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 CHAT TIME	 WRITING	 GRAMMAR	 MY STORY
You look familiar.	Filling in a form	Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives	Introductions
Do you mind if I borrow your umbrella?	A weather forecast	Present continuous tense	The weather
Knock yourself out.	A questionnaire	Articles	Breakfast, lunch, and dinner
You're in luck.	A poster	Comparative and superlative adjectives	Clothing
What a coincidence!	Describing a place	Present simple tense	The town where I live
Sounds like you have the flu.	An informal email	can and could	Sickness and health
Did you hear the news?	An application letter	should and have to	My job
Who knows?	A to-do list	may / might and will	Balancing school and work



U

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1

I

T

# “Nice to meet you.”

## GOALS

- Learn how to talk about jobs
- Learn how to start a conversation
- Learn how to use personal pronouns and possessive adjectives

## WARM-UP

Look at the picture. Complete the passage with words from the boxes.



teacher

classroom

classmates

This is my (1) \_\_\_\_\_! The woman standing in front of the class is my (2) \_\_\_\_\_. Her name is Mrs. Brown and she is really nice. I sit beside my friend, Jay. I have about 20 (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in this class.





# VOCABULARY BUILDER



**A** Listen and repeat.



engineer



instructor



waitress



Ireland



Japan



diner

**B** Complete the sentences with words from Exercise A.

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ will come and take your order soon.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for sumo wrestling.
- 3 Peter is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. He helps to make buildings, bridges and roads in the city.
- 4 St. Patrick's Day is a celebration that began in \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone wears green to celebrate this day.
- 5 My piano \_\_\_\_\_ has taught me so much.
- 6 This \_\_\_\_\_ has the best hamburgers! You should try one.

## CULTURAL NOTES



**sumo wrestling:** 相扑，是流行于日本的一种摔跤运动。据说，力士在比赛前会在土表上撒盐，一是为祈神庇佑，免于受伤；二是万一有人受伤，盐可以消毒。

**St. Patrick's Day:** 圣帕特里克节。该节日是在每年的3月17日，起源于爱尔兰，如今是爱尔兰的国庆日，目的是纪念爱尔兰守护神圣帕特里克。该节日的传统颜色为绿色。




**C** Listen and complete the conversation.

Jim: Excuse me, (1) \_\_\_\_\_! Could you come here, please?  
 Tracy: Yes, sure. What would you like?  
 Jim: I would like a hamburger and a coke, thanks.  
 Tracy: Sure, no problem.  
 Jim: Hey, you look familiar. How long have you worked at this (2) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Tracy: Actually, it's my first week. I just moved here from (3) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Jim: Oh really? Nice to meet you. I'm Jim. I come from Ireland. I am a(n) (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at the school nearby.  
 Tracy: Nice to meet you, Jim. I'm Tracy. Oh, I'd better go. See you soon!  
 Jim: Bye!


**D** Write down the job under each picture.

salesperson   firefighter   doctor   cashier   bus driver   cook




**a**


cashier




**b**




**c**



**d**



**e**



**f**

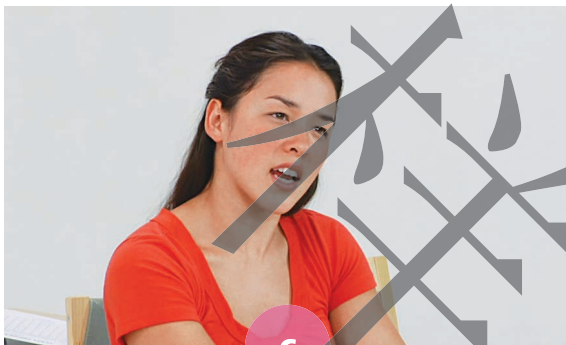
**WORDS & EXPRESSIONS**



- coke** /kəʊk/ *n.* 可口可乐
- diner** /ˈdaɪnə/ *n.* 小餐馆; 小饭店
- engineer** /ˌendʒɪˈniə/ *n.* 工程师
- familiar** /fəˈmɪliə/ *adj.* 熟悉的
- hamburger** /ˈhæmbɜːɡə/ *n.* 汉堡包
- instructor** /ɪnˈstrʌktə/ *n.* 教练; 大学讲师
- Ireland** /ˈaɪələnd/ 爱尔兰
- Japan** /dʒəˈpæn/ 日本
- waitress** /ˈweɪtrɪs/ *n.* 女服务员



**A** Match the pictures to the sentences which best describe them.



- 1 The instructor is asking a student a question.
- 2 The student is answering the instructor's question.
- 3 Two classmates are talking together.
- 4 Two classmates are looking at a girl who is talking.



