*Part 1 Education & Learning*

*HIGHER MANDARIN*

*COURSE BOOKLET*

**CONTENTS**

**Unit 1: About me (School life) 学校生活……………………………………….…….………...3**

**Unit 2: High school life 中学生活………………………………………………………………...12**

**Unit 3: High school entrance exam and university entrance exam中考和高考………………………….……………………………………………………………………..………………17**

**Unit 4: Education system 教育体系…………………………………………………………....19**

 **Topic 1: Chinese education system……………………………………………………………..19**

 **Topic 2: School days in different stages………………………………………………………22**

 **Topic 3: Visiting a Chinese School……………………………………………………………….26**

 **Topic 4: Gap year………………………………………………………………………………………..27**

 **Topic 5: Future plan…………………………………………………………………………………….29**

**Unit 5 Language learning 语言学习……………………………..…………………………35**

**Unit 6: American dream in China中国合伙人……………………….……..…..…………44**

**Unit 1: About me (School life) 学校生活**

**Activity 1: School life vocabulary and sentence structure**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic** | **Vocabulary** | **Sentence structure** |
| Hobbies  |   | ？\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_\_。 |
| Day of week | ~ () | ?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。 |
| Time expression  |  /    | …    …… |
| Daily routine |  ()   | ？???? |
| School grade |    | ?。（）。 |
| School subjects |   | ?? |
| Extra activities |  \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_  | ?? |
| Places in school |   | ？ |
| Reasons for subject choice |     | ??/\_\_\_\_\_\_。……… …………………? |
| School work achievement |    | …AB + adjective??? |

**Activity 2: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| 每天/天天 总是 通常 有时候 最近/近来 从来不 平时 常常/经常 偶尔  |

1. 她\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(never)迟到。
2. 我爸爸\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(normally)开车去上班。
3. 我家\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(usually)晚上六点半吃晚饭。
4. 我的老师\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(everyday)坐地铁上班。
5. 我和我的朋友\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sometimes)会一起去踢足球。
6. 我哥哥\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(always)在学校买午饭吃。
7. 他\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(often)一上课就想睡觉。
8. 山提\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(normally)一做完作业就玩电脑游戏。
9. 我姐姐\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(never)不洗澡就睡觉。
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (recently)我爸爸一回家就去睡覺了。

**Activity 3: Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| 完…之后, 以前, 多长时间, ……时, 因为…所以, 对…感兴趣,教得…, 对…太, 虽然…但是， 又……又…… ， 之前 |

1. 我通常是做\_\_\_\_\_作业\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_才去洗澡。
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我不喜欢学语言，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我不喜欢上中文课和法文课。
3. 我一直\_\_\_\_\_\_\_数学\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，因为我们数学老师上课很有趣。
4. 吃饭\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_一定要洗手。
5. 你经常做作业做\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
6. 我最喜欢中文课了，因为我们的中文老师\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_很生动、活泼。
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我家不大，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_很舒适。
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我想当老师。
9. 课间休息\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，我不喜欢去学校餐厅，因为人\_\_\_\_\_\_\_多\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_忙。
10. 我们生物老师\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我们学生\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_严格了。

**Activity 4: Combine two the sentences together with the clue word.**

Ex. 花花晚上七点吃晚饭。

 花花晚上八点看电视。(完…之后)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_花花晚上七点吃完晚饭之后，八点看电视。

1. 小美总是星期二上午十点半上法文课。

 小美总是星期二上午十一点半上数学课。(完…之后)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 强尼平时下午四点放学。

 强尼平时下午五点二十分回到家。(之后)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 马凉通常八点半做作业。

 马凉通常晚上十点五十分洗澡。(之前)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 星莹经常星期天上午十点打乒乓球。

 星莹经常星期天上午十二点吃午饭。(然后)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 天新上个月常常晚上七点下班。

 天新上个月常常晚上八点半回到家。(完…之后)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 5: use the phrase 队or课**

1. 我星期三有课外活动，我参加了学校的足球\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 妹妹星期四下午要上国画\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 我是学校音乐\_\_\_\_的团员。
4. 哥哥游泳很好，老师建议她参加学校的游泳\_\_\_\_\_。
5. 下一节是体育\_\_\_\_\_。
6. 等一下我要去上小提琴\_\_\_\_\_。
7. 为了要加入学校的兵乓球\_\_\_\_\_，我每天都在练习。
8. 每个星期六下午三点到五点，她有网球\_\_\_\_\_。
9. 香香今年参加了学校的羽毛球\_\_\_\_。常常代表学校参加比赛。
10. 学生们最喜欢戏剧\_\_\_\_，好玩又有趣。

**Activity 6: Read the passage and answer the questions.**

我叫林八方，今年十四岁，在天津中学上学。我今年学了十个科目:中文、英文、地理、化学、历史、数学、音乐、体育、美术和电脑。我最喜欢数学课，因为我们的数学老师教课很生动、有趣。除了数学之外，我对中文课也很感兴趣。虽然中文很难，但是很有用。我最不喜欢上历史和地理课，因为我们的历史老师对学生很严格。我覺得地理课又无聊又没有意思。每个星期三下午是课外活动时间。从下午十二点十五分到下午一点五十分，我参加了书法课。下午两点半到三点半，我参加了网球队。我们的学校很大，有三栋教学楼。学校有大礼堂，图书馆，操场和体育馆。学校还有餐厅，六间计算机室，三间实验室，两间音乐室和两间美术室。中午休息一个小时。我通常在中午十二点半和同学去餐厅吃午饭，因为那个时间，餐厅不忙。

Answer the questions by ticking or writing on the line.

1. What is林八方? Tick (✓) the correct box.

□ teacher

□ primary student

□ secondary student

1. How many subjects does 林八方 take this year? Tick (✓) the correct box.

□ ten subjects

□ five subjects

□ eight subjects

1. Please write 4 subjects he takes for this year.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which subject does 林八方 like the most?

□ Art

□ History

□ Math

Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which subject is林八方 also interested in?

□ Geography

□ English

□ Mandarin

Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which two subjects does林八方dislike the most?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why (please write each reason for each subject)?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. When does林八方 have club time? (extra-curricular clubs)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What club activities does 林八方 take?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 7: Read the text below. Then complete the timetable.**



今天星期三是我最忙的一天，我有八节课。我八点二十五分开始上课。第一节课八点二十五分到九点钟是法文课，第二节课九点钟到九点四十分是数学课，之后休息十五分钟。第三、四节课九点五十五分到十一点十分是英语课，英语课之后在休息二十五分钟。第六节课上体育课之前，是戏剧课。我中午休息一个小时零五分钟。我通常在学校买午饭吃。下午我上两节课，第七节课是历史课，上三十五分钟，上完历史课之后，第八节课是地理课。我三点十分放学。星期三我有课外活动。我参加了学校的足球队。我们每个星期活动一次，从三点半到五点，然后五点半到六点半，我要上钢琴课。我从六岁学钢琴到现在，我学了七年了。之后我走路回家。

Timetable

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 节 | 时间 | 星期三 |
| 1 | 8:25 ~ 9:00 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2 | \_\_:\_\_ ~ \_\_:\_\_ | 数学 |
|  | 9:40 ~ 9:55 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3 | 9:55 ~ 10:30 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4 | 10:30 ~ 11:10 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | \_\_:\_\_ ~ \_\_:\_\_ | 休息 |
| 5 | 11:35 ~ 12:10 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6 | 12:10 ~ 12:50 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | 12:50 ~ \_\_:\_\_ | 午饭 |
| 7 | \_\_:\_\_ ~ \_\_:\_\_ | 历史 |
| 8 | 14:30 ~ 15:10 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | 15:30 ~ 17:00 | 课外活动:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  | \_\_:\_\_ ~ \_\_:\_\_ |  |

**Activity 8: Talking**

1. 你今年多大了?
2. 你上几年级?
3. 你今年学几个科目?
4. 你通常一天有几节课?
5. 你们中午休息多长时间?
6. 你平时几点起床?
7. 你哪天有数学课?
8. 你每星期上几节汉语课?
9. 你哪天放学以后有课外活动?
10. 你常常一放学就回家吗?
11. 你学汉语学了多久了?
12. 你经常做作业做多长时间?
13. 你有参加课外活动吗?
14. 你通常几点到几点吃早饭?
15. 你们学校今年什么时候开学?
16. 你平时吃完晚饭之后做什么?
17. 你今天上几节课?上什么课?
18. 你最喜欢哪个科目?
19. 你哪天有汉语课?
20. 你今天中午休息以前上了些什么课?
21. 你平时考试多不多?
22. 你每天复习功课吗?
23. 你学习用功吗?
24. 你平时哪门课考得最好?
25. 你平时哪门课考得最不好?
26. 你考试以前复习吗?
27. 你通常数学考得比英文好吗?
28. 你觉得中文很难吗?
29. 你认为这次的数学考试有没有很容易?
30. 你觉得哪一个科目最难学习?

**Activity 9: Listening activities. Listen and answer the questions.**

Listening 1:This is a first of activity, 林八方 is introducing the location of school facilities to the children.

1. How many entrance is in the school. Tick ( ✓) the correct box.

□ 1

□ 2

□ 3

2. What are in the east side of school? Complete the sentence.

 On the east side of school, there are school’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Tick ( ✓) True or False for each statement.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **True** | **False** |
| In the first teaching building, there is a music room and an art room. |  |  |
| The music room is on the first floor  |  |  |

4. What is in the second teaching building? Tick ( ✓) the correct box.

□ Library and computer room.

□ Laboratory and big hall.

□ Teachers’ office and big hall.

5. What is in the third teaching building for each floor? Complete the sentences.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is upstairs from the teachers’ office.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is at the top of third teaching building.

**Listening 2:** 林八方is talking about the timetable to the children.

1. What do the children have every day?

□ PE class.

□ French class.

□ English class.

2. What class do the children have every Tuesday and Friday during third period?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What kinds of sport can the children can choose every Wednesday afternoon? (mention three sports)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What else can the children choose other than these sports?(mention three things)

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Listening 3:** Maggie and Judy are good friends. They used to study in same primary school, but now they are in the different secondary schools. They are talking their daily routines changing and new school timetables.

Questions:

1. What is Judy’s morning routine? Tick ( ✓ ) the correct box.

 □ get up, breakfast, brush the teeth then take a taxi to school.

 □ get up, brush the teeth, take a shower then take a bus to school.

 □ get up, brush the teeth, breakfast and then take a bus to school.

1. What has Judy never done when she was in Primary? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where does Maggie have her lunch?

 □at home

 □at school canteen

 □at the restaurant outside of school

1. Which two subjects is Judy interested? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is Judy’s opinion to one of her favourite subjects? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why does Maggie like the Geography class? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why does Maggie dislike the Math class?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How does Judy feel about the Biology class? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Transcript:**

**Activity 9:**

**Listening 1:** 林八方 is introducing the location of school facilities to the children.

各位学生们，大家好，我叫林八方，欢迎来到天津中学。我先介绍学校各教室的地点。学校有前门和后门。前门在学校的南边，后门在学校的北边。东边是学校餐厅和操场，西边是停车场。和三栋教学楼。第一栋教学楼里有，音乐室和美术室。美术室在一楼，音乐室在美术室的楼上。在第二栋教学楼里，有实验室和大礼堂。在第三栋的教学楼里，有图书馆，电脑室和老师们的办公室。办公室都在一楼和二楼，办公室的楼上是电脑室，在电脑室的楼上是学校的图书馆。

**Listening 2:** 林八方is talking about the timetable to the children.

现在请各位同学们看课程表。每天第一节都是英文课。星期一和星期三的第三节是法文课。星期二和星期五的第三节都是西班牙文课。星期三下午是课外活动。有各种的活动可以选择，体育活动有篮球队，足球队或是乒乓球队。另外还有书法课，画画课和音乐课。

**Listening 3:** Maggie and Judy are good friends. They used to study in same primary school, but now they are in the different secondary schools. They are talking their daily routines changing and new school timetables.

Maggie: 好久不见，你好吗?

Judy: 我很好你呢?

Maggie: 我很好。上了国中你现在的生活作息和国小的时候有不一样吗?

Judy: 很不一样。我现在必须每天早上六点钟起床、刷牙，然后吃早饭，吃完早饭之后，七点半坐公车上学。下午四点半放学，五点半左右回到家。上国小的时候，我从来没有四点以后回到家的。那你呢?

Maggie: 也和国小的时候很不一样。我现在住在学校宿舍。我通常每天早上六点半起床，刷牙，然后在宿舍餐厅吃早饭，吃完早饭之后，七点五十分我去上第一节课。中午十二点十分，我在学校餐厅吃午饭。下午五点半放学，六点吃晚饭。

Judy: 哇!你住校呀! 新的学期，你上了几门课?

Maggie: 我上了十门课。那你呢?

Judy: 我上了九门课。其中，我对中文和数学最感兴趣。虽然中文很难学，口语难，写字也难，但是很有趣也很有用。

Maggie:我对地理和历史最感兴趣。我们的地理老师教得很生动，有趣，但是对学生很严格。历史很容易又有意思。我最不喜欢数学课了。数学老师对学生很凶。那 你最不喜欢哪一门课呢?

Judy:我最不喜欢生物课了。我觉得生物课好无趣。

Maggie: 是喔!对了，我得走了，下次再聊。

Judy:下次再聊，再见。

**Unit 2 High School life中学生活**

**Activity 1: Listening comprehension**

You are on an exchange programme, visiting a secondary school in Nanjing, China. You hear your exchange partner, Wang Jing, answering questions another visitor is asking about the school.

**Word list**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 重点中学 | zhòng diǎnzhōng xué | key school |
| 大量 | dà liàng | numerous, great amount, large quantity |
| 师资 | shī zī | teachers, persons qualified to teach |
| 严格 | yán gé | strict |
| 俱乐部 | jù lè bù | club |
| 管弦乐队 | guǎn xián yuè duì | orchestra  |
| 合唱团 | hé chàng tuán | choir |
| 文学社 | wén xué shè | writing group |
| 话剧社 | huà jù shè | drama club |
| 鼓励 | gǔ lì | encourage |
| 同龄 | tóng líng | of the same age |

After you’ve listened to their conversation, answer the following questions.

(a) What type of school is this school?

(b) In which aspects does this school excel?

(c) How are the school’s academic results?

(d) What kind of activities can students do in a geography interest group?

(e) Apart from interest groups, there are many clubs available as well. Mention any three clubs.

(f) Why do most parents encourage their children to take part in extra-curricular activities?

**Listening transcript**

**Activity 1: Listening comprehension**

You are on an exchange programme, visiting a secondary school in Nanjing, China. You hear your exchange partner, Wang Jing, answering questions another visitor is asking about the school.

来访者： 听说, 你们的学校不错？

王静： 对，我们的学校是一所著名的重点中学，既有初中部也有高中部。每年都有大量的新同学来我们学校上学。

来访者： 你觉得你们学校好在什么地方呢？

王静： 第一，我们学校有一流的师资，老师们不仅工作非常认真，而且对学生很有爱心。第二，我们学校的各种设施非常齐全：有体育馆、实验楼、音乐厅，每个教室里都有电脑。

来访者： 学校的考试成绩怎样呢?

王静： 我们中考和高考的成绩年年都排在全市前三名。

来访者： 学生有些什么样的课外活动？

王静： 各个学科都有兴趣小组，比如地理小组，他们经常组织学生去植物园，有的时候还去野外，很有意思。

来访者： 还有什么其它的课外活动吗？

王静： 很多啊，喜欢运动的同学可以参加篮球队、排球队等体育俱乐部。喜欢音乐的同学可以参加管弦乐队或者合唱团。另外，还有文学社、话剧社等等。

来访者： 学生家长反对学生参加课外活动吗？

王静： 不，大多数的家长鼓励孩子参加课外活动。因为绝大部分的学生是独生子女，参加课外活动可以有更多的机会和同龄人交流，也可以交到更多的朋友。

**Activity 2: Reading comprehension**

**Word list**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 丰富多彩 | fēng fù duō cǎi | rich and varied |
| 多种多样 | duō zhǒng duōyàng | varied, a wide variety of |
| 排练 | pái liàn | rehearse |
| 升旗仪式 | shēng qí yí shì | flag-raising ceremony |
| 演奏 | yǎn zòu | play a musical instrument in a performance |
| 特别 | tè bié | special |
| 散文 | sǎn wén | prose |
| 设立 | shè lì | set up, establish |
| 定期 | dìng qī | regularly |
| 经验 | jīng yàn | experience |
| 杂志 | zá zhì | magazine |
| 特长 | tè cháng | one’s strong suit |
| 训练 | Xùn liàn | training,  |
| 聘请 | pìn qǐng | hire, employ |
| 联赛 | lián sài | league match |
| 郊游 | jiāo yóu | field trip, outing |
| 甚至 | shèn zhì | even |
| 组织 | zǔ zhī | organise |
| 关键 | guān jiàn | key, pivot |
| 课堂 | kè táng | classroom, class |
| 大自然 | dà zì rán | nature |
| 享受 | xiǎng shòu | to enjoy (rights, benefits, etc) |
| 放风筝 | fàng fēng zheng | fly a kite |
| 愉快 | yú kuài | pleasant, happy |
| 放松 | fàng sōng | relax, loosen |

Now read this article about school life in a local student newspaper in Nanjing.

如今，学生的生活丰富多彩。以下几位中学生讲述了他们各自的课外生活。

黄雨：

我喜欢音乐，从小就学小提琴，去年已经考过十级了。我们学校的课外活动多种多样，有很多不同的课外俱乐部和乐队，球队，还有合唱团。我现在就是学校管弦乐队的成员，每周六上午排练一次，每周一上午举行升旗仪式的时候，我们乐队要为全校师生演奏。其实，我也很喜欢唱歌，可是，因为合唱团和乐队的排练时间是一样的，我没办法两个都参加，只好不去唱歌了。

李飞：

我喜欢写作，特别是写诗和散文。 在小学和初中的时候我就常常在作文比赛中获奖。现在上了高中，学校有专门为文学爱好者设立的 ‘春雨’ 文学社。每周六上午在校内活动两个小时。文学社的十几名成员来自高中不同的班级。这个文学社已经成立十多年了，刚开始的时候，只是爱好写作的同学定期在一起交流写作经验和参加各种写作比赛。 从2000年起，’春雨’ 文学社办起了学校校报，五年以后，又办起了学校校内杂志。虽然我们这些成员个个工作都很多，常常周末还要加班，但每次一看到新出来的报纸和杂志，心里特别高兴。

张明明：

我是学校篮球队的成员。当年初中进校的时候，我就是体育特长生。 我们除了星期天休息，其余每天都要训练篮球。一般是周一到周五每天放学后一个半小时和每周六上午半天。我们有两名教练，一位是学校特别聘请的职业篮球教练，另一位是我们学校的一名体育老师。 我们队常常参加篮球比赛，有时在本市和别的学校打比赛，有时去外地参加比赛。我们上个月刚刚参加了全省中学生篮球联赛，获得了第二名。

钱静：

我的学校每年举行的活动很多，但我最喜欢的还是春游和秋游。我们学校每年组织全校师生去郊游两次。一般去的地方都是当地著名的风景区或者是一些近郊的公园，有时甚至是我们已经很熟悉的市内的公园。但其实去哪里并不十分重要，关键是我们能离开课堂，走进大自然，享受阳光和新鲜的空气，和朋友们一起野餐，踢球，放风筝等等。这些都让我们感到愉快和放松。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

(a) What extra-curricular activity is Huang Yu taking part in?

(b) Why can’t Huang Yu join the school choir?

(c) What is Li Fei’s hobby?

(d) What is the Spring Rain Writing Group responsible for nowadays?

(e) What are the normal hours of basketball training every week?

(f) Where do students in Qian Jing’s school go for outings?

(g) Translate  **‘**但其实去哪里并不十分重要，关键是我们能离开课堂，走进大自然，享受阳光和新鲜的空气，和朋友们一起野餐，踢球，放风筝等等。 这些都让我们感到愉快和放松。’ into English.

**Activity 3: Speaking task**

You need to give a 3-minute presentation to Wang Jing and her classmates about extra-curricular activities in your school. You need to cover the following points:

* What activities does your school offer? 你的学校有什么课外活动？
* What activity have you signed up for? 你参加了什么课外活动？
* What are the advantages of doing extra-curricular activities? 参加课外活动有什么好处？
* What are the disadvantages of doing extra-curricular activities? 参加课外活动有什么坏处？

**Activity 4: Writing task**

You are going to contribute an article about secondary school student life in the UK to a local student newspaper in Nanjing. You need to cover the following points:

* Introduce your school
* What is a typical school day in the UK like?
* What subjects do British students study at school?
* What extra-curricular activities do British students like to do?
* In your opinion, what are the main differences between a British secondary school and a Chinese secondary school?

