



# 1 Unit

## When in Rome, Do as the Romans Do —Learn about Different Customs

The world is a marvelous place with different nations and different customs. Each nation has its own customs and celebrates some special events. The discrepancy of customs among nations makes the world a colorful one. How much do you know about other nations' customs? Try to explore and discover the wonderful customs around the world and always remember: When in Rome, do as the Romans do!



## Part 1 Speaking and Communicating

### Lead-in

I. Read the following quotes related to customs and share your understanding with your partner.

1. Often, the less there is to justify a traditional custom, the harder it is to get rid of it.

—Mark Twain

2. Customs will often outlive the remembrance of their origin.

—Thomas Paine

3. Strength lies in differences, not in similarities.

—Stephen R. Covey

4. Customs may not be as wise as laws, but they have always been more popular.

—Benjamin Disraeli

II. Look at the following pictures and discuss with your partner the different customs around the world.



A



B



C



D

## Discussion

Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner the following customs and traditions.

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eating dumplings during the Winter Solstice</li></ul>     | ☆ Tipping                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Drinking up the alcohol after glass clinking</li></ul>    | ☆ Opening gifts in front of the giver |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sharing an apple or an orange, but never a pear</li></ul> | ☆ Treat or trick                      |

## Conversation

I. Read the following sample conversations carefully, and then practice with your partner.

### Conversation 1

**A:** Hi, Jack. I heard you went to the U.S. How do you like your travel?

**B:** Great! I've learned some of their customs which are quite different from ours.

**A:** Share with me!

**B:** Well, the first one I should say is tipping. When you go to a restaurant, giving tips to the waiter or waitress is a must.

**A:** How much does it usually cost?

**B:** It depends. But remember never over- or under-tip because that may make you the least popular person at the table.

**A:** Okay. What else?

**B:** Another thing that strikes me most is that Americans open a present immediately in front of the giver.

**A:** That's really different from ours.

**B:** Yes. Tearing into a gift in front of the giver is poor manners in most Asian countries.

### Conversation 2

**A:** Hi, Jack. What strange foreign customs do you know?

**B:** I learn from a book that in Greece children's teeth are thrown onto the roof of their houses because people believe it can bring good luck for the family and a healthy replacement tooth for the children!

**A:** Interesting!

**B:** Are there any special customs in China?

**A:** Well, we've got a lot. For example, we never give clocks to people as gifts. Because "giving

clocks” in Chinese is a homophone to another phrase which means burying a person.

**B:** Oh, that makes a big difference.

**A:** Yes. Also when eating fruits, we never share a pear with others.

**B:** Why?

**A:** Because “sharing pears” in Chinese is a homophone to a phrase which means departure.

**B:** Then I see. So it’s very important to learn about the local customs when we are abroad.

**A:** Yes, you are right.

## II. Read the following conversation, and fill in the blanks with proper expressions in the box. Change the form where necessary.

(A and B are discussing Chinese customs.)

*be regarded as*

*Winter Solstice*

*take a gentle sip*

*consist of*

*rumor has it that*

*drink up*

**A:** Hi, John. How long have you been in China?

**B:** Well, a year or so.

**A:** How much do you know about Chinese customs?

**B:** Last year my friend told me he received a big “hongbao” during the Spring Festival which makes me puzzled.

**A:** You don’t know what “hongbao” is, right?

**B:** No. He told me “hongbao” usually \_\_\_\_\_ brand new bills put in a red envelop and given by the elders of the family.

**A:** Yes, it’s our tradition. It represents blessings for the year to come. What other Chinese customs do you know?

**B:** I’ve noticed that lots of people eat dumplings on the \_\_\_\_\_. Is that a custom?

**A:** Yes, it is. \_\_\_\_\_ if you’re not eating dumplings on the Winter Solstice, your ears will be bitten off by the freezing wind.

**B:** Interesting. I also find that when eating outside with friends people usually \_\_\_\_\_ the alcohol in their glasses, instead of just \_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** That’s right. If you don’t drink up your wine, you might \_\_\_\_\_ impolite in China.

**B:** Okay. Sounds interesting.

- A:** It seems that you know quite a lot about Chinese customs!
- B:** Thank you! I'm interested in different customs around the world.

**III. Now work with your partner and make a new conversation.**



## Part 2 Reading and Exploring

### EGP Reading

#### Lead-in Questions

- I. What do you know about Hawaii?**
- II. What do you know about Thanksgiving Day?**
- III. How do you think Hawaiians might celebrate Thanksgiving?**

### Thanksgiving—Hawaiian Style

Fireworks. Hot dogs. Bands marching down Main Street. These are the pictures that come to many people's minds when they think of U.S. holidays. But the United States is a vast country made up of people from many different cultures, and the celebration of holidays reflects this diversity.

In the Chinatown of San Francisco, rice and snow peas are part of many holiday meals. In New Mexico, one might encounter chili peppers, piñatas (彩罐), and Mexican music on the Fourth of July. In Hawaii, one popular way to celebrate a holiday is with a feast, or *luau*, which has been a Hawaiian tradition for centuries.

Hawaii is the only state in the United States that was once an independent country with its own language and culture. Today, many Hawaiians continue to celebrate traditional Hawaiian holidays, such as Prince Kuhio Day, Kamehameha Day, and Aloha Week. In celebration of their Hawaiian ancestry, Islanders might dress in traditional clothes such as loose dresses called *muumuu*s or colorful shirts. Around their necks they might wear leis, or rings of flowers.

Even when it comes to celebrating a traditional American holiday, such as Thanksgiving, Hawaiians give it their own special flavor. They might place pumpkins on doorsteps and paste cardboard pilgrims on windows, but chances are there will also be a turkey or a pig roasted under

the ground in an earth oven, or *imu*.