**B** Watch the video. Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The instructor's name is Ms. Smith.
- 2 Hector lives in Boston.
- 3 Mateo is from Puerto Rico.
- 4 The girl is from Pasadena.
- 5 The girl works in a diner.



00:05 / 03:00



**C** Watch the video again. Use words in the boxes to complete the conversation.

morning      my      name      instructor      your

Mrs. Smith: Good (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Are you here for Business 101?  
 Hector: We sure are. Are you the (2) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Mrs. Smith: Yes, I am. My name is Mrs. Smith. What's your (3) \_\_\_\_\_?  
 Hector: (4) \_\_\_\_\_ name is Hector Sanchez.  
 Mrs. Smith: And what about you? What's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ name?  
 Mateo: Mateo Trujillo, at your service.

**D** Put the sentences in order to create a conversation.

- 1 You have an interesting name. How do you spell it?
- 2 It's nice to meet you, Milo.
- 3 It's spelled M-I-L-O.
- 4 Hello, my name is Lana. What's your name?
- 5 It's nice to meet you, Lana. My name is Milo.

□ ▶ □ ▶ □ ▶ □ ▶ □

### WORDS & EXPRESSIONS



#chill /tʃɪl/ v. 放松; 冷静

married /ˈmæriəd/ adj. 已婚的

math /mæθ/ n. 数学

move /mu:v/ n. 搬家; 移动

#semester /səˈmestə/ n. 一学期; 半学年

at one's service 听候吩咐; 乐意效劳

look forward to 期望; 期待

not yet 还没有

#代表超纲词汇





**A** Look at the picture and the title of the text. Guess what will happen in the story.

## Have we met before?

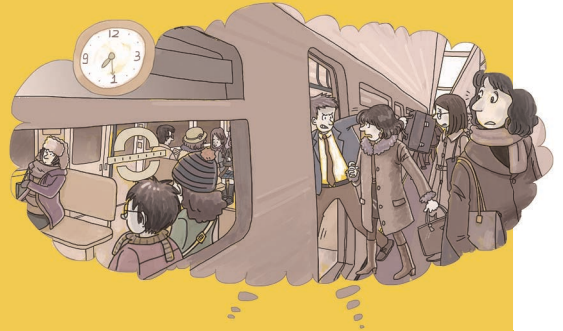
Last Monday I was in a hurry. I wanted to get to work quickly because I was going to interview people for an engineer job in my company. The first interview was at 9 o'clock. I didn't want to be late!

I waited for the train. The station was busy, and lots of people were standing on the platform. When the train arrived, I was the first in line, but a young man pushed past me. He wanted to find a seat.

"Excuse me!" I said. "I was here first!" The young man looked at me. "So what?" he said.

I didn't get a seat on the train. I was tired when I got to my office. My first interviewee was already there.

"My name's Paul. Nice to meet you," the young man said. It was the man from the train. I looked at him. "You look familiar," I said. "Have we met before?"



**B** Read the story. Put the events in order.

- 1 The young man told the writer his name.
- 2 The writer waited at the station.
- 3 The writer arrived at the office.
- 4 The young man pushed past the writer when the train arrived.



**C** Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 The writer wanted to get to work very quickly.
- 2 There were not a lot of people at the station.
- 3 The young man on the train was very friendly.
- 4 The young man got to the office before the writer.
- 5 The writer didn't think the young man looked familiar.

