

1

UNIT

Listening and speaking

Distinguishing stress patterns in sentences
Expressing happiness

Reading

Passage A Luv 2 txt
Passage B Are humans or technology
breaking Olympic records?

Grammar: Infinitives

Writing: Descriptive essays

Culture express: Sustainable and green Stadium
of London Olympic Games



Listening and speaking

Tips

一般说来，在朗读英语句子时重要的词要重读，不重要的词不重读。也可以说，句子中实词重读，虚词不重读。重读单词中的重读音节一般要重读。这样每个句子就有了自己的重读和非重读音节，轻重高低，形成起伏，也形成了英语动听的节奏。

Pronunciation and listening skills

Listen to some sentences and put them into corresponding columns according to their stress patterns.

Come here.	I'd rather.	Look out.	Have a try.
I'd like to.	What did you do?	Ring me up.	Sing us a song.
Leave it alone.	All right.	Try again.	Of course not.
● ● (句子中有两个音节，两个音节都重读)	● ● ● (句子中有三个音节，第一和第三个音节重读)	● ● ● (句子中有三个音节，第二个音节重读)	● ● ● ● (句子中有四个音节，第一和第四个音节重读)
Work hard. _____ _____ _____	Do it now. _____ _____ _____	I think so. _____ _____ _____	Send him away. _____ _____ _____

Conversations

Conversation 1

1 Listen to a conversation and check (✓) the correct answers to complete the following sentences.

- Jason is telling Lily a piece of good news by (making a telephone call / speaking to her face to face).
- The smartphone Jason has got for Lily is (difficult / easy) to use.
- The smartphone is (the best one Lily has ever seen / just the kind Lily wanted).

Word tips

pick up 买；买到

smartphone *n.* 智能手机

stunning *adj.* 极漂亮的

fantastic *adj.* 太好了

app *n.* 应用程序

2 Listen again and check (✓) the statements that are mentioned about the smartphone.

- 1 It's a new kind of smartphone.
- 2 It has many features.
- 3 It's a videophone (可视电话).
- 4 It can record videos.
- 5 It is Bluetooth compatible.
- 6 It can be used as an e-book reader.
- 7 It allows you to download apps.
- 8 It can be used as a navigation (导航) device.

3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the following situations. You may refer to the Functional Language.

SITUATION 1

A tells B cheerfully that he / she has just picked up a new kind of laptop for B. B expresses his / her happiness.

SITUATION 2

A tells B that he / she has got B a ticket for the concert of B's favorite singer. B expresses his / her happiness.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

A: Greet B and tell B a piece of good news.

B: Show surprise and gladness.

A: Tell B more details.

B: Express happiness.

A: Give responses.

B: Show thanks.



EXPRESSING HAPPINESS

Great / Fantastic / Good / Marvelous / Terrific / Wonderful!

That's the best thing / news I've ever heard.

I can't tell you how delighted I'm about it.

You've made my day.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Conversation 2

Word tips

pay off 取得成功; 奏效

pumped up *adj.* 热情高涨的

competitive *adj.* 竞争的;

比赛的

intense *adj.* 紧张的

1 Listen to a conversation and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1** John is overjoyed because his team has won the game.
- 2** John thinks they did their best though they had not been well-prepared.
- 3** John's coach gave each player a very detailed training plan.

2 Listen again and check (✓) the reasons why John's team won the game.

- 1** All the players in John's team were pumped up.
- 2** They had good teamwork.
- 3** The players were well-prepared for the game.
- 4** They knew the weak points of their rival team very well.
- 5** John's teammates were in their best competitive form ever.
- 6** Their coach was more experienced than the coach of their rival team.

3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the following situations. You may refer to the Functional Language.

SITUATION 1

A tells B that B's soccer team won the qualification to compete in the national championship.

SITUATION 2

A tells B that B has performed very well in the school singing competition and won the first prize.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

A: Tell B a piece of good news.

B: Show surprise and excitement.

A: Praise B for B's performance.

B: Tell A the reason why you performed well.

A: Give your wishes.

B: Show thanks and express happiness.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



EXPRESSING HAPPINESS

I'm so thrilled about it!

I'm really glad to hear the news.

I'm really very delighted / happy / pleased to...

It's great that all our efforts have finally paid off.

I feel great about...

I'm so happy for you!

Passage

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

Different opinions on Internet slang	
Positive opinion	Internet slang is cool and 1) _____, full of 2) _____ and intelligence. It makes 3) _____ easier and quicker.
Negative opinion	Internet slang will 4) _____ people's language ability. Also, it is hard to understand and not 5) _____ by many people, since the words might make people confused, even 6) _____ misunderstanding.
The speaker's opinion	The important thing is to use Internet slang with the right person in the right 7) _____.

Word tips

slang *n.* 俚语

CUL *abbrev.* (see you later) 待会儿见

F2T *abbrev.* (free to talk) 随便聊聊

GA *abbrev.* (go ahead) 继续; 向前

2 Listen again and check (✓) the correct answers to complete the following sentences.

- (Chatting online / Internet slang) is very popular among teenagers.
- The speaker's tone is (objective / subjective).
- Living in the Information Age, we'd better know Internet slang; otherwise we (may fall behind the times / will be ill-informed).

3 Work in groups to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using Internet slang.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lovely and fashionable ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hard to understand ...

Reading

Overview

There is no doubt that technology has greatly changed our life by transforming the way we communicate, the way we travel, and the way we live. Major technological breakthroughs are being made in various fields, be it sports, biology, or space exploration. And we seem to be getting enormous benefits from the rapid development of technologies. But wait a second; are we missing out on anything? Does technology make us blind to the fact that we are losing something important? Maybe it is safe to say that technology is a double-edged sword; whether it makes the world better or worse depends on how its developer, the human race, applies it.

Passage A

Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 What instant messaging services do you usually use when you chat with your family, friends, etc.? Why do you prefer them?
- 2 Have you ever used network abbreviations such as GF (girlfriend), u (you), and thx (thanks) when chatting online? What other network abbreviations do you know?



You need to send a **text** to your mom to tell her your soccer practice is **canceled**. In an effort not to get caught, you reach very slowly, skillfully and one-handedly into your bag. Drawing your bright purple **cellphone** from the inside pocket, you are careful not to press any button that will reveal your **mission** to your teacher, who is talking at the front of the room. With the phone in your lap, you try not to look down as you type: "Soccer canceled! pick@2 thx."

Sent. You put it into your jacket pocket, fearing you will not be able to get it back in your bag without the teacher noticing. But wait... your **BFF** Lucy's hair looked **ridiculous** when you passed her in the hall on your way to the **washroom**. It would be **unthinkable** to wait until

text /tekst/ *n.* (手机的)短信 *v.* (用手机)给……发送短信

cancel /'kænsəl/ *v.* 取消

cellphone /'sel,fəʊn/ *n.* 移动电话; 手机

mission /'mɪʃn/ *n.* 任务; 使命

in / on sb.'s lap 在某人的大腿上

BFF *abbrev.* (best friend forever) 永远的最好的朋友

ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/ *adj.* 可笑的; 荒唐的

on sb.'s way 在路上; 在途中

washroom /'wɒʃrʊm/ *n.* 厕所

unthinkable /ʌn'θɪŋkəbl/ *adj.* 无法接受的; 想象不到的

lunch to tell her. Only a **horrible** friend would let her walk around with such an embarrassing **hairdo**! So, you repeat the **sneaky** process of texting: “Fix ur hair, it’s sticking?!!!!” Now, not only have you missed two whole possibly important minutes of your teacher’s **lecture**, but your spelling and vocabulary are getting worse and worse.

