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英语

学生用书
第一册

主 编
杨亚军

北京出版集团公司
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英语

学生用书

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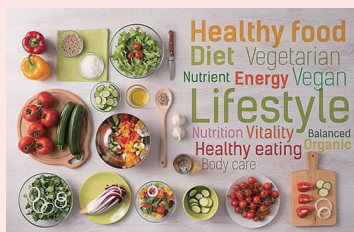
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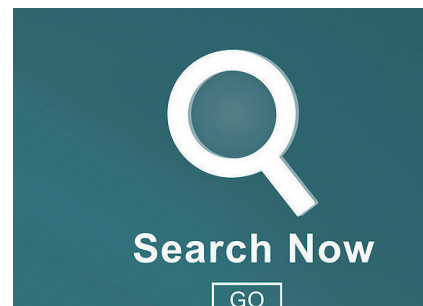
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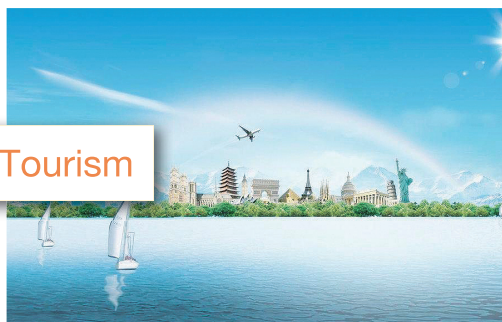
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Project One

Campus Life



Practice makes perfect.

熟能生巧。

Unit 1 College Life

Learning Objectives

Students should be able to

- ★ talk about your college life;
- ★ master the new words and expressions;
- ★ be familiar with English word formation;
- ★ review the five basic sentence patterns and tenses in English;
- ★ learn how to write Notices and Posters.

Module I Brain-storming

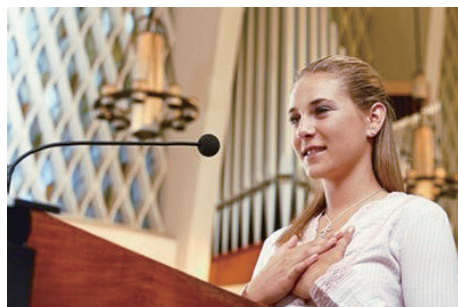
Section A Look and Match



Task 1 Match the key words or expressions with pictures 1-4. Work in pairs to describe one picture you like best.



(1)



(2)



(3)

- A. Surfing the Internet
- C. English speech contest
- E. Making self-introduction

(1) _____

(3) _____



(4)

- B. Reading books
- D. Introducing a new friend
- F. Communicating with their friends

(2) _____

(4) _____

Task 2 Discuss the following question with a partner.

Why do you want to be a college student and what do you expect from the college life?





Section B Speak and Imitate

Task 1 Work in pairs to practice the following conversation by using the proper responses given below.

Yang Jun: Hi! My name is Yang Jun, but everybody calls me Junjun.

Liu Ying: Hi! My name is Liu Ying. (1) _____.

Yang Jun: Nice to meet you! Which department are you in, Liu Ying?

Liu Ying: I'm in the Department of Hotel Management. (2) _____.

Yang Jun: Really? I'm glad to meet you! I'm also from Hangzhou. My major is Computer Science.

Liu Ying: That's terrific. We come from the same city, don't we? (3) _____?

Yang Jun: Yes, I've been told it's on the 3rd floor of this building.

Liu Ying: That's good. (4)

Yang Jun: Oh, no, thanks. I can do it myself.

Liu Ying: (5)

Yang Jun: Thank you very much. (6)

- a. Have you found your department
- b. I'll ask for help when I need it
- c. I'm from Hangzhou and have just arrived
- d. If there's anything I can do for you, I'll be happy to help
- e. Nice to meet you, Junjun
- f. Let me help you carry the baggage upstairs

Task 2 Work in pairs and make a dialogue according to the Cue Cards given below.



Cue Card A

Situation: You two met each other on the campus. Talk about the school uniform.

Speaker A: You think the uniforms are good for college students.

Tips for speaking

- Uniforms are cute.
- Appearance is not important, and college students should focus on their study.
- Sense of recognition.

Cue Card B

Situation: You two met each other on the campus. Talk about the school uniform.

