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Unit 1

Transportation

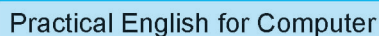


All roads lead to Rome.

—*Geoffrey Chaucer*

There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of gaining its numinous summits.

—*Karl Marx*



- ◇ How do you usually commute to school? Why?
- ◇ How did the means of transportation change over the last half century?

Part I Listening and Speaking

Dialogue 1

Mary wants to check in at the airport, she is asking the airport official for help...

Mary: Excuse me, is this the right counter for CAL Flight 305 to Washington?

Official: Yes, it is. May I help you?

Mary: I want to check in. Here are my ticket and passport.

Official: Please put your baggage on the scales.

Mary: Sure. I still have one shoulder bag. May I carry it with me on board?

Official: Of course, you can. I'm afraid your baggage is four kilos overweight, madam.

Mary: How much should I pay for the excess weight?

Official: You'll have to pay 40 *yuan* for the excess baggage. 10 *yuan* for each kilogram.

Mary: What is the gate number of my flight?

Official: It's gate 5.

Mary: Oh, thanks. What time do I have to be at the gate?

Official: You may board now. Here is your boarding pass.

 Listen and Answer

This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

1. A. Go to America. B. Book a ticket.
C. Leave Beijing. D. Buy some gifts.
2. A. 9:00. B. 8:00. C. 8:30. D. 9:30.
3. A. She often gets caught in traffic jam.
B. The traffic in Beijing is wonderful.
C. There are many parking lots in Beijing.
D. The traffic in Beijing is smooth, especially during rush hours.



4. A. The man can fly to Tokyo directly.
B. The man has to transfer at Tokyo.
C. No airline offers a direct flight to Tokyo.
D. There are other companies offering the direct flights to Tokyo.
5. A. Because he misses shuttle bus.
B. Because he gets up late as usual.
C. Because he lives far away from the company.
D. Because he catches up with the morning rush hours.

Dialogue 2

Daniel, a new colleague of Miao Qing, is asking him about the public transportation in Beijing.

Daniel: Hello, Miao Qing. I cannot decide how to go to the railway station. The complex public transportation network in Beijing makes me confused some time.

Miao: Well, that's not so confusing actually. I think you can take subway. That is the fastest public transportation in the city. Running at intervals of 3 to 5 minutes, it's quite convenient.

Daniel: But I have to transfer twice if I take the subway.

Miao: Why not take a taxi then?

Daniel: Taxis are far more expensive and with all the traffic jams, they often get to the destination not much faster than a regular bus.

Miao: That's true. By the way, there is BRT right in front of our building.

Daniel: You mean the Bus Rapid Transit?

Miao: Yes. That's it.

Daniel: Great! I'll get there by the BRT then.

Listen and Answer

This section is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some recorded questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

 **Conversation 1**

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. She is a teacher. | B. She is a student. |
| C. She is a housewife. | D. She is a singer. |
| 2. A. Two <i>yuan</i> . | B. Four <i>yuan</i> . |
| C. Six <i>yuan</i> . | D. Three <i>yuan</i> . |

Conversation 2

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. By bus. | B. By plane. |
| C. By ship. | D. By train. |
| 2. A. Five days. | B. One day. |
| C. Seven days. | D. Three days. |
| 3. A. Excited. | B. Happy. |
| C. Sad. | D. Frightened. |

Listen and Complete

1. In this section you will hear a short passage with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in the blanks.

In recent years, the number of road accidents has been on the rise in big cities. Many reasons may lead to (1) _____, such as driving after drinking, running the red light, the drag-racing (2) _____ the awful weather or terrible road conditions. Whenever the accidents happen, the people involved are either (3) _____. They cause (4) _____ both to the country and to the victims' families. Therefore, it is urgent that we do something to reduce traffic accidents and make our roads safe.

There are several ways to (5) _____ the accident rate. In the first place, the government should (6) _____ to improve road conditions. For example, invest more funds in (7) _____ and widen or reconstruct the old narrow streets in cities. Secondly, local authorities should educate people in every possible way to comply with (8) _____. And pedestrians should be very careful whenever crossing busy streets. As for drivers, please (9) _____ the surroundings, be sure to travel at a safe speed, and make sure the car is safe on the road. Most traffic accidents can be avoided if the driver (10) _____ surroundings such as traffic signs and other drivers, and if the speed limit signs are not ignored.





