

## Listening and speaking

Listening for weak forms of certain words  
Asking about certainty  
Expressing certainty / uncertainty

## Reading

Passage A Youth basketball: Ten life lessons to teach your team  
Passage B One stray kick



# 1

U N I T

**Grammar:** Inverted sentences

**Writing:** Notices and posters

**Culture express:** Famous figures and their  
inspirational stories

# Listening and speaking

## Tips

英语中有一些常用的单音节词有强读和弱读两种形式的读音。如: from 的强读形式为 /frɒm/, 弱读形式为 /frəm/; as 的强读形式为 /æz/, 弱读形式为 /əz/。在连贯的语句中, 这些词一般会被弱读。

## Pronunciation and listening skills

Read the following sentences after the recording. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined words.

- 1 He told us a story.
- 2 It's a fine day but rather cold.
- 3 Let's have some ham and eggs.
- 4 I learned it from the book.
- 5 He is as old as you.
- 6 I wrote him a letter.
- 7 He got a lot of of money from his uncle.
- 8 Have you had some bread?



## Conversations

### Conversation 1

- 1 Listen to a conversation and complete the following sentences with what you hear.

- 1 I think it will be Dan. He is now the world's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Are you sure he will beat Lee? I think it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 But, you know, Lee is also a great player. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Anyway, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ Dan will win.

- 2 Listen again and choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 There will be a match between Super Dan and Lee Chongwei \_\_\_\_\_.  
A tomorrow night      B tonight      C on Tuesday night

## Word tips

badminton *n.* 羽毛球 (运动)

Lee Chongwei 李宗伟 (马来西亚羽毛球运动员)

beat *v.* 打败; 战胜

Grand Slam 大满贯; 全胜

too close to call 势均力敌

It's a deal! 成交!

- 2 Lin Dan is the only player in badminton history to have won all \_\_\_\_\_ major titles.  
A seven                      B eight                      C nine
- 3 The man and the woman agree to bet \_\_\_\_\_ on the result of the match.  
A 100 yuan                  B 200 yuan                  C 300 yuan

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

**SITUATION 1**

A and B are discussing who will be elected new president of the Students' Union.

**SITUATION 2**

A and B are watching a tennis match and discussing who will be the winner, Federer or Nadal.

**GUIDED CONVERSATION**

- A:** Ask B's opinion about who will be elected new president of the Students' Union / who will be the winner, Federer or Nadal.  
**B:** Make a prediction.  
**A:** Ask why B thinks so.  
**B:** Give your reason.  
**A:** Show your uncertainty about that.  
**B:** Say you are sure about your prediction.

**ASKING ABOUT CERTAINTY**

Are you sure / certain that...?  
Is it certain that...?  
Can the news be true that...?

**EXPRESSING CERTAINTY / UNCERTAINTY**

I'm pretty sure.  
I'm (not) certain / sure of / about...  
I can't be certain / sure of / about...  
It's hard to say.

**FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE****Conversation 2**

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

- 1 Lisa has applied for her visa to go study in Britain.  
 2 Lisa is certain that she will get the visa.

**Word tips**

visa *n.* 签证  
application *n.* 申请书; 申请  
financial status 经济状况  
grant *v.* 给予; 准予  
embassy *n.* 大使馆

- 3 Lisa has presented all the required documents, including those relating to her financial status and her education.
- 4 The man wishes Lisa good luck.

**2 Listen again and choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.**

- 1** Lisa has handed in her application form \_\_\_\_\_ ago, and she's going for an interview \_\_\_\_\_.
- A two weeks, this week  
B three weeks, next week  
C two weeks, next week
- 2** Lisa is applying for a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A tourist visa                      B student visa                      C work visa
- 3** Lisa is not confident about getting the visa because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A her documents are not well-prepared  
B she was asked to wait for a long time  
C the embassy is very strict about the student visa

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

**SITUATION 1**

A is worrying about his / her CET-4 exam. B tells him / her to take it easy.

**SITUATION 2**

A is worrying about whether he / she can pass the piano test. B tells him / her to have confidence.

**GUIDED CONVERSATION**

**A:** Say you are worried about the result of the CET-4 exam / the piano test.

**B:** Ask A to take it easy.

**A:** Say you are uncertain whether you can pass it.

**B:** Say A will pass the exam / piano test without any doubt.

**A:** Express your uncertainty again.

**B:** Ask A to be confident.



**FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE**

**ASKING ABOUT CERTAINTY**

Are you sure / certain about that?  
Do you really think so?  
Is it true that...?

**EXPRESSING CERTAINTY / UNCERTAINTY**

Sure enough.  
Yes, it's clear to everyone.  
I can / can't say for certain / sure.  
Maybe.