Speaker B: You think the uniforms are too old-fashioned.

Tips for speaking

- Uniforms are old-fashioned.
- College life should be colorful.
- At weekends we should make our own choices.

Section C Listen and Write



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

- 1 Can you say something about your _____ life?
- 2 He is always late for his first _____ in the morning.
- 3 I borrowed a book from the _____ yesterday.
- 4 The boy wants to take the _____ course next term.
- 5 If you had worked harder, you would have got A in _____ Li's course.

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

- 1 () A. An old man and a little boy.
C. A doctor and a patient.
- 2 () A. A bookshelf.
C. High quality paper.
- 3 () A. By bus.
C. On foot.
- 4 () A. 6:00.
C. 7:00.
- 5 () A. At home.
C. In the bag.
- B. Two students.
D. A worker and a farmer.
- B. A typewriter.
D. A bag.
- B. By bike.
D. By train.
- B. 6:30.
D. 7:30.
- B. At school.
D. In the classroom.

Module II

Spotlight on Reading

Text A Intensive Reading



What to Expect from College Life

1 College is a very important time of your life and you should **make the most of** it. You will learn as much from the real world as you will from textbooks, as much from practice as from **theory**¹. If you pay attention, you will **acquire**² **precious**³ knowledge, good sense, social experience and determination. What can you expect? Read on for our advice.



2 ① Prepare yourself for a new life at college.

Entering college is like starting a new **phase**⁴ of life where you have to learn to support yourself. You will have to **adjust**⁵ to your new **surroundings**⁶, try to do everything by yourself and learn to **stand on your own two feet**.

3 ② Learn to enjoy the hardships.

We all know college life is widely different from that of high school. It's a **challenging**⁷ **process**⁸, so it's not **realistic**⁹ to expect everything to always work **in your favor**. You won't win every prize and you won't be popular with all your classmates all the time. Only when you have experienced these things will you know what society and life are like.

4 ③ Communicate with others.

College is just like a small society, so you have to communicate with your **peers**¹⁰ to make the most of your time enjoyable. Social communication is easier to learn than technology. Smile at your classmates, show your **concern**¹¹ and speak with them. Then they will be happy to help you **in return**.

5 ④ Take on your own responsibilities¹².

Don't **count on** others to make decisions or plans for you. You are your own **master**¹³. As an active student, you should plan your life and manage your study right from the start of your college life. **Face up to** your troubles bravely and don't run away. (290 words)



Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① theory ['θiəri] <i>n.</i> 理论 | ⑧ process ['prəʊses] <i>n.</i> 过程 |
| ② acquire [ə'kwairə] <i>v.</i> 获得, 取得; 学到 | ⑨ realistic [rɪə'lɪstɪk] <i>a.</i> 现实的, 现实主义的 |
| ③ precious ['preʃəs] <i>a.</i> 宝贵的, 珍贵的 | ⑩ peer [piə] <i>n.</i> 同龄人 |
| ④ phase [feɪz] <i>n.</i> 时期; 阶段 | ⑪ concern [kən'sɜ:n] <i>n.</i> 关心, 关系, 关切的事, 忧虑 |
| ⑤ adjust [ə'dʒʌst] <i>v.</i> 调整, 使……适于 | ⑫ responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti] <i>n.</i> 责任 |
| ⑥ surroundings [sə'reʊndɪŋz] <i>n.</i> 环境; 周围的事物 | ⑬ master ['mɑ:stə] <i>n.</i> 主人 |
| ⑦ challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] <i>v.</i> 向……挑战; 挑战 | |

make the most of 充分利用, 十分重视
stand on one's own feet 独立; 自主; 自立
in one's favor 对某人有利
in return 作为回报, 作为报答