Can you understand the title of this article? Anyone who has ever texted or used **instant messaging** will be able to. Most **teens** love to text. Our English teachers, parents, and future **employers** would prefer we pay attention to our grammar, but in reality most of us don’t. There are times when we have to use proper grammar and times when we don’t. The problem is that the line between when to spellcheck and **proofread** and when to just type and send is becoming **unclear** and almost **invisible**.

The way we type **affects** the way we spell. Ever catch yourself writing the letter “u” instead of the word “you” in an essay for school? What about the letters “tho” instead of the word “though”? In a world where instant **satisfaction**

horrible /'hɒrəbl/ *adj.* 不友好的; 粗鲁的

hairdo /'heə,du:/ *n.* 发型

sneaky /'sni:ki/ *adj.* 偷偷摸摸的; 鬼鬼祟祟的

lecture /'lektʃə/ *n.* 讲课; 讲座; 演讲

instant messaging /'ɪnstənt/ *n.* 即时通信

teen /ti:n/ *n.* 少年; 十几岁的孩子

employer /ɪm'plɔɪə/ *n.* 雇用者; 雇主

pay attention to sb. / sth. 注意; 留心

proofread /'pru:f,ri:d/ *v.* 校对

unclear /ʌn'kliə/ *adj.* 不清楚的

invisible /ɪn'vɪzəbl/ *adj.* 看不见的

affect /ə'fekt/ *v.* 影响

satisfaction /,sætɪs'fækʃn/ *n.* (对需要或需求的) 满足

is everything, we simply do not take the time to add the few **extra** letters. Although teens today will **eventually** become the ones who set the standards for spelling and grammar, our elders are the ones who are in **charge** now, and they look down on spelling and grammar **errors**. These errors can easily affect one’s grades or job opportunities.

Notice it or not, the words we choose, or rather don’t choose, when we use informal communication are of great importance. We almost never see a teen use **extensive** vocabulary taught by our teachers in a text message. Seldom do we see the word “**exultant**” for happy, “**sorrowful**” for sad, or “**ecstatic**” for glad in a text. We must **reawaken** this **vast** vocabulary of **obscure** and unused words if we expect to succeed in exams like the SAT that affect our future.

So, go ahead, work your fingers to the bone texting, but before you hit Send, think about what you have written. Consider your words and the way you’ve spelt them and maybe, just maybe, you will retype your message.

extra /'ekstrə/ *adj.* 额外的

eventually /ɪ'ventʃuəli/ *adv.* 终于; 最终

charge /tʃɑ:dʒ/ *n.* 主管; 负责

look down on sb. / sth. 轻视; 看不起

error /'erə/ *n.* 错误; 差错

extensive /ɪk'stensɪv/ *adj.* 大量的; 大规模的

exultant /ɪg'zʌltənt/ *adj.* (正式) 欢欣鼓舞的; 洋洋得意的

sorrowful /'sɒrəʊfl/ *adj.* (文) 悲伤的; 伤心的

ecstatic /ɪk'stætɪk/ *adj.* 欣喜若狂的

reawaken /,ri:ə'weɪkən/ *v.* 重新唤起

vast /vɑ:st/ *adj.* 巨大的; 庞大的

obscure /əb'skjʊə/ *adj.* 不清楚的; 难懂的

SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) 学业能力倾向测验 (美国高中生升读大学必须通过的一项考试)

work sb.’s fingers to the bone doing sth. 拼命干活; 努力工作

Comprehension

1 Match the six paragraphs of the passage with their main ideas.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---|
| Paragraph 1 | A | A student sends a message to his friend because of her ridiculous hairdo. |
| Paragraph 2 | B | Most teens don't pay attention to grammar while texting. |
| Paragraph 3 | C | Teens should avoid spelling and grammar errors since they might affect the future of the teens. |
| Paragraph 4 | D | Change the way you type and spell and do it now. |
| Paragraph 5 | E | A student sends a message to his mom during the class. |
| Paragraph 6 | F | The extensive vocabulary must be reawakened for the future of the teens. |

2 Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1** Why does the student send a message to his mom in a sneaky way?
 - A Because he fears that he may type wrong words.
 - B Because he needs to pay extra attention to the wording.
 - C Because he fears that he would get caught.
 - D Because he doesn't want to disturb his teacher's lecture.
- 2** Who would prefer teens pay attention to grammar?
 - A Their English teachers.
 - B Their parents.
 - C Their future employers.
 - D All of the above.
- 3** Why are many teens' spelling and vocabulary getting worse and worse?
 - A Because they are unwilling to take more time to study.
 - B Because they often use abbreviations while texting.
 - C Because they have lots of housework to do.
 - D Because they rely too much on computers to correct their spelling.

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the following table with the words from the passage.

Words	Synonyms (同义词)	Words	Antonyms (反义词)
huge		clear	
mistake		employee	
finally		visible	
influence		formal	
call off		glad	

- 2 Complete the following sentences with the expressions given below. Change the form if necessary.

in an effort to

look down on sb. / sth.

walk around

be of great importance

on sb.'s way

- 1 A local custom in the country is to _____ barefoot (赤脚地) at all times of the year.
- 2 Ben will be _____ to Denmark tonight to attend his brother's wedding.
- 3 Some companies have even given gift cards away _____ win more customers.
- 4 The clever use of colors _____ to the success of the oil painting.
- 5 It doesn't matter if people _____ you, but you should never belittle (轻视) yourself.

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

possible

equal

practical

popular

secure

- 1 Women have yet to achieve full _____ with men in the workplace.
- 2 A large majority of elderly Americans depend solely (仅仅) on social _____ income.
- 3 Many fashions continue to lose their _____ in recent years.
- 4 A hundred years ago, few people believed in the _____ of flying.
- 5 China's woven straw items are popular for their elegant designs and _____.

3

后缀 -ity 可加在某些形容词后, 构成抽象名词, 表示“具有某种特性的状态”、“具有某种特性的事物”。如: real + ity = reality 真实; 现实; major + ity = majority 多数; changeable + ity = changeability 可变性。

- 4 Combine the sentence beginnings in Column A with the endings in Column B to form complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
It would be hard...	... do we hear such fine singing from school choirs (合唱团).
They are the ones...	... when it is better to be a listener.
There are times...	... to say which is better.
Seldom...	... who are in charge of the picture show.

5 Complete the following passage by choosing from the words given below. Do not use any of the words more than once.

extensive	proofreading	dependent	affected	spelling
standards	effected	limited	charge	proved
errors	rise	mission	communication	reviewing

“The rising popularity of text messaging on cellphones poses a threat to writing 1) _____ among Irish schoolchildren,” an Irish education commission said.

“The frequency of 2) _____ in grammar and punctuation (标点符号) has become a serious concern,” the State Examinations Commission said in a report after 3) _____ exam performance by 15-year-old teens.

