

UNIT 1

LEARNING

I REFLECTIONS ON ASSIGNMENTS

Reflections on Reciting

Directions: Make a record of the assessment of your reciting and write down your reflections.

Assessment and Reflections Record of Reciting

	Criteria and Weight	Individual Score	Total Score
Assessment	Accuracy (40%)		
	Fluency (30%)		
	Pronunciation (30%)		
Reflections	Gains		
	Problems		
	Suggestions		

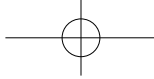


Reflections on Word Study

Directions: Make a record of the assessment of your word study and write down your reflections.

Assessment and Reflections Record of Word Study

	Criteria and Weight	Individual Score	Total Score
Assessment	Correctness (40%)		
	Completeness (30%)		
	Handwriting (30%)		
Reflections	Gains		
	Problems		
	Suggestions		



Reflections on Writing

Directions: Make a record of the assessment of your writing and write down your reflections.

Assessment and Reflections Record of Writing

	Criteria and Weight	Individual Score	Total Score
Assessment	Content (30%)		
	Language (30%)		
	Structure (20%)		
	Handwriting (20%)		
Reflections	Gains		
	Problems		
	Suggestions		

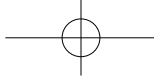


Reflections on Presentation

Directions: Make a record of the assessment of your presentation and write down your reflections.

Assessment and Reflections Record of Presentation

	Criteria and Weight	Individual Score	Total Score
Assessment	Content (20%)		
	Structure and Cohesion (20%)		
	Use of Visual Aids (10%)		
	Delivery (20%)		
	Language (20%)		
	Nonverbal Language (10%)		
Comments	Merits		
	Problems		
	Suggestions		



II EXTENDED EXERCISES

Task 1 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases given in the box.

get frustrated at	involve	assignment	consume	get somewhere
evaluate	entire	be packed with	encounter	be confused about

- (1) People were unable to understand all the different labels on food.

- (2) It is easy to get annoyed about this project.

- (3) After hours of questioning, the police began to make progress with the suspect.

- (4) We need to assess the success of the campaign.

- (5) The accident included three cars.

- (6) My task was to clean the equipment.

- (7) She had devoted her whole life to helping others.

- (8) The magazine is filled with lots of ideas for decorating your home.

- (9) Some of the most efficient refrigerators use 70 percent less electricity than traditional models.

- (10) Every day of our lives we face stresses of one kind or another.

Task 2 Make two sentences following the underlined structure of each model.

Model 1: It was a typical science environment with black lab tables put into rows.

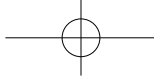
- (1) _____
- (2) _____

Model 2: My teacher told us to use all of the materials provided to make the bulbs work.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

Model 3: Mortified, we were completely lost in what was going on.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____



Model 4: The manner in which we consume information and take in knowledge has truly begun to evolve.

- (1) _____
 (2) _____

Task 3 Translate the following sentences into Chinese or English.

(1) Carole goes in for such typical schoolgirl pastimes as horse-riding and watching old movies.

(2) There was nothing at all in this miserable place to distract him.

(3) We need to look at a more expansive definition of the term.

(4) The child's trousers have worn out at the knees.

(5) She treasures her memories of those joyous days.

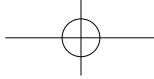
(6) 你在信中谈到你可能要移居国外。

(7) 他在阿姆斯特丹的记者招待会上发表了意见。

(8) 他们在情感上已经成熟，应该负责任地行事。

(9) 我简直不能相信我撞了他的新车，我感到很羞愧。

(10) 这是我第一次参加工作面试，我非常紧张。



III GRAMMAR FOCUS

Task 1 Read the analysis in the box and learn the grammar focus.

语法要点	要点解析
分词短语 作定语	<p>分词短语作定语时，通常置于被修饰名词之后，其作用相当于一个定语从句。现在分词短语作定语表示正在进行或主动的动作；过去分词短语作定语表示已经完成或被动的动作。例如：</p> <p>(1) The man standing by the window is our teacher. (=The man who is standing by the window is our teacher.) 站在窗边的那个人是我们的老师。</p> <p>(2) Is there anything planned for tonight? (=Is there anything that has been planned for tonight?) 今晚有什么活动吗？</p>

Task 2 Rewrite the following sentences with the structure mentioned above in Task 1.

(1) Suddenly there appeared a young woman who was dressed in green.

(2) The young couple once lived in the house facing the south.

(3) The meeting that was held in the office yesterday is greatly important.

(4) The man reading a novel at the desk is my classmate's father.

(5) Do you know the boy who is crying loudly at the school gate?

Task 3 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

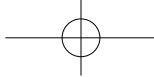
(1) Suddenly there appeared a young woman dressed in green.

(2) The young couple once lived in the house facing the south.

(3) The meeting held in the office yesterday is greatly important.

(4) The man reading a novel at the desk is my classmate's father.

(5) Do you know the boy crying loudly at the school gate?



IV RECITING MATERIAL

Of studies

Francis Bacon

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned. To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humor of a scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience: for natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them, for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books also may be read by deputy and extracts made of them by others, but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. And therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.