SECTION I

Greetings and Introductions

Unit 1

📖 Lead-in

How do you greet your friends on campus? Discuss it with your partner. You may use the following examples for help.

Student A：Hi. Nice to see you here.

Student B：Nice to see you, too.

Student A：Hello, Jack. Haven't seen you for a long time. How's everything going?

Student B：Not bad. How about you?

📖 Warm-up Activities

I. Read the following words and find the pronunciation rules for letter "a" .

1. [eɪ]   shame   plate   chase   tape   trace
2. [æ]   back   sad   fat   lamp   fan

II. Read the story below and pay attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

The easiest way to introduce people is simply to mention their names, for example, "Mr. Brown", "Mr. Carter". Try to pronounce the names slowly and clearly. Usually, one should introduce the younger person first to the older, "Grandma, please meet Alice and Carlos Steward, my neighbors." Or introduce

a male first to a female, saying "Mrs. Clark, I'd like you to meet Dr. Martin Slater, he works in General Motor. And Dr. Slater, Mrs. Wanda Clark teaches philosophy at Cambridge University." In the United States it's customary (习惯的) for men to shake hands when meeting each other. If not, he should simply bow slightly. Men always stand up when being introduced while women remain seated. However, a young woman should stand up when being introduced to a person much older than her or in a higher social position.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Doris：How's life these days?

Steve：Mmmm, just OK. And how are you?

Doris：Pretty good. Nice weather today, isn't it?

Steve：Yes, it's good for doing some exercises.

Doris：How about going jogging together?

Steve：Good idea! Let's enjoy the sunshine!

Doris：Let's go.

Dialogue 2

Mary：Hey, Helen. Haven't seen you for ages.

Helen：Oh, hi, Mary. Yeah, it has been a long time. How's everything going?

Mary：Not too bad, thanks, and you?

Helen：Pretty good, thanks.

Mary：I'm sorry I'm in a hurry right now.

Helen：OK. See you some other time, huh?

Mary：Yeah, let's get together sometime. Take care.

Helen：You too.

Dialogue 3

Jason：Hello, Thomas. It's good to see you. Have you ever met Mr. Li?

Thomas：No, I don't think so.

Jason：Mr. Li, I'd like to introduce Thomas. Thomas is our business partner. And Thomas, Mr. Li is our new sales manager. He is the General Manager of the Beijing branch.

Thomas：I'm very happy to meet you, Mr. Li.

Mr. Li：It's my pleasure, Thomas.

Dialogue 4

Wu Ping：Hi, Liu Yun, nice to see you here.

Liu Yun：Hi, good to see you! How are you?

Wu Ping：Not bad. May I introduce you to our manager, Mr. Smith?

Liu Yun：How do you do, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith：How do you do, Liu Yun? Nice to meet you!

Liu Yun：Nice to meet you, too. Welcome to China.

Mr. Smith：Thanks. Your oral English is very good!

Liu Yun：Oh, thank you for saying so. I am flattered! Here is my business card.

Mr. Smith：Thanks. This is mine.

Liu Yun：I hope you will enjoy your stay here.

Mr. Smith：I bet I will.

Dialogue 5

(On the first day of a new semester, the new English teacher, Susan, is asking the students to introduce themselves.)

Teacher：Who would like to introduce yourself first?

Jeffery：My name is Jeffery. I'm from Yantai, a beautiful coastal city in Shandong Province. There are three people in my family, my father, my mother and I. I like playing basketball very much.

Teacher：I think we've already known something about you. But I still wonder why you choose business English as your major?

Jeffery：Well, I love English and business English is a hot major, graduates can easily find decent and better-paid jobs. Besides, working as an international trade specialist has always been my ultimate career goal.

Teacher：Oh, great. Thank you for your introduction.

Dialogue 6

Host：Good evening, everyone. Welcome to Sunshine Cup English Contest. Our first contestant today is Peter Pan. Peter, would you please introduce something about yourself to us?

Peter：OK, thanks. Hello, everyone! My name is Peter Pan. I come from Beijing Vocational College of Electronics Science. It is really a great honor to have this opportunity to participate in this contest. I'm an active and smart boy. My

favorite subject is English. I like it very much. I'll try my best to give you a good performance this morning. Hope you can support me! Thank you!

Host：Thank you, Peter. Wish you success!

Dialogue 7

Stella：This is our new employee, Morgan.

Morgan：Hi, everybody! I'm glad to meet you all!

Stella：Would you like to make a brief introduction about yourself?

