5. A. Sympathetic. B. Disappointed.
C. Indifferent. D. Opposing.

Dialogue 2

Listen to the dialogue and complete each of the following statements with no more than three words.

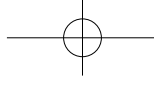
- In Prof. Smith's mind, education is much more _____ and _____ than schooling.
- Education is a _____ process while schooling is a _____, _____ process.
- The _____ of education vary a lot while the _____ of schooling seldom varies.
- Schooling is a kind of _____ learning in education.
- Through schooling, people can only get _____ knowledge of reality.

◀ Passages ▶▶▶

Passage 1

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

- _____ 1. The main purpose of the laptop program is to give each student a laptop to access the Internet.
- _____ 2. At Westlake College, 1,500 students have laptops and more than 60 percent of the staff use computers.
- _____ 3. Only Westlake College has got support for its computer program from the higher-education department of the state.



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- _____ 4. With the development in computer technology, it is possible to use laptops in colleges and universities.
- _____ 5. “A window on the world” in the passage means that students can get information from all around the world.

Passage 2

Listen to the passage and answer the following questions using as few words as possible.

- When do the students finish their compulsory education in the United States?

- Why do the private university students have to pay more money for tuition?

- How about the university costs in the United States?

- Who pay for the tuition in colleges and universities?

- According to the passage, except homework and exams, what do many college students worry about?

◀ Listening for Fun ▶▶▶

Listen and try to retell the story.

Speaking Practice

◀ Sample Conversations ▶▶▶

Read the following conversations and pay attention to the underlined parts. Then practise the conversations with your partner.

- A:** What do you think of the lecture last night?

B: I think it was so boring. I could hardly concentrate on the content.

A: Why do you say so?

B: Well, I don't think the lecturer is imaginative enough. He is too serious and academic.

A: So do you mean that there's not enough excitement for you to get interested in the subject?

B: You got it. That's true.

2. **A:** It seems to me that examinations do more harm than good. We spend so much time reviewing for examinations that we haven't enough time for new work!
- B:** I don't think so. Without exams, no one would do any review. We would soon forget everything. The only time I do any work is when there's going to be an exam!
- A:** That's only true for you. Many students work steadily all the time and they remember what they learn.
- B:** That's not how I see it. I think many people wouldn't do any work at all. At least I wouldn't. Besides, without exams, how could employers decide whether to give us jobs?
- A:** The teachers could write reports about us. Examinations can be unreliable, don't you think so? Our teachers know us well, don't they?
- B:** Yes, they do. That's why I would rather have examinations!

◀ Bank of Useful Expressions ▶▶▶

Asking for Opinions	Giving Opinions
1. What do you think of/about...?	1. In my opinion/If you ask me, ...
2. What's your stand/opinion on...?	2. As far as I'm concerned, I think...
3. Any idea about...?	3. It seems to me that...
4. Do you mean/think...?	4. I'd like to point out that...
5. Why do you say so?	5. I think/I don't think...
Agreeing	Disagreeing
1. I think/suppose so, too.	1. Well, you have a point there, but...
2. You got it.	2. Maybe you are right, but...
3. That's just how I feel/see it.	3. That's not how I see it.
4. I couldn't agree more.	4. Yes, that's quite true, but...
5. You can say that again./You said it./You can bet on that.	5. On the contrary, I think...

◀ Tasks ▶▶▶

Task 1 Create a dialogue with your partner using the useful expressions in the above Bank.

Situation: You and your classmate have just attended Professor Marshall's lecture. Now you are exchanging your opinion on the lecture with him/her.

Task 2 Complete the short dialogue following the useful expressions and sample conversations above.

A: I intend to send Mingming to Yuquan Primary School. (1) _____?

B: Well, (2) _____, Xinhua Primary School may be better, for both its teaching staff and equipment are the best in the city.

A: Yes, (3) _____, but compared with Yuquan, Xinhua is farther from our home.

B: (4) _____. It's a long way. But the school has a bus which picks pupils up every day.

A: I know that, but (5) _____ it's not safe enough for such a little boy.

B: Well, we'd better let Mingming make his choice then.

◀ Proverbs ▶▶▶

Read aloud and remember the following proverbs.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. A stitch in time saves nine. | 小洞不补，大洞吃苦。 |
| 2. Like teacher, like pupil. | 什么样的老师教什么样的学生。 |
| 3. Children are what the mothers are. | 有其母，必有其子。 |
| 4. Complacency is the enemy of study. | 学习的敌人是自满。 |
| 5. Keep good men company and you shall be of the number. | 近朱者赤，近墨者黑。 |

Text-based Practice

Vocabulary & Structure

① *Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets together with the prepositions or adverbs that go with them. Change the form where necessary.*

Model: Isn't it time you (get) got down to some serious work?