2. This section is to test your ability to comprehend short passages. You will hear a recorded passage. After that you will hear 5 questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read three times. When you hear a question, you should complete the answer to it with a word or a short phrase. You should write your answers in the blanks (in no more than 3 words).

(1) Why do so many people support cycling?

They support cycling for fun, _____.

(2) What can we learn from the facts and figures about cycling?

It can be shown in facts and figures that cycling is the cheapest, _____ and most environmentally desirable form of transport in town.

(3) What's the real attractive point of cycling?

The real appeal of cycling is that it is _____.

(4) Compared to other ways of traveling, what's the advantage of cycling?

It has none of the _____ of other ways of traveling, so you are more cheerful after a ride, even through the rush hour.

(5) What's the author's attitude towards the security of cycling?

He doesn't deny the danger of sharing the road with _____ and admits that there are an alarming number of accidents involving cyclists.

Work in Pairs

- Task 1: Talk about the possible solutions to traffic congestion with your partner.
- Task 2: It is advocated to take a low carbon and healthy lifestyle. Discuss with your partner about the advantages of riding a bicycle.
- Task 3: Suppose your family is going to visit your grandpa who lives far away during the Spring Festival. Discuss with your family members how to get to your grandpa's house.

Useful Expressions

Traveling by air	Traveling by train
❖ When/By what time can I check in?	❖ How much is the ticket/fare?
❖ How can I get my luggage checked?	❖ How much does the ticket cost?
❖ Do I have to confirm my plane reservation?	❖ Which train should I take for Beijing?
❖ Would you prefer first class or economy class?	❖ Do you know which train I should take?
	❖ How long will the express take from...to...?



❖ Which do you prefer, aisle seat or window seat?	❖ How can I get out of the platform after I get off the train?
❖ Can you tell me where I can have my luggage checked?	❖ I want to buy a one-way/return ticket (to)...
❖ Here is your boarding pass.	❖ I'd like to book a hard/soft seat ticket (to)...
❖ We would like to apologize for the inconvenience caused by the delay.	
Taking subway	Taking a taxi
❖ Which Line should I take?	❖ Is this taxi taken?
❖ What should I do with the token?	❖ Where are we heading for?
❖ Is there a metro station near here?	❖ Can you give me a ride to...?
❖ How do you enjoy your subway trip?	❖ Can you take/drive me to...?
❖ When will the last subway to Central Park leave?	❖ Where would you like to go?
❖ You could take Line 1 at Central Park.	❖ Can you get me to the airport before noon?
❖ Transfer to Line 4 at Xizhimen Station and it will take you to your destination.	❖ Is it possible for us to arrive at the airport before noon?
	❖ Get in, please.
	❖ To... please.
	❖ Let me check the meter out.

Vocabulary

advocate ['ædvəkeɪt]	<i>v.</i>	提倡; 主张
appeal [ə'pi:l]	<i>n.</i>	吸引力; 感染力
complex ['kɒmpleks]	<i>adj.</i>	复杂的; 合成的
congestion [kən'dʒestʃən]	<i>n.</i>	阻塞; 拥挤
confirm [kən'fɜ:m]	<i>v.</i>	确认; 证实
destination [ˌdestɪ'neɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	目的地, 终点
excess [ɪk'ses]	<i>adj.</i>	额外的; 过量的
	<i>n.</i>	超过; 过剩
insert [ɪn'sɜ:t]	<i>v.</i>	插入; 嵌入
magnetic [mæɡ'netɪk]	<i>adj.</i>	有磁性的; 有吸引力的



swipe [swaɪp]	<i>v.</i>	刷卡; 重击
transfer [træns'fɜ:(r)]	<i>v.</i>	转乘; 转移
transportation [ˌtræns'pɔ:t'eɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	运输; 运输系统
victim ['vɪktɪm]	<i>n.</i>	受害者; 牺牲

Part II Reading

Passage 1

Fatal Accidents Sound Alarm for the Road Killers

Dangerous roads **claimed** the lives of nearly 800 people in China during the eight days of National Holiday, leaving heart-broken memories to their families who had been planning **reunions** or tours. Statistics from China's Ministry of Public Security showed 794 people were killed and more than 2,400 others injured in road accidents during the holiday travel rush.