**Unit 3 High School Entrance Exam and University Entrance Exam**

**中考和高考**

**Activity 1: Listening comprehension**

You pen friend, Wu Tian, is an S6 student in Chongqing, China. Wu Tian’s mum is talking to him at breakfast time about his forthcoming exam.

**Word list**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 中考 | zhōng kǎo | senior high school entrance examination |
| 高考 | gāo kǎo | college entrance examination |
| 主见 | zhǔ jiàn | definite idea, one’s own view |
| 自信心 | zì xìn xīn | self-confidence |
| 放心 | fàng xīn | to set one’s mind at rest, to be at ease |
| 单位 | dān wèi | work unit, work place |
| 考场 | kǎo chǎng | examination room |
| 必要 | bì yào | necessary, required, essential |
| 应该 | yīng gāi | must, ought to, should |
| 特殊 | tè shū | particular, special, unusual |
| 照顾 | zhào gù | take care of, look after |
| 确实 | què shí | indeed, true |
| 关系 | guān xì | to concern, to affect, to have to do with |
| 检验 | jiǎn yàn | to examine, to test |
| 努力 | nǔ lì | strive, make great effort, try hard |
| 名列前茅 | míng liè qián máo | come out first in the examinations |
| 发挥 | fā huī | play a role, bring into play |

After you’ve listened to the conversation, answer the following questions.

(a) What exam is Wu Tian going to sit?

(b) What kind of child is Wu Tian in his parents’ eyes?

(c) Why does Wu Tian have to take care of himself?

(d) What does Wu Tian think of parents accompanying their kids to the exams?

(e) In Wu Tian’s opinion, what is an exam for?

**Transcript Activity 1: Listening comprehension**

You pen friend, Wu Tian, is an S6 student in Chongqing, China. Wu Tian’s mum is talking to him at breakfast time about his forthcoming exam.

妈妈：儿子，马上就要高考了，你准备得怎么样了？紧张吗？

吴天：妈妈，我准备得很好，不紧张。我对自己有信心。

妈妈：你一直都是个很有主见，很有自信心的孩子，所以爸爸妈妈对你很放心。

吴天： 妈妈，你是医生，爸爸是公司的经理，两个人工作都很忙，所以我常常 要自己管好自己呀。

妈妈：你的很多同学高考那天都由父母陪着去考场。但是，我们的工作单位请假

 不容易，所以，你参加高考的时候，我们不会陪你去。你自己行么？

吴天：妈妈，别把我当小孩子了。父母陪我考试，我觉得完全没有必要，因为我

 们都是成年人了，不应该因为考试而受到特殊照顾。

妈妈：儿子，你这样想就太好了。高考确实很重要，关系到你将来上大学，但也不要因为一场考试把自己弄得太紧张。

吴天：妈妈，这我懂。考试只是用来检验自己的。我平时学习很努力，一直都名

 列前茅，高考时，我会尽力发挥自己的水平的。

妈妈：这样就对了，爸爸妈妈一定会为你加油的。不要有太大的压力，尽力就好了。

吴天：谢谢妈妈。

**Unit 4 Education system教育体系**

**Topic 1: Chinese Education system**

**Activity 1：Vocabulary**

Do you know how China’s education system works? Before you start reading, familiarise yourself with the following terminology. Match following phrases with their meanings in English.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 义务教育
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. anti-illiteracy campaign
 |
| 1. 适龄儿童
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. undergraduate course
 |
| 1. 基础教育
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. PhD
 |
| 1. 助学金
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. two/three-year college course
 |
| 1. 扫盲教育
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. mechanic
 |
| 1. 专科
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. student aid fund
 |
| 1. 本科
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. school-aged children
 |
| 1. 硕士
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. basic education
 |
| 1. 博士
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. Master’s degree
 |
| 1. 技工
 | \_\_\_\_\_\_ | 1. compulsory education
 |

**Activity 2：**: Discuss the following questions.

1. The Chinese education system has four main parts. Can you name them?
2. ‘Basic education’ includes education in kindergarten, primary school and the first three years of secondary education. Do children pay for their education in China? For how many years do pupils study in primary schools in China?
3. Chinese secondary education is divided into two phases. Do you know what they are called?
4. What happens if students want to attend a vocational or technical school?
5. Do you know how many years undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate degrees take in Chinese education?

**Activity 3：**Read the text carefully. Answer the questions that follow.

**中国的教育体系**

中国的教育体系可以分为四个部分，即基础教育、中等职业技术教育、普通高等教育和成人教育。基础教育又分为学前教育、普通初等教育和普通中等教育。

学前教育是指适龄儿童在幼儿园里接受的教育。 初等教育是指适龄少年在小学里接受的教育，通常为六年制。中等教育又分为普通初中和普通高中，通常各为三年。小学到初中九年的教育称为义务教育。义务教育是指由国家统一实施的所有适龄儿童、少年必须接受的教育。国家对小学和初中实行免收学费，并设立助学金，帮助贫困学生就学。

中等职业技术教育主要包括普通中等专业学校、技工学校、职业中学教育、以及多种形式的短期职业技术培训。

普通高等教育指专科、本科、研究生等高等学历层次的教育。高等教育中大学专科学制为二至三年，本科学制通常为四年。硕士研究生学制为二至三年，博士研究生学制为三年。

**👓Vocabulary**

即 [jí] namely; i.e.

短期 [duǎn qī] short-term

学制 [xué zhì] length of schooling

**🕮Questions**

1. What are the four parts that make up Chinese education system?
2. Where do children of pre-school age go in China?
3. For how many years do pupils study in primary schools in China?

1. What types of school does secondary vocational and technical education include? Tick all the relevant boxes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a | senior high school  |  |
| b | specialised middle school |  |
| c | adult education  |  |
| d | vocational high school |  |
| e | technician college |  |
| f | vocational college  |  |

1. How many years of study does each level of Chinese higher education require? Write your answers in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Levels of higher education**  | **Years of study required**  |
| doctorate |  |
| postgraduate |  |
| university |  |
| college |  |

**Activity 4：** Try to answer these questions in Mandarin. Make some notes if necessary.

1. What were your school days like?
2. What subjects did you study at different stages of school?
3. How did your school life change at different stages?
4. What subjects did you enjoy?
5. What would you like to become in future?

**Activity 5：Vocabulary**

Dictionary skills. Check the following words in your dictionary. Write down their meanings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 2: School days in different stages**

**Activity 1: Reading 1**

Lin Tao, a Chinese university student from Wuhan, talks about what his school days at different stages were like. Read the first part of the article carefully and answer the questions that follow. Use the headings to help you through the article.

**幼儿园**

我三岁的时候被父母送进了家当地的一所幼儿园。幼儿园离家很近，走路十来分钟就到了。我记得幼儿园里有两个小班、 三个中班和三个大班。 小班里几乎都是三到四岁的小朋友，中班是四到五岁的小朋友，而大班里学生的年龄则在五到六岁之间。我的印象里，上学的大部分时间都是由老师带着学生做游戏，挺有意思的。

**小学**

六岁时我升入了小学学习。 小学比幼儿园要远一些，不过坐十五分钟左右的公共汽车就到了。小学里，我们学习的科目可多了，包括语文、数学、英语、科学、音乐、美术、体育、计算机等。我最喜欢的科目是科学课，特别是课余时间还可以到学校图书馆里看许多科幻类的漫画书，有趣极了！虽然小学的最后两年学习开始变得困难起来，但是我对所学知识还是很感兴趣。 我所在的班级同学们都非常友好，如果有同学碰到困难了，大家都会互相帮助、互相支持。 我非常喜欢我的班级。

**初中**

十二岁时我升入了初中。那时我学会了骑自行车，爸爸便给我买了一辆。到学校骑车需要二十来分钟。 不过最大的不同是：初中要比小学大两倍，学生数量也要比小学多得多；科目也多了不少， 学习难度也增加了。学习的课程包括思想品德、语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史、政治、地理、生物、体育与健康、信息技术、音乐、美术等十四个科目。所有的科目当中我最喜欢数学、物理和化学，最不喜欢政治，许多知识都得死记硬背，无聊极了! 初中的学习生活节奏相当快，一眨眼三年就结束了。班里一些家庭条件不太好的同学为了给家里减轻经济负担，早一点参加工作，初中一毕业就进入了职业技术学校学习。但是大部分的同学还是选择继续升入高中，为考大学做准备。

👓**Vocabulary**

一眨眼 in the twinkling of an eye

信息技术 Information technology

思想品德 Moral education, similar to personal and social education

Answer the following questions according to the article.

**🕮Questions**

**Kindergarten**

1. At what age did Lin Tao start his kindergarten?
2. How long did his walk to the kindergarten take?
3. What does he remember most about his kindergarten?
4. Lin Tao mentioned different classes at his kindergarten. Match the English with appropriate Chinese words.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Upper class Middle classLower class  | 小班 中班大班 | 4/5 years old 3/4 years old 5/6 years old  |

**Primary school**

1. When did Lin Tao start his primary school?
2. How long did it take him to go to school by bus?
3. What was his favourite subject?
4. Lin Tao enjoyed going to the school library to read books. What books did he enjoy reading?
5. Translate the underlined Chinese sentence into English.

**Junior high school**

1. When did Lin Tao start his secondary school?
2. How long did it take Lin Tao to cycle to the school?
3. What were Lin Tao’s favourite school subjects?
4. What subject did Lin Tao dislike most? Why?

**Activity 2: Reading 2:** In this part, Lin Tao continues to talk about his experiences in senior school and university. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. Use the headings to help you find the relevant information.

**高中**

高中的学习压力很大。与初中相比，学习的难度和强度又增加了很多，比如说，高一学习的课程就包括了语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、地理、历史、思想政治、体育与健康、信息技术等十多个科目。我经常要学习到晚上十点半左右才能睡觉。

高一期末考试结束之后，我们得做出决定高二和高三是学习理科还是文科。因为我对物理非常感兴趣，希望以后能成为一个物理学家，所以我选择了理科。 选择理科的学生除了学习数学、物理、化学以外，还得学习语文、英语、政治、生物和体育。选择文科的学生则要学习包括物理、化学、生物在内的所有科目。

升到高三，理科的学生就只学习语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物等六个科目。文科的学生则会学习语文、数学、外语、历史、政治、地理等科目。

因为面临即将考大学，高三是我高中生活最紧张的一年，周末学校还经常补课，平时我要学习到很晚才能休息。父母也很理解我在学习上的压力，所以他们包下了几乎所有的家务活儿。对此我一直心存感激，希望有一天能报答他们！

**高考**

因为高考的成败直接影响到一个学生将来的命运，所以它对很多考生来说也是一生当中最重要的一次考试。2002年以前高考一直是在7月份举行，后来自2003年开始改在6月初举行，通常是6月7日至6月8日。

**大学**

2008年高中毕业后，我参加了高考，考入了我目前所在的大学学习物理专业。 现在大学的生活比高中轻松多了，有了更多可以自由支配的时间。 除了学习以外，我还可以结交一些新朋友，做一些兼职工作，甚至还有机会到全国各地旅游。我很喜欢我的大学生活！不过目前我还不清楚毕业后是继续攻读硕士还是直接参加工作，可能会继续考研吧！

👓**Vocabulary**

自由支配 [zì yóuzhī pèi] free to arrange (one’s own time)

生活节奏 [shēnghuó jiézòu] pace of life

甚至   [shènzhì] even

攻读 [gōngdú] to study a subject

考研 [kǎoyán] take part in the entrance exams for postgraduate schools

Answer the following questions according to the article.

**🕮Questions**

**Senior school**

1. Tick all the correct statements based on what Lin Tao said in the first paragraph of the text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Compared with junior school, the difficulty and intensity of study increased.
 |  |
| 1. Lin Tao used to go to bed quite late.
 |  |
| 1. There is more pressure on study.
 |  |
| 1. Teachers become even stricter.
 |  |

1. What does Lin Tao hope to become in future?

3. Tick all the subjects science students have to study in their second year in senior school according to the second paragraph.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chinese  | Math  | English  | Physics  | Chemistry  | Biology |
| Politics  | Geography  | History  | PE | Arts | Information technology  |
| Moral education |

4. What subjects do science students and arts students study in the final year at senior school? Fill in the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Science** **students** | **Arts students** |
|  |  |

**University entrance exams**

1. Why do most students consider university entrance exams the most important exams in their life?
2. In which month are university entrance exams held since 2003?

**University life**

1. What does Lin Tao study at university?
2. Does he like his university life?
3. What does he like to do in his free time apart from study?
4. What is he likely to do after university?
5. Translate the underlined paragraph.

**Topic 3: Visiting a Chinese School**

**Activity 1: Vocabulary**

Check these words in your dictionary. Write down their meanings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2:** You are reading an article about few British pupils talking about their experience of visiting China.

**校际交流，感受中国**

在英国，越来越多的学校除了有中文课以外，还开展了英中学校的互访活动。每位访华老师和学生都有很多难忘的经历和感受。

领队老师

每年带学生到中国，访问我们的友好学校，是一项非常有意义的活动。这项活动有助于学生多了解一些中国的情况，同时感受一下中国的文化和“活”的汉语。通过在中国的学习，以及和中国老师，学生的沟通与交流，学生们认识到两国教育体系的不同，也看到了许多新事物。

访华学生

这里的人热情，友好，我们感到很受欢迎。我们参加了很多活动，譬如游览了当地的山水和有名的地方；参加了中国学生的夏令营；在中国家庭里学做中餐，如包饺子；观看国画和书法展览，还有太极和武术表演；制作陶器；参观学校和去教室听课。

我们印象最深刻的是中国的教学方式：

* 由于学生多，所以课堂大；
* 学生非常爱学习，特别勤奋；
* 基础知识良好；
* 上课时很安静，不经常插话；很少提问或与老师交流；
* 学生作业多，压力较大；
* 自由发展的空间不很大；
* 家长期望很高，老师对学生很严厉；
* 学生考试成绩很不错。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. According to the visiting teacher in the article, what are the benefits of taking students on trips to China?
2. What does the teacher say her students gain from studying alongside Chinese students?
3. How did the exchanged students describe Chinese people?
4. What activities did the exchange students participate in? List eight of them.
5. What impressed the exchanged students most during their visit to China?
6. What do the exchange students think of the class size in the Chinese school they visited? Why?
7. What do the exchange students think of their Chinese counterparts’ attitude towards studying?
8. What do the exchange students think of the interaction between teachers and students in Chinese classrooms?
9. What do the exchange students think of the attitudes of parents and teachers?
10. What do the exchange students think of their Chinese counterparts’ exam results?

**Topic 4: Gap year 空档年**

**Activity 1: Vocabulary**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. () \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. ()\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. () \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. ……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. …… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Read and answer the questions**

 现在在很多国家，有些学生在中学毕业后，用一年的时间出国旅行或是打工。他们希望在大学以前，能离开学校的环境，去学习认识这个社会，这就是空档年或者叫间隔年。

 这个空档年是一种很受年轻人欢迎的旅行方式。在这一年里，很多年轻人选择到世界各个地方当老师，教英文、体育、数学等很多学科。也有年轻人选择去非洲当义工，帮助当地人了解应该怎么样保持健康的身体。很多年轻人觉得空档年让他们学到了很多东西，增加了自己生活的经历，也结交了很多朋友，是个非常愉快经历。在中国，并不是很多年轻人在大学前或是大学期间选择空档年，因为在中国的大学不希望学生长期请假或是休学，学校担心这样会影响了他们的学习。但对中国学生来说，却是个非常有意义的经历。

1. What do some young people like to do for a gap year?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are their reasons for taking a gap year before going to the university?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What do some young people choose to do?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What do young people learn from gap year?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Overall, what does it conclude about taking a gap year?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 5: Future plan**

**Activity 1: Mindmapping, what can/would you like to do after graduating from high school? What vocabulary/tense do you need? Note down.**

Vocabulary:

Grammar: future tense

**Activity 2: Reading**

Five students are talking about their ambitions. Read what they say. Pay attention to the reasons they give for their choices. Answer the questions that follow each monologue. Listen

and answer the questions.

1. 王顺林

我从西安来，我现在是四川大学中文系二年级的学生。我很喜欢我的专业，希望将来能从事文学方面的工作，最好能当一名作家。和高中相比，大学的学习压力小多了，所以除了学习外，每星期六我都会到一家旅游公司当兼职导游。成都是一座景色秀丽、气候宜人的城市，同时也是一座有两千多年历史的文化名城，名胜古迹很多。做兼职导游，我不仅学习了历史，同时在与游客交往的过程中还锻炼了口语表达能力和交际能力。

1. 李丹

我来自云南。我明年就要从大学毕业了。我学习的是英文专业。选择英文有两个原因：一是我从中学起就非常喜欢英语，喜欢看英语电影，喜欢了解外面的世界；二是云南拥有许多著名的旅游区，比如昆明民族村、世博园、路南石林、大理、丽江古城、西双版纳等等, 毕业之后我想从事旅游专业，把云南多姿多彩的自然人文风光介绍给来自世界各地的朋友。

1. 赵婷婷

我家在浙江。我在大学学习的是商业管理。选择这个专业有两个重要的原因：第一个原因是我对商业很感兴趣，这可能是受到父亲的影响吧，他曾经是一家国营企业的经理，经常鼓励我去做些兼职工作，积累一些实际工作经验；第二个原因是我觉得随着中国的对外改革开放进一步深入，我相信中国会需要越来越多的商业人才。

1. 马志海

我现在正在读高二。虽然我的很多亲戚朋友都劝我考大学，但是我想高中毕业后直接去一家厨师培训学校学习烹饪，以后开一家自己的饭店。我觉得大学并不是唯一的就业出路，况且，我从小就很喜欢烹饪！我觉得要是能做一名出色的厨师，那也是一门不错的职业啊！

1. 孙兵

 今年我在上高三。高中的学习压力很大，很多时候我觉得我们都是在为考试

 而学，所学的知识缺乏实用性。我想毕业后不如上一所技校，学习一些实用

 的技能会更实用些。我想去进驾校，学习驾驶，以后做一名出租车司机。

**Questions:**

1. 1. What does Wang Shunlin study at university?
2. What does he want to become in future?
3. What part-time job does he have?
4. What does he say about Chengdu?
5. Why does he choose to do a part-time job?
6. 1. What does Li Dan study at university?
7. What are the two reasons she chose her specialism?
8. 1. What does Zhao Tingting study at university?
9. Why has she chosen this subject?
10. 1. What does Ma Zhihai want to do after graduation from senior school?
11. What helped him make his choice?
12. 1. What is Sun Bing’s opinion of his life at school?
13. What does Sun Bing want to do after senior school?

**Activity 3: Listening 1**

Huang Hua and Zhou Xiaoping, two Chinese students from a senior middle school in Zhengzhou, are being interviewed about their life at school, how they spend their weekends and their plans for the future. Listen and answer the questions.

**Questions**

1. List three things that best describe Huang Hua’s school life.
2. What does Huang Hua think of his school life?
3. What is Zhou Xiaoping’s point of view about school life?
4. What does Zhou Xiaoping like to do apart from work?
5. How does Huang Hua spend his weekends?
6. How does Zhou Xiaoping like to spend his weekends?
7. What does Zhou Xiaoping think of his part-time job in a supermarket?
8. What does Huang Hua hope to do in future?
9. What books does Huang Hua like to read?
10. What does Zhou Xiaoping hope to do in future?, gives her opinion on Scottish and Chinese education.

