

PART I Being All Ears



Words to Know

Greetings and Addressing

1. recently	<i>ad.</i>	最近
2. regards	<i>n.</i>	问候, 致意
3. interpreter	<i>n.</i>	口译者
4. private	<i>a.</i>	私下的; 私有的
5. means	<i>n.</i>	财产; 手段; 方法
6. transport	<i>v.</i>	运输
7. petrol	<i>n.</i>	汽油
8. energy	<i>n.</i>	精力; 能量; 活力; 精神
9. comfort	<i>n.</i>	舒适; 安慰
	<i>v.</i>	安慰; 使缓和
10. concern	<i>v.</i>	涉及, 关系到; 使担心
	<i>n.</i>	关心; 关系; 关心的事
11. convenience	<i>n.</i>	便利; 便利的事物
12. advantage	<i>n.</i>	利益; 优势
13. disadvantage	<i>n.</i>	不利条件; 缺点; 损失

Short Conversations

Directions: *Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words have you heard.*

- A: Excuse me, _____ Mr. Turner?
 B: Yes. And you _____ Mr. Jenkins.

2. A: Where is Jerry?
B: In New York _____.
3. A: What's your name?
B: My _____ is Henry. And you?
A: Kathy. It's _____ to remember.
4. A: I'm _____ to meet you today.
B: I'm _____ happy we meet too.
5. A: Hi, I'm Mick Harrison.
B: _____, Mick. I'm Jack Lewis.



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Directions: *You will hear a dialogue between Peter and Henry. They happen to meet in the street one day.*

1. Where did Peter go?
A. Beijing. B. New York. C. Washington. D. Chicago.
2. How long has he been there?
A. A year. B. A week. C. A month. D. Half a month.
3. For what purpose did he go to New York?
A. On holiday. B. On business.
C. To study. D. To buy a house.
4. How has Henry been getting along recently?
A. Fine. B. Bad. C. Not so good. D. Better.
5. What did Henry ask Peter to do when they departed?
A. To send his regards to Peter's family.
B. To give his thanks to Peter's family.
C. To send his thanks to Peter's girlfriend.
D. To give his regards to Peter's girlfriend.

Dialogue 2

Directions: *Zhang meets Mr. Johnson at the airport. He introduces himself and Liu Hailiang, director of China International Travel Service.*

1. Where does Mr. Johnson come from?
 A. England. B. America. C. China. D. Canada.
2. What's Zhang Xiaoyu?
 A. He is an interpreter. B. He is a guide.
 C. He is a director. D. He is a translator.
3. Where does Mr. Zhang work?
 A. He works in China International Travel Service.
 B. He works in China National Travel Service.
 C. He works in local Travel Service.
 D. He works in a computer company in China.
4. For what purpose do Mr. Zhang and Mr. Liu go to the airport?
 A. To take a plane to America. B. To meet their relatives from America.
 C. To meet Mr. Johnson. D. To see Mr. Johnson off.
5. Where is Mr. Johnson now?
 A. He's in New York. B. He's in Guangzhou.
 C. He's in Beijing. D. He's in Tianjin.

Passage Listening

1. Directions: *Listen to the passage and fill in blanks with the exact words you have heard.*

Cars and bicycles are similar in that they are both privately owned means of transport. _____, they have in _____ the fact that the owner can decide when and where to go. _____, there are a lot of _____ between them. A car costs a lot more to buy than a bicycle. _____, it is far more expensive to run. A car _____ petrol, which is expensive, _____ a bicycle uses only human's energy. _____, as far as comfort is concerned, a car is better than a bicycle. _____, it is faster. With respect

to convenience, it is difficult to say which is better. A bicycle is certainly easier to park. _____, each one has its advantages and disadvantages.

2. Directions: Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.

(1) Why are cars and bicycles similar?

(2) What is a bicycle used to run?

(3) Which is much more comfortable, a car or a bicycle?

(4) Which is much more convenient?

(5) What do they have in common?

PART II Talking Face to Face



Follow the Samples

◆ Greetings and Addressing

Sample 1

John and Mark exchange greeting.