take on 承担, 接受
count on 依靠, 指望
face up to 面对

Inquiry Learning

- You will learn as much from the real world as you will from textbooks, as much from practice as from theory. 你将会在现实世界里学习到和你从书本上获得一样多的知识, 也将会把同样多的理论学习到实践中去。
as much/many as 作“多达……”“达到……之多”解。e.g.
He can earn as much as 5,000 dollars a month. 他每月能挣 5000 美元。
I will make as many friends as I can. 我要尽可能地多交朋友。
- Entering college is like starting a new phase of life where you have to learn to support yourself. 大学生活是人生一个崭新的阶段, 你要学会自立。
Entering college: 动名词短语作主语。e.g.
Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。
Fighting broke out between the North and the South. 战争在南北双方爆发了。
- Only when you have experienced these things will you know what society and life are like. 只有当你经历了这些的时候你才知道什么是社会, 什么是生活。
当 only 位于句首修饰副词、介词短语或状语从句时要用倒装, 即将相应的助动词或情态动词放到主语之前。e.g.
Only by practicing a few hours every day will you be able to use it.
只有每天练习几个小时, 你才能够应用它。
Only in London did I find a purpose in life. 只有在伦敦我才找到了生活的目标。

Reading Tasks

Task 1 Discuss the following questions after reading the passage.

- 1 What kind of college students do you expect to be?
- 2 What kind of social activities do you hope to do at college?

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1 What do you have to do when you enter the college?
 - A. Learn by yourself.
 - B. Rely on your parents.
 - C. Everything can be done by others.
 - D. Do everything by yourself.
- 2 According to the passage, students can become more familiar with each other by _____.
 - A. reading a lot
 - B. making a lot of friends
 - C. getting enough sports
 - D. getting high scores in exams
- 3 When you come across any problems at college, you should _____.
 - A. take on your own responsibilities
 - B. run away
 - C. let them go
 - D. always ask for help
- 4 College is like a society, if you work hard, you can acquire _____.
 - A. property
 - B. trouble
 - C. friendship
 - D. hundreds of books
- 5 The best attitude towards college life concluded from this passage is _____.
 - A. a negative attitude
 - B. a positive attitude
 - C. an arrogant attitude
 - D. a selfish attitude

Language in Use

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

Column A	Column B
1 adjust	A. the objects, buildings, natural things etc. that are around a person or thing at a particular time
2 precious	B. a duty to be in charge of someone or something, so that you can make decisions and can be blamed if something bad happens
3 responsibility	C. to gradually become familiar with a new situation
4 challenge	D. rare and worth a lot of money
5 surroundings	E. something that tests strength, skill, or ability, especially in a way that is interesting
6 phase	F. one of the stages of a process of development or change

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

expect	process	face up to
real	in return	master

- 1 The company _____ to complete the work in April.
- 2 All university applications _____ through this system.
- 3 It is just not _____ to expect a promotion so soon.
- 4 The skills needed to _____ a new language are important.
- 5 It is always wiser and safer to _____ reality.
- 6 We do want people to do something _____ for their benefit.

 Translation**Task 1** Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English with the phrases given in the brackets.

- 1 我希望我可以为你做点什么作为报答。(in return)

- 2 承担一些他们的工作。(take on)

- 3 别总是依赖你的父母。(count on)

- 4 幸福就是有能力充分享受你拥有的一切。(make the most of)

- 5 你是如何适应大学生活的? (adjust to)

Task 2 Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

- 1 We must face up to our responsibilities and not to try to get out of them.

- 2 One thing in India's favor is an active stock market for raising funds.

- 3 My mother wants me to stand on my own feet.

4 The only way you can motivate people is to communicate with them.

5 A continental climate is different from an insular one.

Text B Extensive Reading



Secrets of Straight-A Students

1 Most Chinese students want to be **straight-A students**. But how to be a straight-A student? Is it difficult to be a straight-A student? In fact, the kids at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can **readily**¹ learn.

2 **① Set priorities**².

Top students **bear**³ no **intrusions**⁴ on study time. Once the books are open or the computer is turned on, phone calls go unanswered, TV shows unwatched, snacks ignored. Study is business; business comes before **recreation**⁵.

3 **② Study anywhere—or everywhere.**

Among the students we interviewed, study times were strictly a matter of personal preference. Some worked late at night when the house was quiet. Others awoke early. Still others studied as soon as they came home from school when the work was fresh in their minds. All agreed, however, on the need for **consistency**⁶. “Whatever I was doing, I maintained a **slot**⁷ every day for studying,” says university student Ian McCray.

4 **③ Get organized.**

Don’t waste time looking for a pencil or missing paper. Keep everything right where one could put one’s hands on it. Even students who don’t have a private study area remain organized.

5 **④ Learn how to read.**

The secret of good reading is to be an active reader — one who continually asks questions that **lead to** a full understanding of the author’s message.

