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英语（第二版）

第三册

主 编 蒋 磊 杨亚军 李佐玲

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Unit 1 Reading Success

Learning Objectives

Students should be able to

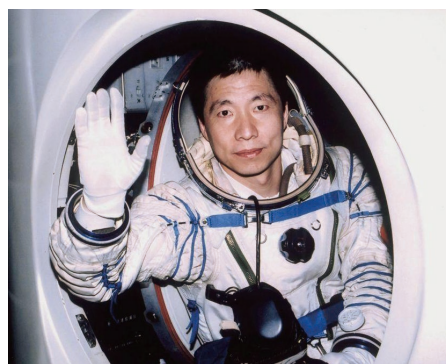
- ★ talk about what's success;
- ★ master the new words and expressions;
- ★ be familiar with literal translation & free translation;
- ★ learn how to write a paragraph.

Module 1 Brain-storming

Section A Look and Complete

Task 1 Look at the picture and name the person, and then complete the table according to the given item.





Name	Nationality	Field	Achievement	Others

Task 2 Work in group. Have an open discussion on the topic of success, and the following expressions may help your discussion.

- 1 success doesn't come easy
- 2 success starts with confidence
- 3 make it

- 1 believe in yourself
- 2 self-confidence is the first step
- 3 on the road to success

**Self-confidence is the
key to success.**

- 1 have low self-confidence
- 2 How do you build it?
- 3 let failure get you down

- 1 how tough that was
- 2 make it through
- 3 get ahead

Section B Speak and Imitate

Task 1 Here is an instructor talking about building self-confidence. Brainstorm and list some possible sayings to help him/her build confidence, while one has lost confidence.

Self-confidence

Self-confidence is the key to your success. Without self-confidence you'll never achieve your goals. Every successful person will tell you that they only achieved their goals because they always believed in themselves. But no one is born with self-confidence. Self-confidence is something you build and perfect.

But sometimes people tend to lose confidence and complain:

- 1 I can't take more of it.
- 2 I'm sick and tired of the job.
- 3 It makes me sick the way they treat me.
- 4 It makes my blood boil when this sort of thing happens.
- 5 I'm finished.

Brainstorm:

You can help people build confidence and change the way their minds focus on things by saying:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

Task 2 Make a dialogue according to the instruction given in Cue Card A & Cue Card B.

Cue Card A

Situation: Li Mei wants to know how to study successfully, so she asks some advice from her professor, Mr. Ye.

Speaker A: You are Li Mei, want to know how to study successfully, and you are discussing it with Mr. Ye.

Tips for speaking

- How to win respect from others at college?
- What is success?
- How to achieve success?

Cue Card B

Situation: Li Mei wants to know how to study successfully, so she asks some advice from her professor, Mr. Ye.

Speaker B: You are Mr. Ye, a professor from a college. You are discussing what success is with a student.

Tips for speaking

- Try to be successful in academic performance.
- To work harder than others.

Section C Listen and Write

Task 1 Listen to the following sentences twice and fill in the missing words you hear in the recording.

- 1 Living without an _____ is like sailing without a compass.
- 2 The success of a new technology _____ on ease of entry into the marketplace.
- 3 Success has a simple _____: do your best, and people may like it.
- 4 A thousand-li _____ is started by taking the first step.
- 5 A man can fail many times, but he isn't a _____ until he begins to blame somebody else.

Task 2 Listen to the following short conversations twice and choose the best answer to each question you hear in the recording.

- 1 A. The man is going to build a castle in that area.
B. The man is just daydreaming about winning the prize.
C. The man will buy an expensive castle for the woman.
D. The man didn't want to win the game.
- 2 A. The man encouraged her to build self-confidence.
B. She said that she was not the right person for it.
C. She learnt new words by writing them on the dorm wall.
D. The man said he found the grammar difficult.

