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NEW CONCEPT
INTERACTIVE ENGLISH



“十四五” 职业教育国家规划教材

(第2版)
新理念交互英语 教程

NEW CONCEPT
INTERACTIVE ENGLISH

1

新理念交互英语教程

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(第2版)

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课程思政/全彩版

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NEW CONCEPT
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内 容 简 介

《新理念交互英语教程》(第2版)在立足于我国高职高专教育现状、充分把握英语教学实际需求和课程建设深刻内涵的基础上,根据国内最优秀的教学理念和教学经验精心设计、编写而成。《新理念交互英语教程》(第2版)共2册,每册分8个单元,每个单元均由听力训练、口语、阅读、语法、应用文写作和快乐驿站6部分组成。

本套教材充分考虑了职业教育学生的学习水平和学习特点,科学地控制了教材的难度,适合作为高职高专学校公共英语基础课教材,同时也是自学人员的首选用书。

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Preface

前言

近年来，党中央、国务院高度重视职业教育，陆续出台了《国家职业教育改革实施方案》《加快推进教育现代化实施方案（2018—2022）》《中国教育现代化2035》等一系列政策文件，明确了“职业教育要牢固树立新发展理念，服务建设现代化经济体系和实现更高质量更充分就业需要，对接科技发展趋势和市场需求，以促进就业和适应产业发展需求为导向，着力培养高素质劳动者和技术技能人才”的总体目标。习总书记在二十大报告提出要“统筹职业教育、高等教育、继续教育协同创新，推进职普融通、产教融合、科教融汇，优化职业教育类型定位。”在这一思想指导下，我国职业教育基于自身特色“着力形成人才国际竞争的比较优势”，助力中国式现代化建设。

“新理念交互英语”系列教材，基于经济社会对高素质人才英语交互能力的实际需求，遵循英语教学基本规律，吸收国内外先进教学理念，兼顾高等学校英语应用能力考试所要求的应试技巧，在充分把握英语教学实际需求和课程建设深刻内涵的基础上，汇集国内英语教育专家和高职高专英语教学的一线教师，总结国内外先进的教学理念和教学经验，结合先进的网络技术，精心设计、编写而成。教材坚守中华文化立场，努力践行“讲好中国故事、传播好中国声音，展现可信、可爱、可敬的中国形象”，弘扬“一带一路”丝路精神。

一、“新理念交互英语”系列教材总览

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| | | 《新理念交互英语视听说教程2》 |

二、“新理念交互英语综合教程”（第2版）教材特色

1. 创新的教学理念，倡导课堂教学与自主学习相结合

本套教材是针对高等职业院校开发的全新理念英语教材，充分利用丰富的视频、音频、数字教材等多媒体表现手法，让学生在教学平台上进行个性化和交互式学习，充分激发学生的学习兴趣，提高学生通过自主学习“增强中华文明传播”的能力。

2. 指导思想明确，培养学生的语言应用能力

本套教材贯彻教育现代化的指导思想，坚持“以应用为目的，实用为主，够用为度”的大方向，把帮助学生打好语言基础作为首要目标。同时，重视培养学生的语言应用能力，强调学以致用，提高学生解决问题的能力，着力“提升国际传播效能”。

3. 教材层次清晰，满足分层教学的需要

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）教材共2册，每册含8个学习单元，由易到难，整体设计安排体现出合理的难度梯度变化，一方面可以针对不同程度的学生进行分层教学，另一方面也满足了高职高专英语教学课时的需要。

4. 主题内容丰富，反映中外优秀文化

本套教材内容以主题为线索，践行“深化文明交流互鉴，推动中华文化更好走向世界”，精选有关科技发展、生态文明、文化交流、励志人物、体育健康、经济生活等各方面题材，选材注重信息性、趣味性、时代感和文化内涵，有助于开拓学生视野，培养其人文素质和文化意识，促进教育、科技、人才协同发展。

5. 立体化的教学资源，满足现代英语教学的需求

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）积极推进二十大提出的“教育数字化”，配有完备的立体化教学支持系统，包括配套同步学习辅导用书、教师用书、电子教案、多媒体学习软件、网络自主学习平台、教学资源库等，方便师生利用现代信息技术手段进行辅助教学和学习，实现“线上线下互动，新旧媒体融合”，体现了“互联网+”时代教材功能的升级和创新。

6. 配备课程思政建设教学资料，融入课程思政元素

坚守二十大提出的“育人的根本在于立德”的目标，践行“与思政课程同向同行”，针对各单元话题及教学内容配备课程思政建设教学资料，在课程思政教学改革的新形势下为教师提供可参考的依据、策略和方案。

三、“新理念交互英语教程”（第2版）单元模块设计

本套教材每册包括8个单元。其内容以话题为主线，体裁多样，每个单元紧紧围绕话题展开，具体分成6部分：

1. Listening and Practicing

本部分选取与单元话题相关的听力材料，有利于学生积累场景高频词汇和表达。听力训练的



Preface

题型设置与高等学校英语应用能力考试的题型相同，难度相当，有助于学生“学”与“考”结合，互为依托，互为目标。

2. Speaking and Discussing

本部分围绕单元的主题设计一些话题讨论、讲故事、口头陈述、知识小测验、小型调查等活动，其目的是让学生就本单元的话题交流他们已有的知识与生活经验，展示已有的语言知识与技能，激发学习欲望。部分单元还融入了职场涉外沟通内容，可以提高学生的职场沟通能力。同时，本部分内容还可以作为阅读部分的热身活动内容。