Figures show there was a 46.4 percent fall in the death **toll compared with** the same period last year. However, the casualties(伤亡人数) highlight the dangers on China's roads, with a sharp increase of private cars in our country during the past decade. Moreover, the accident is the primary cause for highway **traffic jams**. Some drivers **turn a blind eye to** traffic rules and try to **speed up** to pass others, which is really very dangerous.

During the holiday, we see more cars on the roads than ever before, due to a newly **a-adopted** government policy, which makes most expressways toll free during this period for passenger cars with fewer than seven seats. The free-fee policy leads to a sharp increase of newly-passed drivers, who **grasps this opportunity** to enjoy driving, which poses threats to road safety. Many families choose to drive their own cars for long journeys, which often causes driver fatigue and therefore traffic accidents. **Overspeeding** and drivers' **fatigue** are the main causes of accidents.

In Chinese towns and cities, it is not difficult for well-off families to buy a car. More and more people rely on cars for work or travel, making traffic jams a big problem. Road safety faces challenges. Drivers do not give way to **pedestrians** at **intersections** when light signals allow both to go. Some pedestrians or drivers even ignore the red lights.

Some **coaches** in drivers' training school blame road accidents on poor training. The



biggest problem lies in exam-oriented training, in which learners focus on **memorizing** basic knowledge but lack more practice. They do not know how to deal with **emergencies** properly when driving on roads, nor keep in mind traffic rules and safety awareness.

A new driver surnamed Chen in Nanning said he managed to obtain a **license** after receiving training for no more than ten hours before the holiday. This was to avoid a new policy that will require 55 hours of training for the same license. “Preparations are made only for passing traffic exams. I forget most of what I learned after the exam.” Chen says.

To improve road safety, analysts have called for **tougher** and more effective exams for drivers and tougher punishment for **violators** of traffic rules. It is important to improve the training system and enhance the qualities of drivers. Some netizens suggest popular TV channels broadcast traffic knowledge and videos of road accidents to raise the safety awareness of Chinese drivers.

Vocabulary

claim ['kleɪm]	<i>v.</i>	招领
reunion [ri:'ju:njən]	<i>n.</i>	团聚
toll [təʊl]	<i>n.</i>	伤亡人数
adopted [ə'dɒptɪd]	<i>adj.</i>	被采用的
overspeeding ['əʊvə'spi:dɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	超速
fatigue [fə'ti:g]	<i>n.</i>	疲劳
pedestrian [pi'destriən]	<i>n.</i>	行人
intersection [ˌɪntə'sekʃən]	<i>n.</i>	交叉口
coach [kəʊtʃ]	<i>n.</i>	教练
memorizing ['memə:raɪzɪŋ]	<i>n.</i>	熟记; 记住
emergency [ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ]	<i>n.</i>	紧急事件
license ['laɪsəns]	<i>n.</i>	执照, 许可
tough [tʌf]	<i>adj.</i>	更困难的; 坚定的, 坚强的
violation [ˌvaɪə'leɪtə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	违反者



Useful expressions



- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. traffic jam 交通拥挤, 交通堵塞 | 4. compare with 与……相比较 |
| 2. turn a blind eye to 熟视无睹, 视而不见 | 5. blame...on 把责任推给…… |
| 3. speed up 加速 | 6. grasp the opportunity 抓住机会 |

Read and Comprehend

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- (1) According to China's Ministry of Public Security, how many people were killed and injured in road accidents during the holiday travel rush?

- (2) What's the newly adopted government policy?

- (3) What are the main causes of traffic accidents?

- (4) What's the biggest problem for drivers' training school?

- (5) What is the analysts' suggestion on the improvement of road safety?

Read and Complete

2. Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- (1) According to some coaches in drivers' training school, road accidents should be _____ poor training.
- (2) Some drivers _____ traffic rules and tried to speed up to pass others, which makes driving on the road quite dangerous.
- (3) More and more well-off families can afford to buy a cars and _____ cars for work or travel, making traffic jams a big problem.
- (4) The free-fee policy led to a sharp increase of newly-passed drivers, who _____ to enjoy driving, which posed threats to road safety.
- (5) Analysts have _____ tougher and more effective exams for drivers as well as tougher punishment for violators of traffic rules, which would help to improve the road safety.



