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# UNIT 1

## Listening and speaking

Distinguishing confusing pronunciations  
Making introductions & responses

## Reading

Passage A The facts of campus life  
Passage B A violinist in the metro

## Grammar

Possessives

## Writing

Using specific words

## Culture express

University mottos



# > Listening and speaking

## Pronunciation and listening skills

### Tips

英语语音中存在很多易混淆的元音，如 /ɪ/ 和 /i:/, /ɒ/ 和 /ɔ:/, /e/ 和 /æ/, /ɔɪ/ 和 /aɪ/; 辅音也存在此现象，如 /l/ 和 /r/。对于这些易混淆的发音，应多加练习和揣摩。

The pronunciations of the words in brackets are difficult to distinguish. Listen carefully and check (✓) the words you hear.

- I'm just not used to this kind of (**hit** / **heat**).
- It's a big (**ship** / **sheep**).
- Bring the (**fox** / **forks**) here, please.
- Don't worry. It's just a (**bet** / **bat**).
- That's a good (**boy** / **buy**).
- He sent me a (**toy** / **tie**) as a birthday gift.
- Look at the (**clouds** / **crowds**) over there.
- Let me (**collect** / **correct**) the papers.



## News report

Listen to a news report and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

- How many colleges have started military training in this year's back-to-school season?
 

A. Less than 200.	B. More than 200.
C. Less than 2,000.	D. More than 2,000.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned about military training?
  - It enables students to develop good habits.
  - It makes students stronger in body and mind.
  - It teaches students discipline and a sense of teamwork.
  - It helps students build strong relationships with each other.
- What is the news report mainly about?
  - The start of a new semester.
  - The variety of activities available in college.
  - The importance of military training in college.
  - The problems with getting used to a new school environment.

### Word tips

**freshman** /'freʃmən/ *n.* (大学) 一年级新生

**military** /'mɪlətəri/ *a.* 军事的; 军队的

**Ministry of Education** /'mɪnəstri/ 教育部

**discipline** /'dɪsɪplɪn/ *n.* 纪律

**sense of belonging** /brɪ'ləŋŋɪŋ/ 归属感

## Conversation

### 1 Listen to a conversation and answer the questions with “yes” (Y) or “no” (N).

- 1 Is it the first time Mary and John have met each other?
- 2 Is Rose a friend of Mary's?
- 3 Is Rose studying music?
- 4 Has John heard of Rose before?

### 2 Listen to the conversation again and complete the sentences with what you hear.

**Mary:** Hi, John! How are you 1) \_\_\_\_\_?

**John:** Not bad. How about you, Mary?

**Mary:** Fine, thank you. John, this is my friend Rose. She's studying 2) \_\_\_\_\_ here.

**John:** How do you do, Rose?

**Rose:** How do you do, John? It's a 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you.

**John:** Pleased to meet you, too. Mary has told me a lot about you. I've been looking forward to 4) \_\_\_\_\_ you.

**Rose:** Same here.

**Mary:** John, there's a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ on campus this evening. Would you like to go with us?

**John:** I'd love to, but I've already made 6) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mary:** That's too bad!

### Word tips

**look forward** /'fɔ:wəd/ to 期望; 期待

**campus** /'kæmpəs/ n. (大学) 校园



- 3 Role-play a conversation in groups of three according to one of the situations. You may refer to the Functional language.

### Situation 1

A meets his / her professor on the way to a concert with B. A introduces B to the professor.

### Situation 2

A meets his / her piano teacher and introduces his / her friend B to the teacher.

## Guided conversation

**A:** Greet the professor / teacher.

**Professor / Teacher:** Greet A.

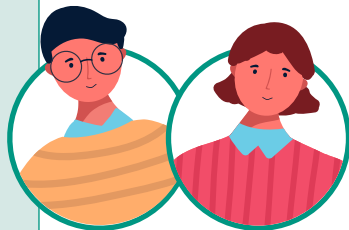
**A:** Introduce B to the professor / teacher.