3. Reading and Thinking

本部分包括两篇阅读文章Text A和Text B，文章的选材均与单元主题相关。文章中生词的级别都有明确的标注，生词量和超纲词均得到了有效的把握和控制。Text A和Text B练习的设置借鉴了高等学校英语应用能力考试的题型，既包括客观题型，又包括主观题型，如阅读理解、判断正误、回答问题、词汇、翻译等练习形式。不同题型的设置既能让学生巩固所学知识，又能提高学生的应试能力。

4. Grammar Focusing

语法内容的编排主要是以高职高专学生应掌握的语法项目为依据，同时配有相应的语法练习。

5. Practical Writing

应用文写作从基本内容、基本格式和常用表达入手，系统地介绍了常用的应用文体。系统的讲解为学生在日后工作中能灵活运用打下坚实的基础。

6. English Enjoying

本部分包括两部分内容，即Cultural Link和Career Link。文化链接为文化延伸，展示了中国优秀的传统文化与价值观，体现了课程思政特色。职场链接介绍了与单元主题相关的职场实用技能，有助于培养学生的职业素养。

《新理念交互英语教程》（第2版）由杨林生（宁波职业技术学院）担任总主编。本册教材由宁波职业技术学院的章宁、房思金、王晓艳担任主编。由项导（宁波职业技术学院）、傅凌芳（江西青年职业学院）、王启雅（濮阳职业技术学院）担任副主编。课程思政建设由运城职业技术大学的任瑞娜精心制作完成。由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中难免存在不当之处，恳请广大读者在使用后提出宝贵的意见和建议，以便我们及时做出修订。

编者



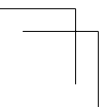
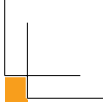
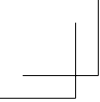
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Unit 1

Gratitude

Thankfulness is the beginning of gratitude. Gratitude is the completion of thankfulness.

—Henri Frederic Amiel (philosopher, poet and critic)

感恩始于感谢之心，谢意正好完成了感恩。

——亨利·弗雷德里克·埃米尔（哲学家、诗人、批评家）



Highlights

Section A Listening and Practicing
Expressions About Gratitude

Section B Speaking and Discussing
Activity A—Story Telling
Activity B—Discussion

Section C Reading and Thinking
Text A—Mother's Guidance
Text B—Living with Gratitude

Section D Grammar Focusing
Noun

Section E Practical Writing
Notice

Section F English Enjoying
Cultural Link: Chinese Culture of Gratitude
Career Link: How to Practice Gratitude in Your Career

Listening and Practicing



感恩是一种美好的情感。一个善于感恩的人，会看到内在生命的富足。一个喜乐的人会感谢生命中所有经历的一切。下面就来学习如何表达感谢吧！

A Sentence

Listen to the following sentences twice and choose the best answer to each of them from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Word Tips

appreciate /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ v. 感激，感谢

work out 进展顺利

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. No, thanks. | B. You're welcome. |
| C. Sure. | D. Just so so. |
| 2. A. Anything for you! | B. You can do it. |
| C. You did it. | D. Sorry. |
| 3. A. It's my fault. | B. Thank you. |
| C. My pleasure. | D. That's right. |
| 4. A. I don't know. | B. That's good. |
| C. I'm not sure. | D. I'm happy I could be of help. |
| 5. A. Thank you. | B. It's OK. |
| C. Amazing. | D. Congratulations! |

B Dialogue

Listen to the dialogues twice and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Word Tips

Many thanks. 非常感谢。

entire /ɪn'taɪə(r)/ adj. 全部的，整个的

grateful /'ɡreɪtfl/ *adj.* 感激的, 表示感谢的biology /baɪ'ɒlədʒi/ *n.* 生物学

1. A. Because the man was looking for a book for her.
B. Because the man bought a book for her.
C. Because the man lost the woman's book.
D. Because the man borrowed a book from the woman.
2. A. Buy a gift.
B. Say "thank you".
C. Make a card.
D. Visit her mother.
3. A. Kindness from strangers.
B. How to take a bus.
C. A strange man.
D. Changing money.
4. A. The woman.
B. The man's friends.
C. The man's classmates.
D. The man's family.
5. A. The man's teacher was knowledgeable.
B. The man's teacher got him interested in biology.
C. The man's teacher helped him with his homework.
D. The man's teacher could do magic tricks.

C Passage

Listen to the passage three times and fill in the blanks.

Word Tips

every single day 每一天
in person 亲自
over the phone 通过电话
board game 棋盘游戏
commitment /kə'mɪtmənt/ *n.*
承诺, 许诺