- 3 A. John changes his present job because he doesn't like his boss.
B. John changes jobs because he enjoys seeing beautiful sceneries around.
C. John changes jobs because he thinks other jobs are better than present one.
D. John changes jobs because he hates this job.
- 4 A. He is at the top of his profession now.
B. He once built a house at the top of a big tree.
C. He always sits under a tall tree.
D. His career began to go downhill.
- 5 A. His ambition is to become a famous author.
B. He is a successful people now.
C. He dreamed of running his own business.
D. His ambition is to become a world-class pianist.

Task 3 Listen to the following long conversation three times and give a brief answer to each question in not more than 3 words.

- 1 What is Brian thinking about?
He is thinking about the _____.
- 2 Why did Brian think his father is a successful lawyer?
Because his father got a big job, big money, and _____.
- 3 What kind of job does Brian like?
He likes to be a reporter, a writer or _____.
- 4 What does the sentence "You don't have to be a lawyer to be successful" mean according to Louise?
A successful man doesn't have to be _____.
- 5 Who wants something different every day?
_____ wants something different every day.

Task 4 Listen to the following passage three times and choose the best answer to each question you hear in the recording.

- 1 Where was Bill Gates born?
A. The State of Washington. B. Massachusetts.
C. New York. D. New England.
- 2 Bill Gates started to develop software for computers when he was _____.
A. at Harvard B. in Seattle
C. in Los Angeles D. New York
- 3 Bill Gates and Paul Allen set up Microsoft _____ Gates left Harvard.
A. before B. after
C. as soon as D. when

- 4 Gates believed that personal computers would be used _____.
 A. only in offices
 B. mostly in factories
 C. by almost every person
 D. only in families
- 5 In his free time, what does Gates enjoy?
 A. Playing music.
 B. Playing computers games.
 C. Writing poems.
 D. Reading.

Module II

Spotlight on Reading

Text A Intensive Reading



A Brief History of McDonald's

1 In 1954, an American businessman called Ray Kroc was selling **milk shake**¹ machines. One restaurant in California bought not one but eight of these expensive machines. Kroc was surprised at this. He decided to go and visit this restaurant in person.

2 He arrived before it opened, and sat in his car and watched. It was not a traditional restaurant, but a small, **drive-in**² hamburger **stand**³. A team of young people in clean, white **uniforms**⁴ appeared and started working. Soon the car-park was being brushed and the windows were being washed.

3 When everything was neat and tidy, the hamburger stand was opened for business. Immediately, customers started to arrive, and they kept coming. The staff were cheerful, fast and polite. The food was excellent. Kroc was **impressed**⁵. He looked up at the name over the business. It read, "McDonald's Hamburgers".

4 Kroc **found out** that two brothers called Mac and Dick McDonald owned the business. (It had been started six years earlier, in 1948.) He suggested that they should **set up** more **outlets**⁶, but the brothers were happy with their life, and they themselves did not want to **expand**⁷ further. But they allowed Kroc to set up other branches of McDonald's for them. That was the start of the biggest fast-food company in history.

5 In 1955, Kroc opened his first McDonald's near Chicago, and many more followed **swiftly**⁸. In 1959, the 100th McDonald's was opened. In 1961, Kroc bought all rights to the McDonald's concept, and the McDonald brothers were paid US \$2.7 million.