**B:** Greet the professor / teacher.

**Professor / Teacher:** Respond to B's greeting and ask about B's major.

**B:** Reply.

## FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



### Making introductions

- This is my friend / classmate / colleague / roommate ...
- May I introduce my friend / classmate / colleague / roommate ... to you?
- I'd like you to meet ...
- Please allow me to introduce myself.  
My name is ...
- Let me introduce myself. I'm ...
- Hello, I'm ... You can call me ...

### Making responses

- How do you do?
- It's a pleasure to meet you.
- Pleased / Glad to meet you.
- I'm glad to meet you.
- It's great to meet you.

## Passage

1 Listen to a passage and complete the table with what you hear.

	<b>English name</b> John Willie
	<b>Chinese name</b> Zhang Weili
	<b>Country: 1)</b> _____
	<b>Hobby: 2)</b> _____
	<b>Instrument he plays: 3)</b> _____
	<b>Language he's learning: 4)</b> _____

### Word tips

**band** /bænd/ *n.* 乐队; 乐团

**drum** /drʌm/ *n.* 鼓

2 Listen to the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 John Willie likes music, especially folk music.
- 2 John Willie is a member of the school band.
- 3 Because of his interest in Chinese culture, John Willie is learning Chinese at Peking University.

3 It's a good chance to get to know each other in the first class of the new semester. Please introduce yourself to your classmates according to the steps below.

### Introduce yourself

**STEP 1** Greet everybody.

.....

**STEP 2** Tell your name and where you are from.

.....

**STEP 3** Talk about your hobbies.

.....

**STEP 4** Say how you feel about college life.



# > Reading

## Overview

Going to college can be one of the most rewarding yet challenging experiences of our life. In order to have a fulfilling college life and get prepared for the “real world”, we should learn to manage our time and have good relationships with others, including our roommates.

Moreover, in college, as well as in the “real world”, no matter how busy we are, we should stop for a moment to appreciate the beauty and wonders of the world. Otherwise, we will miss many beautiful things around us.

## Passage A

### > Pre-reading

Work in groups and discuss the questions.

- 1 What do you think is a typical day of a college student like?
- 2 What are your expectations for college life?



- 1 Goodbye parents, hello **freedom**! It's time to make that big **transition** to college. But before you start celebrating, prepare yourself for the **challenges** you might face when dealing with campus life. Here are a few common ones that most freshmen have to **address**.
- 2 One thing is managing your time. In college, you will be living a very busy life — with classes, clubs, sports, and your social life, but study should always come first. You need to make sure you have enough

**freedom** /'fri:dəm/ n. 自由

**transition** /træn'ziʃən/ n. 转变; 过渡

**challenge** /'tʃæləndʒ/ n. 挑战; 具有挑战性的事物

**deal with** 处理; 对付

**address** /ə'dres/ v. 处理; 应对





time to study. **Gather** your **syllabi** and make a study plan. Make a list of the papers, tests, and **presentations** you need to complete for the **semester**. You also need to decide which clubs and sports teams you want to join. Then make a **schedule** you are comfortable with. This way, you'll know when you need to work and when you can have more free time.

- 3 Another thing is meeting your new roommate. This might cause lots of worry since no two people are the same. If your roommate is very different from you, just be polite and **respectful**. Remember, you don't have to be their best friend. However, try to find things you have in common with each other. For example, you can discuss things like music or study habits, as these things are easy to talk about and agree on. Finally, if you have serious problems with your roommate and can't work them out together, ask **advisors** to help you. Moving to a new room should be your last choice as this is not going to

help you work through college problems in the future.

- 4 Living on campus is supposed to prepare you for the "real world", and the four years spent at college will be the fastest of your life. You won't have your parents' help, so you'll have a lot more **responsibility** for yourself. If you are able to deal with this, you'll have a wonderful college experience.