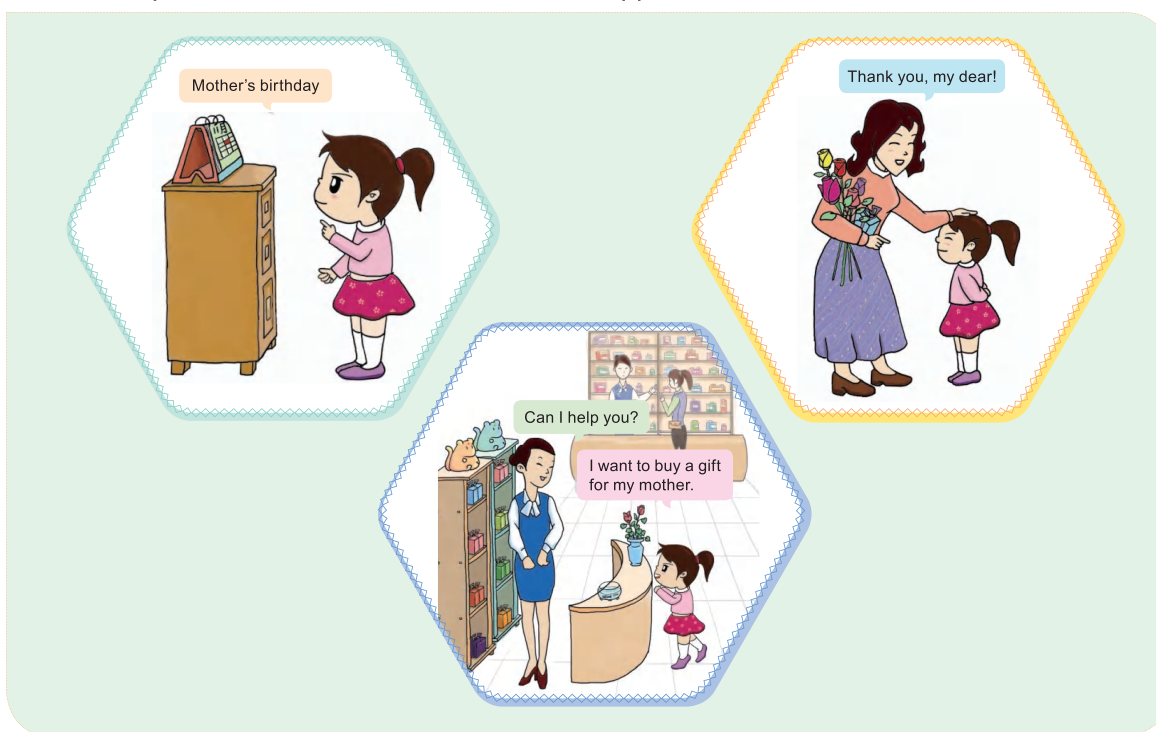
If you want to show your family members how much they ① _____ to you, then all you have to do is remember to tell them that you love them every single day, and to show that you ② _____ what they have given you. Tell them ③ _____, in a card, or over the phone. Besides, show them how much they mean to you by giving them your ④ _____. Make family time when you just watch movies, play board games, or cook together. A time commitment is one way to show you're ⑤ _____.

Speaking and Discussing



Activity A Story Telling

Look at the pictures below and talk about what happened.



Activity B Discussion

If you were the little girl, what would you do? Why?



Reading and Thinking

SECTION

C

Part One Texts

Text A

“我母亲教会我，只有接受自己，才能走得更长、更远。我是诺曼·金恩，我以我是阿埃塔人为荣。”这是诺曼·金恩在毕业典礼上所说的感恩母亲的话语。母亲帮助他塑造了坚强的内心，使他成为菲律宾国立名校毕业的第一个阿埃塔人。

Mother's Guidance

1 Norman King is an Aeta which is an **ethnic** group from Philippines. When Norman King was a child, he was often laughed at by his friends because of his skin color. He often looked into his dark hands and asked his mother, “Why are we Aetas like dirt? Is it because I’m dark that they call me dirty?” Hearing little King’s question, his mother bent down and told him gently, “The one whose heart is not clean is really dirty.” These words made Norman King **accept** himself.



2 One day when Norman King went back home from school, his classmates laughed at him, “Old clothes, too poor to buy new clothes!” **Humiliated**, King ran home, and asked his mother, “Mom, can I buy new clothes? All my classmates wear new clothes.” His mother asked him, “Are you trying to hide the fact that we are poor?” His mother was both **distressed** and saddened by King’s request, but she then asked him **firmly**, “Who is more **worthy of admiration**? Someone who has had an easy life, or someone who has experienced **hardship**?” Mother’s words made King think.

3 The real strength is not the **aura** we put on the outside, but the **earnest** and **down-to-earth** struggle. When you have suffered and experienced hardship, you can make yourself worthy of admiration.

4 Trying to attract the attention of his classmates, King wore a **wig**. His mother told him firmly, “We Aetas don’t need that look.” “Now my classmates are starting to notice me,” King explained.

∴ His mother asked him, “Do you really need to change yourself in order to be accepted?”

5 ∴ Most of the time, we are trying to **cater** to others and find fault with ourselves. If you always try to cater to others and please others, you will think less of yourself and lose yourself. Be the best you can be to win back the respect of others.

6 ∴ On the day of the graduation **ceremony**, Norman King said, “Everything comes from my mother’s **guidance**. Only by accepting myself can I go farther and longer.”

