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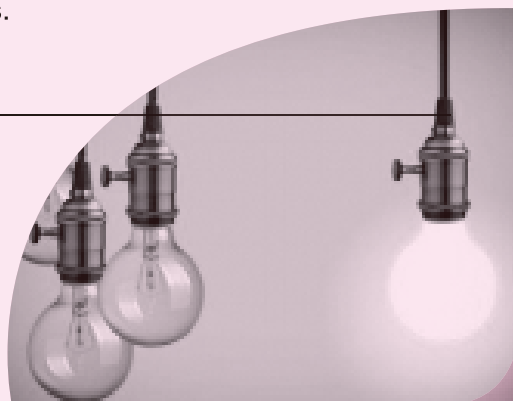
Unit 2

Modern Technology



Learning Objectives

1. Learn how to discuss the current scientific and technological inventions and creations.
 2. Learn and remember the new words and expressions.
 3. Learn how to use modal verbs.
 4. Learn to write road signs.
-



Section | Lead-in

Preparing to Listen and Speak



Warm-up Questions

1. Do you usually use a mobile phone in school?
2. What do you often do on the mobile phone?
3. Do you think the mobile phone affects your study? Why?

Useful Sentences and Structures

1. I can't imagine ...
2. I follow the latest updates in ...
3. It's exciting to imagine what kind of life people in the future will have.

Read and Tick

What technological inventions do you like?



() palmtop computer



() smart phones



() intelligent robots



() intelligent watch

Section II In-class Activities



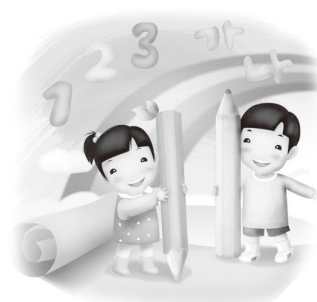
Listening and Speaking



A Listen and Talk

Sun: As a tech junkie, I follow the latest updates in artificial intelligence(人工智能) with great interest. Have you ever wondered what it would be like if machines could think?

Daniel: No, I can't imagine it. A few decades ago, such an idea may only appear in science fictions, but nowadays it's

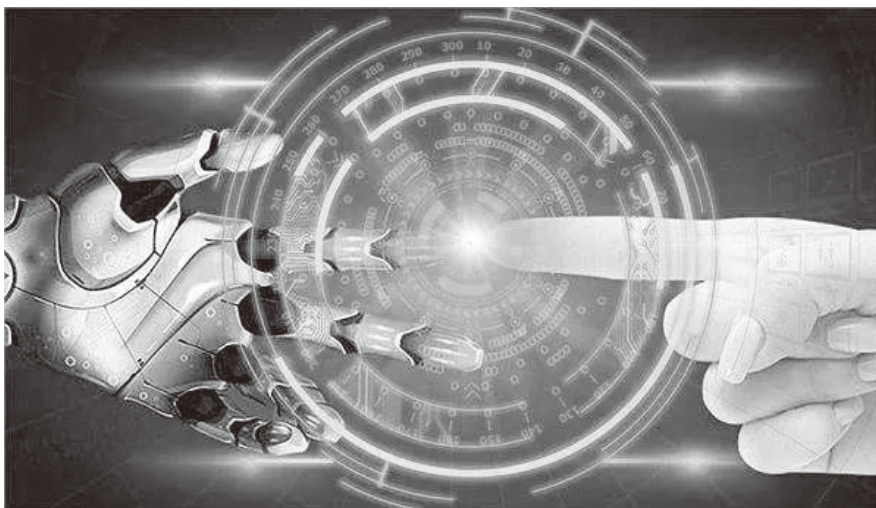


not so far-fetched.

Sun: Exactly. Though AlphaGo(阿尔法狗) has beaten Ke and this experience is certainly symbolic, it does not mean that true artificial intelligence has come. We haven't developed anything closer to full artificial intelligence.

Daniel: Yes, that's right. But we never stop trying. Now China is surpassing the United States in AI research with lots of tech giants. All of them have set up their own research labs.

Sun: That's really great. Kai-Fu Lee, the former head of Google China, has even predicted that AI is about to replace 50% of entire jobs in the next decade. He claims that it would be a tech revolution which will eclipse all the others "added together".