**gather** /'gæðə/ v. 收集 (信息或文件)

**syllabus** /'sɪləbəs/ n. (pl. syllabi) 教学 (课程) 大纲

**presentation** /,prezən'teɪʃən/ n. 报告; 陈述

**semester** /sə'mestə/ n. 一学期; 半年

**schedule** /'skedju:l/ n. 计划表; 日程表

**respectful** /rɪ'spektfəl/ a. 有礼貌的; 恭敬的

**have ... in common (with sb.)** (与某人) 在……有相同之处

**agree on** 对……意见一致

**work out** (满意地) 解决问题

**advisor** /əd'vaɪzə/ n. 指导老师

**work through** 解决, 处理 (问题或情感等)

**responsibility** /rɪ,spɒnsə'bɪləti/ n. 责任; 职责

## › Comprehension

### 1 Read the passage and complete the chart.

To make the big transition to college, you should be prepared for the **1)** \_\_\_\_\_ you might face when dealing with campus life.

#### Managing your time

- Study should come first, and make sure you have enough **2)** \_\_\_\_\_ to study.
- Make a study **3)** \_\_\_\_\_ and a list of the papers, tests, and presentations you have to complete.
- Decide which **4)** \_\_\_\_\_ and sports teams you want to join.
- Make a(n) **5)** \_\_\_\_\_ you are comfortable with.

#### Meeting your new roommate

- Be **6)** \_\_\_\_\_ and respectful.
- Try to find things you have in **7)** \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.
- Ask **8)** \_\_\_\_\_ to help you if you have serious problems with your roommate.
- **9)** \_\_\_\_\_ to a new room should be your last choice.

Prepare yourself for the “real world” and have a(n) **10)** \_\_\_\_\_ college experience.

### 2 Read the passage again and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 In college, students will be living a very busy life, and there will be a lot of papers, tests, and presentations to be completed.
- 2 In order to avoid serious problems with roommates, students can make good friends with them.
- 3 Without their parents’ help, students will have a lot more responsibility for themselves in college.

## › Vocabulary and structure

### 1 Check the meaning of the words or expressions in bold. Then ask and answer the questions.

- 1 **Freedom** means the state of being free and allowed to do what you want. When or where do you enjoy freedom most?
- 2 To **gather** means to look for and find information or documents in different places. Do you think it is easy to gather information for an essay? Why or why not?
- 3 To be **respectful** means to feel or show respect. Can you give an example of someone in your field to whom you are respectful?
- 4 To **address** means to try to deal with a problem or question, for example by thinking carefully about it, or by doing things to improve a situation. What problems do you have to address after entering university?
- 5 To **work out** means to deal with a problem in a satisfactory way. When you have a problem, how do you work it out?

## 2 Complete the sentences with proper prepositions or adverbs.

- 1 In college, we should push ourselves further instead of getting too comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ our progress.
- 2 Freshmen have to learn how to deal \_\_\_\_\_ different problems after entering university.
- 3 As we can't all agree \_\_\_\_\_ which song we should sing, let's vote on it.
- 4 Classic music and pop music have got few features \_\_\_\_\_ common.
- 5 She worked \_\_\_\_\_ many difficulties to stand on the stage to give us her performance.

## 3 Add the suffix "-ful" to the words given below. Then complete the sentences with the words thus formed.

skill

meaning

help

delight

- 1 I like this song because it is \_\_\_\_\_ and can cheer me up when I'm down.
- 2 A poet is one who can turn simple words into \_\_\_\_\_ and effective lines.
- 3 All the people in the concert hall applauded for his \_\_\_\_\_ performance.
- 4 Her book is \_\_\_\_\_ for us to understand how Mozart worked.

## 4 Combine the two sentences in each group using "as".

**Sample** You can discuss things like music or study habits. These things are easy to talk about and agree on.

→ You can discuss things like music or study habits as these things are easy to talk about and agree on.

- 1 You've got a high score. You are likely to get into a good college.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Mary explored new interests and developed new potentials. Mary felt powerful internally.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Light music can make her relaxed. She likes to listen to light music when she feels tired.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 College life is meant to make you more independent. You should learn to make your own decisions and take responsibility for them.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Tips

后缀 -ful 可加在某些名词后构成形容词, 表示“有……性质的”、“充满……的”。如: respect + ful = respectful 有礼貌的, 恭敬的; beauty + ful = beautiful 美丽的, 美好的; event + ful = eventful 经历丰富的, 充满大事的, 多变故的。

