全国高等院校数字化课程规划教材



供高职高专各专业使用

高职高专实用英语教程

(上)

秦博文 ①主编

一 斜学出版社

全国高等院校数字化课程规划教材

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高职高专实用英语教程(上)

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内容简介

本教材为《高职高专实用英语教程》上下两册中的上册,共计10个单元,根据现实生活中的热点问题和当代大学生可能会面临的各种生活情境来选材,主要包含以下10个方面的内容:大学生活(college life)、全球变暖(global warming)、家庭教育(family education)、食品安全(food safety)、中国传统文化(traditional Chinese culture)、出游礼仪(tourism etiquette)、爱情与婚姻(love and marriage)、动物保护(animal protection)、养生保健(health care)和互联网时代(internet era)。此外,根据教学计划和节日顺序,每个单元选取了一个节日,分别为(9月份)U1教师节和U2中秋节,(10月份)U3国庆节和U4万圣节,(11月份)U5光棍节和U6感恩节,(12月份)U7毛主席诞辰纪念日和U8圣诞节,(1月份)U9腊八节和U10春节,同时侧重对中国传统节日的传播。

本教材可供高职高专各专业使用。

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前 言

进入新世纪以来,我国高等职业教育坚持以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向的办学方针,规模不断扩大,改革不断深化,质量和效益明显提高,站在了一个新的历史起点上。全面建设小康社会、构建社会主义和谐社会的新形势对高等职业教育提出了新的更高要求。

2015年11月3日公布的《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十三个五年规划的建议》以"提高教育质量"为主题,提出覆盖各级各类教育的发展目标和任务。

教育部教育发展研究中心主任张力在接受记者专访时表示,未来 5 年我们要坚持把提高质量作为教育改革发展的核心任务,牢固树立以提高质量为核心的教育发展观,为如期全面建成小康社会提供可靠的人力资源支持。

《高职高专实用英语教程》上下两册根据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的要求,紧密结合当前社会时事和高等职业院校的教学实际,围绕学生生活中的热点话题进行教学设计,通过实用性的知识点来提高学生的英语应用能力,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,进而促进学生的全面发展和终身发展。本套教材为实用型教材,既注重对高中英语知识的回顾,同时又兼顾医学知识的引入,因此整套教材是统一的整体,它涵盖了学生生活中的方方面面,同时为了进行单元教学,各单元的知识点之间又是相对独立的。

一、教材特点

本套教材按实用型语言教学的理念编写, 具有以下几个特点:

- 1. 趣味性 每个单元以趣味英语(经典英文歌曲、小笑话、幽默故事)开篇,尤其是听歌填词部分的设计,符合学生的心理和生理特点,使学生以欢快轻松的心态进入紧张的学习状态,从而激发了学生的学习兴趣和热情。
- 2. 实用性 在文化沙龙部分,在尽量保持与教学进度同步的前提下,每个单元介绍 1~2 个在不同月份里出现的国内外重要传统节日(或习俗),让学生经过一年的学习之后, 能用英语简单地对这些传统节日进行讲述或介绍。同时,在听说练习环节中,采用了 美国和澳大利亚原版书的内容,更有利于学生学习原汁原味的语言知识。
- 3. 衔接性 在语言聚焦(语法部分)里,系统讲练了初、高中英语中出现的名词、动词、形容词、副词等9种词性,分析了句子成分与种类,介绍了常用的基本语态、主谓一致、定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句等知识,帮助学生为后续的自主学习打下坚实的语法基础,较好地做到了中学与大学英语教学的有效衔接。
- **4.** 渐进性 在引导性写作中,根据学生英语基础普遍薄弱的特点,每个单元围绕实用性较强的某一特定类型的应用文,引导学生进行由易到难、循序渐进的写作练习。
- 5. 创新性 本套教材有别于以往的纯公共英语教材,其创新特色是在每个单元中增加了



补充材料部分,即医护专业内容,以使学生尽早接触并了解医护专业英语术语与相关 知识。

二、主要内容

《高职高专实用英语教程》上下两册共20个单元,其中上册10个单元,主要包括:大学生活(college life)、全球变暖(global warming)、家庭教育(family education)、食品安全(food safety)、中国传统文化(traditional Chinese culture)、出游礼仪(tourism etiquette)、爱情与婚姻(love and marriage)、动物保护(animal protection)、养生保健(health care)和互联网时代(internet era)十个主题。此外,根据教学计划和国内外节日顺序,每个单元选取了一个节日,分别为(9月份)U1教师节和U2中秋节,(10月份)U3国庆节和U4万圣节,(11月份)U5光棍节和U6感恩节,(12月份)U7毛主席诞辰纪念日和U8圣诞节,(1月份)U9腊八节和U10春节,同时侧重对中国传统文化的传播。上下两册基本涵盖了当代大学生个人生活的方方面面。

三、单元结构

	Unit Modules 单元模块	Purposes 宗旨
Part I	The Joy of English(趣味英语)	"寓教于乐",包括听英文歌曲填词、小 笑话、幽默小故事,训练并提升学生的 听音、辨音能力,增加教材内容趣味性
Part II	Culture Saloon(文化沙龙)	拓展学生知识面,介绍国内外重要传统 节日及风俗
Part III	Listening and Speaking(听说练习)	围绕单元主题,以对话形式训练学生的 英文听说能力
Part IV	Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)	围绕单元主题,以短文形式培养、提高 学生的英文阅读理解能力
Part V	Language Focus(语言聚焦/语法)	系统讲授初、高中阶段出现过的词性、 句子成分与种类、基本语态和复合句 知识
Part VI	Supplementary(补充材料——医护专业内容)	介绍常见的医学知识,如:如何抵御细菌传染、护理流程、处方药与非处方药、 儿童肥胖、肺炎等相关临床知识
Part VII	Guided Writing(引导性写作)	由易到难、循序渐进地培养和训练学生 常用英文应用文的写作能力。

注: 任务练习以 Task 的形式贯穿每个单元, 增强习题设计的有序性, 有利于教学活动的顺利展开。

四、教学建议

- 1. 本套教材供一学年使用,每学期一册书。建议每10个学时讲授一个单元,使用时,可根据具体情况灵活调整。
- 2. 趣味英语部分,听歌填词建议分三步进行:第一遍欣赏,第二遍边听边填,第三遍边 听边核对答案(亦可根据具体情况灵活调整);笑话、幽默故事建议提前预习,以课前 表演的形式进行。此外,鼓励学生充分利用网络资源,将课前讲笑话(或幽默故事) 的活动贯穿全学年的英语课堂学习中,借此来培养学生开口说英语的自信,提高学生 的英语口语表达能力。
- 3. 文化沙龙部分, 重视对节日的复述, 以此提高学生用简单英语进行表达的能力。
- 4. 补充材料部分,根据学生的具体情况有选择性地使用。

本套教材是高等职业院校英语教学改革的创新之作,是将高中英语知识和医护专业英语知识进行衔接的初次尝试,其中听说练习和阅读理解的部分内容是刘琦老师用一个月的时间在澳大利亚国家图书馆中搜集到的素材,力求将原汁原味的语言知识呈现在读者面前,在此表示感谢。

尽管进行了精心的选材、设计和制作,但本书很难做到完美无缺,难免百密一疏,恳请各位专家和同行提出宝贵意见,以便在日后修订时加以完善。

编者 2017年4月

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Unit 1 College Life (大学生活)



青春寄语

School life has a great influence on the formation of a student's character.

学校生活对学生个性的形成有很大影响。



Part 1 The Joy of English (趣味英语)

An English Song: On The Radio - Groove Coverage

1	1
10	81
4	- 8*

Task 1 ···································	0	Task	1																					
--	---	------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TOOK 1							
irection: Listen to the song twice and then fill	in the missing words.						
Hello Mr. DJ	你好, DJ 先生						
Would you play my song	您能播放我的歌曲吗						
Please, please, play it	求你,求你,一定要播放						
All night	一整夜						
Hello Mr. DJ	你好						
On the	电台里的 DJ 先生						
Calling every station	呼叫正在广播的						
On the	每个电台						
Sending out the message	把这个信息传到						
Everywhere	所有地方						
Tell it everybody	告诉每一个人						
On the radio	在广播里						
Oh, oh, oh	哦,哦,哦						
Everybody everywhere	天南地北的每个人						
Please call the DJ on the air	请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ						
From Moon to Mars	从月球到火星还有						
And everywhere	所有地方						
Please call the DJ on the air	请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ						
Hello Mr. DJ	你好, DJ 先生						
I'm losing sleep	我快要失眠						
Please, please, play it	求你,求你,一定要播放						
My knees are getting weak	我的腿脚都发软了						
Hello Mr. DJ	你好						
On the radio	电台里的 DJ 先生						
If you're not gonna it	如果你还不播放						
I go insane	我会疯掉						
If you're not gonna say it	如果你还不播放						
I my brain	我会发狂						
So tell it everybody	快告诉所有的人						
On the radio							

Oh, oh, oh
Everybody everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air
From Moon to Mars
And _____
Please call the DJ on the air

Everybody everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air
From Moon to Mars
And everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air

(DJ on the air)
Everybody everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air
From Moon to Mars
And everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air

Everybody everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air
From Moon to Mars
And everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air

Everybody everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air
From Moon to Mars
And everywhere
Please call the DJ on the air

哦, 哦, 哦 天南地北的每个人 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ 从月球到火星还有 所有地方 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ

天南地北的每个人 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ 从月球到火星还有 所有地方 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ

(正在广播中的 DJ)
所有地方
请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ
从月球到火星
所有地方
请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ

天南地北的每个人 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ 从月球到火星还有 所有地方 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ

天南地北的每个人 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ 从月球到火星还有 所有地方 请呼叫正在广播中的 DJ

Jokes |

1

A little boy was practicing his violin, while his father sat reading the newspaper. The family dog began to howl along with the tune. Finally, the father could bear that no more and said, "Can't you play something the dog doesn't know?"