3. Fill in blanks with the proper words given below, and change the form if necessary.

obtain	fatigue	pedestrian	tough	memorize
highlight	emergency	claim	speed up	traffic jam

- (1) I always keep some money for _____.
- (2) You can _____ knowledge through practice.
- (3) It was a very _____ decision but we feel we made the right one.
- (4) I had already taken steps to _____ a solution to the software bug.
- (5) Therefore, effective measures should be taken to relieve the _____.
- (6) No one _____ phone number anymore, but it is a great memory skill.
- (7) An underground organization has _____ responsibility for the bomb explosion.
- (8) The frequent interruptions of deep sleep leads to daytime _____ and sleepiness.
- (9) _____ your interests and passions and let your personality come through in an interview.
- (10) Almost half of those who die in road traffic crashes are _____, cyclists or users of motorized two-wheels.

● Read and Translate

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 作为一名护士,需要有毅力和耐心。(call for)

- (2) 发明电脑是为了提高工作效率,节省时间。(speed up)

- (3) 当我们失意的时候,母亲是不会指责我们的。(frustrated, blame on)

- (4) 我想任何国家的政府都不会无视此等违法活动的发生。(turn a blind eye to)

- (5) 电子商务必须依赖于计算机网络技术的发展。(electronic commerce, rely on)

5. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

Incautious or fast driving in heavy traffic can be a cause of disaster. Similarly losing temper in slow traffic is also going to get you in trouble. So if you are caught in traffic, try to act coolly to avoid further problems. It's a good idea to gather the latest traffic in-





formation through a GPS navigation system if available or mobile devices like cell phones. According to the information they offer, figure out a route where there are no traffic jams, accidents and constructions. This may save you a lot of time on the way.

Passage 2



The Electric Car Stalls in the Race to Be the Green Wheels of the Future

May was not the merriest month for electric cars. On May 1st, Coda, an American maker of **battery**-powered cars, declared **bankruptcy**; on 26th, Better Place, a much-**hyped** promoter of cars with changeable batteries went broke in Israel. Frisker, another American electric-car maker, also stood **at the brink of** bankruptcy.

The news has not all been bad. Tesla, a Californian maker of battery-powered sports cars, recently declared its good **profit** in the first quarterly profit. But overall, electric cars, whether purely battery-powered or hybrids(混合动力) that use petrol engines as **backups**, have been a failure. They are expensive, even with state subsidies(补贴), but most importantly, the all-battery ones have a limited running distance.

Does this failure matter? Not that much. The main reason why Better Place failed seems to be its bad management. It failed to get other carmakers to make **vehicles** with changeable batteries, **restricting** its customers' choice.

Another **barrier** has been that all cars have been getting greener, for manufacturers need to meet certain **emission standards**. In the longer term, a race is on between scientists trying to create low-cost, low-carbon "**biofuels**", and others trying to make electric batteries lighter, cheaper and more **reliable**. The **odds** are that pure electric cars, despite their slow start, will be part of tomorrow's cleaner traffic; they just will not be the whole answer.

Given this uncertainty, the wise thing for politicians would be to set overall emissions targets, and leave the risk to businessmen. Wherever this has been tried, in Europe, America, Japan and more recently China, carmakers have **complained**, but they have responded-



most significantly by improving the efficiency of the century-old internal combustion engine (内燃机).

Fortunately, many governments from all over the world regard electric cars as a means to a greener future. Some have already carried out some policies to encourage and support the production, development as well as purchase of this new energy vehicle. America intends to have one million of them on roads by 2015 and provides the government loans. The subsidies of the Chinese government prove to make sense.

Vocabulary

stall [stɔ:l]	<i>v.</i>	停止;陷入泥中
battery ['bætəri]	<i>n.</i>	电池
bankruptcy ['bæŋkrʌptsi]	<i>n.</i>	破产;倒闭
hype [haɪp]	<i>v.</i>	大肆宣传;炒作
profit ['prɒfɪt]	<i>n.</i>	利润,利益
backup ['bækʌp]	<i>n.</i>	后备
vehicle ['vi:k(ə)l]	<i>n.</i>	车辆,交通工具
restrict [rɪ'strɪkt]	<i>v.</i>	限制
barrier ['bæriə(r)]	<i>n.</i>	障碍
emission [ɪ'mɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	排放
biofuel ['baɪəʊfjuəl]	<i>n.</i>	生物燃料
reliable [rɪ'laɪəbl]	<i>adj.</i>	可靠的;可信赖的
odds [ɒdz]	<i>n.</i>	概率;胜算
complain [kəm'pleɪn]	<i>v.</i>	抱怨;控诉