“The emergence of the cellphone and the 4) _____ of text messaging as a popular means of 5) _____ would appear to have badly 6) _____ the standards of writing. It has been 7) _____ in the responses of candidates,” the report said, according to *Irish Times*.

“Text messaging, with its use of phonetic (语音的) 8) _____ and little or no punctuation, seems to pose a threat to the standards for spelling and grammar in writing.”

The report pointed out that, in many cases, candidates seemed “unduly (过度地) 9) _____ on short sentences, simple tenses and a(n) 10) _____ vocabulary.”

Translation

1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1 The problem is that the line between when to spellcheck and proofread and when to just type and send is becoming unclear and almost invisible.

2 Notice it or not, the words we choose, or rather don't choose, when we use informal communication are of great importance.

2 Translate the following sentences into English with the help of the words and expressions given in brackets.

1 教练要求每个球员在训练时都要注意技巧。(pay attention to)

2 互联网在很多方面影响了我们的生活。(affect)

3 由于一场突如其来的暴风雨，我们的航班被取消了。(cancel)

Passage B

Pre-reading

1 Match the following words with the pictures.

- A helmet
- B footwear
- C wheelchair



2 What do you know about sports technologies?

Are humans or technology breaking Olympic records?

When Oscar Pistorius fought successfully to compete in the 2012 London Olympic Games with his two **artificial** legs, he challenged many people's **Olympian ideal** of celebrating human **athletic** performance without technological support or other aids.

Yet the attention focused on Pistorius, whose name has **earned** him the **nickname** “Blade Runner,” has **mostly** failed to notice technology's role in helping humans break Olympic records over the past **decades**.

“The Pistorius case alone reveals the deep **irony** in society's views toward technology in sports and normal life,” said Brittain, author of *The Paralympic Games Explained*. He points out that society tends to view disabled people as being at a disadvantage because their bodies are different, yet Pistorius received criticism for having an **unfair** advantage with his artificial legs and becoming in a sense “more than human.”

Oscar /'ɒskə(r)/ **Pistorius** /pɪ'stɔːriəs/ 奥斯卡·皮斯托瑞斯 (南非截肢短跑运动员, 人称“刀锋战士”)

artificial /,ɑːtɪ'fɪʃl/ *adj.* 人造的; 假的

Olympian /ə'lɪmpɪən/ *adj.* 奥林匹克运动会的

ideal /aɪ'diəl/ *n.* 理想

athletic /æθ'letɪk/ *adj.* 运动的; 体育的

focus on 集中(注意力)于

earn /ɜːn/ *v.* 博得; 赢得

nickname /'nɪk,neɪm/ *n.* 绰号; 诨名

blade /bleɪd/ *n.* 刀锋; 刀片

mostly /'məʊstli/ *adv.* 大部分; 通常

decade /'dekeɪd/ *n.* 十年; 十年期

irony /'aɪrəni/ *n.* 有讽刺意味的事; 令人啼笑皆非的事

Brittain /'brɪt(ə)n/ 布里顿 (男子名)

Paralympic Games /,pærə'lɪmpɪk/ 残疾人奥林匹克运动会

unfair /ʌn'feə/ *adj.* 不公平的; 不公正的



Technological booster shot

Generally, Olympic sports have drawn wide attention more often for taking a position against “technological **doping**” rather than cheering on new technological **breakthroughs**.

The full-body swimsuit was **banned** after **athletes** who wore Speedo’s LZR Racer swimsuit won 94 percent of the swimming medals and broke 15 long-course world records at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. But according to a report called *Sports Engineering: An Unfair Advantage?* such bans can’t avoid the fact that “technology is as much a part of an athlete’s resources as **nutrition**, training and coaching.”

Steve Haake, a sports engineer in the UK, has studied technology’s contribution to better Olympic performances. He found that technology alone **contributed** to a 30 percent increase in both **pole vaulting** and **javelin** performances. Technology played an even bigger role in cycling. Nearly 100 percent out of the 221 percent overall **improvement** in the one-hour cycling record came from better technology, according to Haake.

The arms and legs race

It’s true that better technology has shaped the Olympics, but people want to celebrate athletes for their hard work rather than their

use of the latest sports technology. David James, a sports engineer, discovered the most common concerns over the use of sports technology through holding meetings attended by more than 20,000 members of the public.

People feared that sports engineering could **overshadow** the triumph of spirit and effort and make certain sports easier. They also worried that the “best athletes” might not win, and that sports engineering gave rich athletes and countries an advantage over poor ones.

Such fears have also surfaced in the Paralympic Games. “Paralympic medal winners have usually come from Western nations that have the most advanced wheelchairs or artificial **limbs** in a technological ‘leg race’,” said David Howe, a sports **anthropologist**.

Better technologies have played an even greater role in the Paralympics than the Olympics. Wheelchair racers have gone from being much slower than **able-bodied** runners to becoming much faster because of wheelchair technology—the record in the 800 meter event dropped from 1:55.67 in the 1980s to 1:32.17 in 2012.

Technology for everyone

Governing bodies for Olympic sports should actively **monitor** the latest technologies that could affect sports performances and plan rather than

doping /'dəʊpɪŋ/ *n.* 服用兴奋剂

breakthrough /'breɪkθruː/ *n.* 突破; 重大进展

ban /bæn/ *v.* 禁止; 取缔 *n.* 禁令

athlete /'æθli:t/ *n.* 运动员

Speedo /'spiːdəʊ/ 游泳衣 (商标名)

LZR Racer /'reɪsə/ Speedo 公司生产的一款泳衣

nutrition /njuː'trɪʃn/ *n.* 营养

Steve /stiːv/ **Haake** /hɑː(r)ki/ 斯蒂夫·哈基 (男子名)

contribute /kən'trɪbjʊ:t/ *v.* 促成; 造成

pole /pəʊl/ **vaulting** /'vɔːltɪŋ/ *n.* 撑竿跳高

javelin /'dʒævəlɪn/ *n.* 掷标枪项目

improvement /ɪm'pruːvmənt/ *n.* 改进; 提高

overshadow /,əʊvə'ʃædəʊ/ *v.* 使显得不重要; 使相形见绌

limb /lɪm/ *n.* 肢; 手臂; 腿

David /'deɪvɪd/ **Howe** /haʊ/ 大卫·豪 (男子名)

anthropologist /,ænrə'pɒlədʒɪst/ *n.* 人类学家

able-bodied /,eɪbl 'bɒdɪd/ *adj.* 体格健全的

governing /'gʌv(ə)nɪŋ/ *adj.* 管理的; 统治的

monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ *v.* 监督; 监测

merely **react** to changes, says an Institution of Mechanical Engineers report. But it also stressed the risks of **restricting** sports technology too much.

After all, Olympic sports such as tennis have overseen the advance of technologies from wooden **rackets** to **graphite** rackets without **ruining** the spirit of the Games. Just as important, many sports technologies allow people outside the small groups of **professional** athletes to have more fun.