- 6** By 1972, a new McDonald's was being opened every day, and **annual**⁹ sales were over US \$1 billion. By 1974, there were over 3,000 restaurants.
- 7** Then, in 1975, McDonald's was introduced into Hong Kong. At that time, **critics**¹⁰ thought it would be unsuccessful. "Chinese people will never eat this western food," they said. Hong Kong already had thousands of restaurants.
- 8** Now over 60 outlets have been opened in Hong Kong, and seven of the top ten McDonald's restaurants in the world are in Hong Kong. McDonald's been accepted as part of Hong Kong.
- 9** Why has McDonald's been so successful? Back in 1956, the **motto**¹¹ "Q. S. C. & V." was **adopted**¹² by Ray Kroc for his new company. These letters **stood for** "Quality, Service, Cleanness and Value". In all of these areas, McDonald's pays great attention to detail.
- 10** For example, when McDonald's established its largest-ever restaurant in Moscow in 1990, it was after many years of planning. To achieve the right quality, potatoes are imported into Russia, and the farmers are taught how to grow them properly, **as well as** how to harvest and **pack**¹³ them.
- 11** To **achieve**¹⁴ good service, the employees are taught everything. They are even taught how to **look into** their customers' eyes when they smile and say, "Thank you. Please come again." It is said that McDonald's staff training programme is one of the best in the world. For top staff, it includes visits to the firm's "Hamburger University" in Chicago.
- 12** Now, in 1992, McDonald's has over 12,700 outlets in 63 countries around the world. More than 100 hamburgers are being sold every second of the day. It has not yet opened a restaurant on the moon, but no doubt, a plan is already being made for one.

Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 milk shake 奶昔 (牛奶和冰淇淋等的混合饮料) | 8 swiftly ['swɪftli] <i>ad.</i> 很快地; 即刻 |
| 2 drive-in ['draɪv'ɪn] <i>a.</i> 免下车的 | 9 annual ['ænjʊəl] <i>a.</i> 每年的; 年度的 |
| 3 stand [stænd] <i>n.</i> 货摊 | 10 critic ['krɪtɪk] <i>n.</i> 批评家; 评论家 |
| 4 uniform ['juːnɪfɔːm] <i>n.</i> 制服 | 11 motto ['mɒtəʊ] <i>n.</i> 座右铭; 箴言 |
| 5 impress [ɪm'pres] <i>v.</i> 使……有印象 | 12 adopt [ə'dɒpt] <i>v.</i> 采用; 收养; 接受 |
| 6 outlet ['aʊtlet, -lɪt] <i>n.</i> 批发商店 | 13 pack [pæk] <i>v.</i> 包装; 捆扎 |
| 7 expand [ɪks'pænd] <i>v.</i> 扩张 | 14 achieve [ə'tʃiːv] <i>v.</i> 取得; 达到; 实现 |

find out 查清

set up 建立, 设立

stand for 代表

as well as 也; 以及

look into 向……的里面看去

Inquiry Learning

- 1 McDonald's [mæk'dɒnəld'z] 麦当劳（麦当劳公司是一家全球快餐服务公司，其快餐店遍布全球100多个国家和地区，每天同时为几千万人提供服务。）
- 2 Ray Kroc [reɪ'krɒk] 雷·克洛克（1912—1984）麦当劳的创始人。
- 3 It was not a traditional restaurant, but a small, drive-in hamburger stand.
那不是传统的餐馆，而是一家免下车的卖汉堡的小摊。
“not...but...” “不是……而是……”

In the motorboat, they did not see the passengers but pirates.

在汽艇里，他们看到的不是乘客而是海盗。

She is not a scientist, but a musician.

她不是科学家，而是音乐家。

- 4 When everything was neat and tidy, the hamburger stand was opened for business. Immediately, customers started to arrive, and they kept coming.
当一切收拾干净，汉堡摊开始营业。很快，顾客开始到来，而且源源不断。
- 5 It is said that McDonald's staff training program is one of the best in the world.
据说麦当劳的员工培训项目是世界上最好的培训之一。
It is said that...句中的 “It” 是形式主语，“that...” 是主语从句。

It is said that the explorer was missing near the North Pole.

据说，那个探险家在北极附近失踪了。

类似结构：

It is considered to be cruel by many western people to send animals in rockets into outer space.

许多西方人认为，用火箭把动物送入太空是相当残忍的。

It is supposed that the ship's radio equipment was put out of action during the fire.

根据推测，这艘船的无线电设备可能在大火中失灵。

Reading Tasks

Task 1 Discuss the following questions after reading the passage.

- 1 What impressed Kroc when he watched what was going on at “McDonald's Hamburgers”?
- 2 How many outlets did McDonald's have around the world in 1992?
- 3 What can you learn from the success of McDonald's?