### WORDS & EXPRESSIONS



**company** /ˈkʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司

**interview** /ˈɪntəvjuː/ *v. & n.*  
面试; 采访

**interviewee** /ɪntəvjuːiː/ *n.*  
参加面试者; 被采访者

**platform** /ˈplætfɔːm/ *n.*  
月台; 站台

**push** /pʊʃ/ *v.* 推; 推开

**seat** /siːt/ *n.* 座位

**station** /ˈsteɪʃən/ *n.* 车站

**in a hurry** 匆忙; 急忙

**push past sb.** 从某人身边挤过去

**D** What do you think the young man has learned from the experience? Share your ideas with a partner.



One should always wait his / her turn in a queue.



One should always try to be on time for interviews.



Don't be rude to a stranger, or you may have to pay the price later.



**E** Brainstorm the ending of the story. Write down your ideas.

EXAMPLE

I don't think the young man will get the job because he is a rude guy.

**F** Complete the sentences with words from the boxes.

interview

hurry

tired

meet

busy

- 1 My name's Lisa. It's really nice to \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- 2 I need to have a long sleep tonight! I have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- 3 The café was very \_\_\_\_\_—there were lots of people there.
- 4 I am so \_\_\_\_\_! I went for a long run this morning.
- 5 Sorry, I can't stop now. I'm in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.



**G** Bingo.

Work in groups. First write the words into the blanks randomly (随意地). Then listen to the definitions and cross out (划掉) the word that matches the definition. If you cross out a line, call out "Bingo" to win the game.

engineer

move

instructor

familiar

waitress

classmates

diner

interview

platform

B	I	N	G	O



### A Listen and complete the conversation.

Jim: You look familiar. Have we met before?

Mandy: I don't think so. I just moved here.

Jim: My name is Jim. (1) \_\_\_\_\_.

Mandy: Nice to meet you, too. My name is Mandy.

Jim: (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

Mandy: I'm from Mexico. How about you?

Jim: (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but my parents weren't.  
My father is from Japan, and my mother is from Ireland.

Mandy: Cool. We should have coffee sometime.

Jim: That would be great.

## LANGUAGE NOTE



**You look familiar.** 意为“你看着眼熟”，含有“我以前见过你”的意思。用这句话开启与别人的对话不失为一种很好的方式。在英语中，我们把这类表达称为“破冰之语”，即能够在人们初次见面时消除拘谨感的话语。



### B Introduce yourself. Use the sentence "Nice to meet you." to introduce yourself to three different classmates. Write down their names in the blanks.

#### EXAMPLE

You: Nice to meet you. My name is Sean. What's your name?

Classmate A: My name is Tracy. Nice to meet you, too.

1 His / Her name is \_\_\_\_\_.

2 His / Her name is \_\_\_\_\_.

3 His / Her name is \_\_\_\_\_.



### C Introduce each other.

You meet a person at a party. Use the sentence "You look familiar. Have we met before?" to start a conversation.



Ask B whether you have met before.

Reply.



Introduce yourself and ask where B is from.

Reply and ask where A is from.



Reply.

Ask about A's job.



Reply. Ask about B's job.

Reply.



=A



=B



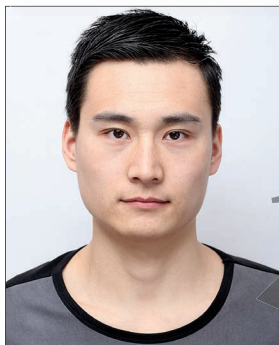
## Filling in a form (填写表格)

**A** Read the form. Answer the questions.

- 1 What is this person's full name?
- 2 What is his job?
- 3 Where is he from?

### APPLICATION FOR AN ENTRY VISA

Please fill in this form with your details.

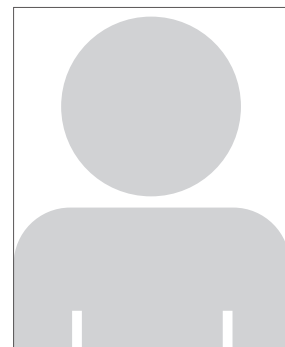


Surname:	<input type="text" value="Zhang"/>	Given Name:	<input type="text" value="Jie"/>
ID Number:	<input type="text" value="51012219930927xxxx"/>		
Passport Number:	<input type="text" value="E13333333"/>		
Gender:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		
Marital Status:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		
Job:	<input type="text" value="Engineer"/>	Date of Birth:	<input type="text" value="09 / 27 / 1993"/>
Street Address:	<input type="text" value="15 Chunxi Road"/>		
City:	<input type="text" value="Chengdu"/>		
State / Province:	<input type="text" value="Sichuan Province"/>		
Nationality:	<input type="text" value="Chinese"/>		
Phone Number:	<input type="text" value="13010009999"/>		
Email Address:	<input type="text" value="zhangjie@hotmail.com"/>		