**Transcript Activity 3 Listening**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 记者:  | 黄华、周小平，你们好！我很高兴你们能接受我的采访。你们的学习吗? |
| 黄华:  | 我每天的学习非常。在学校，，放学后还得看很多，做很多。高中学习的科目很多，大，很多人都觉得上高中的就是，，，，。 |
| 周小平: | 我倒不这么认为。虽然目前学生们普遍觉得学习压力过大，但是我觉得除了学习以外，我们还应该学会。考大学很，但是生活的也仅仅局限于地学习啊！学生还应该，。所以，除了学习以外，我还经常一些学校的体育活动，我相信这对于身心的都是有的。 |
| 记者:  | 你们能谈一谈你们是怎么过的吗？　 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 黄华:  | 我也同意周小平的看法，做一些适当的体育对学生的身心发展是有很多好处的。平时的课程很紧张，有时候星期六学校还要补课，所以周末时间我都会去公园里跑跑步、看看电影、听听音乐、和同学，有时也到去美美地饱餐一顿。 |
| 周小平: | 周末我喜欢打打篮球、踢踢足球、跑跑步啦。，有时间也玩玩、听听音乐、看看。，每个星期天上午我还在一家呢。虽然，但对我来说，这也是、的一个好。 |
| 记者:  | 能说一下你们的是什么吗？　 |
| 黄华:  | 我从小就对十分感兴趣，将来能一名作家。我想这可能是受的吧！他是名中学语文老师，对我的影响就很大。我爱看文学作品，是中国古典文学。我还喜欢看和的小说。 |
| 周小平: | 我跟你。我喜欢听音乐，喜欢玩计算机游戏。今天很多年轻人都喜欢玩计算机游戏，可以说计算机已经成为了的一部分。我希望以后能上计算机，将来网络游戏之类的专业。　 |
| 记者:  | 非常感谢你们俩能接受我的采访。谢谢你们！　 |

**Extended reading and comprehension**

**Reading 1:** Miss Li teaches Chinese at a Canadian university. She describes her work at the university. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

 我姓李。我在一所加拿大的大学里教汉语。

 大学每天九点钟上班，但是我常常要提前一个小时到办公室，准备一下一天的教学任务。每天上午通常有二至三节课，下午一般用来批改学生作业、备课以及辅导学生等。中国时时刻刻都在发生着翻天覆地的变化，所以课堂上除了介绍语言文化知识以外，我经常从中文报刊中挑选出一些能反映中国现实的小文章和有趣的小故事作为课堂的补充材料，增强知识的实用性和趣味性。

 我教的课程包括一年级的语法、二年级的口语、泛读和四年级的翻译。你可能会问，怎么不教三年级呢？三年级的学生现在正在中国实习呢！

 一年级的学生很喜欢上汉语课，原因之一是他们刚开始接触汉语，汉字对他们来说很新鲜，也很好玩。他们非常喜欢写汉字，也喜欢洋洋得意地在朋友面前炫耀一下自己的学习成果。一年级是打好基础的一年，因为这个阶段所犯的错误会影响到接下来四年的学习。

 二年级可能是挑战最大的一年了。这个阶段的学生虽然经过了一年的学习，具备了一定的听说能力，可是汉语还不能说得很流利，一些字形相近的汉字容易混淆。有效的解决办法是尽量让学生将学到的知识运用到实际生活中去，同时，还可以为学生们三年级到中国实习积极地做好准备。

 四年级的课程同样也充满了乐趣与挑战。学生们到了这个阶段汉语已经学得相当不错了。他们不仅能阅读高难度的课本，而且还能流利地阅读中文报纸、文学作品和网络文章。遗憾的是我和他们相处的时间并不多。他们总是很忙，除了应对紧张的学习以外，还得考虑毕业后的工作问题。

 经过四年的学习，学生们从跨进校门时对汉语的一无所知，到离开学校时不仅能够说一口流利的汉语，而且还能写一手漂亮的汉字，这对教师来说，莫过于是最开心的事情了。

👓**Vocabulary**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 翻天覆地
 | fāntiān fùdì | Earth-shaking | 1. 洋洋得意
 | yángyáng déyì | proud; immensely pleased with oneself  |
| 1. 时时刻刻
 | shíshí-kèkè | hourly | 1. 炫耀
 | xuànyào | boast  |
| 1. 增强
 | zēngqiáng | to increase; to strengthen | 1. 混淆
 | hùnxiáo | mix up  |
| 1. 实用性
 | shíyòngxìng | practicability; practicality | 1. 不仅…而且…
 | bùjǐn …ér qiě… | not only …. but also … |
| 1. 趣味性
 | qùwèixìng | fun; interesting  | 1. 遗憾
 | yíhàn | regret; sorrow  |
| 1. 泛读
 | fàndú | extensive reading  | 1. 一无所知
 | yìwúsuǒzhī | to know nothing at all  |
| 1. 接触
 | jiēchù | contact  | 1. 莫过于
 | mòguòyú | no more than  |

**🕮Questions**

1. Why does Miss Li often go to the office an hour early?
2. How many lessons does she have in the morning?
3. How does she spend her afternoons?
4. What other things does she try to add to the class apart from teaching about language and culture?
5. According to Miss Li, what is one of the reasons students are fond of Chinese in their first year?
6. Why is the first year important for students?
7. What challenges do second-year students face?
8. After four years of learning, the fourth-year students can already do a lot. What things can they do?
9. What is rewarding about Miss Li’s job?
10. Translate the underlined sentence.

**Unit 5 Language learning 语言学习**

**Activity 1: Discussion and write it down. The strategies of learning languages.**

1. Why learning language? ？

2. Why do you learn Chinese not the other European languages? ？

3. When do you start learning Chinese? ？

4. What are the challenges of learning Chinese? ？

5. How do you learn Chinese? /？

 How do you improve your Chinese level?/？

6. What activities in which you have participated in to help you improve your Chinese? ？In order to improve my Chinese standard, I will ….，

1. What is the benefit of learning foreign languages?//？
2. What is the advantage of learning Chinese? //？

**Activity 2: Reading vocabulary** Check these words in your dictionary. Write down their meanings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 3: Reading and answer the questions**

“汉语热”持续升温

近年来，由于中国进一步扩大对外开放，经济迅速发展和国际地位日益增高，在全球各地兴起了学习汉语的热潮，称为“汉语热”。作为了解中国和与中国交往的重要工具，汉语受到各国越来越多人的重视。据报道，从2004年11月到2007年底，“孔子学院”的数量已增至210所，分布在64个国家和地区。到2006年，全世界已有2500多所大学和上万所中小学开设了汉语课程，有3000多万外籍人士在学习汉语，而且这个数字还在惊人地增长。中国国家汉语国际推广领导小组办公室（简称“汉办”）估计，到2010年，学习汉语的外国人将达到1亿。

在英国，“汉语热”持续升温，汉语学习风气越来越强劲。英，中之间的经贸联系，带动了两国的文化教育交流。越来越多教育专家认为学生应该学习汉语，以利中，英双方的交流。尽管英国到2006年已有大约100家中学开设了汉语课程，也出现了把中文列为必修课，一度成为热门新闻的中学，英国政府要求英国所有中学和大学在未来的5年内，都要在中国找到一家“姊妹学校”。有人估计，汉语将成为倍受英国学生欢迎的第二大外语，因为近年来，英国学生选修传统外语课的人次已有所减少。

许多人相信，如果学生能够熟练地运用中文，会为他们将来就业和发展事业增添优势。

**Questions:**

1. Why has learning Chinese become so popular world wide?
2. By 2010, how many people does Hanban estimate will be learning Chinese?
3. Why do some education specialists think that students should learn Chinese?
4. According to the article, what was the hot news in 2006?
5. What does the British government want every school, college and university to do within the next five years?
6. Why do some people think that Chinese will become British studnets’ second lagnauge in the future?
7. What benfits do many people believe learning Chinese will bring them in the future?
8. Consider the article as a whole. What are the writer’s views on learning Chinese. Justify your answer with reference to the text.

**Activity 4: Listening. Listen and answer the questions.**

Before you listen to the conversation, check these words in your dictionary. Write down their meanings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now listening to the conversation about why they learn Chinese and then answer the questions in English.

1. Where is the conversation happened in?
2. What are they talking about learning Chinese?
3. Who is the most interested in Chinese characters?
4. What specific area that David wants to study in Chinese?
5. What does Mary’s ideal dream job in the future?
6. What does Matthew prefer in Chinese?
7. What does Hanna want to do in the future?

**Activity 5: Listening. Listen and answer the questions.**

Before you listen to the conversation, check these words in your dictionary. Write down their meanings.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Before you listen to the conversation, you have 5 minutes to read the questions. According to the conversation, please tick v the correct sentences in the box.

1. 现在是马丽，汉娜在中国的第十天。□
2. 汉娜现在说汉语说得又流利又清楚。□
3. 马丽觉得汉语的语法和汉字很难，发音不难。□
4. 马丽的发音不太好，闹出了“作业/昨夜；吃包子/吃报纸；杯子/被子”的笑话。□
5. 汉娜以前发音不太好，闹出了“作业/昨夜；吃包子/吃报纸；杯子/被子”的笑话。□
6. 汉娜的书包里有一本汉英词典。□
7. 马丽决心像汉娜那样多学，多练，用功学好汉语。□
8. 李亮用中国的一句俗话告诉马丽和汉娜，只要有决心就能成功。□

**Activity 6: Writing task**

Scenario: Past paper 2012 Directed writing



Some essential phrases for Directed Writing

Time words:

Introduction: ，。

　　　 ，。

How do you get there/when do you get there:

，，。

I went:

I stayed: ；；

I arrived: （） we arrived: （）

I met: we met:

What did you do:

I visited: I saw: I had to: /

In order to visit: （；；；；）

 to take part in: （；；）

 to work:

They organised/arrange: /（）

They invited me to:

It was warm/sunny/lovely weather: ；；

It didn’t rain:

I got on well with:

I would advise:

I would recommend:

I will visit: ；；；；

 ；；；；

I will be able to:

I made new friends: 。

I spoke lots of Mandarin: 。

I improved my Chinese standard: 　。

I am more confident: 。

I understand more Chinese culture. 。

I hope to return to China: 。

Ordering phrases:

， ，， ， ，，

，，

**Transcript**

**Activity 4:** 为什么学中文？

老师：同学们，今天的中文课就上到这里。

全体学生：谢谢老师，再见！

老师：对不起，请大家先不要走。我这里有一份海外学生学习汉语的情况调查表，请大家帮忙填一下，大概需要五分钟。

全体学生：没问题。

老师：现在我们就“学习目的”一项来谈谈。大家为什么学中文？

约翰：老师，我先说。我叫约翰。我觉得中国语言特别有意思。汉字相当有学问，我非常喜欢。我将来要当老师，教汉语。

大卫：我叫大卫。我想更多地了解中国，我想研究中国经济，将来跟中国人做生意。

马丽：我叫马丽。我很喜欢中国文学，我想将来当翻译。

马修：我叫马修。我不单喜欢中国文学，更喜欢中国哲学。我要研究孔子的哲学思想。

汉纳：我叫汉纳。我从小就喜欢中国、喜欢汉语，因为我妈妈是在中国出生的。我喜欢中国文化，我对中国历史也很感兴趣。我希望将来能在中国工作。

老师：你想做什么工作呢？

汉纳：我还没决定呢！不过我打算先学好汉语，再选专业。

老师：汤姆，你呢？

汤姆：我，（有点害羞地）我想先找一个中国女朋友。

老师：太好了！希望大家努力学习，早日心想事成！

全体同学：谢谢老师！

**Activity 5:** 学好汉语的方法

马丽：你好，李亮！

李亮：你们好，你们来中国有十几天了，还习惯吧？

马丽：习惯极了！我们的收获还不少呢！

李亮：你们的普通话说得很不错。声调、语调都很自然，真了不起！

汉纳：哪里哪里，还差得远呢！

李亮：你们的中文是在哪儿学的？

汉纳：在英国学的，我们有汉语课。

李亮：马丽，你觉得中文难学吗？

马丽：难是难，可是很有意思。现在对我来说，语法和汉字都不太难，就是口语不理想。因为我净练习写汉字，所以发音不太好。汉纳的口语比我好，她说得又流利又清楚。

汉纳：你太过奖了！其实我说的汉语有点洋腔洋调，还闹过笑话呢！

李亮：是什么笑话？能告诉我们吗？

汉纳：我把“作业”说成了“昨夜”；“吃包子”说成了“吃报纸”；“杯子”说成了“被子”。别提了，真糟糕！

李亮：那现在怎么能说得这么好呢？

汉纳：我的体会就是得下功夫。

马丽：汉纳是我们班最用功的学生。

汉纳：我就是念呀、背呀、听呀、写呀、说呀，书包里放着汉英词典，一遇到不认识的字或词，就翻开来看看。我的中国朋友对我的口语练习帮助很大，一有机会我就跟他们用汉语交谈，一点一点地就比较熟练了。现在我基本上能用汉语表达自己的心意了。

李亮：对，用中国的一句俗语说，就是“熟能生巧”。

马丽：好，我也要多学、多练，一定要争取学汉语。

李亮：对，用中国的另一句俗语说，就是“有志者事竟成”。只要有决心，一定能成功的！

**Activity 7: Discursive Writing**

How to express opinions:

 in my opinion/ it seems to me (that)…

 as far as I am concerned

 for me

 from my point of view

 I believe (that)…

/ I think (that)…

 I find (that)…

 I suppose (that)…

 I am sure (that)…

 I agree (that)…

/ I am for/against

 frankly

 to tell the truth

 some people say (that)..

Different opinion phrases:

 However, on the other hand

 on the contrary

...... on one hand…on the other hand

………… Someone said… also someone said……

Ordering phrases:

， ，， ， ，，

，，

**Topic: Learning the foreign language is very important. Discuss**

You could discuss the benefits and if there are any disadvantages of learning foreign languages. What are the challenges of learning a foreign language? The advantages of speaking a foreign language are in the world of work and academics. What is your opinion? Why do you think so? You could include any other information.

Write 260–330 Chinese characters to express your views. Give reasons for your opinions and draw any appropriate conclusions.

**Unit 6: Film- American dreams in China**



**Topic 1: Before watching the film**

**Activity 1:** Watch and listen (film 9’30”-10’30”). Fill in the blanks using the word bank provided.

|  |
| --- |
| Word bank:     |

孟晓骏1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我，2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 每个人最想去的地方是---美国。

好，今天就读到这里。对了，3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我有一个请求。我想请大家用一个词来形容我们这4.\_\_\_\_\_\_人。“追赶”、“5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”、“冲动”、“自由”、“怀疑”、“霸蛮”、“孤单”、“渴望真诚”。成东青，你6.\_\_\_\_\_\_呢? “红旗不倒”。你们7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_想过，在这里我们谈了太多的思想、主义、方法。为什么?因为我们都想找到一个现成的答案。我们都希望有人8.\_\_\_\_\_告诉我们9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_怎么样去10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。11.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_呢? 没有人能告诉我们应该 12.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_去生活!生活是13.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的，我们14.\_\_\_\_\_\_提的问题15.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_由自己来回答。所以我16.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，我们这一17.\_\_\_\_\_人，18.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的是改变。改变身边每一个人，改变身边每件19.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，唯一不变的20.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 此时此刻的21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_我们23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_做到这一点，我们将改变这个24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

Answers:

孟晓骏1.\_\_告诉\_\_\_我，2.\_\_ 那时候 \_\_\_每个人最想去的地方是---美国。

好，今天就读到这里。对了，3.\_\_ 最后 \_\_\_\_我有一个请求。我想请大家用一个词来形容我们这4.\_代\_\_人。“追赶”、“5.\_\_\_理想\_\_\_\_”、“冲动”、“自由”、“怀疑”、“霸蛮”、“孤单”、“渴望真诚”。成东青，你6.\_\_认为\_\_呢? “红旗不倒”。你们7.\_有没有\_\_想过，在这里我们谈了太多的思想、主义、方法。为什么?因为我们都想找到一个现成的答案。我们都希望有人8.\_\_能告诉我们9.\_\_ 应该\_\_ 怎么样去10.\_ 生活\_\_\_。11.\_\_ 其实\_\_呢? 没有人能告诉我们应该12.\_\_ 怎么样\_生活!生活是13.\_\_自己\_\_\_\_的，我们14.\_\_ 自己\_\_\_\_提的问题15.\_\_应该\_\_\_由自己来回答。所以我16.\_\_认为\_\_\_\_，我们这一17.\_代\_\_人，18.\_最重要\_\_\_的是改变。改变身边每一个人，改变身边每件19.\_事情\_\_\_\_，唯一不变的20.\_就是\_\_\_ 此时此刻的21.\_ 勇气\_\_\_\_\_。22.\_\_如果\_\_\_我们23.\_\_能\_\_\_\_做到这一点，我们将改变这个24.\_世界\_\_。

**Activity 2:** You need to look up the vocabulary in the dictionary.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Activity 3:** Translate the story to English.

故事发生于上世纪80年代到今天，30年间大变革背景下，为改变自身命运，最终实现“中国式梦想”的故事。故事讲的是大时代下三个小人物，三个怀有热情和梦想的年轻人在高等学府燕京大学的校园内相遇，一起打架，泡妞，梦想去美国，白手起家，从此展开了他们长达三十年的友谊和梦想征途。

　　出生于留学世家的孟晓骏（邓超 饰）渴望站在美国的土地上改变世界，浪漫自由的王阳（佟大为 饰）尽情享受改革开放初期那蓬勃激昂的青春气息，曾经两次高考落榜的农村青年成冬青（黄晓明 饰）以晓骏为目标努力求学，并收获了美好的爱情。然而三个好友最终只有晓骏获得美国签证，现实和梦想的巨大差距让冬青和王阳倍受打击。偶然机缘，被开除公职的冬青在王阳的帮助下办起了英语培训学校，开始品尝到成功的喜悦。在美国发展不顺利的晓骏回国，并加入学校，三个好友朝着梦想迈进了一大步。

**Activity 4: File review**

 电影《中国合伙人》是由[陈可辛](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%99%88%E5%8F%AF%E8%BE%9B)执导的一部剧情片，2013年5月17日在中国大陆上映。本片也是陈可辛导演近年来人物表达最仔细、完整的一部电影。

 这是一部改编的电影，故事取材于中国新东方公司的创业史，黄晓明、邓超和佟大为的角色饰演的人物原型分别就是新东方创始接人俞敏洪、徐小平和王强。

 导演陈可辛在京接受采访时表示:“这部戏不是给成功人看的，正如戏中说的，梦想就是一种让你感到坚持就是幸福。梦想重在过程，梦想是为99％的普通人服务，而不是为那1％的成功者。”

 陈导演用了不同的技巧来表达人物的个性和情感，并且讲述了那一大变革时代的故事。很多观众看过这部电影后，都觉得这部电影很值得看，很推荐给朋友。

**Copy this passage into your jotter, filling in the missing words in English.**

"American dreams in China" is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film, was directed by Peter Chan. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on May 17, 2013 in China. It is also the film in which director Peter Chan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the most details, and presented morewell rounded characters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_film, a story based on the history of the New Oriental Education & Technology Group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the characters that Xiaoming Huang, Chao Deng and Dawei Tong played were matched to three founders of New Oriental Education & Technology Group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Michael Yu, Xiaoping Xu and Qiang Wang respectively.

The director Peter Chan said during an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing, that "this movie is not for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to watch, as the play says, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can persistently carry through to the end. Dreams\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the process, the dream serves 99% of the ordinary. people, rather than the 1% of the successful ones, "

Director Chan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the character's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and also tells the story of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this film, many audiences \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it highly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Activity 4: File review**

 电影《中国合伙人》是由[陈可辛](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E9%99%88%E5%8F%AF%E8%BE%9B)执导的一部剧情片，2013年5月17日在中国大陆上映。本片也是陈可辛导演近年来人物表达最仔细、完整的一部电影。

 这是一部改编的电影，故事取材于中国新东方公司的创业史，黄晓明、邓超和佟大为的角色饰演的人物原型分别就是新东方创始接人俞敏洪、徐小平和王强。

 导演陈可辛在京接受采访时表示:“这部戏不是给成功人看的，正如戏中说的，梦想就是一种让你感到坚持就是幸福。梦想重在过程，梦想是为99％的普通人服务，而不是为那1％的成功者。”

 陈导演用了不同的技巧来表达人物的个性和情感，并且讲述了那一大变革时代的故事。很多观众看过这部电影后，都觉得这部电影很值得看，很推荐给朋友。

**Copy this passage into your jotter, filling in the missing words in English.**

"American dreams in China" is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ film, was directed by Peter Chan. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on May 17, 2013 in China. It is also the film in which director Peter Chan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the most details, and presented morewell rounded characters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

This is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_film, a story based on the history of the New Oriental Education & Technology Group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the characters that Xiaoming Huang, Chao Deng and Dawei Tong played were matched to three founders of New Oriental Education & Technology Group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Michael Yu, Xiaoping Xu and Qiang Wang respectively.

The director Peter Chan said during an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing, that "this movie is not for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to watch, as the play says, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you can persistently carry through to the end. Dreams\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the process, the dream serves 99% of the ordinary. people, rather than the 1% of the successful ones, "

Director Chan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the character's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and also tells the story of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this film, many audiences \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it highly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer:

"American dreams in China" is a drama film, was directed by Peter Chan. It was released on May 17, 2013 in China. It is also the film in which director Peter Chan expressed the most details, and presented more well rounded characters in recent years.