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1 One restaurant in California bought eight of his machines, Ray Kroc was _____.
A. happy
B. surprised
C. excited
D. delightful

- 2 What suggestion did Kroc give Mac and Dick McDonald?
 - A. They cooperated the restaurant.
 - B. They sold his milk shake machines.
 - C. They should set up more branches.
 - D. They should provide 24-hour service.
- 3 Which of the following statement is true?
 - A. The McDonald brothers allowed Kroc to set up other branches of McDonald's.
 - B. Kroc's first McDonald's was unsuccessful.
 - C. Chinese people don't accept western food.
 - D. Seven of the top 10 McDonald's are in Hong Kong.
- 4 When did Roy Kroc adopt the motto "Q.S.C.& V." for his new company?
 - A. In 1956.
 - B. In 1972.
 - C. In 1975.
 - D. In 1990.
- 5 What conclusion can you draw from the passage?
 - A. The McDonald brothers take back all rights to the McDonald's concept.
 - B. McDonald's will be opened in more countries.
 - C. McDonald's is so successful that it doesn't pay attention to detail.
 - D. McDonald's is impossible to open a restaurant in such small street.

► Language in Use

Task 1 Find the right definition in Column B that matches the words in Column A.

Column A	Column B
1 expand	a. to happen or do something after something else
2 concept	b. happening once a year
3 achieve	c. arrange in a container
4 motto	d. an idea of how something is, or how something should be done
5 follow	e. part of a larger business
6 pack	f. a short sentence or phrase giving a rule on how to behave
7 branch	g. to successfully complete something
8 annual	h. to make something become larger

Task 2 Fill in the blanks with the given words in the box. Change the form where necessary.

swift harvest sincerely achievement adopt
pack familiar impress expand annual

- 1 My father _____ me with the importance of hard work.
- 2 He walked _____ towards home down the dark street.
- 3 A wage rise of 5% represents an _____ increase of 250 for the lowest-paid workers.
- 4 As they had no children of their own, they _____ an orphan.
- 5 Your efforts will not come to no avail, if you can _____ something at last.
- 6 The peasants are _____ rice in the field.
- 7 The bus was _____ with noisy schoolchildren.
- 8 As the plant grew, its leaves and flowers gradually _____.
- 9 But in the past few years, this _____ has vanished—and taken the industry's sense of security with it.
- 10 Please accept our _____ apologies for the error in your bank statement.

Task 3 Rewrite the following sentences after the model.

Model: The farmers are taught how to grow potatoes properly and how to harvest them.

The farmers are taught how to grow potatoes properly as well as how to harvest them.

- 1 I'm learning French and English.

- 2 He grows flowers and vegetables.

- 3 She sings and she plays.

 Translation
Task Translate the following from Chinese into English with words or phrases given in the brackets.

- 1 我们应该关注一个人的能力而不是他们的穿着。(impress)

- 2 美国已有 5 家银行在中国开设了 8 家分行。(set up)

- 3 我也希望与贵公司扩大贸易往来。(expand)
- 4 长期以来我们没有很好地重视环境。(pay attention to)
- 5 我的第一份工作帮助我获得了更多自信。(achieve)

Text B Extensive Reading



Walt Disney and Cartoons

- 1** Walt Disney and cartoons grew up together. Cartoons are really older than motion pictures themselves, but they were slower to change and grow. When Walt was young, cartoons were hardly more than a series of black-and-white **lantern slides**. One “still” picture after another was shown no faster than a person could put the frames one by one in and out of a **projector**¹. Motion, sound, and color were all in the dream stage.
- 2** Cartoons as we know them grew from those early lantern slides. First there were motion pictures in black and white. Then came the colorful, musical films we see today. The Disney organization started out with a staff of one—Walt. He worked evenings in a **ramshackle**² workshop over a garage. Now there is a three-million-dollar **studio**³ with more than a thousand workers. That seems like two stories, but it is only one. It is the story of Walt Disney and his search for “something better”.
- 3** Unlike many Hollywood **celebrities**⁴, Walt still uses the name given to him at birth. He was born in 1901 in Chicago, where his father had been a **contractor**⁵ and builder for nearly twenty years. But by the time Walt was six and beginning to notice things, the family had moved to a farm in Missouri.