A: Hi, John.

B: Hi, Mark . How are you doing?

A: Fine. And you?

B: Great. What's happening with you these days?

A: Nothing much. I'm just taking one day at a time.

B: That's OK. Everybody else does, too. See you later.

Sample 2

Gary talks with Bob who he haven't seen for ages.

A: Hello, Bob.

B: Hi, Gary. How are you doing?

A: Fine. I haven't seen you for ages.

B: I've been traveling a lot this past year.

A: That sounds exciting.

B: Not really. I miss the comforts of homes.

Sample 3

Miss Green greets Mr. Laurels who had a pleasant trip.

A: Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes.

A: I'm Miss Green from Han's company. How do you do?

B: How do you do?

A: I've got a car waiting outside to take you to your hotel.

B: Thank you very much.

A: My pleasure. This way, please. Did you have a pleasant trip, Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes, it was very nice.

A: Is this your first trip to the States?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Well. I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

B: I'm sure I will.

◆ Useful Sentences and Expressions

* How are you doing?

* How's it going?

- * How are you today?
- * How have you been?
- * How are things going?
- * How are you getting on?
- * How are things with you?
- * How are things?
- * How is everything?
- * How is life?
- * Long time no see.
- * I haven't seen you for a long time.
- * Long time no talk.
- * Very well, thank you. And you?
- * Quite well, thank you. What about you?
- * Not too good, I'm afraid. Actually, it's going from bad to worse. What about you?

◆ *Role-play*

Imagine you meet one of your friends in the supermarket, follow the samples to make a dialogue.



◆ *Discussion*

Discuss with your partners on greetings and addressing, and make a speech.



PART III Maintaining a Sharp Eye



Text A

My College Life

1. When my college life begins, I feel it is quite different from senior high school life.

2. Above all, there are various activities on the campus. They arouse our enthusiasm and we all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much.

3. Besides, we have to learn how to look after ourselves. When I was in senior high school, I lived with my parents and they took perfect care of me. But now, I'm in a new place. If I still depend on others, I would never adapt myself to the new surroundings. So college life makes me mature.

4. In senior high school, teachers would drive me to study if I didn't work hard. But now it seems to be another story—study becomes my own business (actually it should always be). More often than not, I'm in the classroom studying on my own. So I can say it is the college life that lets me know how to study.

5. Our school library is a good place for students to study in, the reading room quiet and comfortable. The books there really help me a lot. Not only does reading widen my



knowledge, but it also enriches my life.

6. In addition, I can apply for a part-time job if I am not busy. It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.

7. Once I was asked to describe my college life with some simple words, I thought it over and said, “Colorful, wonderful, rewarding. . .”

New Words and Phrases

various /'veəriəs/	<i>a.</i>	各种各样的
campus /'kæmpəs/	<i>n.</i>	(大学或学院的)校园
arouse /ə'raʊz/	<i>v.</i>	唤醒;引起,激发
enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:ziæzəm/	<i>n.</i>	热情;热衷的事物
benefit /'benɪfɪt/	<i>v.</i>	得益,受益
adapt /ə'dæpt/	<i>v.</i>	适应;改编;改写
surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/	<i>n.</i>	环境
mature /mə'tʃʊə/	<i>a.</i>	成熟的
	<i>vt.</i>	使成熟
	<i>vi.</i>	成熟
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/	<i>a.</i>	舒适的
widen /'waɪdn/	<i>vt.</i>	使变宽
	<i>vi.</i>	变宽
knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	知识
addition /ə'dɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	加法;补充;添加物
apply /ə'plai/	<i>v.</i>	申请
accumulate /ə'kjʊ:mjələɪt/	<i>v.</i>	积累
experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/	<i>n.</i>	经验;经历
	<i>v.</i>	经历,体验
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/	<i>v.</i>	描述,形容
rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:ɪdɪŋ/	<i>a.</i>	值得做的,有益的
above all		首先,尤其是
benefit from. . .		从……中获益
more often than not		往往,大抵,时常
not only. . . but also. . .		不但……而且……
in addition		除……之外,加之
think over		仔细考虑

