

实用英语综合教程

第一册

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华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

实用英语综合教程. 第1册 / 吴云, 毛锋主编. —
上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2014.4
(实用英语)
ISBN 978-7-5675-1988-6

I. ①实… II. ①吴… ②毛… III. ①英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2014) 第063385号

实用英语综合教程 (第一册)

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出版发行 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路3663号 邮编 200062
网 址 www.ecnupress.com.cn
电 话 021-60821666 行政传真 021-62572105
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地 址 上海市中山北路3663号华东师范大学校内先锋路口
网 店 <http://hdsdcbs.tmall.com>

印 刷 者 上海竟成印务有限公司
开 本 787×1092 16开
印 张 13
字 数 272千字
版 次 2014年4月第一版
印 次 2014年4月第一次
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5675-1988-6/H.690
定 价 39.80 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请寄回本社客服中心调换或电话021-62865537联系)

前言

国务院将发展职业教育作为经济社会发展的重要基础和教育工作的战略要点，明确提出了职业教育“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向”的办学方针。我国高职高专的英语教育应遵循“实用为主、够用为度”的指导思想，英语教学不仅要培养学生的英语语言基础知识和基本技能，更要注重培养学生使用英语从事实用涉外交际的能力，包括日常和涉外业务交际的能力。《实用英语综合教程》遵循高职高专学生语言学习的自然规律，把听、说、读、写、译等各种语言技能训练融为一体，以学生为主体，充分调动学生的学习主动性和积极性，在互动中学习英语，在学习中强调功能，体现即学即用、快乐学习的教学理念。

本套教程体例轻松活泼，选材注重实用性、趣味性、科学性，选取日常生活与实际工作场景，话题新颖、语料时尚、新鲜有趣、极富现代气息。由于高职高专学生的英语水平基础薄弱，本套教程在选材上避免了大篇课文带来的沉重感，采用化整为零的方法，把课文和练习糅合在一起，学中有练，练中有学，多了几分轻松和成就，少了许多沉闷和枯燥。本套教程尤其能够帮助那些起点较低、基础薄弱的学生克服畏难情绪，让他们不再认为英语学习是不可攀登的高峰、语言交流是不可逾越的鸿沟，从而燃起学习英语的激情。

本套教程共3册，每册设8个单元，围绕着各个大主题展开，且每个大主题包含2个小主题。练习紧紧围绕主题科学设置任务，突出功能与实效，练习设计形式丰富多样，既有培养学生参加全国高等学校应用能力等级考试的实战能力的各种题型，又有培养学生发散思维和实践操作能力的题型。本套教程基本按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》的词汇表裁剪语料，生词量和超纲词均得到了有效的把握和控制，严格按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》对词汇进行分类。

为了进一步拓展主题，巩固教学效果，本套教程还配备了练习册、教师用书、教学课件和电子教案。练习册的题型基本按照高等学校英语应用能力考试题型设计，既是对主题的扩展和延伸，又能作为考前热身之用。与教材配套的听力音频和教学课件可登录网站www.yltjc.com免费下载。

本套教程由全国多所高职院校的资深教授和一线骨干教师联合编写而成，在体例设计、教材难易度的把握、练习形式的设置等方面充分借鉴了一线教师的宝贵建议。本套教程在编写过程中也得到了华东师范大学出版社相关领导的大力支持。在此，本套教程的编委会成员一并向各有关人士表示诚挚的谢意。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请专家和读者不吝指正。

Unit	Lesson	Page	Speaking	Listening
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How to Get the Day Off	Writing a Survey	“Me Time” Terms		
Where Were You Yesterday? Time Management at Work			Charlie and the Chocolate Factory	情态动词
The No-rush Attitude	Writing an Invitation Letter	Slow Life Terms		
Waiting to Enjoy Slow Eating Men Prefer Heavier Women			A Real Gourmet Kitchen	现在分词和过去分词
Trust	Writing a Letter of Thanks	Trust Terms		
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Stress Management	Writing a Notice	Stress Terms		
Where There's a Will, There's a Way The Effects of Stress			Door to Door	名词性从句和同位语
Gong Linna: "Shenqu" Goddess	Writing a Movie Star's Mini Biography	Entertainment Terms		
The Death of Whitney Houston Weird Jobs Celebrities Had Before They Became Famous			Notting Hill	不定式和动名词
WeConnect on WeChat	Describing a Picture	WeChat Terms		
I Unfriended Him How Facebook Started			You've Got Mail	条件状语从句和让步状语从句