B Listen and Complete

MI wristband is _____ by Xiaomi, a fast-growing _____ firm in China. The wristband is used to record your _____ and sleeping time. The smart alarm inside the band can wake you up. You can wear the band even when you are having a _____ because it is waterproof. With its stylish design and _____, MI wristband is quite _____ among young people.

C Listen and Repeat

Sun: Chinese weiqi player Ke Jie who was the world No. 1 before was defeated by computer program AlphaGo in his three duels of competition. Now lots of people begin to discuss about it online.

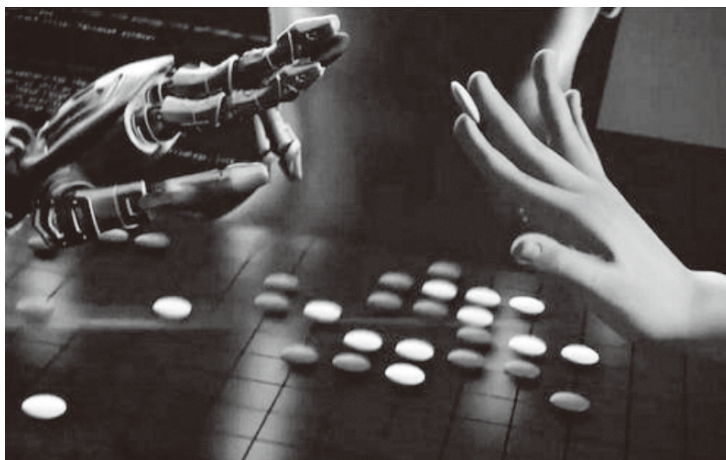
Daniel: Yeah. I remembered that match began at 10: 30 in Wuzhen, Zhejiang Province. Though Ke lost his previous two matches against AlphaGo, he showed his brilliant skills and insisted to fight till the end. After this game, we surprisingly found that the advancement of AI

has far exceeded our imagination.

Sun: You know what? Even Nie Weiping, vice president of the Chinese Weiqi Association, who was a Chinese weiqi legend also agrees that AlphaGo can beat any human player.

Daniel: I agree with Nie. I don't think the match means anything because there's a huge gap between the two sides. There's little doubt about who will win. After all, AlphaGo is a machine. The gap between a human player and AlphaGo is like a race competition between a bike and a plane, or even between a car and a spacecraft.

Sun: And I learned that Nie thought that AlphaGo should be a coach for weiqi players as there was much to learn from the AI program's unusual moves in the three matches.



D Situational Dialogue

Zhang Hua: Excuse me, I am Zhang Hua, I'm doing a survey. May I ask you some questions about the smart phone?

Jake: Certainly.

Zhang Hua: Well, do you have a smart phone?

Jake: Yes, I do.

Zhang Hua: What do you often do on the smart phone?

Jake: I watch movies, shop online and upload blogs. If I feel bored, I can chat with friends on WeChat for free.

Zhang Hua: What do you think of the smart phone?

Jake: It's both good and bad.

Zhang Hua: How come?



Jake: It's good because it makes communication easier and cheaper. It's bad because we spend too much time on it.

Zhang Hua: That's true. By the way, here's a form. I'll collect the form after you complete it. Thanks!

Jake: My pleasure.

Section III Intensive Reading

Text A



Every week “Student **Forum**^①” brings us some **fascinating**^② topics for discussion. Nowadays, a lot of students have mobile phones. They not only use it at home but also in school. So here is today's topic: “Should Students Bring Mobile Phones to School?” Let's listen to their opinions.

Emma: Welcome to this forum. Times are changing. More and more students are using mobile phones now. With a mobile phone, we can make and receive calls, listen to music, watch movies, take pictures, **surf**^③ the Internet and send e-mails. The mobile phone serves as a personal assistant. We can even use mobile phones as mini computers. If students can use mobile phones in school, they may find their study easier and more interesting.



Jack: Well, I don't think so. If someone's mobile phone rings during a class, it will **distract**^④ the students from what the teacher is talking about. Besides, many students just use their mobile phones for fun. They play games, chat with friends, listen to music and watch videos on the phone. I think our school should make a rule to **forbid**^⑤ the students to use mobile phones in the classroom.

Denny: Students sometimes use their mobile phones to download unhealthy content from the Internet. It does harm to them. What's more, using **electronic**^⑥ products all the time is bad for our health.