Cooking in an *imu* is an ancient Islands' custom that requires much work and cooperation among family members. Preparations begin several days before Thanksgiving, when the family goes down to the beach or to the mouth of a stream to fill bags with smooth, rounded lava stones. They choose the stones carefully for their shape and size and for holes that will prevent the rocks from exploding when they are heated.

To prepare the *imu*, the men first dig a large hole in the shape of a bowl about three feet (0.91 meters) wide and two feet (0.61 meters) deep. They then line the bottom and sides of the hole with the lava rocks. They cut up firewood and pile it up, ready for the holiday morning when a fire is lit inside the hole. As the fire gets bigger and hotter, more rocks are placed in the hole. Finally, the lava rocks get so hot that they glow red and white. The fire is then brushed aside, and several of the hot rocks are placed inside the turkey or pig. The meat is then wrapped in the long, broad leaves of the *ti* plant and tied up tightly with wire.

Before the pig or turkey is placed in the *imu*, the men spread chopped pieces of banana plant over the hot rocks. The white, juicy lining of this plant makes a lot of steam, but it can also cause a bitter taste, so *ti* leaves are layered over it. Finally, the pig or turkey is placed in the *imu*, along with sweet potatoes, pineapple, plantain, vegetables, and even fresh fish—all wrapped in *ti* leaves.

The men spread more hot rocks over the bundles of food, then more *ti* leaves, a layer of wet bags, and a canvas covering. They shovel dirt into the hole and pat down the dirt until it is smooth. Not a trace can be seen of either the meal or the earth oven in which it is cooking.

Three to four hours later, the dirt is shoveled away. The men dip their hands in cold water and then quickly remove the burned leaves and rocks, allowing delicious smells to emerge from the oven. The bundles of cooked food are taken out, uncovered, and placed on platters, ready for a different kind of Thanksgiving meal, cooked and served Hawaiian style.

## New Words

### Nouns (n.) 名词

▲ diversity /dai'vɜ:sɪti, dɜ:-/

the fact of including many different types of people or things [人或事物的] 多样性, 多元化

▲ ancestry /'ænsəstri, -ses-/

the members of your family who lived a long time ago 祖先, 祖宗

(To be continued)

(Continued)

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| ◆ pilgrim /'pɪlgrɪm/  | a religious person who travels a long way to a holy place 朝圣者, 香客                                    |
| ★ lava /'lɑ:və/       | hot liquid rock that flows from a volcano, or this rock when it has become solid [火山喷出的] 岩浆, 熔岩; 火山岩 |
| ★ plantain /'plæntɪn/ | a kind of banana that is cooked before it is eaten, or the plant on which it grows 大蕉                |
| <b>Verbs (v.) 动词</b>  |  |
| ▲ layer /'leɪə/       | to make a layer of something or put something down in layers 铺一层……; 把……分层堆放                          |
| ★ shovel /'ʃʌvəl/     | to lift and move earth, stones etc. with a shovel [用铲子] 铲起   |
| ▲ dip /dɪp/           | to put something into a liquid and lift it out again 蘸, 浸  |

符号说明: 四级词汇 ▲ 六级词汇 ◆ 超纲词汇 ★

## Phrases and Expressions

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| when it comes to | when it is a case, matter or question of (doing) sth. 当涉及(做)某事物的情况、事情或问题时 |
| cut up           | to divide sth. into small pieces with a knife, etc. 用刀等把某物分成小块; 切碎; 剪碎    |
| pile up          | to put (things) one on top of the other 堆叠, 堆放                            |
| tie up           | to moor (sth.) or be moored 系住, 拴住  |
| emerge from      | to come out or up (from water, etc.) (从水中等) 出来, 现出                        |

## Notes of the Text

- 1. Prince Kuhio Day (库希奥王子纪念日):** Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole, the great-grandson of King Kaumualii, was born in 1871. He devoted himself to protecting the rights and culture of Hawaiian all his life. 26 March was decided to be the Prince Kuhio Day for Hawaiian people to memorize their beloved prince.
- 2. Kamehameha Day (卡美哈美哈国王日):** Kamehameha the Great was the monarch of Hawaii between 1795 and 1819. He is well-known and respected for uniting and establishing the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1810. Kamehameha Day is held in his honor on June 11 each year.
- 3. Aloha Week (阿罗哈节):** In the spirit of preserving the Hawaiian culture and heritage, the Aloha Festivals were established in 1946 as Aloha Week. As a volunteer and community-

supported event, Aloha Week is a gift to locals and visitors alike featuring a free month-long celebration of Hawaiian music, dance and history.

4. **muumuu:** It's a colorful and loose gown originally worn by Hawaiian women.

## After-reading Tasks

### I. Choose the best answer to each question with the information you've got from the text.

1. What do Hawaiians do to celebrate Thanksgiving?
  - A. They place pumpkins on doorsteps.
  - B. They paste cardboard pilgrims on windows.
  - C. They roast a turkey or a pig under the ground in an earth oven.
  - D. All of the above.
2. Before Thanksgiving, what does the family do on the beach or at the mouth of a stream?
  - A. They look for some little crabs.
  - B. They look for some shells.
  - C. They search for some lava stones.
  - D. They search for some beautiful rocks.
3. What are placed inside the turkey or pig before it is wrapped?
  - A. Rice and butter.
  - B. Garlic and onion.
  - C. Salt and pepper.
  - D. Several hot rocks.
4. Before the pig or turkey is placed in the *imu*, what do people put in the *imu*?
  - A. They put chopped pieces of banana plant over the hot rocks.
  - B. They put sweet potatoes and pineapple wrapped in *ti* leaves in the *imu*.
  - C. They put plantain, vegetables, and even fresh fish wrapped in *ti* leaves in the *imu*.
  - D. All of the above.
5. How long will the turkey or pig be cooked in the *imu* before the dirt is shoveled away?
  - A. It depends.
  - B. Three or four hours.
  - C. More than five hours.
  - D. Over eight hours.