- I don't know what people can (get) _____ listening to extremely loud music.
- Sommers was astonished when one quarter of the class (log) _____ to share their writing expectations.
- Modern medicine has tended to (focus) _____ too much _____ developing complicated surgical (外科的) techniques.
- (addition) _____ giving a general introduction to computers, the course also provides practical experience.
- Last night there were (thousand) _____ people at the concert. It was a great success.
- Now the detectives (侦探) (look) _____ the prisoner who escaped three days ago.
- The girl was very excited to see her name (print) _____.
- This ancient truth (apply) _____ more than the crops of the fields; it is an invaluable message of hope to all who experience tragedy in life.
- His books (characterize) _____ long and detailed descriptions of the countryside.
- Because newspapers (divide) _____ sections, you can read the sports pages for sports and business pages for business.

II Complete the following sentences using some of the words from Texts A and B with the help of the first few letters given.

- In its report on the speech, the radio carried a brief sum _____, but didn't broadcast the whole thing.
- Most PC parts are already made in Asia, except vit _____ components like central processors, hard drives, and memory chips (集成电路片).
- We invited them to par _____ in a debate on the present-day educational system.
- Recent sur _____ show that Japanese youth have become "Me Generation" that reject traditional values.
- "Watering the grass after a heavy rain" is the equ _____ of "carrying coals to Newcastle (英国一煤城)".
- I don't think I'm going to Scotland for Christmas. It's such a long way. Bes _____, I haven't got much money left.
- Mother needs add _____ help in the kitchen when we have guests for dinner.
- Ama _____, I found the place described in the book.
- There have been significant changes in readers' tastes since the survey was lau _____ ten years ago.
- Jane was ast _____ to hear the news that she won the first prize in the speech contest.

III Translate the expressions in Column A into Chinese and those in Column B into English.

Column A

- read the equivalent of four books

- highlight the main points

- all you need

- apply to nonfiction reading

- end with a summary

- lay the foundation for future Harvard courses

- hope for a ten percent response rate

- in addition to its central academic role

- in Albert's experience

Column B

- 花费相当于一个月的工资

- 强调失业人员的问题

- 一切你所感兴趣的

- 适用于所有的工业流程

- 以祝福全家安好结尾

- 为国家经济奇迹奠定基础

- 作最好的打算

- 除了他在大学的工作外

- 根据我的经验

10. be characterized by humour

10. 以鲜亮的颜色为特征

IV Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word given in brackets.

1. (summarize) After each newspaper headline, you'll generally find the main points _____ in the first paragraph.
2. (add) An _____ charge is made on baggage over the weight allowance.
3. (amaze) Those shoes she bought the day before yesterday were _____ cheap.
4. (introduce) In the _____ to the book *My Life*, there is a brief account of Clinton's recent activities.
5. (participate) About 20 four-star and five-star hotels will provide accommodations for APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) _____—an opportunity won through public bidding.
6. (undertake) Mary _____ the responsibility of feeding my dogs before I came back.
7. (emphasize) He made a speech _____ the importance of protecting natural resources.
8. (analyze) One of the difficulties in _____ the situation is that we don't have all the information yet.
9. (center) Over the past ten years, American private military companies have quietly played a _____ role.
10. (astonish) It is _____ to me that the new *Harry Potter* sold 6.9 million copies in its first 24 hours.

V Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你应该为他所提供的服务支付对等的报酬。(equivalent)

2. 这一调查特别强调职业女性的需求。(survey, highlight)

3. 现在出去散步已经太晚;再者,天又开始下雨了。(besides)

4. 他相信他所看到的任何发表出来的东西。(in print)

5. 他在南亚反恐运动中起了关键的作用。(anti-terrorist, play a vital role in)

6. 骆驼的特点是能够长期行走而不喝水。(be characterized by)

7. 我们能做的就是抱着乐观的态度耐心地等待。(all, hope for)

8. 研究结果表明,居住条件差与健康不佳有直接关系。(indicate, a connection between)

Grammatical Exercises

I Rewrite the following sentences according to the model.

Model : There arose the question.

The question is where we could get the loan.

There arose the question where we could get the loan.

1. She is a good teacher.

She is the friend of yours.