(42 words)



2

A teacher was telling her pupils the importance of making others glad. "Now, children," she said, "has anyone of you ever made someone else glad?"

"I made someone else glad yesterday," said a small boy.

"Well done! Who was that?"

"My granny."

"Good boy. Now tell us how you made your grandmother glad."

"Well, I went to see her yesterday, and stayed with her three hours. Then I said to her, 'Granny, I'm going home' and she said, 'Well, I'm glad to hear that!'"

(87 words)

3

A little girl is sitting and watching her mother do the dishes at the kitchen sink. She suddenly notices that her mother has several white hairs coming out in contrast to her black hair.

She looks at her mother and curiously asks, "Why are some of your hairs white, Mum?"

Her mother replies, "Well, every time you do something wrong and make me cry or unhappy, one of my hairs turns white."

The little girl thinks about it for a while and then asks, "Mum, how come all of my grandma's hairs are white?"

(97 words)

Task 2

Direction: A competition between groups, to see who can tell jokes or humorous stories most vividly.

Player	Mark 1	Mark 2	Mark 3	Mark 4	Mark 5	Average
1	10 F = 12 14	o (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
2						
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5		Light				

Part II Culture Saloon (文化沙龙)

Teachers' Day

Many countries in the world celebrate Teachers' Day each year, but on different days. In Russia, Teachers' Day is on the first Sunday in October; German's on June 12th; Indian's on September

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5th; American's on September 28th, etc. Surely not all countries throughout the world celebrate Teacher's Day. Japan, for example, doesn't have Teachers' Day at all, but teachers there are most respected by others.

In China, in 1985, Teachers' Day was officially set on September 10th. One of the main reasons is that September has no other national celebrations. Usually there are many kinds of activities on that day. In some places, teachers may have a day off.



Schools and colleges will have evening parties, or government will hold a conference to commend and reward those who have made great contributions to education. Students will also show respect to their teachers in different ways, such as sending teachers flowers, hand-made cards with best wishes, saying "Happy Teachers' Day" when their teachers enter the classroom, and so on.

(172 words)

	1		0								
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Direction: Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- 1. Do countries in the world celebrate Teachers' Day on the same day?
- 2. Do all the countries throughout the world have Teachers' Day?
- 3. Which country doesn't have Teachers' Day?
- 4. When is Teachers' Day in China? Why was it set on that day?
- 5. What do schools, colleges and government do to celebrate Teachers' Day?
- 6. What do students usually do on that day?

o Task 4

Direction: Retell the passage Teachers' Day according to the answers of Task 3.

Key words



ν.	庆祝
n.	俄罗斯
a.	德国人的
v.	尊重, 尊敬
ad.	官方地; 正式地
n.	会议
	n. a. v. ad.

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commend [kəˈmend]	ν.	表彰,表扬	Harmon St.
reward [rɪ'wɔ:d]	v.	奖励	
contribution [kontri'bju:sn]	n.	贡献	
government ['gavənmənt]	n.	政府	

Useful expressions

throughout the world	全世界
for example	例如
have a day off	放假一天
have evening parties	举行晚会
hold a conference	举行会议
make great contributions to education	为教育做出巨大贡献

Part III Listening and Speaking (听说练习)

Dialogue 1

- A: Let's hurry, OK? I don't want to be late for our English class.
- B: What's the hurry? I don't care if I'm late.
- A: But I don't want to miss a second of Mr. Jackson's class. I really like him and the way he teaches.
- B: You like Mr. Jackson? You're strange. He's a terrible teacher.
- A: No way! Mr. Jackson's the greatest! He's so different from our high school English teachers.
- B: He IS different, that's for sure. I don't like the way he teaches. In high school, our English teachers made us work hard. We translated, memorized grammar rules and took tests. We learned a lot. But it's so different in Mr. Jackson's class. We just sit in pairs and speak English and play games. Boring!
- A: That's why he's a great teacher. It's so exciting and fun to be in his class. I like the way he teaches. I like the activities and the games. I think I'm really learning to speak English.
- B: But they're so childish. Playing games and moving around the room. And what does Mr. Jackson do? Nothing! He just sits and listens to us. He's not doing his job.
- A: I don't agree with you. I thought high school English was boring. I didn't learn anything. In Mr. Jackson's class. I can really use English.

Dialogue 2

Ms. Wright: Oh, Frank's in your class? He was in my class last semester. I wish I hadn't had him.

Mr. Brown: What? You didn't like Frank? I think he's one of my best students.

Ms. Wright: Oh no, not Frank. He was always asking questions. Frank always interrupted me and

other students. He was never quiet.

Mr. Brown: Yes, that's Frank. That's why he's such a good student. He's always thinking and trying to use English. He laughs a lot. Frank doesn't worry about making mistakes. I enjoy having him in class. I wish more students were like Frank.

Ms. Wright: Not me. I like students like Marcos. Do you have him in your conversation class this semester?

Mr. Brown: Yes, but to be honest, Marcos is too quiet for me. I can't tell if he's learning. Marcos is so silent. He doesn't say anything!

Ms. Wright: Yes, that's Marcos! That's how good students should be. They have to be respectful and listen to their teachers. When Marcos has a question, he asks me after class.

Mr. Brown: Well. I like students to ask me questions when they have questions. If they wait till class is over, they may forget.

Ms. Wright: Oh, I almost forget myself. I'm late for class! See you!

Mr. Brown: See you!

Dialogue 3



Maria: I'm tired.

Dave: Yeah, I'm tired, too.

Maria: We have one more chapter for Impact Topics. I can't think any more.

Dave: Yeah. I have an idea. Let the students choose the topic.

Maria: What do you mean? Let the students choose?

Dave: You know, the students can talk about anything they want.

Maria: I don't know. That's our job. And that's their teacher's job. We have to give the students the topic.

Dave: I don't agree. The students know what they like.

Maria: Well, of course they do. But they aren't teachers. They're students. Students need teachers.

Dave: Hmm ... maybe. But sometimes I think students can teach each other.

Maria: What do you mean?

Dave: Well, in this chapter, we can give students power and control. They can decide what they want to talk about!

Maria: Come on, Dave. That won't work. Students shouldn't control their own education. Well, I really think that's our job. It's our book. We can't give it to students to do.

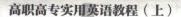
Dave: Oh, come on, Maria, let's try it. It would be different.

Maria: OK, let's try it.

Key words



second ['sekənd]	n.	秒; 瞬间
semester [sɪˈmestə(r)]	n.	(尤指美国大专院校的)学期
childish ['traildɪʃ]	a.	幼稚的;孩子气的
interrupt [intəˈrʌpt]	v.	妨碍; 打断 (别人的话等)
respectful [rɪˈspektfl]	a.	有礼貌的; 恭敬的; 殷勤的



Useful expressions

Come on!

得了吧! 好吧! 来吧!

No way!

不可能!

That's for sure.

那是一定的。

What's the hurry?

急什么?

I like the way he teaches.

我喜欢他的教学方式。

Task 5

Direction: Work in pairs. First listen, imitate and then act them out.

Direction: Get the students to make their own dialogues and then act them out.

Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

The Cost of Attending Colleges in America



In the United States, every child has the right to attend public elementary and secondary schools without tuition fees. About 12% of all children of elementary and secondary school age attend parochial and other private schools and their parents have to pay tuition fees.

Today about half of the high school graduates go to colleges and universities, of which about one-third are public institutions supported and controlled by federal, state, or

local governments. A student at a state college or university doesn't have to pay a lot if his or her parents live in the state. But private colleges and universities can be very expensive.

It has been a very common practice for students to work to earn money, not only by taking fulltime jobs during vacations but also by taking part-time jobs during term-time. As the total cost of study and living on campus averages \$12,000~14,000 a year, those earnings are useful and often essential.

Students can also borrow a certain amount of money from the government if they are in need of it. The Higher Education Act of 1965 allows students to receive loans in their first year in college. Students may take up to 11 years to repay the loans, and those who themselves become teachers in public schools only have to repay a portion of the loan. Those who teach in depressed areas are specially favored and teaching in depressed areas each year wipes out 15% of the loan.

(254 words)



(Key words)



tuition [tju'ısn]	n.	学费
elementary [elr'mentri]	a.	基本的;初级的
parochial [pəˈrəukiəl]	a.	[美国英语](学校)凡宗教团体兴办的
institution[mstr'tju:ʃn]	n.	(大学、银行等规模大的) 机构
federal[fedərəl]	a.	联邦(制)的
common[kpmən]	a.	普通的; 常见的
vacation [vəˈkeɪʃn]	n.	假期
average [ævərɪdʒ]	ν.	平均是; 算出的平均数
essential [i'senʃl]	a.	基本的;必要的
loan [loun]	n.	贷款
portion [po:sn]	n.	一部分
depressed [dɪ'prest]	a.	萧条的;穷困的

Useful expressions

中小学	be in need of	需要
联邦政府	repay the loan	偿还贷款
全职工作	in depressed areas	在贫困地区
兼职(业余)工作	wipe out	抹去; 了结
	联邦政府 全职工作	联邦政府 repay the loan 全职工作 in depressed areas

o Task 7

Direction: Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a word or phrase in the Word

Box below. Change the forms when necessary.

federal	tuition	loan	depress	essential
common	elementary	portion	average	vacation
part-time job	be in need of		Care Malain	
1. Even in smal	l companies, comput	ers are a(an) _	tool.	
2. The governm	nent feels it necessary	to bring jobs t	o those from area	s.
3. Her \$5,000 _	at college this	year will be pa	aid for with scholarships.	
4. It took nearly	three years to repay	my student	of 20,000 yuan.	
5. He always lo	oks for and does a	during ea	ch winter or summer holi	day in order to ear
enough mone	ey to pay for his tuitie	on.		
6. Nowadays bi	reast cancer is the mo	st form	of cancer among women	in the world.
7. Drivers in Cl	nina can expect to	80 to 100	miles per hour on motor	way.
8. I find it really	y hard for me to	the bad mer	nory of my childhood.	
9. What a mess	! Don't you think tha	at your bedroon	a thorough clear	1?
10. More and n	nore people envy tea	achers, for they	have two paid winter a	nd summer
each year.				