In addition to athletic enjoyment, the technology race in the Paralympics has an added advantage: Better sports technologies can lead to better wheelchairs and artificial limbs used by disabled people in their daily lives. Such technological products make the Paralympics **somewhat** similar to Formula One racing **transforming** technologies in **consumer** cars.

react /ri'ækt/ *v.* (作出) 反应

restrict /rɪ'strɪkt/ *v.* 限制; 控制

racket /'rækt/ *n.* (网球等的) 球拍

graphite /'græfɪt/ *n.* 石墨

ruin /'ruːn/ *v.* (完全地) 毁坏, 毁掉

professional /prə'feʃnəl/ *adj.* 职业性的; 专业的

somewhat /'sʌmwɒt/ *adv.* 有点儿; 有几分

transform /træns'fɔ:m/ *v.* 使改变; 使转化

consumer /kən'sju:mə/ *adj.* 消费者的

Comprehension

- 1** Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).
- 1** Pistorius proved himself with the help of artificial legs and helped people to notice the good aspect of technology.
 - 2** People were afraid to admit the importance of high-tech devices in sports because the purpose of Olympic Games was to celebrate the performance of human athletes.
 - 3** Sports technologies have made a greater contribution in the Paralympics than in the Olympics.
 - 4** People worried that rich athletes and countries would take an advantage of using advanced technology to beat poor ones.

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1** What did Oscar Pistorius challenge when he fought successfully to compete in the 2012 Olympics with his artificial legs?
- 2** What did Brittain mean by "the deep irony"?

Vocabulary and structure

- 1** Complete the following words according to their definitions. The first letter of each word is given for your reference.
- 1** d_____ *n.* a period of 10 years
 - 2** a_____ *adj.* not real or natural, but made to look real or natural
 - 3** r_____ *v.* to behave in a particular way because of sth. that has happened or been said
 - 4** i_____ *n.* a principle about what is morally right or a perfect standard that you hope to achieve
 - 5** r_____ *v.* to spoil or destroy sth. completely
 - 6** e_____ *v.* to get sth. that you deserve or have worked for

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

1 govern, governing

The school's _____ body took responsibility for the decision.

The country is _____ by elected representatives (代表) of the people.

2 react, reaction

Her parents' _____ to the news was surprisingly calm.

We can only guess at how James would _____ if he saw his ballroom today.

3 professional, profession

Her ability carried her to the top of her _____.

It seems that people are spending a lot of money on _____ tennis.

4 fair, unfair

Teachers have to be _____ in marking examination papers.

It would be _____ not to let you have a choice.

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

lead to	find out	point out
focus on	in addition to	come from

1 He accidentally _____ what the problem was.

2 Opening the new supermarket has _____ the creation of 200 jobs.

3 Tom said that the candidates of this talent show _____ all over the world.

4 _____ his musicals, Bernstein has written symphonies (交响曲) and ballet music.

5 Today we're going to _____ the question of homeless people.

6 The manager _____ that his products were far superior (更好的) to those of other companies'.

4 Combine the sentence beginnings in Column A with the endings in Column B to form complete sentences.

Column A	Column B
When it stops raining, but he is not so bad as you might think.
According to my watch, he has to study a second foreign language.
In addition to English, it is already two o'clock.
It's true that he stole the bicycle, I'll show you the garden.

Translation

1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 It's true that better technology has shaped the Olympics, but people want to celebrate athletes for their hard work rather than their use of the latest sports technology.

- 2 Governing bodies for Olympic sports should actively monitor the latest technologies that could affect sports performances and plan rather than merely react to changes,...

2 Translate the following sentences into English with the help of the words given in brackets.

- 1 评论家们普遍认为，她的新书会使她的早期作品黯然失色。(overshadow)

- 2 人们担心地方政府的这项新政策会限制当地的经济。 (restrict)

- 3 经过一年的刻苦努力，她的画技有了很大的提高。(improvement)



Oral work

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 What do you think of some people's concern that sports technologies benefit rich people and countries more than poor ones? Do you think they should be banned? Why or why not?
- 2 In your opinion, which one plays a greater role in breaking records, athletes' hard work or technology? Why?



Grammar

Infinitives (不定式)

不定式是非谓语动词的一种。非谓语动词是在句子中不作谓语的动词，也就是动词的非谓语形式。除了不定式外，非谓语动词主要还包括动名词和分词（现在分词和过去分词）。

不定式有两种，即带 to 的不定式（to + 动词原形）和不带 to 的不定式（动词原形）。不定式有一般时、进行时、完成时和完成进行时，也有主动语态和被动语态之分。

	主动语态	被动语态
一般时	to do	to be done
进行时	to be doing	无被动语态结构
完成时	to have done	to have been done
完成进行时	to have been doing	无被动语态结构

动词不定式在句子中可以作主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和宾语补足语等。下面仅谈不定式作主语和宾语补足语的一些用法。

一、动词不定式作主语

- 不定式作主语，谓语动词用单数形式。
 - To say something is one thing, to do it is another.
 - To learn English well requires much practice.
- 不定式可直接作句子主语，但在更多情况下都用 it 作形式主语，而把不定式这个真正主语放到句子后部去，这样可以使主语不至显得太长，保持句子的平衡。
 - To restore (修复) the painting in one week is impossible.
→ It is impossible to restore the painting in one week.
 - To climb mountains needs courage and strength.
→ It needs courage and strength to climb mountains.

二、动词不定式作宾语补足语

- 不定式作宾语补足语，与宾语构成复合宾语（名词 / 代词 + 不定式），形成逻辑上的主谓关系。常见的接不定式作宾语补足语的动词有 advise, allow, ask, consider, expect, force, invite, like, persuade, want, wish 等。
 - His fans expected him to be the winner of the singing contest.
 - The famous singer invited many friends to come to her wedding.

- 2 在有些动词之后的宾语补足语结构中，不定式符号 to 必须省略。
- A. 在 have, let, make 等使役动词之后的复合宾语中用不带 to 的不定式。
The interviewer made Peter wait outside.
- B. 在 feel, hear, notice, see, watch 等感官动词之后的复合宾语中用不带 to 的不定式。
Mother didn't see Christine come in and go upstairs.
- 但使役动词和感官动词为被动语态时，其后仍用带 to 的不定式，试比较：
- 1) They often hear Tom sing.
 - 2) Tom was often heard to sing this song.

Exercises

- 1 Rewrite the following sentences with "it" as the formal subject.

Sample: To keep your money in a bank would be safer.

It would be safer to keep your money in a bank.

- 1 To get to London by train took us six hours.

- 2 To translate Mo Yan's novels into English is not easy.

- 3 To watch the final of the World Cup is really exciting.

- 4 To keep a racehorse will cost a great deal of money.

- 2 Complete the following sentences with proper infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Why not advise the manager _____ (reconsider) his decision?
- 2 Don't forget to have John _____ (come) for dinner tomorrow.
- 3 In the museum I noticed Mary _____ (talk) with David alone for a moment.
- 4 Students are made _____ (finish) the research paper within a month.