### II. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

1. Hawaii is an independent country, which is located next to the United States.
2. Many young Hawaiians only celebrate American festivals.
3. Prince Kuhio Day, Kamehameha Day, and Aloha Week are all traditional Hawaiian festivals.
4. Hawaiians choose to use *ti* leaves to wrap some kinds of meat or vegetables for cooking.
5. It takes a lot of efforts and time to prepare Thanksgiving meal of Hawaiian style.



**III. Match the following words in Column A with the accurate explanations in Column B.**

| Column A     | Column B   |
|--------------|--|
| 1. diversity | A. to experience something, especially problems or opposition                                    |
| 2. encounter | B. to stop something from happening, or stop someone from doing something                        |
| 3. ancestry  | C. the fact of including many different types of people or things                                |
| 4. prevent   | D. to show that an event or occasion is important by doing something special or enjoyable        |
| 5. layer     | E. the members of your family who lived a long time ago  |
| 6. wrap      | F. to appear or come out from somewhere  |
| 7. shovel    | G. to lift and move earth, stones etc. with a tool that has a rounded blade and a long handle    |
| 8. emerge    | H. to make a small amount or piece of something or put something down in small amounts or pieces |
| 9. celebrate | I. to stick something to something else using glue   |
| 10. paste    | J. to put paper or cloth over something to cover it  |

**IV. Fill in the blanks with the words in Exercise III. Change the form where necessary.**

- His back injury may \_\_\_\_\_ him from playing in tomorrow's game.
- Many of the early settlers in America had English \_\_\_\_\_.
- Man has gradually \_\_\_\_\_ from barbarism into civilization over the long history.
- We should get a thorough understanding about the cultural \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.
- People in the city held a great party to \_\_\_\_\_ their victory.
- It's quicker to cut and \_\_\_\_\_ than to retype.
- Don't be afraid to \_\_\_\_\_ risks.
- They are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a path.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ the rug around the sick man's legs to keep him warm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the potatoes and onions in a dish.

**V. Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box. Change the form where necessary.**

|            |            |             |          |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| march down | make up of | shovel away | take out |
| come to    | fill with  | cut up      | pile up  |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the carrot before you put them into the pot.
2. My room is \_\_\_\_\_ the odor of roses.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the snow \_\_\_\_\_ from the steps.
4. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ the road, their rifles on their shoulders.
5. I saw him enter the room, unlock a drawer, \_\_\_\_\_ a document, photograph it and put it back.
6. No matter what substance it may be, it is \_\_\_\_\_ atoms.
7. When it \_\_\_\_\_ German, I know nothing.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ fallen leaves in a corner of the yard.

#### VI. Translate the following passage into English with some useful expressions given below.

每年的农历八月十五为中秋节，是月亮在一年中最圆、最亮的一天。中秋节的历史非常悠久。自古以来，历代皇帝都遵循着春季祭日、秋季祭月的传统。到唐代，中秋节开始作为固定节日；宋朝时，这一节日更为盛行。至明清，中秋节已成为一个与春节、清明节和端午节并列的重大节日。在中秋节这天，人们会在月下观赏祭拜，寄托个人情怀。

the fullest, full moon

offer sacrifices to the sun/moon/ancestor

follow/adherence to the tradition

express one's thoughts and feelings

## ESP Reading

### Lead-in Questions

- I. What exercises do you regularly take in your daily life?
- II. What kinds of activities can help you stay in shape?
- III. What do you think is the most effective way to transform your body?

### Transform Your Body

Looking for some effective ways to transform your body? There are a few great exercises that will help you to reach your fitness goal. These exercises are easy but effective in strengthening your body along with burning unwanted calories. However, sticking to these exercises is not enough to transform your body; you should also eat healthily and get enough sleep regularly. Don't waste your precious time doing other workouts; here are seven exercises that will help you transform your body in no time.

## **1. Rope jumping**

A cheap and easily portable exercise that you can do anywhere is rope jumping. This workout burns more calories per minute than any other workout. Get jumping for a perfect exercise and plenty of fun. One of the best things about rope jumping is that you can do it either alone or together with your friends.

## **2. Squats**

This powerful exercise helps tone your glute, strengthen your body and burn a lot of calories. To boost your calorie expenditure and raise your heart rate, you can try to do jump squats. Or stay in a squat hold with dumbbells in the hands to increase the resistance as well as feel the burn. Doing squats regularly is one of the best ways to transform your body.

## **3. Push-ups**

Unfortunately, many people avoid doing push-ups since this exercise is a bit harder to perform, but it can do wonders for your body. There are plenty of different push-ups that work the different muscles in the shoulders and arms. Try to vary your pushup style to lower your risk of becoming bored with exercise. Not only do push-ups work the upper body, but they also work the core. Do push-ups a few days a week to help sculpt the arms and overall transform the body.

## **4. Lunges**

To tone the muscles in your legs, try doing lunges. Lunges give you such amazing results because they isolate every leg individually, helping transform your body. To add some cardio and boost the intensity, do some jump lunges. I suggest you do 3 sets of 10 lunges a day for the best results.

## **5. Swimming**

The great news for all lovers of swimming and for those who are trying to transform their bodies—swimming is a super effective workout that will bring you astonishing results. Swimming helps strengthen your core and work different muscle groups.

## **6. Running**

There are many benefits of running. It helps to relieve stress, reduce the risk of depression, burn mega calories and improve your overall health. I enjoy running, especially early in the morning, and I think it's one of the best exercises to do every day. I always feel a great sense of accomplishment after my run.