6 **⑤ Schedule**⁸ **your time.**

Even the best students **procrastinate**⁹ sometimes. But when that happens, they face up to it. “If you want A’s, you make sure to hit the **deadline**¹⁰,” says Christi Anderson, a top student at Lyman High School.

7 **⑥ Take good notes — and use them.**

“Reading the textbook is important,” says Melendres, “but the teacher is going to test you on



what he or she emphasized. That's what you find in your notes."

8 The last but not least "secret" of the super-achievers is not secret. For almost all straight-A students, the contribution of their parents was crucial. From **infancy**¹¹, the parents filled them with a love of learning. They set high standards for their kids, and **held** them **to** those standards. They encouraged their sons and daughters in their studies but did not do the work for them. In short, the parents impressed the lessons of responsibility on their kids, and the kids delivered. (345 words)



Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 readily ['redɪli] <i>ad.</i> 容易地，无困难地 | 8 schedule ['skedʒʊl] <i>v.</i> 将……列入计划表，安排 |
| 2 priority ['praɪ'ɒrəti] <i>n.</i> 在先，优先，优先事项 | 9 procrastinate [prəʊ'kræstɪneɪt] <i>v.</i> 耽搁，延迟 |
| 3 bear [beə] <i>vt.</i> 容忍；忍受 | 10 deadline ['dedlaɪn] <i>n.</i> 最后期限；截止时间 |
| 4 intrusion [ɪn'tru:ʒən] <i>n.</i> 闯入；侵扰 | 11 infancy ['ɪnfənsi] <i>n.</i> 婴儿期；幼年 |
| 5 recreation [,rekri'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 消遣；娱乐 | |
| 6 consistency [kən'sɪstənsi] <i>n.</i> 连贯；一致性 | |
| 7 slot [slɒt] <i>n.</i> 时间段 | |

straight-A student 优等生

lead to (道路) 通向，导致

hold to 遵循，信守；坚持

Proper Names

Ian McCray 伊恩·麦克雷

Christi Anderson 克里斯蒂·安德森

Melendres 梅伦德雷斯

Inquiry Learning

- 1 Set priorities. 设定优先顺序。
- 2 The secret of good reading is to be an active reader — one who continually asks questions that lead to a full understanding of the author's message. 有效阅读的秘密在于做一名积极的阅读者——即在阅读过程中不断提出问题，使自己能充分理解作者的用意。
(1) one who continually asks questions 是一个定语从句，定语从句中的先行词是 one, one 指代的是前句中的 an active reader，一名积极的阅读者要在阅读过程中不断提出问题。
(2) questions that lead to a full understanding of the author's message 也是一个定语从句，连接词 that 在从句中作主语，问的是使自己能充分理解作者用意的问题。
这两个定语从句进一步解释一名积极的阅读者是怎样的。
- 3 The last but not least “secret” of the super-achievers is not secret. 最后一点成功秘诀也同样不容忽视。not least 是双重否定，实际上是肯定的意思。英语中的否定词不一定是 no 或 not，像 few, little, never, seldom 等都是否定词。

▶ Reading Tasks

Task 1 Discuss the following questions after reading the passage.

- 1 What are the secrets of straight-A students in the passage?
- 2 What will you do if you want to become a straight-A student?

Task 2 Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- 1 According to the passage, if a task should be completed next Wednesday, a straight-A student will complete it _____.
A. next Tuesday
B. next Thursday
C. next Friday
D. next Saturday
- 2 Li Bing watches TV as soon as he gets home and often looks around for his ball pen when he does his homework. What kinds of learning ways mentioned in the passage do you think he has to master?
A. ①⑤
B. ②⑥
C. ①③
D. ④⑤
- 3 From the passage, you know a straight-A student has mastered the following learning ways except _____.
A. organizing well
B. planning his time
C. taking good notes and using them
D. testing himself

- 4 Some students become super-achievers mainly because _____.
 A. they are born cleverer than others
 B. they work longer hours at study
 C. they make full use of their abilities
 D. they know the secrets of straight-A students
- 5 What can we infer from the passage?
 A. IQ is more important than hard work in study.
 B. The brightest students can never get low grades.
 C. Top students certainly achieve all-around developments.
 D. Students with average IQ can become super-achievers.