◆ *Have a try*

Directions *Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, change the form if necessary.*

apply	enrich	accumulate	mature	rewarding
comfortable	surroundings	arouse	describe	experience

- Learning a foreign language is one of the most difficult yet most _____ experiences for me.
- He is not _____ enough to make such decisions.
- The young man has _____ much money by running his own company.
- While sitting in the _____ armchair, my grandfather fell asleep.
- Words cannot _____ the beauty of the scene.
- Nowadays many children live in the pleasant _____, which may cause some problems.
- Reading _____ the mind.
- One of my great _____ is music.
- The teacher's words _____ his students' curiosity (好奇心).
- The modern facilities (设施) in the library _____ all the teachers and students.

Directions *Answer the following questions according to the passage.*

- Why did you choose to go to college?
- Is the college life the same as what you imagined before?
- How do you like your campus?
- Do you think you have adapted to the new life here?
- Do you have any plans for the future college life? What are they?

Directions *Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases from the passage.*

- There are _____ activities on the campus.
- They arouse _____ our enthusiasm and we all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much.
- When I was in senior high school, I _____ my parents and they took perfect care of me.
- If I still depend on others, I would never _____ myself _____ the new surroundings.
- I can _____ a part-time job if I am not busy.

Directions Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. When my college life begins, I feel it is quite different from senior high school life.
2. But now it seems to be another story—study becomes my own business.
3. Our school library is a good place for students to study in, the reading room quiet and comfortable.
4. It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.
5. Once I was asked to describe my college life with some simple words, I thought it over and said, “Colorful, wonderful, rewarding. . .”

Directions Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在读英语故事的同时,我们收获很多。
2. 在国外学习将是另一番景象。
3. 是我姐姐昨天教我游泳来着。
4. 你知道吗,导游是我梦寐以求的工作,所以我申请这份工作。
5. 我需要更多的时间好好考虑考虑。

Text B

The First-Year College Experience

1. College is a lot different from high school. Your freshman experience will definitely make a deep impression on you. Without doubt, though, the most dramatic freshman year is for those living away from home. What can you expect as you head off into the wonderful world of higher education?

2. The first thing you'll notice is the workload. The major challenges of college work are the large volume of reading, the short deadlines, and the writing. A related effect that can be brought on by the workload is doubt, frustration, and possible loneliness. You'll be away from the comforts and friendships your home provided for you over the previous years.

3. On some of those long, seemingly endless nights of studying and writing, it will be only natural for you to long for the good old days. These down periods will pass. Whatever you do, don't make major decisions about your major, your courses, or even

your roommates during one of these blue periods. Things always look better in the morning.

4. You'll be making a lot of new friends. Select your friends with the same care and patience you have always used. Believe it or not, your college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-term of your life. It's always exciting to discover how wonderfully diverse college relationships can be.

5. You'll also be on your own, your own boss (more or less) 24 hours a day. Enjoy your newfound freedom. Stay up until dawn

talking about your ideals and ambitions with your roommates. Sleep in until the afternoon on a light class day. Explore the local town or suburbs with one or two of your new friends. Remember, though, with freedom comes responsibility. Even though your parents won't be around to follow up on your loose ends, you shouldn't let yourself go completely. Just find your own style.

6. You may even start to think about your future. Be on the lookout for role models. Maybe a certain professor is especially inspiring. Perhaps your school has some groundbreaking research going on. Be sensitive to your own ability. If a certain area of study attracts you, find out all you can do about it. Going to college is as much about finding out who you really are as it is about getting that degree.