This is an adaptive film, a story based on the history of the New Oriental Education & Technology Group company, the characters that Xiaoming Huang, Chao Deng and Dawei Tong played were matched to three founders of New Oriental Education & Technology Group company, Michael Yu, Xiaoping Xu and Qiang Wang respectively.

The director Peter Chan said during an interview in Beijing, that "this movie is not for successful people to watch, as the play says, dreams make you feel happy that you can persistently carry through to the end. Dreams focus on the process, the dream serves 99% of the ordinary. people, rather than the 1% of the successful ones, "

Director Chan uses different techniques to express the character's personality and emotions, and also tells the story of the era of great change. After watching this film, many audiences thought the movie was worth watching and recommended it highly to friends.

**Topic 2: After watching the film**

**Activity 1: Personality Vocabulary**

1. ()\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Sentence structure**

1. ……
2. ……
3. ……
4. , ?
5. ?
6. ?
7. ?
8. ()。

**Activity 3:** According to three main characters in the film “American dream”, can you identify their personalities.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| poster3.jpg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | poster4.jpg\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | poster2.jpg \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Activity 3: Analyse the characters**

1.

出生于农村，他是个努力认真、谦虚并有决心的人。两次高考落榜后第三次才考上大学，毕业后申请去美国留学，三次都被拒签。后来留在大学当教授，但是因为他在校外当家教被学校发现后开除。成东青觉得失败并不可怕，害怕失败才最可怕。他用特别的教学方法渐渐地吸引了不少学生。办学规模扩大后和孟晓骏和王阳创办了“新梦想”外语培训学校，成为众多学生口中的“留学教父”。

2.

出身精英世家，爷爷与父亲都是留美的学者。他是个最自信，从来不相信失败的人，却跟一个失败者成东青结为好友。他从小就熟背了英语词典，大学毕业后前往美国留学，先在一个实验室担任助教的工作，后来在餐馆当服务员，但是在美国的工作一直不顺利，所以他决定回国后同成东青一起创办了新梦想，担任学校的签证面试老师。

3.

他是一个自由、浪漫和随和的青年，热爱文学、梦想当个诗人。大学毕业后赴美签证成功，但是为了一个美国女孩，所以他选择放弃出国，后来美国女子选择回美国，他们两人分手了。后来在“新梦想”学校中担任[口语](http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E5%8F%A3%E8%AF%AD)老师，同时也调和了成冬青和孟晓骏两人之间的矛盾，之后与一个中国女孩结婚。

Fill in the grid, using one of the texts about the characters

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chosen character |  |
| Reason for choice |  |
| Qualities of character |  |
| Two addtioinal reasons for choice |  |

Please tick the box that best sums up the text:

The auther really like this character. □

The auther points out the issue by using the character. □

The author really dislikes this character. □

**Activity 4 : Talking**

**Questions about the film:**

1. ?
2. ?
3. ?
4. ?
5. ?
6. ?
7. ?
8. ，?
9. ?
10. ，，?
11. ?
12. 情人?
13. ?
14. ，?
15. ?
16. ? ?
17. ? ？

**Activity 5: Writing a Chinese film you watched**

* When
* Who
* Where and how do you get there
* How is the film, what is the film about
* Would you recommend it to your friend

**HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL**

*Part 2 Employability*

*HIGHER MANDARIN*

*COURSE BOOKLET*



**CONTENTS**

**Unit 7: Summer part time job暑假打工…………………………………….……………58**

 **Topic 1: Occupation 职业……………………………..…………………..….……………58**

 **Topic 2: Skills requirements 技能要求……………………………..….…….……….…59**

 **Topic 3: Language Skill 语言能力……………………….…………..…..………….……60**

 **Topic 4: Job advertisement 招聘广告…………………………………..………..…….63**

 **Topic 5: Part time job 打工………………………………………………..………..……66**

**Unit 7: Summer job暑假打工**

**Topic 1: Occupation 职业**

**Activity 1: Vocabulary**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Sentence structure**

|  |
| --- |
| …….()………… |

**Activity 3: Write down what would you like to do in the future and the reason.**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Topic 2: Skills requirements 技能要求**

**Activity 1: Vocabulary**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. () \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Finish the sentence**

1. ......
2. ()……
3. ……

**Activity 3: Reading and answer the questions**

**我的工作**

我是乌托邦酒店的前台接待员。乌托邦酒店经位在市中心。我今年二十五岁，我已经在乌托邦酒店工作了一年半了。酒店有五十间房间。我的第一份工作是在饭馆，但是我现在只有在周末的时候做酒店的前台接待员。

作为一名前台接待员，每天都不一样。我的工作是：

1.订房间

2.迎接顾客

3.解决问题

当顾客走进酒店的时候，我是他们见到的第一个人，所以留下一个好的印象是很重要的。

我很喜欢在酒店工作，因为我可以见到很多不同国家的人。虽然这个工作会有些压力，但是我很擅长解决问题，。

将来我想成为一名酒店经理，所以这份工作给了我一个和大众一起工作的经验。

**Answer the questions:**

1. What is the author’s job?

2. Where is his work place located?

3. How long has he been working there?

4. What was his first job?

5. Does he work full time or part time? When does he work?

6. What are the main content of his job?

7. What is very important of his job?

8. Why does he like this job?

9. What skill is he good at?

10. What does the author want to be in the future?

11. How does the author’s current job prepare for his future?

**Topic 3: Language Skill 语言能力**

**Activity 1: Vocabulary**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. ... ,……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Sentence structure**

1. ?
2. ，、。
3. 。, 。

**Activity 3: Read and answer the questions.**

**Reading 1:**

 她叫李小文。她出生在德国。她今年十二岁,上八年级。她没有兄弟姊妹。她的爸爸和妈妈都在德国工作。她的祖父母也住在德国。

 小文有两个宠物。她有一只猫和一只鸟。她的爱好除了喜欢上网之外,还喜欢看电影和听音乐。她常常和家人星期六晚上去电影院看电影。她去过世界上很多国家。

 她会说好几种语言。她除了会说流利的德语之外,还会说流利的英语和一点点的汉语。她学汉语学了三个月了。她不会说法语,但是她希望以后能有机会学法语。小文对语言感到很有兴趣，她希望以后上高等学府时，能学中文系，因为除了她非常喜欢中文之外，她希望以后能去中国工作。

**Questions:**

1. Where was Li Xiao Wen born?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How old is Li Xiao Wen?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many siblings does she have?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where are Li Xiao Wen’s parents working?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where do Li Xiao Wen’s grandparents live?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Does she have any pets? Details

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What is her hobby? Details

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many languages can Li Xiao Wen speak? Details

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What language does Li Xiao Wen want to learn?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What subject does Li Xiao Wen like to study at the university in the future? Why? Details

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading 2:**

 他叫王强，今年十九岁，他目前是格拉斯哥大学二年级医学系的学生。他的父亲是大学教授，教商业管理。而他的母亲是中学老师，教法语和西班牙语。他的祖父母住在德国。

 他有两个兄弟姐妹，一个哥哥和一个妹妹。他和他的兄弟姐妹们的语言能力很好，这都是因为他的母亲是现代语言老师。

 他的哥哥大王强五岁，他大学时是中文系，他现在在中国工作当翻译员。他除了会讲流利的英文和中文之外，还会流利的法语，西班牙语和一点点的日语。

 他的妹妹小王强两岁，目前是山岭中学的六年级学生。她希望以后和她的哥哥王强一样是医生。她除了正在学化学、物理、英文、数学和法语之外，还在学中文，因为她想和她的大哥一样去中国工作。

 王强除了会说流利的英语和法语之外，还会说流利的西班牙语。他的爱好很多，他不但喜欢室内活动，例如: 听音乐、看电影和看书之外，还喜欢许多的户外活动，例如:爬山、去海边游泳和玩滑板。另外他还喜欢去旅行。他最喜欢巴黎了，因为他觉得巴黎有浪漫的气息。平日他除了认真学习之外，下课后，还会去咖啡馆兼职当服务员。假日时他常常会去儿童中心当义工教小孩子做作业。暑假时，他会去法国打工，在儿童夏令营当英语口语老师。

**Questions:**

1. What is Wang Qiang studying?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are his parents’ occupations? Details

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What do you know about Wang Qiang’s older brother? Details

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What does Wang Qiang’s younger sister want to be in the future?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What languages can she speak?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where does she want to work and why?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What languages can Wang Qiang speak?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are his hobbies?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which city he likes the most? Why?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What does he do during the weekday after university?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What does he do on the weekends?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What does he do during the summer holiday?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Topic 4: Job advertisement 招聘广告**

**Activity 1: Vocabulary**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Finish the sentence**

1. ......
2. ............

**Activity 3: Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.**

**Listening 1:**

Wang Yiyong is a university student and he wants to apply for a job. He is talking with the manager.

( ) Q1: Where does this conversation take place?

A. A supermarket B. A cinema C. McDonald

( ) Q2: What kind of job does he want?

A. full time job B. part time job C. summer job

( ) Q3: What did he give to the manager?

A. C.V B. photo C. CV and photo

( ) Q4: How will they let Wang Yiyong know the interview time?

A. By e-mail B. By phone C. By letter

**Listening 2:**

Wang Yiyong was having a lecture when the manager rang him. The manager left a message on his Mobil phone.

Q1: What was the message about and list 3 facts about the content of the message.

( ) Q2: What should Wang Yiyong do after hearing the message?

A. To ring back B. Ignore it C. Write a letter to them

**Listening 3:**

Wang Yiyong went to the McDonald again and has a conversation with the manager.

Q1: What did Wang Yiyong say about himself? List 4 facts about him.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |

Q2: What kind of working experience did he have? List 2 things about his previous experience.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. |
| 2. |

Q3: What does he do in spare time? List 2 facts about him.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. |
| 2. |

Q4: What strength does Wang Yiyong think about himself? List 2 aspects.

|  |
| --- |
| 1. |
| 2. |

Q5: Can Wang Yiyong start to work the next day? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Transcript:**

**Activity 3:**

Listening 1:

经理：你好。我是这家麦当劳的经理。你需要帮助吗？

学生：你好。我想申请在这里工作。

经理：你想申请什么样的工作？我们这里有全职和兼职的工作。

学生：因为我还要上大学， 所以我想申请兼职的工作。

经理：很好。我们需要你的个人简历。

学生：这是我的个人简历和我的照片。谢谢你。

经理：我们会打电话通知你面试的时间。再见！

学生：再见！

Listening 2:

以下内容是电话留言。

你好！我是麦当劳的经理。我们已经看过你的简历了。下个星期五下午三点半的时候请你到麦当劳来面试。面试大概会有半个小时。请你在今天下午五点之前告诉我们你能不能来参加面试。谢谢。

Listening 3:

经理：你好。欢迎你来参加面试。请坐。

学生：谢谢你给我这个机会。

经理：你能介绍一下你自己吗？

学生：可以。 我叫王一勇。我正在北京大学学习经济专业。我二十一岁了。因为我的专业是经济专业，所以我需要一些工作经验。打工不但是一种有用的个人经历，而且可以增加收入。

经理：你有过其他的工作经验吗？

学生：我以前做过家教，我教三个高中学生学英文。

经理：你认为这个经验对你申请这份工作有用吗？

学生：有。做家教应该很有耐心和很好的沟通能力，在麦当劳工作也需要有良好 的耐心和很好的沟通能力。

经理：你休闲时都做什么？

学生：我喜欢读书和跑步。我经常和朋友们一起去跑步。

经理：你认为你是怎样的人？

学生：我很友好，也很好相处。我不但有责任心，而且我擅长团队合作。

经理：很好。欢迎你来麦当劳上班。明天就可以开始。

学生：明天不行，因为我约好了看医生。可以从下星期一开始吗？

经理：可以。下星期一见。再见！

学生：再见！

**Topic 5: Part time job 打工**

**Activity 1: Listening comprehension**

In China, all students can have nearly 2 months’ summer holiday. Liu Yufei, a university student, is talking to his friend about part-time jobs for the summer holidays.

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 兼职 | jiān zhí | part-time job |
| 赚（点）钱 | zhuàn (diǎn) qián | make (some ) money |
| 家教 | jiā jiào | private tutor |
| 成就感 | chéng jiù gǎn | a sense of achievement |
| 辅导 | fǔ dǎo | to tutor, to give advice |
| 一味地 | yí wèi de | blindly  |
| 分析 | fēn xī | analyse |
| 掌握 | zhǎng wò | grasp |
| 细心 | xì xīn | careful, considerate |
| 培养责任感 | péi yǎng zé rèn gǎn | cultivate a sense of responsibility |
| 增强 | zēng qiáng | to increase, to strengthen |

After you’ve listened to their conversation, answer the following questions.

1. What is Liu Yufei’s plan for the summer holidays?
2. Liu Yufei has 2 years’ experience of working as a private tutor. How does he feel about being a private tutor?
3. He enjoys being a private tutor. Why?
4. What does Liu Yufei study at university?
5. What subjects can he offer to teach as a private tutor for both junior and senior middle school students? Mention any two.
6. Apart from doing practice exercises, what else does he do to help students?
7. Many of Yufei’s friends work as part-time tutors as well. What qualification does his friend Hu Xiaoli have in English?
8. Why is Hu Xiaoli so popular among parents and students?
9. How often does Hu Xiaoli work as a private tutor during term time?
10. Give any two advantages of being a private tutor according to Liu Yufei.

**Activity 2: Reading comprehension**

Before your summer job hunting, you see this article in your school’s newspaper:

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 打工 | dǎ gōng | to work temporarily  |
| 几乎 | jī hū | almost |
| 暂时 | zàn shí | provisional, temporary |
| 表示 | biǎo shì | to express, to indicate, to say |
| 合适 | hé shì | appropriate, suitable |
| 锻炼 | duàn liàn | to do physical or mental training/exercise |
| 挣生活费 | zhèng shēng huó fèi | to earn money for living |
| 临时工 | lín shí gōng | temporary job/worker |
| 零花钱 | líng huā qián | pocket money |
| 留意 | liú yì | be aware of, be careful  |
| 人才市场 | rén cái shì chǎng | human resource market, careers fair |
| 招工 | zhāo gōng | recruitment |
| 广告栏 | guǎng gào lán  | information board, notice board |
| 理想的 | lǐ xiǎng de | ideal, perfect |
| 饱和 | bǎo hé | saturated |
| 盲目 | máng mù | aimless |
| 工资待遇 | gōng zī dài yù | salary and conditions |
| 陷阱 | xiàn jǐng | snare, trick |
| 中介 | zhōng jiè | agency |
| 维护 | wéi hù | defend, protect |
| 权益 | quán yì | rights and benefits |

今年的暑假又要开始了，许多的大学生会利用这个机会去打工。据调查，现在的大学生中几乎有三分之一的人在做兼职，而一些暂时没有打工的学生也表示，只要有合适的工作，他们也愿意在暑假的时候去做。

**打工原因**

大学生假期打工原因有很多。 大多数人的看法是：打工一方面可以锻炼自己，另一方面又可以挣些生活费。已经决定要在暑假打工的小明说：’我在东北读书，而我的家在广西。往返路费很贵，要将近一千块钱。还不如呆在东北, 找一份临时工，赚点零花钱。’

**工作信息**

首先要留意学校的广告栏，那里会有很多工作机会。其次，不要忽视了身边的亲戚和朋友， 他们也有许多工作信息。 然后，可以去当地的人才市场试试。最后，在当地的一些报纸和网站上也有招工的信息。

**工作种类**

大学生打工，什么工作都做。在大学校园里的广告栏里，各种各样的小广告吸引了许多学生的目光—到街上发宣传单、在餐馆做服务员，在超市卖东西等等。尽管做什么的都有，但是大多数学生觉得, 理想的假期工作还是做家教。

**打工感受**

暑假找个工作不容易，这是大多数学生的感受。这其中有许多的原因：家教市场已经饱和；许多企业和单位不愿意招收临时工；大学生本身找工作比较盲目；工资待遇太低等等。大二学生小莫说：’我很想找份暑期工作，但是想找到一份合适的工作太难了。很多公司不招短期工，即使招，工资也是太低了。’

**容易受骗**

骗子多、陷阱多，是学生们找工作碰到的的另外一个问题。大学生没有社会经验，所以比较容易上当受骗。尽管被骗的学生很多，可很少有人站出来维护自己的权益。成都理工大学的杨教授建议说：’假期去打工，一定要先了解工作；如果需要中介，就应该通过正规中介去找工作；一旦受骗，应该用法律维护自己的权益。’

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. What is the percentage of university students who have part-time jobs?
2. Xiao Ming has decided that he will work during the summer holidays. Why? Give any two reasons.
3. There are many ways to get job information. Mention any three.
4. Students will do various jobs during the summer holiday. Mention any two.
5. Why do most of the students feel that it is not easy to find a summer job? Give any two reasons.
6. Why are students easily targeted by con men/women?
7. What advice does Professor Yang of Chengdu University of Technology offer for students who have been defrauded?

(h) Translate ‘据调查，现在的大学生中几乎有三分之一的人在做兼职，而一些暂时没有打工的学生也表示，只要有合适的工作，他们也愿意在暑假的时候去做。’ into English.

**Activity 3: Reading comprehension**

You go to a local job centre and you see three university students putting up these advertisements on the notice board:

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 效果 | xiào guǒ  | impact, effect |
| 提高 | tí gāo | improve, increase  |
| 基础知识 | jī chǔ zhī shi | rudiments, basic knowledge |
| 价格面议 | jià gé miàn yì | price to be negotiated  |
| 擅长 | shàn cháng | to be good at |
| 补习 | bǔ xí | take lessons after school or work |
| 全面 | quán miàn | all-round, comprehensive |
| 系统地 | xì tǒng de | systematically |
| 开朗 | kāi lǎng | outgoing |
| 丰富 | fēng fù  | plentiful, rich |
| 演出 | yǎn chū | perform, play |
| 二胡 | èr hú | two-stringed Chinese fiddle |

一：

你好! 我叫林航，男，成都大学生物医学工程专业大三学生。我性格开朗，容易相处。在大二时做过一年的家教，效果不错，学生成绩有明显提高。我能辅导初中和高中的生物、英语和地理学科。本人主要特长是能帮学生抓住基础知识和重点，增强学生的自信心。

暑假期间，每天下午和晚上都可以进行辅导。

价格面议。

联系：刘宇飞13770938414

二．

胡晓丽，女，四川理工大学英文专业大三学生，已通过英语专业八级考试。因为我特别喜欢小孩，并且自大一以来都在做家教，经验非常丰富，因此受到许多家长和学生的欢迎。能教初中和高中英语，特别擅长给高三学生补习英语，能全面、系统地围绕高考进行辅导。

暑假期间每天下午和晚上有空，学期期间周一、三、五晚上有空。

价格：每小时20元

联系方式：电话13756653231 或者电子邮件：huxiaoli@sohu.com

三．

你好！我叫刘兴，女，武汉人，是四川音乐学院学生。本人外向开朗，有爱心。有丰富的教学经验，深得家长和学生们的信任。我经常参加大学的各种演出。我能教钢琴和二胡。曾经辅导的两名钢琴学生，在四川省钢琴比赛中分别获得一等奖和二等奖。

可以上门教课。全天有空。

价格：每小时60元

电话(晚上)： 020-82326787

After you’ve read the advertisements, answer the following questions.

（一）

(a) What is Linhang’s personality like?

(b) What experience does he have as a private tutor?

(c) What subject(s) can he offer as a private tutor?

(d) What pay rate does he ask for?

（二）

(e) What university does Hu Xiaoli study at?

(f) What year grade is she in at the moment?

(g) She is very popular as a private tutor. Give two reasons for this.

1. How flexible is she during the summer holiday?

（三）

(i) What does Liuxing often do during term time at university?

(j) Give two musical instruments which Linxing can teach:

1. When is the best time to call her?

**Activity 4: Essay writing practice**

Some essential phrases for Directed Writing

Time words:

Introduction: ，。

　　 　，。

How do you get there/when do you get there:

，，。

I went:

I stayed: ；；

I arrived: （） we arrived: （）

I met: we met:

What did you do:

I visited: I saw: I had to: /

In order to visit: （；；；；）

 to take part in: （；；）

 to work:

They organised/arrange: /（）

They invited me to:

It was warm/sunny/lovely weather: ；；

It didn’t rain:

I got on well with:

I would advise:

I would recommend:

I will visit: ；；；；

 ；；；；

I will be able to:

I made new friends: 。

I spoke lots of Mandarin: 。

I improved my Chinese standard: 　。

I am more confident: 。

I understand more Chinese culture. 。

I hope to return to China: 。

Ordering phrases:

， ，， ， ，，

，，

**Essay 1: The benefit of having a part time job**

|  |
| --- |
| **暑假打工** |
| 好处 | 坏处 |
|  |  |

**Writing essay:** 对于学生来说打工的经验比有好的成绩重要。你觉得呢？打工的好处和坏处有什么？

**Work experience is more important than good exam results. Discuss.**

You could discuss the advantages and disadvantages of having a part-time job. How easy is it to combine working part-time and studying for your exams and/or doing your school work? Are employers more interested in qualifications or experience? You could discuss if earning money is more important than getting good exam results.