### Tips

as 作为连词, 可以引导原因状语从句, 表示“因为”、“由于”, 常用来表明已为人们所知或显而易见的原因或理由。as 引导的从句多位于主句之前, 有时也位于主句之后。

## › Banked cloze

Fill in the blanks with suitable words given below. You may not use any of the words more than once.

transition	schedule	future	freedom
responsibility	advisor	challenge	advantage

As a freshman, you have to adapt to a new environment and learn to do everything on your own. While you enjoy much 1) \_\_\_\_\_ at college, you are also expected to be responsible for yourself. To help you make the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ just a little easier, I will give you some advice: Make a(n) 3) \_\_\_\_\_ that works best for you; keep a balance between social life and academic life; don't get obsessed with social media and keep in mind that you have a lot of 4) \_\_\_\_\_; and go to the career center or speak to a career 5) \_\_\_\_\_ early on. If you consider the above tips, your college life will be more rewarding!

## › Translation

### 1 Choose the correct Chinese translations for the sentences from the passage.

- 1 Moving to a new room should be your last choice as this is not going to help you work through college problems in the future.  
A. 当这不会帮助你解决未来大学生活中的问题时, 搬入新房间应该是你最后的选择。  
B. 搬入新宿舍应该是你最后的选择, 因为这不会帮助你解决未来大学生活中的问题。
- 2 Living on campus is supposed to prepare you for the “real world”, and the four years spent at college will be the fastest of your life.  
A. 假如校园生活是为“真实世界”作好准备, 在大学度过的四年将是你一生中最快的时光。  
B. 校园生活应该为你进入“现实世界”作好准备, 这四年时光将是你一生中过得最快的时段, 转瞬即逝。

### 2 Complete the translation of the Chinese sentences with the help of the words or expressions given in brackets.

- 1 中国越来越多的城市在发展地铁, 这在一定程度上有助于解决空气污染问题。(deal with)  
More and more cities in China are developing subways, which, to some degree, can help \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 尊老敬老是中华民族的优良传统。(respectful)  
It is a great Chinese tradition to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 中国当代大学生不仅应该具有专业知识和技能, 还应该具备社会责任感。(responsibility)  
Modern Chinese college students should not only equip themselves with professional knowledge and skills, \_\_\_\_\_.

## Passage B

### › Pre-reading

Work in pairs and take turns to ask and answer questions about Joshua Bell. The information below is for your reference.

A In 1967.

B In Bloomington, Indiana, the U.S.

C At the age of four.

D It is an old violin, which was made in 1713.



- 1 When was Joshua Bell born?
- 2 Where was Joshua Bell born?
- 3 When did Joshua Bell begin taking violin lessons?
- 4 What is special about Joshua Bell's violin?

# A VIOLINIST IN THE METRO

- 1 One cold January morning, a man stood against a wall at a **metro** station in Washington D.C. and started to play the violin. He played six famous pieces for 43 minutes. It was rush hour and thousands of people went through the station, most of them on their way to work.
- 2 Three minutes went by before a middle-aged man noticed there was a violinist playing. He slowed his **pace**, stopped for a few seconds, and then hurried up to meet his schedule.
- 3 A half minute later, the violinist received his first dollar **tip** — a woman threw the money into his open violin case and without stopping continued to walk. A few minutes later, someone **leaned** against the wall to listen, but then he

looked at his watch and walked on again. Clearly he was late for work.

- 4 The one who paid the violinist the most attention was a three-year-old boy. His mother hurried him up but the child stopped to look at the violinist. Finally the mother pushed hard and the child continued

**metro** /'metrəʊ/ *n.* 地铁

**Washington** /'wɒʃɪŋtən/ **D.C.** 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区 (美国首都)

**go by** (时间) 过去

**pace** /peɪs/ *n.* 步速; (移动的) 速度

**tip** /tɪp/ *n.* 小费

**lean** /li:n/ *v.* 倚; 靠



to walk, turning his head all the time. This was repeated by several other children. All the parents, without exception, forced their children to move on.