Unit

1

Modern University

摩登大学

Lesson 1

Live and Learn 活到老，学到老

FOCUS

Expressing compare and comparison

S: What Is School Life Like? (P2)

L: My Dorm (P3)

L: In the Library (P3)

S: Discovering College Life (P4)

R: Whose Leg? (P5)

W: Writing an Introduction to Your School (P7)

WeChat: School Terms (P8)

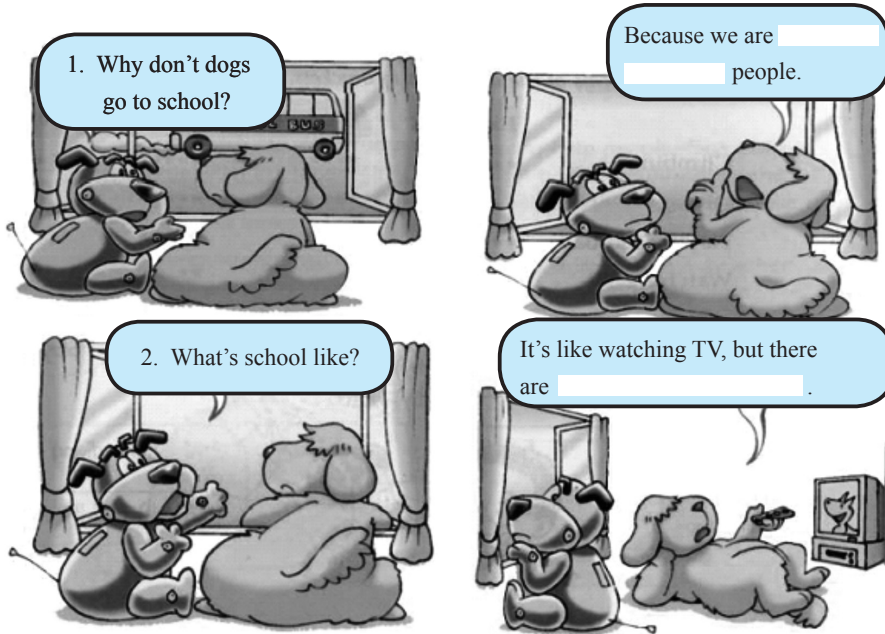


I

Starter — What Is School Life Like?

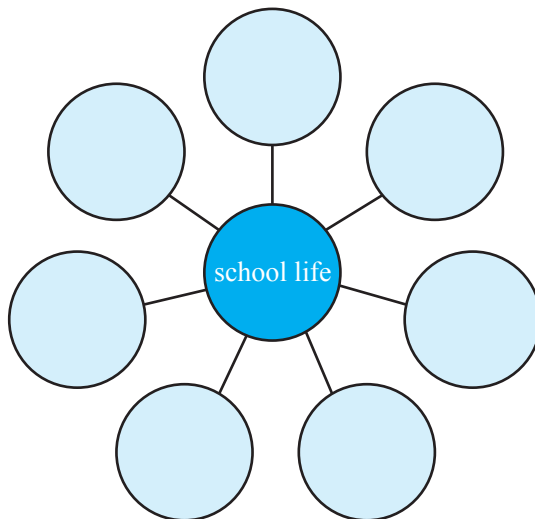


A. Guess how the mother dog answers the following two questions by filling the blanks.



B. What is school life made up of? Use words to describe school life by filling the bulbs.

What is school life made up of?



2

My Dorm



Listen to the conversation. Choose the best answer to each question.

- Adam shares a room with _____ other guys. ()
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
- The room is a bit _____, but Adam doesn't complain about it because it's also more fun this way. ()
A. crowded B. dark C. dirty D. messy
- Which floor does Adam live on? ()
A. The 2nd. B. The 3rd. C. The 4th. D. The 5th.
- There is a great view from his _____. ()
A. kitchen B. bathroom C. balcony D. window

3

In the Library



A. Match the English words to their equivalents.



- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| () 1. renew | a. 许可 |
| () 2. counter | b. 重新 |
| () 3. admission | c. 版本 |
| () 4. deadline | d. 柜台 |
| () 5. version | e. 传记 |
| () 6. biography | f. 最后期限 |

B. Listen to and read the conversation between May and the librarian. Choose the best answer to each question.

- May:** This is my admission card, and these are the books.
- Librarian:** OK, a moment, please.
- May:** By the way, can I renew a book?
- Librarian:** Which one?
- May:** *Sense and Sensibility*, the English version.
- Librarian:** Yes, of course.
- May:** Can I just do it here?