Writing

Descriptive essays

描写文是用来描写人物、事物、地点或某个情景的文体。

描写有客观描写和主观描写之分。

客观描写只描写事实，传递信息，描写的内容不会随着观察者的看法而改变，其特征是客观准确。

主观描写就是观察者在描述对象的特征时，流露出自己的主观感受或看法。

从描写对象上来说，描写又可分为以下几类：

人物描写：描写人物时，我们不仅要描写人物的外貌，还应该抓住人物的语言和行为特征，尤其是要抓住其与众不同的地方，揭示人物的性格特征和思想感情。

物体描写：描写物体时，我们一般可以从该物体的形状、大小、颜色、质地等方面入手，突出描写该物体一个或几个重要特征。

地点描写：地点描写有时可能仅仅是为了反映某地本身、其位置、周围环境及独特之处，但有时也可能是为了表现人物的性格特征或是制造某种氛围。地点描写往往按照一定的空间顺序展开。

情景描写：情景描写指的是在特定的时间和地点以人物活动为中心的画面描写，通常包括三个基本要素：场景、人物和动作。

下面我们通过一篇例文来体会描写文的这些特点。

The restaurant

On any given weekend, young people get together for an evening of fun. Friends gather to go to the movies, to a local meeting place, or to a trendy (时髦的) restaurant. These are normal activities, but not for me. I am a server. It is eight p.m., and I scan the restaurant and take in all the action—people from all walks of life interacting with each other.

In the left corner of the restaurant are several small round tables, and at this moment, they are all occupied. At one table, I can see a group of four young men, who are wearing brightly colored career outfits. They are all laughing heartily (开怀地). I think one of them has just finished telling a joke. In the central area of the restaurant sits a couple. I can clearly see their shiny wedding rings on their ring fingers. In addition, I can now see that they are arguing about something. They are hunched (弓身) forward, and their faces are tense. I am glad that I cannot hear what they are saying; their body language speaks more loudly than any words that I could ever hear. In the far right corner of the restaurant, a middle-aged man is sitting alone. I can smell his top-of-the-line cologne (古龙水) whenever I pass by as I head to the kitchen. Every once in a while, he asks the server to refresh his cup of coffee.

This is my job. It might not be the most socially rewarding job in the world, but every night I learn something new about the nuances (细微差别) of human interaction. That makes me happy.

这篇例文以第一人称的方式描述了一名餐厅侍者晚间工作时的所见所闻。文章主体部分的描写按照空间顺序展开，从左到右，由近到远，依次描写了一群兴高采烈的年轻人、一对陷入争执的夫妇和一位独自啜饮咖啡的中年人。文中既有客观描写，又有主观描写。在描写餐厅见闻的同时，融入了作者自己的主观看法和感受，比如庆幸自己听不到夫妇俩吵架的声音等。从描写对象上看，文中着重体现了人物描写和情景描写。通过对人物的穿戴、表情、动作的描写，从视觉、听觉和嗅觉等角度出发生动地

塑造了三组人物形象。同时作者在三个特定场景中表现人物的活动，属于情景描写的范畴。除了人物描写和情景描写之外，文中对地点描写和物体描写也有所涉及，比如对桌子位置和对衣饰的描写，着墨不多，有助于表现人物性格和制造氛围。

Exercise

Read the following essay. Choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

My hometown is still in my heart

The memories and joy I have experienced in Harrogate, Tennessee will always have a special place in my heart.

My house resided in the country. A cow field was my backyard, and I would play hide and seek with my friends behind the hay (干草) bales (大捆). From the moment we got home until the moment the pinkish, yellow sun was setting, my friends and I were always in a new adventure. At times, the golden rays would shine and radiate without a cloud in the sky. The grass had already dried from the early morning dew, making it look freshly cut and greener than ever.

During winter season, it would snow fervently. *Sometimes school was called off, and my friends and I would get so excited and call each other to make plans to go sledding (乘雪橇)!* Hours later our paths would

be perfectly carved in the snow, and we would be ready to go in and change to dry clothes, watch a movie, and drink a cup of hot chocolate.

When summertime came around again, the park was a popular place to be. I always made new friends there, and there was always so much to do with these new acquaintances. Activities consisted of playing basketball, playing in the sand, riding bikes, and so much more!

If I could, I would go back and relive some of these memories. No matter where I go, Harrogate will be home in my heart. No matter how old I am, Harrogate holds some of the most memorable parts of my life.

- The underlined sentence belongs to _____.
A description of a scene
B description of an object
- The italicized sentence belongs to _____.
A objective description
B subjective description
- Generally speaking, this essay is organized according to _____.
A time
B space
- The tense the writer uses in the body part is _____.
A simple present tense
B simple past tense

Culture express

Sustainable and green Stadium of London Olympic Games

The design and build

The Olympic Stadium is both innovative and flexible, with an 80,000 capacity that can be reduced after the Games. It has a permanent lower tier with a capacity of 25,000, and a temporary steel and concrete upper tier, which holds a further 55,000 spectators, that can be dismantled (拆卸) after the Games.

The Stadium is also the most sustainable ever built for an Olympic Games. The lower tier sits within a bowl in the ground, which minimizes the use of construction materials. This bowl was created by excavating (挖) 800,000 tonnes of soil, the majority of which

was cleaned and reused elsewhere on the Olympic Park.

Around 10,000 tonnes of steel were used to build the venue—significantly less than in other Olympic stadiums, making its construction more sustainable. The top ring of the Stadium was built using surplus gas pipes—a visual testament to London 2012’s efforts to “reduce, reuse and recycle.”

After the Games

The Stadium is designed to be flexible enough to accommodate (迎合) a number of different requirements and capacities in legacy. It will retain athletics at its core, and also be a venue for other sporting, cultural and community events.



Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Compared with Beijing’s spectacular Bird’s Nest, what do you think of the London Olympic Stadium?
- 2 Does the Olympic Games in Beijing involve green ideas? List some examples.

UNIT 2

Listening and speaking

Listening for relationships

Congratulations, recognition & responses

Reading

Passage A Athletes should be role models

Passage B Lady Gaga

Grammar: Gerunds

Writing: Narrative essays

Culture express: Winners in talent shows



Listening and speaking

Tips

熟悉特定的场景用语和关键词，对我们更好地解答有关人物关系的题目很有帮助。如：听到“做检查”或病症名称等，很可能是患者在和医生进行对话；听到 my dear 或 darling 等，很可能是情侣、夫妻或其他家庭成员之间的对话；听到 Can I help you? 或 What can I do for you? 很可能是服务员与顾客在对话。

Word tips

blush v. 脸红

further v. 促进；推动

Pronunciation and listening skills

Listen to some short conversations and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A Shop assistant and customer.	B Waitress and customer.
C Employer and employee.	D Salesperson and shopkeeper.
- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A Dentist and patient.	B Doctor and patient.
C Lawyer and client.	D Teacher and student.
- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A Husband and wife.	B Friends.
C Boss and secretary.	D Colleagues.
- What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A Salesman and customer.	B Boss and secretary.
C Mother and son.	D Waiter and customer.

Conversations

Conversation 1

- Listen to a conversation and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.
 - What does the woman congratulate the man on?

A His admission to Yale.	B His graduation from Yale.
C His success in passing all the exams.	
 - What did the woman help the man with?

A His resume and graduation paper.	B His study and graduation paper.
C His study and application.	
 - What does the man advise the woman to do?

A To find a good job abroad.	B To apply to Yale.
C To stay with him.	

2 Listen again and complete the following conversation with what you hear.

Woman: Wow! 1) _____! That's great!