4 Walt's **familiarity**⁶ with animals grew out of **sincere**⁷ fondness for them. He made pets out of everything that ran around in the **barnyard**⁸—dogs and cats, chickens, ducks, sheep, horses, and cows. Each of his three brothers and the sister had a favorite horse, cow, or duck. Walt's prize pet was an old red **rooster**⁹, but his interest in animals went much further than the barnyard. He ran over the fields chasing rabbits and watching ants build their sandy hills. An active, keen-eyed youngster, the things he saw stayed fresh in his memory.

5 Walt's interest in drawing goes back as far as he can remember. A favorite aunt gave him pencils and paper with which to **sketch**¹⁰ anything that interested him. He copied the sparrows as they **fluttered**¹¹ down to steal the grain that had been thrown into the barnyard for the chickens and ducks. He watched the horses running in the fields. Then he tried to put down on paper the **jolting**¹² way in which they moved. None of his brothers nor his sister showed any interest in drawing. Walt thought it was fun.

6 All children draw or color, but few of them take the really important step toward becoming an artist. Walt did. He observed. He didn't just draw; he drew things.

Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 projector [prə'dʒektə] <i>n.</i> 放映机 | 6 familiarity [fə'mɪlɪ'ærəti] <i>n.</i> 亲密; 熟悉; 精通 |
| 2 ramshackle ['ræmʃækl] <i>a.</i> 摇摇欲坠的 | 7 sincere [sɪn'siə] <i>a.</i> 真诚的; 诚挚的 |
| 3 studio ['stjuːdiəʊ] <i>n.</i> 工作场所; 画室; 照相室; 制片厂 | 8 barnyard ['bɑːnjɑːd] <i>n.</i> 仓前空场 |
| 4 celebrity [sɪ'lebrəti] <i>n.</i> 名人; 著名人士; 社会名流 | 9 rooster ['ruːstə] <i>n.</i> 公鸡 |
| 5 contractor [kən'træktə] <i>n.</i> 立契约的人, 承包商 | 10 sketch [sketʃ] <i>v.</i> 描绘略图; 写生 |
| | 11 flutter ['flʌtə] <i>v.</i> 摆动; 鼓翼 |
| | 12 jolt [dʒəʊlt] <i>v.</i> 颠簸而行; 震撼 |

lantern slide 幻灯片

Inquiry Learning

- When Walt was young, cartoons were hardly more than a series of black-and-white lantern slides.
当华尔特年轻时, 卡通只不过是一系列黑白幻灯片。
hardly more than 不足; 仅仅
He was hardly more than sixteen years old at that time.
当时他仅有 16 岁。
The river was hardly more than ten meters wide.
这条河只有 10 米宽。

- 2 One “still” picture after another was shown no faster than a person could put the frames one by one in and out of a projector.
“静止”图片一个接一个演示，那速度不比人将幻灯片一个接一个放进放映机又取出来的快。
- 3 Walt’s familiarity with animals grew out of sincere fondness for them.
沃尔特对动物的熟悉来自于他对动物的真心喜爱。
- 4 He made pets out of everything that ran around in the barnyard—dogs and cats, chickens, ducks, sheep, horses, and cows.
他把谷仓前场地上跑来跑去的动物——狗、猫、鸡、鸭、羊、马、牛等都当成宠物。
当先行词为 everything, something, anything, nothing, none, all, 或先行词前有最高级、序数词修饰时定语从句用关系代词 “that” 引导。
This is one of the best movies that I had ever seen.
这是我看过的最好的影片之一。
Zhang Jian was the first person that left the room.
张建是第一个离开房间的。
- 5 He copied the sparrows as they fluttered down to steal the grain that had been thrown into the barnyard for the chickens and ducks.
他趁着麻雀飞到地上偷吃撒给鸡鸭的粮食时画麻雀。
- 6 He watched the horses running in the fields. Then he tried to put down on paper the jolting way in which they moved.
他观察在田野飞奔的骏马。然后他努力把它们奔驰的样子画在纸上。