## Passage

1 Listen to a passage and choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 The modern Paralympics were born in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Rome, 1948                      B Rome, 1960                      C London, 1960
- 2 Sir Ludwig Guttmann used sports as part of the \_\_\_\_\_ for his patients.  
A medical therapy                  B spiritual therapy                  C athletic therapy
- 3 Today, athletes from \_\_\_\_\_ different disability groups take part in the Paralympics.  
A five                                      B six                                      C seven

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

- 1 Sir Ludwig Guttmann organized sports competitions in the U.S. for the World War II veterans with spinal injuries.
- 2 In 1948, the Olympics were held in London.
- 3 The Paralympics are usually hosted by the host city of the Olympics.
- 4 The Paralympics emphasize the participants' athletic achievements instead of their individual disability.
- 5 The number of athletes participating in the Paralympics has increased from 600 in 1960 to over 4,000 in 2012.

3 Work in groups to make a brief introduction to a sports competition. Do some research before class if needed.

### Word tips

Sir Ludwig Guttmann 路德维格·古特曼爵士（英国神经外科医生，残奥会创始人）

veteran *n.* 退伍军人

spinal *adj.* 脊柱的；脊髓的

therapy *n.* 疗法；治疗

the Paralympics *n.* 残奥会

oblige *v.* 使（某人）负有义务

elite *adj.* 精英的

participant *n.* 参与者；参加者

dramatically *adv.* 巨大地

### You can introduce the sports competition from the following aspects:

- when and how it started
- its purpose
- its development over recent years
- famous athletes in this field



# Reading

## Overview

Winning and losing are a part of sports just as success and failure are a part of life.

Though everyone wants to be a winner, either on the playing field or in life, the road to success is never smooth. It is paved with challenges, hardships, and misunderstandings. Every now and then you may be knocked off balance. The reason why some people can rise to the occasion while others fail is not only because they have superior ability, knowledge, or talent. It is their mental strength that helps them go through difficulties and achieve success.

## Passage A

### Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 If you were a basketball coach, what would you teach your players besides basketball skills?
- 2 If you were a basketball player, what would you expect to learn from your coach?



# Youth basketball:

## Ten life lessons to teach your team

“None of this is really about football... What I hope we’re doing is sending kids into life who know that every day means something,” noted High School Football Coach of the Year Roger Barta.

Barta’s coaching philosophy has not only passed on a lot of wisdom to his players, but has also produced results on the field. His teams have won eight Kansas state championships.

Youth sports provide a valuable **vehicle** for teaching life lessons. If you’re coaching a youth basketball team, you also have a wonderful opportunity to pass on some of your own wisdom to players. Look for opportunities throughout the season, during practices and games, to communicate important messages. Here are some samples for your **consideration**:

1. **Hard work leads to success.** When an individual player or a team as a whole puts in extra work and the results pay off on the court, what better time is there to communicate this message?

2. **It’s important to take chances because that’s how we grow and get better.** Players at all levels can quickly fall into a pattern of using only the skills that they’re most comfortable with. Younger players might only **dribble** with their strong hand. Therefore, encourage your players to take chances and reward their efforts even if the result is less than **optimal**.

3. **“Inch by inch, life is a cinch; yard by yard, life is hard.”** Challenges are easier when taken in **bite-size chunks**. By getting a little better every day, the process is more comfortable than if you try to make a **drastic** improvement in one practice. It’s a good message for players to remember: Try their best at every practice.

4. **Winning and losing with grace.** In basketball as in life, players will not always come out on the winning side. Learning how to deal with one’s emotions immediately after losing a **close** game is an important experience for players, even if it doesn’t feel too good at the time. Players

Roger /'rɒdʒə/ Barta /'bɑ:tə/  
罗杰·巴塔（美国堪萨斯州一位  
中学橄榄球教练）

pass on 把……传给（其他人）

Kansas /'kænzəs/ 堪萨斯州  
（美国州名）

vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/ *n.* 传播媒介；  
工具

consideration /kən,sɪdə'reɪʃn/  
*n.* 斟酌；考虑

pay off 奏效；取得成功

dribble /'drɪbl/ *v.*（足球、篮球等  
运动中的）运（球），带（球）

optimal /'ɒptɪml/ *adj.* 最佳的

cinch /sɪntʃ/ *n.* 极容易的事

bite-size /'baɪt,sɑɪz/ *adj.* 很小的  
（指容易快速理解或处理）

chunk /tʃʌŋk/ *n.* 块

drastic /'dræstɪk/ *adj.* 突然的；  
激烈的

come out 结果是

close /kləʊs/ *adj.* 几乎平手  
的；势均力敌的

can also learn how **adjustments** made in practice after losses can have a positive impact on future games.

5. **Don't quit.** Whenever your team comes from behind and **secures** a victory, take the opportunity to reinforce this important message: Never quit.

6. **The power and magic of teamwork—everyone makes a difference!** The best team works together as a unit on **offense** and **defense**. It's not all about scoring and **rebounding**—every player finds a way to contribute.

7. **Getting along within a group.** When you are working with a group, there's usually going to be some people you get along with better than others. Maybe because of similar backgrounds or interests, players will make immediate connections with some and not with others. Basketball teams provide players opportunities to work together, even with those they may not necessarily like (at least at first).

8. **Making good decisions.** Recently a basketball expert said that when a player has the basketball, he's **frequently** making about 10 to 15 decisions in his head every 20 seconds. For example, should I pass, dribble or **shoot**? If I pass, who to? What kind of pass? How hard? Should I **fake** first? What should I do if I pass? The game of basketball forces players to make decisions. Some players learn from what the coaches say, and for others, it takes actual experience.