Morgan：Sure. My name is Morgan. I am from Guangzhou, China. I graduated from Tsinghua University with a master's degree in Economics. I've heard so much about this corporation and I've been looking forward to working here. I hope we can get along well with each other. Thanks a lot.

Stella：Okay. Welcome to our company! I will show you around later.

Morgan：Thank you. What will be my job duties?

Stella：You will be in charge of the promotion of goods. What do you say?

Morgan：No problem. I will try my best. You can count on me!

Stella：And if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask Mark, who is in charge of the Personnel Department.

Morgan：Okay! I really appreciate it.

Vocabulary

jog [dʒɒg] *v.* 慢跑
branch [brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 分公司
flatter ['flætə(r)] *v.* 奉承，阿谀
appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *v.* 欣赏，感激，赏识
decent ['di:snt] *adj.* 得体的，相当好的
ultimate ['ʌltɪmət] *adj.* 终极的；最后的
career [kə'rɪə(r)] *n.* 职业，事业

contest ['kɒntest] *n.* 竞赛，争论
smart [smɑ:t] *adj.* 聪明的，漂亮的
corporation [ˌkɔ:pə'reɪʃn] *n.* 公司
promotion [prə'məʊʃn] *n.* (某商品的) 推销广告或宣传活动
personnel [ˌpɜ:sə'nel] *n.* 人事

Useful Expressions

A. Introducing oneself

● How do you do? My name's Teresa.

- Allow me to introduce myself. I'm Susan Li, a freshman from International Trade Department.
- Excuse me. I don't believe we've met. I'm Michael Hanks.
- Excuse me. Haven't we met before? I come from China.
- Hi, I'm Mike. May I know your name please?

B. Introducing somebody

- I don't think you've met my classmate Mike. This is Mike. And Mike, this is Mary.
- Let me introduce you to each other.
- Meet my cousin, Bob.
- Jason, I'd like you to meet Edison Brown, the principal of our school.
- Have you met Chanel Jones, Laura?

C. Greeting people

- Good morning/afternoon/evening.
- How are you?
- How are you doing?
- Glad to meet you.
- Nice to meet you.
- Haven't seen you for ages. How are you?
- How's everything?
- How are things going with you?
- Anything new?
- What's up/new?
- What's going on?

D. Responding to greetings

- I'm very well. Thank you. And you?
- Fine. How about you?
- As usual.
- Can't complain, thank you.
- Couldn't be better, thanks.
- Just so-so.
- Pretty good, thank you.
- Not too bad, thanks.

Exercises

I. Choose your appropriate response with the expressions given below.

1. Greet someone you've never met before.
2. Check someone's name if you didn't hear it very well.
3. Greet someone you often meet.
4. Greet someone you haven't met though you've had contacted with him/her by phone or email.
5. Greet someone you've met before.
6. Introduce yourself.
7. Introduce a colleague.
8. Ask about someone's name.

A. I'm David Brown, your new neighbor.

B. Nice to meet you at last.

C. This is Mrs. Davis. She's in charge of exports.

D. Hi! How are you?

E. Good to see you again!

F. I'm sorry I didn't catch your name. Can you say it again?

G. Good morning. Pleased to meet you.

H. I'm sorry, may I know your name?

II. Complete the short dialogues by translating Chinese into English.

1	**A**：_____（最近过得如何）?	**B**：Great! Thanks. _____（你呢）?
2	**A**：Hi, I'm very glad to see you again. Have you met my cousin, Linda?	**B**：_____（我尚未有幸见过呢）.
3	**A**：Let me introduce Linda to you. This is Linda, my cousin.	**B**：_____（你好）, Linda. Glad to meet you.
4	**A**：Hello. My name is Liu Yan. _____（你是哪个系的）?	**B**：_____（我是国际贸易系的）. I'm from Beijing.
5	**A**：I'm lucky to have you as my desk-mate.	**B**：I feel lucky too. _____（有需要帮忙的地方请尽管找我）.

6	**A**：Hello. _____ (请允许我介绍一下我自己). My name is Sarah. I'm from America.	**B**：Oh, hello, Sarah. Nice to see you. I'm Lin Hua.
7	**A**：How do you do, Mr. Smith?	**B**：Pleased to meet you, Wu Ying. _____ (我从 Mary 那里得知您的很多情况).
8	**A**：_____ (请允许我介绍一下我的朋友), Mr. Lin.	**B**：Nice to meet you.
9	**A**：_____ (你们以前见过面吗)?	**B**：No, we haven't.
10	**A**：This is Mr. Grant. _____ (他是一个通讯员).	**B**：Oh, my sister is a journalist.

