

揭阳职业技术学院



教案

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Chapter	Unit 1 Entertainment
Teaching Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To learn about China's pioneering spirit and the contributions to world civilization. (Ideological and Moral Objective) (思政目标) 2. To master new words and expressions related to text 3. To master sentence pattern of the dialogues. 4. To cultivate students' listening, reading and speaking skills. 5. Guide students master grammar "Direct and Indirect Speech".
Teaching Focus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct students' attention to master the new words in this unit. 2. Guide the students master the sentence pattern in commerce and trade activities. 3. Guide students to master the skills of listening, speaking skills of the related topics. 4. Guide students to master the skills of translate materials of this unit. 5. Make sure students can summarize the main idea of the text. Improve students' reading abilities.
Teaching Difficulty	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To master the vocabulary and sentences of this unit 2. To master the skills of making conversations 3. To encourage students to complete their tasks as a team and present their project.
Teaching Duration	8 lessons
Teaching Method	Grammar Translation Approach; Communicative Approach; Task-based Approach...
Assignment	Making dialogues of Reception and Making appointment.

Teaching Procedures:

Warming up: (Ideological and Moral Teaching)

1.1 Introduction: Business meals

1.2 Focus: Start with games

Game: When I had dinner last night I ate a spring roll.

A: When I had dinner last night I ate a spring roll and fried chicken.

B: When I had dinner last night I ate a spring roll, fried chicken and rice.

C: When I had dinner last night I ate a spring roll, fried chicken, rice and a hamburger.

D: When I had dinner last night I ate a spring roll, fried chicken, rice, a hamburger and ...

E: When I had dinner last night ...

Part 1 Reception, Showing

1.1 Sentence patterns

1.1.1 Sentence patterns

We have a big variety of things.

What exactly are you looking for? Something smart? Something for special occasion, perhaps?

We have a wide range of business scope, highlighting gold and silver jewelry, fashion jewelry, natural gemstones, costume jewelry as well as handicraft articles.

I would be happy to show you around.

Please take a look at this pair of bracelets.

... ..

1.1.2 Substitution drills

Repeat the sentence

Practice substitution drills.

1.2 Conversation

1.2.1 Dialogues

Practice dialogue A (salesgirls and customer)

Practice dialogue B (salesgirls and customer)

Practice dialogue C (salesgirls and customer)

Practice dialogue D (salesgirls and customer)

1.2.2 Role play the dialogues

1.2.3 Make up dialogues according to the situations

1.2.4 Summary

Part 2 Making Appointment and Call on Customer, Exhibition

2.1 Sentence Patterns

2.1.1 Follow the sentences:

E.g. Our company is thinking of expanding its business relationship with China.

2.1.2 Read the sentences of the examples:

E.g. We want to develop direct contact with American buyers for ourselves.

2.1.3 Analyze the sentences of the above.

2.1.4 Practice in pairs

2.2 Conversations Dialogue A, B, C & D:

2.2.1 Listen to the dialogue

E.g. Making Appointment

A: Hello, Mr. Wang. This is Mary from Artini Corporation.

B: What can I do for you?

A: Well, as you probably know, I'm gonna visit your office next week. I wonder if you are interested in discussing new product lines with me.

B: I'll certainly be interested in it. Will Wednesday morning be convenient?

A: Wednesday is a bit difficult. How about Tuesday? I'm tied up Wednesday. Tuesday will be fine. Can we meet in the afternoon, say, say four o'clock.

B: Excellent. I look forward to seeing you on Tuesday then.

2.2.2 Analyze the dialogues

Grammar, turn, tone

2.2.3 Role play the dialogues

2.3 Extended Reading

2.3.1 Read the passage

2.3.2 Analyze the passage (grammar, structure, language... ..)

2.3.3 Translate the passage

2.4 Summary

Part 3 Reading Material

Welcome to Jewelry Central

Warm-up activity: Words and phrases

3.1 Read the passage: Welcome to Jewelry Central

3.2 Get the gist of the passage

3.3 Analyze the passage

3.4 Do the translating practice.

Part 4 People and issue

4.1 Traditional Chinese Entertainment

4.1.1 Topic of Entertainment

4.1.2 New words and expressions

4.1.3 Do listening practice to gain the main idea of the text

4.1.4 Tick (✓) the forms of entertainment mentioned in the text.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> puppetry
<input type="checkbox"/> watching TV	<input type="checkbox"/> fishing
<input type="checkbox"/> playing the violin	<input type="checkbox"/> drawing pictures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> singing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> spinning plates
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> acting	<input type="checkbox"/> lion dancing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> acrobatics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chess
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> board game	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> walking on tightropes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> storytelling	

4.1.5 Choose the correct answer to each question.

E.g. What has happened to the old Chinese forms of entertainment?