New Words and Phrases

freshman /'freʃmən/	n.	(中学或大学)一年级学生
impression /ɪm'preʃən/	n.	印象,感想
dramatic /drə'mætɪk/	a.	激动人心的;引人注目的,给人印象深刻的
education /,edʒu'keɪʃən/	n.	教育
workload /'wɜ:kləʊd/	n.	工作量,工作负担
major /'meɪdʒə/	a.	主要的,重要的,大的
	n.	主修课程;专业课

challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/	n.	挑战
volume /'vɒljʊ:m/	n.	量, 额
deadline /'dedlaɪn/	n.	最后期限, 截止日期
related /rɪ'leɪtɪd/	a.	相关的, 有联系的
frustration /frʌs'treɪʃən/	n.	挫折, 沮丧
loneliness /'ləʊnlɪnɪs/	n.	孤独, 寂寞
comfort /'kʌmfət/	n.	舒服, 舒适
previous /'pri:vɪəs/	a.	先前的, 以往的
seemingly /'si:mɪŋli/	ad.	看似, 从表面上看
course /kɔ:s/	n.	课程, 科目
select /sɪ'lekt/	v.	选择, 挑选
patience /'peɪʃəns/	n.	耐心, 忍耐力
diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/	a.	不同的; 多种多样的
relationship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/	n.	关系, 联系
newfound /'nju:faʊnd/	a.	新发现的
dawn /dɔ:n/	n.	黎明, 拂晓
ideal /aɪ'diəl/	n.	理想
ambition /æm'bɪʃən/	n.	野心, 雄心; 志向, 抱负
explore /ɪk'splɔ:/	v.	探索, 考察
style /stɑɪl/	n.	方式, 风格
inspiring /ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/	a.	鼓舞人心的, 激励的; 启发灵感的
research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	n.	研究, 调查, 探索
sensitive /'sensɪtɪv/	a.	敏感的, 有感觉的
attract /ə'trækt/	v.	吸引, 使喜爱
degree /dɪ'ɡri:/	n.	学位
make an impression on		让……有印象、影响
head off into		迈入, 步入
bring on		使发展, 导致(通常指坏事)
long for		渴望
believe it or not		信不信由你
on one's own		独自, 单独
stay up		深夜不睡, 熬夜

sleep in	迟起,睡过头,睡懒觉
follow up	追查更多情况
on one's loose ends	在闲散的时候
let oneself go	放松,随心所欲
be on the lookout	注意,留心

◆ *Have a try*

Directions *Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).*

- () 1. Your freshman experience will definitely make a deep impression on you.
- () 2. The major challenges of college work are the large volume of reading, the short deadlines, and the listening.
- () 3. You can make major decisions about your major, your courses, or even your roommates during one of these blue periods.
- () 4. You can make a lot of friends in college.
- () 5. Going to college is as much about finding out who you really are as it is about getting that degree.

Directions *Complete the following sentences according to the passage.*

1. _____, though, the most dramatic freshman year is for those living away from home.
2. What can you expect as you _____ the wonderful world of higher education?
3. You'll be away from the comforts and friendships your home _____ you over the previous years.
4. _____, your college friendships will be among the most satisfying and long-term of your life.
5. You may even start to think about your future. Be on the _____ for role models.

Text C

Dining Manners

1. North Americans have their own special way and perspective of dining. For ex-

ample, they often use a few words such as “interesting” and “unusual” as a tactful response to something they don’t understand or don’t like. By describing something they dislike as “interesting”, they hope to avoid hurting the other person’s feelings.

2. North Americans generally have limited experience with foreign foods. The range of foods, especially animal parts, in grocery stores and restaurants is very limited. Organ meats, especially, are not very common. This may be because the taste of organ meat is often strong, or because they look “terrible”. With a plentiful supply of familiar foods, North Americans usually don’t feel the need or have the interest in trying new tastes and foods.

3. Placing food on someone else’s plate is considered rude and disrespectful, while it is considered friendly and hospitable in some Asian countries. North Americans usually are not shy about accepting an offer of food if they like it. If they decline, they really mean it.



4. Styles of eating, for example the use of chopsticks versus knife and fork, can often lead to awkward situations when they are in Asian countries. They have very little experience with chopsticks. They even have less experience in extracting food from a bone with just his lips and teeth. They have to resort to using hands.