- Librarian:** Sorry. No. You should go to the other counter.
- May:** OK, thanks.
- Librarian:** Sorry, this biography is overdue. You have to pay extra for it.
- May:** I was thinking of buying this from the bookstore when I got it from the library... anyway, how much do I have to pay?
- Librarian:** 3 Yuan, please.
- May:** Here you are. Thanks.
- Librarian:** You're welcome. See you next time.
- May:** See you!

- What card should May show to the librarian? ()
A. ID card. B. TF card. C. Student card. D. Admission card.
- Which book is overdue? ()
A. The biography. B. A geography book.
C. Sense and Sensibility. D. Arrogance and Innocence.
- What is May's problem? ()
A. She has to pay extra for a book. B. She refuses to pay extra for a book.
C. She can't renew books from the library. D. She finished the books before they were due.
- What does May decide to do after learning that she has to pay extra? ()
A. Never borrow books from the library. B. Pay the extra fee.
C. Borrow books from the bookstore. D. Buy the same book from the bookstore.
- How much did May pay? ()
A. 1 Yuan. B. 2 Yuan. C. 3 Yuan. D. 4 Yuan.

4

Discovering College Life



What do you think?

Before you get started, think about how you would answer the following questions.

- What are the three things you are looking forward to in college?
- What makes you want to go to college?

Activity:

Interview classmates about the **differences between high school and college**.

- Find out what was the biggest difference for them.



- Fill in the *differences chart* with the information you learned.
- Report your findings to the class.

Differences between high school and college

AREA	HIGH SCHOOL	COLLEGE
Personal freedom (个人自由)	• _____	• _____
Structure (课程安排)	• _____	• _____
Classes	• _____	• _____
Teachers	• _____	• _____
Study time	• _____	• _____
Physical environment (学习环境)	• _____	• _____

5

Whose Leg?



Read the passage and do the exercises.



Joe, a college student, was taking a course in ornithology, the study of birds. The night before the biggest test of the semester, Joe spent all night studying. He had the textbook nearly memorized. He knew his class notes backward and forward. Joe was ready.

The morning of the test, Joe sat in the front row. On a table was a row of ten stuffed birds. Each bird had a sack covering its body, and only the legs were shown.

The professor announced that the students were to identify each bird by looking at its legs.

The legs all looked the same to Joe. He had stayed up all night studying for this test and now he had to identify birds by their LEGS? The more he thought about the situation, the angrier he got.

Finally he reached his boiling point. He went up to the professor's desk, crumpled up his exam paper, and threw it onto the desk. "What a ridiculous test!" he told the professor. "How could anyone tell the difference between these birds by looking at their legs? This exam is the biggest rip-off I've ever seen!"

Joe turned and stormed toward the exit. The professor was a bit shocked, and it took him a moment to regain his composure. Then, just as Joe was about to walk out the door, the professor shouted out, "Wait a minute, young man, what's your name?"

Joe turned around, pulled up his pant legs and shouted, "You tell me, Professor! You tell me!"



A. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. Joe was taking a course in the study of insects. ()
2. Joe stayed up all night studying for the biggest test of the semester. ()
3. Joe thought he was well-prepared for the test. ()
4. The professor asked the students to identify the birds by looking at their heads. ()
5. Joe was angry because he thought he was cheated by the professor. ()
6. Joe asked the professor to tell him his name by identifying his leg. ()

B. Match the words in the text with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. memorize | a. recognize |
| () 2. stuff | b. indicate |
| () 3. announce | c. keep in mind |
| () 4. identify | d. get to |
| () 5. reach | e. restore |
| () 6. regain | f. keep out of sight |
| () 7. cover | g. fill the inside of |
| () 8. crumple | h. wrinkle |

C. Put the following sentences into Chinese, noting the underlined parts. Then work out your own sentences, referring to the Chinese given below.