A. They have disappeared completely.

B. Some of them have changed a little.

4.1.6 Check the comprehensive work.

4.1.7 Detailed study of the text. E.g.

Reading A Vocabulary

significance *n.* 意义；重要性

e.g. (1) **En** The new drug has great significance for the treatment of the disease.

中 这种新药对于这种病的治疗有重大的意义。

(2) **En** What was the significance of that?

中 那有什么意义吗？

Reading A Vocabulary

present-day *adj.* 当今的，现在的

e.g. (1) **En** Even by present-day standards these were large aircraft.

中 即使按现今的标准，这些也是大型飞机。

(2) **En** What does Marion Nestle say about present-day nutrition studies?

中 马里昂·奈斯特对当今的营养研究有什么看法？

4.2 Grammar check

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

(形容词/副词的比较等级)

一、形容词/副词的比较等级

形容词/副词有三种语法形式——原级、比较级和最高级，统称为“比较等级”。原级就是原形；比较级和最高级有规则形式（即 **-er/-est** 或 **more/most** 形式）和不规则形式。

1. 形容词的比较等级，如下所示：

Chapter	Unit 2 Hobbies
Teaching Objective	1. To cultivate students' China's spirit of patriotism (Ideological and Moral Objective) (思政目标) 2. To master new words and expressions related to text 3. To master sentence pattern of the dialogues. 4. To cultivate students' listening, reading and speaking skills. 5. Guide students master grammar "Pronouns".
Teaching Focus	1. Direct students' attention to master the new words and phrase in this unit. 2. Guide the students master the sentence patterns in commerce and trade activities. 3. Guide students to master the skills of listening, speaking skills of the related topics. 4. Guide students to master the skills of translate materials of this unit. 5. Make sure students can summarize the main idea of the text. Improve students' reading abilities.
Teaching Difficulty	1. To master the vocabulary and sentences patterns of this unit 2. To master the skills of communication in trade 3. To encourage students to complete their tasks as a team and present their project.
Teaching Duration	8 lessons
Teaching Method	Grammar Translation Approach; Communicative Approach; Task-based Approach...
Assignment	Making dialogues of Recommendation and Compliment

Teaching Procedures:

Warming up: (Ideological and Moral Teaching)

1.1 Introduction: the types of meetings

1.2 Discuss the questions.

Question: What do all these meetings have in common?

Answer: They all involve the following rules: there is always more than one person involved and usually there is one person who organises it.

Question: Which of the above meetings have you ever attended?

Answer: Meetings at school, meetings with friends, meetings to do a school assignment, etc.

Can you think of any more?

Part 1 Recommendation, Compliment

1.3 Sentence patterns

1.1.1 Sentence patterns

E.g. Do you have a budget for this kind of jewelry?

What's the maximum price you're willing to pay?

What kind of gold ornaments do you prefer?

You look good on it.

We are the sole agent of this brand.

1.1.2 Substitution drills

Repeat the sentence

Practice substitution drills.

E. g. This illuminant product is selling well.

Do you have a particular brand in mind?

1.4 Conversation

1.4.1 Dialogues (Practice dialogue A/B/C/D (salesgirls and customer))

E.g. C: Do you sell garnet jewelry? I need some elegant necklace made of garnet beads.

S: May I recommend this one, madam? The garnet with dark colour and of smaller grain size is simply polished and strung to necklace. This kind of product is favoured by many middle-aged ladies.

C: Thanks, I think I should buy one for myself.

S: Do you have a particular brand in mind?

C: Daimengde, please.

S: Certainly, madam. Here is one.

1.4.2 Role play the dialogues

1.4.3 Make up dialogues according to the situations

1.4.4 Summary

Part 2 Inquiry and Offer and Offer and Counter-Offer

2.1 Sentence Patterns

2.1.1 Follow the sentences:

E.g. As a rule, we deliver all our orders within 3 months after receipt of the covering letters of credits.