5. Westerners eat many foods with their fingers. Bacon, French fries, pizza, ribs, chicken legs and wings, and breads are all generally considered to be finger food. Licking one’s fingers is considered acceptable. Indeed, it can be taken as a sign that the food is very tasty—and thus may be seen as a compliment! In North America, the popular chicken restaurant, Kentucky Fried Chicken, even advertises its food as “finger-licking food”

New Words and Phrases

perspective /pə'spektɪv/	n.	观点
tactful /'tæktfʊl/	a.	机智的;圆滑的;老练的
grocery /'grəʊsəri/	n.	食品杂货
organ /'ɔ:gən/	n.	器官;
disrespectful /dɪsrɪ'spektfʊl/	a.	无礼的;失礼的
hospitable /'hɒspɪtəbl/	a.	热情友好的;舒适的
chopsticks /'tʃɒpstɪks/	n.	筷子
extract /'ɪkstrækt/	v.	取出;提取
rib /rɪb/	n.	排骨
lick /lɪk/	v.	舔;卷过
grocery store		食品杂货店
Kentucky Fried Chicken		肯德基

◆ *Have a try*

Directions *There are five questions based on the above article and four choices marked A, B, C and D for each question choose the best answer.*

- When North Americans use a few words such as “interesting” and “unusual” to the food you make, they really mean _____.
 A. they like the food you make very much
 B. they are interested in the food you make very much
 C. they don't like the food you make, but they want to avoid hurting your feeling
 D. they want to know how to make such interesting and unusual food
- North Americans dislike organ meat because of _____.
 A. its color and its appearance
 B. its smell and its taste
 C. its taste and its appearance
 D. its color and its taste
- Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. North Americans like to try new tastes and foods.
 B. Placing food on someone else's plate is not acceptable.
 C. North Americans usually are shy about accepting an offer of food.
 D. North Americans have very little experience with chopsticks



Tips for Writing

Greeting Cards

Most of us enjoy getting greeting cards from time to time. Birthdays, anniversaries, holidays, the birth of a baby, and other occasions mean even more to us when we are remembered by friends, relatives and colleagues. A greeting card usually includes:

Name of the recipient

The message

Name of the sender

Be sure that the “To” before the name of the recipient should be capitalized while the “from” before the name of the sender is in lower case.



Sample

TO Mr. and Mrs. Peterson,

Merry Christmas!

May your home be filled with happiness. . .

your hearts with love. . .

your days with joy. . .

From Li Yong & Zhang Qian



名词和代词 (Nouns and Pronouns)

一、名词 (Nouns)

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念等的名称的词。名词在句中作主语、动词宾语、介词宾语、宾语补足语、表语等，一些名词短语可作状语。

1. 名词的种类

专有名词 Proper Nouns	普通名词 Common Nouns			
国名、地名、人名、 机构或团体名称	可数名词		不可数名词	
	个体名词	集体名词	抽象名词	物质名词
China 中国 New York 纽约 Newton 牛顿 The United Nations 联合国	factory 工厂 teacher 教师 panda 熊猫 plane 飞机	people 人们 police 警察 audience 听众 committee 委员会	childhood 童年 wisdom 智慧 strength 力量 happiness 幸福	water 水 oxygen 氧 wood 木材 meat 肉

2. 名词的数

(1) 规则名词的复数形式

规则变化的名词的复数形式,一般在单数形式后面加“s”或“es”:

规则		例词
①	一般在词尾加“s”	stamp—stamps, girl—girls, student—students
②	以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加“es”	bus—buses, box—boxes, match—matches, dish—dishes
③	以“f”或“fe”结尾 的词	变 f 和 fe 为 v, 再加“es”
		直接加“s”
		leaf—leaves, thief—thieves, knife—knives, wife—wives belief—beliefs, proof—proofs, roof—roofs, chief—chiefs
④	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再加“es”	family—families, story—stories, dictionary—dictionaries
⑤	以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词加“s”	boy—boys, day—days, ray—rays
⑥	以辅音字母加“o” 结尾的名词	指人或食物一般加“es”
		一些外来词或截短词加“s”
		hero—heroes, Negro—Negroes, potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes piano—pianos, solo—solos, photo—photos, auto—autos, kilo—kilos
⑦	以元音字母加“o”结尾的名词加“s”	radio—radios, bamboo—bamboos

