

..... Learning Contents of Book 4

模块 项目	1	2	3	4	5	6
话题	未来生活	交通阻塞	身势语与非语言交际	伟大科学家	三峡之旅	自然界未解之谜
词汇	建筑材料	交通	身体部位	科学和科学家	地理特征, 地区	动物
语法	将来进行时	祈使句	1. 条件状语从句 2. 让步状语从句	1. 复习被动语态 2. by + doing 形式	复习情态动词	may have, might have
功能	谈论未来	提建议	提建议	谈论数字	谈论义务、许可和禁止	谈论可能和不可能
技能	阅读: 理解主要信息 听力: 听取细节 写作: 写作将来 口语: 1. 谈论将来 2. 句子重音	阅读: 理解主旨大意 听力: 1. 匹配对话与情景 2. 选择正确信息 写作: 写作文章 口语: 1. 提建议 2. 省略	阅读: 1. 选择最佳标题 2. 选择正确信息 听力: 1. 话题排序 2. 匹配建议与话题 写作: 写作邀请函 口语: 1. 征求和给出建议 2. 英式与美式口音	阅读: 1. 找出正确信息 2. 选择正确答案 听力: 找出智力测验答案 写作: 写作传记 口语: 1. 简短展示 2. 单词重音	阅读: 1. 理解主旨大意 2. 选择正确的定义 听力: 1. 找出上下文 2. 匹配对话与图画 写作: 描述地区特征 口语: 1. 谈论允许你做什么 2. 意群	阅读: 找出主要信息 听力: 1. 找出解释 2. 查明正误信息 写作: 写作文章 口语: 1. 采访 2. 省略
文化	著名的定论	伦敦的拥堵收费	鼓掌	火箭	给自己的明信片	世界上的龙
学习策略	检查你的作文	改进你的发音	正式或非正式	生词	搭配	意群记生词

(续表)

日常用语	get rid of, free of charge, for a start, run out of, on the way out	worth using, no way, It's enough to drive you mad! Keep cool!	Can I ask you a favor? How are you doing? What on earth can I talk about? Have a great time!	breakthrough, nickname, pass, Well done!	That sounded fine. Oh, well... ripped off, They've been around... I get a kick...	back in the news, throw light on, come straight to the point, almost overnight, die out, go for, quite some- thing
学习任务	描述你理想的 未来住房	完成海报, 给到 你所在城镇访 问的客人提 建议	给到中国访问 的客人提建议	准备广播稿, 介 绍一位著名科 学家	给到你城镇的 旅行者写注意 事项	给到中国来 的客人写一 则神秘的事

Module 1 Life in the Future

★ Learning Contents

本模块话题是未来的生活,内容涉及人类未来几十、几百年后的生活以及同学们对自己未来的规划等。我们正处于爱幻想的年龄,对未来应该有很多的憧憬,加之现在有很多探讨人类未来生活的影视节目,相信大家一定有很多话可说。学习本模块关键在于了解可持续发展的必要性,端正对未来生活的乐观态度。

话题:

谈论未来生活。

词汇:

见 MODULE FILE。

语法:

学习将来进行时。

功能:

谈论未来(Talk about the Future)。

技能:

听:能听懂谈论未来生活的短文;听懂本模块配套听力材料的主要内容并完成相关的练习;能从与谈论未来生活相关的讨论中提取信息和观点。

说:能复述课文内容;能正确运用一般将来时和将来进行时描述环境;能参与与未来生活有关的讨论。

读:能读懂谈论未来生活的文章;阅读过程中正确把握文章主旨大意;识别新学单词、短语并推断其意义。

写:能运用所学单词和短语书面表达所预测的将来的环境。

文化:

了解世界发展的趋势,了解可持续发展的必要性,端正乐观的生活态度。

日常用语:

get rid of sth. 摆脱

free of charge 免费

for a start 首先

run out of 用完

on the way out 即将过时



学习任务:

设计一所未来的房子, 勾画该房子的外观和内部设施, 并向同学介绍。



★ Inquiry-based Learning

本栏目有两个板块: 阅读和语言。阅读部分旨在让大家运用阅读技能提高阅读和理解本模块课文的能力。语言板块为大家挑选出了一些需要重点掌握的单词、短语、课文中的一些重难点句型以及本模块的语法和功能, 并对它们进行了系统的讲解, 帮助大家更好地把握它们的用法。

◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



Introduction

“What will life be like in the future” may be a topic many of us are concerned about. In fact some people in the twentieth century once made some predictions about the twenty-first century. For example, in 1908, Orville Wright predicted: “No flying machine will ever fly from New York to Paris.” Thomas Watson, Chairman of IBM, in 1943 predicted there would be a world market for maybe five computers. But as we all know, today we can fly around the world even to space and many people have more than one computer at home. So no one knows for sure what life will be like. But one thing is certain: we should definitely save resources to maintain sustainable development.



Pre-reading

Suppose you are travelling to “A City of the Future”, please imagine what you will see there. What will be different from a present city? Environment? School? ... Please write down the key words.



While-reading

A. Now go through the text quickly to see:

1. Which of the items you predicted just now have been mentioned in the text?

2. What else has been mentioned besides what you have predicted?

B. Read the text again carefully and answer the following questions.

1. Why is it important to care for the environment?

2. Why will the students load huge spaceships with garbage and send them towards the sun?

3. How will cars be powered in the future according to the university students?

4. What's special about surgery in the future?

5. How can disabled or senior people travel around the world in the future according to those students?



Post-reading

A. Recall what you have learned from the text and complete the following mind map by writing down the key words.

The City of the Future	Things that are certain:	City size	1.
		Resources we will use	2.
		Energy we will rely on	3.
	Many things are uncertain.		
How the university students would run a city of 50, 000 people in 2025	Garbage	4.	
	Batman Nets	5.	
	Smoking	6.	
	Shopping	7.	
	Telephones	8.	
	Recreation	9.	
	Cars	10.	
	Telesurgery	11.	
	Holidays	12.	
Space travel	13.		

B. Discussion (Group Work).

Now discuss with your partner what your future home will be like. You can talk about the following things: size and number of rooms, furniture, technology in the house ... if you like.

◀◀ Section 2 Vocabulary ▶▶

A. Matching

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| () 1. solar | A. in a way that is certain |
| () 2. load | B. involving the possibility of sth. bad happening |
| () 3. urban | C. sth. a doctor does when you get ill or hurt |
| () 4. disability | D. the greatest or least amount of sth. that is allowed |
| () 5. senior citizen | E. a physical problem which prevents you from doing sth. |
| () 6. criminal | F. old people |
| () 7. operation | G. to do with town or city life |
| () 8. limit | H. to put a large quantity of things/people onto/into sth. |
| () 9. risky | I. from the sun |
| () 10. definitely | J. a person who breaks the law |

B. Completion

1. be used to

- ① Horses _____ pull things before.
以前马被用来拉东西。
- ② I'm used to _____ alone.
我习惯一个人住。
- ③ The bus _____ here, but now it goes by another route.
这趟公交车过去是在这儿停的,但现在走另一条路线了。
- ④ Wood can _____ make paper.
木材可以用来造纸。

● Learning Tips

be used to do 被用来做
be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事
used to do sth. 过去常常做某事



2. sure

- ① I think he will be back on Sunday, but I can't say _____.
我想他星期日回来,不过我不敢肯定。
- ② The exhibition is _____ popular.

展览肯定会很受欢迎。

- ③ _____ you won't leave out any important information.
确保你别漏掉任何重要的信息。

● Learning Tips

for sure 肯定,确切地

be sure of/about 确信,肯定,有把握

be sure to do 肯定会,无疑会

make sure(that 从句) 确信



3. rely

- ① You should _____ your own judgment.
你应该相信自己的判断。
- ② You can _____ me to keep your secret.
你可以相信我一定会为你保守秘密。
- ③ Don't _____ the bank lending you the money.
别指望银行会借钱给你。
- ④ You may _____ that he will do a good job of it.
放心好了,他会做好这件事的。

● Learning Tips

rely on 依赖,依靠,相信

rely on (sb.) doing 指望/依靠/相信(某人)会做……

rely on sb. to do sth. 指望/依靠/相信某人做某事

rely on it that... 相信(某事会……)



4. care

- ① She chose her words with _____.
她措辞谨慎。
- ② I felt free from the _____ of the day as soon as I left the building.
一离开那栋大楼我便觉得轻松,不再为那天的事烦心了。
- ③ _____ killed a cat.
忧虑伤身。
- ④ She _____ deeply _____ environment issues.
她对环境问题深感担忧。

● Learning Tips

medical care 医疗保健
 patient care 病人护理
 care about 对……感兴趣, 关心, 在乎
 care for 关心; 照顾; 喜欢
 take care 注意; 当心
 take care of 照顾; 爱护



5. switch

- ① There is something wrong with the light _____.
电灯开关坏了。
- ② Wait until the lights _____ to green.
等到(交通)灯变绿。
- ③ When I _____ the light, I found the room had been robbed.
当我打开电灯时发现房间被洗劫过了。
- ④ _____ when you have finished using the computer.
用完电脑时请关机。
- ⑤ She _____ from laughing at him to supporting him.
她从嘲笑转向支持他。

● Learning Tips

switch on 开(电灯等)
 switch off 关(电灯等)
 switch over 交换位置, 完全转变, 换(电视、收音机等)台
 at the flick of a switch 轻轻一按开关



6. command

- ① The general commanded that the army _____ at once.
将军命令军队立刻进攻。
- ② Her _____ were quickly obeyed.
她的命令已经迅速执行。

● Learning Tips

command 后的宾语从句常用虚拟语气, 其形式为: should + 动词原形, 其中, should 可以被省略。



7. charge

- ① We have to make a small _____ for the food.
我们得收取少量的食物费用。
- ② He is facing a criminal _____.

他正面临着刑事指控。

③He _____ the farm after his father died.

他父亲去世后由他掌管农场。

④What did they _____ the repairs?

他们收了多少修理费?

⑤Before use, the battery must _____.

在使用前电池必须充电。

● Learning Tips

free of charge/charge for free 免费的

charge sb. ... for (doing)... 因……而(向某人)收费

charge sb. with (doing) sth. 指控某人做某事

take charge of 管理;照管;负责

in charge of sth. 负责/管理某事

in the charge of sb. 由某人负责



8. attach

① _____ the coupon _____ the front of your letter.

把优惠券贴在信的正面。

②I _____ great importance _____ this research.

我认为这项研究十分重要。

③The middle school _____ that university.

这所中学附属于那所大学。

● Learning Tips

attach... to... 把……固定,把……附在……上

attach importance/significance/value/weight... to sth. 认为……有重要性/意义/价值/分量;重视……

be attached to sb./sth. 喜欢上(某人);附属于



C. Complete the following passage by using the words or expressions in their proper forms. Two of them are not used.

with at the flick of a switch alternative for sure power recycle free of charge
get rid of run out run out of prediction arrest

No one knows 1. _____ what the future will be like. But some things are certain. It will be very important to care for the environment as we will 2. _____ earth's natural resources. We will also have to use lots of 3. _____ materials and rely more on 4. _____ energy, such as solar and wind power. Some American college students made some 5. _____ about the future. Here are some of their ideas. In the future,

people will use spaceships to 6. _____ garbage problems. Cars will also be environment-friendly—they will be 7. _____ by electricity, solar energy or wind. What is amazing about the new cars is that you can change the color of them 8. _____. All shopping will be done online. The government will provide all forms of recreation 9. _____. Travelling in space will never be a problem any more even for those senior citizens and people with disabilities. 10. _____ high-tech cameras attached to their head, they can go anywhere they like.