Vocabulary Exercises

Task 1 Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form where necessary.

- 1 He had no wish to _____ on their privacy. (**intrusion**)
 2 In other words, we had better take sufficient _____ to relax after work. (**recreate**)
 3 She was _____ to attend the party. (**schedule**)
 4 _____ is the thief of time. (**procrastinate**)
 5 I believe that each of us can _____ to the future of the world. (**contribution**)
 6 These accounts show no _____. (**consistent**)

Task 2 Translate the expressions into Chinese or English.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 modern techniques | _____ | 基本技巧 |
| _____ | _____ | |
| 2 set priorities | _____ | 绝对优先权 |
| _____ | _____ | |
| 3 personal preference | _____ | 颜色爱好 |
| _____ | _____ | |
| 4 schedule a speech | _____ | 安排好时间 |
| _____ | _____ | |
| 5 outstanding contribution | _____ | 父母的功劳 |
| _____ | _____ | |



Module III Building Up More Skills

Section A Enriching Your Words and Expressions

常用的由词根 (Base) 加后缀 (Suffixes) 构成的名词: (1)

后缀	例词	后缀	例词
-er	singer	-ion	discussion
-or	actor	-ness	illness
-ist	artist	-(a) tion	dictation
-ee	employee	-ment	movement
-ess	hostess	-ship	friendship

According to the word formation above, please match the suffixes in Column A with the words in Column B to form words.

Column A

- 1 -ist
- 2 -ion
- 3 -ess
- 4 -ness
- 5 -or
- 6 -ee
- 7 -(a) tion
- 8 -er
- 9 -ment
- 10 -ship

Column B

- a cold
- b novel
- c citizen
- d lion
- e revise
- f argue
- g direct
- h walk
- i imagine
- j train

Section B Grammar Tips



英语中的五种基本句型和十六种时态 (Five Basic Sentence Patterns and Tenses)

基本句型	例 句
S+V (Subject+Verb) (主 + 谓)	Money talks.
S+V+P (Subject+Link. Verb+Predicative) (主 + 系 + 表)	Everything looks different.
S+V+O (Subject+Verb+Object) (主 + 谓 + 宾)	Tom likes doughnuts.
S+V+O+O (Subject+Verb+Object+Object) (主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾) 双宾	She passed him a dictionary.
S+V+O+C (Subject+Verb+Object+Complement) (主 + 谓 + 宾 + 补足语) 复合宾语	We keep the table clean.

时态

英语常用时态有十六种，其表现形式如下 (以 study 为例):

状态 时间	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在时	study studies	am studying is studying are studying	have studied has studied	have been studying has been studying
过去时	studied	was studying were studying	had studied	had been studying
将来时	shall study will study	shall be studying will be studying	shall have studied will have studied	shall have been studying will have been studying
过去 将来时	should study would study	should be studying would be studying	should have studied would have studied	should have been studying would have been studying

► Practical Task

Task Fill in the blanks below, using the verbs in brackets in their correct forms.

A Day in the Life...

Mr. Robert usually 1 (get up) very early — at about 6 o'clock. He 2 (have) breakfast with his wife, and then 3 (leave) for work at 7:15. He 4 (go) to work by train, and 5 (get) to the office just before 9.

“When I 6 (arrive) at the office, I always 7 (check) my email. I 8 (get) a lot of messages from our overseas offices. Then I usually 9 (have) a meeting with my team from 11 to 12 o'clock.” says Mr. Robert.

Mr. Robert 10 (have) lunch in the office cafeteria at 12. The food 11 (be not) very good, but it's cheap. After lunch he sometimes 12 (meet) clients, or 13 (write) reports.

He usually 14 (finish) work at about 6 o'clock and 15 (get) home about an hour later, and 16 (have) dinner with his family.

In the evening, Mr. Robert 17 (help) his children with their homework, and 18 (watch) television with his wife.



Section C Practical Writing

Notices (通知)

Writing Tips

通知是上级对下级、组织对成员或平行单位之间部署工作、传达事情或召开会议等所使用的应用文。通知强调语句简练、用词贴切、用语书面化。

它由标题、正文、结尾三部分构成：

- 1 标题：NOTICE（每个字母都大写）写在通知正文上面一行的正中间；发出通知的单位名称可以写在 NOTICE 上面，也可以写在通知正文的右下角；

- 正文: 包括事情、通知对象、要求、时间(有时还包括地点)等;
- 结尾: 主要包括发通知的具体日期, 一般写在通知正文的右下角或发出通知的单位名称的下方。

NOTICE

SAMPLE

All old students are requested in the college conference room at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, August 24 to celebrate the Evening Party for new students.