1. A row of children are standing in front of a row of chairs.

Your own sentence:

我站在一排椅子的后面。

2. She made the bed yesterday evening, but she didn't go to bed; she stayed up all night.

Your own sentence:

我为了看足球一夜没睡。

3. The higher the ground is, the thinner the air becomes.

Your own sentence:

他越努力工作，得到的就越多。

4. Can you tell the difference between an ape and a monkey?

Your own sentence:

你能说说感情和理智的区别吗?

5. He is about to embark on a new business venture.

Your own sentence:

制造商们马上要生产一种新产品。

6

Writing an Introduction to Your School



A. Read a sample.

A Brief Introduction to Tianjin No. 3 High School

Tianjin No. 3 High School was the first public high school in Tianjin, having been established in 1901 in the Qing Dynasty.



The school has nurtured a lot of talented people since it was founded. Many famous people, known both in China and abroad, are among its graduates.

The school covers an area of 66,157 square meters, with an architectural area of 41,036 square meters. The gymnasium, dormitories, and the scientific and technical hall occupy an area of 13,380 square meters.

The school has achieved great success in all aspects of its work and the teaching level has steadily increased. As a result, one hundred percent of the students of the school have been admitted into universities or colleges for further study in the past few years. Therefore, it has received a lot of favorable recognition.

B. Writing practice.

A number of foreign guests will come to visit your school next week. Please give them a brief introduction to your school. Include three aspects:

- The history and achievements.
- The school size and the main facilities.
- The situation of students and teachers.



An Introduction to My School

Our school was built in 1945 and a great number of students have graduated from it. _____ . (他们中的许多人已经成为科学家、教授和工程师。) Many students have also become workers and farmers after graduation. _____ . (他们在现代工业和农业的发展中取得了巨大的成就。)

Our school is a key middle school in our province. It has thirty classes with over 130 students. _____ . (我们学校有栋六层楼的教学楼，几个实验室和一个大操场。) Last year, a new library was built and it has more than 1000 books.

All the teachers here are trying their best to do their work well. _____ . (每个学生都充分利用时间将自己培养成为一个合格的学生。)

7

WeChat—Keep Your English Up-to-date



Google these up-to-date Chinese expressions to find out their English equivalents. Then post them on WeChat and forward your findings to at least five people.



- 校花: _____
- 校草: _____
- 学神: _____
- 学霸: _____
- 学渣: _____
- 有样学样: _____
- 目前为止一切都好: _____





Lesson 2

MOOCs 慕课

FOCUS

Moocs

S: Time Management (P10)

L: Studying Online (P11)

R: Can MOOCs Take the Place of College Education? (P11)

Video Learning: Sydney White (P14)

R: Growing Young (P15)

语法：被动语态的一般时态、
完成时态和进行时态 (P17)





I

Starter — Time Management



A. Answer the questions below using this scale, and then submit your quiz for analysis.

5=Strongly agree
 4=Agree
 3=Don't know
 2=Disagree
 1=Strongly

1. I attend class regularly.
1 2 3 4 5
2. I prefer my life to be filled with challenging tasks.
1 2 3 4 5
3. College academics should be treated like a full-time job.
1 2 3 4 5
4. I think about the future and how it is far from now.
1 2 3 4 5
5. I make a written weekly schedule for studying.
1 2 3 4 5
6. When starting to study I have a clear idea about what I want to achieve.
1 2 3 4 5
7. I make a list of things that I plan to accomplish each day.
1 2 3 4 5

B. In order to determine how much of your time is given to a single goal in an individual day, you'll need to keep a daily log to analyze how much time you spend on your main activities.

YOUR SCHEDULE									
	Sleep	School	Work	Homework	Family/ Chores	Travel/ Commute	Entertainment	Exercise	
Monday									24
Tuesday									24
Wednesday									24
Thursday									24
Friday									24
Saturday									24
Sunday									24
Totals									

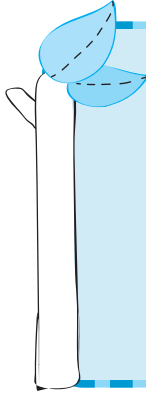
Next, work out the total hours spent on each activity. Which activity receives the most amount of your time? The least? Is the way you divide your time acceptable? Why?