Lexical Chunks

请将本模块的词组、短语、固定搭配、习惯的表达方式等语言表达形式进行整理归纳。

词组	
短语、固定搭配	
习惯的表达方式	

Section 3 Sentence Structure

1. No one knows for sure, and making predictions is a risky business. (p2)

没有人确切地知道,而且预测是一件冒险的事。

该句为由 and 连接的两个简单句,第二个简单句的主语为动名词短语 making predictions。第一个简单句中包含一个短语 for sure,意为“肯定地”。

2. In the future, care for the environment will become very important as earth's natural resources run out. (p2)

在未来,爱护环境将会变得非常重要,因为地球的自然资源面临枯竭。

该句为原因状语从句。主句为 care for the environment will become very important,从句为 as earth's natural resources run out。

3. To find out what young people think about the future of urban life, a teacher at a university in Texas in the United States asked his students to think how they would run a city of 50,000 people in the year 2025. (p2)

为了了解年轻人对未来城市的想法,美国得克萨斯州的一位老师让他的学生们思考怎样在 2025 年管理一个拥有 5 万人口的城市。

本句是一个复合句。To find out... 不定式短语做目的状语,其中 what 从句做 find out 的宾语;主句是 a teacher at a university in Texas in the United States asked his students to think how they would run a city of 50,000 people in the year 2025,其中 to think how...

是不定式短语做宾语补足语,how 引导的从句做 think 的宾语。

4. To get rid of garbage problems, the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun, preventing landfill and environmental problems. (p2)

为解决垃圾问题,城市将把废物装进巨大的宇宙飞船,然后把它们送往太阳,以避免出现垃圾填埋问题和环境问题。

该句尽管长,其实就是一个简单句。其中 To get rid of garbage problems 是不定式短语做目的状语,句子主要结构为 the city will load huge spaceships with waste materials and send them towards the sun。preventing landfill and environmental problems 是现在分词做状语。这种结构很常见,再如:

She received offers from several famous American universities, making her the focus of the school.

她收到来自美国好几所著名大学的录取通知,使得她成为全校关注的焦点。

5. Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth that will never change no matter where they live. (p2)

每个人在一出生就会得到一个电话号码,且将来不管他们住哪儿,这个电话号码都不会变。

该句为主从复合句。主句为 Everyone will be given a telephone number at birth,其中包含短语 at birth “出生”;从句 that will never change no matter where they live 是定语从句,修饰 telephone number,定语从句中又包含一个让步状语从句 no matter where they live。

6. Distance surgery will become common as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic. (p2)

随着每个城市拥有自己的远程门诊部,医生将能在数千英里以外实施手术,远程手术将变得非常普通。

(1)该句是复合句。主句为 Distance surgery will become common;从句为 as doctors carry out operations from thousands of miles away, with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic,从句中含有 with 复合结构 with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic。

(2)with each city having its own telesurgery outpatient clinic 为独立结构,做伴随状语。其构成为:with + 宾语 + 宾补(现在分词,过去分词,形容词,副词,介词和介词短语,不定式等)。例如:

He lay still on the floor, with his dog sleeping beside him.

他静静地躺在地板上,他的狗睡在旁边。

He went out, without a word spoken.

他出去了,一句话也没说。

Don't speak with your mouth full.

满嘴食物时不要说话。

What a lonely world it would be with you away!

没有你在身边,这个世界将会多么寂寞啊。

He was standing there with his hands in his pockets.

他站在那儿,两手插在口袋里。

7. Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world using high-tech cameras attached to their head. (p2)

通过在他们脑袋上安装一个高科技的电子照相机,老年人或有残疾的人也能去世界上任何地方。

本句为简单句,主要结构是 Senior citizens and people with disabilities will be able to go anywhere in the world; using high-tech cameras attached to their head 为动词-ing 短语做方式状语,因为 using 所表示的动作与句子主语 Senior citizens and people with disabilities 存在逻辑上的主谓关系; attached to their head 是过去分词做定语,修饰 high-tech cameras,因为 attach 与 cameras 存在逻辑上的动宾关系,因而用过去分词做定语,又如: the guests invited to the party 被邀请去参加聚会的宾客。

8. Not all predictions come true. (p9)

并不是所有的预言都能成为现实。

not 与 all, every, both 连用时,表示部分否定,而非全部否定。

Not all students are good at English.

并不是所有的学生都擅长学英语。

Not all the people present at the meeting supported his plan.

(=All the people present at the meeting didn't support his plan.)

并不是所有出席会议的人都支持他的计划。

注意:无论 not 位于句首还是句中,都表示部分否定。表示全部否定,需用 none, neither。
例如:

None of them liked the movie.

他们都不喜欢这部电影。

9. Thirty years from now people will be wearing clothes made of paper which they will be able to throw away after wearing them two or three times. (p9)

从现在起 30 年后人们将穿着纸制的衣服,穿过两三次后就可以扔掉。

本句是个复合句。made of paper 是过去分词短语做后置定语,修饰 clothes, 这点我们在例 7 里面已作过解释; which 引导定语从句,修饰 clothes; after wearing... 是介词短语做时间状语。

10. With the first moon colonies predicted for the 1970's, work is now in progress on the types of building required for men to stay in when they are on the moon. (p9)

据预测,20 世纪 70 年代月球上将有一批人类移民站,目前研究人类移居月球后居住在什么类型的建筑物里的工作正在进展当中。

本句主句为 work is now in progress; With the first moon colonies predicted for the 1970's 为 with 复合结构做状语,这个我们也已在例 6 有过讲解;required for men to stay in 为过去分词短语做定语,修饰 building; when they are on the moon 是时间状语从句。

Section 4 Grammar

发现,探究语法规则



同学们,本模块我们将学习将来进行时。请大家观察下面的句子,特别注意谓语动词的形式以及时间状语,看看你能发现什么规律,然后和同学交流你的发现。

I shall be writing letters at nine o'clock tonight.

I will be seeing Mr Wang tomorrow.

You'd better borrow my bike. I won't be needing it this time tomorrow.

If the teacher fails to come by 7 o'clock, she will not be coming at all.

I suppose the flower will be coming up soon.

Will you be needing anything else?

同学们,将来进行时的意义与用法内容不多,但是在实际的口语交际中,常常会出现这种时态。如何正确理解说话者的意思呢?为何收银员问顾客付款方式时,说的是“How will you be paying for this?”而不是直接用“How will you pay for this?”让我们一起来探究吧!

请同学们先来阅读一个笑话:

Mrs Perkins was extremely rich and lived in a large country mansion. She phoned the fishmonger to order some seafood.

“I will be entertaining some very important people this evening,” she said in her superior-sounding voice. “So send me 25 oysters; not too small, not too large, not very old, not tough and certainly not with any sand in them.”

“Certainly, Madam,” said the fishmonger. “With or without pearls?”

同学们,你感受到这位有钱太太的傲慢、挑剔及鱼贩的讥讽了吗?请观察画线部分的句子,然后回答:

1. 画线部分的动词用了什么时态?形式如何?表达了怎样的意义?

时态: _____

形式: _____

意义: _____

再如:

I'm not really sure what I _____ (do) in ten years from now.

我真的不能肯定 10 年后我在做什么。

I feel so excited! At this time tomorrow morning I _____ (fly) to Shanghai.

我感到非常兴奋！明天早上这个时候我正在乘飞机去上海。

2. 一般将来时与将来进行时有何区别？

(1) 将来进行时表示提前安排好的将来的事情；表示意愿、意图、邀请等时，用 will。

Ann _____ (help) us to organise the party. (表示原来的安排)

Ann _____ (help) us to organise the party. (表示 Ann 愿意提供帮助)

(2) 将来进行时在口语中常表示 _____，比一般将来时更委婉客气。

Who will I be acting with?

请问我要和谁演对手戏呢？

(3) 表示 _____ 和 _____ 时常用一般将来时。

I will meet you at 5 o'clock, OK?

我在 5 点钟和你见面，好吗？

Oil will float on water.

油会浮在水上。

3. 现在进行时与将来进行时有何区别？

(1) 现在进行时只表示 _____ 的将来；将来进行时既可以表示 _____ 的将来，也可以表示 _____ 的将来。

I am seeing Tom tomorrow.

明天我要和汤姆见面。

I'll be seeing Tom tomorrow/next year.

明天/明年我会见到汤姆。

(2) 现在进行时表示最近将来的动作时，必须有 _____；将来进行时则没有这种限制。

He's working in this room next Monday.

他下周一将在这个房间工作。

He'll be working in this room.

他将在这个房间里工作。

Keys:

1. 时态:将来进行

形式:will be doing

意义:表示将来某个时间正在进行的动作

will be doing,will be flying

2. (1)will be helping,will help (2)礼貌地询问 (3)临时做出的决定;事物的倾向性或规律性

3. (1)最近,最近,较远 (2)确定的表示将来的时间状语



Consolidation

A. Complete the dialogue with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Last week at a dinner party, the hostess asked me to sit next to Mrs Rumbold. Mrs Rumbold was a large, unsmiling lady in a tight black dress. She did not even look up when I took my seat beside her. Her eyes were fixed on her plate and in a short time, she was busy eating. I tried to make conversation.

“A new play is coming to ‘The Globe’ soon,” I said. “1. _____ you _____ (see) it?”

“No,” she answered.

“2. _____ you _____ (spend) your holidays abroad this year?” I asked.

“No,” she answered.

“3. _____ you _____ (stay) in England?” I asked.

“No,” she answered.

In despair, I asked her whether she was enjoying her dinner.

“Young man,” she answered, “if you ate more and talked less, we would both enjoy our dinner!”

B. Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets. Use suitable forms with future meaning.

Pam: Can we fix a time for the next meeting? How about the 12th? That’s after the sales conference.

Alex: I thought something was happening on that day.

Pam: Oh yes, you’re right. The people from Head Office 1. _____ (come).

John: What time does their plane arrive at the airport? Can we have the meeting in the morning?

Pam: No, it’s all arranged. I 2. _____ (meet) them at half past ten, so I

3. _____ (not be) available at all that day.

Alex: Well, let's have the meeting earlier in June, then. The sales conference

4. _____ (finish) on the third, doesn't it?

Pam: Yes, but we need John's annual figures for the meeting. How are they going, John?

John: I'm afraid I haven't started them yet, but I 5. _____ (work) on them next week, gathering information.

Pam: Will they be ready early in June?

John: Well, not really. I 6. _____ (finish) them by 10 June, but I don't think they 7. _____ (be) ready before then.

Pam: So, we're looking at the week starting the 17th. How about two o'clock on that day?

Alex: Difficult. I 8. _____ (have) lunch with the sales manager of Bowman's. Could we make it three?

Pam: John?

John: Yes, but I 9. _____ (pick up) the children after school that week, as usual when the nanny's away, so I 10. _____ (have to) leave here at five thirty. Is that OK?

