

Getting Help

Definition

Many students feel like talking with foreigners, but they dare not because they feel they can't find the right words to express themselves. You can try this strategy to "keep your face". This strategy involves the following steps:

- Identify a problem
- Prepare a question
- Ask the question
- Get the answer
- Repeat the answer

Examples

A

Identify a problem

A student is talking to a foreigner in a park. He says: "Oh, It is beautiful everywhere. There are a lot of 气球 in the sky." When it comes to the word 气球, the student doesn't know how to say it in English.

Prepare the question

S: ..., it is beautiful everywhere. There are a lot of..., lot of... you know... some light, round and colorful balls which are full of air and can fly in the sky. The English word for it is...?

Get the answer

F: Balloon.

Repeat the answer

S: Balloon. Yes, there are a lot of balloons in the sky.

B*Identify a problem*

Students are using pictures to make a dialogue. They see a picture of “学生宿舍”, but do not know the English word for it.

Prepare the question

S: What do you call this in English (while pointing at the picture)?

Get the answer

T: Dorm.

S: Dorm? How do you spell the word?

Repeat the answer

T: D-o-r-m.

S: D-o-r-m. Dorm. I've got it. Thank you.

Suggestions

Before using this strategy to study your text, read the following expressions.

- Sorry, sir. Could you please tell me how to say “独立生活” in English?
- Sir. I can't understand “come your way”. Would you please...?
- Would you please give us more examples?
- Can I put it this way?
- What is the Chinese word for “stress”?
- What's the difference between “alcohol” and “spirits”?
- Why does the author use the word “partying” instead of “party”?

Application

Keep reading aloud the above expressions till you can recite them. Then preview the text and use them. In the classroom, take any opportunities to practice.

Q1 _____

Q2 _____

Q3 _____

Q4 _____

Pronunciation & Spelling

Spelling Rules

Some basic English words can not be lexically analyzed (词型上不能再细分的). The best way to memorize them is to learn the rule that governs the pronunciation of English words. “Open vowel” is an example, and its structure goes like this:

Like: l i k e

A consonant + vowel + consonant + e (not pronounced)

The vowel is pronounced the same as its letter. The vowel “i” in the word “**like**” is pronounced as /aɪ/ rather than as /ɪ/.

Look at the following words and read aloud. (Don't consult your dictionary.)

take plane case skate amuse

Sorting Work I

Find out at least 15 words with open vowels from Text A and then fill in the table below.

English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese

Read aloud at least four times and you'll see how easily you can do your spelling.

Sorting Work II

If you feel amazed at your achievement, please go ahead and find out all the words with open vowels from your glossary.

<u>arise</u>	发生; 出现	_____	疯狂的
_____	极限运动	_____	想当然地认为
_____	品味	_____	替代
_____	斜坡	_____	使坐落于
_____	室友	_____	节奏

Vocabulary Test

Choose the best answer to fill in the following blanks.

1. There is an English corner on our _____. I'm sure you will like it.
A. school B. college C. campus D. university
2. Some students like _____ a room with others while some prefer being alone.
A. parting B. sleeping C. living D. sharing
3. Freshmen may be faced with a lot of problems. So they need to build up _____ to deal with them on their own.
A. self-respect B. pride C. confidence D. experience
4. Training centers in Shenzhen are crowded with young people who are _____ knowledge.
A. begging for B. caring for C. longing for D. waiting for
5. Too much traffic noise from the street often _____ teaching.
A. deals with B. interferes with C. resorts to D. relates to
6. The old lady _____ the robber who robbed her last week and she reported him to the police at once.
A. identified B. realized C. memorized D. recalled
7. The mayors from all major cities were called on to deal with some economic _____.
A. questions B. issues C. pressure D. stress
8. He considers his mother the _____ woman in the world because she has brought up seven children on her own.
A. toughest B. weakest C. most fragile D. most persuasive
9. Eating and drinking too much can _____ some serious health problems.
A. result from B. come from C. result in D. come to
10. The boy is _____ his sister in character.
A. unlike B. likely C. unlikely D. dislike

Simple Tenses

一般过去时 ◆ 一般现在时 ◆ 一般将来时

Highlights

Reviewing simple tenses

- The structure of simple tenses
- Usages/exceptions
- The differences between tenses
- Adverbials in the tenses

Reference Books

If you have problems understanding simple tenses, you might read the appropriate part of the following books to get help.