III. Imagine you are a new employee in a company. Mr. Anderson is the President of the Company. You meet him for the first time at the café. Fill in the blanks with the expressions given in the box. Then act the dialogue out with your partner.

A. I'm very happy that I can work in this company

B. Are you from Germany

C. Are you a newcomer

D. Excuse me

E. And I love China very much

Tom：_____1_____. Are you Mr. Anderson?

Mr. Anderson：Oh, yes, Thomas Anderson._____2_____?

Tom：How do you do? I'm Tom, a graduate from Peking University. My major is Mechanics.

Mr. Anderson：Very good. Welcome to our company.

Tom：_____3_____.

Mr. Anderson：Have you got used to the new environment?

Tom：Yes, the colleagues have helped me a lot. By the way, _____4_____?

Mr. Anderson：Yes._____5_____.

Tom：Chinese people are very kind and friendly.

IV. Pair work：make dialogues based on the following situations.

1. You are a freshman. One day you meet your new teacher, Professor Thompson, on campus. You greet each other and talk about the university life and study.

2. It's the first day of the new school. Introduce yourself to your new classmates.

3. Kate meets her old friend Michael at a restaurant. They greet each other, and Kate introduces Michael and her parents to each other.

V. Topics for discussion.

1. What's the most impressive thing when you first came to your college?

2. What do you think is the best way to make friends in the college?

Culture Tips

When people meet someone for the first time, it is common to greet him or her by shaking hands. You can address a new acquaintance by his or her title or family name. You may use their first name when they ask you to do so. The simplest thing to say is "Hello" or "Hi", which is a very common way of greeting someone in both formal and informal situations. A variation of that, which you're probably more likely to hear, is "How are you?", "How are you going?" or "How's it going?". The typical response is "Fine, thank you." After you've answered that question, the most usual thing to do is to return the question and ask the other person if they are well. You can return the question with a simple sentence like "And you?" or "How about you?"

Class Activities

Guess Who

1. Take out a piece of paper, and write down some personal information about yourself. You should write at least five complete sentences, e.g., "I was born in September", "I like Jay Chou", "I am a football fan", etc. You should make sure the information is true.

2. Then please fold your paper and pass them to the front of the class. The teacher will distribute them and make sure each student has personal information about another student.

3. After reading the personal information, please try to find whose information they have by asking others questions. You can also ask the whole class open questions, such as "Who was born in September?" or ask individuals, such as "Do you like Jay Chou?"

4. The game ends when everybody finds out whose personal information they have got.

思 政

A Dip into Chinese Wisdom

1. 中国有独特的历史、文化和国情，决定了我国必须走自己的高等教育发展道路，扎实办好中国特色社会主义高校。

China, with its unique history, culture and conditions, has to follow its own path of higher education, and build institutions of higher education founded on socialism with Chinese characteristics.

2. 与君离别意，同是宦游人。

I feel on parting sad and drear,

for both of us are strangers here.

3. 随风潜入夜，润物细无声。

With wind it steals in night,

mute, it moistens each thing.

4. 来而不往，非礼也。

It is impolite not to repay, whatever it may be.

Talking About the Weather

Unit 2

梱 Lead-in

What is the weather like today? What's the temperature inside/ outside now? Do you happen to know what's the weather going to be like tomorrow? How can we get the above information? Discuss them with your partner. You may use the following examples for help.

Q：What is the weather like today?

A：It's stormy/awful/rainy/sunny/lovely/cozy/smoggy/chilly/humid today. I feel a little bit…

Q：What's the temperature inside/outside now?

A：The temperature is…

Q：Do you happen to know what's the weather going to be like tomorrow?

A：It will be clear/freezing cold…

Q：How can we get the weather information?

A：We usually get the information from…

梱 Warm-up Activities

I. Read the following words and find the pronunciation rule for letter "e" .

1. [i:]　　she　　be　　he　　evening　　　piece

2. [e]   pet   then   send   shed   chef

3. [ɪ]   benefit   reduce   effective   economy   eleven

II. Read the passage below and pay attention to your pronunciation and intonation.

Announcement

Attention, please.

It is six o'clock in the afternoon. I'm now giving the weather forecast as usual. From midnight to tomorrow morning there will be a strong north wind blowing across our town and the temperature will drop by 5~8 ℃. Also there will be showers tomorrow morning. Therefore be sure to close all the windows when you leave your classroom tonight and when you get up tomorrow morning, please put on more clothes in order to keep yourself from catching cold.