Pam: I think so. Right, so we're meeting at three o'clock on 17 June, in the board-room.

C. Read the passage. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or in the proper forms of the given words in brackets.

A medical examination without a doctor or a nurse in the room? Doing shopping at home? Borrowing books from the library without leaving home? These 1. _____ might have seemed strange to people twenty years ago. But now scientists have already turned some of the ideas 2. _____ realities.

Let us suppose there is a boy 3. _____ Tom Green. He is not feeling well. His mother, Mrs Green, wants the doctor to see him. Instead of taking him to the 4. _____, she brings a set of sensors. She places one sensor in his mouth and one on his chest. She puts another one around his wrist and one on his forehead. Then she plugs the sensors into a wall outlet. She says the code "TCP", which means "telephone call placed". A little light flashes on the wall. The Greens' wireless telephone is 5. _____ for a call. Mrs Green says "23488995", the doctor's telephone number. From a speaker on the wall comes the doctor's 6. _____: "Good morning."

"Good morning, Dr. Scott," answers Mrs Green. "Tom isn't feeling well this morning. I've put the sensors on him. I wonder if you can examine him now."

“Sure,” the doctor’s voice says. “Well, he doesn’t have 7. _____ fever. And his pulse is fine. Now, breathe 8. _____ (deep), Tom.”

Tom does so.

“Just a little cold,” says the doctor. “Better stay inside today, Tom. And take 9. _____ easy.”

“Thank you, Doctor,” says Mrs Green. “TCC”, 10. _____ means “telephone call completed”. The light on the wall turns off. The phone call and the examination are finished.

Such an idea is no longer a fantasy nowadays.

◀◀ Section 5 Function ▶▶

Boys and girls, as teenagers you must have many dreams, about your future, about your life... and you are probably curious about the distant future of human beings: What will life be like in 10, 50, 300... years? These days there are many programs on TV or other media, which may inspire(激发灵感)you. So why not talk about that with your partners in English? Perhaps you find it difficult. If so, let’s read the following dialogue first.

Adam: Hi, David, weekend is coming. Any plan?

David: Next Monday, my class are going to have a debate so I have to do some preparation for it.

Adam: Poor baby! Busy even at the weekend!

David: That’s OK.

Adam: What is it about? Maybe, I can give you a hand.

David: About the advantages and disadvantages of the development of genetic engineering(基因工程).

Adam: Sounds interesting. Which side will you take?

David: I will be an opposer.

Adam: If so, why not talk about the danger it brings us?

David: Cool. Like what?

Adam: It is predicted that one day scientists will be able to insert a gene into your body to change your appearance and even your personality.

David: That’s crazy! What will the world be like then? I hope that will never happen!

Adam: Aha, you’ve got something in your mind now, right?

David: Actually a lot. Thank you!

Adam: That is OK.

同学们,读过这段对话后,你能从中找出谈论计划、打算及未来的句子吗?请把这些句子在对话中画出来。

现在让我们一起学习如何谈论计划、打算以及对未来作出预测。

Talk about your plan for future:

If it is a plan you make when you speak, you use “will”; if it is a plan you make earlier, you use “be going to”. For example:

A: Tom is ill and in hospital now.

B: Really? Which hospital is he in? I **will** go to see him.

A: What **are you going to do** when you leave school? / What **are you going to do** tonight?

B: I'm **going to** study engineer at university. / We **are visiting** our friends.

Make predictions:

—What **will** the future cities look like?

—I **won't** be here in 10 years.

If there is a sign for sth. to happen, you also use “be going to”. For example:

Look at the thick clouds—it **is going to** rain soon.



Interaction and Presentation

A. Pick out the best choice from the box that can complete each of the blanks. Note that two of them are not used.

Martin: Hi, sweetie, come and have a look.

Katie: Just a minute. I am baking cakes for our dinner.

(5 minutes later)

Martin: Hi, there. 1. _____

Katie: OK, OK, I am coming. What's up?

Martin: We have been considering buying a new apartment, right?

Katie: Yep. Have you found anything interesting?

Martin: Look here. It says China and the United States are working together to build a new kind of housing estate (居民区) for 3,600 Chinese families in Beijing and a large number of American architects have been employed on the project.

Katie: How long will it take to build it?

Martin: Three years.

Katie: Oh no... Three years. 2. _____

Martin: Yeah, sort of long but it is worth it.

Katie: Why? Anything special?

Martin: Sure. The estate is environment-friendly. Water that has been used by the residents(居民) will be treated and cleaned and then used to water the grass and the trees.

Katie: That sounds good. We should look after the planet we are living on.

Martin: Definitely! And 3. _____ The key feature of the estate is that it is designed without heating and air-conditioning.

Katie: That's incredible(不可思议的). 4. _____

Martin: Experts believe that it is possible to keep a house at a comfortable temperature by using the local climate if the walls, windows, and ceilings are properly designed.

Katie: 5. _____ Oh, I smell something is burnt. Oh no, my cakes!

- A. Does that mean you are very optimistic?
- B. That's just too much for me.
- C. Terrific! I can't wait to see it.
- D. That's amazing!
- E. Come on!
- F. How can it be?
- G. you know what?

B. Oral activity

请你运用本模块 Function 提到的短语及句型和你的同学谈谈你三年后的打算。

★ Language Use

学习英语不仅仅是学习语言技能,如何能更有效、更科学地学好英语、学通英语,具备综合语言运用能力才是英语学习的终极目标。

◀▶ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

One of the most remarkable things about the human mind is our ability to imagine the future. In our 1 we can see what hasn't yet happened. For example, while we are looking forward to 2 a new place or country, we 3 what it will be like. We predict the way people will eat, dress and act. Of course we do not always predict things 4. Things are often very different from the way we 5 them to be.

One of the 6 dreams in history is the dream of the German scientist, Kekule, who had been trying to work out a very difficult problem in physics. He had 7 and analysed the problem from every angle for days, but there 8 to be no way of working out the answer. Then one night he went to bed and dreamed. When he 9 up, he realized that he knew the answer. He had solved the problem in his 10.

The hypnotist(催眠者) sat in the chair opposite him and spoke softly: "I want you to concentrate on my voice. Think about 11. You know nothing but my voice. And as you pay attention to my voice, your 12 will get heavier. Soon you will be asleep.

You will hear my voice and 13 my words, but your body will be asleep, your eyes are too heavy. You are almost asleep, and when you wake up you will 14 nothing.

You will forget everything. Now I am going to 15 slowly from one to five. One, two, three, four, five."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. eyes | B. senses | C. minds | D. sights |
| () 2. A. visiting | B. seeking | C. reaching | D. discovering |
| () 3. A. imagine | B. know | C. find | D. guess |
| () 4. A. quickly | B. simply | C. correctly | D. neatly |
| () 5. A. required | B. wished | C. left | D. expected |
| () 6. A. funny | B. dull | C. famous | D. silly |
| () 7. A. studied | B. learned | C. discussed | D. questioned |
| () 8. A. used | B. ought | C. seemed | D. had |
| () 9. A. gave | B. sat | C. woke | D. got |
| () 10. A. dream | B. lesson | C. research | D. exercise |
| () 11. A. everything | B. something | C. nothing | D. anything |
| () 12. A. eyes | B. feet | C. head | D. body |
| () 13. A. believe | B. repeat | C. take | D. understand |
| () 14. A. accept | B. remember | C. hear | D. receive |
| () 15. A. count | B. say | C. add | D. speak |

◀◀ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ▶▶

A

Camilla Chomp was a very gluttonous (贪吃的) little girl. She hardly had any friends because she thought it was much more fun to spend time alone, eating cakes and puddings. Her parents were worried, so they hid all the sweet things away.

So Camilla left her house to look for something sweet to eat. She went on until she ended up in a small abandoned house which was full of old pots and glasses of all shapes and sizes. Out of them, the one that most caught Camilla's attention was a shiny little bottle made of gold-colored glass. It seemed to be full of chocolate and Camilla took a quick swig (痛饮) of it. It was delicious, but she felt a strange tickling (痒) sensation, so she read the label. "Glass Tears", it said, and in small print it explained: "Magically changes tears into chocolate."

Camilla was very excited! She ran everywhere looking for someone who was crying,

and she came upon a little girl who was crying hard and collected her tears. Sure enough, her tears were quickly changed into chocolate, and as they ran down her cheeks to her mouth they sweetened her lips. That soon stopped her crying. Camilla and the girl spent a fun time together, tasting the delicious tears, and they parted as friends.

Something similar happened with a woman who had broken some plates, and with an old man whose dog had just died. The appearance of Camilla and the chocolate tears cheered up those sad faces, helping them to smile once again.

Soon Camilla knew that cheering people up was much more important than finding chocolate. Her mad search for sweet things stopped, and her search became one for sad people that she could help.

And from those sweet encounters (偶遇) came a mountain of friends that filled her life with meaning and happiness.

- () 1. From the first paragraph, we know that Camilla _____ .
- A. wanted to have some friends
 - B. didn't get along well with her parents
 - C. liked to eat sweet things
 - D. had no fun in her life
- () 2. What did Camilla find in the small house?
- A. Delicious chocolate of different shapes and sizes.
 - B. A shiny bottle that could change tears into chocolate.
 - C. Some valuable antiques.
 - D. Glasses that were full of cakes and puddings.
- () 3. What did Camilla find more meaningful than chocolate?
- A. Spending time with her parents.
 - B. Playing with her friends.
 - C. Cheering people up.
 - D. Talking to other children.
- () 4. What did Camilla get in the end?
- A. More and more sweets.
 - B. Lots of money.
 - C. A chocolate mountain.
 - D. A lot of friends.

B

Researchers have created software that predicts when and where disease outbreaks might occur based on two decades of *New York Times* articles and other online data.

The system could someday help aid organizations and others be well-prepared for disease outbreaks or other problems, says Eric Horvitz.

The system provides results when tested on historical data. For example, reports of droughts in Angola last year led to a warning about possible cholera(霍乱) outbreaks in the country, because previous events had taught the system that cholera outbreaks were more likely in years following droughts. Less than a week later, cholera recrudesced. In similar tests involving forecasts of disease, violence, and a significant number of deaths, the system's warnings were correct between 70 to 90 percent of the time.

The system was built using 22 years of *New York Times* reports, but it also uses data from the Web to learn about what leads up to major news events. All this information is necessary to figure out general rules for what events will happen.

Horvitz is not the first to consider using online news and other data to forecast future events, but he says he makes use of more data sources—over 90 in total—which allows their system to be more useful. A system called Recorded Future makes predictions about future from less sources. Christopher Ahlberg, the company's CEO, says that turning the system into a product would require further development.

Microsoft doesn't have plans to commercialize(商业化) the research, but the project will continue, says Horvitz, who wants to make use of more newspaper reports as well as digitized books.

"Many things about the world have changed in recent decades," Horvitz says, "so software may be able to learn something from even very old data that can suggest what's ahead."

- () 1. How did the software make predictions?
- A. It was taught to do so by humans.
B. It was helped by aid organizations.
C. It analyzed old news and online data.
D. It made use of digitized books and news.
- () 2. What does the underlined word "recrudesced" mean?
- A. Broke out again. B. Put aside again.
C. Took away at once. D. Kept on for a long time.
- () 3. What can we learn from the example of Angola?
- A. Disasters often break out in Angola.
B. Cholera usually breaks out after droughts.
C. The early warnings of disease are often wrong.
D. The system successfully prevented cholera from breaking out.

