



Unit

1

Talking About What Happened





Part I

Listening

Section A Phonetics

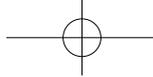
For each group of the following words in the section, the underlined part of one word is pronounced differently from those of the other words. Listen carefully and pick it out.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. break <u>fast</u> | B. wom <u>an</u> | C. vacat <u>ion</u> | D. contr <u>ast</u> |
| 2. A. <u>ex</u> am | B. <u>dec</u> ide | C. comm <u>ent</u> | D. <u>ent</u> ire |
| 3. A. satisf <u>y</u> | B. beautif <u>y</u> | C. cit <u>y</u> | D. occup <u>y</u> |
| 4. A. bott <u>om</u> | B. comm <u>on</u> | C. pian <u>o</u> | D. se <u>co</u> nd |
| 5. A. tru <u>th</u> | B. diffic <u>ult</u> | C. su <u>pp</u> ort | D. aut <u>um</u> n |
| 6. A. gram <u>ma</u> r | B. sug <u>a</u> r | C. coll <u>a</u> r | D. c <u>a</u> r |
| 7. A. for <u>g</u> et | B. perf <u>o</u> rm | C. eff <u>o</u> rt | D. doct <u>o</u> r |
| 8. A. teach <u>e</u> r | B. prop <u>e</u> rty | C. pap <u>e</u> r | D. p <u>e</u> rson |

Section B Short Conversations

In this section, you will hear eight short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what has been said. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then decide which is the best answer.

- A. She parked her car on a bend.
 B. She had a breakdown with the engine.
 C. The other car ran too fast.
 D. Nobody should be responsible for the accident.
- A. An explosion.
 B. Gas leakage.
 C. A traffic accident.
 D. A robbery.
- A. Because he was so embarrassed that he wanted to erase his name.
 B. Because he was in such a hurry that he forgot to sign his name.
 C. Because he signed his name under the wrong item.
 D. Because he forgot to fill in the blank under "Cause of Death".



4. A. The woman fell off the bicycle and hurt her foot.
B. The woman was injured when riding a horse last summer.
C. The woman enjoyed the horse-riding last summer.
D. The woman plans to ride a horse this summer.
5. A. The man will never forget his first time sailing.
B. The man went sailing with his friends.
C. The engine broke down halfway.
D. The boat was leaking.
6. A. To watch a movie.
B. To buy tickets.
C. To repair the car.
D. To go to dinner.
7. A. The trip got canceled.
B. They enjoyed the trip.
C. They came back for classes on time on Monday morning.
D. They didn't get to Chicago at all.
8. A. Because she believed they broke down the dishwasher.
B. Because she believed they didn't repair the dishwasher.
C. Because she believed they overpaid the repair and deducted the cost from the rent check.
D. Because she believed they didn't pay the rent.

Section C Passages

Exercise One

In this exercise, you will hear a short passage twice. For the first time, listen and get the main idea. And for the second time, fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

We all 1_____ tragedies of different types in our own way. Some children like to talk about 2_____ with their parents at the time they occur, while others like to mull things over themselves 3_____ before making comments or asking questions. In general, 4_____ to push conversations about disasters on children if they're not ready to talk about them. Instead, it's usually best to convey to all kids 5_____ that they're safe and that you're very willing to discuss what happened 6_____. Opening questions such as, "So how do you 7_____ what happened?" or "Have you been thinking much about what happened?" convey your willingness to find out 8_____ without sounding too pushy.



Exercise Two

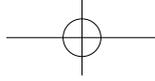
In this exercise, you will hear a short passage. After the passage, five statements will be followed about what has been said. Listen carefully and write down each statement which will be spoken twice. After each statement there will be a pause. During the pause, you should decide whether the statement is true or false and write down T (for True) or F (for False) in brackets.

1. () _____.
2. () _____.
3. () _____.
4. () _____.
5. () _____.