Useful expressions

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. stall in the race 陷入困境 | 4. carry out 贯彻,实施 |
| 2. at the brink of 濒临……边缘 | 5. intend to 打算,想要 |
| 3. meet...standards 达到……标准 | 6. make sense 有意义 |





1. This is a summary about *The Electric Car Stalls in the Race to Be the Green Wheels of the Future*. After reading it, you are required to complete the information by filling in the blanks in no more than 3 words in the table below.

The Electric Car Stalls in the Race to Be the Green Wheels of the Future

May was not the merriest month for electric cars. Coda declared bankruptcy; Better Place broke down in Israel; Frisker also stood at the brink of bankruptcy. However, the news has not all been bad.

- (1) Tesla recently declared its good profit in the _____.
- (2) The main reason why Better Place failed seems to be its _____.
- (3) Another barrier has been that all cars have been driven in part by manufacturers' need to _____.
- (4) Given this uncertainty, the wise thing for politicians would be to set _____.
- (5) The subsidies of the Chinese government prove to _____.

2. The following is a list of terms related to passage 2. You are required to find the items equivalent to those given in Chinese in the table below.

A—petrol engines	H—declare bankruptcy
B—go broke	I—hybrid cars
C—emission standard	J—low carbon
D—battery-powered cars	K—subsidy scheme
E—changeable battery	L—passenger seat
F—low cost	M—heater unit
G—federal credit	N—all-battery cars

Examples: (F) 低成本

(J) 低碳

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (1) () 破产 | () 宣布破产 |
| (2) () 排放标准 | () 乘客座位 |
| (3) () 联邦信贷 | () 补贴方案 |
| (4) () 汽油发动机 | () 暖气设备 |
| (5) () 电池供电汽车 | () 混合动力汽车 |



Improve Your Vocabulary

apologize—apology

automatic—automatically

bankrupt—bankruptcy

convenience—inconvenience

declare—declaration

direct—directly

emit—emission

excess—excessive

expect—expectation

memory—memorize

practice—practical

prepare—preparation

punish—punishment

restrict—restriction

significant—significantly

sustainable—sustainability

uncertain—uncertainty

There are 10 incomplete statements. You should fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

- (1) We should turn our thoughts to _____ (practice) matters.
- (2) All the details of the meeting are fresh in my _____ (memorize).
- (3) He wouldn't listen to my _____ (apologize) and showed me the door.
- (4) Who is the first man to subscribe the _____ (declare) of Independence?
- (5) We apologize for the any _____ (convenience) caused during the repairs.
- (6) To escape _____ (punish) is one of the most obvious reasons why people lie.
- (7) If that energy could be recovered, the efficiency of the engine would be _____ (significant) increased.
- (8) With a little planning and _____ (prepare), you can start your day full of energy, enthusiasm and vitality!
- (9) Climate change means that we are entering a period of _____ (uncertain) and crisis, which will affect every country.
- (10) A lot of dissatisfaction with computer science comes from the misplaced _____ (expect) that a computer science graduate will be a good programmer.



**Part III Grammar****Participle (I)**

分词包括现在分词和过去分词。

1. 现在分词与过去分词的区别

- (1) 现在分词表主动、表进行；过去分词表被动、表完成。例如：

boiling water / boiled water
changing situation / changed situation
developing country / developed country
rising sun / risen sun
falling leaves / fallen leaves
freezing water / frozen water

- (2) 现在分词表“事物令人……”；过去分词表“人对事物感到……”。例如：

amusing story / amused audience
boring speech / bored students
annoying news / annoyed parents
disappointing results / disappointed people
tiring work / tired old man
puzzling word / puzzled pupils
shocking news / shocked people
interesting place / interested students
embarrassing environment / embarrassed actor

2. 分词的语法功能

- (1) 及物动词的过去分词在 be 动词后，相当于形容词，说明主语的状态，作主语补足语。

例如：

Most of the European countries are highly developed.

The window is broken.

Susan is married.