9. **Preparing for and meeting challenges.** How do you get ready for your **opponents**? Do you prepare a written plan, put in extra effort, and make the most of your practice time? If a coach makes the connections, it's easy for players to see that preparing for a **tough**, cross-town rival in basketball is similar to preparing for a tough math test. Both take a plan, extra effort, and commitment.

10. **Working within a system requires adjustments.** Most coaches will have at least a general set of rules for how the team should conduct their play on the court. These rules, along with the rules for the game of basketball, constitute a system for the players. Through the course of the season, players learn how to adjust their style of play to the system.

Lessons learned well at a young age stay with the players for life. Take advantage of your opportunity to have a positive influence on your players' lives. Because, it's not really about basketball.

adjustment /ə'dʒʌstmənt/

*n.* (行为、思想的)调整

secure /sɪ'kjuə/ *v.* (尤指通过努力)获得; 得到

make a difference 有作用; 有影响

offense /'ɒfens/ *n.* 进攻

defense /'dɪfens/ *n.* 防守

rebound /rɪ'baʊnd/ *v.* 抢篮板球

not necessarily /,nesə'serəli/ 未必; 不一定

frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ *adv.* 频繁地; 经常地

shoot /ʃu:t/ *v.* 投(篮)

fake /feɪk/ *v.* 做假动作

opponent /ə'pəʊnənt/ *n.* 对手; 敌手

make the most of 最大程度地利用(某事物)

tough /tʌf/ *adj.* 坚强的; 顽强的

along with 与……一起





## Comprehension

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

- 1 Which of the following is NOT true about Roger Barta?
  - A He is a high school basketball coach.
  - B His teams have won eight Kansas state championships.
  - C His coaching philosophy has passed on a lot of wisdom to his players.
  - D His coaching philosophy has worked well on the field.
- 2 What does the writer mean by saying that “it’s important to take chances” in Paragraph 5?
  - A Young basketball players should use skills that they’re most comfortable with.
  - B Young basketball players should dribble with their strong hand.
  - C Young basketball players should have the courage to take risks and avoid falling into a pattern.
  - D Young basketball players should be rewarded for their efforts.
- 3 Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A Basketball players only need to adjust their style of play to the general rules of basketball.
  - B Basketball players on a team have to learn to work together, even with those they may not like.
  - C When basketball players have the basketball, they’re frequently making about 10 to 15 decisions in their head every 30 seconds.
  - D There is no need for basketball players to deal with their emotions immediately after losing a close game because it doesn’t work effectively when they are feeling depressed.

**2** Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 “Inch by inch, life is a cinch; yard by yard, life is hard.” How do you understand this quotation?
- 2 What does the writer mean by saying that “it’s not really about basketball” in the last paragraph?

## Vocabulary and structure

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

rebound

dribble

fake

defense

- 1 He was trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the ball past his opponents.
- 2 He succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_ the ball in the backcourt (后场).

- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ a pass and then ran with the ball.  
 4 He competed pretty hard on \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the play-offs, but not tonight.

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

take chances	pay off	pass on
make the most of	make a difference	come out

- 1 As an experienced player, you should \_\_\_\_\_ your knowledge to your teammates.  
 2 My efforts finally \_\_\_\_\_ when they called me in for an interview.  
 3 You should never \_\_\_\_\_ when driving.  
 4 If you spend a little more time on your work now, you'll \_\_\_\_\_ ahead in the end.  
 5 Where you live can \_\_\_\_\_ to the way you feel.  
 6 We can stay in London for only one day, so let's \_\_\_\_\_ it and see as many things as possible.

**3**

后缀 -ship 可加在某些词后构成名词, 表示“地位; 身份; 资格”、“状态; 性质”、“技艺; 技能”或“成员”。如:  
 champion + ship = championship 冠军称号;  
 冠军地位;  
 owner + ship = ownership 所有权;  
 scholar + ship = scholarship 学问; 学识;  
 reader + ship = readership 读者。

**3** Add the suffix “-ship” to the words given below. Then complete the following sentences with the words thus formed.

friend	member	citizen	musician
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- 1 I value my \_\_\_\_\_ with my teammates.  
 2 The \_\_\_\_\_ of this young woman is excellent.  
 3 I must renew my \_\_\_\_\_ of the sailing club.  
 4 He was born in Sweden, but he doesn't have Swedish \_\_\_\_\_.

**4** Read the following passage carefully and choose the best word to fill in each blank.

Basketball, the ultimate in 1) \_\_\_\_\_ sports, can be played 2) \_\_\_\_\_ or outdoors, in a gym or in the park. It doesn't cost a lot to play, and it isn't complicated, either. 3) \_\_\_\_\_ you know a few rules and have some basic skills, you can walk up to any court and join a pickup game ( 临时组织的比赛 ).