Exercise Three

In this exercise, you will hear a short passage. After the passage, five questions will be asked about what has been said. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then decide which is the best answer.

1. A. They may be unable to talk about the event.
B. They may feel intensely sad and angry.
C. They may feel happy and excited.
D. They may act as if nothing ever happened.
2. A. They should immediately take the children to see the doctor.
B. They should feel surprised.
C. They should take it seriously.
D. They should take it easy.
3. A. You should listen to and accept their feelings.
B. You should give honest, simple, brief answers to their questions.
C. You should use words or phrases that won't confuse them or make the world more frightening.
D. You should pretend to be calm even if you are feeling upset.
4. A. Because they want to show their concern over the world.
B. Because they are worrying about their safety.
C. Because they are trying to figure out the disruption and confusion in their world.
D. Because they don't know how to talk about what happened.
5. A. Parents' love and support.
B. Peers' experience sharing.
C. Teachers' praise and encouragement.
D. Their own strong will.



Part II

Speaking

Section A Functional Language

Add to each of the following lists some expressions you have learned from the above sections.

How to ask about what happened:

- ➔ How was... (going)?
- ➔ How did... go?
- ➔ How did... turn out?
- ➔ How did... end up?
- ➔ Just tell me the story in a nutshell.
- ➔ Let me know the circumstances.
- ➔ Let me know the situation.

- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____

Describing things and what happened:

- ➔ It was a piece of cake.
- ➔ It was a snap.
- ➔ It was as easy as ABC.
- ➔ So far, so good.
- ➔ That's about it.
- ➔ There's nothing to it.
- ➔ It worked.
- ➔ It went from bad to worse.
- ➔ We're set.

- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____
- ➔ _____

Section B Dialogues

In this section, there are five incomplete dialogues. For each dialogue there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the dialogue.

1. —How's your cooking going?
—_____.
- A. That's about it
- B. So far, so good
- C. There's nothing to it
- D. It was a piece of cake

2. —What about the new computer system?
—_____. We are improving it.
- A. It's done
- B. It is a snap
- C. It needs more work
- D. There is nothing



3. —Wow! You were so great! How did you do that?
—_____. I just did my job.
A. It was no big deal
B. Going from bad to worse
C. It did the job
D. It worked
4. —Let's put him down here for the moment.
—_____
—He's got a broken leg as well as burns on the chest.
A. How did it turn out
B. What's wrong with him
C. What do you think of him
D. How did it end up
5. —How old were you in 1995?
—I was 30 years old.
—_____
—I moved to a new flat and I changed my job.
A. Can you let me know the circumstances
B. How was your married life
C. What happened to you in that year
D. What's up
6. —What happened next?
—The next thing that happened was the boat engine stopped.
—How did you feel about it?
—_____! I'd never been sailing before and I couldn't even swim, actually.
A. Oh, terrible
B. Oh, fantastic
C. Oh, wonderful
D. I feel good
7. —How did you spend your winter holidays?
—Oh, they were the dullest I have ever had.
—What was the matter with you?
—_____, I broke my leg and I had to stay in bed for most part of the holidays.
A. So far, so good
B. It was not bad
C. Never mind
D. To make a long story short
8. —Have you ever been to Europe?
—Yes, I went to France last summer.
—_____
—Everything went smoothly. But unfortunately, I got lost and had my wallet stolen on the last day.
A. How did you like France
B. What was wrong with your trip
C. How was your trip
D. Is there anything wrong



Section C Situational Communication

In this section, you will learn to use the expressions in Section A.

Phase 1: Work with your partner, and talk about things and what happened according to the following situations.

Example Suppose you witnessed a car accident, and a policeman is asking you to describe what you have seen.

Suggested expressions:

A: I heard you were on the spot when the car accident happened. Is that right?

B: Yes. Is there anything I can help you with?

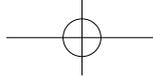
A: Yes. Can you tell me exactly what happened?