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	Do all the children have the right to attend public elementary and secondary schools withou tuition fees in America?
2.	What are the main two types of schools in America?
3.	What is the total cost of study and living on campus a year in America?
4. (Can students borrow a certain amount of money they need from the government?
5.	How do the students usually repay the loans?
isk	9
IOI	9
ectio	on: You are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.
1.]	on: You are required to fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the
1.] 2	brackets. Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported and secondary supported and supported and supported and supported and supported supported and supported supported and supported suppo
1.] 2	brackets. Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported are controlled by federal, state, or local governments.
1.] 2	brackets. Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported are controlled by federal, state, or local governments. It has been a very common practice for students (work) to earn money.
1.] 2	brackets. Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported and controlled by federal, state, or local governments. It has been a very common practice for students (work) to earn money. As the total cost of study and (live) on campus averages \$12,000~14,00
1. 1. 2	Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported and controlled by federal, state, or local governments. It has been a very common practice for students (work) to earn money. As the total cost of study and (live) on campus averages \$12,000~14,00 a year. Those who teach in depressed areas are specially favored and (teach) in the brackets.
1. 1 2	Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported an controlled by federal, state, or local governments. It has been a very common practice for students (work) to earn money. As the total cost of study and (live) on campus averages \$12,000~14,00 a year. Those who teach in depressed areas are specially favored and (teach) depressed areas each year wipes out 15% of the loan.
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1. 1 2	Every child (have) the right to attend public elementary and secondary school without tuition fees. About one-third of the universities (be) public institutions supported and controlled by federal, state, or local governments. It has been a very common practice for students (work) to earn money. As the total cost of study and (live) on campus averages \$12,000~14,00 a year. Those who teach in depressed areas are specially favored and (teach) depressed areas each year wipes out 15% of the loan. He is an (intelligence) boy, but he is very unsure of himself. Don't cut your finger on the (break) glass.
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no more than 3 words.

1. In the United States, every of tuition fees.	child has the right to atten	d public schools without
2. Today about half of the high s	chool graduates	and universities.
3. A student at a state college or the state.	university doesn't have to	if his or her parents live in
	a certain amount of mone	ey from the government if they are
5. Students may take up to 11 ye public schools only have to re		se who themselves become teachers in
6. Those who teach wipes out 15% of the loan.	are specially favored and	teaching in depressed areas each year

Part V Language Focus (语言聚焦/语法)

Nouns (名词)

表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念名称的词叫做名词。英语中的名词意义跟汉语中的名词 大致相同,但也不同,即英语中的名词有词尾的变化,而汉语中的名词没有词尾的变化。英 语中的名词意义、用法很广泛,可以分为不同的类别。按词汇意义,英语中的名词可分为普 通名词和专有名词,普通名词又包括可数名词和不可数名词。其具体分类如下:

	类别		定义	例词
	可粉点词	个体名词	指单个人或者事物的名词	desk, nurse, cat
普	可数名词	集体名词	指一群人或一些事物总称的名词	family, class, police
通名	名	物质名词	指无法分为个体的物质、材料 的名词	water, fire, air
词	不可数名词	抽象名词	指人或事物的品质、情感、状态、动作等抽象概念的名词	anger, confidence, freedom
	专有名词		专门指代某一人、物、地点、 机构、组织等的名词(首字母 一般要大写)	WHO, John, the United States

1. 可数名词

可数名词是指能以数目来计算、可以分成个体的人或事物。因此它有复数形式变化。

- 1)可数名词复数的规则变化
- ① 大多数可数名词在词尾直接加-s,-s 在清辅音后读 [s], 在浊辅音和元音后读 [z]。如: map maps[mæps] bag bags[bægz]
- ② 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾, 读音为[s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ]等的可数名词变为复数时在其后加-es, -es 读作 [ɪz], 如果词尾为-e 的只加-s。如:

bus — buses ['bʌsɪz] — nose — noses [nəuzɪz] — match — matches ['mætʃız]

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dish — dishes ['dɪʃɪz] box — boxes [bɒksɪz]

③ 以字母-f或-fe结尾的可数名词变为复数时,要把f或fe改为v再加-es,-ves读作[vz]。如:

leaf — leaves [li:vz] wife — wives [waɪvz]

④ 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的可数名词变为复数时,变 y 为 i 再加 -es, -ies 读作 [ɪz]。y 前为元音字母时,直接加 -s, -s 读作 [z]。如:

factory — factories ['fæktərız] toy — toys['təɪz]

⑤ 以 o 结尾的可数名词变复数时,一般在词尾加 -es, -es 读作 [z]。但是以"元音字母 +o"结尾的名词和一些以 -o 结尾的外来词、缩略词等变为复数时,直接在词尾加 -s, -s 读作 [z]。如:

hero — heroes ['hiərəuz] photo — photos['fəutəuz]

- 2) 可数名词复数的不规则变化
- ① 单复数同形的词:

sheep means Chinese deer species

② 改变内部元音的词:

foot — feet man — men woman — women tooth — teeth goose — geese policeman — policemen

③ 变换词尾的词:

child — children ox — oxen

④ 以名词为中心的复合名词变复数时,将该名词变为复数;没有中心的复合名词变复数时,只在最后一词的词尾加-s:

blackboard — blackboards grown-up — grown-ups

⑤ 外来名词的复数形式:

crisis — crises analysis — analyses basis — bases
thesis — theses medium — media phenomenon — phenomena

- 3)特殊的复数形式
- ① 集体名词的复数形式:
- 只有复数形式,表示复数意义,作主语时,谓语动词要用复数。常见的词有: goods clothes
- 只有一种形式,但表示复数意义,作主语时,谓语动词要用复数。常见的词有: police people cattle
- 有些集体名词常以单数形式出现,侧重指整体时表示单数意义,侧重指整体中的成员时表示复数意义。常见的词有: family army club enemy audience college board council group class crew team
- ② 常以复数形式出现的名词:

trousers scissors shorts chopsticks socks scales glasses

③ 意义不同则复数形式不同的名词:

fish 表示鱼的条数时,单复数同形;表示鱼的种类时,复数形式为 fishes。如:

I caught 10 fish in the river yesterday.

I keep 5 fishes in the fishbowl.

people 表示"人们"时,是集体名词,只有一种形式,表示复数意义;表示"民族"时,

其复数形式为 peoples, 如:

two people 56 peoples

2. 不可数名词

不可数名词是指不能以数目计算,不可以分成个体的表示概念、状态、品质、感情或物质材料等的名词。它一般没有复数形式,不能用不定冠词修饰;若表示个体意义,一般要借助量词。

1) 常见的不可数名词:

chalk fruit glass water wind snow rain light food sand rice

2) 可转化为可数名词的物质名词:

有些物质名词可以有复数形式,表示不同种类或数量之多。如:

foods fruits waters snows rains winds woods sands

3) 可转化为可数名词的抽象名词:

抽象名词表示具体事物时,可变为可数名词,表示"某种人或某件事"。如:

beauty 美人

trouble 问题

pleasure 乐事

death 死亡事件

success 成功的人或事

failure 失败的人或事

success 成功的人以事

pity 令人感到遗憾的人或事

surprise 令人感到惊讶的人或事 joy 令人感到高兴的人或事

worry 令人感到担心的人或事

shock 令人感到震惊的人或事

honor 令人感到荣耀的人或事

o Task 11

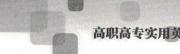
Direction: Write out the plural forms of the following nouns. (规则变化)

原形	复数	原形	复数	原形	复数
pet		book		bedroom	
watch		brush		class	
life		thief	-33	shelf	9.90
half		knife		wolf	
family		university		city	
country		study		day	
boy		monkey		tomato	
tobacco		bamboo		piano	
photo	To a second	echo	A Sussession I	radio	II spring

Task 12

Direction: Write out the plural forms of the following nouns. (不规则变化)

Column A(singular form)	Column B(pl.)	Column A(singular form)	Column B(pl.)
sheep	are galve	editor-in-chief	(Sagar da
deer		sister-in-law	
Japanese		forget-me-not	
foot		grown-up	



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goose	a Chinese	two
man	a Japanese	seven
woman	a Swiss	five
policeman	a Frenchman	three
child	an Englishman	four
passer-by	German	five
go-between	an Italian	six

ask 13	***************************************		
Direction: To	sum up the rules of the plure	al form of certain people (某国人	.).

Task 14

Direction: Write out the Chinese meaning of the following uncountable nouns.

Word	Chinese meaning	Word	Chinese meaning	Word	Chinese meaning	Word	Chinese meaning
cloth		cotton	1000	fruit		glass	
ink		luggage		baggage		music	
tea		smoke		waste		wheat	11 (122)
change		equipment		fun		grain	
information		light		rain		snow	Spire .
water		wind		fire		furniture	
grass	Levi selegio	knowledge		meat		paper	
sugar		wealth		work		bread	
coffee		food		gas		hair	Element .
luck		money		progress		sand	
traffic		weather		wood			There is

• Task 15 ·····

Direction: Write out the Chinese meaning of the following nouns.