5 During the 43 minutes the violinist played, only seven people stopped and stayed for a while. Twenty-seven gave him money but continued to walk at their **normal** pace. In total, he collected \$32.17 from his open violin case. When he finished playing and silence took over, no one noticed. No one **applauded**, nor was there any **recognition**.

6 No one knew that the violinist was Joshua Bell, one of the best musicians in the world. He played some of the most famous pieces ever written on a violin worth about 3.5 **million** dollars. Three days before he played in the metro, tickets for one of his concerts sold out in Boston and fairly good seats went for \$100 each.

7 This is a real story. Though it turned out to be part of a social **experiment** by *The*

*Washington Post* about **perception**, taste, and **priorities**, it raises such a question: If we do not have a **moment** to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world playing some of the best music ever written, how many other beautiful things are we missing?

**all the time** 一直; 经常

**without exception** /ɪk'septsən/ 无一例外地

**normal** /'nɔ:məl/ *a.* 通常的; 正常的

**take over** 占上风; 取而代之

**applaud** /ə'plɔ:d/ *v.* (为……) 鼓掌

**recognition** /ˌrekəg'nɪʃən/ *n.* 赞赏; 认可

**Joshua** /'dʒɒʃʊə/ **Bell** 乔舒亚·贝尔 (1967—, 美国小提琴家)

**million** /'mɪljən/ *num.* 百万

**sell out** (产品、入场券等) 卖光, 售完

**Boston** /'bɒstən/ 波士顿 (美国马萨诸塞州首府)

**turn out** 最后结果是; 最终成为

**experiment** /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *n.* 实验

**The Washington Post** 《华盛顿邮报》(美国发行量最大的报纸之一)

**perception** /pə'septsən/ *n.* 洞察力; 感知能力

**priority** /praɪ'ɒrəti/ *n.* 优先处理的事; 当务之急

**moment** /'məʊmənt/ *n.* 片刻; 瞬间

## > Comprehension

1 Read the passage and order the events in terms of time.

- A Tickets for Joshua Bell's concert sold out in Boston.
- B A middle-aged man slowed his pace and stopped for a few seconds.
- C Someone leaned against the wall to listen to Joshua Bell playing the violin.
- D Joshua Bell stood against a wall at a metro station in Washington D.C. and started to play the violin.
- E Joshua Bell received his first dollar tip.

2 Read the passage again and complete the table.

- |   |  |                 |
|---|--|-----------------|
| 1 | the number of famous pieces Joshua Bell played   | _____ pieces    |
| 2 | the length of time Joshua Bell played  | _____ minutes   |
| 3 | the age of the boy who paid the most attention   | _____ years old |
| 4 | the number of people who stopped and stayed for a while                                    | _____ people    |
| 5 | the number of people who gave Joshua Bell money but continued to walk at their normal pace | _____ people    |
| 6 | the sum of money Joshua Bell collected   | _____ dollars   |
| 7 | the worth of Joshua Bell's violin  | _____ dollars   |
| 8 | the worth of a ticket for a good seat for one of Joshua Bell's concerts in Boston          | _____ dollars   |

## > Vocabulary and structure

1 Put the words under the corresponding pictures.

tip

applaud

experiment

metro



1 \_\_\_\_\_



2 \_\_\_\_\_



3 \_\_\_\_\_



4 \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Compare the words in each pair and complete the sentences with the right one. Change the form if necessary.**

**1 normal, normalize**

- Playing video-games has negative effects on students' \_\_\_\_\_ life .
- They are working hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the relations between the two countries.

**2 recognize, recognition**

- The musician has gained the international \_\_\_\_\_ she deserves.
- Jackson is \_\_\_\_\_ as one of the most successful singers of all time.

**3 prior, priority**

- You will be busy in college, but study should always be your \_\_\_\_\_.
- We will have a \_\_\_\_\_ consideration for those who sign up for the college sports team early.

**4 perceive, perception**

- This painting shows that he is a man of great \_\_\_\_\_.
- People in different moods may \_\_\_\_\_ this piece of music differently.