(Words: 340)



Word List

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|---------------|
| ethnic | /ˈeθnɪk/ | adj. | 种族的 |
| ▲ accept | /əkˈsept/ | vt. | 接受；承认 |
| ★ humiliate | /hjuːˈmɪliət/ | vt. | 羞辱；使……丢脸 |
| distressed | /dɪˈstrest/ | adj. | 痛苦的；忧虑的 |
| firmly | /ˈfɜːmli/ | adv. | 坚定地，坚决地 |
| ▲ worthy | /ˈwɜːði/ | adj. | 值得的；有价值的；配得上的 |
| admiration | /ˌædməˈreɪʃn/ | n. | 钦佩；赞赏 |
| hardship | /ˈhɑːdʃɪp/ | n. | 困苦；苦难 |
| ★ aura | /ˈɔːrə/ | n. | 光环；气氛 |
| earnest | /ˈɜːnɪst/ | adj. | 认真的 |
| down-to-earth | /ˌdaʊn tuːˈɜːθ/ | adj. | 切合实际的 |
| wig | /wɪɡ/ | n. | 假发 |
| cater | /ˈkeɪtə(r)/ | vt. | 投合，迎合；满足需要 |
| ▲ ceremony | /ˈserəməni/ | n. | 典礼，仪式 |
| guidance | /ˈɡaɪdn̩s/ | n. | 指导，引导 |



Useful Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| bend down | 偻身，弯腰 |
| be worthy of | 值得；配得上的 |
| in order to | 为了 |
| cater to | 迎合 |
| graduation ceremony | 毕业典礼 |

▲表示A级词汇 ★表示超纲词汇 B级词汇不标注


Notes

- 1** **Trying to attract the attention of his classmates, King wore a wig.** 为了引起同学们的注意，金恩戴上了假发。

本句中，**trying to...** 现在分词结构作状语，表示目的。现在分词作状语时，可作时间、条件、结果、原因、目的和伴随状语，表示正在进行的或主动的动作。此时分词的逻辑主语就是主句的主语，因此要注意人称、时态和语态的一致性。

e.g. Trying to stay healthy, I decide to take regular exercises. 为了保持健康，我决定经常锻炼。

Not knowing how to work out the math problem, he asked the teacher for help. 因为不知道如何解这道数学题，他求助了老师。

- 2** **Only by accepting myself can I go farther and longer.** 只有接受自己，我才能走得 longer、更远。

only修饰句子的状语，位于句首时，句子要用部分倒装。句型为 **only+状语/状语从句+be/助动词/情态动词+主语**。

e.g. Only in this way, can you learn English well. 只有这样，你才能学好英语。

Only by studying hard can I get advanced in the society. 只有努力学习，我才能出人头地。

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer according to the text you have read.

1. How to understand the sentence "The one whose heart is not clean is really dirty"?
 - A. What truly matters is not one's outward appearance, but having a pure heart.
 - B. If someone whose skin is dark, they are dirty.
 - C. People with heart disease are dirty inside.
 - D. Aetas are like dirt.
2. According to King's mother's words, what kind of person is worthy of admiration?

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. Someone who has had an easy life. | B. Someone who is very rich. |
| C. Someone who has experienced hardship. | D. Someone who is a loser. |
3. Why did King wear a wig?
 - A. Because he thought the wig was beautiful.
 - B. Because he wanted to attract the attention of his classmates.
 - C. Because he had no hair.
 - D. Because he became rich.
4. What is the result of always catering to others?

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Winning the respect of others. | B. Making others happy. |
| C. Making ourselves perfect. | D. Losing ourselves. |

5. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. No one is perfect.
 - B. The guidance of King's mother is very important for him.
 - C. King's classmates are not very friendly.
 - D. People should respect each other.

Text B

感恩之心，是我们每个人生活中不可缺少的阳光雨露，也是美好生活的催化剂。本文提供了几种使人常存感恩之心的方式，以期使读者将之内化为自己的行为方式，从而赢得更加美好的人生。

Living with Gratitude

- 1 **Creating an attitude** of gratitude is one of the easiest steps we can take to **improve** our lives. The happiness created by showing our **appreciation** has far-reaching **effects**, both for ourselves and for others. Here are some ways to live with gratitude.
- 2 Saying "thank you" is the most **basic** and well-known way to show appreciation. You can say it in person, over the phone, in a note, or in an e-mail. Using this can have **significant** results in lifting someone's **spirits**.
- 3 Stop **complaining** about your life. Hard as life can be sometimes, remember that there is always someone that has things worse than you do. **Constant** complaining about what is wrong in your life will keep you **focused** on that, which will bring you down, while focusing on the **positive** will lift you up.
- 4 Give to someone else. This is the best way to **spread** your gratitude. For example, you could **volunteer** your time to help those less lucky. This could make their day without you even knowing it. If they in turn give it to someone else, the **cycle** could **continue** without end.
- 5 Living a life of gratitude is one of the ways to live a happier life. It takes very little **effort** to show someone you appreciate them but will mean so much to them. Make gratitude a part of us and make today the day you start living a life of gratitude and spread your light to the rest of the world!



(Words: 254)


Word List

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| create | /kri'eit/ | vt. | 创造；产生 |
| attitude | /'ætɪtju:d/ | n. | 态度，看法 |
| improve | /'ɪm'pru:v/ | vt. | 改善，改进；提高 |
| | | vi. | 变得更好，改进 |
| *appreciation | /ə'pri:ʃi'eɪʃn/ | n. | 感激；欣赏 |
| effect | /'i:fekt/ | n. | 影响，作用，效果；结果 |
| basic | /'beɪsɪk/ | adj. | 基本的，基础的；初级的 |
| significant | /'sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/ | adj. | 重要的；意味深长的；相当数量的 |
| ▲spirit | /'spɪrɪt/ | n. | 精神，心灵 |
| complain | /'kəm'pleɪn/ | vi. | 抱怨；投诉 |
| constant | /'kɒnstənt/ | adj. | 不断的；坚定的；始终如一的 |
| focus | /'fəʊkəs/ | v. | (使)集中，聚集 |
| | | n. | 焦点；(注意、活动、兴趣等的)中心 |
| positive | /'pɒzətɪv/ | adj. | 积极的，肯定的；正(极)的，阳性的 |
| spread | /'spred/ | vt. | 传播，扩散；舒展，展开 |
| | | n. | 传播，散播 |
| *volunteer | /'vɒləntɪə/ | vt. | 自愿提供，自愿给予；自愿(做) |
| | | n. | 志愿者 |
| cycle | /'saɪkl/ | n. | 循环，周期；自行车 |
| | | vi. | 循环；骑自行车 |
| continue | /'kɒn'tɪnju:/ | v. | 继续；维持 |
| effort | /'efət/ | n. | 努力；努力的成果 |