## **7. Cycling**

A cycling workout is a foolproof way to get a great sweat and work your legs. Cycling is a wonderful exercise since you can push yourself at a higher intensity. Bring along your significant other or friend, or cycle solo, and ensure you get the most out of your workout.

So there you have it! The list of the most effective exercises that will definitely help you transform your body. Just make sure you do them on a regular basis to see the best results. What's your favorite exercise?

## Words and Expressions

| Nouns ( n. ) 名词              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| ▲ calorie /'kæləri/          | the unit of energy 卡路里 ( 热量单位 )   |
| ▲ workout /'wɜ:kaut/         | a period of physical exercise, especially as training for a sport 体育锻炼; 训练  |
| ◆ squat /skwɒt/              | a squatting position 蹲坐; 蹲姿   |
| ★ gluteus /'glu:tiəs/        | (pl/ glute) any one of the three large muscles that form the human buttock and move the thigh, esp. the gluteus <i>maximus</i> 臀肌   |
| ▲ expenditure /ɪk'spendɪtʃə/ | the total amount of money that a government, organization, or person spends during a particular period of time 开支 ( 额 ), 支出 ( 额 )   |
| ★ dumbbell /'dʌmbel/         | two weights connected by a short bar, that you can lift to strengthen your arms and shoulders 哑铃                                    |
| ▲ resistance /rɪ'zɪstəns/    | a refusal to accept new ideas or changes 反对, 抗拒   |
| ★ push-up /'pʊʃ-ʌp/          | an arm exercise performed lying face to the floor and pushing the body up and down with the arms 俯卧撑                                |
| ★ lunge /lʌndʒ/              | an exercise or gymnastic movement resembling the movement of a fencer 弓箭步   |
| ★ cardio /'kɑ:diəʊ/          | any type of exercise that makes the heart stronger and healthier 心脏强化锻炼; 有氧运动   |
| Verbs ( v. ) 动词              |   |
| ▲ transform /træns'fɔ:m/     | to completely change the appearance, form, or character of something or someone, especially in a way that improves it 使改观, 使变形, 使转化 |
| ▲ tone /təʊn/                | to improve the strength and firmness of your muscles, skin etc. 使〔皮肤、肌肉等〕更强健, 使更结实  |
| ◆ sculpt /skʌlpt/            | to make a particular shape from stone, wood, clay etc. 雕刻, 雕塑   |
| Adjectives ( adj. ) 形容词      |   |
| ▲ portable /'pɔ:təbəl/       | able to be carried or moved easily 手提式的, 便携式的, 轻便的  |
| ★ mega /'megə/               | very big and great 非常大的   |
| ★ foolproof /'fu:lpru:f/     | very well designed and easy to use so that it cannot fail and you cannot use it wrongly 使用简便的; 完全可靠的                                |

符号说明: 四级词汇 ▲

六级词汇 ◆

超纲词汇 ★

## After-reading Tasks

### I. Choose the best answer to each question with the information you've got from the text.

1. Sticking to the exercises is not enough to transform your body, you should also \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a healthy diet and get enough sleep regularly  
B. have a lot of foods and meat  
C. drink different kinds of juice  
D. have rich supper and stay up late
2. What is a cheap and easily portable exercise that you can do anywhere?  
A. Swimming.      B. Playing tennis.      C. Rope jumping.      D. Cycling.
3. What exercise do many people avoid doing since it is a bit harder to perform?  
A. Rope jumping.      B. Cycling.      C. Running.      D. Push-ups.
4. How many effective exercises are mentioned to transform your body in the text?  
A. 6.      B. 7.      C. 8.      D. 9.
5. What is this text mainly about?  
A. Ways to solve overweight problems.  
B. Suggestions for having a healthy diet.  
C. Effective exercises to transform our body.  
D. Methods of putting on weight.

### II. Choose the best answer from A, B, C and D to complete the sentences.

1. By doing so, you can burn an extra 100 calories or so over the course of a 30-minute \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. workforce      B. workout      C. worksheet      D. workplace
2. Perhaps this tells us that the \_\_\_\_\_ is not from children, but from parents.  
A. reserve      B. resistant      C. resident      D. resistance
3. One of the best features of this handy and \_\_\_\_\_ application is that it is totally free.  
A. potential      B. portable      C. potion      D. potency
4. A walk in the woods always liven me up \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in no time      B. in no mood      C. on no time      D. on notice
5. Since man's sense of self is defined through his success and \_\_\_\_\_, they work hard to pursue their dreams.  
A. disappointment      B. accommodation      C. accomplishment      D. depression

## Extended Vocabulary

|                     |                    |                   |                |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| shoulder press 肩部推举 | pectoral fly 蝴蝶式扩胸 | upright row 斜方肌拉力 | toe raise 小腿伸展 |
| leg extension 前腿肌伸展 | incline press 斜式推胸 | standing row 站式拉背 | arm curl 臂部练习  |
| up & down 仰体向上      | lat pull-down 下拉   | hack squat 深蹲     | dead lift 提举   |

## Translation Skills

### 洋化与归化

在翻译的过程中，我们常常会遇到“力求其易解”和“保存原作丰姿”之间的矛盾。这就涉及洋化 (Westernization) 和归化 (Naturalization) 的问题。有人主张彻底“归化”，适应中国读者的心理习惯；有人则主张语言上应该全部保留原文的“洋风，洋气，洋味”。其实，这两种主张都有极端化之嫌。洋化与归化应互为补充，相辅相成。在处理文化特性时，若能恰当地采用洋化与归化法，既让读者领略到异域风情，又不至于使读者坠入五里云雾。

简单地说，洋化就是文化特性的保留；归化就是文化特性的诠释。在处理二者之间的关系时，应遵循以下原则：

1. 采用文化特性保留法以体现原文的民族风格和特色，再现源出语的民族心理和文化特性。

“It’s just no use trying to keep Miss Eva here,” he said to Mammy, whom he met a moment after. “She’s got the Lord’s mark in her forehead.”