Man: Thank you. Seriously, I couldn't have made it without your help.

Woman: It's all your efforts. You're 2) _____ I have ever known.

Man: Oh, you are really making me blush.

Woman: You are, really. And 3) _____. Trust me!

Man: Things wouldn't have 4) _____ without your support.

3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the following situations. You may refer to the Functional Language.

SITUATION 1

B always helps A with his / her English studies. A managed to pass the CET Band 4. B is coming to congratulate him / her.

SITUATION 2

A has done a wonderful job in a musical show. B is coming to offer his / her congratulations.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

A: Tell B a piece of good news.

B: Offer congratulations to A.

A: Show thanks to B.

B: Show appreciation of A's performance.

A: Offer thanks to others' help.

B: Show recognition of A's diligence (勤奋).

CONGRATULATIONS AND RECOGNITION

Congratulations! That's great!

It's all your efforts. You're the most hard-working person I have ever known.

You deserve it. You are the best.

It's / They're excellent / very good / fantastic!

RESPONSES

Thank you.

I couldn't have made it without your help.

You are really making me blush.

Things wouldn't have gone so smoothly without your support.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



Word tips

flatter *v.* 奉承

talented *adj.* 有天赋的

The slow need to start early. 笨鸟先飞。

announce *v.* 宣布; 公布

Conversation 2

1 Listen to a conversation and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1** The woman's performance is not so successful as the man expected.
- 2** The woman is encouraged by the man to compete with the top-level singers.
- 3** The woman didn't consider herself so talented as the other singers.

2 Listen again and check (✓) the factors mentioned in the conversation that lead to the woman's successful performance.

- 1** Practicing a lot.
- 2** Learning from many famous singers.
- 3** Having great confidence in herself.
- 4** Having talent for singing.
- 5** Receiving systematic training for the competition.

3 Role-play a conversation in pairs according to one of the following situations. You may refer to the Functional Language.

SITUATION 1

A got an internship (实习生的工作) at Google. B is coming to congratulate him / her.

SITUATION 2

A loves drawing cartoons. Some of his / her works have just been published in a famous magazine. B is coming to offer his / her congratulations.

GUIDED CONVERSATION

B: Congratulate A and show your recognition.

A: Thank B for his / her recognition.

B: Show admiration for A's diligence and persistence.

A: Express your determination to make further progress.

B: Give your best wishes.

A: Show thanks.

CONGRATULATIONS AND RECOGNITION

What a marvelous...!

It's the most beautiful... I've ever...!

It's very impressive. I am quite sure you're the most likely winner tonight.

It's your diligence that makes you progress so fast.

It is excellent / wonderful / superb / fantastic! I really like / love it.

RESPONSES

Thank you so much. I'm so glad you enjoyed it.

You're flattering me.

The slow need to start early.

Thank you for saying so.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE



Passage

1 Listen to a passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1** According to the passage, talent shows are very popular because they offer people the opportunity to learn from others.
- 2** According to the passage, talent shows have both positive and negative influence on young people.
- 3** According to the passage, the media are beginning to give young people proper guidance about the effects of talent shows.

2 Listen again and complete the following sentences with what you hear.

- 1** Over the past few years, talent shows are very popular among young people, because they believe these shows can offer them the opportunity to _____, or even change their lives.
- 2** Many people don't like TV talent shows, because they think these shows mislead the youth by making them believe they can _____ or become _____ overnight.

3 Work in groups of four to share your views on talent shows. Try to list the pros and cons. Then each group chooses a representative to report your discussion to the class.

Word tips

mislead v. 误导

double-edged sword 双刃剑; 好坏兼有的事

guidance n. 指导; 引导

exaggerate v. 夸大; 夸张

Reading

Overview

Life is a tortuous journey with ups and downs. There are moments of happiness, excitement, or exhilaration along the way, but there are probably more times when we are seized by disappointment, depression or even desperation. That's why for many people, the positive influence of a role model is so important. More often than not, famous people or celebrities have a good chance of being regarded as role models. The attention they receive seems to leave them no choice but to live up to what is expected of them. For these people, it is kind of a responsibility to set an example for those who respect and admire them, yet it is the responsibility of our own to figure out what to learn from a role model and how to do it without losing ourselves.

Passage A

Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Do you know anything about the basketball player in the picture on Page 27? If yes, share what you know with the class.
- 2 Who is your role model? What qualities do you admire the most in him or her?

I love Charles Barkley like a brother, but we disagree from time to time. Here is an example of what I mean: I disagree with what Charles says in his Nike **commercial**, the one in which he **insists**, "I am not a role model." Charles, you can **deny** being a role model all you want, but I don't think it's your decision to make. We don't choose to be role models, we are chosen. Our only choice is whether to be a good role model or a bad one. I don't think we can accept all the **glory** and money that comes with being a famous athlete without taking the **responsibility** of being a role model. We need to know that kids and even some **adults** are watching us and looking to us to set an example. I mean, why do we get **endorsements** in the first place? Because there are people who will follow our lead and buy a certain **sneaker** or **cereal** for the simple fact that we use it.

I love being a role model, and I try to be a positive one. That doesn't mean I always succeed. I'm no **saint**. I make mistakes, and sometimes I do **childish** things. But you don't have to be perfect to be a good role model, and people shouldn't expect perfection. If I were deciding whether a basketball player was a positive role model, I would want to know: Does he influence people's lives in

Charles /tʃɑ:lz/ Barkley /'bɑ:kli/ 查尔斯·巴克利 (NBA历史上著名的大前锋之一)

from time to time 有时; 间或

Nike /'naɪki/ n. 耐克 (商标名)

commercial /kə'mɜ:ʃl/ n. (电视或电台的) 商业广告

insist /ɪn'sɪst/ v. 坚称; 坚决认为

deny /dɪ'naɪ/ v. 否认

glory /'glɔ:ri/ n. 光荣; 荣誉

responsibility /rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti/ n. 责任

adult /ə'dʌlt/ n. 成人; 成年人

look to 指望; 依靠

endorsement /ɪn'dɔ:smənt/ n. 支持; 认可

sneaker /'sni:kə/ n. 胶底运动鞋

cereal /'sɪəriəl/ n. (通常与牛奶一起作为早餐食用的) 谷类食品

saint /seɪnt/ n. 似圣徒般的人; 慈爱有耐心的人

childish /'tʃaɪldrɪʃ/ adj. 孩子气的; 幼稚的

a positive way away from the court? How much has he given of himself, in time or in money, to help people who look up to him? Does he **display** the virtues like honesty and **determination** that are part of being a good person? I wouldn't ask whether he lives his life exactly the way I would live it, or whether he **handles** every situation just the way I would handle it.

Kids have lots of other role models: teachers, movie stars, parents, even other kids. As athletes, we can't take the place of parents, but we can help **reinforce** what they try to teach their kids. Parents just have to make sure they don't take it too far. Sometimes they put us in a **position** that makes us feel like walking on a tight rope high up in the air which we are bound to fall off eventually. **Constantly** being watched by the public can be hard to **tolerate** at times. I don't think most people can imagine what it's like to be watched that closely every minute of every day.

