



1

U N I T

Listening and speaking

Pronunciation and listening skills

Scripts

- 1 I'm just not used to this kind of heat.
- 2 It's a big ship.
- 3 Bring the forks here, please.
- 4 Don't worry, it's just a bat.
- 5 That's a good boy.
- 6 He sent me a toy as a birthday gift.
- 7 Look at the clouds over there.
- 8 Let me collect the papers.

Keys

1 heat 2 ship 3 forks 4 bat 5 boy 6 toy 7 clouds 8 collect

Tips

Distinguishing confusing pronunciations

英语语音中存在很多易混淆的元音，如 /ɪ/ 和 /i:/, /ɒ/ 和 /ɔ:/, /e/ 和 /æ/, /ɔɪ/ 和 /aɪ/; 辅音也存在此现象，如 /l/ 和 /r/。

下面是这几组易混音的具体区别：

/ɪ/ 和 /i:/

/i:/ 是长元音，发音时嘴唇略扁，舌尖抵下齿龈，但不要抵得太紧。

/ɪ/ 是短元音，发音时嘴角微微比发 /i:/ 时收小一点，舌尖靠近下齿龈。

如：beat—bit ease—is leave—live peak—pick

/ɒ/ 和 /ɔ:/

发 /ɒ/ 时，上下唇和上下齿自然张开，双唇略圆，但不突出，肌肉松弛，发音短促而有力。

发 /ɔ:/ 时，在 /ɒ/ 的口形上，将双唇收圆，并向前突出，舌后部抬起，舌身后缩，肌肉紧张，发长音。

如：pot—port fox—forks shot—short spot—sport

/e/ 和 /æ/

发 /e/ 时，口略开，不扁唇，舌尖抵下齿龈，舌前部稍抬起。要注意这个音是个短音，一定要发得急促，不能拖泥带水。

发 /æ/ 时，口形要比发 /e/ 时更开，嘴角尽量拉向两边，成扁平形，舌尖抵下齿龈。

如：bet—bat guess—gas mess—mass merry—marry

/ɔɪ/ 和 /aɪ/

发 /ɔɪ/ 时，舌头从 /ɒ/ 的位置开始向 /ɪ/ 的位置滑动，在接近 /ɪ/ 时停止，唇形从圆唇变为扁唇，前音长而强，后音短而弱。

发 /aɪ/ 时，先发 /a/ 的音，然后再滑向 /ɪ/。发 /a/ 时，舌尖抵下齿龈，嘴张大，重读、长读后，过渡到轻读、短读的 /ɪ/。发这个双元音的关键是要把 /a/ 音发饱满，还要注意口形从开到合的动作。

如：boy—buy toil—tile foil—file toy—tie

/l/ 和 /r/

发 /l/ 时，口腔微微张开，舌尖抵上齿龈，但舌尖后部稍稍抬起，振动声带，气流从舌头两侧流出。

发 /r/ 时，双唇张开并微微掀起，舌尖卷起停在口腔中央，不要贴任何部位，气流通过舌尖和齿龈形成轻微摩擦，同时振动声带发声。

如：led—red light—right life—rife load—road

Conversations

Conversation 1

Scripts

Li Ming: Hi! Are you new here?

Jane: Yes. I am an overseas student.

Li Ming: I'm Li Ming. It's very nice to meet you here.

Jane: I'm Jane. Nice to meet you, too!

Li Ming: Hi, Jane, I guess you're from Britain.

Jane: Right! But, how could you know?

Li Ming: Your accent. Welcome to China!

Jane: Thank you!

Li Ming: What are you studying?

Jane: My major is Chinese Martial Arts. What about you?

Li Ming: I'm studying oil painting at the Department of Art.

Keys

1

Column A	Column B
boy	China
	Sweden
girl	Britain
	Canada

2

1 T 2 T 3 F

3 Sample conversations

SITUATION 1

Linda: Hi! I'm Linda. Nice to meet you!

David: Nice to meet you too, Linda. I'm David. Just call me Dave.

Linda: OK, Dave. I'm a freshman here. What about you?

David: Me too.

Linda: What's your major?

David: I major in Computer Science, and you?

Linda: Sport Science. Do you often come to the English corner?

David: Yes, I do. I come here every week. How about you?

Linda: This is my first time to be here. I really enjoy it.

David: Great! Hope to see you again.

SITUATION 2

Jack: Hello! I'm Jack. Nice to meet you!