The Student Union
Aug. 22nd, 2018

Posters (海报)

Writing Tips

- 海报一般以其内容作标题。
- 正文部分说明活动的内容、时间、地点以及活动的参加办法、主持单位等。
- 出海报的单位署名在右下角, 日期排在署名下, 靠左或右下角。

English Speech Contest

All Are Warmly Welcome

Under the auspices of the Student Union, in order to practice our oral English, an excellent English speech contest will be held between our college and our brother college in the main hall of the English Building at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, Sept. 29th, 2018.

The Student Union
Monday, Sept. 26

SAMPLE

Practical Tasks

Task 1 You are required to write a Notice according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

说明: 运动会延期举行, 请写一份通知。

学校原定于明天举行体育运动会，但由于近来一直下雨不得不推迟举行。今天的日期是 2018 年 9 月 15 日。

Task 2 You are required to write a Poster according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

本周电影

名称:《致青春》

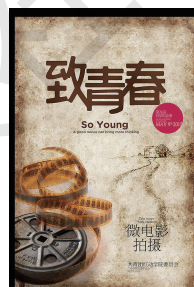
时间: 9 月 10 日, 周六, 下午 7 点

地点: 会议厅

票价: 30 元

售票地点: 校门卫室

发布者: 校学生会



Module IV Further Reading

My College Life

When I was accepted into college two years ago, I felt very excited. But some of my classmates said that the college life was boring, because they had plenty of time but did not know what to do. However, from my point of view, the campus life in college is interesting and colorful as long as you make it meaningful.



Looking back the several years in college, I had been very enriching. In the first semester in college, I didn't relax and I still worked hard as I was in the senior school. I went to class from Monday to Friday and I went to the library for autonomous (自主的) learning when I was free. But the difference was that I had many extracurricular (课外的) activities. For example, I went to the English Corner regularly on Tuesday night, in which I could practice my spoken English and make friends with common interests.

Like my other classmates, I also participated in activities of student societies on weekends. Besides, I joined the Student Union of my department. In the Student Union, I had a group of workmates who worked hard together and supported each other. Actually, it looked like a big, warm family where we could share our lives together. During various activities, I realized the importance of team spirit that helped us go further.

Finally, college is a great stage to improve a student and show one's abilities. In college, I knew more about our society and got more channels to explore the outside world. I realized that I was not only a student but also an adult who was preparing to step into the society.

In a word, I cherish (珍惜) my life in college campus and I try hard to make it colorful as well as meaningful. (295 words)

Discussion:

- 1 What does the author think of the campus life?
- 2 How long did the author spend in studying at night?
- 3 Why did the author go to library when he was free?
- 4 What did the Student Union look like?
- 5 What did the author realize during various activities?

五个手指在英语和汉语中表达的异同

1. thumb: 大拇指。与汉语相映成趣的是, 英语的 all (fingers and) thumbs 也表示“笨手笨脚”的意思。例如:

(1) I'm all fingers and thumbs this morning. I don't seem to be able to button up my shirt. 今天早上我的手怎么这么笨呢, 好像连衬衫都扣不上了。

(2) He was so excited that his fingers were all thumbs and he dropped the teacup. 他激动得手都不好使了, 竟把茶杯摔了。

2. forefinger: 又称 index finger, 即食指。前缀 fore- 表示“位置靠前的”(placed at the front), 因为大拇指不是 finger, 所以从排位上说, forefinger 应为“第一指”。从功用上看, 此手指伸出时有标示或指向的作用。

3. middle finger: 中指。此指居中, 名正言顺, 且与汉语说法一致。

4. ring finger: 无名指。从世界各地的婚俗习惯来说, 戒指戴在这一手指(通常指左手)上, 表示已婚。

5. little finger: 顾名思义为小指。在美国和英国的苏格兰, 人们又赋予它一个爱称, pinkie (pinky), 后缀 -ie (-y) 有“小巧可爱”之意。