Word	Chinese meaning	Word	Chinese meaning
foods		winds	s jugo un un companyo
sands		rains	
woods	auto santsi ili	glasses	
fruits		waters	
snows			

Part VI Supplementary (补充材料——医护专业内容)

Dialogue i



Doctor: Well, Mrs. Thompson, come and sit down here. So, what's your first name?

Patient: It's Casey. That's C-A-S-E-Y.

Doctor: OK. What's your occupation?

Patient: I'm teaching at Saint Paul University.

Doctor: This Tuesday you had a breast ultrasound and chest X-ray. I will tell you the result. What you've got is a lump of fibrosis tissue. No real cause for worrying, but I think we should deal with it.

Patient: Oh, is it serious?

Doctor: No, it's not, but it won't get better of its own accord. I'd recommend you to come in and deal with the situation by operation.

Patient: Couldn't the lump be melted away by medicine?

Doctor: Sorry, I don't think so. An operation is the only way to stop the problem.

Patient: Oh, dear. It's not cancer, is it?

Doctor: No, it's not, but I think you'll be a lot more comfortable without the tumor there.

Patient: I suppose you know best, but I'm afraid of hospitals.

Doctor: I know, but hospitals are useful places to turn to when you need them. You'll only be in for ten days or so, and once the operation is over, you'll feel so much better. Shall I put you on the waiting list?

Patient: How long will it be?

Doctor: Hard to tell it exactly, but about 6 weeks. Is that all right for your holidays?

Patient: Yes, let's get it over with before then.

Doctor: Very well, Mrs. Thompson. We'll wait for you to get this fixed up. Goodbye, and don't worry about your hospitals.

Patient: Goodbye, doctor, and thanks very much.

(279 words)

Task 16

Direction: Answer the following questions according to the dialogue.

- 1. What's the name of the patient?
- 2. What does she do?
- 3. What's the problem of the patient?
- 4. What does the doctor recommend Mrs. Thompson to do?

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5. Has she followed the doctor's advice in the end?

o Task 17

Direction: Work in pairs. Listen, practice speaking and then act out the dialogue in front of the class.

The First Line of Defense Against Germs

Think about all of the things that you touched today—from the telephone to the toilet. Whatever you did, you came into contact with germs and it's easy for germs on your hand to end up in your mouth.

Hand washing is a powerful way to prevent the spread of disease.

Millions of lives could be saved each year if people washed their hands with soap often. Hand washing with soap could be among the most effective ways to reduce infectious diseases.

Hand washing destroys germs from other people, animals or objects a person has touched. When people get bacteria on their hands, they can infect themselves by touching their eyes, nose or mouth. It's especially easy for a germ on your hand to end up in your mouth. Think about how much food you eat with your hands. But the worst thing is these people can infect other people. For example, the easiest way to catch a cold is to touch your nose or eyes after someone nearby has sneezed or coughed. Another way to become sick is to eat food prepared by someone whose hands were not clean. It is especially a good idea to wash your hands after touching money.

Good hand washing is your first line of defense against the bacteria of many diseases—and not just common cold. So never forget to rinse your hands with water and dry them.

(234 words)

Key words



defense [dɪˈfens]	n.	防卫		
germs [dʒ3:rms]	n.	(germ 的名词复数)微生物;病菌		
contact [kontækt]	n.	接触		
effective [r'fektrv]	a.	有效的		
infectious [m'feksəs]	a.	传染的		
bacteria [bæk'tiəriə]	n.	(bacterium 的名词复数)细菌		
sneeze [sni:z]	ν.	打喷嚏		
cough [kpf]	ν.	咳嗽		
rinse [rɪns]	ν.	漂洗; 冲洗		

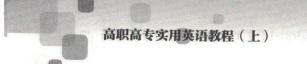
Useful expressions

come into contact with	接触到,和接触,碰到
catch a cold	感冒
rinse one's hands	洗手

Task 18					
Direction: R	ead the pas:	sage again and de	ecide whether the fo	ollowing sentences ar	e True or False.
1. () Only w	hen you're in the	toilet, you will con	ne into contact with g	erms.
2. () Hand w	vashing is a power	rful way to prevent	the spread of disease	
3. () Million	s of lives could be	saved each year if p	eople washed their ha	nds with soap often.
4. () The eas	siest way to catch	a cold is to wash y	our face with cold wa	iter.
5. () Another very big		e sick is to eat food	l prepared by someo	ne whose hands are
6. () Good disease		s your first line of	defense against th	e bacteria of many
Task 19					
	Read the pass		complete the follow	ing sentences by fillir	ng in the blanks with
1. Hand w	ashing is	N. C. Later Co., Co., S.	to prevent the	e spread of disease.	See 18
2		_ could be saved o	each year if people	washed their hands w	ith soap often.
3. When p		cteria on their han	ds, they can infect the	nemselves by	, nose
Liver to the same		easiest way to c			or eyes after
		g is your first line		the bacteria	of many diseases.
		Notes for	r Asking for Leav	(引导性写作 e (假条) ote with the words ar	
cold		sorry	attend	grant	to
from		because	leave	enclose	certificate
Dear Mr. Li	u,				
I am v	ery 1 to	tell you that I ar	n unable to 2 s	chool 3 I have a	bad 4 . I would
like to have	a _ 5 _ of	three days 6	14th7 16th.		
I_8_	_ the doctor	's 9 here and	d I hope my request	will be kindly10_	
					Yours respectfully

Lucy White

Encl.: Doctor's certificate for sick leave



o Task 21	
Direction: Suppose you have received an invitation letter from you	our mother school, which invites you
to give a speech on mobile phone tomorrow so that yo	u cannot go to work tomorrow. Write
a business note to your manager Miss Brown to ask fo	r a day's leave.
Dear Miss Brown,	
I have just received an invitation letter	THE NEW YORK OF THE SECOND SEC
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form property	V
	Yours respectfully,
	<u>Jack</u> <u>Encl.: Invitation letter</u>
	Enci., mynation letter

全国高等院校数字化课程规划教材



供高职高专各专业使用

高职高专实用英语教程

(下)

秦博文 ⊙主编

斜学出版社

全国高等院校数字化课程规划教材

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高职高专实用英语教程(下)

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内容简介

本套教材共 20 个单元,其中本册教材(下册)共计 10 个单元,根据现实生活中的热点问题和当代大学生可能会面临的各种生活情境来选材,主要包含以下 10 个方面的内容: Music(音乐)、Cell Phone Addiction(手机成瘾)、Medical Beauty(医疗美容)、Books(书籍伴侣)、Mental Health(精神健康)、Table Manners(餐桌礼仪)、Ageing(人口老龄化)、Traditional Chinese Medicine(中医文化)、Cooking Culture(饮食文化)和 Society of Science and Technology(科技社会)。此外,根据教学计划和节日顺序,每个单元选取了一个节日,分别为(3 月份)U1 惊蛰和世界爱耳日、U2 妇女节和植树节,(4 月份)U3 清明节和愚人节、U4 世界读书日,(5 月份)U5 五一劳动节、U6 国际护士节,(6 月份)U7 国际儿童节、U8 端午节(龙舟节),(7 月份)U9 七夕、U10 香港回归纪念日,同时侧重对中国传统文化的传播。

本教材可供高职高专各专业使用。

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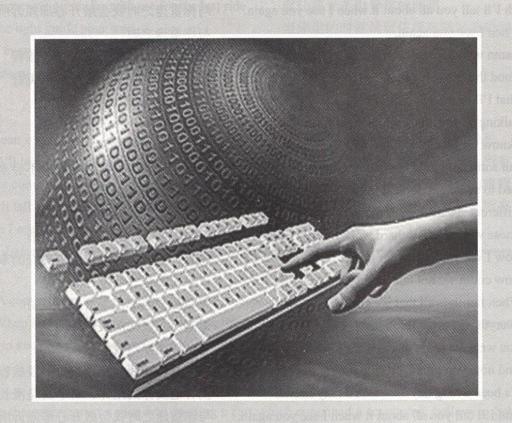
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Unit 10 Society of Science and Technology(科技社会)

real Arms Halpine to the late of the



青春寄语

Science doesn't differ from countries, while the scientists differ from nationalities.

科学是无国界的, 但科学家是有国籍的。



Part I The Joy of English (趣味英语)

An English Song: To see You Again — Wiz Khalifa & Charlie Puth



- 1 4	
o lask 1	

Direction: Listen to the song twice and then fill in the missing words.

trection: Listen to the song twice and then fitt in the	missing words.		
It's been a long day without you my friend.	没有老友你的陪伴, 日子真是漫长		
And I'll tell you all about it when I see you again.	与你重逢之时我会敞开心扉倾诉所有		
We've come a long from where we began.	回头凝望, 我们携手走过漫长的旅程		
Oh I'll tell you all about it when I see you again.	与你重逢之时我会敞开心扉倾诉所有		
When I see you again,	与你重逢之时		
Damn who knew all the planes we flew.	谁会了解我们经历过怎样的旅程		
Good things we've been	谁会了解我们见证过怎样的美好		
That I'll be standing right here.	我都会在这里		
Talking to you about another path.	与你聊聊另一种选择的可能		
I know we loved to hit the road and	我懂我们都喜欢速度与激情		
But something told me that it wouldn't last.	但有个声音告诉我这美好并不会永恒		
Had to switch up look at things.	我们得改变观点		
Different see the bigger picture.	用更宏观的视野看这世界		
Those were the days hard work forever pays.	有付出的日子终有收获的时节		
Now I see you in a better place.	此刻,我看到你走进更加美好的未来		
How could we not talk about?	当家人已是我们唯一的牵绊		
When family's all that we got?	我们怎么能忘却最可贵的真情		
Everything I went through.	无论历经怎样的艰难坎坷		
You were standing there by my side.	总有你相伴陪我度过		
And now you gonna be with me for the last ride.	而今你将陪我走完这最后一段旅程		
It's been a long day you my friend.	没有老友你的陪伴, 日子真是漫长		
And I'll tell you all about it when I see you again.	与你重逢之时我会敞开心扉倾诉所有		
We've come a long way from where we began.	回头凝望, 我们携手走过漫长的旅程		
Oh I'll tell you all about it when I see you again.	与你重逢之时我会敞开心扉倾诉所有		
When I see you again.	与你重逢之时		
First you both go out your way.	一开始你们总是追随你们心中的步伐		
And the vibe is feeling strong and what's	热忱累积, 信念不变		
Small turn to a friendship.	渺小的世界见证这段深情厚谊		
A friendship turn into a bond	深厚的友情蜕成血浓于水的感情		
And that bond will never be broken.	此情不变		
And the love will never get .	此爱难逝		

And when brotherhood comes first then the line will never be crossed established it on our own. When that line had to be drawn And that line is what we reach

So remember me when I'm gone.