That's all. Thank you.

Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Kate：What a rain! It's terrible, isn't it, John?

John：You bet. It's raining cats and dogs!

Kate：And cows! The weather forecast says the wet weather is expected to continue towards the end of the week.

John：Too bad! Our barbecue on Sunday will be ruined again.

Kate：Then we'll have to take another rain check!

Dialogue 2

A：What's the weather forecast for today?

B：Cloudy in the morning, and overcast in the afternoon.

A：Any rain?

B：No, but I wouldn't be surprised if it rained tomorrow.

A：Neither would I. It has looked like rain for several days.

Dialogue 3

A：How's the weather in your hometown?

B：It's freezing cold in winter, sometimes the temperature drops to minus 15℃.

A：It must be terribly cold then.

B：Yes, but we've gotten used to it.

A：How about summer?

B：Rather hot and humid most of the time.

Dialogue 4

A：What a wind! It's really awful.

B：Yes, there's a sand storm blowing up.

A：You could get blinded if you go outside.

B：The weather forecaster recommends staying indoors.

A：Sure. Then let's just stay inside.

Dialogue 5

A：Fairly warm this morning, isn't it?

B：Yes, the weather is nice today. I hope it stays nice like this for a long period of time.

A：How about a walk in the park and enjoying the sunshine?

B：That sounds great. The sky is clear, and there's a nice cool breeze.

A：Sure. If the weather keeps up, we can have a picnic tomorrow.

B：Sounds great!

Dialogue 6

A：How terrible a day it is!

B：Yes. The weather is really awful!

A：Is this kind of weather common here? I almost can't stand it, you know, so hot and humid.

B：No. Actually, it is very likely to have a downpour tonight. After that, I think it will be cool.

A：I hope so. It's been so hot for several days.

B：Believe me, the weather like this never lasts long.

A：I began to miss the days in Kunming. It's neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter.

B：The autumn will come in one or two months. That is the best season here, you'll enjoy it.

A：Well, I hope you are right. Would you like to go swimming with me?

B：All right. Let's go.

Dialogue 7

Mathew：Good morning, Li Yang. What's the weather like today?

Li Yang：It is still smoggy today. We'll have to go to school with face masks.

Mathew：What a pity! According to the news, PM2.5 pollution is the main problem.

Li Yang：Yes, and air pollution will do harm to people's health.

Mathew：So the Chinese government and Chinese people must take action to fight it.

Li Yang：Can you give some advice?

Mathew：Yeah. Since PM2.5 is mainly caused by factories and private cars, cars with high emissions should not be allowed to produce and factories should be closely watched.

Li Yang：I agree. I hope more people will join. And we suggest making the blue skies return for good.

Mathew：I hope so, too.

Vocabulary

you bet 当然，真的，的确 rain cats and dogs 倾盆大雨 weather forecast 天气预报 ruin ['ruːɪn] *v.* 破坏，损坏 take a rain check 改天 awful ['ɔːfl] *adj.* 糟糕的 sand storm 沙尘暴 smoggy ['smɒgi] *adj.* 雾霾的	recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *v.* 建议，推荐 final ['faɪnl] *n.* 决赛 thunderstorm ['θʌndəstɔːm] *n.* 雷暴雨（大雷雨） fair [feə(r)] *adj.* 晴朗的 sunny ['sʌni] *adj.* 阳光充足的，晴朗的，明媚的，和煦的

Useful Expressions

A. Asking about the weather

- What's it like outside?
- What's the weather like today?
- What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?
- What do you think of the weather there?
- How do you like the weather there?
- What's the temperature?
- What is the weather report?

B. Stating how the weather is or will be

- It is drizzling/raining/pouring/sunny/fine/cloudy/overcast/windy.
- It's cold/hot/warm/cool/mild/a bit chilly.
- The air humidity is 90%.
- There is a poor visibility.
- The PM2.5 concentration is...
- It'll clear up in the afternoon.
- The wind's getting up, but it may go down in the evening.
- The maximum/minimum temperature is 22℃.
- It looks as if there is a sandstorm.
- We couldn't ask for a better day than this.

Exercises

I. Do you know the symbols below? Write down the words on the lines. Then make dialogues with your partner using the following examples for help.

Example：A：What's the weather like today?　B：It's sunny.

A：What was the weather like yesterday?　　B：It was cloudy.