(2) 不规则名词的复数形式

英语里有些名词的复数形式是不规则的,现归纳如下:

规则		例词
①	改变名词中的元音字母	man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, goose—geese
②	单复数相同	series, means, works, species, sheep, deer, fish

规则		例词
③	只有复数形式	trousers, clothes, goods, glasses(眼镜), contents
④	一些集体名词总是用作复数	people, police, staff, poultry, cattle
⑤	部分集体名词既可以作单数(整体)也可以作复数(成员)	audience, class, committee, crew, crowd, couple, enemy, family, group, government, party, population, public, team
⑥	复数形式表示特别含义	customs(海关), drinks(饮料), forces(军队), greens(青菜), looks(外表), manners(礼貌), papers(文件,报纸), ruins(倒塌了的建筑物,废墟), spirits(情绪,心境), sands(沙滩), times(时代)
⑦	部分外来名词的单复数变化	analysis→analyses(分析), bacterium→bacteria(细菌), basis→bases(基础), crisis→crises(危机), criterion→criteria(标准), datum→data(数据), formula→formulae/ formulas(公式), phenomenon→phenomena(现象), syllabus→syllabi/syllabuses(课程提纲), thesis→theses(论文)
⑧	表示“某人”	
	加“s”	Americans, Australians, Germans, Greeks, Swedes, Europeans
	单复数同形	Swiss, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese
	以“man”或“woman”结尾的改为“men”和“women”	Englishmen, Frenchwomen

3. 名词的所有格

名词所有格分两种:一是名词词尾加“'s”构成,二是由介词 of 加名词构成。前者多表示有生命的东西,后者多表示无生命的东西。

(1) “'s”所有格的构成

单数名词在末尾加's	the boy's father, Jack's book, her son-in-law's	
复数名词	一般在末尾加“'”	the teachers' room, the twins' mother
	不规则复数名词后加“'s”	the children's toys, women's rights
以s结尾的人名所有格加“'s”或者“'”	Adams's plan, Charles's homework, the Smiths' car	
表示各自的所有关系时,各名词末尾均须加“'s”	China's and America's policies, Tom's and Mary's questions	
表示共有的所有关系时在最后一词末尾加“'s”	China and America's common interests, Tom and Mary's teacher	
表示“某人家”、“店铺”,所有格后名词省略	the doctor's, the barber's, the tailor's, my uncle's	

(2) “’s”所有格的用法

①	表示时间或自然现象	today's newspaper, two weeks' work, the earth's atmosphere
②	表示国家或地方的名词	the world's population, China's 11th Five-Year Plans
③	表示工作群体	the school's staff, the band's instruments, majority's interests
④	表示度量衡、价值、生命等	a barrel's oil, five dollars' worth of gift, the life's time
⑤	作为固定词组	a bird's view(鸟瞰), at one's wits' end(智穷,束手无策)

(3) of 所有格的用法

表示无生命的东西:the four legs of the table, the windows of the room

表示有生命的东西(定语较长时):the life of the first British settlers

用于名词化的词:the living conditions of the poor

二、代词(Pronouns)

代词在句子中的功能和作用与名词一样,有些可作主语、宾语和表语。而有些代词与限定词或形容词相似,可作修饰语。有一些代词有格的变化,如 I 我(主格),me 我(宾格),who 谁(主格),whom 谁(宾格)。而一些代词有所有格,如 whose 谁的,other's 别人的,somebody's 某人的,one's 一个人的。有一些代词有单复数形式。有一些代词有相应的反身代词。具体列表如下:

1. 人称代词

人称	单复数	主格	宾格	所有格 (形容词性)	所有格 (名词性)
第一人称	单数	I	me	my	mine
	复数	we	we	our	ours
第二人称	单数	you	you	your	yours
	复数	you	you	your	yours
第三人称	单数	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, its	his, hers, its
	复数	they	them	their	theirs