Robert: Nice to meet you too, Jack! I'm Robert, but you can call me Rob.

Jack: OK, Rob. What are you studying?

Robert: I am studying painting. What about you?

Jack: Design. I'm studying graphic design here.

Robert: That's great! We are from the same school. I'm very interested in Western art.

Jack: Same here. That's why I come here for this lecture.

Reference for oral work

1 Useful expressions for greeting:

1) When people meet for the first time, they could say:

How do you do?

Nice to meet you!

2) When they greet people they know, they could use:

How have you been?

How's it going?

How's everything?

2 Useful expressions for talking about majors:

—What's your major?

—I major in...

—What are you studying?

—I'm studying...

—What do you study in this university?

—I study... / I'm a(n)... student.

Conversation 2**Scripts**

Mary: Hi, John! How are you doing?

John: Not bad. How about you, Mary?

Mary: Fine, thank you. John, this is my friend Rose. She's studying music here.

John: How do you do, Rose?

Rose: How do you do, John? It's a pleasure to meet you.

John: Pleased to meet you, too. Mary has told me a lot about you. I've been looking forward to seeing you.

Rose: Same here.

Mary: John, there's a concert on campus this evening. Would you like to go with us?

John: I'd love to, but I've already made plans.

Mary: That's too bad!

Keys**1**

1 N 2 Y 3 Y 4 Y

2

1 doing 2 music 3 pleasure 4 seeing 5 concert 6 plans

3 Sample conversations**SITUATION 1**

Jenny: Hello, Professor Brown.

Brown: Hello, Jenny.

Jenny: Professor Brown, may I introduce my friend Kim to you? Kim, I'd like you to meet Professor Brown.

Kim: Nice to meet you, Professor Brown.

Brown: Nice to meet you too. What's your major, Kim?

Kim: I major in Computer Science. Jenny often tells me how much she enjoys your class.

Brown: Thank you.

Jenny: Professor Brown, Kim and I are going to a concert of modern Chinese music. Would you like to join us?

Brown: I'd like to, but I have to go to my office to prepare for a lecture.

Jenny: What a pity!

SITUATION 2

Nick: Hello, Mr. Smith. How are you doing?

Smith: Fine, thanks. How about you?

Nick: The same as ever. Carol, I'd like you to meet Mr. Smith, my piano teacher. Mr. Smith, this is my friend Carol.

Carol: Nice to meet you, Mr. Smith.

Smith: Nice to meet you too. What do you study here?

Carol: I study art history here. Nick often tells me how much he enjoys you playing the piano.

Smith: Thank you. I appreciate it.

Nick: Mr. Smith, Carol and I are on our way to the cafeteria now. Would you like to go with us?

Smith: Sure. Let's go!

Passage**Scripts**

Hi! Nice to meet you all! I am John Willie, and my Chinese name is Zhang Weili. I come from a happy family in the U.S.A. My father teaches law at Boston College, and my mother is a part-time editor. I also have an elder brother, and he now works in a computer company.

As for myself, I like sports very much. In my spare time, I enjoy swimming and jogging. What's more, I like music, especially modern music. I'm a member of the school band and I play the drums.

When I was young I learned that China is a great country with a long history. Since then, I've been very interested in Chinese culture. That's also why I am here at Peking University learning Chinese. I want to know more about this beautiful country and look forward to making many new Chinese friends.

Keys**1**

1 the U.S.A. 2 swimming 3 the drums 4 Chinese

2

Column A	Column B
John's father	is a part-time editor
John's mother	works in a computer company
John's elder brother	teaches law at Boston College

3

Hello! Nice to meet you all! My name is Jerry and I'm from Qingdao. Qingdao is a very beautiful coastal city. There are three members in my family—my father, my mother, and I. My father is a doctor, and my mother is a newspaper reporter. I like swimming. In summer, whenever I am free, I will go swimming in the sea. I felt very excited when I entered this university. The campus is very beautiful. My teachers and classmates are very nice. I really enjoy staying here.

Reference for oral work**1 Greet everybody.**

See Page 4.

2 Tell your name and where you are from.

I'm... and I'm from... / My name is... I come from...

3 Tell what you know about your hometown.

It's famous / well-known for...

It's... hours away from... by train / bus / high-speed rail / air.

It's in the central / northeast / southeast / northwest / southwest part of...

4 Introduce your family members.

My father / mother is / works as a receptionist / businessman / cashier / flight attendant / bank teller / hotel manager / chef / salesman / computer programmer / newspaper reporter.