- 《朗文英语语法》，L.G.亚历山大，外语教学与研究出版社，1991。
- 《英语语法大全》，John Sinclair，商务印书馆，1999。
- 《牛津实用英语语法》，A. J. Thomson 等，外语教学与研究出版社，1999。
- 《英语语法手册》，薄冰，赵德鑫，商务印书馆，2002。

Test Item Analysis

The following four items are taken from different tests. Decide which is the best answer and justify your choice.

1. A notice at the end of the road _____ people not to go any further.
A. will warn B. has warned C. warns D. had warned
2. He always _____ when he was a college student.
A. ate out B. will eat out C. would eat out D. eats out
3. Once environmental damage _____, it takes many years for the system to recover.
A. has done B. is to do C. does D. is done
4. Young people nowadays tend to spend money as soon as they _____ it.
A. have earned B. will earn C. will be earned D. earn

Your Analysis:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Grammar Test

Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. He _____ New York for Oregon and will stay there for a year.
A. has been left to B. has left C. left D. had left
2. When she got to the office, she _____ a cup of tea.
A. made B. was making C. makes D. has made
3. I _____ my breakfast when the morning post came.
A. had B. had been having C. was having D. have been having
4. The students _____ more enthusiastic about their work since their return after the vacation.
A. are B. were C. had been D. have been
5. My mother _____ here before, I had to meet her at the railway station.
A. had never been B. has never been C. never was D. having never been
6. I haven't seen Mary these past few days. I'm afraid she _____ herself for some time.
A. hasn't been feeling
B. is feeling
C. hadn't been feeling
D. was feeling
7. The young man _____ a lot of novels before he won his reputation in the literary circle.
A. wrote B. had written C. was writing D. has written
8. Mr. Brown _____ here for two weeks.
A. has already been
B. was already being
C. has already been being
D. was already
9. Hand in your papers when you _____ the test.
A. are finishing B. will finish C. will have finished D. have finished
10. I hope I _____ no mistakes in my work so far.
A. make B. am making C. have made D. was making

Listening Practice

Listening Focus: Phonetics and Intonation

Section A Sentences

I. Listen to the five sentences, listening carefully to the pronunciation and choose the correct one.

1. A. The stranger was brought before him. B. The strange soldier wanted to see them.
2. A. I want to have a talk with you. B. I want to take a walk with you.
3. A. I think we can leave the place now. B. I think we can live in the place now.
4. A. One room is as big as the other. B. Our room is painted in the same color.
5. A. There were at least six beers on the table. B. There were at least six bees on the table.

II. Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks, paying attention to liaison(连读).

1. I used to _____.
2. I've _____.
3. You can finish it _____.
4. I don't think September is _____.
5. You understand _____?

Section B Dialogues

I. Listen to the following short dialogues, and choose the best answer from the following choices, paying attention to the implied meaning of intonation.

1. A. He wonders if anything happened at the coffee shop.
B. He doesn't know why the coffee tastes bad.
C. He only wants coffee because he isn't hungry.
D. He thinks that they ought to go to the coffee shop.
2. A. The man doesn't like water.
B. The man isn't thirsty at all.
C. The man needs more than one glass of water.
D. The man prefers coffee to water.

3. A. The man doesn't think the kitchen is clean.
B. The man is hungry.
C. They cannot have dinner together.
D. The man asks the woman to have the kitchen cleaned.
4. A. The man doesn't know why he should help.
B. The man doesn't want to offer a hand.
C. The man is sure why he is not to help.
D. The man is willing to help the woman.
5. A. She has no idea about the novel.
B. She has never read a nice novel.
C. She thinks the novel is very nice.
D. She didn't read the novel.

