



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材

新时代 实用英语

实践篇

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综合教程
Integrated Course

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Unit 1

Work to Earn

The Wisdom of China

坚持多劳多得，鼓励勤劳致富。

——摘自二十大报告

We will ensure more pay for more work and encourage people to achieve prosperity through hard work.

—Excerpt from the Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China

Goals

- Learn how to face the difficulties in life and work
- Learn how to talk about earning money
- Learn how to use the attributive clauses

Let's Listen



Task 1 Listen and repeat the following sentences.

1. The young men hesitated a lot to work.
2. Rama is a hard worker and he is the sole bread winner of the family.
3. He said that he had a treasure box with gold coins and expensive gems for them.
4. They dug the specific spot deeply, but got nothing but water.
5. The land was very fertile with abundant water.
6. Making money isn't as hard as you think.
7. There are many part-time jobs that won't require many skills or experience.
8. Not every professor may want your help.

Task 2 Listen and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

1. He worried a lot about his sons' _____ as they were very lazy.
2. Everyone could always use a little more money, _____ in college.
3. The old man forgot the place where the treasure was _____.
4. Then they _____ what was referred to by their father.
5. You still have to worry about _____ for food and everyday expenses.
6. There are a _____ of ways you can use to make a little extra cash.
7. The land became a _____ garden with nutritious vegetables and greens.
8. _____ will be willing to pay more for your education.

Task 3 Listen and complete the following sentences with what you hear.

1. He decided to _____ to let his sons realize the importance of work.
2. The children _____ Sundays as his father would spend the entire day with them.
3. The girls may be able to find work _____ at the local high school or youth league.

4. They decided to dig a spot in their land that was _____ the rest of the area.
5. You'll just need to _____ working several hours a week.

 **Task 4 Listen to a conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.**

1. A. A book about earning money. B. A book about health.
 C. A book about money management. D. A book about wealth.
2. A. Money can buy everything.
 B. Money is not important.
 C. He can sacrifice his health in order to get money.
 D. Money can't buy happiness and health.
3. A. Billy told Steven to take care of himself.
 B. Billy hoped Steven to earn more money.
 C. Billy wanted to earn more money himself.
 D. Steven earned a lot of money.

 **Task 5 Listen to a conversation and answer the following questions according to what you hear.**

1. When did the man lose his card?
_____.
2. What kind of card did he lose?
_____.
3. To report his loss, what kind of information is needed by the bank?
_____.
4. Do you think the man is very lucky? Why?
_____.
5. When and where can the man get his new card?
_____.

Let's Discuss

 **Task 1** Discuss the ways to earn money with partners and describe each picture with phrases (a word or a phrase).



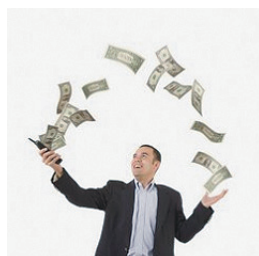
1. Performance _____



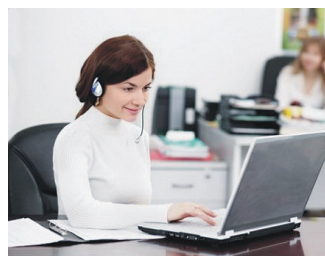
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

 **Task 2** Read the following dialogue related to picture 2 and role-play it with your partner.

Jim Smith: Hi, Lin Tao. Why are you so excited today?

Lin Tao: This is really my day today. I won the lottery. I won ten thousand yuan!

Jim Smith: Oh, congratulations! You lucky dog! I used to buy lottery with some small change, but the most I ever won was five yuan.


Lin Tao: Don't take it so seriously! We buy them just for fun, not for the money.

Jim Smith: Have you thought about what you are going to do with the money?

Lin Tao: I want to buy myself a new laptop, then I will use the rest of the money to help others. I want to help the students who haven't enough money to go to university.

Jim Smith: Wow! What a kind heart! I agree with you. I think every student should have equal opportunities to learn.