- ()4. What's the main idea of the text?
- A. How can we predict what events will happen?
 - B. Historical data are very useful in making predictions.
 - C. Microsoft's new product is challenging Recorded Future.
 - D. A software can give early warnings of disease or violence.

C

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from A to E for each blank. There is an extra sentence.

Easy Ways to Keep Your Brain Sharp

Everyone is forgetful, but as we age, we start to feel like our brains are slowing down a bit—and that can be a very annoying thing. Luckily, research shows there is a lot you can do to avoid those moments. Read on for some techniques worth trying.

1. _____

People who regularly made plans and looked forward to upcoming events had a 50 percent reduced chance of Alzheimer's disease (早老性痴呆症), according to a recent study. 2. _____ Something as simple as setting a goal to have a weekly coffee date with a friend will do. There's evidence that people who have a purpose in life or who are working on long or short-term goals appear to do better. In other words, keep your brain looking forward.

Go for a walk.

Mildly raised glucose (葡萄糖) levels can harm the area of the brain that helps you form memories and physical activity can help get blood glucose down to normal levels. In fact, exercise produces chemicals that are good for your brain. 3. _____

Learn something new.

Take a Spanish class online, join a drawing club, or learn to play cards. A study found that mental stimulation (刺激) limits the weakening effects of aging on memory and the mind. But the best thing for your brain is when you learn something new and are physically active at the same time. 4. _____ Or go dancing with your friends.

- A. Focus on the future.
- B. This can be especially harmful to the aged.
- C. It should be something like learning gardening.
- D. But don't worry if your schedule isn't filled with life-changing events.
- E. In other words, when you take care of your body, you take care of your brain.

D

With an internationally popular clothing line, you'd think Wenlan Chia would enjoy relaxing in her spare time. But instead, the Taiwanese designer has made it her mission to train future fashion designers. She trained students in Taiwan over video chats and even brought them to the U. S. to show their creations.

“My whole idea is to bring this whole New York fashion industry experience to those kids in Taiwan,” Chia told FOX411 at an event showing her students' designs. “I wanted to start this fashion program to train new talents, to help them to enter the fashion business.”

Chia's program, Praxes, works with graduate students from Shih Chien University in Taipei and focuses on giving the students a full look at the fashion industry.

Chia explained that she aims to teach her students that making it in the fashion industry is really about knowing how to run a good business, not about designing well.

In the program, the students are divided into different groups to design works and market their creations. They work on sales, customer relations and public relations as well. Throughout the program, they get feedback from fashion industry experts in New York over video chats.

This month, Chia's trainees went to New York to show their designs and meet with buyers. “This point of trip is to show the students how a real business runs,” Chia explained.

“It's her business-savvy (商业见识) that her students appreciate most,” Jamie Tseng said.

“We are so lucky to meet Wenlan. She runs a successful business and she is very willing to help us,” 28-year-old Tseng said. “She knows how to make a profit. That's very important.”

- () 1. According to Wenlan Chia, what is the most important in doing well in the fashion industry?
- A. Dressing beautifully.
 - B. Designing good works.
 - C. Knowing how to run a business.
 - D. Reading lots of fashion magazines.
- () 2. What is the role of the fashion industry experts in New York in the program?
- A. Giving the students advice.
 - B. Helping the students go abroad.
 - C. Investing money in the program.

- D. Showing the students' creations in the world.
- () 3. What is the main idea of the text?
- A. Wenlan Chia is a great designer.
 B. Keeping curious is important to a good designer.
 C. Designer, Wenlan Chia, trains future fashion designers.
 D. Improving design ability can help improve one's fashion taste.

◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Put the following words or phrases in right order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. in space/ common/ be/ travelling/ ordinary people/ will/ by

2. rely on/ also/ we/ have to/ energy/ such as/ solar/ alternative/ and/ wind/
 power/ will

3. everything/ run/ will/ in/ the/ computers/ house

4. recreation/ provided/ be/ charge/ will/ of/ free

5. the city/ what/ will/ of the future/ no/ knows/ one/ sure/ for/ look like

B. Translation

1. 他们把蔬菜装上卡车。(load)

2. 有这个男孩带路,我们毫不费劲就找到了他家。(with 复合结构)

3. 市图书馆现在对所有人都开放了,在那儿可以免费读书。(free of charge)

4. 许多大学都有附属中学。(attach)

5. 并非你们所有的人都通过了这次英语测试。(部分否定)

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之成为一个完整的故事。

Children who play truant(逃学的孩子) from school are unimaginative. A quiet day's fishing, or eight hours in a cinema seeing the same film over and over again, is usually as far as they get. They have all been put to shame by a boy who, while playing truant,

travelled 1,600 miles. He hitchhiked(搭便车旅行) to Dover and, towards evening, went into a boat to find somewhere to sleep. When he woke up next morning, he discovered that the boat had, in the meantime, travelled to Calais. No one noticed the boy as he crept off. From there, he hitchhiked to Paris in a lorry. The driver gave him a few biscuits and a cup of coffee and left him just outside the city. The next car the boy stopped did not take him into the centre of Paris as he hoped it would, but to Perpignan on the French-Spanish border. There he was picked up by a policeman and sent back to England by the local authorities. He has surely set up a record for the thousands of children who dream of evading(逃离) school.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 词左右。
2. 应使用两个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语。
3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好。
4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1.

The boy who went across the border of his country while playing truant finally returned home. _____

Paragraph 2.

When he returned to school after playing truant for several days, the boy was afraid he would be punished by the headmaster. _____

Language Project

“梦之屋”未来之家设计秀

Make a show of designs of houses for the future entitled “My Dream House”.

1. First, divide the whole class into several groups.
2. Every group designs their own future house by referring to the Internet or some other available resources.
3. Collect designs of houses from each group.
4. Form a class committee to comment on the designs and choose good ones.
5. Put up the designs on the wall, trying to make the show beautiful. The show can include a few short passages describing their ideal houses for the future.

★ Learning Strategy

该部分内容旨在帮助同学们提高遣词造句的能力,读读下面的方法,并完成后面的小练习,希望你们从中有所收获。

常常看到很多同学一提写作就愁眉苦脸,抓耳挠腮,写出来的东西经常前言不搭后语。看看下面的写作小贴士吧,或许能对你有所启发。

1. 审清题意

许多学生往往低估审题的作用,拿到题目后马上落笔成文。在考场作文中,考生往往因阅读部分挤占作文时间,无奈把本来应在 30 分钟内完成的作文在数分钟之内“速战速决”。缺乏审题一环的作文质量可想而知。古人用“一名之立,岁月踌躇”指议事之难,把它用来指审题也不过分。若是应试作文,一般可以这样合理分配时间:10 分钟左右审题,列素材;20 分钟左右作文,两分钟左右修改。正所谓“磨刀不误砍柴工”。

2. 列好提纲

英语提纲可分为句子式提纲(Sentence Outline)和题目式提纲(Topic Outline)。前者由完整的句子组成,写时较费时间,可用于平时的写作;后者则由名词(含动名词、不定式短语)及修饰语组成,简洁明了,适用于考场作文。一些学生平时写作文没有列提纲的习惯,考试时往往顾此失彼,或轻描淡写,或语言过于繁冗,这样严重损害了整篇文章的统一、连贯和衔接。建议同学们在应试时先列个题目式提纲(必要时也可用中文来构思),对个别复杂的句子打一下草稿即可。

3. 写好主题句是关键

主题句(Topic Sentence)是一个引进的概念。无论是汉语写作,还是英语写作,主题句都不可或缺。没有主题句,整个段落似一盘散沙。写主题句时要注意:一个段落只能有一个主题

句;主题句中必须含主题词;主题句的范围必须最大限度地缩小、具体化;尽可能选择准确、充分、遣词档次高的关键词概括自己的观点和看法。如:要求以“水和人类关系”确立一个主题句时,绝大多数同学只能写出“Water is important / necessary to the human being.”之类的平淡句子,很少会拓宽思路去这样写“Human experience proves(证明) that water is indispensable(必不可少的) to man's survival.”

4. 遣词要有档次

高中一年级学生一般应已掌握两千个左右的英文单词,这些单词已够写出《英语课程标准》要求的作文来。然而,目前的大学英语写作无异于中学英语写作,一个根本原因便是词汇匮乏、笼统。许多人好用初一、二学过的英语单词写作,其文章的涵盖面和表达力度、精确度都难以保证。培根说过:“Writing makes an exact man.(写作使人精确。)”可见遣词精确的重要性了。

5. 完稿查错漏

完稿后通读全文,检查一下有没有时态、语态、主谓一致、拼写等语法错误,看看文章是否连贯通顺,卷面是否整洁。卷面整洁干净甚至比准确、通顺更重要。因为整洁干净给阅卷人精神上带来愉悦,相对而言,分数自然要给得高一些。

同学们,我们在模块学习方法指导中就如何写好一篇作文从整体上给大家一些小 tips,即:审题——列提纲——写主题句——遣词造句——查漏补缺。在实际操作中同学们可能发现最难的一个环节就是遣词造句了。大家总觉得无法用比较满意的词和句型表达自己满腹的话,即便勉强写完也觉得文章生涩别扭、不够流畅。其实,只要肯背诵并多练习使用一些很好的常用句型,你就会发现你原来也可以写出很流畅的句子,大家不妨试试看。下面给同学们提供一些适用于不同场合的典型句型。

对比观点型

1. 要求论述两个对立的观点并给出自己的看法。

(1) 有一些人认为……

(2) 另一些人认为……

(3) 我的看法……

The topic of... (主题) is becoming more and more popular recently. There are two sides of opinions about it. Some people say A is their favorite. They hold their view for the reason of... (支持 A 的理由一). What is more,... (理由二). Moreover,... (理由三).

While others think that B is a better choice in the following three reasons. Firstly,... (支持 B 的理由一). Secondly (Besides),... (理由二). Thirdly (Finally),... (理由三).

From my point of view, I think... (我的观点). The reason is that... (原因). As a matter of fact, there are some other reasons to explain my choice. For me, the former is surely a wise choice.

2. 给出一个观点,要求反对这一观点。

Some people believe that... (观点一). For example, they think... (举例说明). And it will bring them... (为他们带来的好处).

In my opinion, I never think this reason can be the point. For one thing,... (不同意该看法的理由一). For another thing,... (反对的理由二).

From all that I have said, I agree to the thought that... (对文章所讨论主题的看法).

阐述主题型

要求从一句话或一个主题出发,按照提纲的要求进行论述。

1. 阐述名言或主题所蕴涵的意义。
2. 分析并举例使其更充实。

The good old proverb... (名言或谚语) reminds us that... (释义). Indeed, we can learn many things from it.

First of all,... (理由一). For example,... (举例说明). Secondly,... (理由二). Another case is that... (举例说明). Furthermore,... (理由三).

In my opinion,... (我的观点). In short, whatever you do, please remember the saying... If you understand it and apply it to your study or work, you'll necessarily benefit a lot from it.