The car is damaged.

Schools are closed on weekends.

All the windows are shut.

注意

- ① 这里的“be + 动词过去分词”被称为“系表结构”，在这里过去分词充当形容词，作表语。



- ② 过去分词除用来修饰人外,还用来修饰表示神态的名词,说明主语的心理状态。

例如:

His terrified look in his eyes showed that there must be something horrible in the cave.

She cried in a frightened voice and then she told me what he had done to her.

(2) 分词作宾语补足语

- ① 用于感官动词(see, hear, feel, notice, find, watch...)后。例如:

I saw her stealing in the supermarket yesterday.

My boss was glad to see the report typed out.

He heard her singing in the next room just now.

He heard the door shut.

Do you smell something burning?

We watched the boys playing football the whole afternoon.

I saw him get on the bus and leave.

注意 在“感官动词 + 宾语 + 宾补”结构中,宾补只有两种情况:强调情境用 doing,强调动作全过程用 do。

- ② 用于使役动词 keep, get, catch, leave, set, make 等后。例如:

He had his horse running on the grassland the whole afternoon.

He kept his eyes shut.

Can you get the clock going again?

I can't get the car started.

- ③ 在动词 like, want, wish, order 结构中过去分词作宾语补足语。例如:

I want the work (to be) finished.

She doesn't like her report discussed in private.

注意 不定式的被动语态作宾补,其中 to be 常常省略。

(3) 分词作状语,例如:

Wandering through the square, he caught sight of a second-hand clothes shop.

Taken round the factory, we were impressed by its excellent management.

While / When looking through his term paper, I noticed a few grammatical mistakes.

Thinking he might be at home, I telephoned him.

Tired out, they stopped to have a rest.

(When) Walking across the street, you should look to the left first, and then to the right.

Given more time, I would have done the job much better.





She sat in sofa, watching TV and enjoying her tea.

He closed his book, satisfied, with a smile on his face.

He stood at the bus stop, waiting for the bus.

上面的几个例句都属于这种情况：两个或两个以上动作同时发生，一个是主要动作，作谓语动词，其他都是次要动作，以现在分词作伴随状语的形式出现。

注意

- ① 现在分词被动式作定语含有进行及被动两层意义，而过去分词作定语表示动作在谓语动词前已完成。例如：

The building being built will be our library.

The building built last year is twenty storeys high.

- ② 用作时间状语时，现在分词被动式和完成被动式均可与过去分词互换使用，意义相同，只不过“having been + 过去分词”更强调分词的动作发生在谓语动词之前。例如：

Being asked by the examiner, I felt nervous.

Having been built/ Built in the 17th, the temple was attractive.

- ③ 用作原因状语时，现在分词被动式和完成被动式也可互换使用，但更趋向用过去分词。

例如：

Being interested / Interested in the phenomenon, he made a deep study of it.

Having been written / Written in haste, the composition was full of mistakes.

- ④ 用作条件和让步状语时，一般用过去分词，不用现在分词被动式。例如：

Heated, water changes into steam.

Once learned, it will never be forgotten.

- ⑤ 用作伴随状语时，通常用过去分词，不用现在分词被动式。例如：

The children watched the ants carrying the leaves, amazed.

They returned home, exhausted.

注意 不定式被动式作定语表示将要发生的动作，例如：

The building to be built next year will be our library.

Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given verbs.

- (1) _____ (disappoint) at his final exam, he sighed.



- (2) _____ (inspire) by what our manager said, we work harder than before.
- (3) I noticed a _____ (puzzle) expression in her eyes.
- (4) It is not a good habit to read in a _____ (move) car.
- (5) In the picture are a _____ (rise) sun and some _____ (fly) birds.
- (6) _____ (know) nothing happened, I felt a great weight _____ (take) off my heart.
- (7) I found many cars and trucks _____ (park) outside his shop.
- (8) His question set all of the students _____ (think).
- (9) English is a language widely _____ (speak) by one fourth of the people in the world.
- (10) _____ (leave) in charge of the work, he did a very good job.

2. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given in the brackets.