▶ Reading Task

Task Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () Only one person worked in the Disney Organization when it was first started.
- () Walt watched the horses running in the fields and tried to draw their jolting way on paper.
- () Walt Disney seldom worked in the evenings when he started his business.
- () Of all the animals, Walt Disney favored a mouse most.
- () Walt Disney enjoyed watching and drawing pictures of animals in movement.

▶ Language in Use

Task Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions. Change the form where necessary.

- The news caused a _____ among the teaching staff. (flutter)
- The police _____ three masked men burst into the bank. (observe)

- 3 Playing their _____ sport helps restore their self-confidence and sense of achievement. (favor)
- 4 Why do modern people _____ material possessions? (chase)
- 5 People are _____ more _____ traveling and visiting places of interest now. (show...interest in)
- 6 I have a poor memory. Let me _____ your telephone number. (put down)
- 7 Please give my _____ regards to all the members of your family. (sincerely)
- 8 You will _____ a big _____ overcoming stage fright if you think positively. (take step toward)
- 9 The market is an ugly _____ mess where only the most basic goods and necessities are for sale. (ramshackle)
- 10 Neolithic (新石器时代) people have taken one more small step toward increasing their _____ with the heavens. (start out)

Blank Filling

Task Read the following passage and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Walt Disney. Bill Gates. Albert Einstein. Benjamin Franklin. What do these people all have in common? They are examples of 1 people who became successful. Success isn't automatic. Successful people plan for success. They set goals by asking themselves three basic questions.

The first question to ask is, "What is a 2 goal for me?" Not everyone's ability is the same, so the goal should fit the person. The goal should also be reasonable. That means that the goal should not be too easy, but also should not be 3 to reach. An easy goal may 4 boredom, but a difficult goal may result in failure. The best goals are challenging but not discouraging.

The second important question is, "How long will it take to reach the goal?" French philosopher and writer Baron de Montesquieu once said, "The success of most things depends upon knowing how long it will take to succeed." There is wisdom in these words. Some people fail because of their false expectations. They are disappointed because they think they can reach their goals overnight. As the old expression goes, "Rome wasn't built in a day!" On the other hand, a person who does not plan will not have the joy of seeing the goal 5. If there is a plan for when this goal can be reached, the person will be encouraged because they see the end 6.

Lastly, a good goal setter will often ask himself "How am I doing?" It is important to see progress being made. This is a good 7 to keep going. If a person is not reaching the goal, he should figure out why. Perhaps his goal was not reasonable. Perhaps the method of reaching the goal was not 8. Whatever the case may be, a 9 failure does not mean there is no hope. If a person doesn't quit and learns from his mistakes, he will reach his goal 10!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A. popular | B. common | C. usual | D. average |
| 2 A. suitable | B. fitful | C. fitted | D. fitting |
| 3 A. so difficult | B. too difficult | C. much difficult | D. enough difficult |
| 4 A. result for | B. result of | C. result from | D. result in |
| 5 A. gained | B. reached | C. accomplished | D. achieved |
| 6 A. in sight | B. of sight | C. at sight | D. for sight |
| 7 A. aim | B. object | C. motivation | D. goal |
| 8 A. effective | B. efficient | C. efficiency | D. affective |
| 9 A. termagant | B. terminal | C. temperature | D. temporary |
| 10 A. at no time | B. in no time | C. for no time | D. of no time |

Module III

Building Up More Skills

Section A Translation Practice

直译与意译

直译 (Literal translation) 和意译 (Free translation) 是两种重要的翻译方法, 各有其优势。直译是既保持原文内容, 又保持原文形式的翻译方法。意译是主要传达原文内容、不保持原文形式的翻译方法。直译与意译相互关联、互为补充。