2

Studying Online



A. Match the English words to their equivalents.



- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| () 1. require | a. 兴奋的 |
| () 2. excited | b. 挑战 |
| () 3. challenge | c. 需要 |
| () 4. effective | d. 最低限度 |
| () 5. regular | e. 常规的 |
| () 6. minimum | f. 有效的 |
| () 7. virtual | g. 虚拟的 |

B. Listen to the conversation on online learning. Choose the best answer to each question.

- What ad did the speakers see on the Internet? ()

A. Online language studies.	B. Online friend-making.
C. Online games.	D. Online shopping.
- What is the minimum age required for some online classes? ()

A. 8.	B. 10.	C. 18.	D. 20.
-------	--------	--------	--------
- What is not a difference between online classes and regular classes? ()

A. You can take them at home.
B. You can make new friends as you study online.
C. You can help each other solve homework problems online.
D. You can improve yourself greatly.
- Which of the following do the speakers not think about online classes? ()

A. They are exciting.	B. They have their own challenges.
C. They are useful.	D. They are outdated.

3

Can MOOCs Take the Place of College Education?



Read the passage and do the exercises.

The country's higher education system needs help. Student debt is out of control. Graduation rates are unacceptably low. And employers still can't find enough new employees with the training they're looking for.

B. Give the synonym and antonym of these words and expressions.

	synonym	antonym
advantage	_____	_____
efficient	_____	_____
deniable	_____	_____
acceptably	_____	_____
be out of control	_____	_____

C. Put the following sentences into Chinese, noting the underlined parts. Then work out your own sentences, referring to the Chinese given below.

1. Student debt is out of control.

Your own sentence:

飞机失控，坠入大海。

2. The cost advantage of recording one lecture and broadcasting it to thousands of students regardless of location is undeniable.

Your own sentence:

不管情况怎样，我们决意这样做。

3. The top three MOOC-makers — Coursera, Udacity, and EdX—all convince major universities to offer some of their courses for credit.

Your own sentence:

我们无法使他明白他自己错了。

4. However, some people worry that the traditional on-campus learning environment as we know it could cease to exist.

Your own sentence:

他们不会死去，也不会死亡中停止存在。

4

Video Learning: Sydney White



A. Watch the video clip and fill in the blanks.

(Mom) Dear Sydney, I love you so much. I'm so sorry I'm not there to (1) _____ to college. But since I can't be, I've put some of my favorite memories in this box. Live every moment, Sydney. Grab every opportunity. And (2) _____ in everything you do. The friends you meet in college will be your friends for life. Perhaps you'll fill this box with your own (3) _____ to pass on to your daughter someday. And know that though I can't be there with you now, I'm always right by your side every step of the way.

Rachel: Still the (4) _____ of them all.

Demetria: Well, hello there.

Sydney: Oh, hi. I didn't even know (5) _____ was in here.

Demetria: Oh, that's OK. People sometimes don't see me. I'm Dinky.

Sydney: Oh, no, you're not.

Demetria: No, silly, that's my name.

Sydney: Oh, Dinky? That's your (6) _____?

Demetria: Of course not. My real name's Demetria Rosemead.

Sydney: "Dinky" it is. Hi, I'm Sydney White.

Demetria: Sydney White? The other Kappa legacy (创始人后代)? Daughter of Paul White and Deborah Lee, Kappa pledge (宣誓) class 1980?

Sydney: Yeah. [gasps (喘息)] I'm sorry, I feel bad I didn't order your (7) _____ check.

Demetria: I'm the other Kappa legacy! Oh, my gosh! This is just so exciting! I should've known they would've (8) _____ us together for rush. Don't get too comfortable. We're gonna move to the Kappa house! Ah! We're gonna be sisters! [squeals (长声尖叫)] Yay.

Sydney: We're jumping now.



B. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Sydney's mother? What did she say in her letter?

2. What club attracts you most in your campus? Do you know its mission and history?



Read the passage and do the exercises.

On the first day of our school, a professor challenged us to get to know someone we didn't really know.



A gentle hand touched my shoulder. I turned round to find a wrinkled, little old lady smiling at me. "Hi, my name is Rose," she said. "I'm 87 years old. Can I give you a hug?" I laughed and enthusiastically responded: "Of course!"

"Why are you in college?" I asked. I was curious as to what may have motivated her to take on this challenge at her age.