Useful Phrases and Expressions

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| far-reaching effect | 深远的影响 |
| in person | 亲自 |
| focus on | 集中在 |
| bring down | 使……消沉；击败 |
| lift up | 鼓舞，激励 |
| for example | 例如，以……为例 |
| in turn | 反之，反过来 |
| take effort | 花费精力 |
| the rest | 其余的人；其他事物；其他 |



Notes

1 **Hard as life can be sometimes, remember that there is always someone that has things worse than you do.** 虽然生活有时很艰辛，但要记住总有人过得不如你。

1) hard as life can be sometimes是由as引导的让步状语从句。as引导让步状语从句时，必须将表语、状语或动词原形置于as前面。

e.g. Tired as I was, I tried to help them. 虽然我很累，我还是努力帮助他们。

Try as he would, he couldn't open the door. 他试过多次了，却仍打不开那扇门。

Hard as they tried, they couldn't make her change her mind. 尽管他们做了很大努力，却无法让她改变主意。

2) remember后是一个由that引导的宾语从句there is always someone that has things worse than you do, 该宾语从句中又包含一个由that引导的限定性定语从句that has things worse than you do, 该定语从句的先行词为someone。

2 **Constant complaining about what is wrong in your life will keep you focused on that, which will bring you down, while focusing on the positive will lift you up.**

不停地抱怨生活中的遭遇只会让你关注眼前的困境，使你受挫，而关注生活的积极面却能使你振作。

1) which will bring you down是which引导的非限定性定语从句，修饰前面的整个句子。

2) 此句中的while为连词，意为“然而”，表示转折关系。

Reading Comprehension

Decide whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F) according to the text you have read.

- () 1. The happiness created by showing our appreciation has deep effects on others only.
- () 2. Saying “thank you” over the phone is not a polite way.
- () 3. Complaining about what is wrong in your life will lift you up.
- () 4. If you give gratitude to others, the cycle will go on forever.
- () 5. Showing your appreciation to others will have a great meaning to them.

Part Two Focus Exercises

A Words and Their Formations

Fill in each of the blanks with the appropriate form of the word from the list.

Example

care (v./n.) careful (adj.) carefully (adv.) careless (adj.) carelessness (n.)

1. Now listen _____ everybody, I will repeat the sentence only once.
2. Carrie doesn't _____ how far she has to walk.
3. You should be _____ when talking with that sick man.

Key carefully care (v.) careful

Exercises

admire (v.)

admirable (adj.)

admiration (n.)

1. She was the _____ of all her friends.
2. I _____ her when I first met her.
3. His behavior during the epidemic was _____.

distress (n.&v.)

distressed (adj.)

distressful (adj.)

1. I felt _____ about my problem.
2. I did not want to frighten or _____ her.
3. These were _____ memories to her.

accept (v.)

acceptable (adj.)

acceptance (n.)

1. It is becoming more and more _____ for women to drink.
2. It was wise of her to try to get your _____ of it.
3. I cannot _____ your advice.

sad (adj.)

sadden (v.)

sadness (n.)

1. She was _____ by her son's ingratitude.
2. It is with great _____ that we learn of the death of Kobe Bryant.
3. Everyday was _____ and there seemed to be no hope.

improve (v.)

improvement (n.)

improved (adj.)

1. I hope the weather will _____ on Friday.
2. She is an _____ edition of her mother.
3. There is a need for _____ in your handwriting.

happy (adj.)

happiness (n.)

happily (adv.)

1. Her marriage is full of _____.
2. A little bird is singing _____ in the tree.
3. Our team is very _____ to answer you any question about our project.

basic (adj.)

base (n.)

basis (n.)

basically (adv.)

1. We drew the conclusion on the _____ of many tests.
2. _____, it is a problem of manner.
3. The family is a _____ unit in our society.

| | |
|---|--|
| gentle (<i>adj.</i>) gentleness (<i>n.</i>) gently (<i>adv.</i>) | 1. Her _____ has given me a deep impression. 2. She always speaks _____ to the child. 3. My new teacher is a very _____ person. |
| effect (<i>n.</i>) effective (<i>adj.</i>) effectively (<i>adv.</i>) | 1. My plan has not been carried out with _____. 2. The company must reduce costs to compete _____. 3. In the short term, the medicine may not be very _____. |
| mean (<i>v./n.</i>) meaning (<i>n.</i>) meaningful (<i>adj.</i>) meaningless (<i>adj.</i>) | 1. Those words are empty of _____. 2. His promises were just _____ talks. 3. I _____ to be a great scientist. |

B Phrases and Their Uses

I. Match each phrase in Column A with its corresponding Chinese meaning in Column B.

A

- be worthy of
- in order to
- lift spirit
- graduation ceremony
- significant effects
- volunteer her time
- improve living conditions
- have important results in
- complain about life
- live a healthier life