I. Literal translation

talk show 脱口秀

bird flu 禽流感

纸老虎 paper tiger

悬棺 suspended coffin

mad cow disease 疯牛病

crocodile tears 鳄鱼的眼泪

一国两制 one country, two systems

售后服务 after-sale service

II. Free translation

one way 单行线

mad doctor 精神科医生

宰客 rip off customer

红包 covert payment

day student 走读生

hen party 妇女聚会

三角债 chain debts

打白条 issue an IOU

► Practical Tasks

Task 1 Translate the sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Blood is thicker than water.

- 2 Last night I heard him driving his pigs to market.

- 3 He never calls a spade a spade.

- 4 It is the man behind the gun that tells.

- 5 In bidding farewell to you, I wish you safe voyage and good health.

Task 2 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1 许多被劫持的乘客、正在办公室工作的人员都不幸遇难。

- 2 天有不测风云，人有旦夕祸福。

- 3 俗话说授人玫瑰，手留余香。

- 4 数千人在恐怖分子的卑劣行径下顷刻间失去了宝贵的生命。

- 5 部分是由于日益增长的需求，茶叶批发价几乎翻了一番。

Section B Writing Tips—Guided Writing

段落写作

英语中结构完整的段落好似一篇微型篇章。一般由三部分组成：段落主题句、扩展句和结尾句。通常段落主题句陈述本段主旨，限定扩展范围；扩展句围绕主题展开；结尾句总结概括本段宗旨，并起承接过渡作用。

Planning a Paragraph

Sample

Bamboo has many uses. (1) Many people use it to make chairs, tables, curtains, bird cages and so on. (2) Its tender young shoots can be eaten. (3) The soft pulp inside the stems can be made into a fine paper. (4) No wonder people say bamboo is a useful plant. (5)

点评：本段中句（1）为主题句；句（2）（3）（4）是扩展句，用事例解释主题；句（5）是结尾句重述主题加深读者印象。

Practical Tasks

Task 1 Read each of the following paragraphs and write a suitable topic sentence and concluding one.

- 1 Nowadays telephone has become an indispensable part of our life. We say “Hello” to our friends and relatives living far away over the phone. We make phone calls to ask for help and information from social services. And we purchase fast food, vegetables and even family appliances through phone calls. For businessmen telephone is the most important tool to conduct business activities. What telephone brings us is efficiency and convenience.

Topic sentence: _____

Concluding sentence: _____

- 2 Computers are playing a more and more important role in modern society. They are widely used in the fields of business, industry, and transportation. They also work wonders in medical work, space travel as well as in scientific research, bringing about fantastic things in science and technology. Computers are also entering ordinary families. Today ordinary people use them to obtain valuable information, professors use them to put unrelated facts in order, and children use them to play games. There seems to be no limit to the work that computers can do.

Topic sentence: _____

Concluding sentence: _____

Task 2 Arrange the following groups of sentences in right order so that they make sense.

- 1 A. To an observer on earth, the sun seems to move farther and farther away from the equator to the north.
B. Thousands of years ago the ancient peoples found that days were longer in summer than in winter, and nights are shorter.
C. This day is the longest in the Northern Hemisphere.
D. Then the sun goes further south until December 22nd, when the day is the shortest in the year.
E. On June 21st, it seems to reach its furthest point north.

F. They knew this had a great deal to do with the changes of the seasons and the growth of plants and animals.

Order: _____

- 2 A. Then too, my mother wanted me to stay close to my sister.
 B. I argued that two years of study abroad would help me a lot at this stage of my career.
 C. For one thing, my father was not well.
 D. Finally my sister offered to stay at home alone during my absence.
 E. I found it hard to leave my home and travel to another land.
 F. This made some of my problems begin to vanish.

Order: _____

Module IV Further Reading

Directions: Read the following passage for *Sorrows of the Millionaire* and discuss the questions given below.