"I always dreamed of having a college education and now I'm getting one," she told me.

Rose became a campus celebrity. She easily made friends wherever she went. We were always impressed by her wisdom and experience. At the end of the semester we invited Rose to give a speech.

As she stepped onto the podium, she cleared her throat and began:

"We do not stop playing because we are old. We grow old because we stop playing. There is a huge difference between growing older and growing up. Anybody can grow older. That doesn't take any talent or ability. The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity for change. Have no regrets. The elderly usually don't have regrets for what we have done, but rather for the things we did not do. The only people who fear death are those with regrets."

One week after graduation, Rose died peacefully in her sleep. She taught us by example that it's never too late to be all you can be.

Choose the best answer to each question.

1. How old was the little old lady when the writer first met her? ()
A. 87 years old. B. 78 years old. C. 89 years old. D. 98 years old.
2. The following are reasons that she was in college EXCEPT _____. ()
A. She could easily make friends.
B. She always dreamed of having a college education.
C. She would find the opportunity for change.



D. She feared death since she was getting older.

3. We can learn these lessons from the story EXCEPT _____. ()

A. It's never too late to learn.

B. It's never too late to chase your dream.

C. It's never too late to be all you can be.

D. It's never too late to have a happy childhood.



被动语态的一般时态、完成时态和进行时态

一、被动语态的一般时态 (Simple Passive Voice)

动词语态有两种：主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者。被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。被动语态的一般时态构成如下：

状态 / 时间	构成
现在	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{am} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} \text{done}$
过去	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \text{done}$
将来	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{shall} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\} \text{be done}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{am going to} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} \text{be done}$
过去将来	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{should} \\ \text{would} \end{array} \right\} \text{be done}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{going to} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \text{be done}$

用法	例子
1. 表示主语是动作的承受者，动作执行者一般由 by 引出	The speech was written by a young man. 演说词是一位年轻人写的。 The new hotel will be designed by a famous architect. 新旅馆将由一位著名建筑师设计。
2. 侧重说明主语承受某一动作，无须或无法知道动作的执行者是谁	The letter was written in English. 这封信是用英语写的。 Silkworms were first raised in China thousands of years ago. 蚕最早是在几千年前的中国被饲养的。



二、被动语态的完成时态和进行时态 (Perfect and Progressive Passive Voice)

被动语态的完成时态和进行时态构成如下：

状态 / 时间	进行时	完成时
现在	am } is } being done are }	have } has } been done
过去	was } were } being done	had been done
将来	shall } will } have been done	/
过去将来	/	should } would } have been done

用法	例子
1. 表示主语是动作的承受者，动作执行者一般由 by 引出	All the cars have been checked by the engineer. 所有的汽车都已被机械师检查过。 The room is being cleaned by the students of Class One. 一班的学生正在打扫房间。
2. 侧重说明主语承受某一动作，无须或无法知道动作的执行者是谁	A new building is being built in our city. 我市正在盖一座新大楼。 He said the newspaper should have been passed on to him by last weekend. 他说过上周末之前这份报纸要送到那儿。

用法	例子
主动语态不能变为被动语态的情况： 1) 当宾语为反身代词或相互代词时 2) 当谓语是表示状态的及物动词时 3) 当宾语是不定式或动名词时 4) 当感官动词表示状态或结果时 5) 当宾语作补语，表示数量、重量、大小、程度时	The girl found herself in the valley. 小女孩发现自己在山谷中。 The salary can only last him a week. 这点工资只能维持他一周的生活。 They enjoy playing cards in the evening. 他们喜欢晚上打牌。 The milk tastes slightly sour. 这牛奶味道有点酸了。 The goose weighs 2.5 kg. 这只鹅重 2.5 公斤。