How could we not talk about family.

When family's all that we got.

Everything I went through.

You were _____ there by my side.

And now you gonna be with me for the last ride.

Let the light guide your way.

Hold every ____ as you go.

And every road you take will always lead you home.

Hoo...

It's been a long day without you my friend.

And I'll tell you all about it when I see you again.

We've come a long way from where we began.

Oh I'll tell you all about it when I see you again.

When I see you again.

莫逆之交的我们 绝不会背叛彼此 只因这深情厚谊基于我们真实意愿 这友谊让我们肝胆相照 荣辱与共

即便我离去,也请将我铭记当家人已是我们唯一的牵绊我们怎么能忘却最可贵的真情无论历经怎样的艰难坎坷而今你将陪我走完这最后一段旅程就让那光芒引导你的前路当你走的时候请留住所有美好的瞬间无论你选哪一条路它都会引领你回家

哦

没有老友你的陪伴,日子真是漫长 与你重逢之时我会敞开心扉倾诉所有 回头凝望,我们携手走过漫长的旅程 与你重逢之时我会敞开心扉倾诉所有 与你重逢之时

Jokes

1

A cop pulled a car over on the highway for speeding.

When he asked for the driver's license, the driver argued, "Speeding? But officer, I was only trying to keep a safe distance between my car and the car behind mine."

2

In the supermarket a man was pushing a cart which contained a screaming, bellowing baby. The gentleman kept repeating softly, "Don't get excited, Albert; don't scream, Albert; don't yell, Albert; keep calm, Albert."

A woman standing next to him said, "You certainly are to be commended for trying to soothe your son, Albert."

The man looked at her and said, "Lady, I'm Albert."

3

A couple had been married for 25 years and was celebrating their 60th birthdays, which fell on the same day.

During the celebration a fairy appeared and said that because they had been such a loving couple for all 25 years, she would give them one wish each.



The wife wanted to travel around the world. The fairy waved her hand, and Boom! She had the tickets in her hand.

Next, it was the husband's turn. He paused for a moment, then said shyly, "Well, I'd like to have a woman 30 years younger than me."

The fairy picked up her wand, and Boom! He was ninety.

Task 2 ··············

Direction: A competition between groups, to see who can tell jokes or humorous stories most vividly.

player	Mark 1	Mark 2	Mark 3	Mark 4	Mark 5	Average
1	4. 福西亚洲		energy State Day	જાઈ કહ્યું કરતા કોઇજ	างรู้ สมการสุ พอ	y car box
2						
3			4	g 40 31	· (gara Elmit
4						
5			4	Y		

Part II Culture Saloon (文化沙龙)

The Anniversary Day of HKSAR's Return to China

July 1st, 1997 was a very meaningful and important day for every Chinese. On this special day,



after the United Kingdom had occupied it for 155 years, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSAR) was formally established and finally returned to our motherland, China.

Hong Kong has been China's territory since

ancient times. It was the British government that forced the Qing government to sign three unequal treaties in the 19th century, and in the treaty of *Extension of Hong Kong Tertiary Article Boundary* signed on June 9th, 1898, a total area of 975.1 square kilometers was forced to be loaned by the UK for 99 years. It is the policy of "One country, Two systems" put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that made great contribution to the return of Hong Kong in a peaceful way. Due to this policy, the whole country is developing rapidly and stably.

Look into the future, but never forget about the past. We should try hard to build our motherland into a strong and prosperous country.

0.

Direction: Read the passage again and answer the following questions.

- 1. When is the anniversary day of HKSAR's Return to China?
- 2. How long had HK been ruled by the UK?
- 3. How many unequal treaties did the Qing government sign with the UK in the 19th century?
- 4. When was the Extension of Hong Kong Tertiary Article Boundary signed?
- 5. Who put forward the policy of "One country, Two systems"?
- 6. How was the return of HKSAR settled?

o Task 4 ······

Direction: Retell the passage The Anniversary Day of HKSAR's Return to China according to the answers of Task 3.

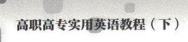
Key words



anniversary [ænɪ'vɜ:s(ə)rɪ]	n.	周年纪念日
administrative [əd'mınıstrətıv]	a.	管理的, 行政的
region ['ri:d3(ə)n]	n.	地区; 范围
formally ['fɔ:məlı]	ad.	正式地;形式上
territory ['terit(ə)ri]	n.	领土; 地域
treaty['tri:tr]	n.	条约; 协议
extension [ɪk'stenf(ə)n]	n.	延长; 扩大
tertiary ['tɜ:ʃ(ə)rɪ]	a.	第三的; 三代的
boundary ['baund(ə)rı]	n.	边界;分界线
stably['stebli]	ad.	平稳地;坚固地
prosperous['prosp(ə)rəs]	a.	繁荣的; 兴旺的

Useful expressions

HKSAR(Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)	香港特别行政区
Extension of Hong Kong Tertiary Article Boundary	展拓香港界址专条
put forward	提出
in a peaceful way	以和平方式
look into	调查;浏览
forget about	忘记



Part III Listening and Speaking (听说练习)

Dialogue 1



Mark: Welcome back home, Captain James. I am ready for your report. Did you find intelligent

life on the planet Earth?

James: General Mark. I am sorry to say this, but no. We found only talking meat.

Mark: Meat? That's impossible. Do these humans have brains?

James: Oh, they have a brain. But the human brain is meat!

Mark: So...what does the thinking?

James: Meat thinks. And it loves and dreams.

Mark: Are you serious? Humans are meat.

James: Yes! These meat people have been trying to contact us for almost 100 of their years.

Mark: What do these people want?

James: They want to talk to us. The message they're sending out by radio is: "Hello. Is anyone

out there?"

Mark: What do you think we should do?

James: I think we should forget everything. We should end our contact with meat. Do we really

want to talk to meat? What's there to say? "Hello, meat. How are you?"

Mark: I agree. Who wants to meet meat?

James: Right. So let's just say there's no life on earth.

Mark: Good. Captain James, continue looking for intelligent life in other parts of space.

Dialogue 2



Interviewer: Why did you choose to study computing and IT?

Student: I've had a keen interest in computers and technology for a number of years.

Interviewer: What does your course involve?

Student: My course is made up of a bit everything. Lectures are a time to discuss new

learning areas within your unit. Technical discussions are more common in tutorials. We generally work within small groups and discuss solutions to questions or possible scenarios raised by the tutor. Laboratory classes allow students to get in front of a computer and try out what they have learnt and discuss in lectures.

Interviewer: Have you found work in your field?

Student: Before starting my course I had already been employed in the IT field.

Interviewer: What advice would you give to students considering studying computing and

IT?

Student: My strongest recommendation to students is to ensure they are motivated

throughout their course, if the motivation and passion are not there, it will be-

come difficult for students to complete the degree and complete it well.

Dialogue 3



- A: Your phone looks good! Can I have a look?
- B: Yes, it's a smart phone, a high-tech product.
- A: The impact of technology in modern life is immeasurable.
- B: I agree. It has become very easy to get access to information anytime anywhere in our modern life. And we can surf the internet and talk to my friends by video-chatting services like QQ, WeChat and so on.
- A: Yes. Besides that, it also encourages innovation and creativity. In the past, it used to be very difficult for people to start a business because of the lack of capital and business information. Today, it is much more convenient and people even can do business at home!
- B: Modern technology also makes it simple for students to learn through online education.
- A: But sometimes the smart technology does harm to our lives and society.
- B: That's right. On one hand, social isolation is on the increase. People are spending more time playing video games, learning how to use new modern technologies, and they neglect their real life. On the other hand, it's bad news for many labors in the factories because they are being replaced by robots.
- A: So it's our responsibility to use the smart technology properly.
- B: Yes. Everything has two sides. Whether technology goes the right way depends on how we use it.

Key words



captain ['kæptɪn]	n.	队长;船长
intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt]	a.	智能的; 聪明的
general ['dʒen(ə)r(ə)l]	n.	将军; 上将
computing [kəm'pju:tɪŋ]	n.	计算;处理
tutorial [tjuːˈtɔːrɪəl]	n.	辅导课
technical ['teknɪk(ə)l]	a.	技术的;科技的;专门的
laboratory [ləˈbɒrətrɪ]	n.	实验室; 研究室
motivated ['məutiveitid]	a.	有动机的;有积极性的
immeasurable[ı'meʒ(ə)rəb(ə)l]	a.	无限的;不可计量的
capital ['kæpɪt(ə)l]	n.	资本;资金

Useful expressions

send out	发送;派遣	
have a keen interest in	有着强烈的兴趣	
try out	试验; 提炼	
get access to	获得;接近;可以使用	
video-chatting	视频聊天	

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© Task 5

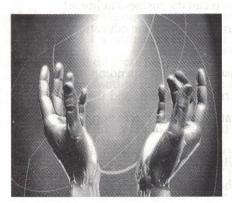
Direction: Work in pairs. First listen, imitate and then act them out.