Basketball is great for building muscles. 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the game requires a lot of starting, stopping, and sprinting ( 快速奔跑 ), it helps strengthen the lower body. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and shooting can develop muscles in the arms and shoulders. Obviously, the fitness benefits increase with the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the game. Moreover, shooting increases your energy, endurance, and 7) \_\_\_\_\_, and thus can make other aerobic

(有氧健身的) activities, such as walking, running, and skating, easier.

However, before you start playing, it is necessary to spend a few minutes practicing throws or 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the ball around to your teammates. It takes 5 to 10 minutes to warm up your muscles, get your heart rate elevated (升高的), and break a sweat (a sign that you're ready to proceed). After the game, also take time to 9) \_\_\_\_\_: Allow your heart rate to decrease gradually by 10) \_\_\_\_\_ around the court or walking home.

- |    |              |                |                |
|----|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1  | A team       | B group        | C individual   |
| 2  | A in door    | B indoor       | C indoors      |
| 3  | A Since      | B Once         | C Only         |
| 4  | A If         | B Since        | C Therefore    |
| 5  | A Dribble    | B To dribble   | C Dribbling    |
| 6  | A rate       | B pace         | C step         |
| 7  | A coordinate | B coordination | C coordinating |
| 8  | A to pass    | B pass         | C passing      |
| 9  | A cool down  | B slow down    | C sit down     |
| 10 | A stroll     | B stroller     | C strolling    |

## Translation

### 1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 By getting a little better every day, the process is more comfortable than if you try to make a drastic improvement in one practice.

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- 2 If a coach makes the connections, it's easy for players to see that preparing for a tough, cross-town rival in basketball is similar to preparing for a tough math test. Both take a plan, extra effort, and commitment.

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

篮球是深受高中生和大学生喜爱的一项运动。它不仅可以帮助学生强身健体，还有助于他们学习团队精神，增强自信。这些会对他们的人生产生积极的影响。(not only... but also..., stay fit, have a positive influence on)

## Passage B

### Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 What do you know about David Beckham, the world-famous football star?
- 2 If your favorite athlete or pop star did something wrong or improper, would you still love him / her? Why or why not?



On Friday, 7 June, 2002, I stood on the **pitch** in Japan, waiting to take a **penalty kick** for England against Argentina. It was our second game of the World Cup finals and the toughest match of the group. A win would help ensure that we made it to the next round. It would also go a long way towards **erasing** four years' worth of bad memories.

I was lucky to be there at all—less than two months ago, I'd broken a bone in my foot. But I'd worked **incredibly** hard to **recover** and now here I was, England's captain, about to take a shot that could win us the game. As I tried to focus, the **Argentine** captain, Diego Simeone, came walking towards me and held his hand out to shake. In an instant, my mind returned to a night four years

**stray** /streɪ/ *adj.* 偶然发生的; 偶然出现的

**pitch** /pɪtʃ/ *n.* 球场

**penalty** /'penlti/ *n.* 惩罚; 处罚

**penalty kick** *n.* 点球

**Argentina** /,ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/ 阿根廷 (南美洲南部国家)

**make it** 获得成功

**go a long way towards doing sth.**

对于做某事很有帮助

**erase** /'reɪz/ *v.* 消除, 忘却 (不好的记忆、感觉或想法)

**incredibly** /ɪn'kredəbli/ *adv.* 极其; 非常

**recover** /rɪ'kʌvə/ *v.* 康复; 痊愈

**Argentine** /'ɑ:dʒəntəm/ *adj.* 阿根廷的

**Diego** /'di:ɛɪgəʊ/ **Simeone** /sɪmɪ'əʊni/ 迭戈·西蒙尼 (阿根廷足球运动员)

# One stray kick

earlier, when the same player helped get me kicked out of the **previous** World Cup in France.

Although I didn't have the best of starts at the 1998 World Cup, I'd scored my first-ever goal for England in the following match, so I was feeling confident when we faced Argentina. It was a huge game. Our **rivalry** is one of the oldest in football, and once I found out I'd been starting I couldn't wait for the game to begin.

The first 45 minutes flew by, with goals at either end. Though the score was **tied** 2-2, we felt we were good enough to win.

Just after **halftime**, Simeone, whom I'd not had trouble with before, **clattered** into me from behind. As I lay on the field, he got up and went to **ruffle** my hair—but gave it a **tug** instead. **Instinctively**, I **flicked** my leg up and caught him. I didn't think, I just **retaliated**, but I knew **instantly** it was the wrong thing to do. Simeone hit the **deck** as if he'd been shot, and as I got to my feet the **referee** pulled out a red card. After that, all I remembered was focusing on the tunnel, not the crowd or my teammates, as I walked away from what would have been a 3-2 victory.

The English fans' passion for football is legendary. During big **tournaments**, the country **practically** comes to a **standstill**. It's incredible to have that kind of support. But when things go wrong, the **mood** can change very quickly.

After my **ejection** from the 1998 World Cup, the press **coverage** was unbelievable. The **hatred** projected at me by the media and the fans was beyond anything I could **comprehend**. I remember going to meet my wife, Victoria, in New York after the game; as I made my way through the airport, one reporter **shoved** a microphone in my face and asked whether I had let my family and country down.