解决问题型

1. 问题现状。
2. 怎样解决(解决方案的优缺点)。

In recent days, we have to face the problem... , which is becoming more and more serious. First,... (说明 A 的现状). Second,... (举例进一步说明现状).

Confronted with A, we should take a series of effective measures to cope with the situation. For one thing,... (解决方法一). For another... (解决方法二). Finally,... (解决方法三).

Personally, I believe that... (我的解决方法). Consequently/As a result, I'm confident that a bright future is waiting for us because... (带来的好处).

由于篇幅限制,只给同学们列出以上三种类型的写作模板,其实只要同学们多留心,就会发现很多这样的句子,把它们积累起来,然后在自己的写作中有意识地去套用,用多了它们就会自然而然地融入你的作文中,为你的文章增色。本模块的写作要求是:用 100 词来谈谈你未来 10 年的打算,同学们不妨在课本第 8 页的写作范文中找些这样的句子,然后套用到自己的写作中。这儿给大家提供几句,其余的请同学们自己再找找看:I am not really sure... / I guess that... / I can definitely tell you that... / I will probably be...

★ Culture

未来世界会是什么样?你能想象到什么程度?我们来看看科幻小说中是如何描述未来世界的吧。

Brave New World

At some point in our lives we probably all try to imagine what the future will be like, 10, 20, 50 or 100 years from now. Some people like to read science fiction where writers describe their visions of the future. One of the most famous books which describe a vision of the future is *Brave New World*. The book was written in 1931 by Aldous Huxley and it describes the world in the year 632 A. F. A. F. stands for “After Ford”. So *Brave New World* is using a different calendar(日历) where years are calculated from the death of Henry Ford, the car manufacture(制造商), rather than the traditional Christian way of calculating years from the death of Christ.

In this “brave new world”, everybody is totally happy and everything is under control. Genetic engineers build new people. They build fifteen types of people of different intelligence levels. The most intelligent people are called Alpha Plus and the most stupid are called Epsilons. There are two main ways to make sure that the people are totally happy. One way is to give them a drug called Soma which makes them feel happy, and the other way is to repeat messages to people in their sleep, telling them that they are happy and that their job and statue(地位) in society are exactly right of them.

After work people spend their lives in constant pleasure. They buy more and more things whether or not they need them and they play very complex(复杂的) games and sports to occupy(占据) their time. The main character in the story is a man called Bernard. He is an Alpha Plus, but he hasn't been programmed correctly. He doesn't want to do things all the time and he doesn't want to be with other people all the time. Bernard likes to spend some time alone thinking and he doesn't feel totally happy. He decided to go on holidays to the “Savage Reservation” where the old-fashioned humans are kept who are not members of the “brave new world”. He meets a young man called John who is the son of a woman who used to be part of “brave new world”. Bernard brings John back with him to the “brave new world” and John becomes famous as the “visiting savage(野蛮的;未开化的)”. Unfortunately, John can not adapt to the new lifestyle in the “brave new world” and he commits suicide(自杀).

同学们,本文是对科幻小说“Brave New World”的简介。读完后请同学们思考并讨论下列问题:

1. 小说中的纪年为什么是从美国著名汽车制造商福特死后开始的?
2. 文章提到有两种办法保证每个人都是幸福的,其中一种是给人们吃药让他们感到幸福,你认为作者这样写有什么寓意吗?
3. 文章提到人们在工作之余的一种放松方式——买越来越多的东西,不管需要还是不需要。你认为作者这样写暗喻现实生活中的什么?
4. 作者为什么在最后让 John 自杀,暗示什么?

这虽然是部科幻小说,可是文章却充满了作者对现实社会中人们的生活方式和对未来的思考。有兴趣的同学不妨看看这部小说,也请同学们思考人类到底该怎么发展。某些科技的发展是否意味着真正的进步?期待同学们独到的见解。

Reading for Pleasure



A lonely frog telephones the Psychic Hotline and asks what his future holds. His Personal Psychic Advisor tells him, “You are going to meet a beautiful young girl who will want to know everything about you.”

The frog is thrilled, “This is great!”

“Will I meet her at a party?” he croaks.

“No,” says the Psychic, “in biology class.”

★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识, 体验阅读快乐。

My Ideal House

by Pamela

Everyone has the house of their dreams because many people don't have money to buy it. It is only a dream. My ideal house has two levels. The first level has a beautiful living room. It has a big white rug(地毯). The wall is white and has paintings and family pictures. It has a comfortable, beautiful, and white living room. My ideal kitchen has a silver and beautiful refrigerator and stove. The dining room has a big, comfortable, and white table. The walls are white and have a big painting of the last dinner of Jesus. It has two bathrooms. One is in the first level, and the other is on the second floor. One bathroom has a big Jacuzzi(按摩浴缸). The second floor has 4 bedrooms. The principal bedroom is much bigger than the other ones. It has a big terrace(露台) with a very beautiful view with a beautiful beach. It has crystalline(清澈的) water with soft sand. The TV room is like a theater. It has comfortable and big sofas. It has a big TV like a theater. The outside of the house is big and white. The yard has a pool and a big garden with flowers and grass. The garage has space for three BMW and one Audi. This is my ideal house. I would like to have more things, but I don't know how to say.



My Ideal House

by Giulia Ampollini

My ideal house is in New York at the top floor of the tallest skyscraper. It has glass walls so I can always see the landscape and the sea. In the hall there are 5 housemaids and a swimming pool with a little boat. In front of the hall there are the kitchen and the dining-room. In the dining-room there is a table under a tree and an aquarium under the table. In the sitting-room there are 4 sofas, a television, a hammock(吊床) and a small meadow with flowers. In my bedroom there is a golden bed, a television, a computer, a telephone, a sofa, three wardrobes and photoelectric cells(光电池) to turn on the light. In front of my bedroom there is my bathroom with a big Jacuzzi. On the balcony there are the helicopter and a volleyball court. There is a library, a dance-hall and a dark room.



Module 2 Traffic Jam

★ Learning Contents

本模块主题是交通。阅读部分介绍了北京的交通系统,听力部分介绍了交通堵塞问题,文化广角介绍了伦敦为解决交通问题而采取的“交通拥堵费”的措施。同学们可以通过一系列活动,如采访公交公司、交警等,在交流活动中发展能力,同时增强社会公德意识。

话题:

谈谈交通。

词汇:

见 MODULE FILE。

语法:

祈使句(Imperatives)。

功能:

提出忠告(Giving Advice)。

技能:

听:能听懂谈论交通的材料;听懂本模块配套听力材料中有关交通问题的描述,并根据要求完成相关的练习;能听懂课文并能捕捉有关各类车辆的信息;能从与谈论交通相关的讨论中提取信息和观点。

说:能复述课文内容;能使用本模块所学词汇描述交通问题并能就如何改善交通问题发表自己的看法;能参与与交通有关的讨论。

读:能读懂谈论交通的文章;能读懂课文并获取主要信息,摘录要点;能识别新学单词、短语并推断其意义。

写:能运用所学单词和短语仿照范文写有关交通问题的短文。

文化:

了解中外大城市交通发展情况;增强环境意识和社会公德意识。

日常用语:

Pedicabs are worth using if you want to explore old Beijing.

如果想去老北京探秘,三轮脚踏车值得一坐。

There was no way I was going to catch the plane.

我没办法赶上飞机了。

It's enough to drive you mad.

这足以使你发疯。

Keep cool. 冷静。



学习任务:

编写一张海报,向来自家乡的游客们提出与交通有关的忠告。

★ Inquiry-based Learning

本栏目有两个板块:阅读和语言。阅读部分旨在让大家运用阅读技能提高阅读和理解本模块课文的能力。语言板块为大家挑选出了一些需要重点掌握的单词、短语、课文中的一些重难点句型以及本模块的语法和功能,并对它们进行了系统的讲解,帮助大家更好地把握它们的用法。

◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



Introduction

Today with the fast development of economy and science, there have appeared many new kinds of means of transport such as the maglev train, high-speed trains... At the same time, an increasing number of families own private cars, which makes it much more convenient for us to get around. For example, before, it usually took us 8 to 9 hours to travel from Taiyuan, Shanxi to Beijing by train. But now, it only takes less than 4 hours. But on the other hand, they also cause a lot of trouble; traffic jam, traffic accidents, environmental problems... As a result, some people even doubt what on earth they bring us: convenience or more trouble? What do you guys think of that? A good thing or a bad one?



Pre-reading

Look at the title of the text, the picture, and the subheading of each part and predict what will be talked about in the text.



While-reading

A. Now go through the text quickly to see if your prediction is true. If not, what is it about?

Who do you think might find the information useful?

B. Read the text again carefully and fill in the blanks with proper words.

Vehicles	Advantages	Disadvantages	Availability	Advice
Taxis	* It is 1. _____ simply raise your hand, and a taxi appears 2. _____. * The price per km is 3. _____ on the window.		24 hours a day.	* Check if the cab has a 4. _____. * Make sure you ask for a 5. _____.
Buses and trolleybuses	Cheap.	They can be very 6. _____ in rush hours.	From 5:00 am to 7. _____.	* Avoid taking them during the rush hour. * Tourists shouldn't miss the 103 bus. * Make sure you sit 8. _____, if you get on a double-decker bus.
Minibuses	You can always get a seat even in rush hours.			
Under-ground	Fast and convenient.	Terrible in rush hours.	From 5:00 am to 11:00 pm.	
Pedicabs	Worth using when you explore the narrow alleys of old Beijing.	They can be 9. _____.		* Make sure you know the 10. _____ before you begin the journey.

C. Read the text again carefully and decide whether the following statement is true or false.

- The taxi driver will tell you the price when you get into the taxi. ()
- Buses and trolleybuses are usually very crowded at 7:00 pm in Beijing. ()

B. Completion

1. permit

- ① Have you got a _____ ?
你有驾驶执照吗?
- ② The old lady doesn't permit _____ in her house.
这位老太太不允许(别人)在她家里吵闹。
- ③ Our teacher won't permit us _____ absent or late.
我们老师不允许我们旷课或迟到。

● Learning Tips

permit sth. /doing sth. 允许某事/做某事
permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事



2. in no time

- ① After his mum came back, little Tommy became happy _____ .
小汤姆在妈妈回来后立刻变得高兴起来。
- ② Will we be _____ for the six o'clock train?
我们来得及赶上六点钟的那趟火车吗?

● Learning Tips

in no time 立刻,马上
in time 及时



3. provide

- ① The school will _____ tents, but we have to bring our own food.
学校会提供帐篷,但是我们必须自己带食物。
- ② We are here to _____ the public _____ a service.
我们来这里是为公众服务的。

● Learning Tips

provide sb. with sth. /provide sth. for sb. 给某人提供某物



4. worth

- ① This bicycle _____ £ 50.
这辆自行车值 50 英镑。
- ② The book is worth _____ again.
这本书值得再看一遍。

● Learning Tips

be worth + *n.* / doing 值得
 be worth doing
 = be worthy of being done
 = be worthy to be done



5. react

① The eye _____ light.

眼睛对光会起反应。

② —How did your mother react to the news? 你妈妈对这个消息反应如何?

—She reacted _____ getting very angry. 她的反应是非常生气。

③ Iron _____ air and water to produce rust.