II. Listen to the longer dialogue twice, and answer the five questions below.

- Question 1: _____
- Question 2: _____
- Question 3: _____
- Question 4: _____
- Question 5: _____

Section C Spot Dictation

Listen to the short passage twice, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

I am a student at the College of New Jersey. I have been going there for 1 _____ years. This is my last semester. I graduate in 2 _____. My daily routine for this semester goes like this. I wake up every morning around 3 _____. I don't have to get up too early. Um... my classes usually begin around eleven. So before classes I like to 4 _____, clean myself. I try to eat some food before class, but that 5 _____. Then I have to walk over to the academic buildings. It 6 _____ for me to get there. Um, I get through with my classes which are consecutive. I usually have two classes a day and they 7 _____. After class, I come home, eat lunch and just 8 _____ a little bit, hang out with my friends. Then we eat dinner together, and then we try to look for something to do for the evening 9 _____. Um... after that, we just 10 _____.

Listen and Learn

Hot Words and Phrases

English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese
preparation	准备	interfere	妨碍	share	共享
confidence	信心	experience	经验	mystery	秘密
tackle	处理	alcohol	烈酒	opposite	相反
stress	压力/紧张	excessive	过度的	homesick	想家的
tough	坚强/艰难	identify	识别	respect	尊重
adjustment	调整	issue	问题	campus	校园
cafeteria	自助餐厅	starter	起步者	counselor	顾问

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
deal with issues	处理问题	build confidence	树立信心
tackle stress	解决压力问题	job description	岗位说明书
live away from home	独立生活	long for friends	想念朋友
be left out	被忽视	cope with new situations	应付新环境
result in a problem	产生问题	interfere with my ability	妨碍我的能力
keep up with my class	赶上同学	go through feelings	体验感受
turn to a counselor	向顾问求助	get along with roommates	与室友相处

Functions

- Sorry, sir. Could you please tell me how to say “独立生活” in English?
- Sir. I can't understand “come your way”. Would you please...?
- Would you please give us more examples?
- Can I put it this way?
- What is Chinese for “stress”?
- What's the difference between “alcohol” and “spirits”?
- Why does the author use the word “partying” instead of “party”?

Movie Scripts for You to Try

*Oliver Meeting Jennifer*from *Love Story***(Offscreen voice)**

O: What can you say about a 25-year-old girl who died? That she was beautiful and brilliant. That she loves Mozart, Bach, the Beatles, and me.

(In the school library)

Girl: Hey, Jenny, what's the number of the book here?

J: Aisle 123, section E. (to Oliver) Yes?

O: Do you have *English Society in the Middle Ages*?

J: Don't you have your own library, **Preppie**?

O: Would you answer my question, please?

J: Would you answer mine first?

O: Look, we're allowed to use the Radcliffe Library.

J: I'm not talking **legality**, Preppie. I'm talking **ethics**. I mean Harvard's got 5 million books. Radcliffe's got a few **lousy** thousand.

O: All I want is one. I got an-hour exam tomorrow. Damn it!

J: Please watch your profanity, preppie.

(画外音)

奥利弗 (以下简称“奥”): 一位姑娘死了, 才 25 岁, 你能说些什么呢? 她美丽聪颖, 爱莫扎特、巴赫, 爱甲壳虫乐队, 而且爱我。

(校图书馆)

女: 詹妮, 这本书的编号是多少?

詹妮弗 (简称“詹”): 第 123 走道, E 栏。
(对奥利弗) 什么事?

奥: 有《中世纪的英国社会》这本书吗?

詹: 难道你们没有自己的图书馆, **预科生**?

奥: 请你回答我的问题, 好吗?

詹: 你先回答我的问题好吗?

奥: 喂, 我们有权使用雷德克利夫图书馆。

詹: 预科生, 我可不是说**合法性问题**, 我在说**道德问题**。我指的是, 哈佛有 500 万册藏书, 雷德克利夫可只有**可怜的**几千本。

奥: 我只想借一本。明天有一小时的考试。见鬼!

詹: 嘴里别不干不净的, 预科生。

Reading Comprehension

Questions 1—3 are based on the following passage.

College can be one of the best times of your life as long as you take some responsibility and keep in mind the number one reason you are in college. These tips will help you enjoy your first year in your new environment.

— You must make sure that you go to class. It is very tempting (具有诱惑力的) to miss class regularly. It is a terrible habit to get into, but very easy. If you do not attend class you will not know the lecture material.