What I read in the press about that game hit me hard and hurt me a lot, but mostly it left me feeling sad. We'd lost a football match—a very

kick sb. out (of sth.) 撵走; 开除

previous /'pri:viəs/ *adj.* 先前的; 以前的

rivalry /'raɪvri/ *n.* 竞争; 对抗

fly by (时间) 飞逝

tie /taɪ/ *v.* 打成平局

halftime /,hɑ:f'taɪm/ *n.* 中场休息

clatter /'klætə/ *v.* 急速而发出响声地移动

ruffle /'rʌfl/ *v.* 弄乱

tug /tʌg/ *n.* 猛拉; 猛拽

instinctively /ɪn'stɪŋktɪvli/ *adv.* 本能地; 直觉地

flick /flɪk/ *v.* 晃动; 抖动

retaliate /rɪ'tæli,eɪt/ *v.* 报复; 回击

instantly /ɪn'stəntli/ *adv.* 立刻; 马上

deck /dek/ *n.* 地面

hit the deck 倒在地上

get to one's feet 站起来

referee /,refə'ri:/ *n.* (体育比赛的) 裁判 (员)

tournament /'tuənəmənt/ *n.* 锦标赛

practically /'præktɪkli/ *adv.* 几乎; 差不多

standstill /'stænd,sti:l/ *n.* 停顿; 停滞

mood /mu:d/ *n.* 情绪; 心态

ejection /ɪ'dʒekʃn/ *n.* 驱逐; 赶出

coverage /'kʌv(ə)rɪdʒ/ *n.* 新闻报道

hatred /'heɪtrɪd/ *n.* 仇恨; 憎恶

comprehend /,kɒmpri'hend/ *v.* 理解; 领悟

Victoria /vɪk'tɔ:riə/ 维多利亚

(Victoria Beckham, 英国歌手和时尚设计师, 前流行组合“辣妹”的成员之一)

shove /ʃʌv/ *v.* 随意放置; 乱塞

let down 让 (某人) 失望

**level** /'levl/ *v.* 公开指责; 谴责  
**abuse** /ə'bjuz/ *n.* 辱骂; 谩骂  
**Manchester United** /'mæntʃɪstə/ *n.* 曼彻斯特联队 (英国知名的足球俱乐部)  
**aim** /eɪm/ *v.* 针对  
**revenge** /rɪ'vendʒ/ *n.* 复仇; 报复  
**league** /li:g/ *n.* 联赛  
**armband** /'ɑ:m,bænd/ *n.* 臂章; 袖标  
**penalty spot** *n.* 罚球点  
**unsettle** /ʌn'setl/ *v.* 使心绪不宁; 使担忧  
**run-up** /rʌn'ʌp/ *n.* (踢球、跳高等之前的) 助跑  
**Carlos Roa** /'kɑ:lɒs/ /'rɔ:ə/ 卡洛斯·罗阿 (阿根廷足球运动员)  
**goalkeeper** /'gəʊl,kɪ:pə/ *n.* 守门员  
**wrong-foot** /'rɒŋ fʊt/ *v.* (在体育比赛中) 使措手不及; 打乱……的阵脚  
**pull at** 抓住并不断拉扯  
**hindsight** /'haɪnd,sart/ *n.* 事后聪明  
**turn the corner** 度过难关; 好转

important one. But did I really deserve to be treated with such hatred? When a whole country **levels abuse** at you, it's difficult to keep going.

When the professional season started for Manchester United, things got even worse. And the worst thing was that it was not **aimed** just at me but at my family. I understood the fans' disappointment after the World Cup and their desire to blame someone; it was my responsibility. But when my family was brought into it, things had gone too far. Even though I wanted **revenge**, I decided to keep my head down, train and play hard, and keep doing what I do best, which is playing football.

Gradually things got better. Manchester United ended up winning the **league**. In 2000 I was handed the England captain's **armband**. It was the proudest day of my career when I was told I'd lead my country in a game against Italy.

Four years after the event of 1998, I stood again at the penalty spot, trying to ignore Simeone's attempts to **unsettle** me. I focused on the ball as I took my run-up and hit it straight down the middle, as hard as I could. Carlos Roa, the Argentine **goalkeeper**, was slightly **wrong-footed** and could only watch as the ball hit the back of the net. By that time, I was running over towards the corner, pulling at my shirt and shouting at the top of my lungs. All the anger and hurt that I'd felt over the previous four years just disappeared. All the bad memories of abuse and threat went with the goal. In **hindsight**, it made me stronger as a player and a man. I had turned the corner, and my life would never be the same.



## Comprehension

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

- 1** Beckham was England's captain at the 1998 World Cup.
- 2** Beckham scored his first-ever goal for England at the 1998 World Cup.
- 3** The English football fans and media forgave Beckham for his mistake at the 1998 World Cup.
- 4** For Beckham, it was the proudest day of his career when he scored a goal in 2002 in revenge for the anger and hurt he had suffered.
- 5** What Beckham suffered after the 1998 failure made him stronger as a player and a man.

**2** Answer the following questions.

- 1** Why did Beckham get bad memories about the 1998 World Cup?
- 2** How did Beckham respond to the hatred and abuse of the fans and the media after the 1998 failure?
- 3** How did Beckham respond to Simeone's attempt to unsettle him at the 2002 World Cup?