“伊娃小姐留不住了，”过了一会儿，他碰到妈咪时这样对她说。“她额头上已经盖上了上帝的印戳了。”

2. 文化特性的保留必须保证译文的可读性，不能损害译文的意义，引起误解或使读者摸不着头脑。

disco jockey 唱片骑师（应译为：音乐节目主持人）

ham actor 火腿演员（应译为：蹩脚演员）

3. 如果无法保留文化特性，就采取对文化特性进行解释的方法。

Maverick（原指一个叫 Sam Maverick 的农场主，拒绝像其他人一样给牲畜打烙印）  
自行其是的人

Every tub must stand on its own bottom. 人贵自立。

4. 在某些情况下，文化诠释可以与文化保留相结合。

Love lives in cottages as well as in courts. 爱情不分贫富。

Diamond wedding 钻石婚（结婚 60 周年纪念）

洋化与归化是两种翻译方法，一方面翻译引进和再现外国文化，另一方面，翻译又是彰显本国文化的重要途径。翻译同时具有保守性和超越性。归化的过程就是去掉原文在语

言和文化方面与本国语言文化不同的地方，用本族语再现外国文化。

洋化与归化是两种既对立又统一的方法，二者服务于同一个目的：获得最佳译文效果。

**I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using the technique of Westernization and naturalization.**

1. Homer sometimes nods.
2. He is the black sheep of a lovely family—oh, how would any of the Butlers ever turn out anything like him?
3. More and more hard-working young couples are becoming “dinks”.
4. For many tourists, Singapore is a food and shopping paradise.
5. Now, Macao is a melting pot of Europe and Asia.



## Part 3 Grammar Focus

### Subject-verb Agreement (主谓一致)

As is known, the most important elements of a complete sentence are the subject and the verbs. If you want to write good and clear sentences, your subject and verb must agree in number, person and tense; otherwise your sentence will be lacking in clarity. The basic principle of subject-verb agreement is a simple one—a singular noun subject calls for a singular form of the verb, and a plural noun calls for a plural form of the verb. The subject and its verb are supposed to agree in number, person and tense.

1. 集体名词作主语，如果指整体概念，谓语动词用单数形式；如果指具体成员，谓语动词用复数形式。但有时谓语动词用单数或复数均可。

The population of the earth **is** increasing very fast.

One third of the population here **are** farmers.

The committee **is** to deal with this kind of disputes.

My family **are** all early risers.

The school's teaching staff **is/are** excellent.

The data we have collected **is/are** not enough to be convincing.

2. 有些有生命的集体名词作主语时，谓语动词只用复数形式。

The police **have** not made any arrests.

The youth **are** like the rising sun.

3. 无生命的集体名词作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

The merchandise **has** gone through the examination.

Much of her jewelry **was** missing.

4. 单复数同形的名词作主语时，谓语动词的形式要根据句义来确定。

Every possible means **has** been tried.

The means of communication between here and outside **are** interrupted.

Chinese **is** rather difficult to learn.

The Chinese **are** very hard-working.

5. 用作书名、剧名、报纸名、国名、组织机构名等的复数名词作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式；但如果是山脉、群岛、瀑布等的名称作主语，谓语动词用复数形式。

*Twelve Angry Men* **is** a classical film.

The United Nations **is** an international organization.

The Himalayas **are** the roof of the world.

The Philippines **lies** to the southeast of China.

6. 单个动词不定式短语、动名词短语、从句或其他短语作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

To hesitate means failure.

Crossing the Atlantic by plane **takes** a few hours nowadays.

“It pours cats and dogs” **means** it rains heavily.

7. 一些常用作复数或只有复数形式的名词作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。若表示成对东西的名词前面有数词 pair，要根据 pair 的单复数来确定谓语动词的单复数形式。

The scales (秤) **are** mine.

The goods **are** to be exported to Canada.

The scissors **are** in the drawer.

This pair of scissors **belongs** to the tailor.

A pair of trousers **was** found under the bed.

His trousers **are** of good quality.

8. 表示时间、距离、价格、度量衡等的复数名词或短语作为一个整体看待时，谓语动词一般用单数形式。但若强调这类词组的复数意义，谓语动词可用复数形式。

Twenty years **is** not a long time.

That first four days **was** happy indeed.

Six thousand dollars **is** more than she can afford.

The fifty miles **were** covered by the winner in three hours.



Two hundred tons of water **was** used last month.

9. 算式中表示数字的主语一般视为单数，谓语动词多用单数形式。用 plus 和 and 表示“加”，用 minus 和 less 表示“减”，用 times 表示“乘”时，句中谓语动词多用单数，但也可用复数。但是在用 from 表示“被减”，multiplied by 表示“被乘”，into 和 divided 表示“被除”时，其谓语动词要用单数。

Five plus/and six **is/are** eleven.

Ten minus/less seven **leaves/leave** three.

Ten times four **makes/make** forty.

Eight from ten **leaves** two.

Twenty five divided by five **equals** five.

Two into ten **goes** five.

Five multiplied by eight **equals** forty.

10. 以 -ics 结尾的名词，如 optics (光学), acoustics (声学), electronics (电子学), mechanics (力学), linguistics (语言学), statistics (统计学), economics (经济学), mathematics (数学), physics (物理学), ethics (伦理学), politics (政治学) 等, measles (麻疹), diabetes (糖尿病), mumps (腮腺炎), AIDS (艾滋病) 等, 作为学科或疾病名称时, 是单数名词, 作主语时谓语动词用单数形式; 而如果表示具体实践活动、性能、现象等, 则视为复数名词, 作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。

Physics (物理学) **seems** to be difficult for her.

His politics (政治观点) **are** very radical.