铁、水、空气发生反应产生铁锈。

④ He reacted strongly against the opposition.

他强烈反抗对方。

● Learning Tips

react to 对……作出反应
 react by doing 对……作出反应
 react with 起化学反应
 react against 反对; 反抗



6. keep cool

① Don't get excited about the examination; _____ !

不要对考试太紧张,沉着点。

② Keep strong, if possible. In any case, _____. Have unlimited patience.

如果可能,保持强壮。任何情况下,保持冷静。要有无限的耐心。

● Learning Tips

keep cool = keep calm 保持冷静



7. no way

① You want me to give up my holiday? _____ !

你想让我放弃假期? 没门儿!

② There's _____ we're going to get this finished on time.

我们不可能按时完成这个工作。

8. in a good mood

① Why are you _____ ?

你心情怎么这么好?

② The boss is not _____ now; you'd better not ask for trouble.

老板现在心情不好;你最好不要自找麻烦了。

③ He was _____ for being polite to visitors.

他当时没心思以礼待客。

● Learning Tips

be in a good/bad mood 心情好/不好

be in the mood for sth. /doing sth. 有(做)某事的心思或兴致

be in no mood for sth. /doing sth. 没有(做)某事的心思或兴致



9. by

① The number of students in this school has been increased _____ 20 percent this year. 今年这所学校的学生数目增加了 20%。

② Our basketball team lost the game _____ only one score.

我们的篮球队仅以一分之差输了这场比赛。

● Learning Tips

by 用来表示某事物的数量或程度,例如“增加了/减少了/提高了/降低了多少”或者“相差多少”。



10. what's more

① My father has a good heart, _____, he's quite talented.

我父亲很善良,而且,他还很能干。

② The price is too high, and _____, I don't like the color of the coat.

价格太贵,而且,我也不喜欢这件外套的颜色。

● Learning Tips

what's more 意为“而且”,同义的还有: besides, in addition, moreover, furthermore 等。



C. Complete the following passage by using the words or phrases in their proper forms.

Two of them are not used.

under construction single receipt route convenient
provide
get around fare crowd offer alternative have a good view

It is convenient to 1. _____ in Beijing. The city offers you several means of transport. Public transport like buses and trolleybuses provides a cheap way and 2. _____ are really cheap. If you want to 3. _____ of the rapidly changing city, you should take a double-decker

bus and sit upstairs. If you are a tourist, make sure you won't miss the 103 bus which passes the Forbidden City and the White Pagoda in Beihai Park, 4. _____ one of the most impressive routes. The only problem with the public transport is that they can get very 5. _____ during the rush hour. In that case, you can take minibuses, which run regular services and follow the same 6. _____ as large public buses. If you are in a hurry, taxis are a good choice. They are easy to get. What you need to do is just raise your hand. But remember to check the business permit and ask for a 7. _____.

Like many other big cities, Beijing also has underground lines, which are fast and 8. _____, but rush hours can be terrible. To solve the problem, several lines are 9. _____ these days.

Actually, many tourists like to try tricycle taxis, especially when they want to explore the narrow alleys (hutong) of old Beijing. But before you begin the journey, make sure you know the price and if it is 10. _____ or return.

Lexical Chunks

请大家将本模块的词组、短语、固定搭配、习惯的表达方式等语言表达形式进行整理归纳。

词组	
短语、固定搭配	
习惯的表达方式	

Section 3 Sentence Structure

1. Simply raise your hand, and a taxi appears in no time. (p12)

你只要挥挥手,的士就立即出现在你面前。

本句为“祈使句+and/or/otherwise+陈述句(一般将来时)”句型,相当于if引导的条件状语从句。例如:

Use your head and you will find a solution.

动脑筋,你会想出解决办法的。

Hurry up, or you will be late for the train.

快点,要不然你会误了火车的。

2. Buses numbered 1 to 100 are limited to travel within the city center. (p12)

标号为1至100的公共汽车只限于城区行驶。

numbered 1 to 100 为过去分词做定语,相当于 which are numbered 1 to 100。

3. However, there is also a night bus service, provided by buses with a number in 200s. (p12)

然而也有夜间公共汽车,车号为 200 多号。

provided by buses with a number in 200s 是过去分词做定语,同样可以转换为定语从句 which was provided by buses. . .

4. The situation in central London, where drivers spent 50% of their time in queues, became so bad that the local government decided to do something about it. (p19)

在伦敦市中心(交通)状况如此糟糕,司机们得花一半的时间排队等候,于是当地政府决定对此采取(一些)措施。

此句为复合句。主句是 The situation in central London became so bad; that the local government. . . about it 为结果状语从句。where. . . in queues 是非限制性定语从句,修饰 central London,用来补充说明伦敦市中心的交通状况。

5. Motorists could take a bus into the city center and arrive at work or the shops relaxed and in a good mood. (p18)

驾车者可以轻松地乘公交车进入市中心,心情愉快地工作或购物。

= Motorists could go to the city center by bus and arrive at work or the shops feeling relaxed and happy.

此句为简单句。其中 relaxed 和 in a good mood 为形容词和介词短语做并列状语。关于形容词做状语我们在 Book 2 Module 6 的阅读课文里面已见过,这里再给大家举几个例子。

She lied on the bed, awake.

她躺在床上,醒着。

Optimistic and outgoing, she won friendship from her colleagues soon.

性格乐观又开朗,她很快就赢得了同事的友谊。

6. After only six months, traffic coming into central London was reduced by about 30 percent, and journey times by 15 percent. (p19)

仅六个月后,进入伦敦市中心的交通车辆减少了大约百分之三十,车辆穿行的次数减少了百分之十五。

= After only six months, traffic coming into central London was reduced to about 70 percent, and journey times was reduced to 85 percent.

该句为 and 连接的两个并列的简单句,它们分别是“traffic was reduced by about 30 percent”以及“journey times (was reduced) by 15 percent”。其中后一句承前,省略了 was reduced; 另外,coming into central London 为动词-ing 做定语,修饰 traffic。

7. What's more, central London shops did not lose business even though there were fewer cars. (p19)

另外,伦敦市中心商店的销售情况并没有因为车辆减少而受损。

该句为主从复合句, central London shops did not lose business 是主句, even though there were fewer cars 为让步状语从句。

what's more=in addition(besides)

◀◀ Section 4 Grammar ▶▶

发现, 探究语法规则



说起祈使句, 同学们并不陌生, 可是大家有没有对它进行过归纳总结呢? 比如它的概念、形式、用法等。下面我们给大家提供几个例句, 请同学们先观察, 后总结, 然后和同学交流彼此的看法。

Stand up.

You come here. I have something to tell you.

Don't be late again.

Be careful next time.

Do be patient.

Let us have a try, will you?

Let's go and ask the teacher for help, shall we?

现在我们一起总结归纳本模块的语法知识:

祈使句(Imperatives)

请同学们先来阅读一段对话:

Alice: Hello.

Rose: Hi. It's me, Rose. There's no way I'll get to the bus station in time for my coach. I'm on the No. 23 bus and it's stuck in a traffic jam. It's just ridiculous!

Alice: Oh dear. Where are you exactly?

Rose: On the ring road, not far from the hospital.

Alice: Keep cool! I've got an idea. Why not take the underground? There's a station near the hospital. It'll be crowded but much quicker than the bus.

Rose: Good idea. I'll phone you later.

请体会 Alice 是如何帮助 Rose 的, 然后回答:

1. 画线部分使用了什么句式? 表达了怎样的意义?

句式: _____

意义: _____

2. 祈使句结构如何?

(1) 祈使句的主语一般是 _____, 往往省略; 谓语动词用 _____。

Come this way, please.

请走这边。

Let me have a try, will you?

让我试试, 好吗?

(2) 祈使句的否定结构是: _____

Don't make any noise!

不要发出噪音!

Never judge a person by looks.

决不能以貌取人。

3. 祈使句的基本句型有哪些?

(1) _____ 型

Get out!

出去!

(2) _____ 型

Please be quiet, boys!

孩子们, 请安静!

(3) _____ 型

Let him come in.

让他进来。

4. 祈使句可以表示什么意义?

Make what you're doing today important, because you're trading a day of your life for it. 让今天所做的事情变得重要起来吧, 因为你是用自己生命的一天来与之交换。(表示建议)

Pass me the salt, please.

请把盐递给我。(表示 _____)

Fill in this form.

把这个表填好。(表示 _____)

Help yourself to some fish.

请吃鱼。(表示 _____)

Hurry up or you will be late.

快点, 不然你要迟到了。(表示 _____)

Be careful next time.

下次小心点。(表示 _____)

Wish you a good journey.

祝你一路顺风。(表示 _____)

Don't be late again.

别再迟到了。(表示 _____)

Keys:

1. 祈使句, 提建议
2. (1) 第二人称 you, 动词原形
(2) Don't/ Never + 动词原形
3. (1) Do (2) Be (3) Let
4. 请求, 命令, 邀请, 警告, 叮嘱, 祝愿, 禁止



Consolidation

A. Complete the passage with the proper forms of the given words in brackets.

Most people love to complain about their bosses. Just 1. _____ (be) sure to do it in a safe place. The bathroom or a corner of the office is always a bad idea! 2. _____ (save) it for after work!

B. Summarize each paragraph to make suggestions on how to ride safely. Use imperative sentences.

Riding your bike can be really fun, but also very dangerous. If you do a safety check of your bike before you start riding, you can get rid of most possible problems.

Steps:

1. _____

This means:

Air—Are your tires inflated(充气)?

Brakes(刹车)—Do they work and are they clean?

Chain—Is it clean and able to turn with no problems?

2. _____

This is very easy as all you need to do is to sit on your bike and make sure that the tips of your toes touch the ground.

3. _____

Stopping for stop signs and watching for traffic greatly reduce the chances of a collision(碰撞). Ride with the traffic signals.

4. _____

You can wear bright clothing. Motorcycles are required to have a front headlight at all times, because they are small and hard to see. A bicycle is smaller yet. Night-time riding usually requires a front white light.

5. _____

When it is dark out, turn on your headlight. During the day, a flashing front light is good because it attracts more attention, but at night, a constant front light is more appropriate, and it will provide enough visibility(能见度) to drivers. At night, a flashing front light is annoying.

6. _____

This is especially important for left turns, because they involve crossing traffic. If you are turning left, extend your left arm; if you are turning right, extend your right arm.

C. Read the passage. Fill in the blanks with the correct words or in the proper forms of the given words in brackets.

One night Mr Lee was 1. _____ (drive) his wife home from work. She was a nurse in a hospital. It was almost midnight and she was quite tired out. She soon fell 2. _____. Mr Lee looked at her and smiled.

Mr Lee was a careful and experienced driver. He knew it was safer to drive 3. _____ (slow) on a dark night. After some time he noticed a car following him. It was travelling very fast. Suddenly it overtook his car.

The driver of the car was in a 4. _____. He did not see the approaching lorry. 5. _____ (avoid) hitting it, he suddenly turned his car. It skidded(侧滑) off the road and hit a big tree. The 6. _____ and his passenger were injured. They were badly cut by glass from the broken windscreen.

Mr Lee quickly stopped his car by the side of the 7. _____. His wife got out of the car to help the injured. The lorry driver also stopped to help. Mr Lee drove off to telephone the police.