But the good things of being a role model **outweigh** the bad. It's a great feeling to think you're a small part of the reason that a kid decided to give school another try instead of dropping out, or that a kid had the strength to walk away when someone offered him drugs. But one thing I would encourage parents to do is to **remind** their kids that no matter which athletes they look up to, there are no perfect human beings. That way, if the kid's heroes do make mistakes, it won't seem like the end of the world to them.

look up to 尊敬; 钦佩

display /drɪ'spleɪ/ v. 显示; 显露

determination /drɪ,tɜːmɪ'neɪʃn/ n. 决心; 坚定; 毅力

handle /'hændl/ v. 应付(局面); 处理(难题)

reinforce /,riːn'fɔːs/ v. 加强; 强化(观点、思想或感觉)

position /pə'zɪʃn/ n. 处境; 状况



Athletes should be role models

be bound to 很有可能; 肯定会

constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ adv. 持续不断地; 经常地

tolerate /'tɒlə'reɪt/ v. 忍受; 忍耐

outweigh /,aʊt'weɪ/ v. 比……更重要; 比……更有价值

drop out 退学; 辍学

remind /rɪ'maɪnd/ v. 提醒

Comprehension

1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1** The speaker disagrees with Charles Barkley in his denial of being a role model.
- 2** The speaker would like to be a perfect role model making no mistakes.
- 3** The speaker believes that athletes as role models teach kids more things than parents and teachers do.
- 4** The speaker is used to being watched by the public every minute of every day.
- 5** The speaker thinks that there are more advantages than disadvantages of being a role model.

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1 How should we judge whether a basketball player is a positive role model?
- 2 What are the good things of being a role model according to the passage?

Vocabulary and structure

1 Complete the following words according to their definitions. The first letter of each word is given for your reference.

- 1 c _____ *adv.* all the time, or very often
- 2 i _____ *v.* to say firmly and often that sth. is true
- 3 d _____ *v.* to say that you did not do sth.
- 4 t _____ *v.* to be able to accept sth. unpleasant or difficult, even though you do not like it
- 5 c _____ *adj.* behaving in a silly and annoying way, like a small child

2 Complete the following sentences with the words given below. Change the form if necessary.

commercial	handle	glory
determination	remind	position

- 1 At 19 he won _____ as an Olympic champion.
- 2 I always _____ myself that time and tide wait for no man.
- 3 She doesn't want anyone to think she can't _____ the pressure.
- 4 Do education and environment _____ a man's character?
- 5 He is going to be in a very difficult _____ if his team loses the game.
- 6 Children see _____ on TV and want their parents to buy them new toys.

- 3** Add the prefix “dis-” to the words given below. Then complete the following sentences with the words thus formed. Change the form if necessary.

like	advantage	appear	trust	tasteful
------	-----------	--------	-------	----------

- You may think these pictures are _____ today but they are historically important.
- Many people have a deep _____ of strangers.
- Players from poor countries are at a _____ against those from richer countries.
- The sun had scarcely (刚刚) risen before the fog began to _____.
- He may suddenly take a _____ to foods that he’s previously enjoyed.

- 4** Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English using the expression “no matter how / where / when, etc.”

Sample: But one thing I would encourage parents to do is to remind their kids that no matter which athletes they look up to (无论他们崇拜哪些运动员), there are no perfect human beings.

- Don’t open the door, _____ (不管谁来).
- Don’t trust him, _____ (无论他说什么).
- _____ (无论你在哪里工作), you can always find time to study.
- _____ (无论你有多么忙), your kids deserve more quality time with you.

- 5** Complete the following passage by choosing from the words given below. Do not use any of the words more than once.

adults	completing	honesty	except	behavior
aspects	role	models	instance	constantly
responsibilities	displaying	insist	active	excellent

Everyone plays different roles in life. Roles are social 1) _____ or parts that people play in different situations. At work, for 2) _____, someone might be a teacher; at home, he or she is a parent, spouse or child. Parents model the roles that children will play in society as adults through their behavior. Children imitate the 3) _____ of their parents and are influenced by them more than any other person or group of people.

Parents should model the appropriate behavior for their children in all 4) _____ of life. They should model work behavior by 5) _____ their own tasks in a timely and efficient manner. Parents should also be good 6) _____ of other behavior like showing kindness and managing

3

前缀 dis- 可加在某些词前, 表示相反或否定。如: dis + order = disorder *n.* 混乱; dis + satisfied = dissatisfied *adj.* 不满意的; dis + agree = disagree *v.* 不同意。

4

词组 no matter 与疑问词 who, what, where, when, how 等连用, 意为“无论, 不管”。

emotions. If parents lose their temper often, for instance, children will learn that it is OK to express your anger freely, regardless of who is around. They may wind up 7) _____ hostility (敌意) in front of their own children as 8) _____.

Being a role model also means communicating with your child about your expectations and values. Teens, 9) _____, are confused about their social roles and expectation. Clear communication means being a proactive (积极的) and effective role model. Being a positive role model also means taking a(n) 10) _____ role in the child's life.

Translation

1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1 I don't think we can accept all the glory and money that comes with being a famous athlete without taking the responsibility of being a role model.

2 Sometimes they put us in a position that makes us feel like walking on a tight rope high up in the air which we are bound to fall off eventually.

2 Translate the following sentences into English with the help of the words and expressions given in brackets.

1 他很小的时候就表现出对绘画的浓厚兴趣。(display)

2 看完这场比赛，这些孩子都很敬仰那名棒球运动员。(look up to)

3 他跑得这么快，大家都相信他一定会赢得比赛的。(be bound to)

Passage B

Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 Who is your favorite pop singer? Why do you like him or her?
- 2 Look at the picture of Lady Gaga on Page 31. What are the fashionable elements?

Lady Gaga



The main elements of the Lady Gaga story are too well-known for us to have much need of repeating them here. You will, if nothing else, have seen or heard of the meat dress, the towering Alexander McQueen shoes, and the **astonishing** hats.

I was first introduced to Gaga by a friend in April 2010—around the time “Bad Romance” played on every radio station and in every hair **salon** in the world. But more than a year passed before we finally got a chance to sit down and have a good **chat**.

“You seem quite happy to be a self-conscious spokesman for **the dispossessed**, the **marginal**, the outsider, the one who doesn’t fit in, the one who feels outside the tribe, if you like...”

Alexander /ˌæɪlɪˈzɑːndə(r)/ **McQueen** /məˈkwiːn/ 亚历山大·麦昆 (1969–2010, 英国著名服装设计师)

astonishing /əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊讶的

Bad Romance 《罗曼死》(Lady Gaga 专辑《名利怪物》中的主打单曲)

salon /ˈsælɒn/ *n.* 发廊; 美发厅

chat /tʃæt/ *n.* 聊天; 闲谈

the dispossessed /ˌdɪspəˈzest/ *n.* 被剥夺财产(土地)者

marginal /ˈmɑːdʒɪn(ə)/ *adj.* 非主体的; 边缘的

“It could be anybody...”

“Yes... I suppose we’re all outsiders really. It’s just that some of us are better at hiding it.”

“Some of us can wear the mask. And this new **album**, *Born This Way*, is about being able to be reborn over and over again throughout your life. It’s about being reborn again and again until you find the **identity** inside yourself that defines you best for who you are and that makes you feel like a champion of life.”