**3 Complete the sentences with the expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.**

turn out

take over

without exception

sell out

lean against

- 1 His concerts, almost \_\_\_\_\_, attract many fans all over the country.
- 2 Try not to \_\_\_\_\_ anything and straighten up.
- 3 He started his performance when silence \_\_\_\_\_ in the concert hall.
- 4 The singer's annual concert tickets \_\_\_\_\_ a month ago.
- 5 College life \_\_\_\_\_ to be fulfilling and colorful to me.

**Tips**

nor 作连词时，意思是“也不；也没有”，用于否定陈述句后添加另一个否定陈述句，其引导的句子采用倒装结构。

**4 Combine the two sentences in each group using “nor”.**

**Sample** No one applauded. There was no recognition, either.

→ **No one applauded, nor was there any recognition.**

- 1 At that time no one appreciated his talent. No one enjoyed his music, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Van Gogh never saw Gauguin again. He didn't hear from Gauguin, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 3 As a child, Albert Einstein did not show great perception. He did not show great talent, either.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## › Translation

### 1 Choose the correct Chinese translations for the sentences from the passage.

- 1 His mother hurried him up but the child stopped to look at the violinist.  
A. 他的母亲催促他前行, 但是这个孩子停下来看着小提琴家。  
B. 他的母亲和他匆忙前行, 这个孩子不再看小提琴家了。
- 2 He played some of the most famous pieces ever written on a violin worth about 3.5 million dollars.  
A. 他用价值大约350万美元的小提琴演奏了迄今最有名的一些乐曲。  
B. 他用小提琴演奏了一些迄今最有名的一些乐曲, 这些乐曲价值大约350万美元。

### 2 Complete the translation of the Chinese sentences with the help of the words or expressions given in brackets.

- 1 随着时间的推移, 中国越来越多的地区摆脱了贫困。(go by)  
\_\_\_\_\_, more and more areas in China have shaken off poverty.
- 2 最近几十年来, 中医越来越得到西方的认可。(recognition)  
Over the last few decades, traditional Chinese medicine \_\_\_\_\_ in the West.
- 3 中国采取了多种措施来保护传统文化, 这些措施是行之有效的。(turn out)  
Many methods have been used in China to protect traditional cultures, \_\_\_\_\_.



## Oral work

### Work in groups. Read the paragraph and discuss the questions.

One thing I think we often forget to do, however, is to make sure that we appreciate the here and now, and be thankful for the things we have right now. If we aren't thankful and appreciative, we can often miss the amazing things that we already have right in front of us.

- 1 Do you agree with the paragraph above? Why or why not?
- 2 How do you keep a beautiful or touching moment that impressed you, through photography, painting, writing, or by other means?



## Possessives (名词所有格)

名词所有格表示所属关系，其类别和用法见下表。

类别	用法
's 所有格	通常情况下，在名词后直接加 's
	以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词后直接加 '
	以 s 结尾的单数名词或人名后可直接加 's 或只加 '
	复合名词或短语在最后一个名词的后面加 's
	表示两人或多人分别拥有时，两个人名后都需加 's； 表示他们共同拥有时，只在最后一个人名后加 's
	表示时间、地理、团体等的无生命名词之后也可以加 's 表示所有格
of 所有格	无生命的名词的所有格一般用 “of + 名词” 结构来表示
	有生命的名词若过长或带有较长的定语，其所有格也可以用 “of + 名词” 结构
双重所有格 (of + 's 结构或 of + 名词性物主代词)	所属物名词前有冠词、数词、量词、不定代词、指示代词等时用双重所有格

### 举 例

- a child's dream
- the dog's tail
- the teachers' office
- the ladies' opinion
- the boss's office 或 the boss' office
- Mr. Jones's house 或 Mr. Jones' house
- my brother-in-law's photo
- Henry the Eighth's wives
- Mary's and Jane's rooms are both big.  
( 玛丽的房间和简的房间都很大。 )
- That's Mary and Jane's room.  
( 那是玛丽和简共同的房间。 )
- today's newspaper
- China's capital
- the government's decision
- the title of the film
- the color of the house
- the story of President Abraham Lincoln
- the advice of a couple whom I met on the train
- a friend of mine
- three books of the students'
- a few classmates of Tom's
- some friends of my brother's
- those books of yours

## Exercises

### 1 Correct the sentences.

1 Tony computer has been stolen.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 They are my mother's-in-law's favorite sweets.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Frank and Jane's cars are both black.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Is that Mary's and Jane's father?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 She was a friend of my mother.