## Vocabulary and structure

**1** Replace the underlined words or expressions in the following sentences with words with similar meanings. Change the form if necessary.

incredibly

shove

previous

retaliate

instantly

- 1** The historic quarter (城区) of the city has been restored to its former glory. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2** The boy hit his sister, who fought back by kicking him. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3** The point of my question may not be recognized immediately. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4** You have to keep your dorm tidy. Put your suitcase under your bed. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5** I'm sorry I haven't phoned. I've been extremely busy this week. \_\_\_\_\_

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

**1** **unsettle, unsettled**

Never go to sleep with an argument \_\_\_\_\_.

Changing schools might \_\_\_\_\_ the kids.

**2** **recover, recovery**

I'm slowly \_\_\_\_\_ my strength after a flu.

Ann made a quick \_\_\_\_\_ from her operation.

**3 penalty, penal**

The maximum \_\_\_\_\_ for this crime is 10 years' imprisonment (监禁).  
The \_\_\_\_\_ system of that country is among the cruelest in the world.

**4 abuse, abusive**

I don't see why I should put up with this kind of \_\_\_\_\_ from anyone.  
Jeremy got extremely angry and became violent and \_\_\_\_\_ toward Ben.

**5 comprehension, comprehend**

Professor Lee's book was difficult to Kate. It was completely beyond her \_\_\_\_\_.  
I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ how you could have been so careless.

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

pull at

go wrong

make one's way

end up

go a long way towards

- At first Tom refused to accept any responsibility, but he \_\_\_\_\_ apologizing.
- The law will \_\_\_\_\_ reducing pollution.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ the thread till it came out of the piece of cloth.
- Are you able to \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport?
- If you read the instructions, you'll see where you \_\_\_\_\_.

**4**

现在分词短语可以作伴随状语，它所表示的动作或状态是伴随着句子谓语动词表示的动作发生或存在的。

**4 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in brackets into English using the structure "v-ing..."**

**Sample:** I stood again at the penalty spot, trying to ignore Simeone's attempts to unsettle me (试着去忽略西蒙尼的挑衅).

- He sat at the table, \_\_\_\_\_ (专心地读着一本小说).
- The teacher came into the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_ (手里拿着几本书).
- All night long James lay awake, \_\_\_\_\_ (想着如何解决这个困难).
- The boys stood there for about an hour, \_\_\_\_\_ (在看一场足球比赛).
- He looked at his girlfriend pitifully, \_\_\_\_\_ (请求她的原谅).



## Translation

### 1 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 In an instant, my mind returned to a night four years earlier, when the same player helped get me kicked out of the previous World Cup in France.

---



---

- 2 The hatred projected at me by the media and the fans was beyond anything I could comprehend.

---



---

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

足球是全世界最受欢迎，也是观看人数最多的运动。每隔四年，世界各地的球迷都会来到世界杯的举办国，现场观看比赛。虽然他们最喜欢的球队并不一定会赢得冠军，但这并不影响他们的热情。(host country, not necessarily, enthusiasm)



## Oral work

Work in groups to do the following activity.

In order to win a game, some players will fake injuries during the game.

What do you think of this kind of phenomenon in sports? Is it a good technique to win the game or a sort of cheating?

### Words and expressions you may use

- technical foul (技术犯规)
- sportsmanship
- justified
- unethical
- red / yellow card
- penalty kick

# Grammar

## Inverted sentences

英语中大部分句子的主语在谓语之前。但有时谓语动词会被提到主语前面，这种现象称为倒装。如果整个谓语放在主语前，则句子为全部倒装；如果只是部分谓语（如助动词、情态动词或系动词 be）放在主语前，则句子为部分倒装。

### 一、全部倒装的常见用法

1 以时间状语 now, then, soon 等开始的句子，如果其后的动词是 be 或者不及物动词 begin, come, follow 等，那么谓语放在主语之前。如：

- 1) Now is your turn.
- 2) Soon came another rain.

2 在以 here, there 这样的地点状语或者 out, in, up, down, away 等表示方位的副词开头的句子中，谓语可以放在主语之前，从而使描述更为生动。如：

- 1) There goes the bell.
- 2) Out went the teacher and the children.

注：当主语是人称代词时，谓语不提前。如：

Away he went.

3 为了强调位置，可以把表示位置的介词短语置于句首，并把谓语置于主语之前。这时的谓语多为 be, lie, sit, stand, come, walk 等不及物动词。如：

- 1) In the north of the city lies a new airport.
- 2) In the middle of the room stand two desks and some chairs.

4 倒装结构也常见于以 so, nor, neither 开头的句子中。如果前面一句话中谓语表示的情况也适用于后面的人或物，那么后面句子用倒装结构。如：

- 1) John has just seen it. So have I.
- 2) He cannot answer my questions. Neither / Nor can his brother.