Lin Tao: You are right! Good for you!

 **Task 3** Please choose one picture from Task 1 and make a similar dialogue with your partner.

Let's Read

Passage A



The Hidden Treasure

Once, there was an old man who had four sons. All four of them were very lazy.

One day, the old man fell sick and was counting his last days in bed. He worried a lot about his

sons' future as the young men **hesitated** a lot to work.^[1] The sons believed that luck would **favor** them.

The old man's health **deteriorated** every day and he decided to talk to his sons about their future. However, his sons did not listen to him.

Finally, the old man decided to play a **trick** to let his sons realize the importance of work. He called all his sons and let them sit near him on his bed. He said that he had a treasure box with gold coins and expensive **gems** for them and wanted to share the treasure equally among the four of them.

The young men were very happy and asked where his father had placed the treasure. The old man replied, "I cannot exactly remember the place where I have hidden the treasure."^[2] However, the treasure box is buried in our land. I'm really not sure about the place where I have hidden the treasure box."

Though the lazy young sons were happy, they were sad that the old man had forgotten the place where the treasure was hidden. After a few days, the old man died. The sons decided to dig the land to find the treasure box.

They worked very hard and dug their land. They could not find any treasure box in the land. Finally, they decided to dig a spot in their land that was a bit different from the rest of the area. The sons believed that the treasure was buried in that spot. They dug the **specific** spot deeply, but got nothing but water.

A **passerby** who noticed the land and the water flowing from the spot talked to the sons about farming. Upon his advice, the four sons sowed vegetable seeds, and planted greens and flowering plants in their land. Since the land was very **fertile** with **abundant** water, within a few weeks, it became a fertile garden with **nutritious** vegetables and greens. The four sons sold the vegetables at a good price and earned a good amount of money.

Then they realized that it was hard work that was referred to as "Treasure Box" by their father. Gradually, the four sons overcame their laziness, worked hard, earned more money and lived happily.

(411 words)

New Words

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ v.

to be reluctant 犹豫, 不情愿

favor /'feɪvə(r)/ v.

to prefer something and choose it instead of something else 喜爱; 宁愿选择

deteriorate /dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt/ v.

to become worse 恶化

trick /trɪk/ n.

something you do to surprise someone or make other people

gem /dʒem/ *n.*

specific /spə'sɪfɪk/ *adj.*

passerby /'pɑ:sə'baɪ/ *n.*

fertile /'fɜ:ttaɪl/ *adj.*

abundant /ə'bʌndənt/ *adj.*

nutritious /nju:'trɪfəs/ *adj.*

laugh 恶作剧，小骗局

jewel 珠宝；宝石

具体的；特定的

someone who is walking past a place by chance (过)路人

able to produce good crops 肥沃的，富饶的

plentiful 丰富的，充裕的

(食物)有营养的，滋养的

Phrases and Expressions

play a trick/tricks(on)sb.

be different from

the rest of

nothing but

refer to

和……开玩笑；戏弄……

not like something or someone else 与……不同

what is left of after everything else has been used 余下的

only 只不过，只有……

someone or something mentioned or spoken about 提到或说到的人或事

Notes

1. He worried a lot about his sons' future as the young men hesitated a lot to work.

—He worried about his sons' future a lot because the young men are all unwilling to work.

译文 他非常担心儿子们的未来，因为他们都很不情愿劳动。

hesitate: to be reluctant 不情愿，不愿意

e.g. I hesitated to spend so much money on clothes.

我很不愿意把那么多钱花在穿衣服上。

Don't hesitate to tell us if you have any problem.

你有任何问题就直截了当地告诉我们。

2. I cannot exactly remember the place where I have hidden the treasure.

—I can't remember the specific place where I have hidden the treasure.

译文 我是真的不记得把财宝藏到什么地方了。

In this sentence, "where" introduces an attributive clause to modify "the place".

e.g. The bookshop where I bought this book is not far from here.

我买这本书的那家书店离这儿不远。

This is the house where I lived two years ago.
这是我两年前居住过的房子。

After You Read

Comprehension of the Text



Task 1 Fill in the blanks with proper words or expressions according to the passage.