1. _sunny_	2. _____

3. _____	4. _____	5. _____

6. _____	7. _____	8. _____
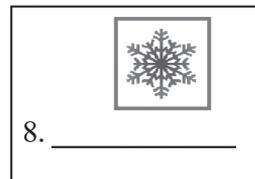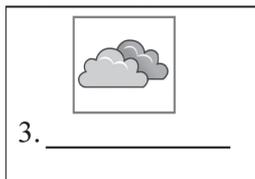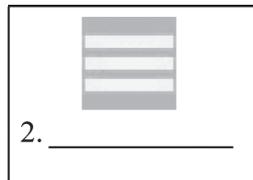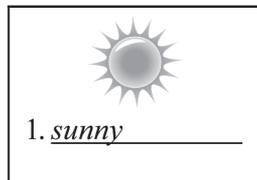
II. Complete the short dialogues by translating Chinese into English.

1	**A**：_____ (你听天气预报了吗)?	**B**：Yes, they said it would be cloudy and rainy tomorrow.
2	**A**：Take your coat, it's freezing cold outside.	**B**：OK, I will. _____ (外面温度都达到零下 10 摄氏度了).
3	**A**：You'd better take your umbrella with you. _____ (看起来好像要下雨).	**B**：You may be right. Thank you for reminding me.
4	**A**：_____ (度假时天气如何)?	**B**：Not bad. It wasn't warm enough for swimming, but at least it didn't rain.
5	**A**：Is it hot enough for you?	**B**：Well, I don't mind the heat so much. _____ (最令我困扰的是潮气太重了).
6	**A**：What is it like outside today?	**B**：_____ (天气晴好，阳光明媚).
7	**A**：_____ (你认为今天会下雨吗)?	**B**：I don't know, but I hope so.
8	**A**：Do you like winter?	**B**：No, I'm afraid not. _____ (天气有点太糟糕了).
9	**A**：What did the weatherman say about today's weather?	**B**：_____ (他说将会是晴朗的一天).
10	**A**：_____ (你觉得家乡的天气怎么样)?	**B**：It's warm and fine in spring, but hot and muggy in summer.

III. Pair work：make dialogues based on the following situations.

1. You and your partner are planning to go picnic outside, but it becomes cloudy and is going to rain. You complain about the awful weather and suggest doing something else today.

2. Talk about the hot weather and invite your partner to swim and take a sunbath.

3. You and your partner talk about the first snow this year.

IV. Topics for discussion.

1. Do you think the weather will affect your mood? What can you do to avoid it?

2. What is your favorite season? And why do you like it best?

3. What causes global warming? What measures should be taken?

📑 Culture Tips

Native English speakers love to talk about the weather. It is an easy way of breaking the ice (starting a conversation) anytime and anywhere with anyone they meet. Whether on the phone or in person, from friends and families to co-workers and even strangers, people often discuss the weather before moving on to other topics. For example, friends and families may talk about the weather before they discuss what's new, and co-workers might chat about it before starting a hard day of work.

Weather patterns vary throughout the world and when we talk about the weather, we often use various phrases to describe it. For example, there are numerous ways to describe rainfall. "Drizzling" refers to rain that is very light, as does "spitting". "Showers" is used when we talk about rain that is average in strength.

There are also many phrases you can use to describe how hot the weather is. "A scorching day" is a day that is very, very hot and sunny, while "a freezing day" is one that is fairly cold.

Occasionally, you may experience rarer types of weather. "Hail" is when small to medium-sized balls of ice fall. A "rainbow" is bands of color that are seen across the sky following rain.

📑 Class Activities

Memory Game

Students are divided into two teams. While one team waits outside the classroom, the other has to make changes in the classroom, such as moving desks and chairs or rearranging objects. After five minutes, the other team returns and tries to detect as many changes as possible. One point is given for each correct response. Afterwards, the teams change roles and the game continues. In the end, the team with more correct responses is the winner.

📑 思　政

A Dip into Chinese Wisdom

1. 冲出迷雾走向光明，最强大的力量是同心合力，最有效的方法是和衷共济。

For us to break through the mist and embrace a bright future, the greatest strength lies in united efforts, and the most effective approach is through concerted cooperation.

2. 停车坐爱枫林晚，霜叶红于二月花。

I stop in the maple woods, loving the late view;

Frost-bitten leaves outshine February flowers.

3. 空山新雨后，天气晚来秋。

After fresh rain in mountains bare,

Autumn permeates evening air.

4. 弘扬气象精神：准确、及时、创新、奉献。

Uphold meteorological professionalism: accuracy, timeliness, innovation and dedication.