© Task 6 ······

Direction: Get the students to make their own dialogues and then act them out.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

The High-tech Travel Suitcase



In 2016, there was a cool home gadget appeared in our life. It was a "smart" suitcase. Thanks to this new hands free suitcase, carrying around heavy luggage may soon become a thing of the past. Designed by Israeli company NUA Robotics, this "smart" suitcase is the technological equivalent of Mary's little lamb – it'll follow you everywhere you go.

The carry-on suitcase, currently a prototype, connects to a smart phone app via bluetooth. It has a built-in camera sensor that can "see" you and follow you around on flat surfaces like

airport floors. If it goes to the market, you might never have to drag your own luggage around by yourself ever again. It comes with an anti-theft alarm to prevent someone snatching it away when you're not looking, and, for the icing on the cake, it has a backup battery that you can use to charge all your devices.

"It can follow and carry things for people around while communicating with their smart phone, and avoiding obstacles," explained Alex Libman, founder of NUA Robotics. "We're combining sensor network, computer vision, and robotics. So if you download our app, press the 'follow me' button, the luggage recognizes the specific user and knows to follow and communicate."

NUA is still testing the device and trying to improve features like speed and customization, but they hope to make the suitcase available to customers in a year's time. If it proves successful, they want to use the bluetooth pairing technology to automate lots of other devices, like shopping carts at the supermarket. These devices are especially meant to be useful to the physically disabled and elderly. "Any object can be smart and robotic," Libman told Mashable. "We want to bring robots into everyday life."

The Israeli tech company made it clear that the smart suitcase they recently unveiled is just a prototype, and that the finished product will look just like a regular suitcase. They're planning to partner with a carry-on luggage maker, since the device that makes it "smart" weighs just 2.5 pounds and can be fitted on old-fashioned luggage. Having to carry around heavy luggage is literally a burden, so NUA could be on to something with their smart suitcase, but it will be interesting how their invention will handle tough obstacles like stairs.

Key words



gadget ['gædʒɪt]	n.	小玩意; 小器具
Israeli [izˈreili]	n.	以色列人
	a.	以色列的; 以色列人的
robotics [rəu'bɒtɪks]	n.	机器人学
technological [teknə'lɒdʒɪk(ə)l]	a.	技术的; 工艺的
equivalent [i'kwiv(ə)l(ə)nt]	a.	等价的; 同等意义的
prototype ['prəutətaɪp]	n.	标准; 原型
built-in[ˌbɪlt'ɪn]	a.	嵌入的; 固定的
sensor ['sensə]	n.	传感器
snatch [snætʃ]	v.	夺得;抢走
backup ['bækʌp]	a.	支持的; 后补的
battery ['bætri]	n.	电池; 蓄电池
combine [kəm'baın]	v.	联合;结合
customization ['kastəmaizeifən]	ν.	定制;客制化服务
pairing ['peərɪŋ]	n,	配对; 摞合
automate ['ɔːtəmeɪt]	v.	使自动化; 使自动操作
unveil [ʌn'veɪl]	ν.	揭开;揭幕
literally ['lɪt(ə)rəlɪ]	ad.	确实地; 真正地
tough [tʌf]	a.	艰苦的;困难的

Useful expressions

随身携带
灵性机器人公司(以色列)
防盗报警系统
夺取;夺去
锦上添花
打算做;有意做
解释清楚
发现某事,察觉某事

o Task 7

Direction: Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with a word or phrase in the **Word Box** below. Change the forms where necessary.

equivalent	backup	tough	automate	combine
sensor	literally	obstacle	unveil	luggage
snatch away	carry around	mean to		

1. It is an essential principle that we must _____ theory with practice.

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2. Plenty of money often the worst in people.	
3. His reply is to a refusal.	
4. The company faces competition.	
5. Please continue. I didn't interrupt.	
6. To files is tedious work.	
7. Her parents' opposition is an to her marriage.	
8. He learned in college.	
9. There isn't much space left for your	
10. This is a translation from French.	
● Task 8 ·····	
Direction: Read the passage again and answer the following questions.	
1. Which company designed this smart suitcase?	
2. What functions does this smart suitcase have?	
3. How soon will the high-tech suitcase come into our life?	
4. Whom are the smart devices meant to be useful to?	
	and the state of the second
5. Can the suitcase handle tough obstacles like stairs?	
To also	
o Task 9 ·····	
Direction: Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the	ne brackets.
1 (design) by Israeli company NUA Robotics,	this "smart" suitcase is the
technological equivalent of Mary's little lamb.	
2. It comes with an anti-theft alarm to prevent someone	
you're not looking.	
3. It can follow and carry things for people around while	(communicate) with their
smart phone, and avoiding obstacles.	
4. If it proves successful, they want to use the bluetooth	(pair) technology to
automate lots of other devices, like shopping carts at the superm	
5. The Israeli tech company made it clear that the (fin	ish) product will look just like
a regular suitcase.	
6. I had no dollars, but offered him an (equivalence) an	nount of sterling.
7. Check this page to know more about text chat, voice functions a	
8. Exercise and eat(regular) is very important.	
9 It is impossible to avoid (make) such kind of mistal	kes.

10. He was famous as a great 10 lea bluow (i	nvention) not an engineer.
o Task 10 ······	montress。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。 。
	the following sentences by filling in the blanks with
1this new hands free suitcas	e, carrying around heavy luggage may soon become
a thing of the past.	到表演的中华证明日明版《政治》的报告
2. It has a sensor that can "so	ee" you and follow you around on flat surfaces like
airport floors.	THE STATE OF THE S
3. If it goes to the market, you might never yourself ever again.	drag your own luggage around by
4. They hope to make the suitcase	customers in a year's time.
5. These devices are especially meant to	the physically disabled and elderly.
6. Having to carry around heavy luggage is lit something with their smart suitcase.	terally a burden, so NUA could

Part V Language Focus (语言聚焦 / 语法)

Subjunctive mood (虚拟语气)

虚拟语气是谓语动词的一种特殊形式,用来表达说话人的主观愿望、假设、猜测、建议、可能或空想等非真实情况。虚拟语气所表示的这些含义并不是客观存在的事实,具体使用主要体现在三个方面:虚拟语气在非真实条件句中的运用,在其他从句中的运用,以及一些特殊用法。

虚拟语气在非真实条件句中的用法。

非真实条件句中谓语动词的形式如下表所示:

区别	条件从句谓语形式	主句谓语形式
与现在事实相反	过去式 (be 用 were) *** blined ** 1 **	should/would/could/might + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	should/would/could/might + have+ 动词过去分词
与将来事实相反	① 过去式 (be 用 were) ② should + 动词原形 ③ were to + 动词原形	should/would/could/might + 动词原形

1. 与现在事实相反的条件句中的虚拟语气。 Tarabalana Adalah makka Adam maba at at

表示对现在情况的假设,从句的谓语动词用过去式,如果出现 be,则用 were, 主句谓语用 "should/would/could/might+ 动词原形"的形式。例:

If I were you, I should invite him. 如果我是你,我就邀请他。



If the earth suddenly stopped spinning, we would all fly off it. 如果地球突然停止转动, 我们都会飞出去。

2. 与过去事实相反的条件句中的虚拟语气

表示对过去情况的假设,从句的谓语用过去完成式,即"had+过去分词"的形式, 主句谓语用"should/would/could/might + have + 动词过去分词"的形式。例:

If her mother had taken the doctor's advice, she might have got well earlier. 如果她妈妈听从了医生的建议,她可能会早点恢复健康。

If I had seen the film, I would have told you about it. 我如果看过这场电影,我会把电影内容告诉你。

3. 与将来事实相反的条件句中的虚拟语气

表示对将来情况的假设,从句的谓语用过去式或者 "should/were to + 动词原形"的形式,主句谓语用 "should/would/could/might + 动词原形"的形式。例:

If it were to rain tomorrow, the match would be canceled. 如果明天下雨,比赛会被推迟。 If Professor Lin should have time tomorrow, we could ask him some questions. 如果林教授明天有空的话,我们可以问他几个问题。

4. 虚拟语气在错综时间条件句中的用法

在非真实条件句中,主句和从句的时态一般情况下应该是一致的,但有时从句和主句动作发生的时间不一致,这时谓语动词的形式应由句子上下文的意思决定,根据各自的时间调整。例:

If he were free today, we would have sent him to Shanghai. 如果他今天有空的话,我们已经送他去上海了。

If I had taken my raincoat with me this morning, I would not be wet now. 如果我今早带雨衣,我现在就不会淋湿了。

5. 虚拟语气在省略 if 的条件句中的用法

当虚拟语气条件从句中含有 were、had、should 等助动词时,可以省略 if 并把这些助动词置于句首,采用倒装语序,以强调假设条件的虚拟性或突出说话人的一种主观愿望。例:

Had he learnt about French, we would have hired him to work here. 如果他懂法语的话,我们已经聘用他来这里工作了。

Were I to meet him tomorrow, I should ask him about it. 如果明天见到他,我会问他这件事的。

虚拟语气在其他从句中的用法

1. 虚拟语气在名词性从句中的用法

(1)虚拟语气在主语从句中的用法:在以 it 做形式主语的复合句中,主语从句常用虚拟语气来表示"建议、命令、要求、惊异、失望"等意义,其谓语动词形式的结构为"(should)+动词原形"。

It is admirable/essential / natural/ odd/ important/ advisable/ annoying/ better/ disappointing/ surprising / frightening/ curious/ desirable/ that...

It is a pity/ a shame/ no wonder that...

It is suggested/ ordered/ required/ demanded/ requested/ desired/ proposed/ recommended that...