The “messages” in her songs and albums, the calls to freedom and self-actualization, the support for the dispossessed and **marginalized** in society, may cause many to roll their eyes and make the **cynical** observation that being a friend to the friendless is **damned** good business. Just look at the figures: No.1 after No.1, record-breaking releases of singles and albums, record-breaking numbers of Twitter fans. There’s money to be made in being a supporter for all the lonely people out there.

Despite such **cynicism**, one should note that Lady Gaga did herself few **financial favors**. Her last major 2009 world tour, The Monster Ball—one of the most successful **promotional** tours ever—quite **bankrupted** her. Her redesigning, **reformatting** and **revising** it from the ground up, all paid for out of her own pocket, made the tour

album /ˈælbəm/ *n.* (歌曲或音乐的) 专辑

Born This Way 《天生如此》(Lady Gaga 2011年发行的专辑)

identity /aɪˈdentəti/ *n.* 个性; 特性

marginalize /ˈmɑːdʒɪnəlaɪz/ *v.* 使边缘化; 使显得不重要

cynical /ˈsɪnɪkl/ *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的

damned /dæmd/ *adv.* (用于强调) 非常; 很

Twitter 推特(社交网络名)

cynicism /ˈsɪnɪsɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 愤世嫉俗; 玩世不恭

financial /faɪˈnænʃl/ *adj.* 财务的; 金融的

favor /ˈfeɪvə/ *n.* 帮助; 好事; 恩惠

The Monster Ball 恶魔舞会(Lady Gaga 在2009年举办的全球巡回演唱会)

promotional /prəˈmɔʊʃnəl/ *adj.* (产品、活动) 旨在推销或宣传的

bankrupt /ˈbæŋkrʌpt/ *v.* 使破产

reformat /ˌriːˈfɔːmət/ *v.* 重新编排

revise /rɪˈvaɪz/ *v.* 改变; 修正

not only one of the most **varied** and **unpredictable** in history, but also one of the least **profitable**.

"It's **honestly** true that money means nothing to me. I put everything in the show. I actually went bankrupt with The Monster Ball. I remember I called everybody and said, 'Why is everyone saying I have no money? This is ridiculous; I have five No.1 singles.' And they said, 'Well, you're in debt.' "

Gaga told me something else astonishing which gives a strong **indication** of her remarkable **perfectionism**.

She appeared on BBC TV's famous "The Graham Norton Show" once. Norton is certainly the leading talk show **host** in Britain, but for a star like Gaga you might imagine that being on that show would not have been such a big deal.

She watched the show over and over again afterwards: "... I looked at all the parts I liked and all the parts that I didn't like... and I said, 'OK, maybe this part, if your breath control was different, and here, maybe you should try this step...' I study everything that I do to become better all the time at my craft. The beauty for me about being an artist is that the dream will never die, because I'm not **obsessed** with material things and don't care about money, and don't care about the attention of the public, but only the love of my fans. So for me it's about how much more **devoted**, how much better an artist can I become."

varied /'veəriəd/ *adj.* 各种各样的; 各不相同的
unpredictable /,ʌnpri'dɪktəbl/ *adj.* 无法预测的
profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/ *adj.* 盈利的; 有利可图的
honestly /'ɒnɪstli/ *adv.* 的确

be in debt 欠债; 负债

indication /,ɪndɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 迹象

perfectionism /pə'fekʃnɪz(ə)m/ *n.* 完美主义

BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) 英国广播公司

The Graham Norton Show /'grɛrəm/'nɔ:t(ə)n/ 格雷厄姆·诺顿秀 (BBC的一档脱口秀节目)

host /həʊst/ *n.* 节目主持人

obsessed /əb'sest/ *adj.* 着迷的; 心神不宁的

devoted /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/ *adj.* 献身的; 非常狂热的

It does not really matter whether you call Gaga a pop star or a performance artist; she has created her own style, and she works at every element to better her image: Not only her music and lyric writing, her dancing, her clothing, but, every detail of every video, every album, every tour and every record release she plans with her famous team.

I ask if this is why she has in fact created "Gaga," so that she can have an over-inflated **alter ego** to **absorb** all the attention, criticism, and praise while the quiet, steady, hard-working Stefani Germanotta can work in the background without being noticed. I couldn't be more wrong.

"I actually don't identify myself as two separate people and I don't view Lady Gaga, me, as the protector of Stefani... I am just **committed whole-heartedly** to theatre."

I don't know what I expected from this, but it wasn't the **endearing** mixture of **warmth**, **wit**, intelligence and self-knowledge that I found. Who knows what the future will bring to a star who rises so high, so fast and who burns so brightly? We know very well what happens to people without song-writing abilities, self-awareness, good friends and sound **judgment**. This bright star appears to have all those qualities and more, so this Little Monster, for one, is **confident** that the world will be **gaga** about Gaga for many years to come.

alter /'ɔ:ltə/ **ego** /'i:gəʊ/ *n.* 某人的第二自我; 某人个性的另一面

absorb /əb'zɔ:b/ *v.* 吸引某人; 使专心

Stefani Germanotta /'stefəni/ /,dʒɜ:mə'nɔ:tə/ 史蒂芬妮·杰尔马诺塔 (Lady Gaga的本名)

view sb. / sth. as 把……看作

committed /kə'mɪtɪd/ *adj.* 坚定的; 尽心尽力的

whole-heartedly /,həʊl'hɑ:tɪdli/ *adv.* 全心全意地; 全力以赴地

endearing /ɪn'dɪəriŋ/ *adj.* 惹人喜爱的; 引人爱慕的

warmth /wɔ:mθ/ *n.* 友好; 友善

wit /wɪt/ *n.* (说话的) 机智风趣

judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ *n.* 决断力; 判断力

confident /'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/ *adj.* 有信心; 自信的

gaga /'gɑ:gɑ:/ *adj.* 狂热的; 着迷的

Comprehension

1 Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- 1 Why did Lady Gaga seem happy to be a spokesman for the dispossessed and the marginal?
 - A Because it brought her fame and wealth.
 - B Because it helped her create record-breaking singles.
 - C Because she loved to express the inner feelings of people.
 - D Because she loved to follow the trend of popular music.
- 2 Which of the following is NOT true about The Monster Ball?
 - A It was one of the most successful promotional tours.
 - B It quite bankrupted Lady Gaga.
 - C Gaga's company paid for the redesign.
 - D It indicated Gaga's attitude toward money.
- 3 What does the name Lady Gaga mean to Stefani Germanotta?
 - A Stefani Germanotta acts the role of Lady Gaga to draw the attention of the public.
 - B Stefani Germanotta identifies Lady Gaga as a separate person.
 - C Stefani Germanotta identifies Lady Gaga as herself in life.
 - D Stefani Germanotta views Lady Gaga as her protector.

2 Answer the following questions.

- 1 What are the "messages" in Lady Gaga's songs and albums?
- 2 After appearing on "The Graham Norton Show," why did Lady Gaga watch it over and over again?

Vocabulary and structure

1 Cross out (✗) the word in each group that does not belong.

1	astonish	surprise	amaze	calm
2	wit	love	affection	favor
3	abandoned	sociable	friendless	outcast
4	varied	diverse	similar	different