Key Words

- ① forum ['fɔ:rəm] *n.* 公共讨论场所; 论坛; 讨论会
- ② fascinating ['fæsmɪnɪŋ] *adj.* 极有吸引力的; 迷人的 *v.* 深深吸引; 迷住
- ③ surf [sɜ:f] *n.* 激浪; 拍岸浪花 *v.* 进行冲浪运动; 冲浪

- ④ distract [dɪ'strækt] *v.* 转移; 使分心
- ⑤ forbid [fə'bɪd] *v.* 禁止; 不准; 妨碍
- ⑥ electronic [ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk] *adj.* 电子的; 电子设备的

Useful Expressions and Phrases

not only ... but also 不仅……而且……
 serve as 可用作
 personal assistant 私人助手
 chat with 与……聊天
 do harm to 危害
 be bad for 不利于……

Language in Use

1. The mobile phone serves as a personal assistant. We can even use mobile phones as mini computers. If students can use mobile phones in school, they may find their study easier and more interesting.

手机是我们的小助手。我们甚至可以把手机当作迷你电脑使用。如果学生能在学校

使用手机，他们会发现学习变得更容易、更有趣。

(1) serve as sth. 表示“可用作；服务；尽职责”。例如：

The sofa will serve as a bed for a night or two. 沙发可以当床凑合一两夜。

He served as a captain in the army. 他曾是一名陆军上尉。

(2) personal 意为“个人的；私人的”。例如：

personal effects/belongings

私人物品 / 财产

personal details

个人基本资料

Of course, this is just a personal opinion.

当然了，这只是个人意见。

2. Students sometimes use their mobile phones to download unhealthy content from the Internet. It does harm to them. What's more, using electronic products all the time is bad for our health.

学生们有时会用手机从网上下载不健康的内容。这对他们有害。另外，一直使用电子产品对我们的身体不好。

(1) sometimes 作副词，意为“有时；间或”。例如：

He sometimes writes to me.

他偶尔给我写封信。

I like to be on my own sometimes.

有时候我喜欢一个人待着。

some time 有两个用法：用作副词词组，意为“任何时候”或“某个时候”(= sometime)；用作名词词组，意为“一段时间”(不能写成 sometime)。例如：

It takes quite some time. 它要花相当多时间。

Please phone me some time next week. 下个星期什么时候给我打个电话吧。

We lived in the country for some time. 我们在农村住过一段时间。

I'm afraid it'll take some time to repair your car. 恐怕修你的车要花相当多时间。

(2) harm 既作名词，也作动词，表示“伤害；损害”的意思。例如：

Don't worry, we'll see that the children come to no harm.

别担心，我们会保证孩子们安然无恙的。

it wouldn't do sb. any harm (to do sth.) (做某事) 不会对某人有坏处；不妨。例如：

It wouldn't do you any harm to smarten yourself up.

你不妨打扮一下。

Practice

Task 1 Choose the best answer.

- What can more and more students do with mobile phones?
A. Make and receive calls. B. Send e-mails.
C. Use it as a personal assistant. D. All of the above.
- Jack thinks the school should _____ mobile phones.
A. allow B. not allow
C. warn D. be indifferent to
- Using mobile phones _____ is bad for our health.
A. during the day B. at night
C. day and night D. sometimes

Task 2 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 如果学生能在学校使用手机，他们会发现学习变得更容易、更有趣。
If students can use _____ in school, they may find their study _____.
- 如果有人的手机在课上响了，学生们就会分心，会将注意力从老师所讲的内容转移到手机铃声上。
If someone's mobile phone _____ during a class, it will _____ the students _____ what the teacher is talking about.
- 学生们有时会用手机从网上下载不健康的内容。这对他们有害。
Students sometimes use their mobile phones to download _____ from the Internet. It _____ them.

Text B



It's exciting to imagine what kind of life people in the future will have. We asked top scientists to share their **predictions**^① on the future world.

Robots will do our chores.^②

Robots will do most of our jobs, from building houses to teaching math. In the future, they will be more **complicated**^③ and useful. **Unfortunately**^④, with robots taking all the jobs, **unemployment**^⑤ rate will be high.

We will read minds.