B

- 为了
- 值得
- 毕业典礼
- 提起精神
- 过更健康的生活
- 抱怨生活
- 自愿花费她的时间
- 改善生活条件
- 明显的效果
- 产生重要影响

II. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase given below, changing the form if necessary.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| bend down | down-to-earth | be followed by | cater to | too...to... |
| focus on | bring down | lift up | for example | in turn |

1. There was a pencil on the floor. Yet she didn't _____ to pick it up.
2. It is still _____ early _____ say who will win the match.
3. I'm sorry, but I cannot _____ you and not _____ the others.
4. Everyone liked his _____ approach to life.
5. The pop star _____ a train of fans.
6. When facing difficulties, _____ your spirit.
7. It will bring strong winds which _____ will rapidly clear the sky.
8. In American football, you have to try to _____ your opponent (对手).
9. I like sports, _____, playing basketball.
10. The noise made it hard for me to _____ work.

C Translation

I. Choose the best translation for each sentence according to the context.

1. The real strength is not the aura we put on the outside, but the earnest and down-to-earth struggle.
 - A. 真正的力量不是我们在外面的光环，而是认真和脚踏实地斗争。
 - B. 真正的力量不是我们戴在外面的光环，而是认真踏实地奋斗。
 - C. 真正的抗争，不是我们在外面的光环，而是我们脚踏实地认真奋斗。
 - D. 真正的力气不是我们穿在外面的光环，而是真诚地接地气地奋斗。
2. Do you really need to change yourself in order to be accepted?
 - A. 你真的需要改变自己才能接受吗？
 - B. 你愿意为了被接受而改变自己吗？
 - C. 为了被接受，你真的需要改变自己吗？
 - D. 为了等待被接受，你真的需要改变你自己吗？
3. Be the best you can be to win back the respect of others.
 - A. 尽你所能去赢得别人的尊重。
 - B. 你能成为最好的，去赢回别人对你的尊重吧。
 - C. 做好自己，尊重别人。
 - D. 成为最好的自己，战胜所有人。
4. You can say it in person, over the phone, in a note, or in an e-mail.
 - A. 你可以个人说，打电话说，写便条说，或写电子邮件说。
 - B. 你可以面对面说，在电话里说，写便条或电子邮件说。
 - C. 你可以亲自说，打电话，写便条，或写电子邮件。
 - D. 你可以对别人说，对电话说，写便条或电子邮件说。
5. For example, you could volunteer your time to help those less lucky.
 - A. 比如说，你可以做志愿者来帮助那些没钱的人。
 - B. 比如说，你可以做志愿者来帮助那些不幸的人。

- C. 比如说, 你可以花时间来帮助那些没钱的人。
- D. 比如说, 你可以自愿花时间来帮助那些不幸的人。

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese information in the brackets.

1. _____ (更快地好起来), she keeps an optimistic attitude.
2. _____ (只有降低成本) can our company have an advantage.
3. Every one of us should have virtues. Only in this way can we _____ (配得上) the name of a Chinese.
4. _____ (尽管今年的毕业典礼非常简单), it was filled with a sense of gratitude.
5. We _____ (应该努力降低周围的噪声) to protect our environment.





Grammar Focusing

SECTION

D

Noun

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称的词，是英语中最重要的词类之一。它有专有名词和普通名词之分，还有可数名词与不可数名词之分。



一、可数名词与不可数名词

可数名词与不可数名词的区分在英语中是一个重要问题，在使用任何名词时都得考虑这个问题。

1. 可数名词

可数名词所表示的事物可以用数来计算，但是单数可数名词不能独立使用，前面必须有限定词 **a, an, the, my**等；而复数名词可以独立使用。

e.g. 她做作业时经常出差错。

错 She often makes mistake in her homework.

对 She often makes a mistake in her homework.

对 She often makes (some) mistakes in her homework.

2. 不可数名词

不可数名词所表示的事物不可以用数来计算，前面不能用不定冠词 **a, an**和数词，没有复数形式。需表示数量时，用表示量的词或短语修饰。

e.g. a piece of (meat) 一片(肉) a bit of (advice) 一点(建议)

a bottle of (wine) 一瓶(红酒) an article of (furniture) 一件(家具)

二、可数名词的数

1. 名词复数的规则变化

| 分 类 | 构 成 | 例 词 |
|--------------------|------------------------|--|
| 一般名词 | 加-s | stomachs, tools, horses, baths |
| 以s, x, ch, sh结尾的名词 | 加-es | buses, classes, boxes, watches, brushes |
| 以o结尾的名词 | 辅音字母+o结尾的名词, 多数加-es | tomatoes, potatoes, heroes, echoes (回声) 但kilos, photos, pianos, autos等除外 |
| | 元音字母+o结尾的名词, 多数加-s | radios, zoos, bamboos, studios |
| 以y结尾的名词 | 辅音字母+y结尾的名词, 变y为i再加-es | factories, families, centuries, studies, cities |
| | 元音字母+y结尾的名词, 直接加-s | boys, days, toys, holidays, plays |
| 以f或fe结尾的名词 | 变f或fe为v再加-es | thief—thieves, wife—wives, leaf—leaves, 但chiefs, beliefs, roofs, safes, proofs, cliffs等除外 |