This offer is competitive and based on an expanding market.

2.1.2 Read the sentences of the examples:

E.g. We prefer to withhold quotation at this time.

2.1.3 Analyze the sentences of the above.

2.1.4 Practice in pairs

2.2 Conversations Dialogue A, B, C & D:

E.g. A: I have been told that your diamond was cut in India. The cut is first grade. I came to hear about your diamond offer.

B: We can offer you a diamond quotation based on the international market.

A: But your price is still a kind of higher compared with other suppliers.

B: My offer was based on reasonable profit, not on wild speculations.

A: I checked your price carefully before I came here, if you insist on this quotation, we would consider alternative supplier.

B: Considering the expanding market, let me make you a special offer, but it is only good until 5 o'clock p.m. June 23, 2005, Beijing time.

2.2.1 Listen and repeat the dialogue

Making an inquiry on Colored Stone Ornament

2.2.2 Analyze the dialogues

Grammar, turn, tone

2.2.3 Role play the dialogues

2.3 Extended Reading

2.3.1 Read the passage

2.3.2 Finish the comprehensive work.

2.3.3 Analyze the passage (grammar, structure, language... ..)

2.3.4 Translate the passage

2.4 Summary

Part 3 Reading Material

Gemstone Color Shift with Different Types of Lighting

Warm-up activity: Words and phrases

3.1 Read the passage: Gemstone Color Shift with Different Types of Lighting

3.2 Get the gist of the passage

3.3 Finish the comprehension work

3.4 Analyze the passage

3.5 Do the translating practice.

Part 4 People and issue

4.1 The Ten Most Popular Hobbies

4.1.1 Topic of hobbies

4.1.2 New words and expressions

4.1.3 Do the listening practice to gain the main idea of the text

4.1.4 Looking at the text

A: Decide whether the statements are true, false, or not mentioned in the text. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Most people have at least two hobbies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. You always sleep after a game of volleyball.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Bungee jumping is cheaper than skydiving.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Freerunning is a popular sport.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. You need good shoes for jogging.

B: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. I always ask people about their hobbies ...

✓ A. when I first meet them.

B. when I know them.

4.1.5 Check the students' comprehensive work by asking some questions

4.1.6 Check the comprehensive work by blank-filling.

4.1.7 Detailed study of the text. E.g.

wind-surfing *n.* 风帆冲浪

e.g. (1) **En** Wind surfing can be immensely exciting.

中 风帆冲浪非常刺激。

(2) **En** Can we go wind-surfing here?

中 这儿能乘风冲浪吗?

well-earned *adj.* 完全应得的

e.g. (1) **En** We stopped for a well-earned rest.

中 我们停下来作个应有的休息。

(2) **En** She's having a well-earned rest this week

中 她本周休假，这完全是应当的。

4.1.8 Summary

4.2 Grammar check

Pronouns (名词)

一、代词分类

代词是指代或替代名词或名词短语的一类词。这类词包括人称代词(如 I/me)、物主代词(如 my/mine)、反身代词(如 myself)、相互代词(如 each other)、指示代词(如 this/these)、关系/疑问代词(如 who/whom/whose)和不定代词(如 some/any、either/neither、many/much、one/ones 以及 some-/any-/no- 的合成词)。上述人称/物主/反身代词等通常用作指代词,而能与 of- 短语搭配的不定代词则通常用作替代词。那么,指代词与替代词区别何在呢?试比较:

[1] John is a teacher. He teaches English.

上句中的 he 和 John 是指代关系,共指同一个人。

[2] I want a new English dictionary. Could you get me one?

上句中的 one 和 a new English dictionary 并非共指同一对象,而仅是为了避免重复,用 one 来替代一下。

二、关于替代词 one/ones

1. 先说 one/ones 替代名词。以下两点值得注意：第一，替代词 one/ones 只能替代单数/复数可数名词；第二，替代词 one/ones 总带修饰语，例如：

I' ve got several books: which one/which ones would you like? (one = book, ones = books)

我有好几本书，你想要哪一本/哪几本？

My child doesn' t like this book. Show him a more interesting one. (one = book)

我孩子不喜欢这本书。拿一本比较有趣的给他看看。

2. 再说 one（注意，不能用 ones）替代整个名词短语的情形。替代词 one 如果不带修饰语，便不是替代名词，而是替代整个名词短语，如代词分类部分例 [2] 所示。又例如：

Have you any books on gardening? I want to borrow one. (one = a book on gardening) 你有园艺方面的书吗？我想借一本。

替代词的这种用法是泛指同类事物中的任何一个，因此没有复数形式。

4.2.1 Grammar Check

A: Rewrite the following phrases, using pronouns.