Speaking of social contact, we will communicate with others in an **entirely**^⑥ different way. Forget texts and e-mails. Mind-reading technology will allow us to send thoughts to each other without speaking a word. Meanwhile, if doctors **implant**^⑦ **chips**^⑧ in our brains, it will improve

our memory and intelligence.

Our car will drive us.

If you want to go traveling, driving will be easy. According to Mark Safford, future cars will drive themselves. These electric cars will communicate with other cars on the road to travel safely at high speeds.



We will eat artificial^⑨ meat.

Do you love meat? But raising too many livestock^⑩ would do harm to the environment. In the future, you won't have to bother with this problem any more. Scientists will “grow” meat from animal cells in the factory. People may even find ways to make factory-grown meat tastier and healthier than the real meat.

Key Words

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① prediction [prɪ'dɪkʃən] <i>n.</i> 预测 | ⑥ entirely [ɪn'taɪəli] <i>adv.</i> 完全地 |
| ② chore [tʃɔ:] <i>n.</i> 家务 | ⑦ implant [ɪm'plɑ:nt] <i>n.</i> 植入 |
| ③ complicated ['kɒmplɪkətɪd] <i>adj.</i> 复杂的 | ⑧ chip [tʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 芯片 |
| ④ unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli] <i>adv.</i> 不幸地 | ⑨ artificial [ˌɑ:trɪ'fɪʃl] <i>adj.</i> 人工的；人造的 |
| ⑤ unemployment [ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt] <i>n.</i> 失业 | ⑩ livestock ['laɪvstɒk] <i>n.</i> 牲畜；家畜 |

Useful Expressions and Phrases

in the future 今后
do chores 做家务
at high speeds 高速行驶
do harm to the environment 对环境有害

Language in Use

1. It's exciting to imagine what kind of life people in the future will have. We asked top scientists to share their predictions on the future world.

一想到未来的生活，人们就激动不已。我们请到一些顶尖的科学家分享了他们对未来世界的预言。

(1) it 作形式主语。

为了避免头重脚轻，由动词不定式、动名词或名词性从句充当主语的句子，常用 it 来作形式主语，而把真正的主语放在句子的后面。例如：

That we should learn English well is important.=It is important that we should learn English well. 我们学好英语是重要的。

It is never too old to learn. 活到老，学到老。

It is no use complaining. 抱怨是没用的。

能够作形式主语、形式宾语的只有 it，其他任何代词都不可以。

① It + be + *adj.* + (for sb.) + to do sth.

例如：It is difficult for him to deal with the problem.

对他来说解决这个问题是困难的。

② It + be + *adj.* + (of sb.) + to do sth.

例如：It is very kind of you to help me.

你帮助我真是太好了。

(2) share *v.* 共有；分配；分享。

share (sth.) (with sb.) 共有；合用

例如：There isn't an empty table. Would you mind sharing?

没有空桌子了。你愿不愿意和别人共用？

share (in) sth./share sth. (with sb.) 分担；分享

例如：I try to get the kids to share in the housework.

我努力让孩子们分担家务活儿。

2. Robots will do most of our jobs, from building houses to teaching math. In the future, they will be more complicated and useful. Unfortunately, with robots taking all the jobs, unemployment rate will be high.

机器人将承担大部分的工作，从建房子到教数学都可以。未来，机器人的构造会更复杂，会有更多用途。不幸的是，由于机器人承包了所有的工作，失业率将会变得很高。

(1) will, would 的用法。

①表示愿意：will 表示现在的意愿，would 表示过去的情况，若 would 表示现在的意愿，语气比 will 更委婉。

例如：I will help you if you meet with trouble. 如果你遇到麻烦我会帮助你。

She said she would try her best to do that. 她说她愿意尽她最大努力做那件事。

②表示请求: will 用于第二人称的疑问句中, 表示询问对方的意志或表示请求。

例如: Will you give me a cigarette? 你可以给我一支烟吗?

③ will 表示“注定会”, 表示一种现在的习惯性动作或倾向, 意为“总是; 会”。

例如: Human will die without air. 人类没有空气注定会死。

(2) unfortunately *adv.* 不幸地; 遗憾地; 可悲地。

例如: Unfortunately, I won't be able to attend the meeting.

真可惜我不能参加这次会议。

反义词: fortunately *adv.* 幸运地

例如: I was late, but fortunately the meeting hadn't started.

我迟到了, 不过幸好会议还没有开始。

Practice

Task 1 Choose the best answer.

