

Unit 2

Campus

Lesson One

1

Make Full Use of Your School Days



WARM-UP

根据课文，通过小组讨论以及自己的思考，回答问题、填充表格：

1. What are you going to do when you leave technical school?
2. What abilities are important in the job market?

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I can...	Chinese	English
1	学习能力	learning ability
2	沟通能力	communication ability
3		
4		
...		

TEXT

Sometimes teenagers ask me for advice about what they should do if they want a career like mine one day. My advice is to do what I did. That is to stay in school and be a hard-working student.

Teenagers, please don't worry about being super popular in school. ¹ People do not care about that the minute you leave school. When you get older, if you mention your success in school too much, it makes you look kind of pitiful. Just as I've noticed, almost no one who was a big star in school is a big star later in life. I was never a leading role in any play. I don't think I went to a single party with alcohol at it. ² My parents didn't let me do social things on weeknights, because these nights were for homework.

As a child of an immigrant family, I worked hard and helped my parents with our home-run inn and did homework in the lobby. Sometimes, I also did volunteer work at the house of an old-aged grandma near our home. In school, I had fun in my academic clubs, watching movies with my friends, learning French, and yes, spending time with my family.

All in all, focus your mind and energy on your courses and you'll have a bright future because your life and social status tomorrow depend on how hard you work today.

New Words

teenager	/ 'ti:neɪdʒə /	n.	青少年
career	/ kə'riə /	n.	职业，生涯
advice	/ əd'vaɪs /	n.	忠告，建议
popular	/ 'pɒpjələ /	adj.	人气旺的，受欢迎的
mention	/ 'menʃən /	v.	提起，谈到
pitiful	/ 'pɪtɪfəl /	adj.	可怜的
leading	/ 'li:dɪŋ /	adj.	最重要的，一流的
role	/ rəʊl /	n.	角色，作用

single	/ 'sɪŋɡl /	adj.	单个的, 一个的; 单身的
alcohol	/ 'ælkəhɒl /	n.	酒
weeknight	/ 'wi:knaɪt /	n.	周一至周五的夜晚
immigrant	/ 'ɪmɪɡrənt /	n.	移民
inn	/ ɪn /	n.	客栈, 小旅馆
lobby	/ 'lɒbi /	n.	门厅, 大厅
volunteer	/ ,vɒlən'tɪə /	n.	志愿者
academic	/ ,ækə'demɪk /	adj.	学术的
club	/ klʌb /	n.	俱乐部
movie	/ 'mu:vi /	n.	电影 (同 film)
focus	/ 'fəʊkəs /	v.	集中, 重点 (放在)
mind	/ maɪnd /	n.	心思, 注意力
energy	/ 'enədʒi /	n.	精力
course	/ kɔ:s /	n.	课程
future	/ 'fju:tʃə /	n.	未来, 将来
status	/ 'stetəs /	n.	地位, 状态
depend	/ dr'pend /	v.	依赖, 依靠

Phrases & Expressions

all in all	总之	ask...for	向……要, 向……征求
care about	在意, 在乎	depend on	取决于, 依靠
focus...on	把……集中在	just as	正像, 就像
kind of	有点儿	make (full) use of	(充分) 利用
one day	有朝一日, 有一天	the minute	一……就

概念短语

ask me for advice	征求我的意见
stay in school	留在学校
a hard-working student	一名勤奋的学生
leave school	从学校毕业
a big star in school	学校里的大明星
leading role	主角
do social things on weeknights	在周一到周五的夜晚从事社交活动
do volunteer work	做志愿工作
watch movies with friends	与朋友一起看电影

spend time with my family	与家人共度时光
focus my energy on my courses	把精力集中在学业上
have a bright future	前途光明
social status	社会地位

Notes

1. Teenagers, please don't worry about *being* super popular in school. 少男少女们, 请不要为在学校里能否大出风头而忧心忡忡。句中的 *being* 是 *is* 的动名词形式, 与名词的功能相当, 是 *worry about* 的宾语。

2. I don't think I went to a single party with alcohol at it. 我想自己没有参加过任何有酒的聚会。

在 *I think (that)* 的句型中, *that*-从句的否定词需前移到 *think* 之前。又如:

I never think he'll pass the English exam. 我想他永远也通不过英语考试了。

ORAL COMMUNICATION

Wang Yan is asking Xiao Ling about what she studies at school.

Wang Yan: What do you study at school now, Xiao Ling?

Xiao Ling: English, science, Chinese, maths, history, computer, dancing, singing, and so on.

Wang Yan: Do you have any sports?

Xiao Ling: Yes, we have them on Wednesday and Friday afternoons.

Wang Yan: How many classes do you have every day?

Xiao Ling: About six.

Wang Yan: Do you go to factories or the countryside for some of the lessons?

Xiao Ling: Yes, of course. We often go to factories for practice. Last week, we went to the Summer Palace and the Great Wall for history.

Wang Yan: Which subject do you like best, if I may ask?