Examples

both the brothers → [*both of the brothers*]

either boy → [*either of the boys*]

1. all the workers → [all of the workers]

2. half the students → [half of the students]

3. neither student → [neither of the students]

4. no student → [none of the students]

5. any student → [any of the students]

B: Fill in the gaps with pronouns.

Examples

A: Is there any sugar?

B: Yes, there's some (= *some sugar*).

1. He has a lot of books, but he wants many more (= *many more books*).

2. These shoes are more comfortable than those (= *those shoes*).

3. A: Which of these two books can I borrow?

B: Either (= *either book*).

4.2.3 Quiz

4.3 Project: Telling China' s Stories

Introduce a Chinese Sportsperson

Homework: Making dialogues of Recommendation and Compliment

Chapter	Unit 3 Health
Teaching Objective	1. To cultivate students' China's spirit of helping others and being willing to contribute (Ideological and Moral Objective) (思政目标) 2. To master new words and expressions related to text 3. To master sentence pattern of the dialogues. 4. To cultivate students' listening, reading and speaking skills. 5. Guide students master grammar "Prepositions".
Teaching Focus	1. Direct students' attention to master the new words and phrase in this unit. 2. Guide the students master the sentence patterns in commerce and trade activities. 3. Guide students to master the skills of listening, speaking skills of the related topics. 4. Guide students to master the skills of translate materials of this unit. 5. Make sure students can summarize the main idea of the text. Improve students' reading abilities.
Teaching Difficulty	1. To master the vocabulary and sentences patterns of this unit 2. To master the skills of communication in trade 3. To encourage students to complete their tasks as a team and present their project.
Teaching Duration	10 lessons
Teaching Method	Grammar Translation Approach; Communicative Approach; Task-based Approach...
Assignment	Making dialogues of Promise & Illustration of Products

Teaching Procedures:

Warming up: (Ideological and Moral Teaching)

1.1 Introduction: the types food

1.2 Discuss the questions.

What did you eat today?

Work with a neighbour and find out if there is anything you both ate yesterday.

Part 1 Promise & Illustration of Products

1.1 Sentence patterns

1.1.1 Sentence patterns

E.g. Please present the receipt for exchange.

Would you like a refund or would you like to exchange it for a new one?

Do you have proof of purchase.

The necklace is made of 18K gold.

Synthetic stones of corundum series vary in many colours.

1.2 Substitution drills

Repeat the sentence

Would you like the same colour? We also have blue ones and green ones.

We sell it by grams/carats/sets.

Practice substitution drills.

1.3 Conversation

1.1.3 Dialogues (Practice dialogue A/B/C/D (salesgirls and customer))

E.g. C: Can I try this pearl necklace on?

S: Certainly, madam.

C: (After trying on the necklace) Can I exchange it if I change my mind after purchase?

S: Sure, you can exchange it, provided that you've the receipt and haven't taken off the tag.

1.4.2 Role play the dialogues

1.4.3 Make up dialogues according to the situations

1.4 Summary

Part 2 Order and Delivery & Sole Agent

2.1 Sentence Patterns

2.1.1 Follow the sentences:

E.g. We've noticed that your orders have been falling off lately, haven't they?

What kind of goods do you want, rings, brooches, necklaces or bracelets?

We should be glad if you could consider our application to act as your agent.

Commission is usually given as a percentage of the total value of transaction.

2.1.2 Read the sentences of the examples:

E.g. With the sole agency in your hand, you could easily control the market.

2.1.3 Analyze the sentences of the above.

2.1.4 Practice in pairs

2.2 Conversations Dialogue A, B, C & D:

E.g. A: How are you getting along with your business, Mr. Haley?

B: Not bad. I should say. Our customers are quite satisfied with your diamond. I've seen your exhibits in the showroom. The styles of cut and color grades of diamond are much to the taste of Chinese markets and I'm sure your products can find a ready market in mainland of China. So I come to discuss with the sole agency for your diamond in our local market.