It is important that we (should) do well in our lessons first. 我们先把功课学好很重要。

It is better that these figures (should) be checked twice. 这些数字最好核对两遍。

(2)虚拟语气在宾语从句中的用法:

1) 在某些动词后面所跟的宾语从句中要用虚拟语气,如 advise, urge, ask, demand, desire, decide, insist, order, propose, request, require, prefer, suggest,用来表示"建议、命令、请求、要求"等含义,其谓语动词的结构为"(should)+动词原形"。例:

The teacher advised that we (should) make good use of every minute in class. 老师劝我们要好好利用课堂上的每一分钟。

He asked that he (should) be given an opportunity to explain his case. 他要求给他一次机会解释一下他的情况。

注: 当 insist 表示"坚决认为,坚持说"之意、suggest 表示"表明,暗含,暗示"之意时,从句一般不用虚拟语气,用正常的陈述语气。例:

Tom insisted that he hadn't stolen the money. 汤姆坚持说他没有偷那笔钱。

His smile on his face suggested that he was satisfied with his life. 他脸上的微笑表明他对生活很满意。

2) 在表示"看法"的动词 consider, deem, think 等后以 it 为形式宾语的复合宾语从 句常用虚拟语气, 其虚拟语气的结构为"(should)+ 原形动词"。例:

I think it advisable that he (should) think deeply before acting. 我们认为他在行动前好好考虑一下是明智的。

The board deemed it urgent that the rules (should) be put into practice right away. 董事会认为这些规定应马上实施。

3) wish 之后的宾语从句,表示一种没有实现或根本不可能实现的愿望,常用虚拟语气。其谓语动词形式为:

发生在主句动作之前,用"had+过去分词"。

与主句动作同时发生,用过去时(be用were)。

发生在主句动作之后,用"should/would/could/might+动词原形"。

常见例句如下:

My father wishes that he had gone to university. 我父亲希望自己上过大学。
I wish he would settle down here. 我希望他能在这里定居。

4) 在 would rather, had rather, would sooner, would (just) as soon, might as well 和 would prefer 等之后的宾语从句中,意思为"宁愿、但愿",谓语动词应用过去式 (be 用 were) 表示对现在或将来情况的虚拟;用"had+动词过去分词"表示对过去情况的虚拟。例:

I'd rather you had seen the film yesterday. 我倒希望你昨天看过了这场电影。
I'd rather you came here next weekend. 我倒愿意你下周末过来。

(3) 虚拟语气在表语从句及同位语从句中的用法:表示"请求、要求、命令、建议、计划"等名词充当句子的主语时,其表语从句或同位语从句的谓语动词应用"(should)+动词原形"。常用的此类名词有 advice, desire, decision, idea, instruction, order, plan, proposal, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion 等。例:



His proposal is that we (should) get rid of bad habits. 他提议我们应该摒弃不良习惯。
Their plan is that they should build a new factory in their hometown. 他们的计划就是在家乡建一座新工厂。

2. 虚拟语气在状语从句中的用法

(1)虚拟语气在目的状语从句中的用法:

在 so that, in order that 所引导的目的状语从句中,需要在从句中的谓语动词前加情态动词 can / may / could / might。例:

In order that he may pass the exam, he works hard. 为了能够通过考试,他努力学习。
He read the letter carefully in order that he should not miss a word. 他把信读得很仔细,
以便不漏掉一个单词。

在 for fear that, in case, lest 引导的目的状语从句中, 其谓语动词要用 "should+动词原形", should 不能省略,表示"免得,以防,唯恐"。例:

She examined the door again for fear that a thief should come in. 她又把门检查了一遍,以防盗贼进入。

She tipped lest the guard should hear her. 他踮起脚尖走路,以免守卫发现她。

(2) 虚拟语气在让步状语从句中的用法:在 even if, even though 所引导的让步状语从句中,主句和从句都要用虚拟语气。谓语动词形式与 if 所引导的非真实条件从句谓语动词形式相同。例:

Even if he were here himself, he would not know what to do. 即使他亲自来也不知该怎么办。

Even if I had met her, I couldn't have told her about it. 即使我见过她,我也不会告诉她这件事。

(3) 虚拟语气在方式状语从句中的用法: as if, as though 引导的方式状语从句常用虚拟语 气。谓语动词形式如下:

发生在主句动作之前,用"had+过去分词"。

与主句动作同时发生,用"过去时(be用were)"。

发生在主句动作之后,用 "would / could / might / should+原形动词"。 常见例句如下:

They began to talk warmly as if they had known each other for long. 他们开始热烈地谈论起来,就好像他们已相互认识很久了。

He coughed twice as if someone would come. 他咳嗽两声,就好像是有人要来了。

虚拟语气的特殊用法

1. 在含蓄条件句中的用法

非真实条件句中的条件从句有时不表达出来,只暗含在副词、介词短语、上下文中或用其他方式表示出来,这种句子叫做含蓄条件句。在多数情况下,条件会暗含在短语中,如 without, but for, under, given 等词。例:

Without your help, we could never have succeeded. 要是没有你的帮助,我们永远也不会成功。

Given a certain opportunity, he could have shown more talent. 如果有机会,他本可以展示出更多的天赋。

2. 在 It's time that 句型中的用法 and a last

It is time that I went to pick up my daughter at school. 我早该去学校接我的女儿了。

It is high time you should go to work. 你早该上班了。

3. 在 "if only" 句型中的用法

if only 表达的含义与 I wish 相近,表示愿望。表示现在还没有实现的愿望,谓语动词用过去式(be 用 were);表示过去没有实现的愿望,用"had+过去分词"的形式;表示将来没有可能实现的愿望,用"would+动词原形"的形式。例:

If only I were you. 我要是你该多好。

If only he had listened to my advice. 要是他听我的建议就好了。

4. 表示"祝愿"时

常用"may+主语+动词原形+其他"。例:

May you have a good journey! 祝你一路顺风!

May your youth last forever! 祝你青春永驻!

5. 表示强烈的"愿望""祝愿"

此时常用动词原形。例:

Long live the Communist Party of China! 中国共产党万岁!

God bless us! 上帝保佑我们!

o Task 11	300 3世上,31 人工共和國共產黨行政計3度。第	

Direction: Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. Make a note of it	you should forget it.		
A. so	B. to the many basis some		
2. I didn't go to the party, b	out I do wish I there.	Final or of classes	
A. were	B. would	C. had been	D. will be
3. It is important that comm	nittee about the projection	ect at once.	of the description
A. will be informed	B. should be informed	C. is informed	D. being informed
4. It is required that we	the agreement right after	er the discussion.	earn of Cheering
A. should sign	B. be signed	C. will sign	D. signed
5. If you to the lect	ure last Saturday, you	a lot from it.	4. John doesn't w
A. had gone; would have	e benefited	B. had gone; wo	
C. were; would benefit		D. were; would	have benefited
6. Do you think there would	d be less conflict in the world	d if all people	the same language?
A. spoke	B. speak	C. had spoken	D. will speak
7. My mother insisted that	we our homework b	efore 10 o'clock.	
A. finished	B. finish	C. had finished	D. was finishing
8. It is high time that our ch	ild to do some hous	ework.	
A. would learn			D. learned
9. Frankly, I'd rather you	anything about it for t	the time being.	algorithm and the second

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A. don't do B. do	C. didn't do D. will not do
10. Without heat and sunlight, plants	on the earth well.
A. had not grown	B. will not grow
C. would not grow	less is restricted D. would not be grown and armit as a
。 - 基础语气在自由代证从每 页	It is high rane you should go to work. 依早寮間親
Task 12	的目的状况从句中," 表现 的中国是"vino it" 开设。
Direction: Fill in the blanks by translating	g the Chinese given in the brackets. Pay more attention to
the TENSE and VOICE.	是是是大人(or 是 work)的表示对法设定实现的思
1. If Jane had wings.	(她就飞到法国去).
2. If I were you,	(我会毫不犹豫地抓住这个机会).
3. It is vital that	(我会毫不犹豫地抓住这个机会). (每个人都为紧急状况做好准备).
4. But for his help,	(这对夫妻就不会以这么低的
价格租到房子了).	。 16 新型以下,并将位置于基本。 Proc. 的第三人称
5.	(要是我早知道他的名字), I would not have
been so embarrassed.	。 UVA等等為Mitorgoft lead done congress?
6. If only	(你早告诉我实话就好了).
7. But for the storm	(我们早就到了).
	(祝你一路顺风).
8	(下决心的时候了).
10	(即使我的律师在这里), he couldn't prevent
me from going away.	
	Directions: Chaose she has not not complete the stillowing
● Task 13 ·····	Make a floor of re
Direction: Find out the error in each sent	tence and then correct it.
1. If only he had lain quietly as the d	loctor instructed, he is all right now.
2. You don't have to be in such a hun	rry, I would rather you can have a rest first.
3. Mrs. Green insists that that poor b	poy had stolen her watch.
4. John doesn't want to work right a probably wouldn't be able to see l	way because he thinks if he has to get a job he his friends very often.
5. It is strange that Mary was not inv	vited to the party.
6. If I knew what was going to happe	en, I would never have left her alone.
7. My uncle always talks as though l	he is addressing to a public meeting.