About twenty-five minutes later, a police car and 8. _____ ambulance arrived. The injured were carried into the ambulance and taken to 9. _____.

The policemen took down details of the accident. Mr Lee and the lorry driver told them all they could remember. The policemen thanked them 10. _____ their help. Mr and Mrs Lee got into their car and continued their journey home.

◀◀ Section 5 Function ▶▶

Boys and girls, so far you have learned many ways to give others advice. Could you find phrases or sentences of giving advice from the following dialogue? Now, why not have a try?

Miss Wang: Jack, late again! Got caught in a traffic jam again?

Jack: I'm terribly sorry, Miss Wang, but I have to say "yes".

Charlie: Miss Wang, I guarantee it is true. I was almost caught in a traffic jam.

Luckily I took another road in time. The traffic situation is too bad in our city!

Miss Wang: OK, so guys, since the topic of this module is about a traffic jam, why not have a discussion on how to improve the traffic situation in our city?

Students: Cool.

Jack: I think the government should broaden the main streets.

Charlie: That's far from enough because some streets are wide enough but during rush hours there are still traffic jams.

Jessica: That's true. My advice is that we should limit the vehicles into the center of the city by making drivers pay congestion charge like London.

Mike: I am sure those drivers will kill you!

Jessica: So what do you think we can do?

Mike: I think people should be educated to respect traffic rules because many traffic jams are caused by breaking the rules.

...

Miss Wang: OK guys, I would strongly recommend that you write a letter about what we are discussing today to the government so that something will be done to improve the condition.

Students: Great idea!

I am pretty sure that you must have done a good job. Here are more phrases for you to refer to:

Why not do...?

Why don't you do...?

You should...

You shouldn't...

You'd better...

You could...

It is a good idea to do...

What/How about doing...?

If I were you I would...

I suggest doing.../that sb. (should) do...

Make sure that...

Be sure to...



Interaction and Presentation

A. Pick out the best choice from the box that can complete each of the blanks. Note that two of them are not used.

Nora: I notice there is another traffic jam a few blocks ahead.

Alan: Gosh! There are traffic jams everywhere.

Nora: Getting caught in a traffic jam just drives you mad. 1. _____

Alan: Definitely! I think they should build more roads to ease the traffic.

Nora: 2. _____

Alan: And they should broaden the roads into 4 or 6 lanes. Most roads are just so narrow!

Nora: Absolutely! But that's not enough.

Alan: 3. _____

Nora: I think they should educate drivers to respect the traffic rules. Haven't you noticed they are always breaking the rules? To get to the front of the line, they often take the bicycle lane.

Alan: Yeah. Actually it is the same with the pedestrians and cyclists. They don't wait for the green light to pass.

Nora: My God! Look, the car ahead just ran into the bicycle lane and hit a cyclist!

Alan: Jesus! It's ridiculous! Why can't they be a little patient? 4. _____ They should be heavily punished.

Nora: Someone will see to it. 5. _____

- A. That's rush hour.
- B. Any other good solutions?
- C. I have had enough of them!
- D. You can say that again.
- E. Why not take the underground?
- F. Something must be done.
- G. Just keep cool!

B. Oral activity

Please make up a dialogue with your partner based on one of the following situations by using the phrases of giving advice mentioned in this module.

Situation One: Your friend finds it difficult to improve his English, especially spoken

English and pronunciation. Please give him some advice.

Situation Two: A foreign friend comes to visit your city and needs your advice for transport methods.

You can start like this:

Susan: Hi, Mary, what's up? You look so blue!

Mary: I just find it impossible to study English well, especially spoken English. It is awful!

...

★ Language Use

同学们,生命在于运动。同样,语言在于运用。因此,让我们一起来对我们以上所学的基础知识进行一次综合运用吧!相信大家通过这一部分的训练之后,会在语言的综合能力上有所提升。来挑战一下自己,看看你收获了多少硕果。

◀▶ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

My dad was a used car salesman. Every 1 on Thursday, he would head off to Shreveport, LA to the auction(拍卖).

Once I was riding with him on a highway when he 2 a hitchhiker with a backpack. As soon as Dad saw him, he pulled the car over and offered him a 3.

Dad asked him where he was going. The hitchhiker in front of me said he headed out to the west. Dad told him we were heading to Shreveport so that was as far as we could take him. I can't remember why but he told Dad lots of things that made him decide to go to the west. I sat in the 4 seat and watched the scene with 5. I could see the hitchhiker changed his attitude as he could feel someone was really 6 him. It was quite an exchange and I watched it carefully as if I were 7 notes in order not to miss one word. I did know it was quite cold outside and the hitchhiker was very 8 to be able to stay in our car.

We drove another 45 minutes before we had to exit the highway. We pulled over and Dad told him to keep his head 9 and things would start getting better for him soon. He 10 his pocket and handed the hitchhiker a 20 dollar bill. The guy was very pleased now. His face lit up right there on the cold, dark highway.

We 11 on and my dad didn't say a single thing. I was 12 completely amazed by what I had just seen. I was always told by everyone to never 13 up a hitchhiker

and yet my dad did it every time he saw one. He always gave them money even if he didn't have very much of his own.

I learned a lot about my dad and 14. I learned that just one single kind act can 15 someone's life.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. afternoon | B. Christmas | C. morning | D. night |
| () 2. | A. guided | B. persuaded | C. saw | D. invited |
| () 3. | A. meal | B. ride | C. map | D. present |
| () 4. | A. first | B. back | C. last | D. front |
| () 5. | A. patience | B. smile | C. delight | D. amazement |
| () 6. | A. laughing at | B. running after | C. falling behind | D. listening to |
| () 7. | A. taking | B. comparing | C. reading | D. sending |
| () 8. | A. sorry | B. happy | C. sad | D. proud |
| () 9. | A. off | B. in | C. down | D. up |
| () 10. | A. turned into | B. reached into | C. thought of | D. came across |
| () 11. | A. lived | B. drove | C. talked | D. held |
| () 12. | A. often | B. never | C. still | D. also |
| () 13. | A. set | B. bring | C. put | D. pick |
| () 14. | A. cost | B. travel | C. life | D. news |
| () 15. | A. change | B. push | C. decide | D. start |

◀ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ▶

A

Chinese railway experts have begun talks on building a record-breaking high-speed rail that will connect Inner Mongolia in the north to Hainan in the south. According to the Shaanxi Development and Reform Commission, the proposed line will operate at a speed of 350 kilometers per hour (217 mph).

Beginning in Inner Mongolia's Baotou and running through southern Shaanxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangxi and Guangdong, its final stop would be in Haikou on Hainan Island, China's southernmost province.

The proposed rail is part of China's aim to create another "Silk Road of the 21st Century" and improve the country's transportation network while driving land development and urbanization in some provincial areas.

Many of the provinces through which the high-speed trains will travel are near major bodies of water, such as the Yellow River in Inner Mongolia and Shaanxi, the Yangtze

Reports have found that there is some support among a minority of(少数的)motorists for charging plans. They say this plan shows some special benefits to drivers, for example, clearer roads, better detection of taxes escape, a reduction of fuel duty.

The government says that action must be taken to reduce congestion, and drivers should consider the journeys carefully. Public transport plays an important role in helping motorists choose an alternative to the car. It is believed that convenient public transport is the best choice for drivers.

Of course, most motorists disagree with the charging plans, because it means that you need to pay to use a road or enter a city center. These pages will guide you around the details of each currently operational scheme(计划) in the UK. Click on the menu at the top for more information.

- ()1. According to the passage, we can guess a toll road is _____.
- A. a road travelers have to pay to use
 - B. a road on which drivers can drive very fast
 - C. a road which is constructed by the government
 - D. a road which is protected by the native inhabitants
- ()2. According to the government, the whole UK may carry out the plans _____.
- A. around 2005
 - B. around 2015
 - C. around 2010
 - D. around 2020
- ()3. According to the passage, it can be learned that _____.
- A. most drivers say that charging plans have some benefits
 - B. many drivers prefer to pay more road tax when they are charged
 - C. the government encourages motorists to use public transport
 - D. only a few drivers don't agree with the charging plan
- ()4. This passage may come from _____.
- A. traffic books
 - B. newspapers
 - C. traffic magazines
 - D. websites
- ()5. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of congestion charging?
- A. Fewer cars on the road.
 - B. Lower fuel price.
 - C. Cheaper cars.
 - D. Better detection of taxes escape.

C

Read the following passage and choose the most suitable sentence from A to E for each

blank. There is an extra sentence.

San Francisco is going to do what many other cities have already done—provide free bicycles to the public. The program encourages citizens to get out of their cars and use free bikes.

The mayor of San Francisco supports the bicycle program. 1. _____

At first, 40 to 60 bikes will be available only to city workers. People will give their old bikes to the city to use in the program. If this program is successful, some day more than 1, 000 bicycles will be available. Everyone, not just city workers, will be able to use these bicycles.

2. _____ “I will still drive my car,” says Joanna Green. “San Francisco has a lot of hills. My office is at the top of Potrero Hill. I don’t think I’m in good shape. And, wouldn’t I have to carry a helmet with me all the time?”

Phil Chung agrees, “There is too much traffic. 3. _____ There are not very many bike lanes.” He continues, “Plus, it’s too cold in the winter. And what if you ride a bike to work, and then there isn’t one to ride home?”

Program leaders know there will be problems. 4. _____ “It’s not the solution for everyone,” states Sylvia Pass. “But if just one hundred people use it every day, that’s one hundred cars that aren’t on the streets, one hundred parking spaces that aren’t used. I think it’s a great beginning.”

- A. While most people think the bike program is a good idea, only a few say they will use it.
- B. But they think it’s worth trying.
- C. He wants to improve the terrible traffic problems in the city.
- D. They are worried that the free bikes will be stolen.
- E. Riding a bicycle can be dangerous.

D

Traffic in Bangalore, India, is so heavy that no one cares about regulation. Even the government finds it difficult to reduce the amount of the traffic in the city. There is one man, though, who takes it upon himself to do something about the traffic jams on one of the city’s roads. 52-year-old Shahnawaz used to be a repairing worker, but now he is Benson Town’s self-appointed(自己任命的) traffic policeman.

The jam near Miller Road is caused by the main side road that turns into a sharp, blind right angle(直角). Nobody can see if there is a vehicle coming from either

direction and vehicles would come from both the roads, which often led to quarrels and even fights between drivers who would not give way to each other.

Every day Shahnawaz would experience the traffic jams. Finally he decided to guide the traffic as a public service. Every day, Shahnawaz takes his position between 7:30 a. m. and 11:00 a. m. , and between 4:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Traffic is heavy during these hours, he says. And he makes sure children going to school are given way first. Thanks to his efforts, the traffic flows smoothly.

Interestingly, he uses his fingers as a signal instead of whistle. When asked why, he answered, “I do not want to add to the noise pollution that houses here already face.”

Shahnawaz has been to the job for the last eight months, and people say there has not been a single traffic jam or accident since. Even the police praise him for his public service. Traffic regulation has turned into a full-time job for Shahnawaz.