A. We appreciate ...

B.

2.2.1 Listen and repeat the dialogue

Negotiation for Renewing Sole Agency Agreement

2.2.2 Analyze the dialogues

Grammar, turn, tone

2.2.3 Role play the dialogues

2.3 Extended Reading

- 2.3.1 Read the passage
- 2.3.2 Finish the comprehensive work.
- 2.3.3 Analyze the passage (grammar, structure, language... ..)
- 2.3.4 Translate the passage

2.4 Summary

Part 3 Reading Material

Jewelry Industry in China

Warm-up activity: Words and phrases

- 3.1 Read the passage: Jewelry Industry in China
- 3.2 Finish the comprehension work
- 3.3 Analyze the passage
- 3.4 Do the translating practice.

Part 4 People and issue

4.1 Maintaining Health in China

- 4.1.1 Topic of health
- 4.1.2 New words and expressions
- 4.1.3 Do the listening practice to gain the main idea of the text
- 4.1.4 Looking at the text

A: Read the answers and write the questions according to the text.

1. What does "maintaining health" mean ?

It is the practice of trying to live a long and healthy life.

2. What does Zhuangzi say in *Book of Changes* about practising healthy living ?

"One should practise healthy living on a daily basis."

3. What does traditional Chinese medicine focus on ?

It focuses on the prevention of disease.

4. What is Tai Chi ?

It is a practice where people use hand and body movements to keep strong.

5. What is ginseng chicken soup ?

It is a healthy, medicinal dish.

6. Why is a balanced diet of different kinds of food important ?

It is important because it helps you keep your body balanced and healthy.

7. Who have always taught their children not to be picky eaters?

Chinese parents have taught them that.

8. How do younger people keep fit ?

They go to the gym.

B: Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. What is one of the ways for people to stay healthy?

- ✓ A. Trying not to get ill.
- B. Staying indoors.
- C. Taking herbal medicines.

4.1.5 Check the students' comprehensive work by asking some questions

4.1.6 Check the comprehensive work by blank-filling.

4.1.7 Detailed study of the text. E.g.

approach *n.* 方法, 途径

e.g. (1) **En** He took a very scientific approach to management.

中 他采取了一种非常科学的管理方法。

(2) **En** They've taken a very cautious approach.

中 他们采取了十分谨慎的态度。

theory *n.* 学说, 理论

e.g. (1) **En** What are you basing this theory on?

中 你这种理论的根据是什么?

(2) **En** The theory does not apply universally.

中 这个理论并非放之四海而皆准。

4.1.8 Summary

4.2 Grammar check

Prepositions (介词)

一、简单介词和复杂介词

介词就其构成来说分为简单介词和复杂介词。

1. 由一个词构成的介词叫简单介词,又叫单词介词(如 at、in、of、on、to、for、from、with、without、like、worth、per)。简单介词总共有 100 来个。简单介词往往一词多义,尤其常用介词在不同搭配中有不同含义和用法,千差万别,难以简单说明。

2. 由两个或两个以上词构成的介词叫复杂介词,有人干脆按组成词数目把复杂介词分为双词介词(如 because of、along with、instead of、out of、away from、according to、close to、near to、rather than)、三词介词(如 in front of、in control of、as well as)和四词介词(如 at the front of、at the back of、at the end of)。复杂介词有多少?尚无定论。复杂介词的含义和用法远远没有简单介词,尤其常用介词,那么复杂。

二、介词短语的构成和句法功能

介词不能单独使用,必须跟有后续成分(即介词“宾语”)构成介词短语才能充当句子成分或短语成分。介词的后续成分最常见的是 [1] 名词、[2] 代词、[3] 数词、[4] 动名词,

例如:

[1] You | are wanted | on the phone. 有你的电话。

[2] Tom | closed | the door | behind him. 汤姆随手把门关上。

[3] He | was born | at 7 in the morning. 他是早晨七点出生的。

[4] She | is | good at cooking. 她擅长烹饪。

三、关于句尾介词

句尾介词,顾名思义,是指不置于“介词宾语”之前的、拖至句尾才出现的介词。句尾介词在日常口语中是一种常见现象,常见于以下句式:[1]问句(直接问句或间接问句)、[2]定语从句、[3] to-不定式作“定语”的句子。各举一例如下:

[1a] Where are you from? 你是哪里人?