1. According to the text, what is likely to happen when robots become more common in the future?

- A. People will be much lazier.
- B. More people will lose their jobs.
- C. People may become physically weaker.
- D. More people may become less intelligent.

2. Mind-reading technology will help people to _____.

- A. have a good memory
- B. talk to other creatures
- C. read books efficiently
- D. convey messages silently

3. Future meat will be _____.

- A. much cheaper
- B. less tasty but healthier
- C. healthier and more delicious
- D. more environmentally friendly

Task 2 Write "T" for true, "F" for false or "N" for not mentioned.

- 1. If doctors implant chips in our brains, it will do harm to our memory. ()
- 2. Cars without drivers can run on the road in the future. ()
- 3. Factory-grown meat will be less tasty than the real meat in the future. ()

Section IV

Building Up More Skills

A

Grammar Focus

Modal Verbs (情态动词)

Grammar Tips

情态动词本身不能单独作谓语，只能和其后的动词构成谓语，表达能力、情感态度和推测的意义。

一、情感态度的概述

1. 情态动词没有人称和数的变化。
2. 情态动词不能单独作谓语，必须和其后的动词原形一起构成谓语。
3. 情态动词的否定形式是在其后加 not。
4. 常见的情态动词及固定搭配: can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, have to, must, ought, need, dare, used to, had better, used to, be able to 等。其中 can, may, will, shall 的过去式分别是 could, might, would, should, 其他情态动词本身没有时态变化。

二、情态动词的用法

1. can, could (能够、可能、可以)

(1) 表示能力: can 表示一般的能力或即将能做的事情, could 表示过去的的能力。

Can you speak English? 你会说英语吗?

I can't give you any advice. 我不能给你任何建议。

(2) 表示可能性: can 表示现在的可能性, could 表示过去的可能性。

Scotland can be very cold. 苏格兰可能很冷。

He said the news could be true. 他说这个消息可能是真的。

(3) 表示许可: 此时可与 may 互换。在疑问句中还可使用 could, might 代替, 不是过去式, 只是语气更委婉。could, might 不能用于肯定句和答语中。

You can park your car there. 你可以在那里停车。

Could you speak a little louder? 你说话声音可以再大一点吗?

(4) 表示惊讶、不相信的语气, 用于疑问句、否定句和感叹句中。

How could you be so careless? 你怎么能够这么粗心?

This can't be finished by himself. 这件事不可能被他独自完成。

2. may, might（也许、可以、大概）

（1）表示征求对方意见。

肯定回答时用 “Yes, please./ Certainly./ Sure.”

否定回答时用 “No, you can't./ No, you mustn't.” 用 “No, you mustn't.” 时表示具有强烈禁止的意思。

May I use your phone? 我能用下你的电话吗?

May I come in? 我可以进来吗?

（2）表示可能性: may 表示现在的可能性, might 表示过去的可能性。其中 “可能性” 从大到小排序为 can>may>might。

Tina may know her telephone number. Tina 可能知道她的电话号码。

He told me he might be late. 他告诉我他可能会迟到。

（3）在口语中 can 可以代替 may 表示许可, 但 can 较随便, may 更正式。

Can I use your book, Tom? Tom, 我可以用你的书吗?

May I have a look at your license please, sir? 先生, 我可以看一下你的证件吗?

3. must（一定、必须）

（1）表示必要性: 意为 “必须”, 强调主观语气, 多指现在或将来的情况。其中 mustn't 表示禁止。

You must finish the task on time. 你必须准时完成测试。

Cars mustn't be parked in front of the hotel. 汽车禁止被停放在宾馆前面。

（2）表示推测: 意为 “一定”, 指有把握、肯定的推测, 用于肯定句。否定推测为 can't。

Jack and Dick must be twins, because they look so much alike.

Jack 和 Dick 一定是双胞胎, 因为他们长得看起来很像。

Mary is wearing a long face. She must be angry.

Mary 拉着一张脸。她一定生气了。

（3）表示 “偏要; 偏偏”: 表示说话人对主语发生的动作是不希望的、不满意的, 甚至是生气的。must 用于第一人称时, 常常有讽刺、挖苦的意思。

Must you waste so much time? 你偏要浪费这么多时间吗?

When I was sitting down to supper, the telephone must ring.