2. 反身代词

单数形式	复数形式
myself 我自己	ourselves 我们自己
yourself 你自己	yourselves 你们自己
himself 他自己	themselves 他们自己
herself 她自己	
itself 它自己	
oneself 某人自己	

3. 不定代词

英语	汉语	英语	汉语
some	一些(可数或不可数)	either	任何一个(两者中)
somebody	某人	each	每个
someone	某人	every	每个
something	某物,某事	everybody	每人,大家,人人
any	一些(可数或不可数)	everyone	每人
anybody	任何人	everything	每一个事物,一切
anyone	任何人	other(s)	另一个(些)
anything	任何事物	another	另外一个,又一个
no	无(可数或不可数)	much	很多(不可数)
nobody	无人	many	很多(可数)
no one	无一人	few	很少(可数)
nothing	无物	a few	一些,几个(可数)
all	全体,全部	little	很少(不可数)
both	两个	a little	一些(不可数)
neither	没有人或物(两者中)	one	一个(人或物)
none	没有人或物(两者以上)		

Grammar Exercises

☞ Choose the best answer.

- If you happen to go by _____, _____ some aspirins.
 A. a chemical; please buy B. a chemist's; do buy
 C. chemist; do you buy D. a chemist; will you buy
- The lion is considered the king of the forest as it is a(n) _____ of courage and power.
 A. example B. sign C. mark D. symbol
- We volunteered to collect money to help the _____ of the earthquake.
 A. victims B. folks C. fellows D. villagers
- One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high-rise is that you can get a good _____.
 A. sight B. scene C. view D. look
- Mary has something on her _____. Do you think that she can settle it?
 —Certainly. She has _____.
 A. brain; much brain B. brain; much brains
 C. brains; many brains D. brains; much brains
- The _____ of the cottage were covered with _____.

- A. how B. where C. what D. when
19. _____ is generally accepted, economic growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
- A. What B. That C. It D. As
20. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labour.
- A. one B. that C. such D. what
21. Language is a city, to the building of _____ every human being brought a stone.
- A. which B. that C. it D. this
22. _____ of the two books holds the opinion that the danger of nuclear is increasing.
- A. None B. Either C. Both D. Neither
23. You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from _____ to suspend your tent.
- A. there B. them C. which D. where
24. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
- A. which B. what C. that D. one
25. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
- A. neither B. so C. either D. both
26. _____ might be expected, the response to the question was very mixed.
- A. As B. That C. It D. What
27. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
- A. what B. which C. that D. why
28. The poem by Browning is so observed that I can't grasp _____ meaning.
- A. its B. it's C. their D. that
29. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
- A. for which B. to which C. of which D. in which
30. When I try to understand _____ that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.
- A. why it does B. what it does C. where it is D. why it is

PART I Being All Ears



Words to Know

Making Compliments

1. cute	<i>a.</i>	可爱的, 聪明的, 伶俐的
2. choir	<i>n.</i>	舞蹈队; 唱诗班
	<i>v.</i>	合唱
3. gorgeous	<i>a.</i>	华丽的, 灿烂的; 极好的
4. dumpling	<i>n.</i>	饺子
5. roll	<i>vt.</i>	辗; 卷
	<i>vi.</i>	卷; 转动
6. match	<i>vt.</i>	相配; 使比赛
	<i>vi.</i>	相比; 比赛;
7. seminar	<i>n.</i>	讨论会, 研讨班
8. smart	<i>a.</i>	漂亮的; 聪明的
9. compliment	<i>n.</i>	道贺; 问候
	<i>v.</i>	恭维; 称赞
10. murmur	<i>n.</i>	低语; 低语声
	<i>v.</i>	低声说; 私下抱怨;
11. exquisite	<i>a.</i>	异常的; 精致的
	<i>n.</i>	服饰过于讲究的男子
12. embarrass	<i>v.</i>	使局促不安; 使困窘; 阻碍
13. convey	<i>v.</i>	传达; 让与; 运输
14. implication	<i>n.</i>	暗示; 牵连, 卷入; 含义
15. questionable	<i>a.</i>	可疑的; 有问题的
16. intention	<i>n.</i>	意图; 目的; 意向