2. He got the message from Miss Zhang.

The message is that Professor Wang couldn't see him the following day.

3. Yesterday I went fishing.

This is something I hadn't done for years.

4. Mr. Howe is my favourite professor.

He has received a Distinguished Teacher Award.

5. Some women are normally inactive but then all of a sudden start a program of intense exercise.

This action violates the laws of sports science.

6. The rumour soon spread.

The rumour is that there'll be an earthquake.

7. The question hasn't been decided.

The question is whether he should come himself or send another one.

8. Henry was the man on night duty.

"Leave it to me," he said.

9. Jane is normally a timid girl.

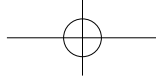
She argued heatedly with them about it.

10. She is a mother of three children.

She has always worked hard at collective jobs.

II Improve the following sentences if they are incorrect or inappropriate.

1. John is a New Yorker, which is, he lives in New York.



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2. He heard the news which his team had won.

3. The fact he is a close relative of the president is known to only a few of his colleagues.

4. There are signs: Restaurants are becoming more popular with families.

5. I myself wouldn't take any notice of her.

6. Einstein came to the conclusion of the maximum speed in the universe is that of light.

7. The suggestion: to stay here for another year was accepted.

8. He studies botany or the science of plants.

9. I agree with the old saying of absence makes the heart grow fonder.

10. My problem—that is, I should invite him—was solved when I received news of his illness.

III *Translate the following sentences into English according to the grammatical rules learned in this unit.*

1. 他很明确地表示他愿意学习英语。(用it作形式宾语)

2. 你可以指望他帮助你。(用it作形式宾语)

3. 他们今天是否会来还不知道。(用it作形式主语)

4. 真奇怪, 孩子们竟如此安静。(用it作形式主语)

5. 犯这样愚蠢错误的不仅仅是他们。(用it is...that/who强调句型)

6. 我昨天见到的是她。(用it was...that强调句型)

7. 昨天是因为母亲病了他才没有去上班。(用it was...that/who强调句型)

8. 他们似乎已经等了好长时间。(用it作形式主语)

Reading Practice

Passage 1

Tips for Students

Our first tip is that you look carefully through the information in Tips on reading the Bangkok Post. If you haven't looked at this section, we suggest that you do so now.

There are a number of steps you can take to learn to read the Bangkok Post, a website helping Thai people to learn English more effectively. Here are some of the most useful:

Read frequently, even if it is only for a short time.

20 or 30 minutes four or more times a week is generally better than reading for several hours once a week.

Follow stories for several days.

Most major news stories continue for more than one day. Some—like the upheavals in Yugoslavia and Indonesia, for example—may continue for years. At first these stories may seem difficult, but they will become much easier and more interesting as you become familiar with them. You will quickly notice, for example, that certain key words are repeated almost every day, making them easy to learn and difficult to forget.

Read news stories even if you are not especially interested in the news.

News stories are by far the easiest to read because of their unique style. (See “The Style of the News Story” for more information.)

Read certain columns (栏目) regularly.

Many of our readers follow “Post Bag” every day, for example. (See “Letters to the Editor”.)

For longer stories, first look to see how they are organized.

“Features”, for example, usually have several distinct parts. This will save you from getting lost and allow you to read them as several short sections rather than one long story.

The above passage is about some suggestions for Thai students on reading the Bangkok Post, a website helping Thai people to learn English. After reading it, you are required to complete the statements below.

1. Readers of the website the Bangkok Post: _____
2. The frequency suggested for reading: _____ a week
3. The method suggested for reading: _____
4. Materials suggested for reading: _____
5. The typical column suggested for reading regularly: _____

Passage 2

Reading Newspapers

Newspapers are an encyclopedia (百科全书) of current events. Through the help of newspapers, we come to understand the world without having to travel to the places where important events have taken place. But a newspaper does more than carrying simple news items, it also provides, in different sections, instructions on such things as first aid, cooking, playing the chess and taking pictures. Thus besides making us acquainted with (熟悉) the world, reading newspapers can also widen our scope of knowledge. Everybody should read newspapers.

I make it a rule to read newspapers every day. As a student, I have no time to watch news programs on TV. Thus, reading newspapers becomes the only way for me to learn about what's happening around the world.

There is an old Chinese saying: "Scholar need not leave his home to know what's going on in the world." While newspapers do not carry the latest, up-to-the-minute world news, they give us a great deal of useful knowledge. Thus, reading newspapers is, in my opinion, a must (必须做的事) for those who wish to keep up with the times.