9. Frankly, I director you anything about it for the rise oring

9. If I had the money last year, I would have bought the	e house. A proposition of the constraint of the sent.
10. The board deemed it urgent that these rules should	put into practice right away.
Task 14 ·····	And to be a second of the angle of the second of the secon
Direction: Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the wor	d given in the brackets.
1. If you (arrive) ten minutes earlier	, you could have seen them off.
2. It is time that we (go) to the railw	ray station.
3. If they (not help) us, our experim	
4. You're five minutes late. I suggested that you	(come) earlier tomorrow.
5. Mather often tells us that it is necessary that we after we get up.	(drink) a glass of water
6. She insisted that she (send) to wo	rk in the faraway town.
7. If I (remember) his telephone nur	nber, I would have rung him.
8. He is busy now. If he (be) free, he _	(go) for a walk with us.
9. Noisy as it was, he went on reading as if nothing	uo syste of z (die). Due 151 W
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). 料 —— 医护专业内容)
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). 「料 — 医护专业内容)
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). 料 — 医护专业内容) day after tomorrow.
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). 料——医护专业内容) day after tomorrow.
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). (本) 医护专业内容) day after tomorrow. e two suggestions. First, avoid any mental
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). 料 — 医护专业内容) e day after tomorrow. te two suggestions. First, avoid any mental naminations of fasting and EKG regularly.
10. If there were no water in the world, everything	(die). (die). (A) 医护专业内容) (die). (die). (die).
Nurse: Hello! Miss He. You're going to be discharged the Patient: That's really good news. Nurse: The doctor has written a certificate for you. Here are stress and have a good rest. Second, come to have expatient: Yes, I will. Nurse: I'll go to the admission office to get your bill at or	(die). (A) 医护专业内容) day after tomorrow. The two suggestions. First, avoid any mental faminations of fasting and EKG regularly. The two suggestions are two suggestions and EKG regularly.
Nurse: Hello! Miss He. You're going to be discharged the Patient: That's really good news. Nurse: The doctor has written a certificate for you. Here are stress and have a good rest. Second, come to have expatient: Yes, I will. Nurse: I'll go to the admission office to get your bill at or Patient: Thank you very much.	(die). 料 — 医护专业内容) day after tomorrow. e two suggestions. First, avoid any mental aminations of fasting and EKG regularly. ace.
Nurse: Hello! Miss He. You're going to be discharged the Patient: That's really good news. Nurse: He doctor has written a certificate for you. Here are stress and have a good rest. Second, come to have expatient: Yes, I will. Nurse: I'll go to the admission office to get your bill at or Patient: Thank you very much. Nurse: Altogether, 1, 500 Yuan. You may pay either in care	(die). (die). (A)
Nurse: Hello! Miss He. You're going to be discharged the Patient: That's really good news. Nurse: The doctor has written a certificate for you. Here are stress and have a good rest. Second, come to have expatient: Yes, I will. Nurse: I'll go to the admission office to get your bill at or Patient: Thank you very much. Nurse: Altogether, 1, 500 Yuan. You may pay either in care Patient: I'll pay in check.	(die). (A) 医护专业内容) (die). (A) A DOO OF THE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE TOTAL
Nurse: Hello! Miss He. You're going to be discharged the Patient: That's really good news. Nurse: The doctor has written a certificate for you. Here are stress and have a good rest. Second, come to have expatient: Yes, I will. Nurse: I'll go to the admission office to get your bill at or Patient: Thank you very much. Nurse: Altogether, 1, 500 Yuan. You may pay either in care Patient: I'll pay in check. Nurse: Have you made sure you haven't lost anything below.	(die). (die). (A) 医护专业内容) (die).
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Direction: Answer the following questions according to the Dialogue.

- 1. When will the patient be discharged?

 News and a portour of the property of
- 2. What are the doctor's suggestions to the patient?
- 3. How much will the patient pay her medical bills?
- 4. Will the patient pay in cash or check ? to settlement (evirus) 25 de 160 de
- 5. Has the patient lost anything behind?

Task 16

Direction: Work in pairs. Listen, then practice speaking and act out the dialogue in front of the class.

4. You're five minutes late. I suggested that you (come) carifus murgings

Human Framework

Why do we humans grow into the shape we do? Why do we stand rather than creep like animals? What enables us to move our heads, hands, and legs, and all the other parts of the body?

The answer is the skeleton, the human framework. The skeleton is all the bones in our body put together. With it, all of our blood and tissues are formed into the shape we have. With it, all of our muscles are well-arranged to have the whole body move together. Besides, the framework contains the vital organs inside so as to protect them from injury.

The skeleton is made up of several important elements including bones, cartilage, tendons, and ligaments. Bones are the key element of the skeleton. A newborn baby may have as many as 350 bones. However, when he grows up his body has only 206 bones, as some bones join together.

Our arms and legs carry out most of our body movements, and thus have the largest number of bones, most of which are long bones. The femur, the bone hidden inside the thigh, is the longest bone in the human body. The vertebral column, which has twenty-six bones, supports the structure of the trunk and contains most of the key nerves. The thoracic cavity, which is surrounded by the sternum and ribs, holds most of the vital organs, such as the heart and lungs. Finally, our head has more than twenty bones, with the cranium covering the brain and the others shaping the face.

Key words



framework ['freimws:k]	n.	骨架;基础	THE REAL PROPERTY.
creep [kri:p]	v.	爬行;慢慢移动	
skeleton ['skelit(ə)n]	n.	骨骼;骨骼;纲要	

tissue ['tɪʃuː]	n,	组织;棉纸	
vital ['vaɪt(ə)l]	a.	极其重要的; 充满活力的	
cartilage ['ko:t(1)lɪdʒ]	n.	软骨	
tendon ['tendən]	n.	腱	
ligament ['lɪgəm(ə)nt]	n.	韧带; 纽带	
femur ['fiːmə]	n.	股骨; 大腿骨	
thigh [θaɪ]	n.	大腿	
vertebral ['vɜːtɪbrəl]	a.	脊椎的;椎骨的	
trunk [trʌŋk]	n.	躯干 腔;洞 胸骨	
cavity ['kævɪtɪ]	n.		
sternum['sta:nəm]	n.		
rib [rɪb]	n.	肋骨;排骨	
cranium ['kreɪnɪəm]	n.	颅; 头盖骨	
Vorbund Ball View Committee) 8/08 ga	We would like to made you agend the feed	
Useful expressions		Motor from the stone of the 100 for 100 for	
form into		使成为某种形状	
well-arranged		良好排列的	
carry out	执行; 完成		
1. () Bones are the essential 2. () When we grow up, som 3. () The legs are the longest 4. () Our vital organs, such a 5. () The vertebral column, and contains most of th 6. () Without bones, we can Task 18 Direction: Read the passage again, and	parts of the both the property of the both the b	ones in our body are disappearing. the human body. t and lungs, are surrounded by the sternum and ribs. thirty-six bones, supports the structure of the trunk our heads, hands and legs. the following sentences by filling in the blanks with	
CHIEF DEL HE MENT ALL	DARL STEEL STEEL	1 Ch Children to the business of the factor	
1. Why do we stand	cree	ep like animals?	
2. With it, all of our blood and tissues	the shape we have.		
3. The framework contains the vital orga	ns inside _	protect them from injury.	
4. The skeleton is tendons and ligaments.	to ston go	eral important elements including bones, cartilage,	



Part VII Guided Writing (引导性写作)

Invitation Letters and Response (邀请信及回复)

邀请信在各种社交活动中应用广泛。邀请信形式不如请柬正规,但书写时要注意:邀请信一定要将邀请的时间(年、月、日、钟点)、地点和场合写清楚。受邀请人在收到邀请后应尽快回复,回复方式一般也没有请柬那么严格,可以写一封短信表示接受邀请或者遗憾。如果是非常要好的朋友,打电话接受或者拒绝也是可以的。不管是否接受邀请都要表示感谢。回复的格式和措辞要与邀请信一致。

Example1:

March 5th, 2017

Dear Sirs,

We would like to invite you attend the Spring 2018 Clothing Fair, to be held on in Nanwan Hotel, from the June 6th to 12th, 2017.

If you accept this invitation, please inform us of your date of arrive, enabling us to make necessary arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

Jia Lin

Example2:

June 15th, 2017

Dear Mr. Kang,

Thank you very much for your kindness in inviting me to have dinner and to see the play. I shall be delighted to be there on Monday evening, 7:00 p.m., the 19th of June, at the Junge Hotel. *Little Prince* is a wonderful play and I'm looking forward to see it.

Yours faithfully,

Liu Ying

Example3:

April 15th, 2017

Dear Mr. Foster,

Thank you for your invitation, but we regret very much that I will not be able to attend the Cocktail Party as I have an important previous engagement that day.

I send my congratulations and best wishes to you and thank you all the same.

Sincerely

Alice

o Task 19

Direction: Fill in the blanks to complete the following note of message with a word or phrase in the Word Box below. Change the forms where necessary.

arrangement accept invite ceremony necessary inform	arrival morning
ceremony necessary inform	
	April 16 th , 2017
Dear Mrs. Fang,	
합니다는 하게 하는데 하면 보는 입사를 가게 되고 있는데 사용되었다. 그 사용하는 이 사용 하는데 모든데 되었다.	opening 2 of the Food Commodities Fair held
in Zhuge Hotel on Friday 3, the 21st of April, fi	
please <u>5</u> us of your date of <u>6</u> , so that we ca	
为继老标运气的一样习证。 证券证别所贷 等证	Yours faithfully,
人"。中國人種華仍由民代区。艾二定基代生享	Wang Ling
节团期的关系更为多形的代纳地名。但是多是西	只是有些 是一种,我们就是一个
● Task 20 ···································	3. 医丛尾口 多种排除 文
Direction: Suppose you have received an invitation lette	er from Wang Ling, but you have an important meeting
The first control of the first	nation to Wang Ling and tell her the reason.
學民會信幸的關稅物組以來其是主權成一位主动	May 17 th , 2017
Poor Wood Line	to the series of
Dear Wang Ling, There was your much for your kindness in	
Thank you very much for your kindness in	· 原於有更新的年前中後1000年1000年1000年
State of the State	1.3.10本解析主义联合数据学科。25为1990年12
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1.22 50 100	李明·中华主题特别的《泰汉·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯·斯
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A 11 11 11 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Yours sincerely
一	Fang Hu
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