**B** Fill in the form with your details.

### Library Membership Form

First Name:	<input type="text"/>	Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Gender:	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		
Job:	<input type="text"/>	Date of Birth:	<input type="text"/>
Street Address:	<input type="text"/>		
City:	<input type="text"/>		
Nationality:	<input type="text"/>		
Phone Number:	<input type="text"/>		
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>		







### A Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- 1 That book belongs to Jimmy. It is \_\_\_\_\_ book.
- 2 This is the house where Peter and Mary live. It is \_\_\_\_\_ house.
- 3 Simon and I bought this car together. It is \_\_\_\_\_ car.
- 4 I met Anna two years ago. She is \_\_\_\_\_ good friend.
- 5 You have a guitar. It is \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.

### GRAMMAR NOTE



- 人称代词 (**personal pronouns**) 作主语时用主格, 即 I, you, he, she, it, we, they; 作宾语时用宾格, 即 me, you, him, her, it, us, them。
- 形容词性物主代词 (**possessive adjectives**) 是人称代词的所有格, 是限定词的一种, 具体包括 my, your, his, her, its, our, their。常用在名词的前面, 如 my book, your name 等。

### B Complete the sentences with personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.



1

Mary and I are twins. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ like to eat together. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ favorite food is pizza.



2

I am a 3-year-old little boy. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ parents gave me a dog. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ love it very much. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ name is "Alice".



3

Alan and Jim are best friends. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ both work in a diner and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ jobs are waiters. Jim works very hard because (8) \_\_\_\_\_ hopes he could have (9) \_\_\_\_\_ own diner one day.



4

Angela is a foreign student from Boston. (10) \_\_\_\_\_ just arrived in Tokyo and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ is answering (12) \_\_\_\_\_ mother's phone now.



**A** Watch the video. Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false).

- 1 Dayanne's nickname is "Woo".
- 2 Jonathan's nickname is Johnny.
- 3 Hana is 18 years old.
- 4 Jonathan is from Scotland.
- 5 Calum's last name is Tounkara.



**B** Watch the video again. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 **Jonathan:** Hi, I'm Jonathan Najman. My \_\_\_\_\_ (name / nickname) is Johnny.
- 2 **Agnes:** Hi, I am Agnes Tounkara. My \_\_\_\_\_ (first name / last name), Agnes, is spelled A-G-N-E-S.
- 3 **Brad:** My name is Brad Fotsch. My first name, Brad, is spelled B-R-A-D. My \_\_\_\_\_ (given name / last name), Fotsch, is spelled F-O-T-S-C-H.
- 4 **Calum:** Hi, my name is Calum Docherty. I'm from Glasgow in Scotland. I'm 18 years old, and I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ (teacher / student) at Harvard University.
- 5 **Jonathan:** I'm from Guatemala City, Guatemala, and I'm a computer \_\_\_\_\_ (engineer / instructor).

**C** Answer the questions. Tell your own story.

1 **What's your name? Where are you from?**

*My name is... I'm from...*

2 **What do you do?**

*I'm a(n)...*

3 **Do you have a nickname?**

*Yes, my nickname is...*

## WORDS & EXPRESSIONS



**nickname** /ˈnɪkneɪm/ *n.*

昵称; 绰号

**first name** 名(字)

**Harvard University**

哈佛大学

**last name** 姓



00:05 / 02:00





# MY LEARNING LOG

## WORDS

Words I have learned in this unit are:

- diner
- instructor
- married
- push
- engineer
- interview
- move
- seat
- familiar
- interviewee
- platform
- waitress

Now I know \_\_\_\_\_ new words.

More words I have learned in this unit are:

## EXPRESSIONS

Expressions I have learned in this unit are:

- at one's service
- push past
- Have we met before?
- So what?
- in a hurry
- You look familiar.
- look forward to

Great! Now I know \_\_\_\_\_ useful expressions.