**Essay 2: Working in Scotland or overseas**

**Writing essay:** 最好可以选择到国外工作，而不是在自己的国家工作。

|  |
| --- |
| **在苏格兰工作** |
| 好处 | 坏处 |
|  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **在国外工作** |
| 好处 | 坏处 |
|  |  |

**HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL**

*Part 3 Culture*

*HIGHER MANDARIN*

*COURSE BOOKLET*



**Unit 8: Chinese culture/Event……………………………………………………………..…………..76**

 **Topic 1: Chinese Festivals……………………………………………………………………...76**

 **Chinese New Year**

 **Moon Festival**

 **Dragon boat Festival**

 **Sweep Tomb Festival**

 **Topic 2: Chinese Cultural………………………………………………………………………..80**

 **Tea**

 **Three generation under one roof**

 **Topic 3: Go to the exhibition…………………………………………………………………..84**

 **Go to Kong Fu Show**

 **Go to Painting Exhibition**

 **Go to Drama Show**

**Unit 9: Holiday and Travel 假期和旅行………………………………….………………….88**

**Unit 8 Chinese Culture/Event中国文化/节庆活动**

**Topic 1: Chinese Festivals**

**Activity 1: Reading. Chinese New Year**

春节

春节是中国一个古老的节日，也是全年最重要的一个节日。为什么叫春节呢？春节的意思就是冬天快要过去，春天快要来了。一年快要过去，新的一年快要开始了。所以，一年过一年，过春节又叫过年。春节传统的庆祝活动是从除夕开始一直到正月十五日的元宵节。千百年来，这个节日形成了不少习俗和各种辞旧迎新的活动，热闹得不得了，下面介绍其中几个。每逢春节临近，家家户户都要打扫房子，这个代表了人们破旧除新的愿望。无论在城市还是农村，家家户户都喜欢贴上春联，窗花和年画等等，为节日增添喜庆气氛。有的时候，人们还会把“春”和“福”字倒过来贴， 因为听起来，就好像是在说“春到了”和“福到了”。

春节的前一天叫除夕。除夕的晚上，每一个都会放下所有的事情，不管路有多远，必须回家，和家人在一起吃年夜饭。因为在中国人的心里， 家是最重要的地方。年夜饭里有很多好吃的东西。家人会一边吃年夜饭， 一边又说又笑， 谈谈一年里发生的事情。吃完年夜饭后，大人和小孩们会一起放鞭炮和烟火。

春节拜年时，大人们会把红包给小孩子们，表示把幸福和好运带给他们。而红包就是把钱放在红色的纸包里，那红包里的钱叫压岁钱，这压岁钱除了是希望带给小孩子们幸福和好运之外，还祝福他们可以平平安安地度过这一年。当小孩子们拿到了红包时，他们会向大人们说些好听的话，例如：“恭喜发财”或是“恭喜新年好”等等。红包，春联和窗花等都是红色的，因为红色象征活力，愉快与好运。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. Why Chinese New Year is called “Spring Festival”?
2. When do the people start to celebrate Chinese New Year? For how long?
3. What are the tranditional customs and activites for Chinese New Year? Details
4. Why would people paste “Spring” and “Fortune” upside down?
5. What would Chinese people do on the Chinese New Year Eve? What is the reason of Chinese people doing it?
6. What would family do during the Chinese New Year Eve dinner?
7. What would people do after the Chinese New Year dinner?
8. During Chinese New Year visiting the relatives, what would the children receive from elders? And what is the meaning of the thing from the elders?
9. What are the most of things red on Chinese New Year?

**Activity 2: Reading. Moon Festival**

中秋节

每年的农历八月十五日是中秋节，又叫团圆节，是中国重要的传统节日之一。中秋节有很多的传说。其中关于嫦娥的故是最动人。嫦娥是神射手后羿的妻子。后羿帮皇帝射下了九个太阳，皇帝就赏给他长生不老药。嫦娥偷吃了药，就飞上月亮的家，从此以后嫦娥就永远住在月亮上面了。之后，后羿每到了农历的八月十五日，他就会准备很多嫦娥喜欢吃的水果和点心，看着月亮，想念着他心爱的嫦娥。而中秋节这天晚上，月亮又圆又明，就像是嫦娥美丽的眼睛，看着她心爱的后羿。

在中国，每年到了中秋节，是家人团圆的节日。人们都从不同的地方回到父母家里和家人团圆在一起。家家除了一边吃月饼一边赏月，家人们还会一起烤肉，聊天。月饼是一种点心，月饼里面包着蛋黄，红豆或是果子，好吃极了。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. When do people celebrate Moon Festival?
2. What is Moon Festival also called?
3. What did Hou Yi shoot down in the story? And how many did he shoot down?
4. What would Hou Yi prepare on Moon Festival?
5. What does the moon look like on Moon Festival?
6. On Moon Festival, what do the Chinese people do on that day?
7. What activities do many families usually do on Moon Festival? Please give details.
8. What would be in side of Moon cake?

**Activity 3: Reading. Dragon Boat Festival**

端午节

端午节是每年中国年的五月五日。这是中国三大节日中的一个。因为是五月五日，所以很久以前人们把这一天叫做端午节。那是因为“五”字和“午”字的发音是一样的， 后来端午节就变成端午节了。

端午节是来纪念一名爱国诗人叫屈原。故事的由来是从前有一个诗人叫屈原，他常常发现国家的一些问题，然后他会告诉并且帮助国王应该如何处理这些问题。这个国王和人们都很感谢并喜欢屈原，因为他为了这个国家做了许多事情。但是有一天，国王听了一群坏人们的话，不仅不再听屈原的建议，而且将他赶走。屈原每天在家里，心里越想越难过， 他觉得活在世上已经没有什么意思了，于是他跳河自杀。他希望用死来告诉国王，要好好做好国家的事情，不应该听坏人的话了。他死的那天正是农历五月五日。

人们听到屈原跳河的事，都跑到河边来找他。大家都划着船在河里找他，可是再也找不到他了。人们怕他的身体被鱼吃了，因此，用一种叶子把米包起来，放到河里去。人们希望鱼都来吃米，不吃他的身体。这种叶子包米的东西就是后来中国人吃的粽子。现在每年的五月五日端午节，人们就会一边吃粽子一边看划龙船比赛。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. When is Dragon Boat Festival?
2. Why is called Dragon Boat Festival?
3. What was Qu Yuan?
4. Why would the king and the peole appreciate and like Qu Yuan?
5. What would nowadays people do on Dragon Boat Festival?

**Activity 4: Listening. Dragon boat festival**

After you have listened to a radio programme for introducing Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, answer the following questions.

**Word list**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 国际龙舟联合会 | Guó jì lóng zhōu lián héhuì | International Dragon Boat Federation |
| 浓厚 | Nóng hòu | profound |
| 起源 | Qǐ yuán | Origin |
| 完美 | Wán měi | Perfect |
| 结合 | Jié hé | Combination;integration |
| 吉尼斯世界纪录大全 | jí ní sī shìjiè jì lù dà quán | Guinness Book of World Records |
| 记载 | Jì zǎi | Record  |
| 吨 | dūn | Ton, approximately 2 240 pounds |
| 赢 | yíng | To win |
| 紧密 | Jǐn mì | Closely |
| 合作 | Hé zuò | To cooperate; to collaborate; to work together |
| 爱国诗人屈原 | Ài guó shī rén qū yuán | Qu Yuan, patriotic poet |
| 成立 | Chéng lì | To found; to establish; to set up |
| 划手 | huá shǒu | Rower |
| 划 | huá | To row (a boat) |
| 舵手 | Duò hǒu | Steersman |
| 旗手 | Qí shǒu | Flag bearer |
| 锣鼓 | Luó gǔ | Gong and drum (Chinese music instruments)  |

1. When would rowing the dragon boat activity be held?
2. Where is very popular with rowing the dragon boat activity?
3. When was International Dragon Boat Federation established?
4. What countries are the members of International Dragon Boat Federation?
5. What kind of activity that rowing the dragon boat trends to?
6. In the world record, how many people does it need to row the boat?
7. In order to win the dragon boat competition, what do the rowers need to do?

**Activity 5: Reading. Sweep Tomb Festival**

清明节

中国人过节的习俗，不单反映出他们重视家人的关系，借庆祝节日的机会来与亲友见面联络，增进感情， 它们也同时表现出中国人所推崇的传统美德。举例来说，中国人最重视孝道，这不单表现在他们对在世的父母尊长身上，更在他们对已经去世的先人身上。清明节扫墓祭祖的习俗就是一个很好的例子。清明节是在公历的四月五日。到了清明节这一天，晚辈会到先人的墓地清除杂草， 这叫做扫墓。在扫墓时，人们会烧纸钱并且把祭物放在墓前，祭物有鸡，鱼，肉，糕点，酒，水果等等，供先人享用， 同时会举行一些简单的祭祀仪式，表示对死者的怀念和尊敬。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. What does it show from the Chinese people celebrating the festival?
2. When is Sweep Tomb Festival?
3. What would youngsters do on Sweep Tomb Festvial?
4. What kind of food the youngsters would prepare for Sweep Tomb Festival?
5. What is the meaning of cernmony during Sweep Tomb Festival?

**Activity 6: Listening. Chinese Temple Fair**

After you have listened to a radio programme for talking about the Chinese Temple Fair, read the following questions and circle the correct answer.

1. Going to a temple fairis a part of important customs during Spring Festival? **T/F**
2. Temple fair is just a grand activity for worship. **T/F**
3. Temple fair gradully became the Chinese people’s favourite entertainment place**. T/F**
4. The main reason of people would like to go to temple fair is because they can do the business at the temple fair. **T/F**
5. At the temple fair, you can find selling the clothes or stuff but not the food. **T/F**
6. Nowadays, you can feel the Chinese culture and the attractiveness of the national economy. **T/F**

**Topic 2: Chinese Cultural**

**Activity 1: Reading Chinese Tea**

茶

在中国,喝茶是很受欢迎的。 很久以前，中国人就开始喝茶了。 喝茶是怎么开始的呢?有一种说是,古时候有一个人在烧开水时,看见有几片树叶飞到了开水里。 很快,开水变了颜色,黄黄的,还有一点香味。 开始的时候,大家以为茶是一种药。 后来因为茶真的太好喝了,大家就在不生病的时候,也喜欢喝它。

现在,有很多人差不多每天都要喝茶。 茶有很多种,红茶,绿茶,茉莉花茶......。 其中在这些茶里,有冬天长的茶,和夏天长的茶。 不同的茶,因为生长的时间不一样,喝起来就会觉得不一样。 很多人都研究喝茶的方法。 在中国,喝茶是一个很大的学问。 所以在古时候,有不少人写关于茶的书,叫 “茶经”。 由此可见,茶在中国是很重要的。 在台湾,为了因应现代社会的改变,卖茶的店家发明了茶的新喝法。 他们在传统的茶中加入了糖,奶精等不同调味的东西,这就是台湾有名的 “珍珠奶茶”。

饮茶的文化也随着中国人流传到其他国家。 近年来不论东方或是西方,在医学界都把茶视为保健饮料,喝茶可以让人更健康、更漂亮,比如说:红茶可以清洁口齿,而红茶特别的香气也能让口气清新;绿茶富有维生素,更可帮助人体排出毒素,并且预防老化。 茶对健康的好处这么多,但却会影响药的效果。 另外茶得喝温的,也不可以喝太浓,要不然喝茶养生没有达到效果,反而伤身。 还有许多年轻人在日常生活常喝 “珍珠奶茶”这种的加味茶,造成了体重上身的问题。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. What did people think of tea at the beginning?
2. Why the different tea tastes differently?
3. What do people add in the traditional Chinese tea in Taiwan?
4. What are the benefits of drinking tea?
5. What are the benefits of drinking red tea and green tea?
6. What are the negative of drinking tea?

**Activity 2: Reading. Three Generations Under One Roof**

三代同堂

传统的中国人重视家庭伦理，「父慈子孝」、「三代同堂」是引以为傲的事。但是，现在老人已成为许多都市家庭的负担。根据新闻报导，有些独居老人死了好几天却没有人知道。这样的悲剧究竟是怎么造成的?

这个原因可以从两方面来研究。首先是社会上价值观的改变。传统的「孝顺」，认为「孝」就是「顺从」父母的意思。现代的年轻人重视自我，不愿为了奉养父母而放弃自己喜欢的生活方式。小自饮食习惯、作息时间、大至投资理财、找工作、买房子、结婚生子的选择，样样都不愿迁就父母。老人觉得不被尊重，当然会有冲突。年轻人受不了老人的唠叨，所以跟父母同住的意愿并不高。

其次是居住环境的问题。都市房屋寸土寸金，一般公寓都是为小家庭设计的，几乎没有老人的空间。而且都市里的人不论上班上学，生活都很紧张，难以有时间照顾父母，让老人觉得自己是个累赘，享受不到天伦之乐，所以有的老人宁愿独居也不要三代同堂。

由此可见，要解决老人独居所发生的问题，不只是谈理论，还要采取一些实际的措施，例如老人公寓的设计，赡养中心的改善、老人休闲级进修活动的提供等等。甚至三代同堂者减税，来鼓励年轻人奉养老人。希望台湾在经济发展之外，也能同时以传统美德为傲。

Word list

1. 三代同堂 sān dài tóng tang three generations living under the same roof
2. 重视 zhòng shì to take something seriously, to pay special attention to
3. 引以为傲 yǐn yǐwéi ào to be proud of something (what the something is made clear context)
4. 都市 dūshì city, metropolis
5. 负担 fù dān a burden/ to bear, to support ( a family) or to pay expenses
6. 报导 bào dǎo news report, story/ to report (news), to cover
7. 独居 dú jū living alone
8. 究竟 jiū jìng after all, in the end
9. 孝顺 xiào shun to be respectful for one’s parents/ to show respect for one’s parents
10. 顺从 shùn cóng to obey, to comply
11. 奉养 fèng yǎng to financially support (one’s parents)
12. 养 yǎng to support one’s parents/ to raise, to breed, to support (a family), to grow
13. 饮食yǐn shí food and drink
14. 饮料 yǐn liào beverages
15. 食物 shí wù food
16. 作息 zuò xí work and rest
17. 迁就 qiān jiù to accommodate others, to compromise
18. 尊重 zūn zhòng to treat with respect, to value
19. 冲突 chōng tú conflict, clash/ to conflict, to clash
20. 唠叨 láo tāo nagging/ to nag, to talk incessantly/ to be a nag
21. 意愿 yì yuàn wish, motivation
22. 居住jū zhù residence/ to reside, to live, to dwell
23. 环境 huán jìng environment, surroundings, circumstances
24. 寸土寸金 cùn tǔ cùn jīn extremely valuable (said of land or areas where it is expensive to live)
25. 设计 shè jì to design, to devise/ design
26. 几乎 jī hū nearly, almost
27. 空间 kōng jiān space
28. 累赘 lěi zhuì nuisance, burden/ to be burdensome, cumbersome
29. 由此可见 yóu cǐ kě jiàn from what was just said, you can see that…
30. 理论 lǐ lùn theory
31. 采取 cǎi qǔ to adopt (a method, policy, etc.)
32. 措施 cuò shī a (political, financial, etc.) measure, suitable action
33. 赡养中心 ān yǎng zhōng xīn nursing home
34. 改善 gǎi shàn improvement/ to improve
35. 进修 jìn xiū to further one’s studies, to engage in advanced study
36. 减税 jiǎn shuì to reduce, cut or lower taxes
37. 鼓励 gǔ lì to encourage/ encouragement
38. 美德 měi dé virture

**Extended reading: Empty House**

**中国城镇1/3老人守 “空巢”**

伴随着人口的老龄化和长寿时代的来临，老年人独居、老年夫妇身边没有子女的家庭越来越多。目前中国城镇有1/3的老年人户是空巢家庭。

2003年12月20日在北京举行的首届中国亲晴住宅高峰论坛上，有关专家指出，中国空巢家庭在20世纪80年代还很少受到人们注意，在2002年人口普查时，全国单身老人户按65岁计算占11.5%，一对夫妇户占11.4%。其中，城市中空巢家庭的老人户为27%左右，即1/4以上的老年户生活在空巢家庭。

而北京、上海等大城市的比例更高。据统计，北京市现有老人空巢家庭45万户，占全是老年人口家庭的37%，其中城市空巢家庭为36%，农村空巢家庭为38%。

中国社会科学院老年科学研究会会长熊必俊说:人口老龄化是工业化的产物，空巢线像是人口老龄化的产物。空巢家庭增多是社会进步、经济发展的表现，中国已经改变过去 “一户三代”的居住生活方式，随着家庭的小型化，空巢家庭增多是必然趋势。空巢家庭没有什么坏处，但相应的服务应该跟上。

但也有人对此提出了不同的看法，认为老人独守 “空巢”未必是社会进步，而是日益严重的社会问题，不应盲目地 “欢呼进步”。实际上，空巢家庭增多不过是经济发展的一个结果。即使在现代社会中，社会福利制度的发展也不能完全替代家庭的赡养功能，因为对老人来说，能有儿孙绕膝，有亲情包围，得想天伦之乐，也许比什么都重要。在这个意义上， “空巢家庭”也许是经济发展中由老人们来承担的一种昂贵 “代价”。

在计划经济时代，作为功能又 “还”给了家庭和社会，这在社会养老保障制度尚须完善的情况下， “空巢家庭”的增多必然造成老人们的无助。我国目前至少有2340多万老人独守 “空巢”无人照料。更应该注意到的是随着民工潮涌动，农村的 “空巢家庭”问题更为严重。因此，在相关设会保障体制远远落后于社会发展的情况下，我们还是要以更实际与理性的态度对待 “空巢家庭”这一社会现象。

(数据源:中新社北京2003年12月20日电)

**Topic 3: Go to the exhibition**

**Activity 1: Listening. Go to Ku Fu show**

Before listening to the conversation, find out the pinyin and meaning for the vocabulary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 体育
 |  |  |
| 1. 教练
 |  |  |
| 1. 门票
 |  |  |
| 1. 票价
 |  |  |
| 1. 武术
 |  |  |
| 1. 感兴趣
 |  |  |
| 1. 觉得
 |  |  |
| 1. 贵宾座
 |  |  |
| 1. 普通座
 |  |  |

After you have listened to the conversation about going to Ku Fu show, answer the following questions.

1. What was Xiao Liu thinking of doing when Xiao Zhang rang him yesterday？
2. What did Xiao Zhang do before? Why?
3. What did Xiao Liu say about the performance?
4. How many types of tickets are there? What are they?
5. What are the prices of the tickets?
6. When are they going to buy the tickets?

**Activity 2: Listening. Go to Chinese Painting exhibition**

Before listening to the conversation, find out the pinyin and meaning for the vocabulary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 中国画
 |  |  |
| 1. 人物画
 |  |  |
| 1. 花鸟画
 |  |  |
| 1. 偶像
 |  |  |
| 1. 展出
 |  |  |
| 1. 家教
 |  |  |
| 1. 地铁
 |  |  |
| 1. 堵车
 |  |  |
| 1. 不见不散
 |  |  |

After you have listened to the conversation about going to Chinese Painting exhibition, answer the following questions.What have Jia Yi been doing recently?

1. When is the exhibition?
2. What does Xin Yu want to see in the exhibition? Why?
3. How do they plan to see the exhibition?
4. When are they going to meet before the exhibition?

**Activity 3: Listening. Go to see a drama show.**

Before listening to the conversation, find out the pinyin and meaning for the vocabulary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 最近
 |  |  |
| 1. 很忙
 |  |  |
| 1. 天天
 |  |  |
| 1. 正想要
 |  |  |
| 1. 表演
 |  |  |
| 1. 精彩
 |  |  |
| 1. 卖座
 |  |  |
| 1. 观众
 |  |  |
| 1. 可惜
 |  |  |
| 1. 戏剧展
 |  |  |
| 1. 差不多
 |  |  |
| 1. 舞台剧
 |  |  |
| 1. 两张
 |  |  |
| 1. 免费
 |  |  |
| 1. 开车
 |  |  |

After you have listened to the conversation about going to see a drama show, answer the following questions.