Economics (经济学) **is** a study of production and consumption.

The economics (经济状况) in this country **are** stable.

11. “the+ 形容词”作主语, 泛指一类人时谓语动词用复数形式, 指个别人时谓语动词用单数形式; 以 -sh, -ch 和 -ese 等结尾的名词作主语, 表示民族和国籍时谓语动词用复数形式, 表示不可数的事物或抽象概念时谓语动词用单数形式。

The old **are** apt to catch cold.

The wounded **are** well looked after by the government.

The oppressed **are** to rise one day.

The beloved **is** forever in his heart. (指一个)

The beloved **are** forever in his heart. (指多个)

The Chinese **are** hard-working.

The English **are** a little conservative.

The beautiful **is** not always good.

The true **looks** less attractive than the false.

The unknown **is** bound to come.

12. 某些企业、航空公司、俱乐部、球队等带有集体意义的专有名词作主语时，谓语动词一般用复数形式。

John Ling and Son Ltd. **announce** the completion of the long-distance motorway.

13. 以 -s 结尾的运动或游戏名词，如 billiards (台球), bowls (保龄球), darts (飞镖), dominoes (多米诺骨牌), draughts (国际跳棋), fives (英式墙手球), ninepins (九柱滚球戏), checkers (西洋跳棋) 等，作主语时谓语动词一般用单数形式。

Billiards **is** my favorite recreation.

**Is** draughts a game for two?

但也有例外，如：

Cards are allowed here.

14. “a(n) number/total/average of+复数名词”的中心词是短语中的名词，作主语时其谓语动词用复数形式；而“the number/total/average of+名词”的中心词是 number，作主语时其谓语动词用单数形式。

An average of five books **are** read each month.

The average of books read **is** five each month.

A total of fifty thousand trees **are** planted this spring.

The total of trees planted this spring **is** fifty thousand.

15. 表示数量的一 and a half 后面一般要接复数名词，作主语时谓语动词一般用单数形式。“Half a+单数名词”作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。

One and a half years has passed.

Half a dollar **was** spent on food.

16. a herd of, a pack of, a flock of, a school of, a swarm of, a drove of 等表示数量的集体名词短语，如果指的是一个整体，谓语动词用单数；如果侧重于群体中的每一个成员，可以用复数形式。

A flock of sheep **were** running into the road and causing confusion among the traffic.

A pack of wolves **was** following them closely.

17. “a series of, a portion of, a species of, a piece of 等+名词(单数或复数)”作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数形式。

A series of lectures on literature **is** said to be given by Mr. Kang.

A large portion of her poems **was** published after her death.

18. little, much, a little, only a little, quite a little, much more, a great deal of, an amount of 只能修饰不可数名词，作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。a quantity of 可以修饰不可数名词也可以修饰可数名词，作主语时谓语动词一般用单数形式。

A large amount of money **is** spent on the project.

A large quantity of flowers **was** heaped on the martyr's tomb.

- A large quantity of beer **was** consumed.
19. 用 and 连接的两个名词作主语时，指同一个人或物或通常由两个部件配成的物品时，用单数谓语动词，指不同的人或物或分开的东西时用复数谓语动词。
- My neighbor and colleague **is** watering the flowers.
- Egg and rice ( 蛋炒饭 ) **is** her usual breakfast.
- All work and no play **makes** Jack a dull boy.
- English and German grammar **are** different.
- The situation before the war and the situation after the war **are** not the same.
- Making and having dumplings on Chinese New Year's Eve **is** a tradition in Northern China.
20. 用 both...and 连接两个名词作主语，谓语动词用复数形式。
- Both Lily and Connie **are** good at English.
- Both bread and butter **were** sold out in that grocery.
21. 用 and 连接的两个单数名词作主语，若前面有 each, every, no 等修饰，谓语动词一般用单数形式。
- In our country every boy and every girl **has** the right to receive education.
- Each animal and each tree **is** well tended in the park.
- Many a boy and many a girl **has** been to the Great Wall.
- No teacher and no student **is** admitted.
22. 单数名词作主语，后面紧跟 as well as, no less than, rather than, more than, but, except, besides, with, along with, together with, accompanied by, like, including, in addition to, combined with 等时，谓语动词一般用单数形式。
- The teacher together with some students **is** visiting the factory.
- He as well as I **wants** to go boating.
- Nothing but some pens **was** lost.
- No one but John and Jim **was** there yesterday.
23. 用 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的名词或代词作主语时，谓语动词形式一般同最近的主语保持一致
- Neither you nor she **knows** how to solve this problem.
- Not only the students but also the teacher **likes** this film.
- Either the shirts or the coat **is** a good buy.
24. “all (of), half (of), some (of), 以及 remainder (of), the rest (of), plenty (of), a part of, enough of, none of, most of, a lot of, lots of, abundance of, bulk of, mass of, a heap of, heaps of, a world of, a flood of, a store of, a percentage of, two thirds of, percent of, a proportion of 等+名词”作主语时，谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后的名词是单数还是复数，或者视具体的上下文而定。

A large percentage of water in the lake **is** polluted.

A large percentage of his novels **are** worth reading.

Plenty of snow **has** melted.

Plenty of apples **are** needed here.

25. both, (a) few, many, several 等修饰主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。

Both (of ) the boys **are** not in our class.

Several of them **have** passed CET 6.

26. 合成代词 someone, anything, nobody, everyone 等作主语，代词 each, every one, no one, either, neither, another, the other 作主语，以及“either, neither, each, every, many a, more than one 等+名词(代词)”作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

Nothing in the world **moves** faster than light.

Many a little **makes** a mickle.

More than one defendant **is** involved in the case.