More useful expressions I have learned in this unit are:

## I CAN

- talk about jobs.
- start a conversation.
- use personal pronouns and possessive adjectives.

## I CAN EVEN

- fill in a form.

**Next Unit**

# The Wisdom of China

## Confucius (孔子)

Confucius was a Chinese philosopher and politician of the Spring and Autumn period. He was China's most famous teacher, philosopher, and political theorist, whose ideas have profoundly influenced the civilizations of China and other East Asian countries. The philosophy of Confucius, also known as Confucianism, emphasizes personal and governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice, kindness, and sincerity. *The Analects of Confucius* is an ancient Chinese book composed of a large collection of sayings and ideas attributed to Confucius and his contemporaries.



## Confucianism (儒家思想)

Confucianism advocates benevolence and justice, allegiance and forbearance, the doctrine of the golden mean and values the ethical relations of men. The golden mean is a way of wisdom of the Confucian school. The so-called "mean" by Confucius doesn't mean compromise but a "moderate" and "just right" way when understanding and handling objective things.

—from *A Glimpse of Chinese Culture*

The spring and Autumn period	春秋战国时期
<i>The Analects of Confucius</i>	《论语》
benevolence and justice, allegiance and for bearance	仁、义、忠、恕
the golden mean	中庸

## Mencius (孟子)

Mencius was a Chinese Confucian philosopher who has often been described as the “Second Sage”, that is, after only Confucius himself. Living during the Warring States period, he is said to have spent much of his life traveling around China offering counsel to different rulers. Chief among his basic tenets is an emphasis on the obligation of rulers to provide for the common people. The book *Mencius* records his doings and sayings, and contains statements on the goodness of human nature.



## Three moves by Mencius' mother (孟母三迁)

Mencius and his mother lived next to a cemetery. Mencius enjoyed imitating the funeral director and played with the offerings. His mother decided to move. Their next home was near a meat market. Again, Mencius imitated his neighbors—this time the butcher. Mencius' mother decided to move again. Finally, they settled near a school. Mencius joined in the monthly Confucian discussions and imitated the well-mannered students. His mother was finally content.

*Mencius*

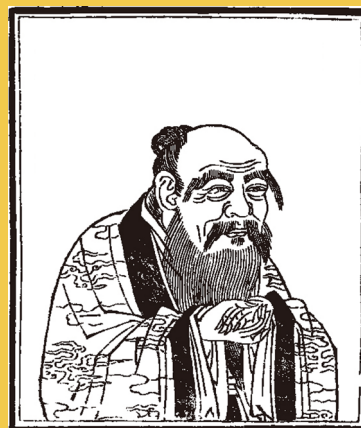
《孟子》

cemetery

墓地

## Laozi (老子)

Laozi was an ancient Chinese philosopher and writer. He is the reputed author of the *Tao Te Ching*, the founder of philosophical Taoism, which differs from Confucianism by not emphasizing rigid rituals and social order. Taoism emphasizes naturalness, simplicity and spontaneity. It is a teaching about the various disciplines for achieving “perfection” by becoming one with the unplanned rhythms of the universe called “the way” or “tao”.



## Non-action from *Tao Te Ching* (《道德经》中的无为思想)

Non-action is an important concept of Laozi's philosophy. It is the guarantee of “naturalness”. Laozi said, “Dao or the way acts through non-action,” by which he did not mean that one should do nothing and passively wait for something to be achieved. Neither did he deny human creativity. What he meant is that human enterprises should be built on the basis of naturalness, not on any attempts to interrupt the rhythm of nature. Human creativity should be in compliance with the ways of nature.

—from *Insights into Chinese Culture*

<i>Tao Te Ching</i>	《道德经》
<i>rigid rituals</i>	严格的仪式
naturalness, simplicity and spontaneity	自然, 简单

## Zhuangzi (庄子)

Zhuang Zhou, also widely known as Zhuangzi, was an influential Chinese philosopher of the Warring States period. His work *Zhuangzi* is one of the two foundational texts of Taoism, along with *Tao Te Ching*. Zhuangzi's teachings also exerted a great influence on the development of Chinese Buddhism and had considerable effect on Chinese landscape painting and poetry.