当我正准备坐下吃饭的时候, 电话偏偏响了。

（4）have to 的含义和 must 相似。have to 常译为 “不得不; 只好”, 强调客观需要, 可用于多种时态; must 强调说话人的主观意志, 一般用于现在时, 过去时与将来时分别用 had to, shall/ will have to 代替。

I must leave now, or I may be late. 我现在必须走了, 否则我可能迟到。

It is raining hard outside, so we have to stay at home. 外面雨下得很大, 所以我们不得不待在家里。

4. ought to, should（应该）

（1）表示 “应该”: 表示现在或者将来的责任或义务, 意为 “应该; 应当”。

You should/ought to wear the safe belts when you drive a car.

当你开车时应该系好安全带。

You should/ought to respect your teachers and parents. 你应该尊敬你的老师和父母。

(2) should 还可以表示说话人的惊奇、愤怒、失望等情感。

Don't ask me. How should I know? 不要问我。我怎么会知道?

It's strange that you should say that. 真奇怪, 你竟然那么说。

5. will, would

(1) 表示愿意: will 表示现在的意愿, would 表示过去的情况, 若 would 表示现在的意愿, 语气比 will 更委婉。

Will you send this letter for me, please? 请你替我把这封信寄出去行吗?

She asked if I would help. 她问我是否会帮忙。

(2) 表示请求: will 用于第二人称的疑问句中, 表示询问对方的意志或表示请求。

Will you give me a glass of water? 你可以给我一杯水吗?

(3) will 表示“注定会”, 表示一种现在的习惯性动作或倾向, 意为“总是; 会”。

She will stand there for hours with nothing to do.

她站在那里好几个小时什么也没做。

6. shall

(1) 征求对方的意见: 主要用于主语为第一、第三人称的疑问句。

Shall we meet at the school gate tomorrow morning?

明天早晨我们可以在学校大门口见面吗?

Shall Mary come in? Mary 可以进来吗?

(2) 表示承诺或警告: 主要用于主语为第二、第三人称的陈述句, 表示说话人给对方的许诺、命令、警告甚至威胁。

Tina shall be fined if she doesn't listen to the teacher.

如果 Tina 没有听老师的话, 她一定会被惩罚的。

He shall be punished if he disobeys. 如果他不服从, 他一定会被惩罚。

(3) 表示必要性或义务: 用于主语为第三人称的陈述句中, 表示条约、规定、法令等中的义务, 意为“应; 必须”。

Students shall wear school uniforms in the school. 学生在校应该穿校服。

7. need

(1) 用做情态动词, 意为“有必要; 需要”, 其后接动词原形, 通常只用于否定句或疑问句, 以及 if 或 whether 之后, 一般不用于肯定句。

We needn't be waiting here. 我们不必一直在这里等待。

You needn't do all these exercises. 你不必做所有的练习。

Need you leave so soon? 你需要离开这么久吗?

(2) 其一般疑问句的答语, 肯定用 must, 否定用 needn't/don't have to。

—Need I go with her? 我需要和她走吗?

—Yes, you must. 是的, 你必须。

—No, you needn't/don't have to. 不, 你不必。

(3) 用做实义动词, need 除用做情态动词外, 还可以用做实义动词, 意为“需要, 有必要”等, 此时可用于否定句、疑问句或肯定句, 并且本身可以有各种词形变化, 其后可跟名词、代词、不定式等。

How much money do you need? 你需要多少钱?

I need to know the exact size. 我需要知道准确的尺寸。

We need to be especially careful. 我们需要相当仔细。

8. dare

(1) 用做情态动词时, 意思是“敢”, 其后接动词原形, 通常只用于否定句或疑问句, 以及 if 或 whether 之后, 一般不用于肯定句。

Dare you tell her the truth? 你敢告诉她真相吗?

I don't know whether he dare try. 我不知道他敢不敢尝试。

(2) dare 用做实义动词时意为“敢于”, 可以有各种词形的变化, 可用于各类句型(肯定句、否定句、疑问句及各类从句等), 其后多接带 to 的不定式, 还可以用于非谓语形式、完成时态等。

We don't dare to say anything. 我们不敢说任何事。

The boy stood before the teacher, not daring to look up.