B: Sure. I was waiting for a bus. Suddenly I saw the car run the traffic light and then knock down the man who was crossing the road. The car was traveling too fast and I suppose the driver didn't notice the traffic light turn red.

1. You happen to meet one of your high school classmates in the street. Tell him / her about your current life.
2. You call one of your friends to tell him / her that Mary got married and then divorced just two weeks later.
3. You are doing an experiment. Your physics teacher comes in and inquires about your experiment.

Phase 2: Work in pairs. Act out the following situations by using the expressions you have learned in Section A.

1. You won a football match, but your ankle got twisted. Your father asks about it and you tell him what happened.
2. The other day you bought a red shirt in a department store, but when you washed it, you found it faded. Then you went to the store to ask for a refund, but the shop assistant refused with the excuse that you had washed it improperly. You tell your friend your experience and your friend advises you to see the shop manager.



Word List

bonnet	/'bɒnɪt/	<i>n.</i>	the metal lid over the front of a car 汽车引擎盖
bend	/bend/	<i>n.</i>	a curved part of sth., especially a road or river (尤指道路或河流的) 拐弯, 弯道
breakdown	/'breɪkdaʊn/	<i>n.</i>	an occasion when a car or a piece of machinery breaks and stops working (汽车或机器的) 故障
bang	/bæŋ/	<i>n.</i>	a sudden loud noise caused by sth. such as a gun or an object hitting a hard surface 砰, 啪 (枪声或撞到硬物的声音)
chug	/tʃʌg/	<i>vi.</i>	if a car, train etc chugs somewhere, it moves there slowly, with the engine making a repeated low sound (汽车、火车等) 突突地缓慢前进
stranded	/'strændɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	a person or vehicle that is stranded is unable to move from the place where they are (人或交通工具) 被滞留的; (船) 搁浅的
deduct	/dɪ'dʌkt/	<i>vt.</i>	to take away an amount or part from a total 减去, 扣除
hornet	/'hɔ:nɪt/	<i>n.</i>	a large black and yellow flying insect that can sting 大黄蜂
evict	/'ɪvɪkt/	<i>vt.</i>	to tell someone legally that they must leave the house they are living in (依法从房屋里) 驱逐, 赶走
weird	/'wiəd/	<i>adj.</i>	very strange and unusual, and difficult to understand or explain 古怪的, 奇异的
crutch	/'krʌtʃ/	<i>n.</i>	one of a pair of long sticks that you put under your arms to help you walk when you have hurt your leg 拐杖
therapist	/'θerəpɪst/	<i>n.</i>	someone who has been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness 治疗专家
withdrawn	/'wɪð'drɔ:n/	<i>adj.</i>	very shy and quiet, and concerned only about your own thoughts 孤僻的; 内向的; 沉默寡言的
trauma	/'traʊmə, 'traʊmə/	<i>n.</i>	an unpleasant and upsetting experience that affects you for a long time 痛苦, 创伤

Phrases & Expressions

knock out	to make someone become unconscious or go to sleep 使某人失去知觉; 使某人睡着
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make it

to succeed in getting somewhere in time for sth. or when this is difficult (尤指在困难情况下) 准时到达, 赶上

mull over

to think about a problem, plan etc for a long time before making a decision 认真琢磨, 反复思考 (问题、计划等)

in a nutshell

used when you are stating the main facts about sth. in a short clear way 一言以蔽之, 简括地说, 用一句话概括

Tongue Twisters

1. Picky people pick Peter Pan Peanut Butter. Peter Pan Peanut is the peanut picky people pick.

* * *

2. A twister of twists once twisted a twist and a twist that he twisted was a three-twisted twist. If in twisting a twist one twist should untwist, the untwisted twist would untwist the twist.

* * *

3. The big black bug bit the big black bear, but the big black bear bit the big black bug back!

* * *

4. Betty bought some butter, but the butter Betty bought was bitter, so Betty bought some better butter, and the better butter Betty bought was better than the bitter butter Betty bought before!