## Zhuangzi dreaming of becoming a butterfly (庄周梦蝶)

Zhuangzi once dreamed a philosophical dream. He dreamed of himself as a butterfly flying around in ecstatic oblivion, integrating himself with the outer world. Upon awakening, he was obsessed with the question: "Have I just dreamed of the butterfly, or has it just dreamed of me? Am I recalling a dream, or am I actually in one?"

*Zhuang zi*

《庄子》

Buddhism

佛教

Chinese landscape painting

中国山水画



## Mozi (墨子)

Mozi, original name Mo Di, was a Chinese philosopher of the pre-Qin period and the founder of Mohism. He is best remembered for being the first major intellectual rival to Confucius and his followers. Mozi's fundamental doctrine of undifferentiated love challenged Confucianism for several centuries and became the basis of a social and philosophical movement known as Mohism.



## The Sayings of Mozi (墨子语录)

Promises must be kept; actions must be resolute. They should fit together like the two parts of a tally stick: everything said must be put into practice.

言必信，行必果，使言之合，犹合符节也，无言而不行也。

Benevolent rule means doing what is in the best interests of all people and eliminating common ills.

仁人之事者，必务求兴天下之利，除天下之害。

undifferentiated love

兼爱



## Sunzi (孙子)

Sun Wu, also widely known as Sunzi, was a Chinese military strategist, writer and philosopher who lived in the Eastern Zhou period of ancient China. He was a reputed author of the Chinese classic *The Art of War*, a treatise on military strategy and a systematic guide to strategy and tactics for rulers and commanders. The book's insistence on the close relationship between political considerations and military policy has greatly influenced some modern strategists.



## *The Art of War* (《孙子兵法》)

*The Art of War* by Sunzi is an ancient classic on war. It consists of 13 chapters in about 6,000 characters, and excels over the other books in strategy design, philosophical grounding and tactical application. Over the centuries, *The Art of War* has been respected as "the source for all books on war". Paradoxically, the book does not encourage rulers to be warlike but rather warns them again and again to refrain from waging a war without careful consideration.

—from *Insights into Chinese Culture*

## Xunzi (荀子)

Xun Kuang, also widely known as Xunzi, was one of the three great Confucian philosophers who lived during the Warring States period. A book known as *Xunzi* is traditionally attributed to him. His works were a major influence in forming the official state doctrines of the Han dynasty. In his book, he introduced a more rigorous writing style that emphasized topical development, sustained reasoning, detail, and clarity.



## The Sayings of Xunzi (荀子语录)

When you work diligently in agriculture and are frugal in expenditures, nature cannot impoverish you.

强本而节用，则天不能贫。

If a state is to flourish, its teachers must be honored; If a state is in decline, its teachers will be scorned.

国将兴，必贵师而重傅；国将衰，必贱师而轻傅。

Men of virtue, who study extensively and reflect on themselves every day, become wise and intelligent and are free from making mistakes.

君子博学而日参省乎己，则知明而行无过矣。

*Xunzi*

《荀子》

Han dynasty

汉代

## Zengzi (曾子)

Zeng Can (or Zeng Shen), also widely known as Zengzi, was a Chinese philosopher, disciple of Confucius, and traditionally believed to be the author of *Daxue*. In this classic, he discussed the great importance of the Confucian virtues loyalty and deference. Zengzi was highly influential in reaffirming the Confucian emphasis on the virtue of filial piety. He enumerated the three degrees of filial piety: honoring father and mother, not disgracing them, and being able to support them.



## The Sayings of Zengzi (曾子语录)

Zengzi said: "Each day I reflect on myself several times: Have I tried all my best to help someone when offering advice to him? Have I kept my word to my friends? Have I reviewed what I learned?"

曾子曰：“吾日三省吾身：为人谋而不忠乎？与朋友交而不信乎？传不习乎？”

A disciple of Confucius remarked, "A wise man makes friends by his taste for art and literature. He uses his friends to help him to live a moral life."

曾子曰：“君子以文会友，以友辅仁。”

*Daxue*

loyalty, deference, filial piety

《大学》

忠、恕、孝