### 二、部分倒装的常见用法

1 为了加强语气，可以把表示限制意义的 only 和其后的副词、介词短语或状语从句提到句首，也可以把 often, always, once 等表示频度的副词或副词短语置于句首，句子部分倒装。如：

- 1) Only then did I know the truth.
- 2) Only when the meeting is over can we know the decision.
- 3) Only by shouting can he be heard in the crowd.
- 4) Often did I tell you not to cheat on exams.
- 5) Always will I remember my grandma's last words.

2 某些含有否定意义的副词或短语若放在句首，句子常部分倒装。这些副词或短语包括 hardly, never, nor, neither, not, seldom, little, not until, not only... but also, by no means, no sooner... than 等。如：

- 1) Not until yesterday did my father return home.
- 2) Seldom have I seen such a beautiful rainbow.
- 3) No sooner had I arrived home than it began to rain heavily.
- 4) By no means is translation easy.

注：not only... but also 如果连接两个句子，第一个句子倒装，第二个不倒装。如：Not only did Bob buy a bike for me, but he also sent it to my home.

3 在as / though引导的让步状语从句中，可以把表语或者部分谓语提前。（详见本书 Unit 4的语法部分）如：

- 1) Pretty as she is, she is not clever at all.
- 2) Rich as the man is, he is not happy.
- 3) Child though he is, he knows much about hunting.
- 4) Try as I would, I couldn't make him change his mind.

4 在省去 if 的虚拟条件句中使用部分倒装。（详见本书 Unit 7的语法部分）

## Exercises

1 Choose the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1 — I would never come to this restaurant again. The food is terrible.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A Nor am I.  
B Neither would I.
- 2 I failed in the final examination last term and only then \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of working hard.  
A had I realized  
B did I realize

3 \_\_\_\_\_ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment.

- A Not only they brought
- B Not only did they bring

4 \_\_\_\_\_, she doesn't want to be a professional singer.

- A Talented as she is
- B She is as talented

5 Never before \_\_\_\_\_ in greater need of modern public transport than it is today.

- A has this city been
- B this city has been

2 Correct the following sentences.

1 Here are we at the hotel.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Kate has bought a new cellphone, so did I.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Only then he became aware of the dangers of the jungles.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Seldom do I have seen a situation which made me so angry.

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Hard-working as he, he couldn't finish the task on time.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Writing

## Notices and posters

### Notices

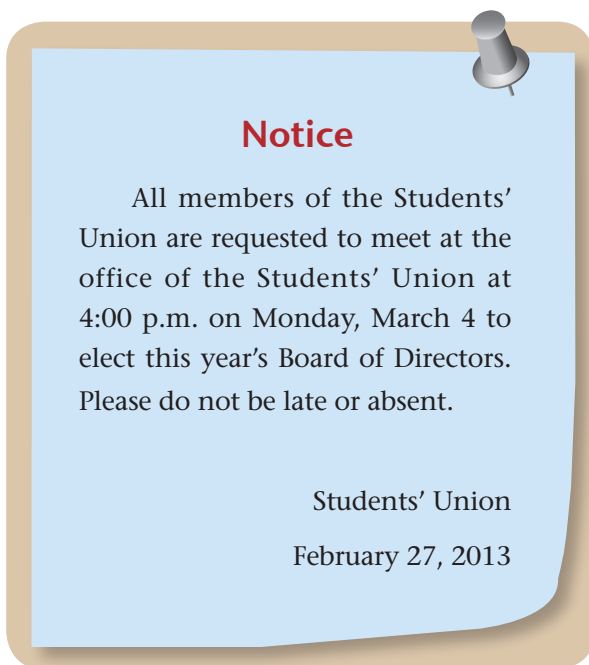
通知是用于传达信息或公布事情的一种常见的应用文体。通知通常采用两种形式：布告式通知和书信式通知。布告式通知是以布告的形式将相关事宜通知给有关人员，如下属成员、观众等；书信式通知是以书信的形式发给有关人员。此种通知的写作形式和普通书信相同。

布告式通知应用广泛，简单实用。因此，这里只介绍布告式通知的写作。

布告式通知一般由标题、正文、落款和日期四部分组成。

- 1 标题一般用 Notice 或“单位或部门 + Notice”，写在正文上方的正中位置。
- 2 正文，即通知的内容，一般包括时间、地点、出席的对象、活动内容及有关注意事项等。
- 3 落款，即发布通知的人或单位名称，一般写在正文的右下方或者标题的上方。
- 4 日期可以放在正文的右下方，或者放在标题的右下方。