Yesterday I read an English newspaper for the first time. When I spread it out, I didn't know where to start. All the headlines (标题) confused me and the writing style of the articles was very different from that of what we usually read. However, after looking up the unknown words in the dictionary, I finally made out the meaning more or less.

Reading English newspapers was not as easy as I had expected, but it offered me a sense of achievement and aroused my interest in learning the language. The comic strip (漫画) was the first part of this newspaper I read. Some of them were quite amusing, some philosophical, and still others quite political. Then I tried to read other parts of the newspaper, like the editorial and local news. Through this experience, I have acquired a better and newer channel of learning English.

The above passage is about reading newspapers. After reading it, you are required to give brief answers to the five questions below.

1. What is the author?

He is a/an _____.

2. Why should we read newspapers according to the author?

Because they not only make us familiar with the world, but _____.

3. For whom is reading newspapers a must?

For those _____, reading newspapers is a must.

4. Which part did the writer read first in an English newspaper?

The writer first read _____ in an English newspaper.

5. What puzzled the writer while reading an English newspaper for the first time?

_____ and _____ puzzled the writer.

Passage 3

How to Be a Successful Learner

Research in the field of language indicates that there are many things you can do to become a successful learner. Curiosities about language and culture, daily study, and the commitment to use English in every possible situation while in an English-speaking environment, are very important conditions for success.

Your sense of success will depend on your needs for English and whether or not you meet your needs. It is not just a question of measured progress. If you need conversational fluency, note-taking skills will not meet your needs. If you must learn to write effective business letters, informal conversation with current slang (俚语) will not help you achieve your goal.

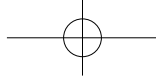
Know what your goals are. Do you need English for occasional speaking situations, for travel or entertaining English-speaking visitors? Do you want to improve comprehension in both written and spoken English? Do you need to write English for professional purposes? Are you preparing for a university career in English? If so, your goals must include proficiency in all skill areas.

Learning a foreign language is an inexact process. Very few people learn to use a foreign language as well as a native speaker does. Fortunately, very few people need to learn English like a native English speaker in every skill area. So be realistic and aware of your goals.

Be realistic about the length of time it takes to learn a language. Programs which promise overnight success are simply not being honest. Language learning is an accumulative (积累的) process. You will experience bursts of accomplishment at different speeds in each skill area. Many students progress more quickly in passive skill areas (reading and grammar analysis) than in active and complex skill areas (speaking, note-taking during a lecture). If you are a beginning-level student whose goal is proficiency, a typical program may include at least nine months of intensive English study. If your study program is short-term and your goals include improvement and review rather than proficiency you may realize some progress in two or more weeks.

Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the above passage.

1. What does our sense of success depend on in our English learning?
 - A. Our needs for English.
 - B. Whether or not we meet our needs.
 - C. Whether we have made progress in English learning.
 - D. Both A and B.
2. If you prepare for a university career in English, you should _____.
 - A. make proficiency in all skill areas
 - B. make proficiency in current slang
 - C. speak English with great fluency
 - D. make proficiency in note-taking



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3. Foreign language learning is an inexact process in that _____.
- A. nobody can master a foreign language perfectly
 - B. most people needn't use a foreign language as well as a native speaker does
 - C. it's beyond everyone's ability
 - D. we are bound to make mistakes in language learning
4. The writer pronounces the programs dishonest that promise overnight success because _____.
- A. the sole aim of these programs is to gain profit
 - B. these programs only provide passive skills
 - C. these programs let you experience burst of accomplishment
 - D. language learning is an accumulative process and can't be achieved in short time
5. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to this passage?
- A. Intensive study of at least nine months is necessary for proficiency in English.
 - B. In two or three weeks some beginners can realize proficiency in English.
 - C. Grammar analysis is more complex than note-taking during a lecture.
 - D. To know our success in language learning we only need to measure the progress we make.

Translation

Translate the following sentences chosen from the above three passages into Chinese.

1. News stories are by far the easiest to read because of their unique style.
2. This will save you from getting lost and it will allow you to read them as several short sections rather than one long story.
3. Thus besides making us acquainted with the world, reading newspapers can also widen our scope of knowledge.
4. Reading newspapers was not as easy as I had expected, but it offered me a sense of achievement and aroused my interest in learning the language.
5. Your sense of success will depend on your needs for English and whether or not you meet your needs.
6. If you are a beginning-level student whose goal is proficiency, a typical program may include at least nine months of intensive English study.