Many people believe that life would definitely be great if they were rich. However, research shows once you've achieved a minimum level of financial well-being, accumulating more money doesn't make you any happier. What's your opinion?

Sorrows of the Millionaire

George Bernard Shaw

The millionaire class, a small but growing one into which any of us may be flung tomorrow by the accidents of commerce, is perhaps the most neglected in the community. As far as I know, this is the first tract that has ever been written for millionaires.

In the advertisements of the manufacturers of the country, I find that everything is produced for the million and nothing for the millionaire. Children, boys, youth, "gents", ladies, artisans, professional men, even peers, and kings, are catered for; but the millionaire's custom is evidently not worth having; there are too few of him. Whilst the poorest have their Rag Fair, a duly organized and busy market in Hounds ditch, where you can buy a boot for a penny, you may search the world in vain for the market where the £ 50 boot, the special dear line of hats at forty guineas, the cloth of gold bicycling suit, and the Cleopatra claret, four pearls to the bottle, can be purchased wholesale.

Thus the unfortunate millionaire has the responsibility of prodigious wealth without the possibility of enjoying himself more than any ordinary rich man. Indeed, in many things he cannot enjoy himself more than many poor men do, nor even so much; for a drum major is better dressed; a trainer's stable lad often rides a better horse; the first-class carriage is shared by office boys taking their young ladies out for the evening; everybody who goes down to Brighton for Sunday rides in the Pullman car; and of what use is it to be able to pay for a peacock's brain sandwich when there is nothing to be had but ham or beef?

The injustice of his state of things has not been sufficiently considered. A man with an income of £ 25

a year can multiply his comfort beyond all calculation by doubling his income. A man with £ 50 a year can at least quadruple his comfort by doubling his income. Probably up to even £ 250 a year doubled income means doubled comfort. After that the increment of comfort grows less in proportion to the increment of income until a point is reached at which the victim is satiated and even surfeited with everything that money can procure. To expect him to enjoy another hundred thousand pounds because men like money, is exactly as if you were to expect a confectioner's shop-boy to enjoy two hours more work a day because boys are fond of sweets. What can the wretched millionaire do that needs a million? Does he want a fleet of yachts, a Rotten Row full of carriages, an army of servants, a whole city of town houses, or a continent for a game preserve? Can he attend more than one theatre in one evening, or wear more than one suit at a time, or digest more meals than his butler? Is it a luxury to have more money to take care of, more begging letters to read, and to be cut off from those delicious Alnaschar dreams in which the poor man, sitting down to consider what he will do in the always possible event of some unknown relative leaving him a fortune, forgets his privation.

And yet there is no sympathy for this hidden sorrow of Plutocracy. The poor alone are pitied. Societies spring up in all directions to relieve all sorts of comparatively happy people, from discharged prisoners in the first rapture of their regained liberty to children dancing and feasting in the luxury of an unlimited appetite; but no hand is stretched out to the millionaire, except to beg. In all our dealing with him lies implicit the delusion that he has nothing to complain of, and that he ought to be ashamed of rolling in wealth whilst others are starving.

A. Work in pairs. Compare life of ordinary (even poor) people with that of millionaires. Then complete the table with information you find from the text.

	Ordinary (even poor) people	Millionaire
Products they could buy	all kinds of products are available for them to buy	manufacturers consider their custom not worth having
Markets they could visit		
Life enjoyments		
Increase in their income		
Society's attitude towards them		

B. Discuss the following questions.

- 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a millionaire?
- 2 It is said that money is a good servant but a bad master. What does this saying mean? Do you agree with it?

Humor

At the food counter in a store, a customer was complaining to the shop assistant, “I don’t want this box of food. Please give me my money back.”

“Sorry, Madam. You know, food cannot be returned after it is sold,” the assistant explained.

“But I can’t pay for this fake food,” the customer insisted.

“How can you prove that this is fake food?” the assistant asked angrily.

“Look at the label on the box. The Date of Production: June 31st, 2021. How can you prove that there are thirty-one days in June?” the customer retorted.