— Attend as many of your instruction classes as possible. Many of the teacher assistants who give these classes teach better than the professors do. They can be very helpful when you are confused with difficult and detailed information.

— Be prepared to study and teach yourself a lot more of the information. In high school the teachers teach, in college the professors lecture. This is the biggest adjustment that students have to make. There is a lot more work that must be completed on your own.

— Try to live on campus in a dorm in your first year. Doing this will allow you to meet a lot of new people. Dorm life is really not that bad, and it will be an experience that you will not forget.

Words: 222

1. According to the first paragraph, the author believes that _____.
A. one should go to college as long as he takes some responsibility
B. the number one purpose of a person in his life should be to go to college
C. college may be one of the best periods of time during one's life
D. the main reason for him to go to college is that he has a sense of responsibility
2. The author's attitude toward freshmen's living in a dorm on campus is _____.
A. positive B. critical C. neutral D. indifferent
3. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
A. tell freshmen the problems they will have to deal with
B. offer advice on how to adjust to the society
C. encourage freshmen to work hard
D. help freshmen enjoy their first year at college

* **Note:** *positive* 肯定的 *critical* 批评的 *neutral* 中立的 *indifferent* 冷漠的

Questions 4—6 are based on the following passage.

It is impractical (不切实际的) to think that all people in the world will always get along with each other no matter how easy-going they may be. If you've never shared a room with someone before, you're almost certainly going to find some "quirks"(古怪, 怪癖) in the habits of your roommate with which you disagree or disapprove. Remember that no one is perfect, and everyone is raised a little bit differently. The best advice we can offer is to practice tolerance (容忍, 宽恕). But if you expect there to be some differences between the two of you... and if you tolerate any basic differences you experience, you'll be a far better person... and a far better roommate. Rather than worrying if your roommate likes you — try to find reasons to like your roommate. When you're worried about "improving" your roommate, consider whether or not you can improve yourself. It's far easier for YOU to make a change in YOU than to make one in someone else! But when differences and problems caused by your roommate create health or study problems, be open, honest, and considerate (体谅的) in discussing them.

Words: 209

4. The word "raised" most probably means _____.
 - A. roused from sleep
 - B. brought up
 - C. lifted
 - D. increased in degree

5. In the author's view, if you meet health or study problems caused by your roommates, _____.
 - A. you should tolerate the difference between you and them
 - B. you should openly and honestly discuss the problems with them
 - C. you can make a change in yourself
 - D. you should educate your roommates

6. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. how to cope with one's classmates
 - B. how to understand "quirks"
 - C. how to be a far better person
 - D. how to get along with one's roommates

Questions 7—9 are based on the following passage.

In reply to Heather Berrow's complaints, a Durham University spokesman said: "We accept that Berrow feels she had an unhappy experience as a freshman, but we would point out that her response is unusual. Durham has one of the country's lowest drop-out (中途退学) rates (under 5%). This shows the level of care that staff and other students extend to freshmen.

"Only two out of 200 new students have left. Both were for unforeseen family reasons and at least one of them has already arranged to re-start in October 2002.

"Heather had a standard single study bedroom with wash basin in the part of college where almost all first-year students live. She knew the place before coming to Durham.

"During her short time in Durham, the officers of University College and student representatives did what they could to help. The master listened to her concerns about her accommodation (膳宿). During those few days she was offered three alternative (可选的) rooms, and staff took the unusual step of finding a different college in the university to offer her a place."

Words: 187

7. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 - A. Heather Berrow was a freshman and satisfied with her new environment
 - B. Heather took a gap year and would resume study at another institution
 - C. Heather Berrow, a freshman, spent a few days at University College, Durham, then she dropped out of it
 - D. Heather was one of the two students who voiced their unhappy experience at University College, Durham

8. In the opinion of one Durham University spokesman, Berrow's complaints about the unpleasant accommodation of the school were _____.
 - A. natural
 - B. reasonable
 - C. unusual
 - D. common

9. The school authority did all of the following EXCEPT ____ to make Heather Berrow happy during her short stay in Durham.
 - A. offering her three alternative rooms
 - B. renting a private room for her
 - C. finding a different college in the university to offer her a place
 - D. showing great concern about her accommodation