\_\_\_\_\_

### 2 Complete the sentences by combining the two expressions in brackets.

**Sample 1** The car damaged the woman's bike.  
(the bike / the woman)

**Sample 2** We live at the end of the street.  
(the end / the street)

1 Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
(the cost / the coat)

2 I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ when I need it.  
(the food / the cat)

3 In the middle of the lawn is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(the football / the boys)

4 \_\_\_\_\_ was broken when he fell.  
(the arm / Jones)

5 It is recorded to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(the visit / Elizabeth the Second)

## Using specific words

Compare the two sentences in each pair. Then discuss in groups which one in each pair is more impressive and why.

- 1 A. He is a good man.  
B. He is a(n) kind / honest / generous / warm-hearted / brave man.
- 2 A. Chinese food is very good.  
B. Chinese food is very tasty / delicious / nourishing / fresh.

英语写作中，我们需要注意一般词汇（general word）和具体词汇（specific word）的区别。一般词汇和具体词汇各有所长，一般词汇概括性强，而具体词汇表意清楚、准确而生动。

左边两组句子中，A 句中的 good 一词表意过于笼统，换为具体词汇后，传递的信息更为准确、生动。具体词汇形象的描述能使读者对作者所描述的事物感同身受，自然会给他们留下深刻的印象。如：

- 1 **A** They laughed after hearing the news.  
**B** They smiled / grinned / beamed / giggled / tittered / chuckled after hearing the news.

分析：B 句中具体描述“笑”的词汇丰富了 laugh 一词所不能表达的感情色彩，使句子更加形象、生动。



- 2 **A** They went to the village in a vehicle.  
**B** They went to the village by car / taxi / truck / jeep / bus.

分析: A 句中的 vehicle 一词在词义上很宽泛, 而 B 句很明确地告诉读者他们乘坐的是什么交通工具。

一些常见的一般词汇和其对应的具体词汇如下:

say: talk, speak, tell, discuss, chat

tree: pine, maple, willow

sad: unhappy, sorrowful, depressed

rain: shower (阵雨), drizzle (毛毛雨), downpour (倾盆大雨)

happy: delighted, joyful, cheerful

look: glance (一瞥), peep (偷看), stare (盯着看)

wind: breeze (微风), gust (狂风), hurricane (飓风)

## Exercises

Choose the proper words in brackets to complete the sentences. Look up the words in the dictionary if necessary.

- 1 Girls hope to receive \_\_\_\_\_ (flowers / carnations / roses) on St. Valentine's Day.
- 2 He was all wet in minutes because of a sudden \_\_\_\_\_ (rain / downpour).
- 3 John's knees were hurt, so he had to \_\_\_\_\_ (walk / limp) slowly along the road.
- 4 The little boy was \_\_\_\_\_ (looking / peeping) at his mother through his fingers.
- 5 Children like to see the naughty \_\_\_\_\_ (animals / monkeys / elephants) in the zoo, especially after watching *Journey to the West*.



## University mottos

Each university has its own motto, which reflects the university's spirit and culture, and tells students what qualities they should cultivate in the university. Below are some universities' mottos.

### Tsinghua University

Self-discipline and social commitment (奉献)

### Beijing Sport University

Pursuing excellence

### Shandong University

Noble in spirit, endless in knowledge

### Shanghai Theatre Academy

Supreme perfection and beauty

### Central Academy of Fine Arts

Details and greatness



### 1 Match the mottos with their corresponding Chinese versions.

- 1 Self-discipline and social commitment
- 2 Details and greatness
- 3 Pursuing excellence
- 4 Noble in spirit, endless in knowledge
- 5 Supreme perfection and beauty

- A 至善至美
- B 追求卓越
- C 尽精微，致广大
- D 学无止境，气有浩然
- E 自强不息，厚德载物

### 2 Among the mottos above, which impresses you most? Why?