5 Talk about your hobbies.

When I'm not studying / When I have free time, I like...

In my free time, I usually...

I enjoy / like / love reading comic books / listening to pop music / playing cards.

6 Say how you feel when you enter the university.

I felt excited / surprised / fresh / lonely / disappointed...

Teaching tips

1 Share with the students the above expressions.

2 Have the students sit in circles of five or six. One of the students begins by saying "My name's..." or "I'm..." and then introduces himself / herself. The next student on the right retells the first student's introduction and then starts to introduce himself / herself. The third student follows the steps. Play until the last student finishes his / her self-introduction.

Reading

Passage A

Detailed study of the passage

- 1 It's going to be strange and new to him for a while, so I wish you would sort of treat him gently.
 - 1) “be going to + 动词原形” 这一结构表示某事即将发生。
e.g. *It's going to rain soon.*
 - 2) wish: v. to want sth. to happen although it is unlikely 但愿; 希望
wish 后面的宾语从句需用虚拟语气, 表示不太可能发生的事。
e.g. *I wish I could fly.*
- 2 You see, up to now, he's been king of the roost and boss of the backyard.
 - 1) 在 up to now 为状语的句子中, 谓语动词一般用现在完成时, 表示从过去某时到现在这一段时间里已发生的事。
e.g. *Up to now, the work has been easy.*
 - 2) king of the roost 和 boss of the backyard 在这里是比喻用法。
- 3 This morning, he's going to walk down the front steps, wave his hand to me, and start on his great adventure that will probably include wars, tragedies, and sorrows.
 - 1) wave 的常见搭配有:
 - (1) wave to / at: 朝……挥手
e.g. *Wave to your father to say goodbye.*
He waved at us.
 - (2) wave (sb.) goodbye: (向……) 挥手告别
e.g. *My son came out to wave me goodbye.*
 - 2) start on: to begin (doing) sth. 开始(做)某事
e.g. *You'd better start on your homework.*
 - 3) probably: adv. very likely, almost certainly 很有可能
e.g. *It will probably rain today.*
- 4 It takes faith, love, and courage to live his life in the world he has to live in.
句首的 it 在此句中是形式主语, 并无实际意义, 只是为了满足语法上的需要, 避免句子头重脚轻, 它代替的是该句的真正主语 to live his life in the world he has to live in. 这种现象在英语中很常见。
e.g. *It is necessary to tell his father everything.*
- 5 So, I wish you would take him by his young hand and teach him the things he needs to know.
英语中用在身体部位名词前的介词, 有些与汉语是相同的, 但有些与汉语却截然不同。下面列举一些常见的用在身体部位名词前的介词。
 - 1) in
in 用在表示身体部位内部或身体表面较软的部位的名词前面。
e.g. *The cake melts in the mouth.*
He hit me in the stomach.

2) on

on 用在表示身体部位表面的名词前面。

e.g. *The man beat the boy on the head.*

He laid a hand on my shoulder.

3) by

by 常与动词 take, seize, catch, lead 等连用, 表示拉、扯、抓住身体某部位。

e.g. *The man caught / seized the thief by the arm.*

6 Teach him that for every bad man, there is a hero; that for every irresponsible politician, there is a devoted leader; that for every enemy there is a friend.

该句中有三个 that 引导的从句, 它们是并列关系, 都是 teach 的直接宾语。值得注意的是, 该句中后面的两个 that 不可省略。

7 Teach him the wonders of books.

Give him quiet time to wonder at the eternal mystery of birds in the sky, bees in the sun, and flowers on the green hill.

wonder: *n.* sth. or sb. that is very surprising, beautiful, amazing, etc. 奇迹; 奇观

e.g. *The Grand Canyon is one of the natural wonders of the world.*

v. (~ at) to admire sb. or sth. and feel surprised by how beautiful or unusual they are 对……感到惊讶

e.g. *It's hard not to wonder at the miracle of a computer.*

8 Teach him gently, World, but don't spoil him, because only the test of fire makes fine steel.

Only the test of fire makes fine steel 是一句谚语, 意思是“烈火出真金”。

Translation

一位母亲写给世界的信

亲爱的世界:

今天, 我的儿子就要开始上学读书了。在一段时间里, 他将对此感到陌生和新鲜, 所以, 我希望你能对他温柔一些。你知道, 直到现在, 他还一直都是家中的宠儿。我一直都陪伴在他身边, 为他疗伤, 给他安慰。但是现在, 情况就要不同了。

今天早晨, 他将走下屋前的台阶, 朝我挥手道别, 开始踏上他伟大的历险之旅, 其间可能会有争斗、不幸和忧伤。要在他必须生存的世界里生活, 需要信念、爱和勇气。

因此, 世界, 我希望你能牵着他的小手, 教给他必须知道的事情。

请教导他, 但尽量温柔一些。

教他知道, 有一个恶棍, 就有一个英雄; 有一个不负责任的政客, 就有一个富于奉献精神的领袖; 有一个敌人, 就有一个朋友。

教他领略书籍的奇妙魅力。

给他时间静想世间永恒不变的奥秘: 空中的飞鸟, 阳光下的蜜蜂和青山上的花朵。

教他知道失败远比欺骗更值得尊重。

教他要坚信自己的信念, 哪怕别人都予以否定。

教他以最高的价格付出自己的力量和智慧, 但永远不要将良心和灵魂标价出卖。

教他对疯狂制造麻烦的人视而不见, 但只要他认为对的, 就要奋起抗争。

请温柔地教导他吧，世界，但不要放纵他，因为只有烈火才能炼出真金。
这是一个很高的要求，世界，但请尽力而为。他是一个如此可爱的小家伙。

Keys

Pre-reading

- 1 Yes, I do. My parents told me to be a brave and strong girl when I started school, because I loved crying when I was a little girl.
- 2 My parents expect me to be a designer in the future. That's why I chose Design as my major. I love designing and are working hard on it. I'm sure I can become a designer in the future.

Comprehension

1

- 1 C 2 C 3 B

2

- 1 adventure 2 tragedies 3 faith 4 gently
5 wonders 6 mystery 7 fight 8 fellow

Vocabulary and structure

1

- 1 gently 2 comforts 3 mystery 4 cheats 5 intelligence

2

- 1 of 2 to 3 by 4 in 5 on

3

- 1 knowledgeable 2 fashionable 3 enjoyable 4 changeable 5 believable

4

- 1 It is far colder today than yesterday.
- 2 It is far easier to recognize an error than to correct an error.
- 3 It is far better to read aloud than to read in silence.
- 4 It is far easier to start something than to finish it.

Translation

1

- 1 B 2 B

2

- 1 Since I am free, I can enjoy music for a while.
- 2 Can such a man be called a devoted friend?
- 3 It's impossible for us to put a price on love.

Passage B

Background information of the passage

The experiment by *The Washington Post* was started and organized by Gene Weingarten, a journalist of *The Washington Post*. In the experiment, Joshua Bell played as a street musician on January 12, 2007. His performance was arranged as a social experiment to assess the public taste in a commonplace environment at an inappropriate time: Do we perceive beauty? Do we stop to appreciate it? Do we recognize the talent in an unexpected context? Weingarten won the 2008 Pulitzer Prize for his feature article on the experiment.

Detailed study of the passage

- 1 It was rush hour and thousands of people went through the station, most of them on their way to work.
 - 1) go through 表示从事物的内部穿过; go across 表示从事物的表面穿过。
e.g. *He drove a car to go through the channel.*
He went across the frozen river.
 - 2) on one's way to: traveling toward a particular place 在去……的路上
e.g. *He walked slowly on his way to school.*
 - 3) thousands of 意为“数以千计的; 成千上万的”, thousands of 前面不加明确的数字, 且其中的 thousand 必须用复数。但当 thousand 用在数字以及 several, a few 等表示数量的词或短语之后时, thousand 要用作单数。
e.g. *You will meet thousands of girls until you find the one you like.*
There are about six thousand students in our university.
- 2 He slowed his pace, stopped for a few seconds, and then hurried up to meet his schedule.
slow: v. if you slow sb. or sth., or if they slow, you reduce the speed at which they move (使)减速;
(使)放慢
e.g. *I ran for a while and then slowed to a walk.*

- 3** A half-minute later, the violinist received his first dollar tip—a woman threw the money into his open violin case and without stopping continued to walk.
- 1) without stopping 在句中作伴随状语。without 是介词，因此其后加名词、动名词或相当于名词和动名词的词或短语。
e.g. *He left without speaking.*
- 2) continue 后可接不定式，也可接动名词。
e.g. *The little girl continued to cry / crying.*
- 4** A few minutes later, someone leaned against the wall to listen, but then he looked at his watch and walked on again.
- lean 通常和 against 或 on 搭配，意为“倚靠；靠在”。
e.g. *He was leaning against / on the table for a rest.*
- 5** The one who paid the violinist the most attention was a three-year-old boy.
- 1) pay attention to: to listen to, watch, or consider sb. / sth. very carefully 注意；留心
e.g. *Pay attention to your teacher in class.*
- 2) three-year-old 意为“三岁的”，是由“数词 + 单数名词 + 形容词”构成的合成形容词，作 boy 的定语。注意这里 year 要用单数形式。类似的用法还有 a three-meter-long rope 等。
- 6** His mother hurried him up but the child stopped to look at the violinist.
- stop to do sth. 表示停止（目前做的事情）去做某事；stop doing sth. 则表示停止或不继续正在做的事情。
e.g. *Please stop to listen to the teacher.*（表示停下正在做的事情，去听老师讲话。）
The teacher asked his students to stop talking in class.（表示停止讲话。）
- 7** Finally the mother pushed hard and the child continued to walk, turning his head all the time.
- turning his head all the time 是由现在分词 turning 构成的短语，在句中作伴随状语。
e.g. *He went out, closing the door.*
- 8** All the parents, without exception, forced their children to move on.
- force sb. to do sth.: to make sb. do sth. that they do not want to do 迫使某人做某事
e.g. *My mother forces me to get up early every day.*
- 9** During the 45 minutes the violinist played, only seven people stopped and stayed for a while.
- the violinist played 是定语从句，修饰 the 45 minutes，此处省略了关系副词 when。
e.g. *I still remember the day (when) I first met her.*
- 10** When he finished playing and silence took over, no one noticed.
- finish 后跟动词时，这个动词要用动名词形式。除了 finish 之外，avoid, mind, consider, suggest 等后面的动词也要用动名词形式。
e.g. *I finished writing the e-mail before 12 o'clock at night.*
We should avoid using technical terms.
He's considering buying a used car.
- 11** No one knew that the violinist was Joshua Bell, one of the best musicians in the world.
- Joshua Bell 和 one of the best musicians in the world 指的是同一个人，因此，one of the best musicians in the world 是 Joshua Bell 的同位语。
e.g. *This is Professor Baker, head of our department.*

- 12** He played some of the most famous pieces ever written on a violin worth about 3.5 million dollars.
- 1) ever written 是过去分词短语作后置定语, 相当于定语从句 that have ever been written.
e.g. *The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine ever invented.*
 - 2) 形容词 worth 在句中作后置定语, 修饰 a violin.
worth: *adj.* having a certain value 有某种价值
e.g. *Our house is worth 60,000 dollars.*
worth 的另外一种常见用法是 be worth doing, 意为“……值得做; ……有做的价值”。
e.g. *The book is worth reading.*
- 13** If we do not have a moment to stop and listen to one of the best musicians in the world playing some of the best music ever written, how many other beautiful things are we missing?
- 1) playing some of the best music 是现在分词结构, 跟在动词短语 listen to 后面, 和 one of the best musicians in the world 构成复合宾语。这种可以构成“动词 + sb. + doing”结构的动词还有 hear, watch, see 等。
e.g. *I listened to the band playing in the park.*
Didn't you see him talking to her earlier?
 - 2) miss: *v.* to not go somewhere or do sth., especially when you want to but cannot 错过
e.g. *I am hungry because I missed lunch.*
miss doing sth.: 错过做某事
e.g. *He missed being elected by one point.*

Translation

地铁里的小提琴家

一月里一个寒冷的早晨, 在华盛顿特区的一个地铁站里, 一名男子坐下来开始拉小提琴。在大约 45 分钟的时间里, 他演奏了六首著名的曲子。此时正值上班高峰期, 成千上万人从地铁站穿梭而过, 他们大多是在上班途中。

三分钟过去了, 才有一个中年男人注意到有个小提琴手在拉琴。他放慢脚步, 稍停片刻, 接着又匆忙赶时间去了。

又半分钟过去了, 小提琴手收到了第一笔小费: 一位妇女往他打开的小提琴盒子里扔了钱, 未作停留就继续赶路了。

几分钟之后, 一个男人倚在墙上听他演奏, 但看了看手表后又继续前行。显然, 他上班要迟到了。

关注小提琴手最多的是一个三岁的小男孩。他的母亲催促他前行, 但是这个孩子停下来看着小提琴手。后来母亲用力推他快走, 他这才继续迈步前行, 并一直转身往后看。还有几个小孩也是这样。所有家长都无一例外地催促孩子快走。

小提琴手演奏了 45 分钟, 其间只有七人驻足停留片刻。27 人投了钱但仍继续赶路。他一共从打开的小提琴盒子里收到了 32.17 美元的小费。演奏结束, 一片寂静, 没有人注意到这些。没有掌声, 也没有任何赞赏。

没有人知道这名小提琴手就是世界最优秀的音乐家之一——约书亚·贝尔。他用价值 350 万美元的小提琴演奏了迄今最有名的一些乐曲。在地铁演奏的三天之前, 他在波士顿的一场音乐会的门票全部售罄, 比较好的座位售价高达 100 美元。

这是一个真实的故事。虽然它是由《华盛顿邮报》进行的一项关于感知、品味和事务轻重缓急的社会实验的一部分，但它提出了一个问题：假如我们连停下来倾听世界顶级音乐家演奏最美好乐曲的空闲也没有，我们又会错过多少美好的事物呢？

Keys

Pre-reading

- 1 When was Joshua Bell born?
He was born in 1967.
- 2 Where was Joshua Bell born?
He was born in Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.
- 3 When did Joshua Bell begin taking violin lessons?
He began taking violin lessons at the age of four.
- 4 What's special about Joshua Bell's violin?
It is a 300-year-old violin, which was made in 1713.

Comprehension

1

The correct order is: A, D, B, E, C.

2

1 6 2 45 3 3 4 7 5 27 6 32.17 7 3.5 8 100

Vocabulary and structure

1

1 experiment 2 schedule 3 ticket 4 applaud 5 metro

2

1 violin, violinists 2 recognized, recognition 3 prior, priorities 4 exception, except

3

1 Without exception 2 all the time 3 taken over 4 sold out 5 rush hour

4

- 1 Tony did not do it, nor did he try.
- 2 The first article is not short, nor is the second article.
- 3 I never saw him again, nor did I hear from him.
- 4 Ella can't swim, nor does she have interest in learning it.
- 5 I don't expect children to be rude, nor do I expect to be disobeyed.

Translation

1

- 1 A 2 A

2

- 1 In order to test the drug, they performed / did experiments on a rat yesterday.
- 2 With time going by, things will improve.
- 3 To my surprise, it turned out that I was wrong.

Oral work

- 1 Yes, I do. We are easy to miss the extraordinary things in our lives and we often tend to miss them for unimportant reasons. We get focused on earning more money, but spare little time to be with the ones we love. We focus on saving for retirement, but never try to have fun or do something beneficial for others now. Therefore, we should learn to appreciate the here and now and be thankful for the things we have.
- 2 One of the most touching moments I remember is seeing an old couple walking in the sunset hand in hand. As I watched them walk down the path I saw a lifelong companionship. I saw them support each other, love each other, and grow old together.

Every time I think of this moment, I am touched by the long-lasting affection, which fills my heart with hope.
- 3 I usually keep such a moment by photography. There are two reasons: First, it's quick and convenient. Second, the photograph can keep a moment as exactly the same as it happens, which can help me clearly recall the moment later on.

Grammar

Possessives (名词所有格)

Keys

1

- 1 Tony's computer has been stolen.
- 2 They are my mother-in-law's favorite sweets.
- 3 Frank's and Jane's cars are both black.
- 4 Is that Mary and Jane's father?
- 5 She was a friend of my mother's.

2

- 1 the cost of the coat
- 2 the cat's food
- 3 the boys' football
- 4 Jones' arm / Jones's arm
- 5 Elizabeth the Second's visit

Writing

Using correct punctuation

Warm-up

- 1 Students of the Department of Art like to sing, to dance, and to act.
- 2 The waiter came and said to them, "What can I do for you?"
- 3 Today's *China Daily* carries an interesting article "A Fantastic Cat".

Keys

- 1 Tony has many hobbies: jogging, singing, dancing, painting, and collecting stamps.
- 2 They were tired, so they decided to take a break.
- 3 I wonder how you will solve the problem.
- 4 He asked, "Where are you from?"
- 5 I have now been at university for a few weeks. I enjoyed everything here.

Culture express

University mottos

Keys

- 1 What impresses me most is the motto of Tsinghua University—Self-discipline and social commitment. It not only requires students to make efforts to improve themselves, but also reminds students to develop great virtues to shoulder social responsibilities. This, in my mind, can help train all-round university students who are the pillars (中坚) of society.
- 2 Open.