Writing Practice

Guided Writing

在《自主综合训练》第一、二册中，我们练习了英语基本句型和各种简单句、并列句和复合句的组合，本册我们将练习段落的组成和展开。

段落的组成

典型的段落一般由主题句 (Topic Sentence)、扩展句 (Extended Sentences) 和结尾句 (Conclusion) 三类句子构成一个语意的整体。主题句是段落的核心，起引导概括作用，表达段落的中心思想；扩展句是主题句的扩展，围绕主题展开叙述、论述、说明或描写等；结尾句是全段的结尾，以不同形式和措辞重述主题思想，对全段进行总结、归纳或提出结论。

阅读下列一段文章，找出主题句、扩展句和结尾句。

①The British enjoy the family outing. ②Most people choose well-known beauty spots, or seaside beaches, where they are often so crowded together that you can't see the sand. ③Others choose a lonely place, where there are very few people. ④They may follow tracks between the mountains and lochs and watch seals and seabirds. ⑤The British coast has many miles of cliffs and beaches which are still quite unspoiled because building there is forbidden by law. ⑥So the coast is the most popular objective of English people for their holiday.

在此段文章中，句①是主题句，句②—⑤是扩展句，句⑥是结尾句。

1. **Rearrange the following 12 sentences to form a logical paragraph in the form of "Topic Sentence→Extended Sentences→Conclusion".**

1. They always have to remind the consumers of the name and the qualities of their products.
2. Most important of all, he has advertisements put into TV programs that will accept them.
3. The manufacturer advertises in newspapers and on posters.
4. There is great competition between different manufacturers of the same kind of product to persuade customers to buy their own particular brand.
5. He organises competitions, with prizes for the winners.
6. Advertising has become a very special activity in modern times.
7. He often advertises on the screens of local cinemas.
8. He employs attractive salesgirls to distribute samples of it.
9. In the business world of today, supply is usually greater than demand.
10. They do this by advertising.
11. It is true that wherever we go, we hear and see advertisements.
12. He sometimes pays for songs about his product in commercial radio programs.

The Right Order: _____

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II Write a short paragraph of five to six sentences in the form of “Topic Sentence→Extended Sentences→Conclusion”, using the groups of words or phrases given below.

1. be easy to show, intelligence, to some extent, something, be born with
2. the closer...the closer, the blood relationship, two people
3. choose two unrelated people, at random, degrees of intelligence, completely different
4. choose two identical twins, as intelligent as each other
5. relations, brothers and sisters, parents and children, similar intelligence
6. clearly suggest, depends on birth

Applied Writing

Guidelines

◀ Sample ▶▶▶



Beijing Capital International Airport Departure Guidelines

① Customs

Red Channel: passengers with goods to declare
Green Channel: passengers without goods to declare

② Luggage Delivery & Getting Boarding Card

Please take air ticket, valid passport and visa to check in. Make luggage delivered and get boarding pass at the related Check-in Counter.

③ Immigration

Overseas visitors present valid passport, visa, exit registration card and boarding pass.

④ Security Check

In order to ensure the safety of the flight, passengers should get through the detection passage, and hand-carry articles shall be examined by X-ray.

⑤ Waiting & Boarding

Wait for your flight at the right boarding gate according to the guidance given on the boarding pass. Usually, the boarding will begin 40 minutes before the taking-off.

◀ Simulation Writing ▶▶▶

Read the "Fire Guidelines" and translate the sentences given in Chinese to complete the guideline.

Change the order if necessary.

1. 镇定地下楼，离开宾馆。
2. 如果走廊充满烟，请您爬 (climb) 至最近的楼梯。不要乘电梯。
3. 留意最近的紧急出口 (emergency exit) 的位置。
4. 请勿在床上吸烟。
5. 离开房间时断掉 (cut off) 所有电源。
6. 如果火势不严重，用灭火器 (extinguisher) 灭掉。
7. 拨打分机 "0"，或 "119"。
8. 留意您房间与安全通道之间的距离，停电时这会对您有帮助。
9. 请勿将烟蒂 (cigarette ends) 丢进废物篓。

Fire Guidelines

Dear Guest,

A very warm welcome to you to Highland Summer Resort. In any of our hotels, the safety of our guests has always been our utmost concern. There is a comprehensive fire-protection system and a special fire brigade with qualified and trained firemen.

However, in order to implement our fire safety measures effectively, we need your cooperation and understanding.

Here is some emergency advice:

When Checking into Your Room

1. _____
2. _____

If You Discover a Fire

1. _____
2. _____

Escape

1. _____
2. _____

Some Additional Points

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____