Once, there was an old man who had four very lazy sons. When his health deteriorated, he worried a lot about his sons' future and decided to _____ 1 _____ to let them realize _____ 2 _____. He said that he had a treasure box with gold coins and expensive gems buried in their land and wanted to _____ 3 _____ equally among them, but he forgot where he had hidden it. After the old man died, his sons worked very hard _____ 4 _____, they could not find any treasure box but water. Finally, a passerby who noticed the land and the water talked to the sons about _____ 5 _____. Upon his advice, the four sons sowed vegetable seeds, and planted greens and flowering plants in their land. With the abundant water, the land became a fertile garden with _____ 6 _____ within a few weeks. The four sons sold the vegetables at a good price and earned a good amount of money. Then they realized what their father referred to as "Treasure Box" was hard work. Little by little, they _____ 7 _____ their laziness, worked hard, earned more money and lived happily.



Task 2 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

1. The old man worried a lot about his sons' future because the young men didn't know how to work. ()
2. When the old man's health became worse and worse, he decided to share his sons his wealth equally. ()
3. The father couldn't exactly remember the place where he had hidden the treasure. ()
4. The sons worked very hard in the land in order to find the treasure box. ()
5. The lazy young men found the real treasure their father referred to in their lifetime. ()



Task 3 Fill in the blanks with the phrases given below, and change the forms if necessary.

play a trick	the rest of	be different from
nothing but	refer to	be sure about

1. They wandered through the forest, eating _____ fruits and berries.
2. —“Ken said he would be here today.”
—“_____ you _____ that?”
3. Mr. Brook taught what the students _____ the artistic education.
4. A few students got good marks on the exam, but _____ them didn't do so well.
5. It's a tradition for that company to _____ on each other for April Fool's Day.
6. The heat in north China _____ that in south China.

Beyond the Text



Task 1 Suppose that you are one of the four sons, after getting your father's "Treasure Box" and living a happy life, what will you say to your children?

You may start as:

"My boy, do you still remember your grandfather..."



Task 2 It is very exciting to get an ideal job after graduation. After getting your first salary, how should you spend your money properly? Is there anything that you really want to buy the most?

Examples:

1. My computer doesn't work, so I want to buy a new one.
2. I want to buy some new clothes for my parents.

Now, please write your own plans to spend money.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Passage B



How to Make Money in College

Everyone could always use a little more money—especially in college. When you're in college, things can get expensive, and fast. If **tuition** isn't pricey enough, then you still have to worry about paying for food and everyday **expenses**. But making money in college isn't as hard as you think as long as you know where to look.

Make Money on Campus

There are many jobs that you can do on campus, and it shouldn't be too hard to find one. There are a variety of ways that you can use your time and knowledge to make a little extra cash. Here are a few great ways to find work on campus:

- Work in the school library.
- Work in a local restaurant on campus.
- Work at the front desk in one of the **administrative** buildings.
- Work as a model for an art class.
- Ask a professor if he needs extra help making copies or doing other basic tasks. Not every professor has a **TA**, and some may want your help.
- Take **surveys**. You can make some extra money by taking student surveys on campus. Look for **flyers** that tell you how to do it.

Make Money off Campus

A part-time job is a sure fire way to make more money in college, and if you're not too **picky**, it won't take long for you to find one. There are many part-time jobs that won't require many skills or experience. You'll just need to devote yourself to working for several hours a week.

If you're 21 or older, working as a **bartender** is a way to make extra money and meet interesting people.

You can find extra work as a **performer**, even if you don't have the greatest acting skills or singing voice. This is a great way to have fun and make some extra cash on the side.

Become a tutor off-campus. You can make a lot of extra money if you land a private **tutor**. If you're an expert in any subject, from English to Math, parents will be willing to pay good money for your knowledge.

A **random** part-time job or a job performing can be fun. This can not only help you make money,

but you'll be able to build your resume in the process.