- (1) The six blind men sat by the roadside all day, _____ (为大象的事争吵着).
- (2) He hurried home, _____ (边走边向后看).
- (3) _____ (正在写作业), I heard someone knocking at the door.
- (4) _____ (感到不舒服), she asked for 3 days' leave.
- (5) _____ (被他为我所做的一切深深感动), I gave him a gift to express my gratitude.
- (6) _____ (与他第一次见面), I knew we would be friends.
- (7) _____ (每天洗碟子、盘子) is what she has to do the whole day.
- (8) _____ (震后很少有房屋保留下来), and a lot of people became homeless.
- (9) He returned home, _____ (发现他的家被盗).
- (10) English is a language _____ (被世界上很多人所广泛使用).

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 肉用酒来做,就更好吃了。

- (2) 因为很多人没来,所以会议就推迟了。





(3) 这里有很多专为学生们写的参考书。

(4) 他们边走,边说,边笑。

(5) 我看见他们上车走了。

(6) 这是一个被大多数人所接受的理论。

(7) 在导游的带领下,我们参观了当地的几个景点。

(8) 老师一进教室,就看见学生们都站着等着他。

(9) 这篇散文用浅显的英语写成,很容易懂。

(10) 付完税之后,他发现自己的钱所剩无几。

Part IV Writing

Note (便条)

便条是一种简单的书信形式,内容简短,语言简单,直截了当,不需要使用客套语言,常用几句话概括就可以了。便条按照功能可分为问候、祝贺、投诉、询问、约会、邀请、请求、道歉、感谢、建议、请假、留言、通知等。便条形式比较灵活,主要包括以下内容。

1. 日期(Date): 通常写在右上角,一般只写星期几或者星期几上午或下午,也可写明具体时间。

2. 称呼(Salutation): 便条开篇需有称呼语,但称呼可以比较随便,可以省去 Dear, Mr. 等比较正式的用语。

3. 正文(Body): 词句简洁,一定要突出重点,尽量避免应酬语和各种敬辞。

4. 署名(Signature): 无须 Yours sincerely, Best wishes 等结尾敬辞,但是有时候向上级写便条时,也会按照正规的书信形式,以此表示态度恳切。署名写在正文的右下方。如果是比较熟的人,也可只写姓或名。



1. Read the following samples and learn to write a note.

• Sample 1

10:25 a.m. Sunday

Xiao Ma,

Lin Feng called and wanted to inform you that a discussion on how to study English will be held in the meeting-room at 3:00 tomorrow afternoon. Professor Wang will attend and give some suggestions. She asked you to be there on time and give your opinion at the meeting.

Li Wei

• Sample 2

Thursday

Candy,

As the Christmas is drawing near, I'm planning to hold a Christmas party next Sunday with a couple of friends. Games, performances and singing will be held between 6:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. . Prizes will be given to the best performer that night. A lucky draw will also be held. Would you like to join us? I'm sure we will have a good time then. We would be very happy if you could be with us.

Maggie

2. Translate the following note into English.

请假条

尊敬的莫兰小姐:

我想请假四天,从9月9日至12日。昨天接到我父亲的电话,得知家中遭遇一场大火,损失严重。作为家中的独生女,我得回家探望,帮助父母渡过难关。

我将如期回来,安心从事销售部的工作。

恳请批准,不胜感激。

亨利·金

2014年9月8日





3. Writing Practice

Write a note according to the following information given in Chinese.

乔治·威廉姆斯于上周三听了郭教授关于软件故障解决方案的讲座，觉得这一研究对自己的论文写作很有启发，于是写一张便条请郭教授列出与此课题研究相关的书目。时间为2014年1月9日。

A blue notepad with a pushpin in the top right corner and five horizontal lines for writing.

Part V Widen Your Vision

The Global Positioning System

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based satellite navigation system(卫星导航系统) that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed(畅通无阻的) line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. The system provides critical capabilities to military, civil and commercial users around the world. It is maintained by the United States government and is freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver.

The GPS project was developed in 1973 to overcome the limitations of previous navigation systems, integrating ideas from several predecessors, including a number of classified engineering design studies from the 1960s. GPS was created and realized by the U. S. Department of Defense (美国国防部) and was originally run with 24 satellites. It became fully



operational in 1995. Advances in technology and new demands on the existing system have now led to efforts to modernize the GPS system and implement the next generation of GPS III satellites and Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX). Announcements from Vice President Al Gore and the White House in 1998 initiated these changes. In 2000, the U.S. Congress authorized the modernization effort, GPS III.