- () 1. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The importance of traffic regulation.
 - B. The problem of traffic jams in Bangalore.
 - C. A new way to reduce the amount of traffic.
 - D. An Indian self-appointed traffic policeman.
- () 2. The second paragraph mainly tells _____.
- A. what led to the traffic jams near Miller Road
 - B. how Shahnawaz became a self-appointed traffic policeman
 - C. why the traffic jams led to quarrels and fights
 - D. how Shahnawaz experienced the traffic jams every day
- () 3. Shahnawaz uses his fingers as a signal instead of whistle because _____.
- A. he is a part-time traffic policeman
 - B. a real whistle is not loud enough
 - C. a real whistle is too expensive
 - D. he won't make noise pollution
- () 4. Shahnawaz decided to be a self-appointed traffic policeman _____.
- A. because of his strong interest
 - B. because of his own free will
 - C. in order to make a living
 - D. due to the police's invitation

◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Put the following words in right order to make a meaningful sentence.

1. taxi/ a/ your/ hand/ raise/ in/ time/ no/ simply/ appears/ and

2. when/ take/ idea/ a/ good/ taxi/ is/ it/ driver's/ the/ permit/ for/ a/ to/ ask/ you

3. late/ too/ is/ make/ you/ it/ when/ sure/ taking/ taxi/ a/ avoid/ at/ alone/ night

4. not/ you/ to/ in/ set/ early/ caught/ be/ off/ should/ traffic/ a/ jam/ order/ in

5. explore/ you/ worth/ old/ if/ are/ using/ pedicabs/ to/ want/ Beijing

B. Translation

1. 学校为在校生提供可口的 (delicious) 饭菜。(provide)

2. 他在事故过后,渐渐又能走动了。(get around)

3. 他们已被交通堵塞困在那里三个小时了。(be stuck in)

4. 正在修建的那座桥有 300 米长。(under construction)

5. 他是真的饿了,只一会儿就把盘子里的所有东西都吃光了。(in no time, eat up)

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之成为一个完整的故事。

It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was very fast asleep. So I got a ladder from the shed(棚子) in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom. I was almost there when a sarcastic (讽刺的) voice below said, "I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night." I looked down and nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman. I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, "I enjoy cleaning windows at night."

“So do I,” answered the policeman in the same tone. “Excuse my interrupting you. I hate to interrupt a man when he’s busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?”

“Well, I’d prefer to stay here,” I said. “You see, I’ve forgotten my key.”

“Your what?” he called.

“My key,” I shouted.

Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 词左右。
2. 应使用两个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语。
3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1.

Just as the policeman started to climb towards me, my wife woke up. _____

Paragraph 2.

Hearing my wife’s cry, the policeman was assured that I was a thief. _____

Language Project

同学们,也许你经常见到这样的情景:赶上高峰期的时候,路上难免塞车,有人就开始动脑筋——不是加塞就是闯红灯,还占用别的车道等。碰到个脾气暴的,可能彼此就会发生冲突,吵嘴打架,严重时甚至会发生流血事件。就这些现象,请同学们设计一些幽默的公益广告,可图可文,也可以图文兼有,重要的是要让人们在幽默中意识到遵守交通规则的重要性。如果有难度,可以到网上先找些类似的例子,然后自己再创作。下面一例仅供参考。

美国西海岸一条公路的急转弯处,有一告示这样写着:“If your car can swim, please go straight!”

★ Learning Strategy

想要让人赞美你能说一口漂亮标准的美语吗？仔细阅读下面的提示吧！

同学们，你是否为自己学了好几年英语可发音还是“Chinglish”(Chinese English)而感到尴尬甚至羞于开口呢？其实只要你掌握了正确的练习方法并勤学苦练，那你的发音完全可以在几个月内突飞猛进。试试下面的小窍门吧，相信会对你有益的。

1. 口语学习的关键是要模仿人家说话。这包括语音和语调两部分。中国英语教学重视语调的很少，尽管很多时候语调可能比语音更重要。

2. 首先准备好相关音频材料。根据你的水平，可以选择《新概念》第二册，也可以到图书馆借一套有声书的小故事集。注意：一定要有书，故事篇幅不能太长，生词量要小，过于简单没有关系。

3. 进行跟读训练。放音频，看着书，搞明白每一个单词的意思，理解整个故事情节。然后，放一句，暂停，学着读一句，然后，放下一句，暂停，再学一句，如此反复。

4. 跟读过程中要注意的几点：(1)一定要尽力模仿发音和语调，越像越好。(2)开始时速度可以比较慢，要逐步使自己跟上音频的速度。(3)中间可以倒回重放，但完成一小段后再回去重来可能更好。

5. 同步阅读。当你对文章发音、语调完全掌握之后，就要在放音频的同时同步跟读。争取让自己的声音与它完全重合。注意语调和语音。如果中间有结巴的地方也不要紧，继续读下去，然后再回来重读。

6. 关掉音频材料，朗诵课文。注意使用学到的语音语调。待滚瓜烂熟之后，可以进入下一篇课文。这样，一两个月之后，当你“精读”过五到十篇约一千字篇幅的文章之后，你会发现你的英语发音和听力有了明显的进步。再配合其他学习途径，如与人聊天、看电视、听广播等，你的口语水平会得到显著提高。

上面我们向大家介绍了提高英语发音的很有效的小 tips。可是在实际听英美人士交谈的时候，你会发现很多句子好像少了一些词。事实上那些词是被弱读了。

要让人赞美你能说一口漂亮标准的美语，你需要在每个句子中突出关键词，重读关键词。美语发音和汉语发音不同：汉语念起来是以字为单位的，每个字都有语调；美语是以词为单位的，句子中关键词要抓住。关键词中又要抓住重读的音节。这样你就会发现每句话都有几个起伏，而且都是随着几个关键词而起伏的。那些轻读的词美国人叫“swallow words”，意思是那些词都让你吞吃掉了，也就是说当你说话时，对方根本听不到那些词，所以听上去就像是被你吃掉了似的。比如：听美国人说“How are you doing?”常常听上去更像“How you doing?”并且 you 也是读得非常弱，好像只有“How doing?”；还有他们把 want to/ going to 发为 wanna/ gonna，其实也是将 to 弱读了的缘故。那么哪些是要重读的关键词呢？Stressed words are considered content words: Nouns (table, Smith...), Verbs (run, speak...),

Adjectives (wonderful, beautiful...) and Adverbs (slowly, quickly...). Non-stressed words are considered function words: Determiners (the, a...), Auxiliary Verbs (was, is...), Prepositions (after, of...), Conjunctions (but, and...), Pronouns (he, we...).

Got it? Now tell yourself what stressed words are and give some examples.

现在,就请同学们朗读下面的两个句子,比较一下:

Taxis are on the **streets** **24 hours** a **day**.

He can **come** on **Sundays** as long as he doesn't have to **do** any **homework** in the **evening**.

注意到了吗?看上去第二个句子比第一个句子要长30%,但因为这两个句子都拥有5个重读词(黑体词),所以念起来花的时间是一样的。

温馨提示

如何选择合适的听力材料:

1. 不能只听一种素材。例如不能只听新闻体裁。选材要杂,故事、对话、演讲、辩论都要听,都要涉猎。
2. 不能只听一种口音。英语已经从“English”演化成了“Globish”,是一种国际语言,仅限于一种英语、一种语音,已经不能适应需要。
3. 提倡根据自身的兴趣选择听力材料。例如喜欢宠物,就可以在相关网站上检索宠物的视频作为素材。想听什么听什么,喜欢什么听什么,这样的听力训练在兴趣、动机的驱使下,容易进入长期记忆,最终有利于口语输出。
4. 少即是多。Less is more! 想想吧,电脑里、手机中存了多少听力素材?真的听了吗?练听力、口语,关键在于“练”了多少。一定要有计划地练习,提升听说能力。

★ Culture

通过本模块的学习,我们了解了不少关于英国交通方面的知识。下面,我们再来看看美国的交通制度吧!



The Enforcement(强制执行) of Driving Rules in the US

Despite the TV and film image of speeding reckless drivers, traffic laws in the US are taken seriously and strictly enforced. Each state has an agency responsible for enforcing highway traffic rules and regulations, e.g. state troopers or the highway patrol, employing patrol cars, motorcycles and aircraft.

Traffic laws are also enforced by local police, such as County Sheriff's officers or

municipal police. If a policeman wants you to stop, he usually drives along behind you flashing his overhead lights (which may be red, blue or yellow or a combination) and possibly sounding his siren. You should pull over and stop, if possible on the hard shoulder. Once you've stopped, stay in your car and let the officer come to you.

Keep your hands in view, e. g. on the steering wheel, and don't do anything that could be misconstrued, like reaching for your license in the glove compartment (an officer may think that you're going for a gun). If you're stopped by an unmarked vehicle, ask to see the officer's identification.

Whatever you're stopped for, the officer will ask to see your license and may want to see your car registration document and insurance card, so always carry them with you. Don't joke with or antagonize(敌对; 对抗) an officer, as this may lead to a ticket, whether you've done anything illegal or not. A foreign accent and an apology may help you get a warning rather than a ticket. If you're stopped for speeding or another "minor" offence such as failing to stop at a "STOP" sign or making an illegal turn, you may get away with a caution (called a "friendly warning") in some states.

If you receive a ticket for a motoring offence, you may have the choice of paying a statutory fine or going to court. If you're stopped for drunk driving or another serious offence, you may be arrested.

同学们, 各国有各国的交通规则。对于那些违反交通规则的人, 各国也有不同的处置方式。请同学们利用其他资源, 比如网络、报纸、杂志等, 了解其他国家是如何有效制裁违反交通规则行为的, 然后以小组活动的形式给本市的交通单位提供一份制裁违反交通规则行为的建议书。

Reading for Pleasure



Bring Me the Winner

- Waiter, this lobster has only one claw.
- I'm sorry, Sir. It must have been in a fight.
- Well, bring me the winner then.

★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识, 体验阅读快乐。

Why US teens are driving less?

Tevin Hudson was in no hurry to get behind the wheel of a car. In high school, he rode the bus and caught rides with friends or his mom.



Yet the 19-year-old is not so out of step with his peers. For a growing number of US teenagers, obtaining a driver's license is more of a financial burden than a ticket to freedom. For Hudson, postponing his driving test was worth the wait.

In Central Florida, the number of licensed drivers aged 15 to 17 fell from 44,182 in 1995 to 38,749 in 2013, according to the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

That 12 percent drop emerged (出现) at a time when the overall population in several counties went up. Statewide, the number of teenage drivers fell by nearly 15 percent.

High gas prices and a slow recovery are likely two key reasons more teens are holding off now.

"It looks like teens just can't afford to drive," said Matt Moore, vice-president of the Highway Loss Data Institute. "Paying for their own cars, gas and insurance is hard if they can't find a job."

Some see those same financial forces combining with other shifts (改变) in youth culture, including the arrival of new ways to spend their limited funds.

"Young folks would rather spend their money on an iPhone than a car," said professor Bruce Stephenson at Rollins College. "It's a lot cheaper not to have a car."

Stephenson said the push for walkable communities, green transportation and the growing desire for urban living could have teens tapping the brakes on getting a license.

Another reason a car may matter less to the younger set is because teens can communicate easily with peers via social media.

"They have another way," said Michel Harris, director of traffic safety culture at AAA Auto Club South in Tampa, Florida. "Before, you needed that car to be with your friends."