(383 words)

New Words

tuition /tju: 'ɪʃən/ *n.*

expense /ɪk'spens/ *n.*

administrative

/əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/ *adj.*

TA /'ti:'eɪ/ *n.*

survey /'sɜ:veɪ/ *n.*

flyer /'flaɪə(r)/ *n.*

picky /'pɪkɪ/ *adj.*

bartender /'bɑ:tendə/ *n.*

performer /pə'fɔ:mə(r)/ *n.*

tutor /'tju:tə/ *n.*

random /'rændəm/ *adj.*

money paid for being taught at a school or college 学费

the amount of money spent on something 花销, 花费

relating to the work of managing or organizing a company, institution etc. 行政的; 管理的

the abbreviation of Teaching Assistant 助教

a set of questions you ask a large number of people in order to find out about their opinions or behavior 调查

a small sheet of paper advertising something (广告) 传单
挑剔的

someone who makes, pours, and serves drinks in a bar or restaurant 酒吧服务员

an actor, musician etc., who performs to entertain people
表演者; 演奏者; 演员

someone who teaches one student or a small group, and is paid directly by them 给(某人)当家庭教师; 指导

happening or chosen without any definite plan, aim, or pattern
随意的; 胡乱的; 随机的

Phrases and Expressions

as long as

one thing can happen or be true if another thing happens or is true 只要

a variety of sth.

a lot of things of the same type that are different from each other in some way 种种, 许多

devote... to

to do everything you can to achieve something or help someone
献身于某物; 专心致志于某物

on the side

in addition to your regular job 作为副业(兼职)

After You Read



Task 1 Read the passage and complete the following table about the ways to earn money in college.

Making Money on Campus	Working in the school library
	1.
	2.
	Working as a model for an art class
	3.
Making Money off Campus	4.
	5.
	Working as a performer
	6.



Task 2 Translate the following English into Chinese.

1. Every college student could always use a little more money. When they are in college, things can get expensive and fast. To meet the needs of food and everyday expenses, it's necessary for them to find a part-time job.

2. Seven out of ten college students feel stressed about their personal finances, according to a new national survey. Nearly 60 percent said they worried about having enough money to pay for school, while half were concerned about paying their monthly expenses. In fact, 32 percent of students reported neglecting their studies at least sometimes because of the money they owed.

Grammar

The Attributive Clauses (定语从句)

定语从句在句中作定语，修饰名词（可以是具体的名词，也可以是抽象的名词）或代词，被修饰的名词或代词称为先行词。定语从句必须出现在先行词之后，由关系代词或关系副词来引出。引导定语从句的关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which 等；关系副词有 when, where, why 等。

1. 关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词所代替的先行词是表示人或物的名词或代词，并在从句中充当主语、宾语、定语等成分。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句中谓语动词的人称和数的变化要和先行词保持一致。

Is he the man who/that wants to see you?

They rushed over to help the man whose car had broken down.

A prosperity which/that had never been seen before appears in the countryside.

2. 介词 + which (whom) 引导的定语从句

如果 which 或 whom 在定语从句中原为介词的宾语，那么这个介词可以提到从句前，构成“介词 + which (whom)” 引导的定语从句。

There are scientific ways in which man solves the problems.

The people with whom he worked thought he was a bit strange.

3. 关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词可代替表示时间、地点或理由的名词，在从句中作状语。关系副词 when, where, why 的含义相当于“介词 + which” 结构，因此关系副词经常和“介词 + which” 结构互换。

There are occasions when (on which) one must yield.

Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born.

Is this the reason why (for which) he refused our offer?

4. 关系代词与关系副词的选择

方法一：选择关系代词还是关系副词完全取决于从句中的谓语动词。谓语动词为及物动词，且其后无宾语，就用关系代词；谓语动词为不及物动词，则用关系副词。

方法二：准确判断先行词在定语从句中充当何种成分，也能正确选择关系代词或关系副词。先行词在从句中作主语、宾语、定语时，选择关系代词（who, whom, that, which, whose）；先行词在从句中作状语时，选择关系副词（where 作地点状语；when 作时间状语；why 作原因状语）。

This is the mountain village (which) I visited last year.