27. 在“one of+the+复数名词+定语从句”结构中，定语从句一般视为修饰复数名词，故从句的谓语动词用复数形式；在“the one of+复数名词+定语从句”和“the only one of+复数名词+定语从句”结构中，定语从句一般视为修饰单数名词，故从句的谓语动词用单数形式。

This is one of the laboratories that **have** been built this year in our institute.

He was the only one of the boys who **was** given a prize.

This is the one of the books on the subject that **has** been written in Chinese.

28. 在“代词+定语从句”结构中，从句谓语的人称、数要同被修饰的代词保持一致。

She, who **is** wrong, should apologize to you.

Each one of us who **are** now living is destined to witness remarkable scientific discoveries.

29. 由 what 引导的主语从句，谓语动词一般用单数形式，但若从句谓语或从句后的表语是复数形式，则谓语动词亦可用复数形式。

What you said **is** quite to the point.

What we need **are** qualified teachers.

What she says and does **do not** agree.

What she says and does **does not** matter much.

30. 某些名词以 -s 结尾，形式上是复数，但实际上作单数用，后接单数动词。

The summons (传票) **was** served on the man.

There's good news tonight.

31. “the+形容词/数词 and the+形容词+单数名词”结构用复数动词。

The fourth and the last paragraph **are** well written.

The fourth and last paragraph **is** well written. (第4段即最后一段)

The red and the white rose **need** watering.

The red and white rose **needs** watering. (玫瑰为红白相间的颜色)

32. “none of+不可数名词”接单数动词，“none of+复数名词”接复数动词或单数动词均可。None 单独使用时，代表不可数名词时动词用单数，代表复数名词时动词用复数或单数均可。

None of the money in the pocket **is** mine.

I need some ink, but there **is** none in the bottle.

Twenty guests were invited, but none **have/has** agreed to come.

None of his colleagues **know/knows** the truth.

33. manners 作主语时，谓语动词用单复数均可。

Where **is/are** your manners?

It **is** bad manners to interrupt others.

Good manners **is** a rarity today.

34. “one or two+复数名词”结构作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

There **are** one or two problems to be tackled.

One or two soldiers **have** to be sent.

35. 几个名词并列作主语，如果最后一个名词起归纳的作用，谓语动词用单数。

His property, his family, his life **was** in danger.

36. 同位语作并列主语时，谓语动词的形式要同第一个词（中心词）一致。

The famous statesman, or the man who drafted *The Declaration of Independence*, **has** been revered by later generations.

All his property, the books, the pictures and the house, **was** consumed by the fire.

37. the following 作主语时，谓语动词用单复数均可。如果表语是单数名词或上下文表示的是单数概念，谓语动词用单数；如果表语是复数名词或上下文表示的是复数概念，则谓语动词用复数。

The following **is** what I want to stress.

The following **deserves** noticing.

The following **have** been chosen to play in tomorrow's match.

38. 指一人的全部头发或多人的头发时，hair 是集体名词，前不加 a，后不加 s，谓语动词用单数；指一根一根的头发时，hair 是可数名词，有单复数变化。a beard 指一个人的全部胡须，指多人的胡须时用 beards。一根胡须为 a whisker，多根胡须用 whiskers。

His hair **is** long and black.

Some gray hairs **are** seen on my head.

The old man's beard **is** white.

These old men's long beards **are** quite funny.

39. 商店名称作主语时，谓语动词用单复数均可。

Li's **sells/sell** this kind of cloth.

Harrod's **is/are** not far from here.

40. “neither of+ 名词或代词”作主语时，谓语动词多用单数形式，但也可用复数形式。

Neither of the children **was** hurt.

Neither of the books **is** satisfactory.

Neither of them **is/are** rich.

41. “worth+ 单数名词或复数名词”作主语时，通常用单数谓语动词；“金额+worth”作主语时，谓语动词形式要依金额的单数或复数而定。

The worth of the stamp **is** estimated at two hundred dollars.

The worth of noble men **is** not always understood.

One dollar's worth of stamps **is** bought.

Ten dollars' worth of stamps **are** bought.

### I. Choose the correct answer from the brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. The house and the furniture, together with a car, \_\_\_\_\_ sold for \$500,000. (was/were)
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ still four students waiting outside for the oral test. (are/is)
3. More than one member \_\_\_\_\_ agreed with the president of the committee. (have/has)
4. Nothing but two chairs \_\_\_\_\_ in the room. (is/are)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ wrong. (Neither; nor; am/Neither; nor; is)
6. She told me that mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ one of her favorite subjects. (was/were)
7. It's reported that more than half of the houses \_\_\_\_\_ damaged in the earthquake last night. (was/were)
8. There \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with the radio. (is something/are something)
9. Whether he agrees with us or not \_\_\_\_\_ matter too much. (do not/does not)
10. “What's her mother?” “She is \_\_\_\_\_.” (a singer and dancer/a singer and a dancer)

### II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 百分之六十多的学生来自这个城市。  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. 他反对这些建议是很自然的。  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. 打算去做某事和真正去做完全是两回事。

---

4. 数学是几乎每个学校都开设的课程。

---

5. 旅客们谁也没有意识到危险。

---



## Part 4 Guided Writing

### Notices and Posters

As effective means of written communication, both notices and posters are mostly intended to make known something about to happen or, sometimes, something that has happened. It may be an announcement of a meeting, a party, a film or video show, a contest, a lecture, a match, etc. Notices are aimed to reach a comparatively larger audience, i.e. to reach a lot of people, although they can be sent to particular individuals.

#### Principles for Writing Notices

In order for a notice to attract attention and to be read, it should be:

1. Brief
2. Easily understood
3. Clearly laid out
4. Polite
5. Relevant

Notices are basically non-personal in nature, and therefore are often written in:

1. the third person
2. passive form
3. imperative form

#### Components of Notices

Both notices and posters consist of at least three parts: title, body and closing. They usually answer 4-Wh questions, i.e. what, who, when and where. Notices and posters mainly vary in language and layout. Posters are often written in some fragmental words and phrases, while notices are mostly in sentences in the third person and in passive voice.