2. 名词复数的不规则变化

| 分 类 | 例 词 |
|------------------------------|---|
| 单复数同形 | sheep, deer, means, species, Chinese |
| 变化元音字母 | man—men, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice, foot—feet |
| 词尾用-en或-ren | ox—oxen, child—children |
| 外来词用原来的复数形式 | datum—data, basis—bases, thesis—theses, criterion—criteria, crisis—crises |
| 将复合名词中的主体名词变为复数形式 | new-comer—new-comers, son-in-law—sons-in-law, looker-on—lookers-on |
| 以man或woman开头的复合词, 名词都要变为复数形式 | man doctor—men doctors, woman teacher—women teachers |
| 做定语的复合词中, 名词要用单数形式 | an eight-year-old girl |

三、名词所有格

名词所有格是英语名词表示“所有”意义而采取的一种语法形式。

1. 名词所有格的分类

| 分 类 | 构 成 | 例 词 |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| 单数名词和不以s结尾的复数名词 | 加-'s | my mother's room, the children's book |
| 以s结尾的单数名词、专有名词 | 加-'或-'s均可 | my boss'/boss's office, Dickens'/Dickens's novels |
| 以s结尾的复数名词 | 只需加-' | the ladies' room, my friends' luggage |
| 复合名词 | 最后一词加-'s | an hour and a half's talk, his brother-in-law's photo |
| 名词+and+名词 | 表示共同所有, 最后一个名词加-'s | Tom and Jack's room (汤姆和杰克共有的房间) |
| | 表示各自所有, 每个名词都加-'s | Tom's and Jack's rooms (汤姆和杰克各自的房间) |

2. 名词所有格的用法

| 用 法 | 例 词 |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 用于人或其他有生命的名词, 以及由人组成的集体名词后 | Helen's arrival, women's magazines, government's policy |
| 用于无生命的名词后, 如时间、距离、价格、国家、城市等 | summer's morning, an hour's drive, city's park |
| 用来表示住处、店铺等, 其后的地点名词常可省略 | my aunt's=my aunt's house |

3. “of+名词”构成的所有格

1) “of+名词”表示所有关系, 主要用于无生命的东西。

e.g. the door of the room, the cover of the book

2) 有时of短语也可以用于表示有生命的东西。

e.g. the son of an engineer, the laws of Newton

4. 双重所有格

双重所有格是一种表示部分概念或含有感情色彩的结构, 它有强调或者突出的作用, 其结构为“of短语+名词所有格”, 其含义为“其中之一”或“其中一部分”。

e.g. an old friend of my father's=one of my father's old friends



Test Yourself

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

1. June 1st is _____ Day all over the world.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. Child's | B. Childs' |
| C. Children's | D. Childrens' |
2. _____ is made of _____.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Glass; glasses | B. A glass; glass |
| C. Glasses; glass | D. A glass; glasses |
3. There is _____ tree in our school.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. a 8-metres-tall | B. an 8-metre-tall |
| C. an 8 metres tall | D. a 8 metres tall |
4. How many _____ and _____ are there in your class?

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. boy students; girl ones | B. girl students; boy one |
| C. boys student; girl one | D. girls students; boys ones |
5. A group of _____ are talking with two _____ over there.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Frenchmen; Germans | B. Frenchmen; Germen |
| C. Germen; Frenchmen | D. Germans; Frenchmans |
6. The tall man with a big nose is _____ teacher.

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Tom and Carl | B. Tom's and Carl's |
| C. Tom and Carl's | D. Tom's and Carl |
7. He is very tired. He needs _____.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. a night rest | B. a rest night |
| C. a night's rest | D. a rest of night |
8. This post card was sent by _____.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. a friend my father | B. a friend of my father's |
| C. my father friend | D. my father friend's |
9. The railway station is two _____ from our house.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. hour's drive | B. hours' drive |
| C. hour drive | D. hours drive |
10. He took _____ as to what he should do.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. his friend advice | B. his friend's advices |
| C. an advice of his friend | D. his friend's advice |
11. When autumn comes, _____ of most trees turn yellow and then fall down.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. leaf | B. leafs |
| C. leaves | D. leave |
12. That bus driver drank two _____.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. glass of water | B. glasses of waters |
| C. cups of tea | D. cup of tea |

13. What are you listening to, Jane? _____ or _____?
- A. A music; a news B. A music; news
C. Music; news D. Music; a news
14. —Are those _____?
- No, they aren't. They're _____.
- A. sheep; cows B. sheep; cow
C. sheeps; cow D. sheeps; cows
15. The fire destroyed all the _____ in the language lab.
- A. furnitures and equipments B. furniture and equipment
C. furniture and equipments D. furnitures and equipment

II. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Nurses should treat the sick and wounded with great (kind) _____.
2. The new flexible working time system will enable the (employ) _____ to work more efficiently.
3. I'll put forward my (suggest) _____ now so that he can have time to consider it before the meeting.
4. The fast (develop) _____ of the local economy has caused serious water pollution in this region.
5. Tom has made the (decide) _____ to apply for a job in the company.
6. The secretary has been working for the same (manage) _____ for over 5 years.
7. Today e-mail has become an important means of (communicate) _____ in daily life.
8. Because of the (improve) _____ in the road conditions, there have been fewer accidents recently.
9. My first (impress) _____ of England was that it was a grey and rainy place.
10. After years of hardworking, he has grown from a freshman into a professional basketball (play) _____.