This is the mountain village where I stayed last year.

I'll never forget the days (which) I spent in the countryside.

I'll never forget the days when I worked together with you.

5. 限制性和非限制性定语从句

定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种。限制性定语从句中先行词是不可缺少的部分，去掉它主句意思往往不明确；非限制性定语从句是对先行词的附加说明，去掉了也不会影响主句的意思，它与主句之间通常用逗号分开。当先行词是专有名词、物主代词或由指示代词所修饰时，其后的定语从句通常是非限制性的。非限制性定语从句还能将整个主句作为先行词，对其进行修饰，此时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数。

This is the house which we bought last month.

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice.

Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year.

My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden.

He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me.

6. as 和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句

as 和 which 引导的非限制性定语从句可以代替整个句子，相当于 and this 或 and that。通常 as 放在句首，which 放在句中。

As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.

The sun heats the earth, which is very important.

7. 关系代词 that 的用法

在非限制性定语从句和介词后不能用关系代词 that，但在下列情况下只能用关系代词 that：

(1) 先行词为 all, much, little, everything, anything, nothing, none, few, the one 等不定代词

时;

- (2) 在 there be 句型中;
- (3) 先行词被形容词最高级或被 only, any, few, little, no, all, none of 等修饰时;
- (4) 先行词被 the only, the very 修饰时;
- (5) 先行词为数词或被序数词修饰时;
- (6) 先行词中既有人又有物时;
- (7) 先行词在主句中作表语, 或关系代词在从句中作表语时。

All that is needed is a supply of oil.

It is the most important task that should be finished soon.

You are the third person that has been granted this honor.

The teachers and schools that we had visited made a deep impression on us.

He is no longer the man that he used to be.

Exercises

Choose the best answer to fill in each of the following sentences.

1. The little girl showed the policeman the corner _____ she was knocked off her bike.

- A. and B. which C. that D. where

2. It wasn't such a good dinner _____ she had promised us.

- A. that B. which C. as D. what

3. More and more young people like playing football, _____ is an exciting game.

- A. what B. which C. that D. because

4. She took her first degree at Gordon College and later helped found Lucy Cavendish College, _____ she was an honorary fellow.

- A. since then B. after that C. of which D. from then on

5. He has two children, _____ have become world-famous scientists.

- A. none of who B. all of whom C. both of whom D. one of which

6. The building, _____ stands near the train station, is a supermarket.

- A. that B. as C. whom D. which

7. _____ is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

- A. It B. That C. As D. Which

8. I don't like the way _____ he talks to his parents.

- A. which B. in which C. what D. when

9. Is there anything _____ you want to buy in the shop?
 A. what B. as C. which D. that
10. It was in the park _____ they first met _____ the couple separated.
 A. that; that B. which; that C. where; that D. that; where
11. The size of the audience, _____ we had expected, was well over twenty thousand.
 A. as B. what C. that D. whom
12. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone _____ family is poor.
 A. of whom B. whom C. of whose D. whose
13. The science of medicine, _____ progress has been very rapid lately, is perhaps the most important of all the science.
 A. in which B. to which C. with which D. which
14. A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region, _____ were surprising.
 A. as results B. which results
 C. the results of it D. the results of which
15. No one here believes the reason _____ he gave for his lateness.
 A. that B. why C. for which D. what

Let's Write



Letters of Invitation (邀请函)

邀请函用于邀请他人参加某项活动或会议,并告知对方相关事宜,有邀请信和请柬两种形式。本单元主要讲解邀请信的相关内容。



Sample 1

March 2nd

Dear Mr. Harris,

Mr. Mark Morgan and I are planning a small dinner in honor of John Smith, Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of the American Auto Company. The dinner will be held at the Hilton Hotel, Detroit, beginning at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 15th, and dress will be informal business wear.

We hope that you will be able to join us at this opportunity to meet the senior executive of the American Auto Company.