[1b] I don't know what you are talking about. 我不明白你在说些什么。

[2] This is the very song I am fond of. 这正是我爱好的歌曲。

[3] He has no money to buy with. 他没有钱买东西。

4.2.1 Grammar Check

A: Fill in the missing prepositions or prepositional phrases.

1. John has an appointment with the dentist at 4 o'clock.
2. What is the difference between "entertainment" and "hobbies"?
3. What about going to the Shanghai Museum? It's open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
4. Eat fish and chicken instead of steaks. Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.
5. When people feel that they are not in control of their lives, they can suffer from burnout.
6. Supermarket managers are good at making people buy more.
7. Since the mid-1990s, online sales have been increasing by over 25% per year. Last year goods and services worth \$93 billion were bought online.
8. Everywhere with even a small attraction will be full of tourists during the national holidays. Tourist sights in Beijing will be full, as well as shopping centres. So my advice is: just stay at home.

B: Complete each of the following sentences using an appropriate preposition.

1. What's the weather like ?
2. This year we spent our holiday in the same place as you went to .
3. He has so much to worry about .
4. He has a lot of children to look after .
5. When I was young, I always wanted a brother or sister to play with .
6. I've got the book you told me of/about .

4.2.3 Quiz

4.3 Project: Telling China's Stories

Introduce a Chinese Menu

Homework: Making dialogues of Promise & Illustration of Products

Chapter	Unit4 Holidays
Teaching Objective	1. To cultivate the attitude to life and work. Enhance love of life and work. (思政目标) 2. To master new words and expressions related to text 3. To master sentence pattern of the dialogues. 4. To cultivate students' listening, reading and speaking skills. 5. Guide students master grammar "Main Verbs".
Teaching Focus	1. Direct students' attention to master the new words in this unit. 2. Guide the students master the sentence pattern in commerce and trade activities. 3. Guide students to master the skills of listening, speaking skills of the related topics. 4. Guide students to master the skills of translate materials of this unit. 5. Make sure students can summarize the main idea of the text. Improve students' reading abilities.
Teaching Difficulty	1. To master the vocabulary and sentences of this unit 2. To master the skills of making conversations 3. To encourage students to complete their tasks as a team and present their project.
Teaching Duration	10 lessons
Teaching Method	Grammar Translation Approach; Communicative Approach; Task-based Approach...
Assignment	Making dialogues of Payment & After-sale Service

Teaching Procedures:

Warming up: (Ideological and Moral Teaching)

1.1 Introduction: Why do people go on holiday

1.2 Focus: Discuss the following questions.

Where do you go on holiday?

If you had the choice, where would you like to go on holiday?

Who do you go on holiday with?

What was your best holiday?

What was your worst holiday?

1.3 Share ideas and summary

Part 1 Payment, After-sale Service

1.1 Sentence patterns

1.1.1 Sentence patterns

We guarantee everything will be fine next time.

I apologize for the inconvenience.

Please pay it at the cashier's over there.

Here is your change from eight thousand dollars.

... ..

1.2. Substitution drills

1.3 Repeat the sentence

1.4 Practice substitution drills.

E.g. There must be something wrong with the jewelry.

1.5 Conversation

1.5.1 Dialogues

Practice dialogue A (salesgirls and customer)

Practice dialogue B (salesgirls and cashier)

Practice dialogue C (salesgirls and customer)

Practice dialogue D (salesgirls, customer, manager)

1.5.2 Role play the dialogues

1.5.3 Make up dialogues according to the situations

1.5.4 Summary

Part 2 Payment & Claim

2.1 Sentence Patterns

2.1.1 Follow the sentences:

E.g. What is your regular practice concerning terms of payment?

2.1.2 Read the sentences of the examples:

E.g. Here's survey report by a well known lab in Belgium, whose testimony is absolutely reliable.