这个男孩站在老师跟前, 不敢向上看。

I've never dared to ask her. 我一直不敢问她。

9. used to do

used to do 表示“过去常常; 过去是(现在并不如此了)”, 没有人称和数的变化, 可以与表示过去的时间状语连用。

He told us he used to play football when he was young.

他告诉我们在他年轻的时候常常踢足球。

10. had better

had better 后加动词原形, 表示“最好……”, 其否定形式为在 had better 后加 not。

You'd better not speak so loudly. 你最好不要说话那么大声。

11. have to

have to 的意思接近 must, 但 must 强调说话人主观意愿, 意为“必须”; have to 强调说话人客观的必要性, 意为“不得不”, 而且还有时态的变化。否定式 mustn't 表示“禁止”, don't/doesn't/didn't have to 表示“不必”。

I have to go now, my friend is waiting for me. 我现在得走了, 我的朋友正在等我。

The last bus left, so he had to walk home. 末班车走了, 所以他不得不步行回家。

三、情态动词 + 完成式的用法

情态动词 + 完成式有两层含义: can, could, may, might, must+have done 表示对过去的推测; might, could, ought to/should, need, would+have done 表示虚拟语气。

1. must have done 的用法

must have done 表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测, 语气比较肯定, 只用于肯定句。无 mustn't have done 这个结构。

He must have attended the party last night. 他昨晚一定参加了聚会。

2. may/might have done 的用法

may/might have done 用于肯定句和否定句中, 表示对已发生动作的不肯定推测, might 语气弱于 may。might have done 还可以表示过去可能发生的动作但没发生。

You might have read about it in the newspaper yesterday. 你昨天可能在报纸上读过它。

3. can/could have done 的用法

can/could have done 表示对过去某种情况的怀疑或不确定, 一般用于肯定句和疑问句, could 的语气弱于 can。could have done 还可以表示过去本来可以做的事但没做。

He can't have taken the phone to the school. 他不可能把电话带入学校。

She couldn't have spoken at the meeting, because I didn't see her in the meeting room this morning. 她不可能在会议上发言的, 因为今天早晨我在会议室没有看见她。

4. ought to/should have done 的用法

ought to/should have done 表示过去本应该做某事但没做, 其否定式表示过去本不该做的事但做了, 这两种句式含有不满和责备的感情, 其中 ought to 语气更为强烈。

You ought to/should have studied harder. 你本应该更加努力学习的。

You oughtn't to/shouldn't have done that. 你本不该那么做的。

5. needn't have done 的用法

needn't have done 表示过去本不必做的事情但做了。

You needn't have taken the umbrella, for the weather is fine.

你本不必带伞的, 因为天气很好。

He needn't have told them again, because I have told them already.

他本不必告诉他们的, 因为我已经告诉他们了。

6. would have done 的用法

would have done 表示本来想要做而没有做。

I would have come to your birthday party, but my grandma was ill.

我本想要去你的生日派对的, 但是我的外婆生病了。

Task 1 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. You had better _____ the teacher about this.
A. to ask B. ask
C. asked D. asking
2. You _____ to the meeting this afternoon if you have something important to do.
A. needn't to come
B. don't need coming
C. don't need coming
D. needn't come
3. Why didn't you call me yesterday? I _____ about it.
A. should be told
B. should have told
C. ought to have been told
D. ought to be told
4. Thank you so much for your help. I _____ alone.
A. couldn't have done
B. mustn't have done
C. needn't have done
D. might have done
5. A computer _____ think for itself. It must be told what to do.
A. couldn't
B. can't
C. shouldn't
D. won't

Task 2 Fill in each blank with an appropriate word.

1. When he was there, he _____ (should/would) go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
2. You can't imagine that a well-behaved gentleman _____ (should/would) be so rude to a lady.
3. John, look at the time. _____ (Must/Need) you play the piano at such a late hour?
4. A left-luggage office is a place where bags _____ (can/must) be left for a short time, especially at a railway station.
5. — The room is so dirty. _____ (Will/Shall) we clean it?
— Of course.