1. Notice (optional)

2. The subject
3. Body (the message)
4. Name of the person who writes the notice (optional)
5. The business title of the person who writes the notice (optional)
6. The company name (optional)
7. Date

### Sample 1

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| What           | <b>A Spring Outing</b><br>Students of Grade One and Two<br>Sunday, April 5<br>Mountain climbing and farm visiting<br>Lunch, drinks, wearing sports shoes<br>At 7:00 a.m. at school gate |
| Who            |   |
| When           |   |
| What to do     |   |
| What to bring  |   |
| When and where |   |

### Sample 2

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| Activity    | <b>Class Meeting</b><br>Wednesday Oct.5<br>7 p.m.<br>Rm 405 |
| Date (Time) |   |
| Place       |   |

### Sample 3

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>NOTICE</b></p> <p>All professors and associate professors are requested to meet in the college conference room on Monday, August 10, at 2:30 p.m. to discuss the issues of international academic exchanges.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Aug. 8, 2019<br/>Foreign Languages College</p> |
|---|

### Sample 4

|   |
|---|
| <p><b>Movie—Oscar Winner</b></p> <p><i>Sense and Sensibility</i></p> <p>In the Auditorium</p> <p>Saturday</p> <p>Feb. 15</p> <p>19:00—21:00</p> <p>Admission Free</p> |
|---|



### Sample 5

#### Football Match

On Field #2  
English Dept. VS Math Dept.  
Thurs. Apr. 16  
5:00 p.m.

### Sample 6

#### Lost and Found

I happened to find a brown leather wallet in the dining hall on the morning of Sept. 29th. The loser is expected to come to the Lost and Found Office/Lost Property Office, Rm. 320 on the 3rd floor of the Office Building to claim it. The phone number is 33720780.

Finder, Connie  
March 27, 2019

### Sample 7

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

Lecture on How to Write Effectively

**Speaker:** Prof. Irene Hoffman

**Date:** Wed. May 13

**Time:** 3:00 p.m.

**Place:** Room 103, Audio Visual Center

Prof. Irene Hoffman, Professor of Linguistics of Boston University and the author of *A Guide to Effective English*. Teachers and students are warmly welcome.

#### I. Write a notice based on one of the following situations.

1. to announce a meeting/party/film show/football match/talk.
2. to give information about a bus tour to a scenic spot or a place of historical interest, or about a short trip to a city.

#### II. 出一张关于6月26日(周五)下午6时至9时在艺术楼演播厅的一场名为“舞与伦比”(Charming Dance)的舞蹈演出海报。



## Part 5 Culture Salon

I. The romantic wedding is the most important and unforgettable ceremony in everyone's life. Here are some wedding customs in China and America to help you know the differences between them.

|                  | Chinese Wedding  | American Wedding   |
|------------------|--|--|
| Wedding Dress    | Bride: phoenix coronet and red robes of rank (凤冠霞帔)<br>Bridegroom: red official robe (状元服)                           | Bride: a white wedding dress with a bouquet of flowers<br>Bridegroom: suit and tie |
| Wedding Location | spacious courtyards or restaurants   | a church or outdoor  |
| Wedding Customs  | Crying marriage<br>Fetch the bride with a sedan<br>Playing music and setting off firecrackers<br>Stride the fire pan | Something old<br>Something new<br>Something borrowed<br>Something blue             |

II. Knowing the differences of the customs is helpful to avoid misunderstanding when you travel to other countries. Here are some common customs from different countries you can learn about.

1. In America, Canada and most European countries, you're expected to arrive on time for appointments.
2. In Japan, China, South Korea and Vietnam, never pass something to an elderly or superior with only one hand; you're expected to use both hands.
3. In America and Canada, you're supposed to call first if you plan to visit someone.
4. In most countries, when you meet someone for the first time, you aren't supposed to hug or kiss them, except Peru, Columbia, Brazil, Bolivia and Mexico.
5. In America, Canada and most European countries, it is impolite to eat noisily or burp loudly in front of others.
6. In America, people usually stand at least three feet apart from one another when they talk or when they stand in line for something.



## Part 6 Unit Tasks

- I. Work in pairs. Different countries have different greeting customs. Form groups of 4-5 students and discuss different greeting customs you know.**

### **France**

French people greet each other with a handshake, but close friends kiss each other on both cheeks when they meet. They do this gesture when meeting and before leaving.

### **South Korea**

In South Korea, it is a sign of respect for people to bow when greeting each other. A bow is followed by a handshake. When shaking someone's hand, it is polite to support the right forearm with the left hand. However, South Korean women do not shake hands with Western men; instead, they bow slightly.

### **Brazil**

Kissing women on the cheek is a common way of greeting. In a formal situation, a handshake is often done to show respect. Men should shake hands before and after meeting, and once they have become familiar with each other, a light hug is often given to each other.

### **Ghana**

In a social situation, it's polite to greet everyone in the room. A handshake is used in greeting, and one palm must directly touch the other palm. It's considered disrespectful to touch the back of the hand.

### **The Philippines**

There are several ways of greeting people in the Philippines. An elderly person places his or her right hand on the forehead of a child to "bless" the latter. This is called "mano". Relatives and family members greet each other with a kiss on the cheek. Friends greet each other with a polite nod or a handshake.

- II. Write a short essay. Write a short essay to introduce the customs of the Laba Festival.**

**The following words and phrases are likely to be used.**

The Laba Festival

the eighth day of the twelfth lunar month

Laba porridge (Longevity Blessing Porridge/Virtue Blessing Porridge)

Indian Buddhism

good fortune and longevity

offer sacrifices to ancestors