Xiao Ling: Dancing, of course. History and computer are OK for me, but I'm not quite good at English.

Wang Yan: You need to listen to it more often and speak it every day.

Xiao Ling: Thank you.

Wang Yan: Nice talking to you, Xiao Ling. Bye.

Xiao Ling: Bye.

New Words

science	/saɪəns/	n.	科学
sport	/spɔ:t/	n.	体育, 文体活动
palace	/'pælɪs/	n.	宫殿, 皇宫
subject	/'sʌbdʒɪkt/	n.	科目, 学科
history	/'hɪstrɪ/	n.	历史, 历史学

Phrases & Expressions

and so on	等等, 诸如此类
the Summer Palace	颐和园
the Great Wall	长城

WORD SKILLS

Word Building

形容词 + 名词 -ed

“形容词 + 名词 -ed”构成新的形容词, 它是英语中常用的构词法, 如 cool (冷静的) 与 head (头脑) 构成 cool-headed (头脑冷静的)。按照例子, 将下列短语改为形容词并写出中文意思。

- e.g. open mind → (open-minded) → (思想开放的)
1. bad temper → () → ()
2. old age → () → ()
3. white hair → () → ()
4. warm heart → () → ()
5. green eye → () → ()

Synonyms

从课文和口语交际中找出以下词汇的同义词或近义词, 将其填入括号内的横线上。

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- e.g. job → (work) 3. subject → ()
1. study → () 4. see → ()
2. suggestion → () 5. tomorrow → ()

Antonyms

从课文和口语交际中找出以下词汇的反义词, 将其填入括号内的横线上。

- e.g. long → (short) 3. arrive → ()
1. lazy → () 4. failure → ()
2. worst → () 5. young → ()

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

1. Sometimes teenagers ask me for advice about *what* they should do if they want a career like mine one day. My advice is to do *what* I did.

▶ what-从句 ⇨ 所……的 ◀

what 是复合关系代词, 表示“所……的 (all that)”。*what* 引导的从句为名词性从句, 在句子中作宾语。

I believed *what* he told me. 我相信他对我所说的话。

Did you find *what* you wanted? 你找到你想要的了吗?

We're very grateful for *what* you did. (介宾) 我们非常感激你所做的一切。

He only laughed at *what* we said. (介宾) 他对我们所说的话只是一笑了之。

2. People do not care about that *the minute* you leave school.

▶ the minute ⇨ ……就 ◀

◆ *the minute* (conj.) 表示“……就”, 与 *that* 连用, 而不是与 *when* 连用, 但 *that* 经常省略。其含义与 *as soon as* 相同:

The minute (that) you leave this tent, you will get a big surprise. 你一离开这个帐篷就会大吃一惊。

Telephone me *the minute* (that) you get the results. 你一得到结果就立刻给我打电话。

◆ 可以用来表达相同意义的连词还有 *the moment*, *the instant*, *the second* 等。

The moment (that) he arrives, I'll let you know. 他一到, 我就告诉你。

I knew something was wrong *the second* I arrived. 我刚到就知道出事了。

3. *As a child of an immigrant family, I worked hard and helped my parents with our home-run inn and did homework in the lobby.*
...if they want a career *like mine* one day.

► as & like ⇨ 像 ◀

- ◆ as 与单数名词构成短语 (as + a/an + 名词), 表示身份或职业。
He works *as a farmer*. 他是个农场主。
as a person/a writer/a film actor 作为一个人 / 一位作家 / 一名电影演员
- ◆ as 可用于比较级, 或引导一个明喻。
The water is *as cold as ice*. 这水冷得像冰。
as firm as a rock 坚如磐石
as light as a feather 轻若鸿毛
- ◆ like 是介词, 经常与单数名词构成短语 (like + a/an + 名词), 在句子中作状语。
He cried *like a baby*. 他哭得像个婴儿。
He treated me *like a father*. 他像父亲一样对待我。

4. *Just as I've noticed, almost no one who was a big star in school is a big star later in life.*

► just as ⇨ 正像……一样, 正当……时 ◀

We like pictures *just as we like pretty curtain materials*. 我们喜欢图画, 就像我们喜欢好看的窗帘布料那样。
Just as I was opening the front door, the telephone rang. 正当我在开前门时, 电话铃响了。

5. All in all, focus your mind and energy on your courses *and you'll have a bright future...*

► 祈使句 + and + 句子 ⇨ 条件与结果 ◀

在“祈使句 + and + 句子”结构中, 祈使句与 and 之间在逻辑上是条件与结果的关系, 前句是条件, 后句则是结果。另外, and 前经常加逗号。
Start right now, *and you will catch up with him*. 要是马上出发的话, 你会赶上他的。
Try hard *and you will succeed*. 要是你努力, 你会成功的。

STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR

- I. How many classes do you have every day? About *six*.