1.Why recently Li Hong went home late?

2. How long has Li Hong not seen the performance?

3. What did Zhao Qi say about the performance?

4. What are Li Hong and Zhao Qi going to do together? When?

5. How are they going to go together?

**Activity 4: Listening. Go to see a film.**

Before listening to the conversation, find out the pinyin and meaning for the vocabulary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 爱情片
 |  |  |
| 1. 剧情片
 |  |  |
| 1. 放映
 |  |  |
| 1. 女演员
 |  |  |
| 1. 成人票
 |  |  |
| 1. 儿童票
 |  |  |
| 1. 学生票
 |  |  |
| 1. 贵
 |  |  |
| 1. 有空
 |  |  |

After you have listened to the conversation about going to see a film, answer the following questions.

1. What are they going to do?
2. What is Li Fan interested in?
3. What is play in Glasgow cinema? For how long so far?
4. Why does Chen Jing like to see?
5. How much is for ticket?
6. When are they going to meet? At Where?

**Transcript:**

**Activity 1: Go to Ku Fu show**

看武术表演

小刘：嗨，小张，最近忙吗？昨天给你打电话，你也没接。

小张：噢，你来电话的时候我正想要去上课，没听到。找我有事吗？

小刘：听说市中心的体育馆明天有一场武术表演，我知道你以前当过体育教练，应该会对这个有兴趣。

小张：嗯，是呀，我很想去看看。以前我还当过两年的健身教练呢。我觉得体育运动不仅能锻炼身体，还可以调节心情。

小刘：那这次的表演你一定要去。听说精彩得不得了，来了很多体育明星呢。上次在上海的演出卖座极了。

小张：那太好了。门票贵吗？

小刘：要看你想坐在哪儿了。离舞台最近的贵宾座是五百块钱一张，但是普通座也就５０块钱一张，只是不能坐那么近。

小张：那没关系，现在时间还早，我们先去订票，说不定能买到便宜的好位置。

小刘：没问题，我们走吧。

**Activity 2: Go to Chinese Painting exhibition**

看画展

新雨：你好啊，佳宜。你的画最近画好了吗？

佳宜：快画好了。哎，对了，听说下个星期五下午在国家艺术馆有个画展，我知道你也挺喜欢画画的，想去看看吗？

新雨：那太好了。画展上都有什么种类的画啊？

佳宜：介绍上说，这次画展会展出五六种不同的画风，包括人物画，花鸟画等等。

新雨：哇，那真是太棒了。有中国画吗？我小时候学过中国画，上大学的时候还给别人做过画画家教呢。

佳宜：是吗？！当画画家教？以前没听你提过。那这次你一定要去，我看电视新闻上说还会展出齐白石的画呢。

新雨: 啊？真的呀！齐白石是我的偶像呢，这次我一定不能错过。门票买了吗？

佳宜：就知道你一定会去，票我已经买好了。

新雨：太好了，我们怎么去呢？

佳宜：坐地铁去吧，不会堵车。

新雨：那好，我们就约下星期五下午五点在我家旁边的地铁口见！

佳宜：好的，不见不散哦。

**Activity 3: Go to see a drama show**

看戏剧展

赵奇:嗨!李红，好久不见，你好像瘦了。

李红:是啊，谢谢你的关心。我最近工作很忙，天天都很晚回家。

赵奇:我正想要打电话给你。

李红: 找我有什么事?

赵奇: 昨天晚上的表演好棒，可惜你没来看。

李红:什么表演?我一个月没看表演了。

赵奇:俄罗斯芭蕾舞团来了好几天了，你还不知道阿?

李红:我知道，可是实在抽不出时间来。他们的表演怎么样? 票好买吗?

赵奇:就因为表演精彩，非常卖座，观众多得不得了。我排了三个小时的队才买到票。可惜你错过了，欣赏不到了。

李红:那也没办法阿!

赵奇: 我知道你喜欢看戏剧展。下下星期六有时间看戏剧展吗?

李红:下下星期六，有时间，我的工作刚好已经忙得差不多了。什么戏剧? 在哪儿?

赵奇:下下星期六晚上七点“当代剧场”将会在国家剧院演出“哈姆雷特”舞台剧。我有两张票，想不想去?

李红:想去。这么有名的戏剧我一定不会错过。一张票多少钱?

赵奇:免费的，不用钱。那好，那我下下星期六下午六点开车来接你，好吗?

李红:当然好啦!谢谢你啦!下下星期六见。

**Activity 4: Go to see a film**

陈静: 你好,我是陈静,请问你是谁?

林芳: 陳靜,你好。 我是林芳。 你今天好嗎?

陈静: 林芳你好。 我今天还不错。 今天怎么有空打电话给我呢?

林芳: 我想约你一起去看电影。

陈静: 什么时候?

林芳:明天星期日下午有时间吗?

陈静: 有时间。 想看哪种电影?

林芳:我对爱情片和剧情片感兴趣。

陈静:格拉斯哥电影院最近正在放映一部剧情片,上映了两个星期。 我对这部电影很感兴趣而且我也很喜欢这部电影的女演员。

林芳: 那我们一起去看,好吗?

陈静:好的。 一张电影门票多少钱?

林芳:成人票是12镑,儿童票是6镑,学生票是10镑。

陈静:那不贵。 那好明天下午3点电影院门口见。

林芳:好的,明天见。

**Unit 9 Holiday and Travel 假期和旅行**

**Activity 1: Listening. Listen and answer the questions.**

Mei yun talks about a previous her gap year visit experience. Lu hua talks about his gap year plans.

Before listening to the conversation, find out the pinyin and meaning for the vocabulary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 参观
 |  |  |
| 1. 知识
 |  |  |
| 1. 利用
 |  |  |
| 1. 旅行
 |  |  |
| 1. 到达
 |  |  |
| 1. 首都
 |  |  |
| 1. 安静
 |  |  |
| 1. 风景
 |  |  |
| 1. 漂亮
 |  |  |
| 1. 不仅…还
 |  |  |
| 1. 名胜古迹
 |  |  |
| 1. 保持
 |  |  |
| 1. 联系
 |  |  |

After you have listened to the conversation about going to see a film, answer the following questions.

1. Why does Mei yun likes to visit cities?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. With whom did she travel in Scotland last summer in her gap year?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How long did their flight last?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What did Mei yun like about Edinburgh. Mention two things.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What did she do in Edinburgh? Mention two things.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Who is coming to visit Mei yun in Beijing this summer?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Activity 2: Listening. Listen and answer the questions.**

Lu hua is talking about his plan for the gap year.

Before listening to the conversation, find out the pinyin and meaning for the vocabulary.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. 远
 |  |  |
| 1. 空气
 |  |  |
| 1. 污染
 |  |  |
| 1. 严重
 |  |  |
| 1. 高地
 |  |  |
| 1. 气候
 |  |  |
| 1. 干净
 |  |  |
| 1. 当地
 |  |  |
| 1. 风俗
 |  |  |
| 1. 文化
 |  |  |
| 1. 寄宿
 |  |  |
| 1. 标准
 |  |  |

After you have listened to the conversation about going to see a film, answer the following questions.

1. Where does Lu hua like to travel? Why?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How do his friends describe the Scottish highlands in summer? Mention two things.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What does he plan to do after his examination?

First – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Then –\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What can Lu hua benefit from his plan for the gap year?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Transcript**

**Activity 1:**

Mei yun talks about a previous her gap year visit experience. Lu hua talks about his gap year plans.

F美云

我喜欢去城市旅行，我认为参观的城市越多，学到的历史知识也就越多。去年夏天，我利用我的空档年，我和三个好朋友到苏格兰旅行。我们从北京出发，坐了十三个小时的飞机到达苏格兰的首都-爱丁堡，那里非常安静，人很友好，风景也漂亮极了!我们不仅参观了名胜古迹，还去了许多博物馆和美术馆，学到了很多知识。在爱丁堡，我认识了一位学习中文的苏格兰学生，我们一直保持联系。今年暑假，她将来北京看我。

**Activity 1:**

Lu hua is talking about his plan for the gap year.

M路华

我喜欢到郊外旅游，特别是山区，因为那里离城市远，空气好。现在城市里污染越来越严重了。很早就听朋友们说:"在夏天，苏格兰的高地是一个气候温和的地方。那里的山很漂亮，那里的水很干净。”我一直梦想能到那儿去体会一下。今年考试以后，我打算利用一年的空档年待在苏格兰，我先去苏格兰高地旅游三个星期，然后住进苏格兰当地人家庭，这样我不但可以了解当地的风俗和文化，又可以更好地学习我英文的口语和听力。同时，我也可以教寄宿家庭的家人标准的汉语。

**Activity 3: Reading. Different ways of travel**

Wordlist

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 自助游  | zì zhù yóu | independent travel, travel independently |
| 自驾游  | zì jià yóu | self-drive travel |
| 跟团游 | gēn tuán yóu | guided group tours |
| 休假 | xiū jià | take a holiday |
| 制度  | zhì dù  | (political) system or institution |
| 改革 | gǎi gé | reform |
| 观念  | guān niàn | idea, notion, thought |
| 改变  | gǎi biàn  | change, alter |
| 降温  | jiàng wēn | a fall in demand for something, drop in temperature |
| 旅行团 | lǚ xíng tuán | tour group |
| 灵活性 | líng huó xìng | flexibility |
| 选择 | xuǎn zé | choice, option |
| 设计  | shè jì | design |
| 路线  | lù xiàn | route |
| 投诉  | tóu sù | complain, complaint |
| 事件  | shì jiàn | incident |
| 印象 | yìn xiàng | impression |
| 调查  | diào chá | investigate, investigation |
| 表示  | biǎo shì | indicate, express |
| 升温  | shēng wēn | an increase in demand for something, heat, rise of temperature |
| 私家车  | sī jiā chē | private cars |
| 经济 | jīng jì | economic, economy |
| 确定  | què dìng | fix, determine |
| 悠闲 | yōu xián | leisure, ease; leisurely, easy |
| 新招 | xīn zhāo | new move  |
| 应对 | yìng duì | respond, deal with |
| 提供 | tí gōng | supply, provide |
| 组织 | zǔ zhī | organise |
| 大力  | dà lì | exert oneself, put forth effort, vigorously |
| 开发  | kāi fā | develop, exploit |
| 需求  | xū qiú | needs |
| 项目  | xiàng mù | project |
| 质量 | zhì liàng | quality |

You read this article about tourism on a website and then answer the questions.

大部分的市民放假时最喜欢外出旅游。目前，随着人民生活水平的提高，国家休假制度的改革，市民的度假观念的改变，旅游市场出现了很多变化。

变化一： 跟团游(跟旅游团旅游)降温

几年前，一提到旅游，很多人首先想到的是跟着旅行团一起出游。但是这几年来, 越来越多的人认为跟团游花的钱比较多，灵活性却不大，可以选择的路线也不够多。另外, 全国各地的旅行社所设计的旅游路线几乎相同，因而在一些著名的景点，常常由于游客过多，很多服务都让人不满意。 最近几年，游客投诉事件越来越多。常见的投诉有：景点太脏太乱，餐馆太少、太拥挤，旅馆卫生条件不好，等等。很多游客花了钱去旅游，却对景点留下很多不好的印象。最近，一家网站对三千名会员做了调查，大概百分之五十的会员表示，不会选择跟团旅游。

变化二：自驾游（自己驾车旅游）和自助游（自助式旅游）升温

现在，自己买车的人越来越多。周末或者是小长假，开着私家车出去旅游的人也越来越多。很多人认为，这种旅游方式既经济又方便，还很自由，想去哪儿就去哪儿。他们常常带上家人，开车去一些风景美丽却不怎么有名的地方，轻轻松松地过一个悠闲的假期。还有的人选择自助游的方式。他们通常叫上两三个好朋友一起旅游，自己确定路线、自己购买车票或机票，以及自己安排食宿等。

变化三： 旅行社有新招

出去旅游的市民仍然很多，旅行社的生意却越来越少，怎么办？旅行社有什么办法来应对旅游市场的变化呢？针对自驾游和自助游升温的现象，很多旅行社想到，一方面，要为这些游客提供服务，比如组织自驾游旅行团，帮助自助游游客购买车票和机票、预订旅馆等； 另一方面，要大力开发更多的国内和国外的自助游新路线，让游客有更多的选择，可以满足不同年龄不同职业游客的需求。另外，在现有的旅游项目上，旅行社更要努力提高他们的服务质量，关心帮助每一位游客。这样一来，旅行社就会吸引到更多的游客。

1. What is the most popular leisure activity most people do during a holiday?
2. What are the reasons for the changes to the current tourist market? Mention any two.
3. Why do more people choose self-drive tours instead of going on guided group tours? Mention any two reasons.
4. What do some travel agencies offer to independent travellers?
5. What are the changes that many travel agencies have made to meet the changing tourist market? Mention any two.
6. Translate ‘另外, 全国各地的旅行社所设计的旅游路线几乎相同，因而在一些著名的景点，常常由于游客过多，很多服务都让人不满意。’ into English.

**Activity 4: Reading. Travelling aboard.**

Wordlist

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 发展 | fā zhǎn | develop, development |
| 成熟 | chéng shú | mature |
| 享受 | xiǎng shòu | to enjoy (rights, benefits, etc) |
| 休闲 | xiū xián | leisure |
| 强 | qiáng | strong, powerful |
| 甚至 | shèn zhì | even |
| 海岛 | hǎi dǎo | island |
| 尽情 | jìn qíng | as much as one likes |
| 韩国 | hán guó | Korea |
| 修学游 | xiūxué yóu | educational tour |
| 退休 | tuì xiū | retire, retired |
| 学院 | xué yuàn | college, school |
| 一举多得 | yī jǔ duō dé | achieve many things at one stroke |

You read an article in a newspaper talking about people travelling aboard then answer the questions.

近年来，旅游市场发展越来越成熟，选择去国外旅游的中国人越来越多，因而出国旅游路线选择越来越广，旅游服务也越来越好。

出国旅游项目刚刚开始的时候，价格很高。对大多数中国人来说，相当于他们半年或者一年的工资。因此，很多人认为，花这么一大笔钱，当然是能去的国家越多越好。那时候，他们喜欢选择一些 ‘欧洲四国五日游’，’欧洲十国十二日游’之类的旅游项目。可是去旅游以后才发现，因为整个旅游时间短，要去的景点又太多，因此很多游客’上车睡觉，下车拍照’，玩得非常累，没有享受到旅游的快乐。这样的旅游, 质量太低了。

近几年来，中国人民的生活水平提高了，口袋里更有钱了。人们的想法也有了改变：休闲的观念比以前强了，越来越多的人认识到旅游质量的重要性。他们不再喜欢几天去几个国家、甚至一天去几个欧洲国家的旅游项目，他们更愿意在一个国家花上更多的时间慢慢地游玩，享受假期。因此，各大旅行社开发了很多新的出国旅游项目，游客们可以花上半个月只在一个国家游玩，去某个海岛住上一、两个星期或者欧洲自助游等等。这些项目都越来越受游客喜爱。

不要以为只是收入不错的中年人士才出国旅游。老年人和一些十几岁二十几岁的年轻人也喜爱出国旅游。不过，不同年龄的游客想去旅游的地点不太相同。有些收入很高的退休了的老年人喜欢春天去气候好的日本和韩国。有了家庭的中年人喜欢带孩子去法国、美国这样的国家，去游迪士尼乐园，去海滩晒太阳，尽情享受和家人在一起的时光；而一些年轻人则看中了一些’修学游’项目，去自己想去留学的国家旅游，不仅游览著名景点，品尝各地美食，也可以参观一些学院或大学，为自己选择将来留学的地方，真是一举多得。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. What has happened to the tourist market in recent years? Mention any three things.
2. Why couldn’t people have good quality tours abroad when outbound tourism started up a few years ago?
3. What tour options offered by travel agencies are getting more popular among tourists nowadays? Mention any two.
4. What age group of people would like to visit Japan or Korea in spring?
5. Where would a middle-aged man like to take his wife and kids on holiday?
6. What benefits can young people have from educational tours? Mention any three.
7. Translate ‘近几年来，中国人民的生活水平提高了，口袋里更有钱了。人们的想法也有了改变： 休闲的观念比以前强了， 越来越多的人认识到旅游质量的重要性。’ into English.

**Activity 5: Reading. Chinese Golden week Holiday**

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 连续 | lián xù | in a row, continuous |
| 经历 | jīng lì | experience, go through |
| 金融 | jīn róng | finance, financial |
| 危机 | wēi jī | crisis |
| 影响 | yǐng xiǎng | influence, to effect |
| 老百姓 | lǎo bǎi xìng | ordinary people |
| 政府 | zhèng fǔ | government |
| 规定 | guī dìng | stipulate, set rules, regulations |
| 移动 | yí dòng | move, shift |
| 十一 | shí yī | 1 October, National Day of the People’s Republic of China |
| 五一 | wǔyī | 1 May, Labour Day in China |
| 增加 | zēng jiā | to raise, to increase |
| 消费 | xiāo fèi | to consume, consumption |
| 法定 | fǎ dìng | legal |
| 有效 | yǒu xiào | valid, effective |
| 本来 | běn lái | originally |
| 时段 | shí duàn | a period of time |
| 媒体 | méi tǐ | media |
| 明显 | míng xiǎn | obvious, clear |
| 导致 | dǎo zhì | to cause, to lead to |
| 人满为患 | rén mǎn wéi huàn | overstaffed, overcrowded |
| 物价 | wù jià | (commodity) prices |
| 上涨 | shàng zhǎng | rise, go upward |
| 调整 | tiáo zhěng | adjust, revise |
| 颁布 | bān bù | issue, publish |
| 法律 | fǎ lǜ | law |
| 带薪休假 | dài xīn xiū jià | take paid holidays |
| 保障 | bǎo zhàng | to ensure, to guarantee |
| 权利 | quán lì | right, entitlement |

When you are surfing on the internet, you come across this article about ‘golden week’. Read the article then answer the questions.

 ‘黄金周’，又称为长假，其实是连续七天的休假。 ‘黄金周’开始于1999年。当时，东南亚正在经历金融危机，中国经济也受到很大影响。政府开始实行这个长假制度，目的是让中国老百姓在长假期间出去旅游，增加消费，这样才能发展经济。政府规定，春节、劳动节和国庆节都有法定的三天假期，加上移动节日前后的两个周末共四天，和这三天假期放在一起，人们可以有连续放假七天，于是就有了国庆节’十一黄金周’、劳动节’五一黄金周’和’春节黄金周’。由于周末和节假日本来就是中国老百姓消费的黄金时段，七天的长假更是将旅游、交通和商业有效地结合在一起，成为商家赚钱的大好时机，因此被媒体称为’黄金周’。

这个休假制度刚开始实行的时候，受到了大部分老百姓的欢迎。但随着经济的好转，人民生活水平的提高，老百姓的消费观念发生了转变。’黄金周’带来的许多不好的影响越来越明显，如放假期间交通堵塞导致老百姓出行困难，旅游区人满为患而引起的环境问题和物价上涨问题等等。人们对’黄金周’的休假制度有了越来越多的不满。2008年，中国政府调整了休假制度：国庆节和春节长假没有变化，但五一劳动节假期由三天减少为一天，同时增加了清明、端午和中秋三个传统节日为法定假期，各休假一天。这样一来，老百姓仍然可以过’十一黄金周’和’春节黄金周’，但’五一黄金周’就不再存在了。政府也颁布新的法律，开始实行职工带薪休假制度，保障老百姓休息的权利。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. In 1999, the Chinese government introduced a new holiday system. Why?
2. How could Chinese people take 7 days off during a ‘golden week’ even if the official holidays were only 3 days long?
3. What are the side effects of the ‘golden week’?
4. Which one of the ‘golden weeks’ has been cancelled?
5. In order to ensure Chinese people have the right to access holidays what measures have been taken?
6. Translate ‘由于周末和节假日本来就是中国老百姓消费的黄金时段，七天的长假更将旅游、交通和商业有效地结合在一起，成为商家赚钱的大好时机，因此被媒体称为 ‘黄金周’ ‘ into English.

**Activity 6: Reading. Different opinions on Chinese golden week holiday.**

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 压力 | yā lì | pressure |
| 加班 | jiā bān | work overtime, work extra shifts |
| 就得 | jiù děi | must |
| 团聚 | tuán jù | to reunite |
| 明媚 | míng mèi | bright and beautiful |
| 取消 | qǔ xiāo | cancel |
| 落实 | luò shí | to implement, to carry out |
| 官员 | guān yuán | government official |
| 公务员 | gōng wù yuán | civil servant |
| 热闹 | rè nao | lively, bustling with noise and excitement |
| 喇叭 | lǎ ba | loudspeaker, trumpet |
| 花钱买罪受 | huā qián mǎi zuì shòu | spend money on something annoying |
| 扎堆 | zhā duī | flock together |

You are reading an article about people’s different opinions on ‘golden weeks’.