#### Sample 1

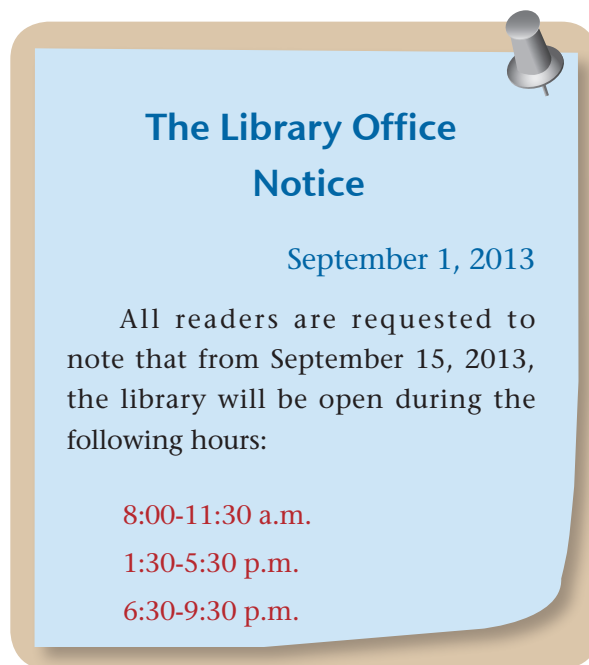


**Notice**

All members of the Students' Union are requested to meet at the office of the Students' Union at 4:00 p.m. on Monday, March 4 to elect this year's Board of Directors. Please do not be late or absent.

Students' Union  
February 27, 2013

#### Sample 2



**The Library Office  
Notice**

September 1, 2013

All readers are requested to note that from September 15, 2013, the library will be open during the following hours:

8:00-11:30 a.m.  
1:30-5:30 p.m.  
6:30-9:30 p.m.

## Posters

海报是用于告知公众某种信息的宣传广告，如讲座、球讯、影讯等。

海报通常由四部分构成，即标题、正文、落款与日期。

- 1 标题通常有两种形式：一种是直接用 Poster，另一种是按海报的内容撰写标题，如：Film News, Lecture, Football Match 等。标题应置于内容的正上方，以求醒目。
- 2 正文部分要写清楚活动的主题、内容、举办的时间和地点以及相关的要求。
- 3 海报的发出人或单位名称通常位于正文右下方。
- 4 日期可写在海报发出人或单位名称的下方，有时也可省略。

### Sample 1

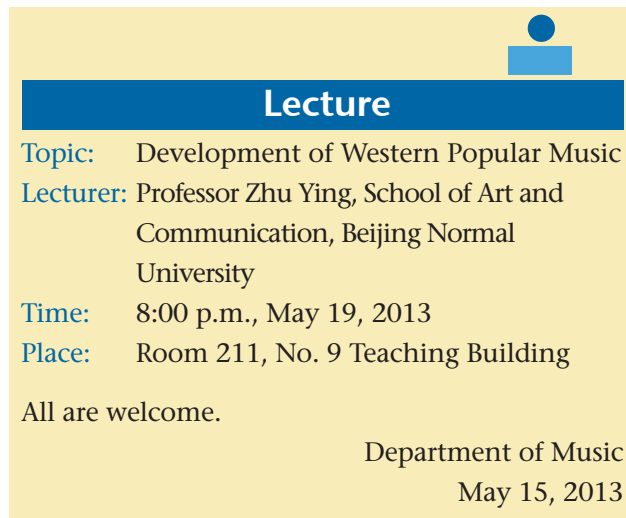


**This Week's Film**

**Title:** *Mission, Impossible 4*  
**Time:** 7:00 p.m., Saturday, April 12  
**Place:** School Concert Hall  
**Fare:** 10 yuan  
**Ticket office:** The Youth Club

Students' Union

### Sample 2



**Lecture**

**Topic:** Development of Western Popular Music  
**Lecturer:** Professor Zhu Ying, School of Art and Communication, Beijing Normal University  
**Time:** 8:00 p.m., May 19, 2013  
**Place:** Room 211, No. 9 Teaching Building

All are welcome.

Department of Music  
May 15, 2013

## Exercises

- 1** Write a notice in English according to the information given below.

以英语系的名义写一个举行英语演讲比赛的通知。通知应包含以下内容：1) 目的：提高学生的英语口语水平；2) 组织者：英语系学生会；3) 参加者：所有感兴趣的同学；4) 报名时间与地点：2013年9月20日以前，英语系学生会办公室。

- 2** Design a poster in English according to the information given below.

以校学生会文艺部的名义写一份海报，告知大家校园主持人比赛将于2013年10月13日晚上七点半在学校音乐厅举行，欢迎大家前来观看。

# Culture express

## Famous figures and their inspirational stories

1 Match the following famous figures with their stories.



Jeremy Lin

He is the most prominent leader in the struggle of South African blacks against apartheid (旧时南非的种族隔离制度). After being jailed for 27 years for political reasons, he was elected South Africa's President in the nation's first all-race elections, the country's first black President. In 1993, he was a co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.



Nelson Mandela

He is a pioneer in the Chinese Internet industry. In 1995, he founded China Pages, widely believed to be China's first Internet-based company. In 1999, he founded Alibaba.com, a business-to-business marketplace site which now developed into China's e-commerce giant Alibaba Group. He received many awards and honors, such as *Businessweek's* "Businessperson of the Year" in 2007.



Jack Ma

He is a new global basketball sensation. At the beginning of his career, he was only seen on the bench (替补席), and his talents were overlooked. But now he is the fastest-growing athlete brand in the world. He is one of the few Asian Americans in NBA history, and his great performances have generated a global phenomenon known as "Linsanity."

2 Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

- 1 How do you define success?
- 2 Among your families and friends, is there anyone whom you think is successful? If yes, share his / her stories with your group.