We look forward to seeing you on Wednesday, March 15th.

Yours sincerely,
Robert Miles
Chief Executive Officer

Sample 2

March 4th

Dear Mr. Miles,

I am very pleased to accept your kind invitation to the dinner party in honor of John Smith, Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of the American Auto Company. It will be a great honor to meet the senior executive of one of the largest companies in our country.

Thank you very much for the invitation, and I am looking forward to seeing you in Detroit next Wednesday.

Yours sincerely,
Richard Harris
Managing Director

在日常生活和工作中，邀请信常用来对别人发出邀请，可分为正式邀请和非正式邀请。正式邀请一般用于大型活动，如邀请参加学术会议、讲学、婚礼等；非正式邀请用于朋友之间，如请朋友吃饭、喝茶、看电影等。邀请信一般应在事前一两周发出，详细说明邀请的目的、时间和地点。语言应该简短、热情，给人真诚亲切的感觉。

邀请信的主要内容一般包括：

* 表明写作意图，向对方发出邀请；

- * 说明邀请的具体原因，活动的具体时间及地点等；
- * 结尾时表示希望对方接受邀请；
- * 表明希望尽快得到对方答复。

邀请信回复的主要内容一般包括：

- * 无论是否接受邀请，都应该表示谢意；
- * 如果接受邀请，应该确认时间、到达等详细信息；
- * 如果谢绝邀请，文字应该婉转，应表示歉意，并说明原因，有时可提出下次再邀的请求；
- * 收到邀请函后，出于礼貌，无论是否接受邀请，都应及时回复，以便邀请方早做安排。

Useful Expressions

1. It gives me the greatest pleasure to invite you to...
能邀请您……是我最大的荣幸。
2. May I take this opportunity to invite you to...?
我能借此机会邀请您……?
3. I'm very glad / pleased to invite you to...
我们很高兴邀请您……
4. My family and I would feel honored if you could come.
如果您能来，我和家人将深感荣幸。
5. I really hope you can make it.
真的希望您能设法前来。
6. I have pleasure in accepting your invitation to... and I will be there on time.
非常高兴接到您的邀请参加……我将准时抵达。
7. I regret that I have another engagement on that day and will not be able to attend.
十分抱歉，我届时另有约会，故不能出席。
8. Please accept my sincere regrets for not being able to join...
我不能参加……请接受我真诚的歉意。
9. Please send response to...
请回复……
10. Please confirm your participation at your earliest convenience.
是否参加，请尽早告知。

Practice

 **Task 1** Translate the above samples into Chinese.

Sample 1

Sample 2

 **Task 2** Complete the following letter according to the information given below.

You are Jack and your birthday is coming, so a party will be held for you. You decide to invite some friends to your party. Now write a letter to your friend Mike to invite him to the party on March 9th, 2023, the coming Thursday.

_____ 1 _____
_____ 2 _____,
This Thursday is my birthday and my parents will hold a simple celebrating party in our house for me. _____ 3 _____ (我很高兴邀请你来参加派对). Blair, Ken and Roy will also be invited. I am sure we will have a good time. We will have dinner at 18:30, so that you are wished to come at 18:15. My mother is a good cook and you will enjoy the dishes. After the dinner, _____ 4 _____ (我们会玩一些小游戏) and then eat the cake. My parents and I sincerely expect you to come and hope to see you then.
_____ 5 _____,
_____ 6 _____

Task 3 Write a letter according to the following information given in Chinese.

假如你是卡尔，现给你的同学布莱克写一封邀请信。

正文：怀特老师很快就去美国了，我们将为她举行欢送会，时间是 2023 年 3 月 22 日（星期三）晚上六点至七点半，地点在学校俱乐部。我很高兴邀请你来参加欢送会。我们还邀请了你认识的另外两位外教弗兰克和格雷斯。希望你能和我们一起欢送怀特老师。如果能来，请晚上 5:50 前到达。期待那天能看到你。

写信日期：2023 年 3 月 10 日

Video Clip