**‘黄金周’，去还是留, 老百姓怎么想呢？**

小张：

在公司工作压力很大，周末经常要加班，我根本没时间去旅游。每年过年只放三天假，一放假就得回老家跟家人团聚。十一放假时很多地方天气不好，天天下雨，不适合旅游。我是个很爱旅游的人，真正能让我放松尽情享受假期的就是五一劳动节的’黄金周’了。现在’五一黄金周’被取消了，我该什么时候去度假呢？我不同意取消’五一黄金周’，我需要这个假期去享受阳光明媚的春天。

老马：

我在私人公司打工。 以前，五一及十一节假日因为金融等其他部门休假了，老板没办法才跟着放假，我们这些员工才得到休息。现在的带薪休假制度肯定很难得到落实，没有多少公司能够真正实行带薪休假。而政府官员和公务员就不一样了，他们可以尽情享受带薪休假。不是所有的老百姓都能享受到带薪休假的，如果取消’黄金周’，我这样的劳动者连休息的机会也没了！反对取消’黄金周’！

阿牛：

记得在第一个五一’黄金周’的时候，约了三个好朋友去云南丽江玩，平时没什么人的丽江小镇热闹得就像北京的菜市场，人山人海，上厕所都要排长队。每个导游都在拿着喇叭喊话，结果讲的什么完全没有听清楚。印象最深的是人多的不得了，如果拍照，照片上全是人。从那以后的五一节我再也不外出了，不想花钱买罪受。以后有带薪休假就好多了，至少不用跟全国十几亿人一起扎堆过五一了。我认为取消黄金周好处多过坏处，是好事。

After you’ve read the article, answer the following questions.

1. What does Xiao Zhang tell you about his work life?
2. What does he normally do during the New Year holidays?
3. Xiao Zhang does not travel during National Day holidays. Why?
4. Where does Lao Ma work?
5. Why did employers agree to give employees days off over the ‘golden week’, even though they were reluctant?
6. What is Lao Ma’s opinion on cancelling ‘golden week’? Why?
7. What did A Niu do during the first Labour Day Golden Week?
8. How did he describe how crowded it was? Give three details.
9. What decision has he made about next Labour Day holidays?

**Activity 7: Listening. Listen and answer the questions.**

You really like Suzhou, so you follow a web link to a radio programme, where a tourist is asking someone how to get to Suzhou.

**Word list**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 普快火车 | pǔ kuài huǒ chē | ordinary fast train  |
| 动车 | dòng chē | multiple unit train, motor coach train |
| 快速火车 | kuài sù huǒ chē | fast train |
| 大概 | dà gài | roughly, probably, |
| 长途 | cháng tú | long distance |
| 大巴 | dà bā | big bus, coach |
| 高速公路 | gāo sù gōng lù | motorway |
| 出口 | chū kǒu | exit |
| 全程 | quán chéng | an entire journey |

After you’ve listened to the radio programme twice, answer the following questions.

1. What is the fastest and most convenient way to go to Suzhou from Shanghai?
2. Why is it convenient?
3. How much is a single train ticket?
4. What are the disadvantages of taking a bus to Suzhou? Mention any two.
5. Why does driving to Suzhou by car take almost the same time as taking a bus?

**Activity 8: Listening. Listen and answer the questions.**

Liu Ming and Li Ying are talking about their summer holiday plans.

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 交换生 | jiāo huàn shēng | exchange student |
| 熟悉  | shú xī | know well, be familiar with |
| 露天  | lù tiān  | the open air, outdoor |
| 中环  | zhōng huán | a place in Hong Kong |
| 铜锣湾  | tóng luó wān | a place in Hong Kong |
| 尖沙咀  | jiān shā zuǐ | a place in Hong Kong |
| 兰桂坊  | lán guì fāng | a place in Hong Kong |
| 旺角  | wàng jiǎo | a place in Hong Kong |
| 迪士尼乐园  | dí shì ní lè yuán | Disneyland |
| 桂林 | guì lín | a city in Guangxi Province, China |
| 广西 | guǎng xī | a province in the south of China |

After you’ve listened to their conversation, answer the following questions.

1. What are Liu Ming’s plans for the summer?
2. Why does Li Ying know Hong Kong well?
3. What benefit can you have from going to Lan Gui Fang?
4. What is Wang Jiao famous for, according to Li Ying?
5. What does Li Ying tell Liu Ming about her plans for the summer?
6. What does Li Ying say about going on a guided tour?

**Activity 9: Listening. Listen and aswer the questions.**

Dongdong, a young boy, is talking to you about his experience over the Labour Day holidays last year.

Word list

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 尽管 | jǐn guǎn | although, in spite of |
| 吓坏 | xiàhuài | scared, frightened |
| 躲 | duǒ | to hide, to avoid |
| 报怨 | Bào yuàn | complain |
| 态度 | tài dù | manner, attitude |
| 可惜 | kě xī | it is a pity, what a pity |

After you’ve listened to Dongdong’s talk, answer the following questions.

1. Where did Dongdong go during the Labour Day holidays last year?
2. It took them a long time to get to the destination. Why?
3. What did Dongdong tell you about the admission tickets?
4. What did his mother complain about during lunch time?
5. How did he feel about this trip?
6. When would he like to go back to have a second visit?
7. How did he feel about the ‘golden week’?

**Transcript:**

**Activity 7:**

游客： 我想去苏州旅游，看看苏州园林。请问，可以怎么样从上海去苏州呢？

路人： 方法很多，坐火车也行，坐汽车也可以。你还可以自己开车去苏州。

游客： 哪种方式既方便又快呢？

路人： 当然是坐火车啦。几乎全天24小时都有火车开往苏州，差不多二十分钟一趟，非常方便。

游客： 坐火车多长时间到苏州? 火车票多少钱？

路人： 从上海坐普快火车大概五十分钟到苏州。如果坐动车或者快速火车，三十五分钟左右就到了。火车票很便宜，单程票二十元左右。

游客： 那坐汽车呢？

路人： 坐汽车去苏州也很方便。你可以在上海很多个长途汽车站坐大巴去苏州。相比较而言，每天开往苏州的大巴比火车更多。汽车虽然多，但有的汽车站在晚上八点以后就没有车去苏州了。

游客： 汽车票贵不贵？要多长时间才能到苏州呢？

路人： 汽车的单程票价比火车票要贵一些，三十元左右，花的时间也更长些，一小时二十分钟左右。

游客： 那自己开车去苏州的话会不会更方便些？

路人： 如果开车去苏州，要从上海上高速公路，在苏州出口处下就好。不过，这一段路的车非常多，交通很忙，因此全程需要一小时十五分钟左右，跟坐大巴差不多时间。

**Activity 8:**

Liu Ming and Li Ying are talking about their summer holiday plans.

李英： 你好，刘明，就要放暑假了，你有什么旅游计划吗？

刘明： 我打算去香港自助游，正在网上找可以一起旅游的朋友呢！对了， 李英， 你在香港做过两年的交换生，一定很熟悉香港！香港什么 地方最好玩？

李英： 你要去香港啊，太好了！香港有太多好玩的地方了！你喜欢看风景 还是购物？

刘明： 我都喜欢！

李英： 那好啊，喜欢看风景呢，就去**太平山顶**；想逛露天市场呢，可以去 **女人街**和**庙街**；想买名牌的东西呢，就去**中环**、**铜锣湾**或者是**尖沙 咀**；要想体验香港人的夜生活，可以去**兰桂坊**；要是喜欢吃香港美 食，就去**旺角**…

刘明： 你太厉害了，什么都知道啊！

李英： 是啊，真想念香港的生活！对了，还有，香港的海洋公园和**迪士尼乐园**都值得一去哦！

刘明： 太好了，谢谢你！那你暑假有什么计划啊？

李英： 我下个月要去**桂林**参加一个暑假学习班，也会在桂林附近玩玩。我 从来没去过**广西**，听说那里风景特别好。

刘明： **桂林**山水甲天下嘛！你打算自助游还是跟团游啊？

李英： 我在桂林只呆一个星期，学习很忙，不能自助游了。我打算跟团旅 游，比较方便，而且现在旅行社的旅游路线多，选择也很多。

刘明： 那倒是！祝你假期愉快！

李英： 也祝你假期愉快，咱们八月再见。

**Activity 9:**

Li Yun and Lin Dong are talking about their favourite places to travel to:

林东： 李云，你最喜欢去哪里旅游？

李云： 我最喜欢去山区旅游。那里远离市区，空气好又安静，让我觉得很 放松。 爬山还是一项很好的运动。

林东： 爬山确实对健康很好。 你喜欢一个人去山区还是和别人一起去？

李云： 我特别喜欢跟家人或者朋友一起去山区。

林东： 你去年夏天去山区旅游了吗？

李云： 去了啊！去年夏天，我就和几个朋友一起去了**四川**的**九寨沟**，实在是太美了！拍出来的每张照片都好像一幅山水风景画。你呢，林东？你喜欢去哪里旅游？

林东： 我最喜欢出国旅游。国外最吸引我的地方就是那里的景色跟国内很 不一样。 再说了，每次放暑假和寒假的时候，国内要么太热，要么太冷，真的不是什么旅游的好时间。

李云： 国内也有四季如春的地区啊，比如**云南**。

林东： **云南**天气倒是很好，但不能每回都去**云南**吧。可是，去国外就不一 样了，比如，寒假的时候，我可以去澳大利亚，那里是夏天，可舒 服了！而暑假的时候，我就去英格兰，那里不冷也不热，是旅游的 最好的季节。

李云： 你还去过哪些国家？

林东： 我还去过法国和西班牙。我今年暑假要和家人一起去苏格兰参加爱 丁堡的艺术节。

**HILLHEAD HIGH SCHOOL**

*Part 4 Society*

*HIGHER MANDARIN*

*COURSE BOOKLET*



**Unit 10: Health and wellbeing健康……………………………………………………….……104**

 **Topic 1: Chinese Three Meals A Day…………………………………………………………104**

 **Topic 2: Impact of Drinking………………………………………………………………………106**

 **Topic 3: Smoking Harms…………………………………………………………………………..109**

**Unit 11: The effects of playing electronic games 电子游戏的影响……….113**

**Unit 12: Pollution污染……………………………………………………………………….………117**

**Unit 10 Health Eating:**

**Topic 1: Chinese Three Meals A Day**

**Activity 1:** Useful vocabulary

概括to summarise

反映 to reflect

传统 tradition; traditional

鳗头 steamed bread

包子 steamed bread with stuffing

豆浆 soya milk

条 deep-fried twisted dough sticks

粥 porridge; congee

重视 to pay attention to

补to supplement

钙 calcium

酸奶 yoghurt

需要 need to

补充 to replenish; to add

足够 enough

能量energy

一般generally; usually

丰盛rich; sumptuous

烧饼baked dough, similar to pitta bread; sesame seed cake

配to go with

过去in the past

消化to digest

發胖to put on weight

活to live

**中国人的一日三餐**

中国人常说: “早饭吃好,午饭吃饱,晚饭吃少”。 这大概可以概括中国人一日三餐的饮食习惯,也可以反映中国人饮食习惯的科学性。

传统的中国早餐有馒头、包子、豆浆、油条、米粥、鸡蛋等等。 由于现在中国人开始重视补钙,因此牛奶和酸奶也成了很多中国人的早餐。 中国人喜欢吃热的早餐,就连牛奶也要加热后才喝。

午饭是很多中国人最主要的一餐,因为下午还有很长的时间要工作和学习,需要补充足够的能量,因此午饭一般都很丰盛。 北方的午餐以面食为主,有各种面条、饺子、馒头、烧饼、肉类和炒菜;南方的午餐以米饭为主,配以各种肉类和青菜。 过去中国人大多住在工作或是学习的地方附近,而且中午休息的时间较长,所以可以回家吃午饭;现在很多大城市的人住得离工作或学习的地方很远,中午一般不回家,只在食堂或餐馆吃午饭。

晚饭一般是在六、七点钟吃的。 因为晚上活动少,吃多了不容易消化,也容易发胖,所以中国人主张 “晚上吃少",一般以粥、馒头和比较清淡的炒菜为主。 为了帮助消化,很多中国人还有晚饭后散步的习惯。 中国人常说: “饭后百步走,能活九十九”,可见中国人对健康的重视。

**Questions:**

1. What saying do Chinese people recite when describing their three meals?
2. List four things mentioned in the article that Chinese people traditionally have for breakfast.
3. Why has milk become popular in the Chinese breakfast menu?
4. Which is the main meal of the day for Chinese people? Why?
5. What do people in Northern China have for lunch? How about people in Southern China?
6. In the past where did Chinese people have lunch? Where do they have lunch nowadays? Why?
7. Why do Chinese people eat little for dinner?
8. What do many Chinese do after dnner? Why?
9. Translate the sentence with underlined.
10. Consider the article as a whole. What are the writer’s views about three meals a day? Justify your answer with reference to the text.

**Topic 2: The impact of drink**

### Activity 1: Useful vocabulary

社会问题 (shè huì wèn tí) problems in society

饮酒量 (yǐn jiǔ liàng) amount of alcohol drunk

明显的(míng xiǎn de) obvious

缓解压力 (huǎn jiě yā lì) relieve pressure

有利于 (yǒu lì yú) benefit

医疗研究 (yī liáo yán jiū) medical research

严重的 (yán zhòng de) serious

酗酒 (xù jiǔ) get drunk

疾病 (jí bìng) disease

破坏 (pò huài) damage

适度的 (shì dù de) moderate

过量的 (guò liàng de) excessive

铺张浪费 (pù zhāng làng fèi) extravagant waste

危害健康 (wēi hài jiàn kāng) harm one’s health

依赖性 (yī lài xìng) dependency

生活环境 (shēng huó huán jìng) living environment

敏感性 (mǐn gǎn xìng) sensitivity

浓厚的 (nóng hòu de) strong

壮胆 (zhuàng dǎn) boost one’s courage

高血压 (gāo xuè yā) high blood pressure

糖尿病 (táng niào bìng) diabetes

表明 (biǎo míng )indicate

酒精 (jiǔ jīng) alcohol

提倡 (tí chàng) advocate

孕妇 (yùn fù) pregnant woman

警示语 (jǐng shì yǔ) warning words

### Activity 2: Reading and comprehension

#### **Read the article and complete the exercises that follow.**

**饮酒的影响**

**目前的中国饮酒人群高达5亿人，关于酒的话题在中国有很强的社会敏感性。在发达的欧洲国家有着更为浓厚的饮酒文化。在欧洲，人均饮酒量是世界平均值的两倍。在苏格兰饮酒也是一个严重的社会问题。人们为什么要喝酒呢？**

**每个人喝酒的原因都不尽相同，有人说饮酒可以壮胆；有人说饮酒有利于交际；有人说饮酒缓解压力。饮酒究竟对个人对社会有什么影响呢?**

适量饮酒，有益健康；过量饮酒，危害健康**。医学**研究表明适度的有节制的饮酒有利于人们的健康**。**那些饮酒适度的人要比完全不喝酒和过度喝酒的人身体健康**。**适度饮酒可以降低人们患高血压,糖尿病和其他疾病的机率**。**适度饮酒也可以缓解人们生活的压力，延长人们的寿命**。**那么喝多少酒才是适度呢? 医疗研究表明适度饮酒要控制在每天一到三瓶(罐)啤酒或是一到三小杯红(白)酒**。**

**过量饮酒**不但铺张浪费而且**对健康危害严重。世界卫生组织表明,有很多种疾病与过量饮酒有关，中国每年有11万多人因过量饮酒导致酒精中毒死亡。此外，饮酒导致的间接危害也值得关注, 比如酒后驾车导致交通事故的发生。**

**另外青少年饮酒的现象也越来越严重了。过早饮酒不但会影响青少年身体健康而且也影响他们的学习和生活。由于青少年缺少社会经验,所以过早饮酒容易使他们对酒产生依赖性从而破坏他们的正常成长经历。**

饮酒不利于青少年健康成长，过量饮酒也危害个人危害社会**。**为了给青少年创造一个良好的生活环境**,** 我们要提倡文明饮酒和健康饮酒**。**为了更好做到这一点, 从2006年10月1日起所有酒类产品在包装上都有标注‘过度饮酒有害健康’、‘孕妇和儿童不宜饮酒’等警示语**。**

Answer the following questions.

1. What reasons are given to explain why people consume alcohol?
2. What, according to the article, is the relationship between drinking alcohol and health?
3. What are the negative effects of consuming alcohol?
4. What does the article say about the influence of alcohol on young people?
5. What does the article define as healthy drinking?
6. What does the article suggest society should do to provide a drink-free environment for young people?
7. Translate the fourth paragraph from ‘**另外青少年饮酒’** to ‘**正常成长经历’.**

**Activity 3: Listening**

Li Gang and Wang Hao are talking about the drinking culture in China and Scotland. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.

1. What drink from Scotland is exported around the world?
2. How many people consume alcohol in China?
3. How significant is the drinking culture in Scotland?
4. What three factors are related to drinking habits?
5. How many deaths are alcohol-related each year in China?
6. How many people suffer ill-health related to excess alcohol consumption in Scotland?
7. What is the cause of half the road accidents in China?
8. What are the negative effects of drinking alcohol in excessive amounts?

**Transcript**

**Activity 3:**

Li Gang: 你知道吗? 苏格兰有着上百年的饮酒历史**。**苏格兰的威士忌出口世界各地**。**

Wang Hao: 是这样的**。**苏格兰的酒消量占世界第八**。**在苏格兰也有着严重的酗酒问题**。**

Li Gang: 在中国饮酒也有着悠久的历史**。**目前在中国有五亿多人饮酒,饮酒的人数有增无减**。**

Wang Hao: 是啊,俗话说无酒不成宴吗? 人们的生活离不开酒**。**

Li Gang: 在苏格兰,酒已经成为了人们生活中不可缺少的一部分**。**

Wang Hao: 为什么无论是在苏格兰还是在中国会有这么多的人饮酒呢?

Li Gang: 我想人们饮酒的状况应该和他们的消费能力,观念和文化等有关系吧!