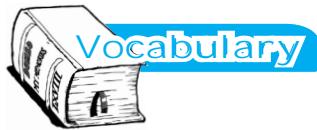
Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. A great deal of attention _____ to A (H7N9) flu around the world in the past months.
 - A. has been paid
 - B. will be paid
 - C. had been paid
 - D. is paid
2. The manager has assured me that my broken GPS _____ by the end of next week.
 - A. is fixed
 - B. were fixed
 - C. will have been fixed
 - D. would be fixed
3. The bridge _____ at the moment, so we had to take another way.
 - A. had been repaired
 - B. was repaired
 - C. would have been repaired
 - D. was being repaired
4. He told us last year that he _____ to work in Paris later.
 - A. was transferred
 - B. will transfer
 - C. will be transferred
 - D. would be transferred
5. Shortly afterwards, I noticed to my satisfaction that their work _____.
 - A. was improved
 - B. was improving
 - C. were improving
 - D. has improved
6. I should very much like to go to the party, but I _____.
 - A. am not invited
 - B. will not have been invited
 - C. have not invited
 - D. had not been invited
7. Besides _____, he had to pay back all the money he had received from bribes.
 - A. jailing
 - B. being jailed
 - C. to be jailed
 - D. jailed
8. In the past five years many natural and man-made disasters _____ all over China.
 - A. were taken place
 - B. took place
 - C. have taken place
 - D. have been taken place
9. If the work _____ by the end of the month is delayed, the company will be fined.
 - A. to be completed
 - B. being completed
 - C. will be completed
 - D. has been completed
10. The violence in Urumqi is reported _____ by an anti-government extremist abroad.
 - A. to be organized
 - B. be organized
 - C. being organized
 - D. to have been organized



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

- Half a century ago, tomatoes (believe) _____ to have magical powers.
- After the guests (seat) _____ by the fire, the host handed each of them a cup of hot tea.
- English (speak) _____ in Britain, the US, and many other countries.
- The idea that learning is a life-long process (express) _____ by philosophers throughout the centuries.
- These matches (keep) _____ out of reach of children before they were used up.
- The advantages of computerized typing and editing now (extend) _____ to all the written languages of the world.
- The reason for all the changes being made (explain) _____ to us yet.
- (damage) _____ by the earthquake, the area had to be rebuilt.
- Despite all the snow in the valley these days, the cabin (remain) _____ warm and comfortable.
- The man took a picture of the girl without letting her know that she (photograph) _____.



New words

*dorm /dɔ:m/	<i>n.</i> 寝室	1.1.1.2
*spacious /'speɪʃəs/	<i>a.</i> 宽敞的	1.1.1.2
*roommate /'ru:mmeɪt/	<i>n.</i> 室友	1.1.1.2
*friendly /'frendli/	<i>a.</i> 友好的	1.1.1.2
*view /vju:/	<i>n.</i> 景色	1.1.1.2
☆ balcony /'bælkəni/	<i>n.</i> 阳台	1.1.1.2
*stair /steə/	<i>n.</i> 楼梯	1.1.1.2
☆ workout /'wɜ:kəut/	<i>n.</i> 锻炼	1.1.1.2
*admission /'ædmɪʃn/	<i>n.</i> 许可, 承认	1.1.1.3
☆ renew /rɪ'nju:/	<i>vt.</i> 重新	1.1.1.3
☆ version /'vɜ:ʃn/	<i>n.</i> 版本	1.1.1.3
*counter /'kauntə(r)/	<i>n.</i> 柜台	1.1.1.3
*biography /baɪ'ɒgrəfi/	<i>n.</i> 传记	1.1.1.3
☆ overdue /,əʊvə'dju:/	<i>a.</i> 期待已久的, 迟到的	1.1.1.3