B Practical Writing

Road Signs (简明路标)

Writing Tips

路标是设立在道路及高速公路两旁或上方的指示牌，对于道路状况和行车要求做出提醒和警示。

写法如下：

由于所处地点的特殊性，路标内容在书写时十分简短，常以短语形式出现。

(1) 名词短语。

East Zhongshan Road 中山东路

Jianguomenwai Street 建国门外大街

Carriage-way 行车道

S-bend S 形弯道

Speed Limit 70 限速 70

Cyclists Only 自行车通行

One Way Only 单行道

Roundabout 环形路

Road Work 修路/道路施工

(2) 动词短语。

Turn Left 左转

Turn Right 右转

Keep Left 靠左

Keep Right 靠右

Keep in Line 不准超越

Slow 慢驶

(3) 否定结构。

No Through Traffic 禁止通行

No Entry 不准驶入

No Overhead 不准超越

Do Not Cross 禁止变道

No U-turn 不准掉头

No Left Turn 严禁左转

(4) 形容词短语。

Blocked 此路不通

Slippery When Wet 潮湿路滑

Sample

Choose the English version for each of the following Chinese signs.

I

1. 前方岔路口 _____
2. 连续弯路 _____
3. 窄路 _____
4. 学校人行横道 _____
5. 陡坡 _____
6. 铁道口 _____
7. 急转弯 _____

II

- A. Narrow Road
- B. Winding Road
- C. Steep Hill
- D. Railroad Crossing
- E. School Crossing
- F. Intersection Ahead
- G. Sharp Bend



Writing Practice

Read the pictures and give the English versions.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

Section V

Lighten Your Brain



Life and Culture

A successful commercial operation of the world's first Hualong One reactor(华龙一号反应堆) in China will help the country export its domestically developed third generation design to other countries, according to an analyst.



Hualong One is the CNNC's third generation nuclear power technology, developed and designed by the corporation based on its more than 30 years of nuclear power research, design, manufacturing, construction and operation.

According to Bloomberg's *New Energy Outlook 2020* (彭博社《2020 年新能源展望》), more domestic technology will be adopted with installations likely nearing the 100 GW range by the end of 2030, to meet surging power demand in coastal regions(沿海地区).

The project of building the first Hualong One reactor progressed as planned, and safety and quality have been well under control, the CNNC(中国核工业总公司) said.

Hualong One, with a design life of 60 years, meets the latest international nuclear safety

requirements. The installed capacity of each Hualong One unit reaches nearly 1,200 megawatts, and each unit can generate nearly 10 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity annually, meeting the demand of a population of 1 million in a moderately developed country, the CNNC said.



The electricity generated by a Hualong One unit can replace the consumption(消耗) of 3.12 million tons of standard coal and remove 8.16 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions(排放) annually, equal to the carbon dioxide removed by a plantation of over 70 million trees, the CNNC said.



A Funny Story

I Was Afraid to Frighten You

An old soldier often told his grandson about his past war exploits.

“Once I met with a dozen enemy soldiers and took the prisoners single-handed.”

“It was half a dozen enemy soldiers when you told me the story last year. But why have you added so many more this time?”

“You silly lad. You were younger last year, and I was afraid to frighten you.”



**Sing a Song****This Is the Life***Zealyn*

Blasting speakers in the parking lot
Couldn't be a better spot
Make the best of what we got
Might be broken but we don't care
Acting like millionaires
Second hand is what we wear
That's the way we do it
Raised in Massachusetts
We're about to lose it, all night
'Cause living it do or die
This is the life, the life
We're gonna rock this city all night
This is the life, the life
Yeah, we can do whatever we like
Yeah, this is just who we are
Don't you know this is the life, the life
We're gonna rock this city all night
We're not trying to be anything
What you get is what you see
We just want the simple things
Can't stop fighting for the light of day
Dreaming of our big break
Giving it our all today
That's the way we do it
Raised in Massachusetts
We're about to lose it, all night
'Cause living is do or die
This is the life, the life
We're gonna rock this city all night
This is the life, the life



Yeah, we can do whatever we like
Yeah, this is just who we are
Don't you know this is the life, the life
We're gonna rock this city all night
Ye-oh ye-oh
Ye-oh ye-oh
Ye-oh ye-oh
Ye-oh ye-oh

We're gonna rock this city, this city
We're gonna rock this city, this city
Up all night and sleep all day, sleep all day

This is the life, the life
We're gonna rock this city all night
This is the life, the life

Yeah, we can do whatever we like
This is the life, the life

We're gonna rock this city all night
This is the life, the life

Yeah, we can do whatever we like
Yeah, this is just who we are
Don't you know this is the life, the life
We're gonna rock this city all night