数词

1. 数词的种类

数词分基数词和序数词两类。基数词表示数目的多少, 序数词表示次序。
列表对照如下 (带 * 的表示拼写有特点, 应引起注意):

阿拉伯数字	英语基数词	英语序数词	阿拉伯数字	英语基数词	英语序数词
0	zero/nought		11	eleven	eleventh
1	one	first*	12	twelve	twelfth*
2	two	second*	13	thirteen	thirteenth
3	three	third*	14	fourteen	fourteenth
4	four	fourth	15	fifteen*	fifteenth*
5	five	fifth*	16	sixteen	sixteenth
6	six	sixth	17	seventeen	seventeenth
7	seven	seventh	18	eighteen*	eighteenth*
8	eight	eighth*	19	nineteen	nineteenth
9	nine	ninth*	20	twenty	twentieth*
10	ten	tenth	21	twenty-one	twenty-first*

2. 数目的表示法

◆ 倍数的表示法。

习惯上, 一倍、两倍分别用 once, twice 表示, 两倍以上用“基数词 + times”。如: three times 三倍, 49 times (forty-nine times) 49 倍等。

◆ 分数的表示法。

分子用基数词, 分母用序数词; 分子大于 1 时, 分母用序数词的复数。如: $\frac{1}{2}$ (a half), $\frac{2}{3}$ (two thirds), $\frac{1}{4}$ (one/a quarter 或 one fourth), $1\frac{3}{5}$ (one and three fifths) 等。

◆ 小数的表示法。

在小数点的前后, 数字一般按读号码的方法读取, 如: 36.14 (three six point one four); 有时也根据方便来读取, 如: 100.34 (a hundred point three four)。

◆ 百分数的表示法。

在基数词后加百分号 (%)。如: 5% (five percent), 0.78% (zero point seven eight percent), 34% (thirty-four percent) 等。

◆ 时间的表示法。

a. 年代的表示法和读法。

a) 四位数以下的按数字的读法。如: 896 B.C. (公元前 896 年), 读作 “eight hundred and ninety-six B.C.”。

b) 四位数的拆成两个两位数。如: 1999 (1999 年), 读作 “(the year) nineteen ninety-nine”; “in 2000” (在 2000 年), 读作 “in (the year) two thousand”。

c) 用逢十的基数词的复数表示 “几十年代”。如: 1980s or 1980's (20 世纪 80 年代), 读作 “nineteen eighties”, 或 “the eighties of the twentieth century”。

b. 日期的表示法和读法。

日期一般以基数词的形式 (也可以以序数词的形式) 写在月份的后边, 读作 “the+ 序数词”, 年份用逗号与月、日隔开。如果年份放在最前面, 其前用介词 in; 如果月、日在前, 年在后, 月前用介词 on; 如果没有日, 月前用 in。如: in 1969, May 2, 读作 “in nineteen sixty-nine, May the second”; on September 1, 1998, 读作 “on September the first, nineteen ninety-eight”; in May, 2001, 读作 “in May, two thousand and one” 等。

c. 时刻的表示法和读法。

时刻前一般用介词 at, 如: at 8:00 (在八点) 读作 “at eight 或 at eight o'clock”, 12:45 读作 “twelve forty-five 或 three quarters past twelve 或 a quarter to one”。

II. Just as I've noticed, almost no one who was a big star in school is a big star later in life.

一般过去时与现在完成时的比较

1. 一般过去时用来描写过去完成的动作, 该动作与现在的情况没有联系, 通常有明确的过去时间概念。现在完成时用来描写发生在过去不确定的时间内的行为动作, 但动作的结果现在很明显, 对现在的情况有影响。

The bird covered the distance in three minutes. 这只鸟用 3 分钟就飞完了全程。(陈述过去发生的动作)

I have already seen this film. 我已经看过这部电影了。(暗示我知道电影的内容)

I cooked the meal in the way (that) my mother showed me. 我按照母亲教给我的方法做了这顿饭。(陈述过去发生的动作)

He saves old envelopes. In this way, he has collected a great many stamps. 他积攒旧信封。用这种方法, 他收集了许多邮票。(手头仍然持有这些邮票)

2. 一般过去时通常与确切的过去时间短语连用 (见 Lesson Two, Unit 1), 现在完成时通常与不确切的时间短语或副词连用 (见 Lesson Three, Unit 1)。

I saw him ten minutes ago. 我在 10 分钟前看到了他。

There was no chance to take a walk that evening. 那天晚上不可能散步。

I wrote to him last month. 我上个月给他写了信。

I have just written to him. 我刚给他写了信。

I have never seen him before. 我以前从没见过他。

Tim has been abroad for three years. 蒂姆出国三年了。

Grammar Drills

根据示例操练本课重点语法

示例:

Have your breakfast—at 8:30.

A: Have you had your breakfast yet?

B: Yes, I have. I had it at 8:30.

变换主语:

A: Has she/he/John had his/her breakfast yet?

B: Yes, he/she has. He/She had it at 8:30.

1. do your homework—after school



2. sweep the floor—in the afternoon



3. do your exercise—in the morning