Practical Writing



Notice

通知是用来部署工作或传达事项的一种公告性文体，也是企业活动中常用的商务文体之一。通知一般可分为口头通知和书面通知两种。书面通知又包括布告式通知和书信式通知。



Notes

1. 标题：通知的正上方通常要有一个标题，书面通知多用Notice或NOTICE。
2. 日期：布告式通知的日期一般写在最后一行，即左下角，要低于落款；书信式通知的日期可写在右上角。
3. 正文：通知的内容包括活动涉及的对象、活动内容、活动时间、活动地点、通知发布者等要素；通知的语言应简洁明了，时间、地点应具体明确。
4. 落款：书面通知要有落款，注明发布通知的人或单位名称。落款一般写在通知的右下角。
5. 时态：通知一般使用一般将来时或一般现在时。



Sample Writing

写一份英语通知，要涵盖以下内容，不要求逐词翻译。

ABC有限公司为一家中外合资企业，主要生产制造电子产品。该公司将于2020年12月20日(周五) 在我校学生俱乐部举行招聘会。招聘的职位有秘书、销售人员、实验员。有兴趣的同学可于当天下午1:30到3号会议室参加招聘会，并携带身份证、个人简历、英语能力考试合格证书以及计算机等级证书。

标题 → Notice

本通知的写作日期

Dec. 10, 2020

ABC Co. Ltd is a joint venture, which mainly produces electronic products. The company will hold a job fair at the Student Club of our school on Friday, Dec. 20th, 2020. The positions include secretary, salesman, and laboratory technician.

具体明确的时间、地点

Any student who is interested in it can go to Meeting Room 3 at 1:30 pm on the same day. Please

remember to bring your ID card, resume, English certificates and the Certificate of NCRE (计算机等级证书).

通知发布者

The Students' Union

Useful Sentence Patterns

1. **There will be an activity / a meeting / a speech... at (time)... in (place)...** …… (时间) …… (地点) 有…… (活动/会议/演讲等)。
2. **It is required that somebody (should) do sth.** 要求……做某事。
3. **...request that somebody (should) do sth.** ……要求……做某事。
4. **(sb.)... to be requested to do sth.** 要求……做某事。
5. **We hope that you will be present on time. If you cannot attend..., please notify/call/phone us.**

Thank you. 我们希望你们能准时参加。如不能出席……, 请通知/致电我们, 谢谢。

6. **Please be punctual / on time.** 请准时参加。



Writing Practice

Write a notice according to the following instructions given in Chinese.

说明: 以学生会的名义于2020年9月22日写一个演讲会的通知

演讲人: 著名教授John Smith先生

时间: 下周四晚上6:30

地点: 报告厅

主题: 影响大学生未来职业发展的因素

领票时间及地点: 每晚7点至9点, 学生会办公室

负责人: 李敏

Words for reference

报告厅: lecture hall

因素: factor

学生会: the Students' Union

English Enjoying



Part One Cultural Link

Chinese Culture of Gratitude

Gratitude is the traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. Chinese culture has always valued “kindness” since ancient times. Giving and repaying kindness are universal values that China has always respected. Therefore, some expressions can be widely circulated. For example, “A drop of water in need, shall be returned with a spring in deed”, “the grace of knowledge is rewarded, the kindness is great”, “the father’s kindness is higher than the sky, and the mother’s kindness is deeper than the sea”. The relationship between husband and wife is also said to be the kindness of each other, so there is a saying of “A day together as husband and wife means endless devotion the rest of your life”. Thanking parents for care is called “filial piety” (孝顺). Mencius said, “the



most important thing of the filial piety is to respect one's parents." Being grateful for receiving help and encouragement from someone is called "loyalty". Sima Guang said, "to be devoted to others is loyal". Thanking friends for help is called "righteousness". Tao Yuanming said in his poem, "Born to be brothers, there is no need to be own flesh and blood."

The kindness praised in traditional Chinese culture is a further embodiment (体现) of the feeling of "thank you" and implements it as a concrete act of "repaying kindness." The idiom "to repay a peach for a plum" is widely used to thank the kindness. It comes from China's oldest collection of poems *The Book of Songs*, "You throw a peach to me, and I give you a plum in return." It means that we always repay goodwill with greater kindness.

In China, there is a popular song called *Grateful Heart*. It has been enduring since its release, and its melodious melody and philosophical lyrics have made it widely disseminated and even included in the textbooks of schools. Our life is precious and fragile, but it is not inactive. No matter where we come from and where we are going, existence is value. If we are grateful, life will be happier.

Part Two Career Link

How to Practice Gratitude in Your Career



We all want to work in a place where people are polite, considerate, and kind. And expressing appreciation to your colleagues is an important part of building that sort of culture.

Building a culture of gratitude at work is not easy, but the science says it's worth it. So here are some tips for fostering gratitude on the job.

1. Keep a Gratitude Journal

At the end of your workday before you put your computer to sleep and grab your dirty coffee mugs from your desk, dedicate just a few minutes to making a short list of things you're thankful for from that day. For example:

Received positive feedback from the supervisor on e-mail campaign.

Completed the pending tasks on your to-do list.

Connected with a colleague you haven't talked to in a while.

Reached inbox zero.

Created an amazing productivity playlist.

2. Take a Gratitude Walk

It's called a gratitude walk, and all you need to do is take 15-20 minutes to go for a walk alone (so you have time and space to think). Spend that walk thinking about all of the aspects of your career you're grateful for. You could even reflect on some of the items you listed in your gratitude journal. Say those items aloud, if you'd like.

3. Express Gratitude Toward Others

As you're refining your ability to feel appreciative of what's happening in your career right now, keep in mind that gratitude goes furthest when it's shared.