*extra /'ekstrə/	a. 额外的	1.1.1.3
*anyway /'eniweɪ/	ad. [口] 无论如何, 不管怎样, 至少, 反正	1.1.1.3
△ ornithology /,ɔ:nɪ'θɒlədʒɪ/	n. 鸟类学	1.1.1.5
*memorize /'meməraɪz/	vt. 记住, 背熟	1.1.1.5
*row /rəʊ/	n. 行	1.1.1.5
☆ stuff /stʌf/	vt. 塞满; 填满	1.1.1.5
☆ sack /sæk/	n. 麻布袋	1.1.1.5
*announce /ə'naʊns/	vt. 宣布	1.1.1.5
*identify /aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	vt. 认出, 识别	1.1.1.5
△ crumple /'krʌmpl/	vt. 弄皱	1.1.1.5
*ridiculous /rɪ'dɪkjələs/	a. 可笑的; 荒谬的	1.1.1.5
△ rip-off /'rɪp ɒf/	n. 诈骗	1.1.1.5
☆ storm /stɔ:m/	vi. 气冲冲地走; 横冲直撞; 狂怒咆哮	1.1.1.5
*shocked /ʃɒkt/	a. 震惊的; 震撼的	1.1.1.5
☆ regain /rɪ'geɪn/	vt. 恢复	1.1.1.5
△ composure /kəm'pəʊzə/	n. 镇静; 沉着	1.1.1.5
△ nurture /'nɜ:tʃə(r)/	v. 养育, 培养; 扶持	1.1.1.6
*talented /'tæləntɪd/	a. 有才能的	1.1.1.6
*architectural /,ɑ:kɪ'tektʃərəl/	a. 建筑学的	1.1.1.6
*gymnasium /dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm/	n. 体育馆; 健身房	1.1.1.6
*steadily /'stedɪli/	ad. 稳定地; 稳固地	1.1.1.6
*admit /əd'mɪt/	v. 承认; 准许……进入	1.1.1.6
☆ recognition /,rekɒgə'nɪʃn/	n. 识别; 承认, 认出	1.1.1.6
*regularly /'regjələli/	ad. 定期地	1.1.2.1
*challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	a. 挑战的	1.1.2.1
*academics /,ækə'demɪks/	n. 学术	1.1.2.1
*accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ/	vt. 完成	1.1.2.1
△ log /lɒg/	n. 记录; 日志	1.1.2.1
*individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl/	a. 个人的; 个别的; n. 个人	1.1.2.1
*debt /det/	n. 债务	1.1.2.3
*unacceptably /ʌnək'septəblɪ/	ad. 不能接受地; 不受欢迎地	1.1.2.3
*employer /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/	n. 雇主, 老板	1.1.2.3
*employee /ɪm'plɔɪi:/	n. 雇员; 从业员工	1.1.2.3
*specifically /'speʃəli/	ad. 特别地; 明确地	1.1.2.3
*inefficient /,ɪnɪ'fɪʃnt/	a. 无效率的, 效率低的; 无能的	1.1.2.3
☆ pricey /'praɪsi/	a. 昂贵的	1.1.2.3
☆ undeniable /,ʌndɪ'næəblɪ/	a. 不可否认的; 无可辩驳的	1.1.2.3
△ potential /pə'tenʃl/	a. 潜在的, 可能的; n. 潜力	1.1.2.3



△ flexibility /ˌfleksə'bɪləti/	<i>n.</i> 灵活性	1.1.2.3
☆ practicality /ˌpræktɪ'kæləti/	<i>n.</i> 实际; 实用; 实用性	1.1.2.3
☆ fundamental /ˌfʌndə'mentl/	<i>a.</i> 基本的, 根本的	1.1.2.3
△ convince /kən'vɪns/	<i>vt.</i> 说服; 使确信, 使信服	1.1.2.3
☆ credit /'kredɪt/	<i>n.</i> 学分; 赊购, 赊欠	1.1.2.3
☆ cease /si:s/	<i>v.</i> 终止; 停止	1.1.2.3

Phrases and Expressions

get along with	和……相处	1.1.1.2
give sb. a hand	帮某人忙	1.1.1.2
backward and forward	来回	1.1.1.5
stay up all night	通宵未睡	1.1.1.5
stuffed bird	鸟类标本	1.1.1.5
boiling point	沸点	1.1.1.5
regain one's composure	恢复了镇定	1.1.1.5
be about to	即将; 刚要; 正打算	1.1.1.5
pull up	拉起	1.1.1.5
square meters	平方米	1.1.1.6
graduation rate	毕业率	1.1.2.3
out of control	失去控制	1.1.2.3
be regarded as	(被) 认为是	1.1.2.3
so far	迄今为止; 到某个程度	1.1.2.3
regardless of	不顾, 不管	1.1.2.3
on demand	需求, 一经要求	1.1.2.3
cease to exist	不再存在; 灭亡	1.1.2.3

Proper Nouns

Qing Dynasty	清代	1.1.1.6
Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)	大型开放式网络课程; 大规模在线开放课程	1.1.2.3
Andrew Ng	吴恩达	1.1.2.3
<i>Fortune</i>	《财富杂志》	1.1.2.3
Coursera	在线教育网站	1.1.2.3
Udacity	在线教育网站	1.1.2.3
EdX	在线教育网站	1.1.2.3