2.1.3 Analyze the sentences of the above.

2.1.4 Practice in pairs

2.2 Conversations Dialogue A, B, C & D:

2.2.1 Listen to the dialogue

E.g. Talking about the Quality of Ring Shanks

2.2.2 Analyze the dialogues

Grammar, turn, tone

2.2.3 Role play the dialogues

2.3 Extended Reading

2.3.1 Read the passage

2.3.2 Analyze the passage (grammar, structure, language... ..)

2.3.3 Translate the passage

2.4 Summary

Part 3 Reading Material

Colored Stones Setting

Warm-up activity: Words and phrases

3.1 Read the passage: Colored Stones Setting

3.2 Get the gist of the passage

3.3 Analyze the passage

3.4 Do the translating practice.

Part 4 People and issue

4.1 Chinese New Year

4.1.1 Topic of holidays

4.1.2 New words and expressions

4.1.3 Do listening practice to gain the main idea of the text

4.1.4 Read the statements and decide whether they are true, false, or not mentioned.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Tens of millions of Chinese people go home for the Spring Festival.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Chunwan is the most-watched TV programme in China, but not in the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Young people enjoy watching Chunwan.

TRUE	FALSE	NOT MENTIONED	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Since 2020, audiences have had the chance to win cyber-red envelopes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. In 1983, over 1.2 million viewers watched the gala.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. During the Spring Festival, there are a lot of interesting activities such as temple fairs, lantern shows, and fireworks displays.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. The Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival is one of the best of its kind in the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. The best day to go to the Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival is 5 January.

4.1.5 Put the following events in the correct order of time.

- a. About 3 billion trips were made during the Spring Festival travel rush.
- b. The Spring Festival Gala was shown live for the first time.
- c. More than 1.2 billion people watched the Spring Festival Gala.
- d. People began to win cyber-red envelopes while watching the Spring Festival Gala.
- e. The first Harbin International Ice and Snow Sculpture Festival was held.

The correct order is: b — e — d — a — c

4.1.6 Check the comprehensive work.

4.1.7 Detailed study of the text. E.g.

competition *n.* 比赛

e.g. (1) **En** 1,000 children entered the competition.

中 1000名孩子报名参加了比赛。

(2) **En** She won first prize in the competition.

中 她在竞赛中获得一等奖。

official *adj.* 正式的

e.g. (1) **En** The news is not yet official.

中 这消息尚未经官方证实。

(2) **En** The official launch date is in May.

中 正式的发行日期是在五月。

4.2 Grammar check

Main Verbs (主动词)

一、主动词

主动词按其是否需跟后续成分以及必须跟有什么样的后续成分可分为五类，列表如下：

主动词类别	后续成分
[1] 连系动词	主语补语 (即表语)
[2] 不及物动词	——
[3] (单宾) 及物动词	直接宾语
[4] 双宾及物动词	间接宾语, 直接宾语
[5] 复宾及物动词	直接宾语, 宾语补语

二、单词动词和短语动词

主动词按词的构成可分为单词动词 (如上所示) 和短语动词 (也叫多词动词或成语动词)。短语动词大体有三类: [1] 由“动词 + 介词”构成; [2] 由“动词 + 副词小品词”构成; [3] 由“动词 + 副词小品词 + 介词”构成。 [1] 和 [3] 只能是及物动词; [2] 既能是及物动词也能是不及物动词。例如:

[1] The police are looking into the matter. 警方正在调查此事。

[2a] The job took up most of Sunday. 这工作占用了大半个星期天。

[2b] The concert went on for hours. 音乐会持续了好几个小时。

[3] The children are looking forward to the holidays. 孩子们在盼望假期。

4.2 Grammar Check

A: Complete each sentence with the proper form of a main verb from the box. Some may be used more than once.

end	return	want	smell	
feel	call	get	make	taste

1. Deshi wants a beer. Please get it for her.
2. I was tongue-tied at first, but after a few drinks, I felt more relaxed.
3. The sign says that the road ends here.
4. Oh, that bread you are baking smells so good!
5. The toothache returned because I didn't go to the dentist.

B: Complete each sentence with the proper form of a phrasal verb from the box.

add to	deal with	listen to	make for	talk about	worry about
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1. I didn't want to listen to your silly jokes. I wanted to talk about more serious things.
2. The decor adds to the welcoming atmosphere.
3. Many people worry about the security of their credit card details.
4. He's good at dealing with stress.
5. A bad hotel also makes for a terrible holiday.

4.3 Quiz

4.4 Project: Telling China's Stories (Chinese traditional entertainment)

Homework: Making dialogues of Payment & After-sale Service.