Wang Hao: 人们的生活和饮酒的关系越来越密切了**。**由饮酒而引起的问题也越来越多了**。**

Li Gang: 是的,饮酒对人们身体健康的危害太大了**。**在中国每年死于酒精中毒的人数超过11万**。**

Wang Hao: 苏格兰每年也有大概40,000人患有与饮酒有关的疾病**。**

Li Gang: 在中国交通事故半数都是由饮酒引起的**。**每年由于酒后驾驶引发交通事故的有数十万起**。**

Wang Hao: 在苏格兰也有同样的问题**。**另外还有很多因饮酒过量而引发的斗殴事件**。**

Li Gang: 很多人对酒的认识还不够充分**。**人们应该提高对饮酒问题的认识, 加强健康饮酒的观念**。**

Wang Hao: 是啊**。**适度喝酒并不可怕, 可怕的是酗酒**。**

**Topic 3: Smoking harms**

### Activity 1: Useful vocabulary and sentences

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 吸烟 | xī yān | smoke  |
| 不吸烟 | bù xī yān | don’t smoke |
| 二手烟 | èr shǒu yān | second-hand smoke |
| 被动吸烟  | bèi dòng xī yān | passive smoke |
| 我以前吸过烟, 但是我戒烟了。 | wǒ yǐ qián xī guò yān , dàn shì wǒ jiè yān le . | I smoked before but I gave up |
| 我不再吸烟了,因为… | wǒ bù zài xī yān le, yīn wéi … | I won’t smoke anymore because… |
| 我戒烟了因为我意识到… | wǒ jiè yān le yīn wéi wǒ yì shí dào… | I stopped smoking because I realised… |
| 我从来都不吸烟。 | wǒ cóng lái dōu bù xī yān | I’ve never smoked |
| 我不喜欢闻烟味。 | wǒ bù xǐ huān wén yān wèi  | I don’t like the smell of cigarette smoke |
| 我不想拿我的健康冒险。 | wǒ bù xiǎng ná wǒ de jiàn kāng mào xiǎn | I don’t want to risk my health |
| 很多人都有烟瘾。  | hěn duō rén dōu yǒu yān yǐn | Many people are addicted to smoking |
| 很多人都觉得戒烟很难。 | hěn duō rén dōu jué dé jiè yān hěn nán | Many people think it’s very hard to stop smoking |
| 很多年轻人为了模仿其他人而吸烟。 | hěn duō nián qīng rén wèi le mó fǎng qí tā rén ér xī yān | Many young people smoke because they learn from others |
| 他们吸烟因为他们的朋友吸烟。 | tā mén xī yān yīn wéi tā mén de péng yǒu xī yān | They smoke because their friends smoke |
| 他们吸烟因为吸烟让他们觉得更成熟。 | tā mén xī yān yīn wéi xī yān ràng tā mén jué dé gèng chéng shú | They smoke because they feel they look mature when they smoke |
| 被动吸烟是一个严重的问题。 | bèi dòng xī yān shì yī gè yán zhòng de wèn tí | Passive smoking is a serious problem |
| 被动吸烟一样危害人们的健康。 | bèi dòng xī yān yī yàng wēi hài rén men de jiàn kāng | Passive smoking also harms people’s health |
| 吸烟会引发癌症。 | xī yān huì yǐn fā ái zhèng | Smoking can cause cancer |
| 呼吸困难问题 | hū xī kùn nán wèn tí | breathing problems |
| 心脏疾病 | xīn zāng jí bìng | heart disease |
| 我赞同/反对在公共场所禁烟。 | wǒ zàn tóng / fǎn duì zài gōng gòng chǎng suǒ jìn yān | I agree/disagree that smoking should be banned in public areas |
| 人们不应该在公共场所吸烟。 | rén mén bù yīng gāi zài gōng gòng chǎng suǒ xī yān | People shouldn’t smoke in public areas |
| 人们应该有权力选择吸烟还是不吸烟。 | rén mén yīng gāi yǒu quán lì xuǎn zé xī yān hái shì bù xī yān | People have the right to choose whether they smoke or not |
| 吸烟者没有权力危害其他人的健康 | xī yān zhě méi yǒu quán lì wēi hài qí tā rén de jiàn kāng | Smokers don’t have the right to harm other people’s health |

#### Activity 2: **Read the article and complete the following questions.**

**吸烟有害健康**

世界各地不知道有多少人在吸烟。比如说在中国和英国都有很多人嗜好吸烟。中国有3亿多人吸烟，约占全球吸烟总人数的三分之一。英国吸烟人数也一直有增无减，并朝着低龄化方向发展。人们都知道吸烟有害健康。为什么他们还会喜欢吸烟呢? 他们吸烟的主要三个原因是缓减压力,提神和交际的需要。现在的很多年轻人也喜欢吸烟。他们喜欢吸烟的原因是好奇, 模仿和显示自己的成熟。

吸烟可能会诱发多种疾病，对健康危害极大。据世界卫生组织调查显示，在工业发达的国家中有四分之一的人患有癌症，吸烟的占90%. 产生疾病的机率和吸烟也有密切的关系。吸烟的人要比不吸烟的人患病的机率高。愈早开始吸烟的人，其患病的机率愈大。十几岁便学会吸烟的人与二十几岁才开始吸烟的人相比，更易患癌症。

吸烟不但给本人带来危害，而且还有害于身边的人。在中国, 妇女和儿童是被动吸烟的主要受害者。尽管她们自己并不吸烟，但她们经常在家里和公共场所遭受他人吸烟的危害。55％的15岁以上女性每天都遭受被动吸烟的危害。儿童由于缺乏自我保护能力，被动吸烟情况更为严重。

吸烟有害健康，人人皆知。减少吸烟人数已成为公共卫生工作的重点之一。苏格兰地区、北爱尔兰地区已先后于2006年3月和2008年3月开始执行禁烟法案。从2008年7月1日起，英格兰地区的全部公共场合都将实行禁烟。中国也广泛开展了控烟禁烟的宣传教育工作。中国控烟禁烟的三个源头是青少年, 家庭和社区。

**Glossary**

嗜好 (shì hào) habit

缓减压力 (huǎn jiǎn yā lì ) reduce stress

模仿 (mó fǎng ) imitate

癌症 (ái zhèng) cancer

机率 (jī lǜ ) possibility

调查 (diào chá) investigate

被动 (bèi dòng) passive

遭受 (zāo shòu ) suffer

缺乏 (quē fá) lack of

法案 (fǎ àn) proposed law

源头 (yuán tóu) source

社区 (shè qū) community

Answer the following questions.

1. How many people smoke in China?
2. People smoke for different reasons – identify the main reasons given in the article.
3. Why is smoking a problem among young people?
4. Give two negative effects of smoking.
5. Who are the main passive smokers? Why is this?
6. What measures were introduced in Scotland and England to reduce the number of people who smoke?
7. Which three groups are being targeted in China with regard to smoking?
8. Translate from ‘产生疾病的机率’to ‘更易患癌症’in the second paragraph.
9. Now consider the article as a whole. Is the article positive? Give reasons from the text for your answer.

**Activity 3: Listening**

Zhao Qing and Wang Gang are smokers. Zhao Qing decides to give up smoking. In the following conversation they are talking about smoking, giving up smoking and their parents’ opinions of smoking. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.

1. How long have Zhao Qiang and Wang Gang been smoking?
2. How many cigarettes do they smoke per day?
3. What are the rules about smoking in Wang Gang’s school?
4. What do their parents think about their smoking?
5. What are the main reasons for Zhao Qiang giving up smoking?
6. Is Wang Gang going to give up smoking as well? Why?
7. Why do Zhao Qiang’s parents not like him smoking?
8. What benefits does Zhao Qiang think they can get from smoking?

**Transcript**

**Activity 3:**

Wang Gang:赵强, 你吸烟吗?

Zhao Qiang:吸, 我已经吸烟两年了。不过, 我现在想戒烟了。 你呢?

Wang Gang:我也吸烟。我吸烟有一年了。我们学校有很多人吸烟。我的几个好朋友也 吸烟。我没想过要戒烟, 但是我听说戒烟很难。

Zhao Qiang:我也知道, 我已经戒过一次了, 但是没成功。你们学校对吸烟管得严吗?

Wang Gang:严, 校内禁止吸烟。如果你被发现在学校吸烟会被学校严重警告。你父母 知道你吸烟吗?

Zhao Qiang:知道, 这也是我戒烟的一个主要原因。

Wang Gang:是吗? 你父母很反对你吸烟吗?

Zhao Qiang:是的, 我父母知道我吸烟他们非常不高兴。他们对我很失望。

Wang Gang:你父母一定认为吸烟是非常有害的。

Zhao Qiang:是的, 他们认为吸烟不但有害我的身体健康而且也影响我的学习和生活。

Wang Gang:但是我们都不是那种吸烟严重的人。我们每天只吸两三支烟。

Zhao Qiang:我也是。但是我父母非常害怕我染上烟瘾。另外我父母他们都不吸烟。

Wang Gang:是吗? 我父母还好, 他们不太介意我吸烟。

Zhao Qiang:你觉得吸烟对我们到底有那么多的不良影响吗?

Wang Gang:我认为只要我们不严重吸烟, 应该没什么问题。

Zhao Qiang:我也觉得是这样的。 反而有时我觉得吸烟可以让我变得更精神。

Wang Gang: 对, 这就是我们所说的吸烟可以提神, 另外吸烟也可以减轻我们的学习压力。

Zhao Qiang:是这样的, 不过为了我父母不再因为我吸烟而担心。我还是决定要戒烟了。

Wang Gang:那我祝你好运。

Zhao Qiang:谢谢. 如果我戒烟成功了, 我一定告诉你。

**Unit 11: The effects of playing electronic games电子游戏的影响**

**Acitivity 1: Discuss the advantage and disadvantage of using media for learning.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 好处 | 坏处 |
|  |  |

**Vocabulary list:**

**Activity 2: Useful vocabulary and sentences.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 电子游戏 | diàn zǐ yóu xì | electronic game/video game |
| 非常吸引人 | fēi cháng xī yǐn rén | very attractive |
| 我喜欢玩冒险游戏。 | wǒ xǐ huān wán mào xiǎn yóu xì | I like playing adventure games |
| 格斗游戏 | gé dòu yóu xì | fighting games |
| 竞赛游戏 | jìng sài yóu xì | racing games |
| 新游戏 | xīn yóu xì | new games |
| 我经常去买不同的游戏。 | wǒ jīng cháng qù mǎi bù tóng de yóu xì | I buy games often |
| 玩电子游戏很刺激。 | wán diàn zǐ yóu xì hěn cì jī | Playing games is very stimulating |
| 很有挑战性。 | hěn yǒu tiāo zhàn xìng | is very challenging |
| 可以提高心理素质。 | kě yǐ tí gāo xīn lǐ sù zhì | can increase self esteem |
| 可以提高智力。 | kě yǐ tí gāo zhì lì | can increase intelligence |
| 具有依赖性。 | jù yǒu yī lài xìng | is addictive |
| 浪费 | làng fèi  | waste |
| 时间 | shí jiān | time |
| 精力 | jīng lì | energy |
| 金钱 | jīn qián | money |

**Acitivity 3: Read the article and complete the exercises that follow.**

**电子游戏的影响**

电子游戏是一种非常时尚的吸引年轻人的娱乐方式。它不仅仅是一种娱乐，也是一种文化，更是一种艺术。玩电子游戏已经成为人们日常生活中常用的一种娱乐方式。但是也有人认为它对社会产生了不良影响，尤其是对青少年的身心健康有害。

从1952年的首只电子游戏到现在的WII，从角色扮演游戏到冒险游戏到格斗游戏再到竞赛游戏，电子游戏不仅给人们带来了不尽的乐趣，也在青少年心理、智力、能力等方面的健康发展方面起到了一定的促进作用。现在的电子游戏已经发展为一种复杂多变的娱乐方式。在游戏过程中，玩家在失败中总结出打游戏的方法。玩家在游戏中不仅获得了快乐，同时也无意中学习了不少知识。玩电子游戏可以帮助他们发展自己的空间思维能力，同时也提高了他们的抽象思维能力。

玩电子游戏对人们尤其是青少年也有一定的负面影响。比如说玩电子游戏会让人们产生依赖性。沉迷电子游戏也会破坏他们的认知能力，导致他们容易冲动，进而引发不顾后果的行为。

电子游戏对青少年的影响是两方面的。它有一定的教育潜力也有依赖性的危害。所以我们对待电子游戏也要有两方面的认识。一方面，我们应有计划有节制地玩电子游戏，以免对其产生依赖。另一方面，我们要好好利用电子游戏的教育潜力，在玩游戏娱乐陶冶性情的同时学习课本之外的知识。我们还要注意多玩有健身作用的游戏，在放松减压的同时锻炼身体。

**Word list**

电子游戏 (diàn zǐ yóu xì) electronic game/video game

非常时尚 (fēi cháng shí shàng) very fashionable

不良影响 (bù liáng yǐng xiǎng) bad effects

角色扮演 (jiǎo sè bàn yǎn) role-playing game

冒险格斗 (mào xiǎn gé dòu) fighting game

促进 (cù jìn) promote

复杂多变 (fù zá duō biàn) complicated and varied

空间思维能力 (kōng jiān sī wéi néng lì) ability to visualise

抽象思维能力 (chōu xiàng sī wéi néng lì) ability of understanding the abstract concept

有节制 (yǒu jié zhì) moderate

锻炼身体 (duàn liàn shēn tǐ) body exercise

陶冶性情 (táo yě xìng qíng) mould character

沉迷 (chén mí) be confused

Answer the following questions.

1. What three words are used in the article to describe electronic games?
2. Identify three different kinds of electronic games.
3. How can electronic games promote young people’s development?
4. What are the negative effects of playing electronic games?
5. Why do we need to be aware of the positive and negative effects of electronic games?
6. How do we avoid becoming addicted to electronic games?
7. What should we be aware of while playing electronic games to keep us feeling relaxed and having fun?
8. Translate the third paragraph from ‘玩电子游戏’to ‘进而引发不顾后果的行为’。

### Activity 4: Listening

### Li Ming and Zhang Hong are talking about electronic games. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.

1. What games are Li Ming and Zhang Hong’s favourites?
2. How often does Zhang Hong play electronic games?
3. Why does Li Ming only play electronic games on Wednesday and at the weekend?
4. Do Zhang Hong’s parents interfere in his game playing? Why?
5. What other hobbies does Li Ming have?
6. Does Zhang Hong go out with his friends and why?
7. Why do Li Ming’s parents disagree with him about playing electronic games?
8. What does Zhang Hong think about playing electronic games?

###### **Transcript**

**Activity 4:**

Li Ming: 我喜欢打电子游戏。你喜欢吗?

Zhang Hong: 我非常喜欢。打电子游戏太有趣了。你最喜欢什么类型的游戏?

Li Ming: 我最喜欢冒险游戏。我也比较喜欢格斗游戏, 就是有的格斗游戏太暴力了。

Zhang Hong: 我最喜欢竞赛游戏。我有很多这种游戏,比如赛车游戏和各种体育比赛游戏。

Li Ming: 你都什么时候玩游戏?

Zhang Hong: 放学后, 晚上, 周末。 我几乎每天都玩。你呢?

Li Ming: 为了防止我花费太多时间玩游戏, 我父母规定我只能在星期三和周末玩电子游戏。 而且每次不能超过两个小时。

Zhang Hong: 我父母也经常嘱咐我玩游戏时间不要太长。但是我总是控制不住,一玩起来就忘了时间。

Li Ming: 是啊, 玩游戏就是这样。 两个小时很快就到了。如果不是妈妈叫我, 我每次都超时。

Zhang Hong: 除了玩游戏, 你还有什么其它的爱好吗?

Li Ming: 我还喜欢和朋友出去玩和踢足球。你呢?

Zhang Hong: 我以前也经常和朋友出去玩, 但是现在我一玩起游戏就没时了。

Li Ming: 你的朋友们也玩游戏吗?

Zhang Hong: 当然了, 几乎每个人都玩。 现在玩电子游戏是一种非常流行的娱乐方式。

Li Ming: 我的父母特反对我玩游戏。因为他们认为玩游戏既影响我的视力又影响我的学习。

Zhang Hong: 但是玩游戏也可以提高我们的智力和减轻我们的压力。

Li Ming: 太对了. 还有现在我们也可以有机会玩一些有健身作用的游戏了。

Zhang Hong: 你是说现在正在欧美流行的WII吧。希望我们也能很快在中国购买到这种游戏机。

Li Ming: 会的, 一定会的。

**Unit 12: Pollution**污染

**Activity 1: Discuss with your classmates and list out the advantage and disadvantage of living in the city and countryside.**

|  |
| --- |
| 城市 |
| 好处 | 坏处 |
|  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| 郊区，农村，乡下 |
| 好处 | 坏处 |
|  |  |

**Activity 2: Reading.**

Before you read the article, check out the vocabulary meaning in the dicitionary.

导致\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

污染\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

影响\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

试图\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

环境\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

限制\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

担忧\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

暴露\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

趋势\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

质量\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

猎头\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

调派\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

世界卫生组织\_\_\_\_\_

监测系统\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

愤怒情绪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

宣誓\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

宣战\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

建立\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

消极态度\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

产业\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

升级\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

笼罩\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

减排目标\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

廢氣\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

排放\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Now read the article about a couple is talking about why they decided to move back to UK from Beijing then answer the questions.

北京工作和生活了5年之后，就职于北京哈罗国际学校（Harrow School）的哈拿·桑德斯（Hannah Sanders）和本（Ben）夫妇将在7月份收拾行李返回英国定居。

“我们原本计划在北京住6年。但是这里的污染导致改变计划”，34岁的桑德斯说。她有两个孩子，其中一个还是新生儿。“我觉得我们两岁的孩子在外面玩不安全。污染限制了我们的家庭生活。”大部分的家长担忧孩子们暴露在危险的空气污染中将带来长期影响。

近几年很多行业出现了企业各级别经理试图逃离中国这污染的环境。他们正在向公司申请转至其他地方工作。去年7月，大批外籍家庭告别北京。生活在北京的外籍父母在网上论坛上发表评论显示，逃离北京的趋势从6月就开始出现了。于是，招聘人士称，外国企业在中国吸引高端人才感到越来越难，很多人拒绝来北京工作的原因就是空气质量越来越恶化。

专注亚洲招聘业务的猎头公司MRCI总经理安吉·伊根（Angie Eagan）说，“北京作为外籍专业人士希望被调派的城市，其分数每年都在下滑。”世界卫生组织去年发布的一项关于全世界死亡原因的调查发现，2010年，室外空气污染是中国120万人过早死亡的重要原因，这一数字占全世界总数40%。调查公布后，中国大学的多名教授对调查方法提出质疑，称实际数字可能会更高。

不过，中国政府并没有采取消极态度。面对互联网论坛和社交媒体上网民纷纷表达的愤怒情绪，总理李克强多次宣誓“向污染宣战”。中国主要城市都建立了监测系统。虽然数千家工厂被关停，政府投资千万美元用于老旧产业的升级，但是中国主要城市大部分仍然笼罩在灰色的天空下，大多数减排目标都没有达到。

**Activity 3: Reading**

Read an article is talking about Beijing pollution then answer the questions.

10月19日，第34届北京国际马拉松比赛在严重雾霾天气下进行，不少参赛选手在比赛中都戴上了防毒面具和口罩。比赛途中就有不少参赛者因为雾霾天气退出了比赛。因此，雾霾成了这次比赛被关注的焦点。

像北京这样的中国大城市遭受雾霾困扰已经持续几年了，解决大气污染问题成了中国的当务之急。那么，是什么原因造成了雾霾呢？据专家介绍，雾霾构成十分复杂，灰尘沙粒、工业废气、汽车尾气、垃圾污染、空调机械、餐饮烧烤、高碳生活等等，都可以制造雾霾。这说明，全国各地都是雾霾的制造者。

中国不断出现的天气恶化、环境污染严重等情况，是长期以来粗放的经济与社会发展模式所导致的。即我们经常说的，“先污染后治理”，“用牺牲环境的代价，换取GDP的增长”等。转变这种发展模式，显然已经迫在眉睫。

治理雾霾必须综合治理。一要立法，对全国老旧的高污染、高耗能、高排放企业彻底关停。二要推广使用清洁能源替代石油产品。三要大力发展公共交通，限制汽车数量，目前北京、天津等多个地区已经实行车辆限行政策限制每日的汽车通行数量。四要把环保治理、达标排放进行到底。五要把绿色发展、低碳生活纳入法律。

雾霾不仅需要综合治理，而且需要长效治理，从根本上解决环境污染问题。

Word list

雾霾(wù mái) Haze

马拉松 （mǎ lā sōng）Marathon

防毒面具(fang dú miàn jù) Gas masks

口罩(kǒu zhào)Masks

遭受(zāo shòu) Suffer

当务之急(dāng wù zhījí) Urgent priority

灰尘沙粒(huī chén shā lì) Dust and sand

工业废气(gong yè fèi qì) Industrial emissions

汽车尾气(qì chē wě iqì) Vehicle exhaust

垃圾污染(lā jī wū rǎn) Waste pollution

空调机械(kōng tiáojī xiè) Air conditioning machinery

餐饮烧烤(cān yǐn shāo kǎo) Catering barbecue

恶化(è huà) Deterioration

粗放的(cū fang de)Extensive

即(jí) Scilicet

治理(zhì lǐ) Govern

牺牲(xī shēng) Sacrifice

代价(dài jià) Price

迫在眉睫(pò zài méi jié) Imminent

立法(lì fǎ) Legislate

耗能(hào néng) Energy consumption

排放(pái fàng) Emission

推广(tuī guǎng) Spread

替代(tì dài) Replace

限制(xiàn zhì) Restrict

车辆限行政策(chē liàng xiàn xíng zhèng cè ) Vehicle limit line policy

达标(dá biāo) Reach the standard

低碳生活(dī tàn sheng huó) Low-carbon life

**Questions:**

1. What is the first paragraph talking about?
2. Why did the participants during the race quit the game?
3. What reasons are given to explain how result in haze? (Give 3 reasons)
4. What is the Development Mode resulting in weather and pollution problems in China?
5. What solutions are given to suggest how to govern haze?
6. What solution has been implementing in Beijing?
7. Translate “三要大力发展公共交通，限制私家车数，目前北京、天津等多个地区已经实行车辆限行政策限制每日的汽车通行数量” 。
8. Translate “雾霾不仅需要综合治理，而且需要长效治理，从根本上解决环境污染问题”。

**Activity 4:** Writing an essay. Would you like to live in cities or countryside? Why? 你将来想住在城市还是乡下？为什么？Write 150-180 characters, giving your opinions in Chinese (Simplified).