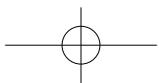


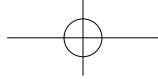


Traces of the past

Learning objectives

- ▶ talk about past events and their impacts on the present
- ▶ listen for specific information
- ▶ keep a conversation going
- ▶ conduct an interview



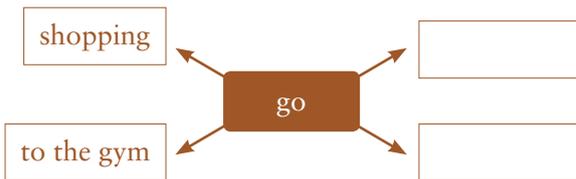


Opening up

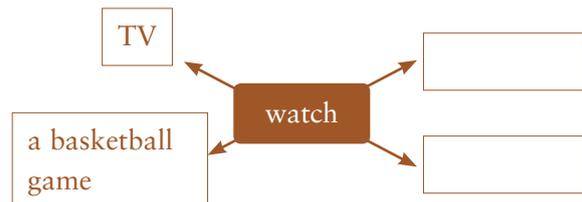
1 Think of the activities you sometimes do at weekends and add as many activities as possible to each word web below.



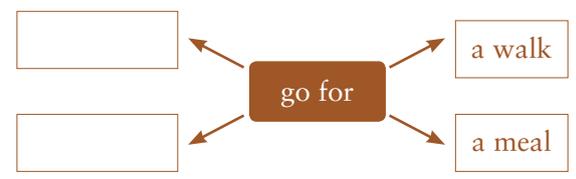
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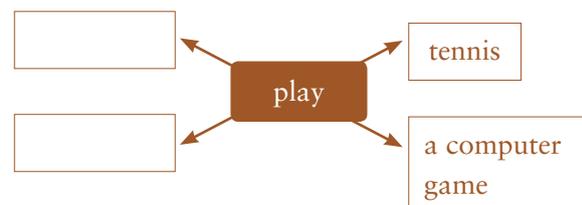
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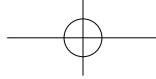
2)



4)



2 Work in pairs and compare your answers. Then ask your partner whether he / she likes doing any of the activities mentioned in the word webs and whether he / she did any of them last weekend.



Opening up

1

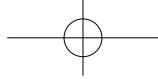
Reference answers

- 1) **go** swimming / to the cinema
- 2) **go for** a trip / a cup of coffee
- 3) **watch** a soap opera / a DVD movie
- 4) **play** golf / the piano

2

Reference answers

- A: Do you like going shopping?
B: Yes, I do.
A: Did you go shopping last weekend?
B: No, I didn't. I went to see a movie last weekend.



Listening to the world

Sharing

1 Watch a podcast from the beginning to the end for its general idea.

2 Read the paragraph. Then watch Part 1 of the podcast and fill in the blanks with the words that Hina uses.

VIDEO PODCAST



⏮ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

I have a 1) _____ social life. I go out most nights after work with 2) _____.

Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from 3) _____ – it was really good to see her. Tell me about your 4) _____.

4) _____. Do you go out a lot?

New words

Part 2

The Hangover /ðə 'hæŋəʊvə/ 《宿醉》(电影名)

socialize /'səʊʃə,laɪz/ *v.* 交往; 交际

clubbing /'klʌbɪŋ/ *n.* 去夜总会

disco /'dɪskəʊ/ *n.* 迪斯科舞厅; 迪斯科舞会

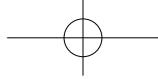
3 Do they go out a lot? Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 2 of the podcast and match the statements 1-6 to the people A-F.



- ___ 1 I do go out quite a lot, yeah.
- ___ 2 Yes, I go out sometimes in the village.
- ___ 3 No, we don't go out a lot – um, possibly weekends.
- ___ 4 My friends and I like to go out quite a lot.
- ___ 5 Not too regularly. Weekends.
- ___ 6 Um, not so much ... but I like it a lot.

Now watch again and check your answers.

Now watch again and check your answers.



Listening to the world

Sharing

1

Reference answers

The people in the podcast mainly talk about whether they go out a lot and what they did when they went out last night.

Scripts

H = Hina; M1 = Man 1, etc.; W1 = Woman 1, etc.

Part 1

H: I have a busy social life. I go out most nights after work with friends. Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from university – it was really good to see her. Tell me about your social life. Do you go out a lot?

Part 2

M1: I do go out quite a lot, yeah. I ... I like to go out to bars and I quite like going to friends' houses and having dinner and things like that.

W1: I like to go to the cinema and um, I think the last movie I saw was *The Hangover* – it was very funny. And ... and I like to go to the theater also.

W2: No, we don't go out a lot – um, possibly weekends. We go out for meals or something.

M2: Not too regularly. Weekends. I play golf ... um, socialize afterwards.

W3: During the day we do. Er, in the evening, no, no. No, we don't.

W4: My friends and I like to go out quite a lot. We go clubbing; we go to discos.

W5: Yes, I go out sometimes in the village. Er, we live in a small village, so a lot of our social life is in the village, so we go out to friends' houses, go to parties, go to the pub.

W6: Um, not so much ... but I like it a lot. I like to go to the theater, to the cinema, meet friends, eat out.

W7: Sometimes I go out for a ... for a couple of drinks with some good friends, but ... um, not very often. A couple of times a month maybe.

Teaching tips

Before doing the exercise, introduce Hina, the woman in the picture to Ss. Hina works for the BBC as a researcher in London. She is going to appear in some of the programs for "Sharing".

2

Answers

- 1) busy
- 2) friends
- 3) university
- 4) social life

3

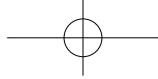
Answers

- 1 A 2 E 3 B 4 D 5 C 6 F

Teaching tips

No, we don't go out a lot – um, possibly weekends.

Here "weekends" is used colloquially. The proper use is "at / on weekends".



Listening to the world

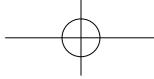
Culture notes

Tower Bridge: a landmark in London. It takes its name from the Tower of London, the historic castle which stands close to the bridge on the north bank of the River Thames. Tower Bridge is a suitable name because the bridge itself has two towers. It has become a symbol of London.

Harry Potter: a series of movies, based on a series of fantasy novels about the adventures of Harry Potter, written by British author J. K. Rowling

Mamma Mia!: a stage musical written by British playwright Catherine Johnson, based on the songs of ABBA, a Swedish pop music group active from the 1970s to the 1980s





Scripts

Part 3

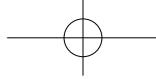
- H:** Did you go out last night?
- W4:** We went to this club in Piccadilly Circus and we danced all night. We had a few drinks, but then mostly dancing. And there was (were) a few guys there and they were really cute and we, like, talked to them.
- W5:** We had dinner in an Italian restaurant by Tower Bridge and it was lovely. We had a lovely evening of just looking at the ... the river and enjoying the view and enjoying lots of fun with the family.
- W6:** Well, I went to the cinema – seeing the last *Harry Potter* film – ah, which I enjoyed a lot. And afterwards I met some friends for a ... for a drink in town.
- M2:** We went to see, er, *Mamma Mia!* at the Prince of Wales Theater, and it was excellent.
- W2:** We went to the theater. We saw a play by Tom Stoppard called *Arcadia*, which was extremely interesting and we enjoyed it very much. Afterwards, we went with friends for a meal. We had a Spanish “tapas” type meal, which was extremely enjoyable.
- W1:** Um, last night I went to, um, Westfield Shopping Center, which is in the west of London and I enjoyed a delicious meal there.
- M1:** Last night I went to a friend of mine’s house which is in south London and um, we went out and went to a fish and chip shop, bought some fish and chips and went home and had that with a beer in front of the television.

Language notes

And there was a few guys there and they were really cute and we, like, talked to them.

Technically, the phrase “there was a few” should be “there were a few”. That is, “there was” should be changed into “there were” to agree with the complement “a few guys”, which is in the plural form. However, this is a common mistake that English speakers make in spoken English.

Here “like” is a filler. A filler is a sound or word that is spoken in conversation by one participant to signal to others that he / she has paused to think but has not yet finished speaking. In English, the most common filler sounds are “uh”, “er” and “um”. Fillers such as “like”, “y’know”, “I mean”, “so”, “actually”, “literally”, “basically”, “right”, and “you know what I mean” are most popular among young people.



New words

Part 3

Piccadilly Circus /ˌpɪkədɪli 'sɜːkəs/ 皮卡迪利广场 (伦敦)

cute /kjuːt/ *a.* 漂亮的; 可爱的

Italian /ɪ'tæliən/ *a.* 意大利的; 意大利人的

Tower Bridge 塔桥 (伦敦)

Harry Potter /'hæri ˌpɒtə/ 《哈利·波特》(电影名)

Mamma Mia! /ˌmɑːmə 'miə/ 《妈妈咪呀!》(音乐剧名)

Tom Stoppard /ˌtɒm 'stɒpɑːd/ 汤姆·斯托帕德 (英国剧作家)

Arcadia /ɑː'keɪdiə/ 《阿卡迪亚》(戏剧名)

extremely /ɪk'striːmli/ *ad.* 非常

tapas /'tæpəs/ *n.* (西班牙酒吧里的) 开胃菜

Westfield Shopping Center 韦斯特菲尔德购物中心 (伦敦)

chip /tʃɪp/ *n.* (BrE) 炸薯条

fish and chips *n.* 炸鱼和薯条

4 *Did they go out last night?* Look at the people below and read the statements. Then watch Part 3 of the podcast and fill in the blanks.



She went to a club and
1) _____ all night.



She had dinner in an Italian restaurant and enjoyed the
2) _____ and lots of
3) _____ with the family.



She went to the cinema and then met some friends for a
4) _____ in town.



She went to Westfield Shopping Center in the 5) _____ of London and enjoyed a 6) _____ there.



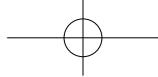
He went to a friend's
7) _____ in south London and had some fish and chips in front of the 8) _____.

Now watch again and check your answers.

5 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Do you go out a lot? Why or why not?
- 2 Where do you like going?
- 3 What did you do last weekend? Did you enjoy it? Why or why not?





Culture notes

Piccadilly Circus: a crossroads and public space in London. It is close to major shopping and entertainment areas in London's West End.

Tower Bridge: Before Tower Bridge was built, there were some bridges on the Thames, but they were all built to the west of London Bridge, another famous bridge in London. In the 19th century, more people began to live in the East End of London and the area east of London Bridge had become a busy port. A new bridge to the east of London Bridge was badly needed as journeys for pedestrians and vehicles were being delayed by hours. Finally in 1876, the City of London Corporation, responsible for that part of the Thames, decided to build a new bridge. It took eight years to build Tower Bridge. It was opened in 1894. The two central sections of the bridge are sometimes raised to allow commercial ships to pass along the river.

Harry Potter: a series of movies, based on the *Harry Potter* novels which fall within the genre of fantasy literature and contain elements of mystery, adventure, thriller and romance

Mamma Mia!: It tells the story of Sophie and Donna, a single mother. As the daughter of Donna, Sophie longs to discover who her father is, so she secretly invites three paternal candidates to her upcoming wedding. When Sophie walks down the aisle on the wedding day, she wants her father to hand her off. Now, as three key figures from Donna's past return to the beautiful Mediterranean shores, where they all walked 20 years before, the beautiful bride will discover the secret of her past while the lonely mother finds her true love.

Tom Stoppard: a British playwright. He is regarded as one of the most important contemporary playwrights in the English language.

Arcadia: a 1993 play by Tom Stoppard concerning the relationship between past and present and between order and disorder and the certainty of knowledge. It has been cited by many critics as the playwright's finest play.

fish and chips: a popular takeaway food in the United Kingdom. It consists of deep-fried fish and chips (long thin pieces of potato cooked in hot oil). Salt and vinegar is traditionally sprinkled over fish and chips at the time it is served.

(See T4 for Scripts)

4

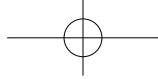
Answers

- 1) danced
- 2) view of the river
- 3) fun
- 4) drink
- 5) west
- 6) delicious meal
- 7) house
- 8) television

5

Reference answers

- 1 Yes, I go out a lot with my friends. After a long week of study, going out at weekends can help me relax, so I can go back to study with a refreshed mind. / No, I don't go out a lot because I have no time. I'm taking many courses at college, so I have to spend most of my time studying.
- 2 I like going to shopping malls. I also like going to the cinema and the theater. Sometimes I go to museums and art galleries, too.
- 3 I went shopping with my best friend last weekend. After that we went to a café and had a cup of coffee. Yes, I enjoyed it because I took a break from study and I had a good time with my best friend. / No, I didn't enjoy it because there were too many people in the store. Besides, it was so noisy in the café that my friend and I could hardly hear each other.



Listening to the world

Listening

BEFORE ► you listen

- 1 Work in pairs. Think about someone in your family that you like most. Give two or three reasons why you like him / her most and tell what you have learned from him / her.

LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for specific information

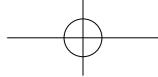
When you listen for specific information, you listen with a focus or purpose rather than try to understand every word. What information to listen for depends on what questions you need to answer in the listening task or what purpose you want to achieve in real-life communication.

When you listen to news reports, weather forecasts, or airport announcements, you should listen carefully to specific information and details such as numbers, times, dates, places, and events.

For example, you hear an airport announcement: *American Airlines Flight 282 to Dallas is now boarding at Gate 10.* You should focus your attention on the flight number “Flight 282”, the arrival city “Dallas”, and the boarding gate “Gate 10”.



Now you are going to hear an interview. Read the exercises first so you know what specific information you should pay attention to while you listen.



Listening

BEFORE ► you listen

1

Reference answers

I admire my mother most. She loves my brother and me so much that she would do everything for us. At the same time, she always encourages us to be independent and try our best to do what we like. As a teacher, she has also set a good example for me. She has worked as a primary school teacher for about 30 years and she has never got tired of her work. She spends a lot of time helping her students, especially those with

learning difficulties. I'm very proud of her. Live and work with pleasure – this is what I have learned from her.

Teaching tips

For weaker Ss, ask them to use the following pattern while doing this exercise:

- 1 The person I like most is ... (*someone in your family*)
- 2 He / She is ... (*two or three reasons why you like him / her most*)
- 3 What I have learned from him / her ...;
What he / she has taught me ... (*concluding remarks*)

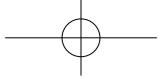
LISTENING SKILLS

Listening for specific information

Listening for specific information is a common and useful listening skill. It means listening for the important details you need. For example, if you listen to a weather forecast, you should expect to hear information about the temperatures, descriptions of the weather, such as clear, sunny, cloudy, overcast, rainy, hot, cold, windy, snow, storm, and chances of rain / snow. Read the following weather report to Ss and ask them to note down the important numbers showing information about temperatures:

*It's partly sunny this afternoon. Temperatures will remain **10 to 15** degrees with highs at **22** degrees. The chance of rain is 20 percent. Tomorrow morning, it will be mostly cloudy. Low temperatures will drop to **8** degrees in the suburbs, but the downtown area will see a high of **25** degrees. But there will be showers tomorrow night.*

Next, Ss will listen to an interview. The interviewee will talk about his childhood, family, his work, etc. Ask Ss to guess what kind of specific information they expect to hear before they listen to the recording.



New words

Baruti /bɑ:'ru:ti/ 巴鲁蒂

Johannesburg /dʒəʊ'hæniɪsbɜ:g/ 约翰内斯堡
(南非城市)

orphan /'ɔ:fən/ *n.* 孤儿

orphanage /'ɔ:f(ə)nɪdʒ/ *n.* 孤儿院

Mother Teresa /,mʌðə tə'ri:zə/ 特蕾莎修女

Long Walk to Freedom 《漫漫自由路》(书名)

Nelson Mandela /'nelɪn mæn,delə/ 纳尔逊·曼德拉(南非前总统)

Culture notes

Mother Teresa: a Catholic nun who won the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize for her devotion to helping others

Long Walk to Freedom: the autobiography (自传) of Nelson Mandela. The book is about his early life, coming of age (成年), education, 27 years in prison, and his struggle against racial segregation (种族隔离) in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela: President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He passed away in 2013 at the age of 95.



WHILE ▶ you listen

2 Read the statements. Then listen to an interview and fill in the blanks. Pay special attention to the time expressions and numbers.

- 1 Baruti was born in the year _____.
- 2 He was the _____ child in a very big family.
- 3 Baruti married his wife in _____.
- 4 Together they opened an orphanage in _____.

Now listen again and check your answers.

3 Read the introduction about Baruti. Then listen to the interview again and fill in the blanks.

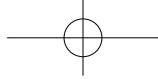
Baruti was born in Johannesburg. His father was a 1) _____ and his mother 2) _____ for rich people. When Baruti was in school, one of his friends 3) _____ his parents and moved to an orphanage. Baruti 4) _____ him and when he saw his life there, he decided to 5) _____ with orphans. Later he opened an orphanage with 6) _____. Baruti regards Mother Teresa as his hero and his favorite book is *Long Walk to Freedom*, the story of Nelson Mandela's life 7) _____.

Now listen again and check your answers.

AFTER ▶ you listen

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 What can you learn from Mother Teresa's words "I can do no great things, only small things with great love"?
- 2 What is your favorite book? What do you like about it?
- 3 What childhood experience did you have that had a great impact on your present life?



WHILE ▶ you listen

Scripts

I = Interviewer; B = Baruti

- I:** Thank you for coming on the show, Baruti. We are all very interested to know more about your work. But, first of all, let's start from the beginning. Um, where were you born?
- B:** I was born in Johannesburg in 1962.
- I:** Can I ask you about your childhood?
- B:** Yes, of course. I was the fourth child in a very big family – there were 11 of us. My father was a teacher and my mother cleaned houses for rich people.
- I:** Did you go to school?
- B:** Yes, I did. Education was very important to my parents.
- I:** When did you decide to work with poor children?
- B:** When I was in school, one of my friends lost his parents. He had no family ... um ... no living grandparents, so he moved to a house for orphans. I visited him and when I saw his life there, I decided to work with orphans.
- I:** When did you open your orphanage?
- B:** We opened it in 1996.
- I:** We?
- B:** Yes, my wife and I. We got married in 1990.
- I:** And who's your hero?
- B:** I'm glad you asked that – it's Mother Teresa. I often think about her words: "I can do no great things, only small things with great love."
- I:** That's very interesting. I have one more question: What's your favorite book?
- B:** Let me think about that. I like many books, but *Long Walk to Freedom* is one of my favorites. It's the story of Nelson Mandela's life in his own words.
- I:** That sounds interesting. Thank you. OK ... now, it's time to ask the audience for questions. Are there any questions for Baruti? ... Yes, you at the back ...

2

Answers

- 1 1962 2 fourth 3 1990 4 1996

3

Answers

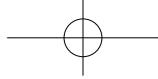
- 1) teacher 5) work
2) cleaned houses 6) his wife
3) lost 7) in his own words
4) visited

AFTER ▶ you listen

4

Reference answers

- Mother Teresa's words tell us that small things can make a great difference. Few of us can do anything great, but we can all do small things with great love.
- My favorite book is *Steve Jobs*. The book is based on more than 40 interviews with Jobs conducted over two years as well as interviews with more than 100 family members, friends, foes, competitors, and colleagues. Jobs spoke honestly about the people he worked with and competed against. He encouraged the people he knew to speak honestly too. So through the book, readers can not only read about the life of the legendary Steve Jobs, but also have a genuine view of his personality that shaped his approach to business and his products.
- When I was seven years old, my parents bought a new wall clock with an owl inside. I was very curious about how the owl moved its eyes and gave out sound. One day, I took the clock off the wall, and took it apart with a screwdriver. After an hour, I still couldn't figure out how the clock worked, and I couldn't put all the parts together. I was scared. But when my father found what I had done, instead of scolding me, he praised me for my eagerness to learn. And he taught me how to assemble the clock. This experience made me love my father more. And more importantly, I fell in love with mechanics since then. That's why I chose mechanics as my major.



Listening to the world

Viewing

BEFORE ► you view

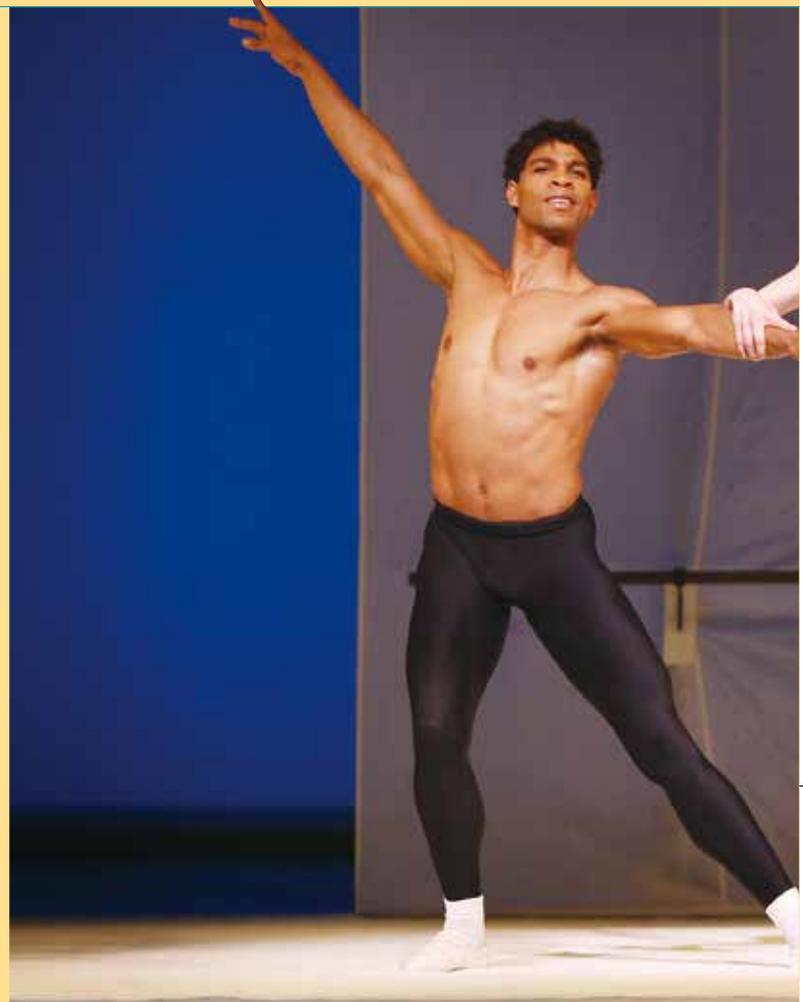
1 Read the program information below and answer the questions.

- 1 Who is Carlos Acosta?
- 2 Where is he from?
- 3 What are the three things he will talk about in the program?

BBC

The Culture Show: Carlos Acosta

The Culture Show is an arts program which introduces people from the world of theater, music and dance. This program is about Carlos Acosta – a famous ballet dancer. He was born in Havana, but travels the world with his dancing. In the program he talks about his home country and how important it is to him. He also talks about his family and childhood.



WHILE ► you view

2 Read the statements. Then watch the video clip and number the events in Carlos Acosta's life in the correct order of time.

- ___ a He was born and grew up in Havana.
- ___ b He became famous all over the world.
- ___ c He often missed school.
- ___ d He saw the Cuban National Ballet.
- ___ e He traveled to Europe for the first time.
- ___ f His father sent him to a ballet school.
- ___ g He won four major dance competitions.
- ___ h He was a champion breakdancer in the streets.

Now watch again and check your answers.

New words

Carlos Acosta /'kɑ:lɒs ,ə'kɒstə/ 卡洛斯·阿科斯塔

Havana /hə'vænə/ 哈瓦那 (古巴首都)

principal /'prɪnsəpl/ *a.* 主要的

Covent Garden /'kɒv(ə)nt ,gɑ:dn/ 科文特花园皇家歌剧院 (英国); 科文特花园

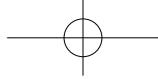
Cuba /'kju:bə/ 古巴 (拉丁美洲岛国)

the tropics /ðə 'trɒpɪks/ *n.* 热带 (地区)

breakdancer /'breɪk,dɑ:nsə/ *n.* 霹雳舞演员

Cuban /'kju:bən/ *a.* 古巴的; 古巴人的

Cuban National Ballet 古巴国家芭蕾舞团



Viewing

BEFORE ► you view

1

Reference answers

- 1 A famous ballet dancer.
- 2 Havana.
- 3 His home country, family and childhood.

WHILE ► you view

Scripts

Carlos Acosta is one of the greatest living ballet dancers. He was the first black principal dancer at Covent Garden in London. He is famous around the world and in his home country of Cuba he is a national hero.

Carlos now travels the world but always sees Cuba as his home. All his family are still there. In Cuba he isn't a foreigner. He says that in Cuba a child learns to dance first and then to speak. He talks about the heat and the sea, about dance and music and happiness.

“Cuba is always going to be my home. In my heart, that's the only country, you know, and because that's where all my relatives are, my memories, you know, and this is the only place I'm never going to be a foreigner. You learn how to dance first; then you learn how to speak, you know, in Cuba. It's something that's been passed on through generation to generation. And it's also, you know, the heat, and the tropic (tropics), and the sea and ... it's ... it's almost, that's what it's asking for, dance and music and happiness.”

Carlos was born in Havana, the youngest of 11 children in a poor family. He often missed school. He was a champion breakdancer in the streets but didn't want to be a professional dancer. When he was nine, his father sent him to a ballet school. Carlos hated it. He told his father he wanted to do something else.

“So I ... I did tell him many times that I didn't

want to be ... and that I wanted to ... to do something else – football, you know – but he didn't want to hear it. So, I went and ... But thank God he didn't want to hear it because thanks to that I'm here now.”

At ballet school, Carlos wasn't always a good student and didn't want to be a dancer. But when he was 13, Carlos saw the Cuban National Ballet and he loved it so much that he changed his mind about ballet. He decided to work hard and three years later, at 16, he traveled to Europe for the first time. That year he won four major dance competitions and became famous all over the world.

Now he is an international star and he dances in many countries, but he still goes home to Cuba several times a year to visit his family.

Language notes

And it's also, you know, the heat, and the tropic, and the sea and ...

The correct usage is “the tropics”, not “the tropic”.

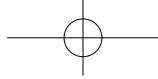
Culture notes

breakdancer: one who does breakdancing. Breakdancing is a style of street dance that originated as a part of hip-hop culture among African American and Latino youths in New York City during the early 1970s.

2

Answers

a-c-h-f-d-e-g-b



BBC



3 Read what Carlos says about his home country. Then watch the video clip again and fill in the blanks.

Cuba is always going to be my 1) _____. In my heart, that's the only 2) _____, you know, and because that's where all my 3) _____ are, my memories, you know, and this is the only place I'm never going to be a 4) _____. You learn how to dance first; then you learn how to 5) _____, you know, in Cuba. It's something that's been 6) _____ through generation to generation. And it's also, you know, the 7) _____, and the tropic (tropics), and the 8) _____ and ... it's ... it's almost, that's what it's asking for, dance and music and 9) _____.

Now watch again and check your answers.

AFTER ► you view

4 Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

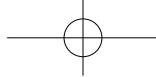
- 1 Is your attitude to your hometown similar to Carlos Acosta's to Cuba? What do you think about your hometown?
- 2 Did your parents make you take up a hobby such as playing the piano, practicing calligraphy (书法) or playing table tennis when you were a child? Did you like it at that time? How do you think about it now?

Culture notes

Havana: the capital and also a major port and leading commercial center of Cuba. The city is noted for its history, culture, architecture and monuments. The historic center was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982.

Covent Garden: a popular shopping and tourist site in central London. Here it simply refers to the Royal Opera House, which is situated in Covent Garden.

Cuban National Ballet: a classical ballet company based at the Great Theater of Havana in Havana, Cuba. Founded in 1948, it has become recognized as one of the world's leading ballet companies.



3

Answers

- 1) home
- 2) country
- 3) relatives
- 4) foreigner
- 5) speak
- 6) passed on
- 7) heat
- 8) sea
- 9) happiness

AFTER ▶ you view

4

Reference answers

- 1 My attitude to my hometown is similar to Carlos Acosta's to Cuba. I come from Suzhou and I love my hometown for its beautiful gardens, nice people and the delicate lifestyle. It is where I have learned how to live in harmony with nature.
- 2 My parents made me learn to play the piano when I was six. But I did not like it for the first few years. It was so difficult and every practice turned into tears and anger. But my mom simply told me to keep on playing. My mom always said, "Now you don't understand how playing the piano can benefit you, but eventually you will be thankful to me." I didn't understand the words until I played a song at the graduation ceremony in my middle school. People gave me the warmest applause and told me how they were touched by the music. And I realized that music could bring happiness to other people as well as to myself. From this experience, I have learned that it is wonderful to have a hobby, and that something you didn't like at first may turn out to be very rewarding later on.

Speaking for communication

Imitation

Listen to the following statements and read them out loud.



1 Last night, I went out for a meal with an old friend from university – it was really good to see her. (Sharing)

2 I like to go out to bars and I quite like going to friends' houses and having dinner and things like that. (Sharing)

3 I often think about her words: "I can do no great things, only small things with great love." (Listening)

4 That year he won four major dance competitions and became famous all over the world. (Viewing)

5 Now he is an international star and he dances in many countries, but he still goes home to Cuba several times a year to visit his family. (Viewing)

Role-play

New words

Isabel /'ɪzəbel/ 伊莎贝尔

Marek /'mæɪrɪk/ 马雷克

Diego /di:ˌeɪɡəʊ/ 迭戈

pitch /pɪtʃ/ *n.* 球场

goal *n.* 进球得分; 进球

1 Listen to a conversation. How did Isabel, the woman, and Marek, the man, spend their weekend?

2 Listen to Part 1 of the conversation and fill in the blanks.

Isabel: Hi, Marek. How was your weekend?

Marek: OK. And yours? What did you do?

Isabel: I went for a walk. 1) _____!

Marek: Who did you go with?

Isabel: With my boyfriend, Diego. 2) _____.

Marek: Oh. Where did you go?

Isabel: By the river. 3) _____.

Marek: That sounds good.

3 Read the expressions. Then listen to Part 2 of the conversation and check (✓) the ones you hear.

- 1 And you?
- 2 Where did you go?
- 3 What did you do?
- 4 Who did you go with?
- 5 Really?
- 6 What happened?
- 7 Where did you play?
- 8 That sounds good.
- 9 That sounds terrible.
- 10 I don't believe you!

Speaking for communication

Role-play

Scripts

I = Isabel; M = Marek

Part 1

I: Hi, Marek. How was your weekend?

M: OK. And yours? What did you do?

I: I went for a walk. It was great!

M: Who did you go with?

I: With my boyfriend, Diego. He's a football player.

M: Oh. Where did you go?

I: By the river. It was really beautiful.

M: That sounds good.

Part 2

I: And you? What did you do?

M: Oh, I played football; cleaned the flat.

I: Who did you play football with?

M: With some guys from work. We play every weekend.

I: Really? Where did you play?

M: In the park. There's a football pitch there.

I: Did you win?

M: Of course. I scored five goals!

I: Ha! I don't believe you!

1

Reference answers

Isabel went for a walk with her boyfriend while Marek played football and cleaned his flat.

Teaching tips

Since the conversation between Isabel and Marek will be used later to illustrate how to keep a conversation going, it is important to help Ss get familiar with the names of these two speakers before they listen to the recording.

2

Reference answers

- 1) It was great
- 2) He's a football player
- 3) It was really beautiful

Teaching tips

This exercise is designed to help Ss learn how Isabel keeps the conversation going by giving extra information besides direct answers to Marek's questions.

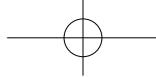
3

Answers

The expressions you hear are 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10.

Teaching tips

This exercise is designed to make Ss understand that questions and comments can help keep a conversation going. Explain to Ss that the expressions they hear are of two kinds: questions and comments on what the speaker says.



SPEAKING SKILLS

Keeping a conversation going

The conversation you have just listened to is a typical example of how to keep a conversation going. Keeping a conversation going is an important speaking skill for exchanging information with or showing politeness to other people. There are several ways to keep a conversation going.

Firstly, ask questions. Questions are useful not only for starting a conversation, but also for keeping the conversation going. After your first question, ask follow-up questions, especially open-ended questions, to encourage the person you are talking with to go on with the conversation. For example, both Marek and Isabel ask many questions about each other's weekend, such as *What did you do?* and *Who did you go with?*

Secondly, give extra information. When answering questions, try to give extra information such as whom you did something with, when and where you did it, how it was. For example, when asked *What did you do?*, Isabel gives extra information *It was great!* in addition to the direct answer *I went for a walk.*

Thirdly, make comments. Encourage your conversation partner to go on talking by making comments on what he / she says. Just as Isabel and Marek do in their conversation, you may use expressions such as *That sounds good!*, *Really?*, or *I don't believe you!*

The following is an example showing how to keep a conversation going. Read the conversation and pay attention to the different ways used to keep the conversation going.

Q: Questions

A: Answers

E: Extra information

C: Comments on what the speaker says

A: *How did you spend the weekend?* (Q)

B: *I went to the City Park.* (A) *I went there for a free concert.* (E)

A: *That sounds nice!* (C) *How did you get to the park?* (Q)

B: *I drove there.* (A) *But the traffic was so bad that it took us one hour to get there.* (E)

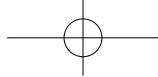
A: *How terrible!* (C) *Whom did you go to the park with?* (Q)

B: *I went to the park with my roommate.* (A) *He is a really fun person.* (E)

A: *Lucky you!* (C) *What do you think of the concert?* (Q)

B: *It was beyond my expectations.* (A) *The musicians are all young and energetic.* (E)

A: *Really?* (C) *Oh, you are making me envious!* (C)



SPEAKING SKILLS

Keeping a conversation going

As introduced in Ss' Book, one of the important ways to keep a conversation going is asking questions.

Tell Ss that some good questions can make a conversation continue. For example, suppose the conversation is about spending the weekend. Look at the following table and show Ss the many different kinds of questions that can be asked.

Question types	Examples
What	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What did you do last weekend? • What is your plan for this weekend? • What do you think about the new movie?
Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who did you spend your last weekend with? • Who else went to your party?
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where did you go last weekend? • Where do you recommend me to go for this weekend?
Why / Why not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is the museum a great place to visit? • Why didn't you go to sing karaoke with us?
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did you go skiing? • When will you go camping?
How	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you like the concert / the book? • How did you manage to get to the top of the mountain?
Really? Is that so?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Really? You went to see the musical <i>Cats</i>? • You think the book is very touching. Is that so?
Do you / Could you ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you have a place to recommend? • Could you tell me something about the museum?
Are you going to / Will you ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you going to have picnic with us? • Will you go fishing this Saturday?

Tell Ss when they ask questions, they should show that they are genuinely interested in what the other person says.

In Exercise 4, Ss are expected to complete the conversation based on its context with questions, extra information, or comments on what each speaker says, and then practice the conversation.

Speaking for communication

4 Work in pairs. Complete the following conversation with questions, extra information and comments on what each speaker says and then practice the conversation.

Did you go to Emily's party?

Yes, I did. It was
1) _____!

How many 2) _____?

Oh, a lot of people. They were all
very 3) _____.

That sounds 4) _____!
What time 5) _____?

After midnight. I left 6) _____.
When I got home, 7) _____.

8) _____. Aren't you tired now?

Not really. I 9) _____,
so I'm not very tired.

5 Work in pairs and role-play the following situations. Use the skills for keeping a conversation going.

Situation 1

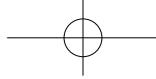
Seeing a movie

- A** You went to see a movie last weekend. Tell Student B about your experience by answering his / her questions. Try to add some extra information.
- B** Ask Student A about his / her experience last weekend. You may ask him / her the following questions and don't forget to comment on his / her answers.
- 1 What did you do last weekend?
 - 2 Where did you see the movie?
 - 3 Who did you go with?
 - 4 How much did it cost?
 - 5 How did you like the movie?
 - 6 What was the movie about?
 - 7 Who was the director?
 - 8 Who were the actors in the movie?

Situation 2

Going out for dinner

- A** You went out for dinner last weekend. Tell Student B about your experience by answering his / her questions. Try to add some extra information.
- B** Ask Student A about his / her experience last weekend. You may ask him / her the following questions and don't forget to comment on his / her answers.
- 1 What did you do last weekend?
 - 2 Who did you have dinner with?
 - 3 Where did you have dinner?
 - 4 How much did it cost?
 - 5 What did you eat?
 - 6 How did you like the food?



4

Reference answers

- 1) great
- 2) people were there
- 3) interesting
- 4) nice
- 5) did you leave
- 6) with Jane / by taxi
- 7) I was very tired
- 8) Surely you would be
- 9) didn't get up until 11 this morning

Teaching tips

Ask Ss to work in pairs and work out the answers together. Then ask them to role-play the conversation.

5

Reference answers

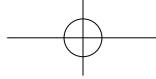
1

- B:** What did you do last weekend?
A: I went to see the movie *The Blind Side*.
B: Where did you see it?
A: The Grand Cinema, you know, the best cinema in town.
B: Who did you go with?
A: I went with two of my friends.
B: How nice! How much did the movie cost?
A: I paid 60 *yuan* for the ticket.
B: Wow, that was very expensive. Well, how did you like the movie?
A: It was fantastic. It was very touching.
B: What was the movie about?
A: It was about a nice lady and a young black man from a poor family. The young man has been adopted by many families but he always runs away. His academic performance is poor, but he has a talent for playing football. The lady adopts him and helps him with both his studies and his football career.
B: Sounds like a great story. Who was the director?
A: John Lee Hancock. I love all his movies.

- B:** Yes, he is a great director. Who were the actors in the movie?
A: Sandra Bullock and Kathy Bates. Sandra Bullock is my favorite actress. For her excellent performance in this movie, she won the Oscar for Best Actress.
B: I like her too. I should go see the movie.
A: Yes, you should. You'll love it.

2

- B:** What did you do last weekend?
A: I went out for dinner with my parents. I hadn't seen them for quite a long time.
B: Your parents must have been very happy to see you. Where did you have dinner?
A: In a French restaurant on Wuhu Street. Do you know that place?
B: No, I don't think so. It must be a fancy restaurant. How much did it cost?
A: Oh, it cost me a fortune. But it was totally worth it.
B: The food must have been great. What did you have?
A: I had lamb and red wine. My parents both had fish and white wine.
B: How did you like the food?
A: It was just perfect. They have a great chef.
B: Wonderful! I'll definitely go there and check it out.



Group discussion Conducting an interview

Get ideas

1 Listen to an interview with a writer and answer the following questions.

- 1 Where was the writer born?
- 2 When did he write his first novel?
- 3 When did he make the film *Lost in the Forest*?
- 4 When did he start making films?
- 5 How long did he stay in Brazil?

2 Read the expressions. Then listen to the interview again and check (✓) the ones you hear.

Interviewer

- 1 Could you tell us about your childhood?
- 2 Can you tell me something about your parents?
- 3 When did you decide to make a film?
- 4 You wrote your first novel just one year after you left college, didn't you?
- 5 Is that period of your life related to your later career in any way?
- 6 What's your favorite book?
- 7 That sounds interesting.
- 8 Why did you give it up then?

Interviewee

- 9 Yes, of course.
- 10 That's a good question.
- 11 Let me think about that.

New words

Get ideas

Brazil /brə'zɪl/ 巴西 (南美洲国家)

Discuss and organize ideas

Lewis Hamilton /'lju:ɪs ,hæmltən/ 刘易斯·汉密尔顿 (英国赛车手)

Formula One /,fɔ:mjələ 'wʌn/ *n.* 一级方程式车赛

radio-controlled *a.* 无线电操纵的

championship /'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/ *n.* 锦标赛

McLaren /mæk'lærən/ 迈凯伦车队

Ron Dennis /,rɒn 'denɪs/ 罗恩·丹尼斯

Arsenal Football Club /'ɑ:sn(ə)l ,fʊtbɔ:l klʌb/ 阿森纳足球俱乐部

Shakira /ʃɑ:'kɪrə/ 夏奇拉 (哥伦比亚歌手)

Colombian /kə'lʌmbiən/ *a.* 哥伦比亚的; 哥伦比亚人的

singer-songwriter *n.* 创作型歌手

album /'ælbəm/ *n.* 唱片; 专辑

single /'sɪŋgl/ *n.* 单曲唱片

FIFA /'fi:fə/ 国际足球联合会

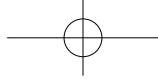
Grammy Awards /,græmi ə'wɔ:dz/ 格莱美奖 (美国一年一度的音乐奖)

Discuss and organize ideas

3 Work in groups of four. Read the following introduction to two famous people and underline the pieces of information that you all think are important or interesting.



Lewis Hamilton is a British Formula One racing driver. Hamilton was born in 1985. In 1991, his father bought him a radio-controlled car, which gave him his first taste of racing competition. He finished second in the national championship for radio-controlled cars in 1992. In 1995, at the age of 10, Hamilton met McLaren team boss Ron Dennis and told him, "One day I want to race your cars." Less than three years later, McLaren signed him to their Young Driver Support Program. He drove for McLaren in Formula One in



Group discussion

Get ideas

Scripts

I = Interviewer; W = Writer

I: We are very pleased to have you here, George. Shall we start from the beginning? Could you tell us about your childhood?

W: Yes, of course. I was born in a small town in the northeast. My father was a truck driver and my mother worked part-time in a hospital. I have a brother and a sister. We all went to the same local school.

I: You wrote your first novel just one year after you left college, didn't you?

W: Yes, that was in 1993. I was only 22 then. And the next year I went to Brazil.

I: Is that period of your life related to your later career in any way?

W: That's a good question. You see, it was my experience there that inspired my film *Lost in the Forest*, although I didn't actually make that film until several years later, in 2008.

I: When did you start making films?

W: In 2003. That was after I gave up farming.

I: Farming?

W: Yes. I stayed in Brazil for 7 years, during which I met my wife. After we came back we bought a farm in the south of the country. A kind of experiment, really.

I: That sounds interesting. Why did you give it up then?

W: It was very hard work. I was also busy working on my second novel ...

1

Reference answers

- 1 He was born in a small town in the northeast.
- 2 He wrote his first novel in 1993, when he was only 22.
- 3 He made the film *Lost in the Forest* in 2008.
- 4 He started making films in 2003.
- 5 He stayed in Brazil for 7 years.

Teaching tips

This exercise is designed to help Ss get the key information of the interview and learn how an interview is generally conducted.

2

Answers

The expressions you hear are 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Teaching tips

This exercise is designed to help Ss learn some useful expressions for asking and answering questions during an interview. Ask Ss to read the sentences, including those not heard in the recording, and tell them they can use some of these sentences in the following exercises.

Speaking for communication

2007, 12 years after he first met Dennis. In his first season in Formula One, Hamilton set a number of records. He won the World Championship in 2008 and became the youngest driver to win the title.

Hamilton played football for his school team. He is a big fan of Arsenal Football Club. He said that if Formula One had not worked for him, he would have been a footballer.



her first song at the age of eight.

Shakira's first albums, *Magia* and *Peligro*, came out in the early 1990s. Her 1996 album *Pies Descalzos*, meaning "bare feet", brought her great fame in Latin America. In 2001, she broke through into the English-speaking world with her fifth album, *Laundry Service*. Its lead single "Whenever, Wherever" became the best-selling single of 2002. Her "Waka Waka" ("This Time for Africa") was chosen as the official song for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Shakira is a Grammy Awards winner.

Shakira is also devoted to helping others. In 1997, she founded the Barefoot Foundation, a non-government organization to provide education opportunities for poor children around Colombia and the other parts of the world.

Shakira is a Colombian singer-songwriter who emerged in the music scene of Columbia and Latin America in the early 1990s. She wrote her first poem at the age of four and

4 Choose Hamilton or Shakira as a guest for your interview. Decide the roles of each member in your group: interviewer, Hamilton or Shakira, and two audience members.

5 Prepare for an interview with Hamilton or Shakira.

Student A: You are the interviewer. Write a list of interview questions for Hamilton or Shakira.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Student B: You are playing Hamilton or Shakira. Make notes of the important information about Hamilton or Shakira.

- 1
- 2
- 3

Student C & D: You are the audience. Write a list of questions you like to ask Hamilton or Shakira.

- 1
- 2
- 3

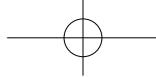
Present ideas

6 Present your interview to the class. Before you begin, refer to the checklist below to see if you are ready.

Checklist

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ask proper questions to get the information I need. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ask follow-up questions to get extra information. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Give clear answers to the interviewer's questions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Give extra information in answering the interviewer's questions. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Speak loudly enough in the interview. |

7 Vote for the most interesting interview.



Discuss and organize ideas

5

Reference answers

An Interview with Hamilton

Student A: the interviewer

- 1 When were you born?
- 2 When did you fall in love with racing competition?
- 3 How did you get into the world of racing?
- 4 What honors have you won?
- 5 What else are you interested in besides car racing?

Student B: Hamilton

- 1 born in 1985
- 2 in 1991 – father bought me a radio-controlled car
- 3 at the age of 10 – told McLaren team boss that I wanted to race for them; less than three years later – signed to their Young Driver Support Program
- 4 set numerous records and finished second in 2007; won the World Championship in 2008
- 5 other activities: football

An Interview with Shakira

Student A: the interviewer

- 1 When did you write your first song?
- 2 When did you start to get involved in your career as a musician?
- 3 What are your most important albums?
- 4 What other activities are you engaged in besides your music career?

Student B: Shakira

- 1 at the age of 8 – wrote my first song
- 2 in the early 1990s – first album was released
- 3 important albums: *Pies Descalzos* – success in Latin America; *Laundry Service* – success in the English-speaking world
- 4 other activities: helps others; founded the Barefoot Foundation, a non-government organization to provide education opportunities for poor children around Colombia and the other parts of the world

Teaching tips

Ask Ss to write down as many pieces of important information as possible and make notes in the first person (第一人称).

Present ideas

6

Teaching tips

Invite two or three groups to role-play their interviews in front of the class. Ask Ss to keep the interview going by providing some extra information and making comments when necessary.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

New words

Jack Kilby /ˌdʒæk 'kɪlbi/ 杰克·基尔比 (美国工程师)

microchip /'maɪkrəʊ,tʃɪp/ *n.* 集成电路; 芯片

Charlie Chaplin /ˌtʃɑ:li 'tʃæplɪn/ 查理·卓别林 (美国喜剧演员)

Listen to five short conversations and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- A In a bar.
B At home.
C In the office.
D At a cinema.
- A Jack Kilby is not very well-known.
B Jack Kilby invented something great.
C Jack Kilby is famous for his invention.
D Jack Kilby did not win the Nobel Prize.
- A Charlie Chaplin's films are too serious.
B Charlie Chaplin's films are very creative.
C Charlie Chaplin's films can't be understood easily.
D Charlie Chaplin's films can't be compared with other films.
- A The car.
B The phone.
C The computer.
D The light bulb.
- A Bob remembered all his lines.
B Bob performed very naturally.
C Bob should be proud of himself.
D Bob should have performed better.

Long conversation

New words

Manchester /'mæntʃestə/ 曼彻斯特 (英国城市)

setting /'setɪŋ/ *n.* (戏剧、书、电影等的) 背景

Listen to a long conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- A Read J. K. Rowling's first book.
B Go to buy a new *Harry Potter* book.
C Watch BBC news about J. K. Rowling.
D Take her cousin to see a new *Harry Potter* movie.
- A At a café.
B On a train.
C At a cinema.
D In a bookstore.
- A She won't write any more books.
B She will write more magic stories.
C She hasn't said anything about her future plans.
D She said she would work on more serious subjects.
- A J. K. Rowling's secret.
B J. K. Rowling's writing plan.
C A new book by J. K. Rowling.
D An interview with J. K. Rowling.

Further practice in listening

Short conversations

Scripts

Conversation 1

- W:** Hi, John. I'm back. Did any of my friends call me? We were supposed to meet at the bar for drinks, and then go to the cinema. But they never showed up.
- M:** Sorry. I've been home since I came back from the office and the phone never rang once.
- Q:** Where does the conversation probably take place?

Conversation 2

- M:** Not all great people are famous; take Jack Kilby as an example.
- W:** Right. Jack Kilby invented the microchip, and received the Nobel Prize. But only a small part of the public knows of him. It's very surprising.
- Q:** What does the woman think is very surprising?

Conversation 3

- W:** I don't quite understand what made Charlie Chaplin such a popular movie star.
- M:** Are you serious? Look at Charlie Chaplin's works and compare them to other films of the time. He was so original that people were really surprised by his films.
- Q:** What does the man say about Charlie Chaplin's films?

Conversation 4

- W:** What's the greatest invention of the last few hundred years?
- M:** Let's see. The computer, the car, the phone? No, I think it's the light bulb. This invention has changed the world more than anything else.

- Q:** Which invention does the man think changed the world most?

Conversation 5

- W:** Our play last night was a great success. We're all proud of Bob.
- M:** Yes. But if Bob had remembered all his lines, his performance would have been more natural.
- Q:** What does the man mean?

Answers

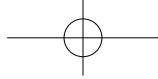
- 1 B 2 A 3 B 4 D 5 D

Long conversation

Scripts

- W:** Hey, Bob, I'm taking care of my cousin this weekend. Can you think of any fun things for us to do?
- M:** You guys should go see the new *Harry Potter* movie!
- W:** That's a great idea! J. K. Rowling is such an inspiration. I just watched an interview with her on BBC news. Did you know her first book was rejected by 12 different publishers? Everyone told her to get a different job, and that she wouldn't be able to make any money by writing children's books.
- M:** Yeah, it's hard to believe that once she was really poor but now she's so wealthy. She came up with the idea for *Harry Potter* at a café in London ... no, wait, I think it was a bookstore in Manchester ... right?
- W:** Haha, almost! It was actually on a train between London and Manchester. But she did write in cafés a lot. She could only write when her baby daughter was sleeping, so she took her on long walks around the neighborhood to get her to fall asleep. She would usually end up in a café and write as much as possible before her baby woke up again.
- M:** Did J. K. Rowling say what she's going to

(To be continued)



Further practice in listening

Passage 1

New words

Stephen Glenn /'sti:v n ,glen/ 斯蒂芬·格伦

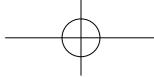
spill /spɪl/ *v.* (意外地) 使泼洒, 使溢出

opportunity /,ɒpə'tju:nəti/ *n.* 机会

Listen to a short passage and choose the best answer to each question you hear.

- 1 A He broke the milk bottle.
B He fell down on the floor.
C He made a mess inside the refrigerator.
D He spilled the milk over the kitchen floor.
- 2 A She gave him a long lecture.
B She shouted at him in anger.
C She enjoyed the wonderful mess.
D She cleaned up the mess with him.
- 3 A How to do an experiment.
B How to carry a milk bottle.
C How to clean up spilled milk.
D How to avoid making mistakes.
- 4 A Mistakes can become learning opportunities.
B Mistakes are just like scientific experiments.
C One should sometimes make mistakes.
D One should try to avoid making mistakes.





(Continued)

write next in her interview? I can't wait to see what she will write after her *Harry Potter* books!

W: No. She keeps her future plans a secret. Personally, I hope she writes more magic stories, with flying horses and lots of animals!

M: Not me. I hope she works on more serious material. I'd love to read stories with historical settings and big battle scenes!

Q1: What does the man suggest that the woman do this weekend?

Q2: Where did J. K. Rowling come up with the idea for *Harry Potter*?

Q3: What are J. K. Rowling's future plans?

Q4: What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

Language notes

end up: be in a particular situation, state, or place after a series of events, especially when you did not plan it (尤指经历了一系列意外事件后) 最终达到……

- Every time they went to dancing, they ended up in a bad mood.
- He ended up marrying his high school sweetheart.

Culture notes

J. K. Rowling: a British novelist, best known as the author of the *Harry Potter* fantasy series. The *Harry Potter* books have gained worldwide attention, won many awards, and become the best-selling book series in history. These books have been made into a popular series of films. Rowling's life has changed greatly: She changed from a person living on social security to a multimillionaire within five years.

Answers

1 D 2 B 3 C 4 D

Passage 1

Scripts

Stephen Glenn is a famous research scientist. When he was interviewed by a newspaper reporter who asked him why he was so much more creative than the average person, he responded that it all came from an experience with his mother that occurred when he was about two years old.

He had been trying to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator when he lost his hold on the bottle and it fell, spilling milk all over the kitchen floor. When his mother came into the kitchen, instead of shouting at him, giving him a lecture or punishing him, she said, "What a wonderful mess you have made! Well, the damage has already been done. You know, Stephen, whenever you make a mess like this, eventually you have to clean it up and bring everything to its proper order." So together they cleaned up the spilled milk. His mother then said, "What we have here is a failed experiment in how to effectively carry a big milk bottle with two tiny hands. Let's go out in the backyard and fill the bottle with water, and see if you can discover a way to carry it without dropping it." The little boy learned that if he grasped the bottle at the top with both hands, he could carry it without dropping it. What a wonderful lesson!

This famous scientist then remarked that it was at that moment that he knew he didn't need to be afraid to make mistakes. Instead, mistakes were just opportunities for learning something new, which is, after all, what scientific experiments are all about.

Q1: What happened when Stephen tried to remove a bottle of milk from the refrigerator?

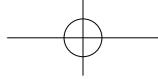
Q2: What did Stephen's mother do when she came into the kitchen?

Q3: What did Stephen's mother teach him later?

Q4: What did Stephen learn from this experience?

Answers

1 D 2 D 3 B 4 A



Passage 2

New words

issue /'ɪʃuː/ *n.* (值得关注的) 问题

Listen to a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you hear. When the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written.

There are so many changes when a person comes to college. Some of the new college students may have been to camps or 1) _____ away from home before, but for some it's the 2) _____ first time they've left home. That means having to make certain 3) _____ that they've never really had to make before.

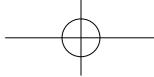
Besides some basic everyday activities, for example, eating and 4) _____, there are many more important matters, such as whom to become friends with. "And what happens

if I don't do well on my first test? Does that mean I should change fields?" 5) _____, there are just so many issues new college students have to face. It's really a jump from high school.

It's such a change when they don't have any parents around. They need to make 6) _____ with their studies, and with their social lives. They need to learn how to act in the right way so that they can enjoy their social lives without 7) _____ their studies.

This is very common to college students in the first year. It takes a little while for them to 8) _____ their college life and learn to balance their studies and social lives. There are a lot of 9) _____ for students to try new things. There are so many new ways to meet other people on campus. If they find out it's not working for them, they can 10) _____ and try something else. They should just give it a go! That's the way everybody learns to grow up.





Passage 2

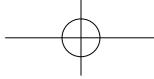
Scripts and answers

There are so many changes when a person comes to college. Some of the new college students may have been to camps or 1) programs away from home before, but for some it's the 2) very first time they've left home. That means having to make certain 3) decisions that they've never really had to make before.

Besides some basic everyday activities, for example, eating and 4) doing laundry, there are many more important matters, such as whom to become friends with. "And what happens if I don't do well on my first test? Does that mean I should change fields?" 5) Obviously, there are just so many issues new college students have to face. It's really a jump from high school.

It's such a change when they don't have any parents around. They need to make 6) choices with their studies, and with their social lives. They need to learn how to act in the right way so that they can enjoy their social lives without 7) ruining their studies.

This is very common to college students in the first year. It takes a little while for them to 8) get used to their college life and learn to balance their studies and social lives. There are a lot of 9) opportunities for students to try new things. There are so many new ways to meet other people on campus. If they find out it's not working for them, they can 10) step back and try something else. They should just give it a go! That's the way everybody learns to grow up.



Wrapping up

Use the following self-assessment checklist to check what you have learned in this unit.

	OK	Needs work
I can talk about past events and their impacts on the present.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can listen for specific information.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can keep a conversation going by asking follow-up questions, giving extra information and making comments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can prepare